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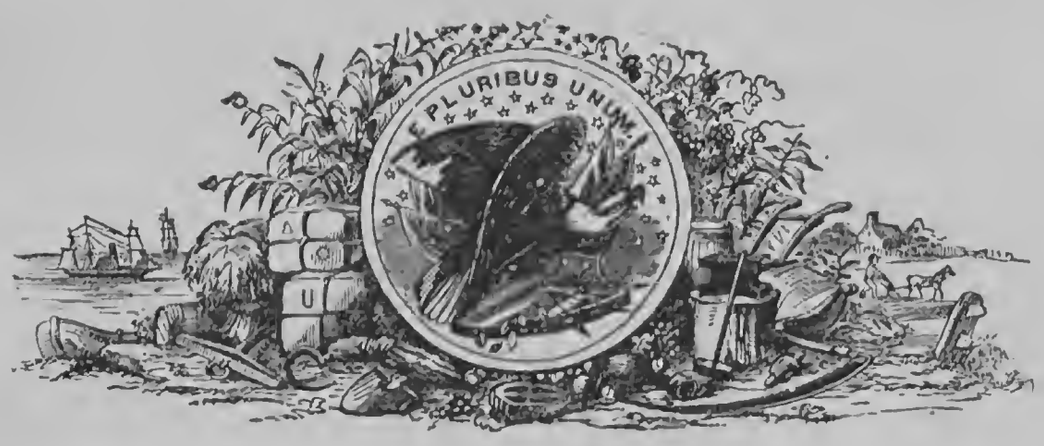

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EXCELSIOR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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Industrial Topics.

TYPES OF THE PRESENT.

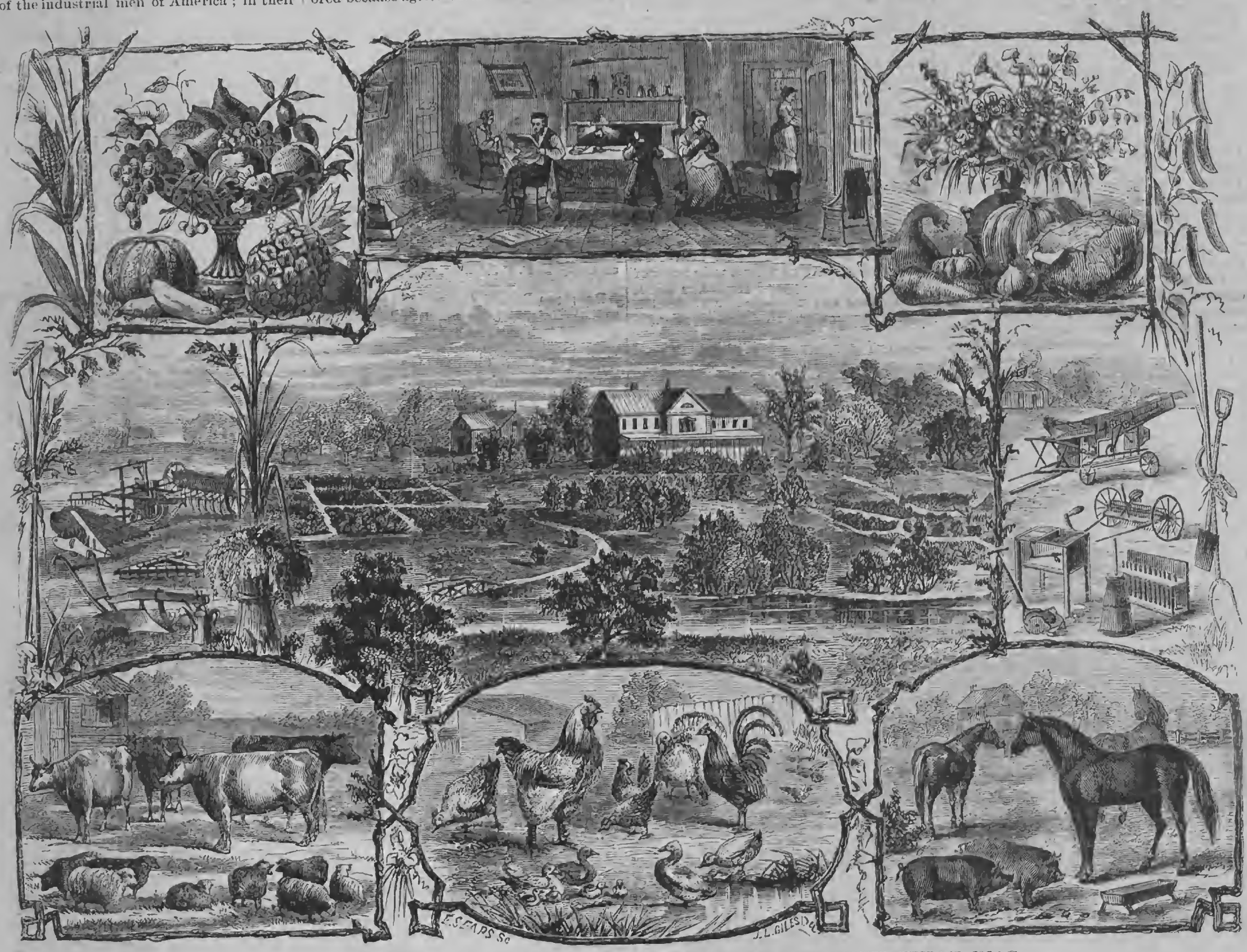
WHAT we realize to-day in the home life of the industrial men of America; in their methods and in their relations to each other; in their independence, thrift, culture and intelligence, is so different from that of twenty years ago that to close our eyes and strive to recall the past and then open them upon the present, is like waking from a Rip Van Winkle slumber. The then and now are connected with a chain of industrial events, too long to be catalogued, that have brought to the working people of this country elements of power and prosperity which they have not been slow to mold for their own use. Then it was common to talk of the dignity of labor—to preach that it was honorable, as if it were doubted; and it was doubted then. But now the politician does not use that palatetickler. The dignity of labor depends upon the accomplishments of the laborer. Labor does not necessarily dignify any one; but it is always honorable if honorably performed with an honest purpose. Upon the man depends the dignity and honor of the work he does. And to-day Agriculture is more honored because agriculturists are more intelligent, cultivated, and better business men than they were twenty years ago.

Contrast the condition of American agriculturists, and their homes, and home comforts with those of other countries—of France for instance, which claims to be the most enlightened nation on the globe. The truth is, their labor is not dignified with brains; here it is; also in England, though even England, with her more exact, complete, thorough agricultural system, is not far, if any, in advance of us in the average intelligence and accomplishments of her agricultural population. Her system is more complex and thorough of necessity—that is all; and the science she uses is a necessary tool just as a ditching shovel is necessary to the man who drains land; but it does not follow that men who have no land to drain are the less intelligent than those who do, because they do not keep ditching shovels.

Life to-day in the Rural Homes and on American Farms means and is more to our people than ever before. Culture and refinement are rapidly taking the place of ignorance and boorishness. Our school system and the cosmopolitan character of our life innovate upon the old-time traditions and habits and break up the trammels which, within our memory, bound men down to a plodding, dreary, and almost hopeless life of toil. There are brighter homes and happier faces in the country today. Social life has assumed new phases and we begin to see the dawn of what is to be in the future—a higher and better type for the American Farmer.

There are too few thinkers, too few calculators, too few disciplined minds among agriculturists, although the necessities of modern business are fast begetting them. We cannot help congratulating the young men upon the farms and in the gardens of to-day, upon their better opportunities, and the young women upon the rapid decrease of the social chasm which separates them from those who occupy the highest positions in American Homes.

We started to say that on this page we have attempted to give a picture typical, in a small sense, of the present, and let our readers make their own comparison with the past. We have aimed not to exaggerate in any sense; in our judgment we have not even selected the highest types, but simply representative ones. We have no words of buncombe to say. Our readers do not need advice nor encouragement in general terms. Specific aid in specific industries it is our duty to furnish so far as we may; and the aim with us is to be to "improve the general average," and so labor to perfect the typical man and agriculturist of 1872 that at the close of the New Year we (all of us) can look back upon our work and note "Progress and Improvement."



TYPES OF THE PRESENT—WHAT IS, FOR COMPARISON WITH WHAT WAS.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Cuttings of Roots.—*Dec.* 18.—In the oldest book I have on forest tree culture, that of MOSES COOK, 1675, the author recommends raising various species from root cuttings. This system is of course adopted only with those species which do not grow readily from cuttings of the branches, such as Elm, Ash, Hickory, and Maple. As our nurserymen have had considerable experience in propagating raspberries, blackberries, and various kinds of ornamental shrubbery by root cuttings, perhaps they might extend the same system to forest trees. Florists propagate many kinds of plants by root cuttings, and I have been making root cuttings to-day of some choice *Bouvardias*, hence these remarks on this subject.

Double Chinese Primroses.—*Dec.* 19.—No one kind of plant has given me more pleasure this winter than my Double Chinese Primroses. They commenced blooming early in autumn and are still full of their exquisite double flowers, resembling small roses. From a dozen plants in five-inch pots scores of flowers have been cut, and still the number is scarcely lessened, as new ones come forward every day. This is just the plant for ladies to keep in their parlors or conservatories, as it requires little care, moderate heat and it blooms at the very time we want flowers most and are likely to appreciate them very highly. They are propagated by cuttings of the side or lateral shoots taken off in spring and then potted in sand, then placed under a bell glass or in a hot-bed, where a close, warm atmosphere can be secured.

Japan Ivies.—*Dec.* 20.—Every time I receive anything from Japan in the way of plants I instinctively ask myself, "what next?" I had supposed that all our European cousins possessed the Ivies, but here comes a lot from Japan with the most beautiful variegated leaves imaginable. The Japanese, like their near relatives, the Chinese, are very particular about keeping the various "castes" among their people distinct and pure; but when it comes to plants they have gone to the other extreme, and mixed species and varieties to such an extent that botanists will have enough to do if they ever attempt to classify them. The Japanese seem to be very fond of variegated plants, and the oddities of this kind already received are really marvelous. Their variegated oaks and maples are splendid acquisitions to our gardens, but there are many more in the same line yet to be had, if we only get the right man well established in that far-off, but very interesting country. Perhaps Gen. CAPRON is the man to bring about an agricultural and horticultural exchange between the two countries; but of this we shall know more in a few years.

Rose of Jericho.—*Dec.* 21.—Every one who has passed through the streets of New York in the last two or three years, must have noticed on the stands of sidewalk merchants, small moss-looking plants, labeled "Resurrection Plants, or Rose of Jericho." The latter name is perhaps the more attractive of the two, because anything that comes or purports to have come from the Holy Land, possesses a particular value to many people. The little plants, however, sold in our market, are not the true Roses of Jericho, but merely a species of Bird's-nest-moss, *Selaginella lepidophylla* from Lower California. If these apparently dry and dead plants are placed in water, they soon swell out, their beautiful leaves expanding until they assume the original size and color, hence the common name of "Resurrection Plant.

The old and original Rose of Jericho resembles its American namesake, but is known to botonists as *Anastatica hierochuntina*, and might, with as much propriety, be called a cabbage as a rose. It is a very small and insignificant plant, but its hygrometical properties have always attracted the attention of travelers in its native country. During the rainy season the plant flourishes, but when a dry time comes the root stock breaks off, the leaves roll up into a ball, the winds blowing it over the sands until rain again falls. Many volumes and monographs have been written about this insignificant little plant, the earliest of which, that have come to light, is that of JOHN STORMS, 1607, exhumed from the shelves of some old book-worm in Europe a few years since.

The California species, so abundant in our street, is really a pretty plants for house culture, and especially adapted to Wardian cases.

Making Cuttings of Shrubs.—*Dec.* 22.—Cuttings of hardy shrubs may be made at almost any time during winter; but if taken off from the plants before very severe weather, they will be more certain of growing. During pleasant weather I have a quantity of the young shoots, of kinds desired, carried into the cellar, and these are made up during stormy days. The larger proportion of our hardy ornamental shrubs are readily propagated in this manner, and there is no reasonable excuse for the scarcity which is frequent in country towns. *Deutzias, Philadelphus, Weigelas, Lonicras*, and scores of other beautiful species, may be propagated from cuttings of the ripe wood taken off at this season and kept in a cellar until spring. The shoots should be cut into sections of about six inches in length and then buried in earth, sawdust, or some similar material that will prevent drying, until the time arrives for planting.

A Cold Snap.—Mercury went down last night to 8° below zero—the coldest weather we have had this season. The ground is covered with snow, therefore small plants are well protected.

Too Many Kinds of Plants.—*Dec.* 23.—One of the most serious mistakes which almost every one makes in cultivating house plants, is in trying to keep too great a variety. Professional florists, as well as amateurs, fall into the same error, and the results are, failures with a greater or less number of species. If the house is kept warm enough to make a certain species of plant thrive, others are likely to fail because the temperature is too high for them, and mildew and rust follow. An atmosphere in which Geranium and Heliotropes thrive is too warm for Camellias, Heaths, and Azaleas. The beautiful Orchids are certainly very tempting plants, but one needs a house especially arranged for their culture, and the same is true with many other orders, families and genera; and it is far better to confine ourselves to a few species and of these select the best varieties growing there to perfection than to undertake more than we can accomplish. I certainly do not claim to have escaped falling into this far too common error of trying to cultivate a great variety selected from a wide range of families; but each year I resolve to lessen the number and come nearer perfection with the remainder. Ladies often complain of certain plants failing under the best care they can give, while others succeed perfectly, which only shows that different plants require widely different treatment.

The Apiarian.

BEE HOUSES.

IN a late issue of the RURAL NEW-YORKER appears the following:—"I have never seen anything in the RURAL about bee houses. I would like to build one, and desire information. Please inform me how to build one, and what size to make it for three or four swarms."

We never saw a bee house for summer use that was of any value. Intelligent bee keepers have no bee houses for summer use. The best place to locate bees during summer is under trees. We place our bees under apple and cherry trees—one hive to each tree—on the north side, so as to be in the shade at mid-day. The hives front the southeast. They should be kept apart from each other, at least a rod. Two rods are better still. We sometimes set the hives within four feet of each other, but only when crowded for room. When the hives are on separate stands, and kept apart as indicated, it is more pleasant and convenient to examine their contents. If several hives are on a board and sit within a few inches of each other, as is the practice among those who still adhere to the old box hive, the bees are altogether too neighborly to be profitable. On such stands it is extremely difficult to examine any one of the hives without disturbing the rest. This makes bees irascible.

For winter use it will hardly pay to make a house for simply "three or four" hives of bees. A house suitable for wintering bees in is somewhat expensive. A good house cellar will answer every purpose. Put them into the cellar as soon as cold weather sets in. My bees this year were moved to the cellar December 2d. Sometimes we put them in as early as the 20th of November. In this latitude they are not moved to their summer stands till about the 20th of March or the 1st of April. All depends on the weather, as they should not be taken out unless the weather is warm enough for them to fly freely. The temperature should not be less than 60°; at 50° bees will chill.

A cellar under a house is a good place for bees in winter if it be dry, warm, and free from vegetable exhalations. All cellars that have sandy, loamy, or gravelly bottoms are generally dry enough. But do not set the hives on the bottom of the cellar. Set them on a board and about two feet above the cellar bottom. The boards in my cellar rest on the ends of barrels. M. M. BALDRIDGE.

Kane Co., Ill.

Field Crops.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

About the Flax Crop.—I should be glad to learn from those who have had experience the past season, whether the crop has been a profitable one; if so, whether the profit has been derived from the seed or from the fiber, or both. Also, in what market it has been disposed of.—A FLAX GROWER.

Cut Grass Early.—A field on the flats, seeded with grass in 1870, failed to catch good. Very early in spring of 1871 it was re-seeded with timothy and clover, twelve quarts to the acre. This caught good, but the land being rich brought forth a heavy crop of weeds which, when eighteen inches high, June 20, I began to cut; completed the harvest July 4. To my surprise, this cold December weather, the sheep are doing well on it. Cut grass early.—M. H. N.

"Snow Corn."—Is there a variety of corn known by the above name? I have heard of it and that it is an excellent hominy corn; but I never could find any. Can you tell us anything about it?"—C. B. S., *West Virginia*.

Some years ago, travelling in the Valley of Virginia, we found a snow-white corn which was highly esteemed for this purpose—a flint corn. We never saw it anywhere else and do not remember the name of the man who grew it, hence we can give our correspondent no information.

Sanford Corn.—I planted two quarts of seed on one-third acre of land; hills 3 1-2 feet apart, three kernels to the hill. About one-third failed to grow. Land not first-rate. The only manure applied was a handful of ashes to the hill, when the plants were four or five inches high. Produce—thirty-six bushels of hard corn, no soft. It suckers more than sweet corn. I took from one hill eight good ears growing from two kernels. I simply give facts. Your readers can form their own opinions as to failure or success.—T. B. P., *Akron, O.*

Peerless Potato Crop.—As I have seen so little spoken of the Peerless Potato as a potatoe for general crop, I will give a statement of about two and a quarter acres I planted of them. I had 530 bushels of them, grown in hills three feet apart each way, planted on timothy sod, and manured with about 100 pounds of Peruvian guano to the acre; had only 15 bushels of small potatoes in the whole 530 bushels. Have sold $461 worth of them and have 120 bushels left. I filled one barrel with 92 potatoes; dug one potato that weighed 5 1-4 pounds. My Early Rose planted beside them did not do one-half as well. The Peerless, with me cooks very dry and mealy.—P. D. H., *East Penfield, N. Y.*

Comparative Weight of Corn and Cobs.—At Geneva, Ill., on Saturday, Nov. 25, according to the Republican of that place, eight farmers compared samples of their corn of this year's crop. Four ears of one lot were weighed and the weight found to be 2 lbs. 11 oz. An equal weight of each sample was then taken, when each was shelled and the shelled corn weighed. These weights varied from 2 lbs. 2 1-2 oz., to 2 lbs. 4 1-2 oz. The eight samples unshelled weighed 21 lbs. 8 oz.; shelled 17 lbs. 11 oz. The weight of the cob then was 17.7 per cent. of gross weight. These samples were all of Dent corn and may be supposed to be of the best corn raised in Northern Illinois this year. In selling corn in the ear the weight allowed for a bushel of shelled corn varies considerably—ranging from 68 to 72 pounds; the latter when the corn is not well dried; the former for good corn late in the season. These selected lots showed a weight of a little less than 12 1-2 pounds of cobs for each bushel of shelled corn; or 68 1-2 pounds in the ear would give 56 pounds of shelled corn.

Shrinkage of Corn.—The New England Homestead says:—"On the ninth of last October, a committee of the Hampden County Agricultural Society examined a field of corn belonging to WILLIAM MATTOON of Springfield, and harvested an average portion containing two hundred and sixty-two feet, being ten feet less than one square rod. The corn was taken to the agricultural store for safe keeping and drying. At the time of harvesting it weighed forty-five pounds. Being suspended from the upper part of the store it was left until the twenty-ninth day of November, when its weight was thirty-one and one-fourth pounds. It was now shelled and cleaned. The result was twenty-two and one-half pounds of corn, and at the rate of seventy-seven bushels and thirty-five pounds per acre. It will be readily observed that the shelled corn was just one half the original weight of corn and cob. This corn was of the Dent variety but appeared to be well ripened. We believe it to be quite common to estimate the corn crop by calling seventy pounds a bushel. Had the above-named crop been decided on this basis the result would have been one hundred and five bushels instead of seventy-seven."

The Swine-Herd.

MORE ABOUT CHESTER WHITES.

F. D. CURTIS in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 16th, in commenting upon my communication relative to the Chester White hogs as a thorough-bred, don't seem to understand the point I made in proof of the position that the Chester White is a thorough-bred, or rather he does not embrace the whole testimony in his reply, when he says in effect, that my argument was based upon the fact that a cross between a Chester White and a Poland China sow produced *nine* white pigs. He overlooks the second cross of one of those half-breeds being again crossed upon a Poland China sow and the produce being *five* white pigs and *three* spotted ones. My argument was founded, not upon the single cross, but upon both the first and second, and showing that the white blood must be the strongest, from the fact, that a pig from a Chester White boar and a Poland China sow being half Poland China, when bred to a Poland China sow got a majority of white pigs. From the fact that there were three black crosses to one white cross, and a majority of the pigs being white and resembling in build, shape and size of ears the Chester White, I held that the Chester White must be a thorough-bred—capable of impressing its own likeness upon its descendants down to the third generation.

Mr. CURTIS goes on to say:—"Much confusion has arisen concerning this breed (the Chesters) from the fact that there are two families—one with lopped ears and one with straight or erect ears." Now, I do not admit that there are any Chester White hogs with "straight or erect ears." When a man shows me a pig with straight or erect ears and calls it a Chester White, I either conclude that he thinks me a fool and desires to impose upon me, or that he is a fool himself and has been imposed upon by some sharper, dealing in Suffolk, or some other straight and erect eared white pigs. Hence I protest against Mr. CURTIS, or any other man's trying to create the impression that there are two families of Chester White hogs, one of which has straight or erect ears.

In regard to Mr. SILVER'S Improved Chester White hogs, I have to say that they are not thorough-bred Chesters, for Mr. SILVER claims that he has, by crossing them with other white breeds, *improved* upon the genuine Chester White hogs, as bred in Chester Co., Pa. I purchased my Chester White hogs, from which my present stock is derived, from THOMAS WOOD, GEO. B. HICKMAN, JAS. YOUNG and N. P. BOYER of Chester Co., Pa.; and while I claim that I have *improved* upon the stock purchased from them, I have not done it by crossing with other white breeds, but have accomplished the improvement by a careful selection of animals for breeding purposes.

Mr. CURTIS' description of a thorough-bred Chester hog is, in the main, correct; but I am breeding off the large legs, big tails and large, heavy, lopped ears. I select for breeding purposes, pigs with a good coat of bright white hair, a short nose, broad and dished face, ears small and thin, with points hanging over the eyes, long body, short neck, small legs below the hock and knee, smooth skin, without wrinkles or folds, a full ham, running down well to the hock, a broad back a little arched, deep sides, and one that keeps fat and fit to butcher all the time, when properly fed. This is my kind of a Chester White hog.

Mr. CURTIS' proposition to have a Swine-herd book, may be original with him; but I have been advocating it for the last two years, and as long ago as last March had an article published in the National Live Stock Journal upon the subject of requiring pedigrees for hogs exhibited at Fairs for premiums. Not only so, but I have written articles upon the same subject for the Iowa Homestead, the Council Bluffs Bugle, Central Union Agriculturist, and several other agricultural papers. Inclosed I send you my ideas as expressed in a letter to the Central Union Agriculturist, Aug. 23, 1871, together with the editor's reply thereto, both of which, as they accord with your views and with those of Mr. CURTIS, might be published as giving additional strength to Mr. CURTIS' proposition.

LYSANDER W. BABBITT.

Sheep Husbandry.

THE WOOL GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS IN COUNCIL.

THE Syracuse Convention of December 20th was a great success. The local attendance was large, considering the inclemency of the weather; and never on any previous occasion of the kind have so many States been represented. As stated in the report of the proceedings below, nearly all the principal wool growing and wool manufacturing States had delegates in attendance, and these delegates were chiefly men of experience and ability—well known men—in their respective industries. The unanimity which characterized all the individual expressions of opinion, and all the proceedings, may well be regarded as remarkable. In respect to the Wool and Woolen Tariff, there was no dissenting voice from either growers or manufacturers to the resolutions which were adopted that that Tariff is just and satisfactory and, requires no "tinkering" whatever. The meager sketch, in the proceedings, of the remarks of the different speakers, gives scarcely any idea whatever of what they said; but we learn the speeches were fully reported and are to be published hereafter.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF WOOL GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

PURSUANT to a call made by the Presidents of the National Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers' Associations, a National Convention of the representatives of the wool and woolen industries of the United States met at Syracuse, N. Y., December 20th. Nearly all the principal wool growing and wool manufacturing States of the Union were represented. The Convention was called to order by Hon. J. WILEY EDMONDS of Massachusetts, and, on motion of THEODORE POMEROY of Massachusetts, Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL of New York, was chosen President.

The following gentlemen were chosen Vice-Presidents:—W. R. SANFORD, Vermont; GEORGE GEDDES, New York; J. C. STEVENS, Ohio; A. M. GARLAND, Illinois; SAMUEL ARCHER, West Virginia; JAMES SLOCUM, Pennsylvania; BENJAMIN FLINT, California; ELI STILSON, Wisconsin; —— HARDING, Massachusetts; —— ROBINSON, Connecticut; —— GIBSON, Minnesota; —— OAKES, New Jersey.

JOHN L. HAYES of Massachusetts was chosen Secretary, and HENRY CLARK of Vermont, JAMES S. MCCONNELL of Illinois, J. MCDONALD GLENN of Pennsylvania, and JOHN P. RAGAN of ——, Assistant Secretaries.

S. D. W. HARRIS of Connecticut, moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to prepare Resolutions and an Address. (Mr. H. declined to act on the committee.) The Chair appointed the following committee:—Mr. HAYES of Mass.; Mr. ROBERTS of ——; Mr. MILLER of Vt; Mr. NORTON of Wis.; Mr. GLENN of Pa.; Mr. COSSITT of N. Y.; Mr. FLINT of Cal. The Convention then adjoined to half-past one o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 1.30, P. M., by President RANDALL, who, on taking the Chair, submitted the following remarks:

PRESIDENT RANDALL'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for the honor you have done me in appointing me President of this National Convention of Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers.

In considering the objects which have brought together this assemblage of gentlemen from so many different States, we shall perhaps start with a better understanding of the subject, or rather a better recollection of the facts bearing on that subject, after taking a brief survey of the history of our wool industry, and of the legislation pertaining to it, for the last ten years.

The opening of the war of the rebellion commenced a new and distinctive epoch in the wool industry of our country—materially changing its previous conditions and relations in matters affecting its profits. The war, and the resulting dearth of cotton, vastly increased the consumption of wool in the Northern States. This correspondingly stimulated its production in those States and in foreign wool exporting countries. The influx of foreign wools, paying mere nominal duties, was very large. The annual imports from Buenos Ayres, which down to 1862 had fallen short of 5,000,000 pounds, suddenly rose to upwards of 17,000,000 pounds, and in 1864 it reached nearly 24,000,000 pounds. The annual import from the British possessions in Africa rose from less than 4,000,000 pounds in 1862 to nearly 14,000,000 pounds in 1864. The highest average annual cost at place of export of these Buenos Ayres wools—Mestiza wools, as they are known in commerce—during our war, was in 1864; and it was but 15.1 cents per pound in gold. (I shall be understood as hereafter speaking of all money in gold unless otherwise expressed.) Before the war these wools had averaged but 13 cents per pound. The circumstances of low priced land and labor, and pasturage through the year, which contribute to their cheap production, are well known.

The port charges, export duty, expense of transportation, &c., on these wools was 5.57 cents per pound. The duty, under the tariff of 1861, on wools costing less than 18 cents per pound at place of export, was 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, or less than a cent a pound on Mestiza wools. Thus when wools were exceptionally high in Buenos Ayres, they could be delivered with all charges paid, in New York, at a trifle over 21 cents per pound. At ordinary home prices, they could be so delivered at 19 cents per pound. They were imported in the dirt, were often burry, and owing to the weakness of their fiber, lost much in the processes of manufacture; so that two pounds, as imported, made only as much cloth as one and one-twelfth pounds of American clothing wool in average condition. Put in the same condition with the latter, they stood the American manufacturer about 38 cents per pound.

Now what was the cost of growing clothing wools, in the principal Northern wool growing States of the Union, anterior to the war? The average prices at which wool sold in our markets, from 1827 to 1861 inclusive, was 50.3 cents per pound for fine; 42.8 cents for medium, and 25.5 cents for coarse. The fine and medium qualities (which correspond with Mestiza wools) averaged 46½ cents. The statistics of the husbandry lead clearly to the conclusion that this price was not more than ordinarily remunerative. From 1840 to 1860 sheep only increased 20½ per cent. in numbers, while our population increased between 70 and 80 per cent. Our import of woolens more than doubled. These facts do not indicate a very flourishing wool industry.

The war which opened in 1861 about doubled the cost of labor and subsistence, increased direct and indirect taxation, and enhanced the prices of all the articles which enter into wool production. It therefore correspondingly raised the cost of that production. Buenos Ayres and some other countries, with the development in wool production they subsequently attained, might have competed ruinously with us before the war: after the latter produced its effects, and the foreign supply of wool became sufficient, nothing prevented the latter from driving us from our own markets, but the aversion of our manufacturers—used to our strong and washed wools—to work the weak, dirty, burry Mestiza wools. This exhibited good taste, and I would fain hope, in a reasonable number of cases, good morals, for the Mestiza cloths, though soft and handsome, lack the wearing properties of those made of United States wools. Indeed, it is difficult to work the former without strengthening the warp by the substitution or admixture of stronger wools.

In 1861, a wool and woolen tariff, framed by that eminent friend of those industries, Mr. Morrill of Vermont, passed Congress, and it was designed to afford adequate protection to both. But our growers had not then taken any pains to furnish their friends in Congress with the facts on which their proper amount of protection depended, and hence that body was compelled on this vital question to act, to a considerable extent, on conjectured data. The Act imposed a duty of three cents per pound on wools costing twelve cents and under, at the place of export, and six cents per pound on those costing more than twelve cents and not exceeding twenty-four cents. This tariff would have fallen short of its object—which was to give our clothing wools sufficient protection by a six cent duty—had it been honestly carried out. But by the fraudulent contrivances which are always resorted to to get in commodities at minimum duties, a large proportion of the foreign wools competing with ours paid only three cents duty.

New York wools, occupying a middle place in prices, brought on the average, in gold, 41½ cents per pound in 1861: 44¼ cents in 1862: 50¾ cents in 1863: 41½ cents in 1864; and about 44½ cents in 1865—during the whole five years averaging only one cent and two mills per pound more than during the thirty-four preceding years, when the cost of living and production was so much less.

Yet we are met with the anomalous fact that during the war the number of our sheep and the product of wool rapidly increased; sheep advanced greatly in price, and the husbandry presented to superficial observers all the ostensible indications of prosperity. I can but touch on the reasons. During that period wool averaged in currency 69.42 cents per pound—20.63 cents higher than the average of the thirty-five preceding years. This seemed a good price, and incommercial men were slow to appreciate the distinction between the value of gold and a legal tender currency. The great increase in the demand for wool, and the flourishing condition and rapid extension of woolen manufactures afforded further encouragement, and excited the public mind. The prevailing idea that, in the phrase of the day, "King Cotton" was dead, induced the expectation that the enormous consumption of wool would be permanent. It was believed that the restoration of the Union would only increase the number of consumers of our wool. And, finally, those who understood the inadequacy of the existing protection, anticipated that our war debt would demand for many years to come an amount of revenue which would, under the adopted theory of discrimination, ensure the specific and adequate protection of wool. Accordingly, multitudes rushed into the business producing that rise in the demand for sheep, and in their prices, which I have mentioned. These circumstances stimulated improvements, and extraordinary prices were paid for choice animals to effect those improvements in the shortest time. Nearly all the money made in sheep husbandry during the war was made on the sale of sheep and not on the sale of wool.

How many of these expectations exploded like bubbles at the close of the war, I need not inform the experienced growers and manufacturers here present. I must pass very rapidly over what followed. Both the wool and woolen interests were prompt in acting in the emergency. Before the close of 1865 the National Associations of the two industries met in this city. It was a meeting as auspicious as important in its results. Those who had opposed and thwarted each other for half a century, now grown wiser, placed themselves on the just and sound platform of mutuality—equal protection to both industries—and they appointed committees to act jointly in preparing the draft of a wool and woolen tariff to be submitted to Congress through the Internal Revenue Commission. These committees performed Herculean labors in collecting full statistics of their respective industries; held repeated meetings in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and finally, after sifting and weighing every clause and word, agreed on the draft of the bill which passed Congress almost without alteration.

It would take up too much time to review the voluminous and singularly uniform testimony on which we acted, in fixing the proper rate of duties. We aimed to so fix them on wool, as barely to prevent foreign wools from selling in our markets below the actual cost of domestic production. Regardful of the interests of the consumer, and willing to trust to our own industry and skill, we asked for equality in our markets and nothing more. We asked for justice and not for favor. And I believe we attained these precise objects as nearly as practicable in the provisions of the law.

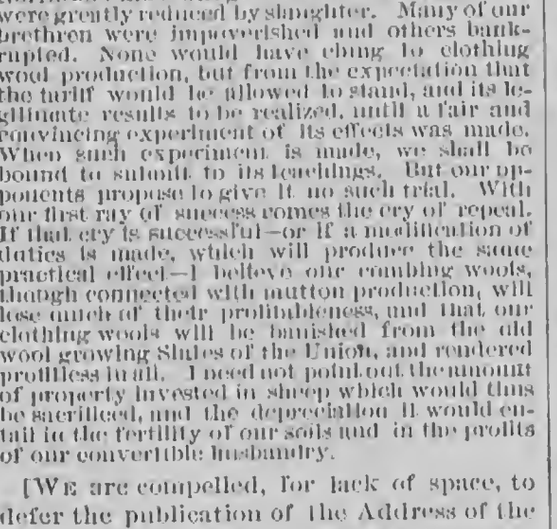
Most unfortunately the bill failed to pass in the session of 1865-66; and in anticipation of its passage the ensuing session, 70,000,000 pounds of wool, and woolens of the value of $57,115,000—almost equalling the entire imports of the four preceding years—were imported in 1866 under the existing low duties. The Government, too, when the war closed, threw millions of dollars worth of soldier's woolen garments on our markets, and they were sold greatly below the cost of their materials. These and other causes which have been often publicly stated, contributed to prevent the tariff from producing its legitimate results. It took three years to get rid of these obstacles. It was a bitter period to us. Nearly every pound of clothing wool grown in the Northern States was grown at a loss. Our flocks were greatly reduced by slaughter. Many of our brethren were impoverished and others bankrupted. None would have clung to clothing wool production, but from the expectation that the tariff would be allowed to stand, and its legitimate results to be realized, until a fair and convincing experiment of its effects was made. When such experiment is made, we shall be bound to submit to its teachings. But our opponents propose to give it no such trial. With our first ray of success comes the cry of repeal. If that cry is successful—or if a modification of duties is made, which will produce the same practical effect—I believe our combing wools, though connected with mutton production, will lose much of their profitableness, and that our clothing wools will be banished from the old wool growing States of the Union, and rendered profitless in all. I need not point out the amount of property invested in sheep which would thus be sacrificed, and the depreciation it would entail in the fertility of our soils and in the profits of our convertible husbandry.

[WE are compelled, for lack of space, to defer the publication of the Address of the Convention to the President and Congress, and the balance of the proceedings of the Convention, until our next issue, when we may have to abbreviate even that. We gave the substance of the resolutions adopted in our last issue.—EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.]

Dairy Husbandry.

AN IMPROVED BUTTER-WORKER.

IN RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 17, 1871, I saw a drawing of a Butter-Worker. Now, I think that mine is an improvement on all others that I have seen. The bedpiece is four feet long and two feet wide at the end, made of two-inch sugar maple plank. The sides are three inches wide, also of sugar



maple. The roller is fifteen inches long and seven inches in diameter at the handle, the angle being the same as the bed upon which it rolls. No patent right.—H. WILCOX.

RECENTLY, in our visit among the butter makers of Tompkins Co. we saw a butter-worker very much liked, and regarded as an improvement on that figured in the RURAL NEW-YORKER and referred to by our correspondent. The improvement consisted in having the slab or bed-piece broader than that of the old worker and dispensing with the side-pieces. It was simply a plain slab, similar in shape to the figure *d*, *a*, *b*, *c*, in the above engraving, and which we have lettered for the purpose of showing the form, &c. The front side is a little broader and more rounding than that of *d*, *c*, shown in the figure. The advantage of having no sharp corners to clean will be obvious.

WINTER BUTTER-MAKING.

I HAVE commenced making butter, and do not understand why it is sometimes very poor. I am very careful about all the little things, wash all the pans myself, and do not more than half fill them. My butter is usually good, but it will not keep long, and several wish to get butter for the winter from me. I do not let the milk stand over twenty-four hours, and churn while the cream is sweet. I want a new churn, for the old-fashioned one my husband took among other farm things is too small, and we have four new cows. Can you tell me which you think best, and also the price? I would like to know at what temperature the milk should be kept, for I think seventy-five is a little too warm. I churned four or five hours last week, and was obliged to leave until the next day. It looked like lard, and after working it over thoroughly was very poor. I think the cream was too warm when I churned. By stirring it once or twice each time I add to the cream, I have made butter come in a minute and a half, or at least two. Will you please let me know what gives the best color in the winter. Mine is a little pale?—JENNIE JENKINS, *Le Roy, N. Y., Dec.* 5, 1871.

THERE are a great many causes that operate to the injury of butter. It is important to keep the dairy utensils and the dairy-house clean and sweet. The trouble complained of by our correspondent probably comes from setting the milk in uneven temperature, sometimes too warm and sometimes too cold. The best temperature for setting the milk is about 50° and not above 65°. When milk is kept at this temperature and allowed to stand but twenty-four hours, and the cream then taken off and churned, it ought to make a nice quality of butter. The temperature of the cream when ready for churning should not be far from 60°. In cool weather the cream sometimes goes to churn too cold, and when no attention is given to test its temperature with a thermometer, the churning may be prolonged on account of its low temperature. In such cases, if warm water be added to the cream to raise its temperature the butter will come without difficulty. The butter-maker should always be provided with a good thermometer, and depend upon that, in testing the cream, rather than guessing at the temperature, as many do, by applying the finger or hand.

If the cream was 75° when put in the churn, it was much too warm, and would be very likely to make poor butter. We should presume that cream churned at this temperature and the butter worked thoroughly—probably over-worked—would have the appearance of lard. Care should be taken not to over-work butter. It requires but very little manipulation. Wash out the buttermilk by pouring cold water over the mass, manipulating it just sufficient to free it from moisture having a milky appearance, and then work it no more than is necessary to incorporate the salt evenly.

There is probably no churn that will give better results than the old fashioned dash-churn. The only objection is that it works rather hard and requires a good deal of muscle in the churning. The Blanchard churn is operated with more ease, and is a good churn. We cannot give a list of prices for these implements, but must refer our correspondent to the advertising columns of the RURAL.

We do not believe it is a good practice to have the "butter come" in so short a space of time as a minute and a half or two minutes. The best butter is made when churning occupies from a half to three-quarters of an hour. At this season of the year when cows are fed upon nothing but hay, the butter is apt to lack in color. By feeding meal and roots in addition to the hay, the color will be improved. But where artificial color is required, we know of nothing better than Annattoine or dry extract of Annatto. It is now prepared in fluid form, especially for butter, and may be had at the shops. If a pure article of basket Annatto can be had, it may be prepared also in fluid form by cutting with concentrated potash and sal soda. The mixture should be allowed to stand until all sediment is at the bottom of the vessel, then pour off the liquor and strain through a fine cloth, using sufficient in the cream at the time of churning to give the desired shade of color to the butter.

To make good winter butter the cows should be fed liberally with early cut hay, bran or Indian meal, with a daily mess of roots of some kind. Then by attention to temperature in setting the milk and in churning, there should be no trouble in making "nice butter."

The Herdsman.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Weight of a Short-Horn Calf.—WM. H. NORTON, Springwater, N. Y., writes that he bred a short-horn calf the past season whose weight at six days old was 148 pounds; at two months old, 336 pounds; at five months old, 586 pounds; at nine months and eighteen days old, 830 pounds. This calf had all the milk of the dam, and meal when he would eat it.

Cows Aborting.—I have two valuable cows, one four years old the other three years old. They have both lost their calves within ten days past. Both cows are in first-rate condition, well fed and well cared for, being stabled nights and running out in the day-time. One's time would have been out in February and the other in March next. They have both been stabled and cared for alike, fed quite heavy on pumpkins all through the month of October and the fore part of November. Since that time they have been fed mostly on corn stalks, with a few potatoes, cut up, and a little meal on them. I had left off milking one; the other I had not. Did the pumpkins that they ate or the corn stalks have anything to do with their loosing their calves? Or was it owing to something else?—H. R. C. DALE, *Wyoming Co., N. Y.*

WE have seen it asserted (though we have had no such experience) that feeding cows pumpkins with the seeds in them will cause them to abort. We do not believe corn stalks have anything to do with producing such a result.

Pomological.

SMALL FRUITS IN 1871.

ALTHOUGH the RURAL NEW-YORKER has kept its readers pretty well informed in regard to the introduction of new varieties of the small fruits during the past year, it may be well to again glance over the list and add some notes in relation to the comparative value of older sorts.

Blackberries.—We have little to add in regard to blackberries. No new ones of value have been introduced during the past season, at least none that are better than those previously cultivated. The Briton and Western Triumph are said to be excellent varieties for the extreme Western States, but with us at the East they are inferior to several of our older and better known sorts. The Furley, received from Kansas a few years since, appears to be nothing more than a common wild variety and of no particular value. Among the twenty or more sorts in cultivation, we place Kittatinny at the head of the list as combining more good qualities than any other. For size alone, we have none that will equal the Wilson's Early, but the plants are tender in Northern localities and the fruit is only second-rate in quality. Dorchester still holds a front rank for earliness, the plants hardy and the fruit sweet and good.

Raspberries.—The excitement which prevailed a few years since among fruit growers in regard to new varieties has, in a great measure, subsided; but a few have appeared during the past season, some of which may be of value. We have already so many excellent sorts in cultivation, that he who undertakes to make still further progress has a difficult task in hand. That it is possible, we admit; but not probable, at least not by the "chance seedling" system so much relied upon in years past. Among the Black-Cap raspberries, a few new ones have been announced. The Burns, from Kansas, is said to resemble the Doolittle, although the originator says it is better in flavor. Ontario is another new sort, somewhat after the style of the McCormick (Mammoth Cluster). It is of large size, and believed to be valuable. It originated near Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., the original plant having been found growing wild. The Canada Black fruited with us the past year for the first time; but we do not find it any better if as good as some of our older favorites. The Yosemite Giant, received from California, where it is said to be of large size and excellent flavor, has almost completely failed with us. A few plants survived the winter of 1870, and the past season fruited. The berries are quite large, seed-grains small and numerous, covered with bloom; sweet, juicy, but not high flavored. The Leucodermis, from Oregon, grows vigorously and bears abundantly, and although the berries are large and of good flavor, their dark purplish color and dull bloom make them unfit for market. The following are all excellent thoroughly tested sorts that may be relied upon for general cultivation:—Doolittle, Fay's Thornless, Seneca and McCormick. There are several twice-bearing sorts, as well as a number of yellow caps, that may be added as fancy varieties for garden culture.

In foreign sorts we have neither received nor tested anything better than those well known to every fruit grower.

In American varieties of the red raspberries, there are a few new ones claiming attention. Baldwin's Choice, from Illinois, appears to be a variety of our common wild red, but we need more experience with it before deciding upon its merits. Herstine's Seedlings promise well, particularly the Herstine, which is a strong and vigorous grower; berries large, handsome and of excellent flavor. Further experience is required in regard to hardiness, but as these varieties all come from a hardy stock, (the Allen,) we have little to fear on this point.

A mammoth variety of the wild flowering raspberries of the Northwestern States and Territories, viz., *Rubus Nutkanus*, is announced in some of the Western papers, but the statements made in regard to it should be taken with considerable allowance, inasmuch as it is not a true raspberry, but belongs to what is popularly known as the Flowering Bramble, of which we have two very common native species—one with large purple flowers, (*Rubus odoratus*,) and the other white, (*R. Nutkanus*.) The fruit of these flowering brambles is quite large, but of a very insipid and rather nauseating flavor. The plants grow vigorously in almost any kind of soil, and produce an immense quantity of suckers. It may be that the new Mammoth announced has none of these faults, but of this we shall probably know more a few years hence.

The "Welcome" is another new sort claiming attention. It is a twice-bearing sort, after the style of Belle de Fontenay, which it resembles very closely, both in plant and fruit. It originated near Mount Holly, New Jersey.

EPIMEDIUM ALPINUM RUBRUM.

Currants.—No new varieties of currants worthy of note have been introduced during the past year. There has been no improvement made in currants within the past fifteen or twenty years, but there is room for it, and we hope some one or more of our enterprising horticulturists will take up this fruit and make it a specialty, and see whether it is possible or otherwise to produce a sweeter variety than any now known.

Gooseberries.—This fruit is in nearly the same condition that we find the currant, there having been but little progress made in the past four years. Smith's Improved Houghton is, however, an advance upon the parent stock, being considerably larger and of a lighter color, otherwise not materially different.

Strawberries.—New strawberries appear to be "always in order," and with very slight indications of an abatement. From the South we have General Beauregard, Stonewall Jackson and Southern Excelsior. The Western States send us Cowing's seedling, Cassaday's Russell, Monarch of the West, and several more with very promising names. In the Eastern States there is but a slight falling off in the number of new sorts exhibited, but still enough to show that our strawberry growers are wide-awake. Durand's "King of the North," and Turnbull's Champion and Excelsior give promise of large size; their other merits must be decided by experience in soils not specially prepared for seedlings. The Kissena, raised by Prof. HUNTSMAN, carried off the higest prize at the Bliss Exhibition last summer. This very promising berry was figured and described in the RURAL NEW-YORKER June 24th, page 396.

President Wilder, from which so much was expected, seems to have caused some disappointment, it being neither as large, prolific or good as many were led to believe. It will probably take the same position in which we find many older sorts, being adapted to certain soils and localities and not to others.

With all the grand improvements announced and promised we find ourselves at this time just in the same position that we were ten years ago in regard to varieties for general cultivation; the Wilson's Albany taking the lead, Green Prolific, Downer, Triomphe de Gand and two or three other well-known sorts following close in the wake of this most popular of all strawberries.

Floricultural.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Epimedium Alpinum Rubrum.—This elegant, hardy, herbaceous plant, is but one among the rare acquisitions received from Japan in the last ten years. It was introduced into our gardens direct from Japan, and is known to the few who possess plants as *Epimedium Japonicum*, but we think it is the same as the one originally introduced into the St. Petersburg Botanic gardens in 1844, from Japan, and named by MORREN, in. *Jour. d'Hort.* of that pear, as *E. alpinum var, rubrum*.

Whether our plant should prove to be identical with the one named by MORREN, or otherwise, it is certainly a valuable acquisition to our list of hardy herbaceous plants. It is well suited for shady borders and rock work; also for greenhouse decorations, blooming as freely when grown in pots as our well known *Dicentra spectabilis*. There are, as yet, few of these plants in this country; but as it can be propagated with great rapidity we presume they will soon be abundant.

The plants grow in dense clumps somewhat like our common *Spiræa (Astilbe) Japonica*, throwing up numerous flower stems twelve to eighteen inches high. A portion of one of the flower stems, with leaves and flowers natural size, is shown in the accompanying illustration.

The outside of the flowers is bright red, the edges of the petals folding over, so that the color is seen when looking at the inside of the open flower. Inside, the petals are white, with a light stripe of red running down the center of each.

The long panicles of flowers possess a delicate grace, which is scarcely exceeded by any other plant of this class. The leaves and flowers retain their bright, rigid appearance for several weeks, whether grown in the forcing-house or in the open border.

There are several other species of *Epimedium* deserving a place in our gardens; but few of them have ever been cultivated in this country. But we hope the introduction of the one we have noticed will call the attention of our florists to this long neglected but highly ornamental genus of plants.

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The Poultry-Yard.

SATINETTE PIGEONS.

THIS delicate variety of birds is very active on the wing and in its native clime flies long and well. The Satinette is highly prized in England, for its beautiful plumage and dignified and upright carriage. Smyrna, a seaport town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, is said to be the place where this breed was originated, but it is not known there under the name of Satinette, which is given them by English breeders.

The London Poultry Chronicle, from which we take our illustration of this beautiful pigeon, says it "will compare favorably with any known breed in form and feather, and what the Scabright Bantam is among poultry such is the Satinette among pigeons."

The points of the Satinette are as follows: The head is round; the beak short, strong, and flesh-colored; the eye is large and dark; the neck is gently tapered, and well arched; the breast prominent, and a large frill must be well defined (as shown in the illustration,) from the neck to the breast; the body small and compact; the legs and feet well feathered, and entirely covered to the nails; the carriage of the bird must be erect, and in most points of form bearing resemblance to the Owl. The head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and lower part of back pure white; on the sides of wings, primary coverts, and saddle of back is a ground tint of a light and delicate pinkish brown, deepening in tone towards the edges of each feather and terminating in a fine black fringe upon all the smaller feathers on the sides and shoulders of wing; the coverts, however, are not fringed with black at the edges, but they, in company with all the feathers upon which the brownish color is visible, are distinctively marked with black spear points. Thus there is a variety of graduated shades of rich brown upon every colored feather, bordered by a fringe of black, such as may be seen in the Hamburgh fowls. The tail of the bird is of a slaty blue color, with a broad band of black at its extremity; in the centre of this band, and upon each of the twelve feathers of which the tail is comprised, should be a distinct and well-defined white spot. This peculiar feather is not found in any other variety of pigeons and forms one of the chief characteristics of this breed.

We are not aware of any of these pigeons being either owned or bred in this country; if there are any we hope to see them at the next exhibition of the New York Columbarian Society.

JAPANESE BANTAMS.

THESE beautiful and trim little birds have been highly praised for their peculiar and unique appearance, so much so, that we have been induced to picture them in the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. They were shown at the Annual Show of the N. Y. State Poultry Society, and attracted marked attention. Their appearance is such as to make a decided impression, in their favor, on those who have seen them. The American Agriculturist says "the whole form and style of these unique little fowls are such as to distinguish them from all others, although they vary greatly in color and markings among themselves.

"Their bodies are small and very compact; legs short and smooth; combs single, erect, and very large in both sexes; heads carried well back, making the fowls remarkably 'pigeon-breasted.' The backs almost disappear between the necks and tails. The tails are carried more than erect, leaning forward, and in the case of male birds, frequently extending further forward than their heads. The fluffy 'coverts' at the base of the tails are quite remarkable. Their wings are carried drooping, like several other varieties of bantams. The color is white, with black tails and tips of light feathers. They are a sprightly, vigorous, hardy breed, at present rather a novelty, and likely to bring pretty high prices for some time to come. They should be bred to preserve their peculiarities of form in the highest possible perfection; the plumage in each flock should be kept true to certain definite markings; very small size should be a requisite in breeding stock."

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Points of Dark Brahmas.—ROBERT YATES, Sandusky, O.:—We have answered the above question time and again in the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Dark Brahmas should certainly have pea-combs, we care not what the Illinois Association say in favor of single combs, they are not admissible; well pencilled plumage, neck hackle silvery white, striped with black; no vulture hocks, yellow legs, and well feathered. The cocks should have pea-combs, black, or black and white striped; light, almost white hackle and saddle striped with black and white tails. Vulture hocks are feathers growing below the knee-joint, and projecting outwards. By pea-comb, we do not mean the thick, heavy "beefsteak" comb, but one nicely and evenly serrated.

PORTRAIT OF A SATINETTE PIGEON.

Hamburgh Fowls.—A new subscriber.—All the sickle and principal feathers of a Silver-Spangled Hamburgh cock's tail should be white with a black spot at the end of each. The Golden-Spangled's should be yellow in the place of white with the black spot.

Committeemen Exhibiting.—C. COLBY, Conn.—We do not see any good reason why a judge at any poultry show should not be allowed to exhibit his stock because he is to pass judgment upon his own poultry. If he is not honest his colleagues should be, and not swayed in their judgment by his opinion. Then, again, we believe every man, in whatever position he may be placed, is honest until he is proved otherwise.

What Ails My Turkeys?—This question is asked us by H. W. M., Illinois; from his description of the disease we should say his turkeys are affected with diarrhœa. The causes for this disease are various, among which are too scanty supply of grain, dampness, undue acidity in the bowels, or unwholesome diet. For a cure, we have used, with good results, five grains of powdered chalk; five, do., of rhubarb, and three of cayenne pepper. If the relaxation is not speedily checked, give a grain each of opium and powdered ipecacuanha every two or four hours.

JAPANESE BANTAM COCK.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Scarlet Fevers.—Seeing an inquiry in the RURAL NEW-YORKER about scarlet fever, I send the directions given me several years ago by an intelligent physician, and which I have followed with profit in my own family:—"Dissolve a lump of saltpetre as large as a hickory nut in a tumbler of cold water, to clear the throat, and operate on the kidneys. Give cream tartar water, sweetened, to drink, enough to move the bowels daily, but not to physic thoroughly. Just as the eruption comes through the skin or begins to, rub the body all over with a piece of salt pork. Be careful about exposure to taking cold. Nursing is more than medicine. That is all we Doctors can do with scarlet fever."

If the throat swells on the outside after the fever passes off, poultice with mustard as long as it can be borne.

The symptoms in the cases I have had were chills, and vomiting followed in the course of twelve hours by the scarlet eruption. The skin looks sometimes as if it had been scalded. The fever lasts four or five days, and when it subsides is followed by profuse sweats.—AUNT LIB.

Sleeping-Rooms with Plants.—In answer to L. R., Reading, Pa., under query:—"Are House Plants Injurious?" Permit to say, that all healthy plants, during the day, throw off oxygen and absorb carbon; but during the night the reverse takes place—oxygen is absorbed and carbon is thrown off. To man, oxygen is life, and carbon death. Although the amount of oxygen taken up by plants during the night is not yet determined, if they are to be kept in the sleeping-room, it should be large and well ventilated, in order that it may contain enough pure air for the consumption of both sleepers and plants. L. R.'s harm results from inhaling air *breathed* by plants during the night as that which has already been breathed by man. Treat your plants, then, as if they were human beings, and enlarge your sleeping-rooms accordingly.—DR. F. J. B., *Andover, N. Y.*

JAPANESE BANTAM PULLET.

A Cancer Cured.—I wish to tell how I cured my cancer, last summer, without pain or money. Eight years ago a cancer came on my nose. It grew slowly for several years; the last two years it grew fast, and it got frightful. It was beginning to eat out my left eye. I had paid out hundreds of dollars, and tried doctors from far and near. Nobody did it any good. Last summer I drank wild tea and [illegible] grounds on my nose every night; [illegible] the cancer was cured. I told it to a good many who had cancer. I know two have cured their cancers since. I am sixty-two years old. I believe Wild Tea grows most everywhere on high land.—CHARLES YARDLEY, *Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 6, 1871.*

WE do not know what "Wild Tea" is. We do not know of any plant that has it as a local name. Will not our correspondent send us a specimen plant that we may determine its true name?

Stock, Poultry, &c.

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Domestic Economy.

A NEW YEAR'S TALK.

As we look over the past, and with fancy make real the invisible, we feel the clasp of thousands of kindly hands, and see the smile on as many dear faces, whom a year ago, we wished a "Happy New Year." We

FIG. I.—PELERINE. FRAME WORK WITH PATTERN WORKED IN.

are all better acquainted to-day, and can say it with even less formality than then. And "Happy" may it be—not in the sense of ease and pleasure, but in that of growth. The woman, whom this dead year's discipline has made noblest, most unselfish, most faithful and CHRIST-like, should to-day be the happiest. As we never have the choos-

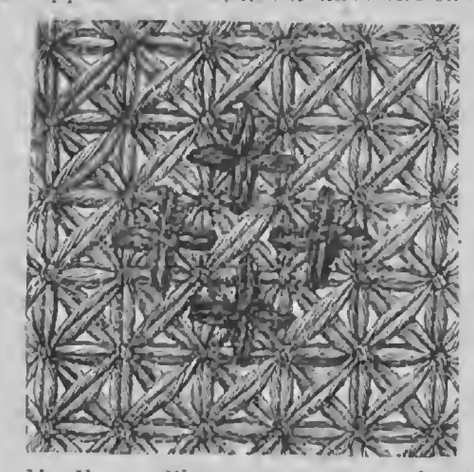

FIG. II.—FRAME WORK, (IN THE FULL SIZE) TO PELERINE.

ing of discipline the only way left open for us is to make the best use of whatever comes to us. The loss of friends, the destruction of home and property, disappointments in innumerable shapes, suffering in its multiform types, each and all are the shaping and polishing tools that tend to make us worthy for a better life.

FIG. III.—CROCHET JACKET FOR CHILDREN, EDGE BORDER.

But as labor is the prime blessing of existence, so distasteful labor is the hardest and most grievous to be borne, especially when there is no hope of a way opening to something better. How many women in the past twelve months, who washed and ironed, baked, cooked, patched and cleaned, until their souls revolted to bitterness at the

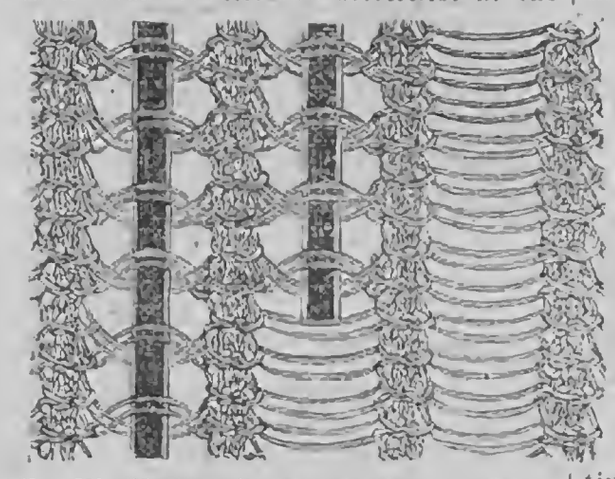

FIG. IV.—KNITTED STRIPE PATTERN, TO BE RUN THROUGH WITH SILK OR RIBBON, FOR SHAWLS, JACKETS, ETC.

slavish routine, when suddenly lifted to the plane of positive sorrow saw how ungrateful they had been to be miserable over the petty things of life while the greater things had remained to them intact! How many fathers and mothers who spoke hard and heartless words to their little ones have wept bitter tears of repentance over the little dead faces, insensible for ever more to word or kiss!

If it were not for reminders of dread possibilities how hard, how thoughtless, how unkind we should all become. The fact that all things will soon come to an end—all discords, all hates and loves, all opportunities for kindness or its reverse, guards us from many a stroke of anger, and many a look or word of hateful passion. The experiences of the dead year should guide us into safer and nobler paths in the New. It taught us grandly, if but this one thing, *well*, that there's *no surety in delay*. Putting off from one day to another what ought to be done *to-day* is the secret of nine-tenths of the failures in the world. Prompt action is equivalent to success. It makes the house Home *to-day*, instead of to-morrow. It begs pardon at once for wrongs done, instead of waiting until next day when the hurt has worn ridges in the heart. It wins the confidence of the child, and saves him for good. It spurns vice, ere its hideousness becomes familiar.

If within the three years we have labored to make this Department a help as well as a comfort to thousands of women, we had fully succeeded, there would be nothing left for us to do. It is always far below our ideal, and the best it ever comprehends, is oftentimes the result of some suggestion which comes to us in letters from women who apologize for their "poor work at writing." The best one can do always has its mission, and the simplest soul may utter the word that shall be the key note to a great redemption. "Domestic Economy" does not mean "Cooking," any more than does "Domestic Life." It comprehends the sphere of Home, and how best to make it attractive in every sense of the word. It should be a magnet drawing every man's and woman's heart to its peaceful hearthstone, its pure and blissful influence.

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WORSTED WORK.

THERE is a fascination about crochet work, especially when the materials used are of soft, bright wool, that no woman's dainty fingers can well resist. The shops are full of such work, in many styles and shapes. Among the most stylish are sleeveless waists or jackets, with postillion back. Aside from the knitted and crocheted things, are those

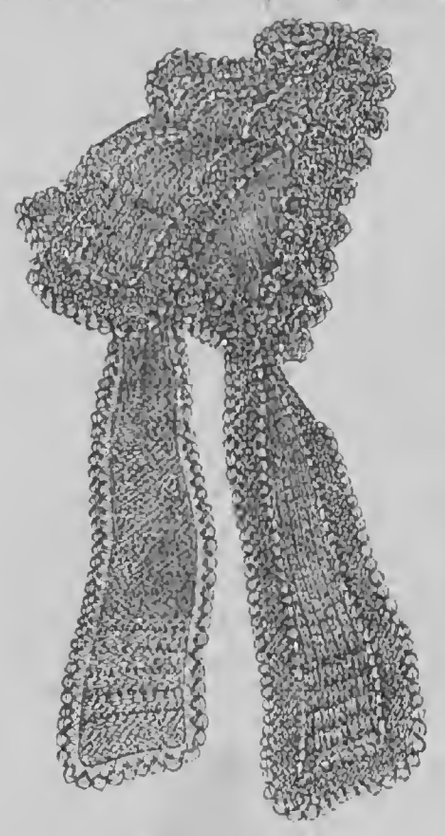

FIG. V.—FANCHON.

made on frames, as shown in Fig. I., the Pelerine with fringe. Fig. II. gives the work in full, the dark crosses being of silk floss put on when the work is done. For a new beginner, some simple shape should first be tried, as a square, or half square for hood or shawl. The shape of the frame, of course, controls the shape of the garments. Place at regular intervals brass-headed nails or tacks, crossing the yarn as shown in Fig. II., and tie at the crossing. When made of white wool, and embroidered with white silk floss, the effect is beautiful. Any colored floss may be used, to suit one's fancy. The pelerine and hood (Fig. V.) may both be bordered with swan's down, and be suitable for evening concerts, &c. Fig. III., a child's jacket, is of fawn colored Berlin wool, with reddish brown border; from eight to ten ounces are required. Fig. IV., shows a border which may be rendered more attractive by the addition of ribbon. The materials for this three-cornered hood (Fig. V.) are six ounces of white and a few skeins of lilac Berlin wool, and white floss silk. The border around the trimming and ties is a netting, the outer two of silk, the next of lilac wool, and the next two of white.

A MILD-TEMPERED woman is a balsam that heals matrimonial sorrows.

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The flowers sent by you were received in good time. I was really surprised at their size, for I tho't, as they would be sent by mail, that they would be very small. They are equally as large as some received by express from other Florists. I am perfectly delighted with them—so many—so beautiful, and in such good order.

MRS. LAURA MOORE.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 17, 1871.

The plants forwarded by you on the 7th, by mail, reached me in eight days, in first-rate condition. Upon examination I can discover no injury done to them in their long journey.

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The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Country of the Dwarfs.—By PAUL DU CHAILLU. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THERE is no living traveler who sees so much, and remembers so well, as DU CHAILLU. His African explorations have afforded him an inexhaustible supply of materials from which to draw for the instruction and entertainment of young and old. He has been charged, at times, with drawing upon his imagination. The present volume might more properly be termed "African Scenes and Adventures," inasmuch as only a small portion is devoted to the country of the Dwarfs. DU CHAILLU'S description of this strange race, living not far from Niembomi, corresponds with Dr. KRAPF'S. They have prominent cheek bones, yellow faces, low and narrow foreheads, black and red hair, thick lips and flat noses. They are very wild and shy, and will scamper away from their settlements if a white man appears, as fast as their legs can carry them. DU CHAILLU, who has not inappropriately been termed the "children's friend," is now preparing a series of volumes based on his travels in the Frigid Zone during the past year.

The Land of the Vedas: being Personal Reminiscences of India. By Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D. New York: Carlton & Lanahan.

WE know comparatively little, and desire to know more, concerning India. The present work will go very far toward gratifying this desire. It is very copious and complete, numbering over five hundred pages and containing numerous illustrations and statistical tables, together with an excellent map of the country. For fifteen years Dr. BUTLER was a missionary in India, and he writes from personal observation and experience concerning the people, their religions, mythology and customs, and concerning the great Sepoy rebellion, which nearly cost him his life. He is at times rambling in his descriptions, and somewhat disposed to be "preachy" in his style. We cannot expect, however, to find the polished, condensed writing of the man of letters in the descriptive narratives of those who spend their lives among active, stirring scenes.

Border Reminiscences.—By R. B. MARCY. New York: Harper & Bros. 1872.

NO one can remain in the army for any length of time without acquiring a large fund of anecdote. Who that sat around the camp fires during the late unpleasantness, cannot recall scores of such yarns, spun by comrades to while away the hours. In this new volume Gen. MARCY has collected some of the best of these stories which he has heard during his long military career. One possessing any appreciation of humor cannot peruse a single chapter without shaking his sides with laughter.

Chapter ninth is devoted to the Prairie Indians. The tenth and concluding chapter touches upon the rapid settlement of the Northwest; contrasts the enterprise of Americans and Englishmen, and embodies Gen. MARCY'S views concerning the Texas Pacific, North Pacific, and Union and Central Pacific Railroads.

Lucia, Her Problem.—By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS. New York: Sheldon & Co.

MISS DOUGLAS is one of our most popular story writers, and this last volume from her pen, which recounts the trials of a young girl who ran away from home, and finally married her lover, sustains her former reputation. She manages to keep up the reader's interest from beginning to end, and has given us a novel superior to the majority which find their way to the printers. The occasional intimations as to what is to follow, might better, perhaps, be omitted from the opening chapters. As in the telling, so in the writing of a story—the force of the denouement is weakened by inklings of it, given in advance.

The Wedding Journey.—By W. D. HOWELLS, Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

MR. HOWELLS is one of the most charming of living American writers. We recall no one who gives so much promise of filling the place of either HAWTHORNE or IRVING. In the above serial, which ran through the Atlantic, he describes, in his best vein, what a newly married couple saw and experienced on the round trip from Boston through New York, Rochester, Niagara Falls, to Quebec, and back again. An entire chapter is devoted to Rochester, which the writer styles the "Enchanted City." A more captivating book has not appeared this year.

The Wonders of Water.—From the French of GASTON TISSANDIER; edited with numerous additions, by SCHELE DE VERE, LL.D. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

A VERY good companion-book to Reclus's descriptive history of "The Earth." The work is very handsomely gotten up on tinted paper, contains numerous illustrations, presents a mass of instructive and entertaining information, and constitutes one volume of the Illustrated Library of Wonders which Scribner & Company are bringing out.

Oldtown Fireside Stories.—By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

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Bivouac and Battle: Or, The Struggles of a Soldier.—By OLIVER OPTIC. New York: Lee, Shepard & Dillingham.

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Ought We to Visit Her?—By Mrs. ANNIE EDWARDS. New York: Sheldon & Co.

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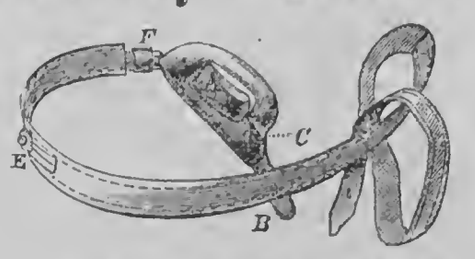

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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

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D. D. T. MOORE,

Conducting Editor and Proprietor.

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No. 75 North Side of Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

☞ Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., received,—and Specimens, Show-Bills, Prospectuses, &c., delivered,—at either of the above Offices of this Journal.

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Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.50 per Year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50; Seven Copies, and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

Advertising.—Inside, 75 cents per line, Agate space; Outside, $1 per line, each insertion. For Extra Display and Cuts, a price and a-half. Special and Business Notices, $1.50 and $2 a line. No advertisement inserted for less than $5.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

BRIEF BUT HEARTY GREETING!

For days, we have been, and are now, far too busy to think of anything formal in the shape of a New Year's Introductory to this Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. We write with the rustle of leaves (letters) that are steadily falling (from every State in the Union and the Canadas) upon our table,—the scratching of the pens of our Subscription Clerks,—the calls for copy,—the requests to decide this or that point as to the mechanical details of the new-style RURAL,—the importunities of Advertising Agents, who want all the space for their own use, and——well! with all this melange of demand, and the general noise and confusion of preparation for the Campaign, we sit down to very hastily say (for the last page must close for the press in two hours) that we wish you all a Happy New Year, and to promise—nothing!

The regular, reliable and able members of our Editorial Staff who have aided us to make the RURAL NEW-YORKER the "Best, Cheapest and Most Popular Journal of its Class in the World"—BRAGDON, FULLER, JUDD, RANDALL, WILLARD, HARRIS, RILEY, LEWIS, WAGER, and the steady old, practical and talented Contributors, too numerous to mention (in our limited space)—are still with and for MOORE'S RURAL, and its fast-augmenting parish of readers. There is to be no retrograde. It is our purpose, and will be our effort, to improve. Neither labor nor expense will be spared to render this year's issues more attractive and useful than those sent forth in any preceding twelvemonth since the establishment of the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

And pray is that not enough to say, especially as we are in a hurry and constantly interrupted? Nay; we must, and do most cordially, thank the RURAL'S hosts of friends for their continued evidences of friendship, manifested in many ways—for the good words they write and the generous deeds they are doing in its behalf. Bowing respectfully in grateful acknowledgment, we give as a sentiment a paraphrase of an old one:—"Here's to your health and your family's: may you all live long and prosper!"

OUR NEW YEAR'S CALL.

It is well for each man and woman to have a good opinion of him or herself. In fact, it is necessary to success. We want it distinctly understood, therefore, that we conscientiously strive to merit our own good opinion. We speak now as a Journal and not as an Individual. We think we have some reason to do so; for, leaving our own judgment out of the question, we have cumulative and substantial evidence that a great many other people think that we are entitled to such an opinion of ourself. And now that the New Year has dawned and we have put on our new dress—from *head* to *foot rule*—we respectfully submit whether we have any reason to reverse the high opinion we have hitherto cherished concerning the RURAL NEW-YORKER!

But then! We want to respect those whom we meet weekly. We want them to feel that we respect them. Out of respect to them do we not make our New Year's Call in our best "bib and tucker?" Are we not deferential? Are we not amiable and polite? Don't we want to keep up a regular calling acquaintance during the year 1872, and all the years thereafter? But we must insist, not only as a matter of courtesy, but as a matter of mutual interest, that our calls shall be returned. We want to talk over with and learn from our friends the way they do things and what they learn in the doing. If they discover any errors in their practices that it will benefit others to avoid, we want to know what they are; or any good growing out of their experiences that others may legitimately share, of course we want to know it, for it is our well-known purpose to act as a sort of intermediate and garrulous gossip between our friends, taking care, so far as possible with our garrulousness, not to make mischief. If JOE BROWN wants to know how JIM SMITH does a thing, or what he would do under certain circumstances, we want to ask JIM about it and tell JOE: it would be a great pleasure to us. If SALLY SORROWFUL desires BETSEY BRIGHTNESS to tell her any of her secrets, we offer our good services to get BETSEY'S secrets from her.

So you see we're fixed up and ready to be the *confidante* and confidential adviser of all upon whom we call. That is just it; and we shall always expect a pleasant, cheerful welcome and the most intimate relations with every member of the families we may visit during the year. We don't intend to intrude, nor to be regarded obtrusive. We shall cease calling upon the first intimation that our company is not desirable; but we are bound to make it desirable if we can. So here we are! What do you say to the proposal?

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Rural's "New Departure" in Form and Style may not please everybody,—we do not expect *that*,—but we think people of good taste and judgment will say the change is a decided improvement. Such is the verdict of a good many level-headed journalists who have seen proofs of pages, the new vignette heading (which is pronounced unequaled) and other items. This number has been gotten up in great haste, and is necessarily imperfect—but we won't stop long to apologize, inasmuch as the proverb says "He that excuseth accuseth")—especially as a rush of advertisements has greatly interfered with our wishes and arrangements. Moreover—but the new-style RURAL is before you, Reader; examine and give your verdict—Guilty or not guilty?

Political Reform.—Our article on this subject in a recent number, has called out a number of strong indorsements from readers in different parts of the country. For example, a gentleman from Wenham, Mass., writes:—

"Having read in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, of the 16th inst., your article headed "Political Reform," and presuming you would like some encouragement from your readers, I take this opportunity to give you my sentiments on the subject in a few words. The opinions advanced in the article I cordially approve, and it appears to me (in the present corrupt and venal condition of our country's affairs) that all neutral or independent journals should agitate the matter of Political Reform in all its bearings, to the utmost, in order to stir up the honest people of the country, of all parties, to unite and rise in their might, to sweep the present corrupt mass of officeholders from their positions, and put in their places men of *ability* and *honesty*, and by so doing save our Government and Country to future generations. Hoping you will continue to agitate the matter in the same calm tone and independent manner, I remain," &c.

Canandaigua Lake.—Elsewhere we give an illustrated article descriptive of this beautiful lake and its surroundings, from the pen of ex-Senator WILLIAMS of Yates county—being the first of a series on the Lakes of Western New York. We think these articles will prove of general interest and value to thousands, while the illustrations must render them attractive.

—For courtesies, and aid in procuring photographs, sketches, etc., of scenes on Canandaigua and other lakes, we are indebted to J. J. MATTESON, (editor of the Repository and Messenger,) WM. HILDRETH, (Deputy U. S. Marshal,) and M. FINLEY & SON, (Photographers,) of Canandaigua, and also to A. E. BEERS, (Photographer,) of Rushville.

Plowmen's Club.—Talking of the lack of good plowmen in the country, an old farmer said to us something ought to be done to improve the character and quality of this work. We suggested that it would be an excellent plan for plowmen in a neighborhood to organize in clubs, meet, with their teams and plows, and compare their implements, modes of adjusting and using them, and learn of and stimulate each other. We once knew such a Club which met one afternoon each week; and the improvements made in the neighborhood plowing thereby was most striking.

A Word to Advertisers.—Our advertising space is over-flooded, "and more too." We were compelled to refuse advertisements proffered some days before going to press. As it is, in consequence of a miscalculation as to the elasticity of our forms, we are compelled to leave over several columns. The only apology we can render advertisers whose favors are deferred is that we had rather apologize to them than to our readers, upon whose rights we have already encroached and of whom we beg pardon.

"Brondlands," the former 22,000 acre farm in Champaign Co., Ill., first owned by M. L. SULLIVANT and later by JOHN T. ALEXANDER, is now reported to have again changed hands, having been purchased by four parties for $450,000. It is to be divided into small farms and again sold. This is the way all large farms must go, sooner or later, in this country. There is no law of entail to prevent it, thanks to the good sense of the American people.

RURAL BREVITIES.

DON'T run in debt this year.

SOMETHING to save!—manure!

FILL UP the ice-houses early.

THE Massachusetts Ag. College's next term commences Jan. 11.

THREE hundred thousand tea plants in California are doing well.

FIFTY YEARS ago there was not a pound of fine wool grown outside of Spain.

MILK slightly turned sour is a common cause of diarrhea in children and infants.

PETER HENDERSON sends us an elaborate and complete catalogue of seeds for 1872.

DOES farming pay? What does your balance for the year answer to that question? Tell us.

TOO MANY fall and too few winter varieties of apples, it is asserted, are planted in Wisconsin.

WINDMILLS for pumping water for stock grow more and more popular when the snow flies.

COLORADO is importing a large number of Short-Horn bulls for the improvement of its herds.

IT IS STATED that a Californian has lost nearly 1,700 sheep, by poison which he had prepared for squirrels.

THE MAINE Agricultural and Mechanical College has more students and better accommodations than ever before.

ENGLISH grocers are finding great fault with Normandy butters because there is so much water (not brine) in them.

CHAS. LEE, North Blandford, Ct., grew an acre of corn for soiling, which averaged ten feet high and weighed, cured, ten tons.

A CORRESPONDENT is informed that we know of no way to make any kind of business pay, permanently, without *hard work!*

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE a mine is being worked which yields a fertilizing substance known in market as Stevens' Mineral Fertilizer.

JOHN HAROLD sends us the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Queens Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc. It is a live Society and has a live secretary.

VICK'S CATALOGUE of seeds for 1872 is the biggest work of art the year 1871 has produced in the catalogue line, so far as we are posted.

AT the Union meeting of farmers at Manchester, N. H., Dec. 12, 1871, potatoes enough were exhibited "to dine a regiment of Irishmen."

A. M. BURNS, Manhattan, Kan., is writing a book on grape, blackberry, raspberry and strawberry culture, designed for the inexperienced in the West.

AT Windsor, Conn., tobacco growers are selling their tobacco growth for 1871 at 75c. per lb. for wrappers, 10c. to 20c. for seconds, and 5c. to 10c. for fillers.

WE acknowledge an invitation from E. S. RALPHS, Cor. Sec'y Western N. Y. Poultry Soc., to attend the annual show of the Society, Jan. 18-23d, at Buffalo.

FRANK W. TYLER wants to know the price of farm lands in Southern Indiana, and what inducements it offers to men of small means who desire to engage in farming.

JUDSON'S Branching Corn is pulled and hauled by those who have, and who have not, been successful with it. The secret probably is that there has been too much swindling in seed.

HON. JAMES BROOKS, speaking of Japanese agriculture, says;—"Proud as I am of the arts, sciences and marvelous doings of my own country, I blush when I compare American farming with this!"

THE RURAL Farmers' Club, Enfield, Conn., have been discussing this resolution;—"*Resolved*, That the raising of tobacco by farmers is immoral." The discussion was decided to be "a drawn battle."

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

North Worcester, Mass., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—JOHN H. LOCKEY, of Leominster. *Vice-Pres.*—Leonard Downe, Fitchburg; Joseph Cozzens, Leominster. *Sec. and Treas.*—George S. Houghton, Fitchburg. Captain E. T. Miles was chosen a member of the State Board of Agriculture for three years.

Meramec, Mo., Hort. Soc.—This Society elected the following officers, Dec. 6, 1871: *Pres.*—T. R. ALLEN. *Vice-Prest's.*—L. D. Votew, Wm. Brown. *Sec. and Treas.*—John Fraser, Pacific City, Mo. *Ex. Com.*—C. Whitsell, G. Faul, Dr. Galny.

Patrons of Husbandry.—The National Grange of this Order meets in Washington, Jan. 3. In 1870 38 new Granges, and in 1871 131 were organized. Iowa is the strongest hold of the Order, it having 92 Granges.

South Seaville, N. J., Farmers' Club.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—GEORGE M. POST. *Rec. Sec.*—F. S. Townsend. *Cor. Sec.*—T. E. Van Gild. *Treas.*—David Townsend. *Librarian.*—Daniel Wheaton. Meets every Monday evening.

The Delaware Poultry Soc. holds its Second Annual Exhibition at Wilmington, Del., Jan 11-17. W. D. Bush, *Rec. Sec.* and *Treas.*, Wilmington, Del., will furnish Premium List.

The Michigan State Poultry Ass'n holds "a grand National and State Exhibition of Poultry," at Detroit, Jan. 25-30. Competition open to the world.

The Iowa State Hort. Soc. holds its sixth annual meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, commencing Monday evening, January 15.

The Northern Ill. Hort. Soc. holds its annual meeting at Princeton, Ill., Jan. 23-26. It's a live organization.

The South Miss. and E. La. Ag. Ass'n holds a meeting and market fair at Osyka, Miss., Friday, Jan. 26.

The Missouri State Hort. Soc. holds its 13th annual meeting at Kansas City, Jan. 9-12.

The Publisher's Desk.

We print One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Copies of the First Edition of this issue of the Rural New-Yorker.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

All the actual or intending Agents of the RURAL NEW-YORKER who wish to make their friends handsome or useful Holiday Presents, should hurry up and send in Clubs (or parts of large Clubs) soon as possible, selecting the Presents from our Premium List. We can send most articles promptly—by first return Mail or Express. Our desire is to make happy as many people as we can during and after the Holidays.

*** See Premium List in Rural Oct. 28.

A Vote of Thanks is hereby tendered to old and new Agent-Friends for the liberal manner in which they are clubbing us from all parts of the country! Though our receipts have thus far greatly exceeded our anticipations, we will endeavor to bear the infliction. While old Agents are doing better than ever before, scores of new ones are doing nobly—several having sent us over $100 each, for new clubs, during the past two weeks. Go on, Friends, old and new, near and distant, and you will not only get "*Good Pay for Doing Good*," but have the consciousness of benefiting your fellow citizens.

Rural Boys and Girls at Work.—The Boys and Girls are doing "right smart" in sending us Clubs. A goodly number have already sent Clubs of from 5 to 30 subscribers. (See letters from Girls and Boys on page 27.) A letter just received from WILBER E. JONES of Kalamazoo Co., Mich., (inclosing $60 for 30 Subscribers) is so good that we give this extract:

"This is my first attempt at getting up a club for a paper, and I think that I have done very well for a farmer boy of sixteen. My father has taken the RURAL for a good many years, and he has always saved them and sowed the volumes together, and us children take pleasure in getting them out and looking them over, as we always find something new in them. Mother says that she had rather have the RURAL than any Ladies' Magazine. For premium, please send me, by express, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."

Moore's Rural and Arthur's Magazines.—Our readers are reminded of our offer to send the RURAL and ARTHUR'S MAGAZINES at low rates. As given in our issue of Dec. 2, the terms are as follows: For the RURAL NEW-YORKER and ARTHUR'S Lady's Home Magazine, one year, $3.50; for the RURAL NEW-YORKER and Children's Hour, one year, $3; for the RURAL NEW-YORKER and both of the Magazines, one year, $4.50. Subscriptions must commence with Jan., 1872, and be for one year. Address D. D. T. MOORE, 5 Beekman St., New York.

The Rural as a Present.—Our readers are reminded that in all cases where a *Subscriber* sends the RURAL NEW-YORKER to a relative or friend, *as a present*, we only charge the lowest club-rate—$2 a year. The lowest price for copies thus sent to Canada is $2.20 and to Europe $3. The RURAL is a valuable gift, and one which reminds the recipient of the kind donor fifty-two times in the course of the year. Many order it as a present to distant friends.

Extra and Specimen Copies of this number of the RURAL will be forwarded to our Agents and a good many other sensible people. Will those receiving them do us and their friends the favor to show and circulate, with a view of increasing our circulation? We desire all to note Contents, Style, &c., and then decide upon the merits of our claim that the RURAL NEW-YORKER is the *Best and Cheapest Weekly in its sphere of Journalism.*

Bound Volumes of the Rural New-Yorker.—Back volumes of the RURAL, handsomely bound, are constantly kept on hand at its Publication offices. Vol. XX. for 1869, containing 828 pages and over 800 illustrations, $4. The Semi-annual Volumes, issued since Jan. 1, 1870, $2.50 each. The volumes being too heavy for the mail, are usually sent by Express or as Freight, subject to charges.

Our Premiums Approved.—We are in receipt of many letters from recipients of Premiums, praising the articles they have secured—such as the U. S. Watch Co.'s Watches, Reed & Barton's Plated Ware, Weed's Sewing Machine, the Continental Washer, (very strongly approved,) Universal and Novelty Wringers, &c., &c.

How to Help the Rural.—There are numerous ways in which its friends can aid in circulating the RURAL. First, show the paper, or talk to your friends about it, or both. Get up a club, or aid some friend to do so—or induce your P. M. to act as agent.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Our Premiums.—Agents entitled to Premiums are requested to designate what they prefer and notify us how and *where* to send—whether by Freight or Express.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, but any person so disposed can act as Local Agent, on his or her own authority, and secure premiums, etc.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., sent free to all disposed to form Clubs for the RURAL.

All Remittances by *Draft*, P. O. Money Order or Registered Letter are AT OUR RISK.

THE MOTHER'S NEW YEAR'S REVERIE.

WHAT is baby LILLIE dreaming
When this angel smile is beaming?
Cannot mamma hear the music
That is whispered in thine ear
And see something of the beauty
That to baby must be near?
Happy faces! Sweetly smiling,
All the thoughts of earth beguiling,
Showing thee, in mid-day slumbers,
Back to play-grounds left behind

That were thine, ere earthly shackles
With thy spirit-half entwined.
Precious treasure! little starling!
Will they guide thee, LILLIE darling?
Help thee carry nature's burden
Through the devious ways of life?—
Take thee back again triumphant
Over passion, over strife?
Yes, I see thy smile inditing
Heaven's answer, while 'tis lighting

Up thy features like an angel's—
As those features were before
Heaven sent them to inhabit
The dimpled form my LILLIE bore.
LILLIE smiles and mamma ponders;
Body sleeps while spirit wanders
Like some bird that tries its pinions,
Stealing from its prison strong—
From the door that sleep is guarding,
Back to realms of light and song.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

An old man totters on the road
  Bow'd down with age and care;
His locks are white and float about
  Like snow-flakes on the air—
The clouds are gathering darkly round,
  The night seems settling fast,
The wind sends forth a moaning sound,
  The owlets flutter past.

The old man halts along the road,
  He sees the gathering gloom—
No hope has he—no power to stay
  His fast approaching doom.
He sees the children pass him by,
  And sadly turns his face;
He knows too well that he must die,
  The New Year take his place.

He hears the children clasp their hands,
  And shout aloud for glee,
He marks them hasten on their way
  The glad New Year to see.
And then he hears the midnight chime,
  Ring out his funeral knell;
His life fades fast—he rests at last
  The New Year breaks the spell.

A little child now leads the way
  His step is light and bold,
His hair is bright and floats about
  Like threads of burnished gold.
The clouds are passing swift away,
  The morn seems soft and clear,
The night has pass'd—the sun's bright ray
  Brings in the glad New Year.

Farewell Old Year! Your work is done
  A new one fills your place;
The darkest night will pass away
  The morning dawn apace!
We cannot bring the dead to life,
  Nor wasted hours recall;
But in the coming year we may,
  Perhaps, atone for all.

[English Magazine.

Stories for Ruralists.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

I.—The Coming Storm.

"The dearest old place in all Virginia," said Margaret Heatherstone softly to herself, as she looked out on fields and forests, on acres of broad undulating land, so weirdly beautiful in the light of the calm full moon, that the young lady unconsciously glanced back into her chamber to see if some inhabitant from the realms above might not have stolen in unawares. "It is astonishing," she continued in the same soft tone, "how strangely the moonlight and silence affects me to-night! Why, I am actually freezing! I wish I hadn't been so cross to Harry, poor boy! But then, dear me! what business has he to expect so much? I wonder how far he has got?" and the speaker leaned out of the window and looked wistfully up and down the broad avenue; and then, in a little cooing tone, strongly suggestive of the lark's call for its mate, said:

"Ah, Harry! ah, Harry!" And then, with bated breath, waited the result of her cry. The meaning and necessity of the preparatory interjection none but a born Virginian would be able to understand, and whether she could explain said meaning is at least quite doubtful. Into this "Ah!" Margaret Heatherstone threw her whole soul. It was a sweet, bewildering cry, showing both the beauty and the wilfulness of the woman's character. There was a world of affection in the tone—and yet before it reached the Harry it died out—and the expression on the proper noun was as dictatorial and imperious as that of a queen demanding obedience from her subject.

A low, prolonged whistle was the first sound that greeted the listening ears; then a broad, stalwart form suddenly sprang from the shadow of the branches, and appeared in full sight—the round silver moon at his back, and the bright bewitching face of the mistress of his heart just in front of and above him.

"Why didn't you go home, Harry?" inquired the vixen with a light laugh.

"Why didn't you let me, you bad, naughty girl?" came the response in clear, manly tones.

"Because I was afraid! As true as I live, I felt like a ghost up here, all alone. See what a spooky look the moon has to-night; listen a moment to the strange minor the wind has taken on; and what is that Harry?" as another sound was wafted on the wings of the soft southerly breeze. Clear and low as the tones of an Æolian harp, came the first strains; then there was the sound of exultation, of defiance; strains of a love—a passion so sublime, so resolute in doing and daring, and wailing, that Margaret Heatherstone pressed her hand upon her heart, and, sinking on her knees, buried her beautiful head in the window drapery.

"Why Margaret; don't be frightened. That's nothing but the niggers in old Hannibal's cabin, singing 'John Brown.' By George! they are having a jubilee to-night," as the exultant tones rang out again: "John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave—his soul goes marching on."

"It's well your father don't know of this. Where *are* you, Maggie dear?"

"Here I am, Harry Traverse," replied the lady almost defiantly—her mood changing in a moment, as she realized the necessity of firmness. "Don't you dare to tell him a word about this! Don't you dare speak about it to anybody!—Do you hear?"

"I won't, if you say not, of course!" replied the young man. "But I certainly think, Margaret, he ought to know of it: Old Hannibal has already too much influence with the rest of the niggers, and if I had anything to say about it, I should suggest that your father get rid of him in double quick time. He is the most dangerous fellow on the plantation."

"Well, you haven't anything to say about it! and, excuse me, it's none of your business! Poor old Hannibal! Dear old Hannibal! He and all the rest of 'em shall sing 'John Brown' to their hearts content. How sweet and pure their voices are. Remember your promise, Harry. If you fail me in this, or in any thing where the negroes are concerned, I will never speak to you again so long as I live. Good night, Harry!"

"Good night, dear! But wait a minute, Margaret. Whisper, darling! Do you love me?"

"No, you goose!"

"Not a bit?"

"Not a particle."

"Whom do you love?"

"Old Hannibal and John Brown. Good night!"

"Was there ever such a girl born?" muttered the young man as he walked away.

"It comes as natural for one to torment him as it does to breathe," said Margaret, as she prepared to retire. "Men are natural autocrats! I ought to have been a man, for I hate to be ordered! If I loved a man more than my own soul, I don't believe I'd marry him if I found I was expected to! But isn't it strange how late those negroes are singing?" Margaret seated herself by the window again, and listened this time to a hymn which she had taught a few of her father's slaves, but which they had altered to suit their own ideas of melody. She recognized the words and the spirit of the words more than ever before. To her, these strains seemed like the voices of avenging angels. Tears filled her eyes, and she waited in silence till the last note died sweetly away. This was the hymn:

"He'll shield you with a wall of fire,
With flaming zeal your breasts inspire—
Bid raging winds their fury cease,
And hush the tempest into peace.
  So he will! So he will!

"And when your labors all are o'er,
Then we shall meet to part no more—
Meet with the blood-bought throng to fall,
And crown our Jesus Lord of all.
  So we will! So we will!"

Old Hannibal's voice rang out clear and distinct as a trumpet blast in the last line, and the last words that Margaret Heatherstone uttered before falling asleep that night were:—"Dear old Hannibal! God bless old Hannibal!"

Col. Harrison Heatherstone was a Virginian by birth and education. His property, consisting of rich tobacco plantations, and valuable real estate in and about Richmond, had been in the family for generations. The quaint old mansion where they lived the greater part of the year, was about nine miles from Richmond, on the James, and most charmingly situated. On the east was the peaceful river; at the south a lawn swept smoothly into undulating meadows; stalwart oaks, some of them a hundred years old, made great masses of shadow upon the soft grass, and the evergreen magnolia and the holly grew in native vigor and luxuriance. On a high bluff back of the house was a grove of red cedar, through whose delicate, graceful foliage the wind played, making exquisite shadows on the sterile earth at their feet. But more of these anon. The house was of the Southern type, with broad piazzas running along three sides, provided with comfortable rustic seats; with every window on the ground floor a door, whence the inmates could issue at will to the pleasant outdoor world. The parlor, library and sleeping rooms for the family were all on this floor; the dining-room extended back of these, and the kitchen was a detached log building back of all. Not far from the house—a quarter of a mile, perhaps—were the negro quarters, the stables and offices, all built of logs.

The aristocratic and somewhat eccentric family occupying this pleasant Virginian home, will be better known to the reader by a few years' intimacy than by any description—but a few hints as to outside appearances must be furnished here.

Col. Harrison Heatherstone was tall, spare, dark and commanding. He was about fifty years old, and had never known a day's illness in his life. His wife, Mrs. Sabrina Heatherstone, was in personal appearance an excellent match for the Colonel. She, too, was quite tall for a woman; of erect figure and graceful carriage. She was her husband's junior by at least ten years, and had been for a few short months previous to her marriage the so-called belle of Richmond. Considering that Col. Heatherstone married the lady on her seventeenth birthday, it is plain to be seen that her reign as queen of society must, indeed, have been a short one. Three children were born to them. Alfred Heatherstone, the eldest child, was at the opening of our story just twenty-one, and as frank and generous a fellow as ever drew breath. Every slave on the plantation adored him, and every friend and acquaintance of the family was always instinctively attracted to Alfred. In personal appearance he resembled neither father nor mother; his eyes were gray, his hair a light brown, his complexion delicate, and his features wonderfully regular. By strangers he was called "The Greek," on account of this strange symmetry of form and feature. The next son was George, a dashing, rollicking, don't-care boy of twenty, the very image of his mother, and as hard to manage as a two-year-old colt.

Of Margaret you already know something. She was a brunette, slender, but exquisitely formed; all curved lines and graceful, swaying motions. Her head was shapely and well harmonized, and crowned with an abundance of dark hair, so dark as to be almost black; there is a difference in hair, and Margaret's was of that vital kind that clusters and clings and would never be mistaken for a lifeless wig. Her forehead was wide and not too high, her nose dainty, her upper lip shaped like Cupid's bow, and in its soft red curve rested the under lip, just full enough for kissing. The chin had in it a hard line or two, enough to show resolution and defiance if the occasion needed it. The poise of the head was full of pride and nobility, and the whole make up of the girl plainly promised truth and common sense. Margaret was one of those dual women, or rather complete women, that we sometimes see, who combine seemingly opposite traits in a perfectly blended feminine sphere. She could be the pretty, piquant, wilful, fascinating pet, and you would suppose that was her whole character; she could be the firm, clear-seeing, resolute woman, the guide and philosopher in emergencies. But as yet she new little of herself, and her friends knew still less; events alone could develop Margaret Heatherstone's real nature, and the diamond is sooner or later dug out, no matter how securely it may hide itself. Up to the beginning of this story our little Virginienne had shown but little except the soft, playful, affectionate side of her character, with some dashes of pretty defiance and charming naughtiness. These last demonstrations were gotten up for the special benefit of young Traverse, who sometimes played prince and sometimes slave—and quite as often the latter as the former—to the exacting little beauty whom he adored.

Poor Harry! the chain galled sometimes. Sometimes he made up his mind so stoutly that he would not bear it. That sort of resolution never paid, however, for when our brave lover went into Margaret's presence, thoroughly armed for defence, the little witch was sure to be so demurely and dangerously penitent, so arch and sweet, and altogether womanly, that his armor fell off at the first glance of her eyes, and he was tenfold more in love than ever. Margaret despised a coquette, but Harry was so desperately devoted, so plainly her captive, that she couldn't forbear a little innocent despotism, and the best woman will on occasion let her mouse go for the sake of getting him back again, and thereby testing her power.

Margaret's awakening the morning following the scenes described above was not a pleasant one. In fact, for several weeks past she had been conscious of troubled dreams, making her sleeping moments most tiresome and unsatisfactory. That there was cause for apprehension could not be doubted. This was early in the fall preceding the breaking out of the war, but when she talked the situation over with her father and brothers, there seemed nothing so desperate about it after all, and a score of times during the day did poor little Margaret take herself to task for a nervousness and irritability which, on account of her quick powers of intuition, were quite in keeping with the circumstances of the future. A traveling phrenologist had declared, after a careful examination of Margaret's cranium, that she had a "skylight to her brain that would enable her always to look ahead and guard against the storms of misfortune." Already, in imagination, was this home of her father's desolated. Already had her brothers marched off to the scene of action, and when her favorite servant—a sweet-faced quadroon—entered her room to assist her in her toilet, she was just in the act of begging old Hannibal not to leave her—praying him to remain with her as long as he lived, telling him that no one could ever love him half so well as did his dear little Margaret.

"Oh, Miss Maggie! dear Miss Maggie!" said the slave, listening in wonder to the strange petition.

"Breakfast will be cleared away if ye don't scrabble now mity fast. Dat Colonel in a mazing tare dis morning about something; better hurry up!" continued the quadroon.

"Oh, Fanny, is that you?" inquired the young lady, trying to open her sleepy eyes.

"Dear me, what have I been dreaming? or rather, what havn't I been dreaming this whole livelong night? What did you say about pa, Fanny? Cross, is he? What about?"

"Why it seems dat Massa asked Jake dis morning what de niggers was a doing las night so late, and Jake, de flat-headed nigger, say he know noting at all about de performances. Well, Massa didn't do noting just den, an arter a few minutes lapsed, in walked dat slab-sided old Hannibal.—

"Fanny," interrupted her young mistress, with considerable dignity, "Why is it that I am so constantly compelled to correct you about your language? In nothing else do you ever annoy me. Why will you in this?"

"De fac of de business is jus heah, Miss Maggie. You always will forget a powerful sight more than she members; but you see Hannibal he walk in with Massa's boots; ny golly! didn't they shine, though? You coold jus see your face in 'em, and Massa say, very polite like and kind—"Quite chilly dis morning, Hannibal!" Hannibal say, "Yes, sah, quite!" Then Massa keep on: "Golly, didn't you know what he was up to?" I hemmed and barked, and almost scraped my throat, trying to make dat foolish old Hannibal know that he'd better be a traveling; but you might as well ham to a stone. Den Massa say, "Hannibal, what was all that noise about las night?"

"Las night?" says Hannibal, bery innocent like.

"Yes, las night!" plied Massa. "I tink Jakes been a lying to me. Now be careful you don't attempt to try dat game on."

"Did you ever ketch Hannibal in a lie, sah?" said dat tormenting lump of pompensuess.

"Not that I know of," said Massa—looking dat nigger all over mity curons like. Den Hannibal say—"What time you hear de noise, Massa?"

"Late into the night. It woke me up from a sound sleep, and I thought I heard your voice and Jake's, and half a dozen more singing."

"I did not know, Massa, dat it was so bery late," said Hannibal. "But I specs we got so interested in our singing that we done gone forgit ebery ting else. 'Pon honor, Massa, Hannibal no forgit agen, if you'll jus' forgive him dis time."

"So of course," continued Fanny, all of a sudden bursting into tears, "Jake's got to ketch it now. If dat Hannibal had held his old tongue dere wouldn't a been all dis trouble. He allers wiggles out ob ebery ting. He neber hab no decency nor noting else."

"He has decency enough to tell the truth," replied Margaret, as she took the comb from the hand of her maid and smoothed back her beautiful hair. "And that's more than Jake had. Jake will be punished now, I suppose?"

"Ten lashes," sobbed Fan.

"I have saved him before, and perhaps I can this time," said Margaret, kindly, "but *my* patience will give out after a while if he doesn't learn to tell the truth."

"But he'd got whipped all the same," said Fanny, whose ideas of right and wrong had entire reference to the system of rewards and punishments.

"We will talk this over again after breakfast, Fanny, and now you may go," replied Margaret, her composure, apparently, about to give way.

"The same old story, over and over again, that I have heard ever since I was a baby," continued she, as the door closed on Fanny's retreating figure.

"I wish I could cease thinking. If I don't stop right where I am, I shall soon reach a place where I can no longer sympathize with my family. The right and the wrong of these things are being argued in my mind night and day, and the more I reason the more uncomfortable I become. As long as I am powerless to be of any service any way, why may I not be allowed to rest in peace; or if I must take up the cudgels, why may they not be brandished as my father and brother and Harry would approve?"—[To be continued.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

MODESTY

THERE is a sweet, though humble flower,
Which grows in nature's wildest bed;
It blossoms in the lonely bower,
But withers 'neath the gazer's tread.

'Tis reared alone, far, far away
From the wild, noxious weeds of death;
Around its brow the sunbeams play,
The evening dew-drop is its wreath.

'Tis modesty; 'tis nature's child;
The loveliest, sweetest, meekest flower,
That ever blossomed in the wild,
Or trembled 'neath the evening shower.

'Tis modesty; so pure, so fair,
That woman's witcheries lovelier grow,
When that sweet flower is blooming there,
The brightest beauty of her brow.

[*Lucretia M. Davidson.*

ADVERTISING FOR WIVES.

WE trust none of our lady readers are so foolish as to ever answer the advertisements for wives, which frequently appear in the papers. It may be safely asserted that the man who cannot obtain a wife without advertising does not deserve one. Only the crusty old bachelor who has been "mittened" in every quarter, or the unprincipled adventurer, seeking to deceive, would ever think of resorting to such means for obtaining a matrimonial partner.

There was a time, however, when the practice was looked upon as legitimate, and reputable in France and England. At the commencement of the present century there were numerous offices in Paris for negotiating marriages, the proprietors of which regularly advertised themselves as matchmakers. In 1797, "A New and Original Grand Matrimonial Intercourse Institution" was organized in London, which advertised a "mode of accelerating and promoting the union of the sexes in the bonds of holy matrimony."

A few years later a Matrimonial Exchange was established in the same city, the candidates being arranged in classes "to suit any wants." In 1838 there was announced, in London, the publication of a "Portfolio for the Inspection of Ladies, and which will contain copies of the letters, without name or address, from gentlemen of rank and fortune, gentlemen of private fortune, officers in the army and navy, and other professional gentlemen of high respectability and fortune, who are sincerely desirous of uniting themselves in marriage with ladies of respectability." Individual advertisements for wives were very common in the newspapers of the last century, and it is noteworthy, observes a writer on the subject, that in nearly all such cases money was required with the ladies.

NAUCH GIRLS.

WE know less about the women of India than those of any country, though there are one hundred millions of them. This is due mainly to the restrictions and jealous seclusion to which they are subjected. Not only are they, as a general thing, kept far in the back ground, but they are denied the benefits of education on the theory that education in the hands of women would most likely become an instrument of evil power.

There is one class of women, however, in India known as the Nauch girls, who are entirely freed from these restraints. Dr. WILLIAM BUTLER, in his new and valuable volume on "The Land of the Veda," tells us that these Nauch girls court publicity, and you can see them everywhere. This order of females is also released from the doom of an illiterate mind. They can read, write, and quote the poets, and jest with the conundrums and wise saws of the land. Their title means dancing-girls. No man in India would allow his wife or daughter to dance, and as to dancing with another man, he would forsake her forever, as a woman lost to modesty, if she were to attempt it. In their observation of white women there is nothing that so much perplexes them, Dr. BUTLER says, as the fact that fathers and husbands will permit their wives and daughters to indulge in promiscuous dancing. No argument will convince them that the act is such as a virtuous woman should practice.

Whenever, therefore, there are to be any ceremonies or festivities they employ the Nauch girls to do their dancing. Four or five of the latter, tricked out in all their finery, and jewelry, and tinkling ornaments on their arms, necks, and feet, will for four or five dollars down jest and sing songs. But even they don't dance except with their own sex. Though they correspond to what perhaps are known as the pretty waiter girls in this country, they are, Dr. BUTLER tells us, the only intelligent and cultivated class of Hindoo women.

CONCERNING TEETH.

NO lady need be told that a beautiful set of teeth adds not a little to her general attractiveness. She may be the model of neatness in other respects, but if her molars betray lack of care, she will be put down as uncleanly. At the same time there is danger of overdoing the thing, and ruining the teeth in making them white and pure. Nine-tenths of the tooth-powder preparations sold by druggists, at the present time, are injurious, and ought never to be taken into the mouth.

It is a lamentable fact, that our American women lose their teeth at a much earlier age than do those of other countries; this has been attributed to a variety of causes.

PETER KALM, the Swedish writer, who described in a very intelligent manner what he saw and heard during a trip through the United States, observed a frequent loss of teeth among settlers from Europe, especially women. After discussing and rejecting many modes of explanation, he attributed it to hot tea and other hot beverages; and came to a general conclusion that "hot feeders lose their teeth more readily than cold feeders." Mr. CATLIN, who some years ago gave, in England, an interesting exhibition of Indian scenery, dresses, weapons, etc., noticed that North American Indians have better teeth than the whites. He accounts for the difference in this strange way, that the reds keep the mouth shut, whereas the whites keep it open. The teeth, he says, require moisture to keep their surfaces in good working order; when the mouth is open, the mucous membrane has a tendency to dry up, the teeth lose their needed supply of moisture, and thence come discoloration, toothache, ticdoloreux, decay, looseness, and eventual loss of teeth. Mr. CATLIN scolds the human race generally "for being less sensible than the brutes in this respect, and the whites especially in comparison with the red. We keep our mouths open far too much. The Indian warrior sleeps, hunts, and smiles with his mouth shut, and respires through his nostrils. Among the virtues attributed to him to closed lips, one is excellent—when you are angry keep your mouth shut."

It would certainly be a decided gain to humanity if the Mrs. Candles and juveniles could be made to believe that much opening of the mouth tends to ruin the teeth.

MISS LILLIAN EDGARTON is discoursing before the New England societies on Gossip, as follows: 1. The honestly sympathetic gossip. 2. The harmlessly curious gossip. 3. The petty envious gossip. 4. The calumnious gossip. The latter class she subdivides as follows: 1. The public hall-door gossip. 2. The confidential gossip. 3. The moral purist gossip. 4. The political gossip. 5. The woman's rights gossip.

Reading for the Young.

LULU'S SCHOOL.

BY LAURA SOUTHGATE.

COME here now, Miss Pussy, stand up on your feet;
Hold open your book, and your lesson repeat.
The *play* you like best, first of all you may tell;
Catching mice, I suppose—that is said very well.

LITTLE LULU'S SCHOOL.

And then you may say, in plain simple words,
Why a cat may catch mice, but must never touch birds.
And next you may tell me about those young kittens—
The poor little dears who lost their mittens.

And then I shall ask, for I'm sure you must know,
About that good cat who lived long ago—
Who put on his boots, and by wisdom and pluck,
Brought about to his master the very best luck.

And then I will tell you a story most sad,
About a poor puss, and a monkey so bad
That he stuck in the hot coals this poor pussy's claws,
To pull out his nuts, and save his own wicked paws.

Here! here!—naughty Tom! set up there in disgrace;
You need'nt put up your back, and make such a face,
And cry so, and make such a terrible fuss,
And you've scribbled my work-basket all in a muss.

And what do I see down there on the mat,
But a very disgraceful, bad, naughty cat.
Naughty Lilly; to pull your good sister's tail,
When she's saying her lesson, and tries not to fail.

Your lesson to-day was learning to count,
And here you've done nothing but wiggle about.
You and Tom shall be shut in the closet all day,
But Spunk shall have a new doll, and shall go out to play.

Riverdale, N. Y., Christmas, 1871.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING to our Young Friends, all over the Continent! May they be Happy and Good during the whole year, and many future ones—and ere long become model MEN and WOMEN.

Until the Girls and Boys commenced writing for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, we had no idea of the number of our young friends. Why, there seems to be a host of them, and they have placed us in a pretty fix—for here we have several hundred letters from Young Ruralists all over the land, and not space enough to publish a tithe of them this week. Well, we will do the best we can—that is, give the gist of as many of the letters as possible—and then try to do better in future. We will start with the Girls, as they have beaten the Boys by sending the most letters:

Prairie Flowers.—LILLIE L. MARTIN, eleven years old, who is next to the highest grade in the village school, writes from Caldwell Co., Mo., as follows:—"We live away out here in Northwestern Missouri, and I think it is the most beautiful country in the world in the summer time, for we have so many wild flowers on the prairies. There are different kinds of flowers for each month, from early spring until November, and oh! such pretty flowers we never saw anywhere else, and the fields and woods are gay with them all the time. I don't do much in summer but go to school, do chores for mother, and gather wild flowers."

Ship Loads of Stone.—A little girl, nine years old, living in Massachusetts, writes a nice letter, in which she says:—"My name is NELLIE L. S. I live in Lanesville, near the harbor, where ships come to be loaded with stone. There are six quarries near Lanesville, from which stone are taken to be sent to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. They are used to pave streets and construct buildings. The Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, and the Post-Office in Boston are now being built of granite from this place. We also have vessels which go fishing from Lanesville. This place is growing very fast, and there are many houses and stores being built."

A Good Girl Agent—Is EUNICE DAVIDSON of Lenawee Co., Mich., who writes:—"I inclose in this letter thirty-two dollars for sixteen subscribers to the RURAL NEW-YORKER. I think I can get subscribers to the number of thirty or more. I think I have done pretty well for a girl of fourteen." [Yes, you *have* done well, and we think you will get more than thirty subscribers after showing the new-style RURAL.—ED.]

A Girl Halter-Breaks Colts.—S. M. F., a girl of eleven, who has never been to school, but will go this winter, writes about her pets from Waukesha, Wis., thus:—"I have been a constant reader of the dear RURAL NEW-YORKER for six years. I can harness a horse, halter-broke a colt, and am learning to bake. I have a little kitten I call "White Moss Rose," and I have a very nice colt, two years old. I halter-break her myself. She is so nice and handsome that I call her "Nellie Grant." My papa has a nice horse he calls "Gen. Grant," and papa has taken your RURAL twenty years, and says if he lives he will take it as many more if it continues as good as in times past. I have tried VIOLA'S recipe for White Mountain Cake, and found it good!"

A Plucky and Successful Boy Agent.—With a draft for fifty dollars comes this letter from LAWRENCE J. SHARP of Steuben Co., N. Y.: "Seeing your liberal offer to all girls and boys who would get up clubs I thought I would try for a Watch. Found it rather hard work to coax some that had not taken your paper to subscribe for it. I have been successful at last, although I blistered my feet in the attempt: but the prize will more than pay me. I am fourteen years old—go to school, and read the letters you are so kind as to publish for us. Am afraid the boys are letting the girls take the laurel without making much of an effort for it themselves. You will find inclosed twenty-five names and fifty dollars. Please send me the Watch." [Aye, plucky Master SHARP, you shall have the Watch, and an extra Premium also on account of those blistered feet. ED.]

Likes Books and Papers. ROBBIE A. L. of Scotch Bush, N. Y., writes: "I am a mason's boy, and I do not have many chores to do. I read all the papers we take, and sometimes my uncle sends me books and papers. A few weeks ago he sent me a book named "Little Men," and I have read it twice. Last Christmas I got "Jack and the Mill" and "Magic Spectacles." I have read them a good many times. I was ten years old the 8th of December. My pa said if I would write you a letter good enough to be published, he would let me take the RURAL NEW-YORKER next year myself. Pa says you must not publish this if it is not composed good enough, for he will take the RURAL any way."

A Dog and Rabbit for Pets.—JOHNNY M. SHERMAN of Huron Co., Ohio, writes:—"My father takes the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and I like it. I am 11 years old. I have a little dog and his name is "Gip;" my aunt gave it to me. He catches rats and mice. I live on a farm. I have a rabbit that I caught. I go to school and to Sunday School."

Wants to Club Us.—G. G. ROBBINS of Graves Co., Ky., writes:—"I am a boy 14 years of age. I wish you would send me show-bills and a specimen copy of the RURAL, and I will try to make up a club. I saw one number of it, dated Dec. 9th, and in it I find 'Riddle No. 4.' My answer is, 'China.' Am I correct?"

A Woodchuck Story—Premiums, &c.—ARTHUR C. JONES writes from Onondaga Co., N. Y.: "My brother caught a woodchuck last summer and shut it up in a barrel. It made believe sick, and he let it out. It couldn't raise its hind limbs, but would turn around to bite if you went behind it. He went out in the barn, and when he came back it had put off to its hole. How is that for woodchuck? We took three premiums at the Skaneateles Fair, last summer—one on sheep, one on wheat, and one on Java hens. We now have 15 little Java chickens about a month old. We keep them in the cellar of our horse-barn."

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 1.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

BIBLICAL SQUARE-WORD.—No. 1.

A BIBLE word signifying confidence.
An article of food.
A farmer's building.
A Jewish prophetess.

☞ Answer in two weeks. ISOLA.

HIDDEN CITIES.—No. 2.

1. EARTH hath enshrouded her.
2. Hunger is the best sauce.
3. Obscurity restores her no more.
4. What I was I do not mourn.
5. With madam as custodian.

☞ Answer in two weeks. FOURTEEN.

PROBLEM.—No. 1.

AN oak falling against an elm of the same hight and 21 feet from it strikes it 3 feet 3 inches from the top. What is the hight of the trees?

Swan, Ind. CHAS. SIMON.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The principal event of the week has been an order issued by Judge Brady Saturday, Dec. 30, enjoining Mayor Hall from recognizing the old Board of Aldermen.

Wm. M. Tweed, having resigned, has been succeeded as Commissioner of Public Works by Geo. H. Van Nort, formerly connected with the Park Department, and a Republican in politics.

To avoid sharing the fate of Connolly in Ludlow street jail, Tweed hid himself in the city Dec. 26, and did not appear again until the 29th, when a bondsman had been secured in the place of Terence Farley, who desired to withdraw. Tweed's bail are now justifying.

Horace Greeley has written a letter to a Missouri editor who had nominated him for the Presidency, in which he says he is not the man the Democrats want, being a ferocious protectionist, and recommends them to take some man like Gratz Brown, or Trumbull, or General Cox.

An important change has been made in Cuba. Marshal Concha succeeds Valmaseda as Captain-General.

Admiral Palo has been appointed Spanish Minister at Washington vice Senor Roberts.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

DEC. 23, a terrible gas explosion occurred in the purifying house at the Metropolitan Gas Company's Works. The force of the explosion was so great as to completely wreck the building in which it occurred. The tenements in the vicinity were shaken as though by an earthquake, and every pane of glass in the windows was shattered. Soon after the explosion took place, gas was withdrawn from the entire district supplied by the Company, and a large section of the city was wrapped in total darkness.

Only one person was seriously hurt. The damage has been sufficiently repaired to furnish the usual quantity of gas.

An official statement of the debt of the city and county of New York, at the close of business on the 16th inst., has been prepared by Comptroller Green. The city is now paying interest on about $110,000,000, including $20,000,000 held by the Sinking Fund. The net indebtedness, including $6,000,000 of claims already presented on unsettled accounts, and deducting the cash in the city and county treasuries, is $94,533,817.22. The funded city debt on Sept. 14, the date of the last statement before this, was $54,302,808.51; it is now $57,392,308.51; funded county debt, Sept. 14, $27,816,350; it is now $29,971,500.

Gen. Sickles, our Minister to Spain, who has recently arrived here, has important communications to make to the Government at Washington in reference to our relations with Spain. The General denies that he is retained by the combination against the Erie Railroad Directory as counsel.

An application has been made for an attachment against Connolly's property by Patrick Carroll, formerly Superintendent of Markets for $13,398, for provisions furnished Connolly, during 1867, '68, '69.

The Grand Jury, after an investigation, have exonerated Judge Bedford from the charge of receiving $5,500 in a fraudulent manner from the city when Assistant District Attorney for extra services. They say he was legally entitled to the amount.

The Erie Railway Company has completed the transfer of the 60,056 shares of stock claimed by Heath and Raphael.

The jury in the case of Miner, on trial for counterfeiting, have rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Crimes.

THE dispatches in relation to the trouble in Chicot county, Ark., growing out of the murder of the negro lawyer, Wynne, and the lynching of the three murderers, are conflicting. It is evident, however, that the negroes have disbanded and the county authorities are in full possession. The reports that the negroes committed gross outrages, and compelled citizens to leave the county, are discredited.

Dec. 25, a preconcerted outbreak of Ku-Klux at Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., and vicinity is reported to have taken place. A large number of armed men turned out in pursuit of the negroes of the district. Patrols were placed near the town, and every traveler was halted and questioned. All business was suspended, and mob violence reigned supreme. It is not known how many negroes were killed, but a man who left Marshall at 11 o'clock saw the dead bodies of five, two hanging by the neck and three lying on the road.

Dec. 25, the Marshal of Chelsea, Mass., was stabbed while quelling a riot. He shot one of the rioters, and twelve others were arrested. Charles and John Schuncker have been held in $10,000 bail for assaulting the Marshal.

On Christmas day a bloody affray took place at East Arlington, Vt., in a drinking saloon. Farwell & Lawrence, the keepers of the saloon, shot five persons, two of whom have died since, and two more are mortally wounded. One of the victims was Farwell's son, eight years of age. Farwell and Lawrence are under arrest.

Dec. 23, in the United States Court, Columbia, S. C., the jury in the case of Mitchell and Whitsides, Ku-Kluxes, after nearly twenty-four hours' consultation, returned a verdict of guilty on the second and fourth counts. The defense moved for a new trial.

Accidents and Disasters.

DEC. 23, a passenger train bound North, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad, broke through the bridge over Sheli Rock River, at Rockford Station, Iowa, precipitating the engine, caboose, baggage car and one coach down twenty-five feet. James Judd, the engineer, Bartlett, a brakeman, and Robert White, the firemen, were instantly killed.

A locomotive on the Rockville Branch of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, exploded, Dec. 23, the engineer, M. S. Collins, being killed and the fireman, named Voght, severely injured.

Dec. 26, the Cosmopolitan Well, at Shrub Grass, Pa., belonging to Botsford & Co., took fire by an explosion of the gas, while drilling, severely burning six men, including one of the owners, Mr. Botsford.

A severe rain storm, with a southwest gale, set in Dec. 22. There was great disaster to shipping on the Pacific coast. The Tule county, opposite Sacramento, half of Stockton, Gilroy and San Jose are flooded.

Obituaries.

THE Rev. James B. Taylor, for the past 25 years Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, died in Richmond, Va., December 22, aged 69 years.

Sidney E. Morse, a brother of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, and one of the founders of the New York Observer, died in this city, December 23, of paralysis, aged 78 years.

The Rev. Robert Jefferson Breckenridge, D.D., LL. D., died Dec. 27, at Danville, Ky., after a protracted illness. He was son of the Hon. John Breckenridge, author of the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, and Attorney-General under President Jefferson. He was 71 years of age.

A despatch from Rome, Dec. 27, announces the death of Cardinal Amat.

Fires.

Dec. 23, in Hudson, N.Y., incendiaries burned down some of the buildings of the Albany and Boston Railroad Co.

Dec. 25, the Soldiers' Home at Kingstown, Ind., was burned. The inmates will be transferred to Dayton Soldiers' Home. The loss or insurance on the building is not stated.

Dec. 25, during a pyrotechnical display at Macon, Ga., a fire balloon was thrown into a store on Cherry street, which ignited a large stock of fireworks, and the explosion that followed set fire to the building and burned out four stores. Loss about $60,000.

Dec. 24, twelve buildings were burned in Salina, Kan. Loss, $75,000.

The residence of C. A. Woods, at Wheatland, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Christmas day, and two servant girls were burned to death.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France.

THE recent communication of Count Bismarck to Baron von Arnim, in reference to outrages committed on German soldiers and the measures of retaliation proposed to be inaugurated, excites the French press to renewed bitterness against Germany.

The initiative Committee of the Assembly has rejected the proposition to return to Paris.

M. Boilleau is now mentioned as probably the future Minister at Washington.

The Minister of the Interior has taken measures for the further restriction of the liberty of the press.

The Assembly has voted down the proposition for a general income tax.

The West Indies.

THE case of the steamer Hornet is considered settled in Hayti. The Spanish Consul has landed again and re-occupied his post.

Engagements have recently taken place in San Domingo between the Baez's troops and the revolutionists. Cabral was beaten at Nicba, and compelled to abandon the place hastily. His loss was heavy in men and ammunition. He lost even his own clothing. Gen. Pimental resisted the attack of the Baez forces successfully at Santa Guan, and routed them.

Captain-General Valmaseda of Cuba has issued a proclamation in which he gives notice that every insurgent captured after the 15th of January will be shot, and those surrendering after that date will be sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. The negro men are to be treated the same as the whites.

Austria.

THE statement is made on authority that the forthcoming budget will show a surplus of 21,000,000 florins in the receipts over expenditures for the year, instead of a deficit, as was anticipated.

Spain.

DEC. 27, a regiment of Chasseurs sailed from Santander to join the Spanish army in Cuba. King Amadeus was present, and made a farewell speech to the troops, causing immense enthusiasm.

Turkey.

THE Sultan, backed by Prussia and Austria, is sharply pressing the Government of the Danubian Principalities for a settlement of its railway obligations.

Germany.

THE Germans are making a census of the private fortunes of the inhabitants of the invaded provinces of France.

Russia.

A RUSSIAN ukase has been published ordering six men in each thousand to be drawn for military service.

Holland.

THE Roman Catholic Bishops of Holland have united in a memorial to the King, praying him not to discontinue the Dutch Legation at the Vatican.

Great Britain.

THE recovery of the Prince of Wales has been somewhat retarded by an affection just above the left hip.

China.

THE Chinese Government has determined to follow the example of the Japanese and send young men to England and the United States to be educated in the schools of those countries.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The bulletin of to-day reports that the rest of the Prince of Wales was at times disturbed last night, by pains from the swelling above the hip, but in all other respects his condition continues to improve.

LOSS OF A RUSSIAN STEAMER WITH ALL ON BOARD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—The Russian steamship Kuma, plying on the Caspian Sea, foundered in a terrible gale. All on board, officers, crew and passengers, were drowned. The steamer had a million roubles in treasure on board, which is a total loss.

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Dec. 30.—While a large road wagon, propelled by steam, and carrying heavy boilers, was passing through the streets to-day, surrounded and followed by a throng of children, one of the boilers exploded. Five children were killed outright, and seven were so badly injured that their recovery is doubtful. The dead and injured were frightfully mutilated.

Example for the Ladies.—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Monahan of Brooklyn, N. Y., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Machine since 1861. During the war she stitched forty blouses a day of eight hours, averaging about $16 a week: since then she has stitched from thirty to thirty-six linen coats a day. Last year, in three months, she stitched 1,274 linen coats, earning $186.46, besides doing her own housework and tending her baby. She would use no other Machine.

It gives us great pleasure to record the well deserved success of the celebrated piano manufacturers, Messrs. GEO. STECK & CO., in this city, already mentioned in one of our former issues. Within a year they doubled their manufacturing capacities in order that they might fully supply the demand for their pianos. They have obtained the latest patent for improvements in Upright and Grand Pianos, and this patent was so notable that one of their Grands, in preference to all others, was selected as the *first prize* at the great Saengerfest held in this city in June last,—certainly an enviable triumph. The Steck Pianos have gained for themselves the reputation of standing longer in tune and of being more durable than any other instrument manufactured in this country, and as such an instrument is the cheapest in the end, it accounts for the popularity and the increasing demand for the Steck Piano.—C. A. C.

Example for the Ladies.—Mrs. C—— of New York, has used a Wheeler & Wilson Machine since 1857, never averaging less than $700 a year, and for the last five years $1,000. She used the same needle during 1870, and earned with it over $1,000.

Don't Wait for a Cold to go away of itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying Cough, that Bronchitis or Consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your Cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, and for healing and strengthening the surfaces of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere.

Example for the Ladies.—Mrs. T. M. Scullin, Troy, N. Y., has used her "dear friend," a Wheeler & Wilson Machine, since 1858 in dress and cloak making. The last six months she earned $332, and the year before, $417.

Make Your Own Soap.—Spread out on a platform your soap grease about four inches thick. To procure and apply the lye, place yourself to the windward of the platform and mention the Jones Scale to a traveling scale agent, and he will pour out enough concentrated essence of lies to saponify the whole mass. Send for Free Price List, and see why the Jones Scale Works of Binghamton, N. Y., can sell the best Four Ton Hay Scales for $75.

Example for the Ladies.—Mrs. J. R. Bowen, Wellsboro, Pa., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Machine almost constantly since 1859 on all kinds of material, without any repairs or personal instruction.

You Cannot do a Better Thing for your wife on a washing day than provide her a Doty Washer and a Universal Wringer. It will keep aches from her back and arms, wrinkles from her forehead and roughness from her hands. It will do the work of a hired woman and save your linen from being scrubbed out and her temper from being chafed out.—*New York Tribune, March 22d, 1870.*

How Delightful it is to be able to remove all the disfigurements from the skin, such as tan, freckles, moth-patches, etc. The delightful and harmless toilet preparation known as Geo. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth" will effectually remove all such blemish without the fear of injuring the skin. It will leave the skin smooth, clear and transparently beautiful. Sold at all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Depot 5 Gold street, New York.

Another Lie Nailed.—The Hon. Thomas Murphy, ex-Collector, is not nor never has been a stockholder in our works. We supply the Government because our Scales are the best and cheapest. The JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

Example for the Ladies.—Mrs. C. D. Goodman, Cleveland, O., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Machine four and a-half years with the same No. 2 needle that came in it without breaking or blunting it.

Novel and Beautiful Paper Weight.—From the Meriden Cutlery Co. (by J. B. BEADLE, Sec'y,) we have received a solid nickel-silver-plated paper weight,—very appropriate for Agricultural Editors, and exceedingly artistic. It represents a Short-Horn animal of the male persuasion, fastened by a golden cord to a hitching post of burnished silver. Those with whom the Short-Horns are favorites will be delighted with this useful and ornamental article.

More than Four Tons of solid lies have been told by traveling agents regarding us and our Scales. Do not buy until you have sent for our Free Price List and see how, by dispensing with these lazy swindlers, we can sell Four Ton Hay Scales at $75. The JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

Example for the Ladies.—Mrs. Mary Hacher, Muscatine, Iowa, has used her Wheeler & Wilson Machine since September, 1857, and earned from $10 to $20 a week, making dresses and cloaks, from the finest to the heaviest, and her machine is now in as good order as when she bought it.

Watch No. 1154, Stem Winder—Bearing Trade-Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me nine months; its total variation from mean time being only three and a-half seconds per month.—HORACE HATCH, M. D., No. 25 W. 38th St., N. Y.

Another Lie Nailed.—The Hon. Thomas Murphy, ex-Collector, is not nor never has been a stockholder in our works. We supply the Government because our Scales are the best and cheapest. The JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

A Protruding Toe is not a pretty sight, and is never seen where children wear SILVER TIPPED Shoes. They will save half your shoe bills. For sale by all dealers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HAIR, SCALP AND FACE.

DR. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, who treats with special prescriptions all diseases which destroys the hair, can now be consulted at his New York office for Falling, Loss and Unlimely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, or any complaint or disease which induces a loss of hair. The doctor cures unnatural redness of the nose or face, black heads, pimply eruptions, moth patches, freckles. Call or send for circular.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH

is a Monthly Magazine, *the entire contents* of which are written by Dr. W. W. HALL, the eminent and trustworthy family physician. It has been published for *eighteen* years. Subscription, $1.50 a year. *To Clergymen and Teachers*, $1. HURD & HOUGHTON, New York. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

Columbus Discovered America, but it has been found that the only economical Shoes for children are the celebrated SILVER TIPPED—never wear out at the toe, and are worth two pairs without tips. All dealers sell them.

STAMMERING CURED

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"THE BLANCHARD CHURN"

is every way the best one now in the market.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, December 30, 1871.

THE general trade of the week has been active in the receipts of Cotton and firm in Cotton Goods. The business in Invested Bonds shows better than in the week before Christmas. The Holiday shopping trade was fair and about equal to last year, though several causes combined to make many of our people feel poorer—such as the losses on Insurance Stocks by the Chicago fire; the breaking up of the Tammany Ring, which brought down some of the Banks and Savings concerns in which they were interested, and the slower progress of the new Railway undertakings, and the more difficult negotiation of their Bonds. On the other hand the Public Credit of the United States is higher, and the premium on Gold is easier than at the close of 1871.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.
Capital	$187,301,000	$187,301,000
Loans	282,179,100	271,363,500
Gold and Greenbacks	70,283,400	63,982,500
Deposits	217,819,500	199,346,700
Circulation	29,033,800	28,575,600

The heavy reduction in Loans and Deposits is not all owing to contraction, as about $4,500,000 of each are dropped out of the Clearing House returns, which now include only the Banks associated in the Clearing House. Heretofore seven or eight outside Banks have been allowed to report as a matter of courtesy. The contraction, otherwise, however, is very heavy and has caused an extremely close Money Market in Wall street, where the Brokers are paying 7 per cent. and a daily commission of an eighth or sixteenth of one per cent. for carrying over their Stocks. The notable feature in this state of things is that Stocks, especially of the speculative class, go up on the Money stringency.

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	108⅝	N. Y. Central Stock	95¼
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	115⅜	Do. Scrip	89¾
U. S. 6s of 1881	118	Reading	111¾
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ⅌ cts	109½	Rock Island	107¾
U. S. New Loan	109¾	N. West	67
N. Y. Bounty Loan	109⅝	Do. Preferred	90
Tennessees	64	St. Paul	54
Virginias, new	56½	Do. Preferred	78½
Missouri Bonds	97	Lake Shore	93
North Carolinas, old	34	Ohio and Mississippi	45¾
U. S. Currency 6s	114½	Toledo & Wabash	70½
Central Pacifics	103¼	Erie	33¼
Union do	93	Union Pacific Stock	29
Western Telegraph	70½	Adams Express	91
Pacific Mail	53¾	American Express	60
Lake Shore Scrip	84¼	United States Exp's	65½

The market is all up since our last report, the Railroads 2 to 4 per cent., Western Telegraph 2½, United States Express 2½, Tennessee Bonds 3, Virginias 1½, Union Pacific Mortgage Bonds 2 and the Public Stocks (Gold bearing,) ¼@½ and United States Currency 6 per cents. 1¼ per cent. The market at the close of the Old Year is steady and on the advance.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Dec. 29.

HOLIDAY week has been most religiously kept in commercial matters this week, and we again make only a nominal allusion to a large portion of goods depending upon a wholesale outlet. Beans are dull, and $2.50 is the trade price for prime mediums and $3 for marrows; sales at both prices. Beeswax has had some movement, which has advanced prices to 35@35½c. Broom corn ranges at 5@9c. for old and new common qualities, and 10@12c. for hurl. Butter is selling only for immediate use, and it is thought that with the present stock a revival of trade will not produce much firmness in prices lately current. Cheese is quoted at 13½c. for broken local lots. The market

is undecided; many holders have strong confidence in the future, and have noticeably withdrawn their stock.

Flour has been very quiet at about our last prices. Shippers are not disposed to purchase, on account of panic foreign advices, while holders, in anticipation of an improved demand after the opening of the new year, refuse to make concessions. Superfine State and Western, $5.25@6; No. 2, $4.20@5.20; Western yellow corn meal, $3.70@3.75; rye, $4.25@5.25; wheat is held at steady prices with light sales; red winter, $1.57½; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.48@1.50; red winter, $1.55@1.58. Corn is in active demand for export at 77½c. for new Southern yellow; 76@78 for low to high mixed Western. Oats are firm at 54@56c. for No. 2 Chicago, 56@57½c. for white Ohio, 53@54c. for Western. Barley quiet at $1.14@1.15 for Canada, 85@90c. for Western. Rye at 95c. for Canada in bond.

Pork closed firm, at $13.12½c. for old, $14.50 for new, for January, $11.62½ for February. Beef is dull, at $8@12 for new plain mess, $11@13 for extra mess, $16@18 for prime mess, $18@21 for India mess, tcs. Beef hams nominal, $23@25. Cut meats are entirely nominal. City smoked hams, 12@13c. Smoked shoulders, 6@6½c. Pickled bellies, cured, 7½@7¾c. City pickled hams, 9½@11c. Stearine at 9@9½c. Lard is firmly held at 9¾@9½c. for Western, on spot; January, 9¾c. Bacon is firm, at 7@7¼c. for short rib, 7¼c. for short clear. Dressed hogs are firm, at 5¾@6¼c. Tallow is easier, quoted at 9@9¼c.

Dressed poultry is in good supply, and the receipts now contain more attractive qualities. Western turkeys, fresh, are quoted, 15@16c.; N. J. and near points, 18c.; geese, 12@15c.; chickens, 10@16c. for Western and N. J. Stock that suffered from the thaw has sold largely at a loss for shippers. Quail are in demand, and the stock is reduced; quoted to-day, $2@2.25 per dozen. Western partridges, 75@80c.; prairie hens quoted 90c.@$1. Rabbits very abundant, and slow at 40c. a pair. Venison is easier, but Minnesota quoted 20c. for short saddles, long do., 15@18c.; white deer, 10@12c.

Domestic fruits have to divide the trade with foreign items at this season. Apples quiet at $4.50@5 for selections. Grapes sell a little more freely, with the holiday trade. Pecans very abundant; quoted in original pkgs, 9@10c.

Dried fruits are quiet. Eggs weak, with an increased supply. Sales of Western fresh, 33½@34½c. Limed, 27@29c. Hops are very quiet, without change in price. Potatoes are in only moderate demand, and most dealers have dropped to even money, $2 for choice.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Wheat dull and lower; red winter, $1.40@1.48; white, $1.55@1.65. Corn, 75c. ₱ bushel. Oats, 45c. Barley, 70c. for two rowed, 85c. for four rowed. Buckwheat, 80c. Dressed hogs are doing better, selling at $5.25@5.50. Beef, $5@8 ₱ cwt. Mutton, 10@9c. ₱ lb. Chickens, 13c. Turkeys, 15@16c. Eggs, 32c. ₱ dozen. Butter, 22@25c. ₱ lb. Cheese, 13@15c. Potatoes, 50@55c. ₱ bushel. Apples, 75c.@$1.25.; dried do., 8@9c. Dried peaches, 22@25c. Wool very firm, but none held by farmers; nominal quotations are 55@60c. ₱ lb. Clover seed, $6, retailing at $6.50; timothy, $3@3.50. Hay scarce, $16@24 ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THIS being the great poultry week of the season, and prices are so low, people turn from the beef to chickens and turkeys. Receipts of live stock have been light. Most of the holiday stock came in before Christmas. That arriving just now sells for less money. The weather early in the week warm and unfavorable; at the close good.

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	5,774	82	1,158	14,758	26,810
Last week	5,262	119	1,158	31,370	51,571
Correspond'g w'k '70.	6,573	69	1,178	30,023	27,373
Average, '70	6,817	97	2,240	28,151	17,108

Beeves.—Though slightly increased from the previous week, the arrivals are still quite moderate, and it is well. The result is that the cattle market has not only held its own but rather gained strength, and the yards show no accumulation of stock. It is hard work to get 13c. for the finest of extra fat animals. There were 2,340 beeves at Monday's market. The quality was fair and demand good. Some well fed Texans sold at 9c., and good Illinois steers at 10¾@11½c. Since then we have had 1,694 head, and the market has rather advanced.

The following are the prices at the close of the market:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Holiday beeves	12½ @ 13	13 @ 16
Choice bullocks, ₱ lb	12 @ 12½	12 @ 12½
Good to prime	11 @ 11¾	11 @ 11¾
Medium	10¼ @ 11	10¼ @ 10¾
Ordinary	9¾ @ 10¼	9½ @ 10
Poorest grade	8½ @ 9½	8 @ 9
Average of all sales	11 @ —	11½ @ —

Milch Cows.—There is seldom much inquiry for fresh cows during the holidays. The numbers sent in were not large, but there were too many for the very little call. Poor cows have sold very low. Dry cows are only worth $25@35 each. Some very poor cows were offered for sale which were hard to get rid of at $30@45 each, while a few good milkers were sold at $80 per head.

Veal Calves. The light receipts and holiday call for prime milk calves by those who will not use animals sent in ready dressed, cause a little advance in choice live calves. A pen of 123 fat Bucks Co., Pa., calves, 135 lbs average sold at 10½c. Fair to good State veals are worth 9@10c., with poor fed calves down as low as 4@5c. Most of those are now sent in dressed and sell at 7@9c., with milk fed at 12@14c.

Sheep.—Lambs are now very generally classed with and sold at the same price as sheep. Receipts have been very light for some days past, and the market has improved. There is very little of that fancy stock sent in last week, and it would not bring as much now that the holiday demand is over. It is very hard to reach over 7¾c. for anything. One lot of 137 lbs. Canada sold for 7¾c.; but a car of 109 lbs. Ohio fine wool and very fat, sold at 7¾c. Scarcely anything now goes below 5c., a car only medium 84 lbs. Indiana selling at 6¾c., with a car of rough Missouri at 5¾c., and a car of 115 lbs. Canadas at 6¼c.

Hogs.—The market begins to gain strength in view of lighter receipts and a continued good demand. Favorable accounts from abroad lead cutters to active operations, especially in Western dressed, now arriving freely. Live are selling at 4¾@4¾c. Something very fine might reach 5c. City dressed are quoted at 5¾@6¾c., with Western dressed at 5¾@5¾c. There have been over 10,000 Western dressed received during the week.

LATEST, Dec. 29, P. M.—Beeves.—Receipts to-day, 20 cars at Cummunipaw and 11 at One Hundredth street, making 549 head. The market was active and prices still higher, making the strongest market we have had for months. Seven cwt. cattle, not over fat, were sold at 12c. Everything was sold early.

Sheep.—Arrivals to-day only two cars at Forty-eighth street. There is very little stock to operate with. Two cars of 94 lbs. Illinois were sold at 6¾c. Market closes strong.

Hogs.—There were only 9 cars arrived to-day, all at Fortieth street. Sales, 1 car of 198 lbs. Indiana, at 4¾c., and 1 car of Ohio, 240 lbs., at 5 1-16c. Dressed were advanced ¼c., or to 5¾@6¼c., Western dressed selling at 5¾@5¾c.

New Advertisements.

Genuine Wethersfield Onion Seed,
GARDEN, VEGETABLE AND FARM SEEDS, &c.

R. D. HAWLEY'S Annual Retail Catalogue of the above seeds for 1872, containing a complete selection of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds of superior quality to meet the requirements of Market Gardeners and others, is just published and will be sent free to all applicants. Address

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492 and 498 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

MAGIC PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Wonders of the World. 25c. a package. 5 assorted packages for $1. Send to W. C. WEMYSS, 730 Broadway, N. Y.

TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE,

Is a Block-Tin Pipe, heavily coated with solid lead. It is the best and cheapest Water Pipe when strength and durability are considered. By its use, iron rust, lead and zinc poison are all avoided, and general health promoted. Price, 15 cts. a pound for all sizes. Circulars and sample of pipe sent by mail, free. Address the COLWELL S, SHAW & WILLARD MF'G CO., No. 213 Center St., New York. Also, Manufacturers of Block-Tin Pipe, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Solder, &c. Orders solicited and filled at sight.

The Maryland Farmer,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN BALTIMORE BY

S. SANDS MILLS & CO.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT on orders received in January. Send two cent stamp for Flower and Vegetable Seed Catalogue. SARAH H. MARTIN, Marblehead, Mass.

GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES, in solid Gold or Silver cases, at *very low* prices. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying. Send for price list. Address
C. S. RILEY, Holland, N. Y.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Is now regarded as the *STANDARD BAKING POWDER*, and the best article prepared for making light, wholesome, and delicious *BISCUITS, ROLLS, BREAD, GRIDDLE* and other *CAKES*, &c., &c.

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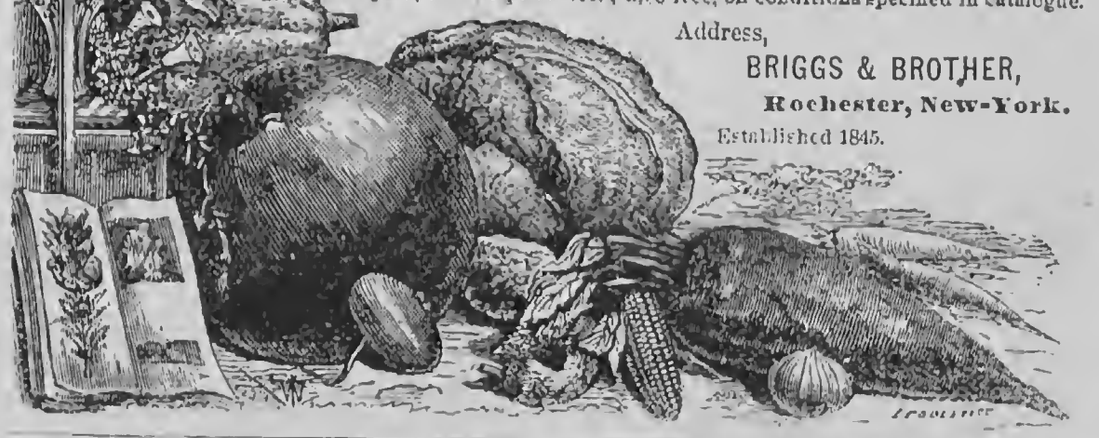

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Tarred Sheathing,
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Saves Time, Twine and Thread, Fingers and Teeth. Something every Lady and Gentleman wants.
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FOOT LATHES, best in the country. WOODMAN & PIKE, Lake Village, N. H. Circulars free.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GADSHILL has been purchased by Charles Dickens, Jr., who now lives there.

THE Rev. Miss Mary Graves has been appointed pastor of the Unitarian Church at Mansfield, Mass.

THE women of Rome are getting up a subscription for a statue of Garibaldi, to be erected before his death.

DR. EBENEZER BOYDEN, a wealthy retired physician, aged 70 of Billerica, Mass., committed suicide, Dec. 24, by hanging.

MISS NILSSON'S share in the profits of forty-three performances of Italian opera in New York amounted to $50,000.

CARL ROSA pays Wachtel $28,000 for fifty nights. In the spring he is to appear in Italian opera with Madame Parepa-Rosa.

MR. GEORGE LUNT, formerly editor of the Boston Courier, has accepted a position on the staff of the Washington Daily Patriot.

JACOB BARKER, a Philadelphia broker, well known in financial circles throughout the United States, died in that city Dec. 25, aged 93.

MD'LLE NILSSON'S losses by fire in Paris are said to have been eighty thousand dollars, which, added to seventy thousand reported in Chicago, foots up two moderate fortunes.

VERDI, the composer, is described as an odd, puzzling character—stiff, abrupt, icy, to mere acquaintances, avoiding society, never expressing an opinion, especially upon musical matters; a man of untarnished honor and proverbial shyness.

A FEW months ago Madame Ollivier refused to admit to her saloon any ladies costumed in full dress. She gave the cold shoulder to the beauties who were all shoulders. Now it is the Crown Princess of Prussia who has set herself at the head of a plain dress movement.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

To Proprietors and Patrons

OF

CHEESE FACTORIES.

It has been demonstrated that in order to make good cheese the milk must be delivered at the factory in good order, and in order to accomplish this end everything that comes in contact with it must be free from all impurities, and it is often the case that the milk from a few cows brought to the factory in a can not properly cleansed will spoil a vat of five or six hundred gallons, and then the cheese maker has to take the credit of making poor cheese. The worst thing that factorymen have to contend with is the old cans in which the milk is conveyed to them. The usual way of making them has been to put them together of small sheets of tin—the cover in several pieces and the bottom with an extra or independent hoop to protect the lower edge of the cylinder, which of course makes innumerable seams in the cylinder and cover that give room for impure matter to collect; the constant working of the cover soon makes the seams give way, causing the cover to sink; and the hoop at the bottom soon gives out and causes the can to leak; besides, it being almost impossible to keep it cleansed properly, it is very expensive to the dairymen as well as a source of great annoyance in constantly repairing leaky cans.

In order to do away with this great annoyance, the Iron Clad Can Company have, at a great deal of trouble and expense, perfected a can for this purpose by the process of stamping and the use of wrought iron, that does away with all the former difficulties, and not only makes a Can which is easy to cleanse, but is the most substantial one ever manufactured. It is the IRON CLAD MILK CAN. There are but two seams in the whole can and cover. The bottom and lower hoop are struck up from one solid piece of wrought iron, into which the cylinder (consisting of but one sheet) is placed, after which it is riveted to the hoop (which is part of the bottom) and soldered, both in and outside, making it impossible to give way or leak, under any circumstances, as it does away with the Tin bottom and all outer or independent Hoops for the protection of the seam or lower edge of the Can, which practice has shown will not answer the purpose, as they will not stand the hard usage to which they are subjected. The cover and rim are pressed from one piece, doing away with all seams, making it easy to cleanse, and at the same time the most durable one ever manufactured, there being no seams to come apart or gather impurities, as in the old way, by double seaming the rim on to the top, which, by the constant working of the cover, soon gives away, and causes your cover to sink. It is for the interest of every Dairyman and Cheese Factory proprietor to use the Can. There are parties who try to sell other cans by calling them Iron Clad, or something similar; but do not be deceived; all of the regular make are stamped with our trade mark, "Iron Clad Can Co.," on the bottom and cover.

We also call your attention to our Re-tinned Cheese Hoop. They are put together of the best English iron, after which they are tinned, making them as one solid piece, with which we have a metallic follower, one of the best improvements in the pressing of cheese, there being nothing to shrink, swell or broom up; they always work easy, and fit the Hoop nicely, and will last a life-time; and many other things we have not space to describe, such as Milk Pails with Bottom, or the principle of the Can, Atmospheric Churn, &c. Send for a descriptive circular to IRON CLAD CAN CO., 51 Dey street, New York.

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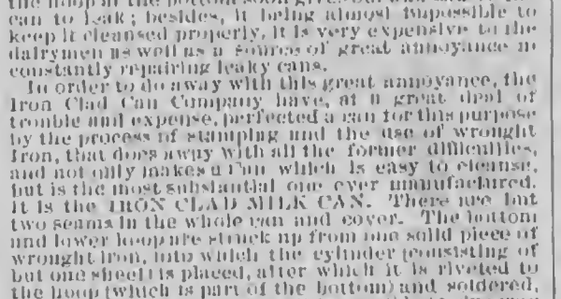

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Office and Factory at Battle Creek, Mich.

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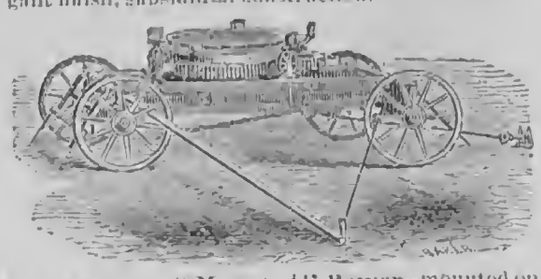

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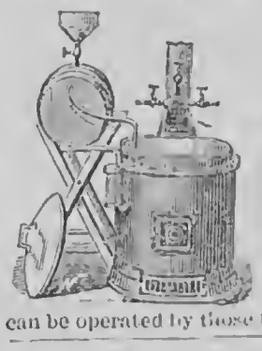

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The only apparatus of the kind known.

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It combines advantages and improvements so marked and important as to make it the most desirable of any yet offered; is simple in construction and can be operated by those unaccustomed to steam.

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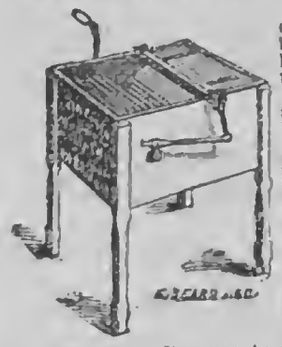

It never fails to give entire satisfaction, and in every instance the longer it is used the better it is liked.

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It has the unqualified endorsement, after use in their respective families during the past year, of

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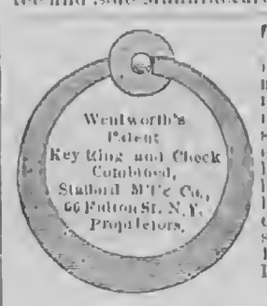

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Front view M teeth showing dress and set of 2 points to cut in line

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I believe their universal use would save a vast amount of money and time, and lighten the toil of millions of men.

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Superintendent and Engineer
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See that the name and warrant are on each saw.

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Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
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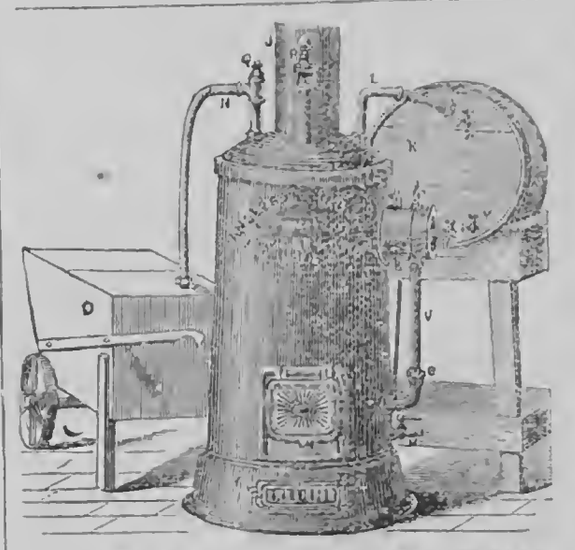

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It will cook more feed, or heat more water, in a given time, than any other Steamer of the same size or cost. It is more durable than any other, for the reason that the fire-box is made of wrought iron, and is *entirely surrounded with water*. We are also manufacturing:

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NEWS CONDENSER.

— The Japanese are discarding their dress for foreign styles.

— Only 7,335 acres of school lands were sold in Minnesota in 1871.

— The relief committee of Chicago has spent $100,000 for stoves.

— The city charter of Memphis permits women tax-payers to vote.

— For the first time in sixteen years there is not a Washburn in Congress.

— The library of the Elmira, N. Y., Farmers' Club is hereafter to be open to ladies.

— One California prison convict is eighty-four years old, and another seventy-eight.

— An Iowa girl has contracted to cut and clear 320 acres of timber-land this winter.

— Rochester caught a glimpse of the Canadian shores, the other day, thanks to a mirage.

— The use of the Russian language in the schools of Poland is now made compulsory.

— The Saratogian estimates 1,117 noses and toes frozen in that village Thursday, Dec. 21.

— Burlington, Iowa, is agitating the questions of elevators, stock-yards and a board of trade.

— Schenectady boasts a steer weighing 3,980 pounds, raised on Gen. Grant's farm in Illinois.

— Trenton, N. J., owns the largest circular saw in the world. It is twenty-two feet in circumference.

— A Sioux City paper tells of a woman there who "died, and was dead two hours and recovered again."

— Keokuk, Iowa, has established a ten cent course of lectures, by employing home talent exclusively.

— Among the United States Senators, eleven have been Governors of States. Nine were born in New York.

— There are three lodges of colored Masons in Iowa, one at Muscatine, one at Keokuk and one at Des Moines.

— The Theological Seminary connected with the Rochester University is in need of an endowment of $100,000.

— Advices from Hindostan tell of a dangerous rising of Sepoys at Goa and great damage by floods in Bengal.

— A free supply of water, it is said, would add a million dollars a month to the present gold yield in California.

— At a public auction in Morganfield, Ky., the other day, the county jail sold for $25, and the court-house for $75.

— The woman-women of Scotland are crowing loudly because thirty of their sex have been admitted to the Edinburgh University.

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HARTFORD Co., Ct., Nov. 1, 1871.

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The Herdsman.

ENGLISH PRIZE ANIMALS.

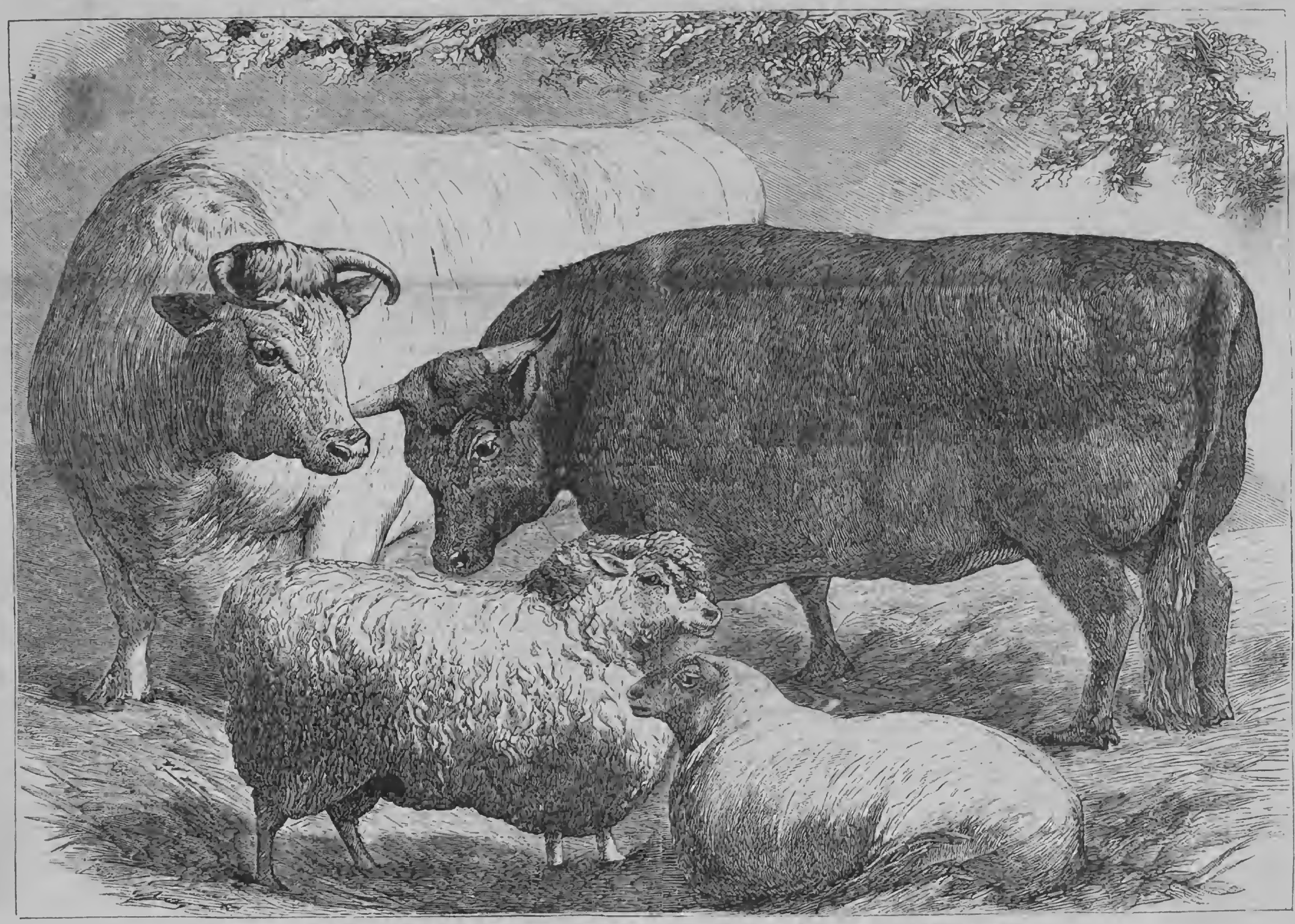
HEREWITH we present engravings of some of the Prize Animals exhibited at the Smithfield [England] Club Show, recently. The red steer in front was bred by her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, at the Prince Consort's Norfolk Farm, Windsor, and is (says the London News) a particularly neat, well-trained young animal, two years and three and a half months, live weight 10 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. He was exhibited at the Birmingham Fat Show, where he won the first prize of £20 in class 1, there being seven competitors, the Prince of Wales coming third in the class.

The same paper adds that "the large white ox with the sweet head and gracefully curled horns was the 'lion of the show.'" He not only won the first prize of £30 in his class, but took the £40 silver cup for the best steer or ox, or the £100 plate for the best beast exhibited. He was bred by the late Mr. R. STRATTON, and exhibited by his son, Mr. JOSEPH STRATTON, of Atson Priors, Wilts. His sire, Bude Light, was also a son of a Smithfield gold-medal cow, and has the Booth blood flowing in his veins. His dam, April Rose, has been quite a matron, and produced Flower Girl and Village Rose, two noted prize heifers.

From a calf he has always been a good "grubber," and even when down with foot-and-mouth disease, a year ago, kept his appetite well through it. Six pounds of oil-cake and four pounds of meal, with roots and hay at pleasure, and THORLEY'S food as a sweetener, have been his daily portion, and wet or dry, he has never missed his half-hour constitutional. In four years and three months his gigantic frame has evenly swelled out to 22 cwt., and his measurements are: 9 feet 6 inches in girth; 5 feet 5 inches in length from shoulder to tail; 5 feet in hight. His grandest parts are well developed back and ribs, and an immense rotundity of chest and very full thighs.

The sheep on the right is one of Mr. A. MORRISON'S first pen of Hampshire Downs; that on the left is one of Messrs. WHEELER'S prize Cotswolds.

Why do not the butchers of New York City get up an annual Christmas Show, and offer prizes therefor? True, there is always a good show of fat cattle in the yards at Christmas time, but liberal prizes would increase the number and improve the quality.



PRIZE ANIMALS EXHIBITED AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Garget.—J. J. HUFFMAN writes:—"I have a Short-Horn heifer that gives bloody milk occasionally. Can you give cause or remedy?"

IT may be that the udder has been injured in some manner or that the cause is garget. If the latter, dig some poke (*Phytolacca decandra*) root and feed a slice or two of it occasionally with potatoes or roots.

Cow with a Hard Lump.—I have a cow with a hard lump between the hind legs on the upper part of the bag. It is as large as a quart cup. It seems to be loose under the skin, with fever occasionally. It made its appearance about four months ago. Will some one tell me what to do?

A SUBSCRIBER.—Bathe the bag frequently with cold water and keep the animal quiet.

Sex in the Offspring of Alderney Cows.—S. B., Greencastle, Mo., discussing the statement that Alderney cows produce more male than female calves, gives the following as a reason therefor:—"When animals are in a normal condition, with regard to climate and treatment, they are in harmony with the laws of nature, and a proper ratio of the sexes for their propagation is maintained. But in transplanting the stock of Alderneys to this country, either the climate or treatment does not suit their natural wants, and nature says the breed must either run out or degenerate, and she stops the production of females, and consequently the reproduction of the race. The highest type of excellence among all domestic animals is always found in the female. When any farm stock is kept too long together, or bred too long in-and-in, there will be a majority of males and a degeneracy of that breed or race. One or two close breedings is sometimes of great advantage in fixing a particular type, but the practice must be followed with great care."

Stanchions for Stock.—In answer to C. F. CARTER, the RURAL NEW-YORKER asserts that it never knew a cow or other animal to be injured when fastened by stanchions as heretofore described in this journal. Some herdsmen prefer chains and large stalls. But when room must be economized stanchions are the best modes of fastening. We gave in our last volume several forms of stanchions; we should be glad to give illustrations of any improvements of which our readers may be aware.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Christmas.—*Dec.* 25.—This should be, among Christians, the greatest of all the days of the year. If they really do believe that "giving to the poor is lending to the LORD," how happy all the poor would be made this day! I fear, however, that this scriptural adage is held by many persons as an ideal theory, not convenient to practice except by those who have hearts capable of enlargement with the same rapidity as their purses. It is, however, a wise law that each and every individual must settle his own accounts with the Great Bookkeeper of human transactions.

Treatment of Sickly Plants.—*Dec.* 26.—In the treatment of sickly house plants few go to work as though they meant to effect a radical cure. Sometimes plants have been given too much water or the soil is ill adapted to sustain growth and, in consequence, they become weak and sickly. The best way is to turn them out of the pots, shake or wash off all the soil from the roots, and, if any are decayed, cut them off; also prune the stems and branches severely and pot again in fresh soil. Set them away in a shady place after giving water sufficient to settle the soil, and then give no more until they become rather dry, adding a little from time to time as returning health and growth appears. I have some Fuchsias and Geraniums that, through neglect last summer, became sickly and dropped their leaves; but by pursuing the above method they have been entirely restored to health and are at this date in full bloom.

Poinsettia Pulcherrima.—*Dec.* 27.—There are few green-house plants that make a better show at this time of year than the "Beautiful *Poinsettia*." The flowers are small and inconspicuous; but the brilliant scarlet of the floral bracts more than make up for their deficiency. A single cluster of these flower-like bracts is in itself a magnificent bouquet worthy of a conspicuous place on the New Year's table, for which I am keeping some of my best specimens. The plants are rather coarse, and possesses little beauty except at the season when the flowers and bracts appear; but being easily cultivated, they are general favorites. The principal points necessary to be regarded in their cultivation may be noted as follows:—1, Start the cuttings in summer and give them plenty of bottom heat. 2, Never allow them to get so dry that the leaves wilt. 3, Do not give too much pot room, and use plenty of drainage; then place in the warmest part of the house. 4, Severely head back old plants soon after blooming, in order to make them throw out as many lateral branches as possible.

Deformed and Monstrous Insects.—*Dec.* 28.—We are not greatly surprise to find monstrosities among cattle, as they are of frequent occurrence. A neighbor owns a cow that has six legs, and it is not unusual to meet all kinds of monstrosities among domesticated animals, and the cause is usually attributed to close in-and-in breeding or attempting to cross widely different races. But how are we to account for such freaks when they occur among lower forms of life, for instance, among insects? Such monstrosities do sometimes occur even among minute forms as well as among the larger animals. Beetles, for instance, have naturally six legs; but not long since a specimen of *Pterostichus Prevostii*, DEJEEN, was found in Switzerland, having two supplemental legs affixed to one of the ordinary hind legs. That insects fight and often become maimed is well known to every observer; but whether such deformities have any effect upon the future progeny is a question I leave for Darwinians to answer. I have a specimen of *Carabus* that has one eye in the proper place and the other half hidden in a depression on the under side of the thorax. Perhaps my capturing of this specimen has presented the evolution of a race of cross-eyed beetles; if so, what a pity.

Grafting Roses.—*Dec.* 29.—A very convenient method of propagating moss and other roses which do not grow readily from cuttings, is by grafting upon pieces of roots. The Manetta, or even some of the free growing China or Prairie roses, will answer for stocks, always selecting thrifty roots of a size that will correspond with the cions to be used. The roots need not be more than two or three inches long, or about the same length as the cions. Splice or whip-graft them, and then place thickly together in the propagating boxes, and submit to gentle heat until a union takes place. This mode of propagation is a very simple one, and should be more generally practiced than, I fear, it is, judging from the scarcity of moss roses in the market. The grafting should be done as early in the winter as convenient, in order to allow of some young growth before the time arrives for planting out in spring. Roses propagated in this manner are superior to the ordinary budded roses, inasmuch as they eventually become established upon roots of their own. The small piece of root added at the time of placing the cion in the propagating bed, usually dies or is overgrown by those emitted from above the junction.

Sowing Tomato Seed.—*Dec.* 30.—It is probably too early to sow seed for a general crop; but those who have warm rooms or a green-house may safely try a few plants. I have some two or three inches high, and expect to have them well loaded with fruit by the time it will do to plant out. A half dozen good strong plants, started early, will yield many a good dish of fruit long before it can be procured from plants taken from a hot-bed in spring. In starting the plants thus early some care is required in pinching off the ends of leading shoots as well as side branches in order to make them grow stocky and bloom early. The plants should also be allowed plenty of room and only one grown in a pot, commencing with the smallest size, and then shifting into larger ones as the plants require it. It is a very easy matter to obtain tomatoes early if one starts in time.

Floricultural.

PLANTS FOR PILLARS AND ARBORS.

PLANTS for covering pillars or trellises should either be all hardy or all tender, for mixing the two kinds is seldom, if ever, advisable. The hardy perennial being so much more robust in habit than the tender, they will generally overgrow and crowd the weaker kinds. A pillar or trellis may be covered with either and look well, but we never advise mixing them.

For permanent hardy plants we would select the following:—*Wistaria*, Chinese, blue and white; Chinese evergreen honeysuckle; Japan do.; golden-leaved Japan; red trumpet, or coral monthly, and Belgian monthly; *Clematis lanuginosa, C. Jackmani, C. Fortuni and C. viticella vinora.*

For tender climbers, *Akebia quinata, Lophospermum scandens, Maurandia Barclayana, Tropæolum perigrinum, Eccremocarpus scraba*, and *Cobea scandens*. To the last class may be added the various species and varieties of the Morning Glory, not omitting that most delicate of all, the *Quamoclit vulgaris*, or Common Cypress Vine.

WINTERING COLEUSES.

THESE plants are almost as difficult to winter as verbenas. If kept too cool, or in a close atmosphere, they are quite likely to damp off or the leaves will die. To keep them safely, the temperature should not be allowed to go below 45 or 50° at night, and just sufficient water should be given to keep them from wilting. If the object is merely to keep the plants through winter, without propagating therefrom, then a rather dry atmosphere is better than a moist one, and very little water should be applied to the roots. Several of our lady readers complain of losing their coleuses in winter, and the cause is, probably, in not attending to the conditions mentioned above. They are not plants well suited for house culture in winter, and those who have no conservatory or green-house should be content with merely keeping their plants alive, even if they do not make much growth. Young cuttings struck in autumn are usually kept through winter with less trouble than old plants.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Rattlesnake Plantain—*Goodyera pubescans.*—J. L. DORSET, Afton, Va., writes: "I would like very much to know the name of the inclosed plant. I have never seen it in bloom."

BOTH common and scientific name are given above. The plant belongs to the Orchis family, and is usually found in oak and pine woods. The flowers are greenish white, and produced on a scape six to twelve inches high.

Blue Glass for Green Houses.—In a communication to Tilton's *Journal of Horticulture*, Robert Buist, Sr., indorses the use of blue glass in green-houses, hot-bed frames, etc. He says:—"I applied a coating of Prussian blue paint, six inches wide, up the center of each row of panes; the result was electric, and the plants assumed their beautiful green color in a few days, and the trusses of bloom came to maturity in a few days. The green-houses had been used to grow geraniums for bedding purposes, but they had lost their color every year about the first of April. The plants were completely rejuvenated by the blue glass.

The Apiarian.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Best and Cheapest Winter Food for Bees.—A. P. C. asks experienced apiarians to tell him what is the best and cheapest substitute for honey as a winter food for bees.

Longevity of Italian Bees.—"Are Italian bees longer lived than the common black variety?" asks P. P. It is so asserted by some apiarians; we have no facts in proof thereof, however.

The Tennessee Apiarian Society has elected the following officers: *Pres.*—Dr. T. B. HAMLIN. *Vice-Pres.*—Dr. W. P. Davis. *Sec. and Treas.*—S. S. Hall. *Cor. Sec.*—W. E. Ladd, Edgefield Junction, Tenn.

Mr. Burch's Movable Comb-Hive.—M. M. BALDRIDGE, referring to Mr. BURCH'S description of a movable comb-hive in RURAL NEW-YORKER, Dec. 16, says "a hive made according to those directions would be a damage to the beginner. It would not harm the expert, for he would, or should, know how to make a better hive. A better hive does not mean, necessarily, a more expensive one, but one that would work better and give better satisfaction when full of bees and combs." Added, Mr. BALDRIDGE calls attention to the fact that a genuine Langstroth hive is described.

An Apiarian's Challenge.—A Mr. HOSMER, of Minnesota, at the recent Beekeeper's Convention, at Cleveland, stated that he has 118 stocks of bees. He offers to sell 108 of these at $15 per stock, on this condition:—That if he does not succeed in obtaining 10,000 pounds of honey during the season of 1872 from the ten stocks retained, he will forfeit the price of the 108 stocks he proposes to sell. His bees gather most of their stores from the Linden or Basswood, which is abundant in his section. The mountains near him are covered with these trees, which commence to bloom at the base of the mountains, and successively come in flower, for ten or twelve days, till the top is reached. In weighing the extraordinary yield of one day, he found one hive to have gained 53 pounds.

Treatment of Queenless Stocks.—J. H. THOMAS says:—As it is impossible to obtain queens early enough in spring to save queenless stocks, it is advisable to unite such stocks with other stocks that are weak, or rather with stocks that have become greatly depopulated during winter. This will often prove of great benefit to a stock weak in point of numbers. The addition of more bees increases the heat in the hive and causes the queen to lay a greater number of eggs, and the stock increases in numbers far more rapidly than it otherwise would have done. The hive and combs which contained the queenless stock should be well cleaned after the bees are removed, and carefully saved for another swarm. A hive well filled with combs is of great value, as a swarm put into such a hive is at once prepared to gather honey and store it away. The old combs are cleaned very rapidly, and as there is no comb to build, nearly all the bees can go to the field for honey, bee bread, etc.

Australian Honey Board.—The Melbourne Argus says:—"A tree was felled the other day at Sandy Creek, Wagga Wagga, for the purpose of procuring honey, which it was known had been collected there by a rather large swarm of bees. When the tree was cut down there was found in the hollow one of the most astonishing collections of honey ever known, probably, to have been gathered by one swarm of bees. There were several immense layers of comb ten feet in length, and of great density, extending along the inside of the trunk and almost closing the hollow of the tree entirely. After it had been carried home, (having been wasted considerably by the fall of the tree and the primitive mode in which it was collected,) the comb yielded over two hundred pounds of honey of the purest quality."

Hoarhound for Bee Forage.—We see that at a recent Kansas Beekeeper's Convention it was thought that hoarhound would prove a very important honey producing plant for this country, since it remains in bloom a long time, and when there is scarcely any other source for honey. It was also asserted that the plant is very hardy, never needs sowing but once, and seems to produce honey whether it is wet or dry. Many of our readers are doubtless aware that this plant is a native of Europe and Middle Asia—that it blossoms in July and August, and has been introduced and naturalized in some localities in this country as a medicinal herb. The botanical name is *Marrubium vulgare*. There are several species of *Marrubium* native to this country. If any of our Apiarians have had experience with this plant for bee forage, we shall be glad to know what they think about it.

Industrial Societies.

MEETINGS, ELECTION OF OFFICERS, &c.

Ohio Dairymens' Association.—The eighth annual Convention is to be held at Wellington, O., Jan. 24 and 25. X. A. WILLARD delivers the Annual Address; NORTON S. TOWNSHEND talks on the "Chemistry of Cheese and Cheese Making;" J. H. DICKSON on "Commercial Problems and Fallacies;" ANSON BARTLETT is preparing statistics concerning the dairying interests of the States; LUCIUS HENRICK on the "Expediency of Coloring Curd;" ALLEN WELTON on "Does it Pay to Mess Cows During the Grass Growing Season?" R. BAKER on the "Best Breeds of Cows for Dairy Purposes;" W. A. BRAMAN on "Compensation for Making Cheese—What should it be?" D. L. POPEON "The Best Method of Disposing of Cheese for the Benefit of Producer and Consumer;" Mr. UNDERHILL on "Ohio Cheese in New York Market in 1871." Other topics are to be discussed, reports of factories read and details of practice given.

Vermont State Ag. Soc. and Wool Growers Ass'n.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—HENRY G. ROOT, Bennington. *Vice-Pres.*—H. S. Morse, Shelburn; William R. Sanford, Orwell; Crosby Miller, Pomfret; Henry Chase, Lyndon. *Treas.*—N. B. Safford, White River Junction. *Sec.*—Henry Clark, Rutland. *Directors.*—John Gregory, Northfield; Elijah Cleveland, Coventry; George Campbell, Westminster; Henry Hayward, Rutland; Henry B. Kent, Dorset; Lawrence Brainard, St. Albans; David Goodell, Brattleboro; Edwin S. Stowell, Cornwall; James A. Shedd, Burlington; C. Horace Hubbard, Springfield; George A. Merrill, Rutland: S. G. Holyoke, St. Albans; Lemuel S. Drew, Burlington; George Hammond, Middlebury; Harley M. Hall, East Burke. *Delegates to the National Wool Growers' Association.*—Hon. Wm. R. Sanford, Orwell; Henry Clark, Rutland; George Campbell, Westminster; Hon. Crosby Miller, Pomfret; Lemuel S. Drew, South Burlington; Col. E. Stowell, Cornwall; Hon. H. M. Hall, Burke.

American Fish Culturists' Ass'n.—The second annual meeting of this Association is to be held at Albany in connection with the N. Y. State Poultry Show, Feb. 7 to 13th. The following papers are announced:—"The Culture of Shad," by W. CLIFT; "Spawning, Races and the Impregnation of Eggs," by A. S. COLLINS; "Introduction of Salmon into American Rivers," by Dr. EDMONDS; "Land-Locked Salmon," by B. F. BOWLES; "Fish in the North Woods of New York," by Dr. HUNTINGTON; "Culture of Trout," by L. STONE.

Oneida Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—T. D. PENFIELD, Camden. *Vice-Pres.*—Mark Cheney, Rome. *Treas.*—Jas. Elevell, Rome. *Sec.*—R. Morrison, Kirkland. *Ex.-Com. for two years.*—H. M. Rouse, Marshall; Henry Gleason, Kirkland; John Halstead, Vienna; Barnes Davis, Vernon; R. A. Jones, Whitestown. *Delegates to State Soc.*—Hon. S. S. Lowery, the four members of Assembly from the county, Col. R. G. Savery, B. W. Williams, Hon. Samuel Campbell, Hon. T. D. Penfield.

Illinois State Hort. Soc.—The officers elect of this Society are: *Pres.*—J. E. STARR, Elsa, Jersey Co. *Sec.*—O. B. Galusha, Morris, Grundy Co. *Ass't Sec.*—H. J. Dunlap, Champaign. *Treas.*—Jonathan Huggins, Woodburn, Macoupin Co. *Vice-Pres'ts*—1st Dist., Robt. Douglas; 2d, Sam'l Edwards; 3d, A. J. Humphrey; 4th, E. Daggy; 5th, B. Bullen; 6th, J. M. Pierson; 7th, A. M. Brown. The next annual meeting is to be held at Centralia, the second Tuesday in Dec., 1872.

The St. Louis Poultry Ass'n was organized Dec. 16, and the following officers elected for 1872: *Pres.*—W. G. BENTLEY. *Vice-Pres'ts.*—N. J. Coleman, C. S. Hunt, T. T. Turner, A. Phillips. *Rec. Sec.*—G. O. Kalb. *Cor. Sec.*—B. N. Pierce, 414 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. *Treas.*—C. H. Turner. *Ex. Com.*—E. W. Puttison, J. C. Hateh, D. O. Butterfield, Geo. R. Robinson, and the officers above named. An Exhibition will be held at St. Louis Feb. 27-29.

Highland, Mass., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—SIMON H. WHITE. *Vice-Pres.*—Orrin Millard and George W. Holcomb. *Sec.*—J. McElwain. *Treas.*—Geo. S. Bell. *Directors*, Matthew Smith, William W. Gleason, Joshua Bemis, Horace Cole, D. Alderman, Jr. Delegate to the State Board of Agriculture for three years, J. McElwain. The society voted to dispense with the bull, and prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors at the annual Fair.

Queens Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—C. H. JONES, Cold Spring Harbor. *Vice-Pres.*—G. T. Hewlett, Rockaway. *Sec. and Treas.*—John Harold, Hempstead. *Directors.*—Rich'd E. Thorne, North Hempstead; H. W. Rowland, Jamaica; Robt. Willets, Flushing; J. J. Tompkins, Newtown; S. M. Titus, Oyster Bay; S. B. Mersereau, Hempstead.

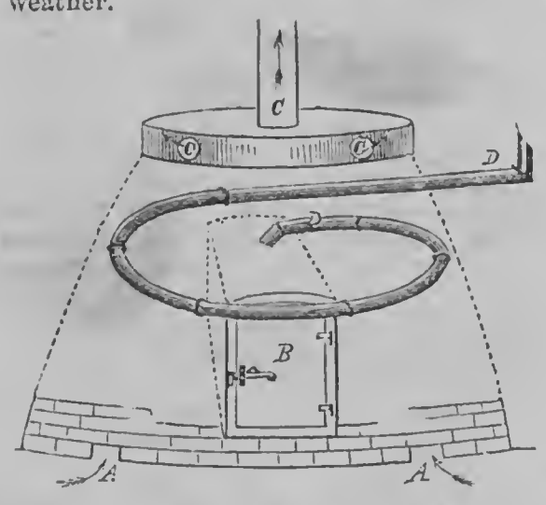
Carroll Co., Md., Ag. Soc.—Officers: *Pres.*—AUGUSTUS SHRIVER. *Vice-Pres.*—Jeremiah Rinehart. *Sec'y.*—Wm. A. McKillip. *Treas.*—Richard Manning. *Directors.*—Edward Lynch, David Fowble, H. E. Morelock, P. L. Slingluff, Joseph Shaffer. Fair for 1872 occurs Sept. 30 and Oct. 1-5 inclusive.

The Bureau Co., Ill., Ag. Soc. holds its next annual Fair at Princeton, commencing Sept. 10.

Scientific and Useful.

FARMERS' HEATING FURNACE.

I INTENDED last Winter to give your readers, if you thought it worth publishing, a description of a "Farmer's Furnace," or heating purposes, that I have now used long enough to become satisfied of its practicability. I should have described it at that time, but finally decided to make myself sure, by a longer trial, that it was all right before advising anything that afterwards might prove a failure. I am now heating my house on the first floor with said furnace. It (the house) is 36x38 feet, and contains four large rooms and a hall 8x36 feet. The second story is similar, but air lights are used when needed, which is seldom; for the hot air arising from lower hall and rooms, in this climate, tempers them sufficient for sleeping-rooms, excepting in extreme cold weather.



A, A, cold air passing in from cellar. B, B, old box stove, large size. C, C, hot air passing into rooms and hall. D, D, D, D, stove pipe from stove to chimney.

In the centre of the cellar, which is of the same size as the house, I placed a large-sized second-hand box stove, around which I built a single brick circular wall, seven feet in diameter at the bottom and four and one-half feet high, drawing it in at the top, as I raised it, so that it measured five feet across. The front of the stove was set back from a true circle about six inches, and the wall at that point was drawn in to correspond; but from the top of the stove it was carried out again so as to make a complete circle at the top. I then had six common elbows made, six inches in diameter, at an angle that would just complete the circle inside of the brick when they were put together, one end of which I attached to the stove and the other I connected with the chimney, passing through the said brick wall near the top. My chimney is built from the cellar floor; but where this is not the case the pipe can run up through a room, thereby heating it to a certain extent.

Over the whole I placed a cap made of galvanised iron, with a rim ten inches high, and a flange turned out at the bottom one inch, which, when placed on top of the brick wall, could be easily cemented to it by using common wall plaster. Out of this rim I carried four eight-inch tin pipes running to the corners of the four rooms and connecting therewith by registers, the same as in the ordinary furnace. The top I made tunnel-shape, the centre dropping down six inches, from which I ran an eight-inch pipe up into the hall. When a fire is built in this stove the heat passes around through this coil of pipe before going to the chimney, and the cold air passing in through four openings, (made in the second layer of brick from the bottom by leaving out one brick one-fourth of the distance around consecutively from the cellar,) becomes immediately heated and passes with a strong current into the room or rooms where the register is open.

Why I call this a "farmer's furnace," is because, *first*, it burns wood, of all kinds, four feet long and 12x16 inches thick, which is the size of my stove door, thereby using up that wood, full of knots, that is hard to work up for the cook stove; *second*, it is easily built and at a small cost, as any second-hand box stove would answer, even if the legs were missing or the hearth knocked off; and *third*, it confines all the dirt and ashes attending a wood fire to the cellar, and gives a good, even and warm temperature in your rooms, unattainable with the common heating stove or fire-place, and what heat escapes in the cellar is not detrimental to it. I find that by replenishing the fire on retiring one room can be kept warm all night, and coals enough left in the morning for rekindling speedily. The stove pipe and elbows would be better made out of galvanized iron, although mine are as good as new and are made of the common pipe.

When the pipes want to be cleaned or the stove replaced the galvanized cap can be easily taken off, which gives plenty of room to work in, and is as easily replaced. The total cost to me of brick work, tin and sheet iron work, stove and registry was about $50, while the ordinary cast and sheet iron, portable, or stationary furnace complete would cost $200. N. O. B.

Fairfax C. H., Va.

USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

To Prevent Mucilage Molding, C. C. writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER, that he makes it by using one part of alcohol and three parts of water to dissolve gum arabic; and he keeps a bottle of one part alcohol and two parts of water with which to thin it when it becomes too thick. It never molds.

Basswood for Water-Pipes.—We see it asserted that a Mr. ROOT, of Western New York, a farmer, has 300 rods of water-pipe made of basswood saplings, which have been laid nine years and are now, apparently, perfectly sound. He thinks basswood one of the best kinds of wood for underground water-pipes there is.

Size of Nails.—The following table will show any one at a glance the length of the various sizes, and the number of nails in a pound. They are rated 3-penny up to 20-penny. The first column gives the number, the second the length in inches, and the third the number per pound.

Number.	Length in inches.	Nails per pound.
3-penny	1	557
4-penny	1¼	353
5-penny	1¾	232
6-penny	2	167
7-penny	2¼	111
8-penny	2½	101
10-penny	2⅞	68
12-penny	3	54
20-penny	3½	34

From the foregoing table an estimate of quantity, and suitable size for any job of work, can easily be made.

The Horseman.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

To Cure a Knock-Kneed Colt?—Apply a splint, which can be readily made by any one possessing ordinary intelligence. The most perfect I have seen are made on the plans advised by J. WILLIAMS, Shreve, O.—PHILIP MURRAY.

Interfering Horses.—A correspondent asks how a horse should be shod that interferes. We have succeeded by having the inside of the shoe made much heavier than the outside, thus causing the inside of the foot to swing lower than the outside. We have found this effectual in every case within our experience.

What Ails this Horse?—I have a horse five years old, that is all right while going forward, but when backing he raises his hind legs like a horse with the spring halt, but has never been lame since I have owned him—about a year. If you or your correspondents can give any name to the disease, or a remedy, you will oblige—A. L. PARKER.

To Remove a Callus.—Get one ounce of alcohol, five grains hydrate potash, thirty grains iodine; mix and apply with a feather once a day. By the time the amount here given has been twice used the bunch will be nearly or quite gone. I have seen it used with success in removing callus and other bunches, such as blisters or anything that is not bone.—M. P. C., *Hampton, N. Y.*

To Cause the Hair of the Mane and Tail to Grow.—In reply to S. C. DRAKE, in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 9th, I beg to give the following recipe, which I have personally proven to be efficient in restoring a healthy growth of hair on the tails and manes of horses:—Corrosive sublimate, (hyd. bichloride,) oxymuriate of mercury, each four grains in one ounce of distilled water. Wash the parts where the hair is thin with warm water and soap, then rub dry with a linen cloth, and immediately after rub in some of the above liniment. If the hair has been rubbed off by the animal's own endeavors to allay cutaneous irritation, then dress with the following ointment: One ounce of fine flour sulphur, one ounce of fine pulverized saltpeter, made into a soft ointment with fresh butter or fresh rendered hog's lard; rub in at night and wash out in the morning with warm water and soap; repeat three or four times. If the hair is scant from natural debility of the capillary organs, then simply use cold water applied with a soft sponge; avoid all combing or brushing, and clean the mane and tail, as the Arabs do, with a coarse flannel rubber.—MIDY MORGAN.

Arboricultural.

FORESTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ONE half of the area of New Hampshire is covered by forests, and that area is increasing, as many tracts which were formerly cultivated have been abandoned as farms and re-devoted to the growth of trees. In 1869 the value of the cordwood and timber taken from the forests of New Hampshire amounted to $2,351,612.

The railroads and their branches centering in Concord consumed, last year, in the shops and locomotives, 72,000 cords of wood. The aggregate railroad consumption of the State is 123,000 cords per annum. Allowing 30 cords to the acre as the average production we have 40,000 acres annually denuded of these trees every year for fuel. In addition to this the railroads, on an average, renew their sleepers every seven and a-half years, or 250,000 new sleepers every year.

The hard wood lumber used in the State prison of New Hampshire costs $4 to $5 per thousand on the stump.

A growth of white pine sold in 1869 for $10 per M. on the stump for timber which would not have sold for more than $1.50 per M. for cord wood. This lot of white pine had been growing 86 years on a very rocky, poor soil, not worth anything for cultivation, and sloping toward the Northwest, it was estimated at the time of the sale to average 2½ 1-2 M. feet of timber and 16 cords of wood to the acre, and the price paid for it was $235 per acre. Enough of it had been sold from time to time to pay all the taxes upon it. On this basis a man might make simple interest at six per cent. if he had paid for it $38.52 per acre 86 years ago, or if compound interest had been reckoned he could have paid for it $1.75 per acre.

A wood lot on a fair soil and favorable exposure in New Hampshire will average 35 cords of wood after a growth of 36 years. If this can be sold for $1 per cord on the stump, one could afford to give about $4.-37 1-2 cents for the land and make interest on it; but if it sells at $2 he could afford to give very much more.

On measuring a large number of pine logs and counting the rings, the average length was 50 feet; average diameter 22.8 inches; average age 86.76 years; average cubic contents 363 feet, and the average annual growth 4.2 feet, board measure.

Twenty chestnut logs averaged 33 feet in length; average diameter was 21.4 inches; average age 74 years; cubic contents 296 ft.; average annual growth 4 feet board measure.

Twenty red oak logs averaged 30 feet in length; average diameter 18.2 inches; average age 70.1 years; average contents 253 ft.; average annual growth 3.6 feet board measure.

Five hemlock trees averaged 35 feet; average diameter 17.2 inches; average age 77 years; average contents 271 feet; average annual growth 3 1-2 feet board measure.

In Concord, two elms were set out 100 years ago on the same day. The first had ample space to develop itself and had a splendid top. At 3 feet from the ground the circumference was 16 feet 10 inches. The second was much crowded and shaded by neighboring trees; at 3 feet from the ground it measured but 9 feet 4 inches.

Five elms, now standing in Concord, were transplanted from neighboring forests on the 2d of May, 1764; they are now all flourishing luxuriously. Fifteen years ago the largest measured, 3 feet from the ground, 16 feet in circumference. Now it measures 16 feet 10 inches. N. H.

Farm Economy.

BARN CISTERNS.

BARN cisterns, when there is no supply of spring water for the barns, are most profitable. With a windmill to pump the water a stock barn furnished with hose and troughs can be supplied at very little cost, comparatively. This is in answer to an inquiry from a correspondent who asks those who have built such cisterns, to tell him, through the RURAL NEW-YORKER, how to do it and what it will cost.

Since writing the foregoing, we see in the New England Homestead the following which will help our correspondent:—"In ordinary clay soils a cistern may be built without brick—except for the arch—by merely making the excavation of the size and depth required and laying the mortar immediately on the clay sides; if well done with good hydraulic cement, and clean, coarse sand, it will be as permanent as if plastered upon a brick wall. Brick will be required for the arch. To turn this, about eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, a shoulder should be made the width of the brick on which the arch is to rest. One thousand brick will be sufficient for a cistern of the capacity of one hundred gallons, constructed on this plan, and the whole may be built at a cost of $25. On many farms brick may be already on hand and some farmers, perhaps, would prefer to wall the entire cistern from the bottom. To do this, two-thirds, or perhaps three-fourths, more brick would be required.

"The most proper form, and the one which gives the greatest strength to a cistern, is that of an ordinary jug—say ten or twelve feet deep and six or eight feet in diameter at the bottom, increasing in the middle to nine or ten feet, and from the middle upwards the size should be contracted to the base of the arch to six feet or less. Such a cistern will hold from one hundred to a hundred and fifty barrels, and would afford a supply of water for twenty head of animals continually.

"It is important to secure as freshly burnt hydraulic cement as possible. The coarsest sand makes the strongest mortar. This should be clean, that is, free from any clayey or marly substance. Every good mason knows the proportion in which these should be mixed."

Taking off the Hides of Animals.—A leather worker gives the following directions in the Canada Farmer:—"We will suppose the animal dead and placed on its back; the operator, by thrusting his knife point foremost and edge up, makes a slit the entire length of the carcass, from the chin, over the center of the breast in the line of the navel to the vent. Let him now stand by its side, with his face looking the way the head lies, and taking the fore foot in his left hand, run the point of his knife in the line of the cleft of the foot and cap of the knee, up the front of the leg and into the central slit of his bosom. For the hind leg, having reversed his position, let the slit be made in the line of the heel, over the center of the cap of the hock down the back of the ham into the central slit. In this way the hide when spread out will have a square form without long projections, and consequent deep indentions of its outline."

The Swine-Herd.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Springwater Valley, N. Y., Pigs.—WM. H. NORTON writes us that D. C. SNYDER, Springwater Valley, N. Y., killed, Dec. 18, 1871, two pigs, eight months and eighteen days old, that weighed respectively 394 and 334 pounds. He does not tell us the breed, nor the mode of feeding, which it might be profitable to know. Let those who send us reports of heavy pigs, give us the *cost* of fattening, and the market price of pork, so that our readers may be able to act understandingly upon such information.

Swine Breeders' Convention.—At the instance of Col. CURTIS, the American Inst. Farmer's Club has appointed a Committee consisting of F. D. CURTIS, Charlton, N. Y.; LUCIUS A. CHASE and MASON C. WELD, New York City, to correspond with swine-breeders, with a view, if thought practicable, of calling a convention to consider their interests and take such action as may be deemed advisable. This action has in view to consider the propriety of establishing a swine-herd book, as a means of protection to both breeders and buyers of blood swine.

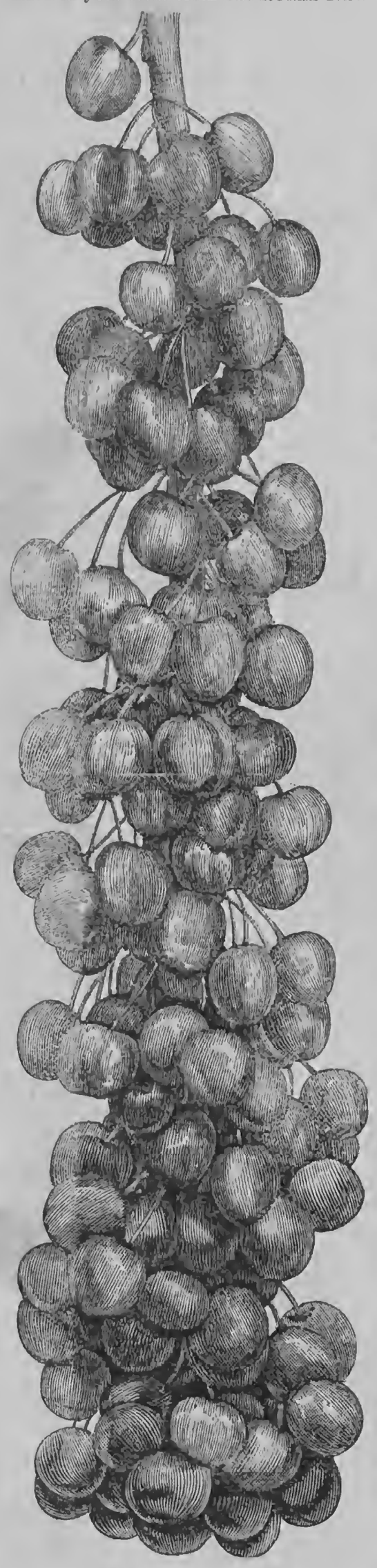
Hog-Cholera seems to have as many remedies as a politician has principles, and we feel compelled to publish them so that in a case of dire necessity there may be a choice. This is the latest one we have noticed. The Rural World says:—"The following cure for hog cholera has been well tested in Illinois during the past Summer, and we are assured has never failed to effect a rapid cure:—Make a strong tea from the May-apple root; for each hundred hogs add one pound of assafœtida, and make a stiff slop with bran. For a cure, feed once a day; for a preventive, once a week."

Hogs Eating Yellow Corn.—For the benefit of "AN IOWA FEEDER," let me state that I fattened four hogs this fall on white and yellow corn *mixed*—fed wholly in the ear. They were fed all they could eat all the time, (tending to make them fastidious in their appetites) but showed no disposition to discriminate between the two colors. Am now feeding three five months—all shoats—in the same way, and with the same results. They get all they can eat twice a day, and are very fat, but make no distinction between the white and yellow.—J. A. W.

Pomological.

ANGERS AND ORANGE QUINCES.

F. R. ELLIOTT writes the Western Pomologist:—"In your October number of Pomologist, I note an article from the RURAL NEW-YORKER, on the Angers and Orange Quinces. It was of old time a received impression that the Angers was only valuable for stocks on which to work the pear, but the proof of a good thing is in its net worth, as an orchard on my own grounds of the Orange and Angers alternate, show according to samples I send you this day by express. By them I think you will find the Angers is of an equal size to the orange, and of as good color, but it—the tree—has a more vigorous early growth, and it does not as early come into bearing. The talk that the orange has many varieties is simple absurdity. Seedlings have of course been grown of it, resulting in anything but the true thing, and although I do not wish to touch the honor or knowledge of any man, yet I must say that for years growers and dealers sold orange quince seedlings as the true Orange quince. Hence comes the remark in your item from the RURAL NEW-



BRANCH OF ROYAL ANNE CHERRY, REDUCED.

YORKER—'that some are nearly globular, others are pyriform, etc.,'—all of which is bosh, and expression wanting in knowledge. Another point relative is the item—'that the Angers is less liable to attacks of quince curculio, owing to its hard surface and woolly covering,'—all of which is nonsense, and untruthful—as you perhaps can see by the samples sent herewith."

WHAT Mr. ELLIOTT intended to prove by the above statement I am at a loss to determine, unless it is that all of our pomologists are in error except himself. If his Orange and Angers quince are the same in size and color they are probably one and the same sort, which of course does not prove that there are not two very distinct varieties known under these two names.

The Angers quince, as known to Eastern pomologists, and from whence Mr. ELLIOTT obtained his plants, if he has any, is as distinct from the true Orange as a wild crab apple is from a Fall Pippin; and I shall hold myself in readiness to furnish Mr. ELLIOTT with plants and fruit of both next season to prove the correctness of this statement.

In the next paragraph Mr. ELLIOTT contradicts himself and proves the truth of my assertion. He says:—"The talk that the Orange has many varieties is simple absurdity. Seedlings have of course been grown of it, resulting in anything but the true thing, * * * * and I must say that for years growers and dealers sold Orange quince seedlings as the true Orange quince."

This is just the point made in my diary, Sept. 7, page 186, RURAL NEW-YORKER for Sept. 23, *i. e.*, that there are many varieties known as the Orange quince. Mr. ELLIOTT evidently does not know the true Angers quince, hence his remarks in regard to nonsense and the untruthfulness of my statement in regard to its less liability to attacks of the quince curculio.—RURALIST.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

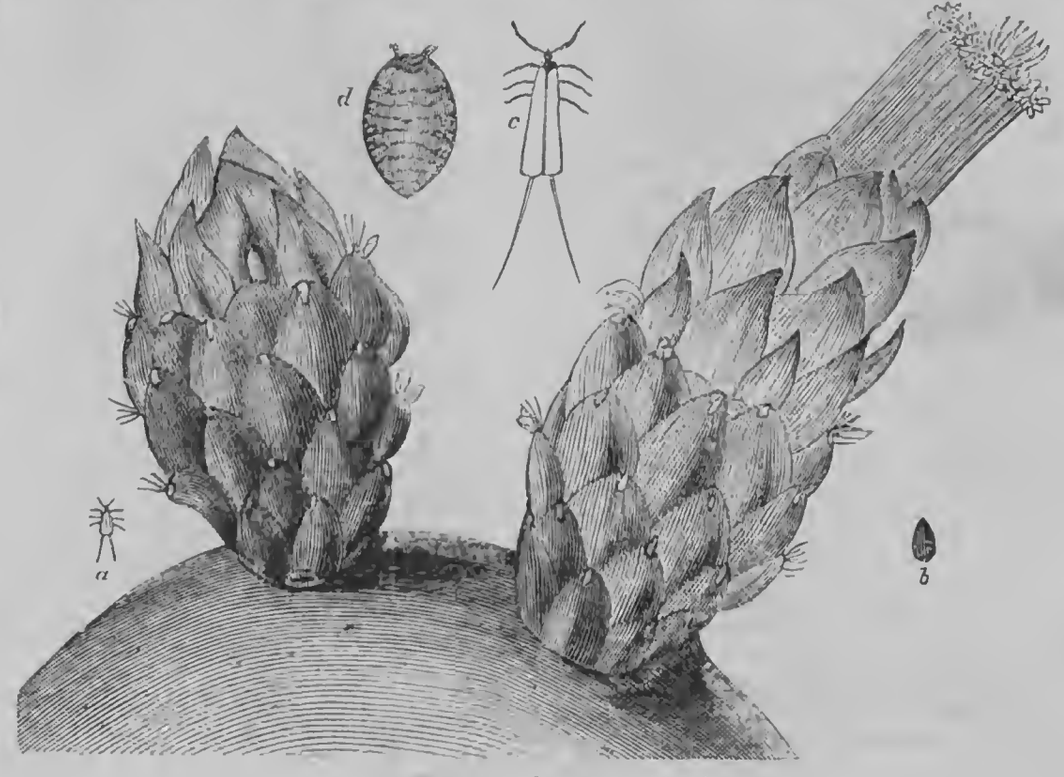
"Royal Anne" Cherry.—From Messrs. RUSSELL, FERRY & WOODWARD, Portland, Oregon, we have received specimens of what is known in Oregon as the "Royal Anne" Cherry, an engraving of which, natural size, we give herewith. We also give an illustration of a fruit branch of this cherry, reduced, showing its habit as grown in that moist climate. This was produced by Mr. SETH LUELLING, near Portland. The length of the branch was 22 inches; size of the cherries, 3 to 3 1-2 inches in circumference; weight of branch, 5 pounds; contained 186 cherries. We do not know this fruit, (under the above name, at least,) and shall be glad if some of the Oregon pomologists will enlighten us. Where did it originate?

The Cuyahoga and Martha Grapes.—The Rural World says:—"Cuyahoga has produced this season bunches of large berries; color white, tending to flesh color; very sweet and rich; somewhat late. The small berries become quite pink and sweet before the main cluster is ripe, while in most other varieties—the Concord for example—the small berries are quite green when the bunch is ripe and black. Martha—in fruit, foliage, health, hardiness and productiveness, stands at the head. Berry medium, china white; foliage very distinct and healthy."

Mr. Upton's Apples.—"A Delaware reader would be pleased to have Mr. C. S. UPTON mention some of his best-keeping apples. Also, the variety of those ninety-nine."

IF the "Delaware Reader" who wrote the foregoing had carefully read the article he alludes to, he would have learned that the variety was the "Twenty-ounce," and that they were *grown* by Mr. GREENMAN. We believe Mr. UPTON is a dealer in (it may be a grower, also, of) apples.

The Guava in California.—According to E. G. HOOPER, in the Pacific Rural Press, a species of Guava (*Psidium cutthyanum*) is cultivated in that State and spoken of favorably. "The fruit is of a deep claret color; the pulp is sweet, and slightly acid. The shrub is highly ornamental, and may be propagated freely by cuttings, and bears at the age of eighteen months. It is a native of South America, and has an external texture resembling the fig—its pulp, a strawberry. It is considered a valuable addition to stone fruits. It produces two crops a year. These plants are propagated from seeds, which, when brought over in the entire fruit, gathered fully ripe, will more certainly succeed. In summer they will require plenty of water. It flowers, in favorable, warm locations, all the year, and will produce fruit the third year.

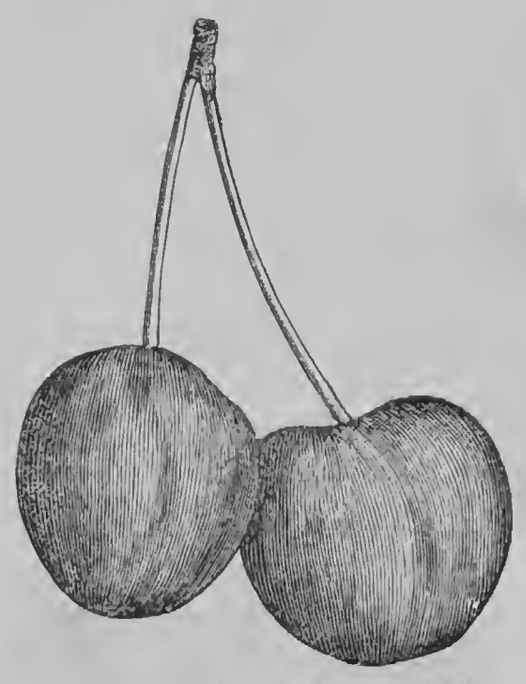


COCHINEAL—(COCCUS CACTI).

Entomological.

COCHINEAL—(Coccus Cacti.)

THE Cochineal insect first became known to Europeans through the Spaniards, soon after their conquest of Mexico in 1858. But it was a long time before its habits were known to scientific men, or any steps were taken to extend its propagation or increase the plants upon which it lives. The Spaniards guarded their plantations in Mexico with jealous care, and would not permit a live insect to be taken out of the country, for fear that it might be propagated by rival nations and thereby create competition in the market.



ROYAL ANNE CHERRY, NATURAL SIZE.

The first recorded instance of any one succeeding in conveying live specimens out of Mexico, is given by Dr. BANCROFT in his "Researches on the Philosophy of Permanent Colors." The French Government had long been anxious to procure the Cochineal for their West India possessions, but failed in every attempt, on account of the watchfulness of the Spaniards. In 1777 M. THIERRY DE MENONVILLE left Port au Prince, St. Domingo, for the purpose of procuring some living Cochineal insects from Mexico, and bringing them to the West Indies, the French Government having appropriated 4,000 livres to pay the expenses of MENONVILLE, who proceeded to Vera Cruz, where he learned that the finest Cochineal was produced at Guaxaca, some 250 miles distant. MENONVILLE pretending ill health, obtained permission to use the baths of the river Magdalena, but instead of going thither he proceeded directly to Guaxaca, where, after making the necessary observations in regard to this insect, and the species of Cacti upon which it was reared, he affected to believe that Cochineal was just the medicine he desired for his pretended disease, (the gout,) and therefore persuaded the superintendent of a plantation to sell him some branches of a cactus covered with these insects. Putting these in some boxes with other plants, for concealment, he was enabled to bring them away among his botanical trifles.

Although MENONVILLE had been fortunate thus far, a revolution which broke out soon after his return caused the destruction and neglect of his treasures, and the Spaniards remained masters of the Cochineal trade for many years thereafter.

The Cochineals feed upon several species of what are known as the Prickly Pear cactus; but the one most extensively cultivated for this purpose is the smooth branched, or *Opuntia coccinellifera*. This species grows six to ten feet high, with obovate-oblong branches almost spineless. The flowers are red, succeeded by a large crimson berry.

In the accompanying illustration a small section of a branch is shown, also a flower bud and mature flower attached, both of natural size.

The difference between the male and female Cochineal insect is so very marked that one unacquainted with them would scarcely suppose that they could possibly be related. The male, *a* natural size, (*c* magnified) has a long depressed body of a dark red. The head is small, furnished with two long feathery antennæ, and the abdomen is terminated with two fine hairs, somewhat longer than the body. The female *b*, natural size, (*d* magnified,) is about twice the size of the male, somewhat convex above and flat below. They have no wings and their legs only serve for clinging to the branch from which they draw their food. The beak or sucker is quite largely developed, but the hairs which terminate the abdomen are much shorter than in the male.

Cactus plantations (which are termed *Nopaleries* from Nopal, one of the common names of the particular species upon which the Cochineal is reared,) are now established in various tropical countries. Those in Algeria are perhaps the most flourishing of any in the East; but they are being extended every year and Mexico is rapidly losing her prestige for the production of this useful article. The amount of Cochineal produced annually is about four millions of pounds.

The Vineyard.

CAUSE OF GRAPE ROT.

J. H. H., IN the Rural World of Dec. 23, states what he has discovered in his efforts to discover the cause of grape rot, as follows:—"I went to work with magnifiers and was not long in finding something that attracted my attention; I discovered spots almost invisible to the naked eye, which, with a magnifying glass, were seen to be circular and composed of white granules, fungus of course. The next morning the little round spots had enlarged and were surrounded by a brown, thread-like halo, which was the beginning of the spot or circle seen on the grape, which we call rot. The original little white spot becomes yellowish and does not spread, and the skin is so much broken that gum exudes from it, which I suppose gave rise to the idea of its having been stung. The brown part goes on until the grapes are entirely destroyed. The rot is confined to the parts immediately under the skin, and if, with a sharp instrument, as a needle, the skin be scarified outside the limit of the fungus, it will lift off, having no connexion with the pulp of the grape, and it will heal and the grape get ripe, provided the wound is not too large. Here, again, in the cutting out of parts affected the bug theory is exploded, for it is the spreading of the fungus under the skin that is doing the mischief. That which attacks the Concord with circular spots and the Catawba by causing the whole berry to become brown, I suspect is the same fungus, differing on account of the nidus, and I also suspect that the mildew on the leaf is the same, and that fungi are considerably metamorphic."

VINEYARD NOTES.

The Eumelan Grape in Saratoga Co., N. Y.—The Eumelan grape was the first to ripen on my grounds the past season, beating the Concord and the Delaware. It proves to be a vigorous grower and very hardy.—F. W. C., *Kirby Homestead Charlton, N. Y.*

Unfermented Juice of the Grape.—Dr. B. F. HEADEN, Santa Clara, Cal., has invented a process by which grape juice can be kept a long time without fermentation. He has it in his possession three years old, it is said. It may be that this will help the solution of the temperance question.

Modes and Manners.

MINTWOOD'S CONVERSAZIONE.

Two Hoods for Children.—(Age, one to three years.) Both hoods are easily made larger or smaller, the shape given having been found the most useful and comfortable for little children.

Fig. 1, Child's hood of printed flannel. The scolloped edge in front is laid in quill folds and trimmed with white silk gimp, makes the ruche going round the face. The curtain, or pereline, is joined smoothly to the head part, and gathered to the proper fulness by means of a shir. The bows on the top are lined with stiff muslin, and trimmed, as shown in the cut. Fig. 2 is of white cashmere, trimmed with swan's down and ornamented with ribbon of white sarcenet, one and a half inches wide. The hood parts are quilted and lined with silk. The edge of the last, of course, is not scolloped. The diagrams, Figs. 3 and 4, give half of the parts, with scale of inches.

Boy's Paletot.—This stylish overcoat for boys may be worn with or without the back strap. The trimming is of braid and buttons. The fronts lap under as much as they lap over, (to phrase it awkwardly,) making the front double, so that the trimming may be changed when it becomes worn. It fastens with "blind" buttons and button-holes.

Outside Sleeve with Trimming.—Many handsome sacques, somewhat designed for elderly women, or younger ones with quiet tastes, have only the sleeves trimmed, or possibly the front trimmed across to match. Fig. I. gives a view of an elegant sleeve in velvet, while Fig. II. shows the details of the trimming, which consists of a broad fold of silk laid on with silk braid with a jet ornament.

Applique Trimming.—A novelty in imported garments is in what is called applique. Very fine chenille is woven or put together in the pattern of point or guipure lace. This is applied to silk (or other fabric), which is cut away to correspond with the open places in the chenille. The edges are finished beneath the chenille in button-hole stitch. The effect is very striking, and looks to be, what indeed it must be, a vast deal of labor for mere display.

Use for Crape Shawls.—I saw a very pretty over-garment, for an evening costume, made of white crape, embroidered with blue silk and bordered with blue and white fringe. The shape was a polonaise with a postillion back. It might have been cut from a shawl, as the material was the same, and the skirt beneath was a white organdy with plaited flounces.

Coiffure.—SARAH C, "is young, has rather thin, auburn hair, which curls naturally," and asks how to arrange it. To curl it, brush it around your front finger; let it remain as pushed from the finger until dry. Then split the curls, which will give an appearance of a full suit of hair. Loop it back in imitation of a "cascade of curls," arranging the front so as to be becoming to the face. Wear blue-black velvet, or pale green ribbons. A shell comb at the back, or a bandeau, worn as a coronet, might be worn with advantage. Very little false hair is worn now in comparison with what has been during the past few years. The natural contour of the head is coming into fashion again.

Too Many Visitors.—Mrs. KATE N., writes:—"I come to you for advice, which is neither for Hair Restorative nor how to fashion a dress. It is far worse—*how to get rid of visitors!* My husband and I are both social, lively, and like to have company, but we cannot afford to entertain so much as we find ourselves obliged to do, without being cold and even rude to our acquaintances. We don't wish to move away nor lose the kind feelings of our friends; but it is becoming just impossible for us to be just to ourselves and dispense hospitality such as a large circle of acquaintances actually force from us. Now what can we do?"

I can serve you no better than to point out as an example a woman I once knew whose house from one year's end to another was overrun with visitors. She resolved at length to free herself and her home from the almost unlimited hospitality which had characterized it, reserving, meantime, the few friends she could least spare from occasional visits to her table and fireside. She appointed a day—once in a fortnight—upon which to receive all who might call, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. At all other times, she was "engaged" to visitors, unless they proved to be people whom she really wished to see. When visiting becomes a burden and an imposition, one is excusable in using decided measures against it. The abuse of hospitality is one of the commonest faults of society, and instead of "hap-hazard" visiting, it would be better for people to confine themselves to special invitations; excepting, of course, the almost social necessity of men "calls."

FIG. 1.—CHILD'S HOOD OF PRINTED FLANNEL.

FIG. 2.—CHILD'S HOOD OF WHITE CASHMERE.

Field Crops.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Potatoes after Cabbage, as a crop, are said to do well. One large grower of cabbage told us recently that he always followed the latter with potatoes.

Winter Oats in Missouri.—The editor of the Rural World says, in answer to an inquiry:—"We sowed them a year ago; they came up well; stood the winter only

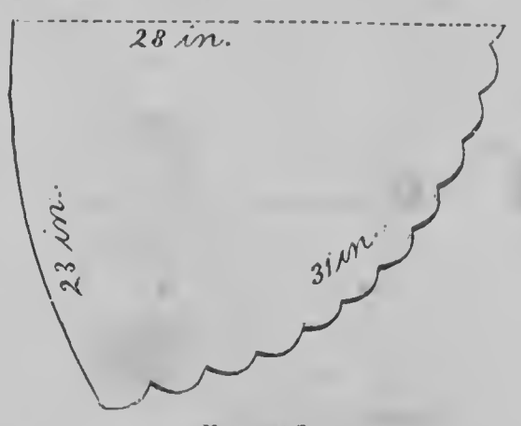


FIGURE 3.

moderately; grew about eight inches high, while rye beside them was three feet; they had but little grain. These did not prove a success."

Best Oats for Louisiana.—A correspondent of Our Home Journal recommends as the best variety for Louisiana the Red or Florida Oat, which he says never rusts, yields well, weighs from forty to forty-five pounds to the bushel, and is raised almost exclusively in Central Mississippi. Best time for sowing is in November, but may be sowed as late as February 15th, and a good crop harvested.

Names of Grasses Wanted.—About eight or ten years ago quite a commotion was created among gardeners on the introduction from England of a substitute for lawn grass—*Spergula pilifera*. Will you please inform me, through the columns of the RURAL, if it proved satisfactory and where seed can be obtained. Also oblige me with the "every day names" of the following grasses: *Agrostis vulgaris tenuifolia, Febusca durinscula, Febusca ovina, Cynosurus cristatus, Poa pratensis* and *Avena Flavescens*.—R. H. KNAPP, *Atlanta, Ga.*

THE *Spergula pilifera* was of no value in our hot, dry climate, and is not much better in England. There are many common names to the grasses you mention, but the best known are as follows:—*Agrostis vulgaris tenuifolia* is fine-leaved Red-Top. We do not know of any Febusca, and presume you mean Festuca. *Festuca ovina* is known as sheep's Fescue-grass, *F. durinscula* is only a variety of the same, growing a little taller and the panicles a little more spreading in habit. *Cynosurus cristata* is crested Dog's tail-grass, and *Poa pratensis* is smooth stalked meadow grass in England, green meadow grass in New England, and Kentucky blue grass, West and South. *Avena Flavescens* is yellow oat-grass.

BOY'S PALETOT WITH DOUBLE ROW OF BUTTONS.—(Age 9—12 Years.

The Gardener.

CELERY CULTURE.

THE Montgomery (O.,) Horticultural Society recently discussed this subject, and JOHN EWING said that the present mode differed materially from that practiced a few years ago. A deep trench was formerly

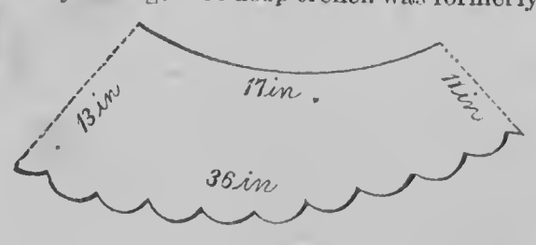


FIGURE 4.

considered the first requisite in the cultivation of Celery. He has practiced plowing open a trench of only moderate depth, but from experience contemplates planting on the surface for the next season. The seeds should be planted as early as prudent in Spring, in beds out-of-doors. Plants grown in this way are much hardier and more certain of success than when sown in boxes.

FIG. II.—FLUTED TRIMMING WITH CHAIN GIMP AND JET AGRAFFE.

The young plants should be cut back once or twice in the beds and before transplanting, to induce a stocky, solid growth. They should be grown thinly in the beds. With proper care they will be ready to be transplanted into the garden rows from the 15th to the 31st day of July. Earlier planting than this is not desirable, as celery makes its principal growth after the nights become cool, and the greatest secret of success is in keeping the plants in good condition until this season arrives; which, in our hot sun and dry atmosphere, is a delicate matter. The hilling-up process should be gradual, beginning when the plant is about ten inches high; and at first only sufficient earth should be drawn up to the plant to keep it from spreading out; the plants should be set six inches apart. Celery loves moisture, and irrigation is of great advantage in its cultivation; the water should not come in actual contact with the plants, but be allowed to gather between the rows. The moisture is absorbed gradually in this way, conducing to a healthy, steady growth. The soil for the growth of celery should be cool, deep, and rich, of a pure loam, free from gravel, and with but little sand.

FIG. I.—WIDE SLEEVE FOR A VELOURS PALETOT.

Monroe's Concord Sweet Corn.—G. N. S., Berlin, Wis., writes the Western Farmer that this corn has "proved to be all that was claimed for it—early, productive, sweet and tender. On many hills I counted twelve ears—three stalks to a hill; ears large, 14 rowed, and cob large.

Seeds, Plants, Etc.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS! SELECTED Garden Seeds! Fresh Tree Seeds!
Annuals, collection 25 choice sorts, $1; 12 sorts, 50c.
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Seed and Plant Catalogue, 112 pages, Illustrated, 10c.
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SENT POSTPAID, BY MAIL.
10 pkts. Choice Annual Flowers, worth 50c.
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0,000 Apple Rootgrafts, strong,	$50
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1,000 Std. Pear, extra, 1 year, 3 to 4 ft.,	160
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0,000 Osage Orange Plants, 1st class,	25
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100-Page Illustrated Catalogue, 10 cents.
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, large stock.
Colored Plates, Fruits and Flowers, 5 samples by mail, $1. Wholesale Price List free.
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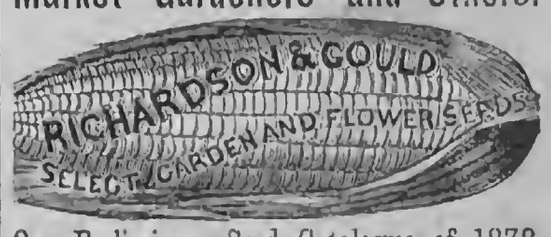
CHOICE SEEDS FOR
Market Gardeners and Others.



Our Preliminary Seed Catalogue of 1872,
FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES,
is now ready, and will be mailed to all applicants on receipt of a three cent stamp.
Parties desiring to procure *pure* and *reliable seeds* of growth of 1871 will do well to send for this Catalogue. Our
Large Illustrated Annual Catalogue
will be ready early in January, and will be mailed to all applicants on receipt of 10c. A copy will be sent to our customers of last year free.
The New Late Rose Potato, New Egyptian Beet, Trophy Tomato, and all other new and choice seeds.
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P. O. Box 5,134. 245 Broadway, New York.
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FREE SEEDS, BOOKS, &c.—Sample packages of Mammoth Corn, White Norway Oats, Alsike Clover, and copies of the American Stock Journal, sent free to all who send Stamps to pay postage. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

OUR Descriptive Catalogues and Price-lists of Choice Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, Small Fruits, Seed Potatoes, Vegetable Plants, etc., free to all on application. D. B. BROWN & SONS, Cherry Lawn Farm, New Brunswick, N. J.

Genuine Wethersfield Onion Seed,
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R. D. HAWLEY'S Annual Retail Catalogue of the above seeds for 1872, containing a complete selection of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds of superior quality to meet the requirements of Market Gardeners and others, is just published and will be sent free to all applicants. Address
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Our Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Small Fruits, with Price List for Spring of 1872, is now ready, and will be sent to all applicants for 10 cents.
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Our Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, with directions for cultivation, being a valuable aid to the Vegetable and Flower Garden, ready January 10, will be mailed on receipt of stamp.
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R. CUMMING & CO.,
Seed Store: 50 SMITHFIELD ST. (Successors to J. KNOX,) PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Dairy Husbandry.

THE MILK TRADE.

[THE following letter, written last May, has been overlooked or it would have appeared promptly. It may, however, be of service to those who are to decide what to do with their milk the coming season; hence we give it now, regretting that it was not made useful last season.—EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.]

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER of May 20, I see a communication from "B." of Manchester, Vt., in relation to the profit of sending milk to New York or making it into butter and cheese. As I have been in the milk business, and have also made butter and cheese, perhaps my experience in the matter may be useful to "B." and perhaps to others.

In the first place, CUMMINGS, BAKER & Co. are well known along the Housatonic Railroad, on which I reside, as middlemen, who take all the profit from the farmers who have all the trouble and expense in the matter. They only make a market for the milk, handle the money, and pay the farmer what they please. "B." says they will *guarantee* three cents per quart for the summer. They guaranteed three cents, and more, on the Housatonic Railroad, but their guarantee didn't amount to much. I have before me one bill received from them in May, 1868, for 26 40-quart cans of milk, in which they return me $13.95, taking out a commission themselves of $5.70, which leaves for the milk but a little over 1 1-3 cents per quart. They had previously guaranteed the farmers 3 1-2 cents per quart, less a commission of 20 cents per can, which they were to have for their trouble. This is but a sample, but it will do. More will be furnished if required.

In relation to the milk business, it has, undoubtedly, been a paying business in years back, and may be now to those favorably situated; but according to the prices that have ruled in New York from January 1, 1871, it has been a losing one. For the last few years, until now, the average price received in New York for the year has been about four and-a-half cents per quart; at that price farmers could make something, provided they had a good customer who paid regularly, and who returned the cans in good shape.

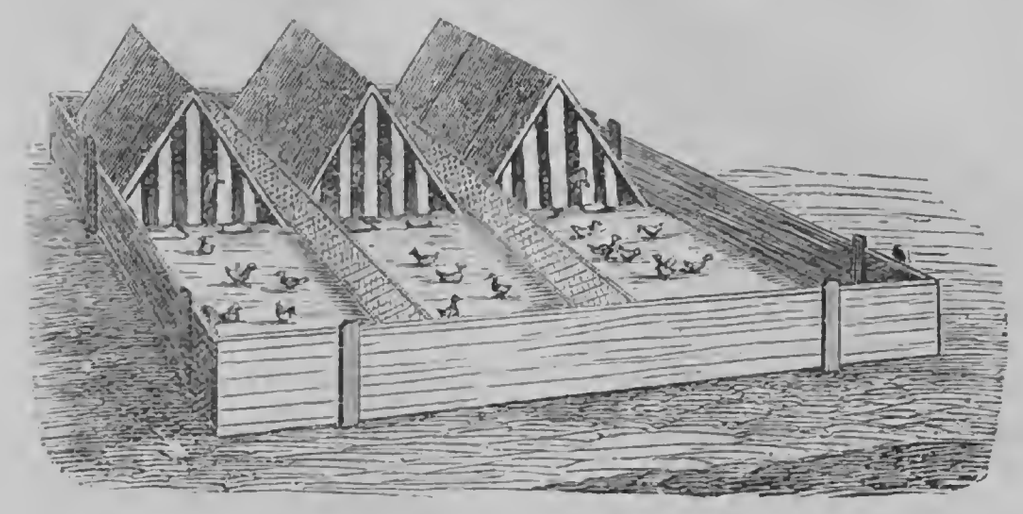
Let us consider the outlay that the farmer has, who is in the milk business:—*First*, The cans of which, if near New York, he has to have one forty-quart can for each cow; if as far from New York as I am, one-and-one-half for a cow. They cost now about $5.15 per can, which is an outlay of $208.75 for a dairy of thirty cows. The loss, wear, and tear, and interest on the cans, will amount to at least $50 per year, which has to be replaced. Some men say they can more than pay that by the water they put in their milk; but we are now talking of honest men.

It is notorious, that the majority of the milkmen in New York are a set of swindlers, who pay only as it suits their convenience; and pay just as little as they can. They occasionally "bust up," when nothing can be got. There are, of course, a few honorable exceptions to the rule, and the farmers who deal with such generally do all they can to suit them, and even take less price for their milk in order to have them keep it. But I may say, that a great many farmers expect to lose the pay for a month's milk during the year. This must be taken into consideration.

It is necessary for a man who makes a good dairy of milk, to make an even one. By this I mean, he must make as much, or but little less milk in winter than he does in the summer. To do this he must have his cows coming in at all times of the year, or as many in the fall as in the spring. Now take into consideration the cost of making milk in winter. The cows have to be fed regularly and heavily on grain, kept in warm stables, and with all the care you can give them, they will not give as large a flow of milk as they would on grass. The expense to make the milk is so great that a good many farmers say they can make more from their summer's milk than they can in winter, when milk is worth 5c. or 6c. per quart. The only advantage, then, in winter, is that it makes a market for your hay and grain.

A farmer who is making butter and cheese can get *more milk* from his cows (as he has them come in in the spring) than I can from mine which come in at all seasons. For he has all his cows in milk in the last season, while part of mine are dry. A dairy of cows that average six cows to a 40-quart can for the year, is an unusually good one; while a dairy of cows where they all come in in the spring ought not to average more than four cows per 40-quart can, as they have the best of the season and when it costs less to keep them.

Suppose "B" can get three cents for his milk in New York—that is, $1.20 per 40-quart can—and he has to run all the risks, loss of cans, &c. By making that can of milk into butter, calling 10 quarts a pound, we have 4 pounds of butter, besides the skim milk, which is worth at least 1 cent per quart to feed hogs; and if his butter sells at 39 cts. per pound, he is making more money than he would if he sent it to New York. Besides, he can keep more cows on his



CHICKEN AND DUCK COOP INCLOSURES.

farm by milking them through the summer and then drying them up; for a new milch cow will eat one-third more hay, besides the grain, than one kept dry through the winter. The law of "Supply and Demand" rules the price of milk in New York. When milk is scarce a good price can be got; but when plenty, hardly anything; and when milk is plenty the milkmen will keep the cans back to prevent your sending more milk than they want.

So many new railroads are being opened to New York that the supply of milk now is more than the demand, and a good many farmers who have been sending milk are making calculations to make butter and cheese, as they find it will pay equally as well, and be less "vexation of spirit."

HARRY SEDGWICK.

Cornwall Hollow, Conn.

WEIGHT OF A QUART OF MILK.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us in regard to the weight of a quart of milk. He says: "I have seen various statements in the papers as to the weight of a quart of milk. They make it weigh different weights, from two pounds to two pounds six ounces, and sometimes even more. What is the standard weight? You may have given it in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but I cannot find it in back numbers. I always find your statements reliable, and you will confer a favor on me and others by answering this question in the RURAL."

Different samples of milk will vary in weight, according to the quality of each. There will also be a variation in weight, according to the temperature of the milk when weighed. In other words, a quart of milk at 60° will weigh more than a quart of the same milk at 90°. In our tests of milk of fair average quality, at a temperature of 70°, we find the weight, generally, of a quart of milk to be about thirty-five ounces.

In a recent conversation with Mr. GAIL BORDEN of White Plains, N. Y., the distinguished inventor of the process of condensing milk in vacuo, he stated that he had taken great pains to get a correct solution of this matter. Taking the milk from several cows and mingling it together and then thoroughly cooling it, he carried it directly to the "U. S. Sealer of Weights and Measures," who measured and weighed the milk by accurate Government weights and measures. The result was that a quart of milk, so measured and weighed on delicate scales, was equal to two pounds, two ounces, and one-quarter of an ounce (2 lbs. 2 1-4 ozs.) The tests were made with different samples of milk at different times, but without materially altering the weight, and hence he had adopted the above as the true weight of a quart of milk having a fair average quality.

Perhaps one leading cause of dissimilarity in the weights of milk noticed by our correspondent, is the lack of accuracy with which the measuring and weighing are done. A great proportion of the quart measures sold are not accurate, while the scales and weights used may not be perfectly correct. Again, when all these are accurate, considerable caution must be taken in filling the vessel with milk and taking the weight. Hence it will be seen that, with samples of milk of different qualities, weighed at different temperatures, measured in vessels not perfectly accurate, &c., &c., there must be more or less variation in the statements of persons who have given the weight of a quart of milk.

We are inclined to take Mr. BORDEN's weight, above given, as a standard; or, at any rate, a quart of milk having a temperature of 70° may be expressed in round numbers as weighing 35 ounces.

The Poultry-Yard.

FOWLS WITH BLACK BONES AND FLESH.

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Nov. 25, 1871, I noticed an article on "Black Bones in Chickens." The writer seems to think it a disease, (it may be in his case,) but there is a breed from both Japan and China, one having the periosteum (cartilage round the bone) black; and one with the flesh and bones discolored. It is considered a rare breed. An account of it will be found under Ornithology, *Gallus moro* and *Callus crespus*; Encyclopedia Brittanica.—T. LAWRENCE, 62 *West Thirty-sixth street, N. Y.*

RELATIVE to the above query, S. M., of Trumbull Co., O., writes us as follows: "Several years since I bought a pair of pure Black Spanish chickens. They proved to be splendid layers, but unfit for table use, because the flesh and bones were so black. I disposed of them all but one pullet. My other chickens were pure white. When I raised chickens the next summer, some had pure white plumage and blue flesh and bones. I had one of those left when I procured pure Light Brahmas, a year ago last spring. I have killed several chickens this fall, whose skin, flesh, and bones are spotted, and others darker color all over. The eggs which J. H. S. purchased were not pure or else his chickens have a Black Spanish mixture. The plumage of the above-mentioned chickens, when alive, have the markings of the pure Brahmas. Mine at least have."

E. C. C., Falls City, Neb., writes, "that if J. H. S. will examine his chickens closely, he will find they are mixed with the Guinea fowl, but as they are eatable he need not be afraid of the black bones. A few years ago there was scarcely a flock but what was mixed in this way, by the coupling of the Guinea cock with the common hen, in this neighborhood. In some of them the bones would be all black, in others there was one or two, or any number of bones colored. By getting rid of the Guineas and getting new breeds we got rid of the black bones."

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Chicken or Duck Coops and Inclosures.—We give herewith a plan for chicken or duck coops with inclosures, which we consider very convenient fixtures in any poultry yard. These coops are made so that they are movable, and can be constructed by almost any one conversant with the use of a hammer and nails; any refuse boards and odd pieces are all that are necessary to build them. The coops can be set in any desired position, then fenced in with boards 12 to 16 inches wide, as shown in the engraving, with stakes driven in the ground on each side of the boards, at intervals, to keep them from falling over; put up in this manner the stakes can be withdrawn at will and the inclosure moved as often as desirable. For partitions our engraver has shown a light wire mesh, which is easy to handle and can be procured at a very small cost. This is fastened into position by pinning down with wooden pins, which, in this way, is made also movable. Ducks kept within this inclosure need only a pan of water to paddle in until they become of sufficient age to leave the mother-hen or duck.

Of Whom Shall we Purchase Fancy Poultry and Eggs?—This has been a question repeatedly asked the past year. Those desiring to purchase eggs of fancy fowls, or the birds themselves, being fearful they would become victims of humbugs and frauds, ask the question. In all cases we have referred such to the advertising columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and we have as yet heard of but one single complaint from this reference. That one isolated case, on investigation, proved only a misunderstanding on the part of the complainant. We make this statement with some pride because of the character of our advertisers and of the advertisements that have appeared in the "Poultry and Stock Department" of the RURAL during the past year, and herewith name some of them and the States where they belong:

New York.—J. Y. Bicknell, G. H. Warner, E. C. Bordwell, L. Burlingame, W. Hanks, W. R. Hills, S. R. Jones, G. H. Leavitt, F. H. Loucks, Wm. Pomeroy, G. R. Hawley, E. C. Comey and E. A. Rowe.
New Jersey.—H. Hales and I. Van Winkle.
Pennsylvania.—D. W. Herstine, J. Krause, D. B. Oates, J. Stone and H. F. Stowell.
Massachusetts.—E. Harlshorn & Son, John S. Ives, Ira B. Sampson and Philander Williams.
Ohio.—C. Floding, Little Man and E. Riddle.
Connecticut.—S. J. Bestor and Asahel Tanner.
Wisconsin.—A. H. Howard and W. E. Stitt.
Iowa.—C. E. Phelps.
Rhode Island.—W. R. Wells.

Hens Eating Eggs, Etc.—Some month or two since I saw an inquiry in your valuable paper with regard to preventing hens from eating their eggs. I am sure that people teach their chickens to eat eggs by throwing the egg shells among the scraps of food that is given them. In this way they get the taste of the cooked egg, and then when sitting they eat them rather than leave the nest to get other food. I have killed many a hen for this when it was really my own or the cook's fault. I now take the shells carefully from the scraps at the table and the slops in the kitchen and throw them in the fire. If not entirely burned when I take the ashes up I throw them back again. Always keep a heap of ashes from the kitchen in the chicken yard, they like it and will go to it immediately after eating. This with an occasional sprinkling of lime, will keep them healthy and make good firm egg shells.—OLD FORTY.

White Dorking Bantams.—INQUIRER, Glen's Falls, N. Y.—We do not recollect to have seen any of them at the poultry exhibitions, therefore cannot give you any information upon the subject.

Weak Fowls.—Fowls that show lassitude or weakness may be strengthened by giving a decoction of citrate of iron mixed with water in such proportion as to give it a very perceptible taste of iron.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Recipe for Cough Drops.—A lady sends the RURAL NEW-YORKER the following: Tincture of blood-root, two ounces; tincture of lobelia, one-half ounce; oil of spearmint, ten drops; sale molasses, two and one-half ounces. Shake well before using. Dose, one teaspoonful.

Remedy for Chills and Fever.—G. W., Macon, Ga., writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER that he has cured cases of two or three years' standing with two doses, given on separate days, of (for an adult) one tablespoonful of Mandrake or May Apple, (*Podophyllum peltatum*) root. He says, "Grind it in a coffee mill. Clean the mill with corn meal. It can be made into pills with a small amount of flour."

Remedy for Burns.—WM. H. LEWIS sends us the following which he has "thoroughly tested and knows to be good:"—One ounce air-slacked lime and three ounces hog's lard; mix thoroughly and apply to the burn. It will afford immediate relief and when applied to a fresh burn will heal the sore and leave no scar. We may say that whatever will *exclude air* from a burn will give relief.

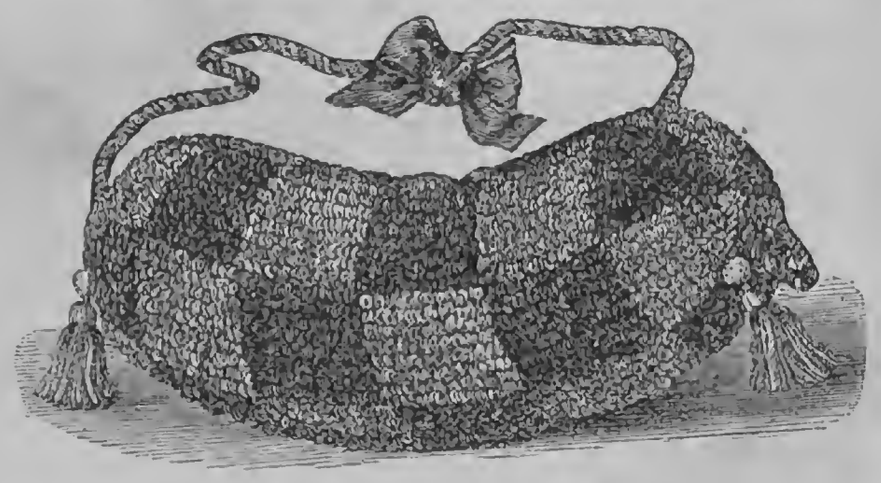
Washing the Hands in Turpentine.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Nov. 18, 1871, we published a statement that what is called lead-paralysis, common among painters, is chiefly produced by washing the hands in turpentine. A Georgia correspondent writes us if, instead of turpentine, *oil* is used, it will answer every purpose, and no ill effects will follow. We thank our correspondent for the information.

Nervous or Sick Headache, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, "Can generally be cured if taken in time, by the use of bromide of potass. When the attack is felt to be coming on, take twenty grains of the bromide dissolved in water; go to bed and sleep two or three hours and you are cured. Sometimes it may be necessary to repeat the dose which may be done in two or three hours. The bromide is perfectly harmless, unless taken in very large doses. There will be no danger in taking twenty grains every two hours, until you have taken three doses. But most cases, if taken in hand early, will need only one or at most two doses."

Domestic Economy.

"SMALL THINGS" OF THE TABLE.

Remnants of Food.—A DISH that has no more than the *appearance* of palatableness has at least that much to recommend it. Nicety of appearance is inexpensive and within the reach of the humblest. We have in mind special reference to the serving of the remnants of food, which, above all dishes, require dainty arrangement. If cold meat is



A CROCHET SOFA PILLOW OR BOLSTER.

to be served, it should be thinly sliced and laid on a clean platter. Remnants of food should never be put away in gravy, if intended to be eaten cold. Warmed-up vegetables, stewed fruits, sauces, puddings, etc., should appear on the table in clean dishes, and not in the dish they were sent from the table in, unless cleaned. Some housewives send warmed-up food to the table in the same dish in which they were warmed, which is always untidy. A dish which is presentable at table should not be subjected to the heat required in cookery, excepting, of course, pie and pudding dishes.

The Use of Side Dishes, so sparingly indulged in by many, is productive of real and valuable economy, which ought to outweigh the objection of "having so many dishes to wash." The tiny plates that used to be placed at each sitter, to save the table linnen from beverage stains, are out of date, because nobody now-a-days, except very oldfashioned people with old-time habits, and boors with very coarse habits, set the tea or coffee cup anywhere but in its saucer. On those same little plates, however, or others very like them, butter is served for each individual,—which is the only wholesome, proper and economical way of serving that rather expensive article of diet. And as with butter, so with many other dishes when separately dished—more enjoyable in the eating, and insuring nicety to whatever may be left untasted.

A Word on Carving.—Unless the carver is a prince in the business, he will sometimes cause the table-linen in the neighborhood of his platter to be soiled from bits of meat or spatterings of gravy. To keep his end of the table neat, always spread a very large napkin or damask towel under the meat-platter. It may be removed at the end of the course.

Straw Table-Mats may be cleaned by washing them in washing-soda water. Lay them out in the sun, and, when nearly dry, press them between cloths or papers.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Sofa Bolster—*Knitting or Crochet in Loop or Plush Stitch.*—How to make a sofa pillow, or bolster, like the accompanying illustration, is sufficiently evident from the picture. They are exceedingly comfortable to place under the neck when lying down, and one frequently sees them among travelers, who place them back of the neck while resting in the cars.

Polishing Irons.—Inexpert Laundress, Williamsville, N. Y., writes:—"I furnished myself with a smoothing iron, one finished with a nickel-plated bottom, and constructed so as to heat on the upper side; but as yet I am not able to use it to my satisfaction. Any information on the subject will be gratefully received." The nickel plated smoothing iron you refer to, is used precisely like any other flat iron, dispensing with any other—so the dealers say. We have had no personal experience with it, and invite such as have used it satisfactorily, to report the method employed.

Washing Flannel.—Do all housekeepers know that flannel should never be rubbed on a board, but as loosely as possible in the hands? The harder it is rubbed the more the dirt works in instead of out. Flannel should be washed and rinsed in warm water and dried where the wind will not strike it much. Any one following the above directions need have no trouble about flannel shrinking.—A. S. G.

The Sportsman.

A GOOD "VARMINT" DOG.

SOME one asks in the RURAL NEW-YORKER for information as to how to select a good *varmint* dog. From early boyhood I have had a passion for hunting at night for such game as can better be found at that time than in daylight. These burglarious rascals are very destructive in some localities, especially the raccoon and mink. The opposum is, however, quite harmless and innocent, but by far the best night game for eating. Well cooked, to our taste, the meat is very delicious. I have had several excellent dogs for all night game—of different breeds. In fact, a mongrel breed is better for this purpose than any full blood of any breed. The best dog of the kind I ever owned was a shaggy rat-terrier, crossed upon the common dog. He was as true as steel in hunting all kinds of varmints, and for "treeing" squirrels I never knew his equal. The next good dog I had was a half hound, crossed upon a large "flee." Many's the happy hour I have spent with old "Sounder." I have now a black dog, being half setter and half "flee." The father was a thorough breed setter, the mother a common mongrel "flee." He is six years old, and has caught the present fall and winter nearly forty coons, opossums, ground hogs and minks. His sire was one of the most wonderfully sagacious dogs I ever heard of. Stories of his sagacity would seem so incredible that I forbear to mention any of them.

As before stated, I never saw a thoroughly good varmint dog that was of any pure breed, wholly. Mongrel dogs are far better. The reason is that a thorough bred is more apt to hunt for his special game—for instance, the hound for fox, deer or wild-cat; the setter for birds; the spaniel for water folw, &c.; while the mixed breed is ready for training after rabbits, coons, ground hogs, opossum, &c.

Your correspondent asked for a thoroughly good rabbit and varmint dog combined. I never saw such a dog, nor do I believe the two traits could, or should be successfully combined. If I had a varmint dog that would run rabbits at night, I should soon get rid of him, if I could not break him of this bad habit. The only way to secure a good varmint dog is to train him upon the game you desire him to hunt; and he should be hunted with frequently. If he is inclined to chase other game at night, he must be called in from the race immediately, and flogged as much or as little as his offense merits—always being careful to study the temperament of your dog, for they, like children, are controlled best by giving them only so much whipping as their various temperaments will bear. In other words, some children require more flogging than others; so with dogs. Too much, and sometimes too little, has spoiled many an excellent child, and not less surely, many an otherwise excellent dog. My advice, on the whole, is to procure a half-breed of some kind—say half rat terrier of the large, long-haired breed, and half hound. Or, if more convenient, half ratter and half common dog of any kind, and train him carefully, and your correspondent will then have an excellent "varmint" dog.

WOODMAN.

NOTES FOR SPORTSMEN.

From a Young Sportsman.—I have watched the Sportsman's Department in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and am very much interested in it. I think that all lovers of sport might make it a matter of amusement as well as benefit. I should like to hear from that gentleman who gave us a recipe for catching foxes and promised to write again.

I am not much of a sportsman, for the reason that I never had any chance to learn. Last year I caught forty muskrats; this year I have not had any time.—NED, *Hyde Park, Vt.*

Bird and Rabbit Dog.—In answer to "A Constant Reader's" inquire, "What breed of dogs to cross to obtain a good bird and rabbit dog," I would say, get a Setter for birds, a Hound for rabbits, and no "crossed" dog for anything.—SPORTSMAN, *Hanover, N. H.*

New Publications.

THE SUN FOR 1872.

TO ALL WHO CAN READ.

The New York Weekly Sun Doubled in Size Without Increase in Price.

With the beginning of 1872 THE WEEKLY SUN has been doubled in size. It now contains eight pages instead of four, making it equal in dimensions to any other weekly secular journal published in this country. At the same time its price has not been increased. It will be furnished to subscribers at the uniform rate of one dollar a year for each copy. To this rate no exception will be made and no reduction will be possible, either to clubs or agents. Every subscriber who sends a dollar will receive a copy for a year.

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ESPECIALLY FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE EVANGELIST,

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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

D. D. T. MOORE,

Conducting Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLICATION OFFICES:

No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, and No. 82 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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Advertising.—Inside, 75 cents per line, Agate space; Outside, $1 per line, each insertion. For Extra Display and Cuts, a price and a-half. Special and Business Notices, $1.50 and $2 a line. No advertisement inserted for less than $3.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

THE NEW STYLE RURAL:

FAVORABLE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM the moment we decided upon and announced (some months ago) a change in the style, page-size and price of this Journal, we were confident it would meet the approval of nine-tenths of our subscribers, and also that our circulation would thereby be materially increased. And yet, though sanguine of success, we confess that we were somewhat nervous and anxious as the time approached for sending forth the first number of this year, with such a decided change in style—in the illustrated heading, particularly: for, albeit, the best judges among journalists pronounced the new-style RURAL a vast improvement, we feared that its old friends might not "see it in that light." But, although the improved paper has not been "out" a week at this writing, whatever fears we entertained are already dissipated—for the RURAL, in its present form and style, is being received most favorably by its patrons and the public. Indeed, our most sanguine hopes are more than realized, as, so far as we have learned, every one who has seen No. 1, Vol. XXV., hails the change with pleasure, and proclaims it a success.

Of course we have not yet heard much from the country in regard to the change—except from callers at publication office—but our daily receipts on subscription are far greater than during corresponding periods of former years—and we anticipate a still greater rush when the new paper shall have reached distant sections of the country and been examined. Enough is known already, however, to satisfy us that the change will prove popular, and we can safely say "Eureka" in regard to the "New Departure" of the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

—We are not insensible to the favors we are now-a-days receiving from both People and Press, and cannot close this article without returning grateful acknowledgments for the influence and cordiality manifested in behalf of the enterprise which is our life work.

LEGISLATION FOR FARMERS.

LEGISLATURES are now in session. These later days it has come to pass that whatever legislation is asked for by agriculturists is too often treated with contempt or ridicule. It is rarely the case that a country member of any of our State legislative bodies proposes any measure looking to the farmer's interest, that he is not made the butt of ridicule and the target for jibes and jeers by the seedy politicians who have a sufficient smattering of law, garrulous tongues, an infinite amount of brass, "taking ways," and the pliancy "for a consideration" that enables them to get the necessary "influence" to arrive at the dignity of "law makers." The trouble is they "see no money" in these measures which appertain to Agricultural Progress. It is only when they are assured that if they do not recognize the validity of the demand upon their magnanimity by right action upon such proposed measures, there will be danger to the political supremacy of the party in power, that they come down from their pedestals and cease their tantrums.

Legislators, many of them, seem to have no idea that they are elected to fatten on jobs and promote special legislation, rather than act for the general welfare. Each man has his bill, big or little, which he is bound to "get through;" and he has one eye out for political promotion. It is this one eye that agriculturists should labor to fasten upon their own interests. It is the only one that is available to them. And they should not hesitate to use it. With some legislators money may cover both eyes; but the Reform Movement, if properly backed up and insisted upon by the people, is likely to induce the caution that will result in wakefulness. Let farmers meet, consult and determine upon measures necessary to the protection and promotion of their interests, and demand the attention of legislators thereto. There should be no cringing nor lack of pushing in this matter. The time for petitions has passed; it is at hand for instruction and demand. These men are servants, not sovereigns. They are representatives, and hold their places by a tenure which is easily destroyed. They should be made to realize this.

COUNT CAVOUR, THE GREAT ITALIAN STATESMAN.—[See next page.]

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Comparison and Conclusion.—We remember once hearing a man assert that his corn crop was the most profitable one of the year. We asked him how he knew and to give us his figures. He had none. We then took his own estimate of costs of production and subtracting the aggregate from the market value of the crop, showed him that he was "going it blind," and that his corn crop was really the most unprofitable one he had grown. There are many such men, we are sorry to say,—men who do a very large amount of poor guessing in relation to their business. The farmer who can look at his carefully-kept accounts with his crops this first day of the year and know what their comparative profits are, is both fortunate and wise. And the man who is "going it blind," guessing his way through the world, is quite likely to be unfortunate and is foolish. Now is the time for making comparisons and arriving at conclusions that shall guide the work of 1872.

Help for Wisconsin Farmers.—GOV. FAIRCHILD of Wisconsin, has issued a circular, calling upon the farmers and manufacturers of Wisconsin to contribute seeds and implements in aid of the sufferers who wish to cultivate their land in the burned districts of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. Grass seed is needed by the 15th of February; spring wheat, rye, oats and garden seeds by the 15th of March; potatoes by April 15. Probably 1,000 plows will be needed; also wagons, harrows, and other farm tools. Contributions can be forwarded to A. J. LANGWORTHY, Gen. Ag't Milwaukee and Green Bay Relief Committees, Green Bay, Wis.

The Liberal Club of New York at its last meeting was addressed by ALFRED BRISBANE, upon the "Organon of Thought and Investigation." He claims that we have yet to discover, and apply, the laws which govern the universe of thought as we have discovered and applied the laws which govern the physical universe. Until we do, society and all attempted regulations of it will result in confusion, chaos.

A National Agricultural Convention is called by the Commissioner of Agriculture to meet at the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., Thursday, Feb. 15, to take such action regarding agricultural interests as shall be deemed expedient. It is to be composed of representatives of Agricultural Colleges, State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and State Boards of Agriculture.

No More Fruit Lists.—The Illinois State Horticultural Society, at its recent meeting, decided not to spend any more time upon the revision of fruit lists for that State, nor to publish any more, but leave individuals seeking information to consult the experience of growers in the locality where they are to plant and be guided thereby. That is most sensible.

The Dollar Weekly Sun has been doubled in size with no increase of price, as will be seen by the publisher's announcement in this paper. The Weekly Sun, like its prototype, the famous Daily Sun, "shines for all"—but just how it can shine so largely, at such a low price, will be a conundrum to many people.

The N. Y. Evening Mail—among the best and most enterprising of New York daily newspapers—opens the new year by issuing a Weekly Edition. It is a beautiful quarto, admirably filled, and neatly printed. We wish it abundant success—a long and prosperous career.

That Beet Sugar Manufacture is profitable in California, seems apparent from the fact that both the Companies experimenting have leased additional land, and propose to extend the area cultivated in beets to 1,000 acres each, the coming season.

Ginseng in North Carolina.—We see it stated that 80,000 to 100,000 pounds of ginseng have been dug from the mountains of Cherokee Co., this past fall, and sold at 25 to 27½ cents per pound.

THE SEASON.

Red Wing, Minn., Dec. 20.—Early winter; 21° below zero Dec. 4 and 5; 40° above zero the 6th. Little snow. Wheat crop light but coming in freely at $1.10. Timothy hay $10; oats, 30c.; corn, 50c.; pork, $3 and $4 per cwt. Very dry the last 4 months.—D. H. T.

Sp. Seaville, Cape May Co., N. J., Dec. 27.—We have had some unusual cold weather for this latitude. Dec. 21st, at sunrise, the thermometer stood 3° below zero; at 9 o'clock P. M., 7° below, after which it grew warm. It has been wet for two months. Dec. 19th three inches of snow; all gone 23d. Wheat looks well, selling at $1.50; corn, 75c.; oats, 50c.; potatoes, 50c.; sweet potatoes, 75c.; butter, 30 to 45c.; eggs, 30c.—W. D.

Martinsburg, Berkley Co., Va., Dec. 26.—Summer crops were inferior; corn about half a crop, in consequence of drouth. Wheat crop good in quantity and quality; peach and apple crops excellent; also small fruits. Wheat $1.50 to $1.50 per bushel: corn, 90c. to $1 per bushel: rye, $1; oats, 50c. to 55c.; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.30; apples, $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel; pork plenty and cheap, ranging from $6 to $7 per cwt.; beef, $6 to $8 per cwt.

RURAL BREVITIES.

THE horses of New York City are valued at $2,000,000.

IN South Berham, Cal., fine squashes sell for $3 to $4 per ton.

SEE advertisement of J. M. BACHELDOR'S Rural Home School.

MINNESOTA is importing broom corn instead of producing it as she ought to.

THE Monthly New England Farmer ceased to issue with the December number.

ILLINOISANS are agitating the subject of permanently locating their State Fair.

J. P. S., Leavenworth, Kan., is informed that a School of Mines is, we believe, established at Rolla, Mo.

THE Kansas Farmer is now issued semi-monthly instead of monthly. It is an excellent journal, and we are glad it is progressing.

THE Michigan State Poultry Association is to hold its first annual exhibition at Detroit, Jan. 25–30, 1872. See advertisement.

MANY of the farmers of Minnesota are asking of the Legislature a law to restrain stock from running in the public highways.

THE New York Rural Club holds its annual meeting and election January 9th. There is to be a paper, a dinner and a good time.

GRAIN valued at $2,000,000 is said to be stored in warehouses along the Willamette River, Oregon, most of which is to be shipped to Europe.

IF you want laborers on the farm, or elsewhere, see advertisement of the Commissioners of Immigration, Castle Garden, New York City.

REPORTS of the doings of Agricultural meetings, if condensed, and of the elections of Industrial Societies, will receive attention, if forwarded to us.

MARSH lands suitable for cranberry culture, near Berlin, Wis., have advanced in value from $1 or less, to $100 per acre. Some forties are held at $25,000.

THOMAS S. PLEASANTS, Petersburg, Va., died Dec. 16. He was a well known agricultural writer and editor of the Rural Messenger from its commencement.

A. BRYANT, Jr., Princeton, Ill., sends us his price list of fruit, evergreen and forest tree seeds; also wholesale price list of nursery stock. He is a reliable dealer.

F. W. POTTER, Wilmington, N. C., asserts that DAVID SANDERS, nine miles from the city, grew melons the past season that weighed 76 and a few that weighed 80 pounds.

SOME one suggests that Agricultural Societies should offer premiums on hay, it being a most important crop. It is a good suggestion, and now is the time to act upon it.

IT is asserted that one who understands the business can make a nice thing stocking the small lakes formed by the irrigating ditches of Colorado with black bass.

JOHN BOSHEN, Ottawa Co., O., has a correspondent states, a swarm of bees of 1871, weighing 114 pounds all white clover honey. How does he know it is all white clover honey?

WILLARD'S *Practical Dairy Husbandry* is now ready for delivery to agents. Copies sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, ($3,) to those residing where there are no agents. Address this office.

The Publisher's Desk.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice to Everybody.—Now is the time to form Clubs for the New-Style RURAL NEW-YORKER. It is the most Popular Paper in the land, and everybody can get up Clubs and secure Premiums. Thousands of our subscribers can do this if they will, for hosts of people only need an invitation to take the paper. If the four or five thousand persons who get their papers in wrappers (at post-offices where only one copy is taken) will make a little effort, each can form a Club, secure a Premium, benefit his neighbors, and also receive his own paper earlier—as Club packages are not delayed in the mail like single papers. Almost everybody can make it pay to help circulate the RURAL. Try it, Reader, and see if it is not profitable.

Our Premiums Approved.—We are in receipt of many letters from recipients of Premiums, praising the articles they have secured—such as the U. S. Watch Co.'s Watches, Reed & Barton's Plated Ware, Weed's Sewing Machine, the Continental Washer, (very strongly approved,) Universal and Novelty Wringers, &c., &c.

Premiums Sent Promptly.—We send all Premiums as promptly as possible. Most articles are sent, or ordered sent, within twenty-four hours of receipt of request. Those not receiving their Premiums in a reasonable time should advise us of the fact.

How to Help the Rural.—There are numerous ways in which its friends can aid in circulating the RURAL. First, show the paper, or talk to your friends about it, or both. Get up a club, or aid some friend to do so—or induce your P. M. to act as agent.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Our Premiums.—Agents entitled to Premiums are requested to designate what they prefer and notify us *how* and *where* to send—whether by Freight or Express, if articles are not mailable.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, but any person so disposed can act as Local Agent, on his or her own authority, and secure premiums, etc.

All Remittances by *Draft*, P. O. Money Order or Registered Letter are AT OUR RISK.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THERE IS NO NECESSITY

For poor bread, rolls, biscuits or pastry, when housekeepers use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. The perfect purity of the articles entering into its composition insures the same results each time, which deleterious Baking Powders cannot. We challenge comparison with any Yeast Powder in market, knowing full well that no other similar article is put up with the same care and precision as ours. We give good weight, and guarantee quality and quantity as represented. For sale at retail by Grocers in quantities to suit.

COLLINS' CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS

For $5. For information how to obtain them, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., New York.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.—"A single bottle gave relief."—J. D. CUSHING, *Toledo, O.*

Social Topics.

COUNT CAVOUR.

COUNT CAMILLO BENSO DI CAVOUR, the great Italian Statesman, was born in 1810 in Turin, the capital of Piedmont, that virile Province that has done so much towards the unity of Italy. Italians, and the world, will never forget the great genius who laid the foundation of that dream of the Italian poets and patriots, which has since become an accomplished fact, the unity of the Kingdom of Italy. Some men accomplish marvels in a brief bit of a short life time. CAVOUR was one of these. In 1842 he returned to Italy after profound and protracted study in England. Ten years later, when thirty-eight years of age, he was elected for the first time to the Legislature. Two years afterward his friend, MASSIMO D'AZELIO, proposed to the king that he should join the Cabinet as Minister of Commerce. "Take care," replied VICTOR EMMANUEL. "If CAVOUR enters the Cabinet he will soon be master of it." The king was right.

One by one, under the influence of that great mind which, for a series of years, had been stored with State craft, the objects leading up to the aim of all Italians ambition, were accomplished. All in all, CAVOUR was the greatest statesman of modern times, being considered even superior to BISMARCK. He combined breadth of view, marvelous diplomatic adroitness, financial foresight, and executive ability. He was a great worker, during the Austrian war employing himself sixteen hours a day. While this war lasted he was the chief of five departments, including the War and Marine, and it is thought his excessive labors shortened his life. There was no Italian indolence in CAVOUR, at least; he was a man of the old Roman type.

Only a few years have passed over the grave of CAVOUR, and the court of the king he served so well has been removed to Rome. His name is still fresh and green in the hearts of his countrymen, and is honored and respected by all lovers of freedom in America. Rome, by the great work CAVOUR performed, is now the home of freedom, and Italy is united once more.

For many of the facts embraced in the preceding sketch of Count CAVOUR, we are indebted to his countryman, Capt. CESAR MORENO, the Asiatic Traveler and Navigator, now a resident of the United States.

GRANDMOTHER'S LESSON.—(See page 43.)

SCIENCE FOR WOMEN.

AT Antioch, Oberlin, and several other American colleges, women have for years been pursuing the same class of studies as the men. Two lady members of the same class with the writer, took as high a stand as any of the gentlemen. The belief that women are not capable of the same intellectual development and strength as men is rapidly disappearing. It is found that the weaker sex have even more aptitude than the stronger for some branches. A class for the teaching of natural science has been formed at the College for Women, at Hitchin, England. Until very recently, classics and mathematics were almost exclusively the subjects brought under the consideration of the students, but a demand for the teaching of the natural sciences has arisen, and under the advice of Prof. LIVEING, of Cambridge, the subject of chemistry has been taken to begin with. Mr. HICKS, Natural Science Lecturer at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, gives one lecture a week, illustrated by experiments; and Mrs. WHELPDALE, a lady who has had experience in teaching the subject, also gives supplementary teaching once a week. She works under the direction of Mr. HICKS, and acts as a tutor preparing for the lectures. The necessary apparatus has been provided by the college.

GRATIFYING CHILDREN'S CURIOSITY.

THE curiosity of children is not a fault, and therefore we must never censure them for asking questions, or lead them to think that we consider the disposition to do so a fault on their part; but, on the other hand, this disposition is to be encouraged as much as possible.

We must remember that a child, when his powers of observation begin to be developed, finds everything around him full of mystery and wonder. Why some things are hard and some are soft; why some things will roll and some will not; why he is not hurt when he falls on the sofa, and is hurt when he falls on the floor; why a chair will tumble over when he climbs up by the rounds of it, while yet the steps of the stairs remain firm and can be ascended without danger; why one thing is black, and another red, and another green; why water will all go away of itself from his hands or his dress, while mud will not; why he can dig in the ground, but cannot dig in a floor—all is a mystery, and the little adventurer is in a continual state of curiosity and wonder, not only to learn the meaning of all these things, but also of desire to extend his observations, and find out more and more of the astonishing phenomena that are exhibited around him. The good feeling of the mother, or of any intelligent friend who is willing to aid him in his efforts, is, of course, invaluable to him as a means of promoting his advancement in knowledge and of developing his powers.

Remember, therefore, that the disposition of a child to ask questions is not a fault, but only an indication of his increasing mental activity, and of his desire to avail himself of the only means within his reach of advancing his knowledge and of enlarging the scope of his intelligence in respect to the strange and wonderful phenomena constantly observable around him.—*Jacob Abbott.*

THE effect of backbiting is a reaction; backbiters swallow their own words.

NIAGARA FALLS EQUALED IN INDIA.

COL. HAIG, in his account of his journey to discover the best road to Jugdalpoor in the Bastor country, thus describes the falls of Indravati, which must very nearly come up to those of Niagara:—"The falls are certainly one of the grandest sights in India, though from their inaccessible position few will probably ever see them. The river was in flood within ten feet (according to the people on its banks) of its extreme hight. About four miles above the falls (which are a mile below the village of Chitrakot) the Indravati is joined by the Narnagi, a river of about three-fourths its size. The united waters of the two, swollen by the heavy rains to a volume which I reckoned at about thirty millions cubic yards per hour, descend perpendicularly a hight of ninety-four feet over a ledge of sandstone rocks, about 500 yards in length, and slightly curved in place at one end so as to give the fall something of a horse-shoe shape. The rich coloring of the water, varying from a reddish brown at the crest of the falls to a brilliant ochre where more broken in its descent, adds much to the beauty of the sight. The lower part of the fall is hidden by the clouds of spray, and in damp weather, immediately after a shower, when the air is loaded with moisture, these rise even higher than the crest of the falls, fill the whole chasm below, and even hide the country on the opposite bank from view, disclosing only at intervals the final plunge of the immense mass of water into the gulf beneath; the scene then becomes one of the wildest and grandest imaginable."

ALEXIS, the Grand Duke, indulged in a little joke at the navy yard ball at Brooklyn. He danced with two bulky dowagers, and then walked over to where a young lady sat who possessed a sylph-like form, and solicited her hand, saying:—"I desire to dance with somebody of my own weight.

NEVER jump at conclusions. It don't pay.

Our Story-Teller.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

I.—The Coming Storm.

[Continued from page 26, last No.]

MARGARET HEATHERSTONE was fast developing into a firm, self-possessed, *just* woman; and yet her relatives had no more idea of her growth, no more thought that the young mind considered by them so plastic and thoroughly teachable, had, to all intents and purposes, outgrown the dominant institution of the age, than they had that the result of the howl about secession would be the death-blow of the "system," and the desolation of the beautiful South. Col. HEATHERSTONE had finished his breakfast, and as MARGARET passed the hall door on her way to the large, airy, straw-matted dining-room, she noticed that he sat in his favorite lounging chair on the piazza, smoking. "Good morning pa," said she, in loving tones, going up softly behind him and placing both little hands over his eyes. "How did you dare to eat breakfast without me this morning?"

"To tell you the truth, dear, I forgot entirely that I had a daughter. I don't know but these niggers will make me forget that I have a soul to save after a while. Torments! If there was any way under the heavens that the work here could be performed by other means, every slave I own in the world might have their liberty, for all I should care."

"But *isn't* there some other way, pa?" and every bit of color forsook MARGARET'S face as she waited for her father's answer.

"Not for me, individually. The only way I could relieve myself from these crushing cares would be to sell out here and go North, and sometimes I am almost tempted to do it. However, such a thing can't be thought of for a moment now, on account of the trouble that seems to be fast approaching a climax. You see, MAGGIE, the Northern States have no right to interfere with our domestic institutions. This I realize, and am prepared to fight it out to the bitter end; still I am most infernally tired [I beg your pardon, little girl] of being rasped to death daily by a set of idle, vagabond niggers."

"I should like to go North, pa," whispered MARGARET. "I wish you would sell out now before it is too late. I suppose you would have to sell the negroes, of course, but then you could be careful to give them a kind master, and we could take HANNIBAL and FANNY and SUSAN, and one or two more house servants, and—"

NOW MARGARET'S cheeks were all aglow. She had never dared say so much to her father before, and now he was listening quietly, betraying not the first symptom of impatience. "Perhaps," whispered Hope, "You may be able to carry out this scheme"—and the excited girl went on with her Northern air castle. Col. HATHERSTONE had heard but two words of the last sentences, and these were, "too late." What could the child mean by these strangely ominous words? And so occupied was he with the train of thought so vividly presented that for a moment he entirely lost sight of the originator. MARGARET kept on talking. Finally he said slowly, and as if awakening from a protracted dream:

"What do you mean by too late, MARGARET?"

"Too late? Did I say too late?" She inquired. "How too late—what about too late?" And now the tones were full of annoyance, as she clearly understood that her father had not heard a word she had said about the North.

"This was it," slowly repeated the Colonel. "I wish you would sell out here before it is too late."

Again MARGARET's cheeks were pallid. Again the poor little heart beat tumultously. , "Too late?" Those words had escaped her before she thought.

"I probably meant what I said," answered MARGARET, taking her hand from her father's shoulder, and leaning against the side of the piazza where she could look him squarely in the face. MARGARET HEATHERSTONE was a brave girl. Even then, once having made up her mind that she was right, all Virginia would not have been able to unsettle her. MARGARET had the stuff out of which martyrs are made; and here let it be said of the State from whence sprang so many of our noblest specimens of manhood and womanhood—that for pluck and courage—Virginia was always ahead—and for endurance in her hours of trial, notwithstanding her hot-house education, she was never surpassed and scarcely equaled by any country in the history of the world.

"Have you no eyes, my father?" continued MARGARET, her fine eyes illuminated by the light of prophesy. "Are you deaf to the sound of the coming hosts? Can you not see that the deathblow has been struck to this system of human traffic. Right or wrong it is doomed—I see it—I know it—I feel it here," placing her hand upon her heart "and this is knowledge. My days and my nights are full of horrible dreams—and the future is all mapped out before me!"

"And in the face and eyes of what you are pleased to call knowledge of coming events, you advise your father to forsake the land that gave him birth; the land that furnished the best blood for the establishment of American independence; the land of his forefathers; the land of his love. In other words, to turn traitor to his principles. MARGARET! MARGARET! I had thought better things of you."

For a moment, the young lady stood pale and still, apparently speechless with terror, and overcome by the thought that she had been guilty of treasonable advice—then rallying, said impetuously:—"You know better than that, Col. HARRISON HEATHERSTONE, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself. I'd rather die myself a hundred times over; I'd rather that everybody should die that belonged to me; I'd rather be left standing alone on the ruins of this grand old place, than to have any one I love show the white feather! and you know it, too!"

"Bless her little heart! So her father does know it;" and the fine-looking man drew the graceful girl down upon his knee, and tenderly encircling her, bade her forget his harsh words, and try and thrust aside the agonizing thoughts of the future. "If we do have to fight, darling, it must be a mighty short-lived business. The fact is, we are prepared to resist invasion; there's no doubt about that; but bless my heart, if there isn't HARRY! What in the world could have started him out so early this morning?" as the young gentleman in question galloped up to the main entrance on a spirited coal-black steed, looking for all the world as if he had been polished for the occasion. "That boy is most awfully in love," said the Colonel, slyly; "can't even wait till night draws her sable curtain to do his courtin', eh?"

"He might have waited till I had my breakfast! I can't bear a man who has no idea of the fitness of things," replied MARGARET, with a pout of her rosy lips, again transformed into the spoiled, willful child.

"Good morning, HARRY," said the Colonel, heartily. "Glad to see you! Made an early start, seems to me."

"Yes, sir," replied the noble fellow, reddening to the roots of his hair as he caught sight of the averted face of his lady-love. "Our papers have just arrived, and I knew that you wouldn't receive your mail until evening, so I thought I'd trot over and bring you the news."

"Welcome, my boy, welcome any how," and the Colonel settled back in his comfortable chair for a careful perusal of the Northern papers, with only a slight bow of recognition to the visitor. MARGARET interrupted her father with:—"Then JAKE is in disgrace, again, I hear, Pa?"

"Yes, and he is going to have a good sound trouncing, too!" and the Colonel opened wide the Tribune, evidently determined upon saying no more on the subject.

"Have you given orders to that effect?" inquired MARGARET, clenching her dainty little hands, and tracing with her slippered foot all sorts of geometrical lines on the floor in front of her father.

"I sent an order by HANNIBAL an hour ago for Mr. HASKELL to see that the young scamp got ten good lashes, and that is very light punishment, considering what he deserves."

"If JAKE receives one lash, even, or one negro on this plantation is ever struck a single blow, I'll pack up my things and start for the North, traitor or no traitor. HARRY, order your horse brought around," and the royal MARGARET marched into the hall, tied on her straw hat, and then waited for her obedient lover to do her bidding.

"MARGARET, child, where are you going?" inquired the Colonel, a shade of reproach perceptible in his voice.

"I am going down to the overseer's office to countermand your order about JAKE, and if he dares to disobey me, it will be the last time he ever has the opportunity."

Col. HEATHERSTONE, strange to relate, looked neither shocked nor hurt at this manifesto of his darling. Truth compels the statement that, if anything, he was a little relieved at having the business thus summarily taken out of his hands. It wouldn't be at all surprising if he reckoned upon just such a result, for these episodes had been of very common occurrence ever since MARGARET could remember. Occasionally a slave would be punished in spite of her watchfulness—but Col. HEATHERSTONE, finding what a terrible family storm a proceeding of this kind was sure to bring about, finally issued an edict that the overseer should never flog a negro without an especial order from him.

"Stop a minute, MARGARET," said her father, as the spirited girl bounded upon the horse and prepared to gallop away. "This howling of the niggers at night must be stopped; and if you are determined to take my business out of my hands, remember that you must manage it. They were in HANNIBAL'S cabin, too, last night, remember that;" and with this parting shot from her father, MARGARET, with a slight nod of acquiesence, rode quickly down the avenue in the direction of the overseer's office.

The majority of the slaves of Col. HEATHERSTONE'S plantation, as everywhere else, were grown-up children, gay, careless, irresponsible, depending on massa for everything, never forced to shirk for themselves. They were in all emergencies very troublesome material to deal with. But to the general rule they were here, as everywhere, noticeable exceptions. Nor were the exceptions confined to the slaves in whose veins flowed the proud Virginia blood. This would be more flattering to the white race, and would better sustain prevalent theories, but it is no less true that some of the clearest-headed, soundest, and most truthful and sterling men among the Southern slaves were found among the full-blooded Africans. Old HANNIBAL was one of these. His father had been bought of a slave-trader by Col. HEATHERSTONE'S father, and his mother had not a drop of white blood in her veins. He was simple as a child and as strong as a lion. He would be burned at the stake before he would tell a lie, yet he did all he honestly could to screen "de oder niggers" when they got into trouble. He was a born leader, and was instinctively taking his place at the head of the slaves, who were all filled with a vague excitement to which their childish natures made them peculiarly susceptible. HANNIBAL had no thought of insurrection, no thought of bettering his condition. He was devoted to his master, and he loved MARGARET with the whole of his faithful soul. But down in the cabin in the light of the blazing pine knots, with the negroes around him, he had sung "John Brown" with more enthusiasm than any of them, and with a strange prophetic pathos thrilling in his voice.

Physically, HANNIBAL was of powerful build, over six feet in hight, with iron strength. He had a hand like a sledge hammer, and a massive head, well developed in the perceptive regions, with large reverence balanced with full self-esteem. His usual mien was grave and dignified, but he had a quiet humor that always lurked near-by, ready to show itself on any occasion, and his kindliness was never-failing.

"Dat nigger, he sit quiet as lamb, if Gabriel toot he horn right straight in he ears; nebber see he riled 'cept few times when Miss MARGRET he boddered. He let de little niggers run right ober him just as if he big log; nebber did see such lump."

This was Aunty MIMY'S opinion of HANNIBAL'S character, and it pretty accurately expressed one phase of it.

HANNIBAL was in no hurry to deliver the order for JAKE'S punishment. He sauntered along toward the negro quarters singing in a chanting monotonous way snatches of hymns that the slaves had altered to suit their own ideas of versification. HANNIBAL was something of a theologian, and he sat down under an oak, about half way to the overseer's house, and began holding a little argument with himself about the words he was singing:

"The sun he done stan still
At Joshua's command.

"Now dis chile he see many things, but he sure he no see how de sun stan still at anybody's command. Dat Joshua must have been powerful man to hold de sun. Dis nigger not sure he did any such thing. Anyhow de sun go fast 'nuff in dese times. He up now big piece and nuffin done. Dat limb JAKE he not eben whipped. Bress de Lord, if dar aint sunshine herself, galloping down de road on Massa HARRY'S horse."—[To be continued.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS,

AND HOW I WAS INDEBTED TO THE RURAL FOR IT.

BY HARRY.

I KNOW my kind-hearted uncle will excuse me, seeing it cannot damage his credit now, by first referring to the circumstances that brought about the matter, so fresh and grateful to my memory, which I am going to relate. My uncle, by-the-by, is one of those odd characters known as a Naturalist. I cannot say that he is profound, but rather discursive and various—fresh and buoyant as a youth, in spite of his gray hairs, he is as breezy as a boy when out with him rambling over hills and meadows in quest of botanical specimens for his herbarium or beetles and butterflies for his cabinet.

My uncle had a pleasant home in a country village, where he kept a drug store—with numerous friends, but customers barely enough to enable him to meet his ends, or rather to make them meet. He was an unselfish student, not ambitious, and filled up the blanks, for lack of business, in collecting and studying objects of nature. Thus contentedly he passed his time, happy to come out square at the end of the year. His skill in drawing and general information led him to assist neighboring inventors to procure letters patent. Through endorsing, and other losses, he was finally compelled to sell his property and drug store; honestly meeting his creditors, he found himself left with thirty dollars and some furniture, with which he moved to L——, in the spring of 1858. Having no business or capital but brains and a good will, he offered his services as a Solicitor of Patents, and receiving an appointment of Librarian at five dollars per week, with office room in the central part of the city, he eked out a pittance that barely enabled him to keep the "pot a boiling."

It was on the 23d of December, 1858, a mere lad, aged about twelve years, that I was, by invitation, permitted to visit my uncle—to spend a few weeks in the city, over the holidays. Oh, how vividly I remember the impressions made upon my mind as I wandered with my cousin (a lad of my own age) along the streets to look with astonishment upon the gorgeous display of candles, confectionary, and the many pretty and curious toys, and the doors crowded with eager purchasers of Christmas presents. The trifling amount of change in my pocket made me feel poor indeed. I had never seen anything to compare with such temptations, and was a mute observer. In passing through Center Square we saw piles of different kinds of evergreens sold to those desiring to get up Christmas trees. My cousin, having ten cents, concluded to invest, saying that he knew his father and mother would decorate it, and it would be a source of amusement. He purchased a bush, and we carried it home and deposited it privately in the yard. We had a pleasant evening, but no intimation of a Christmas Tree Festival.

On the morning of the 24th, after breakfast, my cousins ventured to hint about getting some toys, and I can recall the sad smile on the face of my uncle when he said: "My dear children, I have but a single five-cent piece to my name, and mother is 'dead broke.'"

"Well, father," said they, "you know our aunt gave us each a gold dollar when here, beside what we had previous. You can take that."

"Alas! dear children, I did appropriate all that, yesterday morning, to purchase necessaries for the table."

Their countenances fell, as if a heavy disappointment had crossed their buoyant hearts. Uncle saw it, and, with a pitying look, he said cheerily, "Never mind, dear children, I have leisure; I have some brilliant foil, gold-leaf and Bristol board, and skill; with willing hands I can make toys as well as others, and color them too. So be of good cheer."

The door bell rang. Aunt being busy in the kitchen, I accompanied uncle to the door, at which stood a female with a sad, pale countenance; timidly looking up into my uncle's face, she begged for a trifle to aid her in her destitution. No questions were asked;—his hand speedily drew forth that *identical five cent piece*, which he handed to the woman with a "GOD bless you!—No thanks; you are welcome to it; it can do me no good." A grateful look, and the woman quietly walked away. Returning to his task, by the time dinner was ready sundry pretty toys were made.

After dinner my Cousin DAVID was sent to the post-office. On his return he brought a few papers and a letter. On opening the letter, a pretty, printed draft was revealed, which was carefully inspected, and proved to be to my uncle's order on a New York bank for $25, signed D. D. T. MOORE. I learned afterwards that my uncle had received a check in a letter, the week before, for $500, which was intended for a person of his name, a miller, from a Philadelphia merchant—to whom he wrote immediately about the mistake in its direction, which was duly corrected. This circumstance, and the fact that no money was expected by him from any source, led him to read the letter through—upon which he called Aunt SARAH to him, showed the letter and contents, saying—"This, though a trifling sum, is greatly enhanced by the very flattering and consoling contents of the letter," which he then read aloud to us. Never was money more gratefully received or well-timed. All of the family expressed their mutual satisfaction for this token of regard from an entire stranger, for services performed to fill up idle moments, in writing pieces. To have them received and deemed worthy of pub- was considered an ample reward and honor, without other compensation.

Well, you may believe me, this draft was cashed that afternoon before three o'clock, and to it we children were indebted for the most happy and cheerful Christmas I ever enjoyed. We had some rare toys, too. Oh, the pleasure the memory yet affords! Conspicuous around the base of our tree, in neat letters, was inscribed. "Thanks to D. D. T. MOORE of the RURAL NEW-YORKER —*God bless him!*"

[THE above having been read and approved for publication by our associate, we allow it to appear, with the remark that HARRY'S uncle under-estimated the value of his contributions—for they were on a scientific subject, ably written, and accompanied by sketches exhibiting accurate knowledge, skill and patient labor.—ED.]

Sabbath Reading.

THE CHRIST CHILD.

AT Bethlehem in the manger,
He lies, a babe of days;
For us he gives himself to death,
O give him thanks and praise!

Whoe'er would hope in gladness
To kiss this Holy Child,
Must suffer many a pain and woe
Patient like him, and mild;

Must die with him to evil
And rise to righteousness,
That so with Christ, he too may share
Eternal life and bliss. [*Tauler.*

A MOTHER'S PIETY.

My parents were scrupulously attentive to have family worship in our family, morning and evening, and to have it at the proper time. It was regarded as a *great* thing and a *real* service, and our mother was particularly careful that all arrangements should be so made that it should not be omitted or pushed into a corner. And even when a very little boy, I had that impression of it; for I never heard either of my parents say of it as some do, "Should we not have worship, and let us go to our several duties;" or, when far on in the night, "Let us have prayers, and get to bed, for we are all worn out."

I feel that many persons feel it to be a heavy burden. It is a hollow formality, standing like a coffin between them and something which is to them of more importance. It was not so in our household. It was a cherished, well-timed, and vital matter, which nothing was permitted to push aside or supplant.

Dear parents, see to have family worship in your households—reading of the Scriptures, prayer, and praise—morning and evening. It will be of great moment both to you and to your children. But it would be better not to have it at all if you were to regard it as a mere drag upon the wheels of morning duties, or a griffin between you and nocturnal repose. Make it a *right* thing; have it at the *proper* time; and put your *heart* into it; and, by God's blessing, it will help your own souls, and benefit your offspring. Some one has said that a house without prayer is a house without a roof. A house without prayer is surely a house "without Christ."—*Selected.*

GIVING THANKS.

I DO not think it so hard to give thanks in great emergencies and persecutions such as Paul endured. In the time of great trouble there is something elevating in the thought or surmounting the trial that lifts one above it. One of the most tranquil times in my life was when I was coming down with a fever and knew it. I nearly fainted on the floor; my brain was superstimulated, and there opened up to me such a vision of God's glory, I was in a trance of joy and glory; but when I was getting well, I was not half as grateful as when I was getting sick.—*Beecher.*

"BE just and fear not. Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy GOD'S, thy Country's and Truth's."

Ladies' Port-Folio.

A SACRIFICE.

BY MARY E. BARTLETT.

THERE'S a grave in my heart, a new-made grave—
Come close, while I whisper low;
There I've buried the love so pure and true,
That blessed me awhile ago.

O'er my love ne'er had passed or death or chill,
'Twas living and warm as the day
When with gentle and noiseless tread it found
To my lonely heart its way.

And it trembled and wept and for mercy prayed
As I digged its deep dark grave;
But I thrust it in, and the sod pressed down
On the treasure I yearned to save.

Above the place with a lavish hand,
I have scattered flowers rare,
And *she* dreams not in her happiness,
That my love lies buried there.

AN OLD MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

"WHY don't you old maids go out West, to Colorado or Wyoming, Idaho or Montana, and get married?"

Why don't we? Goodness gracious, sir! Do you mean to insult us? You talk as if a woman couldn't live without being tied up to some battered hulk and left to flounder through the storms. Just let me tell you that we old maids are not so anxious to marry the last man living, as you pretend to think we are. We haven't lived our three decades for nothing. Better talk of going West to some of those timid young fledgelings who have such a mortal horror of being old maids that they would take the crookedest specimen of manhood—cigars, fusil oil and all—rather than run the terrible risk.

Old maids have cut their wisdom teeth. It is easier to carry one stone up hill than to be so loaded with two that the getting up is impossible. You'd better look towards home, sir, and see whether the men are fit to go West or anywhere else.

If you had looked out of that window a few minutes ago you might have seen a specimen. The poor wretch tottered out of that saloon yonder, with a specimen on each side to keep him from sprawling headlong in the street. As they went down through the street you should have seen the head of this "promising young man" sink with shame, with a consciousness of degradation. You was saying something the other day about that fine young BRONSON, just returned from Montana.

Just you go somewhere within six feet of him and when he speaks, note the disgusting odors that come from his filthy mouth!

Then listen to his conversation and observe how much of delicacy, refinement and purity there is about him! By-the-way, would you believe by his looks and by the greasy mixture of odors seeming to emanate from his person, that he had ever been well washed since he left his mother's bath tub in infancy?

"Hm-m! Ugh! If we old maids have got to marry, do for heaven's sake wash away some of the impurities, physical and moral, from the miserable creatures you presume to advise us to marry. Make them fit to be loved, capable of supporting families, worthy to fill the places of husbands or fathers! It is easier for a woman to take care of herself than to support a worthless husband and half a dozen children.

The fathers of our children, sir, must be worthy of being called men! They must be such men as their children can honor. The genuine article is scarce. We shan't go West to find it, lest we be like those who sought the fabled fountain. UINO.

WHAT A YOUNG MOTHER SAYS.

THE noble words in regard to hearth and home that from time to time find expression in your columns meet a deep response in my heart. In these days when so many rights are loudly called for, I think no question deserves more earnest thought than that which relates to home and its attractions.

When I hear mothers saying that they wish their daughters to have only a common education, that beyond that the money can be better expended, and foster the idea that wealth and position are the main objects to be considered in marrying, I do not wonder that there are so many unhappy homes. I do not wonder that so many parents wish they had never had children, and hope their names may not be perpetuated by married sons and daughters—that so many ways are sought out to avoid that holiest relationship which exists between parent and child.

I confess that these evils are much easier seen than righted, and I sometimes tremble lest my hopes of a happy home, where the fire of love shall ever burn upon the altar of united hearts, may, after all, prove a myth. It is scarcely a three years' experiment as yet, and as I look into the eyes of my one treasure, our pet, and think of the possibilities there are in that undeveloped mind and heart for good or ill, and how a judicious hand may bring out what is beautiful and holy, and call forth such music from that soul that angels will pause to listen to, I ask myself, "Who is sufficient for these things?"

Surely "Our Father," who instituted the family, meant that it should be a glorious success.

If those who have happy homes and have succeeded in making lasting friends of their children, could in some way give their experience to help beginners, I know of one, at least, who would hail such revelation as a god-send. ROSE GUMAER.

DOMESTIC STORM.

IN nine cases out of ten, there is a very inadequate basis for domestic discord, whether conjugal, parental, or fraternal. The beginning and end is most often disappointment. A wise man will never let his wife know that he has fallen short of his ideal. The wise woman will never show that she does not think her husband a hero. They will exercise toward each other the same sort of hopeful forbearance that they exercise toward their friends and fellow-citizens in general. We often bear all kinds of grievances from the outer world with a good grace when half the amount of provocation would suffice to produce a very whirlwind at home. The laws of domestic storms are indeed simple enough when studied practically. Some unfortunate men and women spend their lives in devising how this or that squall is to be avoided. Like the Duke's daughter in Mr. Disraeli's amusing novel, who, if her husband cried for the moon, promised it to him immediately, they are always ready to say black is white for the sake of being agreeable. At night, if they say their prayers at all, they can't help wishing that they might, with propriety, include a thanksgiving for having kept the dreaded object of their affections in good temper for a day. But the sort of people who subject themselves to such a life of shifts, shams and petty little secrets know nothing of the tragedy of a great storm. They get battered about, and are always in dirty weather, but they do not go wholly to pieces.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE KIND OF WIFE TO CHOOSE.

AFTER all, in looking out for a wife, a man must consider how she will show at the fireside, rather than at parties. You can learn so much of literary and æsthetic tastes, the favorite books that are always in hand, the music that is regularly studied and sung, the kind of associations, and the general order of tastes. It is by far the best way of getting up a flirtation, which is not unpleasantly done under parental eyes, when such eyes are kindly and benignant. Love-making is an uncommonly pleasant employment for the winter nights. You may talk of the perils of young men when they come up to town; but there is no better safeguard than giving such young fellows the associations of home and sweet woman. Parents make an immense mistake in taking too severely monetary a view of a young fellow's prospects. I never knew a young fellow under ever so dun a cloud, who, with purpose and ability, could not work out his way into the sunlight. Better even the long engagement, or the early marriage, than many other suppositions that might be put.—*London Society.*

THE TRUE NOBILITY OF EARTH.—The Legislature of Alabama agreed to pay three lawyers, employed in the Stanton railroad suit at Knoxville, $20,000. One of these, Gen. J. H. Clanton, was killed and left his family poor. The other two, Messrs. Stone and Clopton, transferred their interest in the fee of $20,000 to Gen. Clanton's widow. A deed like this, of two lawyers, neither rich, redeems an age and country. Selfishness and love of money blacken every page of current history.—*Memphis Appeal.*

AN exchange says that Anna Dickinson and Olive Logan are their own agents in the lecture business this year. But what in the world, then, is Wirt Sikes (who recently married Olive) good for?

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is building a cottage at Newport, Rhode Island, which is to cost $20,000. It is so planned that all the rooms are octagonal,

Reading for the Young.

IN THE CAGE.

SQUIRREL, you're a miller,
In your coat of gray!
Why, you never rest an hour
Through the livelong day.
Nothing in your hoppers,
All your bins to fill;
Yet round, round, round
Goes the mill.

Can't you stop and tell me
How's your worthy dame?
How's your baby-boy, too,
Master "What's his name?"
Never a grain of wheat, sir,
Though you labor still,
And round, round, round
Goes the mill!

Miller, stay a moment!
See, your work is vain!
Such a fuss and flurry,
Not a peck of grain.
Slow and sure's the motto
While we climb the hill.
And round, round, round
Goes the mill. [*Geo. Cooper.*

GRANDMOTHER SILVERBUCKLE;
OR, KNITTING THE THREAD OF LIFE.

BY J. B. FULLER-WALKER.

[See Illustration on page 41, this No.]

ONE of the brightest spots in the memory of my youthful days is the time I spent in the little cottage with my grandmother. It was a queer, quaint sort of a house, but as cosy and warm as it could be; just the place for easy chairs, bright flowers in the window, sunshine on the floor, and tales of the past.

Grandmother SILVERBUCKLE had the softest blue eyes I ever saw; they had grown a little dim, so that she was in the habit of balancing a pair of gold-bowed spectacles on her nose, that she might see better to read the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Her hair was very white and fine and soft; as I think of it now, it reminds me of snow or swan's down. She used to comb it all back from her face, in the MARTHA WASHINGTON style—and then she caught it up behind in a sort a blue silk cap, which she fastened in a knot under her chin. She always dressed very plainly, in the fashion of her country—for Grandmother SILVERBUCKLE was born in Germany, on the banks of the beautiful Rhine. She left that land when a young girl, and after she had grown up to be a woman she married Grandfather SILVERBUCKLE, who would now be regarded, if he was alive, as an old school American gentleman.

In Germany all the girls are taught some useful employment. They know how to knit, how to hem-stitch, how to do all kinds of plain sewing, and most of them can cook. To make a light, snowy, sweet loaf of bread in Germany is as great an accomplishment as it is to play the piano in America. Grandmother SILVERBUCKLE never grew tired of telling me about her little cottage home, on the banks of the Rhine, surrounded by a vineyard. She often felt homesick in the New World, and longed for a cottage just such as she lived in when a girl.

"I want the low roof," she would say, "with the great window in it, opening like a door, and looking towards the rising sun. Then I want a floor of polished oak, such as my mother had when I was called little GRETCHEN."

So Grandfather said he would build a German addition to his American house, on purpose for Grandmother, and he would send over to Germany and get all the furniture for it, as near like the days of her childhood as possible. And that was how it happened that grandmother's room was such a cosy and quaint place. It was a favorite resort of my childhood days.

"If you come into my room," the good old lady would say, "you must be like a good little German girl, and learn to knit a stocking."

Then she would smooth down my hair and pin a little pink and white handkerchief about my neck, and call me to come and sit down by her side. I used to be as still as a mouse in grandmother's room, playing that I was in Germany. The carved back to her easy chair was so handsome, in my childish eyes, I never tired looking at it. Then the looking-glass which hung up over the bureau, had a carved frame covered with gilt. The bureau was always an object of admiration with me. It was made of red mahogany, and had a bow front like some of the fine houses in Boston. There were solid brass handles on the drawers, which were polished as bright as gold, and the key-holes had elaborate pieces of brass about them. A small oil painting of Grandfather SILVERBUCKLE hung up by the side of the glass, and under it was a picture of the Crucifixion.

In the picture you see me as I was when a little girl. Grandmother is teaching me how to narrow the stocking, so as to shape the foot. She holds the needles, while I hold the yarn and the leg of the stocking. In the basket on the floor, by her side, are several balls of yarn, and on the work-table there is a linen sheet she has been hemming. Many days, and even years, have flown away since my grandmother taught me how to knit. She was a practical woman, and gave me many useful lessons in my childhood, which have been of great benefit to me since. I am still knitting the thread of life, making stockings of comfort and charity, for friends and relatives, as well as for neighbors in need. There is something real and solid in doing good, which we can lay hold of, and which will give us more real happiness in life than anything besides.

During the war I knit more than a dozen pair of stockings for the soldiers who were fighting in the mountains of Virginia. Just for the fun of the thing, I sometimes knit a little red heart into the white top of the stocking, to tell the dear boys that my heart was with them. One of these very red heart stockings fell into the hands of my brother, and he was so pleased with the idea he cut it out and wore it in his vest pocket. After the war, as I was darning his jacket of blue, I found the red heart in his pocket! Wasn't that a surprise? It pleased me so I determined to tell the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER about it. So I shall ever thank my good old Grandmother for learning me to knit.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 2.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—No. 1.

I AM composed of 25 letters.
My 2, 9, 1 is very warm.
My 6, 5, 4, 3 every one has.
My 17, 24, 5, 6, 25 every one wants.
My 8, 22, 17, 24 every one cannot have.
My 23, 18, 16, 19 every one treads on.
My 6, 9, 13, 24 keeps in front of every one.
My 10, 15, 22, 19, 12 no one ever saw, but every one fears.
My 20, 5, 6, 1 is a small scarlet insect.
My 7, 16, 14 is never dry.
My 11, 21, 24 came first on the first day.
My whole will be the next President of the United States. F. H. W.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 1.

My first is in maiden but not in girl;
My second is in gold but not in pearl.
My third is in run but not in walk;
My fourth is in sing but not is talk.
My fifth is in tree but not in bush;
My sixth is in move but not in push.
My seventh is in come but not in stay;
My eighth is in hour but not in day.
My ninth is in time but not in tune;
My tenth is in May but not in June.
My last is in hall but not in lane;
My whole is a place of ancient fame.

☞ Answer in two weeks. ISOLA.

PROBLEM.—No. 2.

A MAN bought a farm for $6,000 and agreed to pay principal and interest in six equal annual installments; how much was the annual payment, interest being six per cent?—O. L. B., *Smyrna, N. Y.*

☞ Answer in two weeks.

TRANSPOSITION OF LETTERS.—No. 1.

BREMERME, firden, sa ouy saps yb,
Sa oyu rae won, os cone saw I,
Sa I ma won, os uoy lliw eb,
Rembreme, fenrid, dan rayp orf em.

☞ Answer in two weeks. FOURTEEN.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

NEW YEAR'S DAY was very generally observed in all parts of the country. The President's reception at Washington was brilliant and crowded. The absence of intoxicating liquors from New Year's tables in Washington was general. In New York business was suspended, and the day, a very mild one, given up to social enjoyments.

A serious riot took place in Rochester, N. Y., caused by an attempt to lynch a negro, who had committed an outrage. The military fired upon the crowd, killing two men and wounding three.

Brigham Young has been refused bail, in the sum of $500,000, on the charges of murder and polygamy, and is now a prisoner in one of his houses in Salt Lake city.

The Grand Duke Alexis passed New Year's in Chicago, and afterwards had a hearty reception at Milwaukee. He visits St. Louis and has decided to indulge in a grand Buffalo hunt with Gen. Sheridan and a band of Indians.

The New York Legislature organized on Tuesday, electing Republican officers. Mr. Tweed did not take his seat in the Senate. Gov. Hoffman sent in a very long message. The entire State debt is over twenty-nine millions of dollars; the State taxes yield over eleven millions; the new Capitol has thus far cost two millions; the decrease in the production of salt the past year has been 272,054 bushels; caution in relation to legislation for savings' banks is recommended; New York insurance companies lose twenty millions of dollars by the Chicago fire; the State prison system is not satisfactory; there has been an increase of 17,030 in the arrival of immigrants over last year; the canal revenues have been double those of last year; an end to hardships inflicted upon witnesses by detention in prisons, is recommended; the eight-hour law should be enforced; there should be a law in relation to street processions, securing equal rights to all; the purity of the elections must be maintained, and constitutional reform is advised.

The public debt was decreased $4,412,956.71 during December.

Mr. Valerien Shirkoff is now in charge of the Russian Legation in Washington, vice General Garloff.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

MAYOR HALL gave no official reception on New Year's Day. The old Board of Assistant Aldermen, on that day, passed a resolution of impeachment against the Mayor, when he at once recognized the new Board of Assistant Aldermen, and they were sworn into office, after which they vetoed the impeachment resolution. Policemen guard the City Hall. The question of impeachment is to be tested.

The debt of the City of New York, according to the Governor's message, is less than $100,000,000, and the city is able to meet its engagements.

The new Judges of the Supreme and Superior Court took their seats on Tuesday.

Gen. Sigel is introducing reforms into the Register's office.

On New Year's Day Judge Barnard released ex-Controller Connolly from jail.

The ship Europa, from Glasgow to New York, has been lost at sea. The crew was saved.

The Senate Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment is looking into New York Custom House affairs.

The editors of the Tribune have been examined by the Custom House Investigating Committee.

The Bar Association of New York City has adopted a memorial to the Legislature against judicial corruption.

Fires.

DEC. 30, at Monroe, La., sixty buildings were burned: loss, $589,000. Origin supposed to be accidental.

Dec. 28, a fire occurred at Little Rock, Ark.; loss, $100,000.

The Clifton Springs (N. Y.,) Hotel was burned on the 4th. Loss $120,000.

Political.

SENATOR SHERMAN is likely to be re-elected from Ohio.

Col. Alvah Crocker takes Gov. Washburne's place in the House, from Massachusetts.

Wm. Elliott is Speaker of the House in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The message of the Governor of Rhode Island shows that State in a satisfactory condition.

It is expected that the courts and the Legislature will commence a new war against the Erie Railway management this month.

Olive Logan abandons the Women Suffrage party.

Pennsylvania Republicans hope to secure the National Convention in Philadelphia.

The Labor Reformers have held a State Convention in Bridgeport, Conn.

A bill has been introduced at Albany to legislate Mayor Hall out of office.

O'Donovan Rossa will contest Wm. M. Tweed's seat in the New York Senate.

The State Senate of New York ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, Jan. 3, 27 to 1.

The total debt of Pennsylvania is $29,000,000. The Governor recommends compulsory vaccination.

The Republicans of New Hampshire have renominated Gen. Grant. E. D. Straw of Manchester is the candidate for Governor.

The President is visiting in Philadelphia. No apprehension is felt by Secretary Fish of a war with Spain, on account of the Cuban difficulty.

A conflict has broken out in the Louisiana Legislature. There is a dead-lock in Legislative affairs, and Gov. Warmoth and his friends have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy. The Governor appeals to the President, and fears anarchy and bloodshed.

Crimes.

EIGHTEEN Ku-Klux have confessed their guilt in the court at Columbia, S. C.

A terrible tragedy took place in Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 2, in which two men, highly connected, and a woman, were shot.

A man and two women have been found murdered at Windsor Locks, Ct.

The remarkable Wharton trial is still in progress at Annapolis, Md. The defense is gaining strength.

A German named Bruck was shot in Williamsburg, New Year's night. It is thought he will die.

Dec. 28, a young man, Mr. Rufus Ripley, aged 24 1-2 years, committed suicide in New York, in a bank in which he was employed. A post mortem examination showed that needle-like projections of bone were pressing into his brain from the inside of the skull. These gave him an intolerable and incurable headache.

A man named Ross, of Elk Prairie, Ill., shot his wife, child and mother-in-law, and stabbed his brother a few days since. He then escaped.

Dec. 31, Mr. Robert J. Harvey, a New York merchant, was murdered in Brooklyn for his money. No clue to the murderers. On New Year's Eve, Mr. Robert Edwards of Brooklyn was garroted and robbed while on his way home. Wounds supposed to be fatal.

The negro Howard, who came so nearly being lynched in Rochester, has been sentenced to the Auburn State Prison for twenty years.

Ku-Klux outrages are reported from Frankfort, Ky.

January 4th, Dr. J. N. Thacker of Fort Wayne, Ind., shot Chief of Police, Patrick McGee, killing him instantly.

Accidents and Disasters.

THE boiler in the Chesapeake Molding and Mowing Works, Baltimore, exploded on the 29th, killing one man and wounding several.

Obituaries.

JAMES HENRY HACKETT, the veteran actor, died in Jamaica, N. Y., Dec. 28, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was the son of a Hollander, born in New York city, at No. 72 William street, March 15, 1800. He first appeared on the stage in London, in 1826. He was famous as a Shakspearean actor.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

THE Prince of Wales continues to improve. There has been a riot in Limerick. The Queen has published a letter of thanks to her subjects for their recent sympathy. Minister Schenck has gone to Paris to meet Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant. A demonstration in favor of Sir Charles Dilke is proposed by his friends. During a trial in Kittyclopher, Ireland, the court-room floor gave way, wounding a large number and killing some.

The Irish of Liverpool have made a great demonstration in favor of home rule. The Alabama claims are being extensively discussed in English papers. A church has been struck by lightning and destroyed, in Manchester.

From France.

FRENCH troops have won brilliant success in Oran, Algiers. Gambetta has gone to Toulon. Victor Hugo has been nominated for the Assembly. The sale of photographs of the executed Communists has been prohibited. President Thiers received the Deputies on New Year's Day. Gambetta's presence at Marseilles created great disorder.

The murderers of Gens. Lecompte and Thomas will soon be executed.

From Germany.

HERR STOSCH is Minister of Marine in place of Gen. Von Roon.

Persia.

THE terrible famine still rages. Whole districts have been depopulated. The distress in the cities is terrible, and the Government can do nothing.

From Italy.

THE Pope was too "indisposed" to receive the King's congratulations on New Year's Day. A grand banquet has been given to the Telegraphic Conference. The next meeting will be held at St. Petersburg in 1875.

From Spain.

A SPEEDY peace with the South American Republics is predicted. There is another ministerial crisis.

There is great excitement in Spain over Cuban affairs. Four of the best iron-clads have been dispatched, and troops are being sent out.

From Russia.

THE Russian official organ expresses renewed satisfaction at the reception given the Grand Duke in this country.

Prince Gortschakoff, in a letter to Mr. Curtin, says he shall allow Mr. Catacazy to make his defense. The Prince hopes nothing will impair the old and cordial friendship between the United States and Russia. The Czar has decorated Mr. Albert Bierstadt with the cross of St. Stanislaus.

From Greece.

FOUR Greek brigs have been wrecked in the Black Sea. All on board perished.

From Cuba.

OUTRAGES continue to be perpetrated. The owner of the steamer Florida has informed the Navy Department of its seizure. Engagements have taken place between the Spanish troops and the rebels. Thirty Cubans were killed.

Mr. W. G. Danseath—Dear Sir:—Watch No. 21075—bearing Trade Mark "Frederick Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me three (3) months; its total variation from mean time being only twenty-five (25) seconds in that time.—WM. H. HOWARD, Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1869.

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THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, January 6, 1872.

THERE is an improved general trade since the New Year. The Importers are paying large Duties at the Custom House preliminary to placing their Goods on the market, and the prospects for the Spring business throughout the country are deemed quite promising.

Financial and Money affairs are not so satisfactory as it would be desirable to have them on entering upon the New Year. Confidence has been shaken in several of our Savings Banks, and the system itself is brought under some partial distrust by the loose investments which the new concerns, competing with the long-established Banks, have to a greater or less extent fell into. But we apprehend the present trouble will pass over without serious consequences, and hope that the lesson will not be lost upon the Savings administrations generally. One or two millions of Greenbacks and National Currency have been withdrawn from Wall street to meet the run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank and to strengthen the tills of the other Savings Banks, whose half-yearly Dividends are payable in a few days. There is not much Currency going West or South, but the scare among the Banks from the recent failure of the Ocean and Eighth National, has induced extra caution, and the Money Market is very stringent this week, while the Stock Brokers, who had inaugurated a rapid rise in speculation, are larger borrowers than usual.

Gold is a fraction higher than on last report, though not active, at 109⅛@109¼, and exchange on London is barely steady at 109¼ per cent.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Capital	$87,301,600	$87,301,600
Loans	271,363,500	270,534,000
Gold and Greenbacks	63,382,500	65,332,300
Deposits	199,346,700	200,400,800
Circulation	28,575,600	28,542,800

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	109⅛	N. Y. Central Stock	94⅜
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	*112⅜	Do. Scrip	90⅜
U. S. 6s of 1881	*115	Reading	111⅜
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₽ cts	109⅛	Rock Island	106⅛
U. S. New Loan	109⅛	N. West	66⅜
N. Y. Bounty Loan	*106⅛	Do. Preferred	90
Tennessees	63⅛	St. Paul	92⅜
Virginias, new	52⅛	Do. Preferred	54½
Missouri Bonds	95	Lake Shore	79
North Carolinas, old	33	Ohio and Mississippi	43
U. S. Currency 6s	115	Toledo & Wabash	93
Central Pacifics	100⅛	Erie	72
Union do	90⅛	Union Pacific Stock	34⅜
Western Telegraph	68⅜	Adams Express	28⅜
Pacific Mail	55	American Express	80
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅛	United States Exp's	65

The Stock Market was higher than the above quotations up to Thursday, when prices on the Railroads and Western Telegraph gave way 2@2½ per cent.

We compile from the 1st of January Schedule of the Public Debt the following classification of United States Stocks:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, JAN. 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$352,651,300	$68,377,650	$421,028,950
5-20s, 1864	40,916,650	43,416,850	84,333,500
5-20s, 1865	120,254,900	43,062,800	163,317,700
5-20s, 1865, (new)	166,220,050	63,463,050	229,683,100
5-20s, 1867	229,815,250	91,160,000	320,975,250
5-20s, 1868	26,659,550	12,606,500	39,266,050
Total 5-20s	$936,523,700	$322,086,850	$1,258,610,550
Sixes, 1881	91,000,300	192,080,900	283,081,200
Fives, 10-40s	56,532,250	138,035,050	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1881	8,313,250	88,584,400	96,897,650
Total	$1,106,924,500	$746,932,200	$1,853,856,700
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150

Reduction of Funded Debt	$253,989,450
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869	124,255,350
Present yearly charge	108,115,752
Reduction Interest Charge	$16,139,598
Reduction in Funded debt as above	253,989,450
Reduction of Treasury Circulation	27,635,407
Total payments on Debt	$2c1,624,857

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 6, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since January 1st embrace 15,840 bales of cotton, 259 pkgs. dried fruits, 1,745 bbls eggs, 25,856 bbls. flour, 27,340 bush. wheat, 136,530 bush. corn, 55,550 bush. oats, 44,000 bush. barley, 7,865 sacks grass seed, 1,374 bbls. beans, 400 bbls. corn meal, 1,530 bags do., 583 bales hops, 2,012 pkgs. pork, 772 pkgs. beef, 8,407 pkgs. cut meat, 10,215 pkgs lard, 138 kegs do., 7,051 pkgs butter, 6,346 pkgs. cheese, 5,136 dressed hogs, 1,002 bags peanuts, 58 hhds. tobacco, 2,044 boxes and cases do., 2,707 bbls. whisky, 256 bales wool.

Beeswax.—The late fair shipping movement has relieved the market. The arrivals are small. Prices are firm. Sales of Southern at 35@35½c.

Beans and Peas.—The arrivals have been large and prices have been steadily declining. At the close the jobbing demand is much better and there is a more confident tone to the market. Prime mediums sell at $2.50@2.55; good do. $2.20@2.35; fair, $1.75@2; prime marrowfats, $2.85@3; good do. $2.70@2.85; prime kidney, $3@3.20; red kidney, $1.50@2.25. Green peas are selling moderately well; prime bring $2.10@2.15; Canada in barrels, $1.20; Southern, B. E., per two bushel bag, $2.40@2.50.

Broom Corn.—There is a very light outlet and prices are entirely nominal. For choice hurl, 10@11c.; new, medium, 8@9c.; old medium, 6@7c.; pale, 5@6c.

Butter.—The market continues quiet, not that there is no local inquiry but there is a great want of the usual cold weather call that should favor us with the opening of January, especially, as it follows nearly two weeks of dull holiday trade. Eastern buyers have made a moderate show latterly, taking Welsh tubs mostly at a range of 28@31c. New winter made butter has a poor appearance this season, and some of it is altogether rejected. The following are the quoted rates, but the extreme of ranges is seldom obtained. Receipts of butter from April, or the appearance of new butter, until Jan. 1, 387,500 pkgs. Same time last year, 435,200 do. Receipts for year 1871, 700,000 pkgs. Do., 1870, 580,000 do. State, near by pails, good, 32@35c.; State pails, finest selections, 36@37c.; State dairies, fine, 28@31c., State dairies, fair to good, 25@28c.; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 30@32c.; State, do., common to fair, 20@25c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 28@30c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 28@30c.; State do., common to Fair, 22@25c.; State do., fresh make, 30@32c.; State, fancy select tubs, 33@35c.; Ohio, good, 21@23c.; Ohio, Central and Southern, 14@17c.; Western, choice yellow, 23@25c., Western, store-packed, 8@13c.; rolls, good West, 22@25c.; rolls, common to fair, 13@18c.; grease butter, 9@9½c.

Cheese.—The market continues very dull. There is scarcely any call from shippers. The stock is fair and freely offered, with a disposition in some quarters to force business. It is difficult to obtain a bid of over 13c. for the best. The home trade buy cautiously and insist on easy figures. The shipments last week were 201,335 pounds; from January 1, 1871, 70,243,881 pounds, against same time in 1870, 61,710,435 pounds. The quotations are, for choice State factories, 13@14c.; common to fair State, 11½@12½c.; Western, 11@13c. Receipts, 1871, 1,657,100 boxes; do. 1870, 1,544,200 boxes.

Cotton.—The market has been quiet, but the high prices current for contracts give tone to the general market. The European markets are much better, but there is still too much disparity between the markets to admit of much business. Spinners seem disposed to purchase only sufficient to meet current wants.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅝	17⅝	18⅛	18⅜
Good Ordinary	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞
Low Middling	20	20¼	20⅜	20⅞
Middling	20⅝	20⅞	21⅛	21⅜
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	22⅛	22⅜

For forward delivery there is an active trade at advanced and very irregular rates.

Latest sales are at 20⅜@20½c. for Jan., 21@21⅛c. for Feb., 21⅛@21⅜c. for March, 21⅛@21⅜c. for April and 21⅜@21½c. for May on the basis of low middling.

Dried Fruit.—Apples are quiet and tending lower. The German market abroad is well supplied, and there is no help to be looked for from that quarter. Peaches are in fair grocery demand at old figures. Small fruits nominal.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 8@8½c.; Southern, new, qrs., 7@8c.; do. fine, sliced; 9½@11½c.; new State qrs., 8@9½c.; do., sliced fine, 11@13c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@19c.; do., do., do., 15@16½c.; do. E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½@8c.; do. qrs., 6@6½c. Plums, 26@27c. Cherries, new, ℔, 28½@29c. Blackberries, 15c. Raspberries, 28@29c.

Eggs.—The arrivals are much lighter, and with a very fair trade for the season, prices are firm. Sales of fresh at 37@38c. for Jersey; 35@36c. for State and Penn.; 31@34½c. for Western, extra brands; 33½@34c. for Western, ordinary brands. Limed at 29@30c. for State, 28c. for Western.

Flax—In moderate demand, but nothing is bought ahead to any extent. We quote N. R., fair to prime, 15@18c.; Canada do., 15@16c. Tow, 25@30c.

Flour.—The market is improving. As was expected with the opening of the new year, orders from abroad are more liberal, and as the stocks here are not large and the arrivals very moderate, advanced prices are obtained. The quotations are at $5.80@6.15 for superfine State; $6.45@6.55 for common extra do.; $6.60@6.70 for good to choice do.; $6.75@7.15 for fancy do.; $5.80@6.15 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.40@6.70 for extra do.; $6.75@7.20 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.60@6.80, and trade brands of do. at $6.85@7.25; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.20@7.85; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.00@8.50; St. Louis at $6.65@7.25 for common to fair extra, and $7.30@9.25 for good to choice. Southern bring better prices, quoted at $6.70@7.45 for extras and $7.50@9.25 for good to choice. Rye is quiet, at $4.50@5.25. Buckwheat flour selling at $3.30@3.80.

Fresh Fruits.—Apple dealers have been forced to drop prices as the recent figures tended to keep buyers who might be counted upon to reduce stock out of market. They are selling none too freely at the close and the recent thaw has been detrimental to the exposed lots. Cranberries are quiet as buyers stocked up pretty freely before the holidays. Soft stock is selling low. Grapes nominal. La., oranges $7@8 per bbl. Peanuts without speculation and easy.

Apples, Mich., &c., bbl. $3@3.50; do. State good, $4@4.25; do. selections, $4.25@4.50; grapes, common, ℔, 2½@3½c.; do. good, 4@5c.; cranberries, fine, bbl., $9@9.50; do. common to fair, $6.50@6.00; do. crates, fine, $3@3.25; do. do. common, $2@2.50; oranges, La., bbl., $7@8; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $1.90@2; Virginia, new, $1.60@1.80; do. common, $1@1.25; chtesnuts, $1.75@2; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; black walnuts, 75c.; pecan nuts, ℔ 6@9c.

Grain.—Wheat is held with more confidence. The export demand shows some improvement, but the chief feature working in favor of the market is the stronger tone, as the other side, influenced by the

fact that the stock there had been under estimated. We quote No. 2 spring in store $1.55@$1.57. Winter red Western, $1.54@$1.62; amber Western, $1.64@$1.68; white Western, $1.67@$1.75. Western rye is held at 90c., 92c. No business in barley, and it is impossible to give fair prices. Corn is higher. The export inquiry continues fair, and there is a very fair trade for home use. The arrivals are very fair for the winter, but they are easily handled at the improved prices. Sales at 78c.@79c., for new Western mixed, afloat, and 80½c. for old Western mixed, afloat. Oats are selling slowly; Western and Ohio in store and afloat, 54½c. to 57c.

Game.—All of the principal sorts are abundant, and, with advices of heavy shipments on the way, the market is very weak. Venison is particularly plenty. Ducks, teal and wigeon, 30@40c.; do. mallard and red, 70@75c.; do. canvas, $1.50. Venison, whole, ₱ lb., 7@8c.; do, long saddle, 10@11c.; do. short saddle, 12@14c.; do. Minn., 15@16c. Buffalo hind saddles, 6@8c.; do. calves, 6@8c. Quail, sound, ₱ doz., $1.75; do. soft and small, $1.25@1.50. Grouse, ₱ pair, 70@75c. Partridges, Eastern, 50@62c.; do. State and Western, 70@75c. Rabbits, 20@30c. Hares, 30@35c. Squirrels, gray, 8@10c.

Hay and Straw.—There is a light business but as stocks receive only small additions prices are steadily held. Sales of shipping at 1.35@1.40, prime for retailing, $1.45@1.70, salt 85c., Clover $1.20@1.30, long rye straw, $1.20@1.25, short rye do. $1@1.05, oat 90c.@$1, wheat, 80@85c.

Hops.—The market is without animation. A few small lots are being taken by brewers to meet current wants. There is little or no important call from shippers. Prices are held firmly but they are more or less nominal. We quote: New Yorks, growth 1871, 35@62c.; Eastern do. 1871, 35@55c.; Western do. 1871, 35@55c.; yearlings do. 1870, 20@30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@20c.; old olds do. 1868, 9@15c.; Californias do. 1870, 15@25c.; Californias do. 1869, 9@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@70c.; Belgians, 60@65c.

Provisions.—Pork is held a trifle higher on account of the improved value at the West. The shipping movement is moderate but the comparatively low prices bring a good consumptive demand. The arrivals are moderate—old mess $13, new, do., $14. For forward delivery, January quoted $11.25, March $11.50, April $11.75. New extra prime, for prompt delivery, $12.25. Old prime mess, $11.50; new, do., $11.50. Middles are offered freely at concessions. The arrivals are large. Sales of long clear, at 7½c.; Stretfords, 7½c., short clear, 8c. Dressed hogs are plenty, and offered freely at lower prices. Western, 5¾@5¾c.; city, 5¾@6¼c. Cut meats sell slowly; there is a fair amount of stock offering, and it is difficult to obtain our outside figures: hams in pickle 9@9½c.; in salt, 9c.; shoulders in salt, 5½@5¾c.; do., in pickle, 5c. Salted shoulders, 6c. Smoked meats are selling in lots at 11@13½c., for hams, and 6¾@7½c. for shoulders. Lard has been in good shipping demand, but as supplies are large no changes are made in prices. Western steam 9¾c. for prompt delivery, 9¾c. for March, City at 9¼@9¾c. Stearine is dull at 9¾@9¾c. Beef is marked off in small lots only, and late prices are barely sustained. Plain Western meat, $8@11; extra mess $11@13. Beef hams are held firmly at $24@25 for new Western. Tierce beef is dull at $16@18 for prime mess.; $19@20 for India mess. Stock of pork in yard, January 1, 40,973 bbls., 25,570 of which are old. Stock beef, 61,280 bbls., and 10,382 of which are old.

Poultry and Game.—The dressed poultry trade has been completely demoralized during the past week. Stock has arrived that was due a week ago, heavy receipts have been daily coming forward with most perilous weather for holding and expressing; added to these is the fact of the demand no way up to the average for the season. Ducks and chickens are too abundant. State lots of chickens and turkeys have sold at 5@8c. Turkeys, West, good, 11@15c.; do. Canada, frozen, 10@11c.; do. poor and frozen, 7@9c.; do. State, 11@15c.; do. Jersey, 9@17c.; Ducks, Western, 11@16c.; do. poor and frozen, 8@14c.; do. State and Jersey, 15@17c.; Geese, Western, 9@11c.; do. poor and frozen, 8@10c.; do. State and Jersey, 11@13c.; Fowls and Chickens—Western good, 10@12c.; do. Canada frozen, 9@10c.; do poor and frozen, 5@8c.; do. State, 10@12c.; do. Bucks Co. and Jersey, 12@13c.

Seed.—In clover the export business is liberal, and the large arrivals are taken up at late figures. Sales at 11¾@11¾c. for Michigan, 11¾@11½c. for Indiana, 10¾@10¾c. for Ohio, 12@12¼c. for State. Timothy is quoted nominally, $3.30@3.50.

Tobacco.—The movement is more restricted. Shippers have been in the market for a few lots of Kentucky, but outside of this the business is in small lots to the home trade. Prices are held steadily. The quotations are:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7¾@ 8 c.	7¾@ 8¾c.
Common to medium leaf	8¾@ 9¾	8¾@10
Good do	9¾@10¾	10¾@11
Fine do	11 @12	11¾@12¾
Selections	12¾@13	13 @14
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	— @—	12¾@14
Binders and seconds	— @—	18 @23
Wrappery lots	— @—	25 @35
Fine wrappers	— @—	40 @55
New York State fillers	— @—	14 @16
Average lots	— @—	27½@32½
Wrappers	— @—	25 @50
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	— @—	11 @16
Average lots	— @—	18 @25
Wrappers	— @—	25 @45

Havana, New Crop, Cur'cy		Yara—Currency.	
Common	87½@ 92½	I. cut	97½ $1 00½
Good	95 1 00	II. cut	— @1 15
Fine	1 02 @1 10	Average lot	— @1 02

Black work, common and medium, in bond	15	@18
" good and fine "	19	@22
Bright-work, common and medium "	25	@30
" good and fine "	35	@35

Vegetables.—The market is largely supplied with potatoes, and quotations are unchanged. Our prices are for lots for consumption in bulk. Seed potatoes have the addition of double-headed barrels, cooperage and selection. Common onions are lower.

Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl., $1.75@2; Peach Blows, $1.75@2; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.25@1.50; Dyright, $1.25@1.75; sweet Del., $3.50@3.75. Onions, red & yellow, $1.50@1.75; white, $2.50@3; Conn., 100 strings, $2.50@3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $20@22. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $1.25; flat, $1@1.25. Cabbages, per 100, $5@7. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $2@2.25; marrow, $1.50@1.75.

Wool.—The market the last few days has been rather quiet. Fleece and pulled are held with confidence. Dealers and manufacturers are in the market and the impression prevails that there will be a fair degree of animation in a few days. Texas and California stock selling slowly but held at full rates. Foreign sorts are held firmly without much business. Latest sales are at 44@45c. for unwashed fleeces, XX Ohio at 68c., super pulled 61@66c., extra pulled 60@63c. Western—Texas, 34c; spring clip California, 42@44c.; Montevideo, 42@43c.; Cape, 40@42½c.

Whisky—Is lower with large supplies. Sales of Western at 92@92½c.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 4th.—The grain market is quite. Wheat shows a little more firmness, but prices are unchanged. Corn dull at 75c. Dressed hogs are 25c. higher, selling at $5.50@5.75 per cwt. Chickens, 12c.; turkeys, 15@16c.; geese, $1@1.25 each; butter plenty, 22@23c.; eggs lower, 31@31c. Apples are growing scarce. They do not keep well this year and are worth $1@1.25 per bush. for good. Potatoes 50@55c. per bush. Clover seed dull $5.75@6 per bush. Timothy seed $3, retailing at $3.25@3.50. Sheep skins have advanced to $1.75@2.50 each. Straw $10@11 per ton. Hay $17@24 per ton. Coal has declined 50c. per ton, chestnut selling at $5.75 and stove $6.40 per ton in the yard.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1872.

THERE has not been much doing at the Little Falls market for the week ending Jan. 6, the occurrence of the holidays having its influence in preventing deliveries. About 400 boxes have been received at the railroad depot, but we have no change to note in prices. Butter has come in sparingly, and sales have been made at 23@27c. for home trade.

We have advices abroad for the third week in Dec. Our London correspondent reports American cheese, extra fine, 65@68s.; fine, 62@63s.; good, 58@60s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—English Cheddar, 76@84s.; Wiltshire double, 56@63s.; Cheshire medium, 48@56s.; fine, 60@64s.; Scotch, 68@74s. Dutch cheese—Edams, 48@52s.; Gondas, 61@62s.; Derby shape, 56@60s. Normandy butter, extra, 116@120s.; Clonmells, 136s.; Canadian, 70@114s.

The corresponding prices last year for butter and cheese in London were: Clonmells butter, 140s.; American cheese, 80s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

THE markets have undergone some changes during the week. Cattle have come forward more freely and have a downward tendency at close. Sheep are very scarce and high, bringing nearly the best prices of the season. Hogs, too, are not so plenty and are firmer. But, to counteract this short run of live stock, we are getting a moderate amount of beef killed in Chicago, very many Western dressed hogs, large quantities of buffalo meat and venison, while heavy stocks of cheap holiday poultry still hold. Poultry has sold so low that it has taken the place of meat to quite an extent.

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	6,008	130	910	10,951	19,530
Last week	5,774	82	1,158	14,788	26,810
Correspond'g w'k '71	5,579	61	778	21,157	19,600
Average, '71	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—The total of 380,311 cattle during the past year was more than we had ever received in any previous year. The weekly average was 7,183, or 2,000 more than it was a few years ago. Illinois gave by far the largest supply, amounting to more than two-thirds of the whole, followed by Kentucky, then Ohio, and next Texas. Our own State comes sixth on the list. The early droves of Texans sold so poorly that feeders kept them back. We received more in 1870 than in 1871. Cattle declined in price during the entire year, averaging 12c, against 11c. the previous year. The largest supply at Communipaw, Weehawken coming next, and One Hundredth street last.

Beginning with the market of last Monday, when only 3,483 beeves were on sale—99 cars at Communipaw, 10 at One Hundredth street, and 18 cars at Weehawken—trade was somewhat lively, sellers and buyers wishing to get through and enjoy the holiday. Prices were about as firm as they were the previous Friday, good steers selling at 11½@12 cents, and the best cattle at 13 cents. Only quite thin steers went at 10 cents. The market ruled the strongest for months. Since then cattle have been coming in more freely—1,451 to-day—and they have fallen off nearly ½c. per lb., closing dull, with many unsold. There were quite a good many lots of State cattle sent in under the impression that the run of Western stock would be light. These, with several droves of Texans, gives a poor average quality.

The following are the prices at the close of the market:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Holiday beeves	— @ —	12½ @ 13
Choice bullocks, ₱ lb	— @ 12	12 @ 12½
Good to prime	11 @ 11½	11 @ 11¾
Medium	10½ @ 11	10½ @ 11
Ordinary	9½ @ 10	9¾ @ 10¼
Poorest grade	8 @ 9	8½ @ 9½
Average of all sales	10½ @ 10¾	11 @ —

Milch Cows.—There is no improvement in fresh cows, milk still ruling low on account of its abundance. Fine cows were sold at $80, which would have brought $100 early in the fall. Some very poor milkers went at $30@45. Trade is very dull.

Veal Calves.—Arrivals are quite light, and prices have been ruling higher. Some fine milk veals of 135 lbs. average were sold at 11c., but 10½c. is really the top of the regular market. A lot of fair State calves was sold at 9@10c. With an easier feeling in beef, calves are rather lower to-day. There is a large supply of hog-dressed, selling at 12@14c. for fair to good, and 8@10c. for fed calves.

Sheep.—These have been coming in less freely. In fact, the receipts are quite below the requirements of the market, and prices have advanced to 5½@7¾c., only thin lots selling below 6c. In their anxiety to get stock, butchers meet the lots on their arrival and bid against each other and the dealers here. Five cars over the Erie road to-day were all sold before they crossed the river, 1 car of State, 130 lbs., at 7¼c., 1 car of 96 lbs., 7½c., and 1 car 80½ lbs. at 7c. A car of Canadas, 135 lbs., brought 7¾c. The receipts of sheep for the past year were 1,403,878, or about 6,000 less than in 1870. They closed 1c. higher than they sold for at the opening of the year. Farmers are now taking the wool fever to perfection, and refuse to let their flocks come to market.

Hogs.—Total for the year recently closed, 1,331,492, or 415,000 more than in 1870. They declined 2c. during the year, closing 3½c. lower than they reached in Feb. Arrivals of live are rather light just now, but dressed are coming in freely—12,366 for the week. Prices advanced to 5¼@5½c. for live on Wednesday, but are quoted at 5¼@5¾c. to-day. Western dressed sell at 5¾@6¾c., with city slaughtered at 5¾@7¼c., having a wide range. Cutters are slow buyers, but retailers are in want of light pigs, hence their high price.

LATEST, Jan. 5, P. M.—Beeves.—Receipts to-day, 46 cars at Communipaw, 6 at One Hundredth street and 1 at Weehawken, making 865 head. Market slow, butchers holding back strong, hence there were comparatively few sales until late in the day. Prices about as yesterday. Six cars little Texans, 4½ cwt., sold at 8½c.

Sheep.—Arrivals to-day 5 cars at Forty-eighth St., 12 at Communipaw, and 5 at 40th street, making 4,172 head. The market continues very strong, 2 cars O., 96 lbs, selling at 7¾c.

Hogs.—There were 11 cars arrived to-day—6 at Communipaw and 5 at 40th St. None were sold alive. Dressed are unchanged, 1 car Western selling at 5¾c. Market pigs are scarce.

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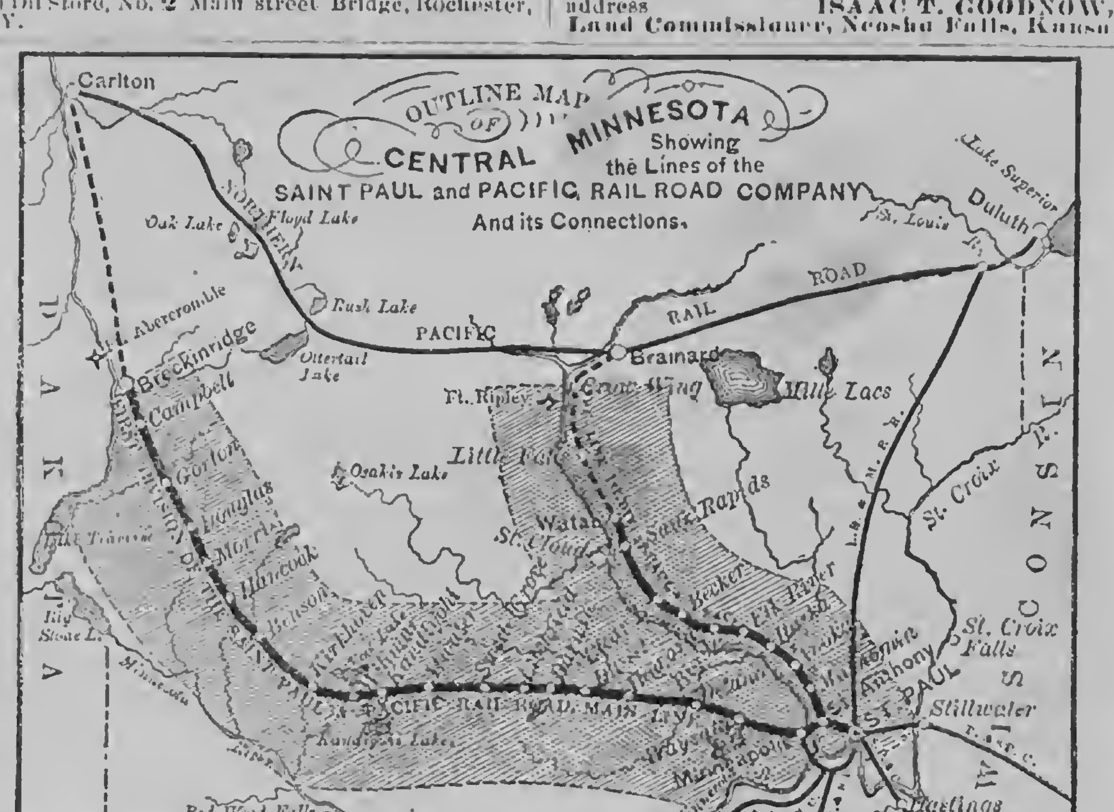

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MEM.—Government lands still to be had, under the Homestead Law, along the main line of the abov Railroad.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— The cholera has broken out in Alexandria, Egypt.

— Sojourner Truth is lecturing at Lawrence, Kansas.

— Syracuse thinks that warm street cars are delightful.

— A Georgia editor has a fearfully ear-ltating article on mules.

— A cigar maker of Canton, Ill., has just received the news that he is a German baron.

— An exchange says that boys between 12 and 14 years of age are the only men the Fiji Islanders eat.

— A Vermont pisciculturist has sold 2,000 pounds of trout of his own raising for 75 cents a pound.

— The Czar of Russia has been complimenting Emperor William of Germany in the highest terms of eulogy.

— Four hundred teams and about 2,000 men have gone into the pineries from Stillwater, Minn., this winter.

— One million of spawn of Otsego bass are being hatched out at Cooperstown to replenish the stock in Otsego lake.

— Loaded freight cars passed through Port Jervis, on the Erie railroad, one day last week, to the number of 18,000.

— The State Pomological Society of Michigan holds its meeting at Grand Rapids on the first Tuesday of each month.

— A peck, by measure, of silver coin was collected for missionary purposes at the Nova Scotia Free Will Baptist Convention.

— The statue of Schiller, which was recently erected in Berlin, is generally pronounced to be the finest monument in that city.

— Hot Springs, Ark., is the American Pool of Siloam. On laying in its waters, rheumatism, gout, and all that sort of thing is cured.

— The Great Pacific Hotel in Chicago is to be rebuilt at once. It has been ascertained that the foundations were not injured by the fire.

— The New York Central Railroad will lay a third track next summer, to facilitate the transportation of a constantly increasing amount of freight.

— There is much anxiety in Spain over the largely increased immigration to the United States, and the press recommends remedial measures.

— A collection of 1,500 beetles is for sale in Bloomington, Ill., being one made by Dr. Benj. Norris of Pike Co., from various parts of this country and Europe.

— The marble quarries of Vermont are literally mines of wealth. Over a thousand men are employed, and many of the mills are valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

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There's iron in our Northern winds;
Our pines are trees of healing."
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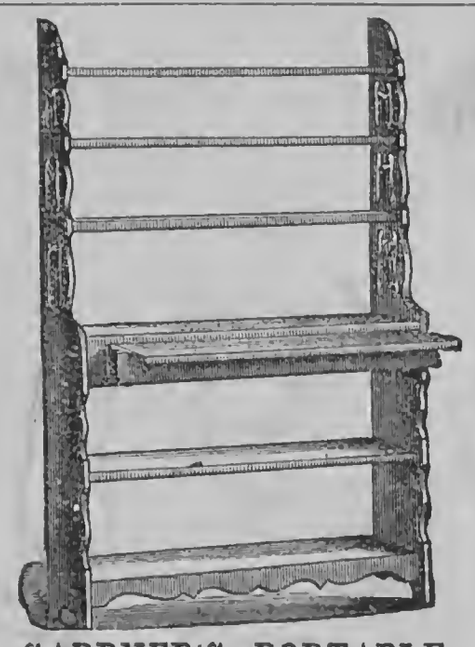

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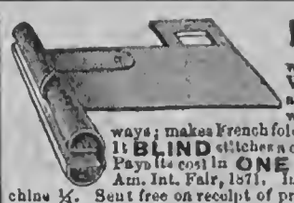

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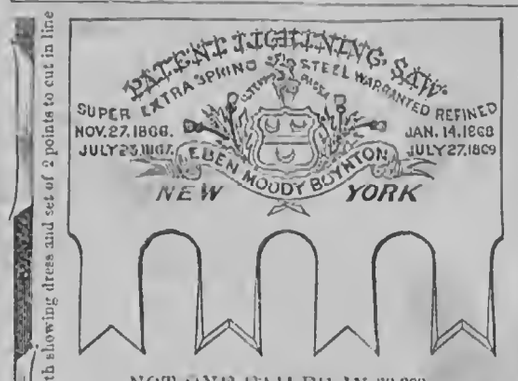
FOOT LATHES, best in the country. WOODMAN & PIKE, Lake Village, N. H. Circulars free.



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REPRESENTED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

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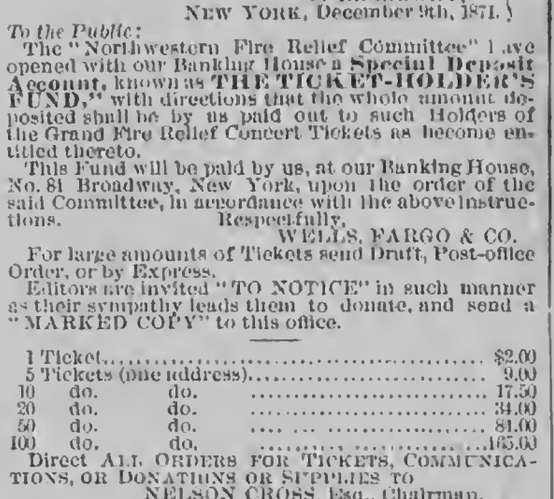

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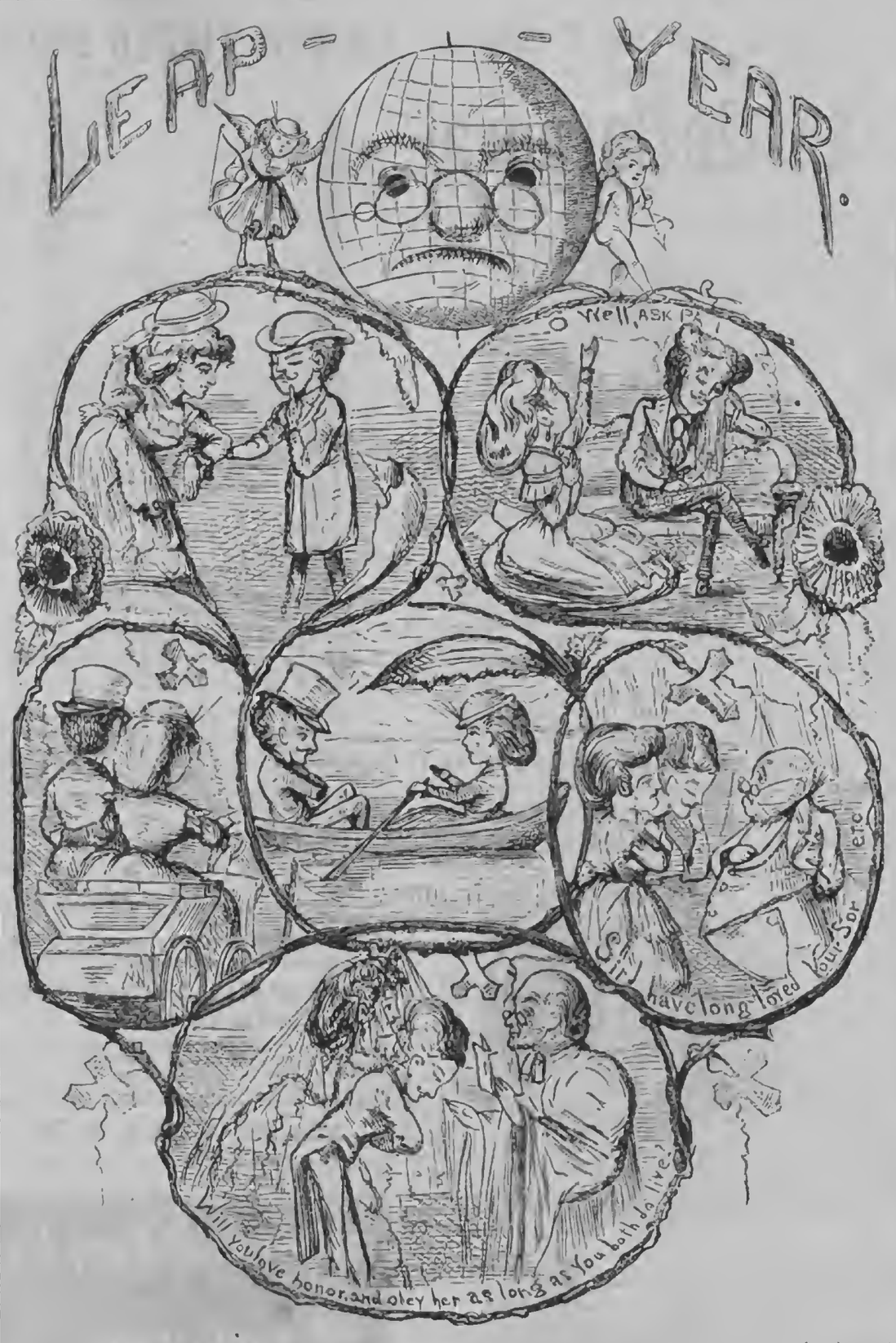

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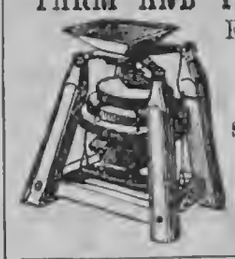

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VOL. XXV. NO. 3.
WHOLE NO. 1147.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., JAN. 20, 1872.

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Floricultural.

GIANT CACTUS—(Cereus Giganteus).

AMONG the many wonders in the vegetable kingdom there are few which have attracted more attention than the Mexican cacti. Some of the species are so small as to be scarcely noticed as they grow in the sand or crevices of rocks, while others assume the giant proportions of our largest forest trees, rising perpendicularly to the hight of fifty or sixty feet and of a form shown in the accompanying illustration, which is an exact representation of a view along the Gila River, as given in Vol. 2 of the Mexican Boundary Survey, a work published by our Government a few years since.

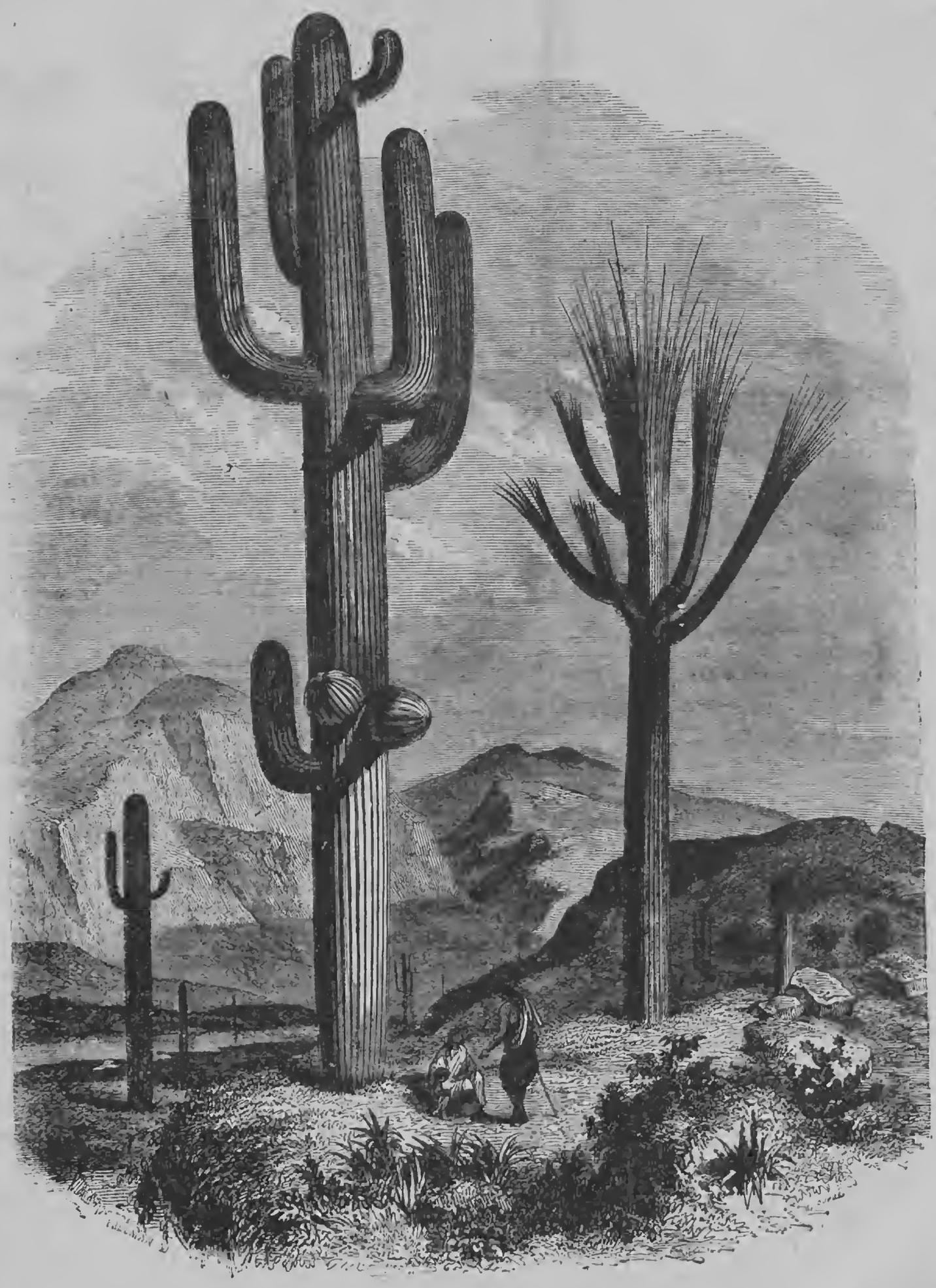
The largest specimens shown in the foreground, and those in the distance, are healthy and vigorous; while at the right an old and decaying one is seen, with the top of the main stem, as well as branches, splintered, showing their tough, fibrous texture.

The flowers are produced in great abundance near the summit, and are four or five inches long and nearly as broad. The sepals are greenish white, petals light cream color. The color of the fruit is green, slightly reddish at the upper end. The pulp is crimson and of a sweet, but rather insipid flavor.

The plants, when young, are globose in form, and retain this shape for many years, but eventually assume the columnar form as shown. This species of cactus probably lives to as great age as any of our forest trees, judging from the slow growth of the young plants raised from seed brought from Mexico.

In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 16th, 1871, page 377, appeared a note from the Alta Californian in regard to this Gigantic Cactus, and although the statement there made might seem to some persons rather overdrawn, still it is probably true in every particular.

Prof. GEO. THURBER of New York City, brought from Mexico, a few years since, a large quantity of the seed of this cactus, which he distributed, and from it quite a number of plants were raised.



GIANT CACTUS—(Cereus Giganteus.)

RAISING SEEDLING PLANTS.

EVERY person who raises plants from seed stands a chance of producing something new and valuable. Whether it be pear, apple or any species of ornamental plant, the chances are in favor of a new variety, and it is this expectation of particular results which adds so much to the pleasure of the operation. The games of chance seem to have a peculiar attractiveness about them; no matter in what form they come, or among what kind of people they are found, all alike yield, and become devotees of the "Prince of luck."

The horticulturist, and all who love plant culture in any of its branches, exhibit their fondness for chance results, in trying experiments, usually in raising seedlings. There is certainly a peculiar, facinating kind of pleasure derived from knowing that we possess something, no matter how indifferent it may be, that no one else has the exact like. If a new variety of value is produced and propagated, another pleasure may be derived from a distribution of the same. We confess to be fond of this game of chance, even where there is no prospect of moneyed gain, and dislike to see seeds of any choice variety of fruit or flower thrown away.

A few fruit seeds planted in some corner of the garden may in time become trees of great value, for they grow old as we advance in years, and take nothing from our happiness even if they add nothing. We had much rather spend our time cultivating a bed of seedling Fuchsias, Geraniums, Roses, or any of the common ornamental plants, than have the pick of the very best collection of some other grower who has already skimmed the cream from the cup of pleasure in producing them. Should there be any reader of the RURAL NEW-YORKER who has never tried his or her hand at raising seedling plants, we hope they will not allow another season to pass without making at least one attempt in this direction. Try fruit seed as well as flower; in other words, let no seeds go to waste, but put them all into a proper position for growth, and take your chance in nature's great lottery.

LIQUID MANURE FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER for Dec. 23d I notice liquid manure recommended for house plants. As that cannot always be had, especially in a village in winter, dirty suds in which clothing has been washed, I find, will answer as well. I have been using it once a week all winter and my plants never grew so fast or looked so well. I have a double Primrose, in a three-inch pot, on which I can count over a hundred blossoms; also some small bi-color and white Geraniums, started for spring planting, only three inches high, the leaves measuring four inches in diameter. My largest Cuila stands three feet two inches high; leaves, fifteen inches; also many other things, all of which I attribute to the use of my dirty suds once a week.

Last summer I watered all my roses with it, and the pillar roses with dish-water. The slugs scarcely troubled them and the blossoms were really wonderful, both in quantity and quality. I think my Baltimore Belle must have grown over thirty feet last season. I never have any slops wasted. Bed-room slops are just the kind to throw around the roots of young shade trees. I think that is what saved our Mountain Ash last year from the borers; at any rate it never does any harm to save all the slops for grape vines and hardy trees. MRS. S. J. HOWARD.

FUCHSIAS FROM SEED.

FUCHSIAS are readily grown from seed, and usually vary widely from the original stock. The seed pods should be allowed to remain on the plant until they fall off; then lay them aside for a few days, or until they begin to decay. The seed may then be washed from the pulp and spread upon paper to dry. They may be sown immediately, or kept for a few months in paper bags. Sow the seeds in fine, sifted soil composed of leaf mold and sand, covering not more than an eighth of an inch deep; sprinkle the soil with water, being careful not to wash away the seed; then place the pots or boxes containing them in a warm place, giving water as required. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, pot off singly into small thumb pots. As the plants become large and strong, shift into larger pots.

Farm Economy.

ECONOMY IN APPLYING MANURE.

PROF. GEORGE H. COOK of New Jersey has been talking to the Middlesex Farmer's Club upon the importance of so manuring land as to make it permanently better—that is, not applying fertilizers with a view to profit from one crop alone. We find in a Brunswick paper that he said that Mr. HOPE, in Scotland, for nineteen years cultivated a farm without any direct profit, because he returned to the soil, in the form of manure, all, or nearly all, that he gathered from it. He then renewed his lease and during the succeeding eighteen years he became wealthy, owning several farms, for one of which he paid twenty thousand pounds.

"Where marl or bone-dust has been applied to a field the grass will show it for years. The liberal application of fertilizers is the most profitable. This year, 1871, on the College farm, 2,680 bushels of beets were raised on five acres. The soil of the whole five acres was good, but on one-fourth of an acre an extra application was made, at the rate of twenty dollars worth to the acre, of a compost of hair, marl and manure. This quarter of an acre yielded 220 bushels, giving an increase per acre of one hundred dollars' worth of beets for twenty dollars worth extra of manure. This compost was also applied to the carrot field, which gave 2,050 bushels from two and a half acres. The wheat crop illustrated the same fact. For potatoes the ground was liberally manured, giving a good crop of potatoes, about 200 bushels per acre. The wheat was sowed after this, without any manure, and we harvested about thirty-two bushels per acre.

"A great mistake of our farmers is to attempt to farm with too small a capital. The working capital should equal that invested in the land. In regard to the kinds of fertillzers, the first and most indispensable is barn yard manure, and for this there is no substitute. This may be provided by buying, if near a town, or, which is the better way, by keeping all the stock possible. In England improvement has come entirely in this way, increasing the crops of turnips and by these increasing their stock of cattle. It would be a good question for farmers to consider and determine, how many tons of good barn yard manure can be made per acre? The second in importance is clover.

"The best crop of wheat ever grown in New Jersey was raised by Mr. H. K. HAY, who plowed in clover, spread lime on it, and harvested forty-three bushels per acre. In South Jersey some farmers sow clover among their corn after the third plowing, or perhaps in August, when it is not too dry. The clover makes a good growth the ensuing year, and late in May it is plowed under and corn is planted. In this way they grew forty to sixty bushels per acre. Sometimes, instead of planting corn, the clover is allowed to stand, the first crop is cut, the second growth plowed under and wheat sowed; thus making a shorter rotation, and dispensing with the oat crop, in which there is rarely much profit.

"The next fertilizer is Lime, which is the cheapest and one of the most useful. Plaster, for some reason not apparent, seems to be falling into disuse in this vicinity, although still used in Hunterdon County. It is said that a half bushel of plaster in a pile of strawy manure will cause it to rot down in a few days. If this be true, it is an important fact.

"The principal fertilizers we need, which are expensive, are phosphates, potash and ammonia, and these are high, but if genuine are worth all they will cost. Soluble phosphoric acid, as it occurs in superphosphate of lime, is worth from 12½ to 16 cents per pound. Insoluble phosphoric acid, in bones, is worth 4½ to 6 cents a pound; but insoluble phosphoric acid, contained in the mineral phosphates of South Carolina and Northern New York, are absolutely worthless. Some years since phosphate was brought from the west shore of Lake Champlain, and made into a superphosphate which proved to be without value. Ammonia is worth from 18 to 25 cents per pound. Fifty pounds of ammonia will sometimes increase a crop of wheat eight or ten bushels per acre, Potash is worth from 4 to 8 cents per pound.

"There is no doubt but that certain fertilizers are adapted to particular crops. If superphosphate of lime be applied to raw ground, destitute of vegetation, white clover will be sure to grow; but copperas, or sulphate of lime, applied to a similar piece will bring sorrel, while no clover will appear. If saltpetre, or nitric acid, is spread on grass the clover will disappear, but the narrow-leaved grass will grow better than before. Applied to turnips, ammonia will give a large growth of top and small roots, while superphosphate of lime will cause large bulbs with comparatively small tops. This effect is not seen where guano is used, because the guano contains a sufficient quantity of phosphate. Where shall we get the fertilizers we are are compelled to buy? Bone dust, honestly made, is one of the best, and invariably shows on wheat or grass. There are two kinds of bone dust, much used by our farmers, PETER COOPER'S is made from boiled bones, acts quickly in consequence, is honestly prepared, and gives good satisfaction. LISTER sells ground raw bone and has a good reputation. Having a little flesh on it, it should be better, if the grease on it, which retards its decay, does not counterbalance this. But superphosphate of lime, made from bones, would be better than bone dust, if we could get it pure."

The Herdsman.

STEAMING FOOD FOR STOCK.

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 16, is some inquiry about steaming food. As to power, I use a six-horse power engine. With this I can do my threshing with an Emery's thresher and separator, which is all that I want, as my barn has basement, into which the wheat and chaff can run, and there be cleaned with one of GILBERT'S mills, thus blowing all dirt out of the chaff and leaving it clean for steaming. I have it so fixed that everything that can be saved for manure is secured and put on the land in the winter. By this process of cutting and steaming, no foul seeds get out of the barn alive, and the manure is just what a farmer wants, and where and when he wants it—on the land in the winter season, already spread with the least cost that it can be done at any time of year. I then plow it under in the spring. What is left is on the surface the following fall, for wheat, as a top dressing, together with what I can get time in the fall to put on in addition.

About the time of cooking food, is what I have been looking for; but as I have not seen anything about this, have been compelled to learn what I could. This winter I have drawn the steam right from the boiler, at a pressure of 40 pounds, and have steamed it from three-fourths to an hour, cutting, meantime, another can of the same for the next time of feeding. All that I can see about the cooking, is to steam until the mass is well heated through, boiling hot if possible; this extracts all that is valuable, I think.

In a barn built as it should be, there is no need of steaming or warming it, as 30 or 40 head will keep it warm enough so that it will not freeze. My barn is warm enough so that water will not freeze in the coldest weather; it is also well lighted and ventilated. But it is not expected that all will have everything just as it should be; and in case the barn is not tight, it might be well to warm a little; but I have not done it for the reason above stated; but judging from the actions of the cattle while it is steaming, seeing them stick up their noses to smell it,—for I assure you it smells good, especially when steaming Timothy hay and clover, as it is sweet, and perfumes the barn to a charm—it will pay to warm it.

I have not been in the habit of feeding much shorts and meal except to cows that are giving milk, the young cattle doing well on just the cut straw and stalks, or cut hay and straw. J. H. O'HARA.

Auburn, N. Y.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Cure for Black Leg.—Please tell "A Subscriber" when his calves begin to droop to give them half a teacupful of ground black pepper; mix with sufficient water to pour down the animal, turning it out where it can exercise for a short time. It is seldom necessary to repeat the dose, but if not successful, try again.—*.

A Good Heifer for Milk.—A subscriber, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., tells the RURAL NEW-YORKER of a native 3-year old heifer weighing 400 pounds, that dropped her calf May 23. June 9 he commenced to weigh her milk and set it by itself for one week. Product 188 lbs. 1 ounce of milk which made 9 lbs. 4 ounces of butter of good quality.

Mr. L. F. Allen of Buffalo, has just received at his farm, six Short-Horns, imported by Capt. Pratt of Essex, Conn. They comprise two young bulls, red, and six heifers, two reds and four red roans.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Keeping a Diary.—*Jan. 1st, 1872.*—Many a man and woman will turn over a new leaf to-day and resolve to keep a better record of the future than of the past. I do not know of a better method of keeping one's self straight in the harness than by jotting down every day's transactions in a Diary. There are various questions that come up, from time to time during the year, which could be readily settled if a record of each day's work was strictly and faithfully kept. It will enable any one to avoid repeating many a mistake. Above all, if we keep a record of the money we spend, and what we spend it for, it will show us the foolish as well as the wise bargains made. Every person who can write, should keep a diary, as an educator, if for nothing else.

Wrong on the Labor Question.—*Jan. 2.*—A gentleman writes me that he has taken much pleasure in my Diary, as given in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but objects to my note Dec. 30, headed "Nothing to Do," for he says it is not true. I should certainly regret saying anything that was not true, but am not convinced by his criticisms that I have. He says that he would like to go upon a farm, but cannot shovel; he is a good book-keeper, and, in fact, can do almost anything where writing and figures are concerned. Judging from the gentleman's letter he is a good penman, and perhaps book-keeper, but a very poor financier. More than this, he aspires to a situation far above the one he actually merits. This last is a far too general fault, and I believe that a majority of men in this country get better situations and pay than they deserve. I am frank to confess that I always have, even in my younger days, when working on a farm for thirty-six cents a day. But I have never seen the time that I had nothing to do, simply because I was ready to do anything that I was capable of doing, and for the pay that such labor commanded. If a man cannot find employment in one field let him fit himself for another where help is needed. We have too many MICAWBERS in our community who are waiting for something to turn up, instead of going to work and turning up the thing themselves.

Sea-Beach Sand for Cuttings.—*Jan. 3.*—Last fall, when preparing beds inside the green-house for cuttings, the question in regard to the best kind of sand for this purpose came up. I had known some kinds of bank sand to be unfit for this purpose, on account of some noxious ingredients which it contained, but having had no experience with that on my own place, I concluded to try an experiment, using it in one bed and sea-beach sand in another. The results have shown that the beach sand was entirely unfit for the purpose, nearly every cutting put into it having failed, while those in the common bank sand have all grown. White beach sand, from fresh water lakes and rivers, if rather coarse, is far better than either of the kinds named, but it is not to be had in every locality. Many a good gardener has received a discharge because he failed to make plants grow given into his charge, when he was really not at fault, circumstances over which he had no control causing the failure. If it was not the sand or soil used, it may have been unsuitable houses.

Camellias Dropping their Buds.—*Jan. 4.*—New Year's day the ladies of my household desired a number of choice camellias that I had in bloom to decorate the reception room, and of course they were indulged. The plants were placed in the room and carefully watered as often as seemed necessary, but within three days after being carried into the house, the buds commenced dropping. This showed that the atmosphere in our ordinary living-room was not at all suited to these plants, it being too hot and dry. Now the question arises, is such an atmosphere as healthy for human beings as one that is more moist and cool? As a rule I believe that our people live in a far too dry atmosphere; and if more moisture could be infused into it, better health would be the result. In the warm days of spring when the air is loaded with moisture, every one exclaims "how delightful!" "how exhilarating the weather!" and these are just the conditions which make all nature rejoice.

Painting Roofs.—*Jan. 5.*—To me there seems to be no doubt that it is economy to paint the roofs of all buildings. Five years ago I built a barn and a large ice-house, both standing in the shade of large trees. The ice-house roof I had painted as soon as finished; the barn was not, and a portion of the roof is covered with moss and the shingles nearly rotted through, while those on the ice-house seem to be as sound as when first put on. I have also tried the same experiments on buildings not shaded, and am convinced that a man cannot afford to allow any shingle roof to go unpainted, at least if he expects to own it many years. Having just finished a new barn, I have had my men painting the roof to-day, before the scaffolding was taken down, it being more convenient to do it before than after removal. I use for this purpose white lead and linseed oil, adding coloring, to give the shade desired.

Linden or Basswood Honey.—*Jan. 6.*—Years ago I advised apiarians to plant Basswood trees for the honey that the bees would gather from their flowers. Of late this subject seems to be attracting considerable attention, and to-day I received a letter from a gentleman in Ohio, who is preparing to plant several acres of these trees for a bee pasture. This letter led me to look up some of the old authors and see what, if anything, they had to say upon this subject. As COLUMELLA appears to have been pretty good authority on Rural subjects, eighteen hundred years ago, I turned to the chapter on Bee Pasture, and found, to my surprise, that the Linden was placed in the rejected list. After giving a long list of herbaceous plants, shrubs and cultivated trees that afforded excellent pasture for bees, he says:—"But, of Forest or Wild trees, the most suitable and convenient for them are the mast-bearing Red Oaks; also the Turpentine tree and Mastick tree, which is not unlike to this, (the last,) and the sweet smelling Cedar; but of all, the Lime or Linden alone are hurtful." How our old author came by the knowledge that the Linden was hurtful, we are uninformed. But here is a hint from past ages—perhaps like many other things from the same source,—untruthful.

The Apiarian.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Bee Hives.—In RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 16th, I noticed an article on Hives. I have used hives similar to the one described (with exception of size, which I consider too large) for a number of years; but am not satisfied with the hive, and in giving my reasons why, will state what I consider are the requisites of a good hive.

1st. For the bees there should be ample room for brood, also for honey to winter a large swarm, be well ventilated, and protected from sudden changes of temperature. It should also be made so that the size of chamber can be adjusted to size of swarm when hived, and enlarged to standard size as it is filled with comb.

2d. For the keeper—The construction should be such, that the receptacles for surplus honey will form a part of or continuation of the chamber, but at the same time exclude the queen and drones from them. Also, so that it can be used either as a swarmer or non-swarmer, and give the most advantage for the use of the mel-extractor.

In the hive described, there is too much room in the chamber to meet all the wants of a large swarm, and not enough room in the right place, for surplus honey; and it does not afford sufficient protection against extremes of heat or cold.—J. E. M., *Rochester, Pa.*

"What Drones Do."—Concerning the article under this head in RURAL NEW-YORKER, Dec. 23, 1871, K. A. D. M., Pella, Iowa, writes:—"I always thought the reason honey became thicker after it was stored was by evaporation; and I am not convinced to the contrary yet, as I had some experience last season that makes it evident to my mind that drones do not rectify the honey. I had a number of stocks that never hatched a drone; the reason was, I did not wish black drones to fly, as I was rearing Italian Queens and had a few black stocks of bees from which I was careful to destroy all drone brood. I am sure I have stocks now in the cellar with a good supply of capped honey, that hatched no drones at all during the entire season; and I never have been able to detect the least difference in the honey taken from those stocks and that of stocks that had drones. If Mr. HEAD is correct, it will be wisdom to abandon the theories of some writers who recommend cutting out all drone comb to prevent too many consumers of honey in a stock of bees."

Where Foul Brood appears in a hive, bury honey, hive and bees, is the advice of E. DROOD, Mich.

Sheep Husbandry.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF WOOL GROWERS AND WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

In our issue of January 6, we published a portion of the proceedings of this Convention at Syracuse. This body issued an Address to the President and Congress of the United States. It is so long we are unable to print it entire. The Address rehearses the action of the Convention of 1865, embraces the resolutions adopted thereby, the basis for the adjustment of old differences, and the history of the mutual effort to devise a scheme of legislation which should be consistent in all its details with the mutuality of interest and equality of protection proposed by the two interests. The history of this whole movement is familiar to the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, in whose columns it has been recorded.

The Address shows the practical results of this action of the Convention of 1865, and of the conferences between the Committees of Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers to have been the duties upon wools and woolens incorporated in the tariff of 1867, and which is still preserved in all its essential features. How this legislation, so carefully planned and prepared, has borne the test of experience, is the argument of the address. We must summarize the points of this argument as follows:

1. The New System of the Classification of Wool then inaugurated—that is, clothing, combing and carpet, and other similar wools, determined by samples—has been recognized as scientifically correct by European experts, the administrative means devised to apply this classification have proved most effective, and the system meets the approbation of the great body of growers and manufacturers.

2. The Income on Wools competing with those produced in the United States has increased since 1867, the general interests of agriculture have been promoted thereby, and the duties on competing wools since 1867 have saved the sheep husbandry of the United States from annihilation.

3. Three-Quarters of the Wool Manufactured in the United States is of home growth. Our fabrics are designed with reference to the peculiar qualities of our own fiber, and derive from them their soundness and durability. Our machinery is adapted for working our own wools, and our best skill, founded on experience of these characters, is exercised in manipulating them. Although we may import limited supplies of foreign wool, the ample domestic supply regulates the cost of such raw material as we may import. The failure of a domestic supply of wool would be as fatal to our mills as the drying up of the streams of water which move them. As a result of the economic law that no nation does or can continue to import more than one-tenth of all it consumes, we could not import and pay for all the raw material which our machinery is capable of working up. Neither could American consumers afford to import and pay for their present abundant supply of cheap and good clothing. The decline of the national sheep husbandry involves not only the arresting of emigration to new territory, the continued impoverishment of old lands, the diminution of healthful food, the stopping of mills and the dispersion of laborers, but it involves the abandonment or curtailment of the vast clothing establishments in our great cities, which are dependent upon American fabrics, and a less abundant provision of comfortable clothing for the great mass of our people.

4. The Cause for Depression in the wool trade and the reasons for asserting that but for duties on wools and woolens American sheep husbandry would be annihilated, are given in the shape of figures showing the extent of the wool production in the Southern hemisphere and the low cost thereof.

5. Mutton Sheep Husbandry and the production of combing wool have made equal progress The culture of the long wooled races has greatly extended in Vermont, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Southern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and has been pursued with a profit so much exceeding that obtainable in any other branch of agriculture that the time is not distant when we shall no longer resort to Canada for the combing wools for our worsted manufacture. This progress—one of the most hopeful features of our agriculture, as it implies the pursuit of the most advanced arts of husbandry—is largely due to the protection afforded to our domestic combing wools by the tariff of 1867.

6. Pastoral Sheep Husbandry has made marked progress in the regions favored with facilities for winter grazing. The wool produce of the Pacific States is constantly and rapidly increasing. The exports and consumption of California amounted in 1868 to 15,539,417 lbs.; in 1869 to 17,253,370 lbs., and in 1870 to 23,557,871 lbs. In the pastoral regions of the far West 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 sheep are now profitably kept in place of scarcely 2,000,000 in the territories and Pacific States in 1860.

7. The Progress of Sheep Husbandry during the last decade is thus stated:—In 1850 our total wool production according to the returns of the census was 52,516,359 pounds. In 1860 under a free trade policy it had reached only 60,511,343 pounds. The estimates of a government statistician would place the production of 1865 at 115,000,000 pounds, an average of 85,000,000 pounds per annum for the first five years of the decade, and for the last five years of the decade at an average of 130,000,000 pounds per annum. A private statistician in the trade, of accepted reliability, estimates the total wool production of the United States for 1867 at 160,000,000 pounds; for 1868 at 177,000,000; for 1869 at 162,250,000; and for 1870 at 153,000,000 pounds. The total falling off from 1868 to 1870, so strenuously urged as a proof of the failure of the protective system, is but 15,000,000 pounds, less than one-ninth part of the increase in eight years preceding 1868. The whole decade, under the defensive influences of the war, of the Morrill tariff and its amendments, the tariff of 1867 and its amendments, has been with respect to the woolen industry, the most marked protective period of our history, and the progress of wool production and sheep husbandry is not the least convincing of the many examples which may be adduced of the wisdom of the economic policy which has distinguished this decade.

8. The Effect of the Tariff Act of 1867, upon the manufacturer's interests, by increasing his protection, was not generally advantageous, as in the majority of fabrics greater protection was given than under the Morrill tariff and its amendments. The practical inquiry then is, what has been the effect of the protective measures of the last decade as a whole upon the prosperity of the woolen manufacturer? This is to be determined by the increase of productive development of industry in new States, improvement of old and achievement of new fabrics, and the general sentiment among manufacturers at the present day with regard to the past and future.

9. Progress of Production is shown by the following table, in which the condition of our wool industry in 1868 is compared with that of the years 1850 and 1860:

Items.	1850.	1860.	1868.
Pounds of wool grown	52,516,359	60,511,343	177,000,000
Value of wool import'd	$1,681,691	$4,342,152	$3,915,262
Value of wool manufactures imported	17,151,509	37,937,190	32,109,759
Value of domestic wool manufactures	45,281,764	68,865,963	175,000,000

It appears by this statement that in 1860 the value of our domestic wool manufacture was $68,865,963. In 1868 it had risen to $175,000,000; an increase in eight years of $106,134,037. The production therefore had increased, under the protective system, in eight years, one hundred and fifty per cent., while our population had advanced only thirty per cent. Within this period a war has intervened, as in the decade of 1810 and 1820.

Before the war with Great Britain, in 1810, the value of woolen manufactures was $25,608,785. After it, 1820, it was but $4,413,065. Then there was no defense against foreign goods. The contrast in the condition of the industries, at the close of the two decades, can have no other explanation than the difference in the economic policy prevailing at the two periods.

An interesting illustration of progress is the extension of wool manufactories in the West. The number of factories there in 1860 was 259, with 294 sets, and $1,616,710 capital. In 1868 the number was 557, with 965 sets, employing a capital of $5,118,000. This does not include the California and Oregon factories, which manufacture several millions pounds annually into fabrics, some of which greatly surpass the best products of our oldest Eastern mills. The admitted result of this extension of wool manufacture at the West is a diminution of the cost of woolen clothing to consumers there of at least fifty per cent.

10. What our Manufacturers Furnish our people is thus stated;—We supply with cheap and sound clothing the great mass of the people, furnishing the greater proportion of the cassimeres, tricots and cheviots for business suits; the beavers, moscows and cloakings for outer garments, and supply the great bulk of the fabrics worked up in the vast ready-made clothing establishments in our cities, which employ quite as many operatives as our whole woolen manufacture. We furnish the great bulk of the knit goods for underclothing, and the flannels and blankets for bed coverings. We furnish all the lugrain carpets consumed here, which are produced from twice the number of looms there are in England, making the American workingman's parlor and home the most cheerful and attractive in which labor ever found repose. For the more luxurious we make half the Brussels, tapestry and a part of the Axminster carpets consumed here. We supply nearly all the delaines, the most extensively consumed of the cheaper fabrics for female attire, and are daily producing new fabrics for female wear, such as Coburgs, worsted poplins, serges, cloakings, printed cashmeres, alpaca, mohair listers and braids, as well as bastings for shoes, which have been produced with such success as to reduce in two years the price of the foreign article from $1.10 to 60 cents per yard. We contribute for furniture purposes all wool and union damasks and silk cotelines and reps of tasteful design and color, and finally have removed from our ships and ports the signal of our national dependence—a British bunting. Thus, if we have been recipients of national favors we have not wholly failed to discharge our obligations. Nearly all the fabrics above enumerated have been, as to this country, creations of the last ten years. Thus we have developed manufacturing instead of simply pursuing it. We have not been manufacturers simply, but creators of manufacturers, founders of industries which, if not allowed to decay through national indifference, will perpetually occupy our people and enrich the country.

11. Of the Condition of the Woolen Industry now, the Address says the concurrent testimony is that, as a whole, woolen manufacture is prosperous, although there are cases, as there always will be, of depression ensuing from other causes than a tariff policy, such as those resulting from over production, the change of styles to meet the demands of prescribing fashion, &c.

12. The Remedy for Over Production in certain of the other branches of manufacture, is the diversion of skill, machinery and capital to other articles of manufacture. The only obstacle to such diversion is the want of confidence in the continuance of our protective system. So long as foreign influence can make it doubtful whether our protective system will continue, American capital will refuse to enter into investments in new branches of manufacture. The bane of industrial enterprise is instability and agitation of our tariff policy. And the expenditure which stimulates this agitation is sufficiently accounted for in the purpose of our foreign rivals to deter capital here from entering into new manufacturing enterprises.

13. The Future Prosperity of woolen interests depends not only upon the adequacy of the defenses which shall be preserved, for both its branches against foreign aggression, and the confidence that these defenses shall be stable and permanent, but also upon the prosperity of domestic consumers, without which it is impossible that our own production should continue to be profitable. While the necessity of checking excessive importations is the most obvious necessity, a still more important one is the increase of the purchasing power of our whole people, and the firm establishment of that general national policy which shall secure to the working and great consuming class full employment and adequate reward for labor.

Speeches were made commending and endorsing the Address and the Resolutions in consonance with its spirit, by Hon. George Geddes, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; A. G. Percy, Wayne Co., N. Y.; Mr. Clark of Vermont; L. T. Hawley of New York; Hon. J. Wiley Edmonds, President of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers; Mr. Stephens, President of the Wool Growers' Association of Ohio; Hiram K. Edwards, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; M. H. Lawrence, Yates Co., N. Y.; G. B. Stebbins, Detroit, Mich.; Eli Stilson, President Wisconsin State Wool Growers' Association; C. L. Harding, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Flint of California; Mr. Norton of Wisconsin, &c., &c.

The Naturalist.

REARING CANARIES.

In raising canaries, the first care is to select birds that mate well. Buy a pure golden-yellow and tapering male. This color shows long domestication, and the tapering form proves careful breeding. Notice, also, the singing of the bird, and select the best you can get. The color of the female should be as dark as possible, since this is sign of hardiness—a very essential quality in a mother bird. By blending these two colors one may secure all the fancy colors prized in these fine cage-birds.

Take a cage, not less than two feet long, one foot wide and the same in hight, and running a partition in the middle, place the seed and water box on this partition. Thus you have two cages combined, one for each bird. This arrangement saves you a great deal of trouble in case your pets are quarrelsome, and enables you to regulate their breeding season. Feed on canary seed, hemp and rape, keeping cuttlefish bone or a piece of mortar within reach of the birds. Give plenty of greens, vegetables or grass, and occasionally a small bit of fresh meat. I have successfully raised canaries on cornbread. The inhabitants of the Hartz Mountains raise many thousands of birds sent to this and other countries on boiled Irish potatoes. The greater the variety of food the healthier your birds. By going to the same box to feed and drink the most quarrelsome birds get accustomed to each other's presence, and soon commence all the fantastic capers of gallantry peculiar to their kind.

When the *logwood is blossoming*, remove the partition, fix the seed-box in one end and put in a nest in the other extremity. Nests, all ready for use, are sold in the stores, and a half cocoanut shell—the one with the monkey-face preferable—answers the purpose. Any boy or girl, reading the RURAL NEW-YORKER, may, by taxing his or her ingenuity a little, construct a suitable nest. Little bits of clean straw or hay may be thrown in, to line the nest. Avoid for this purpose cotton, strings or rags, for these, being entangled into the bird's feet, may empty the whole contents, eggs or young birds.

Some birds will quarrel; but after mating they cannot be separated on this account, unless you want to kill them of a broken heart. In this case, however, you may take out the eggs, as they are laid, restoring them into the nest when the female goes setting. It is needless to remark that the tiny eggs are very frail, therefore they must be handled very tenderly, and that grease on the shells unfits them for hatching, hence the fingers must be perfectly clean. During the laying season, one should give some hard-boiled eggs along with other food.

But breeding in small cages is very unsatisfactory. The narrow space often irritates the male, and violent fights ensue, particularly after the female is setting and is deaf to his gallantry. Some birds eat their eggs; others, in the desperation of their confinement, tease the young ones, by pecking them, pulling out their feathers, &c., &c. Hence, get as large a cage as you can.

The best way to raise canaries is in a room. The writer, for his children's sake, bought, fourteen years ago, four females and two males, and put them in his garret, where the lower sash was removed and replaced by wire gauze. Two nails were driven into the ceiling, and, by means of wires, a fishing pole was fixed for a perch, also a perch was made in front of the window. Cocoanut shells were nailed on the walls for nests, and on a swinging board was given their food and water. Every week a piece of sod was given them. By this arrangement no fighting, eating eggs, or abuse of the offspring was known, and the first year their number increased to twenty-three. In the second year cedar trees, planted in tubs, were introduced, to build their nests among the boughs; but the structures proved too heavy, and half of the young ones perished by falling out of the shallow nest. This season only doubled their number. In the third year, after selling and giving away fully one-half, removing the cedars and relying only on the cocoa shells for nests, they increased to ninety-six and represented all the colors of the canary. They were so tame as to light on the children and eat out of their hands, and such singing as they made! A. K.

Tullahoma, Tenn.

Crows and Men.—BEECHER says it is no wonder men despise crows, for they are much like men. Give men wings and reduce their smartness a little, and many of them would make very good crows, which, explained, means that the very traits which men despise in crows, they themselves possess.

The Swine-Herd.

THE BEST HOGS FOR TEXAS.

WE are trying to improve our stock of hogs in this section of the country, and if you could see our Texas hogs you would think there was a wide margin for improvement. We think the *black* hog will do best in this climate, on account of being less likely to get the mange. We are constant readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but we have not seen anything in it that gives us the desired information. Of the Chester Whites, Berkshires, Essex, Neapolitan, Poland-China, &c., which will return the greatest amount of meat from the same amount of corn? Which is least likely to get the mange? If we could be satisfied upon these two points we would know what breed of hogs would be best for this climate. By giving us information in regard to these items, you will greatly oblige many readers of the RURAL. M. M. A.

Gonzales, Texas.

WE invite swine-herds having practical experience to furnish the information desired by our correspondent.

Iowa Pigs.—I notice that several persons have given you the weights of pigs either raised by themselves or by their neighbors, and, following their example, I send you the following:—WILLIAM ORR, Harris Grove, Harrison Co., purchased from B. Cox of the same vicinity fifteen pigs, the net weight of which was 8,625 pounds, or an average weight of 575 pounds to the pig. These pigs were three-fourths Chester White breed. The pigs were nearly eighteen months old. I call them pigs because "Walks and Talks on the Farm," in the American Agriculturist, says it takes "twenty-four months" for a Chester White pig to mature—*i. e.*, become a hog. How is that for Chester Whites?—LYSANDER W. BABBITT.

Black Teeth in Pigs.—A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer has pigs which partially chew their food and have black teeth. He proposes pulling them, whereupon the editor replies:—"Pulling the teeth will do no good. Bleeding in the third bar of the mouth is often resorted to, and sometimes gives temporary relief. A better treatment is, to give occasionally ashes, charcoal and sulphur, say once or twice a week, in boiled food." But, brother ANTHONY, we know that pulling the teeth *will* do good. We have tried it repeatedly as have scores of intelligent swine-herds. We know some people don't think so, but we can't help it.

The Horseman.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Slabbers in Horses.—G. W. advises a correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER who has a slabbering mare to give her chestnut leaves. He presumes the bark would do as well, still he has never tried it.

Horse Chewing Leather.—Will some one inform me, through the RURAL NEW-YORKER, what will prevent a horse from chewing leather? My horse *will* chew his hitching strap.—M. W. M.

Quarter Crack.—I saw in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Nov. 25, page 331, that one of your readers has a horse with a quarter crack in each fore foot. I had a mare with the same some months ago, and besides keeping it clean and applying the tincture of myrrh, I took a piece of a grain bag and made a bag large enough to cover her foot, filling it first partly full of fresh cow manure and putting her foot into it every evening. In the morning I took it out, cleansed the foot and applied a pledget of tow saturated in tincture of myrrh. The mare's foot is to-day as sound as ever. The tincture of myrrh, in my case, without the poultice, did, apparently, no good.—J. SPICE.

How Homœpathy Cures Curbs.—A fine bred and favorite Hambletonian colt which I am raising developed, some months ago, a curb of such size as seriously to lame him. Having exhausted effort to reduce it by hand-rubbing, blistering, rest upon a high heeled shoe, &c., without avail, I tried Lycopodium as recommended by the Homœpathists when a curb assumes the character of a hard, bony protuberance. At the end of two weeks administration of five drops daily of the tincture, improvement began to manifest itself by softening of the swelling, and in a few days more the animal was as well and sound as ever, and as capable of rapid motion over a hard road.—J. W. S.

Rural Architecture.

GARDEN COTTAGE.

ANYTHING in the shape of suggestion that will help the working people of America to more comforts and conveniences, and help to build up Houses, is always desirable. To this end we give an elevation—perspective view—of an English woman's cottage,—a Cottage Orne. It needs little explanation. The ground plan and elevation are given. The upper story—a plan of which is not given—consists of four bed-rooms and a bath-room. No specifications accompany the plan. It is a *fac simile* of a Cottage that exists. Those who build after the model will have to base their estimates upon the size they desire, the material of which it is to be built, and the character of the finish, inside and outside.

The lady who furnishes the sketch has some ideas about the interior, which it may be well to find space for. She says:—"I like small, square entries, like vestibules, for cottage ornes. They separate effectually the front and back of the house, so that the noises and other attendants of work do not invade the sitting-rooms. The lobby, as well as the porch, should be laid with mosaic or encaustic tiles, if not considered too expensive or too pretentious for the *petite* simplicity of the cottage. If economy, however, is to be strictly studied, choose an oil-cloth of a marquetrie pattern, (like gay inlaying,) or white India matting, with a colored border. For the side lights, obscured glass with colored borders, seem a desirable addition. Some may censure them as meritricious; but I own to a catholicity of taste, even in the smallest matters, that adopts a bit of color or relief wherever it can be seized.

"From the ordinary stair carpet, with dingy enameled cloth cover hiding the pattern, as deliver and forfend! Either you can afford to have a stair carpet and use it, or you can't have one at all. Cover the entire stair with one with a small-figured ingrain, moss-like pattern of crimson, green or drab, with large patent stair-rods—not the wretched little bits of brass wire that are too commonly seen. The advantage of these is that they are handsomer and last longer than the small brass rods, and the price is said to be not greatly in excess of the old-fashioned kind; but I don't see how this can be. They are, however, certainly worth more in every way.

"The lobby table is preferred to the hal stand in cottage ornes. It should unmistakably vary from other tables in being long, low and narrow. A square, plain glass must hang above it; for a lobby without this convenience, whereby a guest may arrange his appearance before entering the presence of his hostess, is inhospitably furnished. Below the glass, or on the opposite wall, should hang a wall-basket of carved wood or iron, of open pattern, to receive gloves, papers or parcels. An ornamental whisk-broom should hang near.

"About the furnishing of the rooms, I have some decisions which will scarcely be accepted at once. They come from noticing the French and Flemish country styles. The cloth-covered door is one of these ideas. This is a frame of plain deal, with broad cross-piece, on which the lock is fastened, the whole covered with baize or rep, stretched tight, and studded with gilt nails on the edge. Else it may be covered with jacquard linen, and covered by a curtain, like the French *portiere*. The advantage of these doors is, that they are lighter, more noiseless, and less expensive than wooden ones. When covered with woolen stuff, lined with several thicknesses of common paper, they are even warmer than wooden doors. They deaden sound effectually. For these reasons, I urge their adoption—at least between communicating rooms, if the doors opening into the entry are of wood. The question of expense lies between the upholstering and the price of three or four coats of paint and nice graining.

"If ordinary wooden doors are used, let them be well painted, and if really good graining is not to be thought of, in consequence of the expense, paint them in solid color. The dark Etruscan coloring, delicately lined with white, crimson, or black, is coming in vogue for town houses, and is in far truer taste than the imitations of walnut which show their shabby edges on the "genteel" squares and side streets This style is too heavy for cottages, which may have the doors treated in the *salon* fashion of some gay French houses, the panels painted with fruit and flowers on white or neutral ground. This effect may be given by cutting the figures from fine wall paper, glueing them on the panels, and coating the whole with clear varnish.

"Let the walls be tinted plain, with gay cornice and ceiling mouldings. Ornamental hinges, door-knobs, and key-holes if not obtrusive, are appropriate additions to prettiness in the style we are considering. The surbase must be narrow, and have a single bevel on the top. All mouldings to retain dust are nuisances in a room where the genius of sweetness and brilliant order should preside.

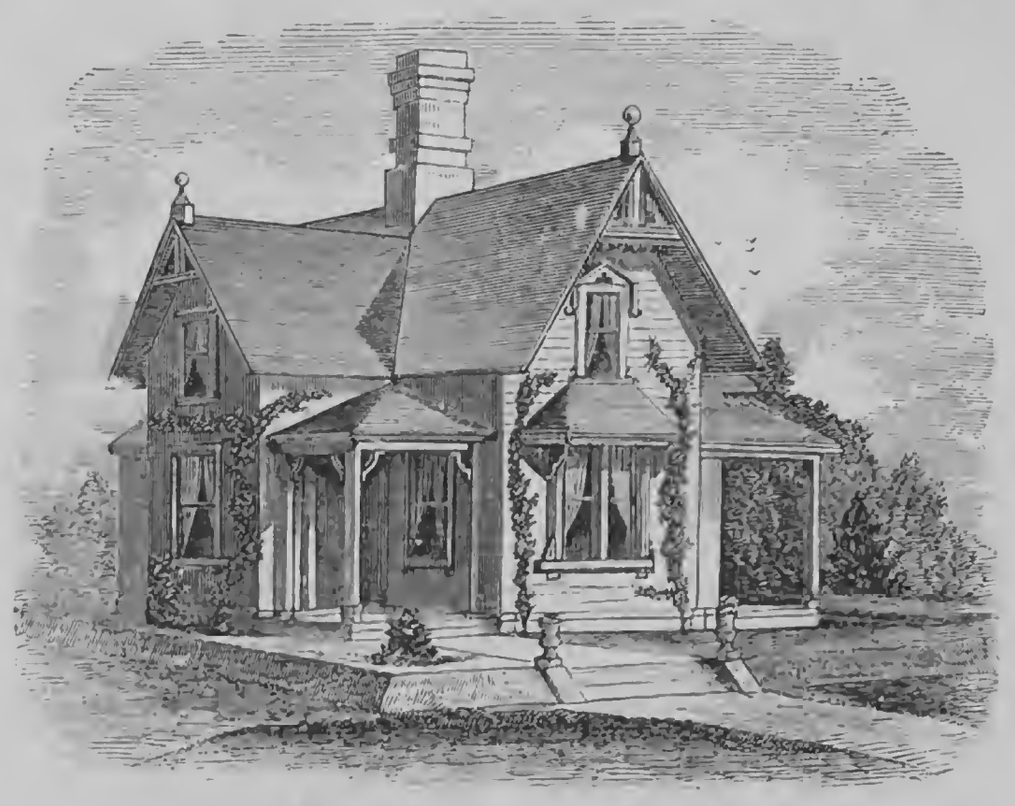


FIG. 1.—MY GARDEN COTTAGE—PERSPECTVIE VIEW.

"Bright brass fire-guards and brilliant steel implements render a fire-place attractive in the winter. The mantel, unless of marble or slate, should correspond with the rest of the wood-work, whether grained or plain. The mantel-shelf should be covered with Utrecht velvet or rep, with either fringed or scalloped pattern hanging down.

"The carpet should be of small figure, and the rules for choosing apply equally to Brussels or tapestry, as the patterns are repeated in both. I should say that a tapestry is in better taste for a simple house than a Brussels, just as muslin and cashmere suit a village lady better than moire and velvet. These carpets are fine, and wear nearly as long as Brussels. The effect, after a year's wear, is almost the same. The patterns fancied now are mottled crimson, green or drab, in three shades of the same color. These are monotonous, perhaps, in themselves; but a five-inch border of brilliant color is usually added, which gives a beautiful finish. Drab carpets are specially fancied now; small figures in oak yellow and oak brown, (marquetrie designs, quite different from the "oak" carpets formerly chosen for dining-rooms,) small flowers and leaves strewing the ground thickly, without any set grouping, are favorite styles. The floral oak patterns need no border. Rugs should be made of the mottled carpeting, with bright border.

"Stuffed chairs are preferred to common cane-seats. When the latter are used, a border of blue or crimson velvet should be placed round the canework. Ebonized wood is in request for the drawing-room suits of cottage ornes, beyond all other descriptions; and to lighten the effect a few chairs of scarlet or white lacquer are introduced.

"Muslin with fluted borders and chintz under-curtains are the appropriate style for cottages. If chintz is disdained, draperies of rep over full muslin curtains are used; but never long curtains of wool or silk materials. They are too heavy. Muslin, lined with colored Silesia, pink or blue, is pretty where a touch of color is wanting. Sofas and chairs should be of light, graceful form—ottomans of carpeting, for corners, make a room picturesque.

"The ornaments for a cottage must be unpretending, but choice. No gilding or inlaid ware should be seen. Porcelain clocks, vases of china or engraved crystal, pencil sketches, and chromo-lithographs *of the best*, in narrow, plain gilt frames are appropriate ornaments. A handsome lamp, of mathematical pattern, to swing over the table, gives a good effect in the absence of gas. These swinging lamps are a great improvement on the old standing lamps, which are so unpleasantly near the eyes. The lamp can be taken out to be filled, and, by a simple arrangement, can be elevated to any hight."

The Best Paint or Roofing Material.—What is the best paint or rooting material for a leaky tin roof?—D. F. CANNON.

WE do not know. Several of the mineral paints have been commended in these columns. White lead has been condemned. We shall be glad if so improbable an event happens." FOX & WILLIAMS, Buffalo, N. Y., are now turning five hundred bushels of corn into sugar, daily, at their sugar works in Buffalo. It can be clarified and made equal to the best beet root sugar of Europe. We have used the sirup, and find it as sweet, clear and pleasant-flavored as the best cane sirup. But it is most profitable to sell it to brewers in the unclarified state, and also to make into vinegar. It is found to be a great improvement to mall liquor, increasing the value of the beer materially.—S. W.

Effect of Cold on Iron and Steel.—For many years it has been almost an axiom among civil engineers, that great cold tended to produce a brittle condition of iron and steel, and that this hypothesis explained the alleged increase in the breakage of trees, axles and rails in railroad traffic. According to the recent experiments of JOULE and others, however, it would seem that iron and steel, instead of being weakened by freezing weather, are actually

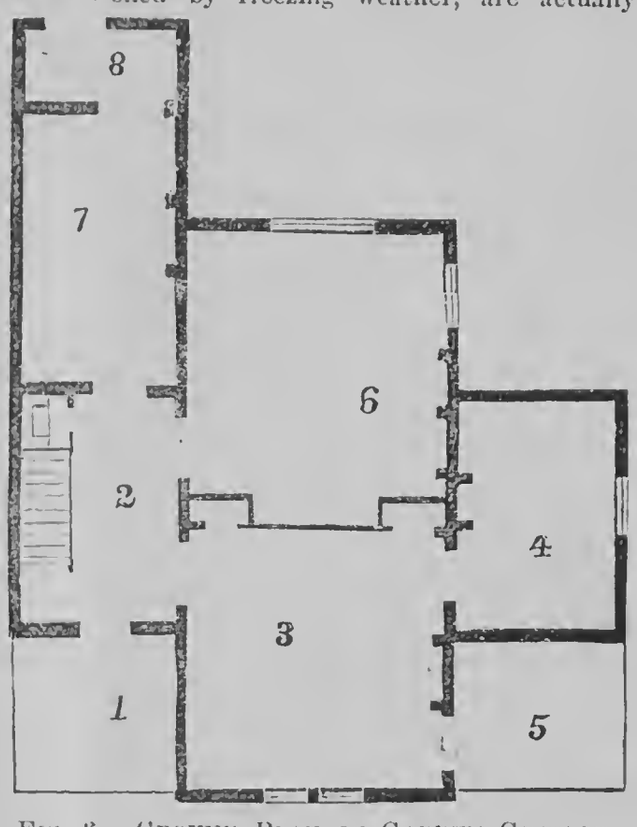


FIG. 2.—GROUND PLAN OF GARDEN COTTAGE.

DESCRIPTION.—1. Entrance Porch; 2. Lobby; 3. Drawing-Room; 4. Library or Boudoir; 5. Outside Porch; 6. Dining-Room; 7. Kitchen; 8. Scullery. NOTE.—No. 5 might be a Conservatory.

capable of resisting greater shocks than at a summer temperature. Dr. JOULE refers the greater frequency of railway accidents in winter to the increased hardness of the *ground* caused by freezing, by which the iron is subjected to a greater strain or shock than in summer.

Indian Mode of Preventing the Ravages of Moths.—The Journal of Chemistry says:—In India, both upholsterers and saddlers were badly troubled with moths in their work, especially in the rainy season; and the upholsterers in that country follow a series of simple rules by which they entirely avoid the ravages of these pests. They never put on a burlap or cotton covering without first steeping it in a solution of sulphate of copper, made by dissolving about one ounce in one gallon of boiling water, and then quickly drying the material in the sun or by a hot stove. For over coverings, especially if of wool, a solution of corrosive sublimate dissolved in patent colorless alcohol is frequently used with good effect. The boiling solution of sulphate of copper is often applied to a floor previous to laying a mat or carpet, and invariably under heavy articles of furniture.

Scientific and Useful.

USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Sugar from Corn.—Under this head, the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 30 says: "We confess we have little faith that many fortunes will be made, or much sugar put into the mouths of the American people, made from the saccharine matter in corn.

A Brick Filter.—W. A. M., Medina Co., O., asks if "a reliable filter can be obtained by building a brick partition through the middle of a cistern and allowing the water to enter one of the apartments, and to filter through the brick into the other." We have never seen any such experiment and cannot give an opinion upon which to base action. The nearest approach to it is that described in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Sept. 9, 1871, page 155, which is in our judgment an excellent self-filtering cistern.

Nutrition in Charcoal.—Charcoal acts as a fertilizer only by absorbing the gases that would otherwise escape into the air, and delivering them slowly to the roots. It remains intact in the earth and does not itself feed the crops. It is only dissolved by melted iron, and it could not be digested by animals without being dissolved. For these reasons, which, I think are correct, it can only act to separate the particles of food, if it was of any benefit in feeding stock, which I doubt.—M.

Alligator Hide Boots, says the American Artisan, "are much believed in, and cost more money than can be cheerfully paid by any person unless he has cash in plenty and a passion for keeping his feet dry; yet ordinary leather is now stamped to resemble alligator skin."

Deodorizing Skunk-Perfumed Clothing.—C. C. writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER, he has found one or two thorough applications of spirits of turpentine to the perfumed garments a sure deodorizer.

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

The Alligator Pear (Laurus Persea,) says the Pacific Rural Press, grows upon a tree about the size of a common apple tree. It is a native of the West Indies. The fruit, which is the size of a large pear, is considered the most delicious in the world—so say the inhabitants of the West Indies, and the best authorities in books on Tropical fruits; but allowance in these things must be made for different palates. *De gustibus non est disputandum*, is a common and true saying. The fruit contains a kernel, enclosed in a soft rind; and the yellow pulp, which is firm, has the delicate, rich flavor of the peach, but is said to be infinitely more grateful. This must be a nectar, then, for the gods, to use a strong term. It is sometimes called "vegetable marrow," and is eaten with pepper and salt. It appears that it is necessary, on account of the richness of the pulp, to apply some spice or acid; and thus lime-juice is also frequently added to it, mixed with sugar. Of the three kinds—the red, the purple, and the green—the latter is the best. The fruit is eaten with avidity, not only by man and beast, but by birds and also insects.

Cherries for California.—E. J. HOOPER, in the California Horticulturist, gives some notes on fruits worthy of cultivation in California. Among these he names, of cherries, Black Tartarian, which he says is admirably adapted to the dry climate of California. Early Rivers cherries are also named as worthy of trial in that State.

The Bartlett and Seckel Pear were the only varieties unanimously agreed upon as worthy to recommend for general cultivation by the American Pomological Society at Richmond.

Geer's Seedling Pear, is the name of a new Oregon pear grown by R. C. GEER. It is said to resemble the Winter Nellis in flavor, and ripens about the first of October.

The New Seedling Peaches seen at Fairs during 1871, by F. R. ELLIOTT—none of them, he says, came up to the standard of Crawford's Late Free or Tippecanoe Cling.

Arboricultural.

THE DATE PALM.—(Phœnix Dactylifera.)

THIS plant is one of great value to mankind. The genus to which it belongs (*Phœnix*) is widely distributed over Northern Africa and tropical Asia. A few species are found in Southern Africa. All the species have long, beautiful, pinnate leaves, variable in size and form. Some have tall, stout stems; others are dwarfs, the leaves rising direct from the crowns of the roots. The plant which we show in the accompanying illustration belongs to the arborescent or tree-like section of the genus, and although there are many of similar growth, the Arabs have a distinct name for each.

The species under consideration is a tall, handsome tree, growing fifty to eighty feet high, bearing an immense quantity of nutritious fruit, which is almost indispensable to the Arabs and their domestic animals. While the plants remain small, they are beautiful ornaments for small conservatories, and it is no mean one for decorating the dinner table. The plants are readily and easily grown in any warm room, and no more elegant object could be desired for a deep bay window. When the plant becomes too large for this purpose, it can be placed in a hall or in a lofty room, and in summer plunged into the border of the garden, among other tropical plants. A large specimen makes a most excellent center for a group of ornamental leaved plants; in fact, it is never out of place, wherever it may be grown. It thrives best in a peaty soil, intermixed with white sand.

A few such plants are worth scores of the more common sorts. Our florists are beginning to be encouraged in their attempts to introduce such rarities from the tropics, and we hail the sign as a good omen for the future of American arboriculture and floriculture.

AMERICAN BEECH (Fagus ferruginea).

THE Beech is not generally considered a profitable tree to cultivate for its timber. It is a vigorous, but not a rapid grower; still, in a good, fertile soil, one would not have to wait many years to obtain trees of fair size, and we would advise those who are endeavoring to rear trees on the Western prairies not to overlook the beech in their search for valuable trees. It certainly has many merits, among which we will mention a few of the most prominent. It is extremely hardy, therefore especially suited to the Northwest. It grows freely on thin, stony soils, such as hillsides and bleak, exposed situations. When planted thickly together it forms a dense mass of fine spray, clothed with leaves, and is, therefore, suitable for windbreaks and screens. When planted in masses the stems grow very straight and produce excellent timber for building purposes where not exposed to the weather. For fuel there are few kinds of wood that excel the beech, and young branches of not more than an inch or two in diameter are almost equal to that of the main stem, provided they are cut when green and stored in a dry place.

If a man had a belt about his place, or a grove of thickly planted beech trees, the annual trimmings and prunings which it might be necessary, or at least advisable to make, would in themselves be worth, for fuel, all that the trees originally cost. Of course we are supposing that the trees were grown on the prairies or in a sparsely wooded country.

The trees are easily propagated from seed, which can be obtained in almost any of our Northern forests; or the seedlings can be had in any quantities from the same source. On account of the great number of long roots which the beech produces, it is very difficult to transplant trees of large size; but the young, one or two year old seedlings, may be removed as readily as those of the apple or pear, and with as little loss.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

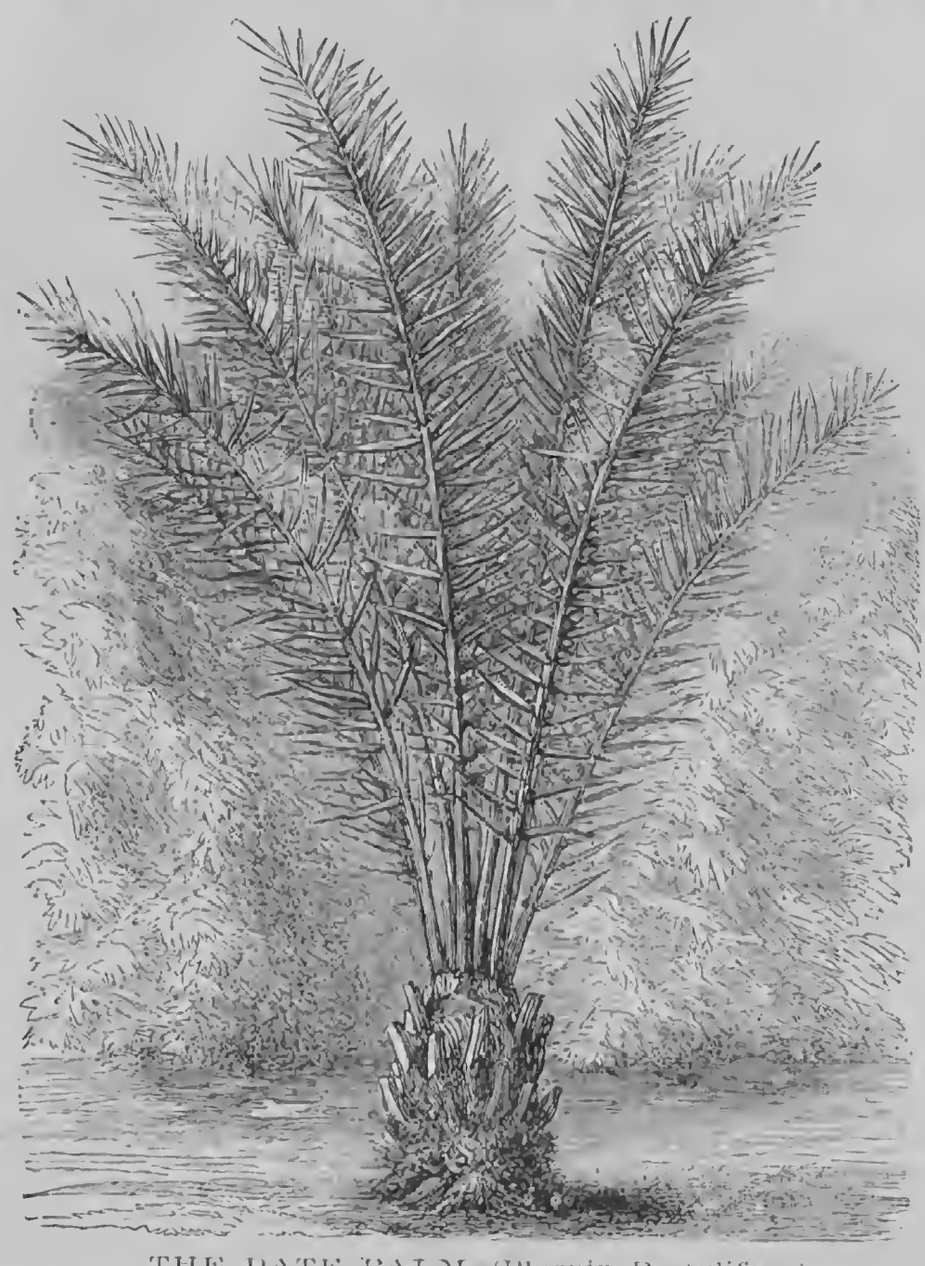
Replacing the Old Trees of Paris.—Parisian horticulturists are attempting to restore the pleasant groves of Champs Elysee to their original beauty by transplanting thereto full grown trees. The experiment is watched with great interest by European arboriculturists.

Fruit Trees From Cuttings.—Please inform me if cuttings of cherry, plum, pear and apple will strike root, planted in hot-beds and covered with glass painted some light color, to partially exclude the light and hot sun.—R. WILSON.

WE have never grown the trees you name from cuttings in a hot-bed, but have succeeded partially in the open air, by taking strong young wood with a small heel of two year old wood attached to the base of each cutting. Plums will grow from cuttings quite readily, but pears are more difficult, and cherries still more so, the latter seldom succeeding.

Goats and Apple Trees.—Will you or any of your numerous readers tell me what to apply to apple trees to prevent goats skinning them, that will do no injury to the trees? I thought of coal tar paint, but fear it will injure the trees.—W. F. BASON.

WRAP the trees with old cloth or mats



THE DATE PALM.—(Phœnix Dactylifera.)

and on this spread the coal tar paint. We should try to get rid of the goats, but presume this is impossible in a community where every owner of such a brute has a vote, but no land upon which to keep an animal that is a public nuisance in almost every city and village in America.

Too Old to Plant Trees.—There are many farmers who think they are too old to plant trees; but a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead tells a good story of DAVID CUTLER, of Franklville, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, who in 1863, when eighty-one years old, bought a lot of apple trees of a nurseryman; in 1869, when eighty-seven years of age, he bought another lot, handling the trees himself, and driving the team that drew them, and in 1871, when eighty-nine years old, exhibited at his county fair one hundred and nine varieties of apples—including specimens grown on trees of his last planting—and fifteen varieties of grapes, including many new and rare sorts.

Standard Pear Trees in Missouri.—J. S., Ridgely, Mo., writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER that he is going to plant 1,000 pear trees, and would like some one to give a list of the most profitable pears to plant, in the RURAL, by the first of February. We advise our correspondent to write for the information desired to Col. NORMAN J. COLMAN, Editor Rural World, St. Louis, Mo., who is a nurseryman and orchardist of large experience in Missouri, and who can doubtless advise him wisely as to varieties suitable to Platte county.

Trimming Cedar Trees.—Which is the best month in the year to trim cedar trees? Will old cedar trees that have been neglected be injured by close trimming?—G. W. F.

IF you wish to increase the growth of evergreens, trim in autumn, before cold weather. Hedges are usually pruned twice a year—once early in spring then again in September or October. No, it will not injure cedar trees to trim pretty severely, although we would not advise cutting off large branches.

The Chestnut, we see it asserted, has proved a failure in Kansas. We do not believe it. Who can tell us?

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Footsoreness in the British Army.—The London Lancet states that the Inspector-General has directed that every man suffering from feet blistered by marching is to be taken at evening parade to the medical officer, who should cause him to wash his feet, and then to pass a needle with a worsted thread through each blister, cutting off the thread a little distance outside the blister at each side, and leaving a portion in it. The part is then to be rubbed with common soap, the sock put on and wetted over all prominent points, and the soap again rubbed over them freely. When properly attended to, no man should be unable to march the following day on account of blistered feet, unless the cuticle has actually been removed, leaving a raw surface exposed.

Bleeding at the Lungs.—"Stormy Cliff," Philadelphia, Pa., writes:—"I will give you a very simple remedy for bleeding at the lungs, prescribed by a physician many years since: Five drops of the oil of Fire Weed — *Erechthites hieracifolia* — upon sugar, or mixed with molasses; the dose to be repeated once an hour until the bleeding ceases. The bleeding of wounds, where veins are severed, may be stopped by applying a cloth saturated with the oil. It is, in fact, a specific in every case, either taken inwardly or rubbed upon the affected part where stoppage of blood is increasing. In no case within our knowledge has it ever failed to cure bloody flux, dangerous wounds or hemorrhage of the lungs." And, we will add, one of the best medicines for sore throat. Essence of fire weed is an old sore throat and quinsey remedy among country people.

White Pine Remedy.—A very valuable remedy for most of the diseases to which the people of the pine-tree regions are subject: Make a tea of the bark and drink one or two cupsful once or twice a day, with milk and sugar, or without, as may suit your taste. Chew the young pine bark as you would tobacco—a very good substitute for tobacco. Or, mix one quart alcohol with one-quarter pound white pine pitch and half-pound sugar—take one teaspoon-ful in a cup of coffee or tea or water once or twice a day. Self and ancestors have used the white pine, as above, beneficially for more than a hundred years.—P. B. PUBLICO.

To Purify the Blood.—A well known physician says that he considers the following prescription for purifying the blood as the best he has ever used:—One ounce yellow dock, one half ounce horseradish, one quart hard cider. Dose, one wine glassful four times a day.

Industrial Societies.

MEETINGS, ELECTION OF OFFICERS, &c.

Ohio Agricultural Convention.—The annual meeting of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture took place at Columbus, on the third day of January. All the members of the State Board, and an unusually large number of delegates from County Societies, were in attendance.

Written papers were read during the day, by the retiring President, Hon. Wm. Lang of Seneca Co., taking a general view of affairs; by Prof. Orton of the State Geological Corps, on the Relations of Geology to Agriculture; by G. S. Innis of Columbus, on the Game Laws of Ohio; by Col. S. D. Harris of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, on the Mission of the Agricultural Press; by D. C. Richmond of Sandusky, on the Deterioration of Soils; and by Dr. John A. Warder, on the Culture of Forest Trees.

An excited discussion was had on a proposition to permanently locate the State Fairs at Columbus. Both sides of the question were stoutly contested, and on putting the question to a vote, there was a very small majority opposed to the location.

A resolution appealing to Congress not to change the existing tariff laws relating to wool and woolens, was unanimously adopted.

It was stated that the State Board is not recognized as legally entitled to rooms in the State House, and a resolution was offered looking towards the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau as one of the State Departments. This was modified so as to ask that the forthcoming Constitutional Convention shall provide for a full recognition of the State Board.

The vacancies on the State Board, occasioned by the five out-going members, were filled by the re-election of L. G. Delano of Ross Co.; R. P. Cannon of Portage Co.; J. B. Jamison of Harrison Co.; and by the election, as new members, of W. S. Hickox of Richland Co., and B. W. Carlisle of Fairfield Co.

The members of the Board holding over are James Buckingham of Muskingum; Simpson Harbaugh of Tuscarawas; D. C. Richmond of Erie; J. A. Warder of Hamilton, and L. B. Sprague of Clarke.

The new Board elected JAMES BUCKINGHAM for President and S. Harbaugh for Treasurer. H. S. Babbitt was re-elected as Recording Secretary, and John H. Klippart, Corresponding Secretary.—S. D. H.

Central N.Y. Farmers' Club.—This Club, whose headquarters are at Utica, has elected the following officers for 1872: *Pres.* Hon. S. CAMPBELL, New York Mills. *Vice-Pres'ts*—M. Butler, New Hartford; Hon. H. Lewis, Frankfort; M. Quinby, St. Johnsville; O. B. Goldby, Dennsville; D. Batchelor, Utica; L. Rouse, Clinton; S. Greene, Rome; J. V. H. Scoville, Paris. *Sec.*—T. D. Curtis, Utica. *Treas.*—Dr. L. L. Wight, Whitestown. *Directors*—J. Shull, A. B. Tuttle, Whitestown; S. Bonfoy, Winfield.

New Hampshire State Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—NATT HEAD, Hooksett. *Sec.*—A. Young, Portsmouth. *Treas.*—Geo. W. Riddle, Manchester. *Directors*—W. F. Daniell, Franklin; P. W. Jones, Amherst; J. W. Cogswell, Gilmanton; S. S. Chick, Somersworth; C. H. Hayes, Portsmouth; R. Elwell, Langdon; N. Hubbard, Tamworth; N. W. Hardy, Nelson; N. R. Perkins, Jefferson; J. J. Hanson, Dover.

Deerfield Valley, Mass., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—R. H. LEAVITT, Charlemont. *Vice-Pres.'ts.* Daniel Gale, Heath; Dr. Josiah Trow, Buckland; Willis Vincent, Hawley; Cyrus Hallon, Rowe. *Sec.*—W. E. Mansfield, Hawley. *Treas.*—J. H. Searl, Charlemont. *Trustees.*—E. C. Hawks, Chas. B. Meyhew, Charlemont; Willis Vincent, Hawley. *Auditors.*—E. C. Hawks, Charlemont; Wm. Bassit, Heath; Chas. Dumons, Rowe.

Rural Club of New York.—January 9th, at the annual meeting of the Club, the following officers were elected for 1872: *Pres't*—HORACE GREELEY. *Vice-Pres'ts*—N. C. Ely, Fred. L. Olmstead, S. B. Parsons. *Rec. Sec'y*—J. B. Lyman. *Cor. Sec'y*—A. B. Crandell. *Treasurer*—H. T. Williams. *Ex. Com.*—F. M. Hexamer, P. T. Quinn, Frank D. Curtis, Charles D. Bragdon.

Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—A. P. PECK. *Vice-Pres.'ts*—E. H. Sawyer, East Hampton; Asa Wright, Northampton; Francis Edson, Hayley; John Stebbins, Deerfield. *Sec.*—Lemuel C. Ferry. *Treas.*—H. K. Starkweather. *Auditor.*—Oscar Edwards.

The National Union Inventor's Ass'n. is holding its second exhibition at Cleveland, O. About 2,000 entries are reported which embrace the novelties among inventions. It will be an interesting place to examine illustrations of the inventive progress of the American people.

Story Co., Iowa, Farmers' Institute is a permanent organization, with the following officers: *Pres.*—D. W. GAGE. *Vice-Pres't's.*—Woodward and T. J. Ross. *Sec.*—S. F. Ballicott. *Treas.*—Wm. McGuire. *Ex. Com.*—J. W. Cessna, Daniel McCarthy and —— Bisshee.

Marshall Co., Iowa, Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—GEO. GLICK. *Vice-Pres.*—H. F. Kirby, *Sec.*—Benjamin Webster. *Treas.*—D. T. Smith. *Directors.*—John Turner, D. W. Cunningham, Geo. Westlake, N. S. Ketchen and S. P. Knessely.

The Pataskala, O., Ag. Soc., has elected for 1872: *Pres.*—G. C. HARRISON. *Vice-Pres.*—J. W. Bishop. *Sec.*—G. N. Bowling. *Treas.*—W. C. Elliott. The District of the above named society embraces the counties of Licking, Fairfield and Franklin.

Missouri State Board of Ag.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—H. T. MUDD. *Vice-Pres.*—J. W. Harris, Boone Co. *Treas.*—W. T. Essex, Kirkwood. *Rec. Sec.*—J. H. Tice, Cheltenham. *Cor. Sec.*—J. F. Wellandy, Cole Co.

Southeastern Dist. (Mo.) Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—M. M. KIMMEL. *Directors*—John Beardslee, G. G. Kimmel, Wm. C. Rumney, Wm. Cross, G. Scimers, H. Bruihl, H. Bader. Headquarters of the Society, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

The Southern Peninsula, Del., Fruit Grower's Ass'n., is the name of an organization recently formed. *Pres.*—HUGH MARTIN. *Sec.*—G. W. S. Nicholson.

The Grand Chute, Wis., Hort. Soc. was organized Dec. 16. Officers elect: *Pres.*—A. TOLMAN. *Vice-Pres.*—W. H. P. Bogan. *Treas.*—H. Jones. *Sec.*—D. Huntley.

The New England Poultry Club holds an exhibition at Worcester, Mass., March 5-7. D. B. HADWEN, Worcester, Sec'y.

Sauk Co., Wis., Hort. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—H. H. POTTER. *Sec.*—J. J. Gattiker, Baraboo, Wis.

The Wisconsin State Hort. Soc. meets at Madison, Wis., Feb. 6, 7 and 8.

The Elgin, Ill., Ag. Soc., has decided to hold its next annual fair Sept. 24-27 inclusive.

Dairy Husbandry.

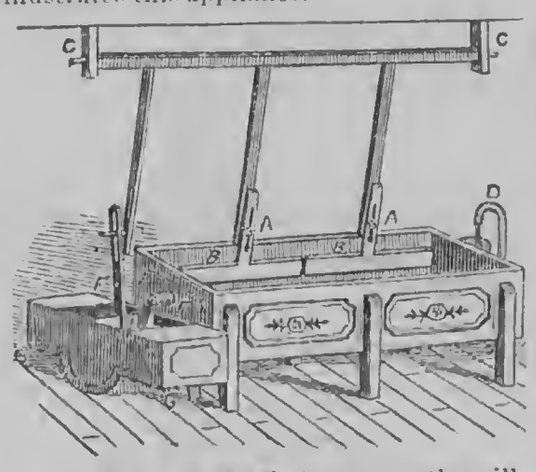
AGITATING MILK.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires concerning the most simple way of using the waste water from cheese vats for moving an agitator in the milk during the night, and whether such appliance is regarded as useful in preventing the cream from rising, and at the same time preserving the milk in good order.

The cheese factory agitator is, without doubt, a very useful appliance. It has been very thoroughly tested, and in no instance have we heard of any objections to its use, while, on the contrary, the results from its operation are very highly commended.

When the night's mess of milk comes to the factory in a warm condition it must be properly cooled and stirred or it will not keep in good order during the night. The usual plan pursued before agitators came into use was to introduce cold water between the vats and to stir the milk by hand until the mass was reduced to a temperature of about 60°, when it could be left for the night with fair prospect of its keeping in good order until the time for cheese making on the following morning. Where large quantities of milk were to be cared for, the stirring of the milk at night was an onerous task, not unfrequently being carried far into the night, thus encroaching upon the hours of sleep, and often bearing hard upon the labors of the overtasked hands. Then, again, there were no means to prevent the cream from rising upon the milk in the vats. It had to be removed in the morning and incorporated again in the milk as best it could. To obviate all these difficulties an agitator was devised for stirring the milk during the night, and worked by the waste water of the vats.

The first form employed was simply a small overshot water wheel. After this a box was arranged at the end of the vat which gave the power for moving the floats at intervals in the milk. The subjoined cut illustrates this appliance.



B, B, are the floats that move on the milk. The arms to which they are attached move up and down at A, A, according to the quantity of milk in the vat. G, is the box at the end of the vat. It has a partition in the center and rests on a circular bottom so that a weight at one end of the box will carry it down. There is an orifice at each end of the box, for discharging water. The water from the fountain enters the space between the vats at D, and is discharged at the other end of the vat into one of the partitions of the box. It accumulates here sufficient to carry the box down, which moves the float across the milk in the vat. Then, while the water is being discharged from the box, the waste water from the vat is flowing into the other partition and accumulates in sufficient quantity to carry that end of the box down, and thus alternately the floats are kept moving from time to time in the milk.

We regard these agitators as very useful. They not only keep the cream from rising on the milk, but by stirring the milk and exposing its particles to the air the odors pass off and the milk is kept in good order during the night. We do not know but there are other simple devices for stirring the milk at factories during the night, but if there be any they have not come under our observation.

SELLING MILK BY MEASURE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us as follows: "What is the difference between a wine gallon and a beer gallon of milk, by measure and by weight? Is it usual to sell milk by the beer measure, and is that the measure by which milk is sold to city consumers in New York? I am told that when milk is sold at the cheese and butter factories by measure, it must be taken at beer measure. Please answer through the RURAL NEW YORKER."

A gallon of milk, wine measure, contains 231 cubic inches, while a beer gallon contains 282 cubic inches. Milk varies in weight according to its quality, but a wine gallon, at a temperature of about 70°, if the milk is of average good quality, will weigh from 8 lbs. 9 ounces, to 8 lbs. 12 ounces. The usual weight taken for a wine gallon of milk is the latter figure, 8 3-4 lbs.

From a recent report in the London Milk Journal of the weight of nineteen samples of milk furnished by different parties to the Crew Cheese Factory, Cheshire, England, it appears that an ale gallon of milk varied in weight from 10 pounds 2 1-2 ounces to 10 pounds 5 ounces. The milk was weighed at a temperature of 70° Fah., and thirteen out of the nineteen samples weighed at the rate of ten pounds four ounces to the gallon, and two of the thirteen reaching one ounce more. A gallon of water at the same time weighed 10 pounds 1-2 ounce. From these figures it would seem that 10 1-4 pounds may be taken as a gallon of milk, beer measure.

At the New York cheese factories milk is nearly always weighed; but at the butter factories it is generally received by measure, the wine gallon being used.

In the commencement of the cheese factory system, milk was not unfrequently taken in at the factory by measure, the beer gallon being used, on account, we suppose, of more readily determining the quantity of cheese which a given quantity of milk would make. A beer gallon of milk, about ten pounds by weight, it was found would make a pound of cheese and so the beer gallon was adopted as a matter of convenience. But the measuring system soon gave way to weighing, and we know of no cheese factory where measuring the milk is practiced. Milk is sold to village and city consumers by wine measure. Indeed we have no knowledge of any place where milk is bought or sold by beer measure, except, perhaps, in exceptional cases, where a sharp contractor engages milk from a farmer who is not posted as to the difference between wine and beer measure.

The Cream Dipper.—GEORGE W. HASS writes:—"In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 9, 1871, I see you claim the cream from deep setting of milk must be dipped off with a properly shaped vessel. Please let us know what that is."

THE vessel used is a funnel-shaped cup with a long handle. In removing the cream the cup is simply pressed down into the milk until the cream flows into and fills the cup, when it is withdrawn and the cream emptied. The accompanying cut illustrates the form of this "skimmer," or, more properly, "cream dipper." It will be seen from the form of the dipper that it can be used without agitating the cream or milk very much, and as the lower stratum of cream in "deep settings" is always quite thin, it is removed by the cup without difficulty.

By pushing the vessel gently down in the liquid and allowing only the cream to flow into the cup, and thus repeating the operation until the blue milk becomes visible, all the cream is readily removed without being stirred up and mingled again with the milk. It is a very useful implement that any handy tinsmith can make, and there is no patent upon it.

A Make of Cheese.—MRS. ALVIN MIDDAUGH, of Scio, Allegany County, N. Y., made, Nov. 27 and Dec. 4, from 1,340 pounds of milk, 198 pounds of pressed cheese, after taking 40 pounds of butter from the same milk, and the cheese sold a cent higher than the others on the same shelves.—JOSEPH G. ACKERMAN.

The Poultry-Yard.

COST OF FOOD FOR HENS.

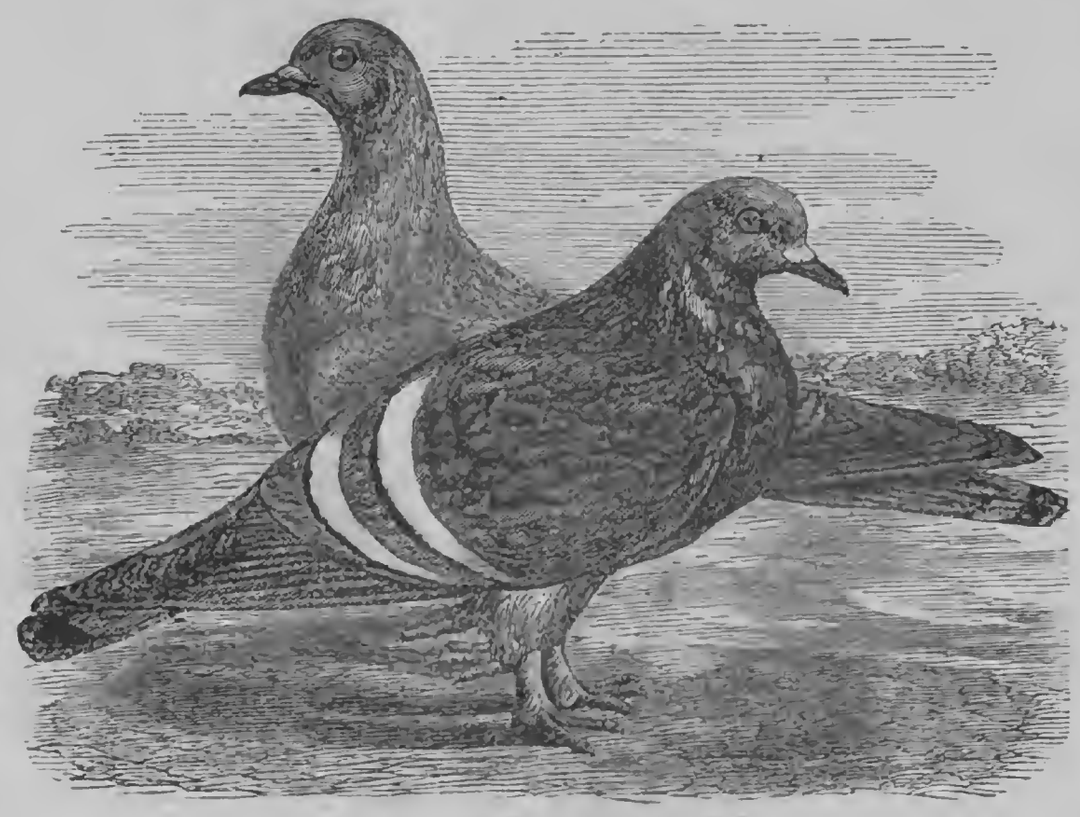
WE have been asked the question repeatedly, "What does it cost for food for one fowl per year?" Never having kept a record of the same, we find the following given in the Buffalo Live Stock Journal, as an experiment gone into by the editor thereof, and give it as we find it, for the information of our correspondents, who can, if they desire, approximate what it costs per year to keep poultry running at large or in confinement. Any of our readers having *facts* that they can give, from practical experiments upon this subject, we should be glad to print for the information of breeders generally. The article referred to reads as follows:

"Repeated experiments by ourselves and others, show that one bushel of corn per year is sufficient to keep one fowl, which runs at large, in addition to the insects and other things obtained by foraging. Hens that are shut up should be allowed no more grain than those at free range, but they should be given grass in summer, mowed often so as to be kept short and tender, and in the winter raw cabbages, or boiled potatoes, or fresh vegetables of some kind. Also as an equivalent to the insects they are deprived of by confinement, give a small, daily ration of animal food, such as sheep's lights and livers, either raw or cooked, finely minced; or, which are the cheapest and come ready cooked, chandlers' scraps, crushed. The value of a year's proper allowance of vegetables and meat, per head, will be just about equal to one half a bushel of corn. It will generally be found that at times, or in parts of the country, when or where corn is remarkably cheap or dear, the price of potatoes, &c., and of animal food, also, will be correspondingly high or low, so that the above estimate is of wide application.

"Therefore, the price of one bushel of corn represents the keeping of a fowl running at large, and fifty per cent. added to this is the cost in the case of confinement. We are speaking of a breed of average size and appetite. It is not to be expected that a Cochin and a Bantam will prove equal in feeding capacity. A great yield of eggs is accompanied by a great consumption of food; hence, fowls of prolific breeds may, though of small size, eat more than large hens that lay sparingly. Also, a breed which, like the Brahmas, tend to fatten, will, if given all they will eat, consume more in proportion to their size, when not laying, than a less plump variety like the Spanish will under the same circumstances."

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Ice Pigeons.—We herewith give an illustration of another pair of German Toy Pigeons, known among fanciers as Ice Pigeons, which we deem of sufficient note and novelty to transfer to our columns, for the benefit of those engaged in, or who may desire to procure new and fancy varieties. These birds are largely represented in England at the pigeon shows, having been recently introduced in that country from Germany. They are making a great *furore*, and are much sought after by fanciers in England and France. We are not advised as to whether they have as yet been introduced into this country, not having seen them on exhibition at any of our shows.



PAIR OF ICE PIGEONS.

These pigeons are described as being generally of a silver or pale blue color, and of the ordinary dove-house form. The wing-bars are white, and beautifully edged with a black circle, as shown in the illustration, which has a tendency to set them off to good advantage; their legs are well feathered, showing them also slightly hocked. Many of them have checkered wings, with the tip of their tails margined with black. They are said to be, like the Letz Toy Pigeons, perfectly hardy.

Northern Ohio Poultry Show.—A well-known correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, after speaking of the grand success of the recent show, gives the following as his experience with poultry and the conclusions he draws therefrom. He says he has "had, for nearly twenty years, some practical knowledge of such matters, at that time paying eighty dollars for a pair of White Brahmas, and breeding one season eleven varieties of fowls, and for some five years thereafter breeding more or less of breeds, and studying each, looking to its legitimate use, viz:—that the fowl must be studied relative to its hardihood, production of eggs, size and quality of flesh; and we to-day fail to see wherein any advance has been made over the Speckled Dorking for general use. We acknowledge extra size in the Brahma, as in the Cochin, but with it is stringiness of fiber and a want of richness and delicacy of flavor. Again, no bird of Brahma or Cochin will at four months present the size, form, perfection of flesh, etc., that comes from the Dorking. If eggs, or beauty of fowls, with hardihood, are alone wanted, as is perhaps most profitable, and especially to those who live near a city market, then there is none superior to the Bolton Gray or Creoles. If chickens alone are to be grown for profit, then the Brahma hen crossed with the Dorking cock makes the best and earliest returns. If winter layers alone are wanted, and to be kept in a city yard, then the Brahma is the bird; but if eggs, flesh, form, etc., are all counted in, then our experience since 1846 is in favor of Speckled Dorkings, and we feel to-day, as we write, that we have a half dozen birds of that breed which we should be unwilling to exchange for any shown at the recent exhibition."

Catarrh in Fowls.—J. D. W., New Brunswick, N. J.—From the description given of the disease of your fowls we should say they have the catarrh; if it is not speedily checked it will run into that scourge of the poultry yard—roup. The disease acts on fowls the same as it does on human beings. Place the birds affected with it by themselves, in a warm, dry pen, protected from the cold, bleak winter winds, (a southern exposure is the best,) and feed plenty of nutritious and stimulating food. Cooked corn meal and mashed potatoes, well mixed with cayenne or black pepper can be used to good advantage, if fed warm.

Acknowledgements.—Thanks are due S. J. BESTOR of Hartford, Conn.; GEO. H. WARNER, New York Mills, N. Y., and E. S. RALPH, Secretary of the Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, N. Y.; the former gentlemen for their circulars and price lists of fancy fowls for 1872, and the latter for Prize List and Rules of the Western New York Poultry Society, whose exhibition is to be held at Buffalo, Jan. 18-23, 1872.

Choice Fowls.—E. B. PHILLIPS of Kansas gives, in the Lawrence Journal, his experience with Brahma fowls, which, like all experiments with this and other choice breeds, shows a large profit from a small investment. For general use, the Brahmas are probably the best fowl to raise. They are very quiet; they lay well if well fed, and they grow from eight to twelve pounds.

Fowls Wanted.—JAS. ANDREWS, Wyoming Co., N. Y.—The fowls you desire can be purchased of almost any breeder. Turn to the advertisements under the head of "Stock and Poultry," in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, you will there see the breed advertised you desire, and then send for a circular and you will undoubtedly get the requisite information as to price, &c.

Inquiries and Answers.—J. N. BALTHIS—Musk and Brazilian Ducks are known among breeders as one and the same thing. —E. R. wishes some one to inform him how to tell a male from a female dove; also, why his dove's eggs do not hatch. —R. M., Oswego Co., N. Y.—We are of opinion you can make it profitable to rear ducks for market. Any of the poultry advertisers in the RURAL will furnish you the information you desire by addressing them.

Domestic Economy.

FARMERS' KITCHENS.

HAVE you room for the complaint of another troubled "farmerine" who, after much hesitation, has determined to ask you to give expression, through your valuable paper, to what she believes to be one of the greatest wants of many of her working sisters, among farmers' wives and daughters; and as it is a want easily supplied by the exercise of a little thought and trouble on the part of heads of families, I trust some of them at least will "take thought" and do better in future.

I do not complain of the mud clinging to the great boots till they are in the middle of my best carpet or clean floor, and then coming off in such delightful "chunks," nor of any one of the many provokingly careless habits usually attributed to "those men," for I think such little shortcomings can best be corrected by the judicious exercise of "feminine tact." Or, failing in that, we must meekly sweep and scrub, and patiently endure what we cannot remedy, trusting that our reward will come "by-and-by."

But my rebellious thoughts, to-day, were suggested by several hours' hard work in a room which ungratefully repays all my cleaning and mopping by looking, as my little girl said, "just as bad as it did before." And this room is my kitchen—the exact counterpart, in respect to cheerlessness, of many others attached to substantial farm houses, in which often delicate and nervous women spend so large a part of their lives. It is surprising to observe the indifference with which most people regard the situation and construction of this room—really the most important one in the house; for it is here the farmer's wife, if she be prudent and helpful, must spend a very large portion of her time. Situated, usually, on the coldest, darkest side of the house, often so surrounded by sheds and outside buildings that no ray of sunshine can ever penetrate the inside gloom, the kitchen presents about as dismal an appearance as can well be imagined. And the inside arrangements are seldom better; abounding in little, dark, useless closets; regular "dirt traps" occupying the space which should be devoted to windows, and the diminutive windows themselves placed in corners or remote parts of the room. Then the woodwork is all covered with the dingiest paint to be found in the shop, or no paint at all. Then the farmer considers his duty done in that direction; and perhaps in after years, when his wife appears at the dinner table, after five or six hours' work in a room which *won't* look clean, with a frown or discontented look, he wonders "what did change MARY so: she used to be such a cheerful girl."

If he could change places with "MARY" for a while and spend from five to ten hours each day, in that dirt-colored room, I wonder if the shadows would not sometimes follow him to the dinner table and reflect on the rest of the family! There would be clouds instead of shadows!

After ten years' practice of the very necessary art of cooking, I shame to say I *detest* it; and yet I am not to blame. I trace this unreasonable aversion to the cold, comfortless kitchen, (lighted by *one* window,) attached to my kind father's comfortable house. The gloom of that nightmare room *would* cling to me when I entered the bright parlor, although I strove to leave it outside. And papa grieved that his dear daughters were indolent; "*did not like to work.*" Bless his dear heart! the kitchen was so dark he could not see what was the matter. Even at this distance, that great room looms before my memory, unsoftened by the halo of early association and the cherished memories of my early home!

What wonder that our girls grow up with such a settled antipathy to kitchen work, and such a fondness for fancy work and pleasant parlors, rendering them unfit for farmer's wives! No wonder the work is put on "mother." Why, the very thought of the dainties smoking on the table is connected with visions of a room so disagreeable to a girl of any refinement of feeling, that it is simply impossible for her to resist the impulse of keeping within a more genial atmosphere. The thought of entering such a room for life, has driven many a girl to the fatal step of "marrying for money."

Will farmers never understand that the surest way to stop the tide of young men and women rushing toward the cities, there to swell the throngs of poverty and too often of vice, is to make the country homes so attractive that the boys and girls will love the country, and never long for the false pleasures and excitement of city life? The reform should be commenced in the kitchen; for the girls must have employment—*will* have it, good or bad—and our first efforts should be to keep them pure and womanly.

Choose bright-tinted paper for the walls; hang pretty pictures over that; paint the floor some cheerful shade; make the kitchen as bright and attractive as any part of the house, and your wives and daughters will learn to love their cooking; the table will be constantly supplied with well-prepared food, contributing to the health and pleasure of all; your girls will never long for a change, and the family be spared many a "shadow" from the grave-like room yonder, only waiting till the hasty, tasteless meal is swallowed, to engulf—strength, cheerfulness and all—the tired, disheartened woman who sits so listlessly at the head of your table, longing and yet unable to take an honest pride in her housekeeping.

Danville, Cal. LINDA.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Keeping Eggs.—The lady reader who gave in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Dec. 30, the recipe for putting down eggs for long keeping, has given one which can be relied upon at all seasons of the year. I have used it for many years and never found it to fail preserving them good and fresh for any desirable time, if the eggs are fresh and sound at the time of putting down. It is one thing to state results and quite another thing to give the reason for them. The philosophy of their keeping with the little end down is on account of the yolk being lighter than the other part. The round end of the egg has a film enclosing a small vacuum, or air cell; this prevents the yolk from coming in contact with the shell, which takes place soon after the eggs are laid if the weather be hot; this fact is readily demonstrated by the examination of bad eggs.

Coffee Pots, patented and unpatented, now before the public, are almost as numerous as churns and washing machines, nine-tenths of which, I venture to say, are simply worthless. All coffee pots that claim any improvement in making good coffee, culminate in the one principle of retaining the aroma, or condensing principle, during the process of leaching or boiling. Of these various ways of producing a good article I have found none so simple and good as in the use of the old-fashioned coffee pot, which will secure all the aroma, or condensing principle, necessary for the very best coffee that can be made, by simply placing a cup of cold milk or water on the top of the coffee pot.—H. N. L., *Rochester, N. Y.*, 1872.

Cleaning Tinware.—In one of the late RURAL NEW-YORKER'S some neat (?) housewife proposes that on washing day all the housekeepers collect their burned, smoked and blackened tinware, and when the clothes are taken from the boiler, replace them with these kitchen utensils; said tinware to be boiled a short time, when it will be found bright as new. Permit me to ask what produces this brightness? Is it not the soap? Then why not take clean water and add soap, and give the dishes a boil, instead of using the dirty suds? All physicians claim that the dirt which clings to soiled clothing is not only dead, filthy matter, but that it is actually poisonous; hence the necessity of thoroughly boiling clothes, and in cases of carelessness in regard to personal bathing, living animalculæ are also found with this dead matter, by microscopic examination. Yet we are advised to boil our tinware in this mass of filth and corruption to *make it clean!*

A really good housekeeper has no need to practice such "uncanny" arts, as a little rubbing of blackened tinware, with a cloth dipped in common baking soda, will make these kitchen utensils shine like burnished silver. This method has, at least, the recommendation of cleanliness.—STORMY CLIFF.

Ginger Snaps.—Here is a good recipe for ginger snaps;—2 cups of molasses, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of hot water, 1 cup of butter; one large spoonful of saleratus and one of ginger. Roll thin.—E. A. C., *Chautauqua Co., N. Y.*

Turkey Red on Cotton, Etc.—A lady correspondent asks some one to give a recipe for coloring Turkey red on cotton; also for the best arrangement of colors to be used in making a fancy rag carpet.

To Restore the Color of a faded Linen dress is what ELIZABETH A. CROSBY asks some RURAL reader to tell her how to do.

To Expel Ants.—LILLIE I. ROBBINS, a little girl, writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER:—"Mamma says strong alum water will scare away ants."

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Fireside Science.—A series of Popular Scientific Essays upon subjects connected with Every-Day Life. By JAMES R. NICHOLS, A. M., M. D. New York: Published by Hurd & Houghton.

A WORK of more than common interest and value to farmers, as well as the general reader. Science is now-a-days as fascinating as romance, and Dr. NICHOLS has the happy faculty of writing in a genial, ready style, easy to be comprehended. This book is intended for the family group, and discusses a number of topics, among which are the chemistry of a hens egg, of a cigar, of a pint of kerosene, of a lump of sugar, of the human body, etc. Water-pipes, the relations of water to agriculture, air furnaces, the food of plants, and many other subjects are written about in a delightful manner.

Chemical Manures.—Agricultural Lecture delivered at the Experimental farm, at Vincennes, in the year 1857, by GEORGE VILLE. Translated by Miss E. L. HOWARD. Atlanta, Ga.: Plantation Publishing Co.

M. VILLE is well known in France, and among agriculturists, as having done much to promote this science. This work has been admirably translated, and all advanced farmers who are interested in the subject of which it treats, will be glad to get a copy. It is full of valuable information, and is worthy of a wide circulation.

The Music Lesson of Confucius, and other Poems. By CHARLES GODFREY LELAND. Boston: Jas. R. Osgood & Co.

A MODEST little volume of true and rare poems, from one of the best writers in the English language. Mr. LELAND is known as the author of "Sunshine in Thought," and other works. His poems are gems, and these will please all who read them. Such verses as "The Origin of Wheat," "The Legends of the Birds," and "The Poems of Perfumes," will please rural readers of taste.

Water and Land.—By JACOB ABBOTT. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS book is one of a series of "Science for the Young." It is profusely illustrated with handsome pictures, giving representations of numerous water-falls, rivers, mines, rocks, etc. A much better book to put into the hands of boys and girls than any romance ever written.

Bibliopolist.—J. SABIN & SONS, New York.

THE January number of this unique publication is of more than usual interest. It is a monthly catalogue of old and new books, and a repository of notes and queries. All bookworms will be anxious to see the Bibliopolist.

LITERARY ITEMS.

THE Queen of England has given a copy of her books to the Chicago Library.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN of the Independent is on a successful lecturing tour West.

MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH is writing up the lives of the Chancellors of New York State.

JARED SPARKS' library will be sold in Boston, next month. It contains but a few rare works.

THE Kansas Magazine has appeared, and is said to be very good for a far-Western literary venture.

MRS. JENNY JUNE CROLY is making a collection of portraits of famous women in all ages of the world.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is not an "Old Bachelor," although he so writes himself in Harper's Bazar.

BAYARD TAYLOR is spending the winter in New York. He is very stout and healthy, and talks German fluently.

ROBERT BONNER of the Ledger has given $5,000 to Princeton College, towards increasing the salaries of the Professors.

NEW YORK has a new magazine, called The City. There was once a daily paper with the same name published in New York.

JUDGE GEORGE occupies Idlewild, the old home of N. P. Willis. During the summer, as many as three hundred visitors a day go to look at the home of the poet.

MARY L. BOOTH of Harper's Bazar, is a middle-aged lady, with black eyes, a pleasing manner, and exceedingly agreeable in conversation. She is a very industrious worker.

SOME of the Salt Lake papers are scolding Geo. Alfred Townsend roundly for the letters he has recently published about the Mormons. If ever he visits that city again, they threaten to duck him in Jordan.

MR. DORSEY GARDNER has a lengthy and readable article in the January North American Review, on "Oratory and Journalism." He was once editor of the Round Table, but resides at present on his orange plantation in Florida.

THE American News Company have published, in book form, the celebrated speech of Gen. THOS. F. BURKE, delivered May 1, 1867, in the Court House, Dublin, on being asked by Lord Chief Justice WHITESIDE why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him.

WE have in "Picture Poems," written by MARION DOUGLAS, and published by J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, a collection of beautiful poetical productions for the young folks. They are dedicated to HANS ANDERSEN, the "delight of the writer's childhood," and inclosed in a setting of blue and gold. The illustrations might be improved in another edition of the poems.

New Publications.

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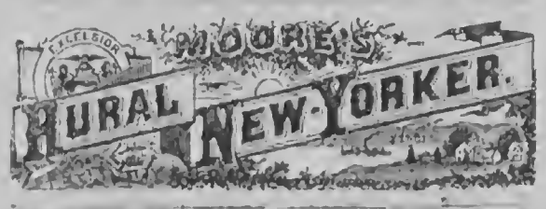


SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

WHEN men who have led immoral and unscrupulous lives suffer or die, people are apt to call their sufferings the action of retributive justice. The members of the Tammany Ring have been taking from the people, living in palaces, clothing themselves in purple and fine linen, and have enjoyed the good things of life. Now they are being compelled by justice to retribute or pay back to the people. JAMES FISK, Jr., has filled the public eye much to the public's discomfort and disgust, and attracted public thought by the forcible and impudent manner in which he has operated to thwart what seemed to be the ends of justice regardless of all the principles of equity. He is dead—fell by the hand of an assassin. Do we regret it? No. Do we justify the act of the cowardly assassin? No. But is not this paying back—retribute? And is it not the natural pay which such a life as his earns?

In his way, and perhaps in full accord with his early education, FISK exhibited many noble and generous impulses. In many respects he was better than others who will sanctimoniously judge him. He was at least no hypocrite. He was bold in his unscrupulousness and in his disregard for conventional law and doctrine; but he was most vicious in his influence upon the young men of the country, because of the inducements his apparent success gave them to imitate him. His boldness attracted their attention, and its success and the gloss it gave him, commanded their admiration. It is, therefore, well that FISK is dead, and that he should die as he did hence we call it retributive justice and hold up as a warning to young men, such an end of such a career.

But what of STOKES? He is now paying and must pay for his "good things." He belongs to a class of young men who have not the plea of ignorance nor of the influence of early vicious association and education to bring as excuse for the character of the lives they lead. He belongs to a type distinct from that to which FISK belonged—to just the class whom the success of FISK would fascinate and bewilder. STOKES was drawn into the circle and swiftly carried to the vortex, and will disappear with FISK—the murdered and the murderer together!

These contemporaneous events—the breaking up of the powers which have held the honest and virtuous men of New York in thrall, and staggered their faith in the existence of justice and equity—the sweeping from power such men as TWEED, FISK, HALL, CONNOLLY, &c., &c.,—will do more to aid in the regeneration of the business principles of the nation, and to give a right definition to the word "Success," than two thousand sermons. It will impress the idea of retributive justice upon many who have ignored it—that all evils, sooner or later, work their own cure, and that, in the curing, the rotten, pestiferous, loathsome ulcers in the body politic are swept away, leaving nothing behind but a memory of the loathing they provoked.

The Members of the Tammany and Erie Rings have for years enjoyed the *Fruition of Fraud*,—but of late their Pride and Pleasure have brought them to (or near) Perdition.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The People and the Press—Are cordially welcoming and commending the New-Style RURAL NEW-YORKER, to whom and for which we bend low in grateful acknowledgment. For example, a prominent gentleman in Central New York (one who has held high official positions, and has, moreover, had much experience in Journalism,) writes us in this wise:—"You have made a splendid change in the form and get up of the RURAL. It's a beauty! I never saw so handsome an Agricultural paper, by a long odds, as your first number for 1872. Our P. M. told me to-day that about 120 copies of the RURAL for 1872 had already been ordered from this office—more than five times the number ordered for any other Agricultural paper. I hope this is a 'specimen brick' of your subscription list generally." Many places have done still better.

And here comes a cheering note of congratulation from a brother Editor in Western New York—a man of taste and judgment, and who knows what is what in regard to newspapers: "I wonder what next! The RURAL *again* improved! I thought it had reached the acme of perfection before, but it seems it had not. I supposed you had reached the summit of your ambition, and would now leave the RURAL to achieve its own destiny; but in your irrepressible zeal to stand at the head of your profession, you have pushed it upon decidedly advanced ground. I shall henceforth be prepared to witness any improvement, believing that with D. D. T. MOORE all things in the Agricultural and Family Newspaper line are possible. I heartily congratulate you."

—We have scores of cordial and congratulatory letters from the People, and the Press is equally complimentary—while our receipts on subscription far exceed anticipations. Thanks, good friends! We shall strive to make the RURAL NEW-YORKER worthy of your good words and generous efforts in its behalf.

Dr. Parry vs. Judge Watts.—We have received from some one of Dr. PARRY'S friends a pamphlet embracing the correspondence relating to the dismissal of Dr. PARRY as Botanist of the Department of Agriculture. This correspondence is published at the instance of Dr. ASA GRAY, and includes a letter from Drs. GRAY, TORREY and others to the Commissioner, asking him to consider the propriety of re-appointing Dr. PARRY to the position of Botanist; Commissioner WATTS' reply declining to do so; Dr. GRAY'S letter asking the reasons in detail for Dr. PARRY'S dismissal and Commissioner WATTS' response. An impartial and dispassionate review of the whole correspondence compels us to say that we think Judge WATTS entirely justified in the course he has pursued, and we respect him therefor. If he would pursue a similar course with a view to rendering other Scientific Divisions of the Department useful to the country, he would merit the commendation of all who respect scientific men *for what they do*.

Advertising in the Rural New-Yorker.—During the past year we have received many letters speaking of the value of this Journal as an Advertising Medium, and here is one from the shrewd and enterprising Publishers of The Day-Book which explains itself:

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

D. D. T. MOORE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* We have advertised during the year 1871 in your Journal, and also in over *fifteen hundred* (1,500) other newspapers, North and South. In the letters we have received asking for specimen copies, we find allusion oftener made to our advertisement "in MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER" than to *all* of the fifteen hundred alluded to, combined. We send this unsolicited, and entirely unexpected by you, simply as a compliment to enterprising Journalism, resulting in a capital Agricultural paper. Very truly yours,

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.

What is the Business of this Congress?—An impartial observer would say it is to determine who shall be the next President. Is there any legislation demanded by the people? If so, why not do it and go home? The investigations going on indicate that the people need protection, but are plundered by those they employ to do their will. If Congress will attend to these plunderers and make examples of them, all right; but if this dirty linen business is only conducted with a view to establish the vices of the "ins" the virtues of the "outs," and to reverse the situation of these factions, the only good that we can see can come of it is that which always results when two rogues fall out—retributive justice reaches both.

Dana Bickford's Improved Knitting Machine.—Our readers have probably noticed an advertisement in a late number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, containing a vague warning against selling or using DANA BICKFORD'S New Improved Knitting Machine. As this machine is one of our Premiums, we concluded to look into the matter. We do not find that the contract alluded to in the "caution" named was ever completed, the Company issuing the Caution failing to keep their part of the agreement, and delaying for more than two years to do so, though often urged. Mr. BICKFORD has shown us the acknowledgment of the Company that they had not fulfilled the conditions of the inchoate contract, and promising to do so in ten days, or submit to forfeiture. This memorandum is duly recorded. We think, from the statements made and documents submitted to us, that Mr. DANA BICKFORD'S title to the business is clear and perfect, and have no suspicion that any purchaser will or can be disturbed in quiet possession and use of the machine. How long Mr. DANA BICKFORD will consent to have customers cautioned against buying his machines, we do not know; it may be that its ineffectiveness—shown by the great and increasing sales of the Improved Machine, spite of the Caution—has as yet awakened only pity for this "weak invention of the enemy." We believe the DANA BICKFORD machine is a good one, and that neither purchasers nor our Agents who receive it as a premium will ever be interfered with by the rival Company. Mr. BICKFORD will defend all suits, if any are brought.

"The Great French Willow."—CHARLES ROBERTS: We know nothing about this *Salix salamon*; never heard of such a willow. It is probably not its name, and is only used to induce people to pay three or four or more times as much as they ought to for something that is doubtless no better than the White or Yellow Willows, Lombardy Poplar, Silverleaf Maple, and a score of rapid growing trees. Indeed, it is probably a very common willow, and the interest of the man who is putting it on the market under this name is doubtless to swindle those who buy of him.

Joseph W. Gregory—Obituary.—We announce with regret the death of this gentleman, who is well known as a regular attendant at and participant in the discussions of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute. He was a genial, practical, critical member, highly esteemed and respected. He was radical in all his views, and, though three score and ten years old, no one's spirit in that body seemed more buoyant and youthful. He will be sadly missed by the *habitues* of the Club.

The Dairy Meeting.—We have received from Mr. WILLARD a long report of the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the New York Dairymens' Association; and as we write, the American Dairymens' Association is in session at Utica. We shall publish such portion of these proceedings as we may be able to find room for, and as speedily as possible, without overlooking the interests of our correspondents.

The Committee on Agriculture, in the New York Assembly, consists of Messrs. YEOMANS, MURDOCK, SWAIN, GREGORY, DYKEMAN, BUELL, RAY.

THE SEASON.

Union, Harding Co., Iowa, Dec. 28.—Weather rather cold; about sixteen inches of snow in the timber; roads drifted full.—T. W.

Grand Ronde, Polk Co., Oregon, Dec. 12.—Winter, thus far, open; one little snow but no freezing weather; stock has required no attention. Grain of all kinds command high figures for this country. Wheat, $1.25; oats, 80c. to $1; hay, $10 to $40 per ton; potatoes, $1. J. W. C.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 28.—Crops good along St. Lawrence River; back from it, more seriously injured by drouth and grasshoppers. Wheat, less than half a crop; corn, fair; potatoes, medium crop, of good quality; very dry since July 1. Great destruction of forests, fences and buildings, in October, by fire. Most of the wells and streams are dry.—A SUBSCRIBER.

South Trenton, N. Y.—December was ushered in with the mercury at zero. Thermometrical average for the month:—Average temperature at 7 A. M., 17° 8'; at 2 P. M., 25°; at 9 P. M., 22° 28'; for the month 28° 15'; amount of snow fallen, 22 inches; No. of days on which snow fell, 15; amount of rain and melted snow, 2 inches; depth of ground frozen, 19 inches; warmest day the 2d, 45°; coldest morning the 21st, 2° below zero; prevailing winds west; a rough boisterous month; water in wells very low. Many farmers have to drive their stock from home for water. Three inches of snow on the ground.—S. B.

North Chili, N. Y., Jan. 3. We have had only two or three days of good sleighing, on main traveled roads, thus far, this winter, but fine wheeling. Times very dull, both with laborer and farmer, as the stave-bolt and heading business is poor. The coldest day of this year was Dec. 21st—14° below zero in the morning. Fodder scarce and high. Hay, $16@25 per ton; straw, $8@10; white wheat, $1.50@1.65; red, $1.40@1.47; oats, 40@43c.; barley, 65@80c.; corn in the ear, by measure, 35c.; buckwheat, 75@80c.; eggs, 28@30c. per doz.; butter, 23@30c. per lb., according to quality. Farms, $80@175 per acre.—LEXINGTON

RURAL BREVITIES.

COTTON production in California is progressing, judging by the reports that reach us.

HERKIMER Co., N. Y., is reported to ship annually cheese and butter worth $4,500,000, market value.

A CONNECTICUT farmer says the Swedes, young men and women, make the best farm help he can find.

THREE hundred gallons of prepared mustard are finished in the mills of J. WOLFF & Co., New York City, daily.

A BARREL of buckwheat flour recently exploded in Scott Co., Iowa. The flour was wet, and generated a vapor.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the Delaware State Poultry Soc.'s Show at Wilmington, Del.

SIX THOUSAND acres of tobacco, it is estimated, were grown within 15 miles of Edgerton, Rock Co., Wis., the past season.

AT the Poultry and Pigeon Show, Wilds Co., England, recently, white geese were exhibited weighing thirty pounds each.

G. W. F., asks if any readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER have had experience raising Russian swine, and if they make good pork.

JAMES STUBBS asks where he can get Japanese Bantam fowls, and at what price. Who will answer through our advertising columns?

TWO of the seven gold medals offered in California for the most meritorious exhibitions at the State Fair, were awarded to silk industry.

CHICORY is said to have advanced eighty per cent. in value, in its crude state, in Europe, in consequence of the advance in the price of coffee.

A GREAT International Fruit and Flower Show is to be held at Glasgow, Scotland, the second week in September, 1872. £1,000 are to be offered as prizes.

NINE hundred and twenty-eight tobacco factories in the United States have given bonds in compliance with law. The bonds aggregate $8,000,000.

WE have received list of premiums (and rules) to be awarded by the Michigan State Poultry Association at its first annual exhibition at Detroit, Jan. 25-30.

THE hay crop of Maine is estimated by the Maine Farmer as follows for the years named: 1868, 1,000,000 tons; 1869, 800,000; 1870, 750,000, and 1871, 487,000 tons.

THE Rock Island, Ill., Argus claims for L. W. CLEMONS, Pleasant Valley, Ill., the greatest corn crop of the year 1871, to wit:—154 bushels and 3 pecks of shelled corn to the acre.

FARMER KENNEDY, within 27 miles of Eureka, Cal., has raised a large quantity of potatoes that weigh two pounds each, turnips that go ten and cabbage heads averaging twelve lbs.

THE Technologist has become the Industrial Monthly, and is a very complete, handsome, practical work. Our old friend Prof. J. PHIN is one of the editors. It is published at 176 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OHIO has 183,424 dogs, which have maimed and killed, within a year, 23,985 sheep, damaging sheep herds to the amount (estimated) of $143,-000.89. Including the cost of keeping them, it is estimated that dogs cost Ohio $5,000,000 annually.

The Publisher's Desk.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied.

Notice to Everybody.—Now is the time to form Clubs for the New-Style RURAL NEW-YORKER. It is the most Popular Paper in the land, and everybody can get up Clubs and secure Premiums. Thousands of our subscribers can do this if they will, for hosts of people only need an invitation to take the paper. If the four or five thousand persons who get their papers in wrappers (at post-offices where only one copy is taken) will make a little effort, each can form a Club, secure a Premium, benefit his neighbors, and also receive his own paper earlier—as Club packages are not delayed in the mail like single papers. Almost everybody can make it pay to help circulate the RURAL. Try it, friends, and see if it is not profitable.

Bound Volumes of the Rural New-Yorker.—Back volumes of the RURAL, handsomely bound, are constantly kept on hand at its Publication offices. Vol. XX. for 1869, containing 828 pages and over 800 Illustrations, $4. The Semi-annual Volumes, issued *since* Jan. 1, 1870, $2.50 each. The volumes being too heavy for the mail, are usually sent by Express or as Freight, subject to charges.

Our Premiums Approved.—We are in receipt of many letters from recipients of Premiums, praising the articles they have secured—such as the U. S. Watch Co.'s Watches, Reed & Barton's Plated Ware, Weed's Sewing Machine, the Continental Washer, (very strongly approved,) Universal and Novelty Wringers, &c., &c.

Premiums Sent Promptly.—We send all Premiums as promptly as possible. Most articles are sent, or ordered sent, within twenty-four hours of receipt of request. Those not receiving their Premiums in a reasonable time should advise us of the fact.

How to Help the Rural.—There are numerous ways in which its friends can aid in circulating the RURAL. First, show the paper, or talk to your friends about it, or both. Get up a club, or aid some friend to do so—or induce your P. M. to act as agent.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Our Premiums.—Agents entitled to Premiums are requested to designate what they prefer and notify us *how* and *where* to send—whether by Freight or Express, if articles are not mailable.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, but any person so disposed can act as Local Agent, on his or her own authority, and secure premiums, etc.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Do not Hesitate to use the *White Pine Compound* when troubled with Weak Lungs, Affections of the Throat, or any Pulmonary or Kidney Complaint; as it will not harm, but on the contrary be of great benefit to you.

To Cure Asthma.—Whitcomb's Remedy acts more directly than any other known panacea.

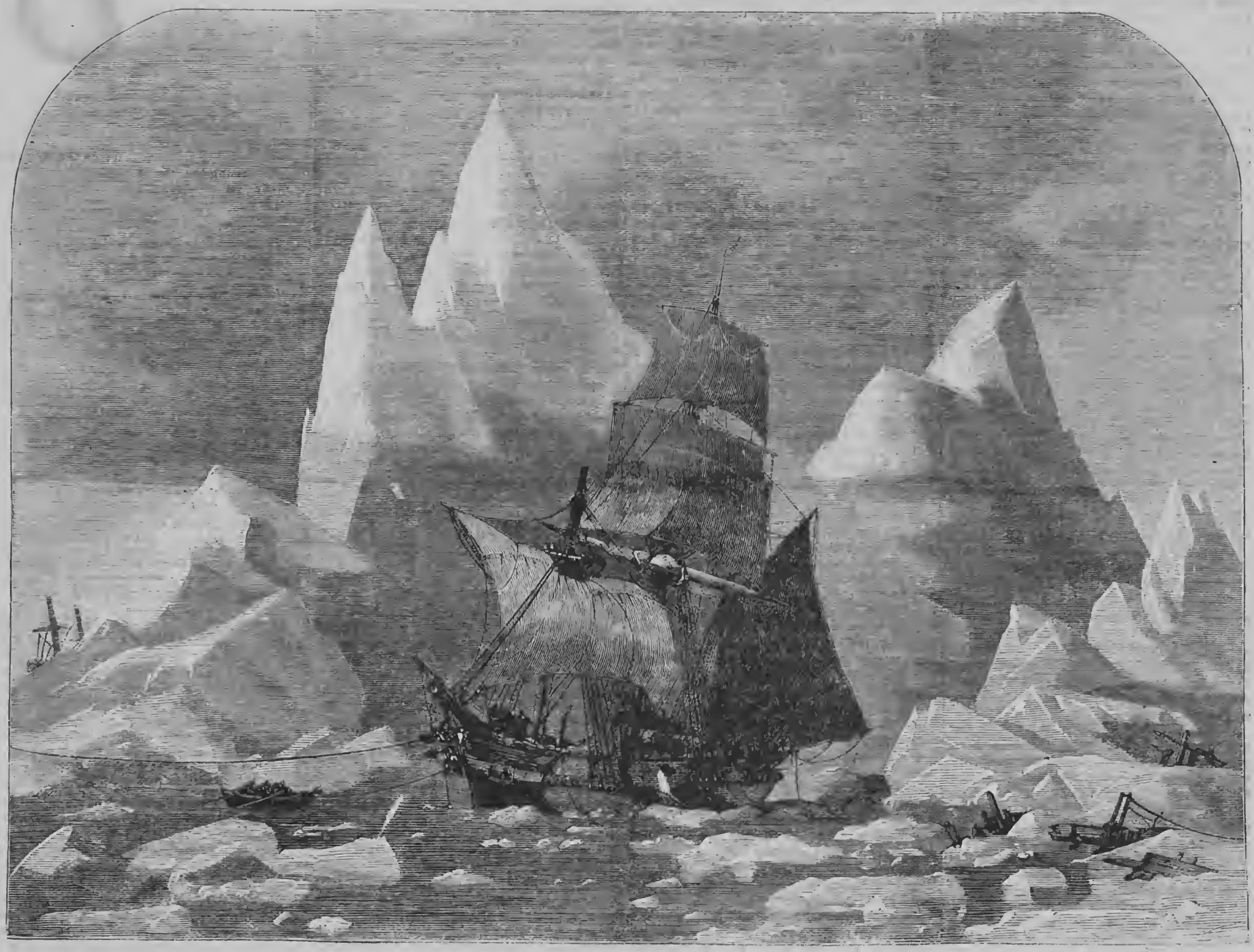
Social Topics.

SOMETHING ABOUT ICEBERGS.

THE growth and origin of Icebergs forms a very interesting study. They are originally formed on the land; at present in those desolate regions which surround the poles of the earth. There was a time, according to geologists, when a good share of the North American continent was covered with a layer of ice of a fabulous depth, which, like a slow-moving river, flowed toward the equator. Those who have studied this matter claim that the tops of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, give evidence of having been scratched by huge cakes of ice and boulders which floated on the top of the frozen river. Hills, rocks and mountains in the West, which face towards the North, show similar signs. Happily for us, the earth has undergone changes since that day, and the vast ice river, which once crept over the land, has here melted away, and is now confined to the regions of perpetual snow.

The interior of Greenland is covered with ice and snow to a great depth, hundreds, if not thousands of feet, the result of years of storms which have fallen, so far as we know, ever since the clouds showered down snow and rain. The light snow falls on the top while that lower down gradually turns into ice. This vast mass is constantly moving towards the water, and when it reaches the edge of the land it tumbles over into the sea, breaking off in immense fragments, which form the beautiful icebergs of the illustration in this number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Usually about one-third of an iceberg appears above the water, so that if there are one hundred feet in the air, two hundred feet sink in the sea. After having broken off from the ice river on the land, the icebergs are moved about in the water by the winds and currents. Our illustration represents a ship in danger of being crushed by the icebergs. An attempt is being made by the men in the rowboats to tow it out to open water. A few months ago the whaling fleet from New England was caught by the ice in the North Pacific Ocean, and some thirty odd vessels were lost. The fleet, owing to the mild weather which prevailed, had sailed too far North. A change took place in the currents of air and water and the ice closed in about the vessels.

The beauty and wonders of the iceberg region are magnificent and marvelous. The ice assumes many fantastic shapes, and at times presents all the colors of the rainbow. Sometimes a white bear floats out to sea on an iceberg, and sometimes a passing vessel will fire a cannon ball into one which has been almost honey-combed by the sun, when it falls to pieces with a tremendous crash. This is often done by order of the captains of ocean steamers, for the amusement of their passengers. Ships which take the Northern passage to Europe from New York, frequently pass icebergs which have floated down from the Arctic Ocean. It is seldom an iceberg gets so far south as the coast of the United States.



ESCAPING FROM THE ICEBERGS.

SERPENT SKINS UTILIZED.

PRESCOTT tells us that the Aztecs made their war-drums of serpent skin; but we were not aware, until very recently, that any of our modern leather had such a snaky origin. An exchange states that a single establishment in Boston, last year, tanned fifty anaconda skins for boot leather. The boots are valued at fifty dollars a pair. The largest of these skins was forty feet in length. The tanning processes were similar to those in the manufacture of alligator leather, the product being a very beautiful and highly finished quality of leather, glossy, mottled, pliable, and exceedingly durable.

FRANKNESS.—Be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. If a friend asks you a favor you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if it is not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one. The man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased and at a sacrifice. Deal kindly and firmly with all men, and you will find it the policy which wears best.

Our Story-Teller.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

[Continued from page 42, last No.]

II.—Sunshine and Sorrow.

"WHAT are you doing here, HANNIBAL?" said MARGARET, suddenly reining in her horse, as she caught sight of her old favorite.

"Just waiting for missus," he replied, his ebony face breaking up into the rarest of smiles.

"For *me*, HANNIBAL?" queried MARGARET.

"For old HANNIBAL'S Sunshine!" said the faithful man, catching her dexterously as she attempted to slip from her seat on the horse's back. "And where is de flower going so early in de day? Why, bress her heart! she is as pale as a lily."

"What made you think I should come down here this morning?" inquired the young lady, so interested for the moment in the analytical and metaphysical part of the business that she lost sight entirely of poor JAKE.

"Didn't I know JAKE was bound for a licking?"

"Well?" smiled MARGARET, the truth flashing over her at once.

"Well, didn't HANNIBAL know Sunshine no stand that, any how?"

"But I might not have heard of it; what then?"

"HANNIBAL'S faith equal to that emergency, bress de Lord! But where is de chile bound to?"

"Down to HASKELL'S, to tell him that father has concluded not to have JAKE punished."

"Needn't go step farther! Here's the order; HANNIBAL neber deliver noting of this kind in a hurry. Kitch him!"

"Was there ever such a dear old darling as you are?" said MARGARET, seizing the tiny piece of paper and tearing it into bits! And then tenderly pressing the ebony hand of her companion; "Whatever should I do without you, HANNIBAL?"

"Dunno, Sunshine; 'spec have berry lonesome time! But 'member this, honey; when you gets to thinking on such subjects, they aint in no way profitable. Death come like tief in the night; but he no tief, he best of friends, and there's no kind o' use keeping wake all night to watch which way de old fellow get in. 'Most ebery body disremembers dis—dat the fruit of de spirit is joy. Christians have a right to joy; and dey aint no Christians widout de joy; and when folks strain der eyes to look far away in de future, to spy out de troubles and de separations that are scattered round in ebery body's path, den joy is jes as much out ob de case as summer would be widout de green leaves and de posies."

"And you mean by this, HANNIBAL, that all my worry about the future, all my nervousness in regard to the condition of the country, and the hundred other things that tend to make me low-spirited, and anxious, are not only unreasonable and foolish, but actually unchristian."

"Dat am spressed most buful, little Sunshine, and hit de nail on de head ebery time! About de only ting dat eber troubles HANNIBAL, of any count, is the wonderment in his own mind whether or no after de Lord hab called him to his udder home he won't be too old to learn much. A hundred tousand tings come into dis old head ebery day, dat HANNIBAL could no more put into shape dan he could make his old wool brack as it used to be. One ting, 'tho, HANNIBAL has made his mind up to, and dat is, dar is nuffin made to waste, and de man dat hab de thots, be he brack or be he white, must have dem ideas, what you call it Sunshine, dem ideas?"

"Educated?"—suggested MARGARET.

"Dats it;" laughed HANNIBAL. "Sunshine knows how to spress everyting; so she'll have de more time for singing psalms when she lands on de tother side."

MARGARET laughed a bright, rollicking, joyous laugh, in which HANNIBAL joined with remarkable gusto.

"Nobody understan' HANNIBAL, 'cept

Sunshine," said the old negro, his face beaming with delight.

"And nobody understands Sunshine, save HANNIBAL," replied the satisfied girl, humoring her companion by using the third person.

"Reckon dats de case," he answered, dreamily; and then, in the same far-away tone, his countenance gradually changing from gay to grave, said softly:—"How is SUSAN dese times? Habn't hardly seen the light of her countenance for two, free days."

"SUSAN is a strange woman, Uncle HANNIBAL. Let me see? She has been with us now over two years, and I don't know any more about her than I did the day she came. She has a face like an angel, and I love her, hut you know, you old darling, that it is impossible to get on to advantage with a person one doesn't understand."

"Bery well spressed, again, Sunshine; but dis much old HANNIBAL say, and not another word on the subjec:—It is the duty of Sunshine to make a business of trying to see what der is inside of dat gal, and what she need do mos. When HANNIBAL say duty, dat is the bery ting he mean, and noting else."

"This isn't the first time you have talked to me about SUSAN, in this very same way," and MARGARET nestled both her little hands in the big palms of the negro, and looked beseechingly up into his face. "Is SUSAN any of your relation, HANNIBAL?"

"Bress de LORD! No! HANNIBAL hopes not, with dat white skin!" and a comical look overspread the expressive countenance, but quickly faded, as MARGARET insisted upon being told more about SUSAN. "Dar's noting more in the least to be spoke on dis subjec, at this time," said the negro, with great dignity and decision. "All dar is about it, jus now, is dis—dat SUSAN need Sunshine, and hab a right to Sunshine; and if the little deary lub her old Uncle HANNIBAL, den dar's enuff said."

"All right," replied MARGARET, confidingly. "But when HANNIBAL thinks it is time for his little girl to know all there is to know, he'll tell her, will he not?"

"Zacly! Now what you spose bring massa TRAVERSE back so early in de morning?"

"To bring the Northern papers to father, so he said; and that reminds me, HANNIBAL, you must see to it that the negroes are quiet at night. I love dearly to hear you all sing, and last night I lay awake listening to the weird strains till I fancied myself in the realms of the blest, and all my friends free and happy."

"What dat you say, honey?—what dat you say?" and the honest old eyes filled with tears, and the stalwart frame trembled with emotion. "Is it de freedom of de slave dat you hab reference to?"

"Yes, HANNIBAL, the liberty of every creature under the sun," replied his companion, stroking the ebony hand affectionately, and with a little sob in the voice, which HANNIBAL'S tears had made it impossible to keep back.

"Bress de Lord! Bress de Lord! Dat freedom may come, or dat freedom may not come,—it make precious little difference now dat dis brack old nigger come to de knowledge dat his Snushine all his own in eberyting. Jus tink of dat! Sound clar through, not only in de heart, but in de spirit! Oh, Lord God!"—and HANNIBAL uncovered his white head, and clasped his hands devoutly—"keep thy brack servant from being puffed up on dis account. Don't let vanity come in and turn his old skull. Keep him straight up and down, but widout being 'fensive to nobody. Oh, Lord God! HANNIBAL so glad, so thankful for what he jus 'scovered. Be bery careful of dy little hand-maiden, now dat she hab got all de graces—glory to GOD!—ebery single one ob em! Jus see to it dat she hab common sense to 'nable her to keep her own counsel, and 'press upon her mind de 'portance ob all dese tings. Gib her strength and de hull power ob de spirit. Amen! Bressed be GOD!"

There was silence for a few moments, and then MARGARET said softly, "I must go back now, Uncle HANNIBAL. Remember me every time you pray, because I shall need all the strength I can get, and because GOD hears your prayers. Now put me on my horse; I haven't had breakfast yet."

Clasping the slender waist with his huge, black hands, HANNIBAL lifted the little figure to the saddle, and then with a whispered "GOD bless you," MARGARET rode hastily away, throwing back kiss after kiss, as long as the old negro remained in sight.

"O, MARGARET! MARGARET! how can you do so? Here it is eleven o'clock and FANNY says you havn't eaten a mouthful of breakfast yet."

"Don't fret, mamma, I'm not hungry; I'll eat breakfast now, here with you, ma. FANNY, go and bring me a fresh egg, and some toast and coffee. SAM, take Mr. TRAVERSE'S horse to the stable."

"My child, you will wear me out with these freaks of yours. The idea of leaving HARRY without a word, to go and look after that scapegrace, JAKE. He deserved twenty lashes instead of ten. How can your father expect any obedience, or order, if you interfere with his discipline in this way? And as for HARRY, I wonder that he has any patience with you."

"And I wonder what would happen if he didn't have any patience, mother dear?"

"It's useless to talk in that way, MARGARET. You expect to marry HARRY, and all this coquetting is very undignified, and very unworthy my daughter." Here Mrs. HEATHERSTONE straightened herself up, and looked the personification of the pride of all her aristocratic ancestors.

"I'm no coquette. I can't always be one way, like a big doll. I know I don't always treat HARRY right, but, mamma, who wants a man forever falling down and kissing the ground one walks on? I really believe I should like him better if he wasn't so devoted."

"You talk like a simpleton, MARGARET. You are like all other girls, and don't know when you are well off. I hope you will take care of your health any way, and not neglect your regular meals. It's enough for me to be breaking down."

"Don't talk of breaking down, in that discouraged way. Don't you feel well this morning?"

"I never feel well now-a-days, MARGARET. And excitement is very bad for me. I wish you could make up your mind to let the slaves alone, and treat HARRY decently. Now eat your breakfast. FANNY, bring me my salts, and arrange the pillows. My poor head! Nobody remembers my nerves or my headaches. My own child cares more for a scamp of a negro than for her mother's comfort."

MARGARET made no answer to this reproach, but quietly nibbled at her dry toast and sipped her coffee, looking now and then with wistful eyes toward the peaceful river and the old oaks standing solitary and serene in the sweet October light.

"I've finished the work, missus." These words were uttered in a voice strangely sweet, in which lingered a tender minor, inexpressibly pathetic. It was a voice that, being heard once, could never be forgotten. The speaker had glided into the room so quietly that no one was aware of her presence till she called attention by her softly murmured sentence.

"Well SUE," said the mistress, "I'm not able to attend to any more cutting out at present. My head is too bad. You may hem these handkerchiefs, and then I will see what is to be done next."

"Very well, missus," and the Octoroon went out as quietly as she came in.

SUSAN would have attracted attention in any drawing-room in the country. She was tall, slender, perfectly graceful, with a voluptuousness of figure and carriage that was toned and refined by an unchanging sadness. She was JUNO, with a vulture's beak in her breast. Her hair was like rippling silk, her eyes large and soft, her nose delicately cut, her lips full, and curved with patrician haughtiness. She wore large hoops of gold in her ears, and a scarlet scarf, knotted over her breast, relieved her otherwise sombre attire. SUSAN was as unvarying as a statue. She performed her duties with absolute fidelity, but with no more apparent interest than if she were a machine. She had never unbent in the slightest degree to anybody in the house. Even MARGARET had not been able to win a kinder look from her than she gave to the most idiotic negro on the plantation. She was kind indeed to all, but it was the kindness of moonlight gleaming upon the smooth surface of a frozen lake. She was the most valuable of the house servants, her skill and taste making her services as seamstress inestimable. She couldn't touch even the coarsest garment without giving to it a sort of picturesque grace, and MARGARET declared that she would rather have SUSAN make her dresses than the best modiste in Paris.—[To be continued.

MONEY.—Remember that money is of a prolific, generating nature. Money can beget money, and its offspring can beget more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six; turned again it is seven and three-pence; and so on till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that kills a breeding sow, destroys all her offspring to the thousandth generation. He that murders a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.—*Franklin.*

A LIFE ROMANCE.

Two persons lately sailed from New York for Europe, whose history is so strange that, but for proof not to be gainsaid, it might even be thought incredible. No wild romance devised by the most cunning weaver of sensational plots can surpass this history for triumph over time, space, and the ordinary rules of probability. Again premising that the story is well authenticated, we proceed to tell it.

Nearly twenty years back there lived in Rio Janeiro an English merchant whose life seemed entirely devoted to the pursuit of fortune. He had come to Brazil poor, and by resolute work and some luck, acquired a competency. This done, after many vicissitudes, he went home for a visit. While at home he met a beautiful orphan girl. She was lovely in mind as in person, and the compassion wrought by her forlorn situation in life ripened in our merchant's breast to a warmer feeling.

In brief, as the story writers say, the pair were married, and returned together to Brazil. Two children were born to them, and life glided on for a space like a single summer's holiday. Worldly prosperity, too, still attended the merchant, who from time to time repeated his visit to England. On one of these occasions strange rumors came to his ears, prejudicial to his wife. They were little heeded at first, but like the poison of Iago soon "burned like the mines of sulphur." By degrees, suspicion became jealous fury and the wife was directly accused by her lord of infidelity. The lady being proud and sensitive to a fault, indignantly denied the charge, challenged her accuser to produce evidence, and withdrew as much as possible from his society. The tender affection of former days now gave place to indifference and almost aversion. No guilt could be fixed on the wife but some efforts for reconciliation were coolly received. In time their mutual relations became unbearable to both. A separation was agreed upon, an annuity was settled on the wife, and the day of wedded love that had opened so brightly ended in darkness and sorrow.

Heartsick and weary of all associations, the merchant wound up his affairs in Brazil and came to North America. Wandering vaguely about in the West he fell in with a party of Red River traders and subsequently did a good deal of business in and about St. Paul. In that town he made many friends, while avoiding close intimacies, and was notable for his grave taciturnity and the strict honor of all his dealings. He refused invariably to mingle in any social pleasures whatever, and impressed all who came in contact with him as a man who labored under ineradicable suffering. Thus years rolled on, and the wife had married again—the terms of separation under Brazilian law allowing that step. She, however, forfeited her annuity by it, which proved in the end a serious misfortune. Her second husband was poor, although an educated gentleman, fell into bad health, and died a year or two after the marriage.

This left the wife and her two children in destitute circumstances, and she scarcely knew where to turn. She, then, like her first husband, became an uneasy wanderer up and down the earth. Led by some mysterious influence she, too, was in St. Paul. It is a surprising statement to make, but there is no doubt of the fact, that the couple had met once more, that the old feeling revived, that the lady conclusively established her innocence in the mind of her husband, that they were married again, and have lived in the utmost felicity together ever since. Rochefoucauld says that a love *rechauffé* is of no value, but here is a direct case to the contrary, defying all likelihood and exploding cynical epigrams. With an ample fortune, and, we may hope, both wiser for their painful experience, the twice-wedded pair have once more started across the sea to settle down for the remainder of life in their old home.

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.—The eccentric Lorenzo Dow was once approaching a place where he had an appointment to preach, when a stranger complained to him that his watch was stolen from under his pillow the night before. Dow assured the victim that the watch would be restored, and picking up a boulder that weighed a pound or so, hid it under his cloak and entered the pulpit. After preaching zealously for half an hour or so, he suddenly exclaimed:—"A man's watch was stolen in this neighborhood last night, and the thief is now in this house. I shall hit him with this stone!" He made a feint of throwing it, and one of the audience ducked his head. He was instantly seized, searched, and the stolen watch found in his pocket.

Sabbath Reading.

SUNDAY MUSINGS.

I.

COME hither, friends! Come hither, friends!
So great the joy Our Father sends,
I want to share with you.
For He hath made the blind receive
New sight! Come, help me to believe
The miracle is true.

"O what the joy? and whence the beam,
That lights your look as with the gleam
Of waters in the waste?"
Come kneel by me, on bended knee;
Ye must stoop low if ye would see,—
Lower, if ye would taste!

Sweet friends, ye know the little grave
To which my heart would crawl, and crave,
As 'twere a worm o' the dust?
I writhed so low, it rose so high,
The mound that shut out all the sky
So broken was my trust.

This morn I sought it!—hardly one
Of all my unshed tears would run:
Instead—from out the sod—
A spring had gushed through dust and weeds,
And in the light of God it feeds
My life, direct from God.

II.

We are not only where we seem,
But, lighted by some mystic gleam,
Live also in a world of dream!

Some heavenward Window opes above
The shut-up soul, to lean out of,
Or let in waiting wings of love.

And thence we pass out of our night
A little nearer to the light,
Transfigured in the eternal sight.

And oft when darkness fills the place,
I kneel with dawn upon my face:
I feel the infinite embrace.

Beyond the clouds 'tis golden day,
Soft airs of heaven about me play,
They waft all weariness away.

Dear friends I see no longer here
Are with me; I can feel them near;
So tenderly they come to cheer!

And there in secret life is fed,
Till full in flower it lifts the head,
With all its leaves to heaven outspread.

And by the peace within my breast,
All stormy passions rocked to rest,
I know that God hath been my guest.

[*Gerald Massey, in the Sunday Magazine.*

THE BIBLE GROWS WITH ONE.

IF you come to Holy Scripture with growth in grace, and with aspirations for yet higher attainments, the book grows with you, grows upon you. It is ever beyond you, and cheerily cries:—"Higher yet, Excelsior!" Many books in my library are now behind and beneath me; I read them years ago, and with considerable pleasure; I have read them since with disappointment; I shall never read them again, for they are of no service to me. They were good in their way once, and so were the clothes I wore when I was ten years old; but I have outgrown them—I know more than these books know, and know wherein they are faulty. Nobody ever outgrows Scripture; the book widens and deepens with our years. It is true, it cannot really grow, for it is perfect; but it does so to our apprehension. The deeper you dig into the Scripture, the more you find that it is a great abyss of truth. The beginner learns four or five points of orthodoxy, and says: "I understand the gospel, I have grasped all the Bible." Wait a bit, and when his soul grows and knows more of Christ, he will confess:—"Thy commandment is exceeding broad—I have only begun to understand it."—*Spurgeon.*

POWER IN THE HEART.

THE zeal that God excites within us is often the means of effecting the purpose which we desire. After all, God does not give conversions to eloquence, but to heart. The power in the hand of God's Spirit for conversions is heart coming into contact with heart. Truth from the heart goes to the heart. This is God's battle-ax and weapon of war in his crusade. He is pleased to use the yearnings, longings and sympathies of Christian men as the means of compelling the careless to think, constraining the hardened to feel, and driving the unbelieving to consider. I have little confidence in elaborate speech and polished sentences as the means of reaching men's hearts, but I have great faith in that simple-minded, Christian woman who must have souls converted, or she will weep her eyes out over them, and in that humble Christian who prays day and night in secret, and then avails himself of every opportunity to address a loving word to sinners. The emotion we feel and the affection we bear are the most powerful implements of soul-winning. God the Holy Ghost usually breaks hard hearts by tender sympathy.—*Spurgeon.*

Ladies' Port-Folio.

A FANCY.

BY D. M. J.

SOMETHING came to my soul to-day,
Out of the misty past,
As the spar from a wrecked and sunken ship
May float to the shore at last,—
A vague and shadowy vision
That vanished as soon as it came,
For memory could not grasp it
Or give it a place and name.

It seemed like a dim remembrance
Of life in another sphere,
And left me in silent wonder,
Waiting, as if to hear
A voice I had long forgotten,
With message of welcome sound—
Lifting me nearer heaven,
As vapors rise from the ground.

There may be times when the spirit
Escapes from the house of clay
And flies to its native heaven,
As a child goes out to play—
And the glimpses that fill so dimly
At times across memory's track,
Are something our angel brought from heaven
That we are to carry back.

THE DAY-KING.

BLEST power of sunshine! genial day,
What balm, what life is in thy ray!
To feel thee is such real bliss,
That had the world no joy but this,
To sit in sunshine calm and sweet,
It were a world too exquisite
For man to leave it for the gloom,
The deep, cold shadow of the tomb. [*Moore.*

A MOTTO FOR EVERY-DAY LIFE.

A SCOTCH essayist of facile pen thinks there is an overlooked source of happiness. He recommends tidiness as a cure for the blues. Let one of depressed spirits find a place where disorder and confusion reign, and, forgetful of all else set about it with a will to put things in order—proceeding thoroughly, until the ideal of taste and neatness is fully gratified—and the tone of feeling will rise with the process until cheerfulness rules.

Some such rigid motto as "*in statu quo*," or "leave no tracks," rigidly adhered to, is the only cure for the peace-destroying evil of disorder.

It is no small undertaking for a woman of decidedly opposite habits to go at 11 o'clock to her kitchen, prepare her dinner and welcome her husband to the dining-room at a quarter past 12, leaving scarce a perceptible track. The shavings-basket is so likely to cuddle down by the stove; the potato peelings like to get into a pan of dirty water on the table; the dish cloth, the nutmeg grater, the meat rinds, the potato masher, a little flour, sundry knives and forks, the salt bag and butter dish do so much like to have a social reunion. And the heat-loving cronies, pans, spiders and pots, want to have a little interview over the slowly dying fire. If the wash dish can get into a chair, and a little water spilled can give the mop excuse to come out and lean against the wall, there will be a culinary carnival, into which the dirty dinner dishes will shortly be welcomed to celebrate "high mass." It is needless to describe how farm implements, mechanics' tools, sewing materials, and books and stationery are all capable of like antics.

A barn, a farm-yard, or a shop in order once a month, or even once a week, is not an orderly place. A house with everything in its place once a day may yet be a most disorderly home. Nothing can secure that wonderfully satisfied state of the mind which a sense of order brings but an unflinching adherence to the motto, "*In statu quo*." Some farm-yard or domestic operation may bring into service a half-dozen of implements. Haste to accomplish the thing in hand may seem a good reason for allowing them to lie, for the present, just where they were used,—but the motto requires that with the utmost exactness they each go to what the mind is satisfied is the right place.

One seems almost justified when coming home cold, or with news to tell, in throwing aside the furs, the coat, the hat, the gloves and parcels where they can be picked up at some future time, but the rule will not admit of it. No tracks must be left. The ax, the hammer, the hoe, pail and brush—the broom, needle and spool—even the shred or fragment must travel straight to its abiding place, or by-and-by there will be a clog in the wheels of domestic life and the perturbed temper will have a temptation to overcome. It may seem to some a very hard thing to do—as though stopping to be so particular would never accomplish anything. But the process is like removing obstacles from a water course; and after a time a current is formed that bears one on.

To establish this orderly habit requires almost constant thought, but very soon the thinking powers will successfully "ship the drudgery of familiar labor on to the senses and muscles, and wander at will in pursuit of their own pleasure." It is only thus that labor becomes restful, and that work has music and poetry in it. If the thought must often be brought abruptly home by some unexpected thing out of its place and lying in the way, or a vexatious half hour be spent in hunting after some wandering thing, labor is a weariness and the confusion without brings sad unrest to the heart within.

L.

Park Ridge, Ill., 1872.

"TOO GOOD COMPANY FOR ME."

THE lady alluded to in the following paragraph is a contributor to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and as plucky and independent as here represented:

One evening this summer, a lady who belongs on the editorial staff of one of the leading dailies of New York, had been detained by office duties until rather a late hour. Living on the Heights in Brooklyn, but a short distance from Fulton Ferry, it was not much of a venture to go home without an escort, so she started. On the boat, standing outside enjoying the refreshing breeze after the day's toil, she perceived a gentleman (?) in rather close proximity to where she was leaning over the guards, but said nothing. "Are you alone?" "No, sir," said the lady, and without further interruption, when the boat touched, stepped off. "I thought you said that you were not alone," said the fellow, stepping to her side again. "I am not," replied the lady. "Why I don't see any one; who is with you?" "God Almighty and the angels, sir—I am never alone." "You keep too good company for me, madam; good night," and he shot for a Fulton avenue car, then nearly a block away. The heroic woman was permitted to "keep to the right as the law directs," and enjoy that full measure of quiet satisfaction one always feels from keeping good company.

SEVERAL ladies of Troy, married and single, are talking about getting up a society to oppose the organization of any more "lodges" of any kind in that city. They claim there are too many attractions at the lodges every night in the week to suit them.

AN Edinburgh woman, whose case had been thrown up by her counsel, conducted it herself with so much ability that although she was defeated the Judge complimented her on the great skill she had displayed.

THE light-colored tortoise shell is becoming all the rage, and every style of ornament is made of it. Some very pretty fans have alternate sticks of dark and light color, which are very unique and pretty.

A MAN'S wife is his best lawyer, his best counsel, his best judge, his best adviser, and also the cheapest and most reasonable.

Reading for the Young.

GRACE, THE GLEANER.

ONE of the sweetest stories in the Old Testament is that of RUTH gleaning in the fields of BOAZ. The custom of allowing poor people to glean in the harvest fields, is much more universal in Europe than in this land of plenty, where poor as well as rich have as much corn and wheat as they need. And the gleaning of to-day is just as beautiful and simple an operation as it was in Bible times. Our illustration represents an apple-cheeked English girl, little GRACE, "with sunny locks and sunny face," who has been as busy as a bee in the harvest fields. There is a little ballad about her, which says:

GRACE, THE GLEANER.

"She gleans that she may swell the share
Of yonder aged dame,
Whose failing steps, with toilsome care,
Can scarce support her frame.

. . . . . .

Not all can glean amid the corn—
But all who *try* can find,
Some way to cheer a heart forlorn,
Some way of being kind!"

While plucking the wheat, she has pulled flowers also, uniting the bread by which we live, with the beauties which please the eye and gratify the love for the beautiful.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Smart Girl Agent.—The Girls and Boys are really waking up and sending us clubs by every mail. Among those who have reported during the past week, we copy the letter of a little girl living in Huron Co., Ohio, who didn't mind the laughter of foolish folk, but got up a club for the RURAL and secured a valuable Premium. Here is her letter:

MR. EDITOR:—Although I am a little girl only ten years old, I like to read your paper very much, and have been trying to get up a club. I have twenty-six subscribers, and send you fifty-two dollars. Some of the folks laughed at me for working so hard to get up a club for a farmer's paper, but they did not scare me out of it, and I want to get something nice to show them I did not work for nothing. I would like you to send me a Silver-Plated Cake Basket, price in the Premium List fifteen dollars. I wanted an Organ real bad, but could not get names enough. My mother thinks I cannot write well enough to send letters to the Editor, for you cannot read it, but next year I mean to try again, if you will excuse the mistakes this time.—FLORA L. SILLIMAN.

[FLORA's mother is mistaken, for the letter is well written. The Premium desired has been sent, and also an extra one.—ED.]

Helping Her Father.—JENNY LIND B. of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., says:—"I never wrote for a paper before, but I thought I would try and write, for I see some of the boys and girls are writing. I am twelve years old. I live on a farm with my father and mother. The most of the girls that write are from the West or South, I notice, and some can boast either their pets or horsemanship. I cannot of either, unless it is my one-year-old sister. But, perhaps, I can do as well in school as any of you. I do not miss a day, for I want to learn to teach school, so as to help my folks, for we are trying to pay for the farm. I have persuaded pa to sign for your paper, and if you don't get weary of my letter I will write again. Uncle STEPHEN says I can write good enough, and that you will appreciate all such letters from little girls."

How to Make Zephyr Flowers.—M. A. R. writes from Boonville, N. Y.:—"I noticed in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Nov. 11, a letter from a little girl, with the request that some one would tell her how to make zephyr flowers. I have not seen an answer to her request, and thought I would write one. Get the finest wire you can find at the hardware store; take a piece and wind it close around a pin, or large needle; then slip it off and stretch it out and form a leaf the shape of those in the flower you wish to make; then split your zephyr, and take one thread, beginning at the stem, close to the leaf, and wind through the center around the wire. Make a number of leaves. If you wish to make a full flower, and tie them together, one by one, with thread. For the center of the flower, take stamens or a little of the zephyr, white or yellow, place a row of leaves around that, making the leaves larger in each row. To make the green leaves, shape your wire in the form of a leaf, and wind the zephyr across the leaf until you get to the end, and then bring it across the center of the leaf back to the place of commencement."

A Little Worker.—AMANDA A. writes from Otisco, N. Y.:—"We take a good many papers, but the RURAL is read first and thought the most of. I live with my aunt. She has four cows, and in the summer we make butter and lots of cheese. I can make good cake, pies and bread. I can knit, and have pieced two bed-quilts and am now piecing another."

A Calf in Harness.—FRED. E. JOHNSON of Sullivan Co., Ohio, writes:—"I am a farmer's boy, nine years old. I have a calf that my father gave me till he is one year old. I have trained him to work in a harness that I made for him. I can drive him where I please. His name is Berry. Father takes the RURAL and I cut out the pictures and paste in a scrap book."

[PERHAPS your father will give you the calf for your own, after it is a year old. Instead of cutting the pictures out of the RURAL, we suggest that you preserve the paper, as it is now in better style for filing and binding than ever before.—ED.]

A Young Telegrapher.—E. C. DODGE writes from Erie Co., Pa.:—"I am not a farmer's boy, which I sometimes wish I was, but work at telegraphing. My father is the Railroad Agent, and my older brother is the day operator. I like my business very much. I used to work at brackets some. I had a little shop which father gave me, but I have packed my tools all up in my little chest, and try and tend strictly to my business. I get pretty sleepy nights, setting here all alone, but I try and keep awake."

City Attractions.—GEORGE D., ten years old, writes from Syracuse:—"As my brother takes the RURAL NEW-YORKER, I thought I would like to write a letter too. I live in Syracuse, where there are many attractions, such as Salt Works and two corn mills. One has a steam engine of 250 horse-power. There are many other manufactures which it would be interesting to tell about."

The Puzzler.

SQUARE-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 1.

My first is a smooth surface;
My second is a musical instrument;
My third is the contents of a surface;
My fourth is a number of animals hitched together.

NED.

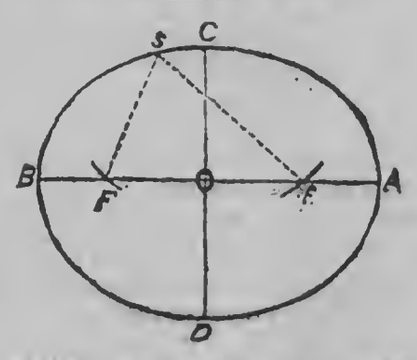
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 3.

Murray Hill, New York, 1872. AZILE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

TO CONSTRUCT AN ELLIPSIS.



I GIVE "F" a method of constructing an ellipsis; it is as follows:—To describe an ellipsis, the transverse and conjugate diameters being given. Construction.—1, Draw the transverse and conjugate diameters, *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, bisecting each other perpendicularly in the center *O*. 2, With the radius *A*, *O*, and center *C*, describe an arc cutting *A*, *B*, in *F F*, and these two points will be the foci of the ellipse. Having found the foci *F F*, take a thread of the length of the transverse diameter, and fasten its ends with pins or tacks in the points *F F*: then stretch the thread *F*, *S*, *F*, to its greatest extent, and it will reach to the point *S*, in the curve; and by moving a pencil round within the thread, keeping it always stretched, it will trace out the curve required.—SUBSCRIBER.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Jan. 6.

BIBLICAL SQUARE-WORD No. 1.

A B B A
B E A N
B A R N
A N N A

HIDDEN CITIES, No. 1.—1. Athens; 2. Thebes; 3. Tyre; 4. Sidon; 5. Damascus.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 1.—Wise men care not for that they cannot get.

PROBLEM No. 1.—67 feet or 2 4-13 inches.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, pastor of the Church of the Messiah in New York, renounced Unitarianism last Sunday, and embraced Orthodoxy. This action has caused a great sensation in religious circles.

The Custom House investigation continues in New York, and excites wide-spread interest. Mr. A. T. Stewart. David Ogden, Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Palmer, and others have given important testimony in reference to th "general order" business and removals for political causes. The proceedings are reported in full in the papers, and prove very interesting.

Our relations with Spain are of a very delicate nature, and the Government appears to be actively preparing for the possible contingency of hostilities. War ships are being put in commission, and rumor says the Southern coast is to be put in a state of complete defense.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

JAN. 6th, John J. Bradley, City Chamberlain, resigned. Mr. Francis A. Palmer was appointed to his place.

The Russians in New York held their Christmas festivals on Jan. 6th.

A FINE statue of Benjamin Franklin was unveiled in Printing House Square on the 17th. It is a gift to the city from Capt. Albert De Grool.

Mr. Henry Bergh has been successful in breaking up pigeon shooting matches in New York and vicinity.

The Third Avenue Savings Bank has sustained a seven days' run, during which $1,480,000 were withdrawn.

Mayor Hall has temporarily withdrawn from the duties of his position. Gen. John Cochrane is acting as Mayor.

The coroner's inquest in the case of Edward S. Stokes, who shot James Fisk, Jr., have found a verdict against him.

The house of Sprague, Calhoun & Co., cotton and woolen goods, suspended on the 9th. Liabilities $1,000,000.

Political.

AN interesting session of the New Jersey Legislature has commenced. Among the questions to be considered are compulsory education, repeal of Erie legislation, a local option temperance law, etc.

There is a spirited contest for U. S. Senator in Iowa, with the chances in favor of Mr. Harlan.

Vice-President Colfax will obey the voice of the people, and accept a re-nomination, if offered one.

It is supposed the great fight against the President in Congress will turn on the one-term amendment to the Constitution.

The Republicans have secured all the offices in the New Jersey Legislature.

Hon. John Sherman has been re-elected to the Senate from Ohio.

Senator Brownlow strongly endorses the Administration.

Hon. Charles Hale of Massachusetts, editor of the Boston Advertiser, is the new Assistant Secretary of State in place of J. C. Bancroft Davis, resigned.

The Republican National Convention will be held in June, in Philadelphia.

There is a bill before Congress to admit six Japanese young men to the Military Academy at West Point. The Japanese Charge d' Affairs is anxious for its passage.

Jan. 10.—The wrangle which broke out in the Louisiana Legislature on New Year's has continued, both parties claiming to represent the State. The streets of New Orleans have been filled with mobs, armed policemen and Federal troops, some of which were sent from Louisville. Numerous arrests have been made, and proclamations issued. At a mass meeting of 5,000 citizens, martial law was asked for. Gov. Warmouth proposes to arrest the members of the opposing factions of the Legislature, and will break up their meetings.

Harper's Weekly and the New York Times favor Mr. Colfax for the next Vice-President.

Gov. Hoffman has signed the bill for the relief of the financial condition of New York City.

Frank Blair is in favor of the "passive movement," and calls the "new departure" a fraud.

Fires.

TWENTY buildings in the heart of Titusville, Pa., were destroyed Jan. 7. Loss. $100,000.

The Thorndike Manufacturing Co.'s works in Lowell, Mass., were destroyed on the 8th. Loss, $45,000. The mill employed 75 hands on suspenders and elastic fabrics.

The Seaside House, at Rye Beach, N. H., has been burned. Loss, $10,000.

The Pacific House, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, has been damaged $25,000 by fire.

Crimes.

JAN. 6, at 4 P. M., Edward S. Stokes shot Jas. Fisk, Jr., at the Grand Central Hotel in New York city. He lingered until shortly after 11 o'clock Sunday morning, when he died. Stokes was arrested, and is now confined in the Tombs. The funeral took place on Monday, from the Grand Opera House, and was a showy pageant. The remains were taken to Brattleboro, Vt., the place of his nativity, for burial. The horrible assassination of a man so well known, caused a profound sensation in New York. The quarrel which led to the deed is supposed to have been about a Mrs. Mansfield, a woman living in New York.

Buckhout, who murdered his wife and Alfred Randall, near Tarrytown, on the Hudson, Jan. 1, 1870, has been sentenced to be hanged Feb. 16th.

Crime is rapidly on the increase in Salt Lake City, and murders and garrotings are reported.

Dr. Merriman, late of Baltimore, aged 73, was found brutally murdered in his office on the 6th.

Walter Wheyland, a member of the Louisiana House, was shot and killed on the 8th.

Obituaries.

JOS. GILLOT, maker of steel pens, recently died in England.

Jan. 5, Sir Francis Crossley of Halifax, England, died, aged 55. He was the most successful carpet manufacturer in the world.

The oldest man in the world, Harvey Thacker, a son-in-law of Daniel Boone, aged 128 years, died a few days ago in California.

Dr. Henry D. Bulkley, a well known New York city physician, aged 68, died on the 4th. In 1869-70 he was President of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Gen. Andrew Porter died in Paris on the 6th. He served in the Mexican war with credit, and in the civil war won the rank of Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck died in Louisville, Ky., on the 9th. He was born near Utica, N. Y., in 1816. He fought in the Mexican war, and during the rebellion. July 11, 1862, he became General-in-Chief of all the land forces of the United States. He was the author of several books.

Miscellaneous News.

THE Germans of Hong Kong, China, have sent $825 to Chicago.

There are 65 women in the University of Michigan.

A Jewish Rabbi opened the House with prayer at Washington one day last week.

Rhode Island, through her Senators, has presented the statue of Roger Williams to Congress.

The Military Division of the South has been abolished in consequence of the death of Major-Gen. Halleck. There are now but three Major-Generals in the Army.

The National Female Suffrage Convention met in Washington last week.

The Grand Duke, after a magnificent reception at St. Louis and Jefferson City, went to Fort Kearny, Kansas, on a grand buffalo hunt. He is to make the tour of the South.

Many passengers were injured near Halifax, N. S., by the upsetting of a train on the 11th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

A TERRIFIC hail storm has visited Portsmouth. British sovereignty has been proclaimed over the African diamond fields. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is in favor of having the U. S. mails restored to the Cunard line of steamships. Demonstrations in favor of home rule continue to be made in Ireland. The Queen with her family has gone to Osborne. The London Times thinks the spirit of which James Fisk, Jr., was the representative, still lives in New York. A Republican Club has been organized in Glasgow.

Jan. 10th a terrible explosion occurred in the Oakwood colliery, Wales. Eleven men were taken out dead, when the flames broke out. Many are missing. The representative of Great Britian has given to the Emperor, of Germany the papers relative to the San Juan boundary question. Mr. Millbank, M. P., has denounced Sir Charles Dilke. Admiral Inglefield has sailed for New York.

From France.

VICTOR HUGO has been defeated for the French Assembly. Petitions for the restoration of the monarchy have caused a great uproar in the Assembly. The Assembly has again decided not to return to Paris. The rinderpest has appeared in several departments of France.

Paris manufacturers are protesting against an increase of duty on cotton and silk. The German Ambassador has been civilly received by President Thiers. The French Ambassador at Berlin had a flattering reception from Prince Bismarck. The Journal of Paris praises the people of the United States for their liberality during the war. The Czar of Russia has sent an affectionate greeting to M. Thiers.

From Spain.

ADMIRAL PALO is the new Minister to the United States. Don Jose Concha is the new Captain-General of Cuba. The Cortes meets on the 22d inst. A funeral in honor of Marshal Prim was celebrated at Madrid on the 5th. The King attended. Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant have been presented to King Amadeus, who showed them special attention. A State dinner followed, at which the Cabinet was present, when the most cordial and friendly feelings towards the United States were expressed. This looks favorable to peace.

From Austria.

THE Upper House of the Reichsrath calls the attention of the Emperor to the increasing discontent, arising from misgovernment.

From Germany.

THE German Government wishes to restore former friendly relations with France.

From Italy.

THE Pope will soon send an *ultimatum* to such Bishops as have not accepted the dogma of infallibility.

From Switzerland.

THE Geneva Conference concerning the Washington Treaty, has adjourned until the 17th of April next.

From Belgium.

LABORERS in various parts of the country are on strike, and the military have been called out.

From Mexico.

GEN. DIAZ is reported to be fleeing before the Government forces.

From Cuba.

HAVANA journals assert that New York papers are paid to advocate Cuban independence.

A Most Desirable Security.—The confidence of investors in the absolute safety of the Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad is fully justified for the reason that every $1,000 bond issued is doubly secured, not only by a First Mortgage on the entire road and its equipments, but by five hundred acres of the richest land in the world. The guarantee that such a basis offers for the entire safety of the loan is superior to that offered in mining or other investments dependent upon labor or skill, because the soil is a bank that never dishonors drafts. Every farm that a railroad approaches is surely increased in value, and public land sold at $1.25 per acre, or pre-empted on a nominal payment, will improve ten-fold in value as soon as the first lot is cleared. Hence Land Bonds are the most certain means of appreciating the value of a railroad, just as the railroad enterprise itself raises the prospective value of all land in its vicinity. This element of wealth gives a daily increasing value to the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and these Bonds, if bought with 5-20s gives the holders an immediate profit of 14 per cent., with an increased annual income of 38 per cent., while their security remains of the same undoubted character.—*New York Com. Advertiser.*

Watch No., 12006, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "United States Watch Co., Marion, N. J.," —manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me three months; its total variation from mean time being only two-thirds of a second per day.—Judge CHARLES H. VOORHIS, Hackensack, N. J., May 8, 1869.

Dr. Louis A. Sayre, one of the most eminent physicians in the city of New York, has carefully examined the analysis made by the Board of Health, of Geo. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth," pronounced it entirely free from any material injurious to health, for beautifying the skin, and removing all blemishes. It is the best preparation in the world. Dept, 5 Gold St., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED
without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

Columbus Discovered America, but it has been found that the only economical Shoes for children are the celebrated SILVER TIPPED—never wear out at the toe, and are worth two pairs without tips. All dealers sell them.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, January 13, 1872.

FINANCIAL affairs look better than last week. The dear rates for Money continued up to Thursday of the present week, but the influences to improve the market were quietly at work, and it looks, now, as though the Brokers will be able to borrow at simple interest for some time to come. Mercantile paper, when not accommodated at Bank, is taken at dear rates, 8 to 12 per cent per annum, on the street. A heavy failure in the Domestic Commission line has had an unfavorable effect, as the house leaves over a million of indebtedness.

The Messrs. ROTHSCHILD have intimated their readiness to join Messrs. COOKE in placing about $60,000,000 of the New Loan abroad, but with the proviso that the Interest on the 4½ and 4 per cents be made payable in London. It is doubtful whether this authority will be granted by Congress.

General trade continues to look well for a large spring business in Foreign Goods and in Domestic Cotton Goods. The receipts of Cotton are liberal, but the speculation in the trade at home is greatly impeding Exports. The price here is about two cents above Liverpool,

It transpires that 6,000 miles of new Railways were opened last year, raising the American system of Roads to 62,000 miles. Thirteen of the old Western lines (including the Central and Union Pacifics) show an average increase of 8 per cent. over 1870, or $62,081,000 against $57,769,000.

No further difficulties are reported among the Savings Banks, although the withdrawals from the Third Avenue continue, and the concern will probably be induced to wind up under present damaged credit.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Central and Union Pacific Roads have increased in favor as well at home as on the Continent of Europe, and the advance of the week is nearly equal to the 3 per cent. Dividend paid on the first of January.

The Southern State Bonds are much out of favor, owing to recklessness and frauds in South Carolina and bad faith in Virginia. The refusal of the latter to pay the January Interest on the refunded Bonds of 1871, as pledged, seems utterly inexcusable.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6.
Capital	$87,301,600	$87,301,600
Loans	270,534,000	272,704,400
Gold and Greenbacks	65,332,300	18,879,101
Deposits	200,400,800	205,828,200
Circulation	28,542,800	28,492,200

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	108¾	N. Y. Central Scrip	92¼
U. S. 5-20's of 1865	111¾	Reading	115
U. S. 6s of 1881	115	Rock Island	108⅝
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₱ cts	106¾	N. West	63½
U. S. New Loan	109⅜	Do. Preferred	92
N. Y. Bounty Loan	105½	St. Paul	53¾
Tennessees	63½	Do. Preferred	80½
Virginias, new	52½	Lake Shore	* 91
Missouri Bonds	95½	Ohio and Mississippi	47
U. S. Currency 6s	115½	Toledo & Wabash	75¾
Central Pacifics	103	Erie	51¾
Union do	92½	Union Pacific Stock	32
Western Telegraph	70¾	Adams Express	60¼
Pacific Mail	55½	American Express	60
Lake Shore Scrip	88	United States Exp's	61½
N. Y. Central Stock	96¾		

* Ex. Dividend.

The changes in Gold since last report have been 109¼@108⅜@108¾ per cent. The 5-20 Stocks of the United States, dealt in abroad, are ¼@1 per cent. lower. The Railroads are nearly all higher by 1½ to 3 per cent. Erie went up to 37 on the death of FISK, but has fallen back to 34¾ per cent. The future control of the Road is uncertain. Efforts are making to displace the JAY GOULD Administration, but the "law's delay" and the want of concert among the English and American holders of the Stock will lead to a prolonged and perhaps, unsuccessful struggle. It is a crying shame, of course, that bad and desperate men continue their grasp upon this great property, rendering it unprofitable to the Stockholders, but the way out of the scramble has not yet been developed. Perhaps the new Attorney-General, with the help of the Legislature, may be able to dislodge the present control.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 12, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since January 8th embrace 20,179 bales of cotton, 455 pkgs. dried fruits, 3,236 bbls. eggs, 41,095 bbls. flour, 11,750 bush. wheat, 217,880 bush. corn, 102,582 bush. oats, 41,000 bush. barley, 8,002 sacks grass seed, 1,511 bbls. bran, 525 bags do., 1,852 bbls. corn meal, 800 bags do., 142 bales hops, 4,000 pkgs. pork, 1,181 pkgs. beef, 15,505 pkgs. cut meats, 17,037 pkgs. lard, 65 kegs do., 10,187 pkgs butter, 5,179 pkgs. cheese, 6,453 dressed hogs, 2,587 bags peanuts, 105 hhds. tobacco, 1,022 boxes and cases do., 3,818 bbls. whisky, 518 bales wool.

Beans and Peas.—The low prices bring an increased trade from home consumers, and have started some shipping trade. Holders have more confidence. The arrivals are much lighter and the stock is decreasing. Prime mediums have been sold at $2.50, and this price is very rarely exceeded. The arrivals of peas are light and the stock is being steadily drawn upon, which gives a steadier feeling. The quotations are for prime mediums, $2.40@2.50, with fair lots selling as low as $2, and common, $1.25. Prime marrow fats, $2.85@3; common do. $2.25; pea, $2.50@2.60; kidney, $3.10@3.25; red kidney, prime, $2@3.25. Canada peas, in barrels, $1.20; green, $2.05@2.10; Southern, B. E., per two bush. bag, $2.55@2.75.

Broom Corn.—The long dull period has unsettled the market, and the only grade showing steadiness is choice hurl, at 9@10c., which is lower. There have been sales of considerable inferior stock at 3c.

Beeswax—is lower with a light business, and very fair arrivals, particularly of Southern. Sales at 34½c. for Southern.

Butter.—Receipts are less pressing, but the general trade is not thereby favored, as the market retains an undesirable similitude of its former sluggish movement. True, there is some increase of demand compared with last month, but there is not that stock reducing inquiry so essential this part of the year. Fine butter is used up almost as fast as it arrives; in fact there is almost enough hotel and first-class restaurant trade to absorb that grade. State butter now has a better direction of trade as Western is running light in quantity and poor in quality. Pails are barely quotable, and extra selections are very firm in consequence. There has been considerable export of low grade stock and there is a fair call from Eastern cities for fine Welsh tub. State, pails, good, 33@35c.; State pails, finest selections, 36@37c.; State dairies, fine, 29@31c.; State dairies, fair to good, 25@28c.; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 30@32c.; State, do., common to fair, 20@25c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 28@30c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 28@30c.; State do., common to fair, 22@25c.; State do., fresh make, 30@32c.; State, fancy select tubs, 33@35c.; Ohio, good, 21@25c.; Ohio, Central and Southern, 11@21c.; Western, choice yellow, 23@25c.; Western, store-packed, 8@13c.; rolls, good West, 22@25c.; rolls, common to fair, 13@18c.; grease butter, 8@9½c.

Cheese.—There is, if anything, a little better feeling in the market. The export trade shows very little improvement. Holders here, however, begin to feel that the stock here is not excessive for winter use, and as the jobbing trade are working briskly are holding steadily into prices. The shipments are somewhat larger than last week but they have been composed for the most part of common stock that has been bought up at low prices. Shippers will not bid over 13½c. for prime, but this grade is being steadily put out to the home trade at 14c. The exports for the past week foot up 219,512 lbs. The quotations are 13½@14c. for fancy factory; 12c. for fair; 9½@10½c. for common; 11½@12½c. for farm dairy; 9@10c. for common; 11½@12½c. for Ohio factory; 9@11c. for common do.; English dairy, 11@13c.

Cotton.—The market the last few days has been under the control of speculators. The orders for contracts have been large, principally from the South and prices have been run up fully one cent per lb. At the advanced figures there was scarcely any business from other sources, as it placed our market far above that in Liverpool, and spinners were disinclined to purchase more than they actually needed. Holders have been cautious of offering their supplies owing to the uncertainty to the extent of the advance.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅝	18¾	19¼	19⅝
Good Ordinary	20¼	20¾	20½	20⅝
Low Middling	20⅝	21½	21½	21⅝
Middling	21½	21¾	22	22½
Good Middling	22⅜	22½	23¼	23½

For forward delivery sales on the basis of low middling 21¾ for Jan.; 21¾ for Feb.; 22¼ for March; 22½ for April.

Dried Fruits.—There is only a fair local demand and in this way outside prices are sometimes a little above for new fruit are obtainable.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 8@8¾c.; Southern, new, qrs., 6@8c.; do. fine, sliced; 9¾@11½c.; new State qrs., 8@9½c.; do., sliced fine, 11@13c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 12@13c.; do., do., do., 15@16½c.; do. E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½@8c.; do. qrs., 6@6½c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ₱ lb., 28@29c. Blackberries, 13@13½c. Raspberries, 28@29c.

Eggs.—Supplies are lighter and prices have been advanced. The price of fresh is very uniform. Sales generally making at 40c. for Western and State and 41@42c. for Jersey. Limed are somewhat irregular, State, 30@32c.; Western, 29@30c. The demand is very good for the season.

Flour.—The movement in shipping grades is very light, but with the position of stocks, both here and on the other side, holders have been steadily advancing prices, with quotations for the week about thirty cents higher. The dull trade at the close for prompt delivery creates some disposition to shade cash prices, but for delivery next month, with some speculative inquiry, full prices are insisted upon. For shipping brands, for Feb'y delivery, $7 is bid, and $7.25 asked. $6@6.30 for superfine State; $6.70@6.80 for common extra do.; $6.85@7 for good to choice do.; $7.05@7.40 for fancy do.; $6@6.30 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.60@6.90 for extra do.; $6.95@7.40 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.80@7, and trade brands of do.

at $7.05@7.50; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.40@7.65; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.25@9; St. Louis at $6.80@7.50 for common to fair extra, and $7.55@9.50 for good to choice. Southern at $6.85@7.60 for extras and $7.65@9.50 for good to choice. Rye at $4.50@5.25. Buckwheat flour, $3.25@3.60.

Fresh Fruit.—Apples are unchanged, but dealers are not putting out really fine marks at the ruling prices. Cranberries are selling fairly at the prices. Peanuts begin to change hands freely and full prices are quotable. Two cars California pears has arrived during the week, one car frozen on the way, the other car in fine condition. It is unsafe to trust pears in the uncertainty of coming through at this season of the year. Better send earlier and have the fruit held here. The frozen car of 550 boxes, on which the freight was $325, is being sold at 50@70c. per box, on account of the railroad parties to whom they were consigned declining to pay freight on them. It is understood that there were other cars in the train sent to Boston, Philadelphia, &c. The sound pears are selling $3.50@5 for Easter Beurre, and $3@4 for Glout Morseau and Winter Nells.

Apples, Mich., &c., bbl. $3@3.50; do. State good, $4@4.25; do. selections, $4.25@4.50; grapes, common, ℔, 2½@3½c.; do. good, 4@5c.; cranberries, fine, bbl., $9@9.50; do. common to fair, $6.50@8.00; do. crates, fine, $3@3.25; do. do. common, $2@2.50; oranges, La., bbl., $7@8; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $1.90@2; Virginia, new, $1.85@2.00; do. common, $1@1.25, chestnuts, $1.75@2; hickory nuts, $1.75@2, black walnuts, 75c.; pecan nuts, ℔ 6@9c.

Grain.—For wheat, with lower ocean freights early in the week, prices advanced two and three cents per bush., with considerable quantities taken by shippers, but there is a reaction, and prices are back to about old figures. The quotations are $1.52@$1.56 for spring in store. Winter red Western, $1.62@$1.64; amber Western, $1.70@1.71; white Western, $1.70@1.75. Rye is quiet; Western 90@92c. Barley is dull, and rather in the buyer's favor; Sales at 85c. for Western. Canada West malt sold at $1.30. Oats have been rather weak with fair supplies and a light outlet. Sales at 54½@55½c. for Western and Ohio. The offerings of corn have been larger, and with less shipping demand prices are lower, closing weak. New Western mixed 74@75c.; new white Southern, 77c.

Game.—The market is crowded with stock, and as many items are running close to exclusion from market, on account of the expiration of the game laws, sellers are anxious to close out at the very moderate quotations annexed. Ducks, teal and wigeon, 30@40c.; do. mallard and red, 75c.; do. canvas $1.50. Venison, whole, ℔ ℔., 6@9c.; do. long saddle, 10@11c.; do. short saddle, 11@12c.; do. Minn., 13@15c. Buffalo hind saddles, 3@5c.; do. calves, 3@5c. Quail, sound, ℔ doz., $1.10@1.50; do. soft and small, $1@1.25. Grouse, ℔ pair, 50@62c. Partridges, Eastern, 40@50c.; do. State and Western, 50@60c. Rabbits, 20@30c. Hares, 30@35c. Squirrels, gray, 8@10c.

Hay and Straw.—The arrivals have been unusually light, and notwithstanding trade is very dull, late prices are supported. Shipping $1.35@1.40, prime for retailing, $1.50@1.80, salt, 80@85c., clover, $1@1.20; long rye straw, $1.20@1.25, short rye do. $1@1.05, oat 90c@$1; wheat, 80@85c.

Hops.—Some failures among brewers creates a very unsettled feeling. The purchases are made from hand to mouth and with the dull trade there are some parties disposed to work off their supplies at lower prices. We quote:—New Yorks, growth 1871, 35@62c.; Eastern do. 1871, 35@55c.; Western do. 1871, 35@55c.; yearlings do. 1870, 20@30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@20c.; old olds do. 1868, 9@15c.; Californians do. 1870, 15@25c.; Californians do. 1869, 9@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@70c.; Belgians, 50@55c.

Poultry.—The market for dressed poultry rules a little easier, but there has been some severe sacrifices since our last, in order to trim the market, and even now there are no really strong prices.

Turkeys, Western, good, 10@13c.; do. Canada, frozen, 10@12c.; do. poor and frozen, 5@8c.; do. State, 12@14c.; do. Jersey, 16@17c.; Ducks, Western, 14@16c.; do. poor and frozen, 8@12c.; do. State and Jersey, 15@17c.; Geese, Western, 9@11c.; do. poor and frozen, 8@10c.; do. State and Jersey, 11@14c.; Fowls and Chickens—Western good, 10@12c.; do. Canada frozen, 8@10c.; do. poor and frozen, 5@8c.; do. State, 10@12c.; do. Bucks Co. and Jersey, 16@18c.

Provisions.—Pork is depressed. The outlet is moderate at the moment and with reports of increasing arrivals of hogs at the West there are more sellers. Old mess, $13.25; new at $11@11.12; extra prime, $12.25; old mess, $11.50; new, $11.50; sales for March, $11.50; April, $11.50. Dressed hogs are dull and in the buyers favor, quoted at 5¾@5¾c. for Western. Middles rule in the buyers favor with a moderate business. Sales of short clear 7 9-16c, short rib 7c. long cut hams, 8c.

Cut meats are selling slowly, with prices unsettled; hams in pickle, 9@9½c.; do. in salt, 9c. Shoulders in pickle, 5c.; do. in salt, 5¼@6c. Smoked hams, 11@13½c.; do. shoulders, 6½@7½c.; clear rib, 8@8¾c. Lard is lower, closing firm. Choice stock sells best, 9¾c. is quoted for best Western steam, and for March, 9¾c.; for April, 9¾c. City is quiet at 9¾c. for prime and 9c. for No. 1. Stearine is in fair demand at 9c. for hhds.

Beef is offered freely, with a limited sale. New plain Western mess, $9@10; extra mess, $11@13. Tierce beef is quiet at $15@18 for prime mess, and $19@21 for India mess. Beef hams are held at steady prices, with moderate supplies. Quoted at $23@25 for new Western.

Seeds.—Clover has been bought up very freely by shippers, and notwithstanding large arrivals the stock shows scarcely any accumulation. No change in prices has been made. Sales at 10¾@10¾c. for Ohio—the latter price for strictly choice samples; 11¾@11¾c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 12@12¾c. for State. Timothy dull and hard to sell. Prices are entirely nominal.

Tobacco.—There is a fair home trade in Kentucky leaf at steady prices. The shipping movement is very moderate. Seedleaf is selling slowly, with prices pretty much the same.

Vegetables.—Best potatoes are still offering at easy prices, while the addition of Nova Scotias will not tend to help medium qualities. There is a fair local and an active shipping demand.

Potatoes, Rose, ℔ bbl., $1.75@2; Peach Blows, $1.75@2; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.25@1.50; Dyright, $1.25@1.75; Nova Scotia, $1.75; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red & yellow, $1.50@1.75; white, $2.50@3; Conn., 100 strings $2.50@3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $20@22. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $1.25; flat, $1@1.25. Cabbages, per 100, $5@7. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $2@2.25; marrow, $1.50@1.75.

Wool.—The market for fleeces shows very little life. Holders remain firm in their views on account of small stocks and the feeling that it will all be needed before the new clip comes to hand. Texas and California grades attract more attention, and the indications are favorable to a good trade within a few days. Foreign quiet. Latest sales at 70c. for XX Ohio; 66½c. for medium; scoured, 75c.@$1.10; super pulled, 61½@67½c.; No. 1 pulled, 45c.; tubbed, 80c.; Mexican, 35@40c.; Texas, 40@45c.; A 2 California, 40c.; fall clip, 31@35c.; Cape at 42½c.; washed Smyrna, 43c.

Whisky—Is lower and dull, quoted at 92c.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Wheat firmer; red winter $1.50; white, $1.55@1.66. Corn quiet, 75c. Oats, 45c. Barley dull; 65@68c. for two-rowed; 80c. for four-rowed. Dressed hogs 25c. higher—$5.50@6 per cwt. Poultry scarce. Chickens, 13c.; turkeys, 16c. Eggs, 32c. Butter, 22@25c. Wool firm and nominally higher; 55@60c. for medium fleece, and 60@65c. for combing. Potatoes, 55c. per bush. Seeds dull, at unchanged prices. Hay in better supply; $17@24 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 11, 1872.

Though larger than last week in most of the varieties, yet the run of live stock continues light, and would cause a real scarcity but for the large quantities of dressed hogs, poultry and game sent in. Never before have we had anything like the quantity of venison and buffalo meat forwarded from the West, and selling low, it goes quite a way towards supplying the place of beef and mutton. Then there were heavy stocks of poultry left from the holidays, and sold at 3@8c. ℔ ℔, which somebody ate, and while eating they saved just so much meat. Now, however, the markets are getting cleaned up, and most kinds of live stock are advancing.

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	5,753	135	719	19,123	28,389
Last week	6,068	139	910	10,951	19,530
Correspond'g w'k '71	5,756	139	910	10,856	25,571
Average, '71	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—With still fewer cattle than the light run of one week ago, the market is steadily but surely improving. How long this will continue is uncertain. It is certain that drovers flushed with late success are buying up and hastening forward many droves, but it is doubtful about their reaching here in quantity sufficient to prevent at least one more strong market. Everything has now been used up so clean in the beef and mutton line, with scarcely any Chicago dressed beef arriving, that it will take a good many cattle to go around. 'Tis only the abundance of game, poultry and pork which prevents a further advance in beef and mutton.

The average quality of the cattle of the past week has not been good. There were a great many just medium and thinnish droves, with very few Texans and not much State stock. The great bulk of these cattle were sold at about 11c. some old dry cows and bulls going at 8@9c. with Texans at 9@10c. and good handling Western steers of 7@7½ cwt. at 11½@12c. The best on offer went at 12½c. and a few close upon 13c. though not extra fine. Really prime 8 cwt. cattle would sell quick at 13c.

The offerings last Monday were 101 car loads at Communipaw, 77 at One Hundredth-st., and only 16 at Weehawken, making 3,151 head, all told. They were quickly used up, leaving a set of hungry butchers for the 1,133 cattle which have arrived since. As fair samples of the closing rates, we quote 71 Cherokee cattle, of 6¾ cwt., at 10½c.; 36 Ohio, 7¼ cwt., at 11c.; a mixed lot of 5½@6 cwt. Ohio dry cows, stags and bulls, at 8@10c.; 51 Illinois cattle, of 6¾@6¾ cwt., at 11½@12c., and 97 Kentucky steers, 7½@7½ cwt., at 11½@12½c. The scarcity of sheep is calculated to improve the cattle market.

The following are the prices at the close of the market:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice bullocks, ℔ ℔	12½ @ 13	— @ 12
Good to prime	11½ @ 12	11 @ 11½
Medium	11 @ 11½	10½ @ 11
Ordinary	10 @ 10½	9½ @ 10
Poorest grade	8 @ 9½	8 @ 9
Average of all sales	11½ @ —	10½ @ 10¾

Milch Cows.—The abundance of milk, which is selling very low, is just about offset in the minds of milkmen, by the advance in beef and greater value of dry cows. This leaves the fresh cow trade where it was one week ago. One great trouble is the poor quality of the cows sent here for sale. They are not worth $50 per head. Some of them will not bring $40. It is costly feeding cows, and milkmen can't afford to keep poor ones. Fine cows, of unquestioned freshness, are worth $75@85.

Veal Calves.—It will be seen by the figures above that the run of live calves is very light. The principal trade at this season of the year is in dressed calves which can be sent from long distances, and much cheaper than alive. The finest of these hog-dressed calves are quoted at 14c., though a few extras really sold at 15c. Scarcely any go below 10c., even when raised on hay and other feed. Live range from 6 to 8c. for poor; 9@10c. for fair to good, and 10½c. for prime, with an occasional extra fine one at 11c. The sanitary police begin to find "bob calves" on sale. They go very quickly when found, without so much as saving the hide.

Sheep.—Though larger than last week the supply is still quite inequate for the demand, and prices go on improving. The rates are now the highest of the season and will go still higher unless the arrivals are more free. Farmers appear to be divided between the wish to obtain these high figures, so much better than selling in the fall, and a desire to go extensively into wool growing, thus keeping their flocks. Buyers of store sheep find it impossible to secure stock at prices which they dare to pay. Very thin sheep sell at 5@6½c. with those below the average at 7c., fair lots at 7½c. and prime at 8@8¾c. one extra lot, 132 lbs. Ky. selling at 8¾c. A car 81 lbs. fine wool O., sheep went at 7¾c.; a lot of 109 lbs. at 8c.; two cars 91 lbs. Mich. 8¾c. and 2 cars light 76½ lbs. O., at 7½c.

Hogs.—The larger receipts cause a slow market again and prices are on the decline. Live are quoted at 4⅞@5¾c. at the close, city slaughtered selling at 5¾@7c. as extremes, those of 160@180 lbs. bringing 6¼@6¾c. Western dressed are worth 5¾@5¾c. arrivals being 9,860 for the week.

New Advertisements.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS

Have met with an unparalleled success during the last year. The

New Styles

Especially, are pronounced beyond competition for the prices asked. All the SUBSTANTIAL excellence of the finest organs are combined in this beautiful series, which are sold at prices ranging from $200 downwards. The

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have been in constant demand, and the sale of

PARLOR INSTURMENTS

HAS BEEN ENORMOUS.

New efforts are now making to keep pace with this great increase of business.

The present high standard of excellence will be maintained.

The Manufacturers have noticed that organs are offered to the public with "solid panels," as though it were a new and improved feature. It is not new nor desirable. Twenty years ago the experiment was tried, both in organs and in furniture, of making fronts and sides in one solid piece, the shape of the panel being cut out by machinery; but it was quickly discarded, because it was found that such broad pieces of wood inevitably warp, check, or split. The mode adopted by the SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO., in all their instruments, is to form the fronts and ends of separate pieces solidly framed together. This is the only durable way.

Catalogues set free on application. Address

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TO AGENTS selling SILVERS' BROOM. Recommended by the *Rural New-Yorker*.
C. A. CLEGG & CO., 20 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

BEES. BEES.

Price List and other valuable and original matter, will be found in our circular for 1872. Sent for one stamp.
QUINBY & ROOT.
St. Johnsville, N. Y.

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONERS
Of Immigration of the State of New York.
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY,
January 2nd, 1872.

The Commissioners of Emigration desire to give notice to Railroad Companies, Contractors, Factories, Planters, Farmers, and others, that there is now in their establishments on Ward's Island, a large number of agricultural and skilled laborers, as also domestic servants, for whom they are desirous of obtaining employment.

Any and all information on the subject can be obtained, and arrangements made, by addressing the undersigned.
BERNARD CASSERLY,
Superintendent.

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Stereopticons and Dissolving View apparatus of every description, and many thousand views for the same. A very PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT for the long Winter Evenings. Priced and Illustrated Catalogues sent on application.
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Patented June 27, 1871.

One of the most important inventions of the age! The most perfect Button-Hole Worker ever invented! So simple that a child can work a more perfect button-hole with it than the most experienced hand can work without it. Every stitch is taken with the most perfect mechanical accuracy. Is used entirely independent of the sewing machine, and will last a lifetime. Does away with pricking the fingers, straining the eyes, and with imperfect and irregular worked button-holes. They give universal satisfaction. Ladies who use them say that they are worth their weight in gold. Over 11,000 sold during the first week of their introduction. The most liberal inducements offered to the trade. Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Merchants find it an excellent selling article. Local and traveling agents wanted everywhere.

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Please state you saw this in RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 26TH ST.

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ONE AGENT made $1,000 in 6 months canvassing for THE GUIDE BOARD, by Dr. W. W. Hall. Agents wanted.
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16 North 7th St., Philadelphia.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man thoroughly posted on the most improved modes of farming,—also the breeding and feeding of live stock. Salary no object. Highest recommendations. Address AGRICOLA, 318 Gold St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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4th REASON.—It has the **Folding Apron** or Guide, to conduct the clothes safely over the side of the tub, free from contact with the clamp or screws.

5th REASON.—It has the peculiar advantage of **Two Pressure Screws**, so arranged with patent wooden springs, that each screw presses on both ends of the roll alike, the same as if it was in the center, while the two together *give double the capacity for pressure.*

6th REASON.—The **Elastic Rubber** between the strong wooden springs relieves their rigidity, makes the machine turn easier, saves the rolls from strain, and causes the pressure to bear on both ends of the roll alike.

7th REASON.—All its IRON parts are WROUGHT or MALLEABLE, not liable to break, and carefully galvanized, to prevent rust.

8th REASON.—The **Handle or Crank** is not screwed on like other wringers, but BOLTED or RIVETED, and will turn clothes backward or forward, or from one tub to another, without coming loose.

9th REASON.—Its folding lower slat fits down to any stationary tub or washing machine, and prevents water slopping over, as it will with ordinary wringers.

10th REASON.—It is very light and portable, yet built so substantially that the strongest person can not break it in wringing the largest garment.

With all these Advantages, its price is no greater than that of any inferior wringer with cogs.

Sold by the House Furnishing and Hardware Trade generally.

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DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Is rapidly superseding all other preparations for producing *Elegant, Sweet* and *Wholesome ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Buckwheat* and other *Griddle Cakes. Perfectly Pure* and *Reliable*, and *always ready for immediate use.* The *CHEAPEST Baking Powder* in the *WORLD*, and it *WILL KEEP ON LAND OR SEA, in any climate for years.* It is well adapted to the use of *Housekeepers, Miners, Mariners, Emigrants, &c.*, and is in fact, in *every respect, the BEST YEAST POWDER* made "*for the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley.*"

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SAVES TIME, TWINE, THREAD, FINGERS AND TEETH,

And is all combined in a convenient and neat little device which is worn (like a badge) on the coat, vest, or lady's dress or work-basket. It is received with unbounded favor by all Merchants, Clerks and Salesmen in Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware, Drug, Boot and Shoe, and all other business where thread or twine is used.

Its unprecedented sale is its best recommendation.

A CUTTER WILL BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF 25 CTS., AND IF NOT SATISFIED THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CARL ROSA paid WACHTEL $30,000 for twenty nights.

HIRAM POWERS has wedded a Miss DYER of Portland, Me.

TENNYSON has been invited to Berlin by the Queen of Prussia.

MRS. ABBY SAGE-RICHARDSON has given a public reading in Boston.

MINISTER WASHBURNE has gone from Paris to Nice for his health.

MR. T. C. DE LEON succeeds Col. Forsyth as editor of the Mobile Register.

THE Grand Duke Alexis is to marry the Princess Thyra of Denmark.

THE Prince of Wales is no longer to be bewailed. He is entirely out of danger.

THE Prince of Wales has dismissed his doctors, and is able to go out of doors.

THE Prince of Wales has a wonderful memory for faces and everything told him.

GEO. DAWSON of the Albany Evening Journal was once a type-sticker in Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. HORACE GREELEY and daughter are still in Europe. Mrs. G. has much improved in health.

DR. THOMAS W. EVANS, the American dentist in Paris, has been made "Commander of the Legion of Honor."

PROF. TYLER says the best Greek and Mathematical students in the University of Michigan are young ladies.

COL. J. B. LOCKETT of Georgia is one of the largest planters in the South. He works 300 freedmen and has 5,000 acres under cultivation.

THE Emperor of China is about to marry, and it is suggested that he come over and be introduced around here. Who speaks first to be Mrs. China.

RENSSELAER REYNOLDS, inventor of the Empire Loom, and proprietor of the Empire Loom Works, died at Starkport, N. Y., Jan. 8th, aged 64 years.

IT is stated that over 100 women are now employed as postmasters — Mrs. Stanton would not like us to say postmistresses — of whom four get $4,000 each.

Medicinal, Etc.

Pomeroy's Trusses.

These trusses are made under six different patents granted to us during the last six years, and embody the most important improvements ever made in this class of instruments. Our celebrated "Finger Pad," "Adjustable" and "Night" trusses are unrivaled for the support of hernia, combining the utmost security with a degree of comfort unattainable by any other means; and hence, as experience shows, are more likely to effect a radical cure than any other.

They are recommended by the very best surgical authorities, and have received the highest awards and most flattering reports at all the late Fairs of the American Institute.

No one should purchase a truss without first calling on or writing to us for information and advice.

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For Premium Lists and further particulars, address
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Annuals, collection 25 choice sorts, $1; 12 sorts, 50c.
Early Concord Corn, pint, 25c. Butter Beans, qt., 50c.
Wethersfield Onion, lb., $2; ½ lb., $1.25; Calycanthus, qt., $1.
Peach, bu., $2; bbl., $4. Apple, Osage Orange, bu., $12.
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5,000 Apple Rootgrafts, strong,	$50
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Apple Trees, three years, very fine; Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Small Fruits, Ornamental Shrubs, &c.: White Ash, Elm, Maple and Chestnut for groves; 2,000,000 Evergreens, two years, from seed well grown, and fine. All at bottom prices. Price List free.
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BEFORE YOU BUY your SEEDS for 1872, be sure to send for our new Illustrated Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds; it is printed on the finest of paper, with sixteen full page illustrations: giving all necessary instructions about planting, growing, &c. Our Seeds we warrant *fresh* and *true* to name. Send stamp for Catalogue to J. T. SMITH & SONS, Brentwood, N. H.

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D. D. T. MOORE, Publisher,
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Two large, beautiful and correct CHROMOS, size 19x24—one representing the City before the fire and the other as it appeared in flames. Send $1.50 for either, or $2.50 for the pair. Circular and terms free. Profits large. Address
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NEWS CONDENSER.

— Faure is singing in Brussels.

— Iowa has forty-eight resident Indians.

— Ten million cows in the United States.

— A Yankee runs a steamboat on the Ganges.

— Nebraska has an editor who spells wife, yf.

— Smoking is reported to be declining in England.

— The population of Virginia is said to be declining.

— Sixteen railways of England own 8,400 locomotives.

— A lady superintends the schools of Kossuth county, Iowa.

— Ottawa is striving hard to become the Kansas porkopolis.

— One California vineyard yielded 70,000 gallons this season.

— The city debt of Richmond is $3,000,000 in round numbers.

— The small-pox is making fearful ravages in Brown county, Ohio.

— The order of Deaconess is growing in favor in the English Church.

— Salt Lake City is now invested with garroters as well as polygamists.

— The Monthly Scientist predicts that the sun will burn out in 44,389 years.

— The amount of pension money annually paid out in Iowa is over $1,000,000.

— In Nebraska courtships are said to average three hours and a-half in length.

— The new Chamber of Commerce building, Boston, will cost a round million.

— An immense raccoon was shot in the Rural Hill Cemetery at Albany, recently.

— The State debt of Vermont has been reduced to a sum but slightly over $500,000.

— A saloon in Watertown, N. Y., has conspicuously posted "vitals cooked here."

— The French Government has refused to sell its crown jewels to private persons.

— An Englishman in Iowa recently sent half a dozen prairie hens to Queen Victoria.

— The ice on the upper thousand miles of the Mississippi River is fifteen inches thick.

— The Richmond Whig mourns because Virginia has two emigrants to one immigrant.

— A French woman, calling herself Madame Brigham Young, has been arrested in Paris.

— The Indians in Upper Michigan are employed to carry packages of nitro-glycerine on their backs.

— It is asserted that lead ore has been discovered in Montgomery county, and copper in Coffee county, Kansas.

— There has been a considerable discussion going on in the Virginia papers in regard to the reunion of Eastern and Western Virginia.

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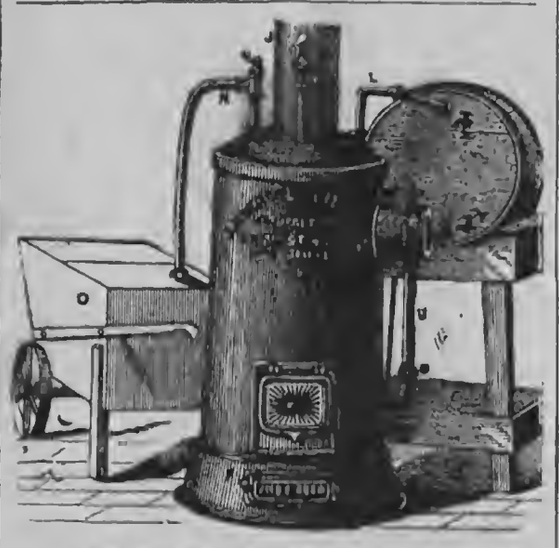

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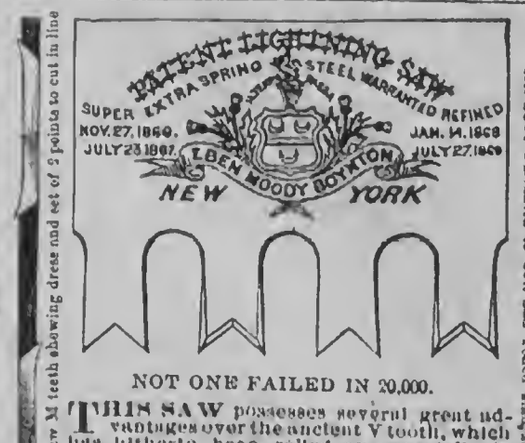

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An equal traffic on the Northern Pacific Road will pay a dividend of more than 9¼ per cent. on its total cost. With its great and unquestioned advantages in distance, grades, climate and tributary fertile country, the Northern Pacific is assured of a vast and profitable business from the outset, with a large increase for the future.

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Construction.—The road is now completed across Minnesota (255 miles;) work is progressing westward through Dakota, and 65 miles are under construction on the Pacific coast. Including purchased lines, the Northern Pacific Company now has under its management 575 miles of finished track. Contracts are let for the construction of 635 miles more, to be finished before the close of 1872.

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4. The proceeds of all sales of land are required to be devoted by the Trustees of the bondholders (Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson) as a Sinking Fund to the purchase and cancellation of the first mortgage bonds, or temporarily to the payment of interest thereon if necessary.

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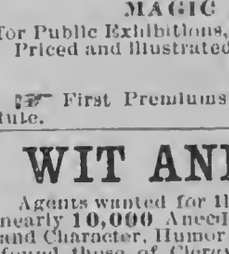

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EXCELSIOR

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RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS. ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

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WHOLE NO. 1148.

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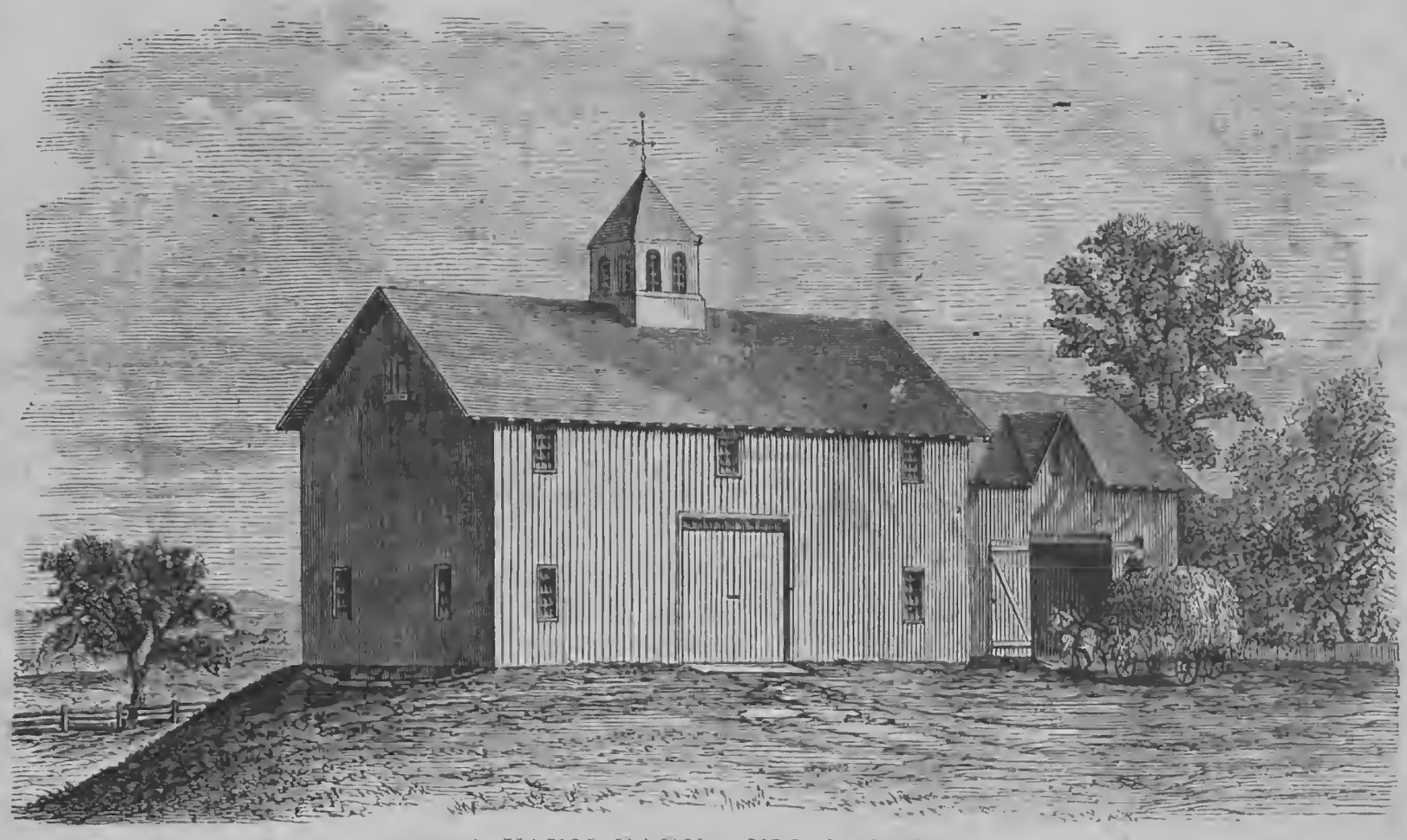
Rural Architecture.

A FARM BARN AND PLAN.

YOU will find inclosed a plan and description of a substantial and convenient farm barn, which, though a more extensive building than most farmers wish to be at the expense of erecting, is none too large for housing all the stock and storing all the hay, grain, &c., of a moderate sized farm. But those who may not wish so large a building may, by our plan as here illustrated, erect a barn of any size and cost they choose. It is much better, however, when a person is building, to put up a good-sized barn than a small one, which will only accommodate a portion of his stock, and furnish room for the storage of a small amount of feed.



A FARM BARN.—ELEVATION.

As seen in the Elevation, Fig. 1, the barn is built upon a side-hill which slopes to the east. There are three distinct floors. The entire structure consists of a main building fifty by eighty feet, and one wing, built at the south end, forty by forty feet, making a total length from north to south of a hundred and twenty feet.

Fig. 2 is the basement floor or ground plan, and is divided into several departments, each well finished for the purpose it is designed. The floor under the main building is separated into five divisions. The two at the north end, *A*, *A*, are neatly finished up for hogs, having strong, wooden troughs set upon wide, movable platforms, too heavy for the hogs to move; and if anything is spilled it is not wasted, but falling upon the platform is eaten up. *B*, is the manure pit, and the floor is so constructed that all the liquid manure, instead of sinking, as would be the case if the floor was dirt, is conveyed into a small cistern, *C*, from which it can be pumped out when wanted. *D*, is an immense root cellar, capable of holding a large quantity of this valuable food. *E*, is a pen for calves, and connects by a door with the large, roomy department, *F*, under the wing at the south end of the main building, which is fitted up with a number of roomy stalls for milch cows. Each of these departments have doors, *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, opening to the stock yard on the east side of the building. The inclosed spaces next the building at both the north and south ends—one being shown in the elevation, Fig. 1—are areas to admit light through the windows, *H*, *H*, *H*, *H*, to the cow stables and hog pens.

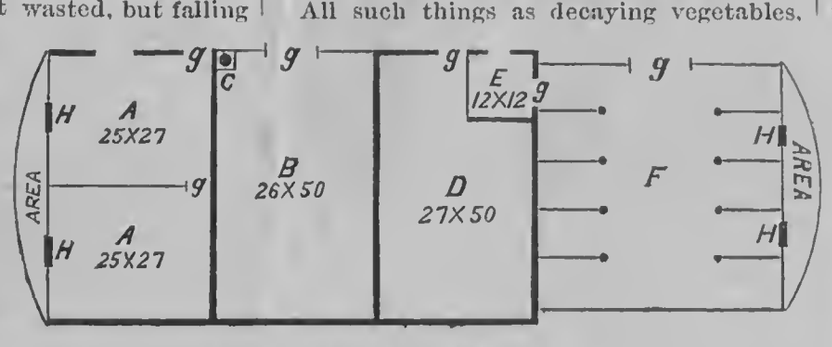


FIG 1.—PLAN OF BASEMENT FLOOR.

Fig. 3 is the floor used for horses and the storage of farm machinery, vehicles, &c., and is so arranged that a wagon or cart may be driven in at either of the large doors on the west side of the building (see dotted line), and pass out at the other. Along the whole length of the east side of this floor are horse stalls, thoroughly finished, and all provided with hay racks, *K*, *K*, *K*, *K*, *K*. *L*, *L*, are two well-finished rooms, which are used as harness room and work shop. *M*, is a large room for putting away all the machinery and tools used on the farm. *O*, is a loose horse box, and there is one also at *P*. *R*, is a stairway leading to the basement floor, and *S*, a stairway leading up to the third story, or hay and oats floor. *T*, is a trap door where the root crop is deposited in the cellar. *V*, is also a trap door, which is opened to throw the accumulations in the horse stalls into the manure pit.

All such things as decaying vegetables, muck leaves, &c., which serve to increase the amount of manure, may be easily carted and dumped through this opening. The manure heap is kept at he proper dampness by water led from the eaves. The cupola is to give light to the hay mows, while it adds no little to the beauty of the building. The entire structure is well supplied with windows, and is exceedingly light and comfortable for both men and beasts, at all seasons of the year.

W. A. GRAHAM.

Flemingsburg, Ky.

WE thank our correspondent for his contribution to this department.

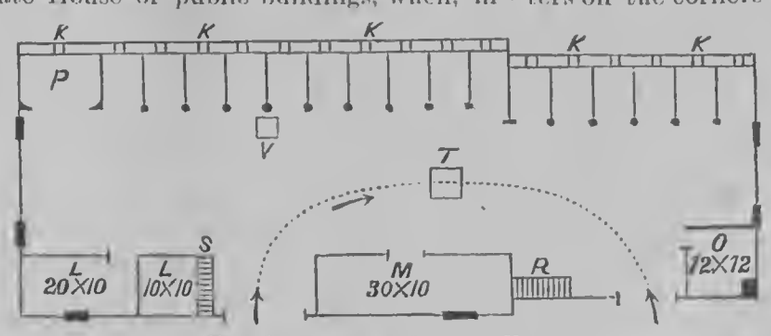


FIG. 2.—PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

BUILDING FOUNDATIONS.

I NOTICE in a letter to an English scientific paper the writer, in illustrating with what reluctance correct principles are accepted when at variance with common practice, uses the following quotations:—"Of the thousand architects, builders and workmen to whom I have explained and convinced that the true theory of building foundations consists in having the center of the foundation exactly under the weight sustained, and every part of the foundation of a width proportionate to the load, but one ever wholly adopted it, and he is dead."

Now, I believe no one will undertake to dispute the correctness of this principle, but it is next to impossible to get masons, carpenters or builders—yes, and even architects—to adopt it. They, for some unexplained reason, seem to think its no use trying to apply principles to anything short of a State House or public buildings, when, in fact, the principle is as applicable to the common dwelling or barn as to any building, costs nothing, and is of just this value: that foundations built in strict accordance with this principle are as enduring as the materials of which they are composed; whereas foundations as we see them under every house and barn we come to, are settling or constantly getting out of shape.

Now as builders will not change their old ways for the new there is no alternative but to educate the people who pay their money to demand that their foundations be set right. Let every farmer who reads this, and intends building the coming season, insist that his stone foundation wall be laid three inches or three and a-half inches larger outside than the sills; if his house is to be of wood—or the brick walls, if of brick—so as to bring the center of the stone work under the center of the sills or walls. Then protect the top of the stone work by a water-table which need only project two inches over the face of the wall.

If your builder says that that is of no use, tell him "he don't know what he is talking about," and ought to learn. If he or you think it will not look as well, it is because your taste is wrong and not the looks of the foundation. Was ever a really good building seen that did not have a visible and enlarged foundation? If the objection is made that it will cost more money, give me the conditions, and if I do not show how it need not cost a cent more, I will pay it out of my own pocket—*and that's backing an idea, ain't it, now?*

Any one desirous of satisfying himself of the advantage of a thin foundation, with the weight central, over a thick one with the weight all on one side, may easily do so by laying two blocks of wood of different sizes in the mud; let one be three or four inches square and the other eight or ten inches square. Now, by stepping on the small one exactly in the center and the same distance, say two inches, from the edge of the larger one, they will get a better idea through their feet than is possible to get through some people's heads by a volume of words or a lifetime of argument. As to the looks, nothing can look worse, or in fact more ridiculous, than to see a common wood dwelling with pilasters on the corners and bases complete, all projecting outside the foundations—a part that stands on nothing!—a part that supports nothing, and all sorts of structures, posts, doors, windows and complete buildings all cornice and no base! These are the most common and worst of all architectural blunders. S.

Syracuse, Jan., 1872.

The Clergyman's Cottage, an elevation and plan of which we published December 30, 1871, has attracted a great deal of attention and resulted in many inquiries. We gave all the specifications in our article that Mr. DOWNING did in his. The estimate of cost given by Mr. DOWNING was made many years ago, and, as we stated, could not be relied on now. But with the data given in our article and with the plan, measurements and character of materials decided upon, a builder can estimate the cost of such a house in each locality very accurately.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

The Rural's New Departure.—*Jan.* 8.—I am much pleased with the change in size and dress of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. I never did like the bed-blanket style of paper which some persons seem to think is a sign of great success. It is true that the RURAL has always been so modest in this direction that a copy could be opened and read in an ordinary room, or even in a railroad coach, which is more than can be said in favor of some more pretentious but far less valuable periodicals that might be named. But the RURAL has certainly progressed in this last change, for in its present form a bound volume will be of a convenient size, not only for reading, but preservation in one's library. I predict that there will be many thousands of volumes of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for this year preserved that would not have been if the size had remained unchanged. Every volume thus preserved, becomes a work of value to the possessor, and a perpetual advertisement for the publisher. Our daily and weekly papers, as a rule, are so large that a man cannot read them in any public conveyance without annoying his neighbor. When our publishers pay more attention to contents and less to display, the people will think more of their productions.

Sanchezia nobilis variegata.—*Jan.* 9.—The introduction of the many beautiful varieties of the *Coleus* has produced a wonderful change in the taste of our people in regard to the summer decoration of their gardens. Ornamental foliaged plants have been such a grand success there is little danger of a falling off in the demand. The *Sanchezia nobilis variegata* is a comparatively new plant, but it deserves to rank with the most beautiful of the Coleuses. Its leaves are ten to fifteen inches long, of a bright green color, with golden-yellow veins. It may be propagated with the same ease and rapidity as the Coleus, the leaves and stems being used for cuttings.

Storing Ice.—*Jan.* 10.—I have commenced to fill my ice-house to-day. The ice is about six inches thick, and clear as a crystal. I would prefer to have the ice about twelve inches thick, not only for convenient handling, but it will keep better than when of a less thickness. The main thing to be observed in storing ice in a small house, is to have it well packed. If there are large, open spaces among the cakes, it will soon melt away when warm weather comes. I have quite an expensive house, built of stone and lined inside with plank and sawdust. The building stands in the shade of several large trees, and all the circumstances are favorable for preservation of ice, and still some of my neighbors, with the cheapest kind of an ice-house, have better success, and have ice after mine has all melted away. A good, large heap of ice, carefully put together, and then covered with a foot in depth of sawdust, tan-bark or straw, will keep under almost any kind of a shed, provided the wind and sun do not have free access. Ice is a great luxury in summer, and I am surprised that so few people in the country ever think of laying in a supply at the proper time.

Plants Under the Drip of Trees.—*Jan.* 11.—A lady writes me to give in the RURAL NEW-YORKER a list of evergreen shrubs that will thrive under the drip of large trees. There is one precaution needed in attempting to plant shrubs under or near a large tree and that is arrange in some way to give them plenty of water the first season after planting. The roots of the large trees usually prevent a thorough preparation of the soil, beside taking up a large proportion of the moisture needed by the smaller plants. For evergreen shrubs that succeed well and require considerable shade in this climate I would select the following:—American Holly, (*Ilex opaca,*) Inkberry, (*Ilex glabra,*) *Mahonia Aquifolium, Mahonia Japonica, Buxus sempervirens* and its many varieties, *Ligustrum Japonicum, Taxus baccata, T. canadensis* and all the varieties of both species. *Kalmia latifolia* and *K. angustifolia* should also receive a high place in the list.

How to Send Insects by Mail.—*Jan.* 12.—E. F. of Kingston, Mass., writes to the Editor of the RURAL NEW-YORKER that he would collect a bottle of beetles for "Daily Rural Life," if he knew how to send them. Of course I should be pleased to receive all such contributions to my cabinet, and will therefore tell how they may be sent. First catch the beetles; next put them into alcohol kept in a bottle for the purpose. When enough have been collected to make a small package take them out of the alcohol and put into a small wooden or tin box, with sufficient fine sawdust to fill up all interstices between the beetles. It is very important that the beetles should be packed in some manner so as to prevent them from being shaken about in the box during transit, either by mail or express. I would be pleased to receive specimens of insects from all parts of the country, and acknowledge the receipt of the same in the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Too warm for Ice.—*Jan.* 13.—The weather has become so warm that I have had to stop getting in ice. I think it is useless to store ice in thawing weather, for it is likely to be soft and spongy and soon melt. The colder the weather when the ice is put into the house the better, and then whenever the temperature outside goes below 29° above zero, open the house. Sometimes poor, soft ice can be greatly improved by watching our chances for giving it a severe freeze.

Industrial Topics.

GLEANINGS FROM LETTERS.

We have received many letters which contain suggestions of greater or less value and interest which we cannot print entire. From these we propose from time to time to segregate and comment upon them.

Fault is Found with Artists who attempt to draw or paint rural scenes, because they do not "stick to the original." "Woodman" complains of the falsity of these pictures. The artists' fences are too low; the gates too rickety; the bars torn down; stick fences around cosey dwellings; the well-house or curb in a state of dilapidation, &c., &c. He protests against this artist fancy and fiction, and asks, "Who will give us, through the RURAL NEW-YORKER a real live representation of a country landscape, with a good fence, neat surroundings, and just such scenes as would strike us as true to the original?" "Woodman's" "point" is well taken. And what he complains of is the result of an impression that most artists try to picture the world as they would have made it if their artistic taste and judgment had been consulted.

Treatment of Hired Men.—"An Every Day Laborer" in Livingston Co., N. Y., thinks something should be done for the "Hired men of Fulton Co., N. Y.," accepting "Reform's" statement of the state of things there as true. He knows of no instance where an industrious laborer has ever dreamed of lodging in a poor-house. "For the last two years farmers have paid $20 to $30 per month and board; in winter, day laborers have received $1.25 and $1.50 per day; in summer and fall, $2; in harvest, $2.50 to $3, with board. This is not regarded quite sufficient, considering the extreme price of grain and produce generally—wheat at $1.30 to $1.60; barley at 60 to 75c.; oats, 40c.; potatoes, 40c.; pork, $5 per cwt. Of course the farmer complains; but if he received specie instead of greenbacks, he certainly could not say but these would be round prices. The laborer gets greenbacks for his labor, not "truck." His manly spirits are not crushed out. If he misuse his stogies upon a horse and is remonstrated with, his reply is, "If you don't like my 'style,' fork over the 'stamps.' This is most likely to occur about the commencement of haying, with 'month' men." The tone of our correspondent's article indicates that he is not in sympathy with chronic grumblers.

Management of Hired Girls.—An Onondaga Co., N. Y., lady who is her only domestic, complains of the idea most prevalent among the upper classes that have the unpleasant necessity of employing domestics, is that they are merely fit for drudgery, are hardly human, and are treated accordingly; hence the necessity of employing Germans, Swedes and Chinese who can be induced to conform to such requirements when a proud-spirited American girl will not. She gives the following practical opinion:—"If those who endure hired help merely as a necessary evil, would bring the better part of their natures to bear upon the feelings of their domestics, would give them some stipulated time to devote to their own pleasure, and treat them as a class of humans, such employers would become their own 'MOSES' and would liberate themselves from bondage." Our correspondent takes care to concede that there are exceptions to all rules and in all classes, which it is always well to remember.

Entomological.

THE HORNED PASSALUS—(Passalus Cornutus, FABR.)

BY C. V. RILEY.

Two different correspondents have sent me this beetle, with the request to give some account of it in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and tell them whether or not it is injurious. Many an one will doubtless recognize in the insect illustrated at *c*, the "bug" with which he, or she, as a child, was wont to play at "oxen"—the curved horn on the head forming such an inviting projection on which to hitch, by means of a thread, small chips and other diminutive objects, to be dragged by the rather awkward beast of burden. Every pioneer in the Western country, as he rolled over huge decayed logs, in the work of clearing his land to make it ready for the plow, must have become familiar with this highly polished, coal-black beetle. Every woodsman who has split or grubbed an old stump, will be likely to recognize in this horned "bug" an old acquaintance. Every entomologist who has dug into or pulled to pieces old rotting stumps, in search for other treasures, must, time and again, have seen this lazy, clumsy *Passalus* tumbling down with the loose and crumbling dust and excreta of its own making, and expressing its disproval of such summary disturbance in the plainest manner, by emitting a peculiar, half-hissing, half-creaking noise. And though met with at almost every step in his forest rambles,

"Where wild birds sing beneath the leafy bowers,"

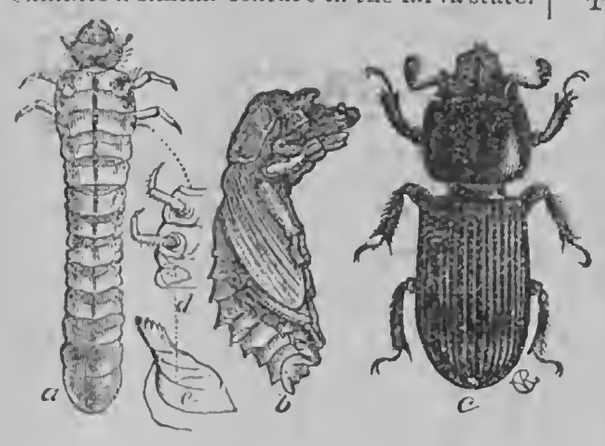
the inquisitive student has no doubt found himself repeatedly examining specimens not only to admire the elegance and beauty of form, but to ascertain the means by which the peculiar noise is produced. A sufficiently careful examination will end in the knowledge that it is caused by the rubbing of the rather horny terminal joints of the abdomen, known as the *pygidium*, against the inside of the hard wing-covers.

This insect cannot be considered anything else than beneficial. It is never found in sound or green wood, but invariably in that which is decaying, and it very materially assists and hastens the reduction of stumps which might otherwise remain treble the length of time to occupy valuable ground and serve as an eye-sore to the careful farmer in wooded countries.

Unseen and unheard, it carries on incessantly the good work of converting useless timber into mold which enriches the soil; and this has been its office in all the past ages of its existence. A decaying, moist condition of the wood is necessary to its development, and it will be found most common on low, moist ground, and in oak, hickory and sweet gum logs or stumps.

Common as is this beetle, its larva and pupa are rarely seen, and seem to be unknown even to most entomologists, while no good figures of them have been published.

The larva, Fig. *a*, is of a very exceptional character, being the only one in this country which possesses but four well developed legs; for though many butterflies in the imago state have the front pair functionally impotent, no other insect than our *Passalus* exhibits a similar feature in the larva state.



PASSALUS CORNUTUS.

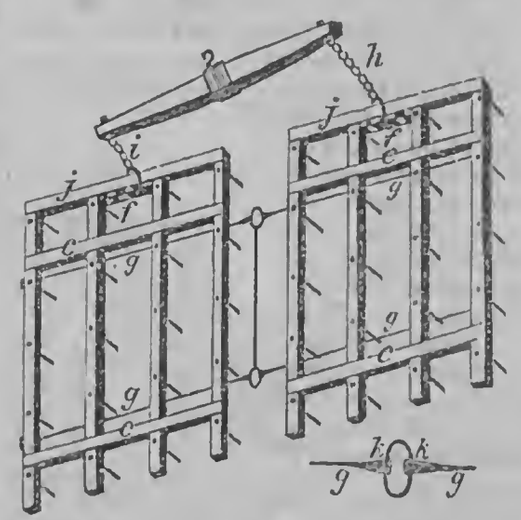
Indeed, the only other larvæ in the whole class of insects which are similarly characterized, are those belonging to the same genus in other parts of the world. The third pair of legs really exists, however, in a rudimentary state, as shown at *d*. This larva is of a bluish-white color, with the anterior joints broader and flatter than the rest. It transforms in the fall of the year, within the wood it inhabits, to a whitish pupa, *b*, in which the front pair of legs is thrown forward under the head, and the horns of the future beetle show plainly on its top. The pupa lasts but about a fortnight, when, throwing off its purple garb, it becomes a perfect beetle. At first the parts are all beautifully white and delicate; then the head, thorax, and limbs gradually become amber-brown, and lastly the wing-covers assume this color. The whole body then deepens very gradually, so that many days elapse before the coal-black color is acquired, and in the month of August the beetle is as often found brown or black. As larvæ only half grown are found in company with those that are full grown, they require at least two years to mature.

Texas Insects.—We have received from WM. H. WILLIAMS of Texas, a splendid collection of beetles, for which we return our thanks. It is seldom that we obtain such a choice lot from one locality and all in good order. We conclude that Mr. WILLIAMS is not a novice in such matters, for the collection sent shows that the minute species were not overlooked, as is usually the case with new and inexperienced collectors. We should be pleased to receive similar contributions from other localities.

Farm Implements.

A MONROE COUNTY HARROW.

During the past summer I have seen cuts of several different kinds of harrows in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but among the number never saw the kind used to the greatest extent in this section—one with 40 teeth.



The accompanying drawing is a two-horse harrow; but for a large farmer, who has plenty of team and wishes to get over a great area of land in a day, 14 inches can be added to the length of each scantling; also, another tooth in each piece, making a harrow with 48 teeth in it, and to be drawn by three horses abreast. The dimensions for a two-horse harrow are as follows: Length of scantling 4 feet 7 inches; 3 by 3 inches; front end pieces, *f, f*, 3 feet 2 inches long; 2 by 3 inches; are morticed in the front piece of each part of the harrow. The cross pieces, *c, c*, 1 by 3 inches, pass through each scantling at an angle of about 10 degrees; the irons, *g, g*, at the point *k*, must be about 2 inches apart cross-wise, and 6 inches up and down; the irons, *f, f*, ¼ by 2 inches, with notches for a long link to slide back and forth, to regulate the running of the teeth, are bolted to the top of the center scantlings; the chain, *i*, must be 6 inches long, and *h*, one foot. Distance of teeth apart, 11 inches; made of ⅝ inch iron or steel. I prefer steel, as they are more durable, and the cost is but a trifle more.

The cost of such a harrow, well made and painted, in this section, is $22; but any farmer with a moderate amount of judgment, can get the scantling and make the wood-work himself during the winter. After it is ironed, be particular about painting it well, as an implement that is well painted will last almost, if not as long again as one that is not. I have seen and used several different kinds of harrows, but never saw one that would work on rough, uneven ground, and so thoroughly pulverize the soil for the amount of harrowing as this kind will. LEXINGTON.

Steam on Alabama Plantations.—I purchased a six-horse power engine from WOOD, TABER & MORSE, the past summer; have use it for crushing cane, ginning cotton, &c. It appears to be just the thing needed, leaving, the teams to plow instead of furnishing power to gin cotton.—JAS. M. MOSS, *Huntsville, Ala.*

To Fasten a Fanning Mill, to the barn floor, C. H. SWEET says, in the Country Gentleman:—"Take two pieces of steel one-eighth of an inch thick, three inches long and one inch wide—in one end file two notches, so as to leave three large saw teeth—bend the two outside teeth at right angles and the center one in the opposite direction; make a hole in the opposite end wherein to tie a cord for the purpose of hanging it to the side of the mill when not in use. Put one of these under each hind leg of the mill and turn away with the full hope that your mill will stay where you put it."

The Herdsman.

ABORTION AMONG COWS.

What is the Cause, and What is the Remedy?

I HAVE given this subject a great deal of earnest thought during the past few years, and my opinion differs from that of others who I have heard discuss this important subject. In driving our cows from the pasture, I have often seen some of them separate from the herd and start on the run to get to a quantity of bones that they knew of in the highway, in a fence corner. They would get one and chew it a long time. It caused me to think that there must be a deficiency of bone-making material in their pasture feed.

Now, I wish to digress indirectly from this subject, to quote from GEO. WARING'S "Elements of Agriculture." Speaking of phosphoric acid, under the head of manures, he says:—"One principal source from which this can be obtained is found in the bones of animals. These bones contain a large proportion of phosphate of lime. They are the receptacles which collect nearly all the phosphates in crops which are fed to animals, and are not returned in their excrements. For the grain, &c., sent out of the country, there is no way to be repaid, except by the importation of this material; but nearly all that is fed to animals may, if a proper use be made of their excrement and of their bones after death, be returned to the soil. Phosphoric acid forms about one-half the ashes of wheat, rye, corn, barley, peas, beans, buckwheat, oats and linseed; an important part of the ashes of potatoes and turnips, and one-quarter the ash of milk. The bones of animals often exist in the soil in the proportion of only one or two pounds in a thousand, and but a very small part, even of this amount, is in a condition to be taken up by roots. The cultivation of our whole country has been such as to take away the phosphoric acid from the soil, without returning it, except in very minute quantities. Every one hundred bushels of wheat sold contains (and removes permanently from the soil) about sixty pounds of phosphoric acid. Other grains, as well as root crops and grasses, remove likewise a large quantity of it.

"It has been said by a certain writer that for each cow kept on a pasture during the summer there is taken off in veal, butter and cheese not less than 50 lbs. of phosphate of lime (bone earth) on an average. This would be one thousand pounds for twenty cows. That this removal of one of the most valuable constituents of the soil has been the cause of more exhaustion of farms and more emigration in search of fertile districts, than any other single effect of injudicious farming is a fact which multiplied instances most clearly prove.

"It is stated that the Genesee and Mohawk Valleys, which once produced an average of thirty-five or forty bushels of wheat per acre, have since been reduced in their average production, to less than twenty bushels. Hundreds of similar cases might be stated; and in a large majority of these, could the cause of the impovishment be ascertained, it would be found to be the removal of the phosphoric acid from the soil. Many suppose that soils which produce good crops, year after year, are inexhaustable; but time invariably proves the contrary. They may possess a sufficiently large stock of phosphoric acid and other plant constituents to last a long time, but when that stock becomes so reduced that there is not enough left for the use of full crops, the productive power of the soil will yearly decrease, until it becomes worthless. It may last a long time—a century, or even more—but as long as the system is to *remove everything and return nothing* the fate of the most fertile soil is certain."

From the statements of Mr. WARING may we not accept as an established fact that our old dairy farms are becoming exhausted of this bone making substance in their grasses. We hear complaints from Herkimer county that their dairy product is gradually decreasing, when we know the reverse should be their record. Why is it? Widespread abortion among their cows is the principal cause, and as yet they have no remedy. Herkimer county is one of the oldest dairy districts in this country, and is not a lack of bone making material in their soil and grasses the *principal cause* of abortion among their cows? In localities where cows graze on land recently deprived of the forest, and are supplied with grass and hay that grows on a soil rich in phosphates, I never heard that abortion prevails.

The authorities of the New York State Agricultural Society have expended thousands of dollars during the past few years in investigating the cause of the extensive abortion of cows in many of the dairy districts of the State, and as yet it has not come to my knowledge that the Commissioners of Investigation have ever been able to render a satisfactory report of the true cause of this prevailing scourge. Did they not overlook entirely the important fact that cows during pregnancy require a great quantity of bone making material in their food? Consider for a moment what a large quantity of bone material a cow must collect from her food to develop such a frame as a perfect calf possesses at its birth. When every part of bone material in a cow's feed is appropriated to the development of the bones of the calf (and a large portion is removed in milk) and the supply fails to be equal to the requirement, the growth of the calf will be arrested, the development is incomplete and abortion is the result.

It appears from WARING, and other authorities, that grain growing and dairying are about the same in their results in exhausting the soil of phosphoric acid. Allowing their calculations to be correct, and one cow kept annually on five acres of cultivated land, which is a fair average in this locality, ten pounds of phosphoric acid per acre, is every year taken from our dairy lands. In the dairy sections of our country, could the great quantity of bones from the calves and other animals that are killed each year, be ground, or otherwise rendered available as food for plants, this evil of exhaustion of our soil and abortion of our cows could in a great measure (in my opinion) be remedied.

In the absence of any machinery adapted to a farmer's use for putting the bones lying around the premises of every dairy farm in an available condition, should we not purchase bone meal, bone flour or bone filings to apply to our dairy lands and feed to our dairy stock?

I hope to hear from others who have had the advantages of a greater field of observation and more practical experience on this most important subject.

S. S. GARDNER.

Watertown, N. Y., Jan., 1872.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

A Preventive for Lice on Cattle.—If the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will sow their stables and cattle with wood ashes every Ash Wednesday, (which occurs in February of each year,) they will not be troubled with lice on cattle. This I have practiced for twenty years with success.—H. S. B., *Catskill, N. Y.*

Cows Eating Wood.—I would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, if any one can tell me what is the matter with my cows? Mine, and also my neighbors' cows are constantly eating wood, sticks, boards, and everything of the kind they can get to. What is the cause and what is the remedy?—H. T. WESSELLS, *Denton, Md.*

Pumpkin Seeds and Milch Cows.—Tell your correspondent, WASHINGTON HILLS, Jr., of Long Island, (see RURAL NEW-YORKER, Nov. 25, page 330) to remove the seeds from his pumpkins before feeding the pumpkins to milch cows, and there will be no decrease in the flow of milk. The action of the seeds on the kidneys causes the disease.—G. W. C., *Parksville, Tenn.*

Cooking Food for Stock.—Your correspondent, W. H. WILCOX, makes inquiries in regard to the use of a steam engine for cooking feed, &c. Allow me to answer him, based upon my own experience:

1. A steam engine is too expensive in cost of purchase and the use of an engineer, except where there is other work to do than to cook feed. An ordinary farm hand cannot run it.

2. By the use of a Prindle Agricultural Boiler, I have cooked all kinds of food, including refuse hay, straw, salt hay and even to hard, crook necked squashes, corn stalks, butts and all, and everything has been eaten clean, and not a pound of waste in all winter.

3. All the stock on Beacon Farm has been fed with cooked feed by Mr. WM. CROZIER, amounting, in all, to over 300 head of cattle, horses and hogs, exclusive of the fowl creation there, with one Prindle Agricultural Boiler, and it was run by my ordinary farm hand. This shows the capacity of work that can be done; and added to the cooking of feed, there are many other useful things about the farm or factory that can be done with it. It will pay to use them, even with a small amount of stock, when hay is worth over eighty cents per 100 pounds. Try it. I think the economy in cooking feed is fully forty per cent., and stock in better condition at that.—J. C. BROWN.

Farm Economy.

TO EXTERMINATE WILD ONIONS.

WHAT method of cultivation will extirpate this pest and nuisance? The question is frequently asked, but I have never seen a satisfactory response. Nor do I believe it is within the range of human power to solve the problem by manual labor. Strip the sod completely from a lawn in which the "garlic" has once gained a footing, and despite your utmost care, a sufficient supply of almost infinitesimal "sets" to recrop the whole at an early day will sift their way into the remaining soil.

Having tried the experiment, I speak from sad experience. But, when all else had failed I inclosed a piece of lawn and turned a hungry litter of pigs in upon it and left there several days to root for a living. They made clean work of the garlic, in short order. Not a vestige of the highly flavored esculent escaped their detective and insinuating proboscis. True, they tear up the sod badly in their hunt, but a good subsequent harrowing, succeeded by a hand-raking, and a week or two of growing spring weather, restored the lawn to more than its original condition of thrift.

Why should not the remedy work as well on a large scale? Given a sufficient number of porcine laborers, confined within a certain limit until its onions are all rooted out and then transferred to a new field, is it not clear that the work of extirpation can be effected at slight cost. J. W. S.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Making a Manure Yard.—P. F. RICHTER writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER that he is about building a barn and asks if we would advise him to have the yard where the stock is to run dishing towards the center, so as to retain the soakings, or so locate it that these soakings may run off into a meadow? In reply, we would have as few "soakings" as possible. We would not allow the water from the eaves of the barn to flow into the yard. We would not have it so dishing it should not be dry; if it is dishing we would fill the dish with absorbents; muck, loam, straw, &c. There are great objections to a muddle in the center of the yard. There are no objections to a hollow provided it is filled up as we have suggested. And such a dish so filled is far preferable to allowing the yard to drain into a meadow or pasture.

To Deodorize Sinks and Out-House.—ALMUS BUTTERFIELD says use copperas. He does not say how. He should have been specific in the detail of the mode of using it.

Hygienic Information.

DYSPEPTIC WOMEN.

A ROUSED WOMAN'S REPLY TO I. V. W.

I HAPPENED to pick up the RURAL NEW-YORKER of July 22, and again reading the replies to the dyspeptic's inquiry, would like to say that I do not exactly coincide with the theory that dyspepsia comes only by over-eating. The article by I. V. W., notwithstanding his professed *gallantry*, has a vein of ill humor running through it. One would take him for a dyspeptic bachelor, or a man who had just quarreled with his wife. He says, "few people are inclined to overwork." Many people are so situated that it is not a question of inclination, but of necessity. How many farmer's wives, with families of children to care for, often do the work alone, or with such help as they can get? And just think of the amount of work such women perform before breakfast, then sit down to the table, and instead of resting a few moments and then eating a good meal, as they should do, pour tea or coffee for the rest, assist in waiting on table, prepare food on the children's plates, and swallow a few mouthfuls at intervals; they are not very apt to over-eat in this way. Many laboring women do not eat in all day as much food as the system would require at one meal, and when this is eaten the stomach is in a weak, tired state from overwork. This is the great cause of dyspepsia, as I look at it, from years of observation and experience, although most people declare it all comes from eating too much, and too fast. This talk always puts me in mind of the Irishman's horse; "just as he got him learnt to live without eating he up and died." A sensible man will feed a horse higher when hard at work. Why not keep him on straw?

Graham or bran bread may be good enough for an idle man if he likes it; but my advice to a laboring woman is—eat good, nourishing food, and plenty of it, before the stomach feels weak and tired. If the stomach will not bear a full meal, eat oftener,—beef and mutton, with potatoes and good bread, are none too hearty for a laborer; and rest while eating, or before, if possible. If the bowels are constipated, be very regular in your habits, and never slight the demands of nature. Ripe fruit, eaten after meals, is a good preventive, and I have known severe cases of this disease to be cured by the practice of eating apples after meals.

An old English lady of my acquaintance, takes one teaspoon of sugar, half a cup of hot water, fills the cup with milk, and drinks this soon after rising, that the stomach may be in a good state for breakfast. She says the women in England eat hearty food like the men, and that is why they are strong, and have such red cheeks, which Americans so much envy.

How many men will say, "Hmmph! what is a woman's work? It is very light compared with ours." I don't believe there is one man in ten who could endure what many women do, if they had to do the work in close rooms and on the food that a man thinks is hearty enough for a woman.

A. R. R.

A. R. R. is no doubt quite right about generous and abundant food, but labors under a mistake in regard to Graham bread, which is *preferred* by most people, especially in cities, on account of its being more wholesome and nutritious than bread made from bolted wheat. To eat when very tired is not only exceedingly unwholesome, but dangerous.

Field Crops.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Preparing Seed Wheat.—ALMUS BUTTERFIELD writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER that washing seed wheat in a solution of blue vitriol will prevent smut; and washing it in lime water will destroy the eggs of parasites that prey on young plants.

Preparing Corn for Seed.—An Illinois correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER says:—"Soak doubtful seed corn in chloride of lime and it will come. If you soak seed corn in tar water in which a little copperas has been dissolved, the gophers and crows will give it a wide berth."

Nitrogenous Substances and Salt for Wheat.—J. J. MECHI of Tiptree Farm, in England, supplements the manuring of his wheat field by sowing nitrogenous substances and salt between the rows of the growing wheat in the spring and hoeing it into the soil; thus he obtains thirty-five to sixty bushels of wheat to the acre.—S. W.

Rye for Summer Pasture.—I desire to know if any of your RURAL NEW-YORKER friends have ever tried rye sowed in the spring with timothy and clover for summer pasture. If so, what time should it be sowed, and in what proportions per acre? I am a dairyman, and I would like to prepare some pasture for the coming spring and summer on a place I have just come in possession of, and any information in regard to such pasture will be thankfully received by—T. P. L., *Sedalia, Mo.*

Peerless vs. Prolific Potatoes.—With us, Bresee's Prolific, like the Harison, sets too many tubers in the hill. With a rich soil and good cultivation we can get a prodigious yield; but, as in the majority of cases, when the season, soil and culture are not all favorable, the result is a large number of small potatoes. The Peerless, like the Garnet Chili, sets but few tubers in a hill, which attain to a good marketable size, even under unfavorable circumstances. The difference in labor in digging is great, also; for while the Prolific grows so scattered that we have to dig to find them, the Peerless lie so snug and close together that it is easy to find and fun to roll them out.—A. G. TILLINGHAST, *Wyoming Co., Pa.*

English Seed in France.—A British committee having in charge the French Peasant Farmers' Seed Fund, sent an agent to France this last fall to distribute the balance of it, and report upon the agricultural and economic effects of the spring distribution. He found that the English barley, oats, potatoes, vetches and garden seeds had generally produced more abundant crops than the native kinds, but that the English wheat had failed in most cases. This was partly due to the want of proper preparation of the land, to an unfavorable season and to the variety. The English seed that seemed most like the French variety, known as "Ble de Mars," succeeded best. What the name of that (English) variety is, we are not informed.

The Vineyard.

GRAPE GROWING

On the Borders of the Keuka, Seneca and Canandaigua Lakes.

THIS business, like the magicians bean, has sprung into existence and grown to vast proportions within a comparatively brief period, bounded since its first incipency, by the recollection of living witnesses, *then* of man's estate. Indeed, twenty years covers about the full period of efforts in vineyard culture.

In 1864 it was estimated that within the vicinity, and on the borders of the Keuka or "Crooked Lake," there would be near four hundred acres of vineyard in bearing, and producing a crop of six hundred tons of grapes; sufficient, as it was thought, to overwhelm all of the available resources for consumption of both city markets and the wine cellars; and, indeed, it did fairly overstock and glut them.

The year 1870 will long be noted for both the extent to which the production had grown in a period of six years and also for the perfection of the crops. Wines of that vintage doubtless will rarely be excelled from the same varieties of fruit.

The year 1871, however, has excelled any and all others in the vastness of the crop, though in quality considerably short of that of 1870, yet a great crop, and in quality a fair average.

The rapid increase of the production, and also of the sources of consumption, will be shown by the following estimates based upon good authority, and proving that the cultivation of the grape in this l ke region already is, and *is to be*, a very important interest.

The crop of 1871 may be set down as not varying much from--Keuka Lake and vicinity, 7,500 tons; Canandaigua Lake and vicinity, 2,000 tons; Seneca Lake (west side), 1,000 tons—total, 10,500 tons.

Of this, about one-third has been made into wine (the full capacity of our cellars), or will be distilled; and the balance, some seven thousand tons, has and must find consumption elsewhere, and mostly through the city fruit markets.

From the abundance of the crop, and also of most other fruits, the prices have netted low. Yet it is quite safe to say that the crop is worth to the producers one million of dollars, as the product of from seven to eight thousand acres of land, and much of it of a character forbidding the ordinary pursuits of agriculture.

There are two marked defects in the management and character of the vineyards of this locality.

1. That in management consists, as I think, in allowing an over-crop of fruit to remain on the vines for want of will and courage to thin down to a condition that it may perfect and ripen early in its season, instead of lingering into frosty nights and ungenial weather.

2. The character or condition of a large majority of the early vineyards, consists in their having been set almost entirely with the Catawba and Isabella, both late varieties, and now being superseded by more desirable and profitable kinds.

Now, as a large area of the land occupied as vineyard is stocked with roots, well established, of these varieties, there seems a block to progress, unless some system of engrafting can be found by which the fruit may be changed to better-paying varieties without waiting for the tardy and undesirable process of uprooting and re-setting. Therefore, "Is grape grafting a practical and reliable process?" has become an inquiry of interest.

D. S. WAGENER of Pultney, Steuben Co., N. Y., has invented instruments which he uses in grafting the vine (and all other fruits) with perfect success, as it is said; the principle being in fitting the cion perfectly to the cleft in the stock, which his instruments accomplish to a certainty, in the hands of any person of ordinary skill and judgment. His system seems very fully indorsed by the best vineyardists of Hammondsport, Seneca Lake, and other localities where it has been tried, and he invites the inspection of his own vineyard, where he has illustrations of his success for some years, and fruiting vines of the setting of 1870, showing, by careful test, an improvement instead of deterioration of the quality of the fruit.

With such ready means of changing the varieties of vineyards already grown, the promise to those in the grape growing interest is greatly enhanced, as it opens a new resort to such as have or may make mistakes, or who, for other cause, may desire to change the character of their production.

Can the RURAL NEW-YORKER, or any of its hundred thousand readers, cast any additional light upon this question of grafting the vine which has been so long a subject of experiment and desire, but without success at all satisfactory, by any of the old methods?

R. H. W.

Penn Yan, N. Y.

WE know that Mr. WAGENER'S instruments are useful, especially to a novice in grafting. But it is not true that no practical and successful system had been discovered previously. As long ago as 1858 or 1859, MOTTIER of Cincinnati exhibited at the Western Fairs splendid specimens of Delaware grapes, and wine made therefrom, that had been produced by grafting the Delaware on the Catawba; and FULLER (of the RURAL NEW-YORKER now) in his Grape Culturist, gave his method, many years ago, which has proved entirely successful by those who have faithfully followed his directions. We have seen indorsements of his method from CHARLES DOWNING and other culturists of equal eminence, who had not succeeded invariably, until they adopted it. We write this without Mr. FULLER'S knowledge, nor with any design to disparage Mr. WAGENER'S method, but simply to show that any one who can use a grafting knife, and will observe the conditions laid down in pages 66-68 of the Grape Culturist, may succeed without finding it necessary to buy the right to use a patent.

INTERIOR OF A FERN-HOUSE.

Floricultural.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Interior of a Fern-House.—We give herewith a view of an interior of a fern-house, to illustrate the beautiful effect that may be produced with this class of plants when disposed of in a large Wardian Case

A BEAUTIFUL VASE.

(for the structure is nothing less) in a semi-natural way. In this instance other plants accompany the ferns. We do this because we believe it as important to educate the eye and the taste of people as to educate the hands and the understanding. As an illustration of what a realm of beauty may be created in a small space, and with a single class of plants, almost, our engraving is effective; and such is its mission in our columns—a suggestion to all Lovers of the Beautiful.

A Beautiful Vase.—We give an engraving of a beautiful vase which the Editor of The Garden, who saw it as shown, says contained in the center a good plant of *Epiphyllum truncatum* surrounded by a ring of large Houseleek (*Sempervivum tabulæforme*) alternated with common *Pteris serrulata*. Plants of the *Epiphyllum* trained as low pyramids are peculiarly suitable for vase decoration—indeed, it is doubtful if anything that blooms in summer would form so lovely a subject for a sitting-room or conservatory vase as, this, which blooms so freely in mid-winter.

Self-Acting Portable and Floral Fountain.—On the next page we give a very neat device we find in the English Mechanic. It will be a suggestion for Yankee ingenuity to act upon. It is a table and floral fountain. Self-acting, and calculated to play from one to four hours. It can be used wherever flowers and running water are desirable. The top part acts as a cistern and when the water has run out the jet is unscrewed and screwed into the cistern; then it is reversed, both top and bottom being alike. The whole operation can be performed in half a minute without spilling a drop of water. The flower vases are movable for reversing. It may be made a beautiful table or sitting-room ornament.

Separating Flower Seed.—Having raised some flower seeds during the past season, which I find it difficult to clean from the chaff, I would like to inquire how such seeds are cleaned. I have found Drummond's Phlox worse than anything else to clean, the chaff being so near the same size and weight as the seeds, that no sieve will separate them perfectly, nor will fanning blow out the chaff. I have tried every method that suggested itself, but have been unsuccessful. Any information in regard to the cleaning of these or any kind of garden seeds, will be very acceptable to one who is willing to impart any new facts he may learn, for the benefit of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER.—INQUIRER, *Roanoke, L. I.*

WE cannot understand why you should have so much trouble with your Drummond's Phlox seed, as we consider it one of the very easiest to separate from the chaff. You must have waited until the seed had mostly dropped out before gathering, or cut it too early, and it has now shrunken in the pods; for the seed will naturally drop as soon as ripe, and separate itself from the chaff. The seed pods should be cut when fully grown, and just as they begin to turn yellow. Put into loose bags or boxes, and when dry the seeds will readily separate from the chaff.

The Marechal Neil Rose is highly commended as a green-house climber, worked on brier instead of Manetti stock.

Pomological.

FRUIT FOR EASTERN IOWA.

THE Eastern Iowa Horticultural Society at its Annual Meeting at Cedar Rapids Dec. 21, voted for and agreed upon the following fruit list:

Apples—For General Cultivation.—Tetofsky, Red Astrachan, Red June, Sweet June, Oldenburg, Benoni, Maiden Blush, Cole's Quince, Snow Lowell, Bailey Sweet, Striped Pippin, Porter, Jonathan, Dominie, Tallman, Winesap, Rawles' Janet, Ben Davis, Perry Russet, and Willow. For trial—Peach Pound Sweet, Clyde Beauty, Kentucky and Grimes' Golden.

Pears.—Bartlett, Seckel, Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, Beurre de Dijon and Duchesse de Angouleme.

Strawberries.—For general cultivation, Metcalf's Early, Green Prolific, Wilson's Albany. For trial, Charles Downing and Colfax.

Raspberries.—Philadelphia, Purple Caul, Miami for general cultivation, and Lewis' Everbearing and Davidson's Thornless for further trial.

Grapes.—Concord, Clinton, Hartford Prolific, and Delaware for general cultivation. Ives' Seedling, Agawam, Martha and Salem for trial.

Blackberries.—The Kittatinny was the only one recommended.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Naragansett Raspberry.—The New England Homestead says this "is a seedling from the Brinckle's Orange, is six years old from the seed, having been in bearing four years. It bears luxuriantly, the berries averaging much larger than any other variety. The fruit is cone-shaped, of an excellent flavor, the color bright crimson, bearing carriage better than any of the favorite market sorts. It belongs to the everbearing family, producing fruit on the new canes which come up in the spring, thus carrying the crop along until the last of October, or until the frost kills the foliage and green fruit. The canes are large, growing on good, rich ground, which they require, six or eight feet high. They are perfectly hardy, but it is better to mulch them in the fall with long stable manure, and lay them down, giving them some protection, such as will save them from the cutting winds, and yet not exclude the air. In the spring, after being taken up and tied to stakes, the ground should be thoroughly forked over, cleaned out, and kept clean throughout the season. This treatment is equally essential in the cultivation of any raspberry if an abundant crop and rich flavor are desired. This variety first appeared in the garden of Mr. JOHN F. JOLLS, of Providence, who is well known as one of our most constant and successful exhibitors at the horticultural exhibitions, and as a keen and active amateur gardener."

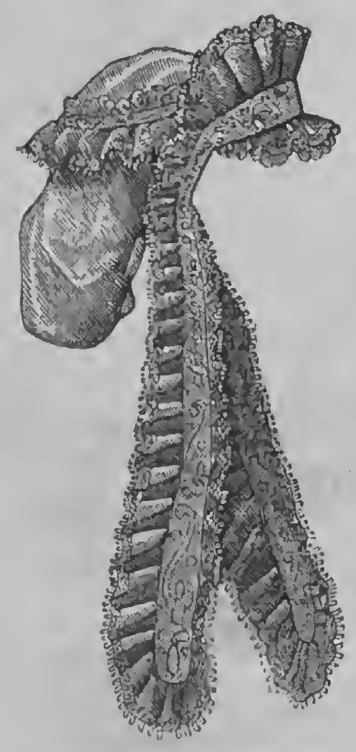
Lanier Apple.—This new seedling apple was exhibited at the Cotton States Fair in 1870, and again in 1871, and attracted much attention. Its principal merits are large size, fine appearance and good bearing qualities, as we were assured by the originator, Mr. THOMAS P. SHAW, of Edgefield, S. C. The tree is some fifteen years old, a very vigorous grower and of good habit. Fruit large to very large, oblate and always regular. Skin yellow, thickly streaked with carmine and with a purplish carmine cheek, a few green blotches near the base. Calyx small, open, in a shallow and regular basin. Stalk short, slender, set in a deep cavity. Flesh crisp, brittle, sugary, rather coarse grained. Quality good. Maturity end of October to end of November.

Florida Oranges, according to the Rural Carolinian, have lost the high character they held a few years ago in the Charleston market. The complaint is, they smell rusty and are liable to rapid decay; and while some good oranges are produced in Florida so many bad ones are received that the credit of the fruit is destroyed. This deterioration in the orange produce of Florida, the editor thinks, is due to the unsuitable soil on which many groves are planted and to neglect in properly cultivating and manuring the groves.

Modes and Manners.

MINTWOOD'S CONVERSAZIONE.

English Bombazine (to "Mourner") is softer than the French, but hardly so good in color. The latter may be had for $1.75 per yard. Yard wide English crape (the Courtland is the best) costs, in good quality, $3 per yard. It is rolled with the right side out, and should be made up with that side out. When a length of crape is before you, with the selvedge across you, if the right side is uppermost, the figure will run from left to right, upwards.



Cap for Elderly Woman.—Materials: White organdy or net inserting, lace and ribbon. The ribbon is placed beneath the inserting.

Shawls, Gloves and Hair.—FANNY: Shawls do not become broad-shouldered women. The cheap "kid" gloves are usually sheep skin. Light kid gloves stretch lighter, so that if an exact match is desired, select a shade darker. Two long plaits of hair down the back remain fashionable, and is exceedingly becoming to some styles; a bunch of curls usually depends at the back of the head, between the braids.

Pearl Rings (to JUNIUS) are said to be somewhat frail, but are generally chosen for engagement rings. A very handsome one may be purchased for $25. The most beautiful inscription I can suggest is one which has already been used:—"Each for the other and both for GOD."

Wedding Costumes.—GENEVINE is to be married the last of March; has $50 to spend on an outfit, is nineteen years old and asks for advice in regard to her dresses. (Nineteen is just six years too young for any girl to marry.) For the wedding dress, Japanese or French silk of neutral shades, gray and black for instance. The polonaise will probably be worn quite as much in the spring as now. Trim the dress with the same and fringe. For another dress get black merino or cashmere, including a round cape or talma of the same. This will do to wear all the spring for church and visiting. Trim this with fringe and jet passementerie or folds of black velours. Hat of black and gray kid gloves. Two new dresses of good material and well made are better than three of less excellence. You will need a set of Valenciennes laces for your wedding dress, and with gloves, ribbons, etc., you will find the purchase of one less dress very convenient. Trains are only for the house. Walking skirts just clear the ground. Instead of trimming your black dress with velveteen, make a velveteen jacket to wear with it. Choose no dress of a decided color, as blue or green. If your hair is thin and curls naturally, why not cut it somewhat short, and wear it frizzed or in its natural waves, but loosely, so as to make the most of it?

Fancy Work.—I have just seen a very simple and pretty design for trimming underclothing, or childrens' white dresses. White, warb net forms the basis; this is crossed with linen floss run in it, forming diamond squares, leaving four meshes in each square. A strip an inch wide serves as trimming for chemises. It is used as insertion. An edge of tatting matches well for an edge trimming. Why not make this department a bazar for pretty work, by readers sending us descriptions of the new and practical styles that come under their notice?

Dentifrice.—JULIA M. N.—Pumice stone and bath brick are too gritty substances for frequent use. Cuttle fish bone, burnt hartshorn, burnt bone, and shell-lac, are considered harmless if pulverized very finely. Charcoal, when recently burnt, acts both mechanically and chemically in cleansing, whitening, and deodorizing the teeth, and is probably superior to all other substances as a dentifrice. Powdered botany root, cinchona bark, quinine, catechu, alum, and some other astringents are added to dentifrices on account of their efficacy in foulness, tenderness, bleeding and sponginess of the gums. Myrrh and mastic are also employed on account of their presumed tonic, and power of fixing loose teeth. Borax is also good for tender or bleeding gums. A wide-mouthed, "dumpy" bottle is best to keep tooth cosmetics in. For a formula take this: Burnt hartshorn (or prepared chalk) three ounces; cuttle fish bone, two ounces; orris root, two ounces; oil of cloves, or essence of ambergris, or musk, fifteen to twenty drops. If tartar gathers on your teeth, use Castile soap occasionally. Brush your teeth after every meal and before retiring, slipping a thread between each one to remove what a brush cannot reach.

The Gardener.

GARDEN NOTES.

Sage, Savory and Ginseng.—Owning a few acres of land I thought I would commence growing sage, savory and ginseng, in a small way at first, and if it paid increase the business. I want to dry the sage and savory for winter use. How much ginseng can be grown on an acre that will produce forty bushels shelled corn? Will you be so good as to tell me how to start growing these plants and the modes of cultivating and curing for market.—J. VAN AUKEN, *Schenectady, N. Y.*

ALMOST any of the books on vegetable gardening will give you the requisite information in regard to cultivating sage and summer savory. But for cultivating ginseng you will find very little information in any of the modern or ancient works. We hope you will give this root a fair trial under cultivation and report the result. Begin by obtaining seed or fresh roots and plant in a loomy or moderately light soil. We certainly do not know as this plant will pay for cultivating, but would like to have the question settled by carefully conducted experiments, as it has often been talked of in our horticultural journals.

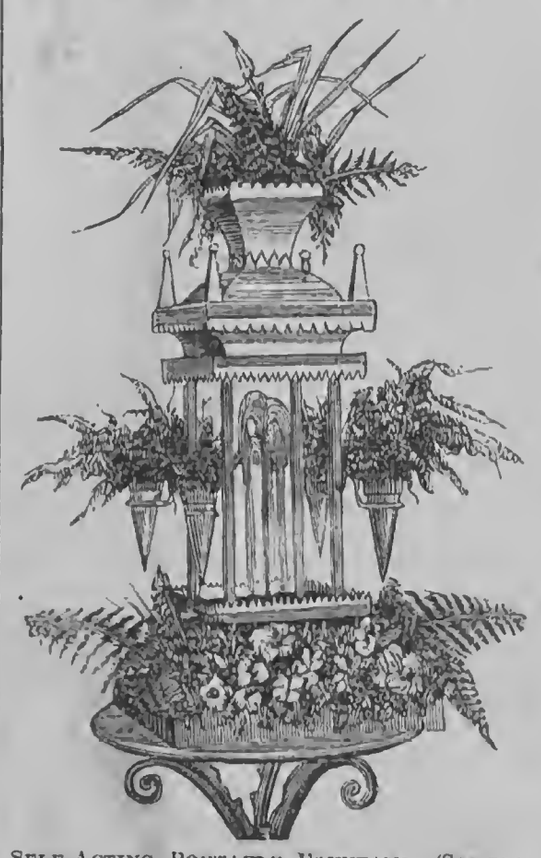
Carter's White Gem Pea is the name of a new English pea, which a Hamilton, Ont., gentleman describes as grown there, to be "a very early variety—not more than

four days later than CARTER'S First Crop; pods large and well filled, excellent flavor and very prolific. Hight fifteen to eighteen inches." It is an extra early wrinkled pea. We give, herewith, an illustration of it.

The Apiarian.

"WHAT DRONES DO."

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 23d, I noticed an article on drones, in which the writer says, that in the absence of drones a "good solid article of honey cannot be made." Now lest this should induce some to increase, instead of diminishing the amount of drone comb, in hives from which they expect surplus honey, I will give my opinion. Drones are needed



SELF-ACTING PORTABLE FOUNTAIN.—(See preceding page.)

during the swarming season for fertilizing the young queens, and have about as much to do with making a "good solid article of honey," (as he calls it) with building comb, or gathering honey and pollen.

But to his proof. 1st. That when bees begin to gather more honey than they need for immediate use, drones are bred; but should the supply of honey be cut off, the drones are killed; and why? he says because there is no more honey to "rectify and refine." If the writer will examine the combs in a hive that has killed its drones under such circumstances, he will find all the queen cells torn open, and their contents destroyed; consequently there will be no queens to fertilize. This is the reason why they are destroyed, as they are not needed to eat up the honey stored. This can be proved in the following manner. As soon as natural supplies begin to fail, feed honey in quantity equal to what the natural supply has been, and swarming will not be abandoned, the drones will live and flourish even on the *best finished article of honey* "H. H." can furnish.

2nd. The stay-at-home drone, as a "refiner and purifier of honey for the use of man." I will go with you to the hive—say in July—that has swarmed, but is full of honey, and the bees filling glass boxes; lift off the cover—there, what a commotion there is in the boxes; bees running in all directions over the combs. Well, wait until the disturbance is over. Sure enough, the drones are filling themselves with honey; but look again, "friend HEAD," the workers seem determined to "rectify and refine" as they are filling with honey as fast as possible. Now put on the cover, go to the entrance of the hive, and wait until the drones you *saw in the boxes come out*, say in five or ten minutes. Catch one and you will find it filled with honey; catch one returning and you will find no honey. Now go back and raise one side of the cover gently, so as not to disturb the bees, and you will find the workers emptying the contents of the honey sac back into the cells.

What does all this amount to? Simply this: That when bees are alarmed, either by the sudden admission of light, smoke, or rapping on the hive, they fill themselves with honey. Instinct seems to prompt them to take or save all they can. This applies to the queen and drones as well as the workers.

3d. Take a small second swarm that will make only twelve or fourteen pounds of honey, but instead of taking it up, place the hive in a dry, warm cellar to winter. Examine the combs any time as long as the honey lasts, and see how much *sour* honey you can find.

From what has been written I do not wish to convey the idea that drones are to be banished from the hive altogether; but I do think a piece of drone comb three or four inches square, sufficient to rear all the drones needed. In the summer of 1870 I removed all the drone comb from a hive; the result was, the bees lengthened out cells on worker comb about three-sixteenths of an inch, and reared a few drones in spite of all efforts to the contrary. J. E. MOORE.

Rochester, Pa., 1872.

Arboricultural.

PYRAMIDAL TREES.

CAN you answer a few questions about *pruning*, or refer me to a good book or article on the subject? I want to train pear trees into the best low pyramidal form. I have both standard and dwarf. How near the ground should the main branches start? How many should there be, and how near together? Will the same directions apply to pear and cherry? Is January a good time to prune?—A SUBSCRIBER, *New York.*

THOMAS' Fruit Culturist is the book that you should consult for information in relation to training trees. We have it for sale at this office; see our Book List. We think that the lower branches should not be nearer than two feet from the ground; some prefer to have them lower; others higher. Peach and cherry trees may be trained in the same general form as pear trees, but the manner in which they produce fruit is somewhat different, and pruning should be varied accordingly. All these points are fully explained in the work named. January and February are good months in which to prune, but perhaps no better than some others.

Tobacco Stalks as a Mulch.—Please inform me whether tobacco stalks placed around young apple trees will be of advantage to the trees. I have a neighbor who believes the stalks will kill the trees.—W. B., *Mayville, Ky.*

THE tobacco stalks would certainly do no harm, but make an excellent mulch, and when decayed become a valuable fertilizer. They contain properties that no one who owns land can afford to waste, especially if he intends to cultivate this plant upon his ground for many years in succession. Instead of using tobacco stalks for a mulch we should endeavor to decompose and return them to the same field upon which they grew.

The Sportsman.

NOTES FOR SPORTSMEN.

Trapping Foxes.—H. H. SMITH is anxious that some sportsman should tell him a genuine way of trapping foxes.

Wants a Fox Hound.—H. G. W. W., Scott, N. Y., asks where he can get a fox hound pup. Let those who have them advertise.

To Clean Foul Guns.—A correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER says:—"Pour a little vinegar into the barrel and wash with hot water."

How to Tan Deer Skins, with the hair on or off, is what a Wisconsin boy who is about "to try his hand at pioneer life" asks some experienced hunter to tell him through the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Utilizing Rabbit Skins.—From a remark in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, I infer that rabbit skins may be utilized. We get great numbers of them, but have either thrown them away or plucked the hair off. Can the person who raises so many rabbits tell me how I can turn the skins to some useful purpose?—P. H. S., *Macon City, Mo.*

To Trap Mink and Wolves.—C. V. S., Leavenworth, Kan., asks some one to tell him how to trap mink and wolves, and how to tan skins and leave the fur on. If he will look on page 221, RURAL NEW-YORKER, Oct. 7, 1871, he will find in detail the way an old hunter traps wolves. On page 349 of RURAL of June 3, 1871, he may learn how to trap mink.

Dog for Rabbits and Birds.—I never knew any *one* dog to be good for birds and rabbits, "much less a breed." It spoils a good bird dog to hunt rabbits, and any amount of hunting will not make him hunt like a hound. I never knew a hound to care about birds. He is a dog of sight or scent, and the most intractable of all dogs. A bird dog is good in proportion to his tractability. I deem a cross of them worthless.—HUNTER, *Batavia, Ill.*

Dairy Husbandry.

NEW YORK DAIRYMEN.

First Annual Convention of the New York State Dairymen's Association and Board of Trade.

THE Convention of the New York State Dairymen's Association at Little Falls, Jan. 2d and 3d, was well attended, delegates being present from other States and from Canada. The Convention assembled in the morning of the first day for preliminary business, and at half-past two o'clock P. M. the President, Mr. X. A. WILLARD, gave the opening Address. After referring to the objects sought to be accomplished by the Association and those already obtained by similar organizations in this and other States, Mr. WILLARD combated the opinion, not unfrequently expressed, that the factory system had been a damage to the dairy business in old dairy districts. Our brief extracts are taken from the Address as printed in the Herkimer County Journal and Courier:

The Factory System and Dairy Business.—He said: I know it is sometimes said that this factory system, and these dairy conventions have been an injury to the dairy business in old dairy districts.

There are men who hold that were it not for the factory system and the spread of intelligence on this subject of cheese making, the business would have been confined to a few counties in this State and in Ohio, and dairymen here would have had things all their own way. There is nothing more illogical or illusory. Had it not been for the factory system and the spread of intelligence which has exerted such a power in the education of manufacturing, the dairymen of the State would long since have been ruined. Contrast the general product of cheese to-day with what it was so late back as 1860. In 1859, you remember, Samuel Perry contracted the great bulk of cheese made in this county and other parts of the State at 10 cents per pound. Much of this cheese was so poor, so utterly worthless as an article of food, it had to be thrown into the docks. We had no name abroad, and our cheese in England was only considered fit for paupers or people of the lowest class. Even this class took it only as a necessity, and because it could be had for a mere trifle. There were immense losses, every now and then, among persons who handled cheese, on account of its inferior quality and the difficulty of keeping it. Do you suppose that without the flood of intelligence that has been poured in upon us, the cheese of to-day would have been any better than the cheese of 1859? Why, my friends, we have revolutionized the feeling in England, and forced a nation to admit that American cheese is quite equal to the best English manufacture, while the bulk of our exports is regarded as superior to the bulk of English make. The English people find it more and more difficult to compete with us in quality, and are now turning their attention to the factory system as a means of solving this difficulty. But by the better character of our cheese we have created an immense home market, which could not have been secured on the old quality of cheese.

Do you suppose the great bulk of Herkimer county cheese, as it was made fifteen years ago—soft, slushy, liable to fall in pieces, easily tainted and not unfrequently alive with skippers, could make such a way in the home market as the "fancy cheese" of to-day? Could you or I be induced to buy and eat freely a poor and imperfect cheese at any cost? No, no—the people want a good thing—something that is attractive in flavor, and which gives pleasure in the eating.

Low Prices and Exports.—Referring to the exports of cheese and the cause of low prices, he said:—The exports of cheese during the past year have been the largest ever made. According to official returns of the Custom House, we exported from Jan. 1st to Dec. 24, 1871, 67,530,000 lbs., and for the same time in 1870, 61,451,500 lbs., showing an increase in 1871 over 1870 of 6,078,500 pounds. In 1870, we exported only 1,394,200 pounds of butter; last year, 1871, our exports were 8,519,700 pounds, an increase for the past year of 6,125,505 pounds.

You need not be told that the average price of cheese has been low. The fact, doubtless, has been forcibly impressed upon your minds at every sale of cheese during the past season, and under the present system of marketing I can see no prospect of better prices in the future. There are several circumstances that have conspired to bring about a weak state of the market, such as the general decline in the price of all farm products, especially the low rates of bacon and pork; but the chief cause of low prices is the stupid manner in which our cheese is brought forward in hot weather and forced upon the markets.

There is scarcely a factory within my knowledge that is provided with room sufficient to keep the hot weather cheese. The factories push forward immense quantities of cheese in July and August, not only from the fear that it will lose flavor at the factory, but because there is no room to hold it. The local dealer who buys is in a hurry to be rid of it, for fear of losses in hot weather. The shipper is also afraid of it, for the same reason, and every one who handles cheese in hot weather is in hot haste to shift responsibility and risk upon some other shoulders than his own.

I cannot see how it is possible to sustain prices under such a condition of things. It is a forced sale from beginning to end, and the law of forced sales is that real values cannot be realized. The remedy, it is obvious, lies in additional curing houses at the factory, so constructed that cheese may be held from time to time, as desired.

It is believed by many that the dairymen of the East are to get relief by the abandonment of dairying at the West, thereby reducing the general make of cheese. I do not think we can look for any permanent benefit in this direction. The business will be developed from year to year in new localities, where lands are adapted to the dairy. You cannot convince the West that more money is to be made in pork or grain raising than in dairying, even at present prices, because the facts are against any such assumption.

The cost of transportation eats out the profit on grain raising at the West. The cheese makers of Illinois are altogether better off this year than the grain raisers of that State, and so of Wisconsin and other States. We are not over-producing in dairy goods—that is not the matter; but we lack enterprise in opening up the home markets and in supplying the kinds and qualities of cheese desired by our people. And then again we persist in that miserable stupidity of forcing forward our goods when there is most risk in handling, and when they cannot be taken except at a heavy margin to cover prospective losses. The fact has become notorious that America furnishes no old cheese. There is a demand for good old cheese at high prices, but it cannot be had at any price.

The first paper laid before the Convention was from the pen of Mr. ABRAM DIEVENDORF of Montgomery Co., upon

Pork Making.—Mr. Dievendorf thought that, with proper management, pork can be produced cheaper than either beef or mutton. That a given quantity of corn meal will produce in a well bred pig more pounds of pork than can be produced of any other kind of meat, because a pig can eat more, digest more and assimilate more, over and above the amount of food necessary to sustain life, than any other domestic animal. He said the secret of success in pork making hinges not so much on any particular breed, although the breed has something to do with it, as it does on liberal and regular feeding. As to breeds, he preferred a cross between our common large hogs and some of the small breeds, such as the Essex or Suffolk, as well adapted to pork making among dairymen. By such a cross we get more constitution and a quicker growth. It is putting the great digestive powers of the large breed in the body of a small, refined and quick fattening pig. He thought the cheapest way to winter a shoat was in the pork barrel; hence he would fatten pigs rather than old hogs. In proportion to the food consumed, young pigs grow much more rapidly than older ones, and besides, if they are grades of some of the small breeds, they will be ready for market when four or five months old, and will always bring a fancy price.

His experiments with a litter of 11 grade Suffolk pigs, born Feb. 20, and another of 7, born March 10, 1870, was as follows:

1. On April 16, I weighed both litters. The oldest, 8 weeks old, weighed 357 lbs.; average weight, 32 lbs. The other litter, 5 weeks and 3 days old, weighed 126 lbs.; average weight, 18 lbs.

2. On April 30, two weeks later, I weighed both litters again. The first litter of 11, 10 weeks old, weighed 490 lbs.; average weight, 44½ lbs.; gain in two weeks, 133 lbs.; average gain, 12½ lbs. in 24 days. A gain of 37 per cent. The second litter, 7 weeks and 3 days old, weighed 185 lbs.; average weight, 27 lbs.; gain, 8½ lbs. in 14 days, a little more than 46 per cent. increase. The total gain of both litters during the time was 192 lbs.; the amount of food consumed during the same time was 300 lbs. of corn meal, which cost me $5.27, making the cost of one pound of pork 2.8 cents nearly. This gives 64 lbs. of pork for every 100 lbs. of meal. But, in addition to the meal, they had considerable buttermilk, but no very large quantity, the value of which I do not compute.

3. On May 14, two weeks later, the first litter of 11, 12 weeks old, weighed 590 lbs. Average weight, 53⅔ lbs. Gain in two weeks, 100 lbs. Average gain, 9 lbs., against 12½ two weeks previous, or an increase of 20 per cent. against 30 per cent. the two weeks before. On the same day, the second litter, 9 weeks and 5 days old, weighed 253 lbs. Average weight, 36 lbs. Gain in two weeks, 68 lbs. Average gain, 10 lbs., against 8½ lbs., or of 36 per cent. against 46 per cent. the two weeks previous. Total gain of both litters, 168 lbs., against 192 lbs. the two weeks previous. The amount fed was 100 lbs. corn meal and 150 lbs. barley meal. Cost, $4.39, making the cost of pork 2.6 cents per pound, against 2.8 cents on corn meal alone, and giving 67 lbs. of pork against 64 lbs. the two weeks previous. At this time I made a division by throwing out the two finest of the 11 to winter over, and giving the smallest to the other litter of 7, making both equal in numbers. On June 4, three weeks later, I weighed the oldest eight. Their age was 15 weeks, and weighed 690 lbs.; average weight, 75 lbs. Gain, 175 lbs.; average gain, 22 lbs. in 21 days.

On June 11, I weighed the same litter; age 16 weeks and weight 684 lbs.; average weight, 85½ lbs. Gain in one week, 84 lbs., and average gain, 10½ lbs., or 1½ lbs. per day, and during the last four weeks they increased 260 lbs., or an average of a little more than one pound per day for each pig from the time they were 12 weeks until they were 16 weeks old.

Two days after this I sold these eight pigs for $50. The amount consumed up to this this time by both litters was 1,683 lbs. of corn meal and 150 lbs. of barley meal, or in all, 1,833 lbs., which cost me $31.54. Taking one-half of this, which I think is a fair estimate, would make $15.77 as cost to fatten these eight pigs, and leaving a balance of $34.23.

This calculation does not include the value of whey, which was their chief drink since they were two months old, and clover, of which they had plenty—a small armful three times a day. These eight pigs must have weighed, allowing their usual increase, 708 lbs., the cost of which would be but $2.22 per 100 lbs., live weight, and allowing 20 per cent. shrinkage, it would make $2.78 per 100 lbs. dressed pork.

These eight pigs weighed, when they were eight weeks old, according to average, 256 lbs., which makes a gain, during the next 58 days, of 56 lbs; nearly one pound per day. I doubt if the same increase can be made with the same feed, and under similar circumstances, on pigs that are matured, say ten or twelve months old. On July 12th I weighed the other litter of pigs; they were four months and two days old, excepting one of the number, which was three weeks older. Their weight was 900 lbs. Average weight 112½. The last time this litter was weighed was May 14th, an interval of nearly two months, and for that time the increase was one pound per day. On July 23d their weight was 1,072 lbs. Average weight 134 lbs. Gain in eleven days 176 lbs., or per day, for each pig, two pounds. Which makes eighteen per cent. increase for the same time.

On August 8th their weight was 1,290 lbs.; average weight 161 lbs.; gain in sixteen days 214 lbs., or per day nearly 13¼ lbs.; age five months less two days. Soon after this I sold these pigs for eight cents per dressed pound.

On Aug. 31, I butchered the smallest two, six hours after feeding. Their gross weight was 340 lbs.; dressed weight, 64 lbs., or 18.8 per cent.

On September 8, I butchered two, three hours after feeding. Their gross weight was 400 lbs.; dressed weight, 375 lbs.; shrinkage, 75 lbs., or 19.25 per cent.

On Sept. 15, I butchered the third pair, twelve hours after feeding. Their gross weight was 450 lbs.; dressed weight, 375 lbs.; giving 75 lbs. shrinkage, or 16.60 per cent.

On September 19, I butchered the remaining two, immediately after full feeding. Their gross weight was 490 pounds, and dressed weight 381 pounds, making the shrinkage 109 pounds, or 22 per cent.

The aggregate live weight of the eight pigs was 1,680 lbs.; average weight, 210 lbs.; dressed weight, 1,355 lbs.; average dressed weight, 169 lbs.; shrinkage, 325 lbs.; or 19.3-10 per cent.

Their average age was six months, and the number of pounds of meal consumed was 3,158 pounds, at an average cost of $1.53 per 100 pounds, making $47.51, and deducting this from $108.40, the amount received, leaves a balance of $61.09. According to these figures the cost of 100 pounds of pork, live weight, is $2.80, and per 100 lbs., dressed weight, $3.49. Both litters consumed $63.08 worth of meal and made $158.40 worth of pork, leaving a balance of $95.32. This I do not consider the net profit, yet I think it is not far from it. Although I have not computed first cost of pigs, value of whey and clover, fuel and labor expenses, for the reason that I never expected that these experiments should ever be given to the public, or I should have made them more thorough and exact; and the only object I had in view was to satisfy myself on a few points, and the chief one of these was, whether a spring pig could be as profitably fattened as a hog 12 or 15 months old. I do not assume that 3,158 pounds of corn meal, well cooked as this was, did make 1,680 pounds of pork, live weight—that is, 1 pound of pork from 1 8-10 lbs. of meal, since 20 lbs. of pork to 100 lbs. of raw meal is considered a fair increase, and if well cooked will do one-third better, but that whey and clover were important agents in producing this growth.

Quite an animated discussion followed this paper, in which the question of whey as a sole feed for hogs was very thoroughly handled. Mr. Cole, from Michigan, stated that he had kept a large number of hogs the past summer upon whey alone and that the animals fattened rapidly and appeared to be in perfect health. Mr. Farrington of Canada had also been successful in fattening hogs upon whey. He said the whey contained all or nearly all the albumen of the milk and was richer in nitrogenous elements than was generally attributed to it. Hogs that had attained their growth could be kept upon whey, but pigs could not thrive upon it as a sole feed. S. B. Arnold of Tompkins Co., said he had made numerous examinations of whey fed hogs after they had been slaughtered and in every instance he found the animals more or less diseased.

How to Make Butter Come Easy.—I will give a recipe—according to my experience—which will obviate that difficulty, viz:—Take a pail two-thirds full of lukewarm water; add about two tablespoonfuls salt; two quarts or more wheat shorts; give this to the cow once or twice per day; follow this course, and I think the difficulty will be remedied. I noticed in your last number a correspondent recommends annotto as coloring matter for butter. Now, I claim that the orange carrot, grated, mixed with new milk, strained and added to the cream just before churning, is far superior and gives it a much better flavor. Please try it and send the results.—MARION.

The Poultry-Yard.

HENS AND HENNERY.

LAST year we built a new hennery. When the carpenter had finished it he declared, by way of self praise, that it was the finest one in the county. It had windows and doors, and a staircase leading up into the laying parlor, as nice as a lady's chamber. After some trouble, the hens were decoyed into their new home; but it was found as cold weather approached, that they did not lay as well as in their old home. We have been at work to make it warm; it is banked and battened, and after the floors are well cleaned, they will be littered with hay.

Holes will be cut through leading into the stables and hog-pens. Here opportunity will be had for the hens to scratch and pick up waste grain. The hog troughs will afford a daily supply of fresh sour milk. The feathered beauties will crow and cackle over this, and every day a few fresh eggs will be gathered into the pantry. Last winter it was a new house, with graveled walks, mixed with ice and snow, to scratch in.

It is folly to shut hens out of the stables and barn-yard. Nov. 15th all the hens were sold, except some of the finest-looking and best layers, together with some old hens having late broods of chickens. These will be sold when the chickens are full grown. They will be ready, and add to the fine flavor that hangs about the kitchen oven during the winter.

It is generally known that meat fed with grain to hens, especially in winter, will produce an increase in eggs. The scraps, rinds and gristles used in soap making form a very profitable food for hens. Now that soap is so cheap and eggs nearly always high priced, it is surprising that the complaining housewife, who chafes under the drudgery of soap making and other labors, will hoard the greasy mass, that so often becomes a prey to mice, mold and rust—a disgrace to pantry, store-room and cellar. Feed the scraps to the hens, and they will lay enough more eggs to buy the soap. L. H. O.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Brown Tinge not a Blemish to Dark Brahmas.—I would say to D. C. R., in RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 2, that the brown tinge on the Dark Brahma cock's wing is not a blemish or disqualification, unless there is very much of it—the less the better for exhibition birds. WRIGHT, our standard authority in Brahmas, says that "brown on the wing of the cock is necessary where you want to breed dark pullets," and I can indorse that. Brown patches, or blotches, anywhere on the plumage of the pullet, is very undesirable.

Charcoal, powdered fine and mixed in soft food, I have used for years with my poultry, and am satisfied with my success.—WM. H. DOEL, *Toronto, Canada.*

Will it Pay to Keep Fancy Fowls?—Yes, it will, or if a person has an eye for beauty, and will consider the pleasure of looking at a fine lot of pure-bred fowls as a recompense for his labor, it will pay. In April, 1868, I commenced, as follows: Coops, fencing, etc., $99.66; eggs for setting, $33,37; hens for setting, $9.57; feed from April, 1868, to Jan., 1872, $245.39; total expense, $387,79. Hens sold, $204.38; eggs sold, $201.03; total receipts, $405,41—making a profit above all expense of $17,62. Fowls on hand, four Buff Cochins; fifteen Houdans; forty-three Light Brahmas—total, sixty-two. The market value of said fowls would amount to at least fifty dollars. The value as to pure blood and beauty cannot be estimated. I am satisfied with the investment.—R. H. H., *Yarmouth-Port, Mass.*

Early Chickens.—C. H. P., Elyria, O.—There is no danger of your losing your early chicks, if you keep them in a warm coop on the ground, on earthen floor, which should be covered with good, dry sand, coal or wood ashes. Feed chopped eggs, bread and milk, bread and ale, meat chopped fine, bread crumbs and cooked Indian meal. Feed often—especially early in the morning—and keep the coops well covered at night with old carpets or sacking, that will keep the warmth within the coop.

To Prevent Roup in Fowls.—Let those who have fowls sick with roup try as a preventive, dosing them with fresh dirt and green grass; and as a cure, two or three spoonfuls, at different times, of Carolina tar.

Golden Hamburgs.—W. R. H., you are right. By referring to the "Standard of Excellence," the tails of Golden Hamburgs should be *black.*

Domestic Economy.

ARCHES UPON DINNER TABLES.

W. T., in the Garden, furnishes the following sketch and explanation which we copy:—"The accompanying engraving is from some sketches of a very pretty arch, which was arranged in the following manner:—Upon the wire were fastened single blooms and pairs of blooms of *Lapageria rosea*, which had been previously mounted upon wires, so that they might stand out firmly, and hang as if they formed part of a growing plant. Three or four long branches of that beautiful climber, *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*, were then twined over the arch from one end to the other, its bright apple-green leaves having a very cheerful effect; while they also concealed the iron-mongery of the arch and the *Lapagerias*. The finishing stroke was effected by very loosely intertwining some long fronds of the commonest, but, at the same time, the most elegant of all the climbing ferns, *Lygodium japonicum*, a species generally sold under the wrong name of *L. scandens*.

"In this case, the plants of these climbers were in flower-pots concealed under the table, and so also were the pots of the two plants of *Lomatia* which are seen rising from the bases of the arch. If it had not been practicable to put any pots through the table, those containing the two climbers could just as easily have been placed upon the table, and concealed with some common fern fronds; in which case the *Lomatias* could not have been used, unless by cutting them down, and sticking them into the pots of the climbers—though an equally good effect might be obtained by sticking in one or two small fronds of *Pteris tremula*, or large fronds of one of the many varieties of *Pteris serrulata*.

"The table upon which this arch was placed was oval-shaped, suitable for a party of twelve. The plant sunk in the middle of the table was *Yucca aloifolia variegata*, among the lower leaves of which were inserted some fronds of *Gleichenia speluncæ*."

ODDS AND ENDS.

To Exterminate Bedbugs, Ants and Cockroaches.—ALMUS BUTTERFIELD says, "apply the oil of sassafras to their abodes, and they will trouble you no more."

Russian Turnips.—It is said that sunshine on cooked Ruta Baga spoils the flavor. Let those who are so fortunate as to eat in sunny dining-rooms, test the matter.

Saving Lard.—Many housekeepers throw away the water in which they freshen salted meat. It should be poured into a pan to cool and the grease taken off for some future use.

Soup Recipe Wanted.—M. S. SMITH asks some one to inform her how to make a good, nice soup—such as they have at first class hotels. Let us have soup recipes adapted to farm life and farm resources.

Sausage Recipe.—G. D. M., Plainville, Conn., writes that his wife says the following is a better recipe than any which has heretofore appeared in the RURAL NEW-YORKER:—For 20 pounds of meat use 6 ounces pure salt; 1½ ounces black pepper; 2 teacups pulverized sage.

Head Lice.—School children will get lousy. A lady at our elbow says her mother used larkspur-seed-gin most satisfactorily. Gin is poured on larkspur seed, and the hair washed with it, which baptism kills the lice. It is a pleasanter and more effectual remedy than lard and the merciless trap of the fine tooth comb in a mother's vigorous hand.

Cold Dessert.—Some puddings are best cold. Such may be made on Saturday for the Sunday dinner; or in the morning on any day. Rice, tapioca, Chicago, corn starch, the queen of puddings, farmer's pudding, supper pudding, and a score of others are all better served cold. Fresh fruits are the finest dessert, canned and cooked fruits next, puddings and pastry "will do" when nothing else is available.

Industrial Societies.

MEETINGS, ELECTION OF OFFICERS, &c.

Hampden, Mass., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1871-72: *Pres.*—PHINEAS STEDMAN, Chicopee. *Vice-Presits*—E. D. Allen, Agawam; W. E. Boise, Blandford; J. B. Brown, Brimfield; G. W. Holcomb, Chester; R. W. Bemis, Chicopee; R. H. Barlow, Granville; J. S. McElwain, Holyoke; C. S. Newell, Longmeadow; G. E. Fuller, Ludlow; Joel M. Tucker, Monson; James S. Loomis, Palmer; J. W. Gibbs, Russell; T. N. Fowler, Southwick; H. M. Sessions, So. Wilbraham; A. D. Briggs, Springfield; F. T. Moore, Tolland; N. T. Leonard, Westfield; N. T. Smith, West Springfield. *Directors.*—H. Alexander, Springfield; T. Henry, Springfield; L. J. Powers, Springfield; W. Pynchon, Springfield; C. L. Buell, Ludlow; W. R. Sessions, So. Wilbraham; Geo. W. Converse, East Longmeadow; D. J. Bartlett, Springfield; R. Brooks, West Springfield. *Treas.*—Jas. E. Russell, Springfield. *Sec.*—J. N. Bagg, West Springfield. *Delegate to State Board of Agriculture.*—Wm. Birnie, Springfield.

The Northwestern Hort. Soc. meets at Madison, Wis., Feb. 9. The horticulturists of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan are invited to attend. Its officers are: *Pres.*—L. K. SCOFIELD, Freeport, Ill. *Vice-Pres'ts*—1st, O. S. Willey, Madison, Wis.; 2d, D. W. Adams, Winkon, Iowa; 3d, Col. J. F. Stevens, Minneapolis, Minn.; 4th, A. Bryant, Jr., Princeton, Ill. *Sec.* H. H. McAfee, Madison, Wis. *Treas.*—L. W. Woodward, Marengo, Ill.

Olmsted Co., Minn., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—I. M. Westfall. *Vice-Pres'ts*—J. W. Fulkerson, Marion; R. Waldron, Cascade; Z. Handerson, Salem; A. H. Gaskill, High Forest; G. W. Wirt, Oronoco; S. Greenwood, Farmington; E. A. Doty, Viola; J. T. Price, Eyota, and S. Case, Elmira. *Sec.*—S. Risker. *Treas.*—A. S. Grant. *Auditor*—W. P. Brooks. *Supt.*—J. Robinson. *Delegates to State Ag. Soc.*—B. F. Perry, A. H. Gaskill.

National Ass'n of Wool Manufacturers.—We have received the Bulletin of this organization, containing a report of its proceedings, Oct. 4, in New York City. Its executive officers are: *Pres.*—J. WILEY EDMANDS, Boston, Mass. *Vice-Pres'ts*—T. S. Faxton, Utica, N. Y., and Lucius P. Porter, N. Brunswick, N. J. *Treas.*—David B. Jewett, Boston, Mass. *Sec.*—John L. Hayes, Boston, Mass.

Piscataquis Central (Me.) Ag. and Hort. Soc.—Officers elected: *Pres.*—A. M. ROBINSON, Dover. *Vice-Pres'ts*—Mordecai Mitchell, Dover; Seth Lee, Atkinson; Leonard Robinson, Foxcroft; P. M. Jefferds, Foxcroft. *Trustees*—M. L. Robinson, Dover; Joseph Morrill, Sebec; Chas. Lorling, Guilford. *Sec.*—Luther Chamberlain, Atkinson. *Treas.*—Cyrus Hill, Foxcroft. *Hall Agent*—Wm. N. Thompson, Foxcroft.

Indiana State Board of Agriculture—The following are the officers: *Pres.*—J. SUTHERLAND, Laporte. *Vice-Pres.*—I. D. G. Nelson, Ft. Wayne. *Sec.*—A. Herron, Connersville. *Treas.*—C. Dickson, Indianapolis. The Board meets at Indianapolis, Feb. 20.

Hennepin Co., Minn., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—W. S. KING. *Vice-Pres.*—C. Hong. *Treas.*—R. J. Mendenhall. *Sec.*—W. S. Chowen. *Ex. Com.*—J. S. Walker, D. W. Albaugh, A. W. Hull, R. W. Cummings, E. R. Perkins. *Delegates to State Ag. Soc.*—J. H. Stevens, D. W. Albaugh.

Mississippi Valley Grape Growers' Ass'n.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—H. L. COE, Franklin Co., Mo. *Vice-Pres.*—Isador Bush, St. Louis. *Sec.*—E. A. Riehl, Alton, Ill. *Treas.*—J. H. Tice, St. Louis.

The Jefferson Co. Wis., Dairymen's Ass'n holds semi-monthly meetings at Jefferson, Wis. The meetings are held the first and third Saturdays in the month.

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D. D. T. MOORE,

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The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

Advertising.—Inside, 75 cents per line, Agate space; Outside, $1 per line, each insertion. For Extra Display and Cuts, a price and a-half. Special and Business Notices, $1.50 and $2 a line. No advertisement inserted for less than $3.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

GOOD MEN GONE TO REST.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle, this week, the death of three men of great moral worth and nobleness of character, who have been prominently identified with the cause of Rural Improvement.

The Hon. WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS, in many respects the foremost among the many good and prominent citizens of Rochester, departed this life on the evening of Jan. 12th, aged 61 years. Deceased was a man of noble and generous nature, ever first in good words and efforts to promote the welfare of his fellow citizens, the city, and country at large. Mr. REYNOLDS held many positions of trust, honor and responsibility, and discharged every duty with fidelity. He was a member of the last State Constitutional Convention, and at the time of his death was one of the Managers of the Western House of Refuge and also President of the Rochester Savings Bank. Mr. R., was one of the founders of the nursery business in Rochester, and did much to advance the cause of Agricultural Improvement generally. Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY of the celebrated Mt. Hope Nurseries (now the most extensive on this Continent) were both formerly in the employ of Mr. REYNOLDS. He was also among the pioneer seedsmen of Western New York—for we well remember that the seed firm of REYNOLDS & BATEHAM was doing business in Reynolds' Arcade, Rochester, over thirty years ago. A good, noble-hearted man—a Christian gentleman and true friend and patriot—has gone to his rest and reward.

The Hon. WILLIAM KELLY of Rhinebeck, N. Y., died on Sunday, Jan. 14th, at Torquay, England, whither he went some months since in quest of health. Mr. K. was a distinguished citizen of our State, widely known for his noble manliness and generosity, and also for his earnest efforts to enhance Rural Improvement. His fine estate—"Ellerslie" on the Hudson—exhibited his fine taste, for its flowers, shrubs, small domestic animals, and herds of splendid Short-Horn and other cattle were the admiration of every visitor. As has been well said by a contemporary, "Mr. KELLY was a retired New York merchant of large means, large heart, and large head—a man of spotless integrity and irreproachable character." Though a Democrat, he was in 1856 elected to the State Senate from Dutchess and Columbia, a Republican district, and served with distinction—was loved and honored for his courtesy, his integrity and high sense of moral obligations. In 1860, Mr. KELLY was the Democratic candidate for Governor, on the presidential ticket with STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS—but the division in the party made his defeat a foregone conclusion, though he ran largely ahead of his ticket. Mr. KELLY was long prominently connected with the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, once holding the office of President. As a breeder of improved stock, he was widely and favorably known. Deceased was an earnest Baptist, and did much by voice, presence and purse to sustain the churches and educational institutions of the denomination. He was elected President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester in 1859, and held that position at the time of his death. Mr. KELLY was sixty-five years of age.

The Hon. MARTIN ROBERTS, a prominent and highly-esteemed citizen of Western New York, died at his residence in Henrietta, near Rochester, on the 10th instant, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. R. was a very successful farmer, and quite noted for rearing fine stock, and the judicious management of his estate. He was long prominently identified with the Monroe Co. Ag. Society, and we have pleasant recollections of him as a member of the Board of Managers. Mr. ROBERTS held many town and other offices—serving the public faithfully whenever his services were demanded—and was a member of the Legislature in 1861. In all the relations of life deceased was greatly esteemed—for he was a true friend, wise counsellor, and strictly conscientious. His death was caused by a serious accident on Christmas day, when his arm was drawn into a cutting machine which he was feeding.

STATUE OF FRANKLIN, IN PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, NEW YORK.

THE FRANKLIN STATUE IN NEW YORK.

ON the anniversary of the birth of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—Wednesday, the 17th inst.,—a large and beautiful statue in bronze, twelve feet in hight, representing the eminent Printer, Philosopher, Diplomat and Statesman at the age of seventy, in full court dress, was unveiled in Printing House Square, New York. It was a present to the Press and Printers of New York from Capt. ALBERT DE GROOT, who made the famous VANDERBILT bronzes. The ceremonies took place at mid-day, Prof. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE unveiling the statue amid the cheers of thousands, the roar of cannon and strains of music. HORACE GREELEY (not inaptly called the later FRANKLIN) made an able and characteristic speech, presenting the statue to the city. Mr. C. C. SAVAGE of the Typographical Society, replied, accepting the statue.

In the evening there was a grand banquet at DELMONICO'S in honor of the event, and the anniversary, attended by Mr. GREELEY, H. W. BEECHER, Dr. PRIME, Dr. CHAPIN, FRANK LESLIE, Mayor HALL, and many other prominent Journalists and Printers of New York. Many eloquent speeches were made at the feast. The statue is much admired for its beauty, and is doubtless the finest one in New York. It was modeled and cast in the city, and is, therefore, an American Work of Art.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Free Libraries belong—and are not less important educational agencies—with free schools, free lectures, &c. The old Free School District Libraries of New York, poor as they were in the abstract, wrought much good among the youth. We would have free libraries for every thousand inhabitants, combined with free schools, free lectures upon scientific and literary topics, free theaters, free concerts, &c. The tendency of the people is toward educational co-operation. The stimulus to mental activity which results from association, is now recognized as a necessity. The toning down or toning up of the mind by contact and friction with other minds is most desirable, and begets a conservatism of thought that is not otherwise attained. We shall commend any wisely planned effort to furnish the people with the best and most instruction and pleasure, in the most economical way. Let legislatures take timely and wise action on this important subject.

The Vermont Dairymen's Association commenced its third annual session at Rutland, Jan. 18th. A dispatch says:—"The meeting is largely attended by the leading dairymen throughout New England. The Hon. HENRY CLARK delivered the address, reviewing the history of the Association. J. D. CURTIS of the Utica Herald, the Hon. CHAS. L. FLINT, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, T. V. GOLD, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, ALEXANDER HYDE and M. H. BUCKHALL, Presidents of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, and the Hon. DAN'L NEEDHAM of Massachusetts have occupied the day. The Hon. HARRIS LEWIS of New York, Gov. STEWART and a large number of other distinguished persons are in attendance and will speak. Several leading agricultural editors are in attendance."

The Monroe Co. Ag. Society held its annual meeting in Rochester on the 10th inst. There was a large attendance and much interest manifested—the result of the recent Western New York Fair being very gratifying. It was resolved to invite the Presidents of the different Agricultrial Societies of Western New York, or their accredited delegates, to associate with the Directors as an Advisory Committee in the appointment of Superintendents, Judges, Committees, and in the general management of the Western New York Fair, to be held on the Society's grounds. Officers elected for 1872: *Pres.*—A. G. WHITCOMB, Rochester. *Vice-Pres'ts*—L. D. Mitchell, Pittsford; Thos. Brown, Jr., Wheatland; C. C. Davison. *Sec.*—J. R. Garretsee, Ogden. *Treas.*—L. M. Otis, Rochester. *Directors*—F. P. Root, Sweden, for Western District; Daniel Kingsley, Pittsford, for Eastern District.

The Western N. Y. Poultry Association opened its second Annual Exhibition at Buffalo on the 18th inst., under the most flattering auspices—(says a dispatch received while closing this paper for the press.) The collection of domestic fowls and other birds is admitted to be the finest exhibited in this section of the country. Over $2,500 in prizes are offered. The attendance is very large.

Briggs & Brother's Illustrated Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, for 1872, is handed us while closing this paper for the press—and we can only say, this week, that it is a beauty. The colored and other illustrations must have cost more than the price of the Catalogue—25 cents. Further notice next week. Meantime it will be safe for every one interested in its contents to send for the Catalogue.

Good and Useful.—We have before us a neat little instrument, called the twine, thread and selvedge cutter, which is designed for ladies. It is very handsome, worn like a badge on the breast, and saves time, fingers and talk in the cutting of thread, twine, etc. All who use this little instrument are delighted with it. Messrs. T. B. DOOLITTLE & Co., of 593 Broadway, are the manufacturers. They deal extensively in light metallic goods for all purposes, having scores of articles which every housekeeper should possess. All interested should study their catalogue.

The Iowa Farming Lands, advertised in this paper by Mr. J. L. DREW, Land Commissioner of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, are worthy the attention of those looking for good lands in desirable localities.

Southern Indiana Lands.—For answer to an inquiry of FRANK W. TYLER (in a late RURAL) about prices, etc., of these lands, see advertisement headed "Indiana Farms," in this paper.

RURAL BREVITIES.

MAINE is agitating the question of permanently locating her State Fair.

A SUBSCRIBER asks some of our correspondents to tell how "cracked wheat" is manufactured.

"A HUNTER" asks where he can get a good greyhound pup. Answer in our advertising columns.

OUR correspondent at Stockville, N. C., is informed that Eastman's Business College is at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA sheep growers are losing many sheep from an affection of the lungs—most of those dying being yearlings.

THE New York State Grape Growers' Association is to hold its next annual meeting at the Court House in Rochester, Feb. 15.

W. G. K., Gilson, Ill., is informed that there is a sewing needle manufactory at Watertown, N. Y. See advertisement in RURAL, Jan. 6, page 30.

IN reply to C. S. W., we believe the Maine Agricultural College is free, so far as tuition is concerned, to all who pass the required examinations.

WE are indebted to J. N. BOGG, Secretary, for the 27th Annual Report of the Hampden Co., Mass., Ag. Soc.,—very complete, and indicating a live, thorough-going membership.

C. L. ALLEN & Co., 76 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., sends us a very complete and beautiful spring catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds, &c. They offer premiums for seed clubs.

THE Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture will award, March 1, two prizes of $300 and $200 respectively to the best establishments in the State devoted to the culture of fishes for food.

OLLIE V. MERCER asks some one to give the best method of training a Shepherd Dog, through the RURAL NEW-YORKER. If our correspondent has the "Practical Shepherd" he will find an interesting chapter on sheep dogs in it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Social Topics.

"WAITING FOR THE SHOT."

THE last number of the London Illustrated News had a spirited picture, which we reproduce for the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. It is from a painting by JAMES HARDY, Jr., and belongs to the "Dudley Gallery." The News says:—"To lovers of deer-stalking, this picture will probably have a stronger sporting than artistic interest. It indicates the supreme moment of suspense in one of the most exciting kinds of field sports. The game is sighted, but at the slightest sign it may vanish, and no chance of overtaking the same herd would, in all likelihood, be presented for many, weary miles. The stalkers must not betray their covert till the far-ranging rifle bullet has a chance of striking. The shot fired, then the dogs may be let loose, but not one moment before. If a hit, they may yet have far to run before they bring the stag to bay or pull him down. The pictorial merits of the picture should not be ignored. It is a capital study of character. The cowering old gillie, with his grizzled hair, weather-worn face, and sharp, gray eyes, seems to be almost of the same breed as the leash of shaggy deer hounds, with their sagacious alertness and their bright, keen eyes; and the characteristics, both human and canine, are rendered with very skillful and descriptive handling."

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE REVEALS.

LEWENBECK tells of an insect seen with the microscope, of which twenty-seven millions would only equal a mite. Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand. Mould is a forest of beautiful trees with the branches, leaves and fruit. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes.

The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a scale covers five hundred pores. Through these narrow openings the sweat forces itself like water through a seive.

The mites make five hundred steps a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea.

Moral.—Have some care as to the air you breathe, the food you eat, and the water you drink.—*Home and Health.*

SUSAN B. ANTHONY says that more than 45,000 people have heard her lecture on the "Social Evil."

Our Story-Teller.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

II.—Sunshine and Sorrow.

[Continued from page 58, last number.]

"Dear me; there comes that GEORGE!" sighed Mrs. HEATHERSTONE, as a quick, impetuous tread was heard approaching, "and those dreadful dogs, too! I wonder if that boy ever will find out that he is lacking in dignity."

"Well done, MAG! Just eating your breakfast? Sick or sulky, which? Neither, eh! Now that's wonderful! and how's mamma?" inquired the young gentleman, entering the room with his usual bound.

"Do put those dogs out, GEORGE!" as two enormous animals followed him in, and immediately surrounded MARGARET. "MARGARET, do you hear me—don't feed those dogs at the table! There isn't a particle of order in this house from one end to the other!" as the young lady amused herself with keeping the brutes standing on their hind legs, begging for the crumbs from her plate.

"Point, go over and say good morning to Mrs. HEATHERSTONE!" said the saucy GEORGE, so full of vim and mischief that he was unable to resist this golden opportunity of teasing his nervous mamma. "That is Mrs. HEATHERSTONE—there on the sofa!" continued the incorrigible, addressing the shaggy Newfoundland. "Go immediately and say good morning! I have just taught him this trick, MAGGIE."

Very slowly, but with evident knowledge of the business required of him, Point marched over to the sofa, seated himself very demurely, and with the utmost dignity, directly in front of the invalid, then raised his large paw and deliberately waited for the lady to shake it. But she took no notice.

"Point will sit there 'till the crack of doom if you don't shake hands with him, mamma," said GEORGE, evidently finding it difficult to keep from shouting.

Mrs. HEATHERSTONE drew her dainty cambric handkerchief from her pocket, wrapped it carefully round her delicate hand, and then extended it to the brute.

"Don't touch it Point," said his master sternly. The dog withdrew his paw, but still waited.

WAITING FOR THE SHOT.

"If you don't take that rag off Point will," continued the scape-grace. The handkerchief was instantly removed, and the patience of the canine rewarded by having his velvet paw grasped by the lily-white fingers.

"Is that all?" she inquired, in a tone expressive of the utmost resignation, but with a drawing of the shapely mouth, which showed plainly that, notwithstanding the dignified nervousness of the aristocratic lady, she was more amused than annoyed by her son's pertinacity.

"Oh, yes, there are plenty more things Point is up to. If you like, I'll put him through his drill. That reminds me, MAG—have you heard the news from the North this morning? HANNY and father are in a state of glorious excitement about it. There is a long-winded editorial in that abominable New York abolitionist paper, headed "Have the States a right to Seeede?" Of course it is a one-sided, partisan, intemperate article, and easily enough comprehended by everybody. The animus is plainly apparent in every word. I was for laughing at it, but when I found father was so completely wrought up, I concluded the wisest thing to do was to clear out, as long as I couldn't fire up as they did. If we've *got* to fight for our rights, and I reckon we have, I'm all ready—in fact, actually spoiling; but there isn't a particle of sense in wasting one's powder with unnecessary newspaper excitements."

"Your father is very foolish to allow himself to be put about by every wind that blows from the North," said Mrs. HEATHERSTONE, in her most languid manner. "Had he been at all like other men—as far-sighted and cool, I mean—he would have stopped fretting when the JOHN BROWN excitement died out. I told him that was all smoke, and this is precisely like it."

MARGARET wanted to say that it took some time for a little leaven to leaven the whole three measures of meal—that she had been conscious of the fermenting process for months, and that those who failed to observe the signs of the times must be both blind and deaf; but she wisely forbore, and GEORGE rattled on in his usual nonchalant and indifferent fashion.

"Don't look so down in the mouth, MAG Oh! by Jupiter! I forgot to tell you that HARRY wants you on the piazza."

"Let him want!" replied his sister, munching her dry toast vigorously.

"MARGARET!" came pleadingly from the sofa. "Oh, my head! my head! I believe every nerve in my body is completely shattered. Such willfulness and impoliteness are enough to break down the strongest constitution! I want to inquire, daughter, now we are on the subject, what poor HARRY has ever done to provoke the treatment he receives daily at your hands? What he has done, or what he has left undone?"

"Left undone!" repeated MARGARET, with a light, mocking laugh. "That's the trouble! If he would, once in a while, leave something undone—something to imagine—something to wish for—in other words, if he could just be persuaded to give me a little less of himself, I should be a very much happier girl. I have lived so long on sweetmeats that I actually long for a good, sensible piece of beef steak."

"Why, MARGARET, you might just as well have had some steak for your breakfast, as anything else. I'm not sure but your father had some. Send FAN into the kitchen to see if there's any brought up," said Mrs. HEATHERSTONE, in the most comically dispairing tones.

MARGARET laughed aloud—who could have helped it—and, strange to relate, with this laugh, every speck of her ill humor vanished. She was again the bright, sparkling, loving pet of the household—full of freaks and as true as the sun. "It was spiritual beef-steak I was talking about, dear ma," and the strange girl, whose nature so far had been understood, neither by her relatives nor by herself, tucked her head in her mother's neck and was quite for a full moment, then, suddenly remembering her lover, smoothed back her tumbled hair and stepped through the open window to the broad sunny piazza. "HARRY TRAVERSE," said she, with a light laugh, "HARRY TRAVERSE, is there nothing better on a bright October morning, than lounging in the sun? Ah, what tame days are these upon which we have fallen! No more knightly deeds; no more heroic valor. It were better to be a Yankee, and run a cotton-mill, than sit and dream dreams all day."

HARRY'S cheeks flushed. "I have been waiting patiently to see you MAGGIE, and now you taunt me with idleness."

"I don't want anybody to wait patiently to see me. I would rather my lover were away doing and daring. There, HARRY," as young TRAVERSE, thoroughly aroused by her thrusts, rose, and paced the piazza, "there HARRY, now sit down; I didn't mean anything."

"You say a great deal for a young lady who doesn't mean anything."

"But it's only your own little MAGGIE. He couldn't be cross with his own poor, saucy little MAGGIE, who has always said what she pleased ever since she said anything. Sit down. There! now we're all right, aren't we?" and the willful girl nestled her little white hand in her lover's and laid her soft cheek on his shoulder, in a beseeching way, not to be resisted by any of the sons of ADAM.

"Yes, we're all right now," said the poor fellow, putting his arm round the pretty waist, "but in two minutes, I suppose, we shall be all wrong again. I don't know why it is, MARGARET, that we never can have a quiet talk now-a-days. I sometimes think, MAGGIE, that you don't care so much for me as you used to."

"How does that thought affect you?" said the girl, growing saucy again.

"Affect me! You know very well how it affects me."

"Don't know anything about it. A knowledge of a young man's thoughts is something I never cultivated to any extent."

"You know it would break my heart if I thought you didn't love me, MAGGIE."

"Then I advise you by all means not to think so; for of all things, a broken heart must be the most disagreeable. So difficult to treat those internal organs, you know."

"But, MAGGIE, if it's so, I may as well think so."

"I don't know about that. Unpleasant truths are better ignored I think. But never mind, HARRY. What's the use of quarreling? I'm going to be MARGARET HEATHERSTONE. And if you don't like MARGARET HEATHERSTONE, why then—"

"I'll make her MARGARET TRAVERSE."

"May be so, sometime. But you have much to do before that day."

"What do you mean, MAGGIE?"

"I scarcely know, HARRY, what I mean. But I often feel as if these calm do-nothing days are almost over. I see action in the future, action for all of us."

"Yes, there may be action. The sky grows cloudy. What if we were forced to fight, MAGGIE?"

"Then I should expect you to go the field, and I should expect to hear that you were always in the front."

"And then you would love me more, MAGGIE, and you would watch eagerly for my letters, and droop a little if you failed to hear from me?"

"Perhaps; I don't know. I so seldom do as I'm naturally expected to, that under those circumstances my spirits might rise, instead of falling. I'm sorry, HARRY, that I can't play the role of affianced more to your satisfaction;" and the naughty child looked demurely out of the corner of her eye at her lover, and tapped her cunning little foot upon the floor.

"Never mind, darling; if you are suited I will try to be. How is mother, MAGGIE?"

"O, mother is much as usual,—worn out with me."

"Worn out with you?"

"Yes, of course. And father's worn out with me and so are you. I don't seem to suit anybody but old HANNIBAL. I wonder why I couldn't have been made so as to please you all. I interfere with the slaves, and I rush to the quarters in the morning without my breakfast, and I don't treat HARRY TRAVERSE well, and I'm a miserable sinner."

"Well, we all love miserable sinners then," said HARRY, giving the sinner a little squeeze.

"No you don't. You love saints. I wish you'd fall in love with one, and let me alone. Here, Point, dear old Point, let's have a tumble in the grass. We've had too much love. Point knows how to love. He isn't all the time fretting one about it. Come, Point. By-by, HARRY," and the two frolicsome creatures, one seemingly as irresponsible as the other, ran down the lawn pell-mell, and were soon out of sight, behind the shrubbery.

MARGARET had not a particle of fear in her nature, yet she was strangely excitable and impressible. With her, "coming events cast their shadows before." Without in the least realizing the value of the gift thus bestowed upon her at birth, she found herself at eighteen totally unable to analyze the emotions that swept over her, by night and by day, filling her waking hours with gloom, and her dreams with horrors indescribable. Had she been able to take, link by link, of the chain that bound her to the future, and followed them in thought to the deprivation, the desolation, the woe unutterable that was to come upon this glorious but mistaken people, she might have been strong enough to have guided her nearest and dearest to homes of peace and plenty. MARGARET'S spiritual vision was keen, but she was unable to form any adequate conception of the things she saw. Her father declared that her imagination was running away with her. Her mother constantly chided her for her foolish fancies. GEORGE made merry a dozen times a day at her expense, and ALFRED—her dear elder brother—felt called upon, whenever they met, now-a-days, to be more tender of her than ever. "Why do you call me 'poor child?' inquired she one day, after her brother had been unusually silent and thoughtful.

"I hardly know, pet," was the evasive reply.

"But you never used to call me so," she continued. "I used to be Rosebud, and Mignon, and Beauty, and Sweet Brier, and any quantity of other nice things. Now I am 'poor child' only."

ALFRED was compelled to laugh a little at the woe-begone expression, put on for the occasion, but the smile soon faded from his face, as drawing the bright head to his breast, he answered:—"You are everything that is sweet and dear, MAGGIE, but you are a poor child, nevertheless. Should we ever be separated," and the young man's tones grew strangely low and pathetic——

"Don't ALFRED, please don't, brother. You will break my heart," interrupted his companion, looking beseechingly up into his face.

"Just this, sister." Oh, how inexpressibly sweet sounded that little word sister, from those manly lips. "Just this. If we ever should be separated, and you should come to know the agony of heart-ache and privation, remember that whether in the land of the blest, with the loved ones gone before, or living to suffer and endure, your brother ALFRED loves you more than anything else on this beautiful earth,—more than himself; yes, MAGGIE, darling, a million times more than himself. And remember, too, it was that this prophetic out-look brought those obnoxious words 'poor child,' so often to his lips."

"Then you think there is great danger?" sobbed MARGARET.

"I fear, dear, that war is inevitable, but I feel better now that I have worried you with my forebodings. So cheer up, and I'll try not to say 'poor child' for a week."

A few evenings after this conversation MARGARET retired to her room more than usually excited with the news just received from different parts of the country. HARRY had just galloped away toward home, and, as usual, the evening had been anything but a harmonious one. The intelligence had elated one and depressed the other. TRAVERSE was for vengeance—quick, implacable, sanguinary vengeance. MARGARET argued peace at any terms, and the evening ended by the capricious girl's informing the gentleman to whom she had plighted her troth that she trusted he would not only see the necessity of returning home immediately, but of remaining there after he got there. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. HARRY TRAVERSE made a speedy exit! And it is probably unnecessary to say that when MARGARET sought her couch that, what with the stinging of conscience and the sad outlining of the future, there was no more unhappy girl in the Old Dominion. After an hour or two of restlessness and nervous tossing, she fell into an uneasy slumber, from which she was awakened by the sound of her name called clearly and distinctly—"MARGARET, MARGARET, MARGARET!" It was her brother ALFRED'S voice. She would have known it among a thousand. Hurriedly throwing on a wrapper, MARGARET sought her brother's room. She opened the door. Everything was as silent as the grave.

"ALFRED," said she softly. "ALFRED"—again. There was no answer to either call. Trembling with terror and apprehension, she tottered to the side of the bed. "ALFRED," came again from her almost benumbed lips. Not a word. Summoning all her courage to the front, she felt her way to the bureau—found a match, lit it—and then discovered that her brother was not in his bed! At that moment she remembered he had informed the family of his intention to remain that night with a friend—and more dead than alive she left the apartment.

"Are you sick, Miss MARGARET?" came in the sweetest of tones from across the the corridor.

"Oh, SUSAN! is that you?" whispered MARGARET. "May I come in a moment?" How strange that even in that time of supreme terror MARGARET could not approach this slave, this servant, this bond-woman, without inquiring, almost deferentially, if she might be allowed the liberty.

"Certainly," said SUSAN, in the same musical monotone. "But please be very quiet. You know your mother is easily awakened," and SUSAN carefully closed the door connecting the room of the mistress with that of the servant.

"Did you hear any one call me, SUSAN?" inquired MARGARET, eagerly.

"You were dreaming, perhaps," said the slave.

"I heard my brother ALFRED call me three times distinctly, so—'MARGARET—MARGARET—MARGARET,' and the last MARGARET was so plaintive, so full of love, and longing, and of great need, SUSAN, that I ran to his room expecting to find him ill, suffering, dying perhaps; and he wasn't there! What does it mean?" and the frightened girl threw herself on the floor beside her companion, and buried her head in her lap. Oh! the magnetic touch of that octoroon's hand! It fell upon MAGGIE'S hot head, like the refreshing dew—and tears once more relieved the excited brain.

"Oh, SUSAN, if you would only love me!" sobbed the child.

"Love you?" repeated SUSAN, mechanically continuing the passes over the beautiful brow. "Love you? Why do you want me to love *you*, Miss MARGARET?" and the tones were as clear, as flute-like and self-contained as ever.

"Because I love you, dear, and because I need your love, and because we could do each other good, and because, SUSAN, there is something about you that I feel as if I had a right to. You are reserved, of course, but you are not strange, SUSAN. I have a feeling for you, dear, very much like that I have for——"

The word remained unspoken.

"Do you hear those voices, Miss MARGARET?" and SUSAN tenderly lifted the tired head and threw back the window blind. The negroes were having another jubilee—this time in an entirely opposite direction from the scene of the other evening.

"I must go to them immediately," said MARGARET, rising hastily. "If pa hears this, I shall be powerless to keep them from being punished;" and the girl, once more fairly aroused, started for the door.

"I will accompany you," said SUSAN, throwing on a shawl.

The two women sliped cautiously out of the house. The night was intensely dark; clouds were heavily massed in the west, and the wind in the red cedars on the bluff sighed dolefully as they passed. They spoke not a word as they glided like ghosts along the broad avenue that led to the negro quarters, led by the melancholy music that seemed to fill the air with a sort of sweet sorrow. Suddenly SUSAN exclaimed: "MARGARET! Look, Miss MAGGIE!" MARGARET looked, and both stood still, fascinated by the scene. They had just made a sudden turn in the road and the negro quarters were before them. In one of the cabins were a dozen negroes, male and female, arrayed in all sorts of garments, and disposed in all sorts of picturesque attitudes. In the mud fireplace at the back of the cabin blazed an immense fire of pitch pine. The brilliant light threw the black faces into strong relief. The negroes were evidently laboring under high excitement, and as the grotesque words, set to the sweet, emotional melody, were pronounced by them, their features worked and their eyes rolled, making a picture that DANTE would have liked to describe. Clearly the song rung out as the silent listeners waited:

"O take your shoes from off your feet;
Let my people go.
And walk into de golden street;
Let my people go.
Go down, Moses;
Way down to Egypt's land;
Tell old PHARAOH
To let my people go."

It would be impossible for any singer, however skilled, to imitate the power and pathos with which these untutored children sung. In the notes were treasured the endurance, the faith, the love and the heart-break of generations. MARGARET listened till SUSAN'S sobs startled her to consciousness of her position, and then speaking gently to her companion, she hastened forward to fulfill her errand.—[To be continued.

MRS. COMMODORE BARNEY was reported to be the last surviving child of any of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Two daughters, however, of Vice-President Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers, are still living in New Haven, and a third in Boston.

MONEY AND TIME are the heaviest burdens of Life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use.—*Johnson.*

Ladies' Port-Folio.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

BY KATE WOODLAND.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR for the children,
Who gladden our home and hearth!
A Happy New Year for the little ones,
All over the beautiful earth!
May the homes be freighted with pleasure,
And the moments filled with bliss,—
Until each little heart is ready to say,
"No year was ever like this."

A Happy New Year for the maiden—
The bride in her blushing bloom—
May love gild the days with sunshine
That leaves no shadow of gloom.
A Happy New Year for the youthful,
With hopes so buoyant and strong;
May the choicest and purest of blessings
Fall ever their pathway along.

A Happy New Year for the parents,
Who cherish with loving pride
The blossoms of household beauty
Which spring from the dear fireside;
May hopes that are fondest and purest,
And wishes the dearest and best,
Be realized freely and fully
In hours which the future makes blest.

A Happy New Year for the aged
Who are journeying down life's hill,
With hands that are weary with labor,
With feet that long to be still;
May hands that are tender and gentle,
And arms that are faithful and strong,
Make smooth every spot in their pathway—
Make glad the last strains of life's song.

A Happy New Year for the peaceful,
Who have entered this morn into rest—
For the soul that is weary with waiting,
The dawn of the new year is blest
Which opens to them the glad future,
And brings back the loved ones of yore,
In a land where no sorrow can enter,
And partings are known, nevermore.

Van Buren Co., Mich., Jan. 1, 1872.

WHAT CAN A WOMAN DO?

C. E. D., Hampton, Va., writes as follows: "Please tell me what I can do to earn something. I am a mother, with two little children—one three years and the other nine months old. My husband has all he can do to clothe and provide for us, as this is a poor country, and there are so many things that I want, such as a sewing machine, a small organ, and other things too numerous to mention. If I could only earn something I would be *so* glad! What can I do?"

You ask a very perplexing question; one that thousands of women all over the country are asking of themselves, if not of others. To keep house and care for two children properly, is quite enough for any one pair of hands to do. But with little or no society, leisure, a husband employing every facility to give a simple subsistence, how can a thoughtful, loving woman, and perhaps a laudably ambitious one, help asking "what can I do?"

There is nothing in the world so hard for people to cut loose from as *custom*, no matter how absurd it may be. It has been the custom for women to marry, and to expect, as a matter of course, that marriage was to be the comprehending, absorbing, satisfying condition of existence for them. Created for a helpmeet, the question *how* to be a helpmeet seems never to have been taken into consideration. I don't believe woman was ever designed for work, in its true sense. But the scales of society have become so unevenly balanced that in order to modify discrepancies, women find it necessary to be helpmeets in the actual prosaic, hard-working sense, instead of the poetic, spiritual, and moral sense alone. And so the question, "What can I do?" arises. The work must be something to be accomplished at home, in little chinks and remnants of hours. It can only be skilled labor, because women who marry are rarely trained mechanics or artisans.

In many large towns sewing machines are sold and work enough furnished to pay for the machine, or the machine may be purchased and paid for in installments, as one can earn the money. I have observed that colored people care very little for needlework, and usually hire their sewing done; and in Virginia, where the race counts a majority of the population, a seamstress might do much in that way. Can you not supply some market with flowers, or plants in bloom? Is there no market for fancy work, hand-knitting or embroidery? Such articles may sometimes be furnished to merchants upon application. If you understand cookery, why not establish a reputation for those abominable eatables known as "pies and cakes," in the Hampton market? Why not get enough subscribers for the RURAL NEW-YORKER to win you both a sewing machine and an organ?

MINTWOOD.

THE prettiest American lady now in Paris is said to hail from Savannah, Ga.

COUSIN HANNAH.

How I dreaded her coming! She was so neat in her housekeeping; had means to live in comfort, and was childless. She knew nothing of the tumult and care four healthy, romping children could make, and I imagined she would take little comfort while with us. Our house contained but two rooms—and their toys, mittens, shoes and hats, were frequently scattered over the floor. I was often discouraged trying to pick up after them, and I fancied Cousin HANNAH would have trained them to put things in their proper places when not in use—at least she would think it an easy matter, having never had the trial.

I tried to fix up and be ready. The little dresses and aprons were clean in the drawer—a change for each day, as long as cousin would remain—resolved they should be as neat as possible. The eldest, not quite five, was a quiet child, but the three-year-old and two-year-old were so full of fun and frolic I could not check their spirits, and sometimes "I will," and "I won't," were spoken very positively.

Thus tormented with a false pride, I anticipated but little pleasure from cousin's visit. How mistaken are our ideas of the happiness of others! She came, and a half-day convinced me she envied us our little children. With baby in her lap, and the rest in a group at her knee, her big heart seemed to cry out for such affection. Their little wants gave her employment, as instinctively they turned them all upon her. No need of coaxing acquaintance with any, so readily do children know their real friends.

How often during that week did I thank GOD and take courage. Before cousin went away I told her I had dreaded her coming because of my noisy, romping children. A tear sparkled in either eye as she answered: "I envy them to you more than your farm, or any earthly goods. These little toys, shoes, mittens and childish dresses—O, how suggestive of home and love! Little fat arms twining your neck, rosy lips lisping words of love, pattering feet making music on your kitchen floor! What more can you ask? Surely yours is a goodly heritage."

We parted well pleased, and months after, when discouraged, I would think of Cousin HANNAH'S lonely house and be grateful for the love of little children.

SALLY A. HUMES.

ABOUT CHILDREN.

DR. O. W. HOLMES, in the February Atlantic, thus discourses about children:—The Old Master, who is a bachelor, has a kindly feeling for this little monkey, and those of his kind.

"I like children," he said to me one day at table. "I like 'em, and I respect 'em. Pretty much all the honest truth-telling there is in the world is done by them. Do you know they play the part in the household which the king's jester, who very often had a mighty long head under his cap and bells, used to play for a monarch? There's no radical club like a nest of little folks in a nursery. Did you ever watch a baby's fingers? I have, often enough, though I never knew what it was to own one." The Master paused half a minute or so, sighed—perhaps at thinking what he had missed in life,—looked up at me a little vacantly. I saw what was the matter; he had lost the thread of his talk.

"Baby's fingers," I intercalated.

"Yes, yes; did you ever see how they will poke those wonderful little fingers of theirs into every fold and crack and crevice they can get at? That is their first education, feeling their way into the solid facts of the material world. When they begin to talk, it is the same thing over and over again in another shape. If there is a crack or a flaw in your answer to their confounded shoulder-hitting questions, they will poke and poke until they have got it gaping just as the baby's fingers have made a rent out of that atom of a hole in his pinafore that your old eyes never took notice of. Then they make such fools of us by copying on a small scale what we do in the grand manner."

A CONFIDING HUSBAND.

DURING the trial of a case in Louisville last week, a witness persisted in testifying to what his wife told him. To this of course the attorneys objected, and it was ruled out by the judge. He would proceed again to tell "shust how it vas," when the attorney would sing out, "How do you know that?" "My vife told me," was the answer. This was repeated several times. Presently the judge, becoming unable to contain himself longer, interrupted, "Suppose your wife were to tell you that the heavens had fallen, what would you think?" "Vell, I think dey was down."

Reading for the Young.

THE FOX AND THE CROW.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF LA FONTAINE.

MASTER Crow, that sly old thief,
Had stolen a piece of cheese
And retired to his family tree
To eat it at his ease,
When Master Fox, drawn by the smell,
Came sauntering that way,
And, in his sweetest accents,
Bade his friend, the Crow, good-day.

"How do you find yourself?" said he;
"Your health, I hope, is good,
For in my poor opinion
You're the phenix of the wood.
You are so beautiful, Sire Crow,
Like silk your feathers shine,
And your voice, I hear from all your friends,
Is equally as fine."

The vain old bird for singing
Stretched his great throat open wide,
The cheese fell from his beak
Close to Reynard's side.
Master Fox snapped up the cheese
And said to Master Crow:
"My honored sire, there's one thing
That you do not seem to know—
For all the flattery you receive
You'll surely have to pay.
This praise has cost you your cheese;
My silly bird, good-day."

Harrisburg, Pa., 1872. E. C. P.

CHARLIE:

A Story for Very Little Children.

BY M. L. BARBER.

WHEN I was quite a little girl I went to stay some time with an Aunt of mine. She had no children, but had a canary bird, "Charlie," which I thought most as good as any little play-mate. He was a pretty bird; bright yellow, and dark-brown. When I first came he did not seem to like me very well. I think he was really jealous, for if Auntie combed my hair, he would fly round her head, and scold, as well as a canary bird can scold—chirp as sharp and cross! But he soon got over that, and as I fed him and cleaned his cage every day, giving him fresh water and seed, and a lump of sugar, he learned to like me better than his mistress. I had some flax seed, which I never gave him, unless he would come and eat it in my lap. I used to sit down on the carpet and call "Charlie, come get some seed!" and he would answer me as quick as a bird could—flying down to the floor—and standing a little way off looking at me. I would keep calling softly:—"Come, Charlie, get some seed, Charlie," and he would answer me and hop a little nearer, and a little nearer, turning first one little eye up to me and then the other, till at last he was close to me, when he would fly up and light right in my lap, to pick up the seed. I used to be so pleased, I could hardly keep from laughing, and would call out very softly, "Oh, Auntie, see him! Do look quick!"

He would eat a few of the seeds, and then take one in his bill, and fly off to his cage to eat it there. Sometimes we could coax him on to the table while we were eating, but he never would come if there was a man at the table. Sometimes, when we were eating, we would drop a crumb on the floor, and say: "Charlie, go find it," and he would chirp in answer and down he would go and hop round till he found it, and then he would fly back to his cage with it. Once I found him perched on the plate of cookies standing on the tea-table, helping himself. Every morning I used to put fresh sand into his cage, but he seemed to like mud the best, for if we came into the room from out of doors, he would fly round us and tease in his plaintive little chirp till we sat down, when he would alight on our shoes and pick away at them. One day the minister called, and while the big folks were busy talking, I was deeply amused watching Charlie. The minister's boots were all muddy, and Charlie sadly wanted to get a pick at them, but was afraid to come near to a gentleman. He flew round him, lit on the floor, and looked at the mud; then flew off again, then back again a little nearer, till at last he hopped close to his boot, when the minister saw him, and not thinking what he was after, moved the point of his cane towards him. This frightened the little fellow so that he did not try for the mud any more. One day a big cat jumped up on the outside of the window, trying to get at him. He flew right straight to me, lit on my shoulder, and did not move till the cat went away.

But what used to amuse me the most was when he took his bath. Every morning I used to put a saucer of warm water on the floor, and then open his cage door. Out he would fly, and soon he would see the water and go to it. He would walk all around the edge of the dish, then dip in his bill, then step in and jump out, as if it was cold, but at last he would get in and give himself a good washing, spattering the shining drops all round; then he would hop out and light on the round of a chair to dry himself and fix his feathers—that is, dress himself, but I would say:—"Oh, Charlie, you are not half washed, go back again!" and back he would go and splash himself again, and then fly to the chair. But I would say:—"That isn't enough; go wash again, Charlie," and he would go right back, and so three or four times, till he was as wet as he could be: then he would get vexed, and when I said:—"Go in again," he would chirp sharply at me, and fly up to his cage to dress himself there. After a while, another Aunt came with her little baby. Charlie did not know what to make of that; he had never seen a baby before, and seemed to think that there was something wrong about it. He would fly round it, then light as near to it as he could, and stand and look at it, turning his little head first one side and then the other. Then he would grow jealous again, and sing, and try in every way to attract our attention from the baby to himself. Wasn't he a funny bird?

Shall I tell you what became of him? Why, one day when the baby was going away with her mamma—away over the sea—we were so sad and so busy, we forgot all about Charlie, and left the door of the room where the cage hung, open, and out he flew, and out of the open window. It was spring, and he seemed to enjoy being out among the green fresh leaves; but we knew he could not find his food, and would die of cold when night came, so we tried to coax him back into his cage, but though he stayed round the house all day, he would not come to his cage, and toward night we lost sight of him. I fear some old cat got hold of him. I cried sadly for my little pet, and I never have found another bird like "Charlie."

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 4.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—No. 2.

I AM composed of twenty-five letters.
My 23, 1, 11, 19, 13 is the largest species of deer.
My 9, 7, 3, 15, 13 is a ladies name.
My 23, 17, 4, 10 is a native of Africa.
My 3, 12, 8, 14, 3, 16, 6 is the highest mountain in the world.
My 17, 5, 18 is a preposition.
My 7, 24, 2, 22, 10 is to respect.
My 25, 20, 12, 3, 21 is anything unusual.
My whole is one of the proverbs of Solomon.
☞ Answer in two weeks. CHARLIE.

HIDDEN BIRDS.—No. 1.

1. How large your eyes are!
2. How render fit praise?
3. I see a gleam of light.
4. Be chief in charity.
5. Ope, wee window!
6. First, second or third?
7. Watch Eric—he winks.
8. Repel I cannot.
9. Rufus the Red started yesterday.
10. What a queer looking fisherman.

Forest City, Ill. FOURTEEN.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

PROBLEM.—No. 3.

WHAT number is that, of which the square root is equal to 3⅝ times its square? J. M. B.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Jan. 13.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 2.—He who fights and runs away, may live to fight another day.

PROBLEM No. 2.—$1,220.17.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA No. 1.—The man who gets the most votes.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA No. 1.—Mount Moriah.

TRANSPOSITION OF LETTERS No. 1.—

Remember, friend, as you pass by.
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so will you be—
Remember, friend, and pray for me.
Catholic Gravestone.

ANSWER TO REBUS IN SUPPLEMENT.—Never praise a bridge till you are over it.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE Catacazy affair is assuming importance, and a growing coldness between Russia and the United States is thus far the result. There is much gossip about the matter among diplomats in Europe.

The Grand Duke has had a fine buffalo hunt on the plains, with Gen. Sheridan and a large band of Indians. He shot several buffaloes.

Wm. M. Tweed is expected to resign his seat in the Senate at Albany.

The remarkable Wharton trial at Annapolis is drawing to a close. It looks as if Mrs. W. would be acquitted.

The Cuban difficulty appears to have blown over for the present.

Mr. Colfax is urged by many important papers and men for the next Vice-President.

The United States Supreme Court has approved the Constitutionality of the Legal Tender act.

A new Atlantic Cable is to be laid direct to New York, and a reduction of rates on the old ones is talked of.

Senator Frelinghuysen has made a speech in the Senate, expressing great confidence in the President.

Opposition to Civil Service Reform has appeared in Congress.

It is proposed to reserve the Yellowstone region for a National Park.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

ON Sunday, the 14th, a $500,000 fire occurerd in some planing mills and a lumber yard at the foot of East Thirty-Second street. Fire caused by the furnace. A fire at 37 Wooster St., the same day, did damage to the amount of $90,000.

The Fisk-Mansfield love letters have been given to the public in the Herald.

Stokes, who murdered Fisk, will have his trial in February.

It is proposed to put the telegraph wires of the city in the sewers, under ground.

Stokes is expected to plead guilty.

Miss Matilda Heron has had a benefit, netting $4,342.

The Dolby concert troupe has returned to England.

The unveiling of the Franklin statue passed off with much *eclat* on the 17th. Prof. Morse pulled off the flag covering, and Horace Greeley made the speech. The city wore a holiday appearance. A grand banquet took place in the evening at Delmonico's, attended by H. W. Beecher, Greeley, Rev. Dr. Chapin and many others.

It is proposed to erect a statue to Horace Greeley on Printing House Square. Over $5,000 have been subscribed.

Mayor Hall has returned to his post.

The winter in New York, up to the 19th, has been mild and delightful.

Political.

A GRANT Club has been organized in Boston, with Hon. A. H. Rice as President.

Mr. Dawes thinks fifty millions of taxes can be taken off the people this session of Congress.

The suffrage women at Washington have had an interview with the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and Senator Trumbull will look after them. Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony made speeches.

On Jan. 11th, Gov. Warmouth of Louisiana announced that the danger of a riot had passed, and troops could be withdrawn.

On the 12th, Mayor Flanders of New Orleans begged the President for martial law. This was refused. The political troubles continued, with no quorum in the Senate. By the 16th the troubles were considered at an end, the Warmouth faction having triumphed. Most of the Senators returned. The cost of the fifteen-days' struggle is estimated at $350,000. The Legislature asked the President for the use of the military forces of the United States, but they were refused.

The Senate of Missouri has voted to pay $400,000 on State bonds in currency instead of coin.

The one-term principle is being debated in the Wisconsin Legislature.

Gov. Smith of Georgia says that the State will pay all of her legal indebtedness.

A Constitutional Convention will be held in Utah, Feb. 10th.

Nebraska is to have a Constitutional Convention.

Illinois has passed a stringent license law.

Senator Sumner has made a great speech on his Civil Rights bill.

Hon. Freeman Clarke of New York has introduced a bill into the House for the resumption of specie payments.

The Tribune has recently spoken of the "sturdy good sense of Gen. Grant."

Speaker Blaine's paper in Maine supports Mr. Colfax for the next Vice-President.

Fires, Disasters, Etc.

THE oil cloth factory in Winthrop, Mass., was destroyed on the 14th. Loss $50,000.

A powder house at Rockland, Me., exploded on the 12th, killing one man and wounding several.

A paper-mill at Ypsilanti Mich., was burned on the 13th. Loss $100,000.

An oil refinery was burned at Wyoming, N. Y., on the 13th. Loss $20,000.

A satinet mill was destroyed in Worcester, Mass., on the 14th. Loss $10,000.

A packing and grain house was destroyed at Collingwood, Ont., on the 16th. Loss $10,000.

A fire at Cairo, Ill., on the 15th, burned three negro children to death.

Half a square of buildings on Fifth street, Reading, Pa., were destroyed on the 16th. Loss $250,000.

The round-house of the Lake Shore Railroad was burned at Toledo, Ohio, on the 16th. Loss $100,000.

Five persons were burned to death in Brantford, Ont., on the 14th.

Crimes.

WILLIAM BUTLER, aged 20, was shot at Grand Grove, Nova Scotia, on the 5th, by Alex. Lanford. Butler was to elope with Lanford's sister.

There are twelve murderers confined in the Tombs, in New York City.

The brig Jessie Lowe has been found abandoned, in good condition, near Calais, France. A mutiny is supposed to have taken place.

George W. Bassenett, aged 25, committed suicide on the 14th, in New York City, by shooting himself.

John Bever of St. Cloud, Minn., brutally murdered his wife on the 14th.

January 17th, a Mrs. McCarty of Albany, while in a street car in Utica, shot two men, Milton H. Thompson and H. H. Hall, killing the latter almost immediately. She intended to kill Mr. Thompson, with whom she had had a quarrel.

There was a small riot in Chicago on the 15th, which broke up a meeting of the Common Council.

Obituaries.

RT. REV. BISHOP JOHN MCGILL, for 21 years Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Virginia, died at Richmond on the 14th, aged sixty-two years.

The Duke de Persigny is dead. He expired at Nice on the 12th. He was born in 1808, and held many important positions under the Empire.

Mayor Walker of Vicksburg, died on the 12th.

Maj. Thomas C. Bradford, aged 34, died at West Point on the 12th.

Rev. H. P. Bogue, a venerable and well known clergyman, died in Buffalo on the 15th, aged 76.

Mrs. George Wood, (Eliza Logan,) sister of Madame Olive Logan-Sikes, died in New York on the 15th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

REV. MR. WATSON of Chatham, England, has been found guilty of the murder of his wife. ....Sir F. Scudamore is Director of the Telegraphs of the United Kingdom .... A so-called Republican mob has broken up a meeting of Loyalists in London....The roof of a schoolhouse fell in at Salford, England, injuring many children....The Thames Tunnel Company has been registered....It is proposed to build a monument to Dr. Jenner, who discovered vaccination .... The Tichborne case has been resumed. ....The King of Denmark has congratulated the Queen on the recovery of the Prince of Wales. ...The Duke of Edinburgh has gone to Berlin. ....Cardinal Cullen protests against secular Education.

From France.

THE Bishops oppose the compulsory educational bill....It is proposed to tax houses to pay the war indemnity....Communists in the hulks are to be released....The Washington City Improvement bonds found ready sale in Paris.... The Emperor of Brazil has visited the Cherbourg docks ...All persons properly qualified, are to be allowed to teach in private and public schools ... The publication of the Constitution and Gaulois newspapers has been prohibited....Assassinations of German soldiers still continue... Hostility to taxation on raw materials is spreading throughout the country....The French ladies are holding bazars to raise money to pay the German war indemnity....There are fears of a Red Republican outbreak in Lyons....A number of French officers are going to Japan to instruct the natives in military tactics.

From Germany.

THE customs convention between Germany and France has been ratified....Ninety thousand emigrants left Germany last year for the United States....Prussian envoys are to be retained at the different German courts....The compositors at Stuttgardt have struck....The North German Gazette denies that Gen. Von Moltke disapproved of Gen. Sherman's famous march to the sea.

From Austria.

BOTH Houses have adopted an address to the crown calling the attention of the king to the growing discontent of his subjects, and opposing further taxation for military purposes... Count Von Beust has gone to Italy for his health.

From Italy.

A STEAMSHIP line has been organized at Naples to run to New York.

From Belgium.

THERE is an extensive strike among workmen at Charleroi.

From Spain.

A PAPAL Legation is to be established in Madrid.

From Russia.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF has sent to Minister Curtin a note which shows much soreness on the part of the Russian Cabinet, in the Catacazy affair.

From China and Japan.

THE Japanese Imperial Embassy has arrived at San Francisco. This consists of high officials, the Prime minister being among them. There are twenty-three students in the company.... A fire at Yokohoma destroyed 400 houses, and burned 30 women....There has been a naval review at Yeddo....The Mikado has issued an edict in which he says Japan is undergoing a complete change in ideas, from old to new....Six young Japanese women are to be sent to this country to be educated. They go to Vassar College.... Shanghai is now in telegraphic communication with Europe.

From Cuba.

THE volunteers are protesting against the removal of Valmaseda. He is still retained on the island, and has gone on a tour of inspection. ...Gen. Aprainonte, with 80 men, has surrendered to the Spanish forces....The master of the Florida has made a sworn statement that the vessel was twice boarded and searched by officers from Spanish war vessels.

From Mexico.

A REVOLUTIONARY general is reported to have been defeated....The siege of Mier has been raised, and the revolutionists have been re-enforced. Jan. 10th the revolution is considered ended....Annexation to the United States is talked of.

From Hayti.

GERMAN and French men-of-war have arrived at Port-au-Prince, demanding settlement of losses by the revolution. The affairs of the country are in a critical condition.

From South America.

THERE has been been a slight revolt at Paraguay.

A Lady, returning to her home in the country after a sojourn of a few weeks in the city was hardly recognized by her friends; in place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, clear, smooth and beautiful skin, and instead of thirty, which she was, she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she frankly told them that she had been using Geo. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth," and it was this invaluable acquisition to the toilet that made the wonderful change. Sold at all druggists. Depot, 5 Gold street, New York.

G. Dunseath—Dear Sir:—Watch No. 1244, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me nearly three months; it is now running at the rate of *five* seconds per month slow.—E. C. KEYS, Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERFECTION.

The nearest approach to perfection, in articles designed for kitchen use, is that of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, now generally recognized as the most economical and reliable Baking Powder in the country. No housekeeper should be without it. To accomplish the same results, it requires but one-half or two-thirds the quantity that it is necessary to use of other Baking Powders, while uniform success in making rolls, bread, biscuits, pastry, &c., is guaranteed. Recommended solely on its merits. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Manufactures, 69 New St., New York. For sale by all Grocers.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

Columbus Discovered America, but it has been found that the only economical Shoes for children are the celebrated SILVER TIPPED—never wear out at the toe, and are worth two pairs without tips. All dealers sell them.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, January 20, 1872.

WALL STREET continues much excited by the upward speculation in the Stock Market. The transactions of the week in some of the Western Roads—notably the Union Pacific—and in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail are enormous, and the advance in prices quite general. Mr. VANDERBILT'S Roads are in good favor also, and the demand continues for Philadelphia and Reading. There is said to be a sharp and determined fight going on among the Railroad giants for the control of the Union Pacific line, at the annual meeting in March, and rumor says that the rise in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail is in some way connected with it.

The Stocks of the United States are steady in price, and in large demand. The Sinking Fund bought $850,000 of 5-20s on Thursday, at or within the price of Gold, the seller receiving the accrued gold interest.

The Pacific Railroad Mortgages and the old Mortgages of the Western Roads are in demand, mostly for investment. The subscriptions to the North Pacific 7.30 per cent. Loan are going on rapidly this month, both at home and in England, where the Loan has been successfully introduced.

The Express Shares are firm, after some depression in the United States Company, in which Mr. FISK'S estate is said to be interested, and the sales supposed to be for this account.

General trade is more active in the preparations for the Spring business. The arrivals of Foreign steamer cargoes this week are numerous, many of them having been kept back at sea by bad weather. The Customs Duties paid on these and other Goods, for the week, are over three and a-half millions.

Money at Bank is 7 per cent., and on the Street 7 per cent. on demand loan, and 8@10 per cent. on Merchant paper.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Jan. 6.	Jan. 13.
Capital	$87,301,600	$87,301,600
Loans	272,704,400	275,253,200
Gold and Greenbacks	68,870,100	71,681,400
Deposits	205,828,200	211,824,000
Circulation	28,492,200	28,439,300

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	109	N. Y. Central Scrip	94¼
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	112⅝	Reading	113⅜
U. S. 6s of 1881	115¼	Rock Island	111⅜
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₱ cts	110¾	N. West	74½
U. S. New Loan	110	Do. Preferred	93½
N. Y. Bounty Loan	106⅜	St. Paul	58¾
Tennessees	65¾	Do. Preferred	82¾
Virginias, new	52	Lake Shore	92¾
Missouri Bonds	97	Ohio and Mississippi	49¾
U. S. Currency 6s	115⅝	Toledo & Wabash	74¾
Central Pacifics	102¾	Erie	34¾
Union do	94⅛	Union Pacific Stock	37⅝
Western Telegraph	73¾	Adams Express	92
Pacific Mail	59¾	American Express	61
Lake Shore Scrip	89¾	United States Exp's	63
N. Y. Central Stock	98¾		

Our table marks an advance of ⅜ per cent. in U. S. 6s of 1867, and in the 5 per cent. 10-40s.; 2½ per cent. in Tennessee Bonds; 2 per cent. in Missouri Bonds; 2 per cent. in Union Pacific First Mortgage; 2⅛ in Western Telegraph; 4 per cent. in Pacific Mail; 2 per cent. in New York Central Stock and Scrip; 3 per cent. in Rock Island; 5 per cent. in North-west Common; 1¼ in Northwest Preferred, Wabash and Lake Shore; 5 per cent. in Adams Express, and United States Express 2 per cent. The Stock of the Erie Road fails to sympathise in the prevailing speculation.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 19, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 22,020 bales of cotton, 427 pkgs. dried fruits, 2,937 bbls. eggs, 49,487 bbls. flour, 18,280 bush. wheat, 288,300 bush. corn, 119,865 bush. oats, 45,450 bush. barley, 7,200 sacks grass seed, 970 bbls. beans, — bags do., 1,145 bbls. corn meal, 2,952 bags do., 293 bales hops, 3,765 pkgs. pork, 1,404 pkgs. beef, 18,610 pkgs. cut meats, 14,359 pkgs. lard, 1,311 kegs do., 9,399 pkgs. butter, 6,976 pkgs. cheese, 7,378 dressed hogs, 1,148 bags peanuts, 263 hhds. tobacco, 1,715 boxes and cases do., 4,708 bbls. whisky, 456 bales wool.

Beeswax.—The market is very quiet. Shippers are taking a few lots at 31@31½c. for Southern.

Beans and Peas.—Mediums have been coming in rather freely, but the low prices have induced considerable trade from home consumers, and prices are, if anything, a trifle firmer. Marrowfats are in less demand; a few small lots are being shipped. The supply is not large, and steady prices are quoted. Green peas are in fair demand, and with insufficient supplies prices are more in the seller's favor. The quotations are for prime medium beans, $2.40@2.50, the latter price obtainable only for small lots; good mediums, $2.20@2.35; poor, as low as $1.25; pea, $2.30@2.60; kidney, $3.10@3.25; red kidney, $1.25@2.25. Prime marrowfats, $2.85@2.95; fair do. $2.60@2.80; common lots as low as $2.25. Canada peas, in barrels, $1.20; green peas, $2@2.05; Southern, B. E., per two bush. bag, $2.35@2.75.

Butter.—There is a further falling off in the receipt of State, and with scarcely any Western arriving the market shows decidedly more strength. Fine butter is extremely firm, especially as there are no pails to compete with choice half tubs. One of the best features of the trade is the attention that is daily turning towards butter of passable quality. Since tops and extra short dairies have been used up; and although this grade is not strictly higher when taken in round lots, dealers are supported in demanding an advance when they are forced to thrust the trier for close sampling. We advance a few qualities and report market firm at close. State, pails, good, 32@35c.; State pails, finest selections, 36@37c.; State dairies, fine, 30@32c.; State dairies, fair to good, 28@31c.; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 31@33c.; State, do., common to fair, 26@28c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 29@31c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 28@31c.; State do., common to fair, 22@26c.; State do., fresh made, 30@32c.; State, fancy, select tubs, 31@33c.; Ohio, good, 21@23c.; Ohio, Central and Southern, 14@17c.; Western, choice yellow, 23@25c.; Western, store-packed, 8@13c.; rolls, good West, 20@22c.; rolls, common to fair, 13@18c.; grease butter, 9@9½c.

Cheese.—The business the past week has been almost entirely from home consumers. Shippers are making bids on the best fine lots, but this class of stock is being steadily drawn upon by the home trade and as the supply is not burdensome, holders are not urging business. Other grades of stock show unimportant changes. The shipments the past week are only 80,277 pounds. The quotations are 13½@14c. for fancy factory; 12c. for fair; 9½@10½c. for common; 11½@12½c. for farm dairy; 9@10c. for common; 11½@12½c. for Ohio factory; 10@11c. for common do.; English dairy, 11@13c. Vermont factory, 12@13c.

Cotton.—The market has again been somewhat excited under light receipts and a strong speculative feeling in the South. Prices have been very irregular. Exporters have been buying more freely. At the close the annexed prices are steadily asked with a fair amount of stock offering.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19	19¼	19¼	19¼
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	21
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	22⅛
Middling	21⅜	22⅛	23⅛	22⅞
Good Middling	22⅜	22⅞	23⅝	23⅝

For forward delivery the market is active and decidedly higher. Latest sales on the basis of low middling are as follows:—For Jan. 21 3-16; for Feb. 21⅝; for March 22¼; for April 22⅝; for May 22 19-32.

Dried Fruits.—There is no movement beyond the fair jobbing trade that has prevailed of late. Blackberries are firmer.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 8@8½c.; Southern, new, qrs., 7@8c.; do. fine, sliced; 9½@11½c.; new State qrs., 8@9½c.; do., sliced fine, 11@13c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18c.; do., do., do., 15@16½c.; do. E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½@8c.; do. qrs., 6@6½c. Plums, 24@27c. Cherries, new, ₱ lb, 28½@29c. Blackberries, 13½@14c. for small and 15c. for large lots. Raspberries, 28@29c.

Eggs.—Small supplies have caused a decided advance in prices, but at the close the high prices have started increased shipments forward from the interior, and although no decided change is made in prices, still there is a less confident feeling. Sales of fresh Western at 42c. for extra brands; 40@41c. for Western ordinary brands; 42@43c. for State; 43@45c. for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Long Island. Limed at 33@35c. for State, and 31@33c. for Western.

Flour.—The business has been very light, almost confined to the home trade. The arrivals are a little heavier and prices have been put down about 10c. per bbl. $5.90@6.25 for superfine State; $6.60@6.75 for common extra do.; $6.80@6.95 for good to choice do.; $7@7.40 for fancy do.; $5.90@6.25 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.50@6.85 for extra do.; $6.90@7.40 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.75@6.95, and trade brands of do. at $7.00@7.45; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.25@7.50; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7@5.75; St. Louis at $6.80@7.50 for common to fair extra, and $7.55@9.50 for good to choice. Southern at $6.80@7.40 for extras and $7.55@9.50 for good to choice. Rye at $4.25@5.25. Buckwheat flour is quiet and weak, quoted at $3.30@3.60. Corn meal selling slowly. Western white, $3.50@3.65; do. yellow, $3.70; do. Jersey, $3.75@3.85; do. Brandywine, $4.20; do. Marsh's caloric, $4.15@4.20; do. Southern, $4.10@4.30.

Grain.—Wheat has been hard to sell, with prices lower and weak. At the close with an easier freight market a few boat loads have been taken, but the market lacks animation. No. 2 spring in store at $1.52 @1.55; No. 1 spring in store at $1.50@1.58; Winter red Western, $1.60@1.64; amber Western, $1.62@1.70; and white Western at $1.68@1.75. Oats are inactive and in the buyer's favor. Sales at 51@52c. for Western and Ohio. Barley is quiet at $1.15@1.20 for Canadian. Corn is coming in freely—a good portion of the new received is in poor order and sells low. The market generally is weak as the export trade is lighter. Sales at 72@74½c. for Western mixed afloat; 76½c. for old and new Western mixed; 78c for old Western mixed.

Hops.—The market shows no improvement. Brewers are ready to purchase fine lots, but the supply of this class of stock is small. Other qualities are inactive. Holders are firm in their views. About 300 bales 1868 growth were sold on speculation at 7@11½c. New Yorks, growth 1871, 35@62c.; Eastern do. 1871, 35@55c.; Western do. 1871, 35@55c.; yearlings do. 1870, 20@30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@26c.; old olds do. 1868, 9@15c.; Californians do. 1870, 15@25c.; Californians do. 1868, 9@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@70c.; Belgians (nominal), 50@55c.

Fresh Fruits.—Apples are dull and lower. There is no large buying. Stock was very carelessly packed last season, dishonestly so some of the dealers think, and a good many lots that were sent to store for reserve are turning out miserably, and this feature of itself restricts the demand. Cranberries are selling at all prices. We quote good to prime only. Grapes not quotable. California pears in good demand as they ripen. Cases of Easter Beurre sell at $4.50@5. Hickory and pecan nuts have only a moderate call from the trade. Peanuts very active and firm.

Apples, Mich., &c., bbl. $3@3.50; do. State good, $4@4.25; do. selections, $4.25@4.50; cranberries, fine, bbl., $9@9.50; do. common to fair, $8.50@6.00; do. crates, fine, $3@3.25; do. do. common, $2@2.50; oranges, La., bbl., $7@8; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $1.00@2; Virginia, new, $1.85@2.00; do. common, $1@1.25; chestnuts, $1.75@2; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; black walnuts, 75c.; pecan nuts, ₱ 6@9c.

Poultry.—Since stale stuff has been pushed out of the way, receipts have been less crowding, and the market is in better tone. Still, high prices are not obtainable or looked for. Game is abundant, and its cheapness draws off some poultry trade.

Turkeys, Western, good, 14@15c.; do. poor and frozen, 11@13c.; do. State, 14@18c.; do. Jersey, 16@17c; Ducks, Western, 14@16c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@14c.; do. State and Jersey, 16@18c.; Geese, Western, 10@12c.; do. poor and frozen, 8@10c.; do. State and Jersey, 12@14c; Fowls and Chickens—Western good, 12@14c.; do. poor and frozen, 8@12c.; do. State, 13@16c.; do. Bucks Co. and Jersey, 15@17c.

Game—Continues in full supply. Some items arriving faster than they can be handled. Buffalo has been a failure thus far; last year at this date it was selling at 12c.; to-day 4c. is an extreme figure. Grouse are abundant and but as they begin to find a larger outlet in the retail market, we can use them up at the prices. Quail firm. Venison salable but cheap. Ducks, teal and wigeon, 30@40c.; do. mallard and red, 75c.@$1; do. canvas, $1.50@2. Venison, whole, ₱ lb., 6@8c.; do. long saddle, 10@11c.; do. short saddle, 11@12c.; do. Minn., 13@15c. Buffalo hind saddles, 3@5c.; do. calves, 3@5c. Quail, sound, ₱ doz., $1.50@1.62; do. soft and small, $1@1.25. Grouse, ₱ pair, 60@65c. Partridges, Eastern, 40; do. State and Western, 50@60c. Rabbits, 20@25c. Hares, 25@35c. Squirrels, gray, 8@10c.

Miscellaneous.—Refined sugar at 10¼@11c. for soft yellow; 11¼@11¾c. for soft white; 12¾@12¾c. for crushed; 13¾@13¾c. for cut loaf. New Orleans molasses, 40@55c. for new crop. Ashton's salt, $2.80@3; Syracuse ground salt, $1.25; factory filled, $2.15@2.25, California rice, 8¼@8¾c. Linseed oil, 75c. Spirits turpentine, 50c. Leather at 24@27c. for light hemlock, 25@28c. for middle do., 25½@28c. for heavy. Laths, $3.50. No. 1 shore mackerel, $17.

Provisions.—The market for pork is hardly so firm. There is a moderate trade for dealers' use but full parcels sell slowly. There is a fair amount of stock offering but no important concessions are offered. The heavy receipts of hogs at the West is the main feature working against holders. Sales of old mess at $13.37 and new at $11.37; sales for March at $11.25@11.50; April at $11.50. New extra prime, $12.25. Old prime mess, $11.50, and new do. $14.50. Dressed hogs.—The market is quiet and weak; Western at 5¾@5¾c. and city at 5¼@6¼c. for heavy to light, and 6¼@7c. for pigs. Middles are offered freely at weak prices. Sales of long clear at 7¼c; short rib, 6¾c.; short clear, fancy, at 7¾c. We quote Western long clear 7¼c. and short do. 7¾@7¾c. Cut meats meet with a moderate shipping trade. Hams in pickle at 9@9½c.; in salt at 9c.; shoulders in pickle at 5c., and in salt at 5¼@5¾c. Lard has been selling freely at a slight advance in prices, but at the close exporters have been buying sparingly, and there is a weak feeling. Western steam 9¾c. Sales for Feb. at 9¼c.; for Jan., 9¾c.; for March, 9¾c.; for April, 9¾c. Prime city is selling at 9¾c. Stearine is steadily held, with a fair inquiry; sales of prime at 9¾c. Smoked meats are quiet at 11@13¾c. for hams, 6¾@7c. for shoulders, and 8@8¼c. for clear rib. Beef is selling slowly at $9@11 for plain Western mess; $11@13 for extra mess. Beef hams are inactive at $23@25. Tierce beef is unsettled, with prices rather in the buyer's favor. Sales at $15@18. India mess, $19@21. Tallow is firm at 9¼@9¾c.

Seeds.—Clover is worked off to shippers about as fast as received and prices are firm. Sales at 11¾@11¾c. for prime Indiana and Michigan; 10½@10¾c. for Ohio. Timothy is dull and entirely nominal, quoted at from $3.30 to $3.50

Tobacco.—The home trade are in the market for Kentucky leaf to a more liberal extent. Shippers are doing very little. Prices are held firmly. Seedleaf is in small demand at late prices. There are a number of small parcels of foreign selling at steady figures.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7½@ 8 c.	7¾@ 8¼c.
Common to medium leaf	8¼@ 9¾	8¾@10
Good do	9¾@10¾	10¾@11
Fine do	11 @12	11½@12½
Selections	12½@13	13 @14
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	— @—	12½@14
Binders and seconds	— @—	18 @23
Wrappery lots	— @—	25 @35
Fine wrappers	— @—	40 @55
New York State fillers	— @—	14 @16
Average lots	— @—	27½@32½
Wrappers	— @—	25 @50
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	— @—	14 @16
Average lots	— @—	18 @25
Wrappers	— @—	25 @45

Havana, New Crop, Cur'ey		Yara—Currency.	
Common	$7½@ 92½	I. cut	97½@1 00½
Good	25 1 00	II. cut	— @1 15
Fine	1 02 @1 10	Average lot	— @1 02

Black work, common and medium, in bond, 15 @18
" good and fine " ...19 @22
Bright-work, common and medium " ...25 @30
" good and fine " ...35 @55

Vegetables.—Potatoes quiet for consumption, but active for shipment at unchanged prices.

Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl., $1.75@2; Peach Blows, $1.75@2; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.25@1.50; Dyright, $1.25@1.75; Nova Scotia, $1.75; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red & yellow, $1.50@1.75; white, $2.50@3; Conn., 100 strings, $2.50@3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $20@22. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $1.25; flat, $1@1.25. Cabbages, per 100, $5@7. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $2@2.25; marrow, $1.50@1.75. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Wool.—Fleece has met with considerable attention from manufacturers, and full prices have been obtained. The stock is disappearing fast, and a number of holders have advanced prices. Pulled have been in urgent demand, with purchases made for delivery some weeks ahead. Texas and California grades are selling freely to speculators at steady figures. Foreign is in moderate supply, and held firmly. Sales of scoured fleeces at $1@1.10; medium fleece at 80c.; XXX and picklock, 75c.; Ohio combing and delaine, 75c.; XX Ohio, 70c.; unwashed combing and delaine, 60c.; Georgia, 52c.; Texas, 41@48c.; Oregon, 57@58c.; fall clip California, 37½@40c.; spring clip, burry, do. 42c.; Cape, 43@45c.; Montevideo, 42½c.

Whisky—Is lower, but there is considerable inquiry at present figures, and at the close holders are rather firmer. Sales of Western at 90@91c.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Wheat market quiet and unchanged. Corn lower, selling at 70c. Oats, firm, 45c. Barley, 66@70c. for two-rowed and 80@83c. for four-rowed. Beans, $1.50@2 for medium, $2@2.50 for marrows. Dressed hogs firmer, $5.75@6 per cwt. Mutton 1c. higher—4@7c. ₱ lb. Chickens, 14c. ₱ lb; turkeys, 16c. Butter dull, 23@24c. Eggs scarce, 30@35c. ₱ doz. Wool nominal, at 60c. Sheep skins, $2@2.50 each. Potatoes, 50@60c. per bush. Apples, $1@1.25 per bush. Hay, $16@23 per ton.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1872.

THERE is no change to note in the market at Little Falls for the week ending Jan. 20. Small lots from farm dairies continue to be brought in, and are sold to resident dealers and placed in store, prices ranging from 10 to 11c., according to quality. Good factories are worth about 12c., but we hear of no transactions from which any considerable quotations can be made. Butter comes in sparingly, and is sold from 23 to 25c. We have advices from abroad for the last week in December. Our London correspondent says extra fine American cheese is brisk at extreme rates, but secondary is neglected, though offered at low figures. We give quotations as follows:—American extra fine, 64@68s.; fine, 60@62s.; good, 50@58s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—New English Cheddar, 76@90s.; Wiltshire double, 56@68s.; Cheshire medium, 48@56s.; fine, 66@84s.; Scotch, 68@74c. Dutch cheese—Edams, 68@70s.; Gondas, 61@63s.; Derby shape, 56@60s. Foreign butter is more salable, and Irish brands are neglected. We give quotations as follows:—Cloonmells, 126@134s.; Corks, 132@137s.; Normandy extra, 140@150s.; Canadian, 60@116s.

The weather in Central New York is mild, with but little snow; the sledding, however, is excellent.

X. A. W.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1872.

AFTER a season of scarcity we are now having a greater supply of live stock, and prices of most kinds have a downward tendency. The demand for meat is moderate for our markets are still abundantly supplied with poultry and glutted with buffalo meat and venison. There is very little dressed beef or mutton sent in this winter. A scarcity of rolling stock on the railroads is still an obstacle in the way of sending live stock and dead meats. Western dressed hogs have fallen off largely in receipts. The weather continues favorable for handling live stock, and operators have generally done very well during the past week.

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	7,866	70	821	25,959	33,375
Last week	5,753	135	719	19,123	28,389
Corrnspond'g w'k '71	5,557	58	602	28,112	14,961
Average, '71	7,187	88	2,301	25,122	25,177

Beeves.—With 2,100 more cattle than we had one week ago, the tide is changing, the decline so far reaching about ½c., but is likely to be more very soon. The steady markets of last week continued up to Monday, when 3,633 cattle were offered for sale—124 car loads at Communipaw, 77 at One Hundredth-st., and 25 at Weehawken. The trade opened firm that day, and continued so until its close, high prices being the rule, and scarcely any exceptions. Thin little 4½ cwt. Texans sold at 10c.; just medium Illinois cattle, 11½c.; with good to extras at 12¾@13¼c. Some of the best reaching 14c., weighed 61 lbs. per cwt., but they were extra fine. The market was the strongest for months, and dealers made money. It was pretty evident, by the close, that the top round was reached, and that a turn must result, for drovers had written and telegraphed West to hasten cattle forward with all possible dispatch.

These instructions were so literally carried out that, had Henry Bergh been on the trains with the cattle, he would have protested against running them past the regular feeding stations without unloading for rest, water and food. The arrivals since Monday already reach more than 2,000 head, and more are expected to-morrow. Now it takes very good cattle to reach 12c., while some hard old State, dry cows and oxen went at 8@10c. Upon some kinds the decline is ¼c., and the stock is not all sold. The general average quality of late offerings has been quite fair. There is talk of raising the freights upon the railroads, and it is likely it will be done at an early day. The prices below are the same as given last week, having first advanced and then declined.

The following are the prices at the close of the market:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice bullocks, ₱ lb	12¾ @ 13	12¾ @ 13
Good to prime	11¾ @ 12	11¾ @ 12
Medium	11 @ 11¾	11 @ 11¾
Ordinary	10 @ 10¾	10 @ 10¾
Poorest grade	8 @ 10	8 @ 9¾
Average of all sales	— @ 11¾	11¾ @ —

Milch Cows.—The better ruling of beef during the past fortnight has had the effect to clear the milk stables of dry cows and make room for fresh ones, but milk is too abundant and cheap for those who keep large numbers of cows for producing it to increase their stock. Trade is still dull, but there is rather more inquiry for really fine milkers at about $5 advance, choice cows selling at $85@90 each, fair to good at $70@80, with poor at $40@50.

Veal Calves.—The scarcity of choice live calves has enabled sellers to advance the prices, a few selected State veals of 190 lbs. each selling at 12c., with other good calves at 11c.; and when sold in lots, as 160 Bucks Co., Pa., of 135 lbs. at 10¾c., with 40 grass calves at $8 each. Hog-dressed sell at 12@14c. for fair to prime, a few extras reaching 14½ and even 15c. Scarcely anything sells below 10c. now.

Sheep.—Arrivals are considerably larger and there is a weakness, but not much actual decline, only the prospect of higher freights when it will not pay as well to send trash, is giving us some miserably poor sheep. Some of these hard Ky. lots, 74 lbs. sold at 5½c. with a car 75 lbs., at 5¾c. Fair sheep of 72@80 lbs., are worth 7@7¼c.; good, 7¾c. and prime to extras 7¾@8¼c. lots amounting to 2,255, averaging $6.47 and 2,416 much better sheep, $7.70, with 7,369 about average quality at $7.13.

Hogs.—These are coming forward more freely alive, with 5,035 Western, dressed, for the week. There is a fair demand, prices ruling steady as last week, viz:—4¾@5¼c. for live, 5¾@6¾c. for city-dressed; few small pigs, 7c., and Western dressed at 5¾@5¾c.

The Publisher's Desk.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

Notice to Everybody.—Now is the time to form Clubs for the New-Style RURAL NEW-YORKER. It is the most Popular Paper in the land, and everybody can get up Clubs and secure Premiums. Thousands of our subscribers can do this if they will, for hosts of people only need an invitation to take the paper. If the four or five thousand persons who get their papers in wrappers (at post-offices where only one copy is taken) will make a little effort, each can form a Club, secure a Premium, benefit his neighbors, and also receive his own paper earlier—as Club packages are not delayed in the mail like single papers. Almost everybody can make it pay to help circulate the RURAL. Try it, Reader, and see if it is not profitable.

Bound Volumes of the Rural New-Yorker.—Back volumes of the RURAL, handsomely bound, are constantly kept on hand at its Publication offices. Vol. XX, for 1869, containing 828 pages and over 800 illustrations, $4. The Semi-annual Volumes, issued since Jan. 1, 1870, $2.50 each. The volumes being too heavy for the mail, are usually sent by Express or as Freight, subject to charges.

Premiums Sent Promptly.—We send all Premiums as promptly as possible. Most articles are sent, or ordered sent, within twenty-four hours of receipt of request. Those not receiving their Premiums in a reasonable time should advise us of the fact.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

New Advertisements.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

The New York State Grape Growers' Association will hold an Annual Meeting, at the Court House in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 15, at 10 A. M., for the the purpose of electing its officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business.

C. D. CHAMPLIN, President.

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Of Immigration of the State of New York.

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January 2nd, 1872.

THE Commissioners of Emigration desire to give notice to Railroad Companies, Contractors, Factories, Planters, Farmers, and others, that there is now in their establishments on Ward's Island, a large number of agricultural and skilled laborers, as also domestic servants, for whom they are desirous of obtaining employment.

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Annuals, collection 25 choice sorts, $1; 12 sorts, 50c.
Early Concord Corn, pint, 25c. Butter Beans, qt., 50c.
Wethersfield Onion, lb., $2; ½ lb., $1.25; Calycanthus, qt., $1. Early Rose Potatoes, bushel, $2.
Peach, bu., $2; bbl., $4. Apple, Osage Orange, bu., $12.
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

KATE STANTON is popular as a lecturer.

SCHUYLER COLFAX has ceased to smoke.

MINISTER WASHBURNE is in Nice for his health.

SENATOR PATTERSON, of N. H., endorses Grant.

JENNY LIND'S voice is as clear and sweet as ever.

MR. GILMORE'S Coliseum is going up in Boston.

ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON draws well in Boston.

MRS. MATHEWS, mother of Mr. Colfax, is much better.

THE Grand Duke says the Americans are a nation of orators.

JOHN C. CALHOUN'S plantation has been sold to a colored man.

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARK is lecturing on "English Poetry."

JUDGE NELSON of the Supreme Court has recovered his health.

REV. J. F. W. WARE of Baltimore has been called to Boston.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has been watched in Paris as an English spy.

FERNARD STRAUSS has been made a member of the Legion of Honor.

PRESIDENT LOOMIS of the University of Lewisburg, Pa., is in Paris.

MISS CARRIE SAM is acting as Adjutant-General *ad interim* of Kansas.

DR. JOSEPH PERKINS, an eminent physician of Vermont, is just dead.

TENNYSON'S new poem is said to be received with silence in England.

A PORTRAIT of Rev. Dr. Gilman, author of "Fair Harvard" has been given to that college.

MRS. JOAQUIN MILLER has been known as a writer under the name of "Minnie Myrtle."

MRS. LAURA A. BERRY, Davenport, was the first lady notary public ever appointed in Iowa.

REV. DR. BELLOWS speaks in the Liberal Christian of Mr. Hepworth as "a great boy acting in the pulpit."

HENRY WARD BEECHER says he once offered to pay the Observer a debt of $15, by writing six good letters from Indiana, but the proposition was declined.

MRS. MARGARET BROWN is Engrossing Clerk in the Tennessee Senate; and that body recently adopted a resolution thanking her "for the intelligent industry, faultless accuracy and perfect neatness" displayed in her department.

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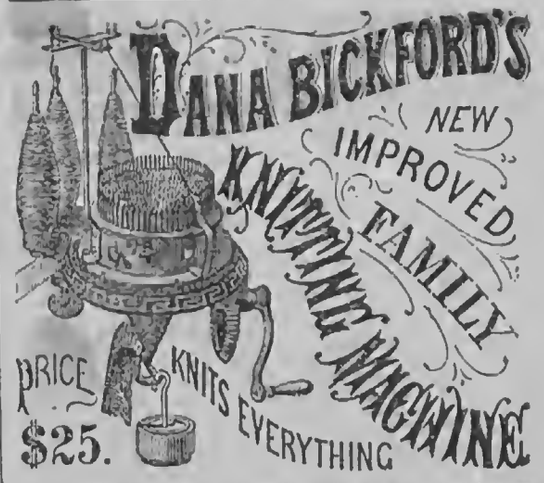

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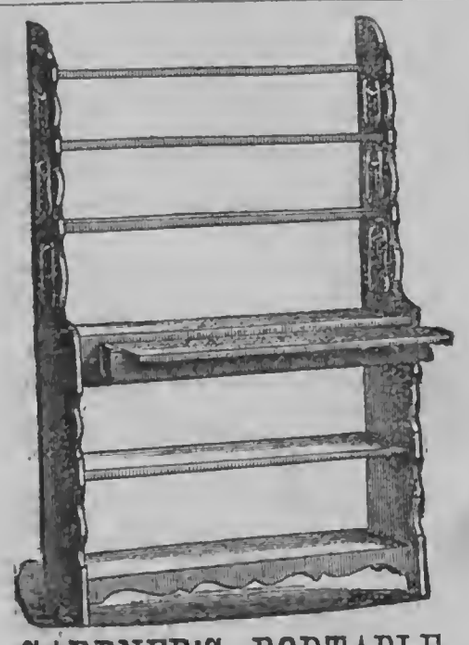

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NEWS CONDENSER.

— London has 124,616 paupers.

— Boston had fourteen concerts last week.

— The police force of San Francisco numbers 104.

— Vallandigham's homestead is offered for sale.

— Christmas Day was mild and muddy in England.

— The Ku-Klux trials are finished in South Carolina.

— There have been coal strikes in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

— Nineteen panoramas of the Chicago fire are on exhibition.

— Fisk's fortune is estimated all the way from $0 to $3,000,000.

— It is denied that Fisk's life was insured for a large amount.

— The Hotel de Ville, Paris, is now a noble ruin, boarded up.

— California wishes Congress to restrain Chinese immigration.

— Benjamin Franklin was born and died on the 17th of January.

— Independence Hall, Philadelphia, was visited by 450,000 people last year.

— The Grand Duke passed his (Russian) New Year, Jan. 12th, at Omaha.

— A barrel of lime exploded in Brooklyn, a few days since, killing a man.

— William Alvord, an old Albany boy, is the new Mayor of San Francisco.

— A statue of Sir John Burgoyne is to be erected at Chatham, England.

— There are eighty-six churches and eighty newspapers in San Francisco.

— Street railways are unpopular in Boston, and steam trains are talked of.

— The four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Copernicus approaches.

— "God Bless the Prince of Wales," is a new song, greatly cheered in England.

— A pantomime of Rip Van Winkle was one of the great plays at London, during Christmas.

— The independent press of Maine is fighting against the establishment of a railway monopoly.

— San Francisco has eighty-seven public schools, with accommodations for 20,000 pupils.

— Eli Story and wife of Windsor, N. Y., have been put under bonds for cruelly whipping a child eighteen months old.

— Boston proposes to have an iron steamboat, on purpose to aid in extinguishing fires among the shipping, on the wharves.

— London papers are having much amusement at the expense of American Journals, over the special telegrams about the Prince of Wales.

— The Colwells, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company of New York sold during the year 1871 two hundred and six tons of tin-lined lead pipe.

Musical Instruments.

DUNHAM & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1834),

Manufacturers of

PIANO-FORTES.

Moore's Rural New-Yorker, of November 18, 1871, says:

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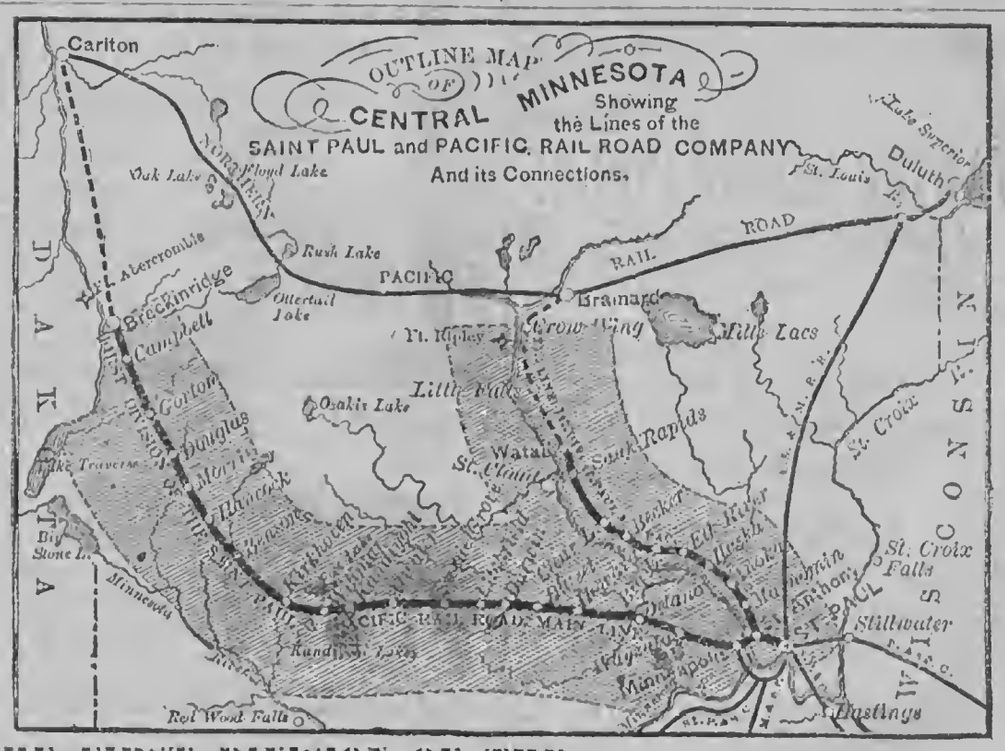

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MEM.—Government lands still to be had, under the Homestead Law, along the main line of the above Railroad.

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Cash in Bank and hands of Agents,	$245,232 55
Loans on First Mortgages (Real Estate),	605,843 47
Deferred Premiums (being balance of Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums),	57,751 83
Accrued Interest (not due),	18,296 68
United States Government Bonds,	361,740 00
State and Municipal Bonds,	124,983 00
Railroad Stocks and Bonds,	80,900 00
Bank Stock,	265,887 00
Railway Passengers Assurance Co's Stock,	156,400 00
Other Securities,	2,788 95
Total Assets,	$1,919,891 48

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due,	$133,879 80
Reserve for Re-Insurance, Life Department,	944,751 61
" " " Accident Dep't,	164,825 70
Total Liabilities,	$1,242,900 11
Surplus as regards Policy-holders,	$676,931 37

Life Department.

Number of Policies written in 1871..... 2,745
Whole number of Policies written to date,.. 13,326
Life Department organized July, 1866.
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Number of Accident Policies written in 1871, 31,797
Cash received in Premiums for same, $569,964 53
Gain in Net Premiums over 1870,..... $98,496 76
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Whole number of Claims paid to date..... 14,248
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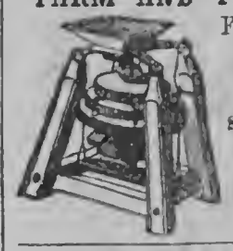

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VOL. XXV. NO. 5.
WHOLE NO. 1149.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEB. 3, 1872.

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The Naturalist.

THE OCTOPUS VULGARIS.

OUR readers who have read VICTOR HUGO's "Toilers of the Sea," will not soon forget his description of the "Devil Fish;" nor will they regret to see in our columns a likeness of this "Polypus" of the ancients, or the "Pieuvre" of the Channel Islands, as it may now be seen in the Aquarium of the Crystal Palace, London. The drawings were made by Mr. T. W. WOOD, for the Field, and are reproduced by us for the benefit of our readers.

In the larger figure the octopus is represented at rest on the bed of the ocean; the eight lithe, fleshy arms, each armed with a double row of suckers, are coiled round about it; the head is raised, and of the two eyes only one is visible. Projecting from the side is the orifice of the funnel, through which the sea water required for respiration is expelled, after passing over the internal gills of the creature. The arms at their bases are connected together by a web, surrounding the mouth, which is armed with two horny jaws resembling strongly the beak of a parrot. The fleshy body (which as the animal respires resembles strongly a palpitating, half-flaccid bladder) is of a dusky tint, blotched and warty like that of a toad, with yellow, reddish and orange leprous spots. The suckers, with which it attaches itself to its prey, are numerous, exceeding 2,000 in a single animal.

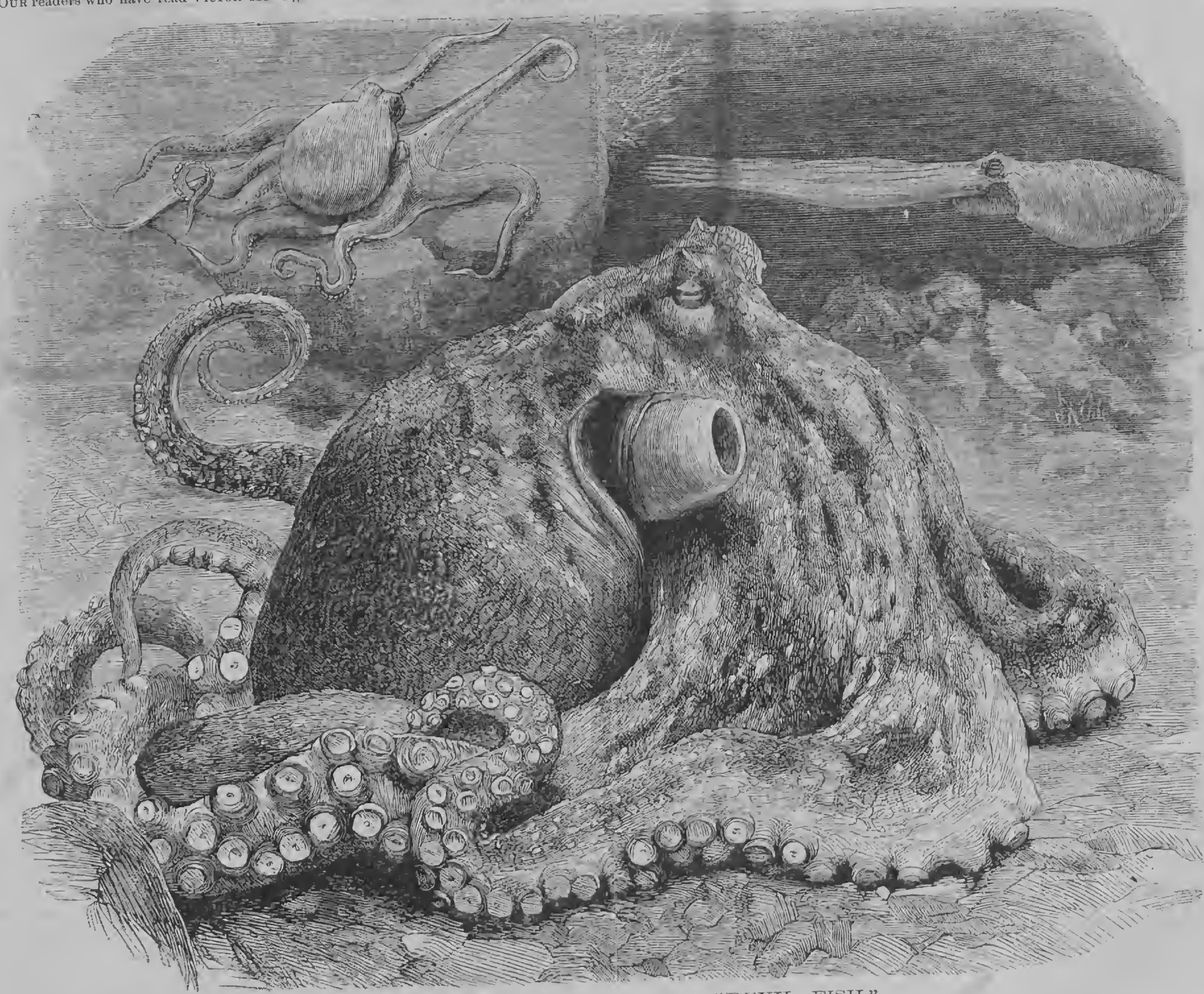
In the small upper right hand figure the octopus is seen shooting backwards like a spectre through the water. This singular movement is produced by a forcible ejection of fluid through the funnel, when the body is propelled violently in the opposite direction. The funnel is seen below the head, and the arms are straightened, so as to offer no resistence to the rapid passage of the animal.

On the left hand the octopus is shown using its tenacles in crawling at the bottom of the water, and the general form of the body and relative position of its various organs are well shown.

The history of this particular species is given with accuracy in Mr. J. GWIN JEFFREYS' admirable work on "British Conchology." He describes it as "patiently watching its prey with its cold, grey, merciless eyes and almost fiendish expression;" and confirms the observation of ARISTOTLE that these animals live chiefly on bivalves. The heaps of shells round their dens (which are uncovered during the recess of the spring tides at Herm) is enormous. In one of these heaps Mr. MARSHALL counted more than 2,000 shells.

On the coast of France the pieuvres are used as bait for conger eels, being caught in their turn with a piece of dog fish, or dragged out of their holes at low water with a pole hook.

The ancient writers were fairly acquainted with the history of this animal, and its suckers are used as a simile in the Odyssey. According to the old authors, it typified a flatterer, a miser, the devil, a bad woman, a cheat, an obstinate person and so on. Proverbs, epigrams and epithets were illustrated by its habits, and we are further informed by Mr. JEFFREYS that it was represented on



THE OCTOPUS VULGARIS, OR "DEVIL FISH."

the ancient coins of Syracuse and Tarentum. ARISTOTLE seems to have known all the principal kinds of cephalopods living in the eastern archipelago of the Mediterranean. Some of his successors dealt more in fabulous tales than in accurate and careful investigations. Thus, according to OPPIAN, the polypus is so voracious that when it keeps its den in the winter as a shelter from storms, and can procure no food, it devours its own arms, which soon grow again, so as to be always ready to appease its hunger; and sometimes, in the summer, it climbs olive trees to get at the fruit! ÆLIAN tells us that a polypus, which had grown to the size of a whale, crept up a sewer into the house of a merchant at Putcoli, and devoured his stock of salt fish. Not less credulous in modern times was DENYS DE MONTFORT, who represented a "poulpe colossal" in the act of scuttling a three-master. VICTOR HUGO'S sensational account of GILLIAT'S fight with the "pieuvre," *Octopus vulgaris*, in his "Travailleurs de la Mer," is more excusable, because he does not pretend to be a naturalist.

This species occasionally attains a large size. One, described in PAULSEN'S MSS., which was cast ashore on the Danish coast, measured three and a-half fathoms in the body, and the tentacles reached three fathoms, giving a total length of thirty-nine feet. Another was found at the Skag, in Jutland, which filled a large cart. Its parrot-like beak was nine inches long; the tentacles were sixteen feet long; the pedal arms about half that length; and the mantle sac seven feet; the suckers three-quarters of an inch in diameter. These suckers are strengthened by a horny ring around the margin of each. As Dr. JOHNSTON remarks, it must be a fearful thing for any living animal to come within its grasp; for, entangled in the serpentine folds of its arms, and held by the pressure of hundreds of suckers, escape is hopeless; and the struggles of the hapless victim, by bringing its body in contact with the fresh suckers, only accelerate its fate.

Sheep Husbandry.

NORTHERN RAMS FOR SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN FLOCKS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Edgerton, Colorado, writes us that a lot of rams procured by him in Michigan, last fall, (Oct 10), are doing poorly, and some of them have died. He suggests that this may be due to their change of situation so late in the season. This is too limited a statement of the facts to enable us to form any opinion of the disease or the proper treatment in these particular cases; but sheep, and especially rams, taken from Northern to Southern and Southwestern States do often become unthrifty, debilitated and finally die, from causes not, we think, universally understood by those who purchase them.

We know, from abundant opportunities to ascertain the facts directly, and through a long term of years, that Northern Merinos, possessing the full native hardiness of the breed unenervated, by pampering and non-exposure, will endure this change in climate and other circumstances without injury. But it is an entire mistake to suppose that sheep, in those warmer regions, do not require at least as strong constitutions and as hardy habits to withstand the unfavorable conditions peculiar to the climate, without artificial food and shelter, as they do to withstand the unfavorable conditions of Northern climates, *with* artificial food and shelter. A Texas "norther" does not often reduce the temperature below 30°—mild winter weather in the North—but it reduces it from a previous temperature of 70° or 75° with such astonishing rapidity, in some rare cases at the rate of a degree a minute for twenty consecutive minutes, that sheep exposed to its full fury undoubtedly suffer more acutely from its cold* than sheltered sheep do in any kind of storm or any extremity of cold ever known in the North. And these norther, usually milder, but occasionally violent, occur nearly once a week, through five months of the year!

To say nothing of protection from exposure, no such sudden and extreme changes of temperature—far more injurious to health than mere cold—are experienced in the North. The latter, too, is comparatively exempt from those scarcities of feed, arising from drouth and other causes, which sometimes severely test the endurance of sheep in regions where no artificial food is prepared for such emergencies. But we need not extend these comparisons, as probably the fact we have been illustrating will not be disputed among well informed persons.

It follows, then, that in the selection of rams for those regions, vigor of constitution and hardy habits are indispensable. They are indispensable not only to save the lives, health and consequent power of procreation of the animals themselves, under the change of circumstances which those brought from the North are required to undergo, but to enable them to transmit constitution and hardiness to their posterity. Stock rams should be descended from ancestors possessing these qualities; should naturally possess them themselves; and should have been so managed as to develop instead of impairing them.

This impairing of the constitution has been produced, in many instances, by too high keep, too careful non-exposure to the weather, want of exercise, and excessive sexual intercourse. During the war Merinos sold at enormous prices. In the sharp scramble to attract buyers, "fitting sheep for market" became a science. Lambs were dropped in close, warm stables, months in advance of the usual period, and forced by high keep into as premature a development of carcass and fleece as was possible; and they were afterwards pampered through life, to the utmost verge of safety, to give them that rotundity which hides so many defects, and to stimulate to the utmost the production of wool and yolk—for weight of *unwashed* fleece was the leading brag point, and it did not matter how much the yolk (i. e., "grease and gum") contributed to that weight. To preserve all the latter in the wool for that object, and also for the purpose of giving the fleece that dark external color which was also a high point of fashion, neither rain nor snow were allowed to wash any of it away. To prevent this, or the danger of it, the sheep were *confined* in their stables almost the entire winter, and at night and in rainy weather in summer; and when out to pasture in summer, they were usually placed in small fields contiguous to their stables so they could be run in more conveniently, and run in *immediately* in case of a sudden dash of rain. Thus kept in high condition and restricted from taking natural exercise, they became sluggish and inactive.

Sheared nearly two months in advance of the usual time, and often "stubble sheared"* at that, and fitted up in other respects as we have described, these artificial animals, at the usual sale time in fall and winter, no more resembled those of the same blood and quality, treated in the ordinary way, than as if they did not belong to the same breed; or, at least, as if the former were a quarter of a century in advance of the others in improvement. We have been told of the laughable case of a New York farmer who sold his ordinary sort of a ram for a song, and afterwards bought him well "fitted," from a sheep peddler, at a round price—not dreaming that he had ever seen him before! And we have repeatedly known instances of fitted sheep, as superior in appearance to the buyer's previous flock as described above, becoming incapable of being picked out from the latter by an outsider—after a year of the same treatment.

Had not the Merino possessed a superabundant hardiness and fixity of type, so sudden and extreme a change of management would have speedily destroyed its constitution and health. As it was, degeneration had more than commenced in the flocks where the enervating processes were carried to much extent—and it must be confessed such flocks were very numerous. The celebrated stock rams, fed to the extreme to stimulate their overtasked sexual powers, usually died early. The ewes did not continue to breed so long as formerly. Highly fleshy, wholly inactive and plethoric (we use the word in its medical sense) during pregnancy, they could not, in the natural course of things, be expected to bring forth normal, sound offspring. Congenital diseases, and others appearing soon after birth, in lambs—some of them of very rare previous occurrence and some previously unknown—became common, and in certain cases assumed the character of widely prevalent and destructive epizootics. And where great care, great skill and great "good luck" kept along some flocks of these artificial sheep free from apparent disease, none the less did they manifest their decay of constitution and hardiness, if put under ordinary treatment—the treatment under which the Merino vigorously flourished for half a century in our country. Subjected to this, these manufactured Merinos wilted like hot-house plants set out in the frost!

Such were the fruits of a mania, which carried a heritage of misfortune throughout the sheep-growing States of the Union. And such, in our judgment, have been the chief reasons why such a multitude of rams transported from the North to the South and Southwest have speedily perished, or survived to disappoint the expectations of their owners. Many of them doubtless have possessed improved points, and have been greatly superior to ordinary Merinos, apart from their artificial appearances. But the same improvements and excellencies are to be found in Merinos which possess the full native hardiness of the breed, unenervated by any of the practices we have held up to condemation. Such being the case, it would be unpardonable folly *knowingly* to purchase the former, or to purchase at all without definite information on this head, coming from sources known to be reliable.

We shall, on some future occasion, discuss the expediency of extensive wool growers, engaged in the pastoral system of sheep husbandry, depending upon professional "breeders" for their supply of stock rams.

* The cold is stated by Prof. FORSHEE of Texas to be far more severely felt from the peculiarly drying power of the wind—evaporation from the surface of the skin increasing the severity of the temperature.

* That is, nowhere clipped close, and left longer in places where there was any natural deficiency, or a show point could be improved.

Sheep for Combing Wool.—Will some of the readers or correspondents of the RURAL NEW-YORKER inform me, through its columns, what is the best cross or kind of sheep for growing a good quality of combing wool? And whether such sheep will thrive if kept in large flocks? An answer will oblige a subscriber.—J. W. H., *Pikeville, Tenn.*

The Swine-Herd.

CIRCULAR TO SWINE-HERDS.

THE following circular has fallen into our hands. It is being forwarded by the committee to prominent breeders throughout the country. We hope there will be prompt and full responses thereto.

DEAR SIR.—We, the undersigned, having been appointed, by a resolution of the New York Farmers' Club of the American Institute, a Committee to correspond and learn the opinions of those practically interested and engaged in breeding fine pigs, in regard to the feasibility and utility of attempting to prepare a "scale of points" for each breed that has well-defined characteristics, and is bred to a considerable extent in North America (esteeming any breed to be thorough-bred in proportion as the individuals of it will, if properly mated, reproduce their like with *accuracy*,) we beg to learn, at your earliest convenience, your views upon the following questions, viz.:

1. Would it be useful to breeders to have a scale of points for each breed of swine, made out accurately, in conformity with the views and practices of the best breeders, for the guidance of breeders, and of judges at Fairs?

2. Will you prepare, soon, and forward to us, a scale of points for the breed with which you are most familiar, or for more than one, giving a particular description of each "point," as in the scale of points for the various breeds of neat cattle?

3. After the views of different breeders, applied to as you now are, have been collected, would you be in favor of calling a convention of the more prominent breeders of each breed, for considering and settling these points authoritatively?

Hoping to receive a quick response, we have the honor of subscribing ourselves

Very truly yours,
F. D. CURTIS,
L. A. CHASE,
M. C. WELD,
} Committee.

N. B.—Please address answers to the Chairman, F. D. CURTIS, Grand Central Hotel, New York City.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Keeping Breeding Sows confined to a small pen is a very bad practice, AMOS KETCHUM, and no good and much injury comes of it. They need both freedom and exercise.

Thumps in Pigs.—Some of our shoats have what I call "thumps." In three days after the thumps appear, they die. They seem to be full of white worms. Can you give me a remedy?—M. P. B.

THIS is a disease we know nothing about. We should be glad if our correspondent will give us the symptoms in detail—how the hog acts from the outset until death.

Field Crops.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Corn Culture.—There was an edifying talk at the Farmers' Club recently on corn culture. Should corn be hilled? Some said no; others yes. One member had found it profitable to furrow his corn field, plant in the furrow, cover lightly, and as the plants grew the cultivator would do all the necessary hilling. He had found that corn so planted resisted drouth better than that planted on the surface; and then in cultivating to keep down the weeds, the roots of the corn were not disturbed by the cultivator and the growth checked by breaking them. Another member indorsed this view, asserting that it is an injury to the crop to break the roots. But if the corn is planted on the surface, he would hill it; for with every hilling new roots were put out; and the more roots the better, because the more nutriment the plant receives.

Department of Agriculture Seeds.—A circular from the Commissioner of Agriculture announces that he is receiving for distribution, principally in the South, various kinds of seed, which he names, and that he has ordered oats and barley from Scotland and Germany, and has distributed wheat grown in Oregon to the Northwestern States and Territories. He also advertises a new early corn, which he has obtained from Ohio. Wherefore? We protest again, as we did in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 23, 1871, against this gratuitous seed distribution. It is an unjust, and, practically, a swindling operation. If the Government is going to distribute any seeds at all, it should furnish all farmers with seeds. If it is going to keep up a Government seed store at the expense of the tax-payers, all tax-payers should be supplied.

Tearing up the Roots of Corn.—In a discussion on Corn Culture by the Blooming Grove Farmers' Club, two members announced themselves great friends of the shovel plow; "believed in working close up to corn; tearing the roots did not injure it." On strong soils where the growth is large, and when the plant is nearly full grown, is root pruning necessary or profitable to fruitfulness? This is a question which occurs to us.

Growing Potatoes Under Straw.—An Illinois correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER asks if any of our readers have, the past year, produced a crop of potatoes by dropping the seed on the surface of meadow or pasture land—without plowing—and covering it with straw, giving it no cultivation? If so, with what result, and how deep was the seed covered, and when planted? We shall be glad to publish any such experience.

Broom Corn Culture.—An Iowa correspondent who wants to go into broom corn culture, asks if any of our Iowa readers can give him, from their own experience in that State, some idea of the profit of the crop as compared with corn, the kind of soil best adapted to its growth, the variety to plant, and when and how to plant it.

Tennessee Evergreen Broom Corn.—I saw a statement in one of the daily papers that this variety is grown exclusively in Illinois. Can any of your readers say anything of its merits as a variety for market compared with others?—S. W. F., *Cohocton.*

"Snow" or Hominy Corn, Mrs. R. W. ALLISON writes us can be obtained of ALFRED M. ERWIN, Marion, N. C.

Farm Economy.

DISSOLVING BONES.

W. H. W., Reading, Mass., in Horticulturist, says:—"My mode of doing this is very simple and very effective. I have a large water-tight hogshead standing out doors, near the kitchen. In the spring I cover the bottom about six inches deep with dry soil. On this I put a layer of bones of about the same depth, and cover them entirely with unleached ashes. On these another layer of bones, then ashes, and so on till the hogshead is full. I leave it then exposed to the rains all summer and winter, until the next spring. Then, on removing the contents of the hogshead, I find nearly all the bones so soft that they will crumble to powder under a very slight pressure, and mixed with the ashes and the soil, they give me a nice little pile of most valuable manure, ready for immediate use. Any of the bones not sufficiently subdued, I return to the hogshead again for another twelve month's slumber. In this way I have had no difficulty in transforming all the bones I can get into bone meal. I buy them directly from the butcher at a dollar a hundred pounds, for the purpose of turning them thus into manure, and consider them the cheapest fertilizer I can obtain."

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Soft Wood Ashes.—A correspondent asked the Farmers' Club something about the value of soft wood ashes. It was replied that while soft wood ashes are not as valuable to apply to soils as hard wood ashes, they are always worth saving and using. In connection Mr. WELD said that at large saw mills, where there are large accumulations of saw dust, it is often burned to get rid of it; and the ashes are valuable—especially when, as is often the case, the saw dust is not consumed but converted into charcoal, which is always a most excellent application to soils and lasting in its influence, acting as a continuous absorbent of gases which it yields up to growing plants. This is an important practical suggestion; for it will pay farmers to buy the saw dust, if necessary, at least haul it away and char it by burning for just this use. Where steam mills are run, most of the saw dust is now consumed in the furnaces; but the ashes—where the draft is not so great as to prevent accumulation—are well worth securing.

Leached Ashes.—L. BURBANK: We do not think leached ashes a *cheap* manure, at twenty cents per bushel, for vegetables and grass lands. We should regard unleached at forty cents much cheaper. Their relative value must depend upon the kind of soil to which they are to be applied, and the cost of other manures in your locality.

The Mud of the Coves, mentioned by a Hampton, Va., correspondent, will, in our judgment, be found very useful, both for composting with other manure and to apply to light soils in the autumn or winter, without composting. It will harm no general crop.

Gas Lime, (to L. B.,) applied plentifully, if fresh, would, we think, kill the roots of plants near walls.

Pomological.

SMALL FRUITS.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PENNSYLVANIA FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY BY A. S. FULLER, JAN. 18TH, 1872.

YOUR President has thought proper to invite me to read a paper on Small Fruits. This is certainly a broad field to occupy, with plenty of light and shade, hills and valleys, through which I propose to ramble, and ask your indulgence if I should happen to tarry at some of the gloomy and barren places. Not that I wish to place small fruit culture in an unfavorable light, but in as bright a one as possible and keep truth in view.

We have had this branch of horticulture constantly spread before us in glowing colors, and although no one desires to place a bad picture upon exhibition, still it is not exactly fair to ignore legitimate evils that cannot always be avoided. We are all more or less prone to wait until our fellow man has fallen into the ditch before warning him of its existence, especially if we are to gain something by the unfortunate mishap.

Our great fault as a people is our impetuous nature, as constantly exhibited in being ever ready to follow a leader. It matters little what direction the leading goose takes, whether to the gold fields of California, or after a new blackberry, the flock blindly follow.

A few years since small fruit culture as a distinct branch of horticulture was entirely unknown. But a man here and another there started off berrying, each followed by a numerous group, all cackling their very best to attract attention. The results we all know. Some have failed to fill their crops and are gloomy; others, being more shrewd or industrious, made money, consequently are happy.

The Market Overstocked.—I believe that it may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction, that the markets in many of our large cities have been for the past two years overstocked with the leading kind of small fruits, particularly with strawberries, raspberries and blackberries—at least there has been such an abundance that prices were so low as to leave very little margin for profit. These evident results may be traced directly to several causes, among which I will name a few.

1. The feverish excitement created through the introduction of new varieties, with estimated profits claimed or anticipated in their culture.

2. The rapidity with which most kinds can be propagated. Strawberries, as is well known, may be multiplied to an unlimited extent without the application of any skill beyond that of making the soil rich, and since the somewhat modern mode of propagating the raspberry and blackberry, by cuttings of the roots, came into general use, the number of plants produced is only limited by the demand.

3. The range of country over which these fruits succeed is so extensive that no one locality can for any considerable length of time retain a monopoly.

4. Probably the most powerful influence which has opposed high prices is our facilities for sending this class of fruits to market. Railroads and steamboats have almost annihilated distance, and the man living hundreds of miles away and upon cheap lands can and does successfully compete with those located near our best markets.

In other words, the disadvantage of distance which formerly gave certain cultivators an advantage over their fellow-laborers in the same field, no longer exists, except to a very limited extent. The late varieties of the South must compete with the early of the North, in addition to the different kinds that come into competition with each other. Northern-grown raspberries must come in competition with Southern blackberries, and when this last named fruit ripens with us in latitudes north of New York City, it meets the early Southern peaches, and the strife between localities and their products is constant and often severely felt by producers.

We are often told that the more fruit the people consume the more they want, which is all very true, but we should also remember that our fruit growers gain strength with experience, and the products of their fields increase in proportion. I fear, also, that many persons overlook the fact that at the present time there are no secrets in horticulture, and the masses are becoming well informed upon subjects relating to the culture and production of fruits, and act accordingly.

Competition is brisk, and this leads me to believe that there are but two classes of small fruit growers who can make the business

Very Profitable.—The first are those who have an abundance of capital with which, in a measure, to control unfavorable circumstances, if they only make a profit of a penny per basket and sell enough it will amount to considerable in the aggregate. Cultivators without a large capital having to come into competition would be mined with prices which gave the extensive producer a small margin for profits.

The second class are those who have a home market and raise their fruit without any considerable outlay for labor. A man who works in the field himself, and has a family to gather and market his fruit, will find small fruit culture quite profitable, inasmuch as he receives an immediate return for his labor, but should he attempt to extend his operations until a number of hired laborers have to be employed, he will very likely find the profits growing gradually less. It is just here that so many persons have made a most serious mistake in the culture of the small fruits. At the beginning they have probably produced a few hundred quarts of fine fruit upon a small plot of land, and this being disposed of at a home market, they resolve to extend operations in the same direction without taking into consideration the amount of capital necessary to purchase baskets and crates, as well as the extra amount of labor required in production. Even if these things are considered, the fruit grower is very liable to forget that there is sometimes a run of bad weather during the harvest season, also low prices and a short crop.

Perhaps some may accuse me of drawing too strongly on the negative side of this question. I beg them to remember that for many years there has been a strong team on the other side. I do not wish to discourage any one from engaging in the culture of small fruits, but merely desire to put them on their guard against expecting too great results.

Varieties.—Probably it will be expected that I shall say something about the different species and varieties in cultivation. I think, however, that this part of the subject has been pretty thoroughly discussed, not only before this Society, but in all other similar organizations, to say nothing of the continuous stream running through the horticultural and agricultural press. We have as yet very few varieties suited to general cultivation. Among strawberries, a half a dozen sorts may be selected that will comprise all the valuable properties known to this fruit. If this be true, and few will doubt it, what good excuse can there be for cultivating several hundred?

With blackberries a less number of sorts will give us all the good qualities known in the entire list of cultivated sorts. With the raspberries we may be excused for extending the list, on account of the variability of the different sorts in their adaptation to soil and climate. There are but few varieties which succeed over a wide range of country, and they are either native sorts or seedlings therefrom.

The Hudson River Antwerp succeeds no where else as well as in the region of country from which it receives its name. Similar instances of the adaptation of varieties to localities are familiar to all fruit cultivators. Knowing these things we should always be extremely careful in deciding upon the value of new varieties. Even committees appointed by our horticultural societies frequently err in making up their reports, and it is not a very uncommon occurrence that discarded or condemned sorts become eventually the most popular. Merits of which we were entirely ignorant in the beginning are often developed as the plants are propagated and disseminated.

Taste.—The difference in taste has also much to do with the reception or rejection of any variety. If I were called upon to decide which was the very best raspberry, flavor to rule, I should select the wild red of our woods and fields. Another man would probably take Brinckle's Orange for his standard, while a third would choose the wild black raspberry, and at this point the question of taste would certainly come up for discussion. As we have no recognized standard of taste, and in fact there can be none only in a very limited degree, I shall claim that mine is as good as anybody's, and deserves equal respect. This question of taste is far too generally overlooked by those who seek information in regard to certain varieties.

If we are to take any one author for our guide, we must know something of his personal taste before it is safe to follow him in selecting varieties for our own use or market. We should find one man ever ready to extol the sweet varieties and condemn the acid, and of course asserting that it is only the sweet sorts that are really rich and high flavored. Another man, possing equal abilities in every respect, sees richness only in the sprightly-flavored sorts. Under such diverse opinions, who will decide which one has the highest and most perfect taste? I cannot understand why a man who prefers a cabbage to a banana does not display as high taste as the one who may happen to reverse this order of selection.

There is certainly one strong argument in favor of the cabbage, and it is the well-known fact that the land of "Sauerkraut" has produced more noble specimens of humanity in one century than all the tropical countries combined have in a dozen. If a man happens to possess what is usually termed a sweet tooth, or a palate that revolts at the approach of acid, we cannot expect him to go into ecstacy over the advent of a Wilson strawberry or blackberry.

This question of taste is still an open one, but the masses seem inclined to go on the sour side. Beginning with the apple and descending to the cranberry, we find acidity in every instance to lead, in spite of the sweet-toothed critics. But we should be careful not to confound taste with quality, for a fruit may be either very sweet or very acid, and still be very inferior. It is only when all the elements known of a particular species are present in abundance that a variety can truly be considered rich and high flavored. I have been thus explicit in mentioning this question of taste and quality, because there are persons who have been misled in making selections of fruits for their own use, through following the advice of a person with a different taste.

Origin of Varieties.—I hope our small fruit culturists will not lose sight of the fact that they have as yet done very little towards producing improved varieties.

We have certainly made some progress in the methods of propagation, cultivation and marketing these fruits, but nature has given us about all that we have in the way of improved sorts, except in a very few instances. The skill of our horticulturists is not apparent in but a small number of our cultivated small fruits. This in itself should not discourage any one, but prompt every horticulturist to try and make some advance upon the best known sorts.

We have done something toward improving the strawberry and raspberry, a very little for the gooseberry, and less for the currant, there being no American variety equal to the best foreign ones. Of blackberries we have several valuable sorts, but they are all natural seedlings, found in the woods or by the road sides. The same is true in regard to the huckleberry, cranberry and many other small fruits which should have been improved by us long ago. We can truthfully claim to possess the best small fruits in the world, but modesty and honesty would seem to dictate that we should not claim very great honors for the little we have done in producing them.

Evident Results.—Results cannot be weighed, measured, or even fully known. The raising of a new seedling strawberry is in itself a very insignificant act, but the results may in themselves be of great importance. The production of the Hovey's seedling strawberry caused a complete revolution in the culture of this fruit in America. Previous to its production we looked to Europe for the new sorts, and never dreamed that all we required was native sorts to make strawberry culture take a high stand in our pomology. The experiments of the late Dr. Brinckle of this city (Philadelphia), in raising new raspberries, produced results which established the same facts in regard to this fruit, and I am happy to know that the raspberry mantle of this much-lamented pomologist is likely to fall upon another citizen of this great city.

The new varieties produced by D. W. Herstine are already making their mark in many gardens of choice fruits. It is from such apparently small beginnings as the experiments of Brinckle, Clarke, Arnold and Herstine that finally culminated in the feverish excitement that prevailed a few years since for new varieties.

Small fruit culture has now taken an important position in our American horticulture, and although I am inclined to believe that they are really no more profitable as a whole than the large fruits, still they fill a place in our domestic economy which is of the utmost importance to the health and welfare of our people. They are the missionaries and educators which are rapidly making the country a garden that will furnish the best fruits in the world, and these, too, in the greatest abundance.

Dairy Husbandry.

NEW YORK DAIRYMEN.

First Annual Convention of the New York State Dairymen's Association and Board of Trade.

[Continued from Page 70, last No.]

Commercial Aspect of the Dairy.—J. W. CRONKHITE of Little Falls presented an able and interesting paper upon the commercial aspect of the dairy. He commenced with the early history of cheese making in Herkimer, and traced it, step by step, up to the present time. He said:—In the steady increase of this product new demands have been made upon it, and new avenues of commerce have opened to its growing interest. And yet the supply has not exceeded the demand, but a ready market at remunerative prices is ever within your reach. The magnitude of the dairy product of this country has called out more extensive arrangements for the transaction of this important business. So that from the commerce of a canal grocery and a village provision dealer (a pitiable commerce, indeed, in those dark days of the dairymen) it has made its way as a staple commodity in all the large cities of this country, and is beckoned beyond the sea as a sweet morsel to European cities.

New York, the great commercial emporium of this country, has suffered from wicked and corrupt government to an extent that is alarming the world. The developments from day to day are astounding. Retributive justice seems at length awakened. Her ports and her laws are being investigated; her commerce driven away, except when it would contribute to the personal aggrandizement of a thieving ring. It is said that they successfully opposed every improvement of the commercial facilities of the city by private enterprise, and made the urgent demand for such improvements the means of plunder and robbery. The wharves of the city, the gateways of its commerce, were made the means to rob and plunder her trade, while they were so neglected that a committee of the Legislature in 1867, stated "that the condition of the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips of the harbor of New York were most deplorable, and a disgrace to such a commercial emporium as the city of New York." This condition of the wharves, by reason of exposure of goods to the weather and thieves, and the unnecessary cost of carting, imposed a burden of more than $5 per ton upon all the goods shipped over them, creating a loss, in the aggregate, of more than $50,000,000 annually. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the dairy interest, exporting a large amount of its products, has contributed its proportion to this loss. Five dollars per ton is an important item. Let us be thankful that persistent vigilance in exposing these frauds, has led the people, in love of justice and self-protection, to unite in breaking this thieving ring.

When we examine the records kept in our warehouse at Little Falls, we see that on July 12 and 13, 1869, the shipment was 6,755 boxes, or 418,492 pounds. On the corresponding days of 1871 they were 7,640 boxes, or 473,365 pounds, showing an increase of 53,873 pounds.

We find that as a shipping point Little Falls may safely challenge any other point in this country. The large increase of the shipments of these two corresponding days may be considered as an index to all other market days of the season.

The product of the dairy as an article of commerce we see is growing into increased importance, and is not likely to become less. The consumption of American cheese is becoming more general abroad, and new markets are opening to it from year to year. It is becoming more and more an article of home provision, and it is extending its market from city to city and village to village all through this country.

You have consolidated the milk of your herds and established factories all over the country, so that the poorer dairyman, with his half-dozen cows, is placed on a *pro rata* basis with the wealthy landholder. So, too, it is within your means to again consolidate for the marketing of your products, by establishing your own house in New York and Liverpool, and take commerce in your own hands, and thus save the profits of the "middlemen," as well as a host of shorts and leakages that are "charged back" to you all the way from here to the other side of the Atlantic.

The next speaker was Mr. L. D. Arnold of Tompkins who gave a well written address upon

The Future of Dairy Husbandry.—Mr. Arnold said there was evidently now a better use made of milk than formerly. At the constant rate of increase of population in the United States, the year 1900 will find us with a population of 100,000,000 inhabitants. If we contrive to consume cheese at no greater rate than at present, it will require two and one-half times the quantity we now consume to supply the annual home consumption of that day, or 450,000,000 pounds. The shipping demand must also increase. Cheese contains more than twice the nutrition, pound for pound, that meat does, while more pounds of cheese than of meat can be produced from a given quantity of food. Cheese, therefore, he thought would very naturally grow in favor with the masses, as being far the cheapest and best animal food for laboring people.

He estimated that in the year 1900 our people would require a billion and a half of pounds of butter for their yearly use. The question then was, "Where are all these dairy products coming from? Under our present system of managing, milk dairying can never be crowded into warm climates profitably. Except upon elevated and mountainous tracts, dairying must be excluded from the South. But he thought the demands of the year 1900 would be easily met by the people of that day, and have dairy lands to spare after that. He said the future of dairy husbandry in the United States hangs on nothing so dependently as upon the quality of the goods to be thrown into the markets we would hold. Efforts at improvement must be constant, unremitting from year to year. If we would rise higher, we must strive harder to improve in our art. Science must be called to our aid; a constant watchfulness in observing results; communication between dairymen should be more frequent and full. Organizations like the one here inaugurated are among the most efficient means of advancement.

He attributed the low prices this year in part to the large amount of poor cheese made in 1870. The great bulk of the bad cheese was disposed of at home. It was scattered everywhere and lodged on the shelves of the retail grocers. Their patrons, after partaking of it a few times, grew cautious and purchased sparingly, if at all, for people will not eat poor cheese freely. In this way people got out of the habit of eating cheese, and the home demand was injured. He looked forward with bright hopes for the future of dairy husbandry in the United States, and these hopes were not based on any limitation of butter and cheese producing territory, but upon the steady expansion required to meet the constant increase of our population.

Mr. Lewis of Herkimer followed with a very excellent and practical address upon

How to Improve our Dairy Stock.—He mentioned four methods employed at present to increase the quantity of milk, 1st, by the purchase of cows; 2d, by high feeding; 3d, by adding water; and 4th, by breeding. He thought that careful and judicious breeding was the only legitimate and satisfactory method by which the desired improvement in our dairy stock can be effected. He would use, with our native cows, a thorough-bred bull of that breed best adapted to our respective farms, and that particular branch of the dairy business we intend to pursue. For a butter dairy, would use a thorough-bred Devon or Jersey bull, and raise calves from those cows which would produce the greatest amount of butter, irrespective of the quantity of milk. For milk to sell, he would cross his best cows with the Ayrshire or Holstein, raising the calves as before. On level and rich pastures, he would prefer a cross with the Short-Horns from a good milking family, and upon such lands he was of the opinion the Short-Horns produced the greatest amount of good milk, butter, cheese and meat of any grades or full-bloods living. In conclusion, he dwelt upon the constitution of the cow, which he said must be good, and this was quite as important as her milking qualities.

Inquiry.—N., Clarendon, Vt., asks some of our readers to give their experience in churning milk for butter. He asks if more butter is made and its comparative quality.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Gathering Nuts.—*Jan.* 15.—There being no snow on the ground, I find it a good time to gather nuts of nearly all kinds. Hickory, Black Walnut and Butternuts are scattered through our woods in great abundance, and there is nothing to prevent gathering them at this time, and all in the very best condition for growth. It is a great pity that the settlers on the Western prairies do not avail themselves of such opportunities for obtaining tree seeds. A few dollars spent in this way would certainly be a good investment. I am having a quantity of hickory nuts gathered for a friend in Colorado, and hope to live long enough to sit under the shade of the trees produced therefrom.

Pruning Old Apple Trees.—*Jan.* 16.—One can scarcely find a better time to prune large trees than during the mild weather in winter. But the manner pursued by some persons in pruning old apple trees appears to me quite absurd. I have always supposed that the main object in pruning such trees was to keep up a vigorous and healthy growth, but how can this be done if all the young and thrifty shoots are annually cut away and none left but the old and enfeebled heavy branches. This seems to be the general practice, and I am only surprised that these old apple trees live as long as they do. When I want to restore health to an old tree I cut away as much of the old wood as it seems advisable, and leave that which is young and healthy. One healthy young shoot is worth a dozen old branches for restoring health. After a branch has produced fruit for a dozen or more years it is pretty sure to show signs of becoming weak, and if the internal structure is examined the annual deposit of wood will be found very thin. At the same time new shoots will start out of these old branches near their base, these are usually termed sap-shoots, and the almost universal practice is to cut them away entirely; but they are sure indications of feebleness in the branches above, and if the trees are very old a few of them should be encouraged and the branches above them entirely cut away. Of course all large wounds made by the removal of such branches should be covered with wax or some similar composition that will protect the exposed wood and prevent decay. I know this is a somewhat radical method of restoring old trees to health, but it is effectual, as I know from experience.

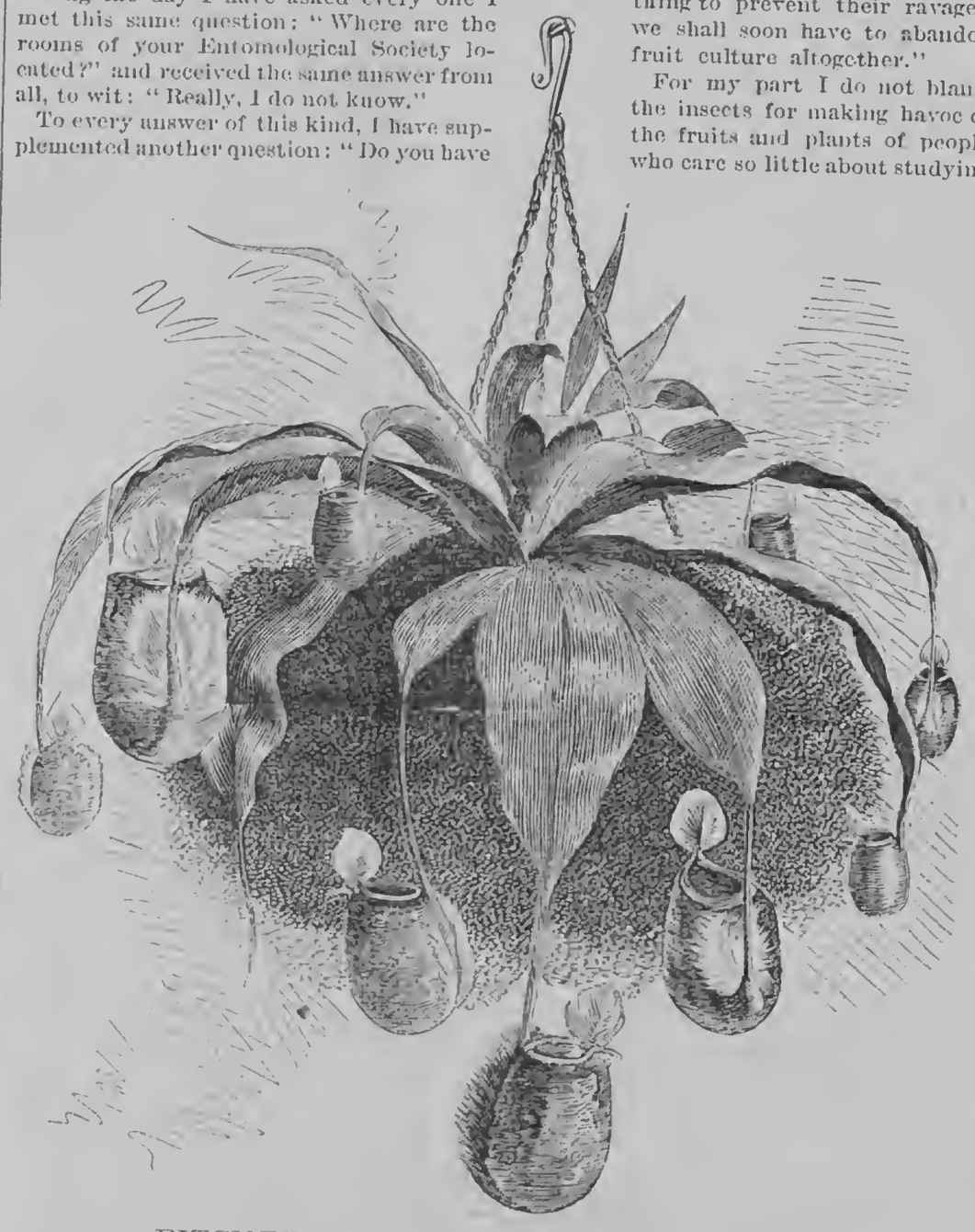
Across New Jersey.—*Jan.* 17.—Jersey has always been noted for her poor lands and penurious people, but she is steadily improving, through the outside pressure brought to bear upon her by the many railroads which cross the State. In passing from New York to Philadelphia to-day I could not help noticing the hundreds and thousands of acres of poor, worn-out land lying between the two greatest cities of this continent. If it will not pay to improve and keep land fertile in such a locality, will it anywhere? There must be something wrong in the people who own this land, because climate, locality, and the natural or original condition of the soil are all favorable to the highest state of cultivation. Perhaps the next generation will appreciate their advantages in regard to locality, and restore this region to its former position in the agricultural and horticultural world.

Searching for an Entomological Society.—*Jan.* 18.—Philadelphia has long been celebrated for being the residence of some of the most noted entomologists known. The old pioneer in the science, THOS. SAY, the elder LECONTE and his son, JOHN LECONTE, as well as HORN and many lesser lights who have devoted the greater portion of their lives to the study of entomology, all hail from this city of "Brotherly love."

Knowing this to be the case, I thought it would be a very easy task to learn something of what was going on in the entomological world, but I was sadly disappointed. Upon leaving my hotel this morning, I went directly to the Academy of Natural Sciences, where I met two gentlemen well known to the scientific world, and I inquired of them where the rooms of the Entomological Society were located, but neither had ever visited the place, but believed they were located somewhere in Thirteenth St. Of course I could get the required information out of the City Directory, but I concluded to make some inquiries of horticulturists who, of all men, should be interested in this science.

My acquaintance among the Pomologists of Philadelphia is quite extensive, and during the day I have asked every one I met this same question: "Where are the rooms of your Entomological Society located?" and received the same answer from all, to wit: "Really, I do not know."

To every answer of this kind, I have supplemented another question: "Do you have any trouble with insects in growing fruit about this city?"



PITCHER PLANT.—(Nepenthes Hookeriana.)

"Why, certainly, our fruits are nearly ruined by them, and unless we can do something to prevent their ravages, we shall soon have to abandon fruit culture altogether."

For my part I do not blame the insects for making havoc of the fruits and plants of people who care so little about studying their habits and history. I found the rooms of the Entomological Society at 518 South 13th street, and, in company with two gentlemen, spent half the night examining the Society's collection, which is probably the largest and richest in this country. The Society receives a very meager support from the public, and were it not for a few noble-hearted men, who think more of knowledge than money, it would soon cease to exist.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

An Agreeable Surprise.—*Jan.* 19.—On my return to New York this morning, I received a note from an entomologist in Texas, informing me that he had sent a few rare species of beetles in care of a friend in Brooklyn. Of course I could not think of going home without these treasures, and went for them immediately. In calling upon my friend, Mr. G., who is himself an entomologist, we talked insects as steadily as two jockeys ever "talked horse;" and in the course of our conversation G. asked if I had ever called upon Mr. A., the coleopterist. I replied in the negative, when G. proposed that we should give him a call in company, to which I readily consented. A few minutes' walk brought us to a very small shop, in the window of which were some stuffed birds, fishhooks, and similar small, cheap articles of trade. I confess that the place was not one that I should have selected as being the depository of any great amount of scientific knowledge. We went in, and my friend introduced me to a man of middle age, with a somewhat rough exterior, but a *physique* that showed unusual force of character. After a few moments' conversation we were invited to visit the gentleman's workshop, which we found in the back yard. It was a small, one-story room, rough outside and within, and I doubt if any one, not knowing its contents, would give twenty-five dollars for the entire establishment. By considerable stooping and crowding, we three were able to get into the shop. Here was a most agreeable surprise to me, for from floor to ceiling, were piled boxes full of the rarest entomological specimens from all parts of the world. More than all, the owner of these knew all that is known of their history. Talk of the wealth of STEWART or ASTOR! It is all dross, compared to the rich store of knowledge possessed by this apparently humble citizen. I have seen some few very excellent entomological cabinets, belonging to private individuals, as well as to public institutions, but nothing that would compare in rich and rare specimens, with this one in the little workshop. As I left my new acquaintance, I could not help thinking how few among the hundreds who daily pass the little shop, know of the valuable scientific treasure it contains.

Floricultural.

NEPENTHES HOOKERIANA.

PROBABLY most of our readers are acquainted with some one or more of the native species of the pitcher plant, (*Sarracenia*). The leaves of all this genus are of that peculiar tubular form which is not unlike a pitcher, hence the name. They are chiefly bog plants growing in swamps among mosses, and in summer, when the leaves are fully developed, they usually contain a small quantity of water, into which various species of flies and other insects fall and are drowned.

There are many other nearly related species and genera, native of tropical countries, which have been introduced into our conservatories. We give herewith one of the most unique of the newer species of *Nepenthes*—Hooker's Pitcher Plant. The leaves which spring from near the base of the plant produce pitchers broad at the base and with a broad, winged front with ciliated hairs on the edges, the long petiole is attached to the front and grows up between the wings. But the pitchers produced higher up the stems a great alteration takes place—the petiole being attached behind, the pitcher becoming narrower at the base and the wings entirely disappear. This plant is not only wonderfully curious but well adapted to growing in hanging baskets, provided one has a house where a warm, damp atmosphere can be sustained. Such a house as the one shown in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Jan. 27th, page 68 containing, ferns and other tropical plants, would be most suitable. A small conservatory or fernery filled with such rarities would not only afford a greater field for study, but give more pleasure to the owner than many a structure of greater pretension.

FORCING LILY OF THE VALLEY.

IT is only of late years that our florists have attempted to force hardy plants into bloom during winter. There are, however, many species that produce flowers very abundantly when forced, and we do not know any more beautiful plant for this purpose than the common Lily of the Valley, (*Convallaria majalis.*) The flowers are of the purest white, and their delicate fragrance and form always command admiration and a good price, especially during the holidays. A few days since, while passing up Broadway, we saw a small bunch of these flowers in the window of a well known dealer in flowers, and the price marked on them was only $10, which was, as near as we could judge, a little more than their weight in gold.

If this old and well-known flower will command such a price, we think they are certainly worth forcing into bloom in winter. The florists should not have a monopoly of this plant, for it is quite common almost everywhere, and can be readily forwarded among other house plants. The flowers are produced on long racemes, surrounded by two or three broad, deep green leaves, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

How Forced.—In autumn take up the desired number of good, strong roots, such as have plump buds or crowns. Pack them closely together, either in pots or broad, shallow boxes, covering the crown about an inch deep with fine rich soil. Give sufficient water to settle the earth firmly about the roots, then place them in a position to grow and bloom. If wanted for the holidays, they should be placed in a warm situation about the first of November. If it is not desirable to have them all bloom at one time, a portion can be kept in a cellar and brought out as required. If one has no conservatory in which to force them they can be placed near a stove or in any warm position until the leaves appear, then set in a window where they will receive the light. It is not necessary, however, that they shall receive the direct rays of the sun the entire day, as a partial shade seems to suit them best.

Cestrum Elegans.—Since we gave an illustration and description of this plant, in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 23, 1871, a number of correspondents have inquired where the plants can be purchased. Will our florists take notice, and give the desired information through the advertising columns of this paper?

The Apiarian.

EXTRACTING HONEY—DO DRONES CONDENSE HONEY?

"How long should honey stay in a hive before extracting?" Extract it before capped over, and when there is enough to pay for emptying. All that is required, generally, to keep honey, is open crocks, in a dry, well ventilated room; some varieties of honey, in an uncommonly wet season, may require a steam bath. I claim the time taken by the bees evaporating their honey fit for capping, is so much loss to the keeper; also the time and material in capping is a total loss. We endeavor to give the queen the largest number of empty cells possible throughout the honey season, to make up the great loss of workers at the time.

And now a few words in regard to statements by Mr. HEAD, that "in the absence of the drone bee, a good, solid article of honey cannot be made." I think Mr. HEAD must have stated what is not the fact; for this summer I have extracted several hundred pounds of as good and solid an article of honey as you ever saw, and have not had a single drone bee in my hive this season — neither "the honest stay-at-home, or that single rowdy off high in air with his queen in a capacity not to be mentioned." Will Mr. HEAD show how some stocks carry a large number of drones over winter, when his "stay-at-home drone has lapped that thin portion always at the surface when the cells are filling," and has been capped over for winter? And will he state whether *any other old bee* ever "touches the pollen or bee bread" as food for themselves? After the middle of September, after Mr. HEAD has had his "rectifiers" of that thin substance in honey killed off, and we have a rush of buckwheat or other honey, from one to two weeks, and extract from five hundred to a thousand pounds of good, thick honey; will he please state what sucks up that thin substance?

Now for the true method by which bees evaporate honey. No "rowdy or stay-at-home drones," but *worker bees*, expel the excess of moisture. At any time when there is a flow of honey, in the middle of the day, you will notice clusters of bees near the mouth of the hive. Watch the movements of their tongues or proboscides; you will notice the several parts of which it is composed expand like spreading your fingers, and honey between each opening; these they open, and exposing the fresh gathered honey to the atmosphere, the watery portions are carried off, it is deposited in the cells, and capped over for future use. I claim that in an apiary of a hundred stocks, one hive is enough to furnish drones or male bees; any others are in excess and consumers of honey. We keep all drone cells in comb by themselves, and control the rearing of males as in other stock.

G. S. COOPER.

St. Charles, Ill.

Scientific and Useful.

USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Wood for Water Pipe.—I am an old man and have laid many rods of pipe of several kinds of wood, that being a part of my calling. The durability of pipe depends much on the ground. I was once called upon to re-lay a line of pine logs, a part of which were laid through a swamp; they had been laid twenty-eight years. The logs in the swamp were all sound except the joints. I renewed the joints and laid them down again; the rest, in the dry ground were all decayed. At another time I was called upon to re-lay some basswood logs. They had been laid only seven years and were all decayed except one length of ten feet that passed through a wet, spongy place; that piece was nearly round. I have laid several lines of Tamarack logs; they are very good to bore, being generally very straight, and last as long as most timber. Cedar will last the best.—A. WILSON, *Marcellus, N. Y.*

Potato Starch.—What would be the probable cost of building, or buildings, machinery, number of horse-power required for use, quantity of water required, &c., in the production of potato starch. Would a two inch flow of spring water be sufficient? What the required force of hands to attend and the cost of making per pound to use up two hundred bushels of potatoes per day? Why is English starch superior to either American or Canadian? Which is superior for general use—corn or potato starch? What kind is used most in cotton factories? What is the general average price per pound? What standard treaties is there on potato starch manufacture, and where can I obtain it?—D. M. M. P.

IF any of our readers can answer these questions, let them do so. We cannot, except by visiting some starch manufactory, to which we have no access at present.

TRAVELING SUIT.—(See page 87.)

Fire-Proof Fence.—We find in the Philadelphia Press this paragraph:—An exchange says that a fire-proof fence can be made by following these directions:—"Make a wash of one part fine sand, and one part wood ashes, well sifted, and three parts lime ground up with oil, and mix them well together. Apply this to the fence with a brush—the first coat thin, the second thick. This adheres to the boards or planks so strongly as to resist either an iron tool or fire, and is, besides, impenetrable by water."

FOOTSTOOL, WITH HOT-WATER TIN, OPEN.—(*See page 87.*)

FOOTSTOOL, WITH HOT-WATER TIN, CLOSED.—(*See page 87.*)

Industrial Societies.

MEETINGS, ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS, &c.

National Wool Growers' Ass'n.—At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association at Syracuse, N. Y., on Dec. 20th, 1871, not much business was transacted, beyond the election of officers and receiving the report of the treasurer. The following officers were elected: *Pres.*—HENRY S. RANDALL, New York. *Vice-Pres'ts.*—Wm. R. Sanford, Vermont; S. Archer, West Virginia; Burdett Loomis, Connecticut; A. F. Wilcox, New York; J. C. Stevens, Ohio; A. M. Garland, Illinois; Eli Stilson, Wisconsin; Benj. Flint, California; F. Julius Lemoyne, Pennsylvania. *Sec.*—A. M. Garland. *Treas.*—A. F. Wilcox.

A committee composed of Messrs. Clark, Kelly, Stilson, Garland, Wilcox, Archer and Slocum, were appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. Edwin Hammond, deceased since the last meeting of the Association, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The National Wool Growers' Association have heard with profound regret of the death of Hon. Edwin Hammond of Vermont, a member of the Executive Committee, and sincerely deploring his loss; therefore

Resolved, That in his death the National Wool Growers' Association is called upon to mourn the loss of one of its early, efficient and tried friends, and the Executive Board are deprived of a prudent and wise counsellor, to whom they have been accustomed to look for valuable and faithful service, and the great interest represented loses one of its most eminent and useful promoters.

Resolved, That the Association tender to the family of their deceased associate their most sincere expressions of sympathy at the loss which they have sustained in the death of a parent, friend and counsellor.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to enter this testimonial of our respect upon the records of the Association, and transmit a copy to the family of the deceased.

State Sheep Breeding and Wool Growers' Ass'n.—At a meeting of the New York State Sheep Breeding and Wool Growers' Association, held at Syracuse, Dec. 20, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: *Pres.*—Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL of Cortland. *Vice-Pres'ts.*—Wm. T. Remer, Yates; C. C. Champlain, Steuben; J. C. Joslin, Rensselaer; S. N. Franklin, Cayuga; I. V. Baker, Jr., Washington; John P. Ray, Ontario; Peter Martin, Monroe; J. H. Earll, Onondaga; Wm. Chamberlain, Dutchess; A. G. Percey, Wayne; E. Townsend, Genesee; J. C. Short, Livingston. *Ex. Com.*—Lyon A. Sherwood, Newark, Wayne Co.; C. C. Cottsell, Washington; David Cossitt, Onondaga; J. J. Brainard, Wyoming; Isaac N. Johnson, Seneca; F. H. Hibbard, Cortland; D. W. Percey, Rensselaer. *Cor. Sec.*—Emory B. Potter, Naples, Ontario Co. *Treas.*—Asel F. Wilcox, Fayetteville, Onondaga Co. *Rec. Sec.*—H. D. L. Sweet, Syracuse.

Western N. Y. Hort. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872:

President—PATRICK BARRY, Rochester.

Vice-Pres'ts—T. C. Maxwell, Geneva; J. La Rue, Hammondsport; G. H. Moody, Lockport.

Secretary and Treasurer—William J. Fowler, Rochester.

Ex. Committee—H. E. Hooker, Rochester; J. J. Thomas, Union Spring; S. S. Graves, Geneva; E. Moody, Lockport; H. T. Brooks, Pearl Creek.

Native Fruits—J. J. Thomas, Union Springs; Chas. Downing, Newburg; W. Brudle, Rochester; G. S. Conover, Geneva.

Nomenclature—Chas. Downing, Newburg; J. J. Thomas, Union Springs; P. Barry, Rochester; D. W. Beadle, St. Catherines; S. D. Willard, Geneva.

Entomology.—H. T. Brooks, Pearl Creek; Dr. Sylvester, Lyons; J. J. Thomas, Union Springs.

Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Geo. Ellwanger, Rochester; E. Frost, Geneva; T. C. Maxwell, Geneva.

Garden Vegetables—E. S. Hayward, Rochester; John Crane, Lockport; J. W. Gray, Albion.

Foreign Fruits—Geo. Ellwanger, Rochester; W. B. Smith, Syracuse; E. A. Bronson, Geneva; E. W. Sylvester, Lyons; C. L. Hoag, Lockport.

Committee to Report Quantity of Fruit Shipped from Western New York—C. L. Hoag, Lockport; E. W. Herendeen, Geneva; Dr. Sylvester, Lyons.

Only one meeting is to be held in 1872, and that at Geneva.

Iowa State Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—Col. JOHN SCOTT. *Vice-Pres.*—Edwin Smith. *Sec.*—Dr. J. M. Shaffer. *Treas.*—Wm. B. Leach. *Directors*—M. W. Robinson of Polk Co.; P. McIsaac of Black Hawk Co.; Aaron Kimball of Howard Co.; Oliver Mills of Cass Co.; Phineas Cadwell of Harrison Co.; C. F. Davis of Lee Co.; John W. Porter of Johnson Co.; F. L. Downing of Mahaska Co.; John Grinnell of Clayton Co.; S. B. Hewitt of Wright Co. Col. John Scott, President, and A. S. Welch, President of the State Ag. College, were appointed a committee to attend the meeting of the National Agricultural Society at Washington, D. C., in February next, and at St. Louis in May next.

Newburg, N. Y., Horse-Thief Detecting Society.—The Home, Garden and Orchard says the old officers (who are they?) have been re-elected, and the following persons appointed riders for 1872:—James Taggart, Daniel H. Merritt, William Wilson, C. Gilbert Fowler, John M. Sears, David Leon, Amzi Benjamin, John L. Aderton, Jas. B. Hasbrouck, Walter Dunville, David Jagger, Gethern J. Appleton, Wm. Philip Clark, John Moore, John H. Waters, Jr., McCauley Dickson, Aymar Van Buren, Alexander Leslie, Gilbert T. Culyer, Edward Haigh. We should like to know more about this organization.

Maine State Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—Hon. SAMUEL WASSON of Ellsworth. *Sec.*—Samuel L. Boardman of Augusta. *Treas.*—Wm. E. Morris of Portland. *Trustees.*—B. F. Hamilton of Biddeford; Rufus Prince of Turner. Hon. Wm. P. Wingate of Bangor and Samuel L. Boardman of Augusta were appointed delegates to the National Agricultural Convention at Washington, Feb. 15th.

The Hamilton, N. Y., Ag. and Mech. Ass'n held its annual meeting at Poolville, Jan. 1, and elected the following officers: *Pres.*—N. BROWNELL. *Vice-Pres'ts*—C. R. Ackley, W. Keech and D. L. Stebbins. *Directors*—F. H. Ingalls and B. C. Ackley. *Treas.*—D. B. West. *Cor. Sec.*—O. B. Lord. *Rec. Sec.*—D. W. Usher. Next exhibition is to be held Sept. 17, 18 and 19.

Glen Spring, N. Y., Farmers' Club.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—W. W. MAUNEY. *Vice-Pres'ts*—G. D. Baker, Geo. Eldred. *Sec.*—W. W. Buxton, Milo Center. *Treas.*—D. H. Clark. *Lib.*—C. Metcalf. *Ex. Com.*—J. F. Reynolds, G. Gamdry, C. D. Davis, Mrs. W. Sutherland, Mrs. A. G. Bartholomew.

Eastern Iowa Hort. Soc.—This organization recently met at Cedar Rapids. The following are the officers elect: *Pres.*—G. WOOD, Springdale. *Vice-Pres.*—Suel Foster, Muscatine. *Sec.*—Jos. L. Budd, Shellburg. *Treas.*—Henry Strohm, Iowa City. *Directors.*—Abner Leonard, W. J. Abernethy, H. H. Smith, G. A. Knowles, Dr. W. H. Rosseau.

The National Ass'n for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf, holds its annual meeting at Cincinnati, Feb. 7. All Agricultural Societies that give premiums for trotting should send delegates, in our opinion.

Iowa Bee Keepers' Ass'n.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—J. W. CATTELL. *Vice-Pres.*—W. H. Furman. *Sec. and Treas.*—Mrs. E. S. Tupper. The next annual meeting is to be held at Des Moines the second Wednesday in January, 1873.

The Illinois State Ag. Soc. has decided to hold its next State Fair at Ottowa, commencing Sept. 16.

Chester, Vt., Farmers' Club.—Officers: *Pres.*—J. P. BARNES. *Vice-Prest's.*—R. P. Pollard, J. C. Carr, J. H. Adams. *Sec.*—J. S. Adams.

Beaver Dam, Wis., Ag. Soc.—Officers elected: *Pres.*—G. H. STEWART. *Sec.*—A. J. McCoy.

The Poultry-Yard.

PIGEON PENS.

In pigeon lofts where it is desirable to breed different varieties of birds, pens should be provided somewhat similar to the accompanying illustration, (Fig. 1), which can be placed in almost any loft. The pen is two feet in hight and length, and eighteen inches deep; half the front, as shown in the cut, is closed with a board or blind, and the other half with a wicket or wire gate. Inside, from the blind to the back is fixed a shelf one foot from the floor and the same width, on to which opens through the blind a small door for the egress and ingress of the birds, with a ledge for them to alight upon. On the shelf is placed the nest-pan, and as soon as the old birds are ready to lay again, it should be shifted with the young to the floor beneath and a clean one substituted.

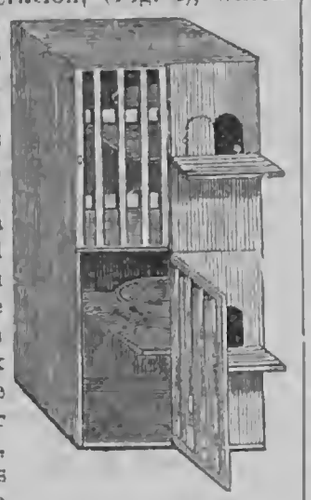


FIGURE 1.

The England Poultry Chronicle, (from which we take our engraving,) says the advantages of this pen are that, "the young birds cannot disturb the old birds while sitting, it puts them entirely out of danger when they begin to leave the nest, causes them to learn to feed themselves early, so that when they are able to ascend to the shelf they are ready for removal to the general loft. These pens have, among other advantages, those of being readily and thoroughly cleaned, they give the loft a neat and uniform appearance, and in every way add to the pleasure of the fancier in ways unnecessary to detail."

Fig. 2 shows a pen more particularly adapted for the transportation of pigeons, or it may be used as an exhibition coop. It can be made any desired length—a pen three feet long, two wide, and two feet high, would be the most preferable size—being easy to handle. The top and bottom are made of light, half or quarter inch stuff, the back can be tight if desired. For an exhibition pen it should be open, as shown in the engraving. Lath or sawed strips can be used for the bars, as they would be the cheapest and easiest made, but wire can be used instead for rods. That must be decided by the taste of the builder.

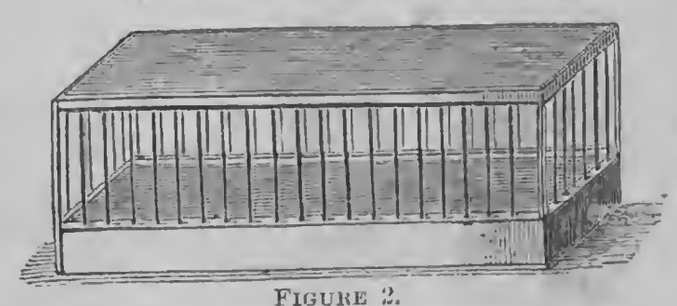


FIGURE 2.

PRIZE POULTRY.

THE Poultry Savant of the Hearth and Home seems to imagine that a set of "arbitrary rules" which govern judges in their awarding of premiums at our Poultry Fairs convey false impressions to the uninitiated. Who ever heard of arbitrary rules? I understand arbitrary to be despotic—without rule or law—the will of one. A rule is the negation of any thing arbitrary, and presupposes common consent. Rules are the expression of principles in concise language. They are meant for the uninitiated. We are supposed to understand the principles of a science before we attempt to teach the subject understandingly. Law, Medicine, Navigation, Architecture, all have their rules. Language has its rules; and one of the most important for a writer to learn is the right use of words. The principles of all sciences are grouped in rules.

What does a "Standard of Excellence" mean? asks our champion of the cross-breeds, and answers that it only refers to the "color of legs, straightness and shape of comb, etc., and that such marks are not such as accompany useful qualities." That is to say, no animal, particularly a fowl, can possess ornate and useful qualities combined. Do not many of the useful properties of an animal count in making up its points of beauty? May not a ship be both staunch and beautiful? Can you show me what advantages a cross has over a pure-bred fowl?

The first thing a "Standard of Excellence" demands is that the breed shall be pure—that the fowl shall be the perfection of its kind, which may include size, condition, flesh-abounding, egg-producing, etc., together with its ornamental characteristics. Color of plumage is one of the strongest insignia of the pureness of blood. The largest fowls do not always lay the biggest eggs or carry the most flesh it is very true. The Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, or Highlanders, may be more profitable in the opinion of some people, since they carry more bone than flesh. But there is another party who has his idea of profit—the consumer—who may demur to your notions of usefulness, and seek to purchase the fowl with the most flesh and the least offal.

I think our friend of the Hearth and Home could study the "Standard" with good advantage to himself; and when he shall have made himself familiar with the peculiar characteristics of all kinds of poultry, he will not regard the "horribly deformed feet" of the Dorkings or Houdans with so much aversion. I am sorry it is so painful to him to see an extra toe on a fowl, and a comb to lie on one side of the head, and such diversity of color in plumage and legs. These are mere matters of taste—they do not cause any pain to the bird, and therefore need not fear the interference of Mr. BERGH. But it is this "high breeding" (on the part of fanciers) "that causes delicacy of constitution and susceptibility to disease." High-bred is to be bred in high life, says BYRON. It is the reverse of being bred in low life. To be bred in high life, does not necessarily cause delicacy of constitution. The low bred are not exempt from such. The gentleman is rather unfortunate in the use of his words. I presume he means high-fed. To pamper the appetite of an animal is as injurious as not to fully satisfy it with food. Inanition is as bad as plethora. Good food, sufficient in quantity and given at regular intervals, is one of the tenets of physiology. A premium bird must be one that meets all the requisites of judicious care and feeding, large and symmetrical in shape, (I am not speaking of Bantams, nor of that *medioc.* size so admired by the Farmers' Club,) not too fat, but carrying plenty of meat; of sound constitution, and fully able to re-produce its like in an equal, if not superior degree.

"Not only the physical appendages but the very instincts have been so perverted by the cruel cunning of the fanciers, that 'excellence,' as applied to game fowls, means an irresistible passion of the birds to torment each other to death." This is a fair specimen of the whole tenor of the article I have been answering. It was not the cunning of the "fanciers" that perverted the instincts of the game fowl. The same plastic hand that molded the Universe—that gave to us the sun by day and the moon by night, and the starry firmament, the ocean and the land; that gave strength to the lion, ferocity to the tiger and savageness to the hyena, also gave to the game fowl his cruel instincts. The "Standard" judges him by his useful and ornamental qualities; the cockerel by his pluck. The mass of people do believe that premiums are offered for fowls on a basis similar to that in cases of other live stock, and truly so; and it is a perversion of the truth to allege to the contrary. Why the gentleman has striven so desperately to underrate pure blood and elevate cross blood in poultry, is beyond the comprehension of the most astute understanding. He has not given us a single good reason; and in the face of science, experience and common sense, he urges his theory. If there is nothing in blood, History is all a fiction, and the human race a lie. If there is nothing in "The Standard of Excellence," whose will he raise in its place? I trust not that of the critic of the Country Gentleman. We have had HAISTEAD'S. We have a TEGETMEIER and a LOCKWOOD. Whose shall we have next? ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

Greenville, N. J.

Vermin in Fowls.—A writer in the London Field gives the following as his method of ridding his fowls of vermin. He says:—"During the past season I have found common paraffin to be a most effectual cure both for house and birds. For the former, simply sprinkle it about the building every other day or so until they have disappeared; then a good plan is to keep a can of the same in the house with the cork out. For birds (with a common small paint brush) apply it from neck to tail on the back, and again under the wings; this will kill them all in an hour or so, and not hurt the birds."

The Horseman.

POLL EVIL.

POLL EVIL is a serious matter to those who have to deal with it. Last spring one of these ulcers began to make its appearance on one of my mares; and, even before the bunch was apparent, the neck grew stiff, the nose being carried much higher than usual. I could get little information about treatment, and made no opening until about the first of August, when it had been soft for some time. I used injections for three months, during which time the ulcer was growing worse, and the mare had become so reduced that there was little left but skin and bones, notwithstanding I was feeding her a peck of grain per day. I then procured a long, narrow-bladed knife, and guarding it with a stick upon the back in such a manner as to prevent its cutting any further than there was an opening sufficient to admit the stick, passed it into the cavity and to the end of it, down the neck toward the body. As the cavity extended up the neck toward the ear, I did the same with the other end, when I had an opening at least eight inches long by three deep. Then rubbing the inside thoroughly with powdered blue vitriol, left it for three or four days.

I also began feeding the following condition powder, two teaspoonsful twice per day in meal:—One ounce each of fenugreek, cream tartar, gentian, sulphur, saltpeter, resin, black antimony, ginger, and half an ounce of capsicum. After two weeks, giving once per day, the sore began to knit together, and is now nearly all healed. I found it necessary, sometimes, when there were indications of a pipe forming, to cut just enough to destroy it, rubbing occasionally with vitriol as at first. The powders worked wonders inside, and the mare began gaining flesh rapidly on the same amount of grain. She is now in good condition, with a prospect of being able to go to work again.

I believe the knife to be the surest and quickest remedy; and if I had known it at first it would have saved months of valuable time, and acute suffering to the mare.

The opening should be made as soon as the swelling begins to grow soft, and not too near the ear or root of the mane—always lengthwise of the neck. Every corner of the cavity should be examined, and cut if necessary, as any hesitation is positive cruelty to the animal and damage to the owner. If some blood flows, there is no cause for alarm.

The powders are invaluable in any case of indigestion or debility. G. E. T.

West Haven, Vt.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

To Cure Colic in a Horse, a correspondent says, "Give one to three drachms oil of anisc."

Sassafras and Heaves.—A correspondent says:—"Sassafras is a splendid thing for a heavey horse."

Cure for Ringworms Wanted.—An old subscriber of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, who has ringworms all over his face, asks for a remedy.

Slabbers in Horses.—We see it asserted that a horse can be cured of this in summer time by simply giving him a cabbage leaf. This will stop it until he eats something that will cause him to slabber again.

To Prevent Ringbones on Colts.—A correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER says:—"Tell those who wish to prevent and cure ringbones on colts to try letting the colt suck seven or eight months, keeping the mare up by extra food."

Breeding from a Deformed Colt.—I have a colt, of very good stock, but deformed in his knees. Would like to know if his *get* would be liable to this weekness? He was given to me when about four months old, being then very crooked, but seems to be growing out of it. His other points are said to be good. He is now seven months old, and remarkably large for his age.—M. C., *Mobile, Ala.*

IF the deformity has not been inherited from sire or dam, there is little risk in breeding from him; though, as a rule, a deformed horse cannot be recommended as a breeder.

The English Coach Horse.—At a meeting of the Jefferson Co., N. Y. Farmers' Club, recently, Gen. PRATT urged the adoption of measures to introduce into that locality the "thorough-bred English coach horse." He considers these animals "the most valuable horses known, possessing all of the desirable qualities in size, style, action and color, having been bred for over 200 years. They stamp with almost infallibility their characteristics upon their offspring."

Stringhalt.—WALTER A. DAVIS has a valuable mare troubled with stringhalt, and wants a remedy. It seems to be conceded that this trouble is the result of an injury or a strain, and as soon as discovered complete rest is recommended, with light diet, nauseating medicines, with an occasional light dose of cathartic medicine to clear out the bowels, and cold water bandages around the body. Chronic cases, of long standing, are regarded incurable. It is recommended, however, where the horse is debilitated, to rub the spine daily with a mixture composed of one pint of linseed oil, two ounces spirits of hartshorn and half an ounce of fine mustard, at the same time giving, morning and evening, a dose of one ounce each of powdered golden seal, powdered gentian, cream of tartar and charcoal, and one-half ounce asafœtida, mixed and divided into eight equal parts.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

To Break up Ague.—I noticed an inquiry, some time since, for something that would break up the ague without quinine Take one ounce of wandering milkweed or bitter root; put in a bottle with a pint of brandy; let it stand a few days to get the strength from the roots. Dose, a tablespoonful in the morning, before eating. I cannot give the botanical name of the plant. It grows very plenty with us on meadow land, and resembles buckwheat in appearance.—P. M. M., *Perryville, N. Y.*

WE do not know any plant by the name given by our correspondent.

Darkness and Small-Pox.—The London Lancet says:—If a patient, in the beginning of the attack, be put in a room from which absolutely all light is excluded save that of a candle, the effect is to arrest the disease in the papular or vesicular stage; the skin between the vesicles is never inflamed nor swollen; the large scabs of matter never form over the face; there is no intense pain, and only trifling itching, and the smell is either very slight or altogether wanting.

To Cure Salt Rheum.—I have known severe cases of salt Rheum cured by using the following:—Two ounces of fresh butter; one tablespoonful of sulphur; one ditto oil of tar; half an ounce origanum; half an ounce rosemary. Melt the tar, butter and sulphur together. Be sure the sulphur is melted. Let stand until cold, then add the oils and stir until cold. Apply plentifully two or three times a day, heating it in.—J. N. ALLEN.

To Remove Tan.—M. B., Santa Clara Co., Cal., asks "what will remove tan and make the face smooth and keep the skin in a youthful state." We answer, the most thorough cleanliness. Frequent and thorough bathing, using soap, according to circumstances. Keeping the pores of the skin open and active is the best preservative of beauty we know of, except a good digestion; indeed it helps to insure that.

Frosted Feet.—I should be glad if some of your learned correspondents would tell us how to treat frosted feet most safely and effectively.—KATIE S.

ANOTHER writer recommends bathing the frosted parts with coal oil as soon as possible after frosted, and when the oil is absorbed bind on roasted turnip.

Bleeding at the Lungs.—Say to those asking for remedies for bleeding at the lungs and lung complaints, to try a thick flannel pad about the throat and lungs. Tell them to wear double, thick flannels and to protect the feet, throat, and whole person, so that it cannot receive a chill under any exposure.—READER.

To Cure a Felon.—P. M. M. writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER:—"When the pricking, painful sensation begins to be felt, put on spirits of turpentine freely, heating it in. A few applications will generally effect a cure."

To Disguise Castor Oil, a physician says, "Rub up two drops of oil of cinnamon with an ounce of glycerine, and add an ounce of castor oil. Children will take it as a luxury, and ask for more."

To Remove Warts from the Hands, wet them two or three times a day with common black ink, and they will disappear. —J. N. A.

Modes and Manners.

MINTWOOD'S CONVERSAZIONE.

Dyeing, Boy's Costume, Etc.—Mrs. T. C., wishes to know if a light brown empress cloth can be colored a dark wine, and if the brown must be extracted before coloring; and how to dress a little boy, three years old, in pants or dresses? Directions for coloring accompany dye packages. The color of the goods is usually extracted, I believe, before being dyed a different color. Keep your boy in dresses another year.

About Drawing.—"A Grateful Subscriber" writes as follows:—"Can you inform me respecting the best instruction book for landscape and perspective drawing, or could you give in the RURAL NEW-YORKER a few lessons upon perspective drawing? Although a farmer's wife I have a class of misses in drawing and have found the RURAL NEW-YORKER a nice copy book for simple subjects, and which will answer for several weeks yet."

THERE are a dozen or more works upon Perspective Drawing, all of which, perhaps, are equally good and equally bad, and none of which the RURAL can recommend over another. Your bookseller will probably oblige you by allowing you to examine such as he may have on his shelves. There is an English work, "Burchett's Linear Perspective," which is very highly recommended, at least by English artists. It may be had at this office by remitting $3.50. Drawing is an art every child should study, and ought to be a feature of all public schools. But the manner in which it is commonly taught in the country, both in schools and private classes, is false from the outset. A child may make drawings from copies, and continue to do so until gray, and never become an artist. Instead of giving your girls something to copy, place before them *actual objects*, beginning with the simplest forms first, such as a cube, a cylinder, cone, hexagon, vase, book, bottle, leaf or flower. If they succeed in making a correct representation of a cube after a week's trial, they are worthy of encouragement, and may proceed to draw the succeeding objects mentioned, varying their position as the pupil's capabilities develop. It requires a disciplined pencil to draw well even so common and simple a thing as a chair.

Traveling Toilet.—We give (see page 85) an illustration of a beautiful traveling suit. Dress of maroon colored woolen tissue. The skirt trimmed with two gathered flounces, headed with a deep trimming composed of a large gathered ruche. Second skirt very short in front, forming a puff at the back, and raised on each side by a gathered ruche. Bodice with waistcoat in front and postillion jacket at the back. White cloth paletot, trimmed with black velvet, with braid, and with a mixed black and white fringe. Blue velvet hat, with feather thrown over the back, and falling at the side.

ART OF SHAVING.

As men continue to shave and to be shaved (a practice which some regard as unnatural and undesirable) we transfer to our columns the following brief essay upon shaving which is from the pen of so celebrated an authority as Mr. MECHI:

"Never fail to well wash your beard with soap and water and to rub it dry, immediately before you apply the *lather*, of which the more you use, and the thicker it is, the easier you will shave.

"Never use warm water, which makes a tender face. In cold weather place your closed razor in your pocket or under your arm to warm it. The moment you leave your bed (or bath) is the best time to shave.

"Always wipe your razor clean, and strop it before putting it away; and always put your shaving-brush away with the lather on it.

"The razor (being only a very fine saw,) should be moved in a sloping or sawing direction, and held nearly flat to your face, care being taken to draw the skin as tight as possible with the left hand, so as to present an even surface, and to throw out the beard.

"The practice of pressing on the edge of a razor in stropping it soon rounds it; the pressure should be directed to the back, which should never be raised from the strop. If you shave from heel to point of the razor, strop it from point to heel; but if you begin with the point in shaving, then strop it from heel to point.

"If you only once put away your razor without stropping it, or otherwise perfectly cleaning the edge, you must no longer expect to shave well and easy, the soap and damp so soon rust the fine teeth and edge.

"A piece of soft plate-leather should always be kept with razors, to wipe them with."

Domestic Economy.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Footstool with Hot-Water Tin.—On page 85 we give two illustrations of this comfort-giving device. The framework of the stool is of polished wood, and so arranged as to contain a hot-water tin, the movable top being stuffed and covered with woolen rep. Over this is fastened an ornamental cover of dark brown cloth, embroidered in applique, lined with fur, or kitted pieces of cloth to imitate fur, and trimmed with brown fur. The top of the stool is also edged with fur.

Good Biscuits.—I herewith send you a recipe for making good biscuits, in answer to a "Young Housewife," in RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 30, such as graced our table on New Year's day, and are fit to grace the table of a queen:—Three pints of the best wheat flour; one pint of cream (sweet or sour); one pint sweet milk; one teaspoon salt; one teaspoon soda; two of cream tartar; mix very soft, and bake in a quick oven. I know nothing about "IRVIN Brothers' Yeast Cakes." I have excellent bread from Twin Brothers' Yeast Cakes. One cake will make two loaves; set the sponge with water at night; in the morning mix with warm, sweet milk, set to rise, mold in loaves, let rise again, and bake.—MRS. H. S. B., *Catskill, N. Y.*

Pudding Items.—To prevent pudding boiled in a cloth from sticking to the bottom of the pot, put a plate or saucer in the bottom. All boiled puddings should be plunged in boiling water. To serve a boiled pudding at once, plunge it into cold water very quickly, when the bag will slip off easily.

Pudding-eating is an English custom, and although bountifully indulged in there, where the atmosphere is heavy, should be very sparingly indulged in here, where the atmosphere is light and clear. Manual laborers, who toil in the open air, can eat heavy puddings with impunity, when indoor workers would find difficulty in digesting them.

When to Use Certain Vegetables and Sauces.—Potatoes are good with all meats. With fowls they should be mashed. Carrots, parsnips, turnips, greens, and cabbage are eaten with boiled meats. Beets, peas, and beans are appropriate with either boiled or roasted meats. Mashed turnip is good with roast pork. Tomatoes are good with every kind of meat, but especially with roast. Apple sauce with roast pork. Cranberry or currant sauce with beef, fowls, veal and ham. Currant jelly is used by many persons with roast mutton. Pickles are good with all roast meats, and capers or nasturtiums with boiled lamb or mutton. Horseradish and lemons are excellent with veal.

How the Chinese Cook Rice.—A stew pan with a close fitting cover is chosen. Over the top of the pan is placed a piece of white muslin, large enough to allow it to hang down in the pan, without touching the bottom. Into the sack so formed, place the rice; pour over it two cupsfull of water, and put on the top of the stew-pan, so as to hold up the muslin bag inside, and fit it tight all around. Place the pan on a slow fire, and the steam generated from the water will cook the rice. Each grain, it is stated, will come out of the boiler as dry and distinct as if just taken from the boiler. If the water boils away, before the rice is done, more may be added. The cooking must be slow and moderate.

A Very Nice Snow Custard.—To one quart of milk take four eggs; set milk on the top of the stove, in a clean vessel; then separate the eggs; beat whites into a stiff froth; when the milk is scalding hot, slip the whites on top of the milk, turning them once gently, so that they will not cook, then lift them out and dish; whip up the yolks with two tablespoonfuls of sugar; pour into the milk, stirring rapidly all the time it is scalding. The very moment it comes to the boiling point, lift it off—if it boils it will curdle. When it cools sufficiently, pour into a float dish, with any kind of flavoring; then put the froth on top, and it will be delicious. —MARION, *Pittsfield, N. Y.*

To Color Red with Analine.—Take a double handful of wheat bran, pour some scalding water over it and let it settle; pour it off and then rub in the analine and simmer it over the fire one hour; take it out and dry it and then let it simmer one-half hour in urine. The color will not rub off.—MARTHA.

LITERARY ITEMS.

BEAUREGARD is writing notes on Pollard's "Lost Cause."

M. D. LANDON will write a biography of Artemus Ward.

A SON of Nathaniel Hawthorne is engaged writing a long story.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY sketches John Ruskin in the February Galaxy.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE has retired from the Woman's Journal.

THE Fisk-Mansfield love letters have been added to current literature.

A LARGER hall is wanted for the Academy of Sciences at Peabody, Mass.

DR. BELLOWS'S memorial of the late H. T. Tuckerman is to be published.

THE new edition of Newman Hall's "Come to Jesus" is the 1,551th.

MR. J. A. COCKERELL is to become Editor-in-Chief of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE Overland Monthly lives and thrives, in spite of the loss of Mr. Bret Harte.

MISS THACKERAY has been at work several years on a novel called "Old Kensington."

ALFRED B. STREET, the poet, has a clerkship in the Secretary of State's office at Albany.

CELIA THAXTER, who has published a volume of poems, is called "The Poet of the Shoals."

FRANKLIN'S Birthday was observed in Concord, N. H., in this city, and in several places West.

"THE Life and Adventures of Brigham Young" has been brought out at a Liverpool theater.

THEODORE PARKER wanted lecturers to be more generous of thoughts and more stingy of words.

WILL M. CARLETON has charge of the columns of the Detroit Weekly Tribune. He is writing a series of farm sketches for it.

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The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS Co., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

Advertising.—Inside, 75 cents per line, Agate space; Outside, $1 per line, each insertion. For Extra Display and Cuts, a price and a-half. Special and Business Notices, $1.50 and $2 a line. No advertisement inserted for less than $3.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1872.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Rural's Circulation has rapidly increased during the past month. Our Chief in the Mailing Department reports that we have already nearly as many subscribers for 1872 as we had at the close of last year. Considering that a great majority of our subscriptions expire with the year, this is remarkable—unprecedented, certainly, in the history of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. It proves that the RURAL'S "New Departure" is popular, and that our Agent-Friends, all over the Continent, are active and influential. Indeed, their efforts and remittances are augmenting, rather than diminishing as usual at this season. Thanks to all friends, everywhere!

—If our circulation continues to increase, in accordance with present facts and indications, we shall feel constrained to advance our Advertising Rates on or before the first of April.

Study of Natural History Important.—Complaint was made at the Farmers' Club the other day that the mice are destroying thousands of young trees throughout the country. A member made the very sensible suggestion that this is due, in a measure, to the fact that the natural enemies of the field mice are so generally destroyed by thoughtless owners of shot-guns. For every boy who has a gun shoots every owl and hawk he can lay his eyes upon, and traps and kills every skunk that steals his perfume in the fields. This is true. And it illustrates the necessity for a more thorough and universal study of Natural History in our Rural schools. Our boys and girls are taught less of what they ought to know and more of what is of no earthly use to them. Of what is right about them and before their eyes daily they know least—and yet it is a kind of knowledge they will find of most use to them in the practical affairs of farm life. A learned doctor said that the small snakes are also great enemies of mice, and in some countries they are never killed because they are regarded efficient agents in the destruction of these pests. And yet what American farmer boy ever fails to kill a snake if he can find a club or stone to do it with?—even those snakes that are at least as harmless and beautiful as any thing created? The prejudice against snakes is something greatly to be regretted. It is a barbarism akin to that which resulted in the burning of witches in the early times; and one of these days it will be looked upon by civilized people in much the same light.

American Workingmen in their relations to government, seem to have been a puzzle to the Grand Duke ALEXIS. Passing through a cartridge factory in Connecticut with Gov. JEWELL, the following characteristic conversation is reported to have occurred;—ALEXIS asked, "Are these men what you call the common people?" The Governor replied that they were a fair specimen of the working classes in this country. "But do you mean to say that these men get into official position?" further asked the imperial scion. "Perhaps not any of these men," rejoined Gov. JEWELL: "but men of their class do; they are educated men, most of them—that is, they can all probably read and write, and most of them take and read the newspapers." "Do you know of any cases where such men have actually been elected to office?" again queried the curious ALEXIS. "O certainly," the Governor said; "I, myself, worked in the shop as a tanner till I was twenty years of age." It need not be added that this puzzled the man who had never been taught to believe in the Divine right of every man to be a sovereign. He could scarcely comprehend the fact that he was talking of the sovereigns of this country and to one of their servants.

John Weiss on the Music of Trees.—JOHN WEISS gave, at Chickering Hall the other night, a lecture on Music, which was one of the best analyses of music—of its character, essence, origin, object and effect—we ever have heard or read. We mention this that all who are influenced by good music and love it, and may have opportunity to listen to this lecture, may have our pledge that they will lose much if they forego such opportunity. But our chief object in noticing this lecture is to pay our tribute to Mr. WEISS' studies of the music of American Forest Trees. The passage of his lecture in which he describes what the trees yield of harmony and symphony, and the individual music of the Elms, Pines, &c., is one of the finest specimens of analysis of Nature it has been our good fortune to hear. We wish we could re-produce it, that it might help to open the ears of RURAL readers to the voices that sing to them throughout every season, and from every hill and valley where a tree lives and grows. JOHN WEISS has studied nature to some purpose, and we wish his voice and studies could be made available to inspire every Ruralist with the wish and will to listen and learn as he has done.

The Botanist of the Department of Agriculture.—The January Gardener's Monthly says: "The RURAL NEW-YORKER remarks that, judging from the recent report of the Department, Dr. Parry has done nothing the past year. It has probably overlooked the fact that this report, though appearing December, 1871, is for the year ending December, 1870."

The RURAL NEW-YORKER has said no such thing. We have not alluded to the past year's work nor overlooked the fact that the report we commented upon was for the year 1870. We distinctly stated it was for 1870 in our notice. We take things as we find them; we wish Bro. MEEHAN would when he quotes us.

Agricultural Convention at Madison, Wis.—We have received an announcement of an Agricultural Convention to be held at Madison, Wis., February 8 and 9. The names of twenty or more distinguished agriculturists are announced as speakers, and it is designed to have the addresses and discussions on two broad general questions:—1. Practical Farm Management; 2. The Present Workings of and Possible Improvement of the Various Organized Agencies for Agricultural Advancement. Wisconsin contains men of caliber and activity as agriculturists, and there will be a live and profitable meeting.

Briggs & Bro's Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, was briefly noticed in our last, with a promise of "further notice next week." We had only glanced at it sufficiently to see that it was, as we said, *a beauty*, intending to examine carefully and notice more fully this week,—but some friend (?) has spirited our copy away, and the extras ordered of BRIGGS & BRO., Rochester, N. Y., have not arrived. Can only say, therefore, that our impressions are that the Catalogue is worth many times its price (25 cts.) to any one engaged in cultivating flowers, vegetables, etc.

B. K. Bliss & Son's Illustrated Spring Catalogue and Amateur's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden, for 1872, contains nearly 150 pages of closely printed practical matter, finely illustrated. Everybody should send for it. In addition to many fine illustrations of Flowers, Vegetables, &c., it has engravings and descriptions of new Horticultural Implements, Rustic Work, Hanging Baskets, Trellises, &c., &c. The firm make a specialty of horticultural implements and always have a fine assortment on hand.

The Horticultural School for Women, at Newton, Mass., has been discontinued. The reason given for this step is that the Bussey Institute of Harvard College has decided to admit women, and the Newton school found it impossible to compete with an institution so large and well founded as the Bussey Institute. It is not stated that women are taught practical horticulture at Bussey Institute, but we infer such is the case from the report of the proceedings of the New York Woman's Club in relation to this matter.

Short-Horns for Japan.—We notice that the Purchasing Agent of the Government of Japan is purchasing improved stock in Illinois—having purchased four Short-Horns, one South Down buck lamb and two ewes, and one Berkshire boar pig, of Mr. J. H. PICKRELL, Harristown, Ill. Japan is likely to be a new field for our herdsmen to supply.

Normal Schools—Location.—"A Rural Reader, Litchfield, O.," is informed that Iowa has, we believe, no Normal School; Minnesota has three—at Winona, Mankato and St. Cloud, respectively; Wisconsin has two—at Plattville and Whitewater; Kansas one, at Emporia.

The Tribune Almanac and Political Register.—This famous annual has been issued for 1872, and contains the usual amount and variety of Political and Statistical information—indispensable to politicians and valuable to everybody. See advertisement in this paper.

Georgia Tea.—W. JONES, Liberty Co., Ga., has found a striking resemblance to the tea of China in that made by steeping the leaves of the *Gordonia lasianthus* or Loblolly Bay of Georgia. He says it resembles the Chinese tea in taste and smell. It grows in great abundance near the sea coast of Georgia and Florida.

THE SEASON.

Hallock, Peoria Co., Ill., Jan. 13.—Good winter weather for eight weeks; ground frozen solid; a good time for business. Wheat, $1 to $1.10 per bush.; oats, 30c.; corn, shelled, 33c.; ear, 34c.; rye, 60c. Illinois has the best corn crop for years.—I. Y.

Hesper, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, Jan. 18.—Weather pleasant; snow one foot; sleighing good for many weeks. Wheat, 95c.; oats, 23c.; corn, 25c.; hay, $8; butter, 15 to 20c.; eggs, 15c.; dressed hogs, $4.25; beef, on foot, $2 to $3; improved farms, $20 to $25 per acre; wood land, good, $20 to $25 per acre; horses, $250 to $300 per pair; extra heavy, $350 to $400.—C.

Oregon, Mo., Jan. 18.—Weather quite warm; snow is leaving very rapidly. Some farmers report the wheat winter killed, but such instances are quite rare. Money very tight, and some demand 20 per cent. interest, which is rather steep for farmers, with wheat at $1.25@1.35 per bush.; corn, 20@30c.; oats, 25@30c.; hogs, $3.50 per cwt., gross; beef cattle, $3.50 per cwt., gross.—J. W. M.

Half Day, Lake Co., Ill., Jan. 15.—Our dry season still continues. There has been a great scarcity of water here for the last four months for stock. But little snow. Ground bare at this time. December was the coldest December ever known in Northern Illinois. The mercury on the 4th of December was 3° below zero, 6 A. M.; Dec. 5th, 12° below zero, 9 A. M.; Dec. 18th, 5° below zero, 6 A. M.; Dec. 20th, 3° below zero at noon and 16° below at 9 P. M.; Dec. 27th, 7° below zero at 6 A. M.—J. G. L.

Pittsfield, Merrimac Co., N. H., Jan. 18.—The year 1871 was considerably cooler than the average for the past fifteen years. Mercury rose above 90° but six times during the year, viz: April 8, 90½°; May 21, 92°; May 29, 92°; May 30, 92°; June 2, 91°; June 3, 94°. On August 1, rose to 90°. Mercury fell below zero on twenty-five days. The rain fall during the year was thirty-three inches, being six inches more than 1870, and one inch more than the average for the last fifteen years. Up to last night about twenty-nine inches of snow had fallen this winter, which is eight inches more than the amount which fell prior to the middle of February of 1871. During the most of the present winter the ground has had a slight covering of snow, which is favorable for the next hay crop. Hay is being sold for $35 per ton, and corn for about $1 per bush.; many of our graziers have bought corn for feeding purposes, and the result is having a favorable effect on the stock. Eggs sell for 30c. per doz.; butter, 30c. per lb.; Western apples, $5.75 per bushel.—G. R. D.

RURAL BREVITIES.

A NATIONAL Agricultural Congress is to meet in St. Louis, Mo., May 27.

THERE are nearly 400 students in the Illinois Industrial University.

JOHN NOWLAN wants to know where he can get a pair of Silver-Spangled Hamburg fowls.

J. T. SMITH & SONS, Brentwood, N. H., sent us a very complete catalogue of flower and garden seeds.

IN answer to an inquiry, broom corn seed can be obtained of any seedsman advertising in our columns.

FROM St. Albans, Vt., during 1871, 3,270,182 pounds of butter, and 435,000 pounds of cheese were shipped.

A St. CHARLES Co., Mo., sheep grower lost $39 worth of sheep in a single day—a heavy dog tax for a man, who keeps no dogs, to pay.

IN 1871, 2,064 Short-Horn cattle were sold at public sale in Great Britain, at an average price of $280 per head, or an aggregate of $576,080.50.

DREER'S Garden Calendar for 1872, by HENRY A. DREER, seedsman, Philadelphia, Pa., has reached us and is chock full of information for florists and gardeners.

MR. B. H. TRUE of Georgia, largely interested in promoting emigration to the South, and in the development and improvement of its resources, called upon us Jan. 25.

THE schedule of prizes offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1872 is issued and has been received at this office; $4,972 are appropriated for this purpose.

IT is announced that Dr. RYLAND T. BROWN of Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

JAMES ANDERSON, Jr., wants to know and get the best grain drill. There are so many good ones it would be invidious to say which is best. Only good ones are advertised in these columns.

A GOOD practice is that adopted at the California State Fair, of marching all the stock on exhibition around the ring at 9 A. M., affording opportunity to see it without visiting the stalls in detail.

IN England they have a wholesome way of punishing severely those who expose scabby sheep for sale upon the market. We wish we could feel certain of a rigid inspection of animals in our own markets.

A CORRESPONDENT asks if there is a berry basket same shape and size as the American, made of oak instead of the miserable brittle wood used in most baskets. We know of no oak basket.

AT Freeport, Ill., the new buildings for manufacturing sugar of the beet are nearly completed, and $15,000 worth of new machinery, in addition to that from Chattsworth, has been secured. Seven hundred acres of beets are to be planted in the spring.

THE PRESS AND THE RURAL FOR 1872.

THE PRESS is unanimous in commending the RURAL NEW-YORKER in its new style. We have already received hundreds of complimentary notices, and not one which is the reverse. Extracts from a few of these are subjoined—with a tender of hearty thanks to all who have kindly and cordially greeted MOORE'S RURAL for 1872:

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is, without doubt, the most triumphant success in industrial weekly journalism that the country can boast of.—*Our Home Journal, New Orleans, La.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER has taken a new departure. It is printed in new type, improved, and displays a handsome new vignette heading. The RURAL stands A No. 1.—*Advertiser, London, Ontario.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER appears in a new and handsome form, its bright face looking even more cheerful than ever. All the old force of able editors and assistants is retained, and its pages sparkle with good things as they always do.—*Daily Times, Watertown, N. Y.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—This splendid farm and fireside journal, which is justly a favorite wherever it is known, comes to us very materially improved in its contents, style and illustrations. We cordially recommend this journal to our readers.—*Sentinel, Greenville, Tenn.*

THE RURAL maintains its vigor and will continue to be read by its friends and find many new ones. Our friend MOORE knows how to get up a paper for the farmer, the florist, the housekeeper, and for everybody else who wants useful information, and he can't be beaten.—*Rochester Daily Union.*

THE RURAL'S new dress and style cannot fail to please, while the new heading, in our estimation, is unequaled by anything we have yet seen in beauty of design and looks. The change of size we think decidedly better, making it much easier to handle, and will give satisfaction to the reader.—*Democrat, Flint, Mich.*

THAT wonder of modern journalism—the RURAL NEW-YORKER—has made a new departure. The new engraved head is neat and attractive. But the great attraction is the immense amount of reading matter, its admirable quality and its adaptation to the wants of the rural population in all parts of the country.—*Bulletin, Williamsport, Pa.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER is not only a necessity to the farmer, but to the farmer's wife and children. Charmingly illustrated, excellently edited, combining in itself the best elements of both secular and religious papers, it fills a place in every household, and is indeed one of the "must-haves."—*The Guiding Star, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has for many years been a household idol in Western New York. It has now extended far beyond its old limits of circulation, and its national popularity is well earned. Its editorial staff is large and able; its illustrations are numerous and excellent, and its matter is such as always renders it popular. People wishing to have a first-class family paper will find the RURAL just what will answer their taste.—*Yates Co. Chronicle, N. Y.*

AMONG the many of our exchanges that come to us with the New Year, arrayed in new outfits, none present a more attractive appearance than that staunch Agricultural, Literary and Family Journal, the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Its new vignette heading and all the illustrations in its first issue are very fine. We can unhesitatingly recommend it to our readers as a first-class Agricultural and Family Newspaper.—*Advocate, Atlanta, Ga.*

The Publisher's Desk.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

Notice to Everybody.—Now is the time to form Clubs for the New-Style RURAL NEW-YORKER. It is the most Popular Paper in the land, and everybody can get up Clubs and secure Premiums. Thousands of our subscribers can do this if they will, for hosts of people only need an invitation to take the paper. If the four or five thousand persons who get their papers in wrappers (at post-offices where only one copy is taken) will make a little effort, each can form a Club, secure a Premium, benefit his neighbors, and also receive his own paper earlier—as Club packages are not delayed in the mail like single papers. Almost everybody can make it pay to help circulate the RURAL. Try it, Reader, and see if it is not profitable.

Bound Volumes of the Rural New-Yorker. Back volumes of the RURAL, handsomely bound, are constantly kept on hand at its Publication offices. Vol. XX. for 1861, containing 828 pages and over 800 illustrations, $4. The Semi-annual Volumes, issued since Jan. 1, 1870, $2.50 each. The volumes being too heavy for the mail, are usually sent by Express or as Freight, subject to charges.

Premiums Sent Promptly.—We send all Premiums as promptly as possible. Most articles are sent, or ordered sent, within twenty-four hours of receipt of request. Those not receiving their Premiums in a reasonable time should advise us of the fact.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

IF YOU KNOW of a friend suffering from irritation of Throat, Lungs or Chest, or in any way troubled with Kidney Complaint, advise them to try the *White Pine Compound*. They will never regret the trial, but will thank you for the advice.

"I feel that my comfort depends upon Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy."—*J. Shaw, Saugus, Mass.*

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Children; Their Physical and Mental Development.—By AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER, A. M., M. D. Hartford, Ct.: Belknap & Bliss.

No more important subject for a good book, than the above, could be chosen, and Dr. GARDNER appears to have given it deep and practical thought. It is aimed to tell parents how to rear healthy children. He truly says:—"Few very healthy men are deeply depraved. This natural happiness drives away temptation from many; and vigor of body is the basis for a robust morality." This is the key-note of the book under notice. He treats of nearly every topic connected with child-life in a common sense and interesting manner. Like most professional writers, he lugs a few prescriptions for the apothecary into the last part of the volume. They are mostly simple. The book is illustrated, and is a good companion volume for every family. It has 340 pages, and is handsomely bound.

Half Truths and the Truth.—By Rev. J. M. MANNING, D. D. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

ANY work from the pastor of the Old South Church of Boston is sure of being readable. Dr. MANNING is a professor in the Andover Theological Seminary, where he lectures on the relations of Christianity to Infidelity. In this book he treats of the "Origin and development of prevailing forms of unbelief, considered in relation to the nature and claims of the Christian system." The spirit of this work is admirable, since it is temperate and broad. It treats of the Pantheism of Spinoza. Another volume will be devoted to the Positivism of Comte. Every one who is interested in these discussions, and who wishes to know what an able exponent of Christianity can say against Pantheism, will do well to read "Half Truths and the Truth." The volume is a handsome one of 400 pages, printed on tinted paper.

Character.—By SAMUEL SMILES. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE essays embraced in this volume are both interesting and, in the main, sensible. The topics treated are, Influence of Character, Home Power, Companionship and Example, Work, Courage, Self-Control, Duty and Truthfulness, Temper, Manner and Art, Companionship of Books, Companionship in Marriage, and The Discipline of Experience. Incidentally, much wisdom upon related subjects, and many happy and entertaining illustrations or examples are interwoven in the text. It is a pleasant book to read.

Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag.—By CAROLINE LEE HENTZ. Illustrated by F. O. C. Darley. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

MRS. HENTZ has long been known as a pleasing writer, and to many readers she will need no introduction. She has published at least a dozen volumes of romance before this, all of which have been well received. The story of "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag" is well told and will interest both old and young people. The book is illustrated and grows quite sensational before it closes.

Hymns of Prayer and Praise. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

THIS hymnal has been prepared for individual, family and social worship, and has been compiled mainly from "Hymns of the Church," embracing its choicest selections. Music accompanies the Hymns, and those who believe in Music in the Family, and that the healthful heart and spirit should always give praise, will want this little volume.

June on the Miami, and other Poems. By W. H. VENABLE. Cincinnati: R. W. Carroll & Co.

MR. VENABLE is an Ohio poet, of the same school as JOHN JAMES PIATT. His poems possess more than usual interest to the general reader. Some of them are very sweet, while others show much pathos. "The People's President" will find many admirers. The collection makes a handsome little volume.

Fair to See. A Novel. By LAWRENCE W. M. LOCKHART. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A STORY of English life, opening with a hunting scene in the Highlands of Scotland. Of course the interest of the romance turns upon the marriage of a young lady, after much intriguing. A certain phase of English life appears to be graphically depicted, and the book is written with much vigor.

Reading Without Tears; or, A Pleasant Mode of Learning to Read. New York: Harper & Brothers.

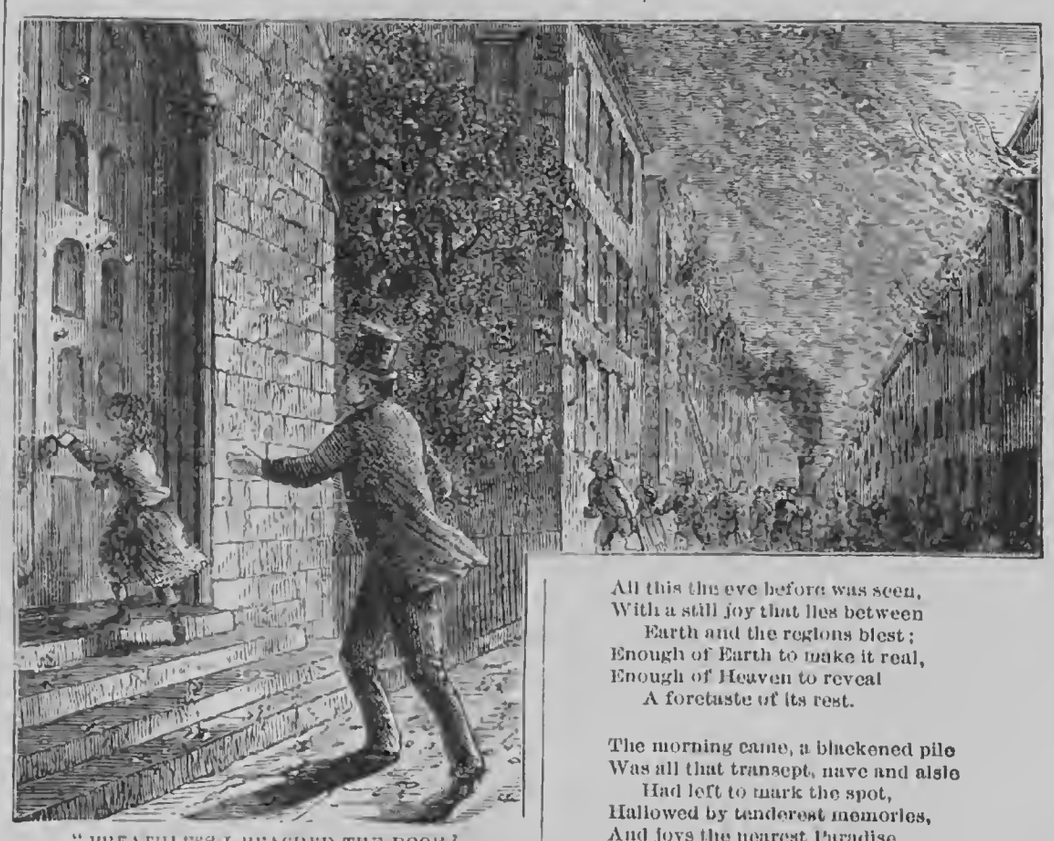
THIS is, it seems to us, just what it is pretended it is, a graduated mode of ascending from letters to words and from words to sentences. It is a neat and attractive little volume, suitable for all beginners, whether children or adults.

[Written and Illustrated Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

THE RECTOR'S STORY:

A TALE OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.

BY ANDREW H. SMITH, M. D.



"BREATHLESS I REACHED THE DOOR."

AT night we laid us down to rest,
In homes as tranquil and as blest
As mortals could desire;
Ere morning dawned they served to light
Our footsteps in our frenzied flight
Before a sea of fire.

The horrors of that fearful hour
Transcend the reach of human power,
In language to present.
I will not try to more than tell
As best I may, or ill, or well,
One little incident.

"HOLDING HER TREASURE TO HER BREAST"

The church our loving hands had reared
From swift destruction was not spared—
The heavenward pointing spire,
The nave that to the organ's swell
Re-echoed tones we loved so well,
The transept and the choir:

The chancel where with bended knee
We took the hallowed mystery,
Or plighted troth was given;
The porch, where from our sight were hid
The features of our sainted dead,
Till seen again in Heaven:

All this the eve before was seen,
With a still joy that lies between
Earth and the regions blest;
Enough of Earth to make it real,
Enough of Heaven to reveal
A foretaste of its rest.

The morning came, a blackened pile
Was all that transept, nave and aisle
Had left to mark the spot,
Hallowed by tenderest memories,
And joys the nearest Paradise
That fall to mortal lot.

A moment ere the holy place
Felt the destroyer's dread embrace,
Breathless I reached the door,
And there I found a child whose head
Scarce seven summers yet had sped
With golden pinions o'er:

One of my flock, whose childish breast
The love of holy things impressed,
Impelling her to seek
The chance to rescue what she could
Most precious, from the fiery flood;
Stout heart for hands so weak.

Our burning homes with lurid light
O'ercame the darkness of the night,
Guiding our footsteps where
The records of the church were stored,
And vessels holy to the LORD
Kept with a reverent care.

We had an altar service rare,
Valued by us beyond compare—
The offering of love;
It told a tale of by-gone years,
Of tender memories, parting tears,
Of treasure stored above.

For gold and silver, hallowed
By sacred memories of the dead,
Were in the vessels wrought;
The cup that baby lips had pressed,
The heirloom plate, with ancient crest,
From o'er the ocean brought.

The ornaments that added grace
(If such could be) to loveliness
Now moldering in the dust;
The bridal ring of one since gone,
Or, sadder yet, the token worn
By beauty loved and lost.

I seized the casket which contained
This service, but there yet remained
Records of priceless worth.
I turned me, half irresolute,
To where that childish figure stood—
The frailest thing on earth.

She caught the question from my eyes
Her ready arms received the prize;
Then, like a flash of light,
She darted down the narrow aisle,
Turned for a moment, with a smile,
Then vanished in the night.

From stranger lips, in after days,
I heard the tribute of her praise;

Amid their own dismay,
Men paused to see that tender child,
Surrounded by a scene so wild,
Undaunted hold her way.

The driving sand before the gale
Beat in that tiny face so pale—
Red cinders filled the air,
And jets of fire, and tongues of flame,
Around her temples went and came,
And singed her flowing hair;

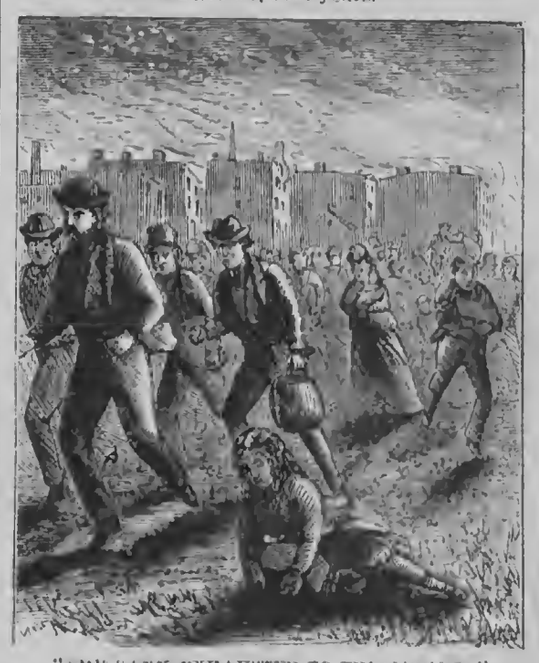
But still she ever onward pressed,
Holding her treasure to her breast,
Nor yet could safety find:
For miles along the burning street
She hastened on with winged feet—
Death following close behind.

At length, beyond the city's bound,
She sank exhausted to the ground,
Amid the crowd unknown;
No father's arm, no mother's breast
On which her weary head might rest—
A friendless child, alone.

Two days in cold and hunger passed,
A night beneath the starry waste,
Before the child was found;
And ever to her faithful breast,
The precious casket still was pressed—
Both little arms twined round.

And so they brought the child to me,
For she declared it might not be
That other hands should take
The trust confided to her care;
And so they yielded to her prayer,
For tender pity's sake.

I took the casket from her grasp,
That lingered with a loving clasp,
And then a gush of tears,
The first her gentle eyes had shed,
Made many a strong man turn his head
Who had not wept for years.



"SHE SANK EXHAUSTED TO THE GROUND."

Our hearts with deep emotion filled,
While gazing on the fragile child,
And each one breathed a prayer
That so much faithfulness and truth,
Joined with such innocence and youth,
Might Heaven's blessing share.

As long as human hearts shall swell,
When men of deeds of courage tell,
Let this remembered be;
The victor of the bloodiest field
Might well the wreath of honor yield
To LOUIE ENDERLY.

"I TOOK THE CASKET FROM HER GRASP, THAT LINGERED WITH A LOVING CLASP."

Our Story-Teller.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker,
BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

[Continued from page 74.]

III.—Preparing for the Holidays.

"AUNTY MIMY?"

"LORD sabe dis nigger! It is de young Missus!"

The negroes were so absorbed in their singing, that they failed to hear MARGARET'S light step, and she stood in the middle of the cabin, with her hand on Aunty MIMY'S shoulder, before she was observed. There was the circle of slaves, in their grotesque costumes and attitudes, suddenly struck dumb by the appearance of the girl. In their midst she stood, her soft, white wrapper trailing on the floor, her long, dark hair covering her graceful shoulders, the fire lighting with a strange glow her colorless face, and giving a wonderful intensity to her earnest eyes. The slaves had never seen their sweet young mistress look so *spirituelle* before. They gazed at her almost in awe, and waited for her to speak.

"Aunty MIMY," said she, "I thought you knew better than this. Haven't you heard my father's orders about the slaves singing at night?"

"Bress de LORD, chile, we done sot here, and we talk about the chillen of Isrel, and de Red Sea, and how old PHAROH and all de hosts done got swallowed up, and fust

we know, we all singing. 'Spects nobody to blame, Miss MARGARET."

"But this thing must be stopped. I have interfered to save the slaves from punishment, time after time, and I can't keep doing it. It's very thoughtless of you all to get me into trouble, by doing what my father has forbidden."

Here there was a general exclamation of—"Dat so! Dese niggers, dey no 'scretion. Miss MARGARET be an angel right from de sky."

"It would be better to obey me than to call me an angel."

"'Spects dat be true. De heart ob dese niggers be all right, frou and frou, but dey done forget so easy."

"Well, I know you forget, and I know you love your master and all of us, and want to do right, but this singing must be stopped at night. Father will not allow it, and if it continues, I cannot be responsible for consequences."

"Sponsible? No," broke in Auntie MIMY. "Dar ain't no sponsibility tached to anybody but de niggers demselves. Ebery single one ob 'em jus 'serve a good, sound thrashing; MIM mos' ob all, cause she de oldest ob de heap. Bress de Lord, honey, we neber do dis agin—see if we do!"

"No, we won't; no, we won't," said they all in chorus.

"You den' tink, Miss MARGARET, dat massa HEFFERSTONE heah de rumpus dese niggers kicked up so far, do she?" inquired little TITUS, the slyest and most mischievous of all the house servants. "Cause if he hab, de ting for dis colored chile to do is to jus go an drown hesef. Massa HASKELL vow he whip him nex time widin an inch ob his life. Golly!" and the little scamp balanced himself on his head for a moment, then turned a double somersault, and, but for Aunt MIMY'S powerful hand, would have certainly landed in the middle of the blazing pine knots.

"Pity de debblish little black rascal couldn't git de licking he's been 'serving for de las four weeks. If MIMY had a had one wit lef in her old, brack head, she'd lef him burn to a cinder, so she would."

"It is time you were all in bed," interrupted MARGARET, amused in spite of her sadness at the comical faces of TITUS, who, in the endeavor to wriggle away from the tremendous grip of the old colored women, had almost escaped from his clothes.

"Behave yourself TITUS. Good night all." And MARGARET beckoning SUSAN to follow, walked slowly away from the ebony group.

"Why do you weep, SUSAN?" she inquired, as her companion still continued to sob. There was no answer. This was the woman whom MARGARET, in her ignorance, had dubbed cold and hard.

"Please tell me, SUSAN," she coaxed. "Perhaps I can do something for you."

"Please, Miss MARGARET, say no more about it." And then added, bitterly, "Although a slave, I am nevertheless a woman, which fact ought to be sufficient in the eyes of a woman to excuse an occasional emotion;" and now SUSAN'S voice was as firm and evenly modulated as ever. "For the sake of all, Miss MARGARET, forget about this unfortunate episode. I beg your pardon. Miss MARGARET, for having disturbed you."

This was enough to rouse a more patient spirit than MARGARET'S, and she replied at first a little coldly, with something of the mistress apparent in her voice:

"Very well, SUSAN." And then impulsively added, "I do believe my heart will break. This system of trading in flesh and blood is diabolical. God must interfere before long. *A slave*, SUSAN? How can you so entirely misinterpret my views; how can you so utterly misunderstand me? You are no bond-woman to me, and, mark my words, neither will you be to the rest of the world after a little. A few blows, a few heartbreaks, a few separations, and the institution is levelled. In GOD'S sight you are as free as I am, and in my sight you are my friend and equal, with perhaps as good a right to a noble name as I have."

"Miss—— MARGARET, please—" and the tones grow fainter, and fainter, and the woman seemed about to fall.

"I mean it, SUSAN, every word of it. You trust me dear, do you not?"

"Oh, yes, yes," sighed her companion. "But we must rest a moment. I am too weak to go on just yet."

"I'll wake up old HANNIBAL, and ask him to help us. Its only just a step or two to his cabin," and MARGARET hurried away. She had proceeded but a short distance when a familiar voice arrested her attention. It was HANNIBAL talking to himself. He had been awakened by the noise of the negroes, and was hurrying on as fast as his shuffling gait could carry him to prevent its repetition.

"Hab no notion what'll be done wid dem niggers!" he exclaimed, apparently quite out of patience. "If it was'nt for dat Sunshine, I'm jus bout of de pinion dat—"

What HANNIBAL'S opinion was did not come to light on that occasion, for just then MARGARET said softly—

"Oh, Uncle HANNIBAL is that you? I am so glad, for SUSAN is very ill, and I don't know how I am to get her home."

"SUSAN? SUSAN?" repeated the old man. "What dat you say, Sunshine? SUSAN sick down heah in de woods in de dead of de night? The two of you is as crazy as loons anyhow. What for do you parade roun in dis style?" and the negro, more annoyed than MARGARET had ever seen him, waited for an answer.

"Why Uncle HANNIBAL! You must have heard the noise the negroes were making. Of course I could'nt let that go on. If father had heard it there would have been no bounds to his rage, and they would all have been whipped to-morrow,"

"Den dey get dheir deserts. De las' ting I did was to talk to dem niggers, and tell 'em to go to bed, and de nex ting I hear Sunshine tell me dat SUSAN am sick in de woods, and HANNIBAL mus' tote her home! Whar be the chile?"

"Right here Uncle HANNIBAL," and MARGARET tucked her hand in his, and led him to the spot where SUSAN, now partially recovered, stood waiting for the return of her mistress.

"It was too bad to call you, uncle," said SUSAN, apologetically—"But Miss MARGARET thought I shouldn't be able to reach home without help; but I'm better now, and we can go right on if you are ready."

"What was de case wid you SUSAN?" inquired HANNIBAL, with great tenderness.

"I got to thinking, that's all, and for a moment I was out at sea without a chart or compass," was the quiet reply.

"Dat chart and compass berry 'portant tings to hab on dis onregular sea of life! HANNIBAL'S advice is neber to start out widout 'em agen, even on a short voyage—as short as dis one to the nigger quarters," and there was a touch of dry humor in the old man's voice that went a good way toward softening the hard lines of philosophy which he strove to impress upon the minds of his companions.

"Mr. BRAYTON is coming at the holidays. Did you know it, HANNIBAL?" inquired MARGARET as she walked on ahead, leaving the old man and SUSAN together.

"And dar's a big lump ob company to pile in, SUSAN hab jus' been a telling me. Stop a minute, please, dear little missus. Don' you tink dat Missis HEFFERSTONE would jus' let SUSAN go to Richmond for two free weeks at dat time? She don' feel bery good mos' ob de time, and ober dar she could jus' pick up a little."

"I will ask her, Uncle HANNIBAL, the very first thing in the morning, but unless SUSAN is too ill to be of any service, I am sure mamma will not spare her; you know how much she values SUSAN'S services—and there's no one here to take her place. Do you really want to go so very much, SUSAN?"

"Oh, so much, Miss MARGARET—so much! I would rather die than stay here through the holidays," came the answer in low, suppressed tones.

MARGARET fully realized that SUSAN'S desire for a temporary absence was dictated by no ordinary motives. SUSAN and a caprice could never be even distantly related. She tried to think what it all meant—tried to ferret out the mystery—for that there was a mystery, was plain enough to be seen by eyes less keen than MARGARET'S. HANNIBAL understood it thoroughly; that also was apparent. How did he come by this knowledge? They had never been thrown much together—never had met, that MARGARET was aware of, until SUSAN came to live with them two years before.

"SUSAN, tell me why you want to go away when our friends come," said MARGARET, coaxingly.

"I have not felt well all the fall, Miss MARGARET; I want a little rest and change, and I don't feel like seeing company." There was no invitation to confidence in the tone; and the words were cold and quick.

"Well, I will do my best to persuade mamma to let you go, but I am afraid it will be impossible. I want you to go, SUSAN, if it will make you happier; you believe that, don't you?"

"I do, Miss MARGARET. Good night Miss MARGARET; I hope you have not taken cold."

"Good night, SUSAN;" and the two women parted, the one apparently as reserved and the other as vaguely dissatisfied as when they left the house on their errand to the negroes.

"HANNIBAL said I could help SUSAN, and that she needed my help," thought MARGARET, as she took off her wrappings; "but I don't see how; may be it is a help to her to know that I really care for her; she must be sure of that. I don't understand why I am so interested in her, and so sorry for her; she never complains; she is comfortable, but somehow I can't bear to see her go on in this way, locking herself up from everybody. It would kill me to live so;" and wondering why SUSAN wanted so much to go away at that particular time, and hoping that she could influence her mother to let her go, MAGGIE fell asleep.

The full months flew quickly by. With the holidays came a number of invited guests, for it was the custom of this hospitable family to entertain handsomely during the winter. Col. HEATHERSTONE'S sister, with her family, consisting of three children and a colored nurse for each, had already arrived. Mr. BRAYTON, a large cotton speculator in the neighborhood of Mobile, was hourly expected, also two young lady friends of MARGARET'S from New York. GEORGE was in his element. ALFRED, always dignified and reticent, shrank from the anticipation of so large a number of guests, and wished from the depths of his soul that the quiet of their daily life might never again be broken in upon, or at least while he was obliged to prosecute his studies at home. ALFRED HEATHERSTONE had graduated from college with all the honors of that institution; and, very much against the wishes of his family, had determined upon the profession of a physician. He was now studying with one of the best M. D.'s in the State, and was pushing forward the work with great energy and enthusiasm, notwithstanding the opposition he constantly met with at home. MARGARET, of course, sympathised with him thoroughly. She was mother, father, brother, sister, counselor, friend and lover. She gloried in the thought that he would one day be independent of the indolent *dolce far niente* life which had made wrecks of many of her friends.

"You won't study *all* the time our friends are here, will you, ALFRED?" said MARGARET, bursting in upon him one morning as he sat in his cosy little library writing.

"Well, no, not all the time," he laughed. "I don't suppose I shall be let. Aunt CLARA has just taken me to task for my retiring disposition, as she is pleased to call it, and insists that I have disgraced our whole ancestry with my choice of a profession."

"I hope you don't care for her nonsense?" replied MARGARET, her face flushing crimson. "If I thought I should grow one millionth part as disagreeable as Aunt CLARA is, I'd pray to the LORD to remove me from this world at once."

"Oh, Aunt CLARA has her good points."

"I suppose so, but it's hard to see them with the natural eye."

"You must look through the glass of charity, little one."

"I wish I could always have that glass close at hand as you do, dear ALFRED. I shouldn't make so many mistakes, and hurt people's feelings so often."

"That will all come right in time MIGNON; a rose doesn't attain to perfect blossoming in an hour; there is much pruning to be done first."

"Ah, dear ALFRED, the pruning is hard to bear!"

"Yes, darling. But we won't anticipate. It is better to live in the present. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof,' you know. I suppose you think sufficient unto the day is the evil of Aunt CLARA, eh, MAGGIE?"

"Yes, I do think so. She frets me in spite of myself. She is papa's sister, and I don't want to dislike her, but it's hard to get along with her ridiculous airs. You should have heard her talk about the North this morning. She seems to think that its no better than the interior of Africa. She believes the Yankees would all be made slaves and work with the negroes before they would fight."

"What does she think of Miss TAYLOR and Miss ARNOLD?"

"Oh, she's scarcely seen them yet; but she knows they are rich, and riches with her cover a multitude of sins. She conveniently forgets that they are Yankees, and remembers that they have been to Paris. By the way, Mr. BRAYTON met MIN last winter in New York; there was quite a little scene when they recognized each other last night."

"All the better; that makes a basis of acquaintance already."

"Yes; MINNIE and HOPE were singing the 'Last Rose of Summer,' with the cotton speculator's bass for a background to their sweet soprano this very morning; so you see they are getting along very well."

"HOPE! That's a sweet name, isn't it, MAGGIE?"

"Yes, I think so; but none too sweet for the darling girl who bears it. She is just the dearest little thing in the whole world, ALFRED."

"Dearer than MINNIE TAYLOR?"

"O, she's different. MINNIE is brilliant, and she's affectionate, too; but there is so much to HOPE. She is somehow loving and strong at the same time. You know, ALFRED, we have an impression that loving men and women are not strong."

"I believe there is some such feeling in most persons' minds; but there was never a greater mistake. There is no element so full of all strength as love; I fancy the mistake comes from taking an inferior thing, a sort of sentimental softness and weak yielding for that which is the very marrow of character."

"That's it; you always straighten everything out, ALFRED?"

"How do you like BRAYTON, little one?"

"Better than I thought I should. I had heard a good many things not exactly to his credit, you know. I don't feel as if he's a bad man."

"He has the elements of a noble, generous man. But everything has been against his real growth. Rich, handsome and gifted, he has been petted by society to an unlimited extent; not feeling the need of exertion, he has always floated with the current, and that is enough to take the manhood out of anybody. His impulses are good, and he would like to do right, if it wasn't troublesome; but when the test comes he hasn't the moral muscle to row against the tide."

"Yes, I see. But can one blame him?"

"It is impossible, Pet, to suddenly become a perfect gymnast; but it is possible to everybody to take the initiatory steps, and then those that follow, and so on; then one finds himself always growing stronger, and when the test comes he is able to meet it. LOUIS BRAYTON has all that a man needs, but his power is undeveloped. It is in the seed. That will not save him from consequences, however. If a child reaches maturity without learning to walk, nature will not make a by-law to provide for him.

"But, MAGGIE, aren't we getting metaphysical?"

"A little, I should think; but I like your metaphysics, ALFRED. You help me to see into things. I must go and look after the girls now; we're going to help HANNIBAL and JAKE decorate the rooms with holly and the rest of the Christmas greenery. Won't you come, dear?"

"No; I'll join you this evening, after all the work is done. I am in the middle of a treatise now that I want to finish, and then I'll put away my books for the holidays."

Ah, these were jolly times indeed! For once there seemed to be the right elements brought together for enjoyment, with the exception of Aunt CLARA, who would occasionally throw a wet blanket over the spirits of the party, by the expression of some stupidly conventional idea, in regard to social decorum or by *mal apropos* remarks in reference to the political situation—there would have been no limit to the fun and frolic.

"Don't mind her," said MARGARET, in a whisper, to HOPE, who stood by her side with an armful of holly ready to pass to JAKE, doing his best to decorate the rooms.

"I have made up my mind to take her precisely as I would any counter-irritant, rather peppery and disagreeable for the time being, but then so healthy, you know, dear—under certain circumstances."

"What's that you are saying, MARGARET?" said the lady in question, lounging over from the opposite side of the apartment, where she had been freely criticising JAKE'S handiwork. "A low tone in company should always be avoided, niece."

"I was talking to HOPE, aunt—in fact, making a few remarks intended for her private ear—Mr. BRAYTON; ah, Mr. BRAYTON," as MARGARET recognized the gentleman's step in the hall. "Come in, please, and tell us if you think a cross will look well on this side of the mirror? It will show well from all parts of the room, seems to me;" and MARGARET cocked her classic little head on one side, canary fashion, and surveyed the bare spot with the eye of a true artist.

"Is it me you are appealing to, Miss MAGGIE?" replied the gentleman, kindly—advancing to the side of the beautiful girl. "On the subject of crosses I shall be scarcely a fair judge, I fear. A cross to me"—and the gentleman's face flushed crimson, and then quickly paled again—"is so sacredly significant—so typical of unbounded love—and *such* a love!"

MARGARET looked into the speaker's face with undisguised astonishment. What was to come next? she wondered. That Mr. BRAYTON was a perfect gentleman, a scholar, a fascinating man of the world, she thought she understood; but that he should be possessed of any deep Christian sentiment, entirely passed her comprehension. Mr. BRAYTON went on.

"A love so strong, so tender, so divine in its humanity that even when the prayer—'If it be possible, let this cup pass from me,' was forced from the lips of our precious sufferer, even then followed the sweet words, 'Nevertheless, Thy will, not mine, be done.' No, Miss MARGARET, I cannot like crosses in drawing-rooms. I beg your pardon for having spoken so freely."

"There shall not be a cross in the house, Mr. BRAYTON. I quite agree with you," replied the enthusiastic little lady, her eyes full of tears.

"No crosses? What is it, MARGARET—no crosses for Christmas?" interrupted Aunt CLARA. "Why I never heard of such a thing! Folks will have a right to think we are all heathens!"

"I hate folks," put in MARGARET quickly. "JAKE go on. We will have crowns instead. FANNY you go and tell SUSAN to come here a moment. You see, Mr. BRAYTON, SUSAN can mark out some pasteboard symbols, and then we can trim them. I never knew before why I disliked crosses, or rather why I could not bear to see them in all sorts of common places. I am very grateful to you, sir," and MARGARET extended her hand to the gentleman just as SUSAN entered the room. The octoroon walked straight up to MARGARET, looking neither to the right nor left, and said gently, but in a tone of absolute decision:

"Miss MARGARET, I cannot help you here. I will do anything by myself. You know I tried to go away."

"I know it, SUSAN; but what do you mean? Why can't you help us?"

"I can't explain, Miss MARGARET. I must go, even if you command me to stay."

"Very well, then go." SUSAN went out as quietly as she came in, but she did not go out alone. Mr. BRAYTON followed her.—[To be continued.

ONE OF WASHINGTON'S LETTERS.

THE last issue of Old and New contains some letters from WASHINGTON, never before published, which contain much interesting matter. In one of them, written to JOHN MITCHELL, Feb. 17, 1779, he says:—"I wish for as much fur as will edge a coat, waistcoat and breeches; and that it may be sent to me as soon as possible. Let this be accompanied by two pounds of starch. * * I must request you to get me a good hat. I do not wish by any means to be in the extreme of fashion, either in the size, or manner of cocking it. Please to examine if any of the enclosed tickets have come up prizes, and if anything is to be made of them be so obliging as to do it for me."

Many persons will be surprised to find that the Father of his Country indulged in lottery tickets. His advice about the fashion of his hat is good, and will apply to our day.

A SCHOOLMASTER in Bridgeport, Conn., who asked a small pupil of what the surface of the earth consists, and was promptly answered, "land and water," varied the question slightly, that the fact might be impressed on the boy's mind, and asked,—"What then do land and water make?" to which came the immediate response, "Mud."

MR. GEORGE GROTE, the eminent historian, died worth about $600,000 in personal property alone. He bequeathed the copyright of his "History of Greece" and other works and all his books to his wife for her life, and after her decease, to the University of London, Burlington Gardens.

THIRTEEN women have applied for admission to the new school of journalism at Yale,

Ladies' Port-Folio.

HAVE PATIENCE.

A YOUTH and maid, one winter night,
Were sitting in the corner;
His name, we're told, was JOSHUA WHITE,
And hers was PATIENCE WARNER.

Not much the pretty maiden said
Beside the young man sitting;
Her cheeks were flushed a rosy red,
Her eyes bent on her knitting.

Nor could he guess what thoughts of him
Were to her bosom flocking,
As her fair fingers, swift and slim,
Flew round and round the stocking.

While, as for JOSHUA, bashful youth,
His words grew few and fewer;
Though all the time, to tell the truth,
His chair edged nearer to her.

Meantime the ball of yarn gave out,
She knit so fast and steady,
And he must give his aid, no doubt,
To get another ready.

He held the skein; of course the thread
Got tangled, snarled and twisted;
"Have Patience!" cried the artless maid,
To him who her assisted..

Good chance was that for tongue-tied churl,
To shorten all palaver;
"Have PATIENCE!" cried he, "dearest girl!
And may I really have her?"

The deed was done, no more that night,
Clicked needles in the corner;—
And she is Mrs. JOSHUA WHITE
That once was PATIENCE WARNER.

LETTER FROM CITY TO COUNTRY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18th, 1872.

MY DEAR LU:—We have reached New York, as you infer from receiving this; and like the man who fell from a tower, and said he did not mind the coming down so much as the stopping, so we got on well enough through the journey, till the landing in the depot.

The progress of civilization now-a-days, you know, brings the Hudson River train into the Grand Central Depot—a horrid, cold, great big place, with noise enough to scare back all timid immigrants. Indeed, I am not sure but NELLIE and I would have stayed in the car until it returned, had not our courage been fortified by the plan of procedure drawn out for us by Cousin HUGH. So then, in pursuance of this plan, we got out, and passing the hack-men by, asked a policeman to put us on a Fourth Avenue car. It was quite dark by this time, and it did seem a little scary for us two to be alone in such a great city. There was nothing, however, to be afraid of, and the conductor stopped for us, as we had asked him, at Twenty-Sixth St. Then there were two blocks and more, to walk, to reach the St. James. But Cousin HUGH was right; we felt more safe than had we taken a hack.

I am told it's perfectly astonishing how people from the country are imposed upon by these hack-men. Exorbitant charges, of course; and sometimes they stop half-way, and pretending they are not allowed to drive out of a certain district, put their passengers into a street car, leaving them to reach their destination as best they may.

NELL says if we had trusted ourselves to a hack, she was fully prepared to say to the driver, "Now you scoundrel, look out for yourself," and the idea of seeing her bravery so expand leads me almost to wish we had run all risks. But, really, in view of the great peril attending an entrance into the civilized city of New York, I think it would be a good thing if a Protection Society might be instituted—based, perhaps, on the plan of the Castle Garden Association, which we have heard of, and mean to visit:—that is, we mean to visit Castle Garden.

Well, we reached the St. James—the entrance for ladies on Twenty-sixth street—and, I must say, for all we were girls alone, and from the country beside, we had not a speck of embarrassment. You see a waiter sits at the door, and he showed us at once to the ladies' parlor, and the clerk came up there to us. I can't tell you how delightful it was to find ourselves really seated in that beautiful parlor, after the horror of getting from the depot. Of course our baggage we had put in the care of the expressman, on the cars; so we carried only our satchels and water-proofs. Disposing of baggage in this way enables ladies to travel alone so nicely.

But let me tell you about it, at the hotel. The clerk gave us, as we asked, a small room, and a card on the door informed us that the price of it was $3 a day. Then for meals one pays, you know, according to the *carte*, or bill of fare.

Well, we left our bags and cloaks in our room, and, as we were alone, the clerk asked if we would go down to supper, and he accordingly escorted us down. That is the beauty of this house; they are so attentive to you, if you are alone, and need a little attention. The bill of fare in the restaurant promises you almost everything, but we made a light supper of stewed oysters, with an omelette; but the coffee,—oh the coffee!

I think that night I felt perfectly contented with myself, and the world in general. As for NELL, soon after supper she became somnolently inclined, and when we had retired, the last heard of her was a languid murmur, "Oh, how nice this bed is,—so—lovely!"

But commend me to the European or restaurant plan for comfort in the morning. One can realize the blessedness of a morning nap, with no dreadful breakfast bell to ring (wring) you from your pleasant couch, calling you abruptly from the land of dreams. I am ready to concede everything in favor of the moral advancement of the race, when I contemplate this delightful improvement in hotel life; and I am particularly glad that all intelligent physicians now-a-days agree that early rising is very injurious to health! Indeed, I presume it will, before long, be made an indictable offence to wake a person from sleep! The story, you know, is told of a Dutch jury, who refused to find a verdict of guilty against a certain woman whose husband had disturbed her morning nap:—It appears she vented her wrath thereat by throwing the boot-jack at him, and the boot-jack unluckily hitting him, killed him. "Had she been left undisturbed, it could hardly be supposed she would have done so uncivil a thing in her sleep," wisely argued the jury. Consequently she was fully exonerated and the conduct of the husband censured as very reprehensible. Indeed,

"They knew what's what; and that's as high
As metaphysic wit can fly."

Well, here at this good St. James, one sleeps as though in enchanted land; footsteps, outside your room, fall soft on the tufted floor; and when the dream is dreamed out, you awake to the reality of—"no hurry," and "hot coffee."

I suggested to NELL, as we entered the cheerful restaurant for breakfast, that we stop our watches—time being made for slaves, and not for us, who were bound on having a good holiday time. I reminded her of the delicate gallantry of the Earl of Leicester, who, on the occasion of Queen ELIZABETH'S visit to Kenilworth, had all the clocks stopped, that no thought of time—much less its impertinent tongue—should interfere with the royal enjoyment.

NELL suggested, in a practical way, that here in New York, one walking out can stop for dinner where and when you choose. At last we did start for a stroll, and found the same throng of people on Broadway as of old. Fashion, I think, has contrived more startling effects, and style is a little more audacious. Just think of wearing a knot of artificial flowers on the shoulder! As for hats,—they go higher and higher—with a sort of "Hall Columbia" look.

I am told, on good authority, that one wicked old bachelor in the city is taking underhand measures to introduce the Chinese fashion of compressed feet. He thinks this will have a tendency to relieve the Broadway sidewalks; and he says the big bustles crowd him so!

But, oh dear, I come to the end of my paper, and haven't got even so far as TIFFANY'S. In my next, I shall have lots to tell you. KATE.

GOSSIPY PARAGRAPHS.

A CONCEITED young parson once said: "This morning I preached to a congregation of asses." "I thought of that," retorted a lady, "when you called them your beloved brethren!"

IT was a common superstition in olden times that a turquoise ring would heal enmity between man and wife, and that an emerald always grew pale when danger threatened its wearer.

MANY ladies have ruined the shape of their ears by wearing heavy, massive earrings, which not only spoil the shape of the ear by elongating it, but also produce headache and pains in the face.

THE newest tortoise-shell chains have their links of a circular instead of an elliptical shape, flattened on one side, every alternate link being a half-circle. This arrangement makes them fit more closely to the neck of the fair wearer.

AN Indiana woman having discovered a flaw in the matrimonial title-deed sued her husband to recover for services rendered him as an employe since the date of the ceremony. She claimed to have been his "housekeeper," and recovered $1,200.

Reading for the Young.

A FLOWER BED.

"Now I shall have a flower bed!"
Said EMMA, with delight,
The roses bloomed upon her cheek,
Her eyes were sparkling bright.

"These tiny seeds you brought to me,
Contain a living germ,
That, planted in the earth will grow,
With roots and branches firm.

"O, how delighted memory
Feasts on their beauty now!
A joy forever, truly,
Is in the blossom's bough.

"Come, EDWARD, take the spade, and dig
A flower bed near the door;
For oft my eyes must feast on them,
While hands are doing more."

"Yes," EDWARD said, "I love to see
You happy all day long;
And love to hear you sing of flowers,
So cheerful is the song."

He dug the bed with cheerful heart
And dug it very fine,
For something whispered to his breast,
"These flowers will calm my mind?"

H. E. S.

A LETTER TO THE YOUNG RURALISTS.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

MY DEAR LITTLE RURAL BOYS AND GIRLS:—I am much interested in the letters in the Young Folks' Department, and still more in their writers. Their experiences bring back very forcibly to my mind the recollection of my own childhood. It used to be frequently impressed upon me at that time that I was seeing my happiest days. Most grown people, I find, are very fond of telling children this is the case; but I don't believe in doing so—for, in the first place, I don't think it's true. You know, my dears, and I am not quite so old yet as to forget that *little* people, as well as big ones, have their troubles, which are just as great to them as big peoples' are to them. In the next place, I think it's rather discouraging to children to have nothing but sorrow to look forward to when they are grown up. But one thing I *do* believe, dear children, that the brightness of your future will depend very much on the use you make of your childhood—for you know the old saying, "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The most of you doubtless go to school, yet did you ever ask yourselves what education is, and what is the use of it? I should like to see what answers you can give in your next letters, to these questions, which are very important ones. Though I write for your parents in the RURAL (under my own name), I think I shall always write to you, my dears, under the nick-name I have had all my life. Isn't it a funny one?—as I am neither a boy nor a man. The next time I write I will tell you about it, but now, though I should like to say a great many things to you, I must stop, so as to leave room in the department for some of your own letters. COUSIN JOHNNIE.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

How to Make Slings.—E. D. H. of Baltimore, Md., writes:—"I would like to tell the boys how we make slings here in Baltimore. The articles needed are four pieces of cord, about a quarter of a yard long, two pieces of rubber, about six inches long and one wide, and a piece of leather cut in the shape of a diamond, about two inches wide and three long; then cut from a tree a prong in the shape of a Y; then take two of your pieces of cord and tie one end of each to the prongs, tie the other ends of the cord to one end of each of the rubber; then to the other ends tie the two remaining pieces of cord, and to them tie your leather. Then take hold of the handle of the prong, place a stone in the leather, and, holding it between finger and thumb, pull back, then let fly at anything you choose. It is nice fun for the woods, though broken windows follow its use in the city."

A Gentle Calf.—HENRY T. RAYMOND, aged ten, writes from Steuben Co., N. Y.:—"I want to tell the boys about my calf. I have a calf that will be two years old next spring. She is so gentle that you can lead her around with a rope or string, when she is in the pasture, no matter how long she has been there. If she sees me or pa coming she will run right up to us, and when we lead her to the pasture and put her in she will try to get out and follow us home. I go to school when I have not got the rheumatism."

A Nut Gatherer.—FRANK A. B., ten years old, writes from Musopotamia, Ohio:—"Father owns a sorrel horse, six years old, and I take almost all the care of her. I can ride her and set on her heels, and do most anything I am a mind to with her. I raised one bushel and a-half of pop corn this year, and gathered five or six bushels black walnuts, two or three bushels butternuts and a little over a peck of chestnuts. So you see if apples are *not* very plenty, we will have something to eat these long winter evenings while we read the RURAL, which father takes, and we like it first rate."

Deers and Bears.—WILLIE F., twelve years old, writes from the north woods of Michigan:—"My father takes the RURAL NEW-YORKER. I like to read the letters that the boys and girls write. We came here one year ago last Christmas. We went twenty-three miles without seeing a house. When we got to Grass Lake I saw four deers, that a hunter had shot, and we had venison for breakfast. I have a deer lick, where I salt the deers, once a week. I call them my cattle, but they are very shy, so I don't see them. They come in the night, and get the salt, but I have seen three or four since we came here. One of our neighbors shot a bear back of our house, and we had some of the meat. I don't think it as good as venison. Another of our neighbors was driving his ox team along the road, and they stopped; he looked up and saw an old bear and two cubs right in front of his team. He hollered. The old bear and one of the cubs ran off; the other ran into a brush pile. He jumped off of his wagon and caught it. It bit him on one of his hands pretty bad, but he kept hold of it. It was as tame as a dog in a few weeks. We expect the cars to run through our town next summer, as they are twenty-eight miles from us now, and they are at work all the way up to town twenty-three miles north."

A Tennessee Girl.—ALICE A. writes from Cedar Creek, East Tennessee, as follows:—"I am a girl twelve years of age. The first time I ever saw your paper was about two years ago, when I visited my sister in Virginia; she has since moved to Tennessee, about two miles from where my father lives. I take great delight in visiting her. I think the greater portion of my pleasure derived from visiting her, is reading your good paper and caring for my little nephew, whose name is Sidney. I think he is the sweetest little creature in the world. My brother-in-law has been taking your paper for about three years. I am going to persuade my pa to take it next year, as I am so fond of reading it. I have several little pets; I have a cat, calf and a little pony, and I used to have a pig, but my pa sold it. I think a great deal of them."

A Wine-Colored River.—From Elizabeth City, N. C., MARY T. U. writes as follows:—"Papa takes your valuable paper, the RURAL. I like it very much, especially that portion devoted to the boys and girls. I live in North Carolina, on the banks of the beautiful Pasquotank River. Its water is highly colored, and any one that had never seen it before would mistake it for wine. The steamers run from Norfolk, Va., to Elizabeth City, through the Dismal Swamp Canal. The water is colored in the river and canal by passing through juniper and cypress swamps. We have a beautiful lawn in front of our house, which is adorned with evergreens and shrubbery; the Mimosea, Hydrangia, Pomegranate, are very pretty flowering shrubs, and bloom in July."

From a Six-Year-Old.—DEAR RURAL: I am a little girl six years old. I have four brothers, and we all have a pet pig a piece. Me and little brother SAMMIE shell corn and feed them. I go to school, and read in the Second Reader. My pa takes the RURAL NEW-YORKER. I have got so I can read the Girls' and Boys' Letters and all the rest of the little pieces. I go to Sunday School; I love it very much; I go there to learn to be good. My pa is a farmer; we have lots of fruit. I love apples dearly. This is the first letter I ever wrote; so good-by, Mr. RURAL.—OLLIE K. of *Montgomery Co., Ohio.*

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 5.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 2.

My first is in wool but not in sheep;
My second is in night but not in sleep;
My third is in play but not in toy;
My fourth is in lad but not in boy;
My fifth is in hurry but not in run;
My sixth is in jolly but not in fun;
My seventh is in cane but not in staff;
My eighth is in smile but not in laugh;
My last is in tidy but not in neat;
My whole is something good to eat.

☞ Answer in two weeks. ISOLA.

PUZZLE.—No. 1.

FIFTEEN young misses, Margie, Carrie, Mira, etc., attend a boarding school. The rules of the school require these fifteen young ladies to walk for exercise each day in the week of seven days. They are required to walk each day in five files, three in each file, thus:

* * *
* * *
* * *
* * *
* * *

All walk each day, but no one can have the same companion in a file twice.

It is required to determine the order to be observed each day. C. L. PALMER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

RIDDLE.—No. 1.

WHAT force and strength may not get through,
I with a gentle touch can do;
And many in the streets would stand,
Were I not, as a friend, at hand.

☞ Answer in two weeks. L. E. K.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Jan. 20.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 3—A frigate bird.

SQUARE WORD ENIGMA No. 1.—
F L O T
L Y R E
A R E A
T E A M

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

SECRETARY ROBESON married Mrs. Aulick on the 23d....Gen. Halleck's remains have been brought East...Lewis D. Watson, tried for murder at Evansville, Ind., has been acquitted.... Our northern boundary line, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, is to be surveyed ...More than fourteen per cent. of the population of the United States cannot write.... The University of Michigan has 1,225 students ....Last year 7,000 miles of railroad were constructed in this country. There are now 60,000 miles completed....Twenty-nine rebels have been executed in India, at Calcutta....The trials against the Mormons in Utah cannot go on, unless Congress makes an appropriation for the expenses....The Grand Duke has visited Topeka, Kansas....Mr. Edmund Yates will visit this country in the fall, on a lecturing tour .. Cholera has disappeared from Constantinople.. .The celebrated Wharton case, so long on trial at Annapolis, has ended by the acquittal of Mrs. Wharton. The case cost $16,000. Mrs. W. will be tried in April on the charge of attempting to poison a Mr. Van Ness... A grand banquet has been given to the Japanese Embassy at San Francisco... The widow of Hon. John Davis, sister of George Bancroft, has just died in Worcester, Mass.... Rev. Dr. E. G. Robinson of Rochester has been elected President of Brown University ...The Military Division of the South has been discontinued....The roof the drill shed at Montreal fell in on the 24th, doing $30,000 worth of damage. No one was injured... Botts, who murdered Halstead, was executed in Newark, N. J., on the 24th. He left an account of his life....A great snow storm occurred in the South and West on the 25th. Snow fell in Alabama and Georgia for the first time in 10 and 13 years.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

MUCH uneasiness is still felt in relation to many of the savings banks. The Market Savings Bank of Nassau St., is in the hands of the receivers. The depositors of the Bowling Green Savings Bank have not yet got their money....A verdict of $5,000 damages has been given a Brooklyn widow, who lost her husband by the Westfield explosion ...An attempt has been made to break up the Broadway concert saloons. Seventy girls were arrested at one raid....The Russian fleet has sailed for Pensacola....The Halleck statue for Central Park will cost $12,000, and be ten feet high ..The birthday of August Comte was celebrated pleasantly by a number of gentlemen on the 24th ...The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank has continued for seventeen days, and $2,000,000 has been withdrawn....Mark Twain lectured on the 24th before an immense audience ...It is proposed to have the Cooper Institute reading room kept open on Sundays ....Father Bradley, an Englishman of the High Church Episcopalians, has been received into the Catholic church, he having experienced a change of belief....The trial of Stokes is expected to begin in a few days....Mr. James Steele Mackaye has opened the St. James theatre, with plays in which he attempts to set forth Delsarte's science of facial expression....The subscriptions to the Greeley statue amount to $10,000....Mr. Hepworth is organizing his new church with much success.

Political.

SENATOR MORTON has made a speech opposing the Amnesty bill .... Connecticut Republicans go to the National Convention without instructions...Three rapid transit schemes for New York City are before the Legislature at Albany. ....Insurance Superintendent Miller's acts are being investigated at Albany.. .The Legislative wrangle in Louisiana is at an end. The United States troops were at last called out to support Gov. Warmoth, and the mob dispersed ..The present State officers in Connecticut have been re-nominated ...Wisconsin instructs her representatives at Washington to work for the postal telegraph bill, and the repeal of the bankrupt law....A large number of bills have been introduced into Congress looking to a modification of the Tariff and Internal Revenue ... Petitions for a national prohibitary law are flowing into Congress ... In relation to the Syndicate and Secretary Boutwell, the Committee of Ways and Means have reported that "he has neither increased the bonded debt nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law."....On the 24th ult., 35,000 women petitioned for suffrage in the House of Representatives ...The liquor law and the State police are the absorbing questions in Massachusetts....There is a movement in Chicago to send Rev. Robert Collyer to Congress next fall.

Crimes.

JOHN CLARKSON, a wealthy Virginian, was shot in a general melee at Charlestown, on the 22d....Dennis Shea of Manchester, N. H., murdered his wife on the 23d, and then committed suicide ...Isabella Titus of Pepperill, Mass., visiting in New York, shot herself on the 18th, while temporarily insane. She was young and beautiful....The Trenton, N. J., Bank was robbed on the 21st of $100,000 in bonds. The burglars escaped ...James Costello stabbed John Glass, a Sixth Ward, N. Y., rough, on the 22d ..Charles A. Leach of Lakeville, Mass., while in a fit of delirium tremens, shot four men, killing two.... On the 21st, Theodore Thorn, while insane, shot his sister and her two daughters, at Louisville, Ky. Two will die....John Russell, a bank messenger, was robbed in Broadway, opposite No. 251, on the 20th, of bonds, etc., amounting to $65,000 ...Henry F. Blumhoff of Baltimore hung himself on the 24th....John A. Hancock of Pelt, Ohio, burned his house and barn and hung himself, on the 24th....John B. Panormo, a Professor of Music, residing at Pineapple and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, was brutally beaten and robbed on a Myrtle avenue horse car, on Tuesday night, and died from his injuries on the 24th.

Disasters, Accidents, Etc.

DURING a gale in the Mediterranean the ship Nuda had 35 deck passengers swept overboard and lost....The gas works in Richmond, Ind., exploded on the 23d. Loss, $10,000....An intoxicated woman, aged 60, was burned to death in Brooklyn on the 23d. The house, worth $8,000, was also destroyed ...Four boys were drowned in the Acushnet River, near New Bedford, Mass., on the 21st, by breaking through the ice....A powder explosion occurred near Golden City on the 24th, killing two men....Two children were burned to death in East Saginaw, Michigan, on the 23d.

Fires.

THE Erie View Hotel near Binghampton, N. Y., on the 22d ult.; loss, $3,500....Warehouse of Plunter, Jacobs & Co., St. Louis, on the 22d ult.; loss, $12,000... On the 18th ult., a $100,000 fire took place in the works of Younglove, Mansley & Company, Cleveland, Ohio. One man killed and one hundred thrown out of employment. ....Half of the town of Monticello, Arkansas, has been destroyed. .. There was a $20,000 fire in New Albany, Ind., on the 19th ult....The Union Pipe Foundry, near Preston, Ky., was destroyed on the 21st ult.; loss, $175,000....The Rough-and-Ready Flouring Mill at Littleton, Colorado, was destroyed on the 16th; loss, $50,000.

Obituaries.

HON. THOS. BRAGG of Raleigh, N. C., died on the 21st. He held a position in Jeff Davis' Cabinet....Arles Dufour, a great silk merchant of Lyons, is dead....Gen. Richard Stoddard Ewell died in Tennessee on the 25th inst. He was an eminent Rebel general, who served in the Mexican war, and fought with vigor against the Union troops during the late war. He was born in 1820.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

THE Bishop of Exeter has been attacked by a mob for advocating the passage of a bill permitting the sale of liquors. . The Tichborne case excites intense interest. There are 300 witnesses to be examined....Mr. Bright denounces "Home Rule."....Election excitements run high in Ireland... The African English mail steamer, Macgregor Laird, has been wrecked . The New York loan is at a premium in London .. John Stuart Mill refuses to preside at a meeting in support of Sir Charles Dilke... English people have been greatly disturbed over the amount of claims, as submitted by the Americans at the Geneva Court of Arbitration....A violent storm raged on the 23d all over the British Isles, doing much damage to houses and shipping....A meeting is to be held in London for the relief of Dr. Livingstone . Committees have been formed in England for the purpose of rebuilding Warwick Castle....The great storm caused the streams to overflow, doing much damage. A portion of London was flooded....Lady Franklin offers a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the records of the Erebus and Terror.

From France.

MARSHAL MACMAHON refuses to be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.. The great question of taxing raw materials in France has been settled by a compromise, that they shall only be taxed where other taxes fail to produce sufficient revenue. When the result of this vote was known, President Thiers sent in his resignation, an act which caused a profound sensation, and some alarm. The Assembly at once passed a vote of confidence in him, begging him to withdraw his resignation, which he has since done. Foreign powers have congratulated him upon his consenting to remain the President of the French Republic ...A demand has been made of Austria for the extradition of M. Desones, Gambetta's secretary, and a member of the Commune ...M. Thiers thinks his resignation in the end is inevitable. ..There is a concentration of troops and warships at Marseilles, to prevent an outbreak....The committee of the Assembly will report in favor of the abrogation of the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain....A terrible railroad accident occurred at Nice on the 25th. A bridge gave way, and fourteen passengers were drowned.

From Russia.

THE full text of Gortchokoff's letter to Mr. Curtin, relative to Mr. Catacazy, has been published. The tone of it is more mild than the telegraph led us to believe. The Prince hopes the incident will in no way alter the feelings of old and sincere friendship which unite the two countries....Minister Curtin has gone to Nelco to meet Gen. Sherman and Minister Washburne. ....All male citizens are to be subjected to military service ..The Czar has decreed the compulsory use of the Russian language in the primary schools of Poland.

From Germany.

FRIENDLY relations have been resumed with Brazil. ..A treaty with Great Britain for the extradition of criminals has been laid before the Federal Council.

From Spain.

THE treaty for the suppression of the slave traffic is not observed as it should be ...The Cortes met on the 23d, and defeated Herrera, the Ministerial candidate for President. ..The Sagosta Ministry has resigned, and a new Cabinet will be formed....The Cortes has been dissolved, and a new election is to take place April 2d.

From Austria.

THE Diet of Croatia has been dissolved by Imperial decree.

From Italy.

THE Pope is being urged to leave Rome and establish the Holy See elsewhere.

From Cuba.

ON the 14th ult., the Cubans captured the town of Guisa, and killed a number of Spaniards. The Cubans captured 40 carts near Los Tunas....It is threatened to close the ports of Jamaica against French vessels if certain political prisoners are not given up.

From South Africa.

RICH discoveries of diamonds continue to be made. The formal annexation of the diamond fields to the British crown has taken place.

From South America.

GEN. BLONIS is besieging San Fernandino in Venezuela, the stronghold of the revolutionists.

From Santo Domingo.

GEN. CABRAL has defeated the followers of Baez, and organized a provisional government.

From Mexico.

GOV. PESQUIRO of Sonora is hurrying forward troops to take Mazatlan from the rebels.

From Hayti.

THE President made himself unpopular by liberating all political prisoners on New Year's Day. The American flag has been removed from Samana.

The Staple of Life.—That most deserving class, the housekeeper element, is subject to more trials and difficulties than most mortals. The old saw of HORACE, "that every man has his own taste," is the best evidence of this fact. It is true that bread is the staple of life, but when it is possible to make that word "bread," including everything from a pie crust to a biscuit, so as to furnish the most nutritious, agreeable food, entirely free from everything which could injure the human system, or neutralize the effects of the farinaceous matter itself, the old saying might well be rendered, "Bread made with 'Dooley's Yeast Powder' is the staple of life." Housekeepers! you all know that the greatest difficulty you have is to make palatable, nutritious, easily digested bread, biscuits, rolls, pastry, cakes, &c., and if you want to get rid of one of your troubles, "go for 'Dooley's Yeast Powder.'"

Ladies of Fashion.—To preserve the fresh glow of juvenility against the lapse of years and time's effacing fingers, is an object which has ever been dear to those gifted with beauty and personal charms. A benefactor of the race has invented a toilet preparation known as the "Bloom of Youth," which has accomplished wonders in aiding nature to retain the much prized gifts. Laird's "Bloom of Youth" is undoubtedly the best preparation in the world for removing all blemishes and discoloration from the skin, leaving it clear, soft and beautiful. Sold at all druggists. Depot 5 Gold street, N. Y.

Watch No. 1006, Stem Winder bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," —manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me some months; its total variation from mean time being only eight seconds per month.—WM. MITCHELL, Con. P. & K. R. R., Portland, April 10, 1868.

Sugar at Six Cents a Pound would not be as cheap as our Four Ton Hay Scale. The Jones Scale Works, Binghampton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, January 27, 1872.

THE trade of the week shows much activity in Imported Merchandise and Domestic Commission Goods. The demand for the latter is on the increase, and the mills are so actively engaged that the American consumption of cotton out of the present crop promises to reach 1,100,000, if not 1,150,000 bales. The woolen mills are also well employed, but it is stated that many of them are mixing more cotton with wool than usual in these fabrics, owing to the comparatively high prices of the latter. The Customs Duties paid into the Treasury at New York for the fortnight ending to-day amount to about $7,200,000, indicating that about $20,000,000 foreign merchandise has been placed on the market in the two weeks.

Money is 7 per cent. in Wall Street on Stocks and at Bank. Paper not accommodated at Bank ranges 8@12 per cent. per annum. Gold varies but slightly from 108 per cent. Exchange on London 109¾.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Jan. 13.	Jan. 20.
Capital	$87,301,600	$87,155,500
Loans	275,253,200	279,032,900
Gold and Greenbacks	71,681,300	73,112,800
Deposits	241,624,100	220,261,500
Circulation	28,139,300	28,371,200

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	109¾	N. Y. Central Scrip	83¾
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	112¾	Reading	114
U. S. 6s of 1881	115¾	Rock Island	110¾
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ¾ cts	110¾	N. West	72¾
U. S. New Loan	110¾	Do. Preferred	92¾
N. Y. Bounty Loan	105¾	St. Paul	56¾
Tennessees	69¾	Do. Preferred	82¾
Virginias, new	52	Lake Shore	90¾
Missouri Bonds	95	Ohio and Mississippi	47¾
U. S. Currency 6s	115½	Toledo & Wabash	74¾
Central Pacifics	102½	Erie	33½
Union do.	92¾	Union Pacific Stock	38¾
Western Telegraph	72½	Adams Express	91
Pacific Mail	57¾	American Express	61
Lake Shore Scrip	88	United States Exp's	62½
N. Y. Central Stock	97½		

Our table is lower than last week on most of the Railroads by ½@2 per cent. Union Pacific Stock is an exception. The sales and purchases of this stock have been on a very unusual scale for several days, the movement supposed to be in contemplation of a change in the Board of Directors at the annual meeting in March. The capital is 36,000,000, or 360,000 shares. The traffic of the road has been greatly interrupted this winter and is now suspended by snow drifts on the plains and in the mountains. Most of the freight from New York is now going out by the Pacific Mail steamers via Isthmus of Panama. An alliance between the Road and Mail Company is said to be in contemplation, although the advance in the Mail stock is hardly sustained. The Government Stocks are firmer than last week, especially the 5 per cent. Loans' in which not only the Savings' Banks, but many of their fluid depositors are now investing.

The Bureau of Statistics has brought up the Trade Tables of the United States to the close of the ninth month of 1871. We annex a summary.

FOREIGN TRADE, U. S.—NINE MONTHS, 1871.

Imported in foreign goods in gross	$440,804,539
Re-exported on of bond, &c.	11,059,351
Total, as for U. S. markets	$429,745,188
In bond, Dec. 31, 1870	$55,616,781
In bond Sept. 30, 1871	61,395,227— 5,778,446
Foreign goods taken for consumption	$420,966,742
Exported American produce, gold value	331,355,671
Balance of nine months	$89,611,068
Exported in domestic specie	$50,777,935
Exported foreign specie	15,258,321
Together	$72,036,256
Less foreign, imported	10,920,527
Net outgo of specie	61,115,929
Apparent balance against United States	$28,795,339

COMPARISON WITH NINE MONTHS, 1870.

Nine months	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1871.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1870.
Goods for consumption	$420,966,742	$342,062,151
Produce exported	331,355,674	271,503,607
Bal. exclusive of specie	$89,611,068	$70,558,544
Net specie outgo	61,115,729	48,508,120
Apparent balance	$28,495,339	$22,050,424

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 26, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 23,112 bales of cotton, 956 pkgs. dried fruits, 3,502 bbls. eggs, 47,020 bbls. flour, 35,240 bush. wheat, 512,630 bush. corn, 96,615 bush. oats, 8,035 bush. barley, 9,995 sacks grass seed, 252 bbls. beans, — bags do., 916 bbls. corn meal, 2,480 bags do., 257 bales hops, 3,006 pkgs. pork, 1,611 pkgs. beef, 13,688 pkgs. cut meats, 12,067 pkgs. lard, 1,174 kegs do., 13,631 pkgs. butter, 5,506 pkgs. cheese, 6,257 dressed hogs, 4,574 bags peanuts, 421 hhds. tobacco, 1,819 boxes and cases do., 3,332 bbls. whisky, 1,148 bales wool.

Beeswax.—Shippers are buying more freely and as the stock received only light additions prices show a fractional advance; sales of Southern at 31½c.

Beans and Peas.—Mediums have met with a brisk sale, a number of parties have been buying pretty freely ahead, with the impression that the steadily decreasing arrivals would soon start prices. Marrowfats have been taken moderately well by shippers; at the close prices have been put up five cents on nearly all descriptions. Green peas are in moderate receipt, but the demand is hardly so brisk and prices are rather weak. There have been free arrivals of Canada but they are chiefly for direct shipment abroad; prime medium beans, $2.45@2.50; good mediums, $2.20@2.35; poor, as low as $1.25; pea, $2.50@2.60; kidney, $3.10@3.25; red kidney, $1.25@2.25. Prime marrowfats, $2.45@3.05; fair do. $2.60@2.80; common lots as low as $2.25. Canada peas, in barrels, $1.20; green peas, $2@2.05; Southern, B. E., per two bush. bag, $2.35@2.75.

Butter.—The market lacks the tone of last week. Choice grades bring late figures easily, but there have been heavy arrivals of common and medium stock, and the general market has been depressed. Exporters say there is no margin for them on most grades; the purchases from this direction have been confined to a few common lots. Holders show some anxiety about the stocks of the common grades, with last season's experience in new, when so much butter was carried over into the summer and worked off at low figures. There is no accumulation of strictly prime.

State, pails, good, 32@35c.; State pails, finest selections, 36@37c.; State dairies, fine, 30@32c.; State dairies, fair to good, 26@29c.; State, half-rubs, good to fine, 32@35c.; State, do., common to fair, 24@28c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 28@31c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 28@31c.; State do., common to fair, 22@25c.; State do., fresh made, 32@34c.; State, fancy select tubs, 35@38c.; Ohio, good, 18@21c.; Ohio, Central and Southern, 14@17c.; Western, choice yellow, 20@21c.; Western, store-packed, 9@14c.; rolls, good West., 18@20c.; rolls, common to fair, 13@16c.; grease butter, 8@9¼c.

Cheese.—There is a better feeling in the market; holders feel secure, since they are confident of being able to handle the stocks even with the small shipping outlet current. The home trade have been buying freely, and some parcels have been sold as high as 15c.; but this figure is rarely reached. At the close there are an increased number of orders from the other side, and there is a very firm feeling. Shipments since our last, 109,871 lbs. The quotations are 11@11¾c. for fancy factory; 12½@13c. for fair; 10@11c. for common; 12½@13½c. for farm dairy; 9@10c. for common; 11½@13c. for Ohio factory; 2@11c. for common do.; English dairy, 11@13c. Vermont factory, 12@13¼c.

Cotton.—The market is ⅛c. higher gained early in the week under a brisk demand from the South for contracts, and a fair shipping trade. At the close the demand from all sources is lighter. Shippers say that there is no margin offered them, and with heavier receipts at the ports there is a weak feeling.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¼	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Good Ordinary	20⅜	20⅜	21	21¼
Low Middling	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	22⅛
Middling	22⅛	22¼	23⅛	23⅛
Good Middling	22⅞	23	23¼	23½

For forward delivery latest sales are at 21⅜c. for Jan.; 21⅝c. for Feb.; 21 7-16c. for March; 22⅛c. for May; 22½c. for March; 22⅝c. for April; 22⅞c. for May; 23c. for June on basis of low middling.

Dried Fruits.—Trade does not improve to the extent anticipated, and holders are somewhat discouraged. The stocks of most descriptions are full, and with some anxiety to realize in some directions, lower prices have been submitted to.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 6@8¾c.; Southern, new, qrs., 7@8c., do. fine, sliced, 9½@11½c.; new State qrs., 3@9½c.; do., sliced fine, 11@13c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do., do., do., 15@16½c.; do. E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7@8c.; do. quarters, 6c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ₩ lb, 20@30c. Blackberries, 13½@14c. Raspberries, 28@29c.

Eggs.—The market has been completely upset by the steadily increasing arrivals, and it has been difficult to fix upon a price. Sales at one time made at 31c. for fresh, but the cold weather the last day or two checks a further break, and some parties are running out their supplies at 33@35c. The quotations for fresh are 33@35c. for Penn., New Jersey and L. I., and 33c. for Western.

Flour.—The outlet is very light, and prices are again 15c. per bbl. lower. The position of the market is very discouraging. The arrivals, comparatively, are light, but with the business almost entirely from the home trade, stocks are steadily augmented. $5.75@6.10 for superfine State; $6.15@6.70 for common extra do.; $6.50@6.90 for good to choice do.; $6.85@7.25 for fancy do.; $5.75@6.10 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.35@6.70 for extra do.; $6.75@7.25 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.00@6.50, and trade brands of do. at $6.85@7.30; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.30@7.40; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7@8.60; St. Louis at $6.70@7.35 for common to fair extra, and $7.40@9.50 for good to choice. Southern at $6.65@7.50 for extras and $7.10@9.50 for good to choice. Rye at $4@5.30. Buckwheat flour is quoted at $3.20@3.50. Corn meal, Western white, $3.50@3.55; do. yellow, $3.70; do. Jersey, $3.75@3.85; do. Brandywine, $4.20; do. Marsh's calorie, $4.15@4.20; do. Southern, $4.15@4.20.

Fresh Fruits.—Apples are lower with a light business. The stock is still turning out very poorly, and this is unfortunately the case with a large portion held for reserve. Shippers are buying only as they have positive orders for consumption. The glut of Sicily oranges and the low prices cuts off some trade in apples from retailers. Cranberries are still hard to see; for prime lots no change is made in prices. Pecans have been in large receipts, fully 3,000 packages received within a week by sailing vessels from Texas. The demand is good and prices firm. Peanuts are higher and active.

Apples, Mich., &c., bbl. $2.50@3; do. State good, $3.50@4; do. selections, $4.@4.50; cranberries, fine, bbl., $8.50@9; do. common to fair, $5@7.50; do. crates, fine, $3@3.25; do. do. common, $2@2.50; oranges, Ex., bbl., $6@8; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $2@2.10; Virginia, new, $2@2.20; do. common, $1.25@1.60; chestnuts, $1.75@2; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; black walnuts, 75c.; pecan nuts, ₩ 8@9½c.

Grain.—For wheat there is scarcely any inquiry at the moment and quotations are about nominal. Holders concede a decline of three cents per bushel. We quote No. 2 spring in store at $1.49@1.51; No. 1 spring in store at $1.51@1.56; Winter red Western, $1.60@1.63; amber Western, $1.61@1.63; and white Western at $1.63@1.65. Rye is quiet and steadily held. Sales of Western in store at 98c. Barley is worked off in small lots at late prices. Sales of Western at 80c. and Canada West $1.12½. Oats are lower, closing steadily at 52½@55½c. for Western and Ohio. Corn is in large receipt and lower. At the reduced prices exporters are buying more freely. Sales at 72@75c. for new Western mixed afloat, 72½c. for prime do. in store, 72@72½c. for white Western, 73c. for yellow Western 74c. for old and new Western mixed.

Hops.—Light arrivals and a stronger market on the other side creates a more confident feeling. For prime lots brewers pay better figures. The scarcity has thrown trade back on choice old. The poorer grades meet with more attention. We quote:

New Yorks, growth 1871, 20@35c.; Eastern do. 1871, 20@60c.; Western do. 1871, 20@30c.; yearlings do. 1870, 10@30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@15c.; old olds do. 1868, 8@12c.; Californians do. 1870, 15@30c.; Californians do. 1869, 9@15c.; Bavarians, 75@85c.; Englishs, 60@65c.; Belgians (nominal), 50@55c.

Poultry.—Live poultry is doing better and a little more stock could be easily handled. Dressed has been received to a fair extent and receivers have managed to keep the market comfortably clear of stock, with steadier prices realized. For choice lots of turkeys 20c. has been paid, but this is an exceptional price. We quote:

Turkeys, Western, good, 13@16c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@15c.; do. State, 15@18c.; do. Jersey, 15@18c.; Ducks, Western, 14@15c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@13c.; do. State and Jersey, 16@18c.; Geese, Western, 10@12c.; do. poor and frozen, 8@10c.; do. State and Jersey, 12@14c.; Fowls and Chickens—Western good, 13@15c.; do. poor and frozen, 10@13c.; do. State, 14@15c.; do. Bucks Co. and Jersey, 15@18c. Live at 14@15c. for Western chickens, 15@16c. for State and N. J., do.; roosters, 8@9c.; ducks, per pair, 75c.@$1.50c. Geese—Western, $1.50@1.75; do. Canada, $1.75@2.

GAME.—The arrivals are large of almost every description. Quail and grouse are worked off easily and bring better prices. The market is abundantly supplied with buffalo meat, and some of it goes off very cheap, one invoice in poor order selling as low as 2c. per lb. Venison is plenty, and selling low. Ducks, teal and wigeon, 30@40c.; do. mallard and red, 75c.@$1; do. canvas, $1.50@2. Venison, whole, ₱ lb., 6@8c.; do. long saddle, 8@10c.; do. short saddle, 10@12c.; do. Minn., 13@15c. Buffalo hind saddles, 2@6c.; do. calves, 3@5c. Quail, scarce, ₱ doz., $1.75@2.00; do. soft and small, $1.25@1.50. Grouse, ₱ pair, 60@65c. Partridges, Eastern, 40c., do. State and Western, 50@60c. Rabbits, 20@30c. Hares, 30@35c. Squirrels, gray, 8@10c.

Provisions.—The market for pork is strong. The inquiry is still moderate from all sources, but the stock receives only light additions. New, $11.50, and for April, $14.31; for March, $11.35. Prime, $12.25 for new extra. Prime mess, $11.50 for old Western, $11 for new. Dressed hogs are firm and in fair demand, at 5¾@6c. for Western, and 6@6¼c. for city. Middles are quiet, at steady prices. Sales of Cumberland at 6¾@7c. for short rib. Cut meats meet with a small trade. Hams in pickle at 9@9½c.; in salt at 8½@8¾c.; shoulders in pickle at 6c., and in salt at 5½@5¾c. Lard is selling moderately well, and with light arrivals, prices are firm. Western steam, 9½@9 9-16c. for spot, 9¾@9¾c. for Feb., 9¾@9¾c. for March, 9¾@10c. for April. Prime city is dull at 9¼ cents. Stearine is lower; sales of prime at 9c. Smoked meats are quiet at 11@13½c. for hams, 8½@9c. for shoulders, and 8@8½c. for clear rib. Beef is dull at $9.00@10.00 for plain Western mess; $11@13 for extra mess. Beef hams are inactive at $23@25. Tierce beef is inactive. Sales at $15@18. India mess, $19@21. Tallow is weak at 9¼@9½c.

Seed.—Prices of Clover show no change. There is a good trade for export at 11½@11¾c. for Indiana and Michigan. Timothy is nominally $3.50.

Tobacco.—Business in all descriptions has been very light. The home trade are the chief buyers. Holders are firm in their views.

Vegetables.—The shipping trade in potatoes is lighter and prices are hardly so firm, although no important changes are made in prices.

Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl., $1.75@2; Peach Blows, $1.75@2; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.25@1.50; Dyright, $1.25@1.75; Nova Scotia, $1.75; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red & yellow, $1.50@1.75; white, $2.50@3; Conn., 100 strings, $2.50@3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $20@22. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $1.25; flat, $1@1.25. Cabbages, per 100, $5@7. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $2@2.25; marrow, $1.50@1.75. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Wool.—Prices of fleeces have been advanced, and buyers have been more indifferent, although they are looking around and making bids that nearly meet holders' views. Pulled have been in good demand at full rates. Texas and California are changing hands among dealers; there is some inquiry from manufacturers. Foreign is worked off more freely at firm prices. Sales are of medium fleeces, 61@63c.; XX Ohio, 70c.; XXX and picklock, 75c.; super pulled, 65@67c.; extra do., 60c.; tubbed, 65@75c.; scoured, $1.03; Texas, 30@50 ; Oregon, 58c.; spring clip California, 40c.; fall clip do., 40c.; Cape, 43@46c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1872.

WE have no change to note in the market at Little Falls for the week ending Jan. 27. Both cheese and butter come in sparingly and small lots are picked up by moderate dealers. Sales from farm dairies have been as low as 9c , though fancy is worth 11c. and upward. We hear of no transactions in factories worth reporting.

Our advices from abroad are for the first week in January. Our London correspondent reports cheese firmly held. American extra fine 54s. to 55s.; fine, 50s. to 52s.; good, 50s. to 54s.; seconds, 37s. to 38s.

The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—New English Cheddar, 70@78s.; Wiltshire double, 56@64s.; Cheshire medium, 376@56s.; fine, 66@80s.; Scotch, 68@73s. Dutch cheese—No quotations.

In butter, rather more was doing toward the end of the week in foreign secondary sorts; fine European short. We give quotations as follows:—Clonmells, 120@131s.; Corks, 133s.; Normandy extra, 150@160s.; Canadian, 70@116s.—*N. A. W.*

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE understanding now is that freights on stock from the West will be about doubled by the first of February, and shippers are exerting themselves to get stock forward as fast as possible, but find a difficulty in the insufficient number of cars and engines set aside for this work. The weather has been all that could be desired and thus far drovers have been very fortunate about detensions on account of snow storms, at least in this vicinity. We hear of storms now prevailing at the West, which may influence shipments from there. Our markets are firm all round, at the present writing."

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	7,669	80	924	25,803	38,858
Last week	7,803	70	823	25,959	33,376
Correspond'g w'k '71.	4,861	75	796	24,836	11,796
Average, '71	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—There is little variation in the receipts of the past two week, an average of rising 9,800 being a large supply—too large in fact not to be felt upon the market. Especially was this the case last Monday when 143 car loads were thrown into the Communipaw yards; 105 at 100th st, and 41 at Weehawken, making 4,791 on sale that day. They were all taken, but in disposing of them drovers yielded from ¼ to 1c. ₱ lb from the previous Monday. The yielding was partially provided for by a decline on Thursday and Friday when our last report was made up. The quality was generally inferior on Monday, so many of the shippers sending in thin lots which will be ruled out when freights advance. Cattle men are anticipating this time, and so send in their scallawags. The few good droves sold fairly, some of them at 11½@12c. per lb., but the poor ones run down to 8@10c., or fully 1c. below the rates of the previous week.

Now, with a moderate run, and weather cold enough to hold dressed meats any length of time, the market is rather stronger again, but nothing, no matter how fine, sells above 12c., and it takes prime steers to bring 12@12¼c., decent droves going at 11¾@11¾c., and common at 8@10c. Bulls were sold at 1½c. ₱ lb., live weight, and poor, dry cows at 7¼@8½c., the only Texans on sale going at 9@10c. We have been having very few Texas cattle of late, they being nearly all bought up for further feeding in the country, the belief being general that the cattle trade will be a good business another year.

The following are the prices at the close of the market:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice bullocks, ₱ lb	12¾ @ 13	12¾ @ 13
Good to prime	11¾ @ 12	11¾ @ 12
Medium	11 @ 11¾	11 @ 11¾
Ordinary	9¾ @ 10¾	10 @ 10¾
Poorest grade	7½ @ 9	8 @ 10
Average of all sales	11¾ @ —	— @ 11¾

Milch Cows.—There is plainly a better feeling in cows this week. Milk has advanced, the cold weather lessening the flow. Then again, milkmen begin to look towards spring and provide for future wants. Quite a good many springers are now sent in for sale, most of them ordinary to medium, and bring $50@65. Good milkers are worth $75@85, a few fancy selling at $90@100. There was one very handsome cow sold at $115. Some poor cows still sell below $50.

Veal Calves.—There is a fair demand for good calves, prices remaining as last week, or 9@10½c., in lots. A few are peddled out at 11c. Ordinary veals sell at 6@8c. The greatest trade is still in dressed calves, good ones selling at 13@14c., ordinary to fair at 10@12½c. They are in fair supply.

Sheep.—Receipts continue quite uniform, but are not up to the requirements of the market. Butchers anticipate their arrival, meet them before they reach here and bid against the middle men for them. In this way farmers get good prices for their stock and save the commission for selling, which is quite an item. They require to exercise considerable caution in selling on time. It is fortunate, however, that the sheep trade has been brought so nearly to a cash business. Heavy losses forced owners and salesmen to this.

The market closes very firm at 6½@7c. for thin lots, 7¾@7¾c. for fair and 8@8¾c. for prime. Something very fine would reach 8c. A few of the latest transactions were 1 car Ill., sheep, 90 lbs., sold at 7¾c.; 1 car State, 78 lbs. at 7¼c.; 1 car do. prime, 98 lbs. at 8¼c. The average of 7,818 mixed sheep sold during the week was $7.83 with $7.63 for 4,636, and $7.10 for 1,789 of a poorer grade.

Hogs.—Besides the larger number of 38,858 live hogs, there were 6,536 Western dressed received during the week. The market shows considerable strength, helped by the cold weather. Live are quoted at 5 1-16@5¼c.; a car O., 206 lbs. just selling at latter price. City slaughtered are worth 6@6¾c., some light pigs of 100 lbs. and underselling at 7c. Western dressed advanced to the uniform price of 5¾c. to-day and close firm.

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NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING and Election will be held at Albany on Wednesday, February 14, at noon. The meeting will be continued during the evening and day following.

Papers, to be followed by discussions of the several subjects, will be presented by Mr. X. A. WILLARD, on "Market Fairs;" by Mr. A. S. FULLER, on "Forestry," and by Mr. JOSEPH HARRIS, on the "Characteristics of the Various Breeds of Pigs."

On Thursday, February 15, the Exhibition of Winter Fruits, samples from Prize Grain Crops, Implements, etc.

Programmes and Lists of Prizes offered may be had on application. T. L. HARISON, Secretary.
Agricultural Rooms, Albany, Jan. 18, 1872.

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SENATOR WILSON is lecturing on temperance.

WACHTEL used to drive a cab in Hamburg.

REV. DR. LYMAN of Cleveland, Ohio, is dead.

JOHN B. GOUGH has been sick at Scranton, Pa.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN recently appeared in Buffalo.

NILSSON concerts produced a *furore* in Louisville.

ADELINA PATTI once went barefooted in New York.

REV. THOS. K. BEECHER has been lecturing in Chicago.

NILSSON is said to have earned $400,000 with her voice.

SOME papers urge Senator Wilson for Vice-President.

GEN. JOS. LANE of Oregon is 70 years old, and in good health.

ALDERMAN SLADE of Chicago has been convicted of bribery.

THE ex-Empress of the French has sold her jewels for $400,000.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN has just finished her readings in Boston.

JAMES FISK, JR., is said to have showed the public his worst side.

CLARA BARTON will return to this country early in the summer.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie has been robbed of valuable jewels in Spain.

MRS. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS-WILLIAMS is in society at Fort Leavenworth.

WALT WHITMAN is now a copying clerk in the Solicitor-General's office.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH of Cornell, has taken up his residence in Canada.

NAPOLEON will soon publish a historical work, full of startling revelations.

GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND has given $50 to the Y. M. C. Association of Chicago.

BEN. HALLIDAY is the Vanderbilt of Oregon. Worth seven millions of dollars.

HON. DAVID WELLS is lecturing on "The Modern Conditions of Earning a Living."

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WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and daughter are spending the winter in the West Indies.

Mr. GEO. G. PANGBORNE has become managing editor of the Kansas City Times.

THE Grand Duke pays $1,500 a day for a steamship to take him from St. Louis to New Orleans.

ONE William Cullison has been arrested in New York for throwing oil on ladies' dresses on Broadway.

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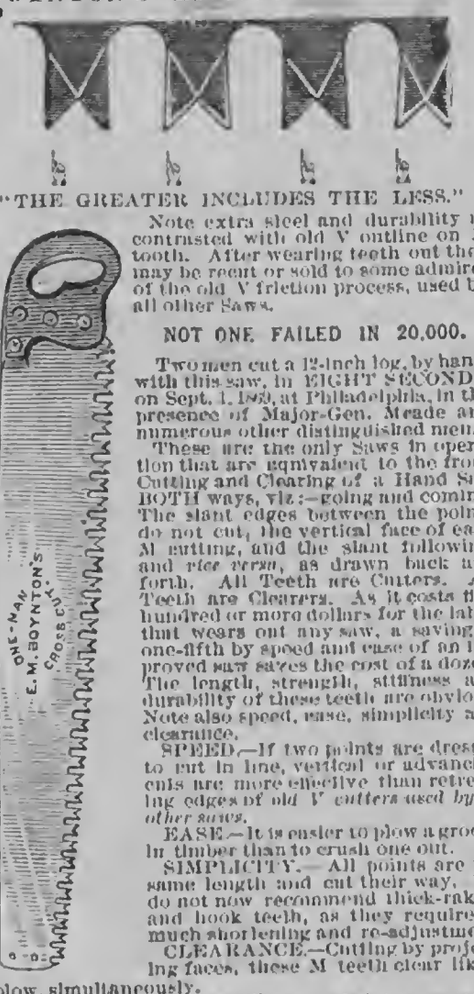

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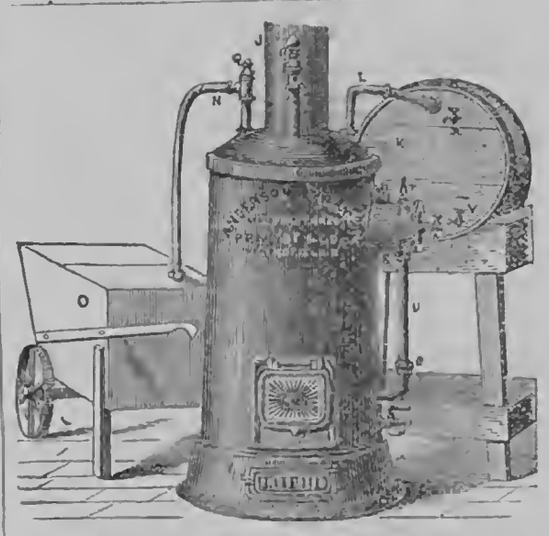

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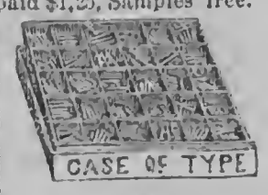

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— Madras has a population of 400,000.

— Cameo jewelry is all the rage again.

— The Ex-President of Liberia is in prison.

— Iowa has had heavy floods destroying crops.

— Cleveland has had two fatal cases of trichina spiralis.

— The Queen of England will open Parliament in person.

— The capital of Montana is to be moved to Deer Lodge.

— The King of Siam is about to visit the Vicc-roy of India.

—The Norwegians have a theological seminary at Minneapolis.

— Boston lost sixty-five prominent citizens last year by death.

— The Pacific Railroad is frequently blockaded with snow this winter.

— Victoria C. Woodhull had a packed audience in the Music Hall, Boston.

— The Kentucky Senate has voted to allow colored persons to testify.

— The new city government of Boston is mostly composed of hemp men.

— An Agricultural College is to be established six miles West of Toronto.

— Nearly four millions of hops have been packed in the West this year.

— A canal from St. Louis to Savannah is talked of, 300 miles shorter than the river.

— The market-women of Paris have given the Empress of Brazil a beautiful bouquet.

— Ogden farm butter, made at Newport, sells in the Boston market for $1.25 per pound.

— There have been only four speakers of the House of Commons since the death of George III.

— The Abysshian Prince, son of Theodore, is now a fine youth, and has forgotten his native language.

— The Governor of Massachusetts is in favor of allowing women to vote on the beer and ale question.

— James Fisk and Rev. Mr. Hepworth were personally preached about in the Boston and New York pulpits, last Sunday.

— The King of Bavaria has given the Baroness de Rothschild of Frankfort the Honor of Merit for services rendered in the war.

— Seventy inmates of the Michigan State Prison have given up tobacco for a year, to take a standard magazine in its place.

— The City Council of Little Rock, Ark., composed of eight members, recently balloted three hundred times before they elected their chairman.

— An official organ of the Russian government says the other powers should see no danger to themselves in the friendship of Russia and Germany.

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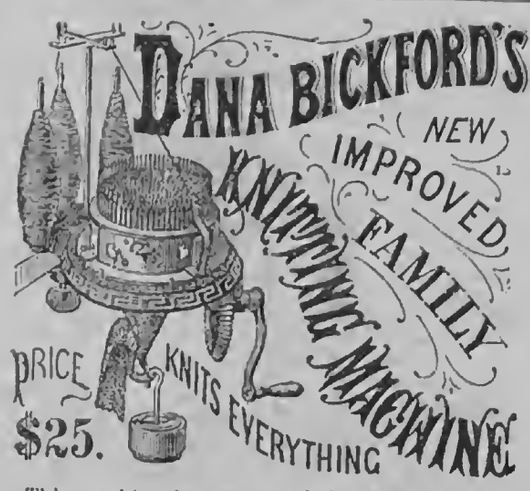

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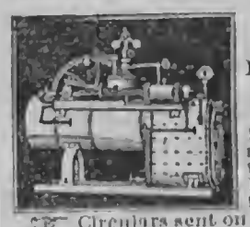

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WHOLE NO. 1150.

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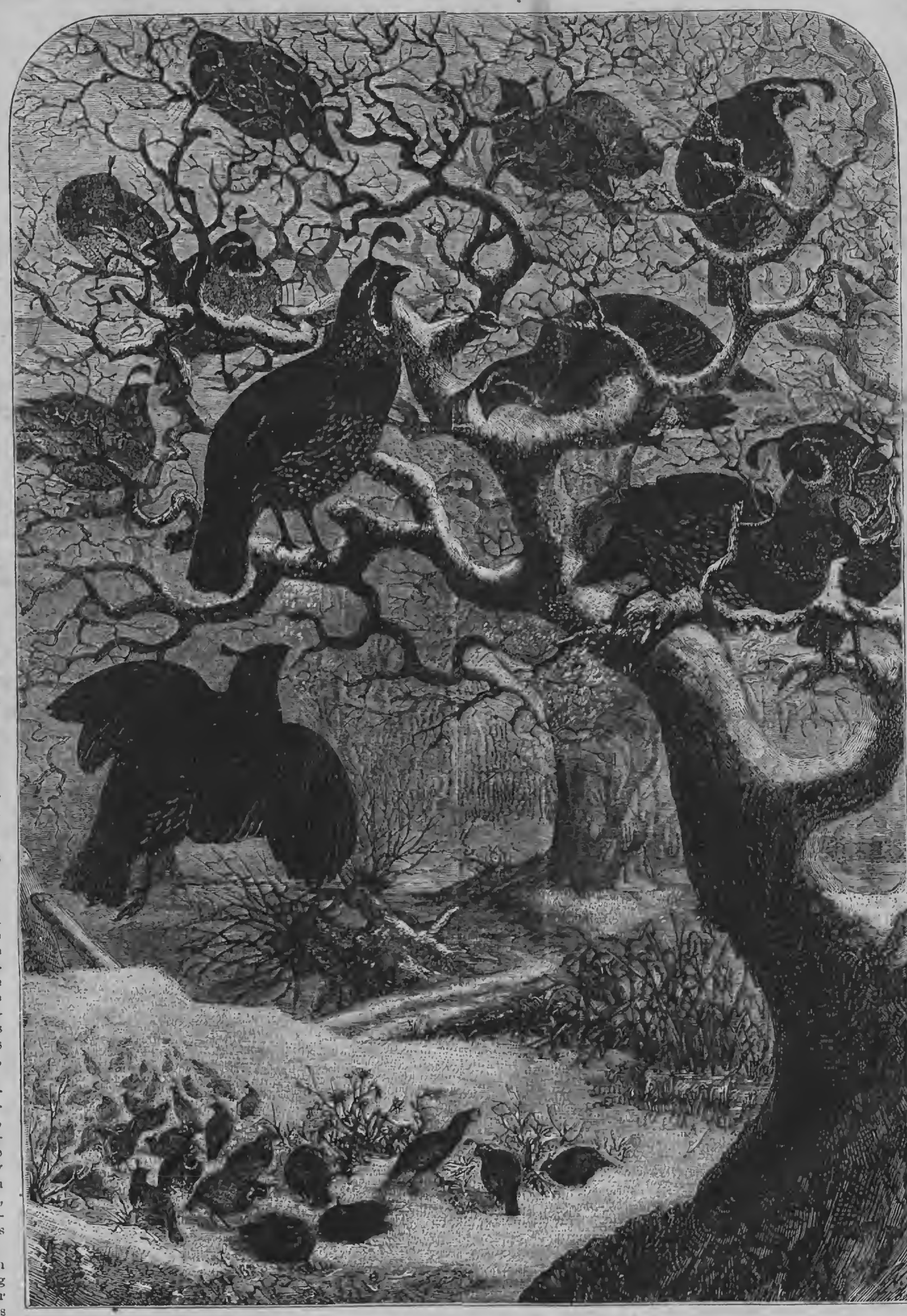
Sportsman.

SPORTSMAN NOTES.

The California Quail, illustrated on this page, is a most beautiful bird. Some sportsmen confound them with the partridge—*Ortyx Virginianus* or *Perdix Virginianus* of some. The scientific name of the common quail is *Coturnix vulgaris*.—The quail is a hardy bird, seldom forms into coveys, and is less prolific than the partridge. When they migrate they assemble in large numbers and travel by night, but when they arrive at their destination they separate, each bird foraging on its own hook.

The common quail is seven to eight inches long, with a dusky bill, hazel eyes, and a mixture-brown, black and ash color—in the head, neck and back; a yellow streak is seen on each eye, and another of the same color down the middle of the forehead; a dark line passes from each corner of the bill, forming a kind of gorget above the breast. The scapular feathers are marked by a light yellowish streak down the middle of each; the quills are a lightish brown, with small rust-colored bands on the exterior of the feathers. The breast is of a pale rust-color, spotted with black, and streaked with pale yellow. The tail consists of twelve feathers barred like the wings. The female is without the black spot on the breast, and is less vivid in plumage. This characteristic belongs to almost all birds, and is the same in the beautiful California quails represented in our Engraving, a variety distinguished—as are some of the Oriental varieties—by a feathered tuft on the top of the head, and by a more brilliant and lustrous feathering.

Sportsmen who can give us anything about the habits or peculiarities of this variety of quail that affects the manner of hunting them will confer a favor. We know that they are, as a rule, critical students of the Natural History of the game they hunt—at least they should be.



CALIFORNIA QUAILS ASSEMBLED TO MIGRATE.

Destruction of Pigeons when nesting.—B. F. PALMER asks if there is a law prohibiting the destruction of pigeons while nesting, in New York State. He has been told that there is. We believe that the following is a section of the game-law of this State. We know it was incorporated in the bill of last winter, and our remembrance is that it became a law: "No person shall kill, catch, or discharge any firearms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting grounds, or break up, or in any manner disturb, such nesting-ground, or the birds therein, or discharge any firearm at any distance within one-fourth of a mile of such nesting-place, at any pigeon, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense."

The Best Fishing-Place for Salmon in Sacramento River, in California, is said to be about Rio Vesta, and the fact is thus explained by B. B. REDDING, the State Fish Commissioner: "When the salmon return from the ocean they are infested with parasites, which they rid themselves of by tarrying a while at this point, where the salt and fresh waters mingle. Again, in returning, a similar halt is made, to rid themselves of fresh water parasites, thus offering an extended and profitable fishing season at Rio Vista, while other parts of the stream are employed more strictly as a thoroughfare."

Fishing Through Ice.—P. C. S., Otsego Co., N. Y., wants some of our readers who *know how*, to tell him what is necessary to catch pickerel through ice on a pond.

Field Crops.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN CONNECTICUT.

ONE of the sessions of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, held at Davidsonville recently, was devoted to a consideration of the best modes of raising tobacco. The principal speakers were Dr. RIGGS of Hartford, and M. ALLEN of Windsor, although many other skillful cultivators participated in the discussion. We summarise their several statements as follows:

The Soils best suited for the growth of tobacco are light, fertile, sandy loams. The next best quality is upland, alluvious, that is, alluvial deposits that are not overflowed in the time of freshets. Stiff clays are the most objectionable of all; it is impossible to produce a fine leaf suitable for covers from such a soil.

Preparation.—The land for tobacco should be plowed deeply in the fall and sowed with rye, which should be manured with 200 pounds of Peruvian guano. The first thing to be done in the ensuing spring is to plant a seed bed. This is a tropical plant, and requires all the warm weather which can be afforded to it by the climate of Connecticut. The preparation of the seed bed should, therefore, be made as soon as the ground is fit to plow. It is much better to plow it the preceding fall, and manure it heavily; select manure as free from the seeds of weeds as possible, as nothing is so injurious to seed beds. It should be again manured in the spring with fish guano, Peruvian guano and superphosphate of lime. It is very essential to start the plants early and keep them growing rapidly; if anything checks their growth at any time, the quality of the tobacco is injured.

The Seed sown should be used at the rate of a thimble full to a square rod. A seed bed 70 feet long and 8 feet wide, will give plants enough to cover five acres. The best way to sow the seed is to put it in a common watering-pot which should then be half filled with water, the holes in the rose should not be *less* than the ordinary size; it must first be shaken vertically to diffuse the seed through the water, and swung circularly to distribute the seed upon the ground; this vertical and swinging motion must be kept up alternately until all the seeds are sown.

Spring Plowing.—As soon as the rye that was sown in the fall is high enough, it is plowed under. The object of this is to furnish food for the cut worms; when they are well supplied with this they do not trouble the tobacco plant; but if not supplied with it they often destroy the crop. After a few days it is covered with barnyard manure; the amount of this is graduated to the richness of the soil. If it has not been previously cultivated for tobacco it will require about 30 cords to the acre; add 400 pounds of Peruvian guano, and smooth over the surface with a stone boat; let it remain in this condition for a few days, and then throw it into ridges 3½ feet apart by turning a back furrow for each. The tops of these ridges are then scraped off by passing a wooden scraper over them.

Setting the Plants.—It is better to select a cloudy day, if possible, for setting the plants; but if this cannot be done so as to get the plants set in season, it is not worth while to wait for it, as all the plants should be set by the tenth of June. Great care should be taken not to break off any of the roots in pulling them. In setting them, let all the roots be put straight in the ground; if allowed to fall into loops, the plants will be much impaired. The earth should be carefully pressed around the roots by the fingers, leaving a cup-shaped depression around the stem; and if the weather be dry, about a gill of water should be poured over each plant. If it continues dry, chop up some green grass in a cutting machine and mulch each plant with it, and water from time to time with a solution of Peruvian guano. The plants, when transplanted, should have leaves about as large as the palm of the hand.

Cultivation.—No pains must be spared to keep the plants growing vigorously all the time; if they are once seriously checked in their growth, their quality is very greatly impaired. Break off the suckers as fast as they appear. Never allow the surface of the ground to form a crust; this must be broken by plowing as fast as it is formed. Two men should always do the hoeing; if one does it he will break off many of the leaves by crossing from one side to the other. After a time the lower leaves will begin to turn yellow; they should then be broken off. The plants should be about three feet apart in the row. When the blossom buds are fully formed and the flowers begin to disclose themselves, the tops must be broken off; if any of the upper leaves are decayed, they must be broken off down to the healthy leaves; if this is not done the decay will be communicated to all the rest. Only eight or ten leaves should ever be left on the plant.

When to Gather.—You may know when the plants are fit to gather by going through them in a sunshiny day, about 11 o'clock, A. M. If, on bending them, they crack with an audible snap, they are quite fit for gathering. After this condition is assumed, the sooner they are gathered the better.

The Gathering should be done in cloudy weather. The great thing to be kept in view in the process, is to avoid breaking off the leaves; this requires a good deal of manual dexterity to accomplish. It should not be cut but severed from the ground by one stroke of a fine saw, held in the right hand. The plant is then brought down to the ground by a sweeping motion of the hand which does not agitate the leaves. It was formerly left to wilt for a time; but experience shows that this is not only unnecessary but injurious; it is, therefore, conveyed to the tobacco barn as soon as possible.

In order to do this a needle is provided like the figure 1, in which *a* is the socket,

FIGURE 1.

and *b* is the blade. The socket is slipped over one end of a lath, four feet in length; the needle is then thrust through the lower end of the stalk and carried forward to the opposite end of the lath; about five plants are thus put upon each lath. A wagon is fitted up with a frame, the upper part of which is about four and a half feet above the floor of the wagon and each end of the lath is rested upon it, the laths being about four inches apart; the plants are then conveyed to the tobacco barn.

The Tobacco Barn is about 52 feet long and 38 feet wide; side strips 4 feet apart laterally, and 4½ feet vertically, are distributed through the entire building, and over these the laths bearing the plants are hung about eight inches apart, beginning with the upper tier and working downward. The building is set from two to three feet from the ground, and the lower part is left open to allow the air from the bottom to rise up through it all the time. There is a ventilator at the top, as shown in Fig.

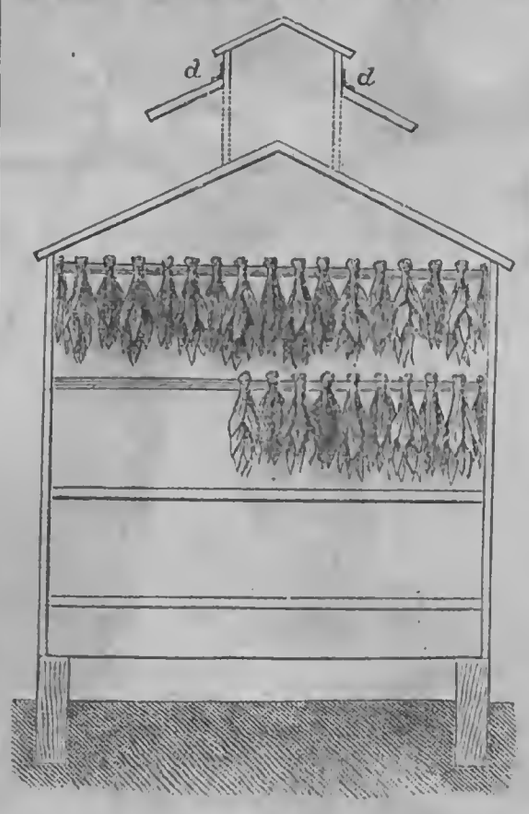


FIGURE 2.

2, the boards, *d*, *d*, swing on a hinge at their upper edge; they are 16 feet long and 12 inches wide, and are supported in the position seen in the figure by props placed under the middle of them from the inside. If a high wind arises, these props are generally displaced and the shutters fall, and can be readily opened again when the storm is over. This is a great improvement on the old method, which consisted wholly in lateral ventilation, and the rain often beat in and the outside rows were spoiled. Pole sweating was also very common, and the upper tier was almost always blackened with the vapor of the lower tiers, so as to diminish its commercial value very materially. In this modern way, the rain is wholly excluded, and the vertical ventilation colors all the tiers alike. There is very little pole sweating, and in all respects the tobacco thus cured is of a superior quality.

How Long it should Remain Stored. The tobacco should be kept in the barn until the lower end of the mid-rib of the leaf is thoroughly dried. If the tobacco is packed while any moisture remains in this part, the leaves all around it are much impaired.

It is usual to plant tobacco three years in succession, and then lay it down to grass for three years more. Tobacco has been raised as a market crop in Connecticut for seventy-five years, and the lands subjected to this rotation have increased in their fertility rather than diminished. It was the unanimous opinion of the growers that if treated in this way tobacco is not an exhausting crop.

The Excellence of Tobacco is judged of by its texture and color; when stretched out a finger is rubbed under the leaf; if when thus rubbed, the finger is seen through the leaf and its color is like that of a bat's wing it will class with the best. It must have the characteristic odor of the best tobacco and must feel to the finger like a kid glove. Other things being equal, the thinnest leaves are considered the most valuable.

Seeds are Collected from plants having leaves near to each other on the stem and which are characterized more by breadth than the length of their leaves. Of course the thinner they are the better.

The Whole Cost of Cultivating an acre of tobacco will not exceed $250 per acre and about 2,000 lbs. acre is considered a good crop. The profit on an acre often amounts to $1,000 per acre and sometimes very much exceeds it. Some farmers, instead of making a ridge by plowing a back furrow, draw over the ground an instrument like a reversed triangular harrow, which draws the earth into a ridge, and a scraper is attached to the rear end, which flattens the surface.

Tobacco Worms.—Great pains is taken to pick off and kill the tobacco worms as fast as they make their appearance. Contrary to the general belief, the tobacco worm is specifically different from that of the potato or tomato worm. X.

The Vineyard.

VINEYARD NOTES.

Temperature for Vines.—Can you inform me how low a temperature the Concord, Salem, Delaware and Creveling grape vine will bear without injury to the fruit buds? They were trimmed in November, but not covered; some are still on the trellis; the ground is covered with about eight inches of snow. The mercury has been 8°, 10°, 16°, and, for a few hours, 24° below zero. I had a fine crop last year.—B. T.

WE should not expect much fruit from unprotected vines in a locality where the mercury sinks to 24° below zero. Your vines, however, may not be injured, because it is not always the degree of cold that kills; for the hygrometrical state of the atmosphere at the time of severe cold has great influence upon vegetation. We have known plants to be killed at 10° below zero, and at another time not injured at 20°. Much, also, depends upon the length of time which plants are exposed to severe cold, as well as the rapidity with which they are thawed. With hardy plants it is difficult to determine what degree of temperature is certain death.

Grape Vine Cuttings.—Will you please inform me how to raise grapes from cuttings?—J. B. K.

TAKE off the cuttings immediately, and make in length of eight to twelve inches, according to varieties and growth. We usually leave two or three buds on each cutting. Tie the cuttings up into bundles of fifty to one hundred, and then bury in soil in a cellar, where they can be kept moist and not freeze. In spring, plant in rows, covering all but the uppermost bud, packing the soil firmly about them. We supposed everybody knew how to grow grape cuttings, but it appears that we were mistaken. A book that you can purchase for $1.50 will give you information worth ten times its cost. See our book list.

Honey Bees and Grapes.—"Porte Crayon" in Horticulturist says as soon as his Concord grapes began to color, "they were attacked by insects (chiefly honey bees), and before they were fit to eat three-fifths of them were destroyed." This is the first time we ever heard the honey bee charged with destroying grapes. And we are inclined to doubt "Porte Crayon's" theory or accuracy of his observation—certainly shall doubt it until somebody confirms it.

Floricultural.

CULTURE OF THE AMARYLLIS.

WILL some one please inform me through the RURAL NEW-YORKER how to cultivate the Amaryllis in pots, to have them bloom? What kind of soil is best suited to them—I mean the finer kinds, as I have no trouble in succeeding with the cheaper kinds?—MRS. M. A. W., *Petersburg, Ill.*

YOUR question is a difficult one to answer, because we do not know to what species of plant you refer under the name of Amaryllis. There are really but few species and varieties of this plant, but hundreds that are near relatives but natives of different countries, therefore requiring peculiar treatment to insure success. We can only give you general directions, as follows:—Pot in rich vegetable soils, with some sand, and give water sufficient to keep up a vigorous growth throughout the season; but when the plants show signs of rest, gradually withhold water until the bulbs are fully ripened. Then allow several weeks or months of rest, leaving the bulbs in the pots of soil, but give none, or very little water. After a reasonable period of rest the plants may be again started by giving heat and moisture. Amateurs, as a rule, try to keep their Amaryllis bulbs constantly growing, which is unnatural, and the results, as might be expected, are unsatisfactory.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Is Erianthus Ravenna Hardy?—I sent for a plant of Arunda Donax (an ornamental grass), and they sent Ravenna instead. Will you please inform me if the Ravenna grass is hardy?—MRS. JANE E. S., *Coral Bluff, Pa.*

YES, we have found the Erianthus Ravenna not only perfectly hardy, but a beautiful and valuable ornamental grass.

Euonymus Japonica.—"Lady G." The sprig sent arrived safely, and the foregoing is the name of the shrub from which it was taken. The plant makes a beautiful hedge anywhere south of Philadelphia. It is liable to winter-kill north of that point. We shall be glad to answer your questions at any time. Thanks.

Mildew on Roses.—My roses, cultivated in the greenhouse, are badly affected with mildew. Can you give me a remedy?—X. Y.

THERE are various recipes given in books on gardening for destroying mildew. Sulphur is largely used by some of our florists, but is objectionable on account of the odor. Syringing the plants with a solution of soap and soft water is a better remedy, and not at all objectionable even in a conservatory where choice show plants are grown. One pound of soft soap in a gallon of water will give about the requisite strength. Soot is also excellent for this purpose, dusted over the plants when wet. The next day the plants should be syringed with clean water.

Lilium Auratum.—I planted one last spring; it had three blossoms; the lower blossoms had six petals each; the upper one twelve perfect petals. Will it have as many next year?—LILY, *Batavia, Ill.*

IT would be merely guesswork to say what your *Lilium auratum* will do next year; but if it should remain healthy the flowers may continue to be double. If you had saved seed from those semi-double flowers there would have been a good chance of obtaining permanent double sorts therefrom. High culture tends to increase the number of petals in flowers; and by being careful to save seeds from those that first show such a change, we are enabled to produce varieties with double flowers. There are a number of double lilies now in cultivation, and we presume ere long a double *auratum* will be produced.

Lillies in Shallow Water.—Some time ago the RURAL NEW-YORKER replied to a lady floral amateur that "she can raise perfect water lillies when the water is but two or three feet deep." I never saw any lillies of full size and beauty grown in such shallow water; they will not compare in size, beauty and fragrance with the wild *Nymphæ*, which grows, up from the cosy bed of deep water in the stilly bends of the Seneca river, beyond the Montezuma marshes. They attain the size of a large coffee cup and are exquisitely delicate and very fragrant. I have heard that great lover of flowers, the late DAVID THOMAS, dilate on the matchless beauty and fragrance of those lillies, which he said surpassed everything in floral excellence that art had yet attained, and he had at that time nearly an acre in well-kept shrubs and flowers on his farm at Greatfield.—S. W.

Dairy Husbandry.

NEW YORK DAIRYMEN.

First Annual Convention of the New York State Dairymen's Association and Board of Trade.

[Continued from Page 83, last No.]

SECOND DAY.

THE meeting was opened with a very able address from DAVID W. LEWIS of New York City, on the

General Marketing of Dairy Produce.—Mr. LEWIS sketched the history of the cheese trade, comparing it with other interests and referring to the various methods inaugurated for reaching the world's markets. The cheese trade, he thought, was not lagging behind other interests, but rather taking the lead of many of them. He referred to the growing tendency among farmers for changing the line of their production, and said this was often acted upon hastily. If wool was down, the sheep are slaughtered; if hops don't pay the cost of picking and baling, hop poles make the kitchen fire burn; if ship loads of humanity, from foreign lands, crowd our labor markets, children become scattering, and school-houses voiceless; but how often we have changed from wool to the dairy, from hops to stock, or from good, old-fashioned little house and big family and big heart to the large house and empty rooms, that we regret the bareness of results and see the desirability of only deliberate, carefully-considered, well-regulated change.

Transient expedients and frequent changes for apparent temporary benefits, are of doubtful utility, while continuous, persistent production in one channel is, as a rule, best recognized and rewarded, and the farmer who places his product at the top of the market, must produce it and reproduce it until it secures position as of the highest stand of value. This was illustrated by the Herkimer county dairymen, and by their market at Little Falls, which has become the recognized market of Central New York.

Quantity of product, as well as quality, gives force and strength in marketing. This is shown in the preference in price for factories of both butter and cheese over private dairies, and is one of the several reasons why it is better for a community to join hands in a creamery or cheese factory, and consolidate their product.

With uniformity of production and the constant tendency toward increased facilities of intercommunication by telegraph and mail, we shall see the strength and usefulness of home markets increased. Each district will get more and more to have its specialty, and its market center to become the headquarters of that specialty, and draw to it an amount of trade and exchange in ratio to the importance of its production. Business is then brought nearer the farm, property is benefited, social intercourse and mental culture are facilitated, and the circulation and life of the country kept up vigorous and active, the better to offset the feverish tendencies of the controlling centers of population. In home markets the producer and consumer, or their agents, are nearer together; the friction of exchanges is lessened. Each is instructed in the needs of the other, and all are benefited.

Referring to the credit system, he said that credit is the heart of the whole circulating system of the exchanges of society. It is always found largest and strongest in the most vigorous organizations and centers of commerce, and no market can hope to become a center of pulse and motion without its expansions and contractions.

The annual address was delivered by LEANDER WETHEREL of the Boston Cultivator, upon the subject of

Dairy Stock and the Food Therefor.—This was a very elaborate and learned production, eloquently delivered, and was received with frequent and hearty applause by the audience in attendance. We have no space in the present paper to give a synopsis of this most valuable address. It was thoroughly practical, and contained a mass of facts of the utmost importance to dairymen, and it fully sustained the high reputation of the speaker as a critical and careful investigator. We shall have occasion to refer to this most admirable address in a future article. The annual address was followed by a very interesting and valuable paper from EDWARD J. WICKSON of the Utica Herald, on

The Chemistry of the Cow.—After describing the elements required in the construction of the cow, and how compounds formed in the living animals are governed by the same laws which determine the combination of dead matter, he said it was safe to call a cow a laboratory—a laboratory for the manufacture of chemical products, and that the chemistry she practices is not falsely theoretical nor visionary. One of the most important agencies employed by the chemist in his processes is heat; and a furnace is found in every well-furnished laboratory. We find in the cow a furnace similar to that in the laboratory. It supports a life-long flame, for when the warm breath can be no longer detected, something we call life is gone. The lungs are the furnaces in the animal structure. By them the air is drawn from without and placed in contact with the blood derived from the food, etc., etc. In a similar way food, digestion and the product of the cow (milk) were treated from a chemical point of view, making the address original and ingenious in its conception, and exceedingly interesting and instructive to his hearers. The applause which greeted Mr. WICKSON at the conclusion of his speech, showed the high appreciation with which the lecture was received.

Cheese Making as a Science.—This question was treated in an able lecture by Mr. T. D. CURTIS of the Utica Herald. The speaker commenced by defining clearly the difference between science and art, to the latter of which he thought the present condition of cheese making was applicable. But he had faith that ultimately cheese making will be recognized as properly belonging to the domain of science as much as any other branch of chemistry. He affirmed that the whole process was chemical, and that mechanical appliances are only for the purpose of convenience or for assisting the chemical changes. We need to have a scientific knowledge not only of milk in general, but of the identical batch before us, which we are to work up into cheese. And as the presence of any foreign substance or influence may greatly disturb our operations and vary results, if not ruin our product, it is essential that we should have a pure atmosphere to work in.

It will not do to have the walls and ceilings of the room hung with mold and the air loaded with the spores of fungi. If we do they will settle in our vat, seize upon the nitrogen of the milk and develop a crop of products quite different from what we aim at. He gave a brief exposition of the fungi theory, and said the brewers seem to understand this matter of developing acids better than the cheese makers, because they have introduced more science into their business. The fungus seeds appear to be the acid-makers. Knowing this fact, he reasoned that we ought to be able to control and direct their work by scientific methods. But so far from this, everything is left to chance, and no cheese maker knows whether his curd is in the lactic state, is turning to vinegar, or getting into an intoxicating condition, though sober himself.

He referred to the establishment of an experimental factory where scientific men should be employed to solve some of the intricate problems connected with milk and its products. He said when we get waked up enough to our own interests to go to work in this sensible and scientific way to obtain practical and scientific knowledge, we shall not be long in putting cheese making among the sciences, or at least among the human occupations having a scientific basis.

In the evening a very elaborate essay was read by Mr. M. QUINBY of St. Johnsville, upon

The Cause and Remedy of Abortion Among Cows.—The cause was attributed to the excessive use of the male, and numerous facts and arguments were given to prove this assumption. In the discussion which followed, this theory was combated, and many facts given by dairymen present whose herds had been troubled with the disease, that went to show that other causes than that suggested were at work in bringing about this serious trouble in the dairies of Central New York.

The meeting was a very profitable one, and the various papers read seem to have been carefully prepared and were of a high order of merit.

Artificial Color of Butter.—When artificial color of butter is required, we know of nothing better than extract of annatto. —*Rural, Jan. 6th.*

FOR four gallons of cream, grate two small, or one ordinary sized dark orange carrot (the pale yellow carrot will not answer); soak the same a half hour in tepid water or milk, and strain the liquid into the churn before churning. This will give a natural grass color, and something very like a grass flavor also, which cannot be said of annatto. We have practiced thus several winters, and always with entire satisfaction.—MRS. W. B. P.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Cutting Cherry Cions.—*Jan. 22.*—Grafting the cherry is generally attended with far less success than the pear, apple, and other kinds of fruit trees. The principal cause of failure is that they are not grafted early enough in the season. The young shoots used for cions are very sensitive and will not withstand the least check after the buds begin to swell in spring, which is generally before most other kinds of fruit trees, hence the necessity of cutting the cions early (this month being a good time), and then put them away in the cellar, covering with damp moss or some similar material that will prevent shriveling, and keep them sufficiently cool to keep the buds from starting into growth. There are thousands of large, thrifty Mazzard cherry trees all over the country which bear nothing but small, bitter cherries, that might be changed to the finer sorts very readily by grafting. The operation should be performed in the usual method of cleft grafting, and as soon as severe freezing weather is past. The clons should be inserted into branches of not more than one or two inches in diameter, and the greater number that is put into a large tree the more certain will it be to live and remain healthy. If all the top is cut away and only a few cions inserted, it is likely to check growth. It is a good plan to only graft one-half to two-thirds of the branches in one season, grafting the remaining portion the next,

Inside Frames in Green-Houses.—*Jan. 23.*—It is now pretty well understood by all florists that the atmosphere of an ordinary green-house cannot be kept sufficiently humid and warm to insure success with cuttings of the more delicate kinds of plants, hence the necessity of what are called inside frames. The propagating beds should not only be covered with glazed frames, during the time the cuttings are producing roots, but it is also advisable to have a similar place to set the young plants for a week or two after they are potted. I have found it advantageous to keep such plants as *Begonias, Coleuses, Sanchezias* and *Achyranthuses* in these frames the greater part of the winter, at least those that were small and from which cuttings were wanted. By having a goodly number of inside frames located over the hot water pipes, one can succeed with many of the delicate species of plants which would fail in almost any other situation. The amateur florist who inserts a few cuttings in a pot of sand, and then covers them with a glass, produces a similar result, although on a smaller scale. All cuttings of green wood, with leaves attached, require a confined, humid atmosphere.

Propagating Begonias.—*Jan. 24.*—The Begonias are becoming general favorites, on account of their beautiful leaves, as well as the showy flowers of some few species. They are readily propagated from cuttings of the leaves, but even some of our florists fail to multiply them very rapidly, simply because they are in too great haste. Leaves that are to be used for cuttings, should be large, healthy and fully mature. There is nothing gained in using small, half-grown leaves, because they are more liable to fail than large ones, and the plants produced are seldom as vigorous. A large leaf may be divided into pieces of not more than one inch in diameter, but always cut in such a way that a portion of the edge of the leaf shall remain on each cutting. Place the cutting edgeways in the sand, leaving very little uncovered. Another plan is, to take a large leaf, lay it the underside down upon the sand, pressing it firmly in place, then pin it down with a number of small wooden pegs. Wherever a peg is driven through the leaf, buds and roots will be formed; and when these are sufficiently well advanced the leaf may be lifted and divided. Of course a close, humid atmosphere is required for this purpose.

Fumigating Plants.—*Jan. 25.*—Although the hundreds of little Lady Birds which I have introduced into my greenhouse to feed upon the green aphis or plant lice have been constantly active, still they fail to keep them in check. I have had to commence fumigating with tobacco, the only sure thing with which I am acquainted for destroying this great pest of plants. A few live coals from the furnace, placed upon the ground or in a pot, and then covered with tobacco, will usually produce sufficiently strong fumes to kill the lice. But to be sure of making clean and thorough work it is well to fumigate two nights in succession, for those that are only weakened the first are sure to die the second. Before fumigating, the plants should be wet over-head, in order that the stems and leaves may be moist; for the smoke seems to settle upon them more closely when in this condition than when dry. The next day after fumigating the plants should be thoroughly syringed with clear water for the purpose of washing off smoke, dead lice and other filth.

Evergreen Cuttings Rooting.—*Jan. 26.*—The evergreen cuttings which I referred to in my Diary of Oct. 26, are now producing roots quite rapidly. They were made and planted during November—some of them in December,—all being placed in shallow boxes filled with pure sand. These boxes were set under the center staging of my green-house, on strips of plank two inches thick. Of course they receive no bottom heat, and being so near the ground the temperature is never very high. I put in 15,000 of the choice species and varieties, and from present appearances there will be few failures. The cost of growing evergreens in such a situation is certainly a mere trifle, except the procuring the first stock of trees to cut from, as the space they now occupy is of little value for any purpose.

Repotting Plants.—*Jan. 27.*—Nearly all early spring flowering plants that have been grown in pots during winter should be shifted into a larger size just before the buds begin to appear. The roots at this season will usually have grown out against the side of the pots, and unless given more room, the plant will not, as a general rule, bloom freely. Such plants as *Cinerarias* and *Calceolarias* require special care at this time, not only in giving abundance of room for their roots, but in keeping the young flower stems free from insects.

The Naturalist.

MANAGEMENT OF RABBITS.

SOME TIME in the spring or early summer information was asked for about managing rabbits. No notice has been taken of the subject, so far as I have seen, and I now propose to say a few words. In England some men make it an important business to raise young rabbits for sale. Every doe has a box to herself with a place partitioned off like a parlor bed-room, where she makes her nest and deposits her young. When this takes place it is carefully noted down, and three days after she is again placed with the male. These boxes are furnished with a manger and rack like a miniature stable, and whatever is good feed for a horse is good feed for them. They are the only animals that I am acquainted with that feed upon grasses, that prefer red clover to any other green feed. They will feed on any kind of grain, but chopped stuff, I think, is preferable. Those who live near to a brewery feed largely of brewer's grains. No drink of any kind is ever furnished. In the summer they get all needful moisture from clover, cabbage leaves, lettuce, &c.; in the winter from any roots that are at hand. They do not seem to like potatoes as well as turnips, carrots or beets; but they are hearty feeders and are not very particular which. Excess of moisture is injurious. If allowed to roam at large, beneath an English sky, dropsy sets in; they soon sicken and die.

His plan of close confinement does very well there, where, if it make a good deal of work, there are plenty of hands to do it; but here it would be better to allow them more room. They remain perfectly healthy if permited their liberty; but, all things considered, they are much better confined, being as destructive as wild rabbits when at large. If it was desirable to keep many, a room as large as a common wagon house would be the right thing. Socially they are decidedly Mormonitish. Boxes should be placed round the room for the accommodation of each doe. The place should be rat-proof, and, if possible, out of the reach of very severe frost.

I have never tested it, but have an idea a given quantity of meat could be produced as cheaply as so much poultry. I will merely add that the required number intended to be kept, whatever it may be, should be placed together at once, for they are extremely vicious and quarrelsome, and when they become thoroughly domesticated if a stranger should be introduced among them, they would probably kill it. C.

WE shall be glad to receive any interesting facts for this Department from any of our readers; also inquiries for answer.

The Apiarian.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Hives.—We have had very many inquiries, asking us if we have ever used this or that patent hive; and if so, how we like them, etc. We have neither tested the merits of the hives our correspondents have named, or have seen them in use by other bee keepers, and we had rather have the one we described in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 16th, 1871, than all of them combined. It possesses more advantages, with fewer objections, than any patent hive we have ever seen, in our opinion. Remember, we always mean the latter, if we do happen to forget to say so. There is no arrangement of a hive that can compensate for the lack of movable frames, and the more simple in construction the better. The LANGSTROTH hive is patented, and any agent or owner of territory can charge any sum he pleases for an individual right. Regarding the validity of this patent, we will only say that it is yet an open question, but will soon be settled by the U. S. Courts. We believe that the law requires that any patented article must be stamped as such; especially all articles that are sold as such. We prefer a two-story hive where the honey extractor is employed to obtain surplus honey. But if the one-story hive be preferred, make the hives large enough to contain two or three extra frames upon each side. Honey can be extracted from the brood combs; but great care must be used, or the unsealed brood will be thrown out of the cells. We deem the

Honey Extractor to be of great value, and every apiarian should have one of his own. Oftentimes the hive will contain too much honey, not giving the queen a chance to lay sufficiently to keep up the strength of the colony. Hence the reason why we so often hear the complaint in the fall of the year, "too few bees and too much honey." The reason why so many bee keepers find, in the spring, that their bees have died leaving plenty of honey in the hive, is attributable to the same cause. Bees, to winter in good condition, must have empty cells to cluster in at the commencement of cold weather; and in very many cases we can accomplish this in no other way than to empty some of the center combs with the extractor. In fact, we consider the honey extractor to be of equal importance to a successful and profitable prosecution of bee keeping with the movable comb frame; and we should speedily abandon all hope of making this lovely (to me at least) pursuit a remunerative one were it not for these two all-important aids.

Dysentery.—Many bee keepers have complained that this malady is destroying their bees, in many instances threatening the total destruction of whole apiaries. In this, as in some other cases, we think a little prevention to be far better than a great deal of cure. There are two principal causes of this disease (if it may be called a disease), the first and most important of which is insufficient ventilation. In some seasons the honey gathered by the bees is of a poor quality, being thin and watery; this is especially true of a very wet season. Now, when a considerable quantity of such honey is stored in the hive at once, it is very liable to ferment and sour, before it thickens sufficiently to be sealed over by the bees, especially during a warm and moist spell of weather, unless the hive has ample facilities for thorough ventilation.—Again, if the hive is not properly ventilated in the winter season frost will accumulate upon its walls and the combs; and when this melts the combs will oftentimes be drenched with moisture.

Should there be any considerable quantity of unsealed honey at such a time, it will absorb a part of the moisture, rendering the honey thin and watery. The direct cause of this complaint is the consumption of such honey by the bees; and we believe that ninety-nine cases out of a hundred originate from improper or insufficient ventilation. The bees are compelled, or do at least, consume greater quantities of honey than they ought, and are compelled to discharge their fœces in their hives. We have seen combs of such stocks that were literally besmeared with this offensive-smelling excrement of the bees. Our advice to all would be, ventilate your hives properly and thoroughly, and you will have little or no trouble from this source.

HERBERT A. BURCH.

Pomological.

NEW PEARS.

BY F. R. ELLIOTT.

AMONG the new varieties of pears brought to notice during the past season, the Messrs. CLAPP of Massachusetts have perhaps presented a larger number of sorts bearing, in their own fruit character, according to the representations of pomologists as to character and habit of tree, more of valuable promise than any other man or men. They (the Messrs. CLAPP) probably stand to-day at the head in the way of giving to the public new native pears of promise to supersede foreign sorts. The results are, of course, only to be known after years of extensive cultivation. If then, out of a half hundred or more, they, like Prof. J. P. KIRTLAND, have given to the public one variety superior in any respect to any previously known, then have they made their mark in this life, longer to be remembered and favorably acknowledged than would the erection in every state of an elaborate monument of stone, with its duly wrought inscriptions.

CLAPP'S NO. 73 PEAR.

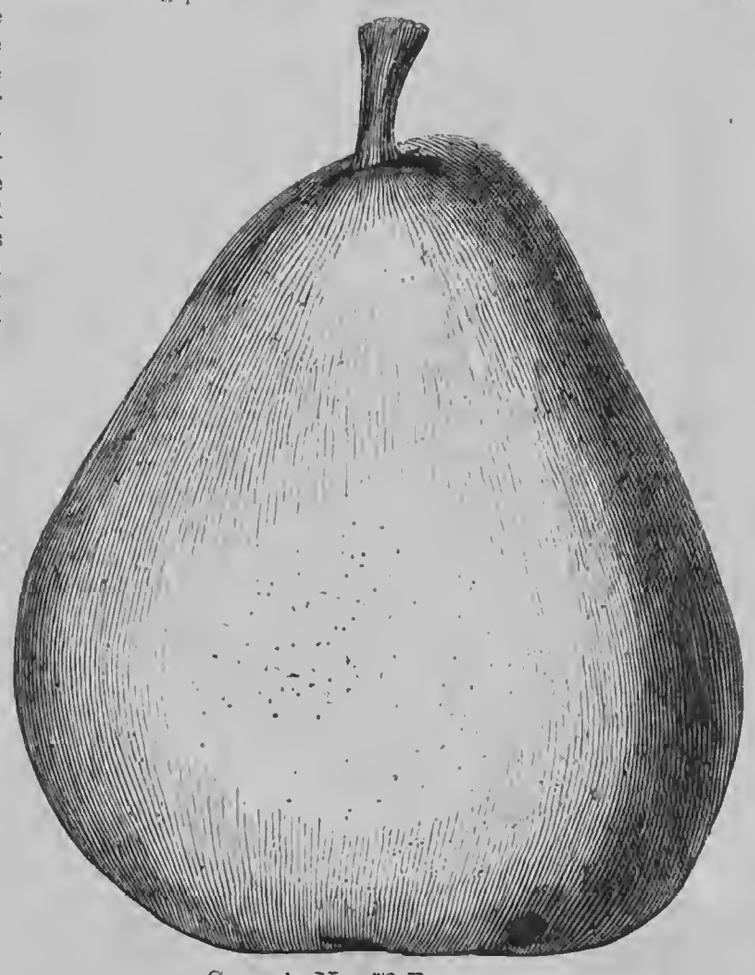
OF these pears I have had but a partial examination, and am indebted to the courtesy of Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER for opportunity of measurably ripening and describing the following two numbers:

No. 73 is of full medium size, in general shape and form resembling Bartlett; greenish yellow, with many rough russet dots, and patches of russet, and a common cheek when exposed to the sun; stem stout, set with a fleshy, abrupt depression; calyx with short, irregular segments, in a deep, abrupt basin, slightly furrowed; flesh whitish, coarse, granular, half melting, juicy, half vinous, sweet and pleasant.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

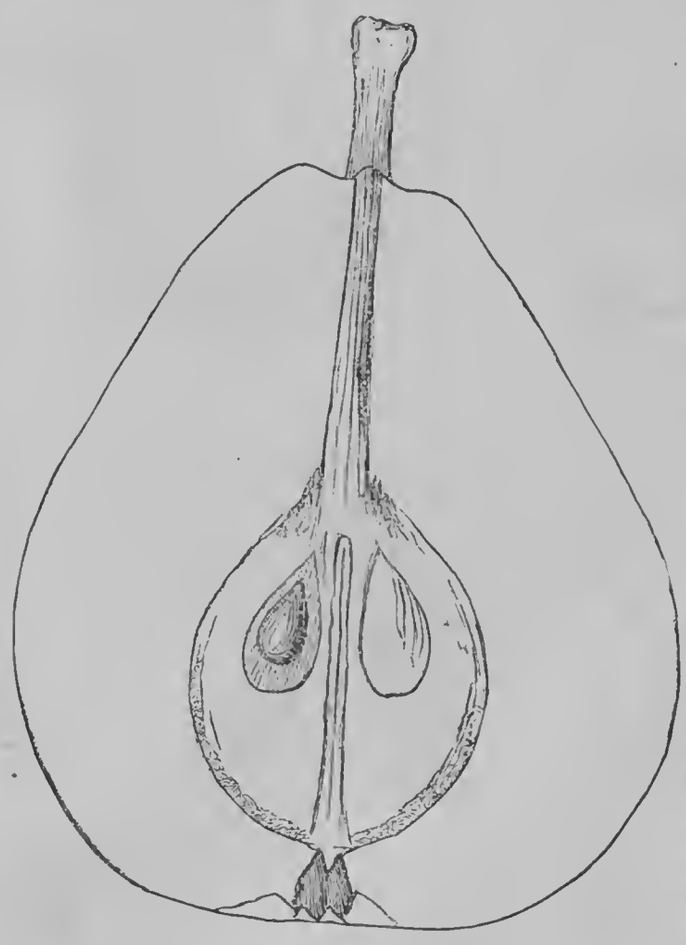
It is Good to be Let Down Easy.—When one has to fall, it is kind in those who are the cause thereof to knock away the prop of support gradually, and let one drop easily. I therefore have to thank "Ruralist" for the easy way in which he has let me down from my supposed knowledge of the difference between the Angers and Orange Quince. I had supposed that a half century of yearly observation of the Quince in its varieties, and that after importing thousands on thousands of Angers from LeRoy and others—after a practice of budding the Pear and Orange Quince on them day after day, and after fruiting them in various localities year after year, that I had learned the difference between Angers and Orange; but your kind correspondent has quietly pulled me down from my stilts so easy that I don't feel much hurt.—F. R. ELLIOTT.

Cranberry Culture on Upland.—Mr. HENRY WILDER asks "If it is desirable or profitable, and if we would recommend farmers and gardeners to try to raise cranberries in gardens on common good upland.—What varieties may be recommended for garden culture?" We do not think farmers and gardeners would find it profitable to attempt to cultivate cranberries on upland for market purposes, and compete with those grown on marsh lands. But we have seen very fair crops grown in a small way in gardens for family use. The ordinary Bell cranberry was the one in cultivation in the instances named. The best garden crops we have seen were on deeply pulverized sandy loam. The plants were taken from the marsh in October, planted in hills, and mulched in winter to prevent freezing out. The mulch was left on until late in spring—until after all danger from frost had ceased; then removed and the plants cultivated like any other garden crop—the soil irrigated in dry weather, if necessary. We do not advise any one to purchase or send for plants for upland culture with any hope of profit. We have never known any profit derived from such culture except the pleasure of growing the fruit for ones' own use.



CLAPP'S NO. 72 PEAR.

No. 72.—Size medium to large; form oblong, obtuse pyriform; skin rough; surface uneven; color deep rich yellow, with many small minute grey or russet dots; traces of russet around the basin; stem short, stocky, angular; calyx in a compressed, furrowed, shallow basin; flesh fine, whitish, half buttery, moderately juicy, and, as a late variety, of great promise.



CLAPP'S NO. 72 PEAR—Outline.

Arboricultural.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Manure for Apple Trees.—In setting out apple trees, should I add manure? If so, which kind is best?—A SUBSCRIBER.

IT may be that your soil is naturally rich and does not need manure. You should be able to judge for yourself on this point. If the land has been in cultivation for a number of years, it will probably need manuring; if so apply the best you have; but we would choose that from the barn yard in preference to any other, although bone, poudrette, plaster and many other materials are excellent for this purpose.

Osage Orange Seed.—I write you to find out how much Osage Orange seeds are worth a pound, and which is the best and quickest growth for a hedge; also, how much seed it will take to sow a hedge some thirty-five rods in length, and what cultivation or condition the ground should be in? The soil is of a sandy loam. I wish to know what time it should be sown.—C. T. HILL, M. D.

THE price of Osage Orange seed is variable; some years it is very plentiful, in others scarce. The late frost in Texas last spring is said to have injured the crop, and we believe there is but a small quantity of fresh seed in market this winter. The price is given in seedsmen's catalogues. You can probably produce an Osage Orange hedge in less time than with any other similar plant. If you only want plants sufficient for a hedge thirty-five rods long, say 500 or 600 plants, the cheapest way would be to purchase them, as they would probably not cost above $5.

Raising Osage Orange.—We wish to inquire for the best method of planting Osage Orange for hedge. Is it best to sow the seeds in a nursery and transplant to the hedge row, or sow the seed at once where the fence is to be, if the last named plan will answer, then how much seed is required per rod. Also the manner of preparing the ground, the seed, and planting the same.—CHAS. BROWN & SON'S.

IF you want a good, uniform hedge, sow the seed in nursery rows and transplant into the hedge row when one or two years old. If the seed are obtained at this time of year put them into warm water and soak for two or three days, then mix with sand and set out-of-doors where they will freeze, or at least remain cold until spring. Be careful and not place the seed where they will sprout before the seed bed is ready for their reception.

In the spring prepare the ground by planting it deep and thoroughly pulverizing with a harrow. A light, friable soil is best, as the young plants will come up through it more readily than if heavy. When the seed-bed is ready, make shallow furrows with a hoe, and in the same manner as gardeners usually do for peas. The rows should be far enough apart to admit of cultivating the soil between them with a small one-horse cultivator. In the drills, scatter the seeds thickly but evenly; cover about two inches deep with fine earth. If the soil is light, it is a good plan to roll it after sowing. Commence cultivating as soon as the plants appear, and keep all weeds down as carefully as you would with any garden vegetable. If the plants make a vigorous growth, they will do to transplant into the hedge row when one year old; if not, allow them to remain in the seed-bed two seasons.

The Use of Evergreens.—No suburban or country residence can be considered complete without its surroundings of beautiful trees. Evergreens should be extensively employed, because they add greatly to the beauty of the surrounding scenery in the most gloomy season of the year; but they should never be employed to the exclusion of deciduous trees and shrubs. Extensive walks and drives are sometimes bordered with evergreen trees; but usually this displays bad taste, inasmuch as the view within such close lines of dense foliage becomes monotonous, and the eye experiences satiety instead of a pleasing variety. With deciduous trees and shrubs the most charming change is continually going on; from the bursting of the buds in spring there is one continual progressive advance from day to day.

Industrial Societies.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

Ohio Dairymen's Association.—The eighth annual Convention of the Ohio Dairymen's Association was held at Wellington, in the county of Lorain, on the 24th and 25th days of January, 1872, President Hon. S. S. WARNER in the chair, and Maj. A. C. Houghton, Secretary.

Taken altogether, this was the largest, most practical and common sense agricultural convention which I have ever attended, in Ohio or elsewhere. The people were there themselves, and talked about wh they knew; and there was no lack of sensible talk on all matters pertaining to the dairy business. There was not so much of poetry and prayers as I noted at the meeting of the American Bee Keepers' Association in Cleveland; nor so much of political personality as there was at the State Agricultural Convention in Columbus; nor so much of music and mutual admiration as there was at the State Horticultural meeting at Milford; but for good, average common sense and earnestness in an important branch of husbandry, the dairymen of Ohio bear the palm.

Full discussion was had, and a number of able papers were read, on a great variety of subjects which vitally concern the dairyman, of which we may give a synopsis in the proper season of dairy operations. Mr. Willard acquitted himself more than satisfactorily, in his Annual Address, several thousand copies of which will be immediately printed for distribution by the Association.

After an active session of two days, the Convention adjourned, to meet in the same place, at the same time, next year. The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: *Pres.* D. L. POPE of Westfield, Geauga Co. *Vice-Pres'ts.*—Lucius Bartlett of Geauga Co.; B. L. Barden of Fulton; M. Call of Summit; S. E. Carter of Lake; A. D. Rawlins of Cuyahoga; G. W. Crosier of Lorain; W. H. Williams of Medina; S. Freeman of Portage; L. D. King of Huron, and S. Horton of Mich. *Sec. and Treas.* Col. S. D. Harris of Cleveland. *Cor. Sec.*—Anson Bartlett of West Jefferson, Madison Co.—S. D. H.

La Moille Co., Vt., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—Hon. ALGER JONES, Wolcott. *Vice-Pres'ts*—Geo. F. Small, Morristown; Orson Hadley, Hyde Park. *Sec.*—E. E. Allen, Morristown. *Ass't Sec.*—F. A. Leland, Hyde Park. *Marshal*—J. S. Dremman, Hardwick. *Ass't Marshals*—A. Dwinnell, Hyde Park; Orlo Perkins, Stowe. *Sup't Fair Grounds*—A. D. Thomas. *Sup't Stock*—I. N. LeBaron. *Sup't Tickets*—H. M. Noyes. *Sup't Floral Hall*—H. L. Safford. *Auditors*—H. H. Powers, L. H. Doty, George L. Waterman, Henry Harris, P. A. Stevens. *Directors*—Abel Spaulding, H. D. W. Doty, A. M. Goodrich, Hyde Park; W. S. Thorpe, W. M. Small, Solomon Stowe, Morristown; R. R. Wall, Geo. A. Harris, Azro Slayton, Stowe; R. G. Hill, Wm. W. Delano, J. W. Bryant, Elmor; N. Whitney, I. D. R. Collins, N. Boynton, Wolcott; Geo. Sargent, W. M. Bassett, W. Pond, Eden. The meeting then elected for the other towns:—Jerre Shattuck, Belvidere; Henry Smilie, Cambridge; Nason Chaffee, Waterville; Adolphus Holton, Hardwick.

Washington Co., Vt., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—E. A. ELDRIDGE of Warren. *Vice-Pres.*—W. S. Martin of Plainfield. *Sec.*—A. D. Arms of East Montpelier. *Treas.*—Clark King. *Auditor*—E. E. Andrews of Berlin. *Directors*—Barre, W. C. White; Berlin, E. E. Andrews; Cabot, J. M. Fisher; Calais, A. Toby; Duxbury, H. Buckley; E. Montpelier, L. Coburn; Fayston, W. S. Drew; Marshfield, J. B. Pike; Plainfield, J. Bartlett; Moretown, L. D. Hills; Middlesex, A. L. Warren; Montpelier, A. O. Cummings; Northfield, L. W. Avery; Roxbury, A. Webster; Worcester, A. Miles; Woodbury, E. Town; Warren, P. Rifford; Waitsfield, G. W. Olmstead; Waterbury, O. W. May; Orange, C. Cutter.

Faribault Co., Minn., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—S. PEEFFER. *Vice-Pres'ts*—Dunbar, Mr. Tellett; Minnesota Lake, C. L. Penn; Lura, T. J. Probert; Guthrie, N. McColley; Winnebago City, T. A. Lattimer; Foster, J. M. Drade; Brush Creek, W. J. Robinson; Emerald, H. Sellon; Blue Earth City, J. H. Sprout; Jo Daviess, J. A. Dean; Verona, W. W. Potter; Prescott, D. Freer; Barber, J. Vial; Walnut Lake, H. C. Lewis; Clark, C. R. Lord; Village of Wells, Col. Polleys; Pilot Grove, A. R. Moore; Elmore, Judge Preston; Rome, Geo. Bartlett; Seeley, P. C. Seeley; Keister, H. Conrad. *Treas.*—D. S. Dunbar. *Sec.*—R. W. Richards.

Steuben Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—SAMUEL E. HASKINS, Avoca. *Vice-Pres'ts*—A. C. Brundage, Urbana; I. B. Van Housen, Prattsburgh; N. B. Stanton, Hornby; F. J. Marshall, Wheeler; H. O. Fairchild, Urbana; V. Van Wormer, Cohocton; H. S. Rosenkrans, Wayland; John Richardson, Bath. *Sec.*—Reuben E. Robie, Bath. *Treas.*—Geo. W. Hallock, Bath. *Gen'l Sup't* Chas. N. Ackerson, Bath.

Winona Co., Minn., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—J. J. RANDALL, Winona. *Vice-Pres'ts*—the Presidents of the various town Societies. *Sec.*—N. Buck, Winona. *Treas.*—J. H. Lock, Hillsdale. *Ex. Com.*—H. D. Morse, Winona; H. C. Jones, Mt. Vernon; J. Hart, Hillsdale; W. K. Bates, Rolling Stone; A. C. Hamilton, Winona; James Fitch, Pleasant Hill; James Randall, Fremont.

Stanstead Co., Vt., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—E. D. NEWTON, Magog. *Vice-Pres.* Dudley Davis, jr., Conticook. *Sec. and Treas.*—E. H. LeBaron, Hatley. *Directors.* G. M. Ayer, F. W. Locke, Stanstead; Geo. C. Hanson, Barnston; Squire Colby, Hatley; W. W. Oliver, Magog; Isaac Baldwin, Barford.

Pottawattamie, Iowa, Co. Ag. and Mech. Soc.—*Pres.*—G. W. LINGGEN. *Vice-Pres.*—John Dohany. *Sec.*—Jos. Lyman. *Treas.* and *Cor. Sec.*—Sam. Haas. *Directors.*—Geo. Keline, John W. Anderson, A. S. Bonham. W. Orr, W. Lyman.

Lennox, N. Y., Farmers' and Mech's' Ass'n.—Officers elect:—*Pres.*—L. C. KILHAM. *Vice-Pres't's*—B. Stiles, C. S. Bates. *Treas.*—T. F. Hand. *Sec.*—E. F. Lewis. *Delegates to Meeting of State Ag. Soc.*—L. C. Kilham, N. M. Chaffee, E. F. Lewis.

Oswego, N. Y., Farmers' Ag. and Hort. Soc.—Officers elec: *Pres.*—THOMAS G. THOMPSON. *Vice-Pres't's*—Philo Bundy, Milton Coe. *Sec.*—Daniel R. Green. *Treas.*—Schuyler L. Parson. *Directors*—Philo Wheeler, Wm. G. Stark.

White River, Vt., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—CROSBY MILLER, Pomfort. *Vice-Pres.*—Royal H. Tupper, Rochester; W. C. Danforth, Barnard. *Sec.*—Lorenzo Kent, Woodstock. *Treas.*—Merrick Sylvester, Bethel.

Herkimer Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—JAS. H. BELLINGER. *Sec.*—Morris Fikes. *Treas.*—M. Crim.

Rock Co., Wis., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—SETH FISHER. *Vice-Pres'ts*—Geo. Sherman, B. B. Eldridge. *Sec.*—R. J. Richardson, Janesville. *Treas.*—Cyrus Miner. *Directors*—J. Fisher, N. B. Benis, D. McLay, L. Clark, C. L. Martin.

Penobscott, Me., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—STEPHEN D. JENNINGS, Garland. *Sec.* and *Treas.*—T. P. Batchelder, Kenduskeag. *Trustees.*—Jacob Eastman, Exeter; John H. Garvin, Exeter; Eben S. Hunting, Corinth.

Kenosha Co., Wis., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres't*—WM. V. CULL, Salem. *Vice Pres't*—O. C. Stonebrenker, Bristol. *Sec'y*—H. H. Tarbell, Kenosha. *Treas.*—L. W. Thayer, Kenosha. Annual Fair Sept. 17, 18 and 19.

New Hampshire State Poultry Soc.—late Merrimac River Valley Ass'n. *Pres.*—A. W. QUINT, Manchester. *Vice-Pres.*—A. Beard, Nashua. *Sec.*—W. G. Garmon, Manchester. *Treas.*—Geo. W. Riddle, Manchester.

Danby, N. Y., Farmers' Club.—Officers elect: *Pres't*—HOMER JENNINGS. *Vice-Pres't's*—James Lamkins and Sheldon Wilcox. *Sec'y*—W. E. Chapman. *Cor. Sec'y*—E. L. B. Curtis. *Treas.*—L. C. Beers.

Green Co., Wis., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres't*—T. H. EATON. *Vice-Pres't*—W. Coldren. *Sec.* W. W. Wright of Monroe. *Cor. Sec.*—C. A. Booth of Monroe Sentinel. *Treas.*—T. Emerson.

Martin Co., Minn., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—WM. H. BUDD. *Sec.*—H. A. Munger. *Treas.*—O. P. Chubb.

The Gardener.

ABOUT LETTUCE.

THERE are about one hundred varieties of lettuce in cultivation, at least, that number of names appear in seedsmen's catalogues. We do not suppose that the distinction between the various sorts are very marked, still the expert can usually detect a slight difference between those most nearly related. For all practical purposes, the varieties may be divided into two classes, viz: Cabbage Lettuces and Cos Lettuces. The varieties of the first class are usually round-headed or somewhat spreading, and not quite so sweet and delicate in flavor as the Cos varieties, still they possess valuable qualities that could scarcely be dispensed with. The varieties of the second class usually grow more upright than those of the first, forming an oblong or oval head when mature, and if the heads are tied up so that the inside leaves will be well blanched, they become sweet and crisp. Of course there are poor sorts in both sections, and our remarks should be considered as applying to the entire class, making an allowance for exceptions.

The two classes may be again subdivided, placing the different colored sorts in sections by themselves,—such as the green, brown, red, curled and smooth leaved.

WHEELER'S KINGSHOLM COS LETTUCE.

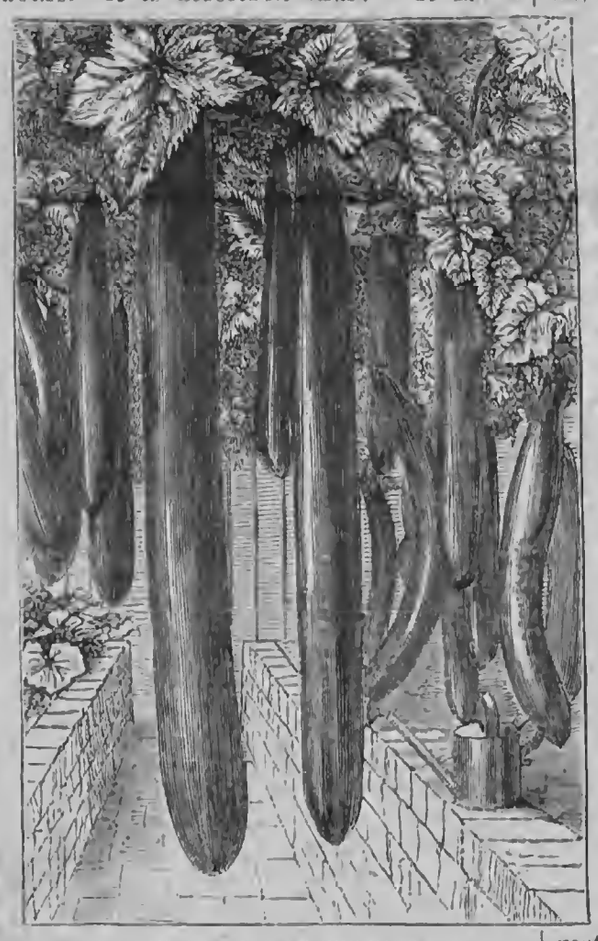
New varieties are annually produced, but progress with a vegetable that has been brought to such perfection as shown in some of the best sorts, must necessarily be very slow. A new Cos variety, called "Wheeler's Kingsholm Cos," is now being offered in England for the first time. We give an illustration of a single head, which will afford a fair representation of its style and growth. This new sort is described in the English horticultural magazines as being the finest variety yet introduced into the London market. We presume that our seedsmen will soon have seed of this variety for sale.

For very early lettuce the seed should be sown in the fall, and when the plants are large enough, transplant into cold frames. During cold weather in winter the beds should be covered with sashes and mats, giving air and light during pleasant weather. Those who have no frames or sashes may secure quite an early crop by sowing in the open air during September, and then cover the plants with straw or some similar material at the approach of cold weather. The plants should be uncovered as soon as the frost leaves the ground in spring. When no such preparations have been made for early lettuce, the next best plan is to sow in a hot-bed, prepared in February or March, in Northern localities and earlier in Southern.

The main thing to be observed in cultivating lettuce is to make the soil rich, it being scarcely possible to overreach the mark in this direction. The best variety known will be poor enough if sown in poor soil. The best plan is to sow the seed quite thickly together and then transplant as soon as the young plants are large enough to handle conveniently. Water, cultivate thoroughly, and make the plants grow rapidly, is the only plan to secure a good crop of crisp, tender lettuce.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Marquis of Lorne Cucumber.—The accompanying illustration of this cucumber shows it growing in an English cucumber house. It is described thus:—"It has a



MARQUIS OF LORNE CUCUMBER.

beautifully short neck, perfectly smooth skin, is very straight and extraordinarily productive. As an exhibition variety it is unequaled, on account of its immense size, yet it is most symmetrical in form, and is the finest cucumber ever introduced. The flesh is very solid and firm, with but few seeds, while the flavor is exceeding fine." It grows from two feet to thirty-seven inches in length. It is a result of a cross between the "Invincible" and "Needle-Gun" varieties.

Entomological.

THE RED SPIDER—(Acarus tetarius.)

WILL you be so kind as to tell me what can be used effectually to drive off the red spider from all kinds of house plants. They are very small, indeed, but kill the plants in a short time.—S. S. J.

THE fumes of sulphur are certain death to this insect, although not a pleasant substance to use in a dwelling house. The sulphur should not be burned, but either dusted over the plants or mixed with hot soap-suds, and then the plants syringed with the compound. The red spider will not live in a moist atmosphere; when it does appear upon plants it is a pretty sure sign that the air is too dry to insure a healthy growth of vegetation. When this pest appears upon house plants, they should be washed off by using a syringe that will throw the water with considerable force against the leaves. Where plants are frequently watered overhead, and the air kept constantly moist, there is little danger of injury from this pest. When the red spider gets into a conservatory, gardeners sometimes place a little sulphur on the hot water pipes or flue, where it will melt and give off its fumes; but they have to be careful not to allow it to burn, for the fumes of burning sulphur will kill plants as well as insects. If you will attend to the syringing of your plants with warm water, we think the red spider will soon disappear. If one or two applications of water does not suffice, add a little carbolic acid soap, which you can find at any of our seed stores.

LET our fiends send us any insects they may find about which they are curious. We shall be glad to name and describe them.

The Herdsman.

ABORTION IN COWS.

IN a recent RURAL NEW-YORKER there was a statement, by H. R. C. DALE of Wyoming Co., N. Y., in regard to cows aborting. Mr. DALE states that he has two young cows (one three and the other four years old) both in good condition, which have calved prematurely, and asked if it was caused by feeding pumpkin or corn stalks? Having had many years experience in the care of stock, and taken much pains to inform myself both by study and observation, I am of the opinion that nothing a well-fed cow will eat of her own accord will cause abortion. I have fed pumpkins to cows with calf, not only during the fall, but as late into the winter as they could be kept, and never took out the seeds nor thought of doing so; nor do I believe it possible even for a cow to eat pumpkin seeds enough to cause her to abort; for in feeding, year after year, I have seen the master cow go from one pumpkin to another as they were thrown out, and eat the seeds only, and never had but one case of that kind in more than twenty years' experience (and that was caused by fighting), though I have been called to assist my neighbors frequently.

I am further of the opinion (and experience in every instance has proved it,) that there is but one cause for cases of this kind, and that is a weakness caused by abuses in some way—either accidentally or intentionally. From three to four months before calving is the most critical time, and cows should then be handled with great care, especially if they are stabled; for cows that are stabled are more liable than those that are not—not that the stabling, in itself, has anything to do with it, but because they are more liable to slip in passing in and out, often spreading their legs or hurting them across the small of the back, which, with a cow in that condition, is a very tender spot. A kick from a heavy boot just forward of the udder not unfrequently has the same effect.

Permit me to ask Mr. DALE two questions, the answering of which may suggest to his mind the cause of his misfortune:—Have your cows been fighting? Who has taken care of them? FARMER.

Mystic Bridge, Conn.

BLACK-LEG IN CATTLE.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 23, 1871, contains a letter from "A SUBSCRIBER" from Tompkins Co., N. Y., respecting black-leg. The symptoms as given in his letter correspond precisely with those of four cows and three calves I have lost this winter. In looking about for a remedy, I found on page 268 of Dr. KING'S "Family Physician," under Household Department, the following recipe:—"Add one pint of salt to one and a-half pints of vinegar; drench. Cow to have no water for twelve hours after drenching. Repeat this every hour for thirty-six hours." I thought best to try this, as every cow was sure to die, if diseased, and this could no more than kill; this is the way I used the recipe:—I took a pint of salt and one and a-half pints of vinegar; added to this one *big* tablespoonful of pulverized cayenne pepper and four tablespoonfuls of tincture of extract of lobelia. I put in the pepper and lobelia because I noticed that the nose of the cow I was about to treat was dry.

When I began treatment, said cow was hardly able to move. In two hours she seemed to be considerably better. I then repeated the dose; next morning repeated again, and the latter part of second day gave another, the cow all the while getting better. I gave, in all, about six drachms, but left out the lobelia after the second; gave it hot as was bearable. The cow recovered very rapidly—improvement almost immediately perceptible.

I had four other cows down and unable to get up—all at the same time. Treated them same as above; all got well. Still another cow, apparently well in the evening, was dead at daylight; she had not been treated at all. So I took time by the forelock, and drenched all my cows once a day, as above, for a few days, and have lost none since. The jelly patches or clotted blood on my cows appeared along the spine, just under the skin. The disease affecting my cattle seemed to be the same as is known as black-leg, black-quarter, quarter-evil, etc., and the above treatment was certainly a dead shot. FRED HYDE.

Unionville, Mo., 1872.

The Poultry-Yard.

HAMBURG AND LEGHORNS.

P. H. wishes to know the comparative merits of these two breeds of fowls. I have bred both kinds the past season. I think the Leghorns fifty per cent. better than Hamburgs. Hamburgs do not mature so rapidly. There is no breed of fowls that does what it has to do in the way of feathering-up quick and laying early like the Leghorns. My April Leghorn pullets began to lay early in September, while the Hamburgs, of same age, are not laying yet. As a breed to cross with White Cochins, Light Brahmas or any large white fowl, the Leghorns are just the thing. I have crosses of Light Brahmas and Leghorns, hatched in May, that began to lay early in October. Crossing the Leghorn and Brahma in this way makes a very early market fowl. Surplus cocks of this cross, hatched in April, will market well in August and September, while the pullets will pay for their bringing up, and give a handsome profit for a year to come.

All that class of non-sitters that have dark legs and skin, are not fit to cross with on any of the large breeds. But by alternate crossing of Leghorns and Brahmas, beginning with Brahma pullets and a Leghorn cock, and after a few years' breeding, *i. e.*, crossed together by the use of cocks from separate strains, a breed may be made surpassing, in my opinion, the Plymouth Rocks and many of the so-called fine bred fowls, for uniformity of style and color, at least for real value to the producer and consumer.

Houdans have been bred quite extensively here for the last year. Those who first introduced them are closing them out in any way to get rid of them. As a fowl for real merit, the Dominique stands as high as any small or medium sized breed. Gray Dorkings next. Were I to go into the chicken business on a large scale, Leghorns, Brahmas and Dominiques would be my first choice, breeding the two former as heretofore stated. R. E. N.

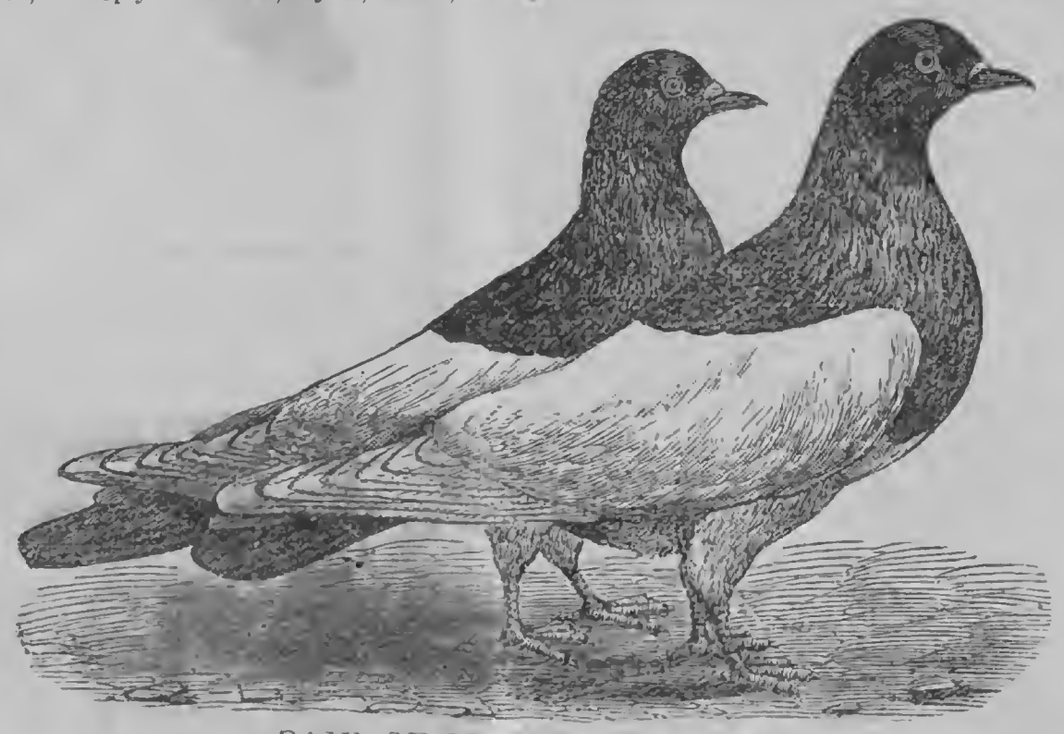
MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY SHOWS.

I HAD intended writing my thoughts for the RURAL NEW-YORKER on the way poultry shows are managed in this country, but I find what I believe to be the case, so nearly described in a late number of the London *Field*, that I have clipped it out and ask for it a place in your columns. I am sure this will meet the views of many of the amateurs who have for years exhibited poultry in this country. The writer says:—"As exhibitions are now conducted and encouraged, I am afraid, from what I read and hear, they have become, in the hands of many, merely prize-grabbing transactions, at which many unfair practices prevail. I write this purposely, before I am defeated at a big show, so that being a disappointed exhibitor may not be laid to my charge. There can be no doubt that men of means, who like grabbing prizes, cannot well be prevented from so doing, as they can buy and exhibit, and fairly so, in accordance with the rules; and also borrow, should there be nothing in the rules against it. Well, this kind of exhibiting has come to such a pitch that you may as well keep your birds at home as exhibit them if one or two men are going to show. Amateurs, young fanciers, etc., in these days have no chance, nor any encouragement, and I believe must soon give up, unless the rules are framed as they used to be, "that birds exhibited be *bond fide* the property of the exhibitor," or "been in his possession six months" or a given time. This would stop the clique system I believe at present in vogue, and encouragement would be given to those with small means and young in the fancy to go on. I am not for closing competition, but I think amateurs, etc., should be protected from professional trimmers and other fraudulent practitioners." SERIS.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Toy Pigeons.—We give herewith another illustration of a variety of the German Toy pigeons, which are known on the Continent under the name of "Magpies." BRENT says, "in appearance they offer very striking contrasts of color; the wings, lower part of the breast and thighs being perfectly white, while the remainder of the plumage is colored. The great beauty of birds of this breed depends on the purity and richness of their colors and the accuracy of their markings; the line of separation between the colored and white portions of the plumage must be sharply and accurately marked. If the white and colored feathers intermix, such birds are valueless as show birds and not to be depended on for stock." Magpies are of various colors, as black, red, yellow, and blue, but those shown in our engraving are considered by fanciers superior to other colors.

A Plea for Houdans.—W. P., Ovid, N. Y., in reply to P. H., Lynn, Mass., who wrote us that Houdans were no winter layers, etc., says:—"I now have four or five out of eight that are laying. I have raised Houdans three seasons. I do not find them subject to disease. Out of thirty-eight hatched in 1870 I raised all but one, and that was a chick about four weeks old, crop-bound. Have not had any sick ones except that. With me they are what 'The Peoples' Practical Poultry Book' says 'Bright as a flower and upright as a bolt.'"



PAIR OF MAGPIE PIGEONS.

A Large Duck Egg.—A Mr. THORNHILL of Crumpsall Green, near Manchester, England, contributes to the Manchester Guardian the following story of an extraordinary sized duck's egg. He says he "recently found one of his ducks dead upon her nest. She had been ailing for some months, and could neither eat nor lay. The body was opened, and there was taken from it an egg, which we have seen, and which measures 18½ inches in its greatest circumference, 15¾ inches at the smallest circumference, and its capacity is 2¼ pints of water. It contained three yolks, and after they had been drawn the shell weighed eight ounces. The duck was a cross between a Muscovy and an Aylesbury, and was of the ordinary size."

Answer to E. R.'s Queries.—S. J. BESTOR, Conn., writes in reply to the queries of E. R., in RURAL NEW-YORKER of Jan. 20, that "the male pigeon is generally thicker-set and larger-necked than the hen. In courting he makes a merry round, or complete wheel about. The hen, more modest, makes but a half round in her courtesy. The cooing of the male bird is also more defiant or bolder than the lady bird." In regard to eggs not hatching he says:—"There might be fifty reasons why eggs do not hatch."

Quick Growth of Ducks.—The prejudice against ducks, on account of their extreme voracity, is not well founded, for if they eat enormously when half-grown, they increase in weight proportionately. Quick growth is one of the things most desired in animals of all kinds that are raised for the table. If the experiment be tried of rearing chickens and ducks that were hatched the same day, in a flock together, and giving them all they will eat, the latter will outstrip the chickens in growth.

Fowls for Name.—E. D. W., Pittsburgh.—We are at a loss to say to what breed the fowls you describe belong. It must have been one of those queer freaks of nature which produced the variety. We can find no description of the fowls you mention in any work published in this country or England. We would advise that they be exhibited at your next Poultry Show as a novelty, and request that the Judges give them a name, if one can be found.

Chicken Diseases.—J. D., Guilford Co., N. C., writes us that "all the recipes put into the RURAL for the chicken disease did not do ours any good. I think we lost about 500 in two months." Now if our correspondent will give us the symptoms of the disease that destroyed so many of his chickens we will publish them, and ask our thousands of readers to tell him how to obviate his loss in the future. No remedy can be given unless the disease is described.

Industrial Topics.

EXPERIMENTS OF 1871.

As carefully conducted experiments are of considerable value to the thinking, energetic and practical farmer, I am led to adduce the results of some of mine for the past year, and hope that will be the means of leading other RURAL scribblers to give some of their's through the favorite medium that I use for that purpose; and I hope they will be as unbiased in the favor of any individual or firm, as mine are intend to be. Another and not an insignificant item in connection with an account of them, is the dating of the letter, *i. e.*, telling the place of residence of the writer and the year in which the experiments were conducted, also the kind of soil and manner of cultivation. If a contributor fails to do this, his contribution is shorn of its most valuable member, for an experiment, no matter how carefully conducted and accurately described, is of little intrinsic value unless we know the circumstances connected with it. Neither is an experiment made in a propitious climate, under favorable circumstances, of much practical avail to any one residing in an arid climate and surrounded by less auspicious circumstances. With the above vividly before my mind I will relate some of my experiments with the highly lauded

Grafton Mineral Fertilizer.—A mineral that was discovered in connection with a gold mine in Lyman, Grafton Co., N. H., some three years ago, and first used as a fertilizer in 1869. It is found imbedded in the earth, in a vein about three feet thick, and widens to about six or eight feet at the bottom of the shaft, some eighty feet below the surface of the ground. The proprietors wrote me that they were obliged to blast three-fourths waste rock in order to get their mineral; that they would sell this waste rock in large quantities at a very low sum, and that it had been powdered and sold under the name of Lisbon and Stevens minerals.

As the majority of your readers are isolated from the circulation of local newspapers that have frequently described it, I will here present an analysis of it as given by Dr. TORREY of New York and THOS. C. RAYMOND of Cambridgeport, Mass.:—Silica, 30.30; lime, 20.60; protoxide of iron, 6.27; magnesia, 11.17; carbonic acid, 32.11; total, 100.45 parts.

Last spring I purchased a box of the mineral weighing one hundred and thirteen pounds, and applied it as a fertilizer to corn, potatoes, pulse crops, garden vegetables, strawberry plants and cabbages, both alone and mixed with animal and commercial manures. On the strawberry plants and cabbages I think its use proved remunerative; but on the other named crops I failed to discover any increase, either in the growth of stalks or amount of the harvest where it was applied. When mixed with other fertilizers, the growth increased in the same proportion that the other fertilizers exceeded in quantity the Grafton mineral.

My experience does not corroborate the testimony of farmers residing in Grafton county, and perhaps yours, reader, will agree with neither. As the bucket full is composed of drops, you should add your drop to the bucket of public opinion, ere its use is universally recommended or discountenanced.

As an insect destroyer, I consider it very valuable. When sprinkled over the leaves of plants it will destroy the majority of pests found on flower or vegetable plants—such as the red spider and green fly on house plants, the slugs on rose bushes. Turnip and cabbage lice are killed by a single application, and it is very efficacious in destroying the striped cucumber bugs, but is more expensive than plaster of Paris, which has always made the "varmints vamose the ranch" by applying it to the under side of the leaves when wet.

Having annually tested the qualities of upwards of 100 varieties of cereal grains, agricultural and horticultural seeds, and having in my possession nearly 150 different kinds at the present time, I think I am entitled to "the floor," while speaking of the merits and the demerits of those most universally cultivated.

Corn.—As corn is cultivated in so many latitudes, no *one* variety is, or can be universally cultivated. I consider depth and width of kernels, plumpness of the chit and smallness of the size of the cob, prime requisites in making selections of varieties, and length of the ears and fodder of secondary importance. Last spring I purchased a variety of Hon. LEVI BARTLETT that is well adapted to our soil and climate. [Why did you not name it?—EDS. RURAL.]

The Sweet Varieties that rank in the following order:—Extra Early, Dwarf Sugar, (received from BLISS & SON,) Darling's Early, Asylum Sugar, Narragansett, Red Cob Narragansett and Eight-rowed Sugar. The Narragansett is a very late variety, and no doubt will be a valuable acquisition to the list in a warmer climate, also for fodder. The Judson Joint Branching varieties require "more genial climes and sunny skies" than it is New Hampshire's lot to boast of, in order to arrive at maturity. For stock feeding, the cultivation of

Roots are every season gaining ground with our most intelligent farmers, and this seems to be a movement in the right direction, when corn can be purchased for a dollar or less per bushel. Having several times endeavored to select the best among the many varieties, and having tried the most popular in arid as well as wet seasons, and having failed in maturing a crop, owing to late sowings and the ravages of the turnip lice, I prefer Carter's Imperial Green Top, Yellow Hybrid, to either his Purple Top, Yellow-Hardy Swede, or the Yellow or Stone. The louse works less on the dark-leaved varieties than it does on the light green (with a bluish tint), and hence I prefer those varieties. G. R. D.

Pittsfield, N. H., 1872.

The Horseman.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Do Not Burn a Horse's Hoof.—The Mirror and Farmer says:—Never have a redhot shoe put on the foot of a horse, to burn it level. If you can find a blacksmith that is mechanic enough to level the foot without redhot iron, employ him. The burning process deadens the hoof and tends to contract it. If you do not believe it, try a redhot poker on your nail, and see if it does not affect the growth.

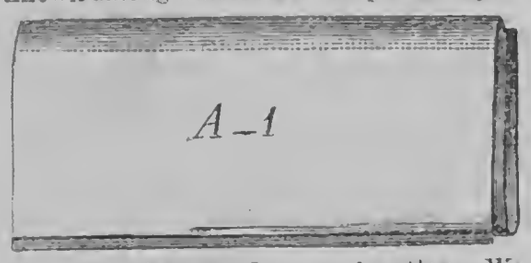
Training the Mane of a Horse.—A Jefferson Barracks, Mo., subscriber asks, "How can I make the mane of my colt grow, or lay, on the same side of his neck?" HERBERT, in his "Hints to Horse-Keepers," says: "When it is desired to make the mane lie on the opposite side from that towards which it naturally grows, it should be wetted and combed several times a day. This will suffice, if it is not very short and bushy; in such case, some of the hair may be pulled out from the under part, on the side toward which it is desired to make it grow; this will generally cause it to fall easily. If this does not suffice, the mane should be plaited in eight or ten braids, the end of each being loaded with a bit of lead."

Worms in Colts.—N. M. P., Castle Rock, Minn., asks for a remedy for worms in colts. It is the opinion of many veterinarians that worms are usually connected with indigestion—that is they produce ill health when the digestive organs are disordered. Dr. DODD recommends giving: White mustard seed (whole), powdered mandrake, sulphur, powdered worm seed, (*chenopodium anthelminticum*,) poplar bark, salt, ginger and charcoal—of each two ounces; mix and give one ounce night and morning in the feed. The following often brings away large quantities of worms:—Castor oil, 12 oz.; oil of worm seed, 1 oz.; oil of tansy, 3 drachms—to be given on an empty stomach, followed by mashes of fine feed or shorts well seasoned with salt. It should be repeated until the bowels respond.

Domestic Economy.

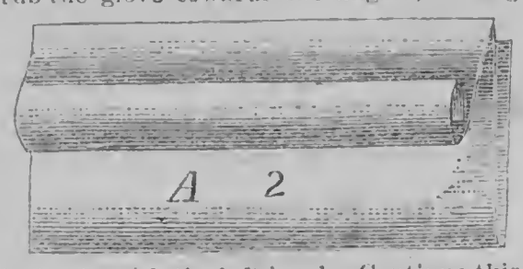
ODDS AND ENDS.

Folding Napkins Pillar Shape.—We give herewith five illustrations showing how a napkin may be folded in what is known among waiters as the "pillar shape."



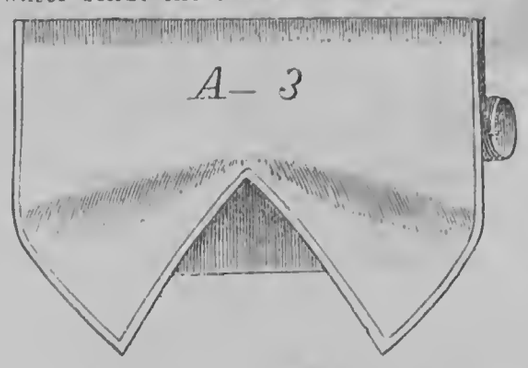
The engravings need no explanation. We add, however, that a table loses none of its attractiveness when garnished by artistically folded napkins.

To Clean Kid Gloves.—MARY F. W. sends us the following printed slip, which she says she knows from experience is worthy a place in the RURAL NEW-YORKER: "Have ready a little new milk in one saucer, a piece of white soap in another, and a clean cloth folded two or three times. On the cloth spread out the glove smooth and neat. Take a piece of flannel, dip it in the milk, then rub off a good quantity of soap on the wetted flannel, and commence to rub the glove towards the fingers, holding



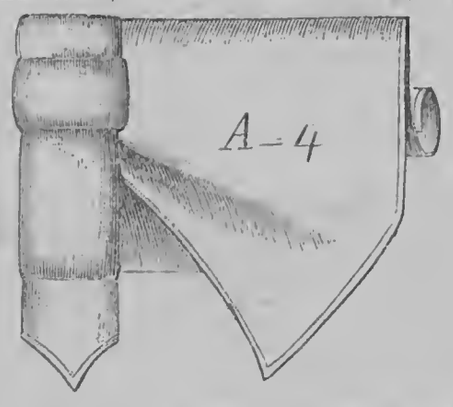
it firmly with the left hand. Continue this process until the glove, if white, looks of a dingy yellow, though clean; if colored, till it looks dry and spoiled. Lay it to dry, and the operator will soon be gratified to see that the old glove looks nearly new. It will be soft, glossy, smooth and elastic."

To Cook Potatoes.—Select such as are of uniform size; wash them, but do not disturb the skin in any way; cover with cold or lukewarm water, an inch above the vegetables; leave uncovered; place on the fire; when nearly to the boiling point, pour off the water and replace with the same quantity of cold water; the action of the cold water sends the heat from the surface to



the heart, making them mealy; throw in a portion of salt; try them with a fork to see when done; pour off the water and cover the pot with a folded napkin, towel or flannel cloth; let it stand by the fire ten minutes; peel, and send them to the table. When potatoes are boiled too fast, the skins crack before the heart is done. To add to their deliciousness, pour over them hot cream in which a little butter has been melted (or not), and sprinkle with pepper.

Roasted potatoes are introduced at lunch, or what is its equivalent, supper, with cold meats. Wash and dry them; bury them in the ashes—hot wood ashes—or bake slowly in a Dutch oven; it will require two hours' time; to economize in time, they



may be half boiled before being put to roast. Serve with the skins on. To be eaten with cold butter and salt.

To Steam a Turkey.—We find the following commended but uncredited:—Rub pepper and salt inside the turkey, after it has been well dressed and washed; then fill the body with oysters; sew it up carefully; lay the turkey in a large dish, and set it on a steamer placed over boiling water; cover closely, and steam from two hours to two hours and a-half—or till by running a fork into the breast you find it is well done. Then take it up; strain the gravy which will be found in the dish; have an oyster sauce ready, prepared like stewed oysters, and pour this gravy, thickened with a little butter and flour, into the oyster sauce; let it just boil up, and whiten with a little boiling cream; pour this sauce over the steamed turkey, and send to the table hot. Of course while the turkey is steaming, you will have the oysters all ready for the gravy from the dish, and the cream also boiled, that there may be as little delay as possible after the turkey is cooked.

A Recipe for Biscuit was recently petitioned for by some novice in cookery. Dissolve a teaspoonful soda in a little water,

and add it to a pint of thick, sour cream. Add a tablespoonful salt to flour, and mix as quickly and lightly as possible. Bake immediately in a brick oven. This is the best recipe for biscuit I have ever tried; but the best material may easily be spoiled by unskillful treatment.

Light Bread.—For the benefit of those who may have to live upon biscuits longer than they like, I send the following method of making light bread:—Scald a gill of new milk, thicken to the consistency of stiff gruel with meal, and keep warm till it becomes light. Then add half teaspoonful of salt, soda the size of a pea, a pint of warm water and thicken with flour. When this rises, mix the bread with water or sweet milk, adding salt.—ROSE GERANIUM.

Boiled Indian Pudding.—Sift one quart of Indian meal, add one tablespoonful of lard, a teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of soda, one-half teacup of nice molasses; pour on boiling water and stir till it forms a very stiff batter; wet a pudding bag, made of strong, new cloth, in boiling water; flour on the right side, turn it inside out, and put your pudding batter in; tie so it may swell one-third, and boil three hours with a boiled dinner. My word for it, you will have a pudding you will not feel ashamed of. Serve with butter and maple sirup, or sugar dissolved.

Plain Cookies.—One cup sugar, one egg, beaten, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sour milk, soda to sweeten the milk, one teaspoon of ginger; rub the butter in the flour, stir in the egg and sugar, mix the spice in the milk, stir in and mix in flour till stiff enough to roll; roll very thin, and bake. For a large batch, double the ingredients. Plain but good, and healthy for children.—B. F. T.

To pickle Meat.—I have noticed recipes for this purpose in the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Here is my practice:—A barrel, clean and sweet, is always ready. When the meat is cool it is cut up to fit the barrel, in the bottom of which I put a layer of salt half an inch thick, laying the meat in skin side down; then another layer of salt and another of meat flesh side down, and so on, keeping flesh and skin sides together. It remains in this condition till the first to the middle of March, when I put salt enough in cold spring water to make a brine that will bear an egg. This I pour over the meat. I then put a weight on the meat to keep it covered by brine and keep in a cool place. It will keep a year.—JACOB SUNDERLAND.

A Humbug Recipe.—The following recipe is a humbug, and is being sold as the "New England Soap:"—Take three pounds of German erusive soap, shave it up fine, dissolve it in three quarts boiling soft water; add one ounce salts tartar; three ounces borax; then take from the fire and set it away to cool; as soon as it becomes cool enough to bear your hand in, add one ounce liquid ammonia; stir each article as you put it in.—L. D. WEAVER, *Rushford*.

Johnny Cake.—One pint of Indian meal; one pint of wheat flour; one teacup of molasses; one teaspoon salt; same of soda; one pint sour milk; one-half cup shortening. Farmers' wives and others, try it.—H. S. BROWN.

Chloride of Lime is used extensively in Germany to drive away insects, rats and mice. We know that rats do not like it in a cellar, nor in a ditch by which they have been in the habit of entering the cellar.

To Make Tough Beef Tender.—Steam it over water for half an hour—then roast in the usual manner.

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Advertising.—Inside, 75 cents per line, Agate space; Outside, $1 per line, each insertion. For Extra Display and Cuts, a price and a-half. Special and Business Notices, $1.50 and $2 a line. No advertisement inserted for less than $3.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

A Wisconsin Farmer on the Wool Tariff.—GEO. G. WHITE, Dodge Co., Wis., writes:—"I don't want you to crowd out the Sheep Department, but help protect the wool raisers. This industry should be protected by all means. We don't want the Eastern manufacturers to get the tariff repealed. They will humbug Congress if possible. I have no faith in Yankee honesty. Every agricultural journal should be wide awake to our interests. Let the tariff stand as it is; it does not require patching up by free trade politicians." Well, we do not intend to crowd out the Sheep Department often. We have faith, however, in Yankee or any other kind of honesty. We have no faith in dishonesty, whether East or West. We believe that every man will, as a rule, look after what he may deem his best interests. He may be mistaken in them, but nevertheless honest in adopting any specified course. But we have found that no matter how honest and sincere he may be, he is liable to be charged with dishonesty. If a man wishes to be regarded honest himself, he must at least allow that there may be an honest difference of opinion on the part of others. We believe that the benefits to be derived from any tariff must depend upon its stability. And one of the strongest arguments against tariffs, and one of the reasons why they do not realize for the industrial interests of the country what the believers in protection claim they will, is the perpetual tinkering to which they are subjected, rendering investments based upon their existence and prospective continuance too uncertain. Tariffs once established, should be let alone. And if it could be, they should always be understood as inviolable for a specified time, at least until their utility could be fairly tested.

Obituary—Joseph B. Lyman.—The friends of this gentleman were shocked by the announcement of his sudden death in the morning papers. He was well known as the Agricultural Editor of the Tribune. It was in this capacity we knew him as a vigorous, graceful and able writer; a man of quick and usually accurate perceptions, zealous in the acquirement of facts bearing upon the industrial interests of the country, and scholarly and forcible in his presentation of them. His more intimate personal friends pay high tribute to his social qualities as a friend, husband and parent, and mourn his loss from their midst with unalloyed sorrow. He was born in Massachusetts, graduated at Yale College, studied law and went to New Orleans to practice his profession. Soon after the commencement of the war he returned North, became Agricultural Editor of the N. Y. World, subsequently Managing Editor of the Hearth and Home, and finally was called to the position on the Tribune which he filled at the time of his death. He died at his residence at Richmond Hill, Long Island, Jan. 28, of small-pox, leaving a wife and six children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. All who know "Kate Hunnibee" will feel for her a profound sympathy because of her bereavement.

To Inquirers About the Best Place to Purchase.—We have repeatedly said, and we reiterate the statement, that we cannot undertake to advise our readers who ask us when and of whom it is best to purchase eggs, fowls, cattle, sheep, swine, implements, etc., etc. Men ask us to name some reliable dealer, whom we can recommend. They seem to forget that we have few more facilities for obtaining this information than they. There are many men who advertise with us who, in all their business relations with us, are strictly honorable, prompt and reliable. But we do not know, and cannot know, of the quality of what they sell—of the purity of the blood, and the care taken in breeding of the stock offered for sale. In many cases we do not have an opportunity to examine their herds. We can only judge of them from our standpoint, which is not always, we are sorry to say, a safe one for our readers. Purchasers must exercise business caution and protect themselves by references and guarantees. And we shall always be prompt to do what we may to protect our readers from deception and fraud.

The Presidency of Brown University.—As briefly mentioned in our last, the Rev. E. G. ROBINSON, D.D., President of the Rochester Theological Seminary, and probably the ablest theologian of his (Baptist) denomination in America, was recently elected President of Brown University. In noticing this election the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says:

"Brown University stands in the front rank and among the most favored seats of learning in the country, being only less celebrated than Harvard and Yale. To be chosen its president is therefore an honor of which any scholar might be proud. It will be remembered that some two years since, President ANDERSON of our University, was elected President of Brown, but with self-sacrificing devotion to the college of which he is the head, declined to accept. Pre-eminently qualified as is Dr. Robinson from his erudition and his ability to give dignity and respect to the presidency of the greatest Baptist University in the country, we hope for the sake of Rochester Theological Seminary, that he will decline the position now tendered him.

In order that the "truth of history may be vindicated," we are constrained to make an amendment to this statement of our usually accurate and just contemporary. It is true that President ANDERSON was, as stated, elected President of Brown, but it is equally true that such election did not occur until after Dr. ROBINSON had been chosen to and declined the honorable position! This fact is well known in Rochester, and we are surprised that the D. & C. should not have given Dr. ROBINSON at least equal credit with President ANDERSON for "self-sacrificing devotion."

The Adirondacks.—The Tribune says:—"Here is another clergyman lecturing on 'The Adirondacks'—the Rev. Mr. WINSLOW of the P. E. Church, who held forth on the subject in Boston. Mr. W. should understand those romantic regions, for he has visited them no less than thirteen times, and may be considered a sort of naturalized citizen of the wilderness. Pretty soon, we solemnly warn all magazine writers and lecturers, the Adirondacks will 'give out' as an attractive theme, and other lonesome and little frequented localities must be visited for the purposes of inspiration and profit."

—All which may be true, but we think there is one gentleman who is more familiar with the Adirondacks than any other person who has written or lectured upon the subject. We refer to Dr. W. W. ELY of Rochester, (author of an excellent Map of the Adirondack region, published by COLTON,) who has visited the "Great North Woods" annually for fifteen years or more, and is thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the country. Indeed, Dr. E. has made the region his study as well as recreation, and from his actual knowledge, as well as fine scholarship, is eminently qualified to do justice to the subject. Let Dr. ELY write a book on "The Adirondacks," and the people will learn far more than has ever been told of that famed MURRAY-and-WINSLOW-ized region.

The Diseases of Cattle in the United States.—Congress, June 3, 1870, passed a resolution providing for the printing of 6,000 extra copies of this work, prepared under the direction of Commissioner CAPRON; 1,500 copies of this report were to be at the disposal of Senators; 3,000 for members of the House of Representatives, and 1,500 for the Commissioner of Agriculture. We state these facts that those of our readers interested in the perusal of the Reports of Prof. GAMGEE on the Lung Plague, the ill effects of smutty corn in the feed of farm animals, on the Splenic or Periodic Fever of Cattle; and of Dr. J. J. WOODWARD on the pathological anatomy and history of the respiratory organs in pleuro-pneumonia of cattle; of Drs. BILLINGS and CURTIS, giving the results of examinations of fluids of diseased cattle with reference to the presence of cryptogamic growths; of H. W. RAVENAL on the fungi of Texas, and of J. R. DODGE on statistical and historical investigations of the progress and results of the Texas cattle disease, may know from what sources this costly and valuable volume is obtainable.

Seed Catalogues Received.—The Seed Catalogues come in so thick and fast, and each one possesses so many distinctive merits, that we are compelled to place them all on the same level and simply acknowledge their receipt; for our space does not permit us to say all that their respective and comparative merits might induce us, otherwise, to say. Since our last issue, Catalogues have been received from E. A. REEVES, 58 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City; O. BURRAS, Norwalk, O.; ALFRED BRIDGEMAN & SON, 876 Broadway, N. Y. City; JAMES FLEMING, 67 Nassau St., N. Y. City—an excellent Catalogue; PETER HENDERSON & Co., 35 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City, their Seed and Plant Catalogues for 1872—very complete and elaborate.

Don't Invest In Vermont Gold Mines—For that whereas Dr. CUTTING, State Geologist, lately averred, in a paper read before the Board of Agriculture, that almost every week brought him parcels of worthless sand, containing yellow or white mica, or white and yellow pyrites, supposed by the deluded senders to be precious gold. Dr. C. wishes it to be distinctly understood that there are no metallic ores in Vermont which are worth working. For that the rocks of the State are too old and compact, or too nearly connected with the glacial drift. The yields of marble and slate, however, are very good. Those invited to invest in Vermont gold mining stocks, will please remember Dr. CUTTING'S statements and govern themselves sensibly.

"When May I Kill Woodcock?" asks SAMUEL S. C. of Cayuga Co., N. Y. "A gentleman told me the other day that I could not shoot them now according to law. Can you tell me?" Yes: The law provides that you shall not kill or expose for sale or have in your possession after the same has been killed, any woodcock between Feb. 1st and July 4th, under penalty of $50 for each bird.

"The Financier: A Saturday Review of Monetary Interests and Political Economy."—Is the title of a handsome 20-page quarto weekly, just started by J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL, 156 Broadway, New York, at $5 a year. The contents of the numbers we have seen are able, and appropriate to the objects announced in the title of this new recruit in a peculiar and important sphere of journalism. We trust the Financier will prove a success—financially and otherwise.

The Advertiser's Magazine is the name of a new and handsome publication just started by Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. It is devoted to the interests of newspaper advertisers, and has a long list of journals, with their circulations, etc.

THE SEASON.

Decatur, Iowa, Jan. 20.—Winter dry and pleasant, thermometer has not marked zero for five weeks. Wheat, $1 per bushel; corn, 20c.; potatoes, 30c.; sheep, $3@4; hogs, $3@3.50.—H. R.

Dunlap, Iowa, Jan. 25.—Finest winter I ever saw. Wheat, $1; oats, 20c.; corn, 18c.; potatoes, 40c.; butter, 20c.; eggs, 20c.; pork, 4c.; cows, $20@30; oxen, $70@100; horses, $100@150.—R. B. R.

Salisburg, Indiana Co., Pa., Jan. 22.—Very little snow; weather very changeable; coldest day, 16° below zero; business dull; little money circulating. Wheat, $1.35@1.40; oats, 45c.; hay, $15 per ton—W. F. B.

Beallsville, O., Feb. 1.—Corn, the past season, averaged 50 bushels per acre; wheat 10 to 15 bushels; oats, 20 bushels. Peach buds were killed by one or two cold days last month. Wheat, $1.30; corn, 45c.; oats, 35c.; buckwheat, $1; butter, 15c.; eggs, 20c.; chickens, 20c. each. No sale for hay.—E. M.

The Plains, Fauquier Co., Va., Jan. 29.—To-day is extremely cold; mercury at about zero; high N. W. wind. So far a very open winter; but little rain or snow; plenty of ice. Growing wheat looks badly, so much freezing and thawing. Wheat, $1.50 per bu.; corn, 50c.; oats, 45c.; apples, $1; pork, $5@6 per cwt.; beef, $6@8 per cwt.—J. S. P.

Oak Grove, Wis., Jan. 16.—An equable winter, with plenty of snow; business dull; prices low: wheat $1.10@1.15; corn, 50c.; oats, 30c.; barley, 50c.; potatoes, 50c.; apples, 75c.; butter, 18c.; pork, $4@4.50; hay, $10 and not very plenty; sheep scarce and high, and will be until after shearing. Considerable wheat in the hands of farmers unsold; will be held until spring. The crop very light.—G. W.

Hall's Corners, Ont. Co., N. Y., Jan. 29.—The coldest day of the month, so far. Thermometer 6° below zero at sunrise; 10° above at noon, and now, 8 P. M., nearly down to zero, with a strong wind from the West by North all day. Yesterday was mild and pleasant. There have been several car loads of apples shipped from this station, Northern Central Railroad, South, this month, buyers paying $3@3.50 per bbl. But little snow as yet; sleighing poor, but wheeling prime. A good winter for sheep, so far; mutton sheep worth 6c. per lb. and upwards.—P. F. B.

East Jaffrey, N. H., Jan. 23.—We are having a mild, open winter, favorable for hay and grain. Have four inches of snow and ice; good sleighing. Have had 13 snows, all light ones—38 inches in all. No extreme cold weather; 12° below zero the coldest. Money easier and business reviving. Pork, 7c.; beef, 7½c. per lb. in bulk; corn, Northern, $1.05; Western, 85c.; rye and barley, $1; butter, 35c. per lb., potatoes, 50@75c.; apples, Western, per bbl., $4@4.50. Everything favorable for a crop of fruit next season, thus far.—L. L. P.

RURAL BREVITIES.

A CORRESPONDENT asks some of our readers, having experience, to tell him the best way to make a surface cellar—frost-proof—and if they can be made of wood.

C. S. RUST is informed that we do not know that the Self-Acting Portable Fountain, illustrated in RURAL NEW-YORKER of Jan. 27, is for sale in this country. It ought to be.

A CIRCULAR received at this office announces that a "Second Ohio State Fair is to be held at Tiffin, O., June 4, 5, 6 and 7 at which $20,000 is to be expended in premiums and expenses."

THE Foot-and-Mouth disease among cattle does not disappear from the herds of Great Britain, and is extending in the French herds, according to last reports. Let those who import stock to this country look out.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. Company.—We judge from present appearances that the $15,000,000 gold loan of this Company, which was introduced to the market by FISK & HATCH, and by them recommended as a first-class security for investment purposes, will be shortly closed. A few weeks since less than $2,000,000 remained undisposed of, and large sales were recently made at 94 and interest, a part of which were taken for foreign shipment. The high reputation of the financial agents, together with the well-known integrity of the managers of the Company, naturally attract the attention of investors to these securities, and this fact will explain the rapid distribution of the bonds. Messrs. FISK & HATCH have always confined their efforts to enterprises of undoubted character, having been prominently identified as agents for the sale of Government loans, and subsequently of the Central Pacific Railroad bonds, which now sell above par. The Chesapeake and Ohio road is geographically a counterpart of the Central Pacific, leading inland from one of the best harbors on the Atlantic coast, as the Central Pacific terminates on the finest portion of the Pacific coast; and added to which is this great advantage, that the Chesapeake line has tributary to it unsurpassed rich coal and iron beds, which are being rapidly developed. As is well known, the Central Pacifics are already favorites in both home and foreign money centers, and the financial management of the Chesapeake and Ohios being essentially the same, it is safe to presume that these bonds will share the same popularity.

The New Composite, Sanitary Water Pipe, which is only two-thirds the cost of lead, stronger and just as flexible, and free from all deleterious influences, is worthy the attention of our readers. Professors of chemistry have indorsed this pipe. Those who would escape all risks of lead poison, will be glad to know of this pipe. It is manufactured by the N. Y. Lead Co., 65 Center street.

The Publisher's Desk.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS

Of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, having still twenty-eight years to run, with interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, both principal and interest payable in gold coin in the city of New York, are recommended by us for safe and permanent investment, for the following reasons, viz:

1. *They are thoroughly secured.*
2. *Like the Central Pacifics, they will be widely known, very popular, and always marketable.*
3. *They will be dealt in at all the prominent Stock Exchanges in this country and Europe, and have the advantage of both a home and a European market.*
4. *They should largely advance from the present price of ninety-four and accrued interest, when all sold by the Company, as Central Pacifics have done.*

They are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000 Coupon or Registered.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO being under able and honorable management, partly identical with that of the CENTRAL PACIFIC, their Securities should take equal rank in popularity and market value.

For exchange of Five-Twenties or for new investments, we cordially recommend either the Central Pacific or Chesapeake and Ohio Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, buy and sell Investment Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange, open accounts with depositors, upon which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent., make collections in all parts of the country, and transact a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK,
A. S. HATCH.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

The increasing popularity of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER has induced a certain firm who manufacture a Baking Powder to copy verbatim our advertisements, simply substituting their name in place of ours. While this proves the standard excellence and worth of our Yeast Powder, it is calculated to deceive the consumers, and reflects the character of the parties as well as the goods which they are endeavoring to force upon the unwary. Be sure that you call for DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, and take no other. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, 69 New Street, New York.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

While Waiting for a Cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds.

Acute Affections of the Lungs, Chest, Throat and Kidneys are easily cured by using WHITE PINE COMPOUND. For sale everywhere.

Educational.

CORTLAND NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE accompanying cut and following account of the Cortland (N. Y.) Normal and Training School, are from RANDALL'S "History of the Common School System of the State of New York," published by IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co., and heretofore commended in the RURAL NEW-YORKER:

Organized in 1868, under the act of 1866. The Normal School building is a spacious brick edifice, three stories in hight above the basement. The first story contains two study rooms for pupils in the lower grades of the Training School, and, connected with each, four recitation rooms, three ante-rooms, and two cloak rooms. Upon this floor is also a central hallway, with two large cloak rooms, a dining room, parlor, library, and office, together with rooms for the accommodation of the steward and his family. The second story contains the chapel or study room for the Normal Department, the laboratory, two private rooms for teachers, two cloak and six recitation rooms, and two halls leading from the chapel to recitation rooms. Upon the third floor are the gymnasium, well supplied with apparatus for calisthenic exercises, two bath rooms, and dormitory accommodations for lady boarders.

The grounds are commodiously located, near the centre of the village, and are ample for walks and drives, pleasantly laid out, and remote from noise or disturbance.

The cost of the building and grounds, defrayed by the corporation of the village, was about $89,500; furniture, $6,500; and library and apparatus, $2,000; in all, about $98,000.

The Board of Trustees consists of the Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL.D., [one of the Editors of MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,] President; Hon. R. H. Duell, Secretary; Charles C. Taylor, Treasurer; Trustees, Hon. Horatio Ballard, Arnold Stafford, Henry Brewer, Norman Chamberlain, William Newkirk.

The School was opened March 3, 1869, under the charge of the following Board of Instructors:

JAMES H. HOOSE, Principal Department Metaphysics and Didactics.

Norman F. Wright, Principal Department Ancient Languages.

Frank S. Capen, Principal Department Mathematics.

Thomas B. Stowell, Principal Dept. Natural Sciences.

Martha Roe, Superintendent Intermediate and Primary Depts., Teacher of Methods and Objects.

Helen E. M. Babcock, Modern Languages and History.

Miss M. Marsh, Vocal Music.

Mary Morton, Drawing.

Helen K. Hubbard, Principal Intermediate Dept.

Margaret Hunter, Principal Primary Dept.

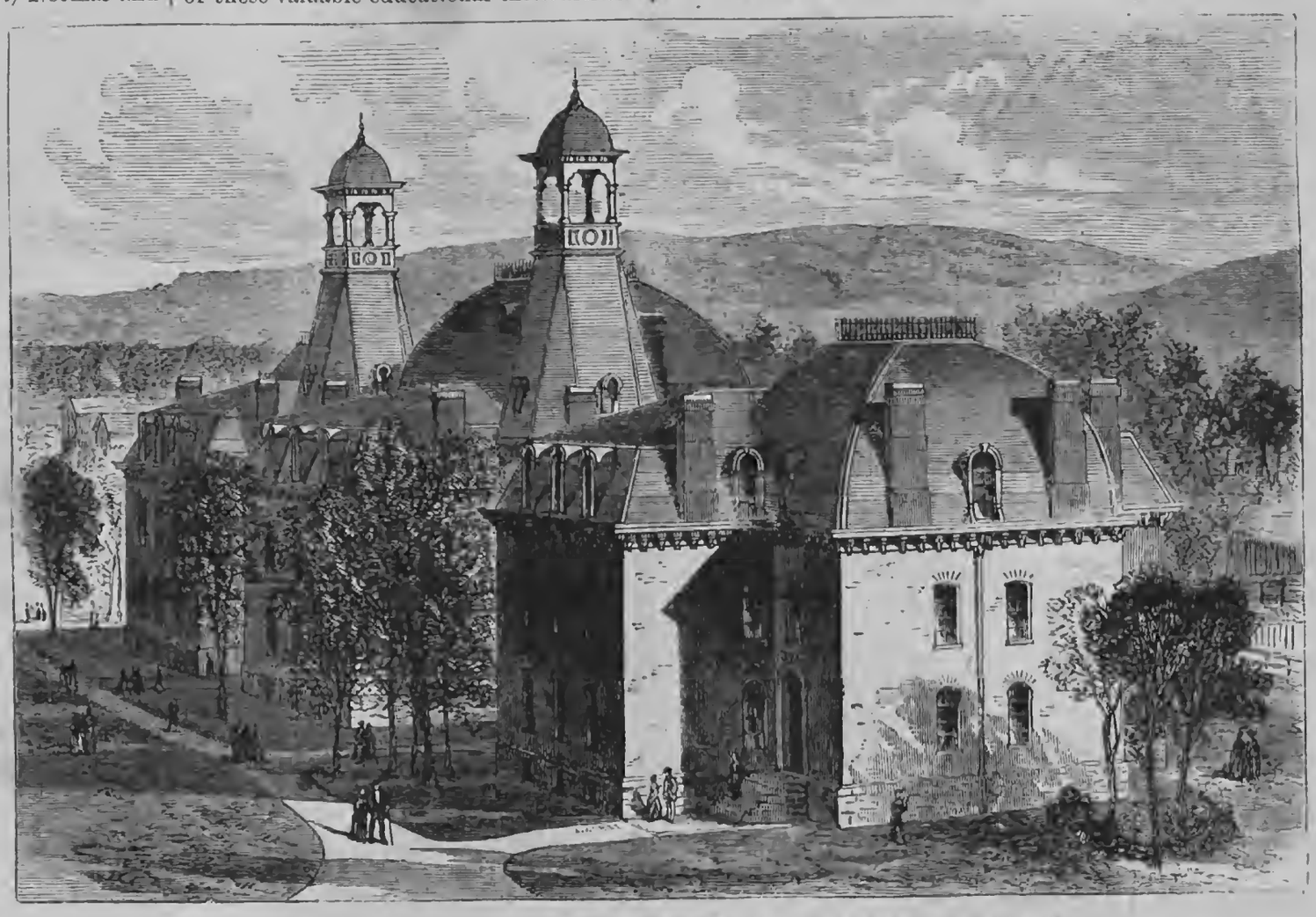
Miss M. F. Hendricks, Teacher of Reading, Elocution, and Gymnastics.

Miss Mary F. Hall, Critic in Primary Dept.

The object of the Normal School is to qualify young men and women to serve as teachers in the Public Schools of the State; and of the Training School, to provide a practising school for the Normal students. The latter comprises a Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Department.

The whole number of pupils in attendance during the year was about 800.

— In previous numbers of the RURAL we have given views and descriptions of the Jamestown, Potsdam, and Brockport Normal Schools, and shall in future issues give engravings and accounts of the Albany and Oswego schools of like character. Hence those of our readers who shall have the volumes of this journal for 1871-72 will have illustrations of all the Normal School buildings in this State, with historical sketches of these valuable educational institutions.



CORTLAND NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

BE OBSERVING.

IMPROVEMENTS and inventions have originated with thoughtful and observing people. Thoughts are suggested by many common things that produce great results. This was the case in making paper, so needful for so many purposes, from straw. It is said that Judge HENRY PETTIBONE of Pennsylvania was passing by the contents of a leach tub, among which was a handful of straw that had been placed at the bottom. Taking a little of the straw in his hands the idea suggested itself to him that it possessed all the qualities of strong fiber, which the lye had softened until it was in a semi-pulpy state. He took this straw to a paper maker, who manufactured straw colored paper from it with such success that he was induced to continue the experiments. These experiments have been improved by others, so as to make a very desirable and useful article.

Teach the young to be observing. They are free from care, and it will tend to improve their minds, strengthen their memories, and develop their reason.—H. E.S.

[The above is sound, and should be heeded by parents and all others engaged in training the young.—ED.]

SNOW AND SNOW-FLAKES.

SUCH a common and simple substance as snow seems hardly worth writing about, as every one in America is supposed to be familiar with it. Common as snow-flakes are, they are the most wonderful and beautiful things in the world—as well as the most powerful. Whether we look upon snow in the avalanches of the Alps, the huge drifts in the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, in the valleys of Vermont, or on the plains of the West, or whether we regard a single flake under the magnifying-glass, it proves alike interesting. When snow is formed in a very still atmosphere, it takes the shape of the beautiful figures represented in our illustration. The crystals are all in the form of six-rayed stars, differing from each other in their conformation. The study of snow will afford much amusement, and, in connection with it, one should read some good work on the glaciers of the Alps, and other parts of the world, which are principally formed of snow.

JOHN HOPKINS, a Maryland Quaker, who began life in Baltimore as a small grocer, is now the richest man South of Mason and Dixson's line. He has given a great deal of money to the John Hopkins University, situated on the outskirts of Baltimore city. He is still engaged in business.

WHAT three great authors would a person name who witnessed the Chicago fire? Dickens, Howitt, Burns.

MOSAIC POETRY.

I ONLY know she came and went
—*Lowell.*
Like trontlets in a pool;
—*Hood.*
She was a phantom of delight,
—*Wordsworth.*
And I was like a fool.
—*Eastman.*
"One kiss, dear maid," I said, and sighed,
—*Coleridge.*
"Out of those lips unshorn,"
—*Longfellow.*
She shook her ringlets round her head,
—*Stoddard.*
And laughed in merry scorn.
—*Tennyson.*
Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky!
—*Tennyson.*
You hear them, oh! my heart?
—*Alice Cary.*
'Tis twelve at night by the castle clock,
—*Coleridge.*
Beloved, we must part!
—*Alice Cary.*
"Come back! come back!" he cried in grief,
—*Campbell.*
"My eyes are dim with tears;
—*Bayard Taylor.*
How shall I live through all the days,
—*Mrs. Osgood.*
All through a hundred years?"
—*T. S. Perry.*
'Twas in the prime of summer time,
—*Hood.*
She blest me with her hand;
—*Hoyt.*
We stray'd together, deeply blest,
—*Mrs. Edwards.*
Into the Dreaming land.
—*Cornwall.*
The laughing bridal roses blow,
—*Patmore.*
To dress her dark-brown hair;
—*Bayard Taylor.*
No maid may with her compare,
—*Brailsford.*
Most Beautiful, most rare!
—*Read.*
I clasped it on her sweet, cold hand,
—*Browning.*
The precious golden link;
—*Smith.*
I calmed her fears, and she was calm,
—*Coleridge.*
"Drink, pretty creature, drink!"
—*Wordsworth.*
And so I won my Genevieve,
—*Coleridge.*
And walked in Paradise;
—*Hervey.*
The fairest thing that ever grew,
—*Wordsworth.*
Atween me and the skies.
—*Osgood.*

Our Story-Teller.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

[Continued from page 90.]

IV.—The Mystery of Susan.

"WHERE'S Mr. BRAYTON?" said MINNIE TAYLOR, holding a holly wreath at arm's length. "He promised to hang these wreaths for me, but a man is never where he is most wanted!"

"What heresy is that, Miss MINNIE?" called out HARRY TRAVERSE, from acrossthe room.

"Ah, how do you do, Mr. TRAVERSE? I was saying that men are always to be depended upon!"

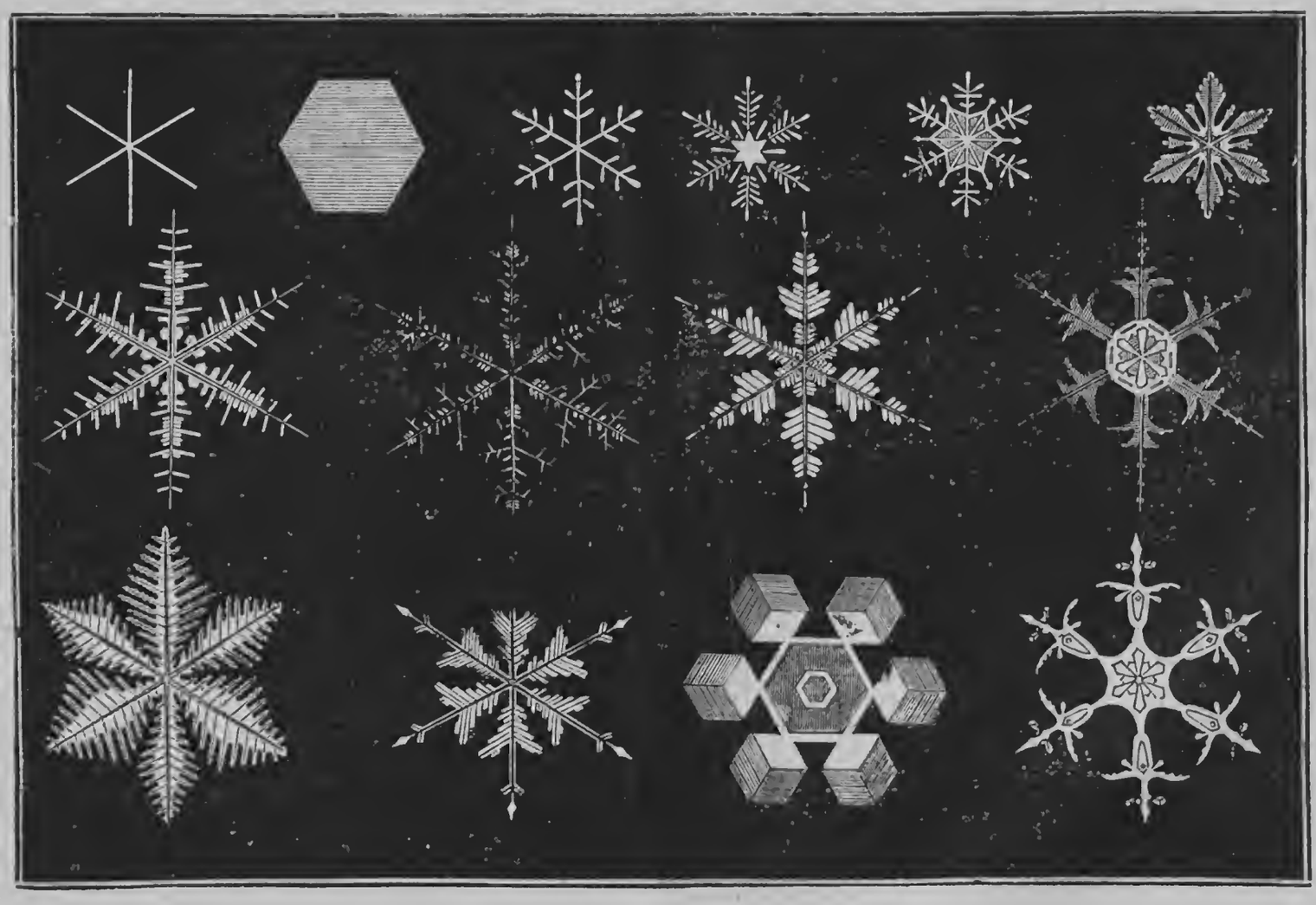
"Oh, MIN, what a story! HARRY, she wasn't saying any such thing; she was talking in a most cruel and unjust manner about your much abused sex."

"Well, MAGGIE, I depended upon you to stand by me; your defection proves that there is no faith to be placed in woman. I will hang my wreath myself," and the gay girl climbed a step-ladder and put the holly in the place assigned it. "Now, MAGGIE, answer my first question. Where is Mr. BRAYTON?"

"I don't know, dear; he went out a moment ago. HARRY, did you see him as you came in?"

"Yes, I met him. He was hurrying to overtake SUSAN. He spoke to her a moment after I passed him. I heard their voices."

"How strange, HARRY! What can it mean? I did not know that SUSAN ever saw Mr. BRAYTON before."



SNOW FLAKES, MAGNIFIED.

"SUSAN is a strange woman," said MINNIE.

"And as good and beautiful as she is strange. I love her, in spite of myself, slave that she is! You, MINNIE, must think it a horrible institution that places such women in such positions."

"I never think, MAGGIE, when it's inconvenient," replied MINNIE, demurely.

"Well, it's mighty inconvenient, sometimes, and I congratulate you on your position," said GEORGE, who had joined the group just in time to hear the last sentence.

"Of course, slavery is the thing; I don't question that. Men wiser than I ever shall be have settled the matter, and it isn't for me to dig up foundations; but when I see SUSAN, and remember that she is a slave, as Miss TAYLOR says, I find it very inconvenient to think."

"Well," said MINNIE, "we had better finish the decorations, and liberate the slaves afterwards. I don't believe they would accept their freedom before the holidays."

"Always practical, Miss MINNIE. It's an excellent idea, that of finishing the decorations. Dinner will be ready in half an hour, and this room must be in order in exactly thirty minutes;" so saying GEORGE snatched up wreaths and festoons, and clusters of scarlet berries, and went to work with a will, the girls and HARRY following his example.

The octoroon had finished her errand, and in so straight-forward and decided a manner as to admit of no questioning on the part of her young mistress. MARGARET's first impulse was to follow her and ascertain, if possible, what new trouble had come upon her; but it was so painfully evident that the miserable woman desired to avoid all notice, that MARGARET dismissed the idea of pursuit, and determined to seek her in her own room after dinner, where she knew she would be, while the rest of the family were enjoying their *siestas*. The slave walked very quietly through the hall, down the length of the east verandah, and throwing her heavy shawl over her head, started off in the direction of HANNIBAL'S cabin. The impulse to fly—to put distance between herself and the house she had just left, was written all over the graceful, shrinking figure, gliding so noiselessly, and yet so determinedly, along the well beaten path. Mr. BRAYTON followed hastily. SUSAN never looked back. She knew who her pursuer was, and her heart almost stood still as she realized that steps were steadily gaining upon her.

"Oh, if I could but die," moaned the poor woman between her clenched teeth. "But death is never near to those who have nothing to live for."

Just then her name was gently pronounced, and a strong hand placed caressingly and firmly upon her arm. Even then the octoroon did not turn her head.

"Won't you speak to me, SUSAN?" continued the gentleman, in tones so low and tender that they might have been the accents of a lover, but for the immense difference in their social relations.

"Why do you seek me?" replied SUSAN, without lifting her eyes from the ground.

"I have not sought you, child," he answered. "It was your own plan to keep your residence a secret from me, and I submitted to it as a gentleman should. I supposed you were in Richmond; but as GOD lives, I have been as good as my word—have never inquired for you even."

"You gave me my liberty, did you not?" interrupted the octoroon, her beautiful eyes flashing fire.

"I did, SUSAN," and there was an exultant ring in the speaker's voice, as he pronounced the simple sentence that caused his companion for the first time to turn her eyes to his face.

"And yet your directions to Mr. HYATT were to dispose of me to the highest bidder as speedily as possible."

"It is a lie, SUSAN!" and the Southerner's nostrils dilated, and his countenance, for a moment, was livid with passion. "Who told you this falsehood?" he went on. "You must not walk another step until you have given me the full particulars."

"Mr. HYATT told me so the day before I was sold to Col. HEATHERSTONE, and —"

"What, SUSAN? Say those words again! *Sold* to Col. HEATHERSTONE!"

"Sold to Col. HEATHERSTONE," slowly repeated the wretched woman.

"May the cur—"

"No, dear master, not that," broke in his companion, quickly, her whole manner instantly changing. For a brief moment the sadness fled from her eyes, and instead of the quiver of grief round the lovely mouth, there appeared an indescribable joyousness—an expression of satisfaction—a flash of the intense love-nature of this strange woman.

"Where were your papers, SUSAN?" continued the gentleman, apparently unaware of this total change in his companion's manner.

"My papers were stolen from my trunk—also the money you gave me to go North with—if I pleased."

"And after that diabolical business, you could believe that I had instigated such a proceeding? SUSAN, child, I thought you knew me better!" And now there was no more rage in the man's voice, but only a plaintive under-tone, a strange heart-wail that seemed to touch the very soul of the woman by his side.

"What *could* I think?" she replied, while all unconsciously her hand sought his arm. "Listen, please. Mr. HYATT sent for me to come to his office, and then placed in my hands a letter which he declared had just come from you——"

"—d the handwriting, SUSAN?"

"I could have sworn to its being yours; and——"

"And SUSAN, you believe now that I wrote it! In that were orders for your sale."

"Yes, sir, of the most peremptory description."

"You will see in the future, child, if my life is spared to arrange matters; but I see that with such damning evidence of my fiendishness, it is no use to say more at present. GOD bless you, SUSAN, and give you patience to wait a little. I will trouble you no longer."

"Dear master," and again lips and eyes were full of joy—and for an instant something deeper than joy as she gently detained him. "I believe *you*—and shall never doubt you again. It was only when driven almost to distraction by the horror of my position, that I ever harbored a thought of your injustice. Forgive me for that, please, and I will never do so again."

"Oh! you poor, hunted, tortured child! *Forgive* you? SUSAN, I should never have allowed you to leave me. You never could be as happy anywhere else as with me; and, truly home has never been home since you left it. And then, child, I have been so ill since."

A little convulsive shiver was all that testified to SUSAN'S having heard the last sentence.

"Twice have I almost crossed the dark river—and each time I felt that if I only had SUSAN with me—SUSAN to love me, and close my eyes—SUSAN to grieve for me a little after I was gone—Oh! how I suffered without you!"

"No more—for the love of the Saviour—no more, dear master! I should have come to you, had I known it. Believe that."

"Child, if you would only come back to me. Come back a free woman, as my house-keeper and companion—and—"

"No, master, no! It can never be—but listen a moment. If I can ever be of any service to you, should you be sick or in trouble, should you need anything that SUSAN can do for you, SUSAN will come—and may the powers above keep her fully informed of your situation. There comes Col. HEATHERSTONE, and we must separate."

Mr. BRAYTON hesitated for a parting word; but his companion was gone, out of sight almost before he realized that he was alone.

"Hallo! BRAYTON and SUSAN!" said the Colonel, softly, to himself, at the same time uttering a low, prolonged whistle. "Astonishing how these pretty niggers do take hold of a fellow. It's a little rough to class SUSAN with the blacks, after all, for no one in the world would ever take her to be a nigger. Funny, though, that BRAYTON should leave all the pretty girls up to the house to run after a slave; but then, there's no accounting for tastes"—and the Colonel chuckled as if the little scene he had just witnessed was the funniest thing on record, and urged his horse forward, thinking it best not to have appeared to notice them. Mr. BRAYTON followed slowly and thoughtfully, and retiring to his room did not again mingle with the guests until the bell summoned them to dinner.

At the table SUSAN served in her accustomed place, quiet and reserved as ever. MARGARET'S eyes followed her anxiously, but no recognition was returned; the octoroon seemed made of stone, but late in the afternoon when MARGARET, having left her guests in their own rooms, sought SUSAN in hers, she found her sitting in a low chair before the fire, her whole body shaken with sobs. The mistress threw her arms around the slave.

"Dear SUSAN, darling SUSAN, tell your little MAGGIE what the matter is. Nobody loves you so well. Tell me all, SUSAN. I'm sure I can help you."

"I'm sure you would help me if you could, dear; but there's nothing to help. We all break down sometimes, child; I was feeling lonely, that's all. Has Mr. TRAVERSE gone away?"

"O never mind Mr. TRAVERSE. There is something the matter, and I could help you if you would let me. You may trust me, SUSAN, indeed you may."

MAGGIE was on her knees now, with her arms around SUSAN'S neck. Her voice and manner were inexpressibly sweet and coaxing, but though evidently touched, there was no confidential response. And MAGGIE, a little chilled, a little grieved, and more than ever mystified, was forced to stay outside the heart that she so desired to enter and brighten.

The news that the Convention of South Carolina had passed a secession ordinance was received at the HEATHERSTONE mansion in the very heart of the holiday season, and preparations for Christmas festivities and the merry intercourse of congenial friends were thereafter of secondary importance. The right of the States to secede, the consequences of secession, the effect upon the slaves, and a hundred other questions were discussed, and the first thought in every heart—the first question on every lip—was, "What news from the South?" The Southern States were one immense volcano, and South Carolina was its fiery heart, but such was the agitation in this boiling center that it was felt to the remotest limits of the country, and in proud old Virginia, from the haughtiest master to the weakest slave, everybody was awed and thrilled by the hot-blooded act with which rebellion had been inaugurated. Event followed event in quick succession. Before the public mind had become accustomed to the thought that secession had actually been declared, the news spread through the country that the members of Congress from South Carolina had resigned their seats, and then that the seceding State had adopted resolutions in favor of a Confederate Government. This last decisive act took place on Christmas day, and the next afternoon HARRY TRAVERSE galloped over to Col. HEATHERSTONE'S with the Richmond papers that he had just received. The whole family, guests and all, were in the cheerful library; Mrs. HEATHERSTONE in her usual place on the sofa; MARGARET, MINNIE, HOPE and ALFRED chatting in a cozy corner; GEORGE teaching POINT a new trick, and Col. HEATHERSTONE fast asleep in the glow of the open fire with his newspaper in his hand. Aunt CLARA and Mr. BRAYTON were holding a characteristic discussion on politics, and SUSAN had just entered in answer to her mistress' summons, to arrange the pillows for "my poor head."

"There's HARRY," cried GEORGE, the first to hear the beat of the horses hoofs upon the gravelled walk. ALFRED and the girls rushed to the window, and HARRY gave his horse to a servant and ran up the steps to the piazza brandishing a package of newspapers. In a moment he was the center of an excited group, reading to his eager listeners the resolutions adopted by the South Carolina Convention, the details of the fierce excitement all over the State, and the editorials full of defiance, and certainty of success.

"Now let us hear from the North," said ALFRED, after the Southern papers were flushed. The New York journals were next listened to with varying emotions by the little company whose individual interests extended so far and in so many different directions.

"There can be no longer any question as to the result," said Col. HEATHERSTONE. "Most of the extreme Southern States are all ready to follow the action of South Carolina. Before a month has passed there will be a strong confederation, desperate in their intention to defy the Government at Washington."

"And, then," said MARGARET, rising in her excitement and walking up and down the room, "there will be a long cruel war, and fathers and husbands, and brothers will kill each other like wild beasts. O, was there no way to avoid this? Is there no way to avoid it now? Can there be no compromise?"

"Do sit down, MAGGIE, you make my head ache," said her mother, wearily. "Compromise! There will be compromise enough after a battle or two. A long, war, indeed! Why, child, are you stupid enough to think that there will be much fighting?"

GEORGE sprang up eagerly, while Mrs. HEATHERSTONE was speaking, and crossed the room to the window. He was elate with excitement. MARGARET saw what was working in him with so much power, and sighed heavily. "He will go with the first troops," said she to herself. "But will he ever come back? This is indeed the beginning, but what will be the end?"

"There will undoubtedly be fighting," said Col. HEATHERSONE, in reply to his wife, "but, let us hope, not much. The North has unwarrantably interfered with the South, and when she sees that we are in earnest, doubtless we shall come to an amicable understanding. In fact, I don't hold the North responsible at all," with a glance at his guests; "it is only the abolitionists who are to blame, and they are a very small minority." At the conclusion of this sentence HOPE walked out very gently.

"I hope I have said nothing to hurt Miss ARNOLD," continued Col. HEATHERSTONE.

"O, no," replied MINNIE, "you have said nothing; but the truth is that HOPE'S family are all abolitionists, dyed in the wool."

"Poor child, I am sorry for her; she has much to bear," said ALFRED.

"No more than most of us, I fear. I see separations and heart-breakings," and MARGARET followed HOPE to her room.

"Dear HOPE, let me in."

The door was opened softly.

"Excuse me, HOPE, darling, but I could not bear to leave you up here alone."

"Come in, MAGGIE. I want to talk with you. I must go home immediately. If there is fighting my brothers will be the first to go to the front, and I shall be needed. I ought not to be absent when my country is in trouble."

At that moment the thought came bitterly to the two loving friends that their country was no longer one. HOPE was already a foreigner in MAGGIE'S home.

"I suppose you must go, dear; I think I should want to if I were in your place. It is dreadful, this thought of brother killing brother; but we cannot help it, HOPE. Somebody has a fearful responsibility."

"Your brother thinks it is the abolitionists."

"But I don't, HOPE. I believe that slavery is wrong in its foundation, and what is wrong must some time fall to the ground. GOD is against slavery, and it may be that He used the abolitionists to bring about this crisis, but that matters little."

"Your negroes seem very happy."

"I think they are, and no doubt the majority of the slave owners treat their slaves well; and very likely if the negroes are freed they will be for years worse off in many respects than they are now; but I think as you do, HOPE and as your father does about buying and selling human beings. I think I was born with the feeling. I don't know how else I got it."

The girls sat a long time, heart pressed to heart, talking over the past and exchanging sweet promises of remembrance for the future, little dreaming, as dark as the outbreak was to them, amid what scenes of blood their next meeting would be.

"What am de meaning of all dis talk about secesh, Massa ALFRED?" inquired HANNIBAL, as he gravely went through his morning task of brushing the clothes of the young gentleman. For a moment ALFRED'S bright face was clouded; but only for a moment.

"You have heard a good deal of this, then, have you?" he replied, scanning the old negro's face attentively.

"Wal, yes, massa, a considerable much. There's no way of not hearing it, 'less we stops up our ears, and there don't seem to be much time to give to dat performance on dis plantation, at any rate. HANNIBAL only ask for information. De skin be contageous brack, Massa ALFRED. Golly! dare's no 'stake about dat; but dis lump of ebony jus' about come to de 'clusion dat dare's jus' as much—wat you call 'em—inquisitiveness—stowed away under a brack hide as a white one."

"Yes, HANNIBAL," laughed his companion, "that has been my experience; but what do you want to know?"

"Wall, massa, dis be 'bout it. Wat am old Caroliny 'specting to do wid all dis howling 'bout getting out? Making out, in de fust place, dat she could get out, where de debbil be she going when she am out? 'Sense de word, Massa ALFRED, but somehow it do seem to HANNIBAL 'sif de old feller hab jus' jumped into mos' ebery body."

"Sound again, HANNIBAL!" and the young man stopped a moment and reflected what he had best say to the intelligent old negro. Way down in his heart ALFRED HEATHERSTONE despised the institution of his fathers. A Southerner by birth, an aristocrat by education, he was nevertheless in spirit the most democratic of men. To him slaves were not only slaves, but brothers. Like many another true hearted Virginian, he felt that there was nothing in the system to recommend it save the old argument, which had then never been successfully combated, that the work of the South could never be carried on save by negroes and bondmen. "Liberate the slaves, and your beautiful country is but a wretched wilderness," said CALHOUN, in one of his long-to-be-remembered speeches, and this sentiment was not only indorsed, but firmly and honestly believed in by the great mass of slave holders. It was freedom and poverty—slavery and opulence. What wonder that they held on so staunchly and pluckily to the last?

"Bress de LORD, massa ALFRED!" interrupted HANNIBAL, as he hung up his broom and proceeded to leave the room, "HANNIBAL hab no wish to be too inquisitums. He only tink it would be a good ting to know what be going on, so's to tell dem udder niggers de truff. Dey won't git much ob de truff, you can jus' bet high on dat, Massa ALFRED!"

"I realize that fact, HANNIBAL," replied ALFRED, slowly; "I suppose they have already been told the most ridiculous stories about the progress of affairs."

"Dat am de case," answered HANNIBAL, with quite as much deliberation.

"The Northern States, HANNIBAL, have no right to quarrel with our institutions—no right to dictate terms to us. They are insolent in their demands. The chief officers of these United States have been mostly composed of Southern men—who understood their business—knew what was for the best good of the whole country. What do you think GEORGE WASHINGTON would say if he could see the dreadful confusion we are thrown into by a few hot-headed, ignorant radicals."

"Mebbe he do see, massa ALFRED," replied the negro, lifting his eyes with great reverence. "But of course it would be berry wicked for dis old colored pusson to say wat Massa WASHINGTON say—but praps he take into 'sideration dat de present time am a good bit further ahead time dan wen he walk on de earth, Saint dat he was. One ting HANNIBAL hab notice ever sinee he so high, Massa ALFRED, dat de 'pinions ob men no more stan still dan do de men demseves. Ebery ting go ahead; some tings seem to jump ahead—and dat do case at dis time. Seems to Hannibal 'sif de bery hebens demselves hab grown big in de las' few years. Dem stars, too, dey wink at HANNIBAL in a way dey neber winked afore—bress de LORD. De only question dat discomboberated dis skull was—wat dat up and a doing old Caroliny 'speeted to do wid she self after she hab walk away from de res' ob dem States. Do she 'spec to take a trip to de udder side of de big mill pond—as Massa GEORGE call it—and den march back into her place when de rowdidow hab all blown ober?"

"Time will tell, HANNIBAL," said ALFRED, kindly dismissing his servant; "and it is best to speculate as little as possible about it. Growth," he repeated, as the door closed upon the venerable figure, "Growth! This isn't the first lesson I have taken from you, dear old HANNIBAL. Why the possibilities of that nature are beyond all estimate! A christian philosopher by birth—a slave by education! Great Heavens! Is this right? Oh! that WASHINGTON or some other noble spirit *would* speak to this bewildered country! It is no use to take counsel with each other—for even among its Southerners there is very little unanimity of opinion. I see nothing before us but war—war of the bloodiest and most relentless kind."

Mr. BRAYTON appeared singularly disconcerted—strangely cast down by the news constantly arriving from different parts of the country. Very much to MARGARET'S annoyance, he seemed to avoid the drawing-room whenever there was anything particularly jolly going on. Sometimes, in order not to appear eccentric or gloomy, he would join the group for a few moments, and steal quietly away at the very first opportunity. He had attempted, on several different occasions, to have a private interview with Col. HEATHERSTONE on the subject of SUSAN, but the house was so full of company, and the moments so crammed with festivities and startling intelligence, that the suitable opportunity did not offer. Not only did the innate delicacy of the man rebel at the idea of requesting an interview with his host; but something deeper than that even—knowledge that his motives would be entirely misunderstood. If they could meet naturally, drift into conversation naturally, then the whole trouble would be obviated, but, up to this time, no such occasion had offered.—[To be continued.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

A KISS AT THE DOOR.

We were standing in the doorway,
My little wife and I,
The golden sun upon her
Fell down so silently;
A small white hand upon my arm,
What could I ask for more
Than the kindly glance of loving eyes,
As she kissed me at the door?

I know she loves with all her heart
The one who stands beside;
And the years have been so joyous
Since first I called her bride.
We've had so much of happiness
Since we met in years before;
But the happiest time of all was
When she kissed me at the door.

Who cares for wealth of land or gold,
For fame or matchless power?
It does not give the happiness
Of just one little hour
With one who loves me as her life—
She says she loves me more—
And I thought she did this morning,
When she kissed me at the door.

At times it seems as all the world,
With all its wealth of gold,
Is very small and poor indeed
Compared with what I hold;
When the clouds hang grim and dark,
I only think the more
Of one who waits the coming step,
To kiss me at the door.

If she lives till age shall scatter
Its frost upon her head,
I know she'll love me just the same
As the morning we were wed;
But if the angels call her,
And she goes to heaven before,
I shall know her when I meet her,
For she'll kiss me at the door.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.—I.

BY MARY A. E. WAGER.

THE FAMOUS PEOPLE AND SCHOOLS OF BALTIMORE.

Washington is very much like a handsome, fascinating villain repelling one's judgment, but holding captive the senses. No city in America is so vilified and yet so much visited. As for myself, I like it. Its hills and valleys; its cozy, unpretentious houses; its broad streets; its courteous, pleasant, hospitable people; its wire-pulling, tricky but smooth and suave politicians—I like them all. As I never get behind the scenes, I know nothing of its infamy or dishonesty, and for all social and enjoyable purposes, sinners give their best along with the saints, and it is hardly worth while to be too critical so long as you are not a member of the social or civil reform committees. As I write, it is early morning, and the sun has transfigured the city. Its golden film lies on the hills and the house tops, while the dome of the Capitol glitters like a great jewel uplifted from the reach of covetousness. It was this glory, this fresh radiance, that bewildered me into calling this a "Washington Letter," when I meant to devote every word of it to Baltimore, in which city I tarried for a week on my way hither. And Baltimore it shall be. It is a false heart that ignores the beauty of the past in the dazzling splendor of the present. Aside from two women in Baltimore whom I loved, it were difficult to define what attractions the city had for me. But ever since the war the name has had a wicked but resonant charm. Our boys in blue were butchered in her streets, but through all and over all, there were hearts that beat high and bravely and loyally. And may we never grow so old or so ungrateful as not to pray in our hearts, "God bless them."

I stood, on one of the sunniest days, on Federal Hill, where the soldiers were so long encamped. The city, with its spires, lay outspread before us. Away in the distance, over the Bay, floated the flag from Fort McHenry. Washington's Monument rose fair and white from Mount Vernon. From no other point did the city present so attractive a picture. Encompassed in one view, Baltimore is stately almost to magnificence; but taken homœopathically, she is commonplace, sleepy, and lazily good-natured.

Dead or alive, there are scarcely a dozen famous people in the city. Poor, misguided Poe, whose "Bells" have been rung and chimed and tolled on the lips of so many ambitious schoolboys and girls, lies in one corner of a little churchyard, with nothing to mark the spot. The sunshine and storm of twenty years have smoothed the ground above him to a perfect level with the sod about. His poor, old and unfortunate sister, Rosa, remembers the spot, and points it out to such as care to see it. J. Wilkes Booth lies buried in Greenmount, the fashionable cemetery of the city, and bears the perpetuating memory of a monument.

Among the people I cared to see, and did see, was Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps, who, with her sister, the late Emma Willard, has educated so many girls. She is quite venerable now, is stout in figure, has dark eyes, a fair complexion, and soft, white curls at each side of her face. She converses with vivacity, dresses handsomely in black, has an elegant home and the society of children. Of late she has directed her energies against the Woman Suffrage movement, feeling that the present woman movement embodies the destruction of society and the ruin of the world. Of course such a lugubrious view of the matter is quite amusing to those who look upon it as the salvation of the world, or at least a decided bettering of it, and I could scarcely restrain a smile at her apparently solemn convictions. "Perhaps you do not believe as I do?" she asked. "No, I think I do not. I am of the opinion that it will require a great deal more than suffrage to make women anything else than women. So long as I do not see my way clear in the matter, I am content to stand on the 'top of the fence,' and watch the contest." She expressed much sympathy with the new avenues of work opening up for women, and hearty co-operation with various efforts for making women self supporting.

Not far from Mrs. Phelps' house, a friend pointed out another pleasant place, bought and paid for by teaching, and the property of a lady who has also a school in Paris. I have come to the conclusion that whatever money a woman can come into possession of, she can do no better with it than to bury it in real estate. It is sure to have a resurrection some day, and often a glorious one. Moreover, it gives a woman a sense of importance. And *apropos* to this matter of teaching, a United States Consul, writing me from Japan, says:—"There is a great chance for some enterprising woman to go to Yeddo and start a girls' school. She could make money. The teachers in the Imperial Schools receive from $3,000 to $4,000, with house." And it seems entirely feasible, now that Japanese princes and princesses are coming here to be educated.

While in Baltimore, I spent a day or two in the High Schools for "Females," which is a very antique word for girls. The semi-annual examinations were in progress, which led to the discussion of some educational technicalities. Everybody agreed that boys and girls should be educated together; that girls excelled as linguists; boys as mathematicians, although the very finest in the schools had been girls. Baltimore school girls are very pretty, exceedingly well dressed, with the exception of wearing their gowns too tight at the waist, and of perpetuating the barbaric custom of hanging rings in the ears. The teachers are women, and, in keeping with the customs of past ages, have to submit to the decorous felicity of having an antiquated schoolmaster at the head of their respective schools. The custom is too venerable to be laughed at, but quite old enough to be laid away from sight.

The Baltimoreans are greatly given to lecture-going, and the lecture committees are ahead of any I know of in point of superlativeness. If any ambitious orator wants to be advertised into fame in one breath, he should go to Baltimore. I went one night to hear an Englishman, an ex-M. P., who was advertised as being the "Greatest Living Lecturer." To have the privilege of sitting in the august presence of so much greatness, by paying the paltry sum of fifty cents, was one thing. To attempt to comprehend the feeling that must animate the heart and brain of the "Greatest Living Lecturer" was another. The lecturer was escorted on the stand by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson (who has less facial beauty than any other man I saw in Baltimore), and proved to be a very good-looking, well dressed Englishman, who talked faster than any woman I ever heard, and kept it up continuously for an hour and a-half, without even so much as stopping to take breath, or allowing anybody else to do so. In point of continuosity and rapidity, he was well advertised the "greatest." But he spoke very entertainingly, and his name was Parsons.

But the charm of Baltimore lies in her social relations. Her people do not seem to be driven by the relentless vigor of ambition and business. The people next door are one's neighbors, and one cannot walk block after block, as in New York, and meet with no familiar face nor cheerful salutation. Very little of sectional feeling, embittered by the war, remains, and, Yankee as I am, I nowhere received kinder, heartier welcome than at the table and around the fireside of "rebels," upon whose walls hung portraits of Gen. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson.

There are sixty-seven female editors and reviewers in Paris.

Reading for the Young.

THE TWO MULES.

FROM THE FRENCH OF LA FONTAINE.

Once on a summer's day,
Two mules were jogging on their way,
Side by side.

One in his basket carried treasure;
The other wheat, in flowing measure—
Each for his master.

Said number one to number two,
"What kind of stuff is loaded on you,
In that old bag?

"As for me, I carry gold;
My basket's full as it can hold
Of shining dollars."

Said number two to number one,
"My master a great mill doth run—
He makes fine flour.

"I carry all his grain to mill,
And for my pay, have quite my fill
Of oats and hay."

"My humble friend, my heart doth bleed
To find you only carry feed
For millers' stones.

"You should carry loads like mine,
For lords and princes, rich and fine,"
Said number one.

But mules, like men, know not the morrow,
And cannot guess the joy or sorrow
Its hours may bring."

Some robbers then lurked 'side the road
To steal from number one his load
Of shining dollars.

They seized upon poor number one,
And when he tried away to run,
And save his dollars,

They beat him hard, with heavy sticks,
And left him in a sorry fix,
Without his shining dollars.

Ah! then he mourned to number two,
"With all my heart I wish, like you,
My master made fine flour.

"'Tis true, you serve a humble master,
But you escape the dire disaster
That falls upon me."

All ye who carry any treasure,
Gold, wit or brains, in any measure,
Expect the robbers.

For you they surely lie in wait.
Be brave, my friend; don't share the fate
Of number one.

HOW KITTY FOUND A HOME.

Four blind, wee kittens came one day to a home whose master was a miser. Is there any little body who doesn't know what a miser is? I'll tell you what kind of a man this was, and then you'll know what a miser is. He loved money a great deal too much. He loved it better than he did his poor, patient, hard-working wife, for though she grew more deaf every year, he wouldn't spare money to pay a doctor to cure her, nor yet buy her an ear-trumpet, though she had often wished for one. He loved it better than he did his children, for he let his little girls go ragged and barefooted, far into the cold weather, before he could make up his mind to spare money to buy them shoes and stockings, and as for school books or children's papers, they scarcely dared think, much less ask for such things.

And he loved money better than comfort or decency, for he wouldn't fix up the rickety old house they called home, though the wind whistled through the cracks, and the rain came through the roof, and the windows were stuffed with here an old hat, and there a bundle of rags where the lights had been broken out. Yet he had plenty of money in an old, iron-bound chest that he kept, fast-locked, under his bed. Of course, if he loved money so well as this, he loved it too well to use the smallest fraction of a dollar for the bread and milk that the kittens would soon want, so he decided at once that they must be put out of the way.

No matter what he did with them:—I hate to think of that,—but when the children, coming in from picking strawberries to sell, ran pattering out, with their bare, brown feet, to take a look at their new pets, there was only a single one left in the nest.

Well, all the love they would have bestowed on the four, these children lavished on the one remaining kitten. They named her Beauty, and in truth it grew into a beauty. It had the prettiest blue eyes that ever kitten looked out of, and a nice gray coat, and a pair of white stockings, and another pair of gray ones, and its face was white, and its ears dark gray.

By the time the snow flew and the children got their winter shoes, it was nearly as big as its mother, but it was as playful as ever. But the bigger it grew the oftener Mr. Miser was heard to say, "We must get rid of that kitten. We can't afford to keep two cats."

One day he was going to mill. He got the bags of corn into his sleigh, and old "Wreck o' Bones" harnessed, and then he called out, "Where's that kitten? Find it, Minny, Susan, Jane,—some on ye! I want to take it along!"

"What are you going to do with her? You won't kill her, Father?" poor Minny ventured to say, as she stood before him with the kitten snuggled up in her arms.

"I won't kill it. Give it here. I'm a goin' to give it away to somebody as hain't got no cat, or 't can afford to keep two." Minny hugged it close for a minute, and then gave it up to her father, who took it with no gentle grasp, stepped into his sleigh and drove off, leaving a group of tearful, indignant children gazing after him.

"I guess this is far enough from home so the critter won't find her way back," said he, when he had got almost to the mill. And then he dropped the kitty out of the sleigh upon the cold snow.

Poor Beauty looked wildly about her for a minute, and then she scampered as fast as her feet would carry her for the fence, the underbrush, a log, the woods, any place where she could hide from this great, wide, strange, white world. In the edge of the woods, near the mill, lived little Lottie Dean, with her grandmother. Lottie was a dear, loving little girl. Her mother had died when she could just begin to toddle about the floor, and her grandmother had taken care of her ever since she could remember. Now the grandmother was getting old, and Lottie was beginning to pay her for all her love and care for her. She washed the dishes, swept the room, made the beds and milked the cows, and did a great many other things that a willing child of eleven years old can do.

While poor Minny, and Susan, and Jane sat toasting their feet at the fire, and wondering who had got their poor Beauty, Lottie Dean, standing at the table washing up the tea things, heard a faint mew at the door. She hastened to open it, but she saw nothing, for Kitty was so much afraid that she drew back into the dark as soon as the door opened. Lottie waited a minute and then shut the door. Presently the kitten mewed again, for hunger and cold were making her bolder. Lottie opened the door very softly this time, and caught sight of Beauty's white face and shining eyes. She hid behind the door, leaving it half way open. Soon Beauty crept shyly in. Then Lottie shut the door very quickly. When the kitten found herself a prisoner she was a good deal frightened at first, but by nine o'clock she was sitting in Lottie's lap purring her very loudest. It was a very good home that Kitty found, and she stayed in it a long while, even till she was eleven years old. Then, the old grandmother having gone home to God, a thrifty young farmer came and took Lottie away to a new home, and Kitty went with her, and there she is to this very day.

Joy Allison.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 6.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

HIDDEN CITIES.—No. 2.

1. If you start for the West on that boat it will sink with you before you go half way.
2. That is Sophia combing.
3. Can a dove run on that house?

Frank Copper.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

Variations of the 26 Letters. Will some of your readers give a shorter method than that usually given, to solve the question: "Of how many variations do the 26 letters of the alphabet admit?"—A. S. Van Cleve.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Jan. 27.

Illustrated Rebus No. 4.—Never cross a stream before you get to it.

Miscellaneous Enigma No. 2.—One of the Proverbs of Solomon.

Problem No. 3.—4-9.

Hidden Birds No. 1.—1, Owl; 2, Wren; 3, Eagle; 4, Finch; 5, Pewee; 6, Condor; 7, Chewink; 8, Pelican; 9, Redstart; 10, Kingfisher.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE steamer Hornet, about which so much has been said in connection with the Spanish question, arrived at Baltimore on the 26th ult.... When Mr. Robert H. McClellan was superseded in the Troy Custom House by Mr. McArthur, he refused to give up the archives, until directed to do so by Secretary Boutwell. . It is proposed to reduce the Erie freight charges between New York and Paterson....The Union Pacific Railroad is still blockaded....The Japanese Embassy have left San Francisco for the East....Hon. G. Bancroft proposes to establish a Traveling Fellowship for Harvard College....Boston is distributing soup to its poor....Some good people are talking about H. W. Beecher for President ....Railway schemes for the relief of New York city engage the attention of committees at Albany....An immediate increase of the U. S. Navy is talked of....The case of Wm. M. Tweed will not come on until March, in connection with his seat in the N. Y. Senate.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THERE are 266 missionaries employed in New York....On the 3d inst. Horace Greeley was 61 years old. A large party was given in his honor ....A trial interesting to spiritualists has been going on. It was shown to be something of a trade....The Yonkers and New York Life Insurance Co. has been dissolved. The Chicago fire broke it....Controller Green has removed many Irishmen from office... The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank continues....A strike among the coopers originated in the lard refining manufactory of W. J. Wilcox & Co., a week or two ago. It spread, and threatened to become serious. A meeting has been held at the Produce Exchange to consider the matter..... It is claimed that new frauds are constantly being discovered in the municipal affairs of the city.....The case of Stokes, who murdered Fisk, was called up February 10th, when a motion to quash the indictment was made. There was a large crowd present. Stokes was calm and self-possessed. Judge Ingraham denied the motion to quash.....The 19th anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. was celebrated on the 29th ult....The estimated expenses for governing New York City for the next year are $13,350,408.53. The police cost nearly three and a-half millions.

Fires.

HOTEL at How's Cave, near Albany, N. Y., on the 19th ult.; loss $27,000; one man burned to death....On the 18th ult. all the hotels and one side of the square at Abbeville Court House, S. C....On the 27th ult. a $250,000 fire took place at Nashville, Tenn. Several stores were burned .... On the 28th ult. a $127,000 fire took place at St. Louis, the St. Louis Brass and Hardware Manufacturing Company being burned out.... The ice boat, Maryland, was destroyed in Baltimore on the 28th ult., worth $150,000....The Boy's House of Refuge in N. O. was destroyed on the 27th ult....A $55,000 fire took place on Bethune St., N. Y., on the 27th ult....On the 26th ult.. Alburger's pork-packing house in Philadelphia, valued at $20,000....The same day, the candy factory of M. Nathan & Co., Cincinnati loss $35,000 ....The Presbyterian Church in Ludlow, Ky., was burned on the 28th ult ...The furniture factory of Herman Walte, in St. Louis, was destroyed on the 29th ult....The coal mines at Bellingham Bay, Washington Territory, are on fire ....The Boys' Home at Belleville, Ont.. was destroyed on the 29th ult.; $8,000 loss; one boy was burned.... Fifteen business houses were destroyed in Norwich, Ont., on the 29th ult.... There was a $50,000 fire in Scranton, Pa., on the 29th ult. The post-office came near being consumed....The 22d regiment armory, in New York city, was damaged to the extent of $15,000 on the 30th ult.

Disasters, Accidents, Etc.

ON the 26th, a floor in a millinery store at Hornellsville, N. Y., fell in, injuring several persons....Mrs. Anna Stephenson of New Albany, Ind., was burned to death on the 28th ult.....A boiler exploded in Memphis, Tenn., on the 29th ult., killing two negroes... The ship Almira of St. John's has been burned at sea, and all on board perished....Schumachi, a town in Asiatic Russia, has been destroyed by an earthquake.... On the 29th ult., an express car dashed into the platform of a depot at Eagle Station, Ohio, injuring a number of persons....By a collision on the Pacific Railroad at Red Buttes, on the 29th, twelve or fifteen persons were injured....On the 29th of January, a mail train on the Erie R. R. was thrown off the track at Lock Haven. One person was killed, and several wounded.

Crimes.

IT now appears that Prof. Panormo of Brooklyn, N. Y., was murdered by some unknown person, while on his way from the house of a pupil to a street car....On Sunday, the 28th ult., Mr. Alfred East, a room-mate of Prof. Panormo, committed suicide by shooting....On the 28th ult., in Brooklyn, N. Y., a man named Robert Lyons entered the house of one Michael Farrell, and commenced an attack on his family. During the affray Lyons was killed....Highwaymen have been waylaying and robbing citizens in Brooklyn....On the 26th ult., Fannie Hyde shot and killed G. W. Watson, Brooklyn. She charged him with seduction....On the 27th ult., in New York City, one Henry Hepner, a dissipated German tailor, shot his son, a young man of 18, on the street, in the presence of his wife and family. He then attempted to kill himself....Two colored men were murdered by a third, at League Station, Tenn., about the middle of January. They had been gambling....John Harvey, while drunk, attempted suicide in New York, on the 28th. On the same day Mary Hennette took arsenic....On the 29th ult., two highwaymen were captured in Troy....Three prisoners escaped from the jail in Covington, Ky., on the 29th ult ...Crime is on the increase in Brooklyn, and murderous assaults are of frequent occurrence....Capt. Murray of Jamestown, N. Y., has been indicted for manslaughter, on account of the explosion of the steamer Chautauqua.... Helen Josephine Mansfield has been mobbed in Boston....Rose Kelly and Albert Lanmann have committed suicide in San Francisco.

Railways in Indiana.

PRESIDENT TUTTLE of Wabash College, writes to the N. Y. Evangelist as follows:—Last year a second new road was opened through our town, the "Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern." Its importance to local interests is seen in the fact that the counties through which it passes paid such heavy sums to secure it. It passes through some of the richest portions of the State, part of which have had no railway conveniences. The county of Clinton is a very beautiful and rich section, which was at times blockaded by its mud road. Its county seat, Frankfort, has paid liberally to get this road, and was fortunate in having the twelve miles built between it and Colfax. This has been profitably operated for two years. Last year the road was built from Colfax through a magnificent country to Crawfordsville, thence to Waveland, and thence to Rockville in Parke Co. It is also built to Kilmore, a few miles north of Frankfort, so that about sixty miles of well built and well ironed road, with superior rolling stock, are in actual operation. Its great importance is seen in its opening so large an extent of new country to the great east and west thoroughfares at Colfax and Crawfordsville, and also, when finished, at Logansport. Already it is doing a growing and remunerative freight and passenger business. This is to be largely increased by one special means.

Indiana hitherto has been the great wood-burning State, but a vast change is taking place in favor of coal. Within a few years, the finest beds of bituminous coal, also *block coal*—pronounced the best in the West for iron making—have been developed. The coal business of Indiana is already very large, and it is rapidly increasing. These valuable coal measures—in the very best localities for mining and transportation, and of the best kind—are reached by the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railroad. This must furnish it freights in the future in unlimited quantities. If, as is rumored, the road be continued southwest to Paris in Illinois, and northeast to Kokomo in Howard county, Indiana, it will have still larger facilities for doing business at paying rates. Howard county has already voted it a heavy bonus.

The President of the road, Mr. John Lee, is one of our most reliable men; and its main builder and contractor, on whose shoulders the burden rests mainly, is Wm. P. Cutler of Marietta, Ohio, who is one of the ablest business men in Ohio, and whose career as an extensive builder of railways at the West has been a complete success. Associated with these gentlemen are men in the board and in the executive department, whose presence is the guaranty of efficiency, wisdom and fidelity in its management. Thus the opening of this road is an important event for a large region of Indiana, and promises to be a very excellent investment of capital.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

THE Prince of Wales is able to walk out.... Five persons have been drowned at the Blackwood colliery....Mr. Otway, M. P., thinks the state of Europe is such as to lead to war, and he also fears war with America, if the Alabama claims are allowed....It is proposed to send 10,000 emigrants annually from England to Brazil. ...The Prince of Wales will make a sea voyage to the Madeira Islands....The Queen will not open Parliament in person ...A definite word has been sent to France in relation to the Commercial Treaty....Gladstone is charged with being in favor of abolishing the House of Lords.... Five hundred houses have been let to small families at Brixton, according to the will of the late Mr. Peabody. Minister Schenck has resigned his place as a director of the Emma Silver Mining Company....The Alabama claims are still discussed in England in all the papers. The uneasiness in relation to them has had a depressing influence on American securities... The British in India have had a small conflict with the Looshair, and lost a few men... Sir Charles Dilke has just married a Miss Sheil....The Empress of Brazil has given a banquet to the Duke d'Aumale,... Thanksgiving for the Prince of Wales will take place on the 27th....An expedition will soon set off for the relief of Dr. Livingstone.

From France.

VICTOR PLACE, late Consul-General to New York, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment....The 28th was observed as the anniversary of the capitulation of Paris....Bonapartist agents are active,,. Fifty-one bishops protest against the Education bill....The city of Nancy gives 150,000 francs towards paying the German indemnity....The Empress of Brazil left Paris on the 30th ...Minister Washburne has given a grand banquet at Nice to Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant....M. Thiers is opposed to the office of Vice-President....The Count de Chambord has issued a manifesto, in which he says he shall never abdicate his claim to the throne of France. He will not assent to become a revolutionist so long as he is the legitimate king....The Merchant Navy Bill has passed the French Assembly... It is impossible to raise the seige of Paris at present, on account of the Bonapartists....France has 12,045 Communists confined in hulks at the various naval stations. ... Bonapartists are arriving in Corsica....President Thiers objects to the withdrawal of the Prussians from France, as he considers their presence an assurance of peace and order.... The boiler of the Amazon, a British steamship, exploded at Bordeaux, on the 30th ult., killing two men....It is proposed to license gambling at the French watering places.

Boynton's Lightning Saws.—Having received many letters of inquiry in regard to these Saws, we publish the following letter, which explains itself:

E. M. Boynton, Esq., Proprietor of the Lightning Saw, No. 80 Beekman St., N. Y.—DEAR SIR: I have caused thoroughly to be tested in steady practical use your Lightning Cross-Cut and Wood Saws. I find them all they are recommended, being superior to any other in speed, ease and simplicity, and especially in perfect clearance. For the past month we have used your cross-cut in sawing up white oak and hickory timber for fuel. I think the saw in the hands of common men cuts twice as fast as any other I ever saw, and saves its cost over the ax every three days' use. I consider it an invaluable article for every farmer.

I have tried the best of other saws all my life, as my father formerly cut much ship-timber. I can truly say I would not use any other saw as a free gift. JOHN CRANE,
President Farmers' Club.
Elizabeth, Union Co., N. J.
[*N. Y. Weekly Tribune.*

Youthful Beauty.—A clear skin and a bright complexion has a charm for all. How to obtain it and how to keep it is a secret worth knowing, and one long wished for by the fair sex. A delightful toilet preparation, known as Geo. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth," will most effectually produce the above result. Warranted to be entirely free from any material detrimental or injurious to health. Sold at all druggists. Depot, 5 Gold street, N. Y.

Watch No. 12012, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "United States Watch Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me five months; its total variation from mean time being only twelve seconds. GEO. LOVIS, Gen'l Eastern Passenger Ag't., Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway.

Sugar at Six Cents a Pound would not be as cheap as our Four Ton Hay Scale. The Jones Scale Works, Binghampton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, February 3, 1872.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued his First of February Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States. It shows a further reduction since Jan. 1, of $5,633,161, making the whole reduction under the present Administration, $237,258,310. The debt, as now classified, is:

In Funded 6 P cents. (Gold,)		$1,512,708,550
In Funded 5 P cents, (Gold,)		339,441,650
Total Funded Stocks		$1,852,150,200
Treasury Circulation, &c.	$502,266,750	
Less Gold and Greenbacks on hand	116,212,001	
		$386,054,749
Total debt		$2,238,204,949
Total, March 4, 1869:		
Funded	$2,107,846,150	
Circulation	417,617,109	
		$2,525,463,259
Reduction as above		287,258,310
Gold Interest charge, March 4, 1869		$124,255,350
Present Gold Interest charge		107,731,595
Saving per annum		$16,520,755

Trade has been fairly active during the week. The imports continue on a large scale—the amount marketed at New York being at least 10 per cent. in excess of the same month last year. Domestic Goods are brisk, the receipts of cotton only moderate, and the price advancing on lower estimates of the whole crop.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	279,032,900	280,881,000
Gold and Greenbacks	73,112,800	71,596,500
Deposits	220,361,500	221,074,200
Circulation	28,371,200	28,288,900

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	109½	N. Y. Central Scrip	83¼
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	112	Reading	114¾
U. S. 6s of 1881	115¾	Rock Island	111
U. S. 10-40s, 5 P cts	110½	N. West	74¼
U. S. New Loan	110*	Do. Preferred	91¾
N. Y. Bonnly Loan	103¾	St. Paul	55½
Tennessees	65½	Do. Preferred	75*
Virginias, new	55	Lake Shore	91
Missouri Bonds	95	Ohio and Mississippi	46½
U. S. Currency 6s	114¾	Toledo & Wabash	75¾
Central Pacifics	102⅝	Erie	31¾
Union do	92	Union Pacific Stock	38½
Western Telegraph	71¾	Adams Express	92½
Pacific Mail	57¾	American Express	61½
Lake Shore Scrip	87½	United States Exp's	62½
N. Y. Central Stock	97¾		

* Extra Dividend.

The changes in our table this week are not important as to Gold, although early in the week the price was run up by speculation to 110¾@110¼ per cent. It is now about 109½ per cent. The United States Stocks are a fraction lower. The Railroads, after some weakness a few days ago, are now about the same as on previous report. The Northwest Common is 2 P cent. higher. Erie, after dropping from 33 to 30½, recovered to 31¾ per cent. The St. Paul Preferred Stock is paying a yearly dividend of 7 per cent. and our present quotation is 75 per cent. extra dividend, against 82½ last week. Virginia new bonds (consolidated) have recovered to 55 per cent., or 3 per cent. advance on last week's report. Money rules steady at 7 per cent. at Bank and in Wall Street.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. report the sales of Northern Pacific Bonds in this country the last two days in January, as having reached $239,000—making a total for the month, of $1,513,400.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 2, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 21,823 bales of cotton, 808 pkgs. dried fruits, 3,882 bbls. eggs, 31,436 bbls. flour, 18,200 bush. wheat, 480,800 bush. corn, 70,224 bush. oats, — bush. barley, 6,450 sacks grass seed, 1,101 bbls. beans,—bags do., 2,125 bbls. corn meal, 1,000 bags do., 417 bales hops, 2,522 pkgs. pork, 1,131 pkgs. beef, 11,452 pkgs. cut meats, 12,707 pkgs. lard, 928 kegs do., 10,769 pkgs. butter, 2,411 pkgs. cheese, 5,082 dressed hogs, 4,412 bags peanuts, 702 hhds. tobacco, 1,732 boxes and cases do., 2,802 bbls. whisky, 862 bales wool.

Beans and Peas.—Receipts of beans for Jan., 4,500 bbls.; same month last year, 7,040 do. The market is very firm, in the face of a concentration of the stock, and marrows have advanced. Peas are selling moderately well at dull quotations. We quote prime medium beans, $2.45@2.50; good mediums, $2.20@2.35; poor, as low as $1.25; pea, $2.50@2.60; kidney, $3.10@3.25; red kidney, $1.25@2.25. Prime marrowfats, $3.00@3.10; fair do. $2.25@2.80; common lots as low as $2.25. Canada peas, in barrels, $1.20; green peas, $2@2.05; Southern, B. E., per two bush. bag, $2.50@2.75.

Butter.—Receipts of butter for January, 45,900 pkgs.; same month last year, 40,300 do. There have been one or two good selling days since our last; but these fitful starts in trade do not give the relief wanted while we are carrying so large a surplus. Later receipts have included a larger portion of table classes than was contained in the previous week's supply; and in sections that have had the handling of fine lots, a brisk and steady trade can be noted.

State dairies, fine, 30@32c.; State dairies, fair to good, 26@28c.; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 32@35c.; State, do., common to fair, 24@28c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 28@31c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 28@31c.; State do., common to fair, 22@25c.; State do., fresh made, 32@34c.; State, fancy select tubs, 35@38c.; Ohio, good, 18@20c.; Ohio, Central and Southern, 14@17c.; Western, choice yellow, 20@21c.; Western, store-packed, 8@11c.; rolls, good West., 18@20c.; rolls, common to fair, 13@16c.; grease butter, 9@9½c.

Beeswax—Is held firmly, with moderate arrivals. Sales of Southern at 31½c.

Broom Corn.—The market shows no improvement. There is a fair amount of stock offering at 8@9c. for new hurl; 5@6c. for new green; 3@4c. for new red, and 2@6 for old.

Cheese.—The market has been excited. Exporters, finding the stock of such grades as they can use steadily diminishing under an active call from the home trade, have been anxious to secure stock, and there has been some competition. Holders have gained confidence and refuse prices that last week would have been considered satisfactory. 16c. is frequently asked for choice factories. The cable is quoting an advance of 2s. It is the impression that the current prices will start increased shipments forward from the interior, more especially Western make, but most parties say there are fewer to come forward than had been expected, and not sufficient in have any material effect upon prices. The shipments the past week have been 221,524 lbs. The quotations are, for State factory, prime, 15½@16c; fair to good do., 14½@15½c; ordinary do., 11@13c; skimmed, 7@10c; State farm dairy, good, 13½@15c; common, 7@10c; Vermont factory, good, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory, good to fine, 14½@15c; common, 10@13c; English dairy, good, 12@14c.

Cotton.—Prices have advanced a fraction. Foreign advices have been encouraging, and as there is some margin for shippers a number of full parcels have been taken for export. Contracts are still held with confidence, but the inquiry is less urgent. Holders are reducing the offerings, but there is sufficient on sale to meet the demand.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19¾	20¼	20¾
Good Ordinary	21¼	21½	21¾	21¾
Low Middling	22	22½	22¾	22½
Middling	22⅝	22⅞	23	23¼
Good Middling	23⅜	23½	23⅞	24

For forward delivery latest sales are at 22½c. for Feb.; 23¼c. for March; 23⅜c. for April; 23½c. for May; 23¼c. for June, on basis of low middling.

Coal.—The auction sale of Scranton established a further decline in prices. Egg, stove and chestnut sizes 50@75c. per ton lower, and grate 25c. off.

Dried Fruits.—We are still without the wholesome demand expected at this season, and the local call, though good, does not reduce the large stock of apples and peaches to any great extent.

Apples—Old State, grs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 8@8¾c.; Southern, new, grs., 7@8c.; do. fine, sliced; 9¾@11¼c.; new State grs., 9@9½c.; do., sliced fine, 11@13c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do., do., do., 15@16½c.; do. E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7¾@8c.; do. quarters, 6c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, P lb, 29@30c. Blackberries, 13½@14c. Raspberries, 28@29c.

Eggs.—After the severe decline of last week the market improved a little, and at the close, with much lighter arrivals, there is a firm feeling. Sales of fresh at 32@33c. for Western; 33c. for State; 32c. for Pennsylvania; 32@33c. for Canadian; 32@33c. for Southern; 34@36c. for Jersey. Receipts for January, 13,000 bbls.; same month last year, 10,250 do.

Flour. The market is in an unsatisfactory position. The foreign market offers no encouragement to shippers, and stocks are steadily increasing. The home trade is buying a fair amount of stock at easier rates. We quote at $6.75@6.10 for superfine State; $6.45@6.60 for common extra do.; $6.65@6.80 for good to choice do.; $6.85@7.25 for fancy do.; $5.75@6.10 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.35@6.70 for extra do.; $6.75@7.25 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.60@6.80, and trade brands of do. at $6.85@7.50; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.20@7.40; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.00@8.50; St. Louis at $6.50@7.25 for common to fair extra, and $7.30@9.50 for good to choice. Southern is selling at $6.65@7.35 for extras and $7.10@9.50 for good to choice. Rye is steadily held at $4@5.20 for common to fair.

Fresh Fruits.—Dealers are dividing the stock of apples among other cities, but even this reduction in the supply will not admit an advance in prices. Cranberries in fair demand when prime.

Apples, Mich., &c., bbl. $2.50@3; do. State good, $3.50@4; do. selections, $4.@4.50; cranberries, fine, bbl., $8.50@9; do. common to fair, $5@7.50; do. crates, fine, $3@3.25; do. do. common, $2@2.50; oranges, Lt., bbl., $7@8; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $2@2.10; Virginia, new, $2@2.20; do. common, $1.25@1.50; chestnuts, $1.75@2; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; black walnuts, 75c.; pecan nuts, P 8@9½c.

Grain.—The movement in wheat has been moderate. Some few lots have been taken by shippers. We quote No. 3 spring in store at $1.50@1.54; No. 1 spring in store at $1.55@1.58; Winter red Western, $1.60@1.63; amber Western, $1.65@1.72; and white Western at $1.65@1.78. The exports of corn run close on to the receipts, and the stock shows some reduction. Prices have gone up some. Sales at 74@74½c. for new Western mixed, afloat, and 80c. for very choice old Western mixed, delivered. Oats are held with more confidence, with reduced offerings. Sales at 52½@55½c. for Western and Ohio. Barley is steadily held, with a fair business. Sales at 86@87½c. for Western, and 84c. for two-rowed State in store. State malt is selling at $1.

Hops.—The market has been rather quiet. Brewers have been taking a few prime lots and paying full prices. There is some inquiry from dealers, but prices are held too high for them. There is only a moderate amount of stock offering. The receipts are remarkably light. Holders, as a rule, are very firm in their views. We quote:

New Yorks, growth 1871, 20@65c.; Eastern do. 1871, 20@60c.; Western do. 1871, 20@60c.; yearlings do. 1870, 10@30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@15c.; old olds do. 1868, 8@12c.; Californians do. 1870, 15@30c.; Californians do. 1869, 9@15c.; Bavarians, 85c; English, 65c.; Belgians (nominal), 55c

Hay and Straw.—Prices are held a trifle higher. The arrivals are small, and less prospect of an early resumption of river navigation. Shipping hay, $1.35@1.40; retail qualities, $1.50@1.75. Long rye straw, $1.10; short rye, 80c@$1; oat, 80@90c. Clover hay, 95c.@$1.15; salt do., 75@80c.

Miscellaneous.—Linseed oil is higher, on account of short shipments of seed from Calcutta. There are a large number of orders from out-of-town buyers. Sales at 81c. 82 casks of spirits turpentine, 74@75¼. Leather, at 24½ to 27, for light hemlock; 26@29 for middle do., 27@27@29 for heavy do. Lump lime, $1.75. Cut nails, $4.75@5.50. Lath, at $3.50. Lumber, at $28@30 for spruce boards and planks; $25@34 for hemlock boards and planks. New Orleans molasses, new crop, 45 to 57c. No. 1 Shore mackerel, $16.50.

Provisions.—The changes in the market for pork have been slight. Exporters are doing very little, and the home trade here is small. Large arrivals of hogs in the Western cities create some uneasiness among holders. The consumptive demand at the West is brisk, and the shipments to this market are unusually light. No general concessions are offered, although some few lots have been sold at easier prices where there has been a disposition to unload. Old mess sold at $13.50; new mess quited at $14.50. Sales for March at $14.50. New extra prime on spot at $12.25. Dressed hogs are offered freely at easier figures. Western, 6@6¼c. City, at 6½c. for heavy, 6¾@7½c. for medium and light; middles are held at firm prices, in sympathy with the feeling the West. Exporters have been buying to a moderate extent. The orders from the other side are larger, but generally at something underasking figures. Sales of short rib at 7½ c., long clear, 7½c., short clear, 7¾c., and for March delivery, short clear at 8c. Cut meats are in moderate demand, at steady prices. Hams in pickle, 9@9½c.; do. in salt, 8½@9c. Shoulders in salt, 5¾@5½c.; do. in pickle, 5c. Smoked meats, there is a moderate jobbing business at old rates. Hams, 11@13½c. Shoulders, 6¼@7c. Clear rib, 8@8¼c. Lard has been sold to exporters at steadier prices. At the close, the arrivals are larger, and prices are a fraction easier. Western steam, 9¾c. for spot delivery; 10c. for April. City, quiet at 9¾@9¾c. for steam and kettle. Stearine is in good demand at better figures. Prime, 9½@9½c. Beef is dull at $8@11 for plain Western mess; $11@13 for extra mess. Beef hams are quiet at $22@26. Tierce beef is held steadily at $15@18 for prime mess; $19@21 for India mess. Tallow meets with a fair shipping demand at 9 to 9¼c. Stock of pork in yard, Feb 1st, 47,000 bbls., 20,189 of which are old. Beef, 62,718 bbls. and tierces, 9,317 of which are old.

Poultry and Game.—Now that all chance for a harvest is over, dressed poultry begins to shape for prices satisfactory to both seller and producer.

Turkeys, Western, good, 15@17c.; do. poor and frozen, 11@13c.; do. State, 17@18c.; do. Jersey, 15@19c.; Ducks, Western, 11@17c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@13c.; do. State and Jersey, 15@18c.; Geese, Western, 10@12c.; do. poor and frozen, 8@10c.; do. State and Jersey, 12@14c.; Fowls and Chickens—Western good, 14@16c.; do. poor and frozen, 11@13c.; do. State, 15@17c.; do. Bucks Co. and Jersey, 17@18c.; capons, 25c. Fowls and chickens—Live, State and N. J., 15@16c. do. Western, 14@15c; roosters, 8@9c.; ducks, per pair, 75c.@$1.50. Geese—Western, $1.50@1.75; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey $3@3.50; turkeys, 16@19c.

GAME.—The run that birds received during their cheap spell used up a large quantity of stock and the market for quail and grouse is firmer. Ducks when prime are doing better. Large game is slow of sale and easy prices continue to rule. The first of March will wind up the sale of many items of game. Ducks, teal and wigeon, 30@40c.; do. mallard and red, $1; do. canvas, $1.50@2. Venison, whole, ₱ lb., 6@8c.; do. long saddle, 8@10c.; do. short saddle, 10@12c.; do. Minn., 13@15c. Buffalo hind saddles, 2@6c.; do. calves, 3@6c. Quail, scarce, ₱ doz., $1.25@2.50; do. soft and small, $1.50. Grouse, ₱ pair, 65@70c. Partridges, Eastern, 40@50c.; do. State and Western, 60@70c. Rabbits, 20@30c. Hares, 30@35c. Squirrels, gray, 8@10c.

Seed.—The arrivals of clover are larger, but they are worked off easily at steady figures. Sales are on the basis of 11½ for prime Indiana and Michigan, and 10½ for Ohio.

Vegetables.—Potatoes unchanged. Trade limited; Stock is so abundant buyers do not purchase beyond direct wants. Early Rose for seed are higher. During the week 400 boxes Bermuda tomatoes arrived. These are too early to sell. Quotations were $1.25@1.50 for 5-quart box. Onions very abundant for the period.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., $2@2.25; P. Blows, $1.75@2; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.25@1.50; Dyright, $1.25@1.75; Nova Scotia, $1.75; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red & yellow, $1.50@1.75; white, $2.50@3; Conn., 100 strings, $2.50@3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $20@23. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $1.25; flat, $1@1.25. Cabbages, per 100, $5@7. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $2@3.25; marrow, $1.50@1.75. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Tobacco.—Prices of Kentucky leaf have been reduced ¼c. Supplies a little larger, buyers taking only small lots. In seedleaf, a very fair inquiry is noted for fine wrappers. Spanish qualities are held at strong prices. The new crop seedleaf has been bought up freely at the East. In Connecticut and Massachusetts, 35,000 cases have been secured, largely by parties here. In Ohio, about 12,000 cases have been taken, at from 9 to 11c for running crops. 3,000 cases have been bought up in Pennsylvania, at 5@7c for fillers; 15@25c for wrappers. As far as we can learn, negotiations for New York and Western grades have been somewhat unimportant.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7 @ 7½c.	7½@ 8½c.
Common to medium leaf	7½@ 8¾	8 @ 9½
Good do	9 @10	9¾@10½
Fine do	10½@11½	11 @17
Selections	12 @12½	12½@13½
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	— @—	12 @13½
Binders and seconds	— @—	17 @22
Wrappery lots	— @—	24 @34
Fine wrappers	— @—	40 @55
New York State fillers	— @—	14 @16
Average lots	— @—	27½@32½
Wrappers	— @—	25 @50
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	— @—	14 @16
Average lots	— @—	18 @25
Wrappers	— @—	25 @45

Havana, New Crop, Cur'ey		Yara—Currency.	
Common	87½@ 92½	I. cut	97½@1 00½
Good	95 1 00	II. cut	— @1 15
Fine	1 02 @1 10	Average lot.	— @1 02

Black work, common and medium, in bond	.15	@18
" good and fine	" ...19	@22
Bright-work, common and medium	" ...25	@30
" good and fine	" ...35	@55

Wool.—Prices of fleeces have again advanced; 80c. is asked, in instances, for good Ohio. Buyers scarce at this figure; they are willing to pay 75c. Holders quite indifferent. Pulled descriptions sell freely at comparatively fair prices. Texas and California moderately active. Foreign sell well at prices in seller's favor. The stock is being steadily reduced, and as it cannot be replaced at current rates, there is no disposition to force business among holders. Latest sales of fleeces are at 75c. for combing; 72½c. for super pulled; 71½@72½c for extra; 70@75c for super and extra; 58c for Oregon; 50c for Colorado; 55c for slightly burry fall clip California; 38@40c for full do.; 60c for Angola; 35c for Mestiza; 43c for Cape.

Whisky—Is held rather higher, but trade is light. Western, 94c.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Wheat is quiet and firm with a slight advance in price. Red winter, $1.48@1.50, and white $1.55@1.65. Corn 70c per bushel. Oats, 45c. Barley in better demand, selling at 70c, two-rowed, and 80@84c. for four-rowed. Beans, $1.50@2.50 per bush., and market dull. Dressed hogs are dull and lower, selling at $5@5.50 per cwt. Mutton 1c. higher, selling from 5 to 6c. ₱ lb. Chickens scarce, at 14c. Turkeys, 14c. Eggs 30@34c. Butter, 23@25c. The wool market is very firm; there are no sales, as stock is all out of farmers hands, but wool is worth here 60@65c. ₱ lb. Clover seed dull, $6.75@8 per bush.; timothy seed, $3@3.50 per bush. Lard 11c. ₱ lb. Honey, 22@25c. ₱ lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 1872.

THE freight question appears to be considerably muddled, and drovers are again in a state of uncertainty. After notifying shippers that the rates would be largely increased Feb. 1st, the railroad officials now declare there will be no change for the present. There is some little hitch in the arrangements, but it is altogether likely that they will yet come to terms and that the rates will soon be advanced. The idea of Union Stock Yards seems to enter into the discussion, and it is hoped that a consummation of that desirable object will yet be obtained. It is worse than folly to think that each railroad should have its separate cattle market where all concerned often get in ignorance of what is going on elsewhere.

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	7,169	85	752	23,013	29,154
Last week	7,693	80	924	25,833	38,858
Correspond'g w'k '71	6,741	57	615	27,386	12,858
Average, '71	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—After a strong market last Monday, with the large number of 5,216 beeves on sale, we now have a downward turn again, the fact that cattle are still to come forward at former low freight charges having the effect to check that laying in of stock which butchers contemplated. The arrivals have not been large since Monday—only 828 head,—but there are many on the way, started with the idea that the present would be the last week before they would have to pay double rates for bringing. Many of the late arrivals have been poor cattle and had to be sold at 9@10¼c. The offerings for Monday were 185 car loads at Communipaw, 26 at 100th st., and 61 cars at Weehawken. Some of the stock was late in and had to go over for another day. The large proportion of these cattle made the fat droves in special request; prices good. In fact, a few of the finest reached 13½c. on the scales, but they were really show animals. Fair to good lots went at 11¼@12¼c. Bulls were in excess of demand and sold at 4c@4½c. ₱ lb., live weight. The weather was cold and fine for trade, but butchers begin to fear a thaw while large stocks of dressed beef are on hand. The recent advance in pork may have the effect to check the downward inclination of beef. Chicago dressed beef is arriving sparingly. It arrives in good order, only is so solid frozen that it is difficult to cut it up. It sells at 8@9¼c. by the carcase. The decline on beef is about ½c. since Monday.

The following are the prices at the close of the market:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice bullocks, ₱ lb.	12¾ @ 13	12¾ @ 13
Good to prime	11¾ @ 12	11¾ @ 12
Medium	11 @ 11¾	11 @ 11¾
Ordinary	9¾ @ 10¾	9¾ @ 10¾
Poorest grade	8 @ 9	7¾ @ 9
Average of all sales	— @ 11¾	11¾ @ —

Milch Cows.—After a good demand one week ago, there is a lull in the fresh cow trade. The supply is rather in excess of the demand, and business dull, but prices are not materially different. Very few cows are sent in good enough to exceed $85 each, and it takes fair cows to reach $75. A lot of 26 head varied from $50 to $80, averaging about $65 each.

Veal Calves.—While live calves remain as last week, fat hog-dressed veals have advanced ½c. ₱ lb. The best are quoted at 14½c., though the very finest are selected at 15c.; fair to good selling at 12@14c. Live range from 7 to 10½c., a few retailing at 11c.

Sheep.—Arrivals are lighter, and the market rules very firm at 8½@8¾c., though 8¾c. was reached for a car extra fine 105 lb. Ohio sheep. The demand is good, and bids fair to continue so. Farmers are certainly getting paying prices for sheep now, but with the idea of increasing their flocks, they are not inclined to take advantage of the present high rates. Among the recent sales were 172 Canada sheep, 118 lbs., at 8¾c.; 278 Ohio, 90 lbs., 8c.; 320 Kentucky, 85 lb., coarse, 7¾c.; a car poor 72 lb. Ohio, at $6.55 per cwt. The average of 5,708 sold during the week was $7.39, while 2,785, mostly thin, averaged $6.75, and 7,281 went at $7.44.

Hogs.—These are running lighter, both live and dressed, and all kinds sell for more money. Live have advanced to 5¾@5¾c.; city dressed, 6½@7½c.; and Western 6¾@6¾c., the market closing firm.

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☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, No. 31 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK, February 1, 1872.

The Coupons and registered interest due February 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds (E. D.), and the Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.), of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of the City of New York, upon presentation and demand on and after that date, Free of Tax.

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(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE.

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A road in Western Indiana, extending from Logansport to Rockville, a distance of ninety-two miles.

Two conditions are essential to a good investment—safety and profit.

The paramount consideration on the part of any one having money to invest should be the safety of the proposed investment.

The security on which these bonds are based consistes of very valuable franchises of the Company—a new and well-built railroad, of which the greater part is already in actual operation, suitable real estate in the growing cities on the line of the road, with substantial freight and passenger depot, and other buildings, and a full equipment of complete passenger and freight trains.

The total amount of bonds issued is limited to $1,500,000 (being but $16,300 per mile,) constituting the first and only line upon the entire property of the Company, and being but a small proportion of the intrinsic worth of the property mortgaged.

The location of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway is singularly fortunate for securing to it a large business. The road passes through a thickly populated and rich agricultural portion of Indiana, at present without railroad facilities, where abundant surplus products seeking Northern and Eastern markets, a large local passenger traffic, and connections with at least ten different railroads which supply both through and way freight, should amply provide for the prompt payment of interest on its bonds, and certainly insure its success.

The transportation of flour, grain, staves, lumber and live stock, must yield a large revenue. An important business will also be done in carrying building stone from extensive quarries opened on the line of the road. A special demand for this stone arises from the fact that it is fire-proof, and not surpassed by any in respect to beauty and durability.

To all this there is to be added the heavy coal traffic, mainly with reference to which this road was projected, that must arise from penetrating for twelve miles the celebrated Black Coal field. This business alone should provide sufficient revenue for the entire interest on the bonded dept, and its payment may thus be considered doubly secured.

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At the present rate of Government Securities, none of them pay the investor 6 per cent., and some less than 5 per cent. per annum, upon the cost of investment. The bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and Southwestern Railway, at their present offering price, pay almost twice as much interest to the investors as those of the United States.

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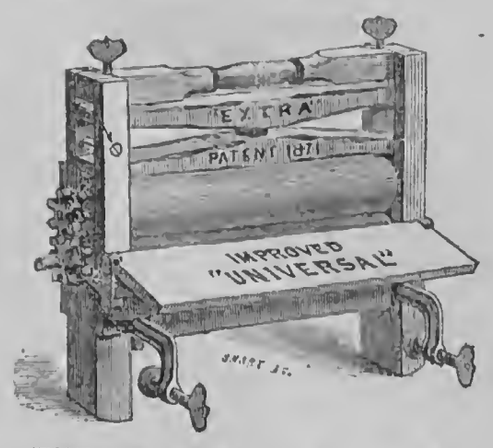

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3d REASON.—It has the **Malleable Iron Folding Clamp**, which cannot be broken, and fastens securely and easily to tubs of any curve, and fits washing machines or stationary tubs of fully two inches in thickness, which no *curved* or ordinary clamp can do, and it folds under out of the way when not in use and for convenience in packing.

4th REASON.—It has the **Folding Apron** or Guide, to conduct the clothes safely over the side of the tub, free from contact with the clamp or screws.

5th REASON.—It has the peculiar advantage of **Two Pressure Screws**, so arranged with patent wooden springs, that each screw presses on both ends of the roll alike, the same as if it was in the center, while the two together *give double the capacity for pressure.*

6th REASON.—The Elastic Rubber between the strong wooden springs relieves their rigidity, makes the machine turn easier, saves the rolls from strain, and causes the pressure to bear on both ends of the roll alike.

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THOMAS FITZGERALD of Rhinebeck, N. Y., is 108 years old, and deaf.

DR. TODD of Pittsfield, Mass., has seven clergymen in his congregation.

RICHARD WAGNER has collected half a million of dollars to build a theater.

GUSTAVE DORE has returned to Paris, and built a studio in the Champs Elysees.

AT the last state dinner, the President sat between Mrs. Thornton and Mrs. Fish.

GAIL HAMILTON is to have a salary of $3,000 as editor of Wood's Household Magazine.

A MISS LAURA SMITH has been discussing in San Francisco "the woman side of the Fisk tragedy."

SENATOR SCHURZ'S income is said to be $16,000 a year. His wife is the daughter of a Hamburg banker.

H. W. BEECHER has published a temperance pamphlet called "An Appeal to the Conscience to Banish the Wine Cup."

RISTORI is in Berlin; Spurgeon is in Rome; P. Morphy is practicing law in New Orleans; Herman, the magician, is dead; Alexis will go to Havana; Jenny Lind is in Florence; Mrs. Pauline Wright Davis is in Naples; Mrs. Mary Summerville is 91 years old.

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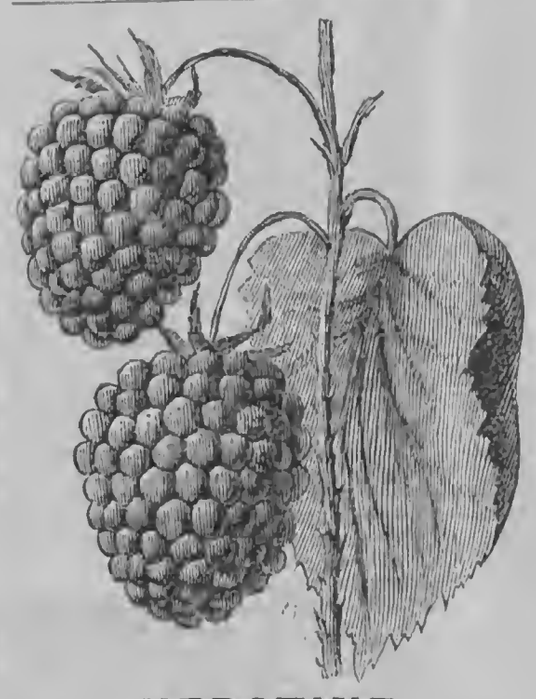

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LADIES—IF YOU LOVE FLOWERS, Send for Dreer's Garden Calendar for 1872 (128 pages,) beautifully illustrated, and full of practical directions. Address, with stamp,
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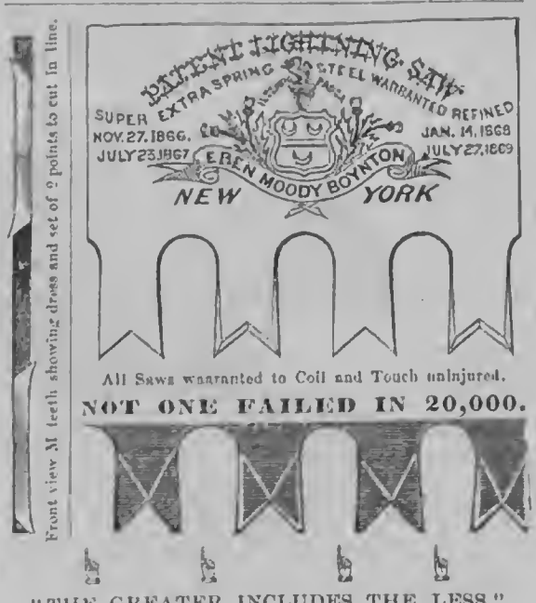
MARKET GARDENERS AND FARMERS in want of Fresh and Genuine Seeds, send for Dreer's Garden Calendar.

FLORISTS WHO WANT CHOICE Flower Seeds, New Plants, &c., send for Dreer's Garden Calendar for 1872.

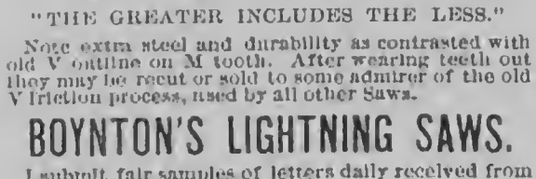
For Sale.—Prime Fresh Apple Seeds, at Reasonable Rates. H. W. Blashfield, Homer, N. Y.

Implements, Machinery, Etc.



All Saws warranted to Coil and Touch uninjured.

NOT ONE FAILED IN 20,000.



"THE GREATER INCLUDES THE LESS."

Note extra steel and durability as contrasted with old V outline on M tooth. After wearing teeth out they may be recut or sold to some admirer of the old V friction process, used by all other Saws.

BOYNTON'S LIGHTNING SAWS.

I submit fair samples of letters daily received from ordinary farmers. Occasionally there is a man who does not know how to set or file my saw; uses one set for dry beech to saw soft wood without widening set. Such a man may learn to use saws, or employ some one who knows how to sharpen and set; but there is some chance that he will go back to chopping one cord per day when a saw could as easily saw TEN if he knew how. For the benefit of such, I indelibly engrave full directions on each cross-cut saw-plate. Many will thus learn to use any saw. For sawing hard wood the points should not be filed thin but left about as when sent out. I am now prepared to fill all orders, having doubled capacity recently. I regret delay many have suffered.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Can., Jan. 20, 1872.
E. M. BOYNTON, 80 Beekman St., N. Y.:
Dear Sir:—I received your Lightning (Cross Cut) Saw in due time, and am perfectly satisfied of its superiority. We have cut one cord of Beech wood in 20 minutes. My neighbors are quite anxious to get saws, and I therefore send you check on Jay Cooke & Co. for the following quantity of Lightning Saws.
S. S. POTTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1872.
E. M. BOYNTON:
Dear Sir:—Your saw that I purchased has cut several hundred cords of the hardest kinds of Beech, Maple, Oak and Hickory timber at a rate of speed and cost of cutting saving more than one-half the time and labor—common men sawing down the trees and cutting about one cord per hour with a Lightning Cross Cut. From practical experience with men and other saws, I am certain of a gain of one hundred per cent. in speed and cost over other saws. I think the Lightning Saw is worth many times its price to the farmer and wood-cutter. Indeed, it is a great invention.
A. BRAYTON,
Smith's Basin, Washington Co., N. Y.

A 6-ft. Cross-Cut and a Wood Saw shipped on receipt of $6.
N. B.—None genuine without the name on saw of
E. M. BOYNTON,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
80 Beekman St., N. Y.

CAHOON'S
BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

Sows all kinds of Grain and Grass Seed. One man can do as much work with the Hand Machine as five men can do without it. Price of Hand Machine, $10. I have agents in all parts of the country. Send stamp for Circular.
D. H. GOODELL,
Sole Manufacturer, Antrim, N. H.

CHEAP CORN CULTURE.
20 Acres a Day, Better than by Hand, with
THOMAS' SMOOTHING HARROW.
54, 81 or 108 Slanting Teeth of Tempered Steel.

SOWN CROPS cultivated economically, increasing yield 3 to 5 bushels per acre.

Draws Easily, Covers 6, 9, 12 feet, Never Clogs.

On receipt of annexed prices, Harrows will be shipped from our depots in the principal cities

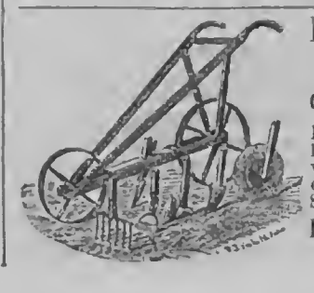
DESCRIPTION.	spread.	with sent.	no sent.	Geneva Factory. with sent.	no sent.
No. 2—2 parts, 54 teeth,	6 ft....	$27.00	$21.75	$25	$20
3—3 " 81 "	9 ft.....	32.25	27.00	30	25
4—4 " 108 "	12 ft.....	42.75	37.50	40	35
20—2 " 54 "	7 ft.....	32.25	27.00	30	25
30—3 " 81 "	10 ft.....	42.75	37.50	40	35

Harrow No. 3 is the one generally used. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are of the same size and style except in the number of parts. Nos. 20 and 30 have larger teeth and heavier frame for very rough land.

Every Harrow Warranted! Canvassers Wanted!

J. J. THOMAS & CO., Geneva, N. Y.

Sold in NEW YORK CITY only by **R. H. ALLEN & CO.,** 189 and 191 Water street.



PRICE REDUCED.
CRAWFORD'S
GARDEN CULTIVATOR.
Hand machine for all kinds of Garden Cultivation. Warranted to do the work of 4 men. Send for Circulars
Blymyer, Norton & Co.
Cincinnati, O.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

CARHART'S
PATENT TWO-HORSE
PULVERIZING CULTIVATOR
Was Awarded the First Premium at State and County Fairs in 1870 and '71.

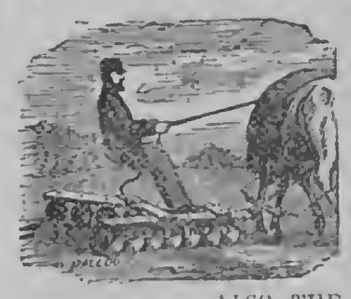
It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
It can be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.
It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the mowing machine better than any cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.
Price, **$20.**
C. C. BRADLEY & SON, Manufacturers,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Graves' Incubators.

For Price List, send for Circular.
JACOB GRAVES & CO., No. 26 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS.
Those desiring to procure fine sets of
CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS
Such as illustrated and described in **"The People's Practical Poultry Book,"** can do so by forwarding their orders, accompanied by the cash ($4), to the office of MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, No. 5 Beekman St., New York City; or, 82 Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y.

NOT TO BE PAID FOR
UNTIL TRIED.



Do you want one for your own use, or the agency of

NISHWITZ PULVERIZING HARROW.

ALSO, THE
Copper-Strip Feed Cutter,
13 sizes, $10 to $40. Cut fine or coarse from one to twelve bushels a minute.
Gale's TURNIP, CARROT and POTATO SLICER, $12 to $20. Send for Circulars to
PECKSKILL PLOW WORKS,
94 Beekman St., N. Y., or 61 Merwin St., Cleveland, O.

Ames Plow Co.
Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Machines
Quincy Hall, Boston
and
53 Beekman St. New York

THE NOVELTY HAND STAMP,—With complete case of type, for marking Linen, Cards, Envelopes, etc. A perfect Little Gem. Price, $1.00, post paid $1,25, Samples free.

AGENTS WANTED

Address F. P. Follett, 3 Asylum St., Hartford, Ct.

GALVANIZED WIRE,
FOR FENCES AND GRAPERIES,
Nos. 8 and 9.

We have a large stock of this wire on hand, well adapted to fencing and vineyard purposes, which we offer at a price much below market value. The durability of Galvanized Wire over plain iron is well understood, and parties desiring wire for the above purposes will do well to apply to us. L. G. TILLOTSON & CO., Importers, Dealers in Railway and Telegraph Supplies, No. 8 Dey street, New York.

FARM MILLS
DURABLE, EFFICIENT AND LOW-PRICED.
Send for Circular. Agents wanted. LANE BROS., Manufacturers, Millbrook, N. Y.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.
A SANITARY FLEXIBLE METALLIC WATER PIPE.
20 per cent. cheaper than Lead. For particulars send for circulars.
NEW YORK LEAD CO.,
63 and 65 Center St., New York.

HAWKES' PATENT FOUNTAIN HOLDER, Nickel Plate, $1; Hard Rubber, $1.50 and $3. Writes one to ten hours. Use any pen. By mail. Send stamp for circular. GEO. F. HAWKES, 66 Nassau St., N. Y.

FOOT LATHES, best in the country. WOODMAN & PIKE, Lake Village, N. H. Circulars free.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— Olive Logan-Sykes has been sick.

— Charlotte Cushman is in Chicago.

— The streets of London are 4,000 miles long.

— Dr. J. G. Holland is on a lecturing tour in the West.

— The plays of England are under a literary censorship.

— Pennsylvania has but two or three Unitarian churches.

— Seven women from Oregon are studying music in Boston.

— The supply of labor is in excess of the demand at Chicago.

— Tons of bass have been caught in New Hampshire this winter.

— Russian merchants have gone to Iceland to buy women's hair.

— The dead letters last year contained three millions of dollars.

— Four tons of buffalo meat have arrived in Boston from Kansas.

— Maine raised two and a-half millions of bushels of potatoes last year.

— In Manilla, 25,000 women and girls make cigars at seven cents a day.

— Brooklyn, with a population of half a million, has but 350 patrolmen.

— Hay is scarce in some counties in Pennsylvania, owing to the drouth.

— Over 25,000 mocking birds were shipped from Greensboro, N. C., last season.

— Dr. Martyn Paine, the celebrated author of New York, is nearly 80 years old.

— The Grand Duke declined to visit Cincinnati. He will go to the Mammoth Cave.

— The Boston papers are loud in their praise of The City, the new New York magazine.

— The Catholic clergy of London will not attend funerals where wakes have been held.

— Rev. Ephraim Randell, a Unitarian hermit died a few weeks ago at South Easton, Mass.

— The late Isaac Rich of Boston left $1,700,000, the most of which was to the Boston University.

— Mt. Hood, Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke, and shows signs of an eruption.

— The Gillott steel pen factory, in Sheffield, makes one hundred and fifty millions of pens a year.

— The tomb of King Henry VII. has been restored in Westminster Abbey. It originally cost £1,500.

— Nearly $17,000,000 worth of buildings were erected in Boston in 1871; more than in any year before.

— Four thousand pounds of pickerel were recently taken from one of the lakes of Wisconsin in two weeks.

— Three United States Senators have been robbed in the cars between New York and Washington this winter.

— George Hudson, the railway king, and the claimant of the Tichborne estates, have been added to Madam Tussand's wax-work show.

Trees, Seeds, Plants, Etc.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The New York State Grape Growers' Association will hold an Annual Meeting, at the Court House in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 15, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of electing its officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business.

C. H. CHAMPLIN, President.

Bellevue Nursery,

PATERSON, N. J.

A special wholesale price list of Bedding Plants, and plants suitable for Hanging Baskets, Vases, Rockwork, &c., &c. Ready February 1, 1872. Mailed free on application to

A. B. WOODRUFF, Proprietor,
Or, H. E. CHITTY, Superintendent.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILLINOIS.

600 Acres. 21st Year. 13 Greenhouses.

6,000 Apple Rootgrafts, strong,	$50
11,000 Pear, Plum or Cherry Rootgrafts,	20
1,000 Std. Pear, extra, 1 year, 3 to 4 ft.,	160
5,000 Silver Maples, average 1 foot,	10
6,000 Osage Orange Plants, 1st class,	25
15,000 Concord Grape, or Willow Cuttings,	8

100-Page Illustrated Catalogue, 10 cents.
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, large stock.
Colored Plates, Fruits and Flowers, 5 samples by mail, $1. Wholesale Price List free.

F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

NEW AND RARE VEGETABLES.

I make the seed of New and Rare Vegetables a specialty, besides raising all the common varieties. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found extracts from letters received from farmers and gardeners residing in over thirty different States and Territories who have used my seed from one to ten years.

Catalogues sent, Free, to all. ☞ I grow over one hundred varieties. Get your seed directly from the grower. JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

1872. TREES! TREES! 1872.

Apple Trees, three years, very fine; Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Small Fruits, Ornamental Shrubs, &c.; White Ash, Elm, Maple and Chestnut for groves; 2,000,000 Evergreens, two years, from seed well grown, and fine. All at bottom prices. Price List free.

BARNES, BROS. & CO.,
Young America, Ill.

IMMENSE STOCK OF APPLE

AND OTHER

FRUIT TREES, VINES and PLANTS,

Of Finest Quality, at Astonishingly Low Rates. Extraordinary inducements to wholesale buyers. Catalogues free.

STARK & BARNETT, Louisiana, Mo.

Seeds, Plants, Etc.

BUY YOUR SEEDS

Direct of the growers. Send for Catalogue for 1872.
Address O. BURRAS, North Fairfield, Ohio.

Having been the first to introduce to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Phinney's Water Melon, Brown's New Dwarf Marrowfat Pea, Boston Curled Lettuce, and other

New and Valuable Vegetables,

with the return of another season I am again prepared to supply the public with Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the purest quality. My Annual Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent *free* to all. It has not only all novelties, but the standard vegetables of the farm and garden (over one hundred which are of my own growing,) and a carefully selected list of Flower Seeds. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found copies of letters received from farmers and gardeners residing in over *thirty different States and Territories* who have used my seed from one to ten years, I warrant—1st. *That all money sent shall reach me.* 2d. *That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser.* 3d. *That my seed shall be fresh and true to name.* Catalogues *free*. JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

THORBURN'S FLOWER SEEDS.

Our Annual Descriptive
CATALOGUE OF FLOWER SEEDS,
containing all the novelties, also **Hybred Gladiolus and Spring Bulbs,** is now ready for mailing, free to applicants. New Tree Seed Catalogue also just issued. J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John St., New York.

S-E-E-D-S

FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

is now ready. Finely illustrated, on tinted paper, with **low prices, FREE TO ALL.**

Address WOOD & HALL, Geneva, N. Y.

CHOICE GRAPE VINES.—FOR SPRING TRADE Eumelan, MARTHA, Croton and other choice kinds. Also, General Nursery Stock,
MERRELL & COLEMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

APPLE TREES, PEAR TREES, PLUM Trees, Cherry Trees—Two and three years' old—by the 100 or 1,000. **10,000 Plum Trees** for sale cheap, by RICHARDSON & VAIL,
Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS! SELECTED Garden Seeds! Fresh Tree Seeds!
Annuals, collection 25 choice sorts, $1; 12 sorts, 50c.
Early Concord Corn, pint, 25c. Butter Beans, qt., 50c.
Wethersfield Onion, lb., $3; ½ lb., $1.25; Calycanthus, qt., $1. Early Rose Potatoes, bushel, $2.
Peach, bu., $2; bbl., $4. Apple, Osage Orange, bu., $12.
Seed and Plant Catalogue, 112 pages, illustrated, 10c.
F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Our annual descriptive priced Catalogue of Garden, Field and Tree Seeds is ready for mailing free.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John St., New York.

ALL FOR $1.

SENT POSTPAID, BY MAIL.

10 pkts. Choice Annual Flowers, worth		50c.
1 Choice Rhodiolus Bulb,	"	30c.
1 Lillium Auratum Bulb,	"	30c.
2 Double Tube Rose Bulbs,	"	30c.

Catalogue of Flower Seeds sent free.
W. B. DIMON, Jr., & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW AND RARE PLANTS

FOR

SPRING OF 1872.

JOHN SAUL'S

Catalogue of New and Beautiful Plants will be ready in February, containing a superb colored plate of a fine New Pelargonium, mailed free to all my customers; to others price 10 cents, or a plain copy to all applicants free.

JOHN SAUL,
Washington City, D. C.

KNOX FRUIT FARM & NURSERIES

FRUITS.

Our Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Small Fruits, with Price List for Spring of 1872, is now ready, and will be sent to all applicants for 10 cents.

FLOWERS.

Our Descriptive Catalogue of Flowers and Flowering Plants, Shrubs, Evergreens, &c., containing descriptions of all the new, rare and beautiful Flowers in cultivation, will be ready January 10. Sent on receipt of stamp.

SEEDS.

Our Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, with directions for cultivation, being a valuable aid to the Vegetable and Flower Garden, ready January 10, will be mailed on receipt of stamp.

☞ **One each of the above Catalogues will be mailed free to all our customers.** To others, the Three for 15 cents.

☞ **Our stock of Small Fruits, Flowers and Seeds is the best we have ever had, and we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than ever before.**

R. CUMMING & CO.,
Seed Store: (Successors to J. KNOX,)
99 SMITHFIELD ST. PITTSBURGH, Pa.

VERBENA SEED.—Send 25 cents for a package of our Finest varieties; saved from more than 100 named kinds; 5 packets for $1.
J. T. SMITH & SONS, Brentwood, N. H.

Musical Instruments.

DUNHAM & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1834),
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES.

Moore's Rural New-Yorker, of November 18, 1871, says:

"Having used one of their instruments in our family for twenty years, we can confidently commend them to our readers as being first-class in every respect. Both professional and amateur players on the piano pronounce our DUNHAM very superior in tone. An instrument that has retained its brilliancy and sweetness of tone for a score of years needs no further commendation."

17 Union Square,
NEW YORK.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway, N. Y.

ORCHESTRAL, MEDIUM and COLIBRI MATHUSHEK PIANO FORTES.
Acknowledged the best in the world for tone, touch and durability. Descriptive Pamphlets free. Address MATHUSHEK PIANO M'F'G CO., New Haven, Conn.

Real Estate, Etc.

TRAVELERS TO THE SOUTHWEST! Take the "BEE LINE"—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway—from Cleveland, Ohio, by way of Crestline, Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, etc., or by way of Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc., for all points South or West. PALACE DAY and SLEEPING CARS from Cleveland to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville, without change.

E. S. FLINT, General Superintendent,
Cleveland, Ohio.

NORTH CAROLINA

LAND COMPANY,

(*Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature in* 1869)

Offers for sale 200,000 acres of best Farming Lands, near Railroads, Rivers and Towns, with good houses and improvements. Prices, from $2 to $10 per acre. Also, 300,000 acres of Timbered and Grazing Lands. Prices from 50 cents to $3 per acre. Also, numerous Mineral and Mill Properties, Water Powers, &c., at various prices. The *President* of this Company has been appointed *Commissioner of Emigration* by the Legislature of North Carolina, and by virtue of his office is required to give all needful information to emigrants. No other Company or Agency has the *indorsement* and *sanction* of the State. Apply for information and Circulars.

GEO. LITTLE, President.
WM. SCOTT, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

300,000!

Three Hundred Thousand Acres of

FARMING, GRAZING, FRUIT GROWING,

MINERAL AND BARK LANDS for sale in the Valley of Virginia. For further information, apply to

JAQUELIN M. BUCK, Real Estate Agent,
Front Royal, Warren County, Va.

Real Estate, Etc.

IOWA FARMING LANDS

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Is now offering for sale to actual settlers more than

500,000 ACRES

of the finest and most desirable Farming Lands in the West.

The lands are chiefly situated along the line of its railroad between the cities of Des Moines and Council Bluffs, and are the most fertile and accessible lands offered for sale at low prices in the State. Prices will range from $5 per acre, the average being about $7 or $8.

Sales are made either for cash, or on short or long time, so as to suit all purchasers. Full warranty deeds given.

EXPLORING TICKETS,

entitling the purchaser of land to a credit of amount paid for fare upon his land, are for sale at the principal ticket offices of the Company.

For pamphlet (with map), or any information regarding the lands, address

J. L. DREW, Land Commissioner,
Davenport, Iowa.

NORTH

MISSOURI LANDS

FOR SALE

BY THE

Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Co.

About 120,000 Acres of the Finest Farming and Grazing Land in the United States, for sale at low prices and on very easy terms; thus enabling an industrious man with small capital to pay for his land with money earned from it.

Missouri is not too far West to be at a great distance from markets; its Railroad facilities are great and constantly increasing; the climate is splendid, and good crops are almost a certainty; while the numerous thriving towns and cities springing up on every hand attest beyond doubt that the blight of slavery has been effectually dissipated, and that Eastern men and Eastern capital are doing their perfect work.

Our Lands Defy Competition.

Send for full Descriptive Circulars and Sectional Maps, inclosing 30 cents, and stating what paper you saw this in, to Land Commissioner H. & St. J. R. R., Hannibal, Mo.

1,500,000 ACRES
OF THE
RICHEST FARMING LANDS
IN THE WORLD,
For Sale to Actual Settlers.
NEOSHO VALLEY, KANSAS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
CARS NOW RUNNING 400 MILES.

The Lands offered by this Company are mainly within 20 miles of each side of the road, extending 170 miles along the NEOSHO VALLEY, the richest, finest and most inviting valley for settlement in the West. One-third of the labor required at the East in the culture of farms will insure here double the amount of crops.

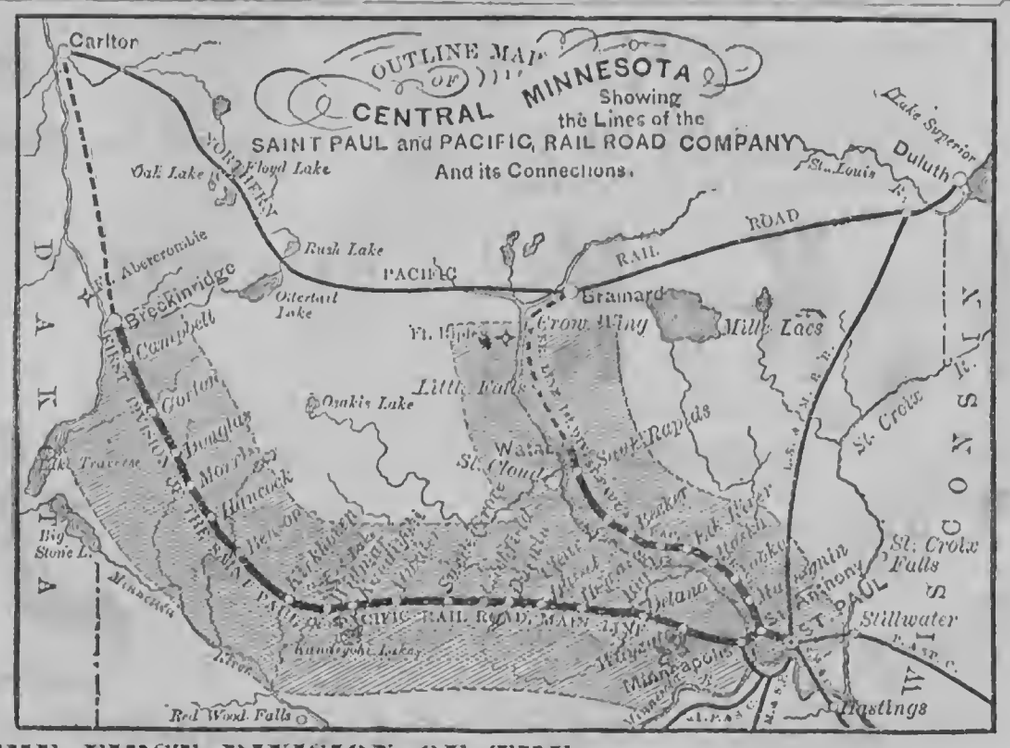
PRICE OF LAND.—$2 to $8 per acre; credit of ten years' time.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-tenth down at the time of purchase. No payment the second year. One-tenth every year after until completion of payments, with annual interest. For further information, address ISAAC T. GOODNOW.
Land Commissioner, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

FARM AND MILK ROUTE for Sale. Contains 125 acres. In and adjoining the flourishing village of Baldwinsville, which lies upon the Oswego and Syracuse R. R., 12 miles from Syracuse, and contains about 3,500 inhabitants. The best of schools, &c. Elegant two-story frame house, with two wings; good and spacious barns and sheds; splendid location; well watered and fenced; adapted to grass or grain; young orchard, and variety of fruit. Soil, sandy loam. Terms easy. For further particulars, address JOHN W. SIMMS,
Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of Fifty Acres, near Woodbury, N. J., eight miles from Philadelphia. Good buildings, fruit, &c. Near West Jersey R. R. Depot. S. J. BAYARD, 336 Benson St., Camden, N. J.

WHY GO WEST? We have cheap farms, short winters, good land, schools, rivers, railroads, markets and churches. Send stamp for Catalogue. F. MANCHA & BRO., Ridgely, Md.



THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE

St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company

OFFER FOR SALE

1,500,000 Acres of

PRAIRIE, TIMBER & MEADOW LANDS,

At prices ranging from $4 to $12 per acre, for Cash, or on Long Credit, with Interest at Seven per cent. per annum. CASH PRICES one dollar per acre less than Credit Prices.

The Bonds of the Company taken at par on Cash Sales. Emigrant houses at the principal Stations free for all emigrants. Applications for land can be made through the Station Agents.

For further particulars and pamphlets, apply to

HERMANN TROTT, Land Commissioner,
General Office at St. Paul, Minnesota.

MEM.—Government lands still to be had, under the Homestead Law, along the main line of the above Railroad.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

A Safe AND Profitable INVESTMENT.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is chartered by Congress; the present loan and the general mortgage to secure it are authorized by special act of Congress; each twenty-five mile section of the road is to be examined and accepted by government commissioners; the right of way across the public domain and construction material are granted gratuitously by the United States; and, finally, while the government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the road, it amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, THE MOST VALUABLE EVER CONFERRED UPON A GREAT NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT.

This grant of land is larger in extent than the combined States of MAINE, RHODE ISLAND, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, and MARYLAND. And upon the same, as well as upon the RAILROAD and ALL ITS EARNINGS, are the First Mortgage Bonds of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD issued and secured.

The Bonds are thus a Real Estate Mortgage and Railroad Bond COMBINED, upon property worth TREBLE THE ISSUE OF THE BONDS—a fact investors are not slow to notice, and hence the popularity of the Bonds and large sales.

They are offered at PAR in currency—EXEMPT FROM UNITED STATES TAX—have 30 years to run, and are payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, in GOLD.

The recent negotiation of Northern Pacific Seven-thirty Gold Bonds in LONDON, added to the previous sales in the UNITED STATES, furnishes means for the completion of a large portion of the road, and assures the EARLY ABSORPTION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE LOAN.

All marketable securities received in exchange without expense to the investor, at their highest current price.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Great Western Gun Works.

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THE FATE OF A GOOSE—PATE DE FOIE GRAS.—[See next page.]

The Poultry-Yard.

FATTED GOOSE LIVERS.

THE engraving on our first page illustrates the career of a Strasbourg goose, or of geese fattened for the Strasbourg market, whereat the livers of geese are bought and largely manufactured into the well-known delicacy known as *pates*, or *terrines de foie gras*—liver pies. The upper part of the engraving represents the geese in their happy home in the country, wandering in the field at will, in care of a peasant girl. In the autumn, when the geese are full grown, they are taken (from some parts of the country) to Strasbourg and sold to a "fattener"—in this case illustrated as women who understand the art of stuffing them. Sometimes, however, the fattening is done by the farmer. But the care, time and attention involved in the fattening process, renders it generally more profitable to sell direct to a professional "fattener." Different fatteners give different kinds of feed. Sometimes broad beans are first fed, and then the goose is taken between the knees of the "fattener" and his crop stuffed full of maize, scalded in salt water. This stuffing is not complete until the neck of the goose to the mouth is full. Then the bird is put in a slightly heated oven for the purpose, it is said, of "sickening the goose." Thence it goes to the cages shown in the engraving, where it can only sit or stand, and in front of which is kept constantly plenty of water, gravel, charcoal, etc.

A German friend, Mr. LEISENBERG, who is familiar with this process of fattening the livers of geese for the Strasbourg market, as practiced in Brunswick, describes it as follows:—The geese run in a common pasture until they have attained full growth. Then they are sold to a "fattener," or if fed by the grower, are put into narrow cages, such as are shown in the engraving, in which they have no room to move, except to stand up or sit down. A trough before the cages is constantly supplied with water, gravel and powdered charcoal. (It is said that the character of the water has much to do in determining the quality of these fatted livers.) Their first feed consists of crushed rye or maize, soaked in hot water until it becomes a dough, when it is baked hard in cakes about three inches long, and of a size small enough to pass down a goose's throat. The geese are seized and held, as in the center scene in the engraving, and this feed is forced into the crop as long as it can be got in. This stuffing process continues about a week, when the feed is changed to ground or cut carrots, which the geese eat voraciously without urging. The carrots are continued two or three days, and the stuffing with cake is repeated for a week. Meantime the goose gets no exercise. It sits or stands in its cage, and the liver enlarges to an enormous size. This process of fattening requires two or three months. The livers sell at high prices—often as high as $1 per pound. Usually Strasbourg agents buy them, together with the breasts of the geese, which are nicely trimmed, put down in salt pickle, and finally smoked, and are thus considered a great delicacy. The other parts of the goose are cut up, boiled in vinegar, flavored with spices, small onions, etc., and usually a couple of calves' feet are boiled therewith to furnish gelatine. This is all put in crocks; it keeps all winter, and is regarded as a delicious food.

Of the mode of preparing their livers for food we are not informed. They are regarded as a great delicacy. M. MATHIESE, Cook to the Cardinal de ROHAN, Prince-Bishop of Strasbourg, is said to be the inventor of these liver pies, the manufacture of which has developed into a profession, the sales in Strasbourg alone amounting to nearly or quite one hundred thousand pounds sterling annually. The epicures of this country pay no inconsiderable sums for these *pates de foie gras*.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Artificial Incubation.—The Ohio Farmer does not believe that chickens can be hatched profitably by any incubator yet invented, and thus discourses upon the matter:—"Hatching chickens by artificial means, and poultry on a large scale, are the staple problems of poultry keeping. The former has not been successful enough yet to be practical. A few handfuls of corn fed as fuel for sitting fever, will keep eggs warm better than a lamp that requires trimming and watching. Incubators are excellent playthings, and rank with aquaria, house-plants and caged songsters. Chickens can be hatched artificially, and reared also without a hen. But we have to learn of a single instance where apparatus for artificial hatching has been successfully employed in raising fowls for market. Every year, almost, some improvement is announced which trials do not justify."

Bronze Turkeys.—A writer in the Hartford Times tells what he knows about Bronze Turkeys from practical experience: "Bronze turkeys are a cross between the domestic or tame, and wild turkeys, and make the finest and strongest birds. They resemble as closely as possible the original stock, and look not dissimilar to wild birds, and next to them weigh the heaviest, fatten the most rapidly, and can be reared with much less trouble than any other variety."

Belgian Pigeon Races of 1870-'71.—An interesting abstract of the number of concours or pigeon races that have taken place in Belgium during the last two seasons has been published in the *L'Epervier*. In 1870 there were no less than 843 concours, in which at least 120,000 birds took part. These numbers, great as they were, are exceeded by those of 1871, in which 885 concours have been held, no less than 123,600 birds participating. Taking the entry fees at the very low average of three francs per pigeon, the amount competed for was no less than 370,000 francs, or £15,000, exclusive of the large sums invested in sweepstakes. Nor must it be forgotten that a large number of smaller concours were flown that were not recorded in *L'Epervier*, and which consequently are not included in the above enumeration.

The Horseman

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Horse Knuckling.—J. JONES asks what is the cause of a horse "knuckling," or what is called "cocked ankles."

A Horse that Pulls Off his Bridle.—I have a horse which I think faultless in every respect but one; he persists, under all circumstances, in pulling off his bridle. Can some person who knows, tell me a cure for the vexatious habit?—SAHA.

Greasing Horses' Feet.—A Canada correspondent says the effect of greasing the hoofs of horses to make them shine, is to cause them to almost cease growing, and become hard and brittle. He condemns the practice.

Bone Spavin.—Mr. E. W. SMITH asks Mr. B. ROCKWELL, who made an inquiry through the RURAL NEW-YORKER last August for a remedy for Bone Spavin, if he used any of the recipes subsequently given, and if so, what ones and with what result? It may benefit others beside Mr. SMITH, if Mr. ROCKWELL will respond.

Ringworms on Horses.—I have cured horses of ringworms by using Dr. DADD'S prescription: Wash the parts with a strong infusion of bayberry bark; wipe dry, and then smear the denuded spots with a mixture composed of four ounces of pyroligueous acid and one ounce of turpentine. In two cases where I have applied it it has effected cures.—JOCKEY.

To Cure Scratches.—Take one pint of a strong decoction of White Oak bark, one-half pint animal glycerine, two drachms chloride of zinc; wash clean with Castile soap, rub dry and apply the wash. Once a week give the animal a ball of the following: Saltpeter, resin, ginger and Castile soap, equal parts, mixed with turpentine. Give a good sized ball; keep the bowels open with bran mash.—BELVIDERE.

To Remove Warts on Horses.—Procure an ounce of concentrated muriatic acid (spirit of salt) and apply to the top of the wart with a thin, pine stick, morning and night. The acid forms a crust which is easily taken off each day until the wart is gone. It causes no pain, and in due time the hair will appear on the spot. Keep the acid well corked and out of reach of the children.—ALDEN JAMESON.

Interfering Horses.—WM. T. CAMPBELL writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER:—"It is very seldom that a horse interferes when barefoot; and it should be the aim of the horseshoer to have the horse's foot, after the shoe is on it, as it was before it was shod; so instead of a heavy shoe make one as light as possible—a shoe the same as running horses have. Shoe them close and there will be no trouble. I have cured animals that interfered badly in this way."

Industrial Topics.

FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

Labor Co-operation.—It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that there is full opportunity for the correction of all the abuses of capital in its relation to labor, without spending breath denouncing capitalists. The truth is, capital is dependent upon labor; capital represents labor. Talking with WARREN MCKEAG to-day, he said that he and his fellow farm laborers were not satisfied with the manner in which they are treated on the farm, by farm owners. They work for so much per day, but they do not feel that they get adequate pay, although they get the current price for labor. I suggested that WARREN and his compeers should rent a farm, join their forces, use their savings, and see what united effort would do for them—not simply in the way of rendering them independent of those whose interests it may be to employ them for a day or two, and then allowing them to remain idle, but in order that they may realize all the profits to be made from their joint labor and capital skillfully directed. I know that co-operation is not always a panacea for the ills of those who co-operate; but I do know that it has been in many instances. HORACE GREELEY told me once of a lot of stone cutters in Rhode Island who struck because they were not suited with their relations to their employers, and opened a quarry for themselves. They succeeded in putting the results of their labor on the market cheaply, and competing with capitalists who employed labor. In other words they became capitalists.

Now let young men who have to work by the day or month, and who do not like it, unite and rent and run farms for themselves. Their joint capital may stock the farm, and their joint labor cultivate and secure the crops, without hiring help. If they can agree upon the direction and management of farms, in this manner they may succeed. But is it possible to agree? I should like to know if any one knows of an instance where success in farming has resulted from such an experiment. If so, will not such an one detail it.

Postal Savings Banks.—There is much talk, now that savings banks are proving unsound, in favor of adopting the Postal Savings Bank System of Great Britain, which is said to have succeeded. Whatever will encourage economy I am disposed to commend. And since our Government is in the market as a borrower, I do not know any good reason why it should not supply its needs from the savings of the people, paying them interest on their deposits. In England, deposits of not less than one shilling (twenty-five cents) may be made at any money-order post office. Each depositor is supplied with a book in which each deposit is entered, and is attested by the receiving officer and by the dated stamp of his office. The amount received is, the same day, reported to the Postmaster-General, who transmits an acknowledgment of each deposit to the depositor. The interest paid on deposits is 2½ per cent. No interest is paid on a less sum than £1, nor on fractional parts of £1. The depositor may withdraw his deposit at any office of deposit (not necessarily the one with which he deposits) within ten days, at the longest, after demanding it. The maximum sum allowed to be deposited by one person in one year is £30. The names of depositors and the amount paid in and returned are not disclosed to any except the officials concerned.

Thus, it will be seen, that the Government becomes responsible for and pays interest on the savings of the people. The depositors are protected from defalcating officials, because the deposits must be transmitted to the central office and an acknowledgment is sent direct to the depositor—this in addition to the receipt given at the office of deposit by the local officer—so that in case there is any unusual delay in such acknowledgment, the depositor can advise the central office of the fact and the matter is at once looked into. It seems to me that this is a very desirable economical feature for us to adopt, provoking, as it will, a more general saving of surplus earnings on the part of the people, and securing the use of these savings to the Government instead of to individuals who are tempted by extravagance or speculation to squander them. This, too, would aid in the reduction of taxation and enhance values proportionately. What do your readers think about it?

Subsoil Plowing.—I was talking yesterday with JOSIAH JOHNSTON about subsoil plowing. JOHNSTON is a thorough-going farmer. He said, "You know it was tolerably dry up in Maine last summer. Well, sir, I grew as good a crop of corn and potatoes as I ever had in my life."

How did you do it?

"Why, you see, my ground is a stiff clay, with a hard pan like burned brick, almost. I got tired, some years ago, of scraping my plow along on it, three or four inches below the surface. So I got me a subsoil plow. And in the fall when I fall-plow my land I put this subsoiler in as deeply as I can. And I've been gradually getting it in deeper and deeper every year, until now some parts of my farm, that six years ago I could not plow over four inches, is stirred and has an open soil 18 to 24 inches deep. And it was on just such land as that that I grew my crops. Did my 3-inch plowing neighbor have such crops? No, sir! Nor can they raise them, wet season nor dry. I can beat them two to one every time; and it does not matter much what kind of a season it is. If wet, the water sinks below the roots of the plants and does not lower the temperature of the surface, materially, by evaporation. I can plant earlier in spring, because the soil dries sooner after the snows go off, and gets fit to receive the seed quicker. If it is a dry season there is just so much added surface to condense the vapor in the atmosphere and make moisture for the plants. I tell you, it's no use o' talking; on such soils as mine I would just as soon do without the seed to sow, as without a subsoiler to prepare the land with."

JOHNSTON is right. I have had a similar experience. One trouble I used to find when I had but a single team, and did not want to turn the subsoil to the surface, was that it required so much time to change from the surface to the subsoil plow. But two or three years ago I saw a subsoil attachment to a surface plow, made somewhere in Illinois. My friend JONATHAN PERHAM was using it on his garden farm, and said he could not get along without it. He used a three-horse team to draw the surface plow and attachment. He was stirring the soil eighteen inches deep; but it was sand or sandy loam. Such attachments are very much needed indeed.

FARMER GARRULOUS.

Hygienic Information.

ARE ONIONS HEALTHFUL.

A PHYSICIAN has forwarded the following to the N. Y. Farmers' Club. We should like to know if any of our readers have facts which sustain the conclusions given:—"On shipboard at New Orleans, in the year 1849, in charge of one hundred marines, with cholera among them, I observed that those who eat freely of onions, supposing them to be healthy, were attacked certainly and fatally. Onions and salt cured the bite of a rattlesnake on my son, and are considered specific in all snake-bites. I have found four separate witnesses of phenomena connected with small-pox and fever.

1. Onions in rooms with small-pox rot rapidly.

2. Blisters rise in them.

3. They retain and communicate the virus many weeks after the epidemic has subsided.

4. Applied to the feet of fever patients they rapidly turn black,

5. They prevent the spread of small-pox in thickly populated tenements by absorbing the virus.

6. A man with hydrophobia, in his frenzy, ate voraciously of onions, and recovered.

From all these facts may be deduced:

1. That onions should not be eaten when there is a prevailing epidemic.

2. That onions sliced and frequently changed are good disinfectants.

3. That experiments should be made to test the extent of their usefulness. For many years I have opposed vaccination as ordinarily done, and hence hail with satisfaction any means of mitigating the virus of this distemper."

Treatment of Felons.—C. M. H. Fabius, N. Y., in Germantown Telegraph says:—A felon is easily known by a sharp pain near the bone. Fill a pint tin cup one-fourth full of wood ashes, then fill the cup up with warm water and place it in the stove. Hold the finger or the affected part in the cup until the pain is removed. The contents of the cup must be kept as hot as the hand can bear. If the pain returns repeat the process. In the more advanced stages a poultice made of slippery elm, flaxseed, or even bread and milk, is good; but the best thing to draw a felon to a head is to apply a salve made of the yolk of an egg thickened with wheat flour.

Field Crops.

SEEDLING POTATOES vs. "SPORTS."

BY GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

I HAVE been for some years experimenting with potato seedlings, without, however, producing any specially interesting or valuable results until three years ago. I planted a quantity of seed from seed-balls of the Early Rose. I then raised forty seedlings, which were grown in a single row in my garden, in soil of ordinary fertility, entirely without manure, if I except a little muriate of lime sprinkled about the collar of each plant to protect from cut-worms. They were all planted at the same time, in as nearly as possible the same soil, and had the same treatment throughout the season. Perhaps the most interesting feature in this experiment was the extreme variableness of its results. The plants, while growing, presented a great diversity in appearance in foliage, and especially in size, vigor and strength. The product was not less varied. One plant gave two potatoes, each about the size and shape of a pecan nut; weight, half an ounce. This was the smallest yield. More than half the others produced quite small potatoes, from three or four to perhaps a dozen tubers to a hill, in size from a filbert to that of a pullet's egg. Of those remaining, some produced more and larger potatoes, the product varying, with one exception, from one pound to two and a-half pounds to a plant. These seedlings were also as diverse in form and color as in other respects. Nearly all colors common to potatoes, from white to dark, rusty red, and nearly every variety of form was re-produced, but in a majority of cases a family likeness to the parent Early Rose could be traced.

The one exception above indicated stands out so prominently from all the rest, by reason of its wonderful productiveness, as to be worthy of special notice. Its yield the first year, from the seed, was *twenty* potatoes of marketable size, the largest tuber weighing twelve ounces, and ranging from this down to the size of a hen's egg—the aggregate weight being six and a-half pounds. This, it will be observed, was four pounds in excess, and nearly three times greater than the yield of any other of the seedlings. The quality was fairly tested and found excellent; by nearly all who tried them, pronounced equal to the White Peach Blow, or any of our best varieties. The next season, about three pounds were cut into single eyes, and planted in common garden soil, where corn had grown the previous year, once plowed, and lightly top-dressed with leached ashes. The yield was almost three barrels, or nearly a barrel to each pound planted; and upon measuring the ground, was found to be at the rate of 380 bushels to the acre, which was four times the yield of Early Rose, and ten times as much as the White Peach Blow yielded the same season.

This enormous productiveness still continues. The past season it was fairly tested in a parallel row with Peerless, in the same soil, planted at the same time, and with exactly the same culture and treatment throughout the season. The result was, four bushels of the seedling, against one and three-fourths of Peerless. Others to whom it was sent for trial last spring, report even greater results than my own. Dr. WARDER raised sixty-three pounds from half a pound planted, notwithstanding severe drouth all summer. Planted near by, Peerless gave but five pecks for four pounds of seed planted.

Col. D. C. RICHMOND of Erie Co. reports *three bushels* from one small potato and a piece from the end of another—not over half a pound weight. The Colonel says he expected about half a bushel, and was greatly astonished when he found the yield was *three* bushels.

F. R. ELLIOTT described this potato last season, and gave it the name of "Late Rose," which was adopted without knowing there were any other varieties of that name. The following is extracted from Mr. ELLIOTT'S description:

"In May last we received, through the courtesy of Mr. CAMPBELL, two potatoes, one of which we cooked and ate, finding it mealy; and taking ten as perfection, this ranked at nine, and probably had it been in better condition, for it was a little shriveled by drying in the mail carriage, it would have ranked the full ten. However, we give it as we had it. The tuber is much in form like the Early Rose. The upper end is of rich, pale-red, while the lower end is a pinkish white. The eye is nearly level with the surface, deep, rich, pinkish red, and with an average of five germs to each eye or cluster of eyes."

It is emphatically a *late* potato, the growth continuing through the whole season, the tops remaining fresh and green till October. The tubers all grow in a large cluster around and near the stem, rendering the digging very easy and expeditious. Next to its wonderful productiveness, its late-keeping qualities in spring are perhaps most desirable. In the same cellar, and under the same conditions, where Early Rose had sprouts two feet in length, and consequently shriveled and worthless for eating, the eyes of this seedling remained perfectly dormant, and the tuber solid and crisp as when first dug. It is easily kept in good condition in spring till new potatoes are grown ready for the table.

To distinguish it from several "sports" which have been named "Late Rose," this seedling will be called "Campbell's Late Rose," and is the only variety grown from seed of that name. For two seasons past the Early Rose seems to have shown a tendency to "sport," or ripen a portion of its crop later than its natural period; and in two or three instances these abnormal "sports" have been sought to be perpetuated and introduced as new varieties, and all under the name of Late Rose. The most natural conclusion as to these "sports" would seem to be, that their character can be neither reliable nor permanent; but that they will go on "sporting" no one knows where or in what direction. This tendency to later ripening is doubtless the result of a weakened constitution in certain plants, and most probably the incipient step towards that degeneracy and decay that has overtaken and destroyed so many of our once popular and valuable varieties. The idea that these degenerate "sports" can ever result in anything really useful or valuable, would seem opposed to all reasonable analogy or former experience; and the attempt to impose them upon the public as new and desirable varieties must be regarded as very questionable. That these views are not without foundation, I quote from Mr. GERARD C. BROWN of Croton Falls, N. Y., in an extract from the N. Y. Sun of Dec. 6, 1871, where he thus speaks of these "Late Rose "*sports*."

He says:—"The Late Rose (sport) is undoubtedly an offshoot of the Rose. I have noticed it carefully for two years; have planted it separately, and am not convinced that it will continue to maintain itself as a distinct variety. Its principal characteristic seems to be its coarse grain and lateness, which may arise from some accidental weakness or degeneration of the seed."

He also states that "it shows a decided tendency to dry-rot in winter," and that the yield was inferior to that of Early Rose or King of the Earlies, and only one-fifth that of Peerless. He regards it as unworthy of perpetuation.

Bearing upon the same subject, Mr. WM. HUNT, in an article upon potatoes in the Country Gentleman of Jan. 4th, in speaking of these "sports," says:—"But let no one suppose that varieties raised in this way will prove as hardy and as lasting as others raised from the seed-ball. Besides being more liable to rot, they will be continually given to 'sport.' Some will go back to the original; many will be deformed and scrubby, and in from three to five years all will be worthless. I have made many experiments, and know well the facts of which I am writing."

Delaware, O., 1872.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Peanut Culture.—I should be greatly obliged if any of your Southern readers who grow peanuts extensively would give their mode. And I should be glad to know if it is profitable to grow for feeding purposes.—JAMES CUTHBERT.

WE shall be glad if any of our Southern readers will respond. It is easily cultivated, and by some of the Southwestern planters is regarded an excellent food for stock. It requires a warm, rich soil, well prepared by deep culture. It should be planted after the ground is thoroughly warm, in rows three to three and a-half feet apart and one and a-half feet apart in the row, and the plants carefully kept clear of weeds and gradually tilled until in blossom. Some of the large Southern planters harvest it by plowing out the rows, letting the nuts lie in the sun until dry, gathering what may appear on the surface, and turning in the hogs to dig out the rest.

Japan Pea.—W. J. EWBANK asks where he can obtain the Japan Pea. We do not know who has them for sale. Perhaps some of our seedsmen can answer in advertising columns.

Sheep Husbandry.

COLORADO AS A SHEEP COUNTRY.

T. S., Milwaukie, asks our "impressions of Colorado as a sheep country—from what place and how proper sheep to start flocks with can be got there—and whether it would be best to depend upon enclosures or manage the sheep by shepherds."

We have not received detailed information in regard to the various facts which would go conclusively to show the relative adaptability of Colorado to sheep and wool production, from men experienced in such matters, and who have made their observations on the spot. But from all we have learned, our impressions, of it in that respect are favorable. It occupies the same latitude with Kansas, Missouri, Southern Illinois, Kentucky and Virginia. A reliable friend of ours was told by flock masters not more than a dozen miles south of Denver, that in that locality snow very rarely lies for twenty-four hours deep enough to prevent sheep from grazing. Careful men make a little hay for their sheep, but occasions for using it are very unusual. Denver is situated nearly two-hundred miles North of the South boundary of the territory, so that greatly milder climates exist in it than the one above mentioned.

The native grasses extend over vast tracts, and are highly nutritious and palatable. Sheep thrive and keep fat on them the year round. A correspondent of the Chicago Evening Post, writing from Colfax, Colorado, says:—"The pasture yields double the quantity of sheep feed that it does of stock feed. The principal grasses are: First, bunch grass, which grows in separate stools and covers the smaller portion of the land. Although very rich pasture grass, it is as good for sheep as for stock, and if there was no other feed, neither would have any advantage. Second, buffalo or grama grass, which covers the ground like a well worn carpet, is allowed to possess more nutritive properties than any other grass, and yet is so close to the ground that our domestic cattle can get but little good from it. This grass is all leaves, which grow short and curl close to the ground. I do not know the appearance of this grass in Summer, but at the present time, if you press your hand upon it, it feels like a thick mat, and a sheep might stand still and eat a full meal after the bunch grass and weeds were all gone."

Of the profitableness of sheep husbandry in Colorado, he expresses the following opinion:—"No sheep are kept in the valley, and owners of stock ranches would prefer that none should be brought in, but I think that sheep raising will yet take the place of stock growing, except for the dairy business. Ranches can be run and stocked with sheep with much less capital than with cattle. While stock growing pays fifty to one hundred per cent. on the investment, sheep and wool growing will pay one hundred to two hundred per cent."

Greatly the cheapest mode of starting large flocks in Colorado is with Mexican ewes. They can be purchased in any numbers in New Mexico, which adjoins Colorado on the South. They are coarse-wooled and light-fleeced, but can soon be brought into profitable wool growing sheep by crosses with pure Merino rams. A portion of them have been somewhat improved by grade Merino rams. Altogether we suppose them to be superior to the Mexican sheep, with which the late GEORGE W. KENDALL of Texas commenced crossing in 1852. His Mexican ewes yielded a pound of wool a head. He states (1857) that the produce of these miserable sheep by Merino rams of "pure and approved good blood," "gave evident signs of great improvement, not only in form and apparent vigor of constitution," but in weight and quality of fleece; those of the first cross producing "at least three pounds (unwashed) of much finer wool"—those of the second cross, "four and a-half or five pounds (unwashed) still finer wool." In 1860 he wrote:—"I this year sheared many grade sheep, three and four removes from the common Mexican ewes, which yielded eight, eight and a-half, and some of them nine pounds of unwashed wool, and of wool so fine that it would require a sharp sampler to distinguish it from pure Merino." Mr. KENDALL attributed his rapid success greatly to the use of pure-blood and choice rams. (In his letters in Texas Almanac, 1857, 1860.) We understand mixed Mexican ewes can be purchased of the Indians on the northern borders of New Mexico for $1.25 to $1.50 a head. Fair grade Merinos from Missouri or Illinois would of course be much preferable, if their cost and the cost of moving them so great a distance would not be too great.

The pastoral system of sheep husbandry—*i. e.*, herding them by shepherds, without enclosures, except at night, is the most profitable—indeed, the only system which is now or will be for a great many years to come, applicable to the production of wool on a large scale in Colorado.

SHEPHERD'S MEMORANDA.

Grub in the Head of Sheep.—The New England Homestead says:—"Dr. MARTIN SACKETT of Westfield, gives the following recipe for curing grub in the head of sheep: One tablespoonful of butter, melted and mixed with a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine. Turn this into the sheep's ears once a day, for one, two, or three days, as the case may require. He says that it never fails."

French Merino and South Down Cross.—Our friend C. H. ROSENSTIEL, Newport, Ill., has been for many years a champion of the much-abused French Merino sheep. But he has been diluting them. We have seen his flock. He has been crossing them with South Downs—a French Merino ram with South Down ewes. The result of the cross is said to be an improved carcass, both in "points" and size, a mottled and sometimes a dark face, with little change in character of wool. Further experiments are to be made. Mr. ROSENSTIEL is a practical, shrewd man, who observes closely and judges with discretion, and is reported to think favorably of the cross.

Wool Clip of the United States.—The following statement shows the wool clip of the United States for the year ending June 1, 1870, as returned to the Census office: New England States, 6,643,863 lbs.; Middle States, 17,991,085; Northwestern States, 47,-929,647; Cotton States, 4,094,269; Pacific States, 12,472,381; Territories, 1,204,590—grand total, 101,284,678 lbs. This must not be understood as indicating the total *product* of wool in the United States for the year given. To it must be added the amount pulled from pelts, which, for several years past, has been quite large.

The Wool Clip of 1870.—According to the forthcoming census report the entire wool clip of the United States and the territories for the year ending June 1st, 1870, amounted to 101,284,678 pounds. The amount grown by each of the States and territories is shown as follows:

Connecticut, 254,120; Massachusetts, 406,-659; New Hampshire, 1,121,422; Maine, 1,-774,168; Vermont, 3,102,137; Rhode Island, 77,323; Pennsylvania, 6,567,722; New Jersey, 336,609; New York, 10,599,225; Delaware, 58,516; Maryland, 435, 213; Illinois, 5,739,219, Indiana, 5,029,023; Iowa, 2,967,543; Kansas, 235,205; Ohio, 20,539,643; Michigan, 8,726,145; Minnesota, 407,185; Nebraska, 71,635; Nevada, 27,029; Wisconsin, 4,920,647; Kentucky, 2,231,430; Missouri, 3,649,290; Tennessee, 1,389,762; Virginia, 877,110; West Virginia, 1,598,541; Alabama, 370,773; Arkansas, 203,275; Florida, 37,562; Georgia, 845,917; Louisiana, 140,118; Mississippi, 288,-285; North Carolina, 799,667; South Carolina, 156,314; Texas, 1,251,328; California, 11,-391,743; Oregon, 1,080,638; Arizona, 679; Colorado, 204,925; Dakota, 8,810; Idaho, 3,415; Montana, 1,000; New Mexico, 681,930; Utah, 109,018; Washington, 162,713; Wyoming, 30,000. Total Territories, 1,204,599. Total States, 100,080,088. Total, 101,284,678.

The Herdsman.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Trouble with Cows.—Will some one please tell me the disease and what to do for two of my cows. They commenced scratching around their eyes, and the hair commenced coming off, and extending until the circle around the eye is six inches in diameter, and splotches all over the face. The skin after the hair comes off, looks rough and scaly, somewhat resembling a person's skin that has a good crop of "salt rheum."—OREGON SUBSCRIBER.

Cow with a Swelling Under her Ear.—I have a cow that has a swelling as large as a goose egg under her ear, and discharges matter freely from her ear; have lanced it, but it did no good; have tried to clean it by syringing blue vitriol in her ear; it did no good. Have given her sulphur, when the discharge would almost stop; but as soon as discontinued was as bad as ever. The cow eats heartily and thrives well. Would like some information through the RURAL.—A SUBSCRIBER.

The Apiarian.

BEE NOTES FOR FEBRUARY.

In cold climates, bees are now usually in a state of repose. If they have had proper attention in the fall, nothing will ordinarily need to be done that will excite them to an injurious activity. In very cold climates, however, when a severe temperature is of long continuance, it will be necessary, unless the hives have thorough upward ventilation, to bring them into a warm room, to thaw out the ice, remove the dampness, and allow the bees to get access to their supplies. Any needy stocks in common hives may be supplied with sugar candy—English barley candy is the best—pushed up between the combs. If the bees are in movable comb hives, give them frames of honey taken from honey stocks; or, remove an empty comb from the needy stock, and fill it with warm honey or sugar sirup, and replace it in the hive.

If bees are to be moved short distances, do it now. In mild seasons, and warm regions, bees begin to fly quite lively in February, and strong colonies will now begin to breed considerably; feed to such unbolted rye flour, placed in shallow boxes near the apiary, to encourage breeding, and to insure strong stocks and early swarms.

Does the Old Queen Lead the First Swarm?—If G. W. Wooley, who wants the "bee men" to be more explicit, and tell him how he may know that the old queen, and not a young one, comes out with the new swarm, will examine the interior of a movable frame hive, just after a first swarm has issued, he will find no queen, but a number of queen cells to furnish her successor in eight or ten days. Or, I will tell how I satisfied myself some years since. I purchased an Italian queen, and before introducing her into a stock of black bees, I clipped her wing. When that stock swarmed the next spring, I found my Italian queen on the ground, unable to fly, but trying to follow the swarm "on foot." As she was the only queen in my apiary that had her wing clipped, and the only Italian queen in my neighborhood, there was no room for doubt that the old queen leads the first swarm.

Winter Food for Bees.—In answer to A. P. C., who asks for the "best and cheapest winter food for bees," tell him to use a sirup made of good brown sugar, the proportions of two pounds of sugar to a little more than a pint of hot water; boil it and skim off the impurities; the addition of half an ounce of glycerine will prevent it from crystallizing. But good sugar candy, placed between the combs, is the cheapest winter feed. I have wintered a stock of bees that had less than ten pounds of honey, by giving them three and a-half pounds of candy.

Williamson Co., Tenn. W. E. Ladd.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Mr. Burch's Hive.—Will Mr. Burch (who described his hive in the Rural New-Yorker, Dec. 10, 1871,) answer:—In making the hive frame is the top bar to be beveled entirely from one side; or is it to be taken off from both sides, leaving the sharp edges directly under the center of the stick? Is the beveling for utility or fancy? If for fancy, what is it?—Sidney S. Staunton, *Kanawha Co., West Va.*

How shall I Make a Hive?—Will Mr. Baldridge please tell us how to make a hive that will work well when full of bees and comb? I do not think Mr. Burch's would suit me very well, but I would like to have some of our experienced bee men tell us what kind of a hive is best, how to make it, and how to use it after it is made—that is, their method of loosening and removing the frames, etc., when full of comb and bees. I move that the thousands of bee keepers among the Rural's readers unite and adopt the motto of "give and take," and by furnishing useful information for the Apiarian Department, make one of the most valuable departments of the Rural for 1872. Who seconds?—J. J. C. Browne.

Inquiries from West Virginia.—A West Virginia correspondent asks the following questions, which he requests experienced Apiarians to answer:—"Is a country which is heavily timbered with oak, poplar, beech, walnut, hickory, abounding in '*laurel points*,' which is thinly settled, the principal crop being corn, and in which timothy, white clover and buckwheat do poorly and are little raised, but in which red clover abounds, as well adapted to the *manufacture* of honey, as a rich grass country, thickly settled, and in which the plants from which bees are said to make fine honey are plentiful?

"The heat during our summer is not much more intense than it is in New York, but the number of hot days is much greater. The climate is damp, and we have, during winter, a few days on which the mercury falls as low as 15°, but the weather is changeable, and in a few days the temperature is up to 60°. Bees are out very often, but are generally frozen up again within three days.

"In such a climate would it not pay to house them, from the time that cold weather begins until settled weather in the spring, in a building constructed like an ice-house, in which an even temperature could be maintained? In a locality such as I have described, do you think that the business, well done and followed up, would become a lucrative one?"

Floricultural.

CHRISTMAS FLOWERS IN TEXAS.

Dear Rural:—I wish to tell your flower-loving readers what I have in my flower garden for the Christmas holidays, away

ANTHERICUM LILIARTRUM.

down here in the last corner of Texas. Blooming in the open ground I have Tuberoses, Cestrum Diurnum (white), Scarlet Geraniums, Lantana, Verbenas, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Mignonette, Shrub Mignonette, Pink Maurandia, Thunbergia, Convolvulus, old-fashioned Morning Glories, Pomegranates, Dianthus of all colors (very lovely), Dwarf Sunflower, double and quilled, as fine as a Dahlia. I have had three different plantings of them since June planting. First seed ripened each time; they grow about two to three feet high, bearing from eight to twelve blooms to the stalk. They are entirely double to the center. The seed came from Paris three years ago; was brought here by a priest.

I have also Cannas, and a wild vine called here, by Mexicans, the Virgin's Tomato, Tree Lily (very full of bloom), Crepis, Spanish Plume, Scarlet Sage, Joseph's Coat, Marigolds, Zinnias, Blush Tea Rose, white cluster Rose and Gloviede Francia; these are all in full bloom, and I presume I have forgotten many.

I think such a display at this time of year would be refreshing to your ice-bound readers of the North. Christmas day was warm enough to go to church without any sort of wrap. I made ten large bouquets and sent to help decorate our church—seven fine ones. I have one White Hyacinth in a pot; it commenced blooming the 20th of December; now has two stalks of bloom, and is putting up three more; also a Blue Grape Hyacinth blooming in a pot, and *Umbellatum* Lily, with a bloom stalk with ten buds; some will be open in one or two days more. It is charming. One plant I wish to tell the Southern ladies of; it grows so well here, not minding the heat or drouth; it is Phacelia; I think it a gem. I have a lot of stocks just coming into bloom, but almost all come single. I sent for a package of Double White Zinnia seed; only one came white at all; it was single and very small. Hoping to hear of other ladies' winter flowers, I am, ever an admirer of the Rural, A. B. N.

Brownsville, Texas, Dec., 1871.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Double Geranium—*Emilie Lemoine.*—We have a plant of this variety that has exceeded all expectations by its richness of color (brilliant flame), large clusters of perfect flowers, and quantity and duration of bloom. The flowers remain perfect for six weeks. It gives great promise as a winter bloomer. Unfortunately ours got frost bitten so severely as to check the development of the flower buds. It will live in a very low temperature.—Rose Geranium.

St. Bruno's Lily—Anthericum Liliastrum.—We give herewith an illustration of one of our old favorite plants, known by the common name of St. Bruno's Lily. It is a native of Switzerland, consequently hardy in the Northern States, although we regret to say that it is seldom seen even in the collections of our best florists. The flowers are pure white, and of the size shown, resembling in a reduced form the old white lily of our gardens. Their fragrance is also exquisite, and scarcely excelled, although not as powerful as that of the tuberose or mignonette. The roots grow in close, compact clumps, somewhat fleshy, but not tuberous, the stems being produced from central buds or crowns. The leaves are long, narrow, and somewhat grass-like; the flower stem or scape grows from twelve to eighteen inches, producing a large number of flowers, a few only opening at one time. This species of *Anthericum* is one of those modest little plants like the lily of the valley, of which one never tires, or gets too many.

Plant for a Name.—If Mrs. D. M. J. will send us a flower of the plant which she desires named, we will endeavor to give the required information. We presume that *Cestrum elegans* can be purchased of our New York city florists.

Preserving Flower Stakes.—A writer in the Technologist says that he has in his possession flower stakes which have been in constant use for over nine years. To preserve them he takes common coal-tar and brings it to the boiling-point, in a kettle some ten or twelve inches deep. He places the lower point of the stake in the boiling tar, immersing it as deeply as the pot will allow. After being in the tar for about ten minutes the stakes are taken out, and the tarred part rolled in sand.

Soil for Flowers.—L. L. Stanby of Georgia, asks some one to name the kinds of soil best adapted to the cultivation of different flowering plants. To answer this question fully would require a volume of several hundred pages, as different species of plants need different kinds of soil. In addition to this, it makes considerable difference where the plants are grown; in one locality a certain species succeeds best in a light soil, in another a heavy—climate having considerable influence in these matters; as a general rule a moderately compact soil is best, or we may say a mixture of sandy loam and clay, made rich with well decomposed barn-yard manure. The great secret of success is in making the soil rich; if it is not in this condition, others will have little effect in producing great results.

The "English Crocus" Bulb, received from Lady G. last fall, is now in full bloom, and proves to be the lovely, sweet-scented *Narcissus suavis.* Its fragrance now fills our sanctum.

The Swine-Yard.

THE BEST HOGS FOR TEXAS.

In reply to "M. M. A.," page 54 of the Rural New-Yorker, I would say that the Black Essex, either for breeding pure or crossing on the native swine, is unquestionably the best for Texas, as indeed for every hot country, and the next best is the Berkshire. There is a philosophical reason for this, as their black hair and skin absorb the hot rays of the sun and prevent scurf and skin blister, nor are they near so likely to get the mange.

The Neapolitan hog is almost entirely destitute of hair, his skin consequently is more liable to be scorched than the above two breeds, although he originated in a very hot climate, Naples, in Italy, being as hot as most places in America as far south as the 25 of latitude. But the Neapolitan is a highly valuable breed for crossing on the native swine and he makes a more rapid improvement than any other. I have sent them to the South for this purpose for many years past. Their meat is the most delicate of all pork, and approaches the taste of chicken. I am expecting some in the spring direct from Naples. It is said, I know not how truly, that the Neapolitans were used in England to perfect the Essex; but from what I have seen of the unimproved and improved Essex in England, I should judge that the improvement comes from the same source that the Berkshire has, namely, the black or dark copper colored Chinese or Siamese.

About thirty-seven years ago they undertook to improve the Berkshire in a neighboring county in England, by crossing the Neapolitan on him; but this cross proved a bad one and was soon given up. It not only injured the skin of the Berkshire but his general form and constitution. I saw many of this cross when in England in 1841, and heard the breeders express themselves decidedly against it.

The Berkshires are a very fine, hardy breed, and make the best hams and bacon of all others. The reason of this is a much greater proportion of lean to fat in their meat, and this lean is finely marbled and very tender, sweet and juicy.

The Essex, being a fatter animal, makes better side pork for salting and barreling.

As to Poland or Magie, and swine of a dozen or more other names, that they are breeding and highly praising at the West, these are mere crosses of the Berkshire, Essex, Suffolk, Prince Albert or some other fine, improved breed, on the Chester County, Miami or other large, coarse hog of the country. These are as valuable for general fattening purposes as most of the pure breeds, and are consequently to be highly commended; but "M. M. A." would make a much more rapid improvement on the native Texas hog, by using the pure Essex, Berkshire or Neapolitan; for these have been reared so long now as distinct breeds, that their characteristics are well established, and they are more likely to impart them to their crosses on other breeds than those more recently got up. The Berkshires can be traced back in England, as having been bred exactly as they now appear, for upwards of a half century,—perhaps nearly a century. It is about forty years since they were imported into this country, of precisely the same type as at the present day. A. B. Allen.

New York, Jan., 1872.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Thumps in Hogs.—An Ohioan, who believes the "Thumps" a lung disease, says he cures hogs of it in this way:—When the disease first makes its appearance, he takes the pig by the hind legs and worries it till it pants for breath; he repeats this worrying three times a day. If too large to treat in this manner he runs it till it pants heavily. This is done to force the air through the lungs and expand them, thus purifying and preventing the poisoning of the blood.

To Make a Pig Trough.—The Maryland farmer says:—Take two boards as long and wide as desired, one inch or more thick; have one of the boards narrower than the other, equal to the amount of the thickness; for instance, if inch boards, have one seven and the other eight inches wide. Plane the edge of the narrow board straight and nail the two boards together in V shape, the wide on to the edge of the narrow. Saw the ends off square and nail to these, boards equal in width, and long enough so as not to be easily upset. If the trough is long, notch a board under the center for a support."

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Collection of Tropical Woods.—*Jan.* 29.—A friend who has resided twenty years in Cuba sends me thirty-six species of the native woods. Of course these are very acceptable, and as the scientific and common names are given, I am enabled to form a very correct idea of the size of the trees from which they were taken, as well as learn something of their commercial value. The peculiar structure of some of the specimens affords me a pleasant study, especially while comparing it with those nearly related in our Northern climate. But we need not go out of our own country to find a large field in this direction worthy of investigation, because our native trees of the Northern States have scarcely been studied at all, so far as it relates to their structure and manner of growth. But suppose we leave what is generally termed science out of the question, and come down to practical, every-day names and uses. How many persons will we find who are acquainted with the different species and varieties of the trees in their own immediate neighborhood? With most of our people it is sufficient to know that a certain tree is an oak; its peculiar individual characteristic is of no account, and the same is true in regard to other genera. A collection of small specimens of every species of tree and shrub to be found in any country of a wooded region will make a most useful and interesting cabinet, and one that every farmer boy might be proud to possess. I wish I could impress upon the minds of our young men the importance of accumulating practical knowledge in such a simple way as the collecting of specimens relating to the natural history of the region in which they reside. Farmers' sons often learn to be carpenters, but it is very seldom that their knowledge of wood extends further than that which they find in the lumber yard. They may know a pine or hemlock board without knowing whether the tree from which it was sawed was evergreen or deciduous. There is not a boy who reads the RURAL NEW-YORKER who cannot collect specimens of every species and variety of tree known in America; and what a valuable cabinet they would make! Commence by making a collection of the kinds of wood in your own immediate neighborhood, preparing several specimens of each, and then correspond with friends or strangers in other localities, and open a system of exchange, the same as entomologists do with insects. Every letter written or received becomes an instructor of the most valuable kind, and a young man would soon find himself gaining knowledge which he little thought could be so readily obtained.

Patent Bee-Hives.—*Jan.* 30.—The patent bee-hive man is about, and, of course, with the best thing of the kind ever offered. Now it is my candid opinion that these patent, movable-frame, moth-protecting, double-extra hives are no better than they should be, if any better than the old, square box hive with movable honey boxes at the top. A few years since I was induced to purchase one of the many patent, movable frame hives, and I was assured that the bees would construct the comb in them so that a frame of honey could be taken out whenever desired. Whether my bees are a different breed from those kept by the patent bee-hive men or not, I am unable to determine; but it is certain they pay very little attention to the frames. Sometimes they construct the comb diagonally across the frames, and wherever they attempt to follow one, they are pretty sure to make the cells on one side so much deeper than on the other that the comb will not pass the adjoining frame, and the result is all the same, i. e., the movable frames become immovable. Bees are usually accounted very wonderful mechanics, but they certainly do make some great mistakes, provided there is any natural rule intended for their guidance. Perhaps my bees are too old-fashioned in their notions to work in a modern structure on which some fellow claims "letters patent;" at least they have always done better in the old style hives. Why do not some of the great lights in bee culture go back to the old Romans for instructions in making hives, and give us something new in that line,—such as hives lined with sheet cork; this would certainly be a good thing, and not more than twenty-five hundred years old.

The Harlequin Snake.—*Jan.* 31.—Mrs. A. B. N. of Brownsville, Texas, has sent me a specimen of the Harlequin Snake, (*Elaps fulvius*, CUV.,) a beautiful reptile occasionally found in the southwestern portion of the United States. Its body is of a light red or scarlet, annulated with black, margined with yellow. It is also called the coral or necklace snake, and is really a beautiful creature, in spite of all our inwrought superstition and hatred of this order of highly organized and intelligent reptiles. I am much pleased in adding this species to my collection.

Curculios.—*Feb.* 1.—One of the old members of the New York Farmers' Club—

A PLAIN TRAVELING SUIT.—(See Page 119.)

who, by the way, has much to say about *the curculio*—asked me, a few days since, how many different species were known of this insect. He remarked that he had been informed that there were at least sixty native of this country. It would be very difficult even to make an approximate guess, because the *curculionidae* of North America have never been carefully studied or described. In MELSHEIMER'S Catalogue of the Described Coleoptera of the United States, revised by HALDEMAN and LE CONTE in 1853, there are over three hundred species named; but this list has always been considered very incomplete. Many new species have been described since the above catalogue was published, and there are at the present time several hundred more in the cabinets of our entomologists and collectors, awaiting descriptions by some competent authority. When we take into consideration the fact that there is scarcely a fruit, nut or seed which is not infected by some species of curculio, we can readily understand how numerous they must be. Black walnuts, hickory nuts, acorns, chestnuts, and from these down to the minute seeds of our gardens, are all preyed upon by some one or more species of the curculio. The great nuts of the tropics also have their curculios, and the species are proportionally large. I have some from the Amazon regions of South America, with bodies an inch in length and as thick as my finger. They are formidable looking beetles, and their hard, horn-like covering, shows that it would require a powerful enemy to exterminate them. As we introduce tropical fruits into the more Southern States, we may also introduce the tropical species of the curculio. And in a few years a thousand species caught within our boundaries will not be considered a very complete collection.

CHILD'S CROCHET STAYS.

Cutting Down Old Forest Trees.—*Feb.* 2.—To-day I have had some of the old oaks upon my place cut down for firewood. For several years past they have showed signs of decay, a few of the branches dying annually, while the stems appeared to be sound and healthy. But upon cutting them down I found not only the center of the stems decaying, but in some instances the great oak borers (*Prionians*) had made great tunnels through the heart wood for twenty feet or more from the earth upwards. These trees would certainly have kept on decaying, no matter how much care they received, and the longer they remained the less would have been their value. As a general rule, those who own woodlands do not pay sufficient attention to the thinning out of old and feeble trees while they are sound and valuable, leaving the young and healthy to grow larger and better. Whenever a large tree shows signs of failing, it is far better to remove it and give the young saplings a chance than to allow the old monarch to remain. By proper care in removing worthless trees and species, a very few acres of forest will furnish a farmer with a constant supply of good timber, while if neglected, quite the reverse may be the result. And this practice will also enhance the value of timber allowed to stand.

Arboricultural.

PROTECTION OR NO PROTECTION.

THIS is a question that has long puzzled the brains of political economists as well as vegetable physiologists. We are, however, perfectly willing that the former should work away at the problem they have in hand, being satisfied that its solution is fraught with as many difficulties as it is when applied to the members of the vegetable kingdom. Perhaps some of the arguments offered *pro* and *con* in regard to the protection of plants may apply to commerce, but of this we will not be positive, merely hinting that there are vermin which infest custom-houses as well as barns and fields.

Our rural population have of late years become greatly interested in this subject of protection of their fields and gardens against winds, especially those of winter. In many portions of the country it appears to be positively necessary that farmers should be thus protected. But we should also bear in mind that protection in many localities encourages all kinds of depredators such as rats, mice, rabbits, and in a level country, late spring and, we might add early autumn, frosts; for wherever the wind has a free sweep early or late frosts are never so frequent as where there are obstructions. As a practical illustration we may state that within a radius of fifty or more miles of this city all tender plants growing in valleys and protected situations, were cut down by frosts last fall, at least one month before those on hills and in exposed situations. In our own garden there was all this difference within an area of one acre, the portion which escaped the early frost being about twenty feet higher than the other, and unprotected against the North and West winds. We agree with a certain English writer, who says:—"Protection seems to whet the curiosity of depredators, and they seem to fancy that such things must be better and more valuable to them on which they see extra care bestowed." This certainly seems to be true, for we have often noticed that our beds of bulbs, when protected, offered a grand harbor for field mice.

If we protect our roses or fruit trees with manure, or any similar coarse material, the mice take possession immediately, and gnaw away at our pet plants with a certain degree of immunity from danger. We are not, however, disposed to ignore protection of farms or plants, neither do we advocate a universal adoption of the system so strongly urged by some writers on this subject, but believe in allowing every one to be his own judge as to what extent protection is needed in his own particular locality. What are usually termed wind-breaks, at some distance from the orchard or garden, are usually far more valuable than close hedges or belts of trees that prevent a free circulation of air. Neither is it a safe plan to allow the leaves that fall from trees to remain undisturbed, especially if the grove is near the farm building, because fire is another element that must be guarded against, and a far more dangerous one than a cold, Northerly breeze.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Preparing Tree Seeds for Planting.—As long as the cold, freezing weather continues, hard shell seeds and nuts may be prepared for planting next spring. It is very often the case that a few nuts or other coarse seed have been laid aside in the fall and neglected, until they have become so dry that there would be little chance of growing if planted in the same condition next spring. All such seeds and nuts desired for planting should be soaked for a few hours in warm water, then mixed with sand or soil, and placed out of doors where they will not freeze, or at least remain cool and moist until wanted for planting. Apple, pear, cherry, peach, plum, and other fruit tree seed may be treated in this way with benefit. All the larger species of nuts, as well as Osage and other hedge plant seeds, require similar preparation to make them grow readily.

Value of Fifteen Years' Growth of Locusts.—Dr. WARDER recently stated before the Ohio State Horticultural Society that he had sold the produce of an acre of locust timber fifteen years old, for $1,000, the price of the fence posts being twenty-five dollars each.

When to Cut Hickory Timber, is a question which bothers J. B. J. He cut some in December, and it became wormy and unelastic within a year. He asks for the experience of RURAL readers.

Dairy Husbandry.

AMERICAN DAIRYMENS' CONVENTION.

THE annual gathering of the American Dairymens' Association occurred at Utica Jan'y 9th, 10th and 11th, and was very largely attended, delegates being present not only from New England and the Middle States, but from the Western and Northwestern States, and from the Canadas. One of the most remarkable features connected with this Association is, that the interest of its Conventions has been kept up, without flagging, while there has been no falling off in attendance—the largest hall in Utica having scarcely capacity to seat its members. We say members, since the audience in attendance is not such as is made up of persons who drop in to a meeting out of idle curiosity, inasmuch as the heavy fee charged at the doors for entrance to the Convention would naturally exclude this class. We have been present at all the Conventions of former years, and although fears were entertained that, on account of the depression of the dairy markets, there would be less interest manifested by dairymen this year than usual, resulting in a smaller attendance, still we found no diminution in numbers, while the faces of those present showed an eagerness for knowledge and a close attention to questions under discussion rarely to be found in such an immmense gathering of people from widely separated localities.

It is asserted, and the history of this Association seems to prove it, that no other agricultural interest of our country has been able to call out and sustain such large and enthusiastic meetings from year to year. This may in part be accounted for by the fact that the dairy has been recently carried into new districts, where questions concerning milk and its products are imperfectly understood, while in old dairy interests the factory system has developed a spirit of emulation among manufacturers who spare no pains in acquiring such information as shall place them at the head of their profession. The improvement that is constantly going on in this branch of industry would soon leave the manufacturer, who takes no pains to inform himself, far in the rear, and hence, to retain his situation and keep pace with those about him, he is impelled to seek all the avenues of knowledge within reach. The manufacturer, therefore, comes to the Convention for the special purpose of improving; he bends all his energies in this direction, and he infuses a spirit of earnestness that spreads from one to another, until it takes possession of the whole assemblage.

Another highly important feature for keeping up the interest of these meetings is the employment of scientific lecturers, who are constantly advancing upon new ground—bringing forward science to aid in clearing up intricate questions. Thus the Dairyman has been enabled to advance step by step, with the feeling that he is upon sure footing. The Conventions have undoubtedly done a great work as educators, and so long as the officers of the Association shall continue to employ the best talent in the land to investigate difficult problems concerning the dairy, and bring the result before these meetings, so long will the Conventions prove a success, and the interest in them be maintained.

Among the more important subjects brought before the Convention this year, we may name that concerning the practical value of chemical analysis of the dairyman's raw materials and of the products of his manufacture, by Prof. C. CALDWELL; the cause of poisoned cheese, by Mr. L. B. ARNOLD; the winter food of dairy stock and the fodder-corn question, by Mr. LEWIS; the manufacture of butter at creameries by H. COOLEY GREEN of Pennsylvania; and to these may be added the manufacture of condensed milk, which, in our opinion, is destined to have an important practical bearing on the dairy interest of the country.

The subject of Sunday cheese making elicited a warm and lengthy discussion, and although the Convention finally put itself on record in the right direction—recommending no work at the factories on that day—we should have been better pleased had this expression been more unanimous, and if some more decided action could have been taken.

The experimental farm question was warmly advocated, and a committee appointed to ask an appropriation from the State for that object. Such an appropriation, if properly managed, would, without doubt, be of great service to the dairy interest, and be of more benefit to the State than has resulted from a large share of the appropriations which have been made for objects of prospective utility during the past few years.

The Convention, on the whole, must be regarded as a great success, and in addition to the useful lessons taught in its valuable papers and discussions, the new feature of setting apart one evening for a social gathering, contributed very largely to the enjoyment of all. This last feature was suggested by Gov. SEYMOUR, and will doubtless be inaugurated at future Conventions.

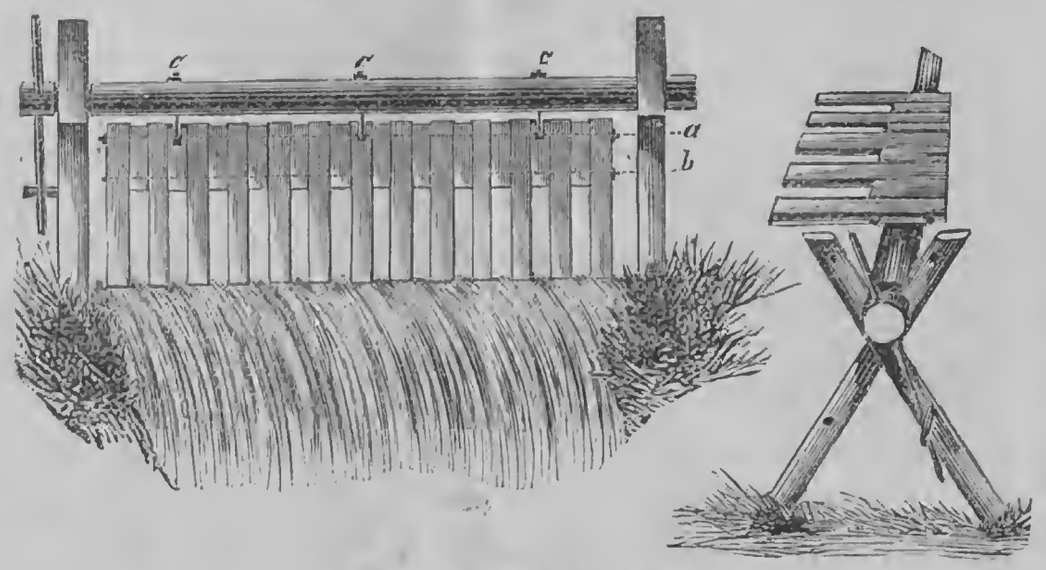
We shall refer to the addresses and discussions hereafter, more in detail; but for the present we can notice no further than by giving the list of officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR of Oneida, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Onondaga, N. Y.; Henry Wade, Canada West; O. S. Bliss, Vermont; M. Wilder, Wisconsin; T. L. Harison, New York; Gen. B. F. Bruce, Madison, N. Y.; C. E. Chadwick, Canada West; J. V. H. Scovil, Oneida, N. Y.; X. A. Willard, Herkimer, N. Y.; John G. Cohoes, Chautauqua; Alex. McAdam, Montgomery; R. B. Stone, Ill.; Harvey Farrington, Canada West; M. Folsom, N. Y. city; J. R. Smith, Erie, N. Y.; J. H. H. Holloway, Kentucky; Halsey Sanford, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; Hiram Smith, Wisconsin; S. L. Lincoln, Mass.; L. B. Arnold, Tompkins, N. Y.; S. A. Farrington, Yates, and H. Cooley Green, Pennsylvania.
Secretary—Gardner B. Weeks, Syracuse, N. Y.
Treasurer—Dr. L. L. Wight, Whitesboro, N. Y.

Farm Economy.

STREAM GATE AND FOOTWAY.

AFTER years of aggravation in repairing and constructing stream gates, I adopted the plan, of which the accompanying drawing gives a good view of the gate as it appears across a small stream. The lever in the end of the pole is to raise and lower it. By turning the lever the gate is elevated to any hight, and kept in place by putting a pin behind the lever in the support for the gate. It can be raised to any hight, even so as to form a very nice foot-log, (as in the right hand figure,) just above the water, so as not to freeze in the water. As a general thing, the old-fashioned gates are destroyed by freezing, the ice settling and sagging the pole and breaking the gate. This gate gives a free passage for water, ice, brush, &c. There are no boards to break off nor nails to rust off, nor extra work to do to secure a foot-log. It can be made of poles, shingle lath, or fancy pickets for lawn streams. No tools are needed but a saw, brace and two bits, one one-fourth of an inch, and another one-eighth of an inch, the upper suspending rod, at *a*, being one-fourth inch, and the lower one, at *b*, being one-eighth inch.



FRONT AND END VIEW OF STREAM GATE.

The end view of the gate (on the right) shows it as used for a foot-log, and also the best style of supporting gates of this kind, since it will settle as the water washes the earth away. It can be used across a stream fifty feet wide, or even one hundred, if an abutment be put in the center of the stream and a lever on each end of the two poles is used.

A. B. COLLINS.

Knox Co., Ohio.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

A Large Pulley.—The Taunton (Mass.) Foundry Company has made a pulley twenty-seven feet in diameter, ninety inches on the face, and weighing over forty tuns.

Farmers' Heating Furnace.—Will N. O. B., Fairfax C. H., Va., tell how much wood per month it requires to run the furnace described by him in RURAL NEW-YORKER Jan. 13, page 35.—JOSEPH ALDEN.

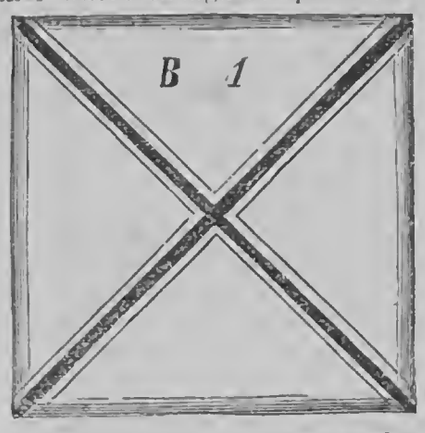
Potash from Salt Wells.—The suggestion is made by the Bureau of Agriculture that the salt wells of this country will be found on examination to contain potash, and that an important industry may be created by manufacturing that substance in a condition fitted for agricultural and chemical purposes. Such a manufacture has grown up within a few years at the Stassfurt salt works in Germany, the amount produced in 1870 being 30,000 tuns of the muriate.

A correspondent asks if some of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will not forward sketches of approved barracks for storing hay, straw, etc., with details as to the mode of manufacture.

Domestic Economy.

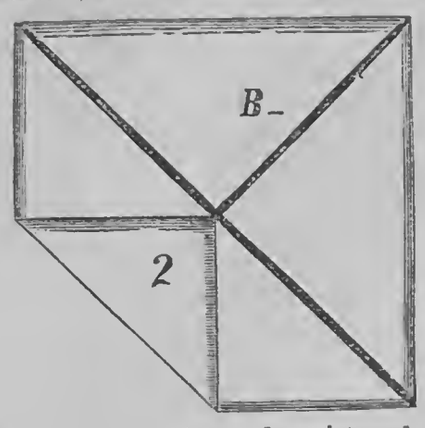
ABOUT SOUP.

I AM glad to find people inquiring about soups. They are delicious, wholesome and economical, but the majority of housekeepers seldom put them upon the table. I never buy soup meat. Bits of cold steak, the bones of a roast, veal scraps, any remnants of cold meat which comes from the table, are collected for a week, and then in the morning put into an iron pot with cold water; as soon as it comes to a boil, skim carefully, then let it simmer all day, filling up as the water boils away; towards evening season with salt, pepper and a very little sage; take one onion, one turnip and two or three potatoes, chop them fine and add to the soup with a small teacup of *raw tomatoes*; let the whole boil an hour longer, then strain through a colander, and add a spoonful of flour to thicken it slightly, and you will have a soup of elegant color and delicious enough to tempt an epicure. All soups should be served hot. Of course, when people live in a rational way, and eat their dinners at noon instead of night, your soup must be at least partially prepared the day beforehand. The above vegetables will be sufficient for three quarts of soup, and I venture to say there are few farmers' families where enough scraps of meat to



furnish the stock are not wasted every week or at least served up in unpalatable ways.

If you have much meat with your bones, it is nice to take it out before adding the vegetables, and serve it on slices of toast,



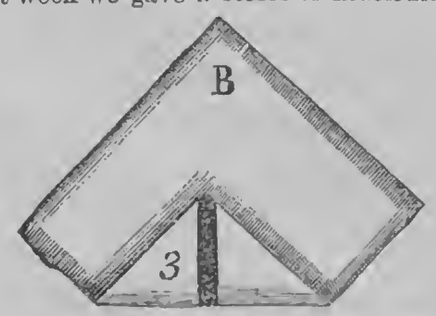
seasoned with butter and moistened with the broth.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

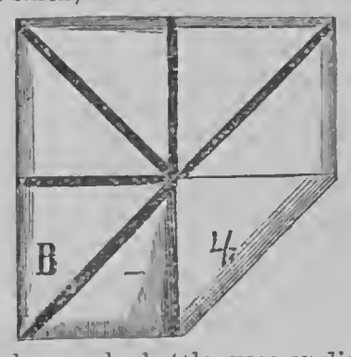
A HOUSEKEEPER, noted for the excellence of her soups, once told us that one thing that deterred many people from serving soups with every dinner, is the idea that it must be made fresh every day. She says this is not necessary. She makes a large quantity—enough for several days—at one time, and says it is improved each time it is warmed over.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Folding Napkins Water Lily Shape.—Last week we gave a series of illustrations

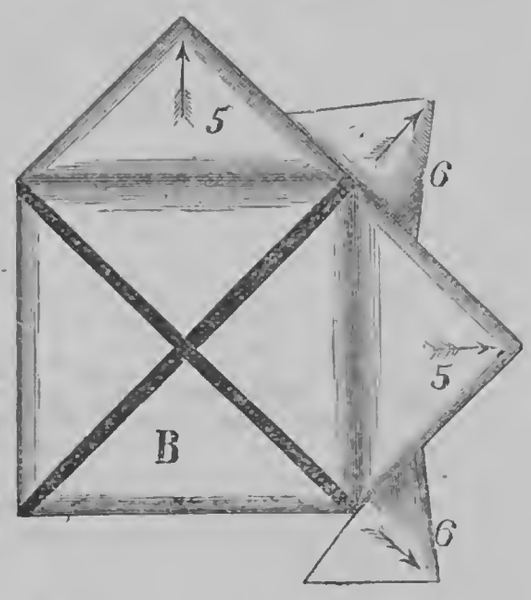


showing how to fold napkins pillar shape. This week we present another form. B 1, shows the first fold; B 2, the second; B 3, the third; B 4, the fourth; B 5, the fifth; B 6, the sixth, and B the final fold as it is

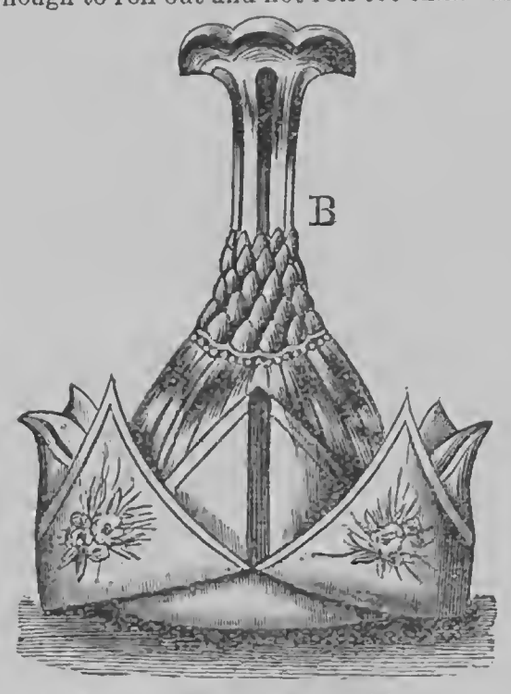


arranged around a bottle, vase or dish. The remarks we made last week as to this kind of garniture on a dinner table apply in this case.

To Make Biscuit.—I flatter myself that I can make good biscuit, and therefore send



my way. (I omit the usual direction to take a *clean* dish). Take (according to the quantity you wish to make) one-third sour cream and two-thirds rich buttermilk; a tablespoon of salt, a teaspoon of soda, is sufficient for an ordinary quantity. Mix hard enough to roll out and not roll too thin. If



the soda is not dissolved in milk or water before being put in the wetting, it takes a skillful hand to pulverize it so that there will be no soda spots in the biscuits. Bake by a brisk fire.

Cream of Tarter Biscuit are made by mixing one teaspoon of cream tartar with sufficient flour to make a batch, one-half a teaspoon of soda dissolved in the milk, with which mix the flour. Addition of sweetening makes them nicer; but with only sweet milk they are very good, and not dangerous to dyspeptics.—FARMER'S WIFE.

Domestic Inquiries.—W. R., Hale, Ill., asks for a recipe for Vermicelli Soup. H. H. S. asks for recipes for making Rice Puddings, Catskill Puddings and Apple Dumplings.

Modes and Manners.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS NUMBER.

A Plain Traveling Suit is illustrated on page 117. It is a simple black cashmere dress, the skirt trimmed with four rows of satin bias. Amazon bodice trimmed with satin. Blue cloth waterproof, with cape trimmed with a deep woolen braid, headed by another narrower braid. Two rows of braid are placed lengthways on the cape. Black felt hat, trimmed with black velvet, with a natural bird's wing at the side, and fringed ends falling over the side.

Child's Crochet Stays (see illustration, p. 117).—These stays are worked with knitting cotton over white piping cord. Begin at the bottom with a chain of 270 stitches, about 21 inches long. Work 40 rows, taking up the back thread of the previous row and putting in 1 chain stitch at the end of each row before you turn the work. In the first 9 rows, in order to form the gores, take off as follows:—In the 2d row pass over the 100th and 111th, the 160th and 171st stitches, and repeat this every other row, decreasing 1 stitch further from the end each time. In the 38th row begin to increase by working 2 stitches on the 103d and the 147th stitches. Repeat this increase every other row 4 times. From the 41st row, work 58 stitches at each end for the backs, leaving the middle untouched. Work 14 rows, taking off 2 stitches every other row on the inside to form the armhole. Then work 11 rows on the front of the stays, decreasing at each end for the armhole 15 stitches, 5 stitches in the 1st row, 3 in the 3d and 4th row, and 2 in the remaining rows. Make a chain of 50 stitches for the sleeve, and work 5 rows; then 7 chain, turn the work, miss the last of the 7 chain, work double in the remaining 6 chain, and to the end of the row. Increase in the same way as in the 5th row by adding 6 chain, in the 7th and 8th row by adding 2, in the 9th and 10th by adding 4, in the 11th and 12th by adding 6, in the 13th and 14th by adding 5. Finish the sleeve with a row of double, join it round, and sew it into the armhole, observing that the straight side meets the top of the stays. Now work a row of double over the cord along the edge of the bottom of the stays and down the backs. Round the top work an edging as follows: Alternately 1 double long treble, 1 purl of 5 chain, and 1 double on the 1st of the 5, missing 2 underneath. Then work the border below the edging on the same row of double, beginning at the upper corner of the right back, and taking up the front thread, whereas the edging is worked on the back thread. 1st row—* 2 double with 4 chain between on the 1st stitch on which the double long treble has been worked, 7 chain, missing 5 underneath. Repeat from *. 2d row like the 1st, observing to work the 2 double on the center stitch of the 7 chain. 3d row—* 2 double, with 4 chain between them on the center stitch of the 7 chain, 7 chain, 1 double on the 3d of the 7, 2 chain, repeat from *. On the bottom of the stays work 2 rows like the 2d and 3d rows. At the bottom of the sleeves work 2 rows, as follows:—* 2 double with 4 chain between them, 4 chain, miss 2, 1 double long treble, 4 chain, miss 2, repeat from *. 2d row—2 double with 4 chain between them in the double long treble, 7 chain, 1 double on the 3d of the 7, 2 chain, repeat from *. Sew on buttons and loops at the back, and run a colored ribbon in the holes round the neck.

Duty to Look Beautiful.—To look as beautiful as she can is the duty of every true woman. Part of her mission in this world is to gladden and brighten it, in this way, just as it is part of the mission of trees, and skies, and flowers, and waters, and all other lovely things. Those families in which the sense of beauty is cultivated, are always the most genial and sweet and lovable. Flowers, prints, books, a nice choice of colors—all these refine and elevate insensibly. So does dress. To be well dressed is to look, and even to be charming, for it satisfies ourselves and makes us affable. The pretended moralists who denounce dress, are not moralists at all, but blind leaders of the blind.

The fashionable dress for gentlemen at a day wedding is the English suit of dark frock coat, lavender pants, black or white vest, blue necktie and lavender gloves; for evening weddings black dress coat and pantaloons, black or white vest and black necktie.

Coldness, and absence of heat and haste, indicate fine qualities. A gentleman makes no noise; a lady is serene.—*R. W. Emerson.*

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I make the seed of New and Rare Vegetables a specialty, besides raising all the common varieties. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found extracts from letters received from farmers and gardeners residing in over thirty different States and Territories who have used my seed from one to ten years.

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10 pkts. Choice Annual Flowers, worth		50c.
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Having been the first to introduce to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Phinney's Water Melon, Brown's New Dwarf Marrowfat Pea, Boston Curled Lettuce, and other

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with the return of another season I am again prepared to supply the public with Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the purest quality. My Annual Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent *free* to all. It has not only all novelties, but the standard vegetables of the farm and garden (over one hundred which are of my own growing,) and a carefully selected list of Flower Seeds. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found copies of letters received from farmers and gardeners residing in over *thirty different States and Territories* who have used my seed from one to ten years, I warrant—1st. *That all money sent shall reach me.* 2d. *That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser.* 3d. *That my seed shall be fresh and true to name.* Catalogues *free.* JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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Fertilizers and Other Requisites for the Farm and Garden.
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Our Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Small Fruits, with Price List for Spring of 1872, is now ready, and will be sent to all applicants for 10 cents.

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P. S.—Specimen copies of the **Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener,** a dollar monthly, (A. M. PURDY, Editor,) *Free* to all applicants. *It speaks for itself.* To see a copy is equivalent to subscribing.

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BEFORE YOU BUY your SEEDS for 1872, be sure to send for our new Illustrated Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds; it is printed on the finest of paper, with sixteen full page Illustrations: giving all necessary instructions about planting, growing, &c. Our Seeds we warrant *fresh* and *true* to name. Send stamp for Catalogue to J. T. SMITH & SONS, Brentwood, N. H.

APPLE TREES, PEAR TREES, PLUM Trees, Cherry Trees—Two and three years' old—by the 100 or 1,000. **10,000 Plum Trees** for sale cheap, by RICHARDSON & VAIL,
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VERBENA SEED.—Send 25 cents for a package of our Finest varieties; saved from more than 100 named kinds; 5 packets for $1.
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TAKE NOTICE.—UNTIL APRIL 1ST, I will receive subscriptions for N. Y. Weekly World, at 85c., and Semi-Weekly, at $1.75 per year. Address
C. S. MURDOCK, Ridgeway, N. Y.

LADIES—IF YOU LOVE FLOWERS, Send for Dreer's Garden Calendar for 1872 (156 pages,) beautifully illustrated, and full of practical directions. Address, with stamp,
HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chestnut St., Phila.

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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

D. D. T. MOORE,

Conducting Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLICATION OFFICES:

No 5 Beekman Street, New York City, and No. 82 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WESTERN BRANCH OFFICE:

No. 75 North Side of Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

☞ Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., received,—and Specimens, Show-Bills, Prospectuses, &c., delivered,—at either of the above offices of this journal.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.50 per Year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50; Seven Copies and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

Advertising.—Inside, 75 cents per line, Agate space; Outside, $1 per line, each insertion. For Extra Display and Cuts, a price and a-half. Special and Business Notices, $1.50 and $2 a line. No advertisement inserted for less than $3.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.

REFORM FOR WORKINGMEN.

A PROMINENT Land and Labor Reform advocate asserted, in our presence the other day, that one of the chief obstacles in the way of the success of all efforts in this direction was Ignorance. He asserted that not one in ten of the laboring men of the country—those hired by employers—had the moral and intellectual qualifications necessary to render them independent of their employers. Neither their intellects nor their judgments had been educated. They knew nothing of the laws which govern all social relations, had no business forecast nor tact, and were as powerless in the hands of their employers as if they were the veriest slaves. His panacea for their ills is education—that sort which will enable them to think, calculate, forecast and co-operate with each other, and at the same time give them self-control. For in too many cases the men of ability, of judgment and forecast among the working classes, are men without self-control—men who are neither economical, temperate nor virtuous. Prosperity destroys them. They compel themselves to subordination to others. Their habits enslave them. No man who fails to control himself can control others.

It seems to us that our friend struck the key of reform and emancipation so far as the laboring classes are concerned—Education in business, and Self-control. In other words, the succeeding generations of laboring men, if they are to be disenthralled, must be different men, remodeled and regenerated from the type of the present. They must be educated how to do business. They must be taught early how to exercise their judgment and rely upon it. They must be instructed in the first principles of true manhood. They must be impressed with the fact that they cannot control others until they learn to control themselves; and that in just such proportion as they fail to exercise self-control, in just such proportion they can be made, and must be, slaves both to themselves and others.

No matter how much we may sympathize with the sufferings of classes of workingmen, controlled and enslaved, if you please, by the brains of better thinkers and the capital accumulated by generations of labor, we never expect to see these conditions changed by the denunciations of, and appeals to the passions and prejudices of the oppressed classes by, so-called reformers. No man can be enslaved unless the qualities which make him a slave are inherent in and belong to him. Any man qualified for the best life finds it if he wills. And workingmen will disenthrall themselves when they co-operate to build each other up without attempting to pull anybody down—when they shall have acquired the strength which is born of intelligence, moral judgment, self-control and a *will* to be independent. In this they must co-operate with each other. It is their own specific gravity that keeps them under the surface now. Let them diminish it by careful culture of all the higher qualities of mind and heart, leaving the prejudices and passions to die of inaction. No one man, nor any class of men or circumstances, can keep them under when they do this. They will rise because they must, not simply because they want to do so. We never knew a man to stay in a place which he had grown too large for.

OBITUARY.

William M. Ely.—It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of the Hon. WM. MATHER ELY of Binghamton, N. Y., which occurred Feb. 7. Mr. ELY was born in Binghamton in 1818, and was educated at Amherst College. For many years he was a merchant, but after acquiring a competency he engaged, on account of failing health, in farming. He was deeply interested in Agriculture—was for years prominently connected with the State Agricultural Society, and for some years one of its Vice-Presidents, which position he occupied at the time of his death. Mr. ELY was likewise a member of the Legislature, as he had been for two or three years. He was considered an industrious and intelligent legislator, having acquired extensive knowledge of State affairs.

H. P. Randall.—While closing this paper for the press, we learn from the Chenango Telegraph, that on Jan. 31st Mr. H. P. RANDALL, youngest son of the Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL (one of the editors of the RURAL NEW-YORKER) was thrown from his buggy (by a collision caused by the carelessness of two men drawing lumber) and sustained injuries, including a severe wound in the back of the head, which rendered him insensible, in which condition he remained until his death on the Friday afternoon following. Thousands of the friends of Dr. RANDALL and his family will feel with us sincere sympathy, and join with us in expressions of condolence on account of this sudden and most sad bereavement.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

How to Remit for the Rural.—We print in every number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, under head of Terms, first column of Editorial page, this significant sentence:—"*Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk.*" This means, what we have often stated in this paper, that we are not responsible for money otherwise remitted through the mail—and yet people (both Agents and old subscribers, as well as strangers,) will persist in taking their chances and losing their money. We have stood or divided losses long enough—being "out" from $500 to $2,000 per annum for many years—and now give notice that those who do not send by Draft, P. O. Money Order, or Registered Letter, *must stand the stealings en route*, or at either end of the line. We believe our own cashier and clerks are honest, but cannot affirm as to other people. Will not *all of our readers* "make a note" of the above.

Failures in 1871.—A circular of one of the most prominent and reliable mercantile agencies in the country furnishes us a statement of the number of failures, and the amount of liabilities, reported during 1871. From it we find that in Alabama there were 26 failures, with liabilities amounting to $525,000; Arkansas, 59 f. and $95,000 l.; California, 89 f., $4,279,000 l.; Connecticut, 77 f., $3,915,000 l.; Delaware, 11 f., $258,000 l.; District of Columbia, 9 f., $158,000 l.; Florida, 2 f., $11,000 l.; Georgia, 42 f., $904,000 l.; Illinois, 172 f., $5,820,000 l.; Indiana, 60 f., $860,000 l.; Iowa, 69 f., $797,000 l.; Kansas, 58 f., $790,000 l.; Kentucky, 80 f., $1,163,000 l.; Louisiana, 45 f., $2,457,000 l.; Maine, 81 f., $1,420,000 l.; Maryland, 81 f., $1,194,000 l.; Massachusetts, 210 f., $8,241,000 l.; Michigan, 125 f., $1,521,000 l.; Minnesota, 37 f., $471,000 l.; Mississippi, 30 f., $355,000 l.; Missouri, 99 f., $1,995,000 l.; Nebraska, 11 f., $251,000 l.; New Hampshire, 21 f., $129,000 l.; New Jersey, 72 f., $597,000 l.; New York, 321 f., $9,051,000 l.; New York City, 324 f., $20,740,000 l.; North Carolina, 35 f., $390,000 l.; Ohio, 189 f., $4,077,000 l.; Pennsylvania, 357 f., $7,110,000 l.; Rhode Island, 21 f., $303,000 l.; South Carolina, 30 f., $801,000 l.; Tennessee, 42 f., $369,000 l.; Territories, 4 f., $152,000 l.; Texas, 38 f., $673,000 l.; Vermont, 25 f., $282,000 l.; Virginia, 76 f., $1,722,000 l.; Wisconsin, 81 f., $386,000 l.—a total of 2,915 failures, with $85,252,000 liabilities. In 1870 there were 3,551 failures, with $88,242,000 liabilities, and in 1869 2,799 failures, with $75,054,000 liabilities. It would be interesting to know how this statement compares with the number of failures and amount of liabilities of the agriculturists of the United States.

Advice to Patrons of Husbandry.—We see it stated that the "Lecturer" of this Order in Iowa "is advising farmers no longer to communicate through agricultural journals—without pay." Now that lecturer ought to go a step further. He ought to advise farmers to make their interchange of experiences and practice with each other, verbally, a matter of bargain and sale. That man, whoever he is, must be eminently qualified as a "Lecturer!" We advise the Patrons of Husbandry in Iowa to be careful how they place faith in a man whose brain is not large enough to know that the farmers of the country to-day owe more of their prosperity and knowledge of agriculture to their free interchange of experience through the Agricultural Press, than to any other cause whatever; and who does not seem to know that, but for the Agricultural Press, such an Order as the Patrons of Husbandry would never have had an existence? We warn the influential men in the Order—those who are really at work *pro bono publico*, and not for their individual aggrandizement—that such kind of teaching will not strengthen the Order financially or otherwise. We wonder if WM. SAUNDERS, the "head-center" of the National Grange, and Secretary KELLEY, indorse such counsel to the Patrons! If so, we are mistaken in these men and in the real motives which actuate them.

Beet Sugar in Europe.—A Liverpool, England, commercial circular, dated Jan. 5, 1872, places the imports of beet sugar during 1871, into Great Britain, at 160,447 tons, against 77,000 tons in 1870; 38,000 in 1869, and 41,000 in 1868. Thus it will be seen that nearly one-third of the sugar consumption of Great Britain in 1871 was of beet sugar from the Continent. This fact is attracting the attention of Englishmen, who are inaugurating the culture of the sugar beet and its manufacture. It is also stated as a fact, that while the fact that the Cuba crop of sugar had fallen off 150,000 tons had no perceptible effect upon prices in Europe, the falling off in the estimated beet sugar production of 100,000 tons caused an advance of 2s. to 3s., which has been everywhere maintained. The following table shows the beet sugar product of Europe the past five years, including the estimate for the present season:

Tons	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68
Zolverein	200,000	250,000	215,107	208,140	165,014
France	310,000	300,000	285,146	213,904	224,767
Austria	150,000	175,000	152,205	101,601	124,053
Russia & Pol'nd	120,000	135,000	152,500	87,700	112,500
Belgium	55,000	50,000	43,552	37,078	31,039
Holland and other countries	25,000	15,000	12,500	10,000	7,500
Total	860,000	925,000	841,310	658,223	664,888

Our Story—Back Numbers.—The Story, "*Before and After*," which we are publishing, is attracting much attention, and we are daily asked if back numbers from its commencement can be obtained. Yes; as we electrotype the RURAL, new subscribers can be furnished so that all may have the absorbing Story complete. Tell this to your neighbors and other friends, and advise them to subscribe singly, or form or join a club. How many of our readers will help the RURAL, and benefit friends, by aiding as above?

Anti-Weed Law in Pennsylvania.—The Germantown Telegraph announces that a bill is before the Legislature of that State by which owners, occupiers or lessees of land are to be compelled to keep not only their farms free from such weeds as mullens, wild carrot, Canada thistle, horse nettle and ox-eye daisy, but those portions of the public roads which pass through or adjoin their properties. Railroad companies are to be amenable to the provisions of the act.

Gas from a Well for Rochester.—In West Bloomfield, N. Y., a gas well has been discovered, the flow from which is estimated to be 800,000 cubic feet per twenty-four hours. Prof. S. A. LATTIMORE of Rochester University, has made a careful photometric test of its illuminating power and found it to be 14.42 candles. A main to convey this gas to Rochester is being rapidly laid, and it is thought the city will, ere long, derive all its light from this well. It is about 22 miles from Rochester.

THE SEASON.

Russell, Iowa, Jan. 30.—We are having a hard winter so far; ground frozen up in November, and has not thawed to the depth of two inches since. Jan. 28 was the coldest day and night for a number of years.

Quaker City, Guernsey Co., O.—Weather very cold during the week ending Feb. 3, thermometer ranging in the neighborhood of zero all the week; on Tuesday morning 8° below. Have had a very dry, cold winter. Fears are entertained for the fruit crop of 1872. Wheat looks very badly.—N.

Polk City, Iowa, Jan. 29.—Weather very cold; snow six inches deep. Corn, 15c.; oats, 20c.; potatoes, 30c.; wheat, $1; apples, $1.25; hogs, $3.50 per cwt., gross; cattle, $3.50@5; milch cows, $20@35; horses, $80@125; farm labor, $15@20 per month; last year's corn crop very heavy—average, 50 bushels per acre.

Clarence, Iowa, Jan. 30.—Moderate winter until the past week; considerable sleighing. The Davenport and St. Paul and Sabula and Ackley Railroads have just commenced doing business—four and seven miles distant respectively, and are in competition with the old Chicago and Northwestern. Wheat, $1@1.04; oats, 24c.; corn, shelled, 27@28c.; in ear, 21@25c.; eggs, 20c.; butter, 8@15c.; live hogs, $3.50@3.65; Timothy seed, $2@2.25.—H. E. B.

Jerseyville, Ill., Feb. 2.—Wheat is worth $1.50 per bushel; corn, 40c.; oats, 35c.; Irish potatoes, $1.25; apples, 50c. per bu.; butter, 30c.; eggs, 15c.; hay, $16 per ton; clover hay, $10; clover seed, $7 per bushel; timothy seed, $3. We think we have the best land in the country; in price it ranges from $25 to $125 per acre, according to locality; soil is black sandy loam, with yellow subsoil. The ground is frozen very deep, and we are having the dryest time now that has ever been known in this country; almost every well is dry; springs are dried up; stock suffers very much for want of water. Winter grain looks very well.—D. R. R.

South Trenton, N. Y.—Thermometrical averages for January, 1872:—Highest point attained, the 30th, 38° above zero; lowest, on the morning of the 15th, 10° below zero; 13½ inches of snow fallen on 8 different days; melted, it makes 1¼ inches of water. Not a drop of rain fell during the month. Average temperature at 7 A. M., 17° 9'; at 2 P. M., 23° 6'; at 9 P. M., 9.18°; average for the month, 19° 33'. Three days below zero; 26 days below the freezing point and 5 days above. January, 1872, was not as cold by 2° as January of 1871, but the steady cold weather exceeded that of last January. There is, on an average, about 11 inches of snow on the ground, but very badly drifted. Prevailing winds, west; some famous blowing days, doing damage to fences, trees, roofs, &c. Water in wells and streams very low indeed.—STORRS BARROWS.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

Ames Plow Company's Catalogue of Plows.—We have just received a handsomely printed and illustrated pamphlet, entitled "Catalogue of Plows made only by the AMES PLOW COMPANY, manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Machines, dealers in Seeds, Fertilizers, and other requirements of Agriculturists and Agricultural Districts. Warehouses: Quincy Hall, Boston, and 53 Beekman St., New York—1872." All interested should procure a copy of this Catalogue. By the way, the SESSIONS & KNOX'S Patent Hard Steel Plows, made by this Company, are becoming very popular. They are in our Premium List, and are more frequently selected than any other plow we ever offered.

The New Remington Rifle.—We recently examined a "copy" of the Remington Rifle, the arm recently adopted by the State of New York for its National Guard, and were most favorably impressed with its simplicity of construction and general elements of excellence. It has been adopted by the Army and Navy of the United States, after a severe and prolonged test, in which its decided superiority was manifest. More than half a million have already been manufactured, and "the cry is still for more." It has received many certificates for its great excellence, and is apparently the best single breech-loader now in use.

Good Idea in Advertising.—In the advertisement of Messrs. B. K. BLISS & SONS, the great Seedsmen and dealers in Horticultural Implements, of Park Place, New York, we read this sensible sentence:—"We will send a packet of choice Flower Seeds to persons ordering catalogues, if they will state the name of the paper in which they saw this advertisement." Of course our readers ordering these fine catalogues should not overlook this offer, for if they do they will fail to receive some choice Seeds.

The New York Life Insurance Company has issued its 27th Annual Report, from which it appears that its net cash assets are over fifteen and a-half millions of dollars; its receipts amount to nearly twenty-three millions of dollars; its cash assets are nearly nineteen millions of dollars, and the divisible surplus is $1,488,134 43. During 1871, 8,908 policies were issued. The trustees of this Company comprise some of our best-known merchants, bankers and publishers.

Catalogues Received.—From ROBERT DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill., Catalogue of evergreen and ornamental tree seedlings. From R. G. HANFORD, Columbus, O., spring catalogue of new plants. From R. H. ALLEN & Co., 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y. city, retail catalogue of garden, flower and field seeds and grains.

RURAL BREVITIES.

D. R. R., Jerseyville, Ill., asks where he can buy pure Cotswold ewe lambs. Let advertisers answer.

J. E. B., Champaign, Ill., asks what is the best wagon dog—a peaceable, yet self-respecting, watchful dog?

J. P. MANLOVE asks if he can procure black bass ready hatched, with which to stock a pond of spring water, and at what cost. Who can tell him?

HON. M. IRELAND has resigned the position of Treasurer of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, and J. R. THOMPSON is elected his successor.

M. D. C., Hempstead, L. I., is informed that we do not know of any Carpenter's Dictionary. We have for sale a Carpenter's and Joiner's Hand-Book, price 75 cents.

THOS. G. WILLIAMS' questions on floral topics will be answered, if directed to this office. We recommend Breck's Book of Flowers, price $1.75, for sale by us.

IN the Senate of the Alabama Legislature is a proposition to divide the Agricultural College fund of the State, and endow two Colleges—one for whites and one for blacks.

GOV. MERRILL of Iowa, in his recent message, recommended an appropriation of $100,000 for further buildings for, and improvements in, the State Agricultural College—all of which looks like business.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Form New Clubs!—Now is a good time to form new clubs. Agents and Subscribers (both new and old) can do this with little effort—and secure good pay in the shape of Premiums. New subscribers can begin at the time of subscribing, or with year and volume—thus securing all of the Thrilling Romance we are publishing, beside many excellent articles and beautiful illustrations.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.—In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Cathcart's Youths Speaker.—By GEORGE R. CATHCART, A. M. New York: Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

A HANDSOME volume of nearly two hundred pages, filled with fresh and judicious selections, within the comprehension of the youngest speakers. Such American authors as Story, Wilson, Seward, Webster, Loring, Boutwell, Greeley and Everett contribute to this book, which should find a place in the hands of all teachers. The poetry is good and simple, and a number of new dialogues complete the work.

The Wonders of Vegetation, from the French of Fulgence Marion. Edited by Prof. SCHELE DE VERE. With 61 Illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

AN attractive and enticing work, which will lead many to a further study of botany. The most remarkable phenomena connected with the wonders of the vegetable kingdom are narrated in this book with scientific accuracy. No people surpass the French in rendering science as attractive as fiction, and no better American editor could be found than Prof. DE VERE. This book is of especial interest to people engaged in rural occupations, and would prove an ornament to any library. The young are sure to be delighted with it. The illustrations are very fine, and the book is handsomely printed.

The Federal Government | Its Officers and their Duties. By RANSOM. H. GILLET. New York: Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.

THIS is a volume which should be in the library of every American citizen. Every man who exercises the right of suffrage, and upon whom devolves the duties of citizenship, should make himself familiar with the construction of the Government under which he lives, and in the administration of which he has a voice. There is a far too general ignorance among the people upon this subject—a matter vital to their individual and collective interests. Few, alas! even know the character of their own township and county organizations, much less that of the State and National Governments. We not unfrequently meet men born in other lands, who, before coming hither, were better posted in relation to the details of our governmental system, by far, than the average citizen. And it is strange that, in a land where any citizen may fill the highest office, so little attention is paid in the education of our children, to teaching them the structure of our political organism; and that so few thoughtful men seem to regard it their duty to know what forces are employed to administer our laws. This volume is a compendium of information upon the subject of its title, prepared by a gentleman who has held public office, and is familiar with both the law-making and law-executing duties of Federal officers.

Meister Karl's Sketch-Book.—By CHARLES G. LELAND (Hans Breitmann). Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

THIS new and elegantly gotten-up edition of a long-time popular work, needs neither praise nor introduction at this late day. WASHINGTON IRVING called it one of his choice books, full of raciness, quaint erudition and graphic delineations. Mr. LELAND has seen much of the world, and writes with a rare, subtle humor. He takes his readers all over the world, calls to their minds many beautiful legends, and tells them pleasing stories. This book is intensely interesting, and will be the delight of all who peruse it. The edition at hand makes a volume of 300 pages, on fine tinted paper, bound in purple and gold.

Our Story-Teller.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

IV.—The Mystery of Susan.

[Continued from page 106.]

"BRAYTON, you are not looking well to-night," said the Colonel, as he passed the gentleman in the hall on his way to the library to enjoy his usual evening's smoke. "Come in and try one of the royal Havanas just arrived to-day. I tell you, sir, they'd put life in a dead man!"

"Nothing personal intended, I trust?" said BRAYTON, cheerfully.

"Oh, no, not that exactly; but 'pon honor, my dear fellow, you do impress me latterly as a man very much down in the mouth. You don't anticipate ruin from this infernal muss, I trust?"

"I don't anticipate anything, Col. HEATHERSTONE; I am almost convinced that both hope and fear were crushed out of my nature long ago; but I should like to talk to you a few moments, if you have the time to spare, about SUSAN;" and the red blood mounted into the broad, white forehead, and for a second Mr. BRAYTON'S voice threatened to fail him utterly.

"SUSAN, eh?" and Col. HEATHERSTONE took a long puff of the fragrant weed, then, with a light laugh and a familiar slap on his visitor's shoulder, rolled the lounge a little nearer the fire, and bade him be seated. "The trouble with you, BRAYTON [you'll excuse me, I know, because I speak for your good], is that you are inconveniently sensitive. Do not suppose that it is necessary for you to say one single word to me on the subject you propose. True, I saw you out with the girl a few days ago, but bless your heart, that was your own concern! I'd like to see any one minding my business on such a matter——"

"Just as I supposed, Col. HEATHERSTONE; you do not understand me," interrupted Mr. BRAYTON.

"Understand you? What the devil *is* there to understand? If there's any mystery, out with it at once, and don't keep a fellow on the anxious seat."

"The matter is this, Colonel, I gave SUSAN her liberty. She was for several years a petted slave on my plantation. She was forced back into bondage by a wretch who, if GOD spares my life, I will yet get square with. You bought her from him, and finding all attempts to make him refund fail, I wish to place in your hands the sum you paid for her, and set the poor woman free once more."

Just then HANNIBAL entered with wood to replenish the fire. He had evidently heard the last part of Mr. BRAYTON'S remark, and lingered a little to catch the reply.

"Don't you think, BRAYTON, that this would be a very dangerous precedent to inaugurate at this time? Don't you think you had better wait till the storm blows over a little? 'Pon honor, I should rather be excused from the arrangement just now——"

HANNIBAL tugged away at the logs.

"I hope you are not offended, BRAYTON. Policy now, by-and-by generosity," continued the Colonel.

"No, I am not offended," slowly replied his companion,—"only disappointed; and yet I don't know why I should be. If you will excuse me,—I think I will retire now," and BRAYTON arose to go.

HANNIBAL arose also, and for a moment the old negro seemed absolutely transformed. His eyes shone with a strange light. Nothing more magnetic, commanding or saintly could possibly be imagined than HANNIBAL'S appearance at this time.

"For Heaven's sake, look at that nigger," said the Colonel, evidently strangely moved by the sight. "What the devil ails you, HANNIBAL?"

"A wision, Massa, dat's all!" replied the old man, respectfully.

"A vision! What kind of a vision? Speak if you can, and don't make a fool of yourself another minute."

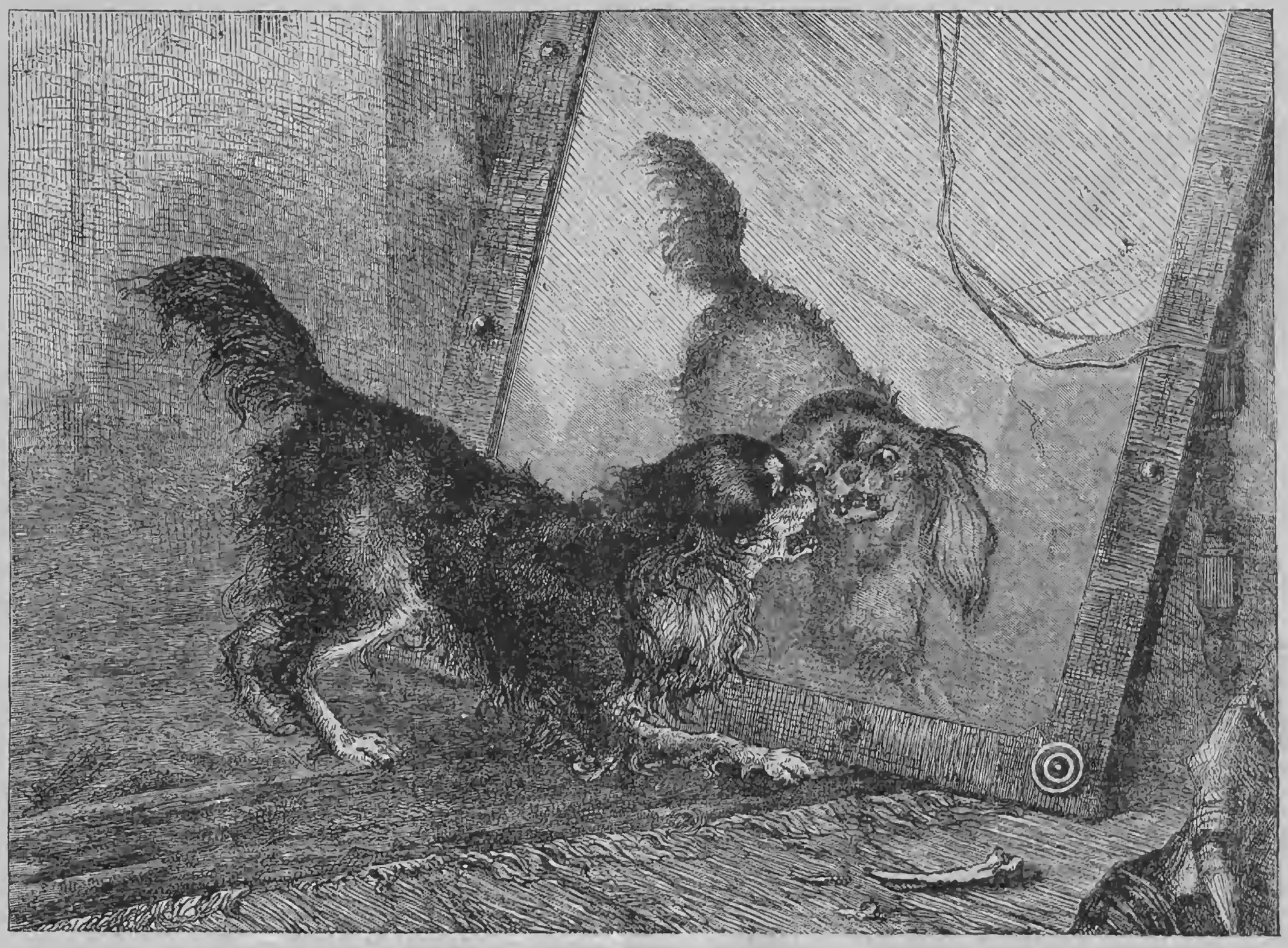
V.—Freedom, Love, Death.

"OH! It be nuffin to tell on;" replied the negro, partially recovering himself. "HANNIBAL do sometimes make a fool of himself, dat be a fac', massa, and nobody hab so much information on dat pint as dis berry nigger! Good night, gentlemans," and the slave attempted to leave the room.

"Not so fast—you black rascal," said Col. HEATHERSTONE, who had not yet regained his composure—"Tell what you saw—and tell it very quick, too. I've a notion to"——and the strangely excited man rose from his reclining posture, and advanced with doubled fist to the side of the negro.

"Don't be hasty," said Mr. BRAYTON, in an undertone.

"I'll teach him to come in here with his stories about apparitions and 'wisions.' The truth is that he has been humored in his freaks 'till he really believes he does see supernatural things. Speak out now—you



"AN UNPLEASANT REFLECTION."

"AN UNPLEASANT REFLECTION."

THE picture of a King Charles Spaniel, admiring himself in a mirror, which we give to the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER this week, is a reproduction of a painting by Mr. PERCY T. MACQUAID, recently exhibited in the Dudley Gallery in London. Dogs differ in character, as well as men, and are quite as apt to be spoilt in disposition by bad training. The Spaniel represented has all the advantages of high breeding and aristocratic education. He is a soft, silky, pretty little creature, but has not, by nature, many high qualities. This dog, so cleverly-painted, is, doubtless, the spoilt pet of the lady of the house. He is a terror and nuisance to any one but his mistress, as he is to himself in the present instance, under the impression that he sees an intruder. If such "reflection" were a reality, it would prove decidedly "unpleasant," for he can brook no rival in his mistress' apartment, and so near his bone, too; so he snarls and barks at his own figure in the glass, and will continue to do so until he has raised the house, or discovered his mistake.

old, black ignoramus—or you'll find out, for the first time in your life, what the consequences of disobedience are. You have had too many privileges, you have!"

Mr. BRAYTON stood like one bewildered. A careful student of human nature, and sufficiently intuitive to dive to the depths of motive—he lost sight of his own troubles for the moment in his eagerness to penetrate the mysterious atmosphere which had in some way completely enveloped his host. He felt, rather than saw, that the Col. was curiously alarmed. His whole manner indicated a nervous horror, which BRAYTON, with all his observation of men and causes, had never noticed before. Not so HANNIBAL. He stood perfectly erect, betraying not the first sign of fear or impatience. Indeed, the ebony face had entirely lost its intense expression of a moment before, and in its stead reigned the old look of triumphant resignation.

"Bery well, massa," said he, in low, almost childlike tones, "If you 'sist 'pon it, HANNIBAL mus' tell, of course! And wid de help of de dear bressed SAVIOUR, whose good pinion dis unknowledgeble brack man tink more about dan any ting else on de face ob de footstool, he will tell de hull troof."

"Drive ahead, you black scamp!" said the Col., with a gesture of impatience, as he seated himself where he could look the speaker full in the face.

"HANNIBAL saw——"

"Why in creation don't you say *I* saw, instead of HANNIBAL saw? That third person is enough to kill the devil!" interrupted the Col., throwing his cigar into the fire, and giving the dog by his feet a kick that sent him yelping to the other side of the room.

"Bery well, I saw; dat will do if HANNIBAL can keep it up," replied the negro respectfully, apparently totally oblivions of his master's nervous condition. "When I cum in wid de wood HANNIBAL saw a bright light walk in ahead of he. He say to heself, 'What be dat?' but he get no 'sponse. When Massa BRAYTON say sumting 'bout SUSAN, HANNIBAL not know wut it was"—this apologetically—"he only hear de name mentioned. Dat bright light walk straight round to de back ob Massa HEFFERSTONE'S chair, and fill de hull room wid its buful sunshine. Den HANNIBAL look away, jus' to see what be dar wen he look nex time. In a flash he look agin, and dar stan massa splenid lady, her hair jus' like Miss MARGARET'S, and fix jus like Miss MARGARET'S, too. She hab a sweet smile, and such a pair ob hebenly eyes HANNIBAL neber see in all he life! And now, dear Massa, do not be scared at wat HANNIBAL goin' to say, cause it 'pears jus 'sif de words mus cum out or dey will choke dis brack man to def. She say, "HARRY, dear, I am your sister LOUISE. Remember de ring and de promise. I watch ober you. Be careful 'bout SUSAN"—and den she try to say sumting more, but she seem to stay jus as long as she could, and den de light cum agin—and dat be all."

"And that is enough, HANNIBAL," said the Colonel, springing to his feet. "You never saw my sister LOUISE, HANNIBAL?"

"Neber in dis world, massa."

"You never knew anything about the ring?"

"Before de bressed LORD, neber!" devoutly replied the negro.

"You can go now—and thank you, HANNIBAL; you have done me good; and, HANNIBAL, you old, black scamp, you have always done me good. Go now, and say nothing about this to any one."

"Ob course not," replied the old man, with considerable dignity; and with this he quietly walked out of the library.

"BRAYTON," said the Colonel, after a moment's silence, in a voice so softened and altered that his companion hardly recognized it, "what do you think of this last performance?"

"I think," smiled Mr. BRAYTON, "that there are more things in heaven and earth, HORATIO—— But is this the first you ever heard of the negro's second sight? I suppose it might as well be called that as anything else."

"No, not the first. If my memory serves me, this is the fourth time that he has come to the rescue in an emergency, with something so startling, and so perfectly correct, too, in regard to matters he could by no possibility be acquainted with, that we were literally compelled to change our course of conduct. Now, one word about SUSAN. If you think proper, we will make a little trip to Richmond, and have a talk with HYATT'S lawyer—[I suppose you know that HYATT went North some time ago.] It looks as if it would be an easy matter to prove that man a villain of the deepest dye. What do you say, BRAYTON?"

"That I thank you for your kindness, from the bottom of my heart; but to tell you the truth, I feel scarcely equal to such a proceeding. A protracted lawsuit would quite finish me."

"Well, what then?" interrupted the Colonel, hastily.

"The offer made awhile ago stands good," replied BRAYTON, with a little quiver of the sensitive lips, "if you really feel anxious to help SUSAN."

"As I said in the first place, the proposition does not commend itself to my judgment; but as it seems the thing to be done—in other words as the nail hit on the head by you has been most summarily driven in by some one, whose intelligence I may not question—there is but one course left me to pursue, and that course compliance with your wishes. I do not feel that I am a very superstitious man, BRAYTON," he continued, musingly, "but this last little episode has stirred the very depths of my soul. If I could give you some idea of the character and appearance of my sister LOUISE—and dared to tell you the story of the ring—you would certainly understand that I am neither a fool nor an exthusiast, but a man wide awake, in the full possession of his senses."

"I believe you to be an *honest* man, HEATHERSTONE! and that's all I care to know about my friends," replied BRAYTON, grasping the extended hand warmly.

"And we can arrange this matter satisfactorily, I have no doubt."

"No doubt," responded the Colonel, with a far-away look in his eyes, as if he expected a return of the strange vision. "But here is my little MARGARET! What in the world is the matter with the child? Been crying, too! Mercy, mercy! what is this house coming to?" as the young lady, without appearing to notice their guest, seated herself on her father's knee and hid her face on his shoulder.

"What is this *country* coming to? That's the question to be asked at this time, I should think," replied the young lady, with sudden vehemence. "The South is one huge mad house," she continued. "And the North isn't much better."

"*Much* better?" responded the Colonel, with a curl of the lip. "Be careful, MARGARET. You will have to weigh your words now. Troublous times are upon us, and every sentence and every action will be criticised. Especially, child, must you be careful how you conduct yourself before the negroes. You have more influence with the slaves than any one else, and they will watch you narrowly. I shudder to think of the trouble these ignorant creatures can cause us if they are not properly managed."

"*Managed?*" repeated MARGARET, rising from her father's knee, her eyes flashing fire and walking excitedly across the apartment. "Managed! that speaks well for the institution, doesn't it? You think there is danger of the slaves taking up arms against their masters?"

"I fear this will be the case before the trouble is ended," replied the Colonel, regarding his daughter in consternation.

"That strikes me as an eminently fair proceeding," said the headstrong girl, continuing her impetuous walk.

"Those infernal abolitionists!" interrupted the Col. "The Lord only knows what they will suggest next! Really, BRAYTON, the occurrences of the last few weeks are totally inexplicable to me. The idea that this country can be rocked from center to circumference by a few hot-headed, crazy fanatics, I cannot understand. Why, there were only a handful of them at the start. Is there any way of accounting for these developments?"

"Yes, there is," replied MARGARET.—"The time has arrived when GOD says this iniquity—this flesh and blood traffic—must be stopped. Abolitionists have nothing to do with it. GOD is speaking now, and will be heard! Mr. BRAYTON, you do not believe that this institution of our fathers should be longer continued? I know you do not! I have felt this ever since you first entered the house;" and MARGARET laid her hand in that of her friend and waited for him to speak.

"I have been doing a great deal of thinking on this subject, for several years past, little girl; and I find it a very delicate question to handle."

"I don't see anything especially delicate about it," said MARGARET, withdrawing a step or two and looking her companion full in the face. "There is only one question to be asked, and that one—is it right?"

"I do not think then, Miss MAGGIE, that slavery is right—if that is what you desire me to say; and more than that, I never did. But with many others I can not see the way clear to its abolishment."

"Whether you see it or not the end draws nigh! But it will come through separations, heart-breakings, disaster, and death. You would not hear the still small voice when it bade you put away the vile thing, and now comes the whirlwind against which none of us can stand. If I were a man and owned slaves—if by so doing I became as poor as poverty—I would free every one of them, and turn my back on the accursed country forever."

"I'll give you another week, MAGGIE, to become an inmate of a lunatic asylum," interrupted her father—by this time seriously alarmed. "I am afraid these Northern girls have used their influence to bring out my daughter's latent radicalism and mold it into shape. I certainly never heard such talk before from my little girl's lips."

"Because I was never fully aroused; but you will hear enough of it now, that I can promise. And I shall not hold my tongue for fear of what the slaves may do, and I shall hereafter live up to my convictions, if by so doing I am shut up in a lunatic asylum, or made an example of on the scaffold for the benefit of other Southern women who might be tempted to go and do likewise."

"You can do more good, my dear child, to all concerned, by being temperate in both speech and action," replied Mr. BRAYTON, in low, soothing tones. "You will have need of all your wits; and there is nothing that so destroys all chance of being of service, as intense excitement of any kind! And now, Miss MAGGIE, if you will sit down by me a moment, I think I can promise to make you very happy."

"Impossible, Mr. BRAYTON; but then I haven't the slightest objection to your making the attempt. *Me* happy? No indeed! HOPE and MINNIE leave me to-morrow. GEORGE is tearing round the house like a wild animal, determined to enlist the very first opportunity, and I know, I feel it in my heart, that if he does go we shall never see him again. Mother doesn't seem to have any idea how serious the matter is becoming. HARRY talks and acts like a simpleton, and——"

"And your father—what of him?" interrupted the Colonel, smiling in spite of himself. "He won't free his slaves and leave the country? That is the principal charge against him, if my memory serves me," he continued, seating himself on the other side of his daughter, and drawing her gently toward him.

"Your father has just promised to free *one* of his slaves," said Mr. BRAYTON, softly, turning his face away from the searching eyes of the young girl.

"One of them? which one?" responded MARGARET, eagerly. "Is it HANNIBAL? Oh, I am so glad!"

"No, Miss MARGARET, not HANNIBAL—SUSAN."

"SUSAN?" said the girl, in a whisper. "SUSAN? Is that so, pa? Are you really going to do this? Speak this minute, and let me hear the words from your own lips."

"I shall take the initiatory steps to-morrow, if GOD spares my life," replied the Colonel.

"I wish you wouldn't talk that way about GOD'S sparing your life," said MARGARET, with a little deprecatory gesture. "My GOD is too kind and too loving to interfere with a work of this kind. Why, pa, you old darling, if you were to free *all* the slaves you would live forever and a day, and then be translated—I mean you would live as long as you pleased, and then go to heaven without dying! May I tell SUSAN, Mr. BRAYTON? Oh, do say yes, please!"

"Pardon me, Miss MAGGIE, I have reserved that pleasure for myself, and cannot bear to be disappointed," said the gentleman, kindly.

"Pardon me for wishing to deprive you of it. And now good night, pa—good night, Mr. BRAYTON. Hug me tight, pa, and say GOD bless your little MARGARET. She will try to be good and patient, and discreet, too! Of course she will! No girl ever had such a good father as this bad girl has got."

"GOD bless you, MARGARET!" devoutly repeated the Colonel, "and GOD bless HANNIBAL, too."

"HANNIBAL!" repeated MAGGIE, in surprise. "What had he to do with it?"

"Everything; he did it all; and now, good night, darling;" and wondering what it all could mean, the young lady sought her room.

"So you are going home, Miss ARNOLD," said ALFRED to HOPE, suddenly joining her as she sat alone by the window, watching the coming on of the cold January twilight. It was the day after New Year's, and HOPE was to start for the North the next morning.

"Yes, Mr. HEATHERSTONE," was the quiet reply.

There was a long silence, and the twilight deepened. Both were looking into the future.

At last the single word "HOPE" fell from the lips of ALFRED, or rather escaped from his lips, in a tone so full of indescribable emotion that the young girl's soul stood still to listen.

"HOPE"—the word was repeated, charged with the electricity of the great, strong heart that was just beginning to know its own greatness and strength. Still there was silence.

"HOPE"—the third time, in the same wonderful tone—the call of one soul to another; and with the name so strangely reiterated, the man's hand was stretched out as if blindly searching for that which the name but suggested.

The fine, tender hand of the woman was put in the large, strong hand that sought it, and the tender heart of the woman responded.

"ALFRED!"—soft, mutterably sweet and yearning, but unconscious of its meaning—was the voice.

That one word was mightier than the army that breaks down the gates of a city. It pierced with its exquisite subtlety to the very center of the man, and the soul of the soul—that which loves—and hence, that which dares and endures, suffers and enjoys infinitely, sprung up, awake forever and forever.

"HOPE, HOPE! I love you! Do you forgive me for telling you so? Speak, HOPE! Say something—anything. I do not mean to shock you. I know this is premature; but we shall be separated so soon,—and, HOPE, it is more than likely that I shall never see you again."

"ALFRED!" (HOPE'S soul was in her eyes and in her voice, trying to make itself known to its lover.) HOPE herself, the whole woman, could hardly keep pace with the love that was striving within her.

"HOPE, my darling! Then you are not angry? I may say I love you? You needn't answer me, HOPE. This is enough. It makes no difference now what happens. You wish to go, HOPE. I won't detain you. One word, darling,—I shall go home with you. I can be back in three days. I shan't be needed before that. I will go home with you, and then—and then."

There was a lingering, clasping pressure of the hands, and ALFRED was left alone.

The departure of HOPE, ALFRED and MINNIE, made a blank in the household, felt by all, but most by MARGARET.

Col. HEATHERSTONE was irritable, Mrs. HEATHERSTONE sick with her headaches, GEORGE on fire with excitement, and too eager to be in the midst of the coming fray to have any thought for anybody, and MAGGIE was never so glad to see ALFRED as when he returned from his short trip to the North. He looked worn and anxious, but back of the settled gravity of his face there lingered a sweet, joyous light—an expression that eludes words, but that seemed to say:

"Whatever happens she is mine. I shall probably join our army that is fighting her kin to the death; I may never see her again before I die, or if I do, long years of loneliness may stretch between, but she is mine. Through all, that which is most real and vital in us will be together—she is mine, now and forever."

MARGARET caught a glimpse of this new expression, but it baffled her. ALFRED did not even take his sister into his confidence, as he would have been the first to do, had not his love been forced to expression by the trouble of the times. The new chamber opened in his soul was too full of sacred joy—of holy mystery—to admit, as yet, any presence but his love. By and by his dear little MAGGIE should know all; she was a sister to HOPE now, and that satisfied him.

Events connected with the administration of home affairs prevented, for several days, the final arrangement of SUSAN'S business. Mr. BRAYTON decided not to tell her until he could again place in her hands the evidences of her liberty. MARGARET grew nervous over the procrastination, and almost worried the Colonel into wishing that she had never been taken into their confidence in this matter of SUSAN'S ransom. Finally, late one evening, as Mr. BRAYTON prepared to retire, the Colonel said to him: "My lawyer writes me he will be here at eleven to-morrow morning; and we can then finish this business—get it off our minds. So you know, BRAYTON, that if a man stood over my shoulder with a lash to drive me on in this matter, I could not feel more in a hurry. For the last few hours I have hardly been able to sit still, this sensation of haste has been so all-absorbing. What do you think it means?" and strangely enough the Colonel caught the hand of his guest between his own, as if to assure himself that he had human company.

"It means, I think," laughed BRAYTON, returning the kindly pressure, "that Miss MAGGIE'S nervousness has at last re-acted upon you. She has been in a strange state of agitation all day, and seems to be fully impressed with the idea that something will happen to prevent the conclusion of our business arrangement."

"Has she thrown out any hint as to what she thought the nature of the hindrance would be?" inquired the Colonel, closing his eyes as if to exclude the light, and waiting in evident interest the reply of his companion.

"Not the slightest. It is sheer nervousness, of course. Miss MARGARET reads too much. I wish the newspapers could be kept from her for awhile. She is ten times better posted in regard to political affairs than I am, or hope to be."

"Make a good General, eh?" smiled the Colonel, evidently pleased with this compliment to his daughter's mental endowments.

Just then SUSAN walked by, carrying Mrs. HEATHERSTONE'S pillow and smelling salts. She acknowledged the presence of the gentlemen by a slight, dignified inclination of her queenly head, and had almost passed when the Colonel said, impulsively:

"Can't you stop long enough to say good night, SUSAN?"

This was a strange call—one the woman was entirely unused to. For a moment she hesitated, and, without lifting her eyes, replied, sweetly:

"Good night, Master HEATHERSTONE."

"After to-morrow, you will never say that again, SUSAN," answered the Colonel, shading his eyes from the light.

"Will never say what again?" inquired the octoroon, now glancing fiendly into his face, a frightened expression overspreading her countenance,

"Never say 'Good night, Master HEATHERSTONE' again," said the Colonel, his eyes still closed. SUSAN looked appealingly to Mr. BRAYTON.

"Why, Colonel," he interrupted, "you have just about frightened poor SUSAN out of her wits. She looks as if she thought you were contemplating suicide."

"Well, if that's the case," and now the Colonel seemed wide awake again, "I might as well change my tactics. Mr. BRAYTON will tell you what I mean to-morrow, my girl. And now good night, and—and——"

SUSAN waited.

"And GOD bless you, and keep you. Promise me, SUSAN, that you will always be a friend to MARGARET."

"So long as I live," replied the woman, with bowed head.

"All right then; off to bed with you!" laughed the Colonel. "Getting sentimental, BRAYTON? Who the d—ickens do you think has run away with my common sense? And now here comes MAG and ALFRED. Going to bed, children?" as they drew near to bid him good-night. "Where's GEORGE?" he continued, looking anxiously around.

"Reading the Northern papers," replied ALFRED.

"And grimacing like a monkey," put in MARGARET. "In imagination he already has a gun over each shoulder, a knapsack behind, a saber, cutlass and half a dozen swords dangling from different parts of his body. That boy is spoiling for a fight, and, pa, what *shall* we do with him?"

"Let him go, I suppose; there's no other way; but there's no need of worrying over it to-night. Kiss me, MAGGIE. How long is it, ALFRED, since you kissed your father?"

The young man looked up astonished.

"Not very long," he replied. "Ain't you feeling well, father?"

"Well, yes, my boy; never better. But when you left that little Northern witch a few days ago, and asked her to kiss you—[ah, ha! you sly fellow; do you think your paternal ancestor has had his eyes closed all this time?] do you suppose for a moment that she thought you were ill, because you whispered 'kiss?' Troublous times are coming, children; kiss me, both of you, and scamper to bed."

It was, indeed, the last time that SUSAN would say "Master HEATHERSTONE." The next morning breakfast waited a half hour for the Colonel, and when a servant was sent to his room to see what caused the unusual delay, he was found dead in his bed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Ladies' Port-Folio.

THE LAST THING OUT.

WHAT new-fangled notions these days,
This Professor's beginning to teach!
And even declares just how far
The soles of our slippers should reach.
In winter of course I am cold;
How these gaiters do pinch my toes,
And the heels are awfully high—
'Tis the fashion, as every one knows.

What nonsense to lecture on dress—
On ruffles and long-sweeping trains;
My polonaise, sashes and bows
Were all made by Madame DEBAINS.
Thirty yards for my last silk I bought,
And Madame complained all the while
It really wasn't enough—
Am I to be blamed for the style?

And he talked for ever so long,
Of cooking, both wholesome and nice;
Oh, dear, what a burden and care,
Ever since I have been Mrs. PRICE!
For BRIDGET is saucy and slow,
And the rest I've tried are as bad;
Next year I'm determined to board,
Where food fit to eat can be had.

Early hours he said health required,
And CHARLIE keeps saying the same;
At the party 'twas full ten o'clock
Before Mrs. General B. came.
How absurd to grumble and scold,
And talk of ways better, and best;
I am sure I have trouble enough,
And I only do like the rest.

This new education of girls,
And reproof for the women who shirk
The duties of life, is all right
For those who were brought up to work;
I'd not think of the lecture again.
But the Governor's wife and her set
Will be there, so I must go, too,
For Reform is the last thing out yet.

MAJASA.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.—II.

BY MARY A. E. WAGER.

SENATORS—AGRICULTURE—THE ADMINISTRATION CHURCH.

THERE are a great many women in Washington just now—society women, lobbyists, department women, suffrage and literary women, and transient visitors, who come singly or in battalions for sight-seeing. But among them all none have more interested me than a little old lady in black, who has won the right to one of the most eligible seats in the Senate gallery by her persistent occupancy. She comes early, settles herself quietly, where she can command a full view of the Republican side, and then takes out her knitting, which is of white, homespun yarn, and will one day be a man's sock. I mean to "interview" her some day, and if I do will tell you all about it, for her industry and moral courage are very remarkable characteristics in this city of loafing.

The Senate has not perceptibly changed since I was here two years ago. ROSCOE CONKLING looks as young, as handsome, and seems as happily conceited and assertive as ever. Senator FENTON smokes less than he did, but as usual abounds in leisure, looks as neat as a new pin, and exercises his old knack of bowing, talking, and winning visitors into his political harness. MATT CARPENTER has grown bigger and lazier, tumbles his iron-gray hair about, and looks as if he luxuriated in physical repose. CHARLES SUMNER looks hardly as robust, but retains his terrible husky voice and terrifying manner. His wife, or rather the lady who had the courage to marry him, lives in Europe. Senator AMES, who won the beautiful BLANCHE BUTLER, and is the youngest member of the Senate, has a fine figure, a pleasant, intelligent face, and looks happy. GARRETT DAVIS, cadaverous and threatening, is full of fire on that branch of the Civil Service Reform which shall investigate the GRANT family and its relatives who hold office under the Government. Congress must find a dearth in the need of Reform to stoop to such miserable and petty persecutions of the President.

In the House end of Congress one is never conscious of but one thing, and that is, that that it is a perfect Babel of the most distracting nature. The atmosphere that pervades the galleries is enough to demoralize the best constitution on the earth. The only encouraging sign of improvement in either branch of the National Legislature, is that there is decidedly less smoking of tobacco by the members, than two years ago. And less smoking means less wine and whisky-drinking, less mental muddle and more sensitive moral convictions. It is a vice too disgusting and ruinous for any one not in its service to have a particle of patience with. The Agricultural Department has added somewhat to the attractiveness of its grounds. A large conservatory has been erected, and objects of ornament and architecture add to the general outside appearance of things. In the interior, some new pictures and models have been added. Prof. GLOVER seems a little less enthusiastic than of yore. Mr. DODGE is quite as dignified and English-ified in his appearance as ever. Commissioner WATTS is as unlike Gen. CAPRON as it is possible for two men to be. He is, however, pleasant and chatty, has a certain benignancy of countenance that reminds one of his kindly-faced grandfather, and, moreover, expresses some very beneficent ideas in regard to the Department work, and believes that Congress and the Department were never more in unity and sympathy than at this moment. Mr. SAUNDERS, who presides over the leafing and blossoming things, cheers one most radiantly with his hearty Scotch ways and words. Talking of women and strawberries the other day, he says, "What does Horticulture for Women mean?"

"Why, I suppose it means the culture of fruits for a livelihood," I said; "raising strawberries and tending green-houses." "I wonder if they fancy it to be easy work!" he exclaimed. "Why, it is the heaviest work I know of, and it is unwholesome, moreover. It is terribly back-breaking to cultivate strawberries; and to get off small fruits to the market, one has rest neither night or day in their season. The dampness of conservatories or green-houses gives one the rheumatics and lumbago, and from all I can see it is a most miserable undertaking for a woman."

Perhaps so; there's considerable misery in anything a woman undertakes, or a man either, for that matter. The first employment I hear of that is *not* hard on the back, brains and heart, I will subscribe for. If suffrage will only turn the world right side out, I pray that we may all vote twenty times a day. Just now there is considerable suffrage talk. At a reception the other evening a member of Congress from Tennessee introduced the topic, and I asked him what Congress was going to do about woman suffrage.

"Oh, we don't mean to do anything. When women want suffrage, they shall have it. It is not a matter for legislation. It comes from within," and he placed his hand on his shirt bosom. Sentiment is an agreeable sauce at times, and one can die on it, but it is poor stuff to live on. So long as four or five hundred thousand women have already petitioned Congress for the right to vote, it constitutes quite too formidable an asking to authorize a man in the insinuation that women don't want the privilege. Because I do not care to vote, or go to church, or get married, it does not follow that my next door neighbor feels as I do. If five hundred thousand women want the privilege of going to "destruction," let them have it, I say. I am not at all afraid of losing my feet or head in case of such an event, or of society being any worse than it has been with twice five hundred thousand male "idiots and lunatics" controlling the polls.

I am going to a woman's prayer meeting this afternoon, for women pray here, as well as powder, and for preparation will tell you a little about religious matters, as seen on a Sunday morning in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, which is the church of the Administration. I went with a friend whose seat adjoins that of the President, so that for my right hand worshipping neighbor I had Mrs. GRANT, who was clothed in a black velvet suit, trimmed with Russia sable. She is usually accompanied by the President, Miss NELLIE, who is a very young lady, and a son of twelve years, perhaps. Back of the President's seat, sit Mr. and Mrs. COLFAX, two rather ordinary and sensible looking people. In front sit Judge FISHER and family, and two or three Japanese Princes, who are studying law with him. They are very devout, and one is said to be a member of the church. Just back of my friend sits Chief Justice CHASE, looking somewhat feeble, but better than last year, so his friends say. He is almost entirely bald, there being scarcely any hair left on or about his head. Save when his face is illumined with a smile, one would hardly think of calling him handsome now. But when he takes your hand and speaks, you at once accord him love and reverence most hearty. The entire congregation at the Metropolitan is most remarkable, being made up of notables from all parts of the country. Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, the pastor, speaks entirely without notes. He is a handsome man, with a mellow voice, happy in his choice of words, and a popular, if not a great preacher. The singing is congregational, led by an organ and choir. The latter comprehends a man singer, whose solos at the close of the service are very delightful, which assertion every one who has heard him will indorse. The church has a chime of bells, which gingle all sorts of pious and some secular melodies, which are good to lull one to sleep, if you are not too near, and to summon you to service. There they go this very moment, to the tune of "Sweet Hour of Prayer," and I'm off. Good-by.

P. S.—I meant to add, for the edification of the party-going girls, that the most effective party dresses worn here are of white tarletan, trimmed with alternate ruchings and quillings of black tarletan,—sashes and all.

Reading for the Young.

GOING TO SLEEP.

BY ROSE GERANIUM.

COME, MAIDIE, darling, and sit on my knee,
Coy little nestling, so wild in your glee,
Let your round head on my shoulder here lie,
And while I rock, coo your loving "by-by."

Wee, restless fingers, that tenderly press
Close round my neck in a loving caress;
Rosy lips, parting, and hazel eyes bright,
Are ye not weary of playing to-night?

Aye! for thy head, like a dew-thirsty rose,
Droopeth and droopeth, adown to repose,
Lower and lower the dark lashes sweep—
Dear little MAUDIE has fallen asleep!

O, precious baby! in slumber serene,
Heaven's protection be ever thy screen,
Guarding thy spirit thro' earth's weary night,
Into the morn of eternity's light.

THE CHILDREN'S LETTERS.

BY AUNT EDITH.

I ALWAYS read the children's letters with delight, and want to place a letter to them in their columns to encourage them to write letters. It is an excellent way for them to learn to do business, and feel self-reliant. It improves their writing and spelling, and strengthens their faculties of thought. I remember teaching a young man to write his first letter. He was far from his home and parents, who were anxious to hear from him. He knew how to write, but said he had never written a letter, and did not know how. "What shall I write them?" he asked. "Write them where you are—when you came here—what prospects we offer you, and all other things that you would tell them were they near enough for you to visit them." After giving him these directions, he went to writing, and wrote a very good letter.

The inexperienced, whether young or old, need to be taught how to do the things they are not accustomed to do. Some learn early; others require more careful and patient instruction. When children are taught to do things correctly, it is a great blessing to them, and others, ever after. Those who do their work well, whatever kind of work it is, will, if faithful, honest and temperate, always find employment where they are known.

Now, children, I want to tell you—one and all—never swear, never use tobacco, or drink beer or liquors of any kind. Resolve now, while you are young, to refrain from these things, and you will grow up much healthier, happier, and be much more useful and respected, and live to greater age, than otherwise.

Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb., 1872.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

How a Young Boy Figures.—WILLIE W., eight years old, writes from Union City, Pa., thus *figuratively*:—"I go to school and am trying to learn. I have two sheep. My Uncle, JOHN COE, gave them to me for a Christmas present. I have put them out on shares, and expect, if I live to be forty-one years old, and can keep them out until that time to double every three years, that I will have enough to keep me the balance of my life. For I would have over twelve thousand dollars worth, if sold at three dollars each; and if that amount of money was put out at six per cent. interest, it would bring seven hundred and twenty dollars per year. Our place is growing very fast. We think very much of your paper and that every person ought to take it, as there is so much useful information in it. I do not think of anything else to write, so good-by, Mr. RURAL." [Didn't your papa help you figure?]

A Pennsylvania Miss, NELLIE P., says: My father takes the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and I love so much to read the letters of the little boys and girls. I have long been wanting to write one, too. I am a little girl nine years old. I do not live on a farm, and have lots of pets, as many of the little girls do; but I live in town, the pleasant little town of Emporium, situated on the headwaters of the Driftwood, a branch of the Sinnamahoning. I have three brothers and one sister. My little four-year-old brother is as eager every week to see papa's RURAL as any of us. Last summer I had some beautiful flowers, such as Balsams, Asters and Portulaccas, besides many other kinds. I had quite a variety of house plants, but our cold nights proved too much for them, and I lost them all.

Study and Work.—CHARLIE M. D. says:—I am ten years old, and am a farmer's boy. I live near the town of Bellevue, Ohio. I am going to school; I go to school about nine months out of a year. I work on the farm during vacation, and on Saturdays. My father thinks education ought to be well rubbed in with work. I have a nice black team, that is called mine. Last summer I plowed twelve acres of corn twice; I also cut twenty-three acres of grass, and raked it with the horse-rake. I also raked fifty acres of wheat stubble for father, on shares. For my share I got me a suit of clothes this winter. I help father do the chores evening and morning. When I grow up I want a farm of my own and mean to be a farmer.

A Missouri Girl.—LOU ELLAE M. writes as follows:—This is the first year we have taken your paper. I like to read the letters of the little girls very much. They put me in the notion of writing for your paper. I am nine years old. I have been in six States—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. My home is now in Missouri. I live in Rocheport, Boone Co., on the Missouri River. I can see the boats passing every day. I have two little sisters; one is named JENNIE WRIGHT; baby sister's name is DAISY WOODS. She is six months old. I am learning to sew. I made DAISY WOODS a wrapper last week.

From the Green Mountains.—CORA D. L. writes:—My papa is a subscriber for your paper, and I read the boys' and girls' letters, so I thought I would try and write one. I am a little girl of eleven years old. I came from Bloomington, Ill., to Milton, Vt. I came here when I was six years old. I am very much attached to the Green Mountains. I have a little brother; his name is EUGENE. He is full of mischief. I have a little dog; his name is Jetty.

A Pet Owl.—ROBERT D. of Vincent, O., writes:—I do not live on a farm, but we have one; I have no father, or we would live on my farm; my father died in the army when I was a year and a-half old; I am ten years old now. I do not take your paper, but I read my grandfather's. I have no pets, only a kitten; I did have a pet owl, but I let it go, for there were so many other little birds flying around the cage, and they would plague it so, I let it go.

A Feeble Calf.—MARTHA A. W. writes: I live in Jerusalem, only eight miles from Albany. My pa is a farmer, and has over two hundred acres of land, and I often run and play about; but the greatest curiosity I have now is a little calf that papa gave me if I would feed it; for it was so weak and feeble, poor thing. I go to school about two miles from home. We have a good teacher, and my folks think that I am improving slowly.

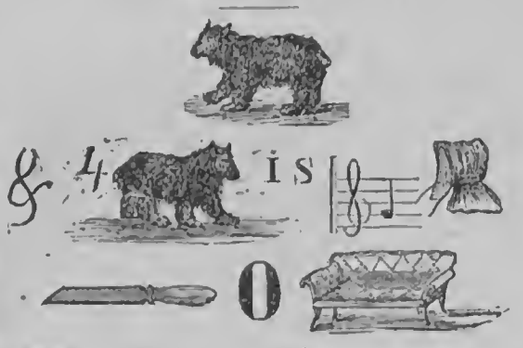
Breaking Colts.—FRANK J. D., of East Bloomfield, N. Y., writes:—I live in the western part of the Empire State. I do not go to school, but study at home. I have been helping my father break the colts. I have an iron-gray colt, nearly two years old, which I call Major; I intend to break him before spring. A short time ago my mother purchased two beautiful gold fish and made me a present of them.

A Queer Pet.—L. A. L. of Richland Co., Ohio, writes:—I have a cat; his name is Tommy; he will put his paws around my neck; I can dress him up and he will play baby. We have a large dog, he will shake hands; his name is Shep; he is six years old. I go to Sunday School.

Taking Pictures.—T. L. A. writes from Bellefonte, Pa.:—I was learning the photographing art, but I thought I would go to school till March or April, then commence it again. I had taken one picture when school commenced. My boss thought it very good for the first one.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 7.



☞ Answer in two weeks.

BIBLICAL SQUARE-WORD.—No. 2.

A TOWER near Bethlehem.
A domestic bird.
A plain in Syria.
A Bible name for tare.

☞ Answer in two weeks. ISOLA.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Feb. 3.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 5.—Familiarity breeds contempt.

RIDDLE No. 1.—A Key.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA, No. 2.—Wild honey.

PUZZLE No. 1.

MONDAY.				
Margie,	Carrie,	Emma,	Margie,	Mary, Phebe.
Mary,	Fanny,	Maria,	Carrie,	Helen, Hattie.
Phebe,	Amelia,	Kate,	Emma,	Fanny, Amelia.
Anna,	Mira,	Hattie,	Anna,	Sarah, Maria.
Rose,	Sarah,	Helen.	Rose,	Mira, Kate.

WEDNESDAY.				
Margie,	Anna,	Rose,	Margie,	Mira, Fanny.
Carrie,	Maria,	Kate,	Carrie,	Mary, Anna.
Emma,	Mira,	Sarah.	Emma,	Helen, Kate.
Mary,	Amelia,	Hattie,	Phebe,	Sarah, Hattie.
Phebe,	Fanny,	Helen.	Rose,	Amelia, Maria.

FRIDAY.				
Margie,	Amelia,	Sarah.	Margie,	Helen, Maria.
Carrie,	Phebe,	Rose.	Carrie,	Mira, Amelia.
Emma,	Maria,	Hattie.	Emma,	Phebe, Anna.
Mary,	Mira,	Helen.	Mary,	Sarah, Kate.
Anna,	Fanny,	Kate.	Rose,	Fanny, Hattie.

TUESDAY.				
Margie,	Mary,	Phebe.		
Carrie,	Helen,	Hattie.		
Emma,	Fanny,	Amelia.		
Anna,	Sarah,	Maria.		
Rose,	Mira,	Kate.		

THURSDAY.				
Margie,	Mira,	Fanny.		
Carrie,	Mary,	Anna.		
Emma,	Helen,	Kate.		
Mary,	Sarah,	Hattie.		
Phebe,	Rose,	Amelia,	Maria.	

SATURDAY.				
Margie,	Helen,	Maria.		
Carrie,	Mira,	Amelia.		
Emma,	Phebe,	Anna.		
Mary,	Sarah,	Kate.		
Anna,	Fanny,	Hattie.		

SUNDAY.		
Margie,	Hattie,	Kate.
Carrie,	Fanny,	Sarah.
Emma,	Mary,	Rose.
Phebe,	Mira,	Maria.
Anna,	Amelia,	Helen.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE most important event of the week is the threatened abrogation of the Washington Treaty by Great Britain. The United States will stand firm in its course of presenting claims at Geneva. The Washington Government waits for dispatches from England .. Two severe railroad accidents have taken place....The Grand Duke has gone to New Orleans.... Investigations of frauds are the order of the day in New York city, at Albany, and other places....A call has been issued for a Reform Republican Convention at Cincinnati, in opposition to the Philadelphia Convention.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

HENRY SMITH, with the other trustees, will become responsible to the depositors of the Bowling Green Savings Bank....A reward has been offered for the arrest of Henry R. Conklin, late Secretary of the Market Savings Bank .. Street robberies are frequent .... About :,000 people attended the annual Charity Ball... The Union Republican General Committee demands the impeachment of Mayor Hall ...Frequent raids are made on the illicit whisky distilleries in Brooklyn ...The expenses of the Department of Public Works for the coming year are estimated at $2,677,107 ...A great snow storm raged in the city on the 3d, giving the town two or three days of good sleighing....Mr. Greeley's birthday was celebrated by a large gathering of editors and literary people, on the 3d inst....The East River froze over on the 4th, so that people crossed to Brooklyn and back ...The General Sessions of the Grand Jury brought in twenty-three bills against citizens of New York engaged in the frauds. Some of these have since been arrested, and others are said to have fled the town....The remains of Gen. Robert Anderson have been brought to New York for burial.. A strange and protracted trial has been going on in Brooklyn, because Dr. Cuyler allowed Miss Smiley to preach in his pulpit. She is of the Quaker persuasion, and preached very well. The Presbytery at last decided not to censure Mr. Cuyler, but voted that it was against the Bible to allow women to preach!

Miscellaneous News.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS has been insulted at a St. Louis hotel ...The Irish Catholics in favor of total abstinence will hold a Convention in Baltimore on the 22d inst ...The Grand Duke has had a fine reception in Memphis... A revolt has broken out in the Philippine Islands, and numbers have been killed....A cable has been laid between Java and Australia....No more contributions are needed for Chicago .... The Japanese Embassy is snow-bound at Salt Lake ....The snow blockade on the Pacific Railroad continues. The passengers suffer much, living on crackers and fish.... Switzerland protests against the deportation of Communists into that country....It has been ordered in India to blow 50 Kooka mutineers from the mouths of cannon ....The people of Nova Scotia are greatly excited over the Alabama discussion....Mrs. Fair has been granted a new trial by the California Supreme Court... Ristori has met with an accident on an Italian Railway train....The Government has sent provisions to the passengers blockaded on the Pacific Railroad....The revolutionists in Venezuela have been defeated, with a loss of 300....A revolution is looked for in San Domingo... The Cuban General, Casonova, has been killed .. The Cape of Good Hope is crowded with strangers, and murder and robbery is so common the people have resorted to lynch law ...The British ship Elizabeth Fry has been burned at sea, 200 miles off Savannah. The crew was saved ...There is much excitement in West Va., over a proposition to remove the Capitol ...Senator Garrett Davis is sick. ..Archbishop Spaulding of Baltimore died on the 7th. He had been sick some time.

Political.

THE greenback bill has passed in Missouri, over the Governor's veto....The Southern Railroad bill has passed the Kentucky Legislature ....A new and very comprehensive educational bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature....The State Printing frauds have attracted much attention at Albany....Several Texas State officials have been indicted for fraud ...A bill to establish a cable between the United States and Asia has been introduced in the Senate....The House has adopted Secretary Boutwell's report concerning the Syndicate.... The letter carriers are before Congress, asking for an increase of salary... The clerkships in some of the Western Houses of Legislation are filled with ladies. ..The Democrats of Connecticut are looking for a man to nominate for Governor....Kansas wants Canadian lumber admitted into the United States free of duty ...The "one term principle" in the Kansas Legislature has been defeated ...A robbery of postage stamps by a clerk of the Assembly at Albany, in 1862 and 1866, has been brought to light....The investigation fever runs high at Albany... Gov. Warmoth says the Legislature of Louisiana has spent 31 days in useless contests....The Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, has been engaged for the National Nominating Republican Convention....The latest opinion in relation to the Alabama claims, is that the Treaty of Washington will break down, with no hope of a settlement of the difficulties at present.

Fires.

IN Bath, N. H., Feb. 1st, several houses and a church were destroyed, and one man was killed ....A warehouse and book-store were burned in Quebec on the first; loss, $35,000....The orphanage of the Good Shepherd at Louisville, Ky., has been badly damaged by fire...There was a $7,000 fire in Worcester, Mass., on the 6th.

Crimes.

PROF. WILSON of Washington, Pa., was shot on the 1st by a pupil named McGiffen....Albert Brown, aged 6, was beaten to death in New York by two boys named Werner, aged 11 and 12.... James Gough of Richmond, Ky., murdered his wife, while intoxicated, on the 1st.. ..A daring attempt has been made to rob Adam's Express car on the Pan Handle train, soon after leaving Xenia, O. The thief was shot and captured.... M. E. Hoard, cashier of the Rhode Island National Bank, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $200,000... The County Treasurer of Santa Cruz, Cal., has been robbed of $20,000 in gold... Alderman Bush and ex-Alderman Montgomery of Chicago have been sent to the county jail for six months each....Wm. Ewing, near Norwich, Conn., on the 5th, shot a young girl named Johnson, and then cut his own throat.... Marshall S. P. Laws, a clerk in the Boston post-office, has embezzled $30,000.

Disasters, Accidents, Etc.

ON the 1st inst., a shocking railway accident took place from a broken rail on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Rockport. Nine persons were killed and many injured... The weather has been very cold in the Northwest, and many persons were frozen to death....Five powder mills near Xenia, Ohio, exploded on the 5th, killing five men. About 25 tons of powder exploded. The loss was $25,000 .. An explosion of fire-damp in a mine near Pittston, Pa., on the 6th, killed three men....Feb. 7th a passenger train collided with a freight train near Alton, Ill., when four passengers were killed and fourteen wounded. The train took fire, roasting the passengers alive.

A passenger who was on a train wrecked near Alton, Ill., Feb. 7, says that one man, whose name is unknown, was caught in the timbers of a car by one of his feet only, but all efforts to release him were unavailing, and he perished in the flames.

Watch N. 1259, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J." —manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me six months; its total variation from mean time being only eight seconds per month. Have been traveling through different sections of the country, from New York to Galveston, Texas, and back, by steamer and railroad.—E. RICE, of Whitney & Rice, 179 Broadway, N. Y.

James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., now raises over one hundred varieties of Vegetable Seed, and is constantly producing new varieties. His business extends over all parts of the country, orders being received and promptly filled from more than fifty thousand customers annually.—*Charleston South Carolinian.*

Grafton Mineral Fertilizer. —The advertisement of this valuable production of the "Granite State" may be found in our columns of this week.

Abel.—If you are not able, club with your neighbor and buy a $75 Four Ton Hay Scale. The Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

PERPETUAL BEAUTY.

EVERY lady has been wanting for years a toilet preparation in which she could place confidence, and use without fear of injuring health. The recent analysis made by the Metropolitan Board of Health has proven that Geo. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth" is entirely free from anything detrimental to health or injurious to the skin. It can be used without showing the slightest trace of its use. Will leave the skin soft, smooth, and delicately beautiful. Sold at all druggists and fancy goods stores. Depot 5 Gold st. N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, February 10, 1872.

SINCE our last report Wall Street, as well as the London Exchange, has been suddenly exercised by the angry English discussion of the Washington Treaty. The Gladstone Government, fearing the effect of our claim presented at Geneva for "consequential damages" growing out of the Alabama and other piracies during the War of the Rebellion, have caused a paragraph to be inserted in the Queen's speech, on the opening of Parliament, protesting against this part of our case as presented at Geneva. And the Foreign Secretary has addressed a note to our Government, requesting its withdrawal. As this cannot be done, the chances seem to be that the discussion will go on, and the case left over for some time, (the Geneva Commission not meeting again until April,) to the unsettling of financial confidence. Gold advanced here, and American Government Stocks fell in London, but thus far general trade has not been seriously disturbed. The imports continue on a large scale, and Cotton is going up. Money is in good demand at 7 per cent. Exchange still below the Specie shipping point.

The Bureau of Currency at Washington has published the returns of the National Banks, called for as on the 16th December last, and we make the following abstract as compared with the previous returns of October 2:

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—STATEMENT OF DEC. 16, 1871.

	Oct. 2, 1871.	Dec. 16, 1871.
Capital paid in	$458,226,696	$459,975,868
Surplus fund	101,112,671	101,567,153
Profits unappropriated	42,008,714	48,501,333
National circulation	315,517,997	318,013,841
Old local circulation	1,921,056	1,886,538
Individual deposits	600,868,486	596,002,913
U. S. deposits	20,511,935	14,567,503
U. S. disbursing offices	5,393,598	5,215,543
Due to national banks	131,730,719	118,657,614
To other banks & b'krs, &c.	53,244,913	49,775,860
Total liabilities	$1,730,536,779	$1,714,287,161
Loans and discounts	$837,633,005	$814,284,536
U. S. stock for circulation	364,475,800	366,550,200
Other United States funds	15,841,150	40,623,900
Legal-tender money	136,584,719	117,279,797
Gold and silver	13,252,998	29,535,038
Due from national banks	130,401,970	121,205,138
Due from other banks	12,472,639	11,012,701
Bills of national banks	14,197,653	13,000,271
Real estate	30,089,783	30,053,590
Stocks and mortgages	24,517,059	22,962,757
Cash items for Cl'ing-h'se.	115,150,824	128,307,087
Miscellaneous	15,590,149	17,354,089
Total resources	$1,730,536,779	$1,714,287,164

The comparative strength of movement in October and December may be thus stated:

	October.	December.
Deposits in gross	$600,868,486	$596,002,913
Less clearing items	115,150,824	128,307,087
Net deposits	$485,717,662	$467,785,826
Net to banks	42,098,987	24,184,655
To Treasury	25,805,533	19,783,046
Circulation	315,517,997	318,013,841
Demand in liabilities	$869,140,179	$829,797,368
Gold and greenbacks	149,634,717	146,814,835
Pro rata	17.25 ₽ ct.	17.70 ₽ ct.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Jan. 27.	Feb. 3.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	280,881,000	282,610,400
Gold and Greenbacks	71,556,500	70,551,900
Deposits	221,074,200	220,106,700
Circulation	28,288,000	28,216,700

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	110⅛	N. Y. Central Scrip	92⅛
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	111⅜	Reading	113⅜
U. S. 6s of 1881	114⅞	Rock Island	111⅛
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₽ cts	109⅝	N. West	74⅛
U. S. New Loan	107⅝	Do. Preferred	91
N. Y. Bounty Loan	105⅞	St. Paul	55⅞
Tennessees	66	Do. Preferred	76
Virginias, new	56	Lake Shore	90⅜
Missouri Bonds	95	Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞
U. S. Currency 6s	114⅞	Toledo & Wabash	76⅞
Central Pacifics	102	Erie	31
Union do.	91⅜	Union Pacific Stock	37⅞
Western Telegraph	70⅞	Adams Express	92
Pacific Mail	58⅞	American Express	62
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅞	United States Exp's	65
N. Y. Central Stock	97⅛		

Although prices fell off considerably on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, the ultimate adverse changes in our table of quotations apply chiefly to the Government Stocks, which are ½@1 per cent. lower from political causes referred to above. The Railroad Stocks stand nearly the same as on previous report. Gold has been as high as 110⅝, but receded as suddenly as it went up to 110¼ per cent. The Railroad Bonds also show much steadiness. The new negotiations pending in Europe for the sale of American Railroad Loans are checked for the present, and if delayed or defeated by the treaty question, the fact may cause an earlier spring export of Gold than usual, as the supply of other exchange will be diminished if we stop selling Bonds abroad.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 9, 1872.

Beans and Peas.—As was expected, the improved prices of last week have started increased shipments forward from the West, and with the stock accumulating, prices have dropped to their old point. The quotations are $2.15@2.60 for prime medium, $2.30 @2.40 for good do., $1.75@2.20 for common to good do., $3.05@3.10 for prime marrowfats, $2.70@2.95 for good do., $2.30@2.60 for common to good do. Pea at $2.60@ 2.70. Red kidney, $2@2.25. Green peas are in good demand. Canadian sell more freely; Canada, free in barrels, $1.24@1.25; prime green, $2@2.10; Southern blackeyed, $2 70@2.75 per two bushel bag.

Butter.—The market has again run through a very irregular week, and prices for everything except the conventional "gilt-edge," have favored buyers, but the buyers have not favored sellers by accepting stock at the suggested ranges. Fine butter is still quoted up to 33@35c., and nearly every dealer is willing to break off his tubs or subject firkins to close trying, in order to obtain those rates. Receipts are light. Western rolls are absorbing about all that is doing in Western butter, but they are not higher, except for a few choice, carefully packed and wrapped half tubs. These have been sold at 20c. as an extreme price. State Welsh tubs sell well when right in price and quality, which means 32c. for fresh, full of good color.

State dairies, fine, 30@31c.; State dairies, fair to good, 26@29c.; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 32@35c.; State, do., common to fair, 24@28c.; State firkins, fine yellow, 28@31c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 28@31c.; State do., common to fair, 22@25c.; State do., fresh made, 32@31c.; State, fancy select tubs, 35@38c.; Ohio, good, 18@20c.; Ohio, Central and Southern, 14@17c.; Western, choice yellow, 20@21c.; Western, store-packed, 9@14c.; rolls, good West, 18@20c.; rolls, common to fair, 13@16c.; grease butter, 9@9½c.

Beeswax—Is in more demand at better prices. Sales of Southern at 35c.

Cheese.—The cable shows a further advance, to-day quoted at 68s. The prophets who have so long held to the opinion that cheese would go out high this season are quite jubilant over the advance that has followed the improvement noted last week. The home trade is somewhat checked by the rapid upward movement, but what it handles exceeds the receipts. A few Ohio are arriving but none of fine or desirable quality. State factory, fancy, 16½@17c; do., fine, 14½ @16; do., fair, 13½@14; State dairy, good to prime, 14@ 15½c; do., fair, 7@10c; English dairy, Conn., new, good to prime, 10@12½c.; Vermont factory, 13@15c.; pine-apple, new, 19@21c.

Cotton.—The market has been steadily advancing for contracts under favorable foreign news and further important trade from the South. At the close the political controversy has unsettled the market, and in some instances fractional concessions have been made, but as a rule all parties desire to wait further developments.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21⅛
Good Ordinary	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
Low Middling	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛	23⅜
Middling	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	24
Good Middling	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24⅞

For forward delivery latest sales are at 22⅝c. for Feb.; 23c. for March; 23½c. for April, on the basis of low middling.

Dried Fruits.—The market continues dull, and where a purchase of apples or peaches for local use has any approach to a good round lot, the buyer can have extreme prices shaded for him. Small fruits are lightly inquired for, and are not quotably changed.

Apples Old State, qrs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 8@8½c.; Southern, new, qrs., 7@8c.; do. fine, sliced; 9½@11½c.; new State qrs., 8@9½c.; do., sliced fine, 11@13c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do., do., do., 15@16½c.; do. E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½@8c.; do. quarters, 6c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ₽ ℔, 29@ 30c. Blackberries, 13½@14c. Raspberries, 28@29c.

Eggs. With more stock coming in than can be conveniently handled, as well as lower prices at the West, receivers are disposed to realize at the reduced prices. Fresh Western, 27@28c.; State, 28@29c.; Pennsylvania, 29@30c.; Southern, 27@28c.; Jersey, 29@30c. The observance of Lent begins Feb 14th this year.

Flour.—The features of the market are pretty much the same. The foreign advices are unsatisfactory, and, with a burdensome stock, the disposition generally is to realize. We quote at $5 80@6.25 for superfine State; $6.50@6.60 for common extra do.; $6.65 @6.80 for good to choice do.; $6.85@7.25 for fancy do.; $5.80@6.25 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.40@6.50 for extra do.; $6.75@7.25 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.60@6.80, and trade brands of do. at $6.85@7.30; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.20 @7.40; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7@ 8.40; St. Louis at $6.50@7.25 for common to fair extra, and $7.30@9.50 for good to choice. Southern at $6.75@ 7.35 for extras and $7.40@9.50 for good to choice. Rye at $4@5.20 for common to fine. Corn meal at $3.40@ 3.50 for Western white, $3.45@3.65 for Western yellow, $3.60@3.85 for Jersey.

Flax—Nominal at quotations. North River prime, $17@18; do, fair to good, $15@16; Canada prime, $15; do. fair to good, $16. Tow, 2¼@3c.; spinning tow, 8@10c.

Fresh Fruits.—There is an unusual drag in the apple trade, and dealers would be willing to drop something from prices in order to start trade. Cranberries sell only in a small way at the prices. Peanuts have lost some of their late animation, and are easier.

Apples, Mich., &c., bbl. $2.50@3; do. State good, $3.50 @4; do. selections, $4.@4.50; cranberries, fine, bbl., $8.50 @9; do. common to fair, $5@7.50; do. crates, fine, $3 @3.25; do. do. common, $2@2.50; oranges, La., bbl., $7@8; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $2@2.10; Virginia, new, $2@2.20; do. common, $1 25@1.50; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; Pecan nuts, ℔ 8@9½c.

Grain.—The foreign trade in wheat is small, but with moderate arrivals no further changes are made in prices. No. 2 spring in store, $1.52@1.55; No. 1 spring in store $1.57@1.58; Winter red Western, $1.62@1.67; amber Western, $1.68@1.71; and white Western, $1.68 @1.75. Rye is quiet; Western, 85@91c. Oats are selling slowly, and lower prices have been submitted to. Western and Ohio, 52½@55. Barley is hard to sell; Canada West $1.05. Corn is offered at lower prices, with fair receipts and less shipping trade. New Western mixed afloat, 71@73. Western yellow, 73@73½.

Hay and Straw.—The arrivals are larger, and buyers have the advantage in prices. Shipping hay, $1.30; retail qualities, $1.45@1.65. Straw at $1.05@1.10 for long rye; 90c. for short rye; 85@90c. for oat; 95c@ $1.15 for clover hay; 75@90c. for salt do.

Hops.—Holders remain firm in their views, but the business is almost wholly in best grades for local use. We quote:

New Yorks, growth 1871, 20@65c.; Eastern do. 1871, 20@ 60c.; Western do. 1871, 20@60c.; yearlings do. 1870, 10@ 30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@15c.; old olds do. 1868, 8@12c.; Californians do. 1870, 15@30c.; Californians do. 1869, 10@15c.; Bavarians, 85c.; English, 65c.; Belgians (nominal), 55c.

Meats.—Hog-dressed calves are in good demand, and, with the advance in mutton, bring full prices readily. Very little dressed beef is arriving. Hog-dressed calves, prime, 14@15c.; do. good, 12½@13c.; grass calves, 5@7c.; country-dressed mutton, 8c.; country sausage, 12@13c.

Poultry and Game.—Receipts are moderate and prices have generally improved. Western dry picked turkeys are well thought of in the trade, and receivers desire that that class of dressing be more largely adopted.

Turkeys, Western, good, 16@18c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@15c.; do. State, 17@18c.; do. Jersey, 18@19c.; Ducks, Western, 16@19c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@16c.; do. State and Jersey, 18@20c.; Geese, Western, 10@12c.; do. poor and frozen, 8@10c.; do. State and Jersey, 12@ 14c.; Fowls and Chickens—Western good, 15@17c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@14c.; do. State, 16@18c.; do. Bucks Co. and Jersey, 18@19c.; capons, 25c. Fowls and chickens—Live, State and N. J., 17@18c. do. Western, 15@16c; roosters, 10c.; ducks, per pair, 75c.@$1.50. Geese—Western, $1.50@1.75; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey $3@3.50; turkeys, 17@18c.

GAME.—Buffalo has been well sold upat low figures. Of venison we have about all we can handle between date and expiration of legal limit. Prices are better, as there is not so much other game crowding the market. Quail scarce and high. Rabbits scarce, the price has been too low for shipments. Ducks, teal and wigeon, 30@40c.; do. mallard and red, $1; do. canvas, $1.50@2. Venison, whole, ₽ ℔., 7@9c.; do. long saddle, 10@12c.; do. short saddle, 12@14c.; do. Minn., 15@16c. Buffalo hind saddles, 2@6c.; do. calves, 3@5c. Quail, sound, ₽ doz., $2.25@2.50; do. soft and small, $2.00. Grouse, ₽ pair, 65@75c. Partridges, Eastern, 40@60c.; do. State and Western, 68@70c. Rabbits, 30@40c. Hares, 40@50c. Squirrels, gray, 8@10c.

Provisions.—Mess pork has been very quiet and in the buyer's favor. The receipts are larger and the reports from the West are unsatisfactory. New, $11½ @14.25; prime mess dull; new extra, $12.25; mess for forward delivery is unsettled; sales for March at $14.25, and for June $14.50. Dressed hogs are quiet; the demand is mainly for city-dressed, at relatively higher prices; city, 6⅞@7c.; Western, 5⅞@6c. Middles are in good export demand at firm figures; sales of short rib, 7½c.; long clear, 7½c.; short clear, 7¾c. Cut meats are in moderate demand at steady rates; hams in pickle, 9@9½c.; do. in salt, 8¾@9c.; shoulders, in salt, 5½@5¾c.; do. in pickle, 6c. Smoked meats bring 11@13½c. for hams, 6⅞@7c. for shoulders, 8@8½c. for clear rib. Stearine is quiet; prime, 9½c. Lard has been selling freely at strong prices; prime Western steam, 9⅜c.; city, 9¼c. for prime and 9½c. for No. 1. Beef is dull, at $8@11 for plain Western mess, $11@ 13 for extra mess. Tierce beef at $15@18 for prime mess, $19@21 for India mess. Tallow is in good export demand, at 9@9⅛c. for prime.

Seed.—For clover the shipping demand has fallen off, and, to work off full arrivals, lower prices are submitted to. Sales at 11@11½c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10c. for Ohio. Timothy is quoted at $3.75@4, without sales.

Sundries.—New cider, 18@20c. ₽ gallon; cider vinegar, 18@22c. ₽ gallon; ginseng, southern, 85@95c.; do. Western, 70@80c.; feathers, prime live geese, 75c.; honey, white clover comb, 20@25c.; buckwheat comb, 16@20c.

Tobacco.—Kentucky leaf is in rather more demand for shipment; no further changes are made in prices. Seedleaf remains in pretty much the same position. A few sales are making at prices that show a steady feeling.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7 @ 7½c.	7⅝@ 8½c.
Common to medium leaf	7⅝@ 8⅞	8 @ 9½
Good do.	9 @10	9⅞@10½
Fine do.	10½@11½	11 @17
Selections	12 @12½	12½@13½
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	— @—	12 @13½
Binders and seconds	— @—	17 @22
Wrappery lots	— @—	24 @34
Fine wrappers	— @—	40 @55
New York State fillers	— @—	14 @16
Average lots	— @—	24½@32½
Wrappers	— @—	25 @50
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	— @—	14 @16
Average lots	— @—	18 @25
Wrappers	— @—	25 @45

Havana, New Crop, Cur'cy		Yara—Currency.	
Common	87½@ 92½	I. cut	97½ @1 00½
Good	95 1 00	II. cut	— @1 15
Fine	1 02 @1 10	Average lot.	— @1 02

Black work, common and medium, in bond	.15	@18
" good and fine	" ...19	@22
Bright-work, common and medium	" ...25	@30
" good and fine	" ...35	@55

Vegetables.—Potatoes dull and unchanged, except for Early Rose, which have some demand for seed. The next arrival of Bermuda Tomatoes is expected in March. Mushrooms are offering quite regularly from hot-houses at $1 per quart.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., $2.12@2.37; P. Blows, $1.75 @2, Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25 @1.50; Jackson, $1.25@1.50; Dyright, $1.25@1.75; Nova Scotia, $1.75; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red & yellow, $1.50@1.75; white, $2.50@3; Conn., 100 strings, $2.50 @3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $20@22. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $1.25; flat, $1@1.25. Cabbages, per 100, $5@7. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $2@2.25; marrow, $1.50@1.75. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Wool.—The market for fleeces is very strong. The inquiry is fair, but generally at prices something below the views of holders. Good Ohio quoted at 80c. Pulled have advanced with a brisk trade. Tubbed are higher, quoted generally at 85@90c. Foreign is in more demand at strong prices. Latest sales of XXX Ohio, 75½@80c.; X Ohio, 75c.; Oregon, 62½c.; super pulled, 72½@80c.; Cape, 45c.; Mestiza, 38½@40c.; Magdalena, 38½@40c.; Montevideo, 38½@40c.

Whisky.—Western is firm at 93½c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1872.

NO transactions of importance to note at the Little Falls market for the week ending Feb. 10. Small lots of ordinary farm dairies have been sold at 9@10½c., and we hear of no sales from factories. The railroad shipments of cheese from Little Falls during the past year, or from Jan. 1st, 1871, to Jan. 1st, 1872, are returned by the freight agent as follows:—149,023 boxes, amounting to 8,987,908 pounds. Butter during the same time, 1,378 packages, amounting to 133,938 lbs. The shipments by canal have not yet been received, but will probably make the aggregate more than 10,000,000 pounds. A very large quantity of cheese sold at this market is shipped at other places, and the transactions in cheese here during the year it is estimated have been about 25,000,000 pounds.

We have advices from abroad to the third week in January. Our London correspondent says there is an immense demand for fine and secondary cheese. The best American is quoted at 69@67s.; fine, 62@65s.; good, 54@59s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—New English Cheddar, 74@80s.; Wiltshire double, 51@68s.; Cheshire medium, 52@60s.; fine, 66@78s.;

Scotch, new, 66@72s.; Dutch cheese Edams, 56@58s.; Gondus, 53@58s.; Derby shape, 50@50s. Butter is mainly confined to European. The quotations are as follows:—Clonmells, 134s.; Corks, 128@130s.; Normandy extra, 144s.; Canadian, 70@118s. The corresponding prices for butter and cheese last year were as follows: Clonmells butter, 150s. American cheese, 80s.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Wheat firm at $1.45@1.50 for winter red, $1.55@1.65 for white. Corn dull, at 70c.. Oats 1c. higher, selling at 45@46c. Barley, 68@70c. for two-rowed, 80c. for four-rowed. Dressed hogs firmer, at $5.50@5.75 per cwt. Beef, $6@8 per cwt. Mutton 5@8c. ₱ lb. Chickens, 14@15c. ₱ lb. Butter, 21@24c. ₱ lb. Eggs 30@32c. ₱ doz. for packed, 35@35c. for fresh. Wool is higher, and a few sales have been made at 60@65c. ₱ lb. Sheep pelts have advanced to $2@3.50, according to quality. Clover seed dull, at $5.75, retailing at $6.25@6.50; timothy seed, $3.25 @3.50 ₱ bush. Hay scarce, at $17@21 ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

ARRIVALS are much larger again in all departments, owing partly to the belief that the freights were to be raised on stock started after Feb. 1st, and so shippers hurried off droves previous to that time, while stock has been coming in for some days past. Then again there were fears of delays by snow blockade, so shippers crowded their droves on the trains on this account, and, no delays occurring, they are now pouring in rapidly. Cattle and hogs show a weakness, but sheep are not likely to decline, nor will they be rushed in as they have been some former years. The high price of wool is exciting farmers towards its greater production.

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	8,408	146	872	26,558	32,886
Last week	7,159	85	752	23,013	29,154
Correspond'g w'k '71	5,088	58	1,009	31,117	17,873
Average, '71	7,187	83	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—There is now a cattle market nearly every day in the week, not excepting Sundays. Formerly stock was started with the idea that it should reach here on certain regular market days, but now, when trains are so crowded that shippers are glad to take cars when they can get them, and when they fear that snows will block up the roads, there is no waiting for regular shipping days; and when the stock arrives here, butchers are notified and sales made as soon as possible, for owners well know that cattle fall away from the time they leave home, to say nothing of the cost of feeding, so every day's delay is a loss, unless the market chances to advance. For the trade of Monday last, there were only 3,612 cattle on sale—109 cars at Communipaw, 8 at 130th street, and 20 at Weehawken. There were more cattle ready to ship, but cars could not be had. The result was an active, strong market, in which stock generally brought ½c. advance, making allowance for the poorer quality of the droves this week. There was nothing good enough to bring over 12c., and none went below 9c.; very few selling under 10c. The great bulk of the cattle went at 10½@12c. A very noticeable feature is the absence of "long-horns" or Texans. Only two cars such cattle have been received for a week past. Instead of sending them here for sale, Western feeders are buying them to graze the coming season. Such heavy losses on the plains during the past season will cause a large demand to make good the deficiency. It is to be hoped the lesson of the present winter will convince stock men on the plains of the folly of attempting to carry their droves through the winter without hay.

The receipts of cattle since Monday have been 2,858 head, coming in very irregularly, and selling slowly at a decline fully equal to the advance of that day, leaving the market just where it was one week ago, with some stock unsold. The freights remain unchanged, but are not regarded as permanent.

The following are the prices at the close of the market:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice bullocks, ₱ lb	12½ @ 13	12½ @ 13
Good to prime	11½ @ 12	11½ @ 12
Medium	11 @ 11½	11 @ 11½
Ordinary	9½ @ 10½	9½ @ 10½
Poorest grade	8½ @ 9½	8 @ 9
Average of all sales	11¼ @ —	11¼ @ —

Milch Cows.—The great increase in receipts of fresh cows and springers gluts the market and prices are lower again, with quite a good many cows unsold. Dealers had their ideas too much elevated by late good markets, and have entirely overdone the thing now. Most of the recent sales have been at $100@80. each, one lot of decent milkers averaging $62 ₱ head. They were just such cows as sold at $95 a week ago.

Sheep.—The increase of 3,500 sheep over the receipts of the previous week, has no effect to lessen prices. The high price of pelts goes a great way towards selling a lot of sheep. Trade is quite lively, most stock selling soon after arrival, only very mean lots going under 7c., while scarcely medium sells at 7½c.; fair to good at 8@8½c., and choice to extras at 8¾c., with one very extra lot of 81 fine wool O., 100 lbs, at 9c.; a car 81½ lbs, sold at 8c.; a car 81 lbs, 7½c., and a car coarse, thin 80 lb Ill., at 6½c. Sales of 5,225 head made during the week, averaged $7.50 each, with 8,361 at $6.96.

Hogs.—Besides the 32,886 live hogs received during the week, there were 5,761 Western dressed. These increased receipts cause a decline in prices, and the market closes dull at 5¼@5¾c. for live; 6@7c. for city dressed, and 6@6¾c. for Western slaughtered.

Veal Calves.—Live calves have been coming in sparingly, and are worth a little more money, but in view of the near approach of the season for a great increase in receipts, it is not safe to count upon any better rates, even if quite a number of fine milk veals are now selling for 11c. ₱ lb. Very good ones are still offered at 10½c.; common to fair at 8@10c. Hog, dressed, brought high rates during a few days of scarcity, select calves selling at 15¾@16c., but they are not regularly quotable above 14½@15c., with fair at 12@13c. and grass calves slow at 7@10c.

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APPLE GRAFTS, PEAR GRAFTS, PLUM Grafts, Cherry Grafts. Leading varieties put up to order in the best manner by experienced workmen. Samples and prices free.

W. B. McKELVIE, Geneva, N. Y.

MARKET GARDENERS AND FARMERS in want of Fresh and Genuine Seeds, send for Dreer's Garden Calendar.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—Two Farms, 120 acres each, four miles North of Brockport. Land good. Buildings extra. Must be sold. For further particulars enquire on the premises, or address

J. D. WHIPPLE, Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y.

THE GRAFTON MINERAL FERTILIZER
AND
DESTROYER OF INSECTS
IS DEATH

To Canker Worms, Grubs, Rose Bugs, and all other Plant-Destroying Insects. It protects the plants from insect mischief, and largely promotes the growth of all vegetation.

☞ Warranted as represented. Send for descriptive Circulars. WARDE, HUMPHREY & DODGE, General Agents, CONCORD, N. H.

EGGS PRESERVED DRY AND FRESH, at trifling cost, by J. KNAPP'S PATENTED PROCESS, Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y. Reliable Ag'ts wanted; rights for sale. Send stamp for Circular.

Paralysis.

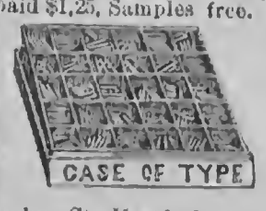
Full instructions for home treatment. Address, R. N. TOOKER, M. D., 117 E. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, No. 31 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, February 1, 1872.

The Coupons and registered Interest due February 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds (E. D.), and the Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.), of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of the City of New York, upon presentation and demand on and after that date, Free of Tax.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
Ass't Treasurer,
St. J. & D. C. RR. Co.

THE NOVELTY HAND STAMP,—With complete case of type, for marking Linen, Cards, Envelopes, etc. A perfect Little Gem. Price, $1.00, post paid $1,25, Samples free.



AGENTS WANTED

Address F. P. Follett, 3 Asylum St., Hartford, Ct.

AGENTS WANTED—BEST TERMS Given for our New and Popular Works, including Bibles, &c. Send for Circular.

QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING HOUSE,
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DEPOSIT INSURANCE

is a new form of LIFE INSURANCE, originated and just introduced by the old and popular

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED 1850.

$10,000,000 ASSETS.

It is confidently recommended as far superior in all respects to any Tontine or other plan upon which payment of profits is deferred. Insurance on all the usual plans is offered by this Company at far Lower Rates than are charged by other mutual companies.

☞ Agents in all the principal cities and towns.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
9 1-2 PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE.
OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway, of Indiana.

Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, 92 miles in length, 70 of which are in actual operation, runs southwesterly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport, and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal (now in such large demand), Lumber, Cattle, Grain, and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and Accrued Interest in Currency, or will exchange them for U. S. Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the Investor 50 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

DESIGNS for cheap Country Residences, ranging from $700 to $20,000. See "THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER." $1.50 per year, monthly. Address WESTERN & COMPANY, P. O. 5063. Publishers, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

WEBSTER'S PATENT
BUTTON-HOLE WORKER.
Patented June 27, 1871.

One of the most important inventions of the age!
The most perfect Button-Hole Worker ever invented!

So simple that a child can work a more perfect button-hole with it than the most experienced hand can work without it. Every stitch is taken with the most perfect mechanical accuracy. Is used entirely independent of the sewing machine, and will last a life-time. Does away with pricking the fingers, straining the eyes, and with imperfect and irregular worked button-holes. They give universal satisfaction. Ladies who use them say that they are worth their weight in gold. Over 11,000 sold during the first week of their introduction. The most liberal inducements offered to the trade. Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Merchants find it an excellent selling article. Local and traveling agents wanted everywhere.

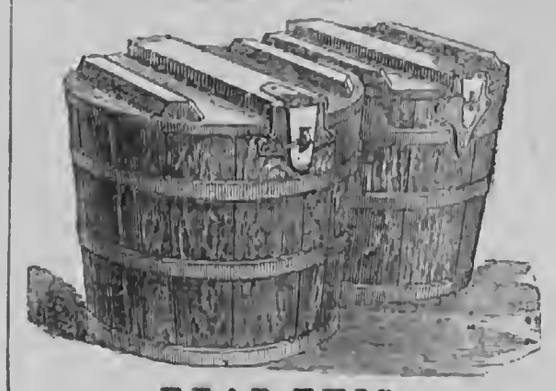
Samples and terms, with full directions for use, sent prepaid on receipt of 50 cents. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Address

A. W. WEBSTER & CO., 599 Broadway, N. Y.
Please state you saw this in RURAL NEW-YORKER.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND BUTTER BUYERS!
PACK YOUR BUTTER
IN
WESTCOTT'S
RETURN BUTTER PAIL

Approved and recommended by the leading authorities of our country on dairying, and acknowledged by all butter dealers to be the very best package in use.

Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents more** a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.



READ THIS:

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market.* It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommend its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.

Respectfully,

(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

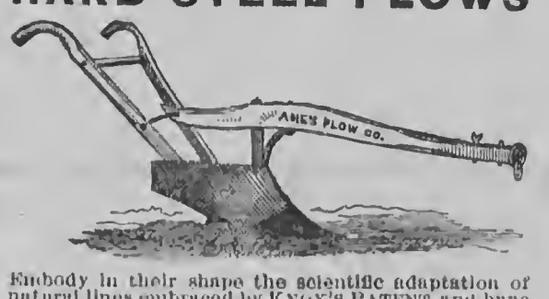
The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.

X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail,** and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.

SILSBY BROS.,
Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.

SESSIONS & KNOX'S
PATENT
HARD STEEL PLOWS



Embody in their shape the scientific adaptation of natural lines embraced by KNOX'S PATENT, and have extra qualities of hardness, each piece of metal being made by a process that converts about one-third on each side into steel, and allows it to be hardened as much as fire and water can make it, while the center remains soft or flexible. This gives them a toughness that avoids the liability of breakage so general with other plows, and a surface better adapted to slide through the soil, which reduces the amount of power required and further adds to durability.

These Hard Steel Plows received the highest premium, $25, awarded to Plows at the Vermont State Agricultural Fair, Sept., 1871.

Messrs. Sessions & Knox were awarded the highest prize by the New York State Agricultural Society, October, 1871.

Awarded the highest prize, a Silver Medal, by the New England Agricultural Society, September, 1871.

ALSO,

KNOX'S PATENT AND IMPROVED EAGLE,
PROUTY & MEARS'
Celebrated Center Draft Improved Swivel,

For Side Hill and Level Land, that leaves no Ridges or Dead Furrows, and

MAPES' IMPROVED SUBSOIL PLOWS.

MADE ONLY BY
AMES PLOW COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINES,
DEALERS IN SEEDS, FERTILIZERS,

And other requirements of Agriculturists and Agricultural Districts.

WAREHOUSES:

53 Beekman St., New York,
and Quincy Hall, Boston.

Factories at Worcester and Ayer, Mass.

☞ Price List and Descriptive Catalogue on application.

DOOLEY'S
YEAST
POWDER

Is rapidly superseding all other preparations for producing *Elegant, Sweet* and *Wholesome ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Buckwheat* and other *Griddle Cakes. Perfectly Pure* and *Reliable,* and *always ready for immediate use.* The *CHEAPEST Baking Powder in the WORLD,* and it *WILL KEEP ON LAND OR SEA, in any climate for years.* It is well adapted to the use of *Housekeepers, Miners, Mariners, Emigrants, &c.,* and is in fact, in *every respect, the BEST YEAST POWDER* made "*for the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley.*"

SOLD BY GROCERS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER,
69 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

J. B. GRINNELL of Iowa is in favor of the one-term principle.

EMILIO COSTELAR of Spain, the great orator, is only 33 years old.

GEO. WASHINGTON BOWEN claims to be a son of Gen. Geo. Washington.

MR. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON of Georgia, wishes to be relieved of disabilities.

WM. W. GROESBECK of Ohio has been spending a few weeks in New York society.

DAVID L. YULEE of Florida, wants to be relieved of disabilities, so he can become a Senator.

AMONG those who take the lifting cure in New York are Cyrus W. Field, Horace Greeley, Whitelaw Reid, Theo. Tilton and many others.

Musical Instruments.

DUNHAM & SONS,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1834),
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER of November 18, 1871, says:

"Having used one of their instruments in our family for twenty years, we can confidently commend them to our readers as being first-class in every respect. Both professional and amateur players on the piano pronounce our DUNHAM very superior in tone. An instrument that has retained its brilliancy and sweetness of tone for a score of years needs no further commendation."

17 Union Square,
NEW YORK.

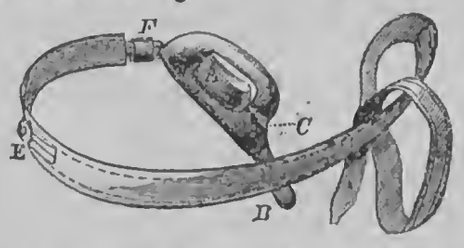
A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway, N. Y.

ORCHESTRAL, MEDIUM and COLIBRI MATHUSHEK PIANO FORTES. Acknowledged the best in the world for tone, touch and durability. Descriptive Pamphlets free. Address MATHUSHEK PIANO M'F'G Co., New Haven, Conn.

Medicinal, Etc.

Pomeroy's Trusses.



These trusses are made under six different patents granted to us during the last six years, and embody the most important improvements ever made in this class of instruments. Our celebrated "Finger Pad," "Adjustable" and "Night" trusses are unrivaled for the support of hernia, combining the utmost security with a degree of comfort unattainable by any other means; and hence, as experience shows, are more likely to effect a radical cure than any other.

They are recommended by the very best surgical authorities, and have received the highest awards and most flattering reports at all the late Fairs of the American Institute.

No one should purchase a truss without first calling on or writing to us for information and advice.

POMEROY & CO.,
744 Broadway, Cor. Astor Place, N. Y.

WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Cures SORE THROAT.
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Cures COLDS.
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Cures COUGHS.
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Cures DIPHTHERIA.
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Cures Spitting of Blood.
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Cures Pulmonic Affections generally.
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Cures Kidney Complaints.

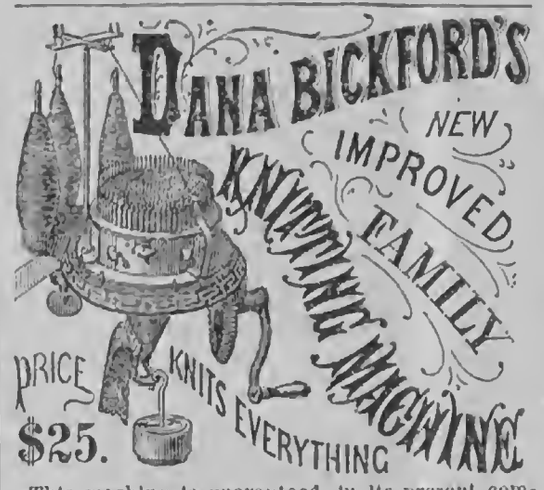
"For health comes sparkling in the streams,
From cool Chocorua stealing;
There 's iron in our Northern winds;
Our pines are trees of healing."
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Happy Relief for Young Men.—Nervous Debility cured by new methods. Remarkable Reports sent free. Address Howard Sanitary Aid Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sewing, Knitting Machines, &c.

BLEES
NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINE
Challenges the world in perfection of work durability of construction, strength and beauty of stitch, and rapidity of motion. Call and examine. Send for circular. Agents wanted.
MANUFACTURED BY
BLEES Sewing Machine Co.
623 Broadway, N.Y.

SAVE 20 DOLLARS.
BUY the CELEBRATED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. The best in the World. For Sale Everywhere. AGENTS WANTED in unoccupied Territory. For Illustrated Circulars, Address, WILSON SEWING MACHINE Co., Cleveland, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Phila., Pa.; or, 707 Broadway, N. Y.



This machine is guaranteed, in its present completeness, to meet the want of every household, for either domestic or fancy work. It knits everything, and starts the work with a selvidge edge. Efficient and reliable agents wanted in every section of the country, with whom the most liberal terms will be made. Books and circulars sent to any address, free of charge. All orders and communications must be addressed to

DANA BICKFORD,
Vice-President and General Agent,
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NEEDLE THREADER.
THIS UNIQUE LITTLE INSTRUMENT will enable the old or weak-sighted to thread any needle from No. 4 to No. 12. Sent by mail to any address, free of postage, for 30 cts.; 4 for $1. Liberal terms to Agents, Address
H. D. T. MOORE,
RURAL PURCHASING AGENCY,
5 Beekman St., N. Y.

Fertilizers, Etc.

TO FARMERS.—DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE of the "LODI MANUFACTURING CO." for sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for *half the price* of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for tobacco, cotton, corn and vegetables than any other in market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c., of New York city. Price, delivered on board in New York city, Twenty-five Dollars per ton. I ask attention to the following Testimonials:

ONEIDA Co., N. Y., Oct. 12th, 1871.—*Dear Sir:* For two years past I have used the Double Refined Poudrette for corn, potatoes and garden Vegetables, and I have realized on the first crop 100 per cent. for all the money invested. Yours truly, T. B. ALLANSON.

WINDHAM Co., VT., Dec. 4th, 1871.—*Dear Sir:* I think the Lodi Company's Double Refined Poudrette the best manure I can find for tobacco, corn and potatoes. I shall order a number of tons another season. Yours respectfully, E. S. HORTON.

JESSE VAUGHN of Lancaster, N. Y., under date of September 20th, says:—I applied the Double Refined Poudrette, last Spring, on corn and potatoes, and I believe I have the best corn in town, and my potatoes are an excellent crop. I have used your Double Refined Poudrette several times before, and always with good results, but this year the effect has been more perceptible than ever before.

A pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on application to JAMES T. FOSTER, 66 Cortlandt St., N.Y.

BONE MANURES.
Pure Superphosphate, Bone Meal and Dried Meat. Orders received by JAMES VICK and ROCHESTER SUPERPHOS. CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

"March winds" and "Poor help" can't prevent owners of Allen's No. 3 Planet from getting in their Guano, Peas, &c., evenly and in good time.

CHEAP CORN CULTURE.
20 Acres a Day, Better than by Hand, with
THOMAS' SMOOTHING HARROW.
81 Slanting Teeth of Tempered Steel for $25.

The many small teeth being round and sloping backward do not tear up the strongly rooted corn, but effectually **Destroy the Young Weeds** on the surface, stirring the soil in as well as **around** the hill. A boy can take entire care of 100 acres of corn, and thus **obviate Hand-Hoeing entirely.** The number, shape and position of the round, slanting teeth render this Harrow the most **complete and rapid Pulverizer** ever used, cutting the lumps with a downward **draw-cut,** instead of pushing them aside; for the same reason it **draws very easily,** and covers a wide surface.

Wheat and all sown crops are benefited by cultivation, as certainly as corn or cabbage, which can be profitably done with the Harrow.

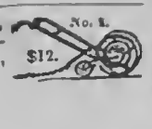
Increasing the Yield 3 to 5 Bushels per acre.

Farmers' Club, N. Y. City, says:—"In potato culture it is really excellent; saves half the expense."

24-page Descriptive Catalogue sent free, with full particulars; prices of five sizes, delivered at depots in twenty cities, including Texas and California; 11 pages of the experience of farmers using it. ☞ One good **Canvasser Wanted** in every town. Made and warranted by J. J. THOMAS & CO., Geneva, N. Y.

Sold in NEW YORK CITY only by **R. H. ALLEN & CO.,** 189 and 191 Water St.

Nothing equals Allen's Planet, No. 3, putting in Guano and all Fertilizers for row crops. 119 S. 4th, Phila., Pa. Circulars and testimonials free.



Implements, Machinery, Etc.

All Saws warranted to Coil and Touch uninjured.
NOT ONE FAILED IN 20,000.

"THE GREATER INCLUDES THE LESS."

Note extra steel and durability as contrasted with old V outline on M tooth. After wearing teeth out they may be recut or sold to some admirer of the old V friction process, used by all other Saws.

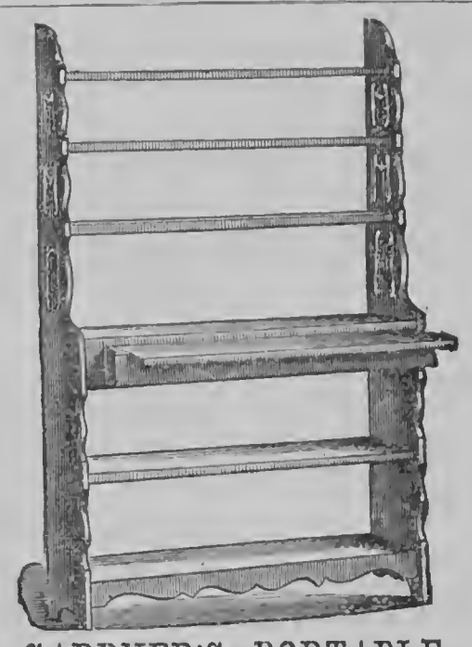
BOYNTON'S LIGHTNING SAWS.

I submit fair samples of letters daily received from ordinary farmers. Occasionally there is a man who does not know how to set or file any saw; uses one set for dry beech to saw soft wood without widening set. Such a man may learn to use saws, or employ some one who knows how to sharpen and set; but there is some chance that he will go back to chopping one cord per day when a saw could as easily saw TEN if he knew how. For the benefit of such, I indelibly engrave full directions on each cross-cut saw-plate. Many will thus learn to use any saw. For sawing hard wood the points should not be filed thin but left about as when sent out. I am now prepared to fill all orders, having doubled capacity recently. I regret delay many have suffered.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Can., Jan. 20, 1872.
E. M. BOYNTON, 80 Beekman St., N. Y.:
Dear Sir:—I received your Lightning (Cross Cut) Saw in due time, and am perfectly satisfied of its superiority. We have cut one cord of Beech wood in 20 minutes. My neighbors are quite anxious to get saws, and I therefore send you check on Jay Cooke & Co. for the following quantity of Lightning Saws.
S. S. POTTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1872.
E. M. BOYNTON:
Dear Sir:—Your saw that I purchased has cut several hundred cords of the hardest kinds of Beech, Maple, Oak and Hickory timber at a rate of speed and cost of cutting saving more than one-half the time and labor—common hand sawing down the trees and cutting about one cord per hour with a Lightning Cross Cut. From practical experience with men and other saws, I am certain of a gain of one hundred per cent. in speed and cost over other saws. I think the Lightning Saw is worth many times its price to the farmer and wood-cutter. Indeed, it is a great invention.
A. BRAYTON,
Smith's Basin, Washington Co., N. Y.

A 6-ft. Cross-Cut and a Wood Saw shipped on receipt of $6.
N. B.—None genuine without the name on saw of
E. M. BOYNTON,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
80 Beekman St., N. Y.



GARDNER'S PORTABLE
BOOK-RACK, BOOK-CASE, AND WRITING DESK COMBINED.

This is the first good article of furniture that has ever been made, which can be taken apart in less than a minute and packed away or shipped from place to place all easily as a few short boards, and can be set up again by any person in a few moments without the aid of any tools. Small sizes form a substantial and complete Book-Rack. Larger sizes form a substantial Writing-Desk and Book-Case Combined.

Prices for large sizes, 6 feet 4 inches high, solid Black Walnut, from $10 to $22. Prices for smaller sizes down as low as $1. Also, Portable Wardrobes, prices $10 to $20.

A liberal discount to the trade. Ten per cent. off to all preachers.

The First Premium was Awarded
on our Book-Racks and Writing-Desks at the
Great Fair of the American Institute
NEW YORK, 1870.

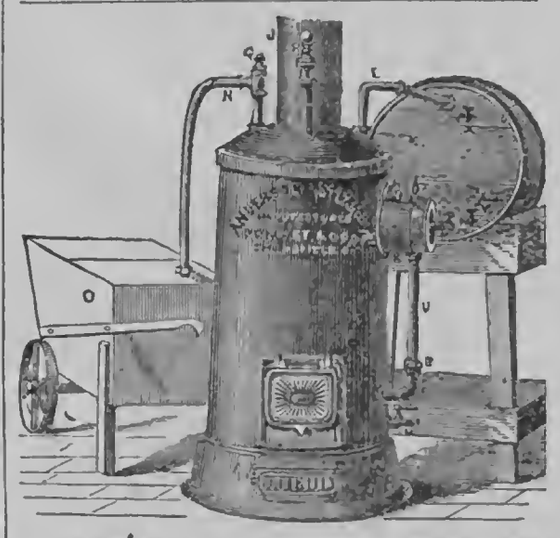
Our goods can be found at the Furniture Dealers and Bookstores generally throughout the country.
Manufactured by
The Gardner Manufacturing Company,
110 BOWERY, N. Y.,
Manufacturers of Looking Glass and Picture Frames.

The Sugar Maker's Friend

PRICE, $4.50 per hundred.

50 000 sold in one day! More Agents wanted to canvass and sell POST'S PATENT GALVANIZED METALIC EUREKA SAP SPOUT and BUCKET HANGER. Samples, Circulars and Terms sent on receipt of 20 cts. to pay postage.
Address C. C. POST, Manuf. and Patentee, Burlington, Vt.

Implements, Machinery, &c.



ANDERSON'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, for *Steaming* FEED FOR STOCK: Heating Cheese Vats: Tanners' Vats, Conservatories, &c. This Steamer is made of Wrought Iron, thoroughly riveted and finished in good style. It has a reliable Automatic or Self-regulating Water Feeder, Safety Valve, Vacuum Valve, Water Gauge Cocks, Whistle, &c., all complete. The boiler is peculiar in construction, being ONE COMPLETE DOUBLE BOILER WITHIN ANOTHER, the two communicating one with the other. It has an extraordinary amount of fire space for the size of the boiler; No. 3, a medium size, having 3,853 square inches of fire surface; consequently, it requires but little fuel to run it. Either wood or coal may be used for fuel.

It will cook more feed, or heat more water, in a given time, than any other Steamer of the same size or cost. It is more durable than any other, for the reason that the fire-box is made of wrought iron, and is *entirely surrounded with water.* We are also manufacturing:

Anderson's Low Pressure Steam Heater, for Heating *Private Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Conservatories, &c.* We manufacture for all the territory east of Illinois.
For further particulars address
P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

CARHART'S
PATENT TWO-HORSE
PULVERIZING CULTIVATOR
Was Awarded the First Premium at State and County Fairs in 1870 and '71.

It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
It can be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.
It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the mowing machine better than any cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.
Price, $20.
C. C. BRADLEY & SON, Manufacturers,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Graves' Incubators.
For Price List, send for Circular.
JACOB GRAVES & CO., No. 26 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

NOT TO BE PAID FOR
UNTIL TRIED.

Do you want one for your own use, or the agency of
NISHWITZ PULVERIZING HARROW.
ALSO, THE
Copper-Strip Feed Cutter,
13 sizes, $10 to $40. Cut fine or course from one to twelve bushels a minute.
Gale's TURNIP, CARROT and POTATO SLICER, $12 to $20. Send for Circulars to
PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS,
94 Beekman St., N. Y., or 61 Merwin St., Cleveland, O.

GALVANIZED WIRE,
FOR FENCES AND GRAPERIES, Nos. 8 and 9.
We have a large stock of this wire on hand, well adapted to fencing and vineyard purposes, which we offer at a price much below market value. The durability of Galvanized Wire over plain iron is well understood, and parties desiring wire for the above purposes will do well to apply to us. L. G. TILLOTSON & CO., Importers, Dealers in Railway and Telegraph Supplies, No. 8 Dey street, New York.

FARM MILLS
DURABLE, EFFICIENT AND LOW-PRICED.
Send for Circular. Agents wanted. LANE BROS., Manufacturers, Millbrook, N. Y.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.
A SANITARY FLEXIBLE METALLIC WATER PIPE.
20 per cent. cheaper than Lead. For particulars send for circulars.
NEW YORK LEAD CO.,
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IMPROVED FOOT LATHES, With Slide-Rest and Fittings. Just the thing for the Artisan or Amateur Turner.
Also, **HAND PLANERS.**
"Many readers of this paper have one of them." Selling in all parts of the country, Canada, Cuba, Europe, &c.
Send for descriptive Catalogue.
N. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H.

HAWKES' PATENT FOUNTAIN HOLDER. Nickel Plate, $1; Hard Rubber, $1.50 and $3. Writes one to ten hours. Use any pen. By mail. Send stamp for circular. GEO. F. HAWKES, 66 Nassau St., N. Y.

FOOT LATHES, best in the country. WOODMAN & PIKE, Lake Village, N. H. Circulars free.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— Capt. Burton has found the skeleton of a man 11 feet high.

— President Grant has made several hundred ladies postmistresses.

— The Grand Duke has been getting letters from love-sick maidens.

— H. W. Beecher once offered to write 6 articles for the Observer for $15.

— Lord Brougham spent the two past years of his life collecting hymn books.

— Mrs. Charles Mcnlton has given up singing, owing to the sickness of her husband.

— General Banks' daughter is the belle of the season — handsome, graceful and exquisitely dressed.

— Mr. Washburn is the 24th Governor of Massachusetts, since the adoption of the State Constitution.

— Mrs. Corbett is said to be the most beautiful, and Mrs. Carpenter the cleverest, of the Senators' ladies.

— The Countess of Landon has bought in all the estates squandered by her miserable brother, the Marquis of Hastings.

— Eben D. Jordan, of Boston, has assumed the entire pecuniary risk ($200,000) of Gilmore's next Grand Musical Jubilee, in that city.

Real Estate, Etc.

FRUIT AND GRAIN FARM in Delaware.—402 acres, situate in New Castle County, 45 miles south of Philadelphia, adjoining station on Del. R. R. 70 acres in peaches; 70 acres in apples; balance No. 1 farming and grazing land. $7,000 for apples has been realized in one season from this farm. Buildings good; situation remarkably healthy. Price only $125 per acre; *really worth* $150. Would be cheap as an investment. Terms, $12,000 cash, or within sixty days; balance easy. Apply to WM. H. NEWTON, St. Georges, Del.

IOWA FARMING LANDS

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Is now offering for sale to actual settlers more than

500,000 ACRES

of the finest and most desirable Farming Lands in the West.

The lands are chiefly situated along the line of its railroad between the cities of Des Moines and Council Bluffs, and are the most fertile and accessible lands offered for sale at low prices in the State. Prices will range from $5 per acre, the average being about $7 or $8.

Sales are made either for cash, or on short or long time, so as to suit all purchasers. Full warranty deeds given.

EXPLORING TICKETS,

entitling the purchaser of land to a credit of amount paid for fare upon his land, are for sale at the principal ticket offices of the Company.

For pamphlet (with map), or any information regarding the lands, address

J. L. DREW, Land Commissioner, Davenport, Iowa.

1,500,000 ACRES OF THE

RICHEST FARMING LANDS IN THE WORLD,

For Sale to Actual Settlers.

NEOSHO VALLEY, KANSAS, MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND TEXAS RAILWAY CO.

CARS NOW RUNNING 400 MILES.

The Lands offered by this Company are mainly within 20 miles of each side of the road, extending 150 miles along the NEOSHO VALLEY, the richest, finest and most inviting valley for settlement in the West. One-third of the labor required at the East in the culture of farms will insure here double the amount of crops.

PRICE OF LAND.—$2 to $8 per acre; credit of ten years' time.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-tenth down at the time of purchase. No payment the second year. One-tenth every year after until completion of payments, with annual interest. For further information, address ISAAC T. GOODNOW, Land Commissioner, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

FARM AND MILK ROUTE for Sale. Contains 135 acres. In and adjoining the flourishing village of Baldwinsville, which lies upon the Oswego and Syracuse R. R., 12 miles from Syracuse, and contains about 3,500 inhabitants. The best of schools, &c. Elegant two-story frame house, with two wings; good and spacious barns and sheds; splendid location; well watered and fenced; adapted to grass or grain; young orchard, and variety of fruit. Soil, sandy loam. Terms easy. For further particulars, address JOHN W. SIMMS, Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

TRAVELERS TO THE SOUTHWEST! Take the "BEE LINE"—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway—from Cleveland, Ohio, by way of Crestline, Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, etc., or by way of Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc., for all points South or West. PALACE DAY and SLEEPING CARS from Cleveland to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville, without change.

E. S. FLINT, General Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.

WHY GO WEST? We have cheap farms, short winters, good land, schools, rivers, railroads, markets and churches. Send stamp for Catalogue. F. MANCHA & BRO., Ridgely, Md.

Stock, Poultry, &c.

Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.—Imported, and home bred, of superior quality. For sale by JONATHAN TALCOTT, Rome, N. Y.

PURE BRED FOWLS & BERKSHIRE SWINE. Eggs from the best Imported and Prize Stock, carefully packed and *warranted pure*. Address FRANK FORD, Ravenna, Ohio.

CHESTER COUNTY WHITE PIGS, Pure Bred Poultry. Best in the country. JAMES STEWART & CO., Kennet, Chester Co., Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS produce most Pork for food consumed. Address L. B. SILVER, Salem, O.

OAK FARM POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for sale from twenty varieties of land and water fowls. *Warranted pure.* Price list now ready. Address BORDWELL BROS., Penn Yan, N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Send stamp for new illustrated Catalogue. A. H. HOWARD, Omro, Wis.

FOWLS.—A lot of very good Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochin Cockerels and pullets for sale at $5 each. All bred from premium stock, but such as I do not sell for exhibition purposes or as standard fowls. Perfect Houdans $15 trio. Address, with stamp, ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Box 13, Greenville, N. J.

Agents Wanted.

LOOK! A BUSINESS THAT PAYS $100 to $250 per Month. Active, Working Agents Wanted in every town or country place, to dispose of our ELEGANT OVAL STEEL ENGRAVINGS for 8x10 frames. Over 30 fine subjects. Sell at sight. Retail price for Frame and Picture, only $1. Large profit to Agent. Send $3 for outfit of 30 Pictures and sample Frame, which we send by express. Address PERINE & MOORE, Publishers, 66 and 68 Reade St., New York.

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Agents, we will pay you $40 per week in cash, if you will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address F. A. ELLIS & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

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We announce to all who wish lucrative employment that our Engraving, "THE MOTHER OF OUR LORD," is completed, and is pronounced the most beautiful subject ever engraved. Nearly one year's time—and a large amount of money have been spent to engrave it. Agents who find that "books go slow," will do well to write us. 250 orders were taken in New Britain, Ct., in 18 days—75 in Williamsburgh, Mass., in 9 days, and 100 in 8 days in two streets in New Haven, in which city our Agent expects 1000 orders. Male and female Agents wanted, large inducements offered. Send for Circulars.

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Agents Wanted for the **BIBLE GUIDE.**

Approved by every Denomination. Large Profits from Small Capital. For particulars Address E. C. BRIDGMAN, 6 Barclay St., New York.

Please state that you saw this in the Rural New-Yorker.

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MARK TWAIN'S

New Book is ready for Canvassers. It is a companion to "INNOCENTS ABROAD." Don't try to sell books people don't want, but try one they will stop you in the streets to subscribe for. Sell it,

"And make all laugh who never laughed before,
And those who always laugh make laugh the more."

For Circulars or terms, address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

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We will send a handsome Prospectus of our *New Illustrated Family Bible*, containing over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent, free of charge. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa.

AGENTS Wanted for THE BRIGHT SIDE OF NEW YORK, a Library of Information pertaining to its Institutions and Objects of Interest. By a City Missionary. Two Hundred Engravings. Agents sell 10 a day. Just Issued. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

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A FIRST-CLASS BOOK CANVASSER can hear of a permanent situation, either on salary or commission, on a work of undoubted success, by addressing P. O. Box 2763, Philadelphia. State capability, previous business and references.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

THIRTY YOUNG MEN AND LADIES—To place in positions where they will acquire a thorough and practical knowledge of Telegraphy, and receive a commission while practicing. Address, with stamp, C. A. SHEARMAN, Sup't Union Telegraph Company, Oberlin, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF

JAMES FISK.

A complete History of his life and exploits from a **Peddler Boy to a King among Financiers.** His TRIUMPHS AND FAILURES. HOW HE LIVED AND HOW HE DIED. Illustrated. Price by Mail, 50 cents. Terms liberal. WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago.

$1,000 in 100 Days

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE "GUIDE-BOARD TO HEALTH," by Dr. Hall; the best selling book published. H. N. McKINNEY & CO., 16 N. 7th St., Phila., Pa.

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A full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present and future. With graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by George P. Upton and James W. Sheban, editors of the Chicago Tribune. With over 400 pages and 50 Illustrations. It is now ready for delivery.

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AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MONEY MADE RAPIDLY with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. *S. M. Spencer, Brattleboro, Vt.*

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NEW YORK,

ELIAS HOTCHKISS, Proprietor,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 26TH ST.

This is one of the Pioneer Hotels in its fine location—corner of Broadway and Twenty-Sixth St. It is kept on the fast-becoming popular European Plan, and is large, commodious and well-arranged in all departments.

C. W. IDELL,

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

328 GREENWICH STREET,

NEW YORK

Life Insurance and Miscellaneous Advertisements.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE: Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,

January 1, 1872.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1871		$15,676,097 96
RECEIPTS:		
Premiums and Annuities	$6,031,879 32	
Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, etc	1,149,416 57	7,181,295 89
		$22,857,393 85
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Losses by death	$1,318,958 08	
Purchased, surrendered and canceled policies	1,105,851 64	
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurance	38,820 35	
Dividends to policy-holders	849,678 43	
Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses	503,807 73	
Advertising and physicians' fees	96,507 35	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, etc	253,899 91	4,167,646 49
		$18,689,747 36
ASSETS:		
Cash in Trust Co., in Bank, and on hand	$1,845,002 15	
Invested in United States, New York State and other stocks (market value $4,751,182 83), cost	4,616,762 43	
Invested in New York City Bank Stock (market value $46,125), cost	41,549 00	
Real Estate in the City of New York	1,768,174 14	
Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $20,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $8,000,00, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	8,344,820 00	
Loans on existing policies. (The reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to $3,858,980 21)	956,636 10	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to January 1, 1872	630,561 17	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	330,395 73	
Amounts due from Agents	48,839 61	
Interest accrued to January 1, 1872	77,046 14	18,689,747 36
Add—Excess of market value of securities over cost		111,021 40
Cash Assets, January 1, 1872		$18,803,768 76
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	$212,890 00	
Amount of Reported Losses awaiting proof, &c	127,900 00	
Amount reserved for Reinsurance on existing Policies, insuring $112,150,075 80, participating insurance (at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium) $1,004,733 13, non-participating (at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium)	16,811,177 21	
Balance of Return Premium, 1871, payable during the year 1872	133,667 12	17,315,631 33
Divisible Surplus		$1,488,134 43

During the year 8,908 Policies have been issued, insuring $24,603,305 81.

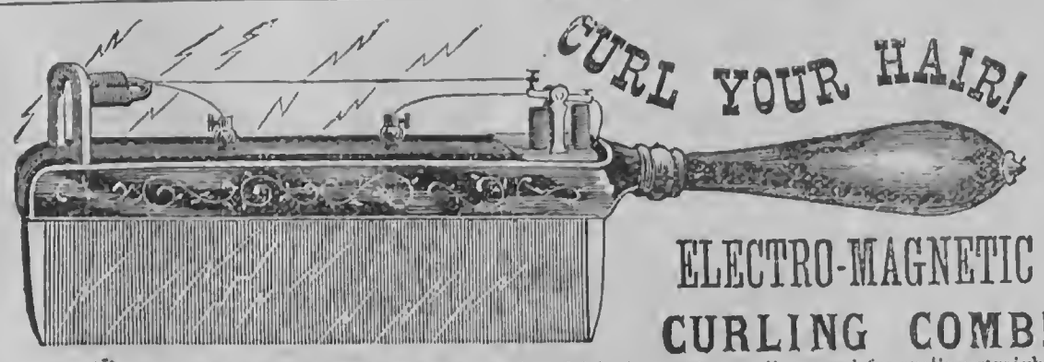
From the undivided surplus of **$1,488,134 43** the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN	President of the New York Life Insurance Co.
DAVID DOWS	(David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) 20 South St.
ISAAC C. KENDALL	(Merchant,) Union Buildings, cor. William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER	(late Dater, Miller & Co.,) Grocers.
HENRY K. BOGERT	(Bogert & Knoeland,) 49 William St.
JOHN MAIRS	(Merchant,) 20 South St.
WM. H. APPLETON	(Appleton & Co., Publishers,) 549 and 551 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS	(Collins & Brothers, Stationers), 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON	(Banker,) 33 Wall St.
WM. A. BOOTH	(Booth & Edgar,) 100 Wall St.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD	(Banker,) 35 Broad St.
HENRY HOWERS	(Banker,) 36 Broad St.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY	(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) 61 Leonard St.
SANFORD COBB	President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., 71 Wall St.
EDWARD MARTIN	(Cregin & Co., Provisions,) 400 West Twelfth St.
EDWIN HOYT	(Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Dry Goods,) 100 Franklin St.
H. H. CLAFLIN	(H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) cor. Church and Worth Sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR	(J. F. Seymour & Co.,) 78 Warren St.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.	8 St. Mark's Place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS	Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Co.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.



ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CURLING COMB!

This is the most wonderful, novel, scientific, and useful instrument ever discovered for curling straight hair in soft, luxuriant curls. One combing will curl the most stiff, stubborn hair, **instantaneously**, into rich, glossy curls. It does away with all hot curling irons, poisonous and dangerous curling fluids. It is perfectly **reliable**, never can fail, being the only sure and scientific method ever discovered to curl straight hair without the **least possible injury.** Only one combing required to curl the most stubborn hair into soft, luxuriant curls. To Actresses and others wishing to curl their hair in the shortest possible time, this article is **invaluable**, as it does not require more than three minutes' time to transform the most harsh, stiff, stubborn hair, into soft, massive tresses. The ELECTRO-MAGNETIC COMB is so constructed that it forms a perfect electro-magnet, and causes straight hair to curl by taking up or absorbing the electricity with which all straight hair is overcharged. It is well known that **natural** curly hair contains only about one-tenth the amount of electricity found in **all** straight hair. By the application of the ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CURLING COMB the electricity is **instantly** absorbed or taken into the comb, leaving the hair in perfectly beautiful natural curls, which will remain in curl from **two** to **five** days.

The ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CURLING COMB is simple in its construction and use; will last a lifetime, and never fails to produce the above beautiful results. It will be sent, free of postage, to any part of the United States or Canada for One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents. Address

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CURLING COMB CO., Garrettsville, Ohio.

WHITE PROBESTEIER OATS were introduced by me in 1870, and the past season have yielded 101 bushels per acre. *Straw strong; not liable to lodge.* Grains large; hulls very thin. Weight 38 lbs. per bushel. Price $1.50 per bushel. Also **Excelsior Oats,** same price. Send two stamps for samples and circular giving full particulars, and prices of **Seed Corn, Peerless Potatoes** and **Garden Seeds.** WM. NEWTON, Henrietta, N. Y.

JOHN S. COLLINS, MOORESTOWN, N. Jersey, raises Berries and Small Fruits for market. Sells strong, genuine, best sorts plants at *bottom* prices. Send for list.

THE ROCHESTER BERRY BASKET.—Durable and low-priced. Quarts, pints and ½ quarts. Send for Circulars to General Agents, COLLINS, GEDDES & CO., Moorestown, New Jersey.

BUY YOUR SEEDS

Direct of the growers. Send for Catalogue for 1872. Address O. BURRAS, North Fairfield, Ohio.

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CHOICE GRAPE VINES.—FOR SPRING TRADE—Enmelan, MARTHA, Croton and other choice kinds. Also, **General Nursery Stock.** MERRELL & COLEMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS.

THE BEST CATALOGUE yet Published, containing a complete list of **Vegetable and Flower Seeds;** Bulbs of every sort for spring planting; also Roses, Geraniums, and other Bedding Plants, Small Fruits, &c., &c. Fully illustrated.

☞ Sent Free to all Applicants.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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PIANOS

are the

CHEAPEST, because they surpass all others in TONE,
FINISH,
and
DURABILITY.

Warerooms No. 25, E. 14th Street, NEW YORK.

Howe's Concentrated Sirup cures Catarrh, Cancer, Scrofula, &c. Howe's Never-Failing Agne Cure and Tonic Bitters. Cure or no pay. Sold by Druggists.

300 SOUND GREEN-HOUSE OR HOT-BED SASH.—3x7 feet; good French glass. $2 per sash. Address F. L. PERRY, Canandaigua, N. Y.

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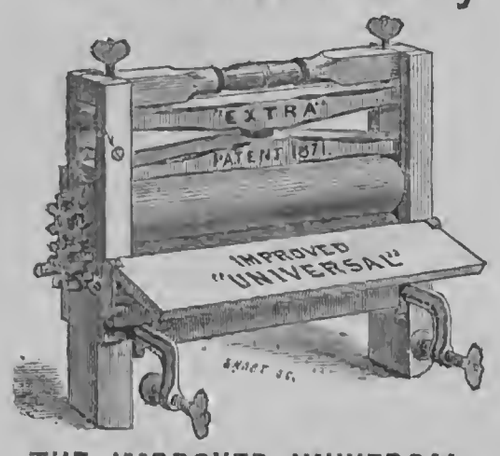
Mention that you saw this in the Rural New-Yorker.

No stamps required for return postage.

Residents of California, Oregon and the Territories will find special advantages in writing to us, as we make the extra heavy cases adapted to these localities.

10 Reasons Why



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IS THE BEST WRINGER.

1st REASON.—It has ROWELL'S PATENT DOUBLE Cogs on one end only of the shaft. These cogs have longer teeth, can play apart farther without disconnecting, can never crowd together so as to bind, never work sidewise out of place; wear more evenly and turn easier than any cog-wheel ever invented.

2d REASON.—It has the **Patent Stop**, which keeps the Cogs from disconnecting and losing their power, yet allows the rolls to play apart far enough to wring the largest article easily.

3d REASON.—It has the **Malleable Iron Folding Clamp**, which cannot be broken, and fastens securely and easily to tubs of any curve, and fits washing machines or stationary tubs of fully two inches in thickness, which no *curved* or ordinary clamp can do, and it folds under out of the way when not in use and for convenience in packing.

4th REASON.—It has the **Folding Apron** or Guide, to conduct the clothes safely over the side of the tub, free from contact with the clamp or screws.

5th REASON.—It has the peculiar advantage of **Two Pressure Screws**, so arranged with patent wooden springs, that each screw presses on both ends of the roll alike, the same as if it was in the center, while the two together *give double the capacity for pressure.*

6th REASON.—**The Elastic Rubber** between the strong wooden springs relieves their rigidity, makes the machine turn easier, saves the rolls from strain, and causes the pressure to bear on both ends of the roll alike.

7th REASON.—All its IRON parts are WROUGHT or MALLEABLE, not liable to break, and carefully galvanized, to prevent rust.

8th REASON.—**The Handle or Crank** is not screwed on like other wringers, but BOLTED or RIVETED, and will turn clothes backward or forward, or from one tub to another, without coming loose.

9th REASON.—Its folding lower slat fits down to any stationary tub or washing machine, and prevents water slopping over, as it will with ordinary wringers.

10th REASON.—**It is very light and portable**, yet built so substantially that the strongest person can not break it in wringing the largest garment.

With all these Advantages, its price is no greater than that of any inferior wringer with cogs.

Sold by the House Furnishing and Hardware Trade generally.

The celebrated

DOTY WASHING MACHINE

Manufactured and sold also by

Metropolitan Washing Machine Company,

R. C. BROWNING, President.
32 Cortlandt St., New York.

TOILETTE OF A BEEF-EATER.

Suitable for all Ladies of a robust figure.

"FAMILY FAVORITE!"

THE

WEED. WEED.

The most perfect, reliable and generally useful machine in existence. For the family of the farmer or mechanic, where the work required of a sewing machine ranges from the heaviest garments of men's wear to the most delicate and ornamental fabrics for ladies and children, it has proved itself thoroughly efficient and entirely satisfactory. Of unequaled simplicity and compactness of construction, capable of being learned and operated with one-fourth the usual expenditure of time and labor, with a capacity for quantity, quality and variety of execution beyond its competitors, and a reputation for durability and reliability known and appreciated by thousands, it is offered to the people for the most critical inspection and comparison, with confidence that its obvious merits cannot fail to convince the careful examiner of its superiority. Manufactured by the

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

REPRESENTED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

DENSLOW & BUSH'S "SAFETY" OIL

WILL NOT EXPLODE *even if a lighted lamp be upset and broken!* SAFEST AND PUREST OIL KNOWN. *Fire Test guaranteed over* 150°. Used in 100,000 families. For sale everywhere. Dealers address DENSLOW & BUSH, 130 Maiden Lane, N. Y.; 40 India St., Boston; 34 S. Calvert St., Baltimore; 479 S. Canal St., Chicago.

GRANT US,

LADIES, the opportunity of informing you how to save labor on Washing Day. Full directions sent free to any address. SHIRRELL, FISHER & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of "*Cold in Head*," *Catarrh* or *Ozena*, which he cannot cure. Sold by Druggists at 50 cts.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE

The Simplest, Cheapest and Best in use! Has but one needle. A Child can Run it. Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular and Sample Stocking, to HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Me.

$425 A Month and expenses to good Canvassers. Articles new and as staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

Kommon Kerosene Kills

THOUSANDS YEARLY.

Wickes' Eclectic Oil,

Makes thousands of homes happy, because it is safe, brilliant and odorless.

No CHANGE of LAMPS REQUIRED

J. H. WICKES, 120 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

You ask WHY we can sell First Class 7 Octave Pianos for **$290**? We answer—It costs less than $300 to make any $600 Piano sold through Agents, all of whom make 100 per cent. profit. We have no Agents, but ship direct to families at Factory price, and warrant 6 Years. Send for illustrated circular, in which we refer to 500 Bankers, Merchants, &c., using our Pianos in 40 States and Territories.

U. S. Piano Co., 865 Broadway, New York.

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Agents wanted for this popular book. It includes nearly **10,000** Anecdotes and Illustrations of Life and Character, Humor and Pathos, among which are found those of Clergymen, Physicians, Attorneys, Statesmen, &c., &c. For full particulars, with Circulars, address the Publishers, BRADLEY & CO., 66 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents Make $20 a Day,

selling our Patent Button-Hole Cutter, with silver case, 25 cents, will last a life-time. Cuts 20 Correct Button-holes a minute any size. Patent Fountain Pen and XX Yosemite Gold Pen. Samples of all with Circulars, post-paid, for 25 cents. City Novelty Co., 404 Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRES

In CHICAGO and the WEST.

By Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. The record of a proud city overtaken by sudden and awful calamity, of towns destroyed by the wasting element, of forests burned, of homes and farms desolated, of men of wealth made beggars, of families separated. Abounds with thrilling incidents of marvelous escapes, etc., and is the only complete History of these great events. 700 8vo. pages; 60 Engravings; price $2.50; outfit, $1. Secure the best territory at once. 70,000 already sold. The profits go to relieve the sufferers. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, or J. W. Goodspeed, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or New Orleans.

WOOD, TABER & MORSE,

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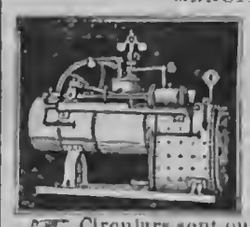

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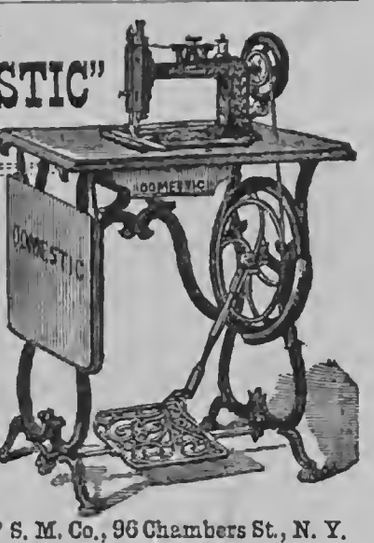

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The Herdsman.

DEVON CATTLE.

CAPTAIN J. T. DAVY, Editor of the English Devon Herd Book, says the Devon breed of cattle belongs to the middle-horned variety (he classifying the earlier breeds as long, middle and short horned) and as evidently an aboriginal one. He says the middle-horned varieties are fairly good milkers, but are remarkable for the *quality* rather than the quantity of their milk, which yields a larger proportion of cream and butter; and he asserts, "as a general rule the better the milking properties of cattle, the more are they disposed to internal accumulation of fat."

Of the distinctive external characteristics of the Devon, he says: "Notwithstanding his curly hair, the skin of the Devon must be mellow and elastic. Experience shows that some animals fatten faster than others. On 'handling' them we find the skin and parts beneath soft and 'mellow.' This 'mellowness' is a kind of softness or elasticity perceived upon pressing the skin with the fingers, and is a favorable sign of the aptitude of an animal to fatten. These parts are the cellular membranes, which in fat animals are full of fat, and the possession of this mellow feeling by store stock denotes that there are plenty of membranous cells ready for the reception of fat. None have been more thoroughly successful than the Devon breeders in attaining this desirable object; they consider an animal of little value if it cannot be fattened without very extraordinary food.

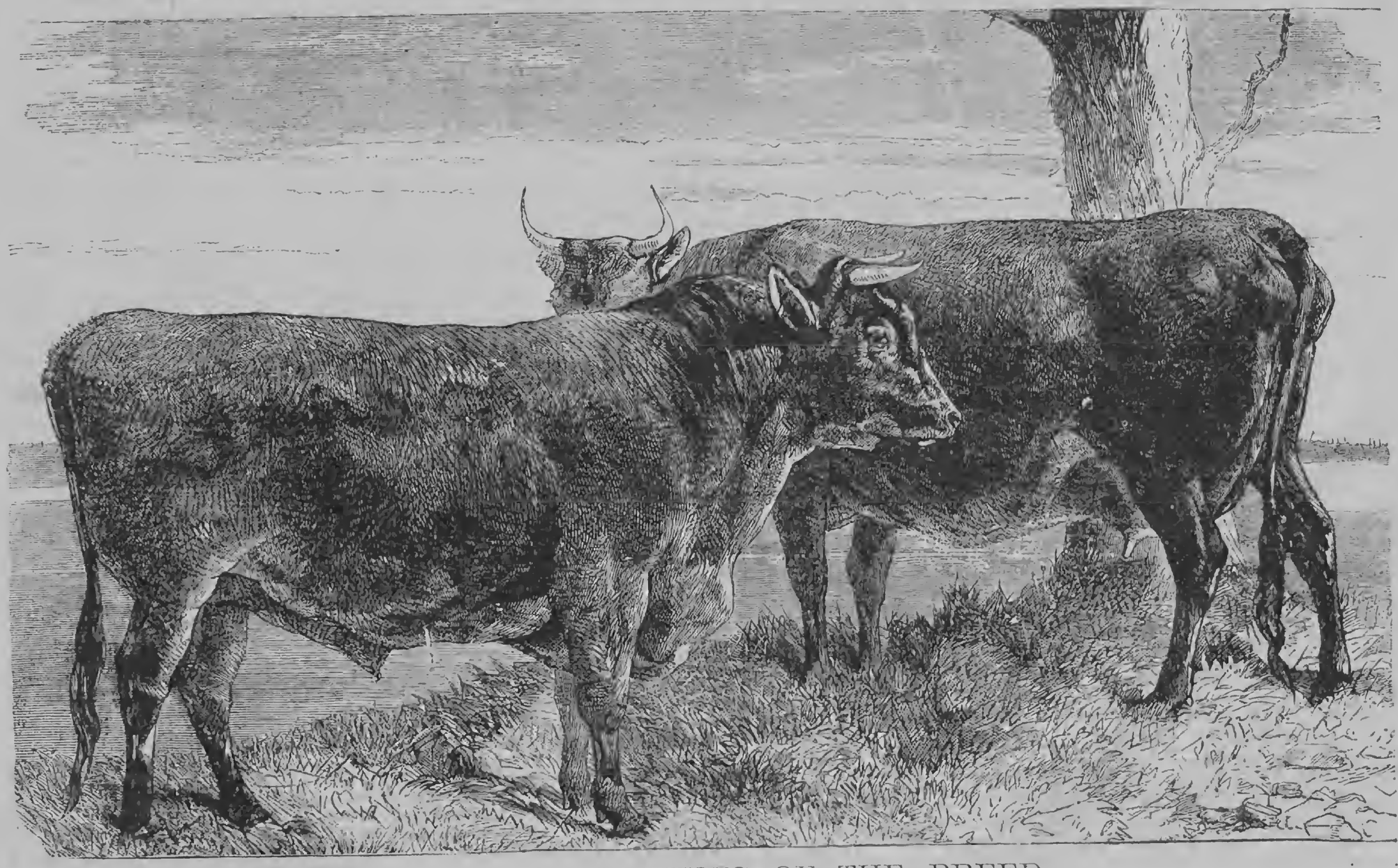
THE PATH TO SANDRINGHAM CHURCH.

[SEE PAGE 137.]

"The general form of a Devon is very graceful, and exhibits a refined organization of animal qualities unsurpassed by any breed. The expression of the face is gentle and intelligent; the head small, with a broad, indented forehead, tapering considerably towards the nostrils; the nose of a creamy white; the eye bright and prominent, encircled by an orange-colored ring; the jaws clean and free from flesh; the ears thin. The horns of the female are long and spreading, gracefully turned upwards, and tapering off towards the ends. The general aspect of the head should in many points resemble that of the deer. The horns of the bull are thicker set and more highly curved, in some instances standing out nearly square, with only a slight inclination upwards.

"Red is the true Devon color, which varies from a dark to a lighter, or almost to a chestnut shade. In summer the skin is mottled with beautiful spots of a slightly darker shade than the ground color of the skin.

"The outline of a fat Devon very nearly approaches a parallelogram. The frame is level from the tops of the shoulders to the tail; the belly is longitudinally straight, and well filled out at the flanks. The breast is wide, coming out prominently between the fore legs, and extending downwards almost to the knee



DEVON CATTLE—TYPES OF THE BREED.

joint. The neck is long and thin, increasing towards the shoulder, which is tapered off to meet it. The ribs project at right-angles to the back, with wide, flat loins, and long rumps well filled out, thus enabling them to be loaded with more beef in the most valuable parts than almost any other breed.

"As converters of vegetable into animal food, breed against breed, they return as much per acre, or for weight of food consumed, as any. Animals possess no magical power of producing beef, except from the food which they consume; it is therefore contended that, if the herbage of any given number of acres were to be consumed by Devons, they would produce in the aggregate as much beef as any other breed, a greater number being required to consume it; at the same time there would be a greater weight of the most valuable beef, and less of the coarse joints and offal. This is the reason why Devons and Scotch cattle sell first in the morning, and command the best prices, in the London and other markets.

Mr. Wainwright, a Devon breeder in the State of New York, says:—"Their beef is of a fine quality, and brings a high price in the markets. They withstand extremes of temperature, On a poor pasture, from their peculiar build, they are enabled to travel rapidly over the ground without fatigue, and get sufficient nourishment where a heavy Short-Horn or Hereford would starve. The very best of this breed are the best in the world." Mr. Steinmitz of Pennsylvania, writes to Captain Davy, the editor of the "Herd Book:"—"I find North Devon cattle the most profitable breed in America; I can raise more valuable beef on them with the same amount of food than any other breed."

WE give portraits of what may be regarded typical animals of this breed.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

How a Bloat of over Two Weeks was Cured.—As our cattle were turned to pasture last spring, a nice yearling heifer was affected with bloat, which did not abate, but increased for more than two weeks. We did not see her chew her cud, although she was not within observation except at milking time. We gave her a slice of salt, fat pork, sprinkled on both sides with ground, black pepper. She ate it readily, and soon made a spasmodic effort, as if to raise something into her mouth. Another slice of pork, well peppered, was given her, and she went to pasture with the other cattle as usual. When she was next observed, she was chewing her cud as leisurely as the other cattle, but the bloat had not all gone down. A teacup full of salt was moistened and rubbed upon her blonted side, and the next day the bloat was all gone, and did not appear again. She grew nicely through the season, and was lively and well.—E.

"What will Kill Lice on Cattle?" asks S. A. P. We have given scores of remedies in the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Good food, cleanliness and care are preventives. We have disturbed the insects by sprinkling gypsum along the line of the back and carding it in. Water lime, rubbed on dry, is also recommended; but the animal must not be allowed to get wet while the lime remains. Spirits of turpentine and soft soap, *well mixed and diluted with water*, is recommended as a wash. Feeding the animals sulphur occasionally is an excellent preventive, and a remedy also. Grease calves with lard, whey-butter, linseed oil, or any soft grease, and the lice will go.

Swelling on a Steer's Jaw.—I wish to know how to remove a swelling from a steer's jaw. It is about two inches in diameter, in the center, on the side of the jaw—a fleshy swelling, very sore and hard, but with no inflammation, no form of a head. The skin and hair are natural and smooth, the steer is well, eats and chews as natural as ever. I think it must be a bruise, or it is what we call a wen in an early stage. If any of your readers can give me any information or remedy they would confer a favor.—E. B.

A Large Short-Horn Calf.—We have a Short-Horn calf, bred by GEO. BLISH, Lake Co., O., whose weight at three months old was 450 pounds; at five months old, 650 pounds. It had all the milk from the dam, but nothing else.—W. & A. DILLE, *Cuyahoga Co., O.*

How to Cure a Jumping Heifer.—S. W. CROOK asks how to cure a year old heifer from jumping. We answer, by having fences she cannot scale.

Field Crops.

GRASS ON SANDY LAND.

A CORRESPONDENT of the RURAL NEW-YORKER at Palestine, Ill., asks what kind of grass is best to sow on sandy land. That must depend upon condition. If sandy land has been properly enriched with vegetable matter—with leaf mold, muck or coarse manure.—a mixture of Orchard Grass. Red-tops, June grass, Red clover and White clover, equal parts, makes a good sod and yields a good crop for both pasture and mowing. But if the soil is not rich in humus, we should (as we have) seed more heavily with red clover. The red clover roots and the foliage which will fall will help to enrich the soil and render it productive. If red clover alone were sown first and plowed under in June or July, about the time it is in blossom or just before, and then a mixture such as we have sown, a better permanent grass land would, in our judgement, be secured.

Since writing the forgoing, we find that FLINT in his "grasses and forage Plants" recommends the following mixture for mowing on light lands: Orchard grass, 4 lbs; June grass, 3 lbs; Hard fescue, 3 lbs; Fall Oat grass, 3 lbs; Meadow Soft grass, 3 lbs; Red-tops, 3 lbs; Italian Rye grass, 4 lbs; Red fescue, 2 lbs; Perennial Rye grass, 6 lbs; English bent, 2 lbs; Perennial Red clover, 3 lbs; Black medic, 2 lbs; White clover, 4 lbs; Sainfoin, 2 lbs.

There is nothing to be said against this mixture. The greater the variety of nutritious grasses the farmer can get established in his soil the better and the more enduring and productive will the pasture or meadow be, if it is properly fed and taken care of.

IOWA AG. COLLEGE FARM CROPS.

THE Report of the Superintendent of the Agricultural College Farm of Iowa shows the products of the farm to have been as follows: — Wheat, 18 acres; average, 17 bushels; total, $153.90; cost, 51½ cents per bushel. Oats, 15 acres; yield per acre, 52 2-5 bushels; total, 786 bushels; cost, 16¾ cents per bushel. Rye, 10 acres; 22 3-10 bushels per acre; total, 223 bushels; cost, 65 cents per bushel. Considerable expense was incurred on the rye field to prepare it for the future ornamental grounds. Corn, 115 acres; number of bushels raised, 6,059; yield per acre, 60½ bushels; cost, 15 cents per bushel. This crop included 63 acres of sod corn, estimated to yield 50 bushels per acre; of this land 21 acres were broken last fall, the balance last spring, seven inches deep, and well harrowed, and most of it planted with a corn planter and afterwards well cultivated; the yield was good, as was shown above, and the ground is now all rotted and in good order for another year. Twelve hundred and five bushels mangel wurtzel, 412 bushels turnips, 398 bushels potatoes, 890 bushels carrots, were also produced.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Culture of Seed-Leaf Tobacco.—W. B. G. S., Warren Co., N. C., writes:—"I have been trying for some time to find the mode of cultivating and curing seed-leaf tobacco, with the view of trying an experiment here, but thus far without avail, and have concluded to try through your valuable paper. Would there be any sale for tobacco grown here from Cuba seed? What probable price would it command in New York?"

There would certainly be a market for such tobacco, but its price would depend so much upon its quality, the manner in which it is grown and cured, and the supply and demand, that it is not safe to predict for next season. Our correspondent will have seen an article in the RURAL of Feb. 10, that gives some information. On receipt of twenty-five cents we will send you a Manual of Tobacco Culture, which gives, in detail, the practice of some of the best cultivators.

How to Grow Sweet Potatoes.—A correspondent of the Georgia Plantation says:—"Subsoil the land in November, January and March; then let the weeds and grass grow until your slips are ready to set out, then take a turning plow and turn them under; make your hills or ridges, whichever you prefer, set out slips; then fill in between the hills or ridges, and about two or three inches above the level of the hills or ridges, with straw or leaves, (the older the better,) and then your work is done. The straw or leaves will prevent the growth of weeds or grass, and keep the ground moist, and the vines will soon spread over the straw or leaves, and will not be taking root at the joints, as they do when they run on the ground, consequently all the strength goes to the potatoes in the hill."

Cotton Production for 1872.—From our correspondents South, we learn that the high price of cotton is stimulating extensive preparations among planters to extend the area of cotton the present year. We hope the lessons of the past will not be forgotten, and that the corn crop will not be neglected. The practice of rushing headlong into any one specialty, ignoring other needs, is too much like rushing all of one's money on a single throw of dice—it is unwise and likely to prove disastrous. A large and exclusive cotton crop usually results in low cotton and high corn. This should be remembered.

The Best Roots for Milch Cows.—"A RURAL Reader" asks our correspondents, having experience, to name the best roots to cultivate for food for milch cows, and detail mode of culture, and soil best adopted therefor.

The Swine-Herd.

CURTIS VS. BABBITT.

IN reply to L. W. BABBITT'S argument that the Chester White is a *thorough-bred*, because in a cross of this hog with the China Poland, and in a subsequent cross of a half-bred Chester White and China Poland, more of the pigs were white than spotted, I argue as he does, that the white blood was the "strongest," but differ from him that this fact proves that the Chester White is any more thorough-bred. A "breed" that does not always breed alike cannot be proved thorough-bred when they happen, in a cross with other pigs, to have more of the offspring marked after themselves. It is a proof of a stronger constitution and physical vigor. As, for instance, a case of my own. I have now a litter of pigs from a Chester White sow, two and a-half years old, and a Berkshire boar, less than one year old, the pigs being nearly all white. Is the Chester White more thorough-bred than the Berkshire? Mr. BABBITT further says:—"When a man shows me a pig with straight or erect ears, and calls it a Chester White, I either conclude he thinks me a fool, or" (to abbreviate his language) "he is a fool himself." PASCHAL MORRIS, who is authority on this question, says there were two families of hogs started in Chester county, one with lopped, and one with straight or erect ears. I have seen and observed specimens of both families. Our friend BABBITT may rank himself in either of the classes he has mentioned, according to his comprehension of the above facts. From Mr. BABBITT'S description of his Chester Whites they must be well bred, but in breeding off the wrinkles and folds he is effacing one of the peculiar characteristics of the breed which, if I was a breeder of Chester Whites, I should be careful to preserve; as they are a certain sign of purity, and have no objectionable features. I have never had the pleasure of seeing Mr. BABBITT'S articles proposing a Swine Herd-book, but I am glad to know he is alive to the importance of having an authoritative standard of characteristics, and I extend to him the hand of co-operation.

Kirby Homestead, N. Y. F. D. CURTIS.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

To Prevent a Sow from Eating her Pigs.—"A New Subscriber," Park, Nebraska, asks what will prevent a sow from eating her pigs, his neighbors having been seriously troubled. It is the opinion of some excellent breeders that the cause of a sow eating her offspring, is costiveness, and that proper food is the preventive and cure. The proper food in winter is roots of some kind—sugar beets, carrots, parsnips, mangel wurzel, turnips or potatoes. Give a little charcoal occasionally, with sulphur once or twice a week, if you have no roots. Don't feed heating food, such as corn meal. It will make her costive, feverish and cross, and she will attack and destroy her pigs when in the frenzy this induces.

Measles in Swine.—What shall I give my hogs to prevent them having the measles? Some of my neighbor's hogs are afflicted, and I want to avoid the disease if I can. So asks JOHN PORTER of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, which answers, feed them sulphur once or twice a week in their slops—a tablespoonful to each animal. It will generally prove a preventive, provided the pigs are kept clean and warm, as they ought always to be.

The Poultry-Yard.

SURE CURE FOR ROUP.

I HAVE twenty fowls of Dark and Light Brahma that caught this most dreaded disease of the poultry yard from a Dark Brahma cock that I purchased of a fancier, who had him on exhibition at the Cleveland Poultry Fair. I took him home, and in two days he could hardly crow. The third day one of the hens was very bad. I began doctoring them, and cured them both; but in five days I noticed my whole flock was infected; ten of the hens were blind and could not see to eat; their heads swelled nearly round. I had to put food in their mouths to keep them alive, and water them with a teaspoon. Yet all my fowls are living now, and I routed the disease in a few days. I should have isolated those showing symptoms of the disease from the rest, and I probably would not have had the whole flock to attend. Those that were the worst with swelled heads I began at by squeezing the discharge out of the head through the nostrils, as clean as I could. I then washed their heads and mouth with a bath made of a pint of warm water and two tablespoonfuls of good vinegar, using my finger and bathing their head and roof of the mouth well. I then applied a liniment to their heads and mouths, made in the following manner: — Four ounces camphorated sweet oil and twenty-eight drops of carbolic acid—in other words, seven drops of carbolic acid to the ounce of camphorated oil. It will take longer to cure those that have become very bad, but I will warrant that if the fowl gets feed enough put in its mouth to keep it from starving, that by using the above remedies, it will come out all right in a few days, no matter how bad they may be.

Preventive of Gapes.—I would also say that by putting a few drops of carbolic acid in some water, and then mixing in coarse meal twice a week, for young chicks, that I had no trouble with gapes, in the spring, while my neighbors lost several with the disease. I also saved chickens for others by dipping a feather, or a timothy head, in a solution of carbolic acid and water (ten drops to the ounce), and running it down the wind-pipe, giving it a twist and withdrawing it; but an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and a little administered in the food occasionally will be sure to keep off this troublesome complaint.

Regarding the roup, I would like to have some person try the remedy and see how miraculously it works. W. T. A.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Experience with the Light Brahmas.—My chicks were hatched between April 1st and July. The eldest made splendid broilers in June, and equally good for the table up to the present. I reserved twenty-five pullets to keep over, which commenced laying the latter part of October, and have ever since furnished me from eight to ten eggs per day. They have had no extra feed nor access to grain, for we raise none; they run at large. I have fed them only the crumbs from the table, and once a day boiled potatoes, sprinkled with a little corn meal. They are excellent mothers, and seldom lose a chick, although left to roam at large with their brood. When sitting, they can be changed from one nest to another, and they will remain quietly.—MRS. D. L. WORTHINGTON, *Genesee Co., N. Y.*

Are Pigeons Quarrelsome?—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER I discovered a statement that I think ought to be corrected. It is said—"Pigeons are as quarrelsome as owls, and they will fight to the death rather than have two nests built in one tree." I certainly *know* that, in the year 1825, the pigeons nested in the town of Pittsfield, Otsego Co., and they had very many nests on the same tree. Myself and three other persons spent a day in the woods among the pigeons. I saw no quarreling among them. Their nests were regularly visited by the parent birds; all seemed to vie with each other in loving attentions to their young! Other varieties of pigeons may act as represented by "C.;" but of them I have no knowledge.—RUFUS PEET, *Castile, N. Y.*

Does it Pay to Keep Geese? asks a correspondent at Seville, O. Yes, it pays some people, but it does not others. If any of our correspondents have found it profitable, we should like to see their figures.

The Sex of Eggs.—Long, slim eggs are males; short, round eggs are females.

Land Department.

FROM FLORIDA.

We have lately received requests "to publish whatever information we may obtain concerning Florida." It will be remembered that during last year we published several articles from MYRON STRONG. We find we have another (which has been overlooked), that may prove of interest and profit to our readers seeking information concerning that "Land of Flowers." Here it is:

ABOUT FLORIDA:

Its Soil, Climate, Productions, &c., &c.

THIRD ARTICLE.

In my last letter concerning cattle, I omitted some things which I wish to mention. The cattle of this country are usually smaller than the common breed of cattle North, and are remarkable for their variety of color—striped, spotted, *ring-streaked* and speckled, as were the herds of JACOB of old. The cows furnish only about two quarts of milk per day, even if the calves get none of it. More might be obtained with extra feeding. An enterprising Yankee would, no doubt, succeed well in the milk business, if he would bring with him a few best breed of cows, and establish himself near Jacksonville, or Augustine, or some of the larger towns. He should also ship a full supply of good Northern hay, mill feed, bran, etc., and feed them in the same manner as at the North, until they become acclimated. This, to be sure, would require money, but it would be well invested, as every quart of milk sold would put twenty cents into his pocket, that being the city price. The market is best during the winter months, as then the hotels and steamers are crowded with Northern visitors.

During the summer, when the demand for milk is less, it could be made into butter and cheese, the former selling at forty to fifty cents, the latter twenty-five to thirty cents. As yet I have heard of no extensive dairies in Florida.

After the Southern farmers have driven their cattle into the distant range to feed for another year, the next thing they attend to is to *list* up the cow pen for

A Crop of Sweet Potatoes.—Light furrows are made with a small scooter plow, usually four and a-half feet apart, as a guide, then, with a long-handled hoe, portions of manure, all the grass, litter, etc., are hauled to the furrow from either side; then the soil hauled upon that, thus forming high, straight ridges. Then from the seed beds, prepared in February in the same way in which the "mamma" potatoes were planted, strings of long vines are pulled, in sizable bunches, laid straight upon the ground, and cut in lengths of about eighteen inches; one person takes as many of these as he can handle, and places rapidly across the top of the ridges pieces of the vine, about fifteen inches apart. Another follows with a stick having a notch in one end, and presses the center of the vine into the ground, three or four inches, and the job is done.

The best time for this is immediately after a heavy rain. If there is little or no rain, the plants should be watered. If timely rains occur, the vines soon throw out their shoots and cover the ground. Very little labor is afterwards required, except to go over the beds once or twice, and cut out the pestiferous crab grass while young. If that is allowed to grow, the crop will be very much diminished.

With good cultivation and a favorable season, the crop is usually about 200 bushels per acre—sometimes 300; even more when highly manured. Without manure, from 100 to 200 may be expected, on good ground.

This is considered a very important crop, as all domestic animals eat the sweet potato greedily, and every family depends upon it, in a great degree, for their daily food. In gathering the crop, after the first white frost of December, a small turn plow is run alongside of each ridge, turning out the valuable tubers, which are gathered and banked, covered with pine tree bark and a little soil, with a little hole at the top for ventilation. Dryness is essential to keep them from rotting.

The hogs are then allowed to go into the field and root out the remainder, and thus get partially fattened. A few cow peas and a *very* little corn added, makes these long-nosed, slab-sided swine sufficiently fat to suit the crackers; from which, however, most Northern pork-eaters would turn with disgust. The sweet potato crop prepares the ground admirably for the

Sugar Cane, which is the first crop of the new year, and demands first attention. As soon as the cane of the old year is ground and made into sugar, the plow is put in motion, preparatory for the new planting early in January, to be completed in February. The soil is turned over with a small, one-horse plow, in December. Then in January the ground is laid off in furrows five feet apart—some prefer six feet. The seed cane is cut into short pieces, having three eyes in each, and placed in the furrow end to end. Some stretch the pieces apart a little, and place another parallel, so as to have a piece opposite each space. The object is to have a thick, good stand. The seed is then covered with soil, lightly, just filling the furrow. Level culture is the best—better for the rattoon cane for the second and third years. Where the ground has not been "cow-penned," the furrows should be made deeper, so as to receive the manure from the compost heap, or other commercial fertilizers.

It is customary with many to omit the first plowing with the turn plow, and proceed with the furrows and the planting, leaving the middles to be plowed subsequently.

The cane is rather tardy in springing up, unless the weather is warm and favorable rains fall, so that to keep down the young grass it becomes necessary to give the rows a very light, careful scratching with the hoe, even before the cane appears. The middles are then plowed, throwing the dirt from the cane. At the second plowing it is turned towards the cane. After two more plowings and hoeings the crop is "laid by," the cane having become so dense and thick by the first of July as to shade the ground thoroughly, so that no further working is necessary.

From this time onward the growth is very rapid. Next to the sight of a large orange grove, loaded with golden fruit, is the sight of a large cane field with its dense mass of long leaves rustling in the wind. There is money in both—*deliciousness* in one, great *sweetness* in the other.

The next operation is the stripping of the cane leaves from the lower part of the stalk during the latter end of October. This lets in the sun, hastens maturity, and prepares the way for cutting with greater facility. The cutting of the cane begins about the middle of November, or in good time to get the whole crop secured from frost. The cutting is commonly performed with a sharp hoe, level with the ground. About two feet of the top end is cut off for seed, carefully banked and covered with cane leaves and soil to secure it from the frost, should any occur. The stubble or roots of the cane should also be covered. If protected it will spring up and produce the rattoon cane for three years, and on rich hammock land six or seven years.

As the cane is cut it is immediately hauled to the mill, ground, and the rich juice made into sugar. If it cannot be made up as fast as cut, it is placed in banks and covered, then ground at greater leisure.

The time of sugar making is looked forward to with great interest as a very busy time, and a very *sweet* time for the operatives, who often sip the precious saccharine without stint, and indulge in fun and frolic.

The cane is ground or crushed in an iron mill, between three rollers, one or two stalks at a time placed by the feeder. From thence the juice is passed to the kettle, or evaporator, set in an arch, then cleansed with a little lime water, and boiled down to the proper stage for granulating, as indicated by the saccharometer. Experts here, however, seldom use the instrument. When boiled to the right state it is dipped into the cooler, and from thence into barrels, placed upon an inclined platform, from which the sirup is drained into a trough, or into tubs, leaving the sugar light and well granulated.

Now, a few words as to the product:—It has been supposed, by many, that it cannot be profitable to make sugar, unless upon a large scale; but we have, here in Florida, proved this to be an error. Every farmer can, in a small way, make his family supplies and enough extra to bring him many good dollars to fill his pocket—far more per acre than Northern farmers can gain from their very best crops.

One of my neighbors, DURRANCE, made last year, on pine land, "cow-penned," from two acres cane, 20 barrels sugar and 10 barrels of sirup; or 4,000 lbs. sugar, 12½c., $500; 400 gals. sirup, 50c., $200. Total, $700.

Another neighbor, EBINGTON, from five acres similar land, 40 bbls. sugar and about 20 bbls. sirup. Mr. ARNOT near Lake Monro, from pine land, made 1,500 lbs. sugar and 300 gals. sirup per acre. Mr. HOLDEN, from two and one-quarter acres, made 20 bbls. sugar and 11 bbls. sirup. Rev. J. C. LEE told me that from a half acre he made 640 gals. sirup. These are fair specimens of what may be done in a small way, on ordinary pine land, when well fertilized. Upon a larger scale, with more perfect machinery to press out the whole of the saccharine element, still larger results would be obtained.

The Southerners here say that we Northerners cannot raise cane without adopting the "cow-pen" system. We are confident that we can by using muck, composted with other fertilizers. Many are making the trial, with every appearance of success.

I have been thus particular about sugar cane because it is the most important crop we make, and sugar will, ere long, become the leading staple of Florida. The crop this year (1871) will be more than 50 per cent. greater than last year. In the older settlements of West Florida and middle Florida, the more wealthy planters will have a large increase. Capt. J. M. TAYLOR of Marion Co. has 55 acres planted this year. Many others have similar fields, and others more or less.

Cotton has heretofore been cultivated to a considerable extent, in Florida, as the grand staple. More sugar and less cotton is now the rule. Cotton requires far more labor and is far less profitable than cane. Under the present system of labor cotton cannot be successfully cultivated as in slave times. A Southerner, with a large family of children to work in the fields, can accomplish something by planting a few acres, but it is folly for a Northern man to undertake it. One year's experience has satisfied *me*. I want nothing more to do with cotton.

In my next I propose to tell you what a Northern man can do in Florida, and hope to regale you with some of our delicious fruits. It is curious to see how little some people at the North know about Florida. "*Where is it?*" says one in a letter just received, "*Where is it? I have never studied grammar* (!) enough to know. Tell me all about Florida."

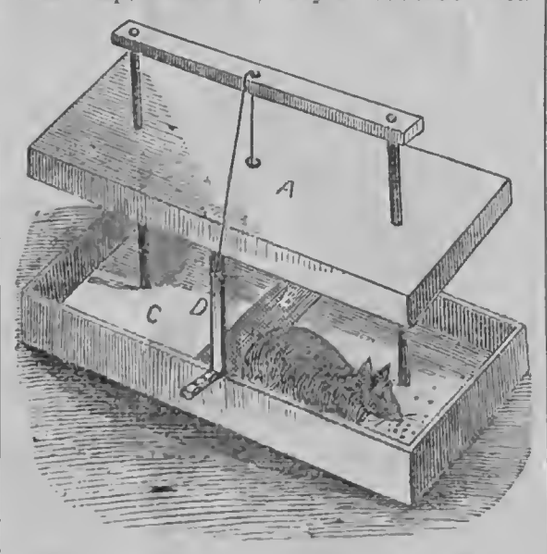
I hope I shall be able in future numbers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER to answer such earnest inquiries in my best grammar.

Palatka, Fla. MYRON STRONG.

The Sportsman.

DEAD-FALL TRAP.

As many of your readers are inquiring after a good rat trap, I will send you a sketch of one which is easily made and will be understood from the sketch with but little explanation. It is an old device, not patented, and perhaps not generally known. Rats, when well fed, will not be meddling with traps. Cut off their supplies and then you may get them into almost any trap. This trap, when set, may be covered with



corn husks or shavings so that Mr. Rat will not be afraid of it. A, is the drop, which slides freely up and down on the two vertical guides, or rods of wood, one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, made fast in the floor of the trap, and also in the cross-piece above. When the drop is down, it fits into the casing which surrounds the floor of the trap. B, is a thin strip of wood (usually made of a shingle), and let into the floor of the trap its thickness, the upper side level with the floor and fastened at the back part of the trap with a string. The floor, C, is surrounded with a covering which projects above the floor about one inch, with an opening in front for the piece B, to project through, having notches cut in to receive the dog, D, which is also placed in a notch in the front of the drop, A, and attached by a string, as shown. When a rat steps on B, (which is raised a very little in setting the trap) his weight presses it down and lets D, out of the notch, and down goes A, and Mr. Rat finds himself in a tight place, which is very flattering and not very flattering. H. M. S.

Fremont, Ohio.

Industrial Societies.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

The Quaker City, O., Ag. Soc. held its annual meeting in Quaker City, Guernsey Co., O., Jan. 15, 1872. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: *Pres.*—W. N. COWDEN, Quaker City. *Vice-Pres.*—Dr. J. B. Hollingsworth, Quaker City. *Sec.*—J. C. Steele, Quaker City. *Treas.*—J. G. Webster, Quaker City. *Directors*—H. Miller, Batesville Co.; W. P. Hartley, E. Hall, S. Carter, J. Hall, W. H. Hartley, T. M. Johnson, I. Hartley, E. Hall, T. Webster, M. Gildow, H. Keenan, Quaker City; W. P. Broomhall, S. Fordyce, Spencer's Station; J. A. Stoneburner, Salesville, Guernsey Co. The next annual Fair will be held Sept. 10-13, at Quaker City.

Cazenovia, Fenner and Nelson, N. Y., Farmers' and Mech's Assoc'n.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—E. B. TILLOTSON. *Vice-Prests.*—Amasa Swift, John Woodcock, Fenner; G. W. Irish, Nelson. *Sec.*—D. Elgabroadt. *Treas.*—C. H. Perkins. *Directors.*—B. H. Stanley, J. F. Kingsbury, C. L. Chappel, S. J. Anderson, W. W. Lyon, L. M. Case, Nelson. L. V. C. Hess, S. K. Hyatt, Fenner.

Laomi, Ill., Farmers' Club.—EDITOR MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I write to let you know that you have been voted an honorary member of the Laomi Farmers' Club. Officers: *Pres.*—A. M. BROWNING. *Vice-Pres.*—James Short. *Rec. Sec.*—A. Meacham. *Cor. Sec.*—Isaac Colburn. *Treas.*—Henry King.—ISAAC COLBURN, Corresponding Secretary.

Thanks, gentlemen, for the honor.

Elm Spring, N. Y., Farmers' Club.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—W. W. MAWNEY, Dundee. *Vice-Pres't's*—G. D. Baker, Geo. Eldred. *Sec.*—W. W. Buxton, Milo Center. *Treas.*—D. H. Clark, Himrods. *Librarian*—O. Moteaff. *Ex. Com*—J. F. Reynolds, G. Connidry, C. D. Davis, Mrs. W. Sutherland, Mrs. A. C. Bartholomew.

Westmoreland, N. Y., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres't*—ARTHUR BARNES. *Vice-Pres't's*—J. Park, J. S. Knapp. *Treas.*—Geo. H. Smith. *Sec'y*—V. C. Smith. *Ex. Com.*—A. S. Bailey, F. S. Morrill, Luke Coan, John L. Dean, C. H. Draper, Wm. Hamilton, E. W. Brigham, R. H. Williams, John Bell, B. Stephenson, J. W. Osgood, H. H. Tyler.

Galen Ag. Soc., Clyde, N. Y.—At the annual meeting held Jan. 13th, 1872, the following officers were elected: *Pres.*—MATHEW MACKIE. *Vice-Pres.*—Ethan B. Kellogg. *Sec.*—Wm. H. Peckham. *Treas.*—Seth Smith. *Ex. Com.*—Henry Southard, Prosper Sloan, H. C. Ketchum, Levi Lundy, J. M. Horn, Benj. Weed.

Camden, N. Y., Industrial Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—SPENCER J. UPSON. *Vice-Pres'ts.*—Eben Abbott, Richard Emply. *Sec.*—Ezra B. Cobb. *Treas.*—Robert Robotham. *Cor. Sec.*—Curtis J. Wright. *Ex. Com.*—Ashbel Upson, Joseph Stark, Riley Scoville, Wm. Baldwin, John Owen.

Trenton, N. Y., Union Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—HENRY RHODES. *Vice-Pres'ts*—A. Blue, A. S. Blue. *Treas.*—D. W. Rhodes. *Sec.*—Storrs Barrows. *Directors*—S. N. Andrew, F. A. Hamlin, J. W. Brooks, D. D. Crumby, G. A. Hughes, A. D. Moore.

Kennebec, Me., Ag. Soc.—Officers: *Pres't*—D. H. WING. *Vice-Pres't's*—F. Fuller, H. O. Nickerson, Sewel Eaton. *Sec'y*—G. A. Russell. *Treas.*—B. T. Richards. *Agent*—G. Howes. *Trustees.*—S. Kilbreth, S. G. Fogg, J. E. Brainard, J. R. Marston, Geo. Keith.

Thorn Hill, N. Y., Farmers' Club.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—JOHN MCDONELL. *Vice-Pres't's.*—Geo. B. Willsie, Mortimer Mason. *Treas.*—S. S. Kneeland. *Sec.*—Allen Brown. *Cor. Sec.*—E. C. Cowles. *Librarian.*—E. C. Cowles. *Directors.*—Wm. Dorrance, Silas A. Wright.

North Kennebec, Me., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—H. C. BURLEIGH, Fairfield. *Vice-Pres't's.*—Wm. Dyer, Waterville; Wm. H. Pearson, Vassalboro. *Sec.*—Daniel R. Wing, Waterville. *Treas.*—Ira H. Low, Waterville.

Central Iowa Dist. Ag. Ass'n.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—A. J. LYON, De Soto. *Vice-Pres.*—Larkin Wright, Knoxville. *Sec.*—P. F. Bartle, Des Moines. *Treas.*—Joel Jacoby, Indianola. *Chief Marshal*—J. Jones, Knoxville.

The Mass. Hort. Soc. has arranged a course of lectures in its Hall in Boston. The first of the series was delivered Feb. 7, by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, on "The Hybridization and Production of New Plants."

Hampshire, Mass., Ag. Soc.—We have received the Transactions of this Society for 1871. The volume contains papers and reports creditable to the organization with which they originate.

Chester, Vt., Dairymen's Ass'n.—Officers: *Pres.*—J. P. BARNES. *Vice-Pres.*—Wm. M. Howard. *Sec.*—T. H. Whitmore. *Directors.*—L. M. Carpenter, J. C. Carr, A. S. Adams. *Treas.*—F. W. Marsh.

York Co., N. B., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—JOHN H. REID. *Vice-Pres.*—John Pickard. *Treas.*—John A. Beckwith. *Sec.*—John Richards. *Ex. Com.*—Samuel Fleming, Charles McGibbon, William Grieves.

Ithaca, N. Y., Farmers' Club.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres't*—EZRA CORNELL. *Vice-Pres't*—P. B. Crandall. *Rec. Sec.*—S. M. Babcock. *Cor. Sec.*—L. B. Arnold. *Treas*—G. Benedict.

Union Ag. Soc., Wellington, Lorain Co., O.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—E. S. TRIPP. *Vice-Pres.*—John Houk. *Sec. and Treas.*—J. S. Bowlby. *Supt.*—E. Benedict. *Marshall*—E. Phelps.

Cass and Essex, N. H., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—J. W. HARTSHORN. *Vice-Pres'ts*—Wm. Clough, J. H. Dudley. *Sec's.*—C. E. Benton, G. H. Emmerson. *Treas.*—H. J. Kent.

Waterville, Me., Jersey Cattle Club.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—Dr. N. R. BOUTELLE; *Sec.*—Wm. Dyer. *Prudential Com.*—S. K. Smith, C. M. Barrell, H. Percival.

Northern Ohio Fair Ass'n.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—Dr. J. P. ROBISON. *Vice-Pres.*—D. A. Dangler. *Sec.*—G. W. Howe. *Treas.*—S. T. Everett.

Hardin Co., O., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—DAVID JORDAN. *Vice-Pres.*—J. Q. A. Sieg. *Sec.*—S. J. Wright. *Treas.*—P. Griffin.

Greene Co., Wis., Ag. Soc.—Officers elected: *Pres.*—T. H. EATON. *Sec.*—W. W. Wright of Monroe, Wis.

Lafayette Co., Wis., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—F. CAMPBELL. *Vice-Pres.*—J. G. Knight. *Treas.*—S. S. Allen. *Sec.*—H. L. Brown.

Tenn. Apiarian Soc.—The address of the Secretary of this Society is, W. E. Ladd, Brentwood, Tenn.

The N. Y. State Grape Growers' Ass'n meets at Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 15, at 10 A. M.

Diary of a Ruralist.

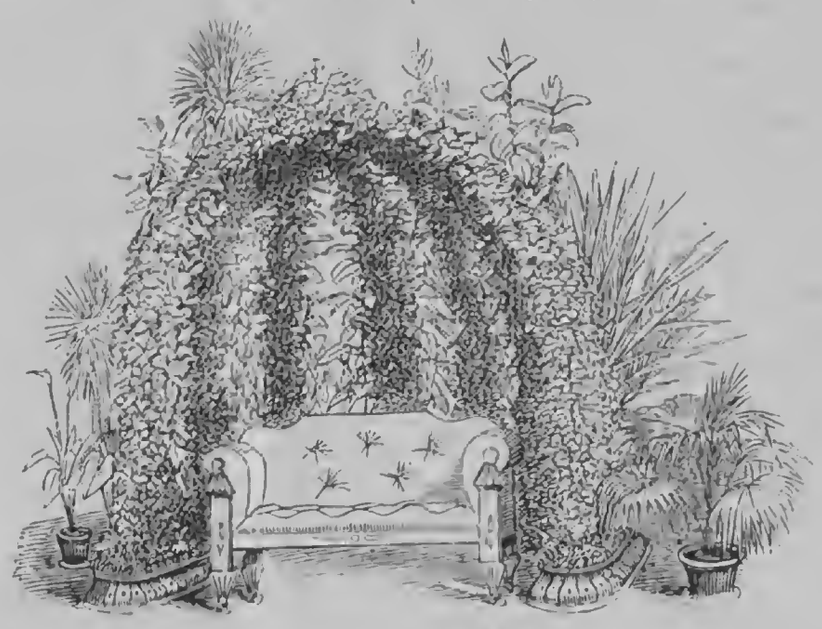
DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Garden Labels.—*Feb.* 5.—Few persons ever have on hand, at planting in spring, a good and full supply of garden labels. This is due to carelessness or want of forethought, and the result is either a loss in valuable time in the most busy season of the year, or a total neglect to preserve the names of seeds sown or plants set out. A very common mode of trying to preserve the names of seeds purchased at the seed store, is to insert the printed envelope into the end of a small stick, hastily placed in the bed after sowing the seed. If the first wind does not carry this bit of paper to parts unknown, the first shower will, and the gardener's memory usually takes a similar direction, and all knowledge of the names of plants grown is lost. I do not know of a more provoking predicament to be placed in than to have some one ask me the name of a plant which I am cultivating, and be obliged to confess my ignorance. The confusion which exists in every neighborhood throughout the country in regard to the names of fruits, flowers and vegetables, is due in a great measure to carelessness, in not keeping them labeled. Tree labels can now be purchased so cheaply from the manufacturer that individuals can scarcely afford to whittle them out by hand, but large stake labels, to be driven into the earth, may be made of old pieces of boards, or hard wood, and a goodly quantity should always be kept on hand. I have always made it a rule to have a sufficient number of labels made in winter for spring use, and no plant is ever set out or seed sown without being labeled at the time. Before planting vegetable or flower seeds, I go to my store of labels and select the sizes desired, and rub some fresh white paint over the side on which I wish to write the names, then carry labels and seeds to the place where they are to be used. As each variety of seed is sown its name is written upon a label and this inserted into the soil. Small tree labels may also be used for this purpose if fastened upon strong stakes. There ought to be enough of the Yankee spirit left in our people to enable them to whittle out all the labels required during the long winter evenings, without trespassing upon a more busy season.

Rabbits in the Garden.—*Feb.* 6.—Wild rabbits are a great pest in the Eastern as well as the Western States. They come into one's garden or orchard by night and eat the buds and small twigs from small fruit trees and ornamental shrubs. They visit my garden more or less every winter, although the sportsmen have waged war against them in this locality for the past hundred years; still they are so numerous that nearly a hundred were trapped by the boys in my immediate neighborhood last winter. One of the simplest methods of keeping them away from garden trees and shrubs with which I am acquainted, is to raise a quantity of sweet corn and leave it in small shocks where the rabbits can feed upon it during winter. They seem to prefer this kind of food to almost any other, and when they congregate about the corn in winter, the sportsman is afforded a good opportunity of trying his skill. I have known young pear orchards to be protected from rabbits by this simple and inexpensive method.

Making Ashes.—*Feb.* 7.—There are very few farmers or gardeners who do not know the value of ashes, particularly upon old land that has been many years under cultivation. In the older States it is not an easy matter to obtain a supply of this material, but a far larger quantity could be produced than at present, if those who own timber would save that which annually goes to waste, and burn it into ashes. Whenever I cut down any old trees I save all the small branches, and have them hauled upon some vacant spot in my garden, and when dry they are burned and the ashes scattered over the surface. All the trimming from shrubbery, grape vines and other wood plants are treated in the same way, and it would astonish those who have never tried it, if they could see the rank vegetation produced upon these ashed places. On every acre of woodland there is more or less otherwise worthless wood that might be drawn out on to some barren place and there burned, and the ashes would restore fertility. One of my neighbors has cleared the stumps from five or six acres in the past two years, but instead of burning and saving the ashes, they were hauled into adjacent woods and left to rot. This man is very careful to save all the ashes made in his kitchen stove, which are applied with great care to his corn or garden vegetables. I hope this hint will be sufficient to make some of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER gather up the waste wood about their places, burn it and save the ashes. There is nothing better to keep insects from vines and garden vegetables than dry ashes dusted over the leaves.



SOFA ARBOR.

Fuchsias from Leaf Cuttings.—*Feb* 8.—It may or may not be generally known that fuchsia leaves will grow as readily as the young, tender stems. Upon examining, to-day, some leaf cuttings put into the propagating beds ten days since, I found them well rooted and young stems an inch or more in length, that had sprung from the base of the petioles. In making the cuttings, the leaf should be removed entire from the plant, leaving a portion at least of the heel or enlarged part where it joins the stem of the parent plant. By using the leaves as well as young tender shoots for cuttings, new varieties may be multiplied with great rapidity. Those who have no hot-bed or propagating house in which to strike the cuttings, can use pots filled with pure sand, placing them in a warm position in the house, and then cover the cuttings with a bell-glass until well rooted, afterwards transplanting into good rich soil.

Azalea Amoena.—*Feb.* 9—It is only a few years since our nurserymen discovered that this beautiful Chinese azalea was perfectly hardy in our Northern States. As its hardy character is now well established, I hope our nurserymen will propagate it extensively, because we have few low growing evergreen shrubs of greater beauty The flowers are about an inch in diameter and of a rich purplish crimson color.

LABURNUM, OR GOLDEN CHAIN.

This species forms a low, dense shrub, with numerous slender stems—each being crowned with a cluster of flowers. It blooms in early spring, the flowers remaining for several weeks. It is also an excellent species for house culture; a large plant placed in my greenhouse last fall has been in bloom for the past month, and is still loaded with flowers. There are several nearly-related species, obtained from China, that are also hardy; among the best known of these are *A. obtusa*, with small, flame-colored flowers; *A. ovata* has pink flowers, and *A. ovata alba* pure white. A few years ago these were placed in the list of tender greenhouse plants, which only shows that there is still a chance to learn something new even in regard to the characteristics and habits of the oldest plants in cultivation.

Floricultural.

LABURNUM, OR GOLDEN CHAIN.

(Cytisus Laburnum.)

THIS beautiful Alpine tree is no stranger in the gardens of the Eastern States, still

"*Laburnum*, rich in streaming gold,"

is far too seldom seen, even among collections of less rare and beautiful trees. The *Laburnum* seldom grows to a large size, even in its native country (Southern Europe), but the wood is extremely hard and formerly used in place of ebony. BOUTCHER tells us that he once saw a large table and a dozen chairs made of this wood, which were considered by good judges of elegant furniture to be the best they ever saw. This tree will probably never be cultivated in this country for its timber, but it is well worthy of a place in every garden as an ornament. The position where it seems to fit in best is among evergreen, where the long pendent racemes of flowers shine out more strongly by way of contrast. If a group of snowball bushes stand near by, the brilliant tints of the golden chain will show even more brilliantly, for these two old favorites bloom nearly at the same time.

We give an illustration of a cluster of *Laburnum* flowers as they hang from the long slender branches, and a tree loaded with these graceful ornaments is an object worthy of admiration. Although the *Laburnum* is usually considered quite a hardy tree, and grows in barren, bleak localities in Britain, still it often fails in this country, on account of the dryness of our climate.

To grow it successfully the trees should be given plenty of mulch in summer, the entire surface of the soil for several feet in extent about the roots needs to be covered, especially if grown in a light, dry soil. They require moisture, but not a wet soil. The trees are readily propagated by seeds, grafting or budding. There are several varieties, which are usually propagated by budding upon seedlings of the wild European species.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Sofa Arbor in the Parlor.—Now that flowers and plants have come to be regarded a necessary adornment in the parlors of our people, whatever gives suggestion to aid in such garniture will be interesting. We give herewith an illustration showing a sofa arbor, beside which are two boxes in which ivy is planted and trained on a trellis so as to form a canopy over the sofa; and round about it are set flowering plants in pots. This is only one feature of a well-adorned parlor, which, by the exercise of good taste and judgment may be made to look like a miniature garden of plants.

Blue Glass for Conservatories.—Some few weeks since I saw a statement in one of our papers to this effect: that it had been proven that plants growing under glass of a blue shade grew more rapidly, did better in every way, than under common glass. A sky blue was the shade named. There was a plausibility in this statement, to my mind, and as I am thinking of building me a small conservatory, I have taken the liberty of consulting you. Would you, in making a bay window (a very large one) or small conservatory, opening from parlor, have glass roof? and would you use glass of any shade but the common glass used in dwelling houses!—JOHN T. CARPENTER.

IF the exposure be east or south we would not make the roof of glass. As to the effect of the use of colored glass, we have no experience. We should certainly try it. ROBT. BUIST, an experienced florist, has used the blue glass, and says:

I applied a coating of Prussian-blue paint, six inches wide, up the center of each row of panes; the result was electric, and in a few days the plants assumed their beautiful green color, and the trusses of bloom came to maturity. The green-house had been used to grow geraniums for bedding purposes, but they had lost their color every year, about the first of April. The plants were completely rejuvenated by the blue glass.

Arboricultural.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Protecting Peach Trees.—WM. HARRIS sends us the following, which may be practicable for amateurs who have but a few choice trees, and want to secure fruit from it, to adopt:—Preserve your peaches if not too late. The little twigs that would bear peaches freeze during the very severe weather; consequently we have peaches some seasons and some seasons not. In order to have fruit, bind these little twigs well with straw or coarse paper, using twine, and collecting as many of them together as you can. I suppose a man can bind what may be required of any one tree in from one to two hours. It should be done previous to very cold weather; and be sure to shake the snow off from time to time to prevent breaking.

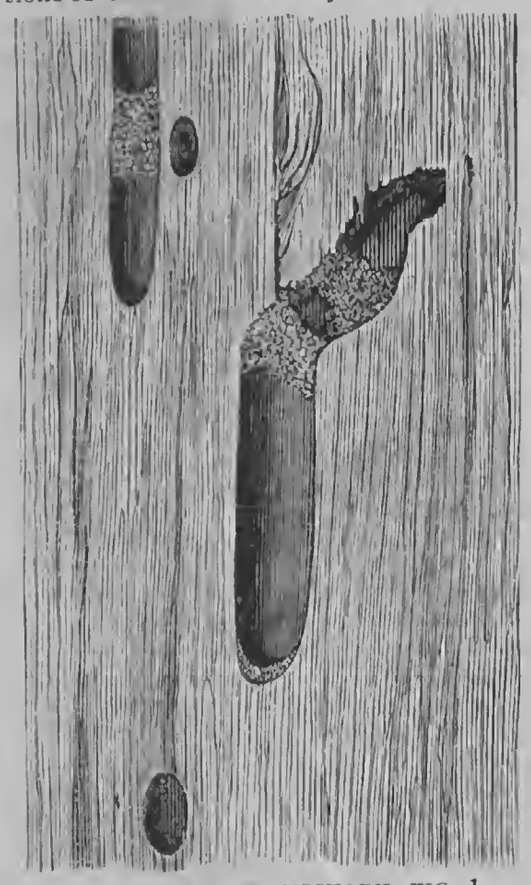
The Best Time to Girdle Timber is at the full moon in August. The timber dies so suddenly, that it is not good for firewood after the first winter—*from dead rot.* It is also the right time to cut hazel bushes and Canada thistles. The writer has had no experience with elm-beach or other hard wood bushes, but will warrant them to die and not sprout if cut at the full moon in August. We knew an experienced ax man who used to say he could see a tree begin to wilt when he was walking up to it with his ax. Don't laugh at the *full moon.*—H. C.

The Way to Sandringham Church.—On the first page of this issue of the RURAL NEW-YORKER we publish an illustration of the path to Sandringham Church, which illustrates one of the desirable effects of tree planting to form arches and avenues. We like the "natural" order of ornamenting grounds, but we think excellent effects and comfort are often sacrificed to this "natural" business.

Entomological.

HICKORY OR LOCUST BORER.

In many portions of the country it is almost impossible to raise locust trees, (*Robinia Pseudacacia,*) on account of borers which infest the wood. This insect is known by various names, such as *Clytus flexuosus* of FABRICUS, *C. pictus* of DRURY, and *C. robiniæ* of FORSTER. Its habits are pretty well known, and may be briefly stated as follows:—The beetles appear in August and September, the female laying her eggs in the crevices of the bark, where they soon hatch, and the young borer or larva enters the soft wood of the tree, remaining near the outer surface until the following spring, when it penetrates into the more solid portions of the stem. In July the borers as-

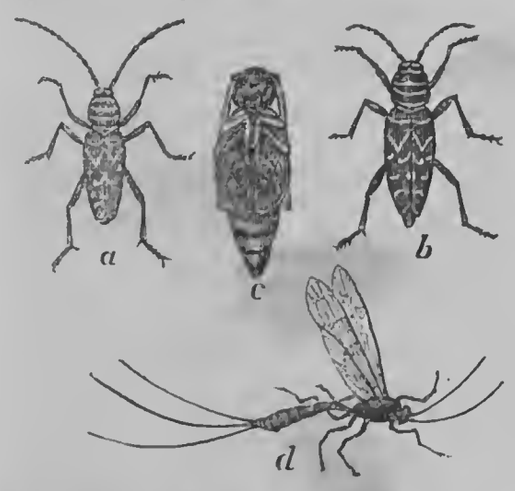


BORER-INFESTED HICKORY, FIG. 1.

sume the quiescent or *pupa* state of the insect, and after remaining in this condition for a few weeks, its transformations are completed, and it again comes forth a beetle.

The beetles are five-eighths to an inch in length, antennæ in the males fully as long as the body, and in the females about one-quarter less; color black, ornamented with transverse yellow bands, of which there are three on the head, four on the thorax, and six on the wing covers. This beetle, as we have already stated, makes its appearance in autumn and attacks the locust; but there is another insect which attacks the hickory, which, if not identical, is a very near relative, or, to speak entomologically, closely allied. This hickory beetle appears in spring instead of autumn, which at first might seem to be as wide a departure from the natural laws supposed to govern the insect world, as it is for them to feed upon two trees as widely separated in the vegetable kingdom as the locust and hickory.

Another peculiarity of this hickory borer, at least so far as we have been able to discover its habits, is that it does not attack living trees, like the locust borer, but preys upon fallen trees, such as those blown or cut down in winter, cord-wood and hoop poles. We found, the past summer, large hickory



HICKORY OR LOCUST BORER, FIG. 2.

trees, felled the winter previous, as well as cord-wood, that were so filled with borers that not a square foot could be found unmolested. We placed several small blocks of this infested hickory, in which there were scores of pupæ, in our green-house a few weeks since, and the spring-like heat has hastened the appearance of the beetles, which have come out in abundance.

A small section of one of the logs is shown in Fig. 1, with the excavations made by the larva. In Fig. 2, two of the beetles are shown; *a*, male; *b*, female; *c*, pupa. This insect, like all others, appears to have its natural enemies, for we have also obtained several ichneumons (*d*) which infest this borer.

The question now arises, Is this hickory borer the same as the locust borer? The late BENJ. D. WALSH claimed that they were distinct (see Practical Entomologist, Vol. 1, pages 28 and 29), the principal difference, as pointed out by him, is in the antennæ, those of the hickory being a little stouter. We have also observed this difference in some specimens, but not in all; in fact, there is a wide variation in this organ as well as in the size of the beetles, taking a large number from which to make a selection. The variation in the season could be more easily accounted for than their attack upon so widely different trees; for a belated pupa in the locust tree might not appear until spring, or the same in a hickory might come out in September, and the autumn brood give rise to a spring brood. But whether our entomologists will be able to point distinctive characteristics between these insects or not, will make no difference in the destructive habits of either. They are certainly a great pest, and we are at a loss to know where insect depredations are to end if our hickory cord-wood is to be devoured in the manner we have described.

Domestic Economy.

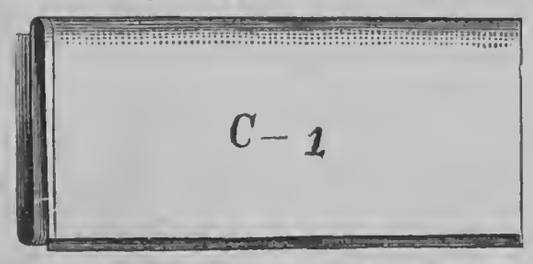
ODDS AND ENDS.

Directions for Making Fringed Mittens.—The yarn for the fringe is best if spun very coarsely and but slightly twisted. It may then be reeled into skeins and colored to suit the fancy. Some dark color, flowered with lighter on the back, is best for common use, or light for nice ones. They may have flowers knit on the outside of each, so as to be very pretty. Cast from fifteen to eighteen stitches, according to the size of the mitten you wish to knit and the quality of the yarn, upon three coarse knitting needles, reserving the fourth to knit with; double the end of the yarn you hold in the left hand to make it strong at the edge; knit around plain four times, then, having your fringe cut in pieces of six threads, if quite coarse, or eight if fine, place the end of the fringe at the corner of the needle a half-inch out, and knit one stitch, then turn the other part of the fringe out and knit two stitches, then turn in, leaving a loop, when cut, that will be half an inch long; after knitting around in this way once, knit around plain twice, before putting in more fringe; widen, for thumb, and narrow off the mitten like any plain mitten.—E.

Bean Soup.—With all thy dinner getting get soup. Get into the habit of having it. Soup is to a dinner what an anthem is to a divine service. It is not half the trouble that inexperienced housekeepers imagine it may be. Only a little is required on which to begin a dinner. When once in the way of having it, regularly, you will appreciate the convenience of soup stock, and value it equally with prepared fruits. To make bean soup, clean the beans over night, pour boiling water over them and let them stand until morning. Then place in plenty of fresh water and put over the fire; add a small piece of corned beef with half as much pork; cover tight and skim as needed. When the beans are partially cooked, add sliced carrot, parsley, celery and pepper; boil slowly until done; strain into tureen and cover.

To Prevent Rusting of Stove-Pipes.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Sept. 23d, 1871, page 186, "Florida Subscriber" inquires for compound as above. For the past eighteen months I have used "Spalding's Russian Stove-Pipe Polish and Preserver" on my stove-pipes and sheet-iron stoves; it arrests and prevents rusting, is desirable and cheap. It gives a dark, glossy polish, similar to that on *new* Russian pipe. It is easily applied, requiring no rubbing. I live in a moist climate; am unable to compound it. It is applied with a flannel cloth, or sponge, saturated, and requires about an hour's drying.—GEO. B. GASKILL, *Niagara Co., N. Y.*

Home-Made Cream Candy.—To any quantity of white, or clean, light sugar, add an equal quantity of cold water; dissolve in a little cold water wheat starch, in the proportion of two spoonfuls to one teacup of sugar, and set it aside ready for use; set the sugar and water on the fire to boil; do not stir much after the sugar dissolves; let it boil until a little of it dropped in cold water will harden readily; then add the starch, stirring very rapidly, and boil a minute or two; again try; when done, pour into a buttered dish, or pan, and set aside till cool enough to work with the hands; add to it while working such flavoring extract as may be preferred; work till very

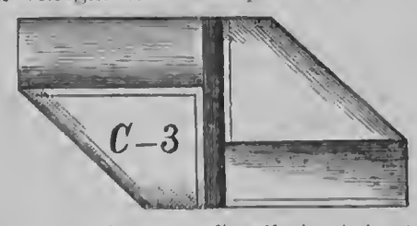


light; draw out into flat lengths, and cut into sticks. This will be found as good as any made at a confectioner's.

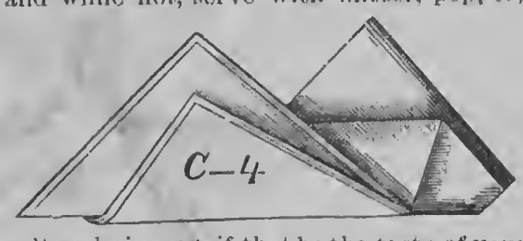
Folding Napkins Miter Shape.—We give another of our series of modes of folding napkins. C 1, is the first fold; C 2, the

second; C 3, the third; C 4, the fourth; C 5, the fifth, and C, the final appearance.

How to Boil and Serve Beets.—Acids of some sort are usually required to give a dinner a proper relish, and food dressed with vinegar is much preferable to that



pickled in vinegar. Small-sized beets are more delicious than those of larger growth. Wash well, but in nowise cut the beet or break the skin or roots. Boil until tender, placing first in cold water. When done, skim them into a pan of cold water, and slip the skin off. Cut them into thin slices, and while hot, serve with butter, pepper,

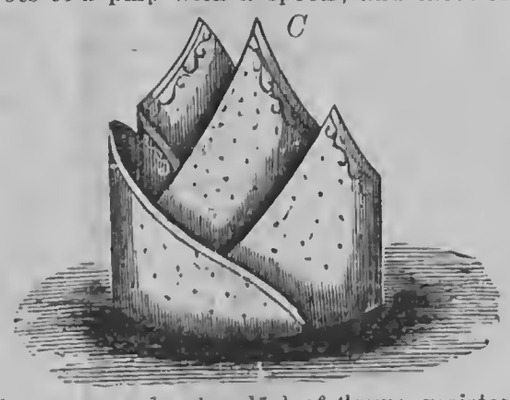


salt and vinegar, if that be the taste of your family. If served cold, slice lengthwise and lay in cold vinegar.

Washing Butter.—I do not believe in washing butter. I never did; I think I never shall. Good butter does not need it. All the waters of Jordan cannot make bad butter good; if it does remove any bitter or bad taste, why not the sweet from the good? My experience for thirty years has been

that it is injurious to color, and in no case beneficial. I keep butter thoroughly worked without water. You would hear a like testimony from very many in old Connecticut, if they speak from personal experience.—M. N., *New Haven Co., Conn.*

Carrot Fritters.—Beat two small carrots to a pulp with a spoon; add three or



four eggs and a handful of flour; moisten with cream or milk, and sweeten to taste; beat all well together and fry in boiling lard. When of a good color, drain, squeeze over them the juice of an orange, and strew with finely sifted white sugar. They form a nice and palatable side dish at dinner, tea or a party.

Hygienic Information.

"WILD TEA" AGAIN.

In the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Jan. 6th, I notice a paragraph headed "A Cancer Cured." You ask—"What is wild tea?" I think you can safely say that it is the *Chimaphila umbellata* (Pipsissewa), as my recollection is having heard that plant called either "Mountain Tea" or "Wild Tea." I enclose you specimens; see the U. S. Dispensatory for its medical history.—E. B. PENDLETON, *Berkley Springs, West Va.*

The plant you enclosed is the well-known "wintergreen," *Gaultheria procumbens*, also called Checkerberry, Boxberry, etc. The *Chimaphila umbellata* and *C. maculata*, are the two most common species of Pipsissewa or Princess-Pine. They are low-growing evergeen plants, but quite distinct from the *Gaultherias*, or true aromatic wintergreen, their leaves possessing a bitter taste. We find by referring to the medical botanies that the common wintergreen, or *Gaultheria*, is called mountain Tea. See GRIFFETH'S Medical Botany, page 424. But we find no allusion to its being used for cancers. These plants have been thoroughly studied by medical experts, and were used during the revolution as a substitute for tea. The first notice we have of any attention being paid to the medical qualities of the *Chimaphila* was by SCHAEFF, who says that it is astringent, styptic and tonic. The late Dr. MITCHEL of New York city published an inaugural dissertation on it in 1803, but it attracted little attention from professional men, until Dr. SOMERVILLE of the British army gave the results of his trials of it in the 5th Vol. of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, as a remedy for dropsy, it being used as a tonic where there is much debility and loss of appetite. Dr. BARTOW, (see his vegetable Materia Medica, Vol. 1, page 17,) says it was extensively prescribed during the revolutionary war for camp fevers. So much for the plant which you probably intended to send us but did not. We are still in doubt as to the name of the "Wild Tea" that cured the cancer—if indeed a cancer was ever cured by it, of which we have much doubt. We advise caution, and are inclined to believe that we, with numerous other journalists, have been badly "sold" by this CHARLES YARDLEY.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Remedy for Nervous Headache.—"Can you or any of your correspondents give a remedy for the terrible suffering with which I am often afflicted, called 'nervous headache?'" So asks SUSAN P. FELLOWS, of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. We have seen the following recommended as a sure cure, but never have tested it:—"Take a dessert spoonful of common soda, such as is used in making bread, and dissolve it thoroughly in a quart of cold water; with this thoroughly shampoo the head for about five minutes, scratching the skin of the head and the back of the neck well with the finger nails; then rinse the head with clean cold water." If any of our readers do test it and it proves effective, will they not inform us?

A Good Healing Salve.—Take of rosin, beeswax and Castile soap, one part each; two parts mutton tallow; three of lard; dissolve all slowly together. This salve is used a great deal by people here, who prefer making such articles themselves to paying five times what they are worth. For my part, I could not do without it in the family. For a cut joint, Orleans molasses or sirup (never Sorghum) should be used instead of the tallow and lard.—W. S. G.

To Stop Bleeding of the Lungs.—In answer to an inquiry in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, G. E. COONLY writes:—"Peel a handful of witch hazel bark, downwards, seven or eight inches long; also break from a peach tree a handful of twigs the same length. Boil well together in water enough, by adding a pound of brown sugar, to make a quart of sirup. Bottle tight, and keep in a cool place. Take two tablespoonfuls three times a day."

Remedy for Chills and Fever.—In RURAL NEW-YORKER, Jan. 13, p. 38, we published a paragraph under this head, in which the dose of mandrake recommended was one tablespoonful for an adult. G. W. writes us it should be one *teaspoonful.*

Remedy for Caked Breasts.—Stew hops in good lard until the strength is out, and bathe the breast with the resulting salve, three or four times a day. It has never failed to relieve my sufferings.—A MOTHER OF TEN CHILDREN.

Dairy Husbandry.

COOKING FODDER FOR DAIRY STOCK.

A CORRESPONDENT who has a dairy of forty cows, asks us concerning the advantages or disadvantages of cooking the food for the winter keep of dairy stock. He says: "Would you consider it advisable for me to arrange buildings and fit up machinery for cutting and cooking all the food needed for my cows during the foddering season? Is there sufficient saving in cooking the food to make it an object? Is it certain that the health of animals is better when they are kept upon cooked than upon uncooked food? Please give me your experience and views upon this question, and oblige a constant reader of the RURAL NEW-YORKER."

We have never tried cooked food for stock in our own dairy, and therefore cannot speak of the matter from practical experience. We have visited farms where the system was in operation, and we have talked with many persons who have given it trial for longer or shorter periods. Some are quite enthusiastic in their advocacy of the system, believing that "cutting and steaming food" for cattle is a paying business, and should be more generally adopted. Others express a contrary opinion, and do not think the system is economical or calculated to promote the health of stock. We do not regard the question as altogether a settled one; and although very much may be said in favor of cooking food for cattle, there are some serious objections to its general adoption. We very much doubt whether it ever pays to cook good, early cut hay. When large quantities of straw and coarse fodder are to be utilized, and hay is expensive, the straw and coarse fodder may be cut and steamed, and by addition of bran, or meal, the mixture can be made equal in nutrition to a day's ration of hay, and at much less cost for the raw material. But there is a question right here, whether the English system of cutting the straw and mingling with it meal and pulped turnips, or other roots, may not, on the whole, give quite as good results, in proportion to cost, as the steamed food. The important points to be considered are whether the increased labor and fuel expended, together with the interest on capital invested in machinery and fitting up of buildings, etc., for the purpose, are not equivalent to the saving made by way of fodder. If a saving, for instance, of $100 per year be made by the use of cooked food, and if the cost of labor be $50, fuel and other expenses $50, in preparing the cooked food there is, in reality, no gain.

In our examination of English dairy practice, in 1866, we did not find the cooking system generally adopted, or indeed in favor. And it must be observed that the English dairymen are much more economical in their system of feeding stock than the dairymen of America. In fact, the English study economy very closely in this matter, and are pretty sure to follow any plan for cheapening the cost of feeding stock.

Most dairymen with whom we conversed in regard to this question, were quite positive in their views that the advantages gained in cooking were not sufficient to pay the extra cost. We are aware that the cooking theory appears remarkably well on paper, while the arguments and facts adduced are of a character to carry conviction to most minds in its favor; still the practice does not gain ground, and a good many persons, who at one time adopted the system with high hopes as to its advantages, have now abandoned it. This may have been done in many instances from particular circumstances, or reasons not connected with the real merits of the case; but the return to the old system of feeding must always carry a damaging influence against cooking.

Some years ago Mr. J. B. LAWES of Rothamstead, England, gave some strong arguments against the cooking of feed for ruminating animals. As Mr. LAWES is, from his extensive and exact experiments, justly recognized as the highest authority on any matter which he has thoroughly investigated, his opinion on the question before us may not be without interest. In referring to the watery flesh of animals fed on cooked food, he said there was scarcely any limit to the quantity of water that might enter the animal organization, if we gave food which contained a large quantity of water. Speaking as a pathologist, he believed that a great number of diseases among the lower animals arose from the bad state of blood, induced by excess of water and deficiency of nitrogenized matter in the food. The practical farmer knew that if, in the lambing season, he gave his ewes too many white turnips, or other green food which had grown rapidly, and containing a large amount of water, it would lead to disease and loss; whereas, if he put them on dry food, containing, weight for weight, a large proportion of nitrogenized matter, a good quality of blood was produced, and the health of the animal preserved. Admitting that cooked food had the effect of accumulating weight, to say nothing about flesh, in a certain space of time, he was inclined to think that this arose from the facility which it gave for the digestion of the food, by anticipating a part of the process commonly carried on by the action of the gastric juice.

But it was questionable policy giving to an animal, and especially a ruminant animal, cooked food, for thus they might, to a considerable extent, supersede mastication; if so, they would supersede in-salivation, and thus interfere with one of the chief processes of nature. The action of the saliva was first to convert the amylaceous parts of the food (or starch) into sugar or gummy matter. A further provision was made in the ruminant animal for stirring up, if he might so express it, the food; and a chemical change took place in its character before it passed into the true digestive stomach. There was a re-mastication and a re-insalivation; and inasmuch as the secretions coming from the rumen were very analogous to those with which the food was mixed in the mouth, it not only remained mixed with saliva a much longer time, but was mixed with a much greater quantity of that or like substance.

If, then, by the use of cooked food they dispensed with part of the operations of nature, and sent the food quicker into the intestinal canal, they would dispense with the process of re-mastication and re-insalivation; and he could easily understand why, although a large increase might take place in bulk, the quality of the animal might become bad. The digestive process depends materially upon the condition of the food; it is even possible by giving cooked food, or other food which was physically in the same condition with regard to fineness and moisture, to render animals non-ruminative which are naturally ruminative; that is to say, we may give them food that would be retained for a very short space of time in the rumen, pass quickly into the true digestive stomach, and become subject to the action of digestion without first undergoing re-mastication.

We should thus interfere at once with the law of nature; if we cook food at all, we ought not, before cooking, to reduce it too fine. If the straw be cut into lengths of from four to six inches, a cooking process may be set up, so as to convert the amylaceous parts into sugar, without interfering with the functions of the rumen; but such food would be re-masticated.

He would advise that if food is pulped and mixed it should not lie too long to undergo the process of fermentation, but be given pretty soon after it is mixed. Straw, doubtless, might be converted into palatable food, and animals induced to eat a large quantity of inferior provender, cut into chaff, by simply throwing over it a small quantity of oilcake, dissolved in water. This was a common practice among farmers in Lincolnshire in feeding their horses, especially during the winter months. Upon the whole, he was certainly *not in favor* of the so-called system of cooking food, either for the preservation of the health of the animal, or for the promotion of the process of digestion, and was inclined to think that, by the physical alterations they might make in character and condition by the cutting straw, pulping roots and mixing a solution of oilcake with them, they would gain their point at a lower expenditure, and with much more advantage to the animal economy.

With the light of our observation we cannot advise our correspondent to enter upon any very expensive outlay for the purpose of introducing the system of cooking food for dairy stock. We do not say but that the system may have great merits in certain cases and under particular modes of farming, where large quantities of grain are raised and the breadth of meadow lands is comparatively small. Our advice would be to test the system first on a small scale and with a few animals, noting the amount of labor and cost, and the advantages, if any, as compared with the old method of feeding. Such trial, if carefully made, will be more satisfactory than volumes of advice in favor or against the system. Our experience, as farmer and dairyman, teaches us that plausible theories are not always practicable. We are not opposed to experiment or trial of any system of feeding animals or of farming which looks reasonable and feasible, but unless you are thoroughly convinced that the change is to be for the better, let the trial at first be upon as small and inexpensive a scale as possible.

Farm Economy.

THE SUGAR ORCHARD.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MAPLE SIRUP AND SUGAR.

As the season of the year is now about here for commencing operations in the sugar orchard, we are inclined to believe that a slight history of the manner of conducting this branch of farming in this State will not fail to be of some interest to many of the RURAL NEW-YORKER'S readers. There is certainly nothing belonging to the farm of those whose woodlands consist of a heavy growth of the sugar maple, that proves so remunerative, considering the labor required and the small amount of money invested, as the manufacture of maple sirup and sugar. And in order to give our method of managing the business in as clear and concise a manner as possible, we propose to notice the subject under various headings, being as brief in each as will merely serve the purpose for which this article is intended. The first thing we shall notice and describe is

The Manner of Opening the Trees and Collecting the Sap.—By our experience in this particular (having for several years had upwards of three hundred trees, which are quite evenly distributed over about fifteen acres of ground, and opened each season), we are satisfied that no better way, or at least no plan more satisfactory, can be adopted than to tap each tree with two spiles, so arranging them that both flow into the same vessel. A three-quarter-inch auger is used for boring the trees, and the holes are made about one and a-half inches deep. The spiles, which are generally made from the largest sized specimens of the common elderbush that can be found, are properly pointed, and driven by means of a light mallet into these holes, about half an inch deep—two to each tree, as above suggested. In about two weeks after the trees are first opened the spiles should be drawn out and inserted in a new place, as a much larger quantity of sap can thus be obtained; but experience has taught us that this operation should not be repeated more than twice each season.

For gathering in the sap for boiling, we use a strong, light sled, drawn by a pair of horses, upon which is placed a cask capable of holding about one hundred and thirty gallons, having a circular hole cut in the top head just large enough to admit a common wooden bucket. With this we have no difficulty in collecting to the furnace all the sap which our trees afford during the sugar season, and that with but little labor.

Manner of Constructing the Furnace and Evaporating the Sap.—The style of furnace we use, and the kind which long experience has proved the most satisfactory, is built of dressed stone and made double, both departments terminating in one flue or chimney, and separated by a very light partition running lengthwise through the center. The hight of the chimney is equal to the length of the furnace, and the draft is regulated by a damper neatly fitted in it near its base, and operated by a handle extending to the outside. Eight cast-iron kettles, holding twenty gallons each, are placed in two rows in this furnace and thoroughly plastered about the tops with a good article of mortar, which prevents the possibility of any heat or smoke coming up around the boilers to disturb the operator in attendance. The quality or clearness of the sirup or sugar not being affected by keeping the kettles refilled as fast as they are lowered by boiling, we generally evaporate enough of sap at one time to make from seventy-five to one hundred pounds of sugar, or its equivalent in sirup; and, in order that evaporation be performed as rapidly as possible, the two boilers at the upper end of the furnace, or nearest the chimney, are used as heaters, being emptied into the others as fast as they come to the boiling point, and filled again with a fresh supply of sap. Much time and considerable fuel is saved by this method, since keeping each kettle filled with fresh sap very much retards the process of evaporation. After the plan by which this furnace is constructed, any farmer possessing a sugar orchard can build one just the size needed to hold the number of boilers required to evaporate the sap his trees produce, whether he have many or few.

Clarifying.—This being a very important process—one to which the sap, when it has been boiled down until it has become highly concentrated, must be subjected before it can be strained or filtered in a satisfactory manner—we will give our method, which, though simple, is quite sufficient for the business, and will most certainly prove, in any case, all that can be desired. When there has been enough of sap evaporated to make about fifty pounds of sugar—less quantities than this, of course, will require less clarifying material—take five fresh eggs, break them, and empty their contents into a half gallon cup, and with a spoon beat them up thoroughly, and then pour in water enough to fill the cup about half full; stir until well mixed, and empty into the kettles, putting an equal quantity in each. The kettles should then be allowed to boil very briskly for about fifteen or twenty minutes, by which time the impurities contained in the sap will all be collected together, and can be easily separated from it by straining.

The kind of strainer or filter we use is made from a piece of heavy new flannel, cut so that when sewed up it is conical in form and capable of holding about three gallons. To the top of this are sewed a couple of straps or handles, to hold it up by while straining, or to suspend it by to drip when the bulk of the fluid has passed through, which completes it.

Finishing Point.—It is somewhat difficult to give particular directions upon this subject. Many finish off their sirup or sugar in a kettle placed a short distance from the main furnace, while others complete the finishing process by the heat of the kitchen stove; but either of these methods are, in our estimation, very unsatisfactory, as it is almost impossible, in either case, to keep up a regular heat. The fire, at times flaming briskly, causes the kettle to foam up and perhaps run over, and then almost ceasing to burn at all, the foam immediately recedes, and thus, as the heat is increased or diminished, the contents of the kettle alternately rise and fall, which causes the sirup or sugar, when finished, to be dark in color and slightly scorched. We, years ago, adopted the plan of finishing off our sirup and sugar in the same furnace in which the sap was evaporated; and so great has been our success, we fully believe it to be a very superior method. The furnace being thoroughly heated by long continued boiling, but very little or no more fuel is required after the straining process has been gone through with, to finish the sirup or sugar—the immense bed of coals beneath the kettles, all glowing with heat, being generally all that is required for this work, furnishing, as they do, considerable, and a much more regular heat, than could otherwise be obtained.

When the sirup has attained the proper consistency, or is thick enough to take off, it should be dipped out into a tin or wooden vessel, and allowed to cool to some extent, when about five grains of pulverized alum may be added to each gallon, to prevent graining, which it sometimes does, especially if made very thick.

If sugar is to be made, the sirup should be very gradually reduced until the steam begins to escape from it in lively puffs, and the boiling mass assumes a glistening, or as some term it, a "sugary" appearance, when it may be considered done. It should now be lifted out into broad wooden bowls, where it may be stirred as it cools, and grained. Very little stirring must be done until the sugar has become tolerably cool, as continual stirring from the time it is first taken off until the process of graining is over, renders the grain entirely too fine. If it is to be run into cakes—the best plan, if the sugar is to be sold in the markets—it is better not to cook it quite so low as is necessary where it is granulated.

W. A. GRAHAM.

Flemingsburg, Ky., Jan., 1872.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Coal Ashes.—JOHN PINKHAM asks, "How can I utilize coal ashes?" We answer, by using them as absorbents in privy vaults, or for house slops, &c., and applying to the soil in such compost. They will deodorize a privy vault, if used daily, and make excrement portable; and if used in sufficient quantities, render its application to the soil after suitable mixing easy, safe, and convenient.

Feeding Oil Meal.—JOHN COCHRANE—We do not advise the feeding liberally of oil meal to an animal that is not used to eating it. It will not answer. It is a relaxing food and should be given in small quantities at first; and there should always be fed plenty of hay, straw or coarse fodder with it—as much of the latter as the animal will consume.

Steaming Hay for Cattle.—MILTON DARLING, Chemango, Co., N. Y., would like to know from men of experience if any thing is to be gained from steaming hay for cattle—and the amount of benefit derived from actual experiment.

Modes and Manners.

MINTWOOD'S CONVERSAZIONE.

Natural Wreaths for Ladies' Hair.—A Head Gardener, in Gardener's Magazine, says:—Those who recommend the old but useful *Euphorbia jacquiniflora* for dressing hair, are quite right, for it is one of the best subjects that could be grown for that purpose, provided a brilliant scarlet is required. We grow it by the dozen, especially for furnishing cut flowers for the dinner table, and so suitable is it for such purposes that it is really a matter for wonder it is not grown very extensively, instead of being met with in few places only. There is another plant to which attention may be profitably directed in common with natural wreaths, and that is *Astilbe japonica*, more commonly known as *Spiræa* or *Hoteia japonica*. The feathery spikes of flowers of this, notwithstanding their light, fragile appearance, stand well, and remain fresh for a considerable period when placed under the most adverse influence, such as a gas-lighted and overheated room. They may, at all events, be depended upon for remaining perfectly fresh during the continuance of any ordinary ball or entertainment.

The color and character of the flowers admit of their being employed in conjunction with those of a large number of winter flowering subjects. The flowers of the *Euphorbia* and *Astilbe* form most effective combinations, either in the hair or upon the dinner table. The two combined, with the addition of a few double Russian violets, are most popular here for the little glasses placed by the side of each guest. To make the most of the *Euphorbia*, the spike is cut up into lengths of about an inch each, and secured to thin strips of wood, to keep them steady in the glasses. By this means one good spike will serve for filling five or six glasses. We of course contrive to place the bottom of the stem so that it touches the water; but if it does not, the leaves should be removed and replaced with a fern-frond or a leaf or two of the *Astilbe*, as they show signs of exhaustion first.

Black Alpaca Dress, Etc.—GRACE L. asks how to make a black alpaca dress; also how to arrange her hair to wear with chatelaine braids. A very stylish way of making black alpaca, or any plain goods, is the basque waist, pointed back and front, coat sleeves, frilled at the wrist, overskirt looped at the hips, and lower skirt trimmed at the bottom with side plaiting four inches deep, above which place a deep flounce, gathered or put on in box plaits, stitched down a few inches from the top; add a Talma of the same for the street. Chatelaine braids are no longer worn. The back hair is dressed conveniently high, and worn in a simple coil of braids. The front hair is brushed over a roll in the Pompadour style—sometimes plain and sometimes crimped. To round faces this style is becoming. One or two long curls at the side are worn, but waterfall curls are quite out of style.

Etiquette.—LAVINIA E. asks:—"1st. Should a lady invite a gentleman to call upon her, if he occasionally walks home with her from church or a party? 2d. Should she always thank him for his company home from any place? 3d. Should she ask him in for a few moments when they arrive at the gate?" To the first, yes, if she desires him to do so. To the second, certainly; extend thanks for all favors received. Upon the lateness of the hour, when arriving "at the gate," depends the expediency of inviting a gentleman in. If the hour is early, it is polite to do so; but if late, a gentleman usually has the good sense to decline such an invitation, if extended, which is often done for "mere form's sake."

Protruding Teeth.—"MOTHER."—Your child's teeth may be gradually pressed into proper shape by the application of a rubber band, which any first-class dentist can put on and attend to at intervals. That any child should be doomed to go through life with ugly, misshapen teeth, is but too common a fault of parents, whose omission of duty in such matters is something a child, in maturer years, finds hard to forgive. Science and art have advanced to such a degree in the present age that excuse for physical deformities of any sort, to be allowed to become prominent, is only another name for gross, unpardonable carelessness.

Handkerchief Ring.—SALLIE.—Such rings may be had from $8 up. No; I do not "advise" you to get one. Handkerchiefs are for use and not for show, and to carry one for mere display, to me, seems silly and vulgar. Moreover, Paris "fashions" say rings are out of style, and the handkerchief is carried in the pocket.

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Trowbridge's (Mrs. Laura) Excelsior Cook Book and Housekeeper's Aid	1 25
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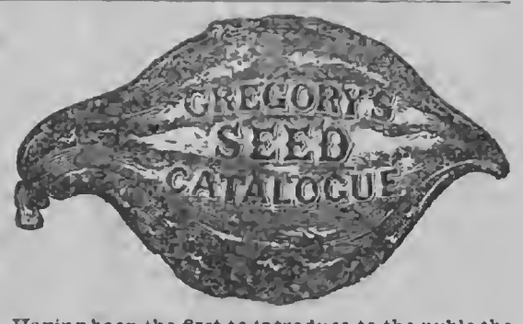

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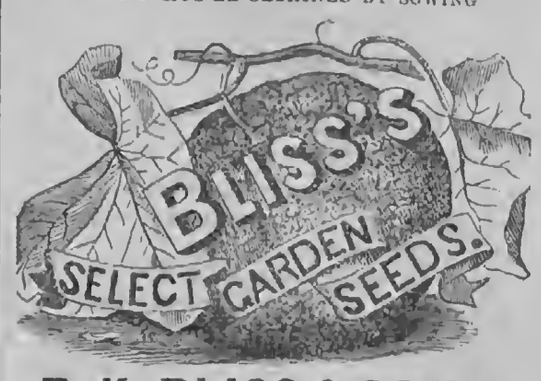

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

INCREASE OF RATES.

After April 1, 1872, the Rates for Advertising in Moore's Rural New-Yorker will be as follows:

Inside, 14th and 15th pages (Agate space)	90c. per line.
" 5th, 7th, and 13 pages	1.00 "
Outside or last page	1.50 "
Fifty per cent. extra for unusual display.	
Special Notices, leaded, (by count)	2.00 "
Business "	2.50 "
Reading "	3.00 "

All orders for Advertising received at the New York office on or before April 1st will be charged at present rates only.

The following article from our issue of Feb. 3, 1872, contains a cogent reason for the above "New Departure" in regard to Advertising Rates:

The Rural's circulation has rapidly increased during the past month. Our Chief in the Mailing Department reports that we have already nearly as many subscribers for 1872 as we had at the close of last year. Considering that a great majority of our subscriptions expire with the year, this is remarkable—unprecedented, certainly, in the history of the Rural New-Yorker. It proves that the Rural's "New Departure" is popular, and that our Agent-Friends, all over the Continent, are active and influential. Indeed, their efforts and remittances are augmenting rather than diminishing as usual at this season. Thanks to all friends, everywhere! If our circulation continues to increase, in accordance with present facts and indications, we shall feel constrained to advance our Advertising Rates on or before the first of April.

N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Albany, Feb. 14th,—the first session being called to order by President Church in the Assembly Chamber at 12½. The report of the Executive Committee was read by Secretary Harison. It gave an interesting synopsis of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, as well as of the nature of the products and crops of 1871. Among other things it stated that there was during the past year an unusual drouth. The Whea. crop was large; Spring grain showed average crops. Corn was under the average. The Hay crop was better than in 1870, but was considered a light one. The report shows the Society to be in excellent condition. The Town and County Societies are also prosperous. The report was accepted.

Luther H. Tucker, Treasurer, made a report—including the following figures showing the

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

An'l memberships,	$314 00	Interest account..	$1,027 70
Life memberships,	549 00		
Miscel. sources.....	52 94	Total receipts..	$35,035 13
State appropriation	1,706 25	On hand per rep't Feb. 8, 1871	20,152 64
State appropriation for entomologist.	1,500 00		
State Fair ticket office receipts.....	29,438 24	Total.....	$55,247 77

Credit by payments for the year as follows:

Premiums, &c., at winter meeting.	$294 00	Erections and grounds	$15,358 72
Premiums of previous year.....	875 00	less subscriptions and refreshment rental,	$11,783 00,
Salaries and clerk hire.....	5,020 00	leaving a balance of.....	$3,575 72
Incidental exp....	110 95		
Postage	233 72		
Library & mus'm.	285 72	Total payments	$25,922 73
Print'g & stat'ny.	826 43	Cash in U. S. securities on hand Feb. 14, 1872.....	29,325 04
Entomological & veterinary	1,725 90		
State Fair exp's...	6,350 93		
State Fair prem's.	7,002 02	Total.....	$55,247 77

Gen. M. R. Patrick delivered an eloquent address upon the life and character of the late

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—[See next page.]

Hon. William Kelly,—former President of the Society,—concluding by presenting appropriate resolutions, which were adopted.

On motion the usual committee of three from each Judicial District was appointed for the purpose of nominating officers of the Society for the ensuing year. This committee, after retiring, soon returned, and presented the following report:

Pres.—Milo Ingalsbe, Washington Co. *Vice-Prests.*—1st, John D. Wing, New York: 2d, Edwin Thorne, Dutchess; 3d, Daniel Doncaster, Albany; 4th, Frank D. Curtis, Saratoga; 5th, James Geddes, Onondaga; 6th, Alexander S. Diven, Chemung; 7th, Benjamin F. Angell, Livingston; 8th, William H. Pendry, Orleans. *Cor. Sec.*—Thos. L. Harison, St. Lawrence. *Rec. Sec.*—Wm. H. Bogart, Cayuga. *Treas.*—Luther H. Tucker, Albany. *Ex. Com.*—Harris Lewis, Herkimer; J. W. Wadsworth, Livingston; Adin Thayer, Jr., Rensselaer; Wm. M. Holmes, Washington; John L. Cole, Wayne; Joseph Julland, Chenango; Wheeler H. Bristol, Tioga; Robert J. Swan, Ontario.

The report was accepted and persons named duly elected.

In the evening the retiring President, Richard Church, delivered the Annual Address—and then introduced the newly-elected President, Milo Ingalsbe of Washington County, who assumed the chair. The report of Dr. Asa Fitch, Entomologist of the Society, was then read and adopted. X. A. Willard of the Rural New-Yorker, read a paper on Market Fairs, and after some discussion thereupon the Society adjourned.

On Wednesday forenoon the new Board of Officers met. A very animated discussion was had upon the question of permanent location—which resulted in the appointment of a committee. The constitution was amended, changing the time of annual meeting from February to the Wednesday following the third Tuesday in January.

The members and officers then adjourned to the Society's Hall, where A. S. Fuller of the Rural New-Yorker read a paper on Forestry, and the question was subsequently discussed at some length. A paper was also read on the Characteristics of different breeds of Pigs, by Joseph Harris.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

This was comparatively meager—inferior in point of display to that of last year. Most of the entries were of Fruit. Several new inventions were exhibited. Below are the

Premiums Awarded.—John G. Davis, Herkimer county, Marigolds, $20. L. L. French, Richfield Springs, approved, special, $5. W. P. Ottley, Phelps, experiment with wheat, premium cup, $30. Peter Van Wie, Bethlehem, 20 varieties of apples, $10. Do. 10 varieties of apples, $5. W. P. Ottley, dish of one variety, $5. Peter Van Wie, dish of one variety, Trans. Do., seedling, $5. O. B. Gridley, Deansville, collection of pears, $10. H. H. Ingalsbe, South Hartford, Skeleton Harvester Guard, certificate of merit. William M. Holmes, Greenwich, Hand-Power Circular and Scroll Saw, certificate of merit.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

The Cayuga Lake Railroad.—This Road runs from Ithaca, Tompkins Co., Northward about forty miles along the Eastern shore of Cayuga Lake, connecting with the N. Y. Central and Erie Canal at the village of Cayuga. It furnishes the only outlet Northward from Ithaca—the Northern terminus of three roads, viz., the Ithaca and Owego, the Ithaca and Athens, and the branch of the Delaware and Lackawanna. The two latter are Coal Roads, penetrating the richest coal fields of Pennsylvania, and give the Cayuga Lake Railroad an unbroken connection by uniform gauge, to the coal fields of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Valleys—and it is estimated that the coal trade of this Road will be very large, for the reasons that there are no grades to overcome, and, being ten miles shorter than any other road extending from the coal fields to the N. Y. Central R. R., it will be able to deliver coal at its Northern terminus at rates which preclude competition. The Road, near its Northern extremity, runs through and across the most extensive and valuable beds of Gypsum to be found in this State, which will furnish full and profitable freights for the cars returning from the coal fields. This valuable fertilizer being in great demand in Pennsylvania, it will be seen that, unlike other coal roads, whose returning trains are usually empty, those of this road are abundantly employed. The agricultural capacity of Western New York is well known; the cereal grains are produced in abundance, while every description of fruits are shipped in profusion to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This Road supplies a want long felt by the people of its section—the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "Garden of the State." It is the only outlet Northward, and connecting, as it does, with the Central, the passenger traffic must, of course, be very profitable. The capital stock of the Company is $1,000,000, of which amount about $650,000 have been subscribed on the line of the Road. The bonds are issued for $1,000 each, payable in thirty years (with interest coupons attached—principal and interest payable in gold), and are amply secured by the first and only mortgage on the entire property of the Company, extended to E. B. Morgan of Aurora, and C. H. Merriman of Auburn, as trustees. Messrs. Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall St., N. Y., are the representatives of the Company for the sale of the bonds.

A Good Security.—People who now hold 5-20s of the United States will soon be seeking some other bond of equal safety, since the Treasury will call in forty millions additional of the 1862s in March. Northern Pacific Gold Bonds, 7-30s, are really real estate mortgages and railroad bonds combined. They are now offered at par, and it is doubtful if any bond in the market could be more secure. Before investing elsewhere, every one should examine these bonds.

Boynton's Lightning Saws.—Having recently carefully examined and witnessed the wonderful performances of these saws, we think they possess several advantages over the old V-tooth style, especially in the cross-cut saws. Indeed, for speed and ease of cutting, and perfect clearance, Boynton's Cross-Cut Saw appears to be far in advance of any we ever before saw or operated—and we have used cross-cut saws in the West, and handled (with another person) the Lightning so successfully that we were greatly astonished; for we cut through a chestnut log, nine inches in diameter, in four seconds. In a Circular just received it is stated that two Boynton brothers, by hand, cut off a twelve-inch sycamore (buttonwood) log in *eight seconds*, before Major-General Meade and other distinguished men, in Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1869. We also note, as a proof of the case that permits sustained effort, the sawing, by hand, of twenty-six cords of hard beech, maple, elm, ash and hickory wood in eight hours (ten hours, including lost time) in Michigan. Such work, by two men with one saw once filed, is wonderful.

For diagrams of the style of the teeth of the Lightning Saw, testimonials, etc., see advertisement of Mr. E. M. Boynton in this paper.

Cahoon's Broadcast Seed Sower, advertised in this paper, seems to be obtaining the popularity it merits. Among many commendations here is one from Hon. L. L. Coe of Catharine, Schuyler Co., N. Y., to whom we sent one of Mr. Cahoon's machines as a Premium for obtaining subscribers to the Rural New-Yorker:

Catharine, N. Y., April 4th, 1871.

D. H. Goodell & Co.—*Dear Sirs:* I have received one of your Seed Sowers through the kindness of Hon. D. D. T. Moore. Also a letter from you, in which you ask me to circulate the circulars you sent with the Sower, which I shall take great pleasure in doing. I first used the Sower to feed my chickens; it did the job well, and kept them picking all day. This afternoon I sowed three acres of clover seed, and am satisfied it did the work better than it can be done by hand. I am well pleased with the Sower, and think there is nothing about it but what I can easily understand.

Yours with Respect, L. L. Coe.

Catalogues Received.—From J. B. Jones, Macedon, N. Y., catalogue of nursery stock; from W. B. Dimon, Jr., & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., spring catalogue of seeds, bulbs and bedding plants; from Dexter Snow, Chicopee, Mass., catalogue of plants for 1872; from R. Cumming & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., descriptive and illustrated catalogue of Knox fruit farm and nurseries, their catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds, and of roses, shrubs, evergreens and ornamental plants.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

Form New Clubs!—Now is a good time to form new clubs. Agents and Subscribers (both new and old) can do this with little effort—and secure good pay in the shape of Premiums. New subscribers can begin at the time of subscribing, or with year and volume—thus securing all of the Thrilling Romance we are publishing, beside many excellent articles and beautiful illustrations.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, but any person so disposed can act as Local Agent, on his or her own authority, and secure premiums, etc.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the Rural New-Yorker sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY.

Dooley's Yeast Powder stands pre-eminent in market as being the only Baking Powder that is free from injurious substances. Not only this, but each package contains the FULL QUANTITY REPRESENTED, while the quality is far superior to all others. Dooley's Yeast Powder will produce from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more good bread, rolls, biscuits, pastry, &c., than those of other manufacture, while it is always convenient to have in the house, and is reliable and economical. If you have not tried it, ask for it at your Grocer's, and take no other.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. Terms lowest in winter. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and, if taken in time, permanently cured by Jayne's Expectorant. You will find it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

The Qualities of Burnett's Cocoaine, as preventing the hair from falling, are remarkable.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS RESIDENCES.

In a few days (the 27th inst.) the whole British Empire will keep a day of thanksgiving, for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales, the heir to the British throne. The Queen and the royal family are to attend church at St. Paul's, which will seat 8,000 people. Recent events have called the attention of the world to the Prince, whose portrait we give on the opposite page. He was born at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841, and was married to Princess ALEXANDRA of Denmark, March 10, 1863. He has five children—two sons and three daughters. He is born as Duke of Cornwall, and has from that duchy an income of $250,000 a year. When reaching the age of twenty-one, he came into possession of a large sum of money from this duchy, which had been saved by the Prince Consort, ALBERT. Out of this fund he purchased the Sandringham estate, three illustrations connected with which we give the readers of the RURAL. The Prince's farm consists of 8,000 acres, in the County of Norfolk, on the river Wash, seven or eight miles from the town of Lynn. Where it joins the sea it is a rich marsh land, the rest is a black sand and light loam upon chalk. The Prince is fond of out-door life, farming, hunting, etc. He has made great improvements on his estate, rebuilding many of the cottages of the tenants, setting out trees, etc.

Sandringham House, the Prince's country residence, is a fine building, erected a few years since by its owner. It stands in the midst of a park, surrounded by terraces, drives, etc. There is a lake well stocked with fish, a cover for pheasants, and a grove of fir trees. Some idea of the beauty of the surroundings may be obtained from looking at the view of the Prince's private walk, on our first page, which runs from the house to the church. This latter building, which is seen in our illustration, stands on a hillock at the north side of the park. It is well proportioned, having a nave, chancel, south porch and square tower. It contains stained glass windows, has a pulpit of stone, and a register which runs back to 1557.

Marlborough House is the London residence of the Prince. It stands at the west end of Pall Mall, next to St. James' Palace. It was built in 1710 for the first Duke of Marlborough. It was bought in 1817 for the Princess CHARLOTTE and her husband, Prince LEOPOLD. A new portico has been added, and other improvements made, to make it a fit residence for the Prince.

We may well doubt if any man was so universally prayed for, during a season of sickness, as the present Prince of Wales. All over Great Britain people of every denomination joined in prayer, and the same was ths case in America. Even in India Parsees supplicated their Gods, and we learn that the Jews in Jerusalem prayed for the recovery of the royal sufferer. They assembled in the Great Synagogue, lit up the candelabra in all the Synagogues of the Holy City, opened the portals of the Holy Ark, and prayed for his recovery. Learned men prayed the whole night at the tomb of Rachel, and others called upon God before the western walls of the ancient temple. So much praying should produce its effect upon the Prince. Not often does a young man see the world on its knees because he is sick.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

DARK DAYS

Have embittered the lives of many of us. They will dawn for us again. Days when we look yearningly into the far corners of the earth for a gleam of comfort, and look in vain; there is not a ray in the sunless sky, not a star in the black, overshadowing firmament. But above this dreary earth, higher than the leaden sky, is Heaven. There lives One who sees our cares notes our oppressions, hears our sighs, pities our tears; and who will surely, in His own good time, cause the darkness to melt away in bright and loving light, if we do but patiently trust to Him.

ALASKA LADIES.

THE women of Alaska beautify their complexions with soot and red paint, and still further enhance their charms by wearing a bone through the under lip, the size of which is increased from year to year until, in some of the old ones, it attains a width of two inches. An Indian lady thus adorned, with her coarse, black, uncombed locks hanging in matted profusion around her beautiful pig eyes and lop ears, is only resistible to those whose affections are thoroughly preoccupied. The delights of courtship must be doubled by the pleasant aroma of salmon which pervades the premises and, as I have heard, their persons.

SANDRINGHAM CHURCH.

SANDRINGHAM HOUSE.

WAITING.

She had gazed from the window long,
Down the dim and crowded street;
She had listened with ear down-bent,
To the tread of the passing feet.

She had watched the last flush die out
From the cold, gray, wintry sky,
And the first pale star looked sadly down;
She had greeted it with a sigh.

Like a flash in the street below
The lamplighter sped along;
And solemnly, faint and low,
Came the notes of an old street song.

They were singing a well-known lay
She had often sung to him
Long ago, in the country home,
And her eyes with tears grew dim.

But she turned from the window away,
And glanced round the home-like room:
"Tears, tears must not greet him, oh foolish heart
I know that he soon will come."

And so, woman-like, with a half-breathed sigh,
She shuts out the dreary night,
Draws close the curtains and tends the fire,
Till the little room glows with light.

THE GRAIN OF MUSK.

I DROPPED a single grain of musk
A moment in my room;
When years rolled by, the chamber still
Retained the same perfume.
So every deed approved by God,
Where'er its lot be cast,
Leaves some good influence behind,
That shall forever last.

Our Story-Teller.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

[Continued from page 122.]

V.—In the Death Chamber.

"WAT's dat you say, you 'dicolus nigger?" said HANNIBAL, as he stood at the foot of the stairs, waiting for JAKE's return from his master's room, whither he had been sent by Mrs. HEATHERSTONE to discover the cause of her husband's unusual tardiness.

"JAKE dunno what he say," said the negro, with chattering teeth, coming hastily down. "Jus' wish you cum up here, HANNIBAL. If dat Colonel not dead, den JAKE neber see a dead man. For de Lor' Almighty's sake, tell dem folks in dar," pointing to the pleasant breakfast parlor, "to stop dar laffin! Oh, HANNIBAL! who'll eber tell 'em?"

"Did you wake him, JAKE?" inquired ALFRED, stepping into the hall—and then, noticing the frightened faces of the negroes, he softly closed the door, and without asking a question, ran quickly past them to his father's chamber. HANNIBAL followed, and entered the room just in time to hear ALFRED exclaim—

"Great GOD! my father is dead! Come here HANNIBAL, and tell me, if you can, that I am mistaken."

"No mistake about dis, dear Massa ALFRED," said the negro, tenderly, as he sat down on the side of the bed and took the rapidly stiffening fingers between his warm palms. The vacant eyes stared at them hideously.

"Been dead 'bout an hour, dear massa;" and HANNIBAL reverently drew down the heavily fringed lids, and sank upon his knees for a moment, entirely overcome by his grief. Then he said, softly:—"Hebenly Father, we lub thee, and trust thee forever and ever. Gib thy young servant de strength to bear de news to dem who as yet know not dat deff hab stole into dis house! And oh, blessed Massa JESUS, wash de soul ob de man thou hast dis day chose to come to thee, as wite as de driben snow. Amen."

"Bless you, HANNIBAL," said ALFRED, as the old saint arose; and for a brief moment the head of the master was tenderly pressed to the bosom of the slave.

"Dear boy, good boy! De LORD's pet boy," said HANNIBAL, softly, as he smoothed the white forehead with his huge hand. HANNIBAL'S touch was as tender as that of a mother, caressing the babe on her breast—and ALFRED rose superior to the dreadful circumstances.

"Ah, ALFRED! ah, ALFRED!" and MARGARET'S delicious contralto rung out sweet

and clear in the chamber of death. "Where *is* pa? and does he mean to starve us to death?"

"Bressed JESUS, don't forsake de young massa now!" said HANNIBAL, in low, quivering tones.

"Strength according to the need, my dear friend," replied ALFRED. "Come with me down stairs, HANNIBAL! I shall want you," and the two men proceeded on their painful errand.

But why dwell upon the dreadful scene? Mrs. HEATHERSTONE fainted—MARGARET grew stolid. Not a sigh or moan escaped her. She assisted SUSAN in restoring her mother to consciousness, apparently as self-possessed as ever. She seemed literally to have no feeling. Mr. BRAYTON looked at her in dismay. He understood it all. "If she could but weep," he thought: but no; tears and MARGARET HEATHERSTONE, whatever their relations in the past had been, had now nothing in common. "Died of heart disease," was the verdict of the coroner's jury. This MARGARET listened to from the lips of Mr. BRAYTON, whose heart yearned toward the bereaved girl with all the yearning of a brother; but this failed to rouse her. Night had settled down upon the mansion. Mrs. HEATHERSTONE, under the influence of a strong narcotic, administered by her physician, slept peacefully. MARGARET had expressed no wish to look upon her father, and seemed desirous of avoiding, as far as possible, all mention of his name.

"Don' you tink, my dear little Sunshine, dat yon'd bes' take hold of old HANNIBAL'S hand and go up stairs wid he and see how buful her pa be looking?" said the negro, stealing into the sitting room where MARGARET sat by the window looking out, unmindful of the presence of her lover and brother, who had been vainly endeavoring to draw from her some expression of sorrow or resignation.

"He is *dead*, HANNIBAL," she replied, softly. "I can do him no good."

"How you know dat, bressed chile? Because de precious LORD done gone take the fader to his self, for sum good reason anuder (HANNIBAL not pertend to underst and dem reasons), is it right to tink dat dem he lub de best on de earth or in de hebens can be no more good to he? Why, bress de chile's heart! HANNIBAL jus spec dis minute dat dear old massa be stan'ing in dis room smiling at de little girl, and wondering what make she keep away from the body she used to lub so well!"

"Oh, HANNIBAL!" sighed the girl, leaning toward him, and then, after a moment's silence, rising, apparently undecided what to do: "Give me your hand, HANNIBAL," she continued, "we will go to my father."

The scene in that room no mortal pen could adequately describe. Tears came, comfort came, and MARGARET, her little hand still encircled by the faithful negro's, walked from the apartment with a face as radiant as an angel's. HANNIBAL, with his patient love, his wonderful knowledge of the young lady's character, his great faith, had brought about that which the united efforts of the whole household could not accomplish. The cloud was dark and heavy to be sure, but behind it was the Saviour's face; and the old negro's strange words in regard to the presence of her father had opened up a new and delightful subject of contemplation.

"What is going to be done about SUSAN, Mr. BRAYTON?" inquired MARGARET, the evening after the funeral. "I can never forget how sure I was that nothing could happen to pa until he had completed this matter; but how little we know. I shudder to think how vexed I was when he said, 'If GOD spares my life till to-morrow.' Horrible, wasn't it?" and poor MARGARET turned her head away, entirely unstrung by the memories of that evening.

"There can probably nothing be done about this business until your father's will is proven and the estate administered, then, if it is found that Col. HEATHERSTONE intended to liberate SUSAN, I think there will be no trouble in doing it; at least I hope not, for SUSAN'S sake, and for ——"

Here the gentleman hesitated. MARGARET came to the rescue, in her sweet way.

"And for your sake, and all our sakes. Oh, Mr. BRAYTON, there is something inexplicable about SUSAN—something I have striven to get at ever since she came among us. I love her dearly, but she has never seemed like a slave to me, and never can. I have the strongest sort of a sympathy for her, sometimes. I beg your pardon, Mr. BRAYTON. Pa always used to say I was crazy on the SUSAN question. I hardly know what I was going to say. Did you ever see that portrait in the corner of the room? No? Well, then, come with me. If SUSAN had sat for it, it couldn't have been more like her;" and MARGARET led the way to a remote part of the rambling mansion, closely followed by her companion.

"There; this is the one; now, look sharp, Mr. BRAYTON," said MARGARET, arranging the light so as to bring the features out in full relief. "Did you ever see anything so perfect?"

Sure enough, the likeness was exact. There was the same clear-cut, exquisitely-formed face, the same sweet, patient expression, the same patrician cast of features, the same deep, earnest eyes."

"My father's sister—my dear aunt," replied MARGARET, in the same tone. "But who is that?" she continued, turning sharply round as a step fell upon her ear. "Why, it is SUSAN? What are you doing in this lonely place so late, dear?"

A sob was the only answer. With a groan Mr. BRAYTON attempted to pass out of the room. A sudden faintness seemed to overcome him. SUSAN was by his side in a moment.

"Oh! Mr. BRAYTON!" implored MAGGIE, "what is the matter—what have I done?"

"Please, dear Miss MARGARET, leave us for a few minutes. I have seen him this way many times before," said SUSAN, leaning his head upon her bosom and gently smoothing his forehead.

Wonderingly MARGARET walked out of the room, but not until she had seen that the whole soul of the slave was centered in the man by her side, and that BRAYTON, too, ——

Here MARGARET had to stop. She did not dare go on. BRAYTON'S honor she was sure of—she loved him for her father's sake and respected him for his own—and whatever his secret, she felt sure there was nothing wrong about it. Mr. BRAYTON had consented to remain with the HEATHERSTONES until the Colonel's affairs were settled, and MARGARET went to sleep wondering how it would all end.

VI.—Entering the Army.

It was an ill time for dreaming dreams or for brooding either joy or sorrow. Whatever hopes might have been cherished as to the peaceful ending of the secession threat; whatever certainty might have been entertained that the other States would frown upon the hasty action of South Carolina, there was no longer much room for doubt as to the result. During January, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana passed secession ordinances. The surrender of Fort Sumter was demanded by Gov. PICKENS. The whole North was in a ferment. The President issued a call for volunteers, and the country began in earnest to make preparations for war. Now the real heart of the Nation, both North and South, began to show itself. Men had been speculators, slave holders, merchants, manufacturers, students, writers, artists, but separate interests were all fused in the intense heat that the passion of the South had generated, and every good citizen was first a patriot—a man of affairs afterward. Now was the time for enthusiasm and for sacrifice. Young men in colleges and workshops heard the sudden call "to arms," and books and work were thrown aside. In households all over the land, wives looked at their husbands, and mothers at their sons, with strange forebodings, and in an hour a nation of traders and artisans and farmers became a nation of warriors. What months of training would not have done for hirelings, a few weeks did for these men who fought, as each thought, for a sacred principle, so wonderful is the power of the soul in great crises to use the physical according to its will. February and March passed rapidly, and April saw the surrender of Sumter, and the march of Northern troops to the defense of the Capital. Every week the excitement grew more intense, and the fact could no longer be ignored that war was inaugurated, never to cease until North or South was conquered.

It was painfully evident to the family that GEORGE could not much longer be prevented from joining the volunteer troops every day leaving their homes for the preparations of battle. Skirmishes were frequent all over the State, and every new account seemed to inspire the boy's heart with courage and determination to act his part in the gigantic drama of his country. All in vain did Mrs. HEATHERSTONE plead her lonely and widowed position.

"What of that, mother?" he replied, one day, as with a burst of tears she sunk back among her sofa pillows exhausted. "Father knew, weeks before he died, that I should enlist. Indeed, I am sure he desired it. If he could speak to you now, I know his first words would be 'Let him go.' I am ashamed to remain home another day. I don't fancy the name of coward, mother!—do you? I should think you would much rather your son would be shot than to know he shrank from duty when his country needed him."

"Oh, GEORGE!" sobbed the poor woman.

"You have ALFRED and MARGARET, and I have no doubt but I can run home often to see you. If I enlist under General MAGRUDER, I shan't be so very far away, you know," and then starting up with sudden determination, continued, "I am going any way, so there; and I am going very soon, too. The quicker the thing is done the quicker it will be over with;" and he left the room, to all appearance utterly regardless of the moans of his mother. Not so. The poor boy's heart ached as it never ached before. But he did not relent. He made his preparations steadily and rapidly, and with an enthusiasm that nothing could chill. To the joyous, ardent imagination of the boy a war was a series of brilliant tournaments. There would be opportunity for great deeds, for daring, for victory and laurels. The very danger wooed him, for there was that within him which longed for expression in heroic action. MARGARET saw all, and said nothing. She followed her brother with her wistful eyes, her heart full of foreboding and sorrow. ALFRED tried hard to comfort his mother, but she would not be comforted. GEORGE was her pet, her idol. She thought it very cruel that he should leave her so soon after his father's death, and nobody could make her feel that another ray of sunlight would ever enter her life. At this time ALFRED and MARGARET were almost constantly together. Mrs. HEATHERSTONE lay on her sofa from morning till night, requiring SUSAN'S constant attention, and seemingly better satisfied with her society than with her children's. SUSAN would listen by the hour to her mistress' lamentations, and the weak, stricken woman seemed only to derive comfort from telling her troubles over and over.

"ALFRED," said MARGARET the day before GEORGE went away, "shall you go into the army?"

"God only knows, MAGGIE; at present my duty seems to lie here with you and mother. I hope, with everybody, that the struggle will be short. But the South may need all her loyal sons before this quarrel is settled. I would rather not take sides in such a war as this. I have too much sympathy for the North, too little wish to preserve slavery, to make me throw much heart into the contest. But, MAGGIE, I could not stand idly by and see my country desolated, for, after all, the South is my country."

"I foresee," said MAGGIE, "that you will all go—even the slaves will be scattered. O ALFRED! why did father die?" and the young girl threw herself into her brother's arms, shaken with irrepressible sobs.

Three days after GEORGE expressed his determination to his mother, he was gone, and the house was doubly desolate. As HANNIBAL said:

"Sunshine herself be Sunshine no more. But bress de LORD," the old negro continued, "he only hide he face a while; de light of he countenance shine again on dis troublous household. De clouds not last always; dat not in de order of tings. Take a good deal ob light to disumpate dis storm. Missus herself one big black cloud. But de LORD all light, and what de use ob doubting? Some tings grow better in de shade. 'Spect HANNIBAL one ob dose plants. He's had shade most ob de time, anyhow. Dis old nigger not mind de darkness so much for heself, but when de sky all full ob de thunder and de lightnin, and he see de chillen, widout anybody to help, it take all he faith." MARGARET interrupted this monologue by suddenly going into the cabin where HANNIBAL sat bent over the fire.

"What's that about faith? dear HANNIBAL."

"HANNIBAL was saying dat much faith needed to keep de heart up in dese times; and dat it 'quired more when de missus an' de chillens in trouble dan when HANNIBAL heself hab de clouds."

"That's because you are so unselfish, dear HANNIBAL."

"Not so much dat as because HANNIBAL lean on de breast ob de dear Massa JESUS, and get what he need for heself. HANNIBAL hab nothing in dis world, neber 'spect nothing, so it be quite natural dat he go straight to he dear friend in de hebben. HANNIBAL don't say dat de joy in dis world need to keep de heart from de SAVIOUR, but he say it mos' genally do. Dis poor ole slave hab no fear for any ob de peoples in dis house, if dey once find dere way to de LORD'S breast. It be so much better dan all else, dey miss nothing any more."

"Why, HANNIBAL, we should miss our dear friends when they leave us, no matter how near we get to JESUS."

"Dey not lebe you, dat's de good ting about it. De loving SAVIOUR he keep all your friends, and if you in he arms dere's you all dere together. Don't you see chile?"

"Yes, I see, HANNIBAL. If we could get there and stay there. How do you keep so near to CHRIST, HANNIBAL?"

"Spects as I done tell you little missus, I got nothing else. HANNIBAL 'bliged to go to de dear LORD years ago, and when he once got inside dose dear arms, he neber want to lebe.—[To be continued.

EGYPTIAN MAXIMS.

Do not put on airs. Do not maltreat an inferior; respect the aged. Do not save thy life at the expense of another's. Do not pervert the heart of thy comrade if it is pure. Do not make sport of those who are dependent upon thee. Do not maltreat a woman whose strength is less than thine own; let her find in thee a protector. If from an humble condition thou hast become powerful, and the first in the city for opulence, let not riches make thee proud, for the first author of these good things is God. If thou art intelligent bring up thy son in the love of God. If he is courageous, active, and increases thy property, give him the better recompense; but if the son whom thou hast begotten is a fool, do not turn away thy heart from him, for he is thy son.

WHAT A WIFE SHOULD RESEMBLE.—The Spaniards have a saying that a wife should resemble three things, and yet differ from these same things. First. She should be like a snail, which always guards its house, but she should not carry the house with her whenever she goes out. Second. She should be like an echo, which speaks only after the other is finished, but she should not always have the last word. Third. She should be like the town clock, which always sounds the hours with regularity, but she should not sound so loud that the whole town shall hear it.

ARE YOU SQUARE WITH THE WORLD?—"Farmer" discusses the question, and says: "A person in debt is a slave to his creditors. No man is truly happy so long as debt hovers over him." He commends the Chinese custom of going around the first month of each year and settling up squarely with all with whom they have had dealings the year past. In our judgment, so far as it is possible, is is better to end the year with no unsettled accounts, and begin the year resolved not to have any at its close.

CHOICE OF A WIFE.—Dr. FRANKLIN recommends a young man, in the choice of a wife, to select her from a bunch, giving as his reason, that when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments, and know more, and do more than a single child spoiled by paternal fondness. This is a comfort to people with large families.

Sabbath Reading.

DESOLATIONS.

"COME, behold the works of the LORD, what desolations He hath made in the earth."—PS. xlvi., 8.

THE great GOD treadeth on the earth
And worketh desolations;
A hush is on the human heart,
A hush is on the nations;
And through the peoples' quietude,
And through the hearts' appalling,
There comes a voice of majesty
Upon the terror falling:
"Be still, for I am GOD."

A vast empire is in the dust,
Two nations' hearts lie bleeding,
And pallid hands, in anguish raised,
Tell of the human needing.
The power that claimed a throne in Heaven
Is hurled to earth and broken;
"I'll be exalted in the earth"
Th' eternal Word hath spoken—
"Be still, for I am GOD."

Dread famine sits on Persia's shore
And gluts on human vitals,
And pestilence attends his steps;
Thus agony's requitals:
The tempest wakes the hurricane;
War famine; famine fever;
But still the voice from Heaven comes
To every meek believer,
"Be still, for I am GOD."

The breath of death grows thick and hot,
Earth's glory he is claiming;
The proud Queen City of the West
Beneath his glance is flaming,
And flash, and crash, and flying brands
Mark falling tower and steeple,
Until she sitteth desolate
That was so full of people.
Be still, there is a GOD.

The air grows hotter, denser still;
Westward the curse is rushing,
And forest trees, and homes, and hopes,
Neath sheets of flame are crushing.
The wild horse neighs, tosses his head,
Rushes into the burning.
Desolate lives and anguished souls
Are to the Smiter turning.
Be still, for He is GOD.

Chicago lies a blackened mass;
The regal West sits weeping,
Virginia's grasses lowly creep
Where hero hearts are sleeping.
So desolation's car rolls on,
While human hearts lie under,
And bleeding, mangled, agonized,
Give answer to GOD'S thunder:
"Be still, for I am GOD."

FAY VOY.

TRUTH BRIEFLY EXPRESSED.

IN regard to the True Value of Life, the greater portion of mankind are mistaken. They often suppose the true value of life to consist in acquiring riches, and in seizing the pleasures of the world. The greater portion of mankind are by no means deep thinkers. They look not at both sides of the question, and consequently they are, to a great extent, blinded. A man may be wealthy, and at the same time know nothing about the true value of life. He may be successful in accomplishing every worldly desire, and after all be a poor, pitiable creature. And, on the other hand, he may be unsuccessful in almost everything that pertains to the world, and appreciate the true value of life. Those who enlist under the banner of JESUS CHRIST realize the true value of life. Those who are grieved because they have neglected their duty, realize that

Honor and fame will come to nought,
When life shall have expired;
And happiness, then, must be sought,
For that is all's required.

Todd Co., Ky., 1872. G. D. S.

THE popular notions that, at the day of judgment, the past life of each shall be exhibited before men and angels, do not seem to be either morally valuable, or likely, as far as we can judge, to be literally true. In that other world those who feel rightly will have no wish for, and take no pleasure in, the concealment of anything about themselves, and would feel nothing but pain at the revelation of the sins and weaknesses of others. Who, then, at this great audit, will be the spectators of whom we are to be ashamed? Such spectatorship, unsympathizing, and prepared for a merely human and curious interest, for triumph and contempt, belongs to earth, not to heaven.—*Grote.*

TRIALS.—Trials *must* move us; but *how* is left for us to decide. If we let them alone like huge boulders they will keep heaping up, forming a great barrier between us and GOD. Let us put them, one by one, as they come, beneath our feet, and we will find them lifting us higher out of life's stormy billows, into the pure, sunlit atmosphere of heaven.—*Rose Geranium.*

THE Christian needs a reminder every hour; some defeat, surprise, adversity, peril; to be agitated, mortified, beaten out of his course, so that all remains of self will be sifted out.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

Ladies' Port-Folio.

SUMMERS AGO.

BY ALIQUA.

SUMMERS ago we wandered there
On banks of the valley river,
That winds through meadows broad and fair,—
Fields that are beautiful ever;
Fair in the sunset's rosy glow,
Fresh in the dew of the morning,
Pure in their robes of gleaming snow,
Fair in the summer's adorning,
When golden blooms their beauty veil
In spiders' daintiest laces,
And ever up where cloud-ships sail
Look the daisies' patient faces;
When idle breezes passing by
Break the long grass into billows,
And kiss the stream to hear it sigh
In the shade of fringing willows.

Summers ago the feet passed on
Out of childhood's golden meadows,
Find 'neath mosses the roughest stone
And the sunshine edged with shadows;
Soft hair loses its gleam of gold,
Relax of buttercups' blooming,
And eyes that clearly shone of old
Catch the river's deepest glooming.
Oh for a pressure warm and true
Of hands now folded forever
That gathered violets sweet and blue
With ours by the valley river,
While wild-birds' merry songs and trills
Rippled all the meadows over,
And breezes came from distant hills
With the breath of fragrant clover.

Summers ago at silent noon,
When the heat waves rise and quiver,—
Chiming with crickets ceaseless croon,
Came the murmur of the river;
Low in the hush of evening time,
And louder in midnight shadows,
On misty wings with bells' far chime
The sound came over the meadows;
And floats through halls of memory still,
With the tones of friends now sleeping
Where cold white marbles crown the hill,
And below the waters sweeping
Sing ever of a sunny land
That is bounded by death's river,
Sing ever of a gabling Hand,
Of our GOD o'er all forever.

MISS D.'S VISIT.

"AND you *must* go, Miss D?" said Mrs. W., standing in the door, with her sleeves rolled up, while the little school-teacher tied on her hat. "I'm much obliged for this little visit, but mighty sorry the house wasn't cleaner and in better order. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' as the paper says in big letters, just afore 'lection time—then isn't eternal scrubbing the price of a clean house? Last night while I was a settin' the table, I heard you 'n the squire's son talking of the wars of the roses; now I never had no time to read them hist'rys, though I'd like to, best kind; but I do know 'bout the Revolution, and how we whipped the Britishers, for my grandfather was in the army; was at the battle of Bennington, and I don't know how many more. He used to tell us children 'bout it. You see I've had a constant battle. I, at home with the work and dirt, nigh on to twenty years now, with five boys of my own to look after, and two or three hired men most of the time, four or five cow's milk to 'tend to, I *can't* keep things as nice as I'd like to; but if I'd knowed you was coming I'd a slicked up a little. Somehow, every time it rains, them boys track the house all up. You know it jest poured down yesterday mornin'. I've been trying this long time to get WILLIAMS to make some walks, but he don't see no use in 'm."

"Don't make any more excuses, Mrs. W.," said Miss D., a little embarrassed by this sudden flow of energetic talk from the hard-working woman usually so reticent, "the house looks well enough, and I've had a first-rate time. You're very comfortable, only you look so tired and worn out; you're trying to do two women's work instead of one. You ought to keep a girl all the year round."

"Yes, I 'spose so, but WILLIAMS, he's so particular 'bout his cooking; nothin' ever 'grees with him but what I cook myself."

"Don't agree with his pocketbook, (the price of the girl) that's where the trouble is," thought Miss D. to herself.

"Thank you again," continued Mrs. W., "for the trouble you took with our JIM last winter; helping him in his 'rithmetic, out of school, was mighty good of you. Only think, last week WILLIAMS promised he might go to college this fall, with the Squire's SAM, if he'd work well this summer. Now, he's out of bed by four o'clock, and works as spry as a cricket. I've a notion that little talk of your'n with his father did some good; anyhow he's a goin', and I've lots of sewing to do to get him ready, but I'd do that nights after twelve o'clock rather'n not get him off when school begins. My boys all take to lernin', just as I did, though I hadn't no chance. WILLIAMS don't see any use in boys knowin' any more'n readin', writin and 'rithmetic; says that's enough for a farmer, but I mean my boys shall all go through college just as my younger brother did. I paid his first term bill sellin' butter, and now he's in the Legislatur." Mrs. W's eyes flashed with sisterly pride as she said this, but the bright expression soon gave way to the uneasy one that usually rested there. Miss D. noticed this and turned aside to conceal the emotion that told her sympathetic tears were not far away from her own eyelids, as she listened to this plain woman's story, and saw that even long years of hard work and trial had not crushed out lofty aspirations for her sons, and patient devotion to their welfare.

"Well, I oughtn't to be hindrin' you," said Mrs. W. "I know it's most school time. I don't know what got in me to tell you all this, only you took such an int'rest in my JIM. Here's some nice harvest apples AL. found for you; let me put them in your basket; they're the earliest in the neighborhood. Good-by; your visit's done a sight of good. Next time come Friday night and stay till Monday mornin'. Good-by;" and with an earnest pressure of the hand, Miss D. turned down the shady lane.

At first she walked with a quick, impatient step, that kept pace with the indignant feelings stirring her spirit.

"What a shame," she said to herself, "that he makes her life so hard. If she hadn't had an iron constitution she'd have broke down long ago. I suppose he'd be very much surprised and offended if any one told him he wasn't kind to his wife; but if such utter disregard for common conveniences around the house, and such a selfish use of money to gratify his pride in the fine farm and broad acres, while she works herself almost to death to save a few dollars in the house, is kindness, then *I* don't know what the word means."

"Mrs. W. don't suspect how I talked to him about sending JIM to college; not of the advantages of education,—might as well talk to the wind, unless education would bring money—then he'd listen. I read his nature, and then brought my battery to bear on the one vulnerable point—his pride. Told him Squire N.'s son had just graduated with *so much* honor that the next son was going to college, and his JIM was much the smarter of the two, for they both recited to me last winter, and wound up by saying how sorry I would be to see JIM fall behind when he had the start now, and his father was so well able to send him to college.

"I can send JIM just as well as Squire N. can SAM; he shall go next September, Miss D."

How I laughed in my sleeve, but didn't dare say anything about it. If there's anything Mr. W. dislikes 'tis to have it said he's behind his rich neighbor. If walks, new pumps, and kitchen conveniences were only the fashion over there, how soon Mrs. W.'s work would grow easier.

Miss D. slackened her pace as a gentler mood came over her. "A constant battle at home with the work and dirt, nigh on to twenty years," said she to herself, musingly, as she repeated Mrs. W.'s words. "There are conflicts well worthy the name never recorded by a BANCROFT, and true victories unnoted by a MACAULEY. What a grand life she has had; yet how patient and uncomplaining; her literary taste outlives the years of starvation, and her determination, too, that her boys shall have what she has longed for in vain. How many throw away opportunities which she would gladly improve. Yet the law of compensation, our teacher used to tell us about, can be seen even here. So the distinguished lawyer, Mr. F., is *her brother*, and *she* gave him the needed help in the critical time that determined his course in life. She will be rewarded, too, in her boys, if they are educated as she intends they shall be. They will each one be a 'man among men,' whether they till the soil or choose a profession; for they are like their gifted mother. But it's ten minutes after nine!" and Miss D. hurriedly rang her bell and hastened into the school-house.

MAJASA.

WHAT word is that in the English language the first two letters of which signify a man, the first three a woman, the first four a great man, the whole a great woman?—Heroine.

A LITTLE girl in Ithaca, just before she died, exclaimed:—"Papa, take hold of my hand and help me across." Her father had died two months before.

AT a wedding which took place in New York recently, the bride was followed to the altar by twelve little girls, members of her class in Sabbath School.

Reading for the Young.

HOW WE SPEND OUR EVENINGS.

BY AUNT PHEBE.

PLAY, NATURAL HISTORY, ANAGRAMS, BURIED CITIES, ETC.

THE long winter evenings have come, and we are ready to improve them in the best way; and that, we think, is to have a variety—a little study, a little reading, a little play—and with it all a good deal of amusement.

The little ones always have their "play-spell"—we old ones joining—and a noisy time it is. But after the children are in bed, father reads his paper, mother keeps the knitting needles bright, while RILLAH, JOHNNIE and I "improve our minds," and make amusement for the others.

We have become much interested in Natural History. Shall I tell you something about what we have learned? We have found that the Animal Kingdom has four grand divisions—the Vertebrates, the Articulates, the Molluscs, and the Radiates. Of these the Vertebrates are the most important; and perhaps it will help you to remember their name if I tell you that this class includes all animals having *a backbone*, or vertebral column. I heard old Mr. SMITH say, the other day, that LEMUEL GREEN would "never amount to anything; he hain't got *back-bone*." But I rather think he'd be included in the *Vertebrates*, after all. Vertebrates are divided into warm-blooded and cold-blooded. Warm-blooded Vertebrates are classed as Mammals, or Mammalia, and Birds. The Mammals are said to be *viviparous*, or "born alive;" and Birds, *oviparous*, or "born an egg."

According to HOOKER, Mammals are divided into five sub-classes. 1. *Bimana* (two-handed), of which man is the only example. 2. *Pedimana* (foot-handed), including only the ape and monkey tribes. 3. *Cheiroptera* (hand-winged), the bat tribe. 4. *Quadrupeds* (four-footed Mammals). 5. *Cetacea* (marine Mammals).

Perhaps, as you read this over, you will think it very dull, but we haven't found it so, I assure you. You will find it is very easily learned, and it is the *foundation* of natural history, one of the most delightful studies you can engage in.

We invent a great many charades, enigmas, etc.; and you can't tell till you try it. How much enjoyment you can have in this way. To be sure, ours are not as sharp as some you may find in the RURAL's Puzzler, but they have the great advantage of being "home-made." So last night RILLAH passed me these Anagrams of the *Pedimana:*

1. Nip nee Zach.
2. Roun nag go tu.
3. A big blie gon.
4. U sell ten.
5. Darn mill.
6. Moses M. Tar.
7. Mule fled furr.

Can the young Ruralists furnish answers?

Here are some of JOHNNIE'S Buried Cities in Wisconsin:

1. Clouds of amber linger in the west.
2. While near I ponder on the scene.
3. He took Jack's part at school.
4. I never, till the war, saw soldiers.
5. So we went, we twa, up unto the mountain.
6. When they drill on the green, bayonets are used.
7. Oh, pshaw! No, don't think of it.

LETTER TO RURAL CHILDREN.

BY ROSE GERANIUM.

I'M rather tall for "children." I'm just five feet three inches, and perhaps I'm a little old, being twenty-two, but my heart don't seem to grow up very fast, and I thought perhaps you would admit me to your circle. I want to tell you about my doll. I received her four years ago, on St. Valentine's day. I call her Maude Genevieve Moore. She didn't wear out like ordinary dolls, but kept developing and improving, I think. In fact, I guess you all understand she is a live doll. She is a pure brunette, and a perfect type of mischief. She has made me do more laughing and sighing than I can make you imagine. When she was a year and a-half old a little girl brought her a kitten—the first one she ever saw. Pretty soon she learned to nurse it, and being rather rough one day, she made it cry. She was in ecstasy. "O, mamma," she cried, "'is titten is singin' for Desus! 'E dear fing!" And she listened to no explanation, but persisted in squeezing the melody from its throat until I had to put it beyond her reach. Shortly after, she saw the first snow falling, and called us to see "Desus is froing sugar down for MAUDIE." She was disgusted at its tastelessness. Discussing the mysteries of our last Christmas, she broke forth—"I tell 'oo Santa Twaus dus' bings his own chimney along to climb down. Do 'oo 'spose he'd tum down 'at dirty fing?" pointing scornfully toward the fireplace.

She can only make-believe at reading, but she is very literary. Here is one of her essays. It is a year old. I copied it while she demurely read from a blank envelope:

"What could o' comed o' my dolly's leg? Its leg's comed out an' there's a hole there. My dolly could walk onst, when it had a head. Wish't I could buy my dolly a new leg; not a man's leg, but a stick leg. I did'nt bite its head off—it broked."

May I enter your circle, children? If I may, I will write about my flowers next time.

A MEW-SICAL CAT.

DEAR EDITOR:—I want to tell you about a gentleman of my acquaintance named GOTTSCHALK. A very gentlemanly, *entertaining* person is GOTTSCHALK—a musician, too. But, strange as it may seem, he's not a man—he's a cat. One night, after spending a delightful evening with some friends, we girls went to bed. Soon after we were all quieted down a little, we were considerably startled at hearing a sound as if some person were striking the keys of the piano at random. Not only astonished, for we were all in bed, but a little alarmed, we listened for a while, and then, summoning all of our courage to our aid, we set forth on an exploring expedition. On entering the parlor we saw no one on the piano stool, but just as we were going away, another key was struck. Determined to solve the mystery, we went still closer, and what do you think was revealed to our astonished gazes?

Why, a Maltese kitten enjoying the quiet hour of midnight in musical entertainment. Grave as a judge, there he sat, striking the keys with his fore-paw, and, cocking his head on one side he would listen attentively till the sound died away, and then strike it again, apparently greatly enjoying the music (!) he created. We immediately dubbed him GOTTSCHALK, and GOTTSCHALK he has remained ever since. After that we often caught him *performing*, and listening with the air of a connoisseur. Our feline musician retired from his public career about the time of the death of his greater contemporary and namesake,—must have been overwhelmed with grief. He still likes to sit near the piano when any one is playing, and listen with an air of intelligence.

MATTIE D. WOODWARD.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 8.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—No. 3.

I AM composed of forty-seven letters.
My 4, 3, 7, 39, 23, 28, 44, 3, 20 is a musical instrument.
My 5, 14, 15, 18, 11 is a passage into a mine.
My 5, 22, 10, 8, 31, 47, 31, 10 is a servant.
My 35, 10, 34, 37, 16, 45, 38, 9 is a figure having three angles.
My 41, 3, 20, 20, 37, 14 is a woman's name.
My 17, 37, 44, 10, 42 is a place where milk is set.
My 43, 15, 4, 32, 2, 22, 33 is one of the Apostles.
My 14, 44, 20, 21, 38, 7 is a stringed instrument of music.
My 40, 46, 10, 26, 33 is to cast.
My 1, 12, 19, 23, 7 is a destitution of color.
My 36, 6, 10, 26, 43, 9, 25, 10, 13 is the measuring of time by hours.
My whole is a verse in the Bible.

New Hackensack, N. Y. JOSIE W.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

DECAPITATIONS.—No. 1.

1. BEHEAD a country and leave a country.
2. Behead a law term and leave a Latin preposition.
3. Behead an insect and leave a meadow.
4. Behead a crustacean and leave a rod or stick used by masons.
5. Behead a mollusk and leave part of the hand or foot.

J. A. C.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Feb. 10.

HIDDEN CITIES, No. 2.—1, Weston; 2, Sophia; 3, Dover.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 6.—Great results cannot be achieved at once.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE assassination of Earl Mayo, the Governor-General of India, is the sensation of the week. It has served to call off the attention of the English from the Alabama claims, somewhat, although they are still discussed....The great snow blockade on the Pacific Railroad continues, and the Japanese are detained at Salt Lake....Investigations of frauds are the order of the day everywhere....Maine endorses Grant... There are indications that Mr. Colfax will be next Vice-President... The New York Legislature will take ten days to celebrate Washington's Birthday.... President Grant has commenced to reform the New York Custom-House business....The sensation at Washington is the inquiry instituted in relation to selling arms to France during the German war.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE friends of Rev. Mr. Hepworth have raised $100,000 for a new church....The Grand Jury, on the 10th, brought in indictments against Mayor Hall, R. B. Connolly, Wm. M. Tweed, E. A. Woodward, Hugh Smith, Peter B. Sweeney, Nathaniel Sands, James M. Sweeney, and five others. Mayor Hall is to have his trial on the 19th...Colored people are refused admittance to the Grand Opera House....It is proposed to remove Columbia College. ..The Market Savings Bank has been adjudged a bankrupt. ....Foster, who murdered Putnam, has had a hearing for a new trial ...A jury has been obtained for the preliminary trial of Stokes, who killed Fisk... Walter Roche has been arrested for misappropriating the Bowling Green Savings Bank funds....The Bar Association has declined to bring charges against Judges McCunn and Ingraham....The trial of Dr. Cuyler for allowing Miss Smiley to preach has excited much comment in all the papers... The workingmen held a great meeting at the Cooper Union on the 14th, demanding that the eight-hour law be enforced and new laws enacted....On the 14th a large fire in Baxter St. destroyed a $60,000 frame factory.

Miscellaneous News.

FOUR car loads of supplies have been sent to the passengers blockaded on the Pacific Railroad from Salt Lake city.... There has been a massacre of 36 people in Zundel, in the Argentine States. ..The Chinese in Cuba are to be enslaved. .The Press of Vienna says England expects an unfavorable decision in the Alabama matter, and fears the consequences of her course toward the United States....The Grand Duke has been magnificently received in New Orleans. ....Rev. J. P. Thompson, late of New York, has been invited to lecture in the University of Berlin. Archbishop Spalding was buried in Baltimore with great state....The great snow blockade on the Pacific Railroad continues. There has been a fall of 54 inches of snow. Nine passenger trains are in the snow, and 1000 car loads of freight....A severe snow storm has prevailed in the North-west, and it is feared the Canadian surveying party of 25 has perished....Mardi Gras was celebrated with great eclat in New Orleans.

Political.

THE President has discontinued the General Order warehouses in New York....Col. John W. Forney has resigned the Philadelphia Collectorship ...The friends of the Amnesty bill still hope to get one passed this session... Mr. Colfax declines to enter the Presidential canvass....Thos. Hughes has published a letter in the Tribune, asserting that it is absolutely impossible for England to recognize claims for constructive damages ...It is proposed to institute an inquiry in the United States Senate in relation to the sale of arms to France by American Government officials during the German war. The proposition made a great sensation....The copyright question is before Congress....New charters for New York city are constantly introduced at Albany....The Legislature of South Carolina censured its Senators for voting against Civil Rights and Amnesty... In Utah men, women and children vote, and the whole Mormon ticket has been elected ...Chief Justice Chase declines to be a candidate for the Presidency, and is in favor of Senator Trumbull ..A reform printing bill has been defeated in New Jersey....The Senate adopted Mr. Sumner's equal rights bill, by the casting vote of the Vice-President; the General Amnesty bill was defeated ...An exciting political contest is going on in New Hampshire for Governor....R. D. Hubbard is the Connecticut Democratic candidate for Governor....The Senate is debating with warmth the sale of American arms to France... The House has appropriated large sums of money for new public buildings ..Mr. Terwilliger, clerk of the Senate at Albany, whose connection with the State printing has been under investigation, has resigned ..The Republican Convention of Maine has endorsed Grant and Colfax.

Crimes.

LEWIS JUNIOR, a colored man, has been arrested in Scranton, Pa., for the murder of a young woman in Genova, N. Y., in 1868....Joseph F. Mason, the defaulting city treasure of Philadelphia, and Chas. T. Yorkers, Jr., have been sent to the Penitentiary for four years and nine months ..Giuseppe Coldbirn has been stabbed to death in New Orleans, and P. G. Townsend, a policeman, has been shot....John O'Connor, a railway paymaster at Scranton, Pa., has absconded with $10,000.

Fires.

THE Flouring Mill at Youngstown, Ohio, on the 9th; loss $45,000....The Methodist Church in Kingston, Pa., on the 10th....A gas well at Erie, Pa., took fire on the 10th....Oilcloth factory of Potter, Son & Co., at Cooperville, Pa., on the 11th; loss $100,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

WAR risks have been taken on American vessels, in consequence of the Alabama claims apprehensions....A thousand men are at work decorating St. Paul's for the Thanksgiving.... Henry Bouvere Brand has been elected Speaker of the House of Commons ..There has been intense anxiety in London to learn the news from America, respecting our Alabama claims....The London Times is sure the attempt to settle the Alabama claims will be a failure....The Prince of Wales has gone to Windsor....The race between the Cambridge and Oxford boats will take place on the 23d of March....A terrible storm has prevailed along the coast of Ireland, wrecking many vessels... The steamer Electra has been run into in the English Channel. It sunk, and 18 persons were drowned....Kelly, who fired on a policeman at Dublin, has been sentenced to 15 years' hard labor....The Alabama discussion still rages in England....Prayers have been offered in the churches for prevention of war between the United States and England....News has been received in England of the assassination of Earl Mayo, Governor-General of India. He was stabbed by a Mohammedan convict on the 8th inst....Dr. Livingstone has been heard from in London. He was at Ogara on Sept. 30th.

From France.

PROOF of Marshal Bazaine's treachery to the Republic has been obtained....Minister Curtin has had a banquet at Nice on board of the Shenandoah... France will send a first-class diplomatist to Washington. Mention is made of M. Drouyn de Lhuys....Minister Washburne denies that he is about to come home for a vacation. ... It is said the Germans will not withdraw from the six Departments of France they now hold, until March 2d, 1874, even if the war indemnity is paid before that time M. Rouher has been elected to the Assembly from Corsica. ...The Government is negotiating with Germany for a new basis of settlement.

A True Woman.—It is the duty of every true woman to look as beautiful as she can. It is her duty to brighten and gladden the world with her loveliness. If nature has denied them this power, it can be remedied by the use of a perfectly harmless beautifier of the skin known as Geo. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth," which will remove all discolorations, tan, freckles, sunburns and other cutaneous diseases from the skin, leaving it delicate, soft, smooth, clear and perfectly beautiful. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 5 Gold St., New York.

Watch No. 2226, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me eight months; its total variation from mean time being only ten seconds per month.—OSCAR M. SANFORD, Utica, N. Y.

8,796 of our $75, 4-Ton Hay Scales sold on trial, and not one returned. THE JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, February 17, 1872.

THE political flurry in London noticed in our report of last week as affecting the Stock and Gold markets, has not entirely blown over, but there is comparative quiet on the London Exchange, and a recovery in the American Government Bonds. Here there is a corresponding recovery in Governments, but the general stock market is feverish, and speculation rather shifting to the Bearish side; that is, there is more selling for a decline in prices than buying for the Bull account for the rise. One reason for this is the considerable advance in December and January, which pinced many of the stocks higher, perhaps, than the prospects of the Railroads and the condition of the money market justified. Some of the parties to this movement have sold out and are ready to have the market go down, preliminary to a spring rise.

The exciting topic of Wall Street is the attempt of the Erie Ring, who got control of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road at the last election for Directors, to put a new issue of the Stock on the market, of $5,000,000, thus doubling the capital. The Stock Exchange demanded 30 days' notice before the new Stock could be dealt in, and then on condition of an approved registration. The Erie people had sold the Stock short—that is, in anticipation of springing the 50,000 new shares on the market, and are now compelled to deliver the old stock. They have named the Tenth National Bank as Registrar, but as this Bank, formerly owned by the Tammany and Erie Rings, and now almost entirely by the Erie Ring, is under control of Gould and his colleagues, the Stock Brokers object to the selection, though this difficulty may be removed before the 30 days expire.

General trade continues active, and Money is in fair supply at 7 ₱ cent., although the Bank movement is less strong in Gold and Greenbacks, and as the week closes there are signs that Money is likely to work up to extra rates to outside borrowers.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Feb. 3.	Feb. 10.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	282,610,100	285,422,200
Gold and Greenbacks	70,551,900	67,888,400
Deposits	220,806,700	221,019,500
Circulation	28,216,700	28,161,700

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	110¼	N. Y. Central Scrip	92¼
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	111¾	Reading	113¾
U. S. 6s of 1881	115¾	Rock Island	111
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₱ cts	111	N. West	73½
U. S. New Loan	109¼	Do. Preferred	90¾
N. Y. Bounty Loan	106¾	St. Paul	55¼
Tennessees	65¾	Do. Preferred	76
Virginias, new	57½	Lake Shore	90¾
Missouri Bonds	91	Ohio and Mississippi	43¾
U. S. Currency 6s	114¾	Toledo & Wabash	75¾
Central Pacifics	102¾	Erie	30¾
Union do	91½	Union Pacific Stock	32¾
Western Telegraph	89½	Adams Express	92¾
Pacific Mail	57¼	American Express	64¾
Lake Shore Scrip	86¾	United States Exp's	64¾
N. Y. Central Stock	96¾		

Our table marks the same price for Gold as last week. The Government Stocks have recovered ¼ ₱ cent. on 5-20s, ⅛ on 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, 1½ on 10-40s, and nearly 2 ₱ cent. on the New 5 ₱ cents. which had been most affected by the political trouble on the Washington Treaty. The Railroads are nearly all lower; Union Pacific is down 5 ₱ cent.; the other Western Stocks 1@1½ ₱ cent., except Lake Shore, which is steady at about 90¾@91 ₱ cent. The Virginia State Bonds are 1½ ₱ cent. better; Missouris 1 ₱ cent. lower; the Express Stocks are firm; Pacific Mail 1¼ ₱ cent. lower and Western Telegraph 1¼ ₱ cent. lower.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 16, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 37,248 bales of cotton, 1,202 pkgs. dried fruits, 8,507 bbls. eggs, 49,624 bbls. flour, 23,200 bush. wheat, 693,000 bush. corn, 140,500 bush. oats, 61,000 bush. barley, 4,700 sacks grass seed, 2,900 barrels of beans, 6,367 barrels of corn meal, 4,358 bags do., 722 bales hops, 12,160 pkgs. pork, 1,216 pkgs. beef, 23,400 pkgs. cut meats, 22,560 pkgs. lard, 247 kegs do., 20,226 pkgs. butter, 11,023 pkgs. cheese, — dressed hogs, 1,055 bags peanuts, 665 hhds. tobacco, 3,155 boxes and cases do., 6,723 bbls. whisky, 2,967 bales wool.

Beans and Peas.—The arrivals of beans have been fair through the week, but the jobbing trade has been brisk, and an increased shipping trade is going on. Prices, consequently, have been steadily held. Green peas are in fair receipt, and prices are lower. Canada peas are in light stock, and held firmly. The quotations are for prime medium, $2.45@2.55, the latter price difficult to obtain; good do., $2.30@2.40; fair, do., $2.10@2.20; peas at $2.00@2.70; kidney, $3.10@3.25; red kidney, $2@2.25; prime marrowfats, $3@3.10; common do., $2.25@2.40 Canada peas, free in barrels, $1.30. Green peas, $2. Southern blackeyed, per two bushel bag, $2.00@2.65.

Beeswax—There is a light amount coming in and there is a fair sale mainly to shippers. Southern will bring 35c.

Broom Corn.—The market shows no improvement. We append nominal prices:—New hurl, 8@9c.; new green, 5@6c.; new red, 5@6c.; old, 3@6c.

Butter.—The market continues to struggle through a style of trade altogether unlike the activity that belongs to a winter month. Even fine grades have lost a portion of their special favor compared with the earlier part of the month, as the more recent receipts include qualities that suit a large class of buyers who aim for good table sorts without competing with fancy grocers. This even run of quality is about the main stay of the market at present, and should the weather continue cold we can handle stock at the present rate of receipts. There is a fair trade for outside use. Low grades of butter are dull, and there is little prospect of our being relieved from them under grease quotations. We quote pails nearly as before, with the remark that extremes are seldom obtained, or for that matter, sought for. Firkins are now selling more readily than Welsh. Rolls have a fair inquiry.

State dairies, fine, 30@31c.; State dairies, fair to good, 26@29c.; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 32@33c.; State, do., common to fair, 24@28c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 28@30c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 28@31c.; State do., common to fair, 22@25c.; State do., fresh made, 32@33c.; State, fancy select tubs, 34@38c.; Ohio, good, 18@20c.; Ohio, Central and Southern, 14@16c.; Western, choice yellow, 20@21c.; Western, store-packed, 9@14c.; rolls, good West, 18@20c.; rolls, common to fair, 13@16c.; grease butter, 3@5½c.

Cheese.—Prices have been advanced almost daily until the price of strictly prime has reached 16¾@16¾c., with the jobbing trade paying 17c. At these figures exporters cannot buy, the foreign markets leaving no margin. The cable quotes 70s., but it is claimed that with the asking prices here it is necessary to have an advance of fully 5s. on the above figure to admit of a profitable trade to shippers. The few orders that are here from the other side are closed out on common stock which are obtainable at relatively easier figures. The stocks last week were remarkably light, but the high prices have induced increasing shipments forward from the West, and at the close there is comparatively a fair assortment on sale. The feeling at the close is a firm one, but there is less disposition to advance prices, as the consumption is falling off at the high figures. The exports for the week were only 82,335 lbs., and from Jan. 1st 826,624 lbs, against 2,376,652 lbs same time last year. The quotations are for State factory, fine, 16¼@16¾c.; fair to good do., 15½@16c.; do. common, 13@14c.; State farm dairy, good, 14½@15c.; do. common, 9@12c.; Vermont factory, good, 15@16c.; Ohio factory good to fine, 14½@15¾c.; English dairy good, 13@15c. Fine-apple at 16@18c. for State and 19@20c. for Connecticut.

Cotton.—The market has been upsettled and weak. The demand has been slow from all sources, and the arrivals at the ports are much larger. The offerings are fair, particularly of Gulf cotton, but spinners refuse to purchase to any extent at the asking figures.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20	20¼	20¾	20⅝
Good Ordinary	21½	21⅝	21¾	22
Low Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞
Middling	22⅛	21	23¼	23½
Good Middling	23⅝	23⅞	24	24¼

For forward delivery there is a moderate business at firm figures. Latest sales are at 22 3-16c. for Feb.; 22¼c. for March; 22⅝c. for April; 23¼c. for May and June, on a basis of low middling.

Dried Fruits.—There is no quotable change in prices for apples and peaches in the market, and only a retail trade doing. Blackberries are quoted ½c. lower for choice.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 8@8½c.; Southern, new, qrs., 7@8c.; do. fine, sliced, 9½@11½c.; new State qrs., 9@11½c.; do., sliced fine, 11@13c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do., do., do., 15@16½c.; do. E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½@8c.; do. quarters, 5½@6c. Plums, 26@27c. Cherries, new, ₱ lb. 29@30c. Blackberries, 13@13½c. Raspberries, 28@29c.

Eggs.—The arrivals are not sufficient to meet the demand, and prices have been advancing. Sales at 30c. for Western; 30@31c. for State; 30@31c. for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Long Island; 28@29c. for Southern.

Flax.—There is merely a retail call at prices. North River prime, $17@18; do. fair to good, $15@16; Canada prime, $15; do. fair to good, $13. Tow, 2¼@3c.; spinning tow, 8@10c.

Flour.—The market has an improved tone. The arrivals continue very light, and the stock here is steadily decreasing. Exporters have been buying a few lots, but the principal business has been from the home trade, to stock up at the low prices. We advance quotations 10@15c., with a firm feeling at the improvement. We quote at $6.30@6.40 for superfine State; $6.80@6.90 for common extra do.; $6.95@7.05 for good to choice do.; $7.10@7.45 for fancy do.; $6.20@6.40 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.75@6.85 for extra do.; $7@7.50 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.85@7, and trade brands of do. at $7.05@7.55; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.50@7.75; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.50@8.50; St. Louis at $6.25@7.00 for common to fair extra, and $7.65@9.50 for good to choice. Southern at $6.95@7.20 for extras and $7.65@9.50 for good to choice. Rye at $4@5.15 for common to fine. Buckwheat flour at $3@3.60.

Fresh Fruits.—Apples a shade better, with the resumed demand and the advance in oranges. Swaar and Northern Spy sell quickly when bright and handsome. Russets are moderately offered at $4 for prime. Cranberries sell fairly when sound. Peanuts are something firmer. Pecans salable at late figures.

Apples, good, bbl. $4@4.25; do. selections, $4.50@4.75; do. poor, $2.75@3; cranberries, fine, bbl., $9; do. common to fair, $5@7.50; do. crates, fine, $3@3.25; do. do. common, $2@2.50; oranges, Ia., bbl., $7@8; peanuts, Wilmington, unsh., $2@2.10, Virginia, new, $2@2.20; do. common, $1.25@1.50; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; Pecan nuts, ₱ 8@9½c.

Grain.—Exporters have been buying wheat more freely, and prices have advance 2@8c. per bushel. The offerings are fair at the quoted prices. No. 2 spring in store, $1.56@1.58; No. 1 spring in store $1.60@1.62; Winter red Western, $1.65@1.68; amber Western, $1.63@1.73; and white Western, $1.76@1.79. Rye is quiet at 56@45c. for Western. Oats are offered freely at weak prices. Sales at 52@55½c. for Western and Ohio, in store and afloat. Barley is held firmly without much trade. Sales at $1 for four rowed State $107@110 for Canada West. Corn is held firmly with a fair export trade. Sales at 72@73c. for new Western mixed afloat; 73¼@74c. for Western yellow; 77c for white Southern.

Hay and Straw.—The demand is slow, and, with a fair amount of stock offering, prices are lower. Shipping hay at $1.20@1.25; retail qualities, $1.35@1.65; salt, 60@70c.; clover, 60@85c. Long rye straw $1.05@1.15; short rye, 85@90c.; oat, 65@85c.; wheat, 60@70c.

Honey.—The stock is well sold up, through the recent low prices. What remains of white clover is quoted at 22@25c.

Hops.—Business has been dull. Mediums and choice stock is sought after at full prices, but stocks of these grades are small. Common offered freely at late prices. We quote:

New Yorks, growth 1871, 25@65c.; Eastern do. 1871, 25@60c.; Western do. 1871, 25@60c.; yearlings do. 1870, 10@30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@15c.; old olds do. 1868, 8@12c.; Californians do. 1870, 15@30c.; Californians do. 1869, 9@15c.; Bavarians, 75c.; English, 65c.; Belgians (nominal), 55c.

Miscellaneous.—Linseed oil, 88c., casks. Spirits turpentine, 83½@84c. Carolina rice, 7¾@0. Ashton's salt, $3. Common lime, $1.35; lump do., $1.90. Eastern spruce lath, $2.80. Layer raisins, $2.60, a decline of about 40c. per box. Adamantine candles, 15@16c.

Poultry and Game.—Dressed poultry is very steady, showing a further advance. For the first time this season prices have gone above 20c. for turkeys. Western arrives frozen but sound, and, with the moderate supply, sell at good prices.

Turkeys, Western, good, 16@18c.; do. poor and frozen, 13@16c.; do. State, 17@18c.; do. Jersey, 20@21c.; Ducks, Western, 16@18c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@16c.; do. State and Jersey, 10@12c.; Geese, Western, 10@12c.; do. poor and frozen, 10@12c.; do. State and Jersey, 14@16c.; Fowls and Chickens—Western good, 15@17c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@14c.; do. State, 16@18c.; do. Bucks Co. and N. J., 18@20c.; capons, 25@28c. Fowls and chickens—Live, State and N. J., 17@18c. do. Western, 15@16c; roosters, 10@12c.; ducks, per pair, 75c.@$1.50. Geese—Western, $1.50@1.75; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey $3@3.50; turkeys, 18@19c.

GAME.—There are few lots of importance for quotations, as there will not be time for further shipments before the limit runs out. Quail are higher. A good many are stored away, but owners keep up the idea of scarcity by selling few at a time. Grouse in demand, and firm. Venison nominal. Antelope do not find favor in this market. Quail, sound, ₱ doz., $2.00@2.62; do. soft, $2@2.25; Grouse, ₱ pair, 75@80c.; Partridges, Eastern, 75@90c.; do. State and Western, 90@$1.25. Rabbits, 40@50c. Hares, 30@40c. Venison, whole, ₱ lb., 8@10c.; do., long saddle, 10@12c.; do. short saddle, 12@13c.; do. Minn., 14@15c. Buffalo, hind saddles, 4@7c.

Provisions.—The market for pork shows very little change. The inclination generally has been to work off supplies promptly at the quoted prices, but there are few buyers. The arrivals of hogs at the West have been large. Holders refuse to name lower prices. The quotations are $13.37 for old and $14.25@14.37 for new. Sales of new for March at $14.12, and for June at $14.40. Extra prime, $12; old Western prime mess, $11.50; new do., $14. Dressed hogs sell at 5¾c. for Western and 6¾@6¾c. for city. Middles have been bought up freely at firm prices, with packers at the close somewhat indifferent about selling. Sales at 7 7-16c. for long clear, 7¾c. for short clear. Cut meats meet with a fair jobbing trade at 8¾@9¼c. for hams in pickle, 8¾@8¾c for do. in salt, 5¾@6c. for shoulders in salt and in pickle. Smoked meats meet with a fair trade at 11@13½c. for hams, 6½@7c. for shoulders, 8@8½c. for clear rib. Lard is steadily held with a fair business from both exporters and dealers. Western steam, prime, 9 11-16c.; No. 1, 9¼@9¾c. Sales for March 9¾c., for April 10c., for June 10¼c.; City at 9¾@9¾c. for prime; steam steadily held at 9¼@9¾c. for prime. Beef is selling in small lots only at $8@0 for Western new, $11@13 for extra mess, $15@17 for prime mess in tcs., and $19@21 for India mess. Beef hams bring $23@26 for Western. Tallow is offered freely at 9@9¼c.

Seeds.—The shipping trade in clover has fallen off materially, and to move the increased stock much lower prices have been submitted to. Sales of Ohio at 9¾@10, and Indiana and Michigan, 10¾@10¾c.; a small lot Timothy brought $3.62½.

Tobacco.—A few small shipping orders are on the market for Kentucky leaf, and added to a little better home trade, there is a fair amount of life. The arrivals are increasing, and there is, perhaps, rather more disposition to realize, but no important concessions are offered. Seedleaf is still hard to sell, most parties inclined to wait the effect of increasing arrivals of new. A fair business is going on in the best grades of Havanas, at steady prices.

Vegetables.—There is no inquiry ahead for consumption, and prices are unchanged in bulk. Early Rose and Goodrich for seed in double heads, $2.25@2.50. Onions plenty and cheap.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., $2.12@2.37; P. Blows, $1.75@2; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.25@1.50; Dyright, $1.25@1.75; Nova Scotia, $1.75; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red & yellow, $1.50; white, $2.50@3; Conn., 100 strings, $2.50@3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $20@22. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $1.25; flat, $1@1.25. Cabbages, per 100, $5@7. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $4; marrow, $4. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Whisky.—Western plenty, and selling slowly at lower prices. Sales at 91½c.

Wool.—Business has been less spirited in fleeces. Manufacturers are anxious to buy, and will pay last week's figures promptly, but they find holders more indifferent, in view of the steadily decreasing stock. A number of the dealers are nearly out of this grade of stock. An advance of 5c. is claimed in instances, the quotations being 80 to 85c. for good Ohio. Pulled have been bought up to a liberal extent. The stock of this description is running low, and holders are not disposed to force business, even at the improved figures. Texas and California grades sell moderately well at steady figures. A very fair business is going on in the best descriptions of foreign, with prices strong. Latest sales are at 80c. for prime Ohio; 83½c. for Ohio sorts; extra pulled, 76@78c.; super pulled, 80@82c.; Texas, 31½c.; choice medium Texas, 55c.; Oregon, 60c.; full clip California, 35½@40c.; Cape, 43@48c; unwashed Mestiza, 34½@38c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1872.

There was not much doing in the Little Falls cheese market for the week ending Feb. 17. Small lots of farm dairies continue to come in from day to day, and are bought by resident dealers at various prices ranging from 10 to 15c. according to quality. We hear of no transactions in factories. The advance in prices in New York to 17c. has brought about a good feeling among dairymen, and the anticipation now is that the early cheese will go off at good prices.

We have advices from abroad for the last week in January. Our London Correspondent says there is a fair demand for fine and low qualities of American and English cheese. American extra fine is quoted at 62@67s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—New English Cheddar, 70@80s.; Wiltshire double, 56@70s.; Cheshire medium, 56@60s.; fine, 74@84s.; Scotch, new, 66@72s.; Dutch cheese—Edams, 60@69s.; Gouda, 46@56s.; Derby shape, 50@60s.

In Butter there is a good demand for fine European, but secondary is not saleable. The quotations are as follows:—Clonmells, 100s. to 130s.; Corks, 128s. to 130s.; Normandy extra, 144s. to 156s.; Canadian, 70s. to 112s.

The corresponding prices in London, last year, for butter and cheese, were as follows:—American cheese, new, 80s.; Clonmells butter, 150s.; Corks, 150s.

The weather during the early part of the week in Herkimer was mild and pleasant, but on Wednesday there was high wind and snow.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1872.

Now that the Lenten season is upon us, there is less call for meat and more demand for fish, eggs, etc. The lighter supply of cattle causes no advance in price, nor is there any felt deficiency in numbers. The weather has been good, and no severe snows have kept the trains back. There is still complaint of insufficient rolling stock on the roads for bringing forward all of the live stock. Sheep continue in good request, and appearances indicate a further advance. Hogs are coming forward sparingly, and still have de-

clined in price. The principal packing trade is now over, hence there are fewer buyers of dressed hogs. There is still some prospect of a union upon higher freights, and all the roads are likely to come into the arrangement, abolishing the drawback system.

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	6,304	119	777	27,504	29,230
Last week	8,408	146	872	26,553	32,686
Correspond'g w'k '71	6,923	53	978	24,195	13,934
Average, '71	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—A falling off of 2,100 cattle is a good deal for a single week, and in ordinary times would have produced a scarcity and caused a marked advance in prices. Now, however, at the beginning of Lent, the supply is ample, and there is almost a weakness observable. There was the moderate supply of 4,106 head on sale last Monday—115 cars at Communipaw, 110 at 100th street, and 30 at Weehawken, and the market was somewhat active, all selling, and at the same prices of the previous market; but, since then, although we have had only 1,631 bullocks on sale, the market is inactive, and the tendency toward lower rates. And still, prime 8@8¼ cwt. grades are worth 12¼@13c., with good, fat 7½ cwt. cattle at 12c., and medium steers at 11¾c. Thin Ill. and fair to good Texans sell at 10¾@10¾c., with a lot of little, 4½ cwt. Cherokees at $40 each. Dry cows are worth 8@9c., and bulls 4¾c. ₩ lb, live weight. A few of the latest sales were, 5 cars Mo. cattle, 6¾ cwt., at 10¾@11c.; 11 cars Ill., 7¾@7¾ cwt., at 11¾12c.; 5 cars, 7¾ cwt., at $98 each; 4 cars fat Texans, 7¼ cwt., at 9½@10c. There is a possibility that, in view of the lighter run of cattle on account of Lent, the market may improve. This is sometimes the case, drovers holding back so strong, for fear of poor markets, that they produce the opposite.

The following are the prices at the close of the market:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice bullocks, ₩ lb	12¾ @ 13	12¾ @ 13
Good to prime	11½ @ 12	11½ @ 12
Medium	11 @ 11½	11 @ 11½
Ordinary	9½ @ 10½	9½ @ 10½
Poorest grade	8 @ 9	8½ @ 9½
Average of all sales	11¼ @ —	11¾ @ —

Hogs.—Receipts of live are lighter, but we are having more dressed hogs, 9,879 the past week. There is very little change in live from the prices of the previous week, viz., 5¾@5¾c.; but all kinds of dressed have declined, and there is less variation in the different weights. City dressed are quoted at 6¾@6¾c.; few fancy pigs selling at 6¾c., while Western pretty uniformly 5¾c., one car very fancy Mich. excepted, 403 lbs., at 6¾c.

Milch Cows.—The supply is still in excess, and trade is slow. Were the cows of better quality they would sell quicker. Many of those sent in are sort of refuse animals, such as farmers are very willing to part with. They sell at $50@60 each, with a grade a little better at $65. One lot of 20 averaged $90, with 4 sold at $52.50 per head. Dealers call the prices $2@3 per head lower than they were one week ago. A few good milkers brought $80, and some quite poor $40 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—The arrivals do not vary materially from the previous week, nor is there much variation in price. The markets rule strong and active, kept so more by the value of their skins than by what the mutton brings. Sheep average about 7¾c. ₩ lb, or $5@6.25 per head, though fat lots go at 8@8¾c., and choice to extra line at 8¾@9¼c., while poor sell at 6½@7c.

Veal Calves.—Dressed calves are declining, but live are no lower as yet, only they point towards a decline. The market is well supplied with dressed calves, and as many live are sent in as find ready sales at the prices. The best sell at 11c., 10 head, 140 lbs. average, going at that price. In lots they are worth 10¾c., a dealer selling 200 fat Bucks Co., Pa., 135 lbs., at 10¾c. Hog-dressed vary from 7@9c. for fed, and 12@14½c. for fair to fat milk veals.

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To Canker Worms, Grubs, Ilose Bugs, and all other Plant-Destroying Insects. It protects the plants from insect mischief, and largely promotes the growth of all vegetation.

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

NILSSON sang 13 nights in Cincinnati, and drew $100,000.

THE Japanese Embassy called to see Mr. Brigham Young.

JOHN BURNS, Bret Harte's hero of Gettysburg, is dead.

ARMITAGE, the English artist, will paint a picture for Chicago.

SOME physicians in Switzerland have struck for higher fees.

THOMAS SCOTT, the railway king, gets $150,000 a year in salaries.

THE health of Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, jr., now in Europe, is improving.

DR. DIO LEWIS, the papers say, lauds wheat mush but declines to eat it.

W. OSWELL LIVINGSTONE, son of the lost man, has gone to Africa to hunt for him.

THE Grand Duke was deeply impressed with the wonders of the Mammoth Cave.

HENRY M. KEIM of Reading, Pa., has the original manuscript of "Home, Sweet Home."

HON. J. E. DENISON, late Speaker of the House of Commons, was intimate with Daniel Webster.

GRATIOT WASHBURNE, eldest son of the Minister, has been nominated Second Secretary of the Legation to France.

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Send for our **New Circular** of Prices per doz., per 100, or per 1,000—embracing all best HARDY TREES and PLANTS—both FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL—besides a select list of Specialties and Novelties.

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10,000 Apple and Crab Rootgrafts, best sorts.....$50
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5,000 Silver Maples, average 7 feet..... 10
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5,000 Concord Grape, or Willow Cuttings 8
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, large stock.
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WARRANTED FRESH AND RELIABLE.

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Wethersfield Large Red Onion	.20	$1.50	$1 25
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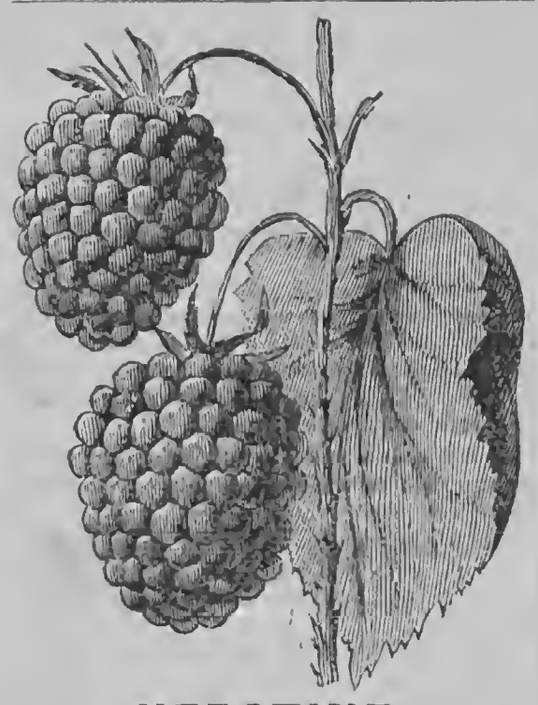

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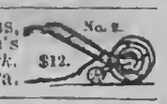

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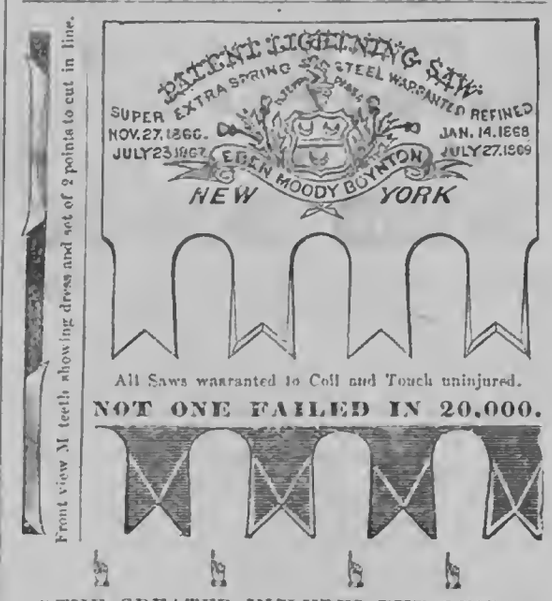

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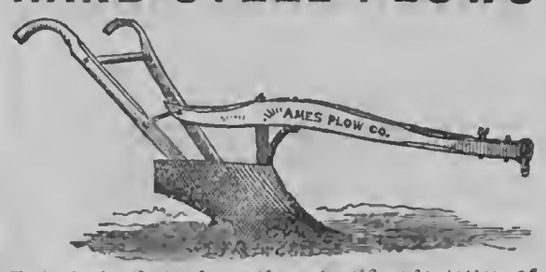
PATENT
HARD STEEL PLOWS



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PROUTY & MEARS'
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MAPES' IMPROVED SUBSOIL PLOWS.

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Factories at Worcester and Ayer, Mass.
☞ Price List and Descriptive Catalogue on application.

NEEDLE THREADER.

THIS UNIQUE LITTLE INSTRUMENT will enable the old or weak-sighted to thread any needle from No. 4 to No. 12. Sent by mail to any address, free of postage, for 30 cts.; 4 for $1. Liberal terms to Agents. Address H. D. T. MOORE, RURAL PURCHASING AGENCY, 5 Beekman St., N. Y.

SEND to T. E. ZELL, Philadelphia, for Circulars of ENCYCLOPÆDIA AND ATLAS.

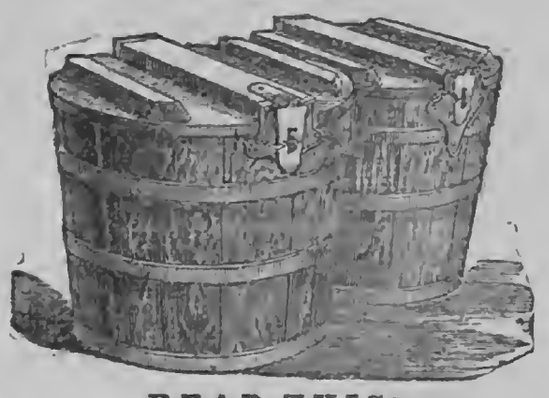
Implements, Machinery, &c.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND BUTTER BUYERS!

PACK YOUR BUTTER
IN
WESTCOTT'S
RETURN BUTTER PAIL

Approved and recommended by the leading authorities of our country on dairying, and acknowledged by all butter dealers to be the very best package in use.

Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents more** a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.



READ THIS:

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market.* It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommend its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.

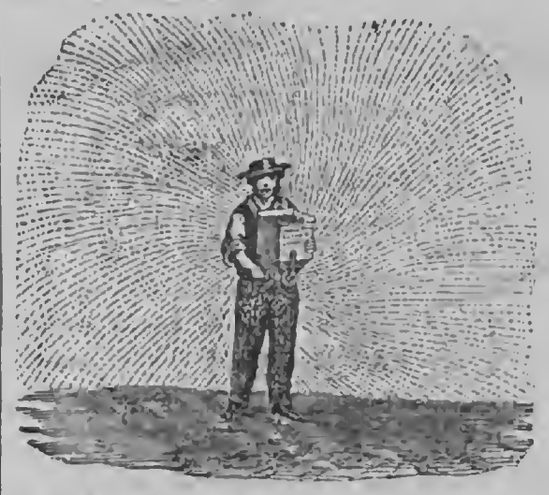
Respectfully,
(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.
X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail,** and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.

SILSBY BROS.,
Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.

CAHOON'S
BROADCAST SEED SOWER.



Sows all kinds of Grain and Grass Seed. One man can do as much work with the Hand Machine as five men can do without it. Price of Hand Machine, $10. I have agents in all parts of the country. Send stamp for Circular. D. H. GOODELL,
Sole Manufacturer, Antrim, N. H.

Graves' Incubators.

For Price List, send for Circular.
JACOB GRAVES & CO., No. 26 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

NOT TO BE PAID FOR
UNTIL TRIED.

Do you want one for your own use, or the agency of

NISHWITZ PULVERIZING HARROW.

ALSO, THE
Copper-Strip Feed Cutter,
13 sizes, $10 to $40. Cut fine or coarse from one to twelve bushels a minute.
Gale's TURNIP, CARROT and POTATO SLICER, $12 to $20. Send for Circulars to
PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS,
94 Beekman St., N. Y., or 61 Merwin St., Cleveland, O.

FARM MILLS
DURABLE, EFFICIENT AND LOW-PRICED.
Send for Circular. Agents wanted. LANE BROS., Manufacturers, Millbrook, N. Y.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.
A SANITARY FLEXIBLE METALLIC WATER PIPE.
20 per cent. cheaper than Lead. For particulars send for circulars.
NEW YORK LEAD CO.,
63 and 65 Center St., New York.

FOOT LATHES, best in the country. WOODMAN & PIKE, Lake Village, N. H. Circulars free.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— Peshtego, Wis., is being rebuilt.

— Richmond, Va., has 46 churches.

— Snow is 40 feet deep in the Yosemite.

— New Hampshire has 800 miles of railroad.

— The Chicago post-office will be 336x210 feet.

— The Irish is the oldest spoken language in Europe.

— Camels are being used in place of horses in Nevada.

— Work has commenced on the great Coliseum in Boston.

— A Normal school building to cost $75,000 is to be built in Worcester, Mass.

— The Catholic churches in Chicago, destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt in the spring.

— At the town elections in Staten Island, last week, the Reform ticket swept the county.

— On the 14th 100,000 valentines passed through the New York post-office, and 30,000 through the Brooklyn.

— The Chicago fire department has been looked into. It is found that the officers get drunk, and steal.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED.

In an Honorable, Profitable and Light Business, selling BESTOR'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN PENS.

These Pens are warranted not to corrode with proper usage, and are superior to any metallic pen ever before introduced to the public. They are well *tempered* and *smooth*; made of the *finest elastic material*, and plated with a beautiful golden finish, giving them the most attractive appearance, while in flexibility and durability they are unsurpassed. They are cheaper than any steel pen, WILL LAST LONGER, WRITE SMOOTHER, and every way PREFERABLE. Metal Boxes, containing 1 doz. Pens, either size, by mail, 30c.; Metal Boxes, containing ¼ gross Pens, ass'd sizes, $1; Metal Boxes, containing 1 gross Pens, $3. Address S. J. BESTOR, Hartford, Conn.

LOOK! A BUSINESS THAT PAYS $100 to $250 per Month. Active, Working Agents Wanted in every town or country place, to dispose of our ELEGANT OVAL STEEL ENGRAVINGS for 8x10 frames. Over 30 fine subjects. Sell at sight. Retail price for Frame and Picture, only $1. Large profit to Agent. Send $3 for outfit of 30 Pictures and sample Frame, which we send by express. Address PERINE & MOORE, Publishers, 66 and 68 Reade St., New York.

RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

Agents, we will pay you $40 per week in cash, if you will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address

F. A. ELLS & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

Agents Wanted for the **BIBLE GUIDE.** Approved by every Denomination. Large Profits from Small Capital. For particulars Address E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay St., New York. Please state that you saw this in the Rural New-Yorker.

TO BOOK AGENTS.

MARK TWAIN'S

New Book is ready for Canvassers. It is a companion to "INNOCENTS ABROAD." Don't try to sell books people don't want, but try one they will stop you in the streets to subscribe for. Sell it.

"And make all laugh who never laughed before,
And those who always laugh make laugh the more."

For Circulars or terms, address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

By Jas. D. McCabe, Jr. The handsomest and most valuable book, to an *American*, ever published. Has 1,120 large 8vo. pages, 231 superb illustrations on wood and steel. No book like it has *ever been issued*. Agents Wanted. Sold by subscription. Send for terms to WM. B. EVANS & CO., 740 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

$100 to 250 per month guaranteed, sure, to Agents everywhere, selling our new seven strand WHITE PLATINA CLOTHES LINES. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address the GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Phil'a, Pa.

AGENTS Wanted to sell our Home Physician. A new and reliable Handy-Book of Family Medicine, by Dr. Beard of N. Y., and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Manual, 211 cuts, a book of facts and figures for workingmen. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

We will send a handsome Prospectus of our *New Illustrated Family Bible*, containing over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent, free of charge. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOK CANVASSER can hear of a permanent situation, either on salary or commission, on a work of undoubted success, by addressing P. O. Box 2736, Philadelphia. State capability, previous business and references.

$1,000 in 100 Days

TO AGENTS selling SILVERS' BROOM. Recommended by the *Rural New-Yorker*.

C. A. CLEGG & CO., 20 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE "GUIDE-BOARD TO HEALTH," by Dr. Hall; the best selling book published.

H. N. McKINNEY & CO.,
16 N. 7th St., Phila., Pa.

CHICAGO AND ITS DESTRUCTION.

A full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present and future. With graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by George P. Upton and James W. Sheahan, editors of the Chicago Tribune. With over 400 pages and 50 Illustrations. It is now ready for delivery.

AGENTS WANTED. Send $1 for outfit, and choice of territory. Address Union Publishing Co., Chicago, Illinois, or Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MONEY MADE RAPIDLY with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. *S. M. Spencer, Brattleboro, Vt.*

Stock, Poultry, &c.

Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.—Imported, and home bred, of superior quality. For sale by JONATHAN TALCUTT, Rome, N. Y.

PURE BRED FOWLS & BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Eggs from the best Imported and Prize Stock, carefully packed and *warranted pure*.

Address FRANK FORD, Ravenna, Ohio.

CHESTER COUNTY WHITE PIGS. Pure Bred Poultry. Best in the country. JAMES STEWART & CO., Kennet, Chester Co., Pa.

W. H. CHURCHMAN,
Wilmington, Delaware,
IMPORTER & BREEDER OF ASIATIC FOWLS,

Has for sale **Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff, White and Partridge Cochins.** Prize winners at the recent Exhibitions of Pennsylvania and Delaware Poultry Societies. *Bred direct from Importation of last Spring.*

Eggs for Hatching, from Prize and Imported stock. Purity and freshness guaranteed.

POULTRY AND EGGS

For Sale from my Prize Pens of Buff, White and Partridge Cochins and Brahmas.

N. B.—I received 1st Prize and Special on Partridge; 2d and 4th on Buffs, and 3d on White Cochins and Dark Brahmas, at the Exhibition N. Y. State Poultry Soc., Albany, 1872. White Cochins from my yards received 1st Prize at Northern Ohio P. S., Western N. Y. P. S., and Michigan S. P. S.; and Buffs, 1st Prize, Connecticut S. P. S., and Western N. Y. P. S.

Address, with stamp, G. H. LEAVITT, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM GOOD stock, and at *reasonable* prices.

Address, with return stamp, ASAHEL TANNAR, Norwich, Conn.

FOWLS.—A lot of very good Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochin Cockerels and pullets for sale at $5 each. All bred from premium stock, but such as I do not sell for exhibition purposes or as standard fowls. Perfect Houdans $15 trio. Address, with stamp, ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Box 13, Greenville, N. J.

Real Estate, Etc.

"OGDEN FARM."

Send for Circular of my Specialties.

The Trophy Tomato. Headquarters' Seed, $100 PREMIUM offered for the largest Tomato grown from my seed in 1872. The Newport Strawberry, Basket and Bedding Plants, Waring's Books for Farmers. Jersey Cattle. Essex Swine. Address

GEO. E. WARING, Jr., Ogden Farm, Newport, R. I.

IOWA FARMING LANDS

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Is now offering for sale to actual settlers more than

500,000 ACRES

of the finest and most desirable Farming Lands in the West.

The lands are chiefly situated along the line of its railroad between the cities of Des Moines and Council Bluffs, and are the most fertile and accessible lands offered for sale at low prices in the State. Prices will range from $5 per acre, the average being about $7 or $8.

Sales are made either for cash, or on short or long time, so as to suit all purchasers. Full warranty deeds given.

EXPLORING TICKETS,

entitling the purchaser of land to a credit of amount paid for fare upon his land, are for sale at the principal ticket offices of the Company.

For pamphlet (with map), or any information regarding the lands, address

J. L. DREW, Land Commissioner, Davenport, Iowa.

NORTH CAROLINA

LAND COMPANY,

(Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature in 1869)

Offers for sale 200,000 acres of best Farming Lands, near Railroads, Rivers and Towns, with good houses and improvements. Prices, from $2 to $10 per acre. Also, 300,000 acres of Timbered and Grazing Lands. Prices from 50 cents to $2 per acre. Also, numerous Mineral and Mill Properties, Water Powers, &c., at various prices. The *President* of this Company has been appointed *Commissioner of Emigration* by the Legislature of North Carolina, and by virtue of his office is required to give all needful information to emigrants. No other Company or Agency has the *indorsement* and *sanction* of the State. Apply for information and Circulars.

GEO. LITTLE, President.
WM. SCOTT, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

1,500,000 ACRES OF THE

RICHEST FARMING LANDS

IN THE WORLD,

For Sale to Actual Settlers.

NEOSHO VALLEY, KANSAS, MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND TEXAS RAILWAY CO.

CARS NOW RUNNING 400 MILES.

The Lands offered by this Company are mainly within 20 miles of each side of the road, extending 170 miles along the NEOSHO VALLEY, the richest, finest and most inviting valley for settlement in the West. One-third of the labor required at the East in the culture of farms will insure here double the amount of crops.

PRICE OF LAND.—$2 to $8 per acre; credit of ten years' time.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-tenth down at the time of purchase. No payment the second year. One-tenth every year after until completion of payments, with annual interest. For further information, address ISAAC T. GOODNOW, Land Commissioner, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

FARM AND MILK ROUTE for Sale. Contains 125 acres. In and adjoining the flourishing village of Baldwinsville, which lies upon the Oswego and Syracuse R. R., 12 miles from Syracuse, and contains about 3,500 inhabitants. The best of schools, &c. Elegant two-story frame house, with two wings; good and spacious barns and sheds; splendid location; well watered and fenced; adapted to grass or grain; young orchard, and variety of fruit. Soil, sandy loam. Terms easy. For further particulars, address JOHN W. SIMMS, Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

TRAVELERS TO THE SOUTHWEST! Take the "BEE LINE"—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway—from Cleveland, Ohio, by way of Crestline, Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, etc., or by way of Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc., for all points South or West. PALACE DAY and SLEEPING CARS from Cleveland to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville, without change.

E. S. FLINT, General Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.

WHY GO WEST? We have cheap farms, short winters, good land, schools, rivers, railroads, markets and churches. Send stamp for Catalogue. F. MANCHA & BRO., Ridgely, Md.

Life Insurance and Miscellaneous Advertisements.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE: Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,

January 1, 1872.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1871		$15,676,097 96
RECEIPTS:		
Premiums and Annuities	$6,031,879 32	
Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, etc	1,149,416 57	— 7,181,295 89
		$22,857,393 85
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Losses by death	$1,318,958 08	
Purchased, surrendered and canceled policies	1,105,854 64	
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurance	36,820 35	
Dividends to policy-holders	819,678 43	
Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses	503,867 72	
Advertising and physicians' fees	96,647 35	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, etc	285,899 91	— 4,167,646 49
		$18,689,747 36
ASSETS:		
Cash in Trust Co., in Bank, and on hand	$1,815,002 15	
Invested in United States, New York State and other stocks (market value $4,751,182 80), cost	4,616,762 43	
Invested in New York City Bank Stock (market value $46,825), cost	41,550 00	
Real Estate in the City of New York	1,768,174 14	
Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $20,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $8,000,00, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	8,341,820 00	
Loans on existing policies. (The reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to $3,538,980 21)	956,676 99	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to January 1, 1872	660,561 17	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	320,365 73	
Amounts due from Agents	48,920 61	
Interest accrued to January 1, 1872	77,046 14	— 18,689,747 36
Add—Excess of market value of securities over cost	111,920	
Cash Assets, January 1, 1872		$18,803,668 36

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	$212,800 00	
Amount of Reported Losses awaiting proof, &c	127,900 00	
Amount reserved for Reinsurance on existing Policies, insuring $112,150,075 80, participating insurance (at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium) $1,001,733 65, non-participating (at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium)	16,811,177 21	
Balance of Return Premium, 1871, payable during the year 1872	133,067 12	— 17,315,631 33
Divisible Surplus		**$1,488,134 43**

During the year 8,308 Policies have been issued, insuring $21,603,305 84.

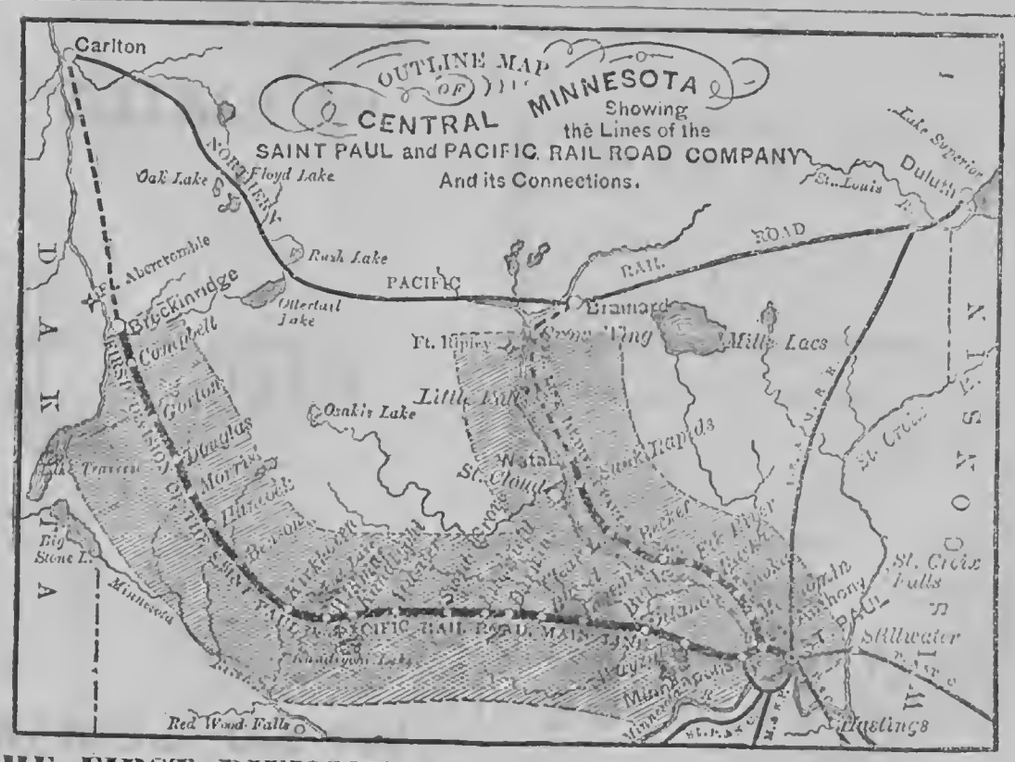
From the undivided surplus of **$1,488,134 43** the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN	President of the New York Life Insurance Co.
DAVID DOWS	(David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) 20 South St.
ISAAC C. KENDALL	(Merchant,) Union Buildings, cor. William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER	(late Dater, Miller & Co.,) Grocers.
HENRY K. BOGERT	(Bogert & Kneeland,) 49 William St.
JOHN MAIRS	(Merchant,) 20 South St.
WM. H. APPLETON	(Appleton & Co., Publishers,) 549 and 551 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS	(Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON	(Banker,) 33 Wall St.
WM. A. BOOTH	(Booth & Edgar,) 100 Wall St.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD	(Banker,) 35 Broad St.
HENRY BOWERS	(Banker,) 36 Broad St.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY	(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) 61 Leonard St.
SANFORD COBB	President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., 71 Wall St.
EDWARD MARTIN	(Cragin & Co., Provisions,) 400 West Twelfth St.
EDWIN HOYT	(Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Dry Goods,) 100 Franklin St.
H. B. CLAFLIN	(H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) cor. Church and Worth Sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR	(J. F. Seymour & Co.,) 78 Warren St.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.	8 St. Mark's Place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS	Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Co.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.



THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE

St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company

OFFER FOR SALE

1,500,000 Acres of

PRAIRIE, TIMBER & MEADOW LANDS,

At prices ranging from $4 to $12 per acre, for Cash, or on Long Credit, with Interest at Seven per cent. per annum. CASH PRICES one dollar per acre less than Credit Prices.

The Bonds of the Company taken at par on Cash Sales. Emigrant houses at the principal Stations free for all emigrants. Applications for land can be made through the Station Agents.

For further particulars and pamphlets, apply to

HERMANN TROTT, Land Commissioner,
General Office at St. Paul, Minnesota.

MEM.—Government lands still to be had, under the Homestead Law, along the main line of the above Railroad.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

RUPTURE

Relieved and cured by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance and Compound. Office No. 336 Broadway, New York. Send 10 cents for book with Photographic likenesses of cases before and after cure, with Henry Ward Beecher's case, letters and portrait. Beware of traveling imposters, who pretend to have been assistants of Dr. Sherman.

Agents Wanted for **THE NATION.**

Is needed in every home; has 60 illustrations: all U. S. Presidents; all U. S. Censuses; all U. S. Senators; all valuable documents. Is prized by all! One agent reports 201 orders in 6 days. In English and German. **SELLS AT $2.50.** *Write us.* New-World Pub. Co., 7th and Market, Sts., Phila., Pa.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC TILES, FOR FLOORS.
GARNKIRK VASES, for Lawns and Gardens.
CHIMNEY TOPS, Etc.
MILLER & COATES, 279 Pearl St., New York.

HUNTING, Trapping and Fishing made easy. *Best* Book; 76 pages; 50 engravings. Only 20 cents, post paid. Send for Catalogue of Books, &c.
Address C. S. RILEY, Holland, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF
TEAS AND COFFEES
TO CONFORM TO PRICE OF GOLD.
Increased Facilities to Club Organizers.
Send for New Price List.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
(*P. O. Box* 5643.) 31 & 33 Vesey St., New York.

KELLEY'S PATENT CHEMICAL METALLIC PAINTS, all shades. Prepared for immediate use, requiring no mixing. Put up in 5, 10, 20, and 40 gallon packages.
Price per gallon for inside work.....$2.00
Price per gallon for outside work..... 1.50
Price per gallon for roofs, barns and fences..... 1.00
NEW YORK CITY OIL COMPANY,
Sole Agents, 116 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Howe's Concentrated Syrup cures Catarrh, Cancer, Scrofula, &c. Howe's Never-Failing Ague Cure and Tonic Bitters. Cure or no pay. Sold by Druggists.

300 SOUND GREEN-HOUSE OR HOT-BED SASH. 3x7 feet; good French glass, $2 per sash. Address
F. L. PERRY, Canandaigua, N. Y.

$425 A Month and expenses to good Canvassers. Articles new and as staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court St., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
"WONDERS OF THE WORLD."
OVER ONE THOUSAND ILLUSTRATIONS.
The largest, best selling, and most attractive subscription book ever published. Send for circulars, with terms, at once. Address
UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO.,
411 Broome street, New York.

GRANT US,
LADIES, the opportunity of informing you how to save labor on Washing Day. Full directions sent free to any address. SHIRRELL, FISHER & CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of "*Cold in Head*," *Catarrh* or *Ozena*, which he cannot cure. Sold by Druggists at 50 cts.

Kommon Kerosene Kills
THOUSANDS YEARLY.
Wickes' Eclectic Oil,
Makes thousands of homes happy, because it is safe, brilliant and odorless.
No CHANGE of LAMPS REQUIRED
J. H. WICKES, 120 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

You ask WHY we can sell First Class 6 Octave Pianos for **$290?** We answer—It costs less than $600 to make any $600 Piano sold through Agents, all of whom make 100 per cent. profit. We have no Agents, but ship direct to families at Factory price, and warrant 5 Years. Send for illustrated circular, in which we refer to 800 Bankers, Merchants, &c., using our Pianos in 40 States and Territories.
U. S. Piano Co., 865 Broadway, New York.

A READY BUT RUDE REPLY.

Minister.—My boy, you shouldn't be so wicked as to fish on Sunday.
Boy.—I don't think its wicked, 'cause I don't catch any fish!

A Safe and Profitable Investment.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

The Treasury next month will pay off Forty Millions additional of the 1862s, and holders of the same should consider whether it is not best to exchange them at once for a BOND OF EQUAL SAFETY, and which will secure them an increased annual income nearly ONE-THIRD GREATER than they obtained on their 5-20s.

The 7-30 GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. Co., which we offer at PAR and accrued interest in currency, have been sold rapidly for cash, and in exchange for 5-20s, and we commend them to our friends and the public with the same confidence we did the Government Loans.

They are secured by a FIRST and ONLY mortgage upon 2,000 MILES OF RAILROAD, ITS EQUIPMENT AND EARNINGS, and, in ADDITION, upon 500 acres of land to every $1,000 Bond, or 23,000 acres to every mile of road.

The extent of this land is greater than ALL THE NEW ENGLAND STATES AND MARYLAND, and its value, taken at the average at which other railroads have sold their land grants, is OVER THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or TREBLE the possible cost of the Road and issue of the Bonds.

The Bonds are thus a Real Estate Mortgage and Railroad Bond COMBINED upon property three times greater than the liabilities of the Company.

No Bond could be more secure.

Northern Pacifics are issued in denominations from $100 to $10,000, coupon and registered, and their heavy sales in this country and Europe assure the early completion of a large portion of the road.

The Bonds are FREE FROM U. S. TAX, have 30 years to run, principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the Banking House of Jay Cooke & Co.

All marketable securities received in exchange without expense to the investor, at their highest current value.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Washington.
☞ For sale by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States and Canada.

"FAMILY FAVORITE!"

THE

WEED. WEED.

The most perfect, reliable and generally useful machine in existence. For the family of the farmer or mechanic, where the work required of a sewing machine ranges from the heaviest garments of men's wear to the most delicate and ornamental fabrics for ladies and children, it has proved itself thoroughly efficient and entirely satisfactory. Of unequaled simplicity and completness of construction, capable of being learned and operated with one-fourth the usual expenditure of time and labor, with a capacity for quantity, quality and variety of execution beyond its competitors, and a reputation for durability and reliability known and appreciated by thousands, it is offered to the people for the most critical inspection and comparison, with confidence that its obvious merits cannot fail to convince the careful examiner of its superiority. Manufactured by the

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
REPRESENTED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.
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Industrial Topics.

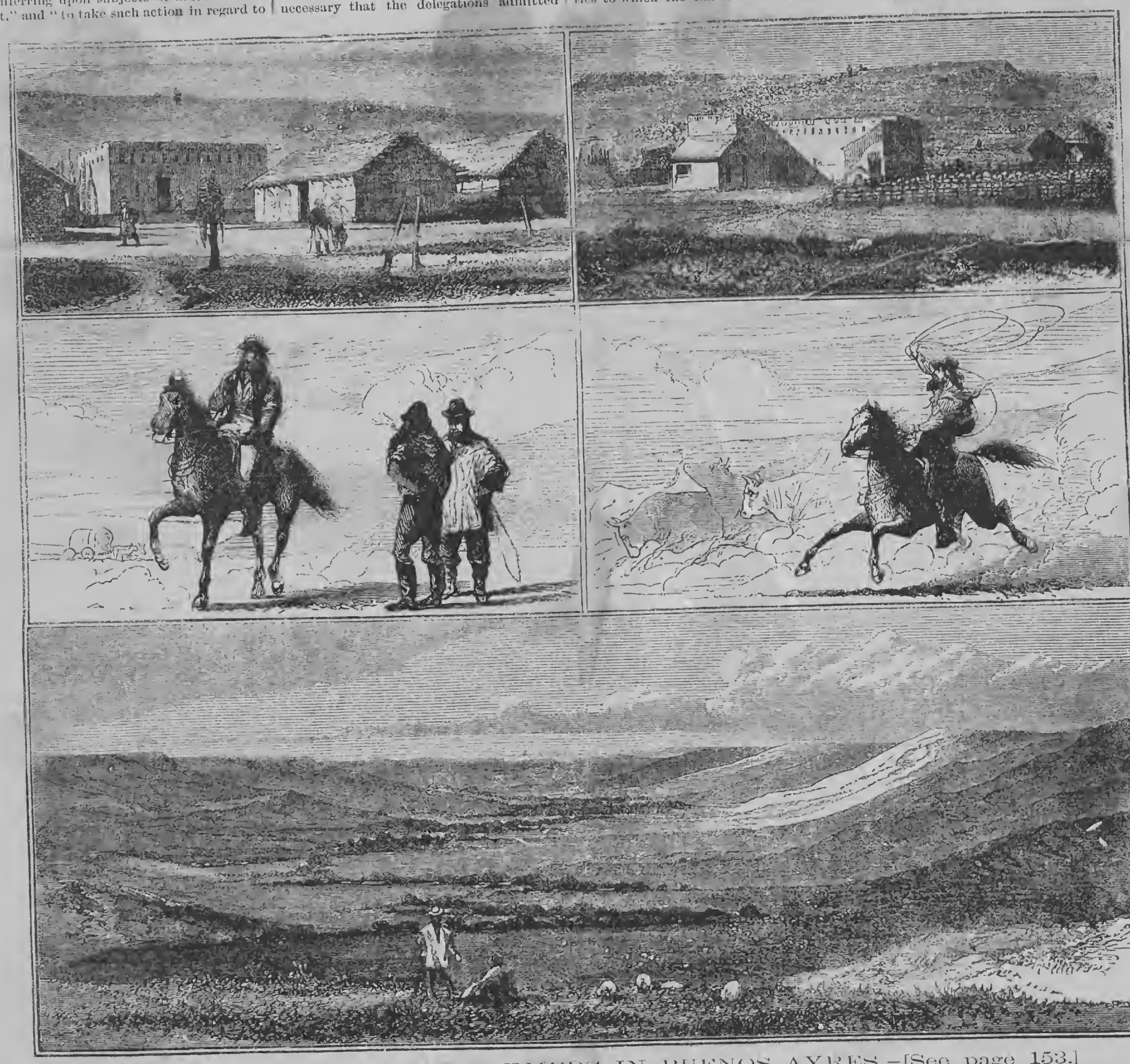
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

At the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1872.

WE attended this Convention, called by the Commissioner of Agriculture, of delegates from State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Boards of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges, "for the purpose of conferring upon subjects of mutual interest," and "to take such action in regard to the interests of Agriculture" as they might "deem expedient." There was a goodly gathering from nearly all the States in the Union. We soon learned that the Commissioner was fixing things so as to run the Convention according to his notions of propriety. He called it to order at 10.30 A. M., the 15th, and made a speech, to which little exception could be taken, stating that the object of the Convention was to consult as to the best method of co-operation among Agriculturists, and especially in the relations of the Department to the Agricultural Colleges. He also announced that it was necessary that the delegations admitted should be such only as the call named, to wit:—Those from State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Boards of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges. Professor BOWMAN of Ky., was elected temporary Chairman, and Rev. Mr. CALDER of Pa. Secretary. Then began the struggle for the admission of delegates from Societies not included in the call. Dr. LORING is a ponderous body. He represented the New England Ag. Soc. His voice absorbed all other voices, which seemed only to swell the volume of his own. He tortured the Commissioner by asking for a list of the Societies to which the call had been sent. He wanted to know whether, having come with others of the New England Society in obedience to the call, he and his colleagues were to be left out in the cold; if so, he insisted upon knowing why. There was a long discussion or colloquy upon the subject, resulting in a call of the States, and the delegates present from the different States responded with their names and those of the organizations they represented.

States Represented.

The call showed that delegations were present from Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland,



AN ENGLISH FARM AND FARMERS IN BUENOS AYRES.—[See page 153.]

Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and District of Columbia. Several of these delegations represented organizations not included in the call of the Commissioner. After the call of the States an effort was made to admit all the gentlemen present representing Industrial Organizations and Agricultural Colleges, but it failed, and the whole matter was referred to a Committee on Credentials, consisting of one delegate from each State represented. A similar Committee on Organization was appointed.

Permanent Officers.

The Committee on Organization reported for permanent officers of the Convention:

President.—Dr. Geo. B. Loring of Mass.

Vice-Presidents.—T. G. Reid, Ala.; T. Smith, Ark.; E. H. Hyate, Conn.; H. Fielder, Ga.; W. H. Purnell, Del.; J. O. Cunningham, Ill.; T. S. Dowling, Ga.; E. B. Shankland, Iowa; Joseph Denison, Kansas; J. B. Bowman, Ky.; S. L. Goodale, Me.; A. B. Davis, Md.; W. S. Beard, Mass.; T. C. Abbott, Mich.; Col. W. S. King, Minn.; H. V. Baily, Mo.; D. H. Wheeler, Neb.; General Nathead, N. H.; G. H. Cook, N. J.; Ezra Cornell, N. Y.; N. N. Woodford, N. C.; J. P. Robinson, Ohio; H. V. McAllister, Pa.; G. F. Wilson, R. I.

Rec. Sec.—C. W. Murtfeldt of Mo.

Cor. Sec.—J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Bureau.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of admitting all delegations that had arrived, and they were so admitted.

We have thus given, as nearly in detail as is necessary, the manner of, and results in, organizing the Convention.

The Agricultural Department—Topics for Discussion.

The Business Committee, through its Chairman, the Commissioner of Agriculture, presented a series of resolutions for the action of the Convention, the substance of which was that Agricultural Colleges, established under the Congressional Land Grant of 1862, should be distinctively agricultural, should adopt the manual labor feature, and should admit males and females as pupils; that these schools, and agricultural and horticultural societies, should co-operate, and the Department of Agriculture should co-operate with all. These resolutions seem to have originated in the Department of Agriculture, and embrace the main business it had to present to the Convention. But this did not seem to be regarded of profound importance by the Convention.

The Equalization and Increase of Land Grants

to Agricultural Colleges evidently was first in the minds and purposes of many of the Western members representing Agricultural Colleges, and the subject was introduced by President FOLWELL of Minnesota, who complained of the unequal distribution of the public lands by the act of 1862, on the basis of representation—each State receiving 30,000 acres of land to each Senator and Representative—asserting that some of the younger and growing States were entitled, at the time of distribution, by their population, to larger representation than they then had, and hence to more land; whereas the reverse was the case in some of the older States. He submitted the facts, and recommended an increased grant of land to the various colleges, and an equalization on the basis of acreage or superficial area of the States and Territories. This whole subject, together with resolutions offered upon it, was referred to a committee of five.

Committees Appointed.

On Equalization of Land Grants—Folwell, Gilman, Abbott and Fielder.

On Military Education—Gregory, Clark of Mass., Clark of Vermont, Atwood, and Klippart.

On Experimental Farms or Stations—Nicholson, Mehan, Hamilton, Johnson, Allen.

On the Relations of the Department of Agriculture to Agricultural Colleges—Barnett, Curtis, Smith, Reynolds, Robeson.

Report on Equalization of Land Grants.

Friday morning, President FOLWELL of Minnesota presented the following report:

Whereas, The lands donated by the act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, for the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one *college*, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe; that is to say, devoted generally to the liberal, and then in particular to the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life; and

Whereas, The endowments resulting from this grant will be in every case insufficient for the support of a reputable college of comprehensive character; and

Whereas, The apportionment of the lands on the variable basis of representation alone, according to which eleven States and Territories received nothing, and many large States, capable of supporting a population of millions, received less than some small States; and

Whereas, Subsequent legislation required many of the States to accept land scrip of doubtful value instead of the lands themselves, donated in the original act of endowment; therefore

Resolved, That Congress be respectfully asked by this body to remedy both the inequality and insufficiency of the endowments of the act of 1862, by granting additional lands in such quantities that no State shall receive less than one million of acres, which may be selected and located according to the pleasure of the grantees.

Resolved, That the additional endowments so granted should, in all cases, fall to those institutions already established under the provisions of the act of 1862, or which may hereafter be established in pursuance of the same.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State here represented be constituted to bring the subject of these resolutions to the attention of Congress.

WM. W. FOLWELL of Minn., Chair'n.
T. C. ABBOTT of Mich.
J. B. BOWMAN of Ky.
HERBERT FIELDER of Ga.
D. C. GILMAN of Conn.

This report was discussed in detail, and resulted in eliciting many interesting facts from members, to which we shall have occasion to refer when we have more space. The report was not adopted. Substitutes were offered, and finally the following, offered by Dr. GREGORY of Illinois, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully recommend to the Congress of the United States the bestowal of an additional liberal grant of land, or the proceeds thereof, upon the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts which have been established in the several States and Territories, in accordance with the enactment of July 2, 1862, and its amendments, and upon such as may hereafter be established in States and Territories where such institutions have not yet been established.

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed from each State and Territory here represented, who, with the presiding officer of the Convention, shall urge the foregoing resolution upon the attention of Congress.

Seed Distribution.

Appended to a series of resolutions emanating from the Commissioner of Agriculture, was the following, which was adopted without discussion or dissent. It did not seem to attract the attention of the members, and, indeed, many of them assured us subsequently that they did not know that such a resolution had been presented. This is it:

Resolved, That the Convention be requested to appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to visit the Committee of Agriculture of the two Houses of Congress, and request them to increase the amount of appropriations for the distribution of publications and seeds of this Department.

The Commissioner Exercised.

Friday afternoon, immediately after the assembling of the Convention after recess, the Commissioner of Agriculture got the floor and washed his hands of the Convention and its acts in the following graceful language. We deem it of sufficient importance to make it historical by recording it; for many considered the language insulting to the Convention, and the manner of its delivery highly objectionable. He said:

I would be glad to occupy the attention of the members for a few moments. I have some fear that the Convention will not arrive at what it was hoped we would in the beginning. We desired to have intercourse with the colleges of the States, because they were perpetually in session. We hoped through the colleges to have intercourse with the people of the States. We wanted to give to these colleges all the seeds we had, all the roots and bulbs, &c., and only asked in return that they keep the Department advised as to the experiments tried in the different parts of the country.

You will readily see that when I called this Convention the question of the public lands did not enter into my mind. While I say that I don't object to any application that the Convention may make to Congress, I simply want to rid the Department of any responsibility in the matter whatever. Let the responsibility rest with the Convention alone. We want it distinctly understood that we wash our hands clear of this matter, and we would like the reporters to so say. There shall never be any distribution of the public lands unless one-tenth thereof shall be kept in timber inviolably.

It is a matter that enters into the climatic effect of the country. It is more important for sheltering the crops than the winters, or anything else, that one-tenth of all of these lands should be reserved for timber. Whatever influence you gentlemen may have upon Congress, I look upon this as of far more importance than anything you have yet acted upon.

The subject of disposing of these lands upon the ratio I would like to speak of. Now, by the act of 1862, a most unjust distribution is made of these lands. In Minnesota there were but one hundred acres, while in New York there were over eight hundred thousand. This distribution was unfair, because the State of Minnesota is capable of having a population equal to that of New York. The distribution of public lands should be according to the area of territory. Congress will make this distribution upon some basis, upon some *pro rata*, as they always do; and as that is evident, let us suggest, for the purpose of bringing into requisition the minds of Congress upon this point. I would say, give one-half of these lands to population and one-half to area. I have said now all that I have to say. I want to wash my hands clear of all the folly of which you have been guilty.

Relations of Department of Agriculture to Ag'l Societies and Colleges.

The Committee, through Mr. BARNARD of Georgia, made the following report on this subject, which was adopted, and referred to the Commissioner of Agriculture:

The committe to consider and report upon that portion of the recommendations of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture which refers to the establishment of closer relations between that Department and the State societies and agricultural colleges throughout the country, beg leave to report;

That they regard the recommendation as one of prime importance, full of promise of future good, yet attended with difficulties not generally appreciated. Combination is strength, but to combine is not easy. Comparison is the chief means of knowledge. The National Department of Agriculture presents peculiar advantages for securing effective co-operation and for furnishing the means of studying the comparative agriculture of different States and sections, and when so studied, of diffusing information as to results. It is the lens to concentrate the scattered rays of light coming from all parts of the country, and the eyes which look through it wisely can report what they indicate.

To comparative agriculture, as to comparative anatomy or philosophy, we are to look for the best data for observation. It is unnecessary to dwell upon a point so obvious to all reflecting minds.

In carrying out the great ends of its organization—the increase and diffusion of knowledge—the Department has done much in the past. The call of this convention is another step in the right direction.

What can the Department do further on its part—what the State organizations and colleges on theirs?

In addition to furnishing the materials for the study of comparative agriculture—with improvements growing out of closer relations to other societies—it can also aid in improving and perfecting the organizations. It can furnish to all an abstract of the constitutions and modes of each State society, and of all the colleges, for study and comparison; in a word, for comparative organization as well as comparative methods of cultivation. The organization, in some states, is far more efficient than in others. Yet the latter pursue their course, little guided by the experience of the better organized societies. No one need underestimate the advantages of a good constitution—not merely a collection of words, but a practical system.

Much light can thus be thrown upon such questions as the proper relation of these societies to the States—whether the members should be all who unite as individuals, or composed of representatives of societies.

The Department can distribute the labor of observation and co-ordinate them among the other bodies acting in concert with it. Certain departments of investigation can be assigned to certain States, which again can subdivide them among its counties. The field is immense, and subdivision necessary. Proper subjects can be assigned for scientific observation to the different colleges, for which societies would not be fit observers. By such means, instead of separate and independent investigations, without consent, a wider field would be covered, and yet each part of it more thoroughly cultivated.

What the societies and colleges can do towards the National Department is the counterpart of its duties to them. They can report to it; accept its problems of investigation; inform it of their own methods, constitutions, &c., and consider its suggestions.

Much of the time of the convention has been occupied with questions concerning the agricultural colleges. They have a great work to perform. But it must not be forgotten that the intention of the actual body of farmers who have passed beyond their college life must for years be the chief means of practical improvement. We most earnestly bid the colleges God speed in their mission of spreading light and knowledge, but we would not forget the present generation of men who have not enjoyed these opportunities. To diffuse knowledge is a more tedious process than it is usually regarded; indeed, a very stern and difficult work.

Could we but diffuse what is already known, what a stride would at once be gained! But it is by tedious individual effort that education is attained. It is needed by each quarter, and by each member of it.

The committee, not to dwell too long, would recommend—

1. That the several societies and colleges have some specific organ of communication with the Department of Agriculture, the person, time, and topics known, and that the Department prescribe the topics, with appropriate printed inquiries.

2. That an annual convention, like the present, be held, in which representatives from the several State societies and other societies, covering a larger or smaller area, and the agricultural colleges, may be represented on some proper basis.

3. That the Department tabulate the information thus obtained, and distribute it amongst the several lesser organizations. Amongst the subjects to be presented shall be the briefs of all the organizations of States and other large district societies, with such revision and suggestions as may aid in determining the best mode of organization.

4. That the several State societies co-operate fully with the Department in obtaining statistics of every sort—especially of growing crops—and make suggestions as to improved methods of estimating them; also, in such observations upon the weather as may greatly increase the data for determining the local variations of the season. The degree of success already attending the observations made give encouragement to this direction of inquiry—to be made in detail, to endeavor to determine the local laws—and for larger periods, to anticipate the probable state of the seasons, and possibly to influence them to some extent, or at least better to conform to them.

5. The Department shall consider the entire field of investigation, and assign to the several State societies appropriate subjects of observation, and also subjects for scientific investigation by the agricultural colleges and professors.

6. It shall collate information as to the practical working of different forms of minor organizations, less than State societies, so as to exhibit the best and most approved form of clubs for the immediate information and education of the farmer at his work—making them schools for the ear and eye alike.

7. Prior to the assembling of the National Convention, specific subjects of consideration shall be prescribed, and persons of high qualifications appointed to open the discussions.

8. That for each duty a specific organ, whether of the Department or the societies, shall be provided, either by the appointment of an individual or a committee. Thorough elaboration of information, and a proper digestion of matter for publication, shall, if possible, be the duty of some officer of the Department.

9. That among the subjects for reports at the next convention held, according to the first resolution, be the following:

First. On the importance and means of improving physical expertness in agricultural labor, the object being to devote to the development of human skill the attention too much confined to the horse and the brute creation, and a report to be presented concerning experts in farm labor.

Second. On the importance to farmers of accurate accounts of expenses, receipts in detail, and of careful study of these, as a means for constant annual improvement.

Third. On the best means of organizing neighborhood associations for mutual improvement.

Fourth. On the best method of conducting experiments, and the necessity of careful records, and of separating the conditions involved.

10. That copies of this report be communicated to the several State societies and agricultural colleges of the United States, and they be requested to communicate their action in regard to the proposed relations to the National Department of Agriculture, and of the persons appointed as organs of communication.

A Secretary of Agriculture.

An effort was made on the part of CHAS. W. MURTFELDT of Missouri, to distinguish himself, by asking the Convention to adopt a resolution recommending the changing the title of the Commissioner of Agriculture to that of Secretary of Agriculture, and demanding for him a place in the Cabinet. HORACE MAYNARD of Tennesee punctured this bubble of gas, by stating that the Department of Agriculture is entirely distinct from any other Department of the Government, and that the Commissioner's place in the Cabinet is entirely a matter of discretion with the President—just as is that of the Attorney and Postmaster Generals. If an increased salary for the Commissioner is desirable, it should be asked for. The idea of asking that the present Commissioner should be considered a National Counselor, in view of the figure he presented to the Convention, seemed to strike all as ridiculous. Mr. MURTFELDT's proposition was laid on the table.

Planting Forest Trees.

Mr. LINES of Kansas offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly advise and entreat the farmers of our whole country, who are favorably located for the purpose, to plant forest trees, not merely for shade and ornament, but by the acre and hundreds of acres, in order to reproduce forests, to take the place of those that are being so rapidly and fearfully demolished in every direction, thereby not only providing for the actual necessities of those who are to come after us, but also to avert calamities that can neither be imagined or described, that must eventually ensue whenever our broad land shall be stripped of its forests, and consequently deprived of the numerous beneficent influences they are known to impart.

This closes the record of the proceedings of the first two days. We shall give the report of the third day's doings next week.

Farm Economy.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

R. P. C., Ionia, Mich., asks about the conversion of bones into superphosphate of lime. We republish, in response, an answer given in the last volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER to a similar question from a correspondent. Superphosphate of lime is composed (if pure) of bones, bone dust, bone black, or the pure ashes of bones, with sulphuric acid added. In WARING'S Elements the following method of preparing it is given:

"The process of making it from whole bones is slow and troublesome, as it requires a long time for the effect to diffuse itself through the whole mass of a large bone. When it is made in this way, the bones should be *dry*, and the acid should be diluted in many times its bulk of water, and should be applied to the bones (which may be placed in a suitable cask, with a spiggot at the bottom,) in quantities sufficient to cover them, about once in ten days; and at the end of that time, one-half of the liquid should be drawn off by the spiggot. This liquid is a solution of superphosphate of lime, containing sulphate of lime, and may be applied to the soil in a liquid form, or through the medium of a compost heap. The object of using so much water is to prevent an incrustation of sulphate of lime on the surfaces of the bones; this must be removed by stirring the mass, which allows the next application of acid to act directly on the phosphate remaining. The amount of acid required is about 50 or 60 lbs. to each 100 lbs. of bones. The gelatine will remain after the phosphate is all dissolved, and may be composted with muck, or plowed under the soil, where it will form ammonia.

"*Bone dust*, or *crushed bones*, may be much more easily changed to the desired condition, as the surface exposed is much greater, and the acid can act more generally throughout the whole mass. The amount of acid required is the same as in the other case, but it may be used *stronger*, two or three times its bulk of water being sufficient, if the bones are finely ground or crushed; more or less water should be used according to the fineness of the bones. The time occupied will also be much less, and the result of the operation will be in better condition for manure.

"Bones may be made fine enough for this operation, either by grinding, etc., or by boiling under pressure, as previously described; indeed, by whatever method bones are pulverized, they should always be treated with sulphuric acid before being applied to the soil, as this will more than double their value for immediate use.

"Bone-black is chiefly used by manufacturers of superphosphate of lime, who treat it with acid the same as has been directed above, only that they grind the black very finely before applying the acid.

"*Bone ashes*, or bones burned to whiteness, may be similarly treated. Indeed, in all of the form of bones here described, the phosphate of lime remains unaltered, as it is indestructible by heat; the differences of composition are only in the admixture of organic constituents.

"*The reason why superphosphate of lime is so much better than phosphate*, may be easily explained. The *phosphate* is very *slowly* soluble in water, and consequently furnishes food to plants slowly. A piece of bone as large as a pea may lie in the soil for years without being all consumed; consequently, it will be years before its value is returned, and it pays no interest on its cost while lying there. The *superphosphate* dissolves very *rapidly* and furnishes food for plants with equal facility; hence its much greater value as a manure."

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Manure for Strawberries.—Please tell me what kind, how much, and when to apply manure to strawberry plants. AMOS W. WOODCOCK, *Salisbury, Md.*

WE prefer old, well rotted barn-yard manure. The quantity must be determined from the character of the soil, whether rich or poor, and the amount you can afford. Twenty-five to one hundred two-horse loads may be applied per acre. Apply enough to make the soil rich, and of this you should be the best judge. If you intend planting in the spring, put on the manure the previous autumn, but if this cannot be done conveniently, apply early in the spring and plow it under, covering about four inches deep. Thoroughly harrow the land before planting; in other words, put it into as good a condition as possible for the reception of the plants. Extra fine strawberries are only produced through extra culture. We have expended two to three hundred dollars per acre in preparing land for strawberries, and had the first crop pay all expenses, leaving the soil permanently improved.

Salt Hay for Manure.—Will you or some of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER please inform a beginner what is the value of bent or salt hay per ton for manure, used as bedding for stock? Also the value per ton of sea weed washed on shore by the tide, resembling moss, which is filled with small shells, either alone or composted with barn-yard manure.—A. C. M.

SALT hay is an excellent absorbent to be put in stables, but of itself worth very little for manure. It is one of the lowest in the scale of grasses, and contains little more fertilizing materials than oak or pine sawdust. It is not worth over $5 per ton for this purpose. Sea weed, on the contrary, contains a large amount of fertilizing matter, in addition to shells and other substances which usually accompany it. It is probably worth $10 per ton in localities where manure is scarce. Of course we refer to these materials when dry.

Legislation to Prevent Fires.—A St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., correspondent, who writes us of a great destruction of timber, hundreds of miles of fence and many buildings in that county in October, says:—"Our timber is getting scarce and valuable, and thousands of acres are being destroyed every year by fire, which in most cases are set by careless, heedless and irresponsible persons, having no respect for their neighbors' property and interests so long as they can accomplish their own ends." He urges the necessity of some legislation that shall prevent and punish such vandalism. We agree with him as to the necessity of such, and urge those most likely to suffer to move in the matter while the Legislature is in session.

Treatise On Clearing Woodland.—Wm. H. PELLS asks us "if there is any treatise on clearing woodland, and any machinery to aid in the work. Are there any published directions for making charcoal? What kind of brushook is best for cutting bushes." We do not know of any published book which gives detailed instructions in this branch of wood craft. There are saws invented for cutting down trees, but so far as we are aware they have not come into general use as a substitute for the ax. Our observation has not extended into the modern practices in heavily timbered countries. Let some of the intelligent back-woodsmen among our readers answer our correspondent.

The Poultry-Yard.

N. Y. STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT ALBANY, FEB. 9-15, 1872.

Asiatic Class.—Light Brahmas—1st, B. Montague, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; 2d, 3d and 4th, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass. Dark Brahmas—1st, P. Williams; 2d, J. Mandeville, N. Y.; 3d, G. H. Leavitt, Flushing, N. Y.; 4th, Loucks, Salisbury Center, N. Y. Buff Cochins—1st, P. Williams; 2d and 4th, G. H. Leavitt; 3d, G. H. Warner, N. Y. Mills, N. Y. Partridge Cochins—1st, G. H. Leavitt; 2d and 4th, P. Williams; 3d, G. H. Warner. White Cochins—1st and 2d, P. Williams; 3d, G. H. Leavitt; 4th, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y. Black Cochins—1st and 2d, P. Williams. Champion cup for Asiatics—P. Williams, for White Cochins.

Dorking Class.—Colored—1st, H. Hales, Ridgewood, N. J.; 2d, G. H. Warner. Silver Grays—1st and 3d, G. H. Warner; 2d, W. Simpson, Jr., West Farms, N. Y.; 4th, H. Hales. White—1st, G. H. Warner; 2d, H. Harrison, Rochester, N. Y.; 3d, J. Y. Bicknell. Dominiques—1st and 4th, O. Howland, Auburn, N. Y.; E. G. Studley, Cleverack, N. Y.; 3d, W. Simpson, Jr.

Game Class.—Black-Breasted Red—1st and 3d, J. Y. Bicknell; 2d, C. A. Cheever, N. Y. city; 4th, J. C. Cooper, Limerick, Ireland. Brown-Breasted Red—1st and 3d, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Conn.; 2d and 4th, M. H. Cryer & Co., Salem, O. Duckwings—1st and 2d, J. Y. Bicknell; 3d, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 4th, J. C. Cooper. Blue—1st, J. Y. Bicknell. White—1st, P. W. Hudson. Pile—1st, P. W. Hudson; 2d, J. C. Cooper; 3d, Jas. Livingston, West Farms, N. Y.; 4th, M. H. Cryer & Co. Any other color—1st, 2d and 3d, P. W. Hudson; 4th, M. H. Cryer & Co.

Spanish Class.—Black—1st and 2d, A. Merwin, N. Y. city; 3d, M. H. Cryer & Co. White Leghorns—2d and 4th, Chas. A. Cheever; 3d, R. L. Haydock, Mott Haven, N. Y. Brown Leghorn—2d, E. W. Haines, Cuba, N. Y.

Polish Class.—Black—1st, W. Simpson, jr. White—1st and 2d, E. G. Studley. Silver—1st and 2d, W. Simpson, jr. Golden—1st, J. Y. Bicknell.

Hamburg Class.—Spangled Golden—1st, O. Howland; 2d and 3d, J. C. Sidell, Englewood, N. J. Spangled Silver—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, J. C. Sidell. Pencilled Golden—1st and 2d, M. H. Cryer & Co. Pencilled Silver—1st, W. Simpson, jr.; 2d and 3d, M. H. Cryer & Co.

French Class.—Creve Coeurs—2d, James Miller, N. Y. City. Houdan—1st, E. G. Studley; 2d and 3d, G. H. Warner; 4th, J. C. Cooper. La Fleche—1st, J. B. Seymour; 2d, G. H. Warner.

Bantam Class.—Black-breasted Reds—1st and 4th, C. S. Haines, Tom's River, N. J.; 2d, Perry E. Tolles, Troy, N. Y.; 3d, W. Simpson, Jr. Derbys—1st, C. S. Haines. Brown-breasted Reds—1st and 2d, C. S. Haines. Duckwings—1st, C. S. Haines; 2d, G. H. Warner. Silver Duckwing—1st, 2d and 3d, C. S. Haines. Silver Sebrights—1st, C. S. Haines; 2d, P. Williams. Golden Sebrights—1st, S. J. Allison, Middletown, Ct.; 2d, E. G. Studley; 3d, J. Y. Bicknell. Black African—1st, J. Y. Bicknell. Black Game—1st, C. S. Haines. Irish Gray Game—1st, C. S. Haines. Plymouth Rock Fowls—1st, W. Simpson, Jr.; 2d, O. Howland.

Bronze Turkeys.—1st, W. Simpson, Jr.; 2d, A. C. Hunsberger; 3d, George Van Deveer, Port Jackson, N. Y.

Black Turkeys.—1st, J. C. Cooper, Limerick, Ireland.

Goose Class—Toulouse—1st and 3d, W. Simpson, Jr.; 2d, J. C. Cooper. Bremen—1st, W. Simpson, Jr. White China—1st, W. Simpson, Jr.; 2d, J. Y. Bicknell. African—1st, W. Simpson, Jr.

Duck Class—Rouens—1st, J. Y. Bicknell; 2d, J. B. Seymour, Westmoreland, N. Y.; 3d, G. H. Warner. Aylesbury—1st, G. H. Warner; 2d, J. Y. Bicknell. Cayuga—1st, O. Howland; 2d, J. Y. Bicknell. Top-knot—1st, J. Y. Bicknell; 2d, F. Waterman, Albany, N. Y. Muscovy—1st, J. Y. Bicknell. White Call—1st, W. Simpson, Jr. Wood—1st, W. Simpson, Jr.; 2d, J. Y. Bicknell. Wild Black—1st, W. Simpson, Jr.

Pigeon Class—Pouters, pied cock—1st, W. A. Wood, 135 Maiden lane, N. Y. Pied hen—1st, do. Yellow pied, pair—1st, do.; 2d, J. Y. Bicknell. Black pied, blue pied and red pied—1st, W. A. Wood. Whites—1st, F. F. Pole, Mitchell, Ontario, Canada; 2d, W. A. Wood. Carriers, best cock and hen, best black, blue, dun and red pairs, do. Tumblers, best cock and hen, F. F. Pole; baldheads, 1st, J. Y. Bicknell; agates, 1st, W. Simpson, Jr.; kites, 1st, George Purves, N. Y. city; Berlin, 1st, W. A. Wood; black, 1st, Geo. Purves; any other color, 1st, W. Simpson, Jr. Barbs, best cock and hen, black, F. F. Pole; white, Geo. Purves; yellow, J. Y. Bicknell. Fantails, best cock and hen, W. Simpson, Jr.; white, J. Y. Bicknell; yellow, F. F. Pole. Jacobins, 1st, J. Y. Bicknell. Spanish Runts, best pair, W. Simpson, Jr. Turbits, do. do. Yellow Swallows, W. A. Wood. Yellow Trumpeters, F. F. Pole. Black Nuns, W. Simpson, Jr. Arch-Angels, do. Magpies, do.

Rabbit Class.—Leopold Buck of any color—1st, H. Cawood, Thorne, Yorkshire, England; 2d, A. M. Halsted, Rye, N. Y. Leopold Doe of any color—1st, H. Cawood; 2d, A. M. Halsted. Self-colored Doe—1st, H. Cawood; 2d, A. M. Halsted. Broken-colored Doe—1st, A. M. Halsted. Himmlayan—1st, H. Cawood.

Fish.—Best exhibition of Salmon—Livingston Stone, Charlestown, N. H. Brook Trout—1st, Fred. Mather, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; 2d, L. Stone. Best Exhibition of Mink—Rossegue Bros., Verona, N. Y.

Dressed Poultry.—Best Collection—O. Howland, Auburn, N. Y.

Special Premiums.—Best Collection from Europe—J. C. Cooper, Limerick, Ireland

Moore's Rural New-Yorker Prize.—Best Breed of Distinctively American Fowls—1st, Dominiques, to O. Howland; 2d, E. G. Studley. Best Trio Plymouth Rocks—W. Simpson, Jr. Best Trio any other variety, Brown Leghorns—E. W. Haines, Cuba, N. Y.

Country Gentleman Prize.—Best Collection of Fowls—P. Williams.

Champion Cup for Asiatics.—P. Williams, on Trio White Cochins.

Thomas McGraw's Prize.—Best Trio Light Brahmas—B. Montague. Best Trio Dark Brahmas—P. Williams.

D. W. Herstine's Prize.—Best Dark Brahma Hen (hatch of 1871).—Henry Turner, Rye, N. Y.

G. H. Leavitt's Prize.—Best Trio Buff Cochins—P. Williams.

G. H. Warner's Prize.—Best Trio Partridge Cochins—G. H. Leavitt.

John J. Berry's Prize.—Best White Cochin Hen—J. J. Berry, Hackensack, N. J.

Geo. B. Tuttle's Prizes.—Best Dark Brahma Hen—Henry Turner. Best Buff Cochin Hen—W. Simpson, Jr.

Wm. B. Hill's Prize.—Best Trio Dorkings—G. H. Warner.

M. H. Cryer's Sweepstakes on Games.—M. H. Cryer & Co.

Dean Sage's Prize.—Best Trio Games, to be judged without regard to feather, and with regard for fitness for the pit—P. W. Hudson.

Geo. A. Birch's Prize.—Best Trio Black Spanish—A. Merwin.

John G. Myers' Prize.—Best Trio White Leghorns—C. A. Cheever.

E. J. Isom's Prize.—Best Trio Black Polish—W. Simpson, Jr.

Thos. H. Greer's Prize.—Best Trio Spangled Golden Hamburgs—O. Howland.

T. H. West's Prize.—Best Trio Spangled Silver Hamburgs—J. C. Sidell.

A. B. Van Gaasbeek & Co.'s Prize.—Best Trio Creve-Cœurs—Jas. Miller.

Delavan House Prize.—Best Game Bantams—C. S. Haines; best Sebright, do., P. Williams; best Black do., J. Y. Bicknell.

D. L. Stage's Prize.—Best collection of Bantams—C. S. Haines.

Congress Hall Prize.—Best coop Capons—E. B. Davenport.

Shaw & Rose's Prizes.—Heaviest Turkey Cock—A. C. Hungberger; do. hen, W. Simpson, Jr.

D. Coleman & Bro.'s Prize.—Best Toulouse Geese—W. Simpson, Jr.

Peter Van Wie's Prize.—Best Bremen Geese—W. Simpson, Jr.

J. Y. Bicknell's Prize.—Best collection of Geese—W. Simpson, Jr.

Fonda & Bagley's Prize.—Best Trio Rouen Ducks—J. Y. Bicknell.

D. L. Stage's Prize.—Best Trio Aylesbury Ducks—J. Y. Bicknell.

S. Watson's Prize.—Best Trio Cayuga Ducks—O. Howland.

S. & P. Templeton's Prize.—Best Pouter Cock—W. A. Wood.

W. Simpson, Jr.'s Prize.—Best collection of Pigeons—W. Simpson, Jr.

P. B. McKelvey's Prize.—Best collection Lop-Eared Rabbits—A. M. Halsted.

W. H. Todd's Prize.—Best device for Transporting Eggs for Hatching—W. H. Todd, Vermillion, Ohio.

P. V. Doyen's Prize.—Best Exhibition Trout—Fred Mather.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Sending Eggs by Express.—Can eggs be packed and sent by express so that we can rely upon their hatching?—J. H. B.

THEY can be packed and sent safely (and are every season), if the packing is properly done; and if the eggs are good, a large per cent. of them will hatch, if they are properly treated by the man who gets them.

Brahma Fowls as Layers.—I wish to ask some of your readers if Brahma fowls will lay eggs in summer as well as native ones?—C. R. R.

Field Crops.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Chess and Smut.—One man said, in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, that freezing wheat in a certain way, or manner, would change it to chess. I have raised on my lands from 1,000 to 5,000 bushels clean wheat annually, for the last forty years; have had it freeze out entirely on knolls where the snow was blown off; drown and freeze out by the acre where ponds of water formed from thaws in the winter, when the ground was frozen, but never had any extra chess, nor ever raised a bushel of chess to a thousand bushels of wheat. St. PAUL says GOD gave to every seed his own body. I once raised a clean piece of pure smut, as follows:—In 1830 I sowed nearly seventy acres of wheat on new cleared oak lands, being the first crop. Our practice was to wet the seed and dry it off with newly slaked lime, completely whitewashing every kernel; then sow it broadcast. In finishing the field, my seedsman fell short six or eight quarts of seed; he went to the barn, took the same kind of seed as before used, but having no lime, he thought he must do something to it, and so he did; he wet the wheat and covered it over with plaster of Paris (gypsum), which completely dirtied this little quantity of seed, and finished the field with it. To my astonishment, at the coming harvest this little parcel of ground was a complete bed of smut; not one head in ten had a sound kernel of wheat in it. I mowed it and carted it to the hogs. The rest of the field was the best wheat I ever raised, yielding from thirty to forty bushels of clean wheat to the acre and free from chess or smut.

Some writer in the RURAL NEW-YORKER has said that smut was caused by an insect puncturing the kernel. If this be true, the little insects were kind to me—doing all their mischief in one corner of the field, so that it could be cut by itself.—H. C.

Growing Potatoes without Plowing.—"I planted potatoes by dropping them on top of the ground and covering them with straw last year. I had a good yield in quantity, but poor in quality. The exposure of the potato to light and air gives them a green color, so that they not only taste bad, but are thought to be poisonous. I do not want to try again." So writes a correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER at Madison, N. Y. He does not tell us how deeply he covered his potatoes, but evidently not deep enough, or they would not have been colored. We have seen good crops of good quality produced by covering five or six inches deep with straw.

Orchard Grass.—An "Old Subscriber" writes:—"I have had no experience with Orchard grass. How often does it need renewing?" It has a perennial root and needs no renewing. It is a grass that abides well where it is once established, and for that reason is vastly better than timothy for mixing with red clover. Another reason is that it blossoms earlier than timothy and about the time of red clover, and is therefore ready to cut with the clover. It is a grass that has been far too long neglected in this country by the mass of farmers, both as a pasture and mowing grass

Tobacco in Ohio.—A. G. H., Clayton, O., writes, Jan. 13:—"Within three miles of Salem, O., over two hundred acres of tobacco were cultivated last season. The price ranges from eight to fifteen cents per pound, according to quality. Many farmers are holding tobacco for better prices, and buyers are not doing much. We in Ohio cannot see why there is such a difference between Ohio and Connecticut tobacco. Is the difference in quality caused by a difference in climate or culture, or in the care taken of it? Will some one please tell us?"

When to Top Tobacco.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER inform me the best time to top tobacco; how many leaves to let grow; the proper time to sucker—whether while the dew is on, or when dry? What is the cause of the leaf rusting? And if we cannot do it up in some shape at home, without pressing, so we can use it for chewing tobacco?—A SUBSCRIBER.

Plows and Plowing.—Although it is an advertisement of a particular plow, a little book with this title, by THOMAS M. NICHOL (161, Nassau St. N. Y. City) contains many very useful hints and sound ideas about plowing.

The Naturalist.

HOW RATTLESNAKES POISON.

In the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Feb. 11, 1871, I read S. HAGEMAN'S account of the rattlesnake's biting, and using the tongue to poke in the poison. The learned doctor is all wrong. He says, "the snake carries a small sack, or pouch containing the poison, immediately under the tongue, and when angry, a small quantity is thrown against the tongue, and as it pierces the flesh the virus is left in the wound, where it is soon drawn into the circulation, contaminating the whole system."

I will describe what I have seen and know. In the year 1829 I purchased a farm in Canada, and with it had to take a few Mississanga rattlesnakes who had possession. Harvesting my first crop of wheat, in 1830, one of the men was about to bind a rattler in his bundle, but saw him at the instant of grasping the grain, and before his hand came in reach of him; being terribly frightened, he halloed, "Rattlesnake!" We all left work to see him. I ran a pitchfork tine through his body, about a foot from his head; he coiled his body round the fork handle. He was about three feet long. He raised his head erect about a foot high, and drew back to an angle of 45°, his upper jaw falling back, then striking forward as quick as thought upon the hard, smooth fork handle: his two poison teeth, or fangs, run out from the inside of the rim of his upper jaw—one each side, and a full half inch in length—and as they struck the fork handle, which was plain to be heard, deposited a small drop of yellowish-green poison, which issued from the hollow tusks about the twentieth part of an inch back from the point.

The tusks formed about a quarter circle, the size of a common darning needle, a little flattened, and scalloped out on the under side—something like a pen made from a goose quill. Where the little drop of poison issued from the hollow tusks I could plainly see the whole performance, as my eyes were within two feet of him. He appeared to be extremely cautious about keeping his tongue and under jaw away from the poisonous tusks; as he raised his head from the fork handle these crooked tusks slowly drew back into the jaw; the little holes were plain to be seen after the tusks disappeared, before he closed his mouth. Neither his tongue nor any part of his mouth came near the poison teeth. I made him bite many times, to learn the whole performance. My impression was that to bite on to flesh he would deposit the poison a half inch deep. H. C.

Paris, Canada.

THE writer of the foregoing sends us the following communication received by him from JAMES DICKSON. It is interesting enough to warrant its publication in connection:

DR. PHILPOT, late of Simcoe, county of Norfolk, Ontario, had two rattlesnakes. Into a box with one of them he introduced a large rat. After a considerable period, during which the snake did not appear to take any notice of the rat, he suddenly reared his head and made a dash at him. The rat died in seven seconds after. Dr. PHILPOT then took away the rat, skinned it, and found that one of the fangs had penetrated through the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue, and passed completely *through* one of the ribs.

According to the dissections made by naturalists, and the observations of non-scientific observers, the upper jaw of the rattlesnake is furnished with two hollow tusks, attached to a membranous sac, which contains a greenish looking fluid. These tusks being of much greater length than the other teeth, admit of being retracted, so as to lie perfectly flattened when the animal is at rest. When the animal strikes, these tusks are erected, and being driven into the body of its prey, press upon the sac, and the poison passes from thence through the tusk into the wound.

On the banks of the Grand River, at Cayuga, the county town of Haldimand, while residing there thirty years ago, I used to see rattlesnakes in great numbers. On the east side of the river the "mississanga," as the Indians term him, is found; an ugly animal, about two to two and a-half feet in length; body of a dirty, pale brown, with dark brown spots on it. The snake on the opposite side of the river is of greater size, some having been known to attain a length of six feet. This animal has a bright yellow body, with darker spots on it. A little more than a mile below Cayuga Bridge, on the west side of the Grand River, is a small fall, not over four feet in hight, called the Rattlesnake Fall, from the number of snakes which may be seen basking round it in the noontide sun of a hot summer's day. I knew an individual in the neighborhood, a blacksmith, well known to every one, whose name was NAT DENNIS, who wore a rattlesnake's skin for a hat-band. This man used to catch rattlesnakes, cook them and eat them. He declared they were superior in flavor and tenderness to chicken. From him I learned the description of the rattlesnake's hollow tusk and poison bag. He mentioned a rather remarkable fact, that the mississauga is never seen on the west side of the Grand River, nor does the large, yellow snake ever invade the territory of his dirty brown neighbor. The tongue is incapable of being used as a weapon of offense.

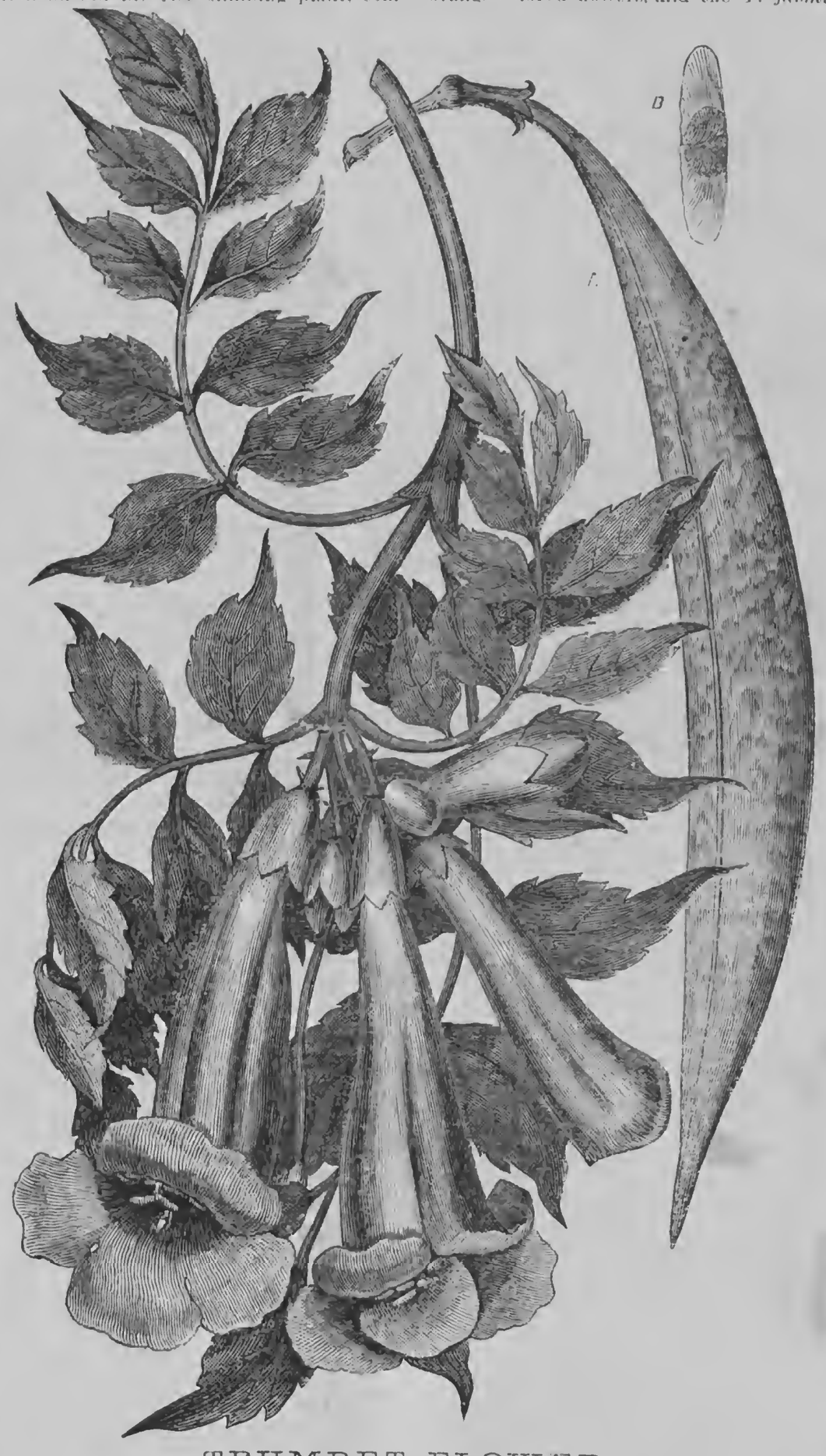
This lengthy statement is not intended to be incorporated with yours; but these things recurred to my memory on the perusal of your paper, and merely tend to corroborate your statement of the manner in which the rattlesnake attacks his enemy.

JAMES DICKSON.

Floricultural.

TRUMPET FLOWER—(Tecoma radicans).

WE presume a majority of our readers will recognize in the accompanying illustration an old favorite climbing plant, commonly known as the Trumpet Flower. It is, however, none the less beautiful because it is old and very common; in fact, it should be valued more highly on account of the the many pleasant associations which usually cluster about every plant that has for any considerable time been an occupant of our garden.



TRUMPET FLOWER.

It is a native of Pennsylvania and southward, as well as some of the Western States, where we have seen it climbing to the very topmost branches of the highest trees, and there displaying its scarlet and orange-colored flowers in the greatest profusion. This particular species (*Tecoma radicans*) climbs freely by means of small rootlets which issue from the stems, clinging to the bark of trees or even rough rocks, old logs, or stumps. The flowers are produced in clusters, from the ends of the small branches, late in summer, and these are succeeded by long pods (*A*) filled with small thin-winged seeds (*B*). For covering the stems of large trees, stumps, or even an arbor, we have few hardy climbing plants that are more easily cultivated or better adapted to the purpose.

There are several other hardy species and varieties in cultivation that are worthy of a place in every garden; but none of them succeed with so little care or climb more rapidly. The *F. grandiflora*, from China, has longer flowers of a similar color, and although hardy in the vicinity of New York City, it is sometimes injured in winter farther North.

There are also several hybrids between these two species, also varieties raised from seed of the first named. *T. sanguinea* is perhaps the best, the flowers being a dark orange red, approaching a crimson.

The tender exotic species are worthy of attention by those who have conservatories or reside in the Southern States. *T. Capensis*, from the Cape of Good Hope produces long naked-pedunceled clusters of orange-colored flowers, and the *T. jasminoides* from Australia has a smooth turning stem, flowers white, with a pink or purple throat. It is an exceedingly lovely plant, and would be a valuable addition to the gardens of our Southern homes.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

New Lilies Wanted.—If CARRIE J., who desires to obtain new lilies, will send us her address in full, we may be able to put her in communication with some one who has the lilies she desires. We wish our correspondents would always bear in mind that their address in full is always desirable, not necessarily for publication, but as a guide to us in giving answers, if no more; but it frequently occurs that we wish to communicate directly with them, and not through the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Assume any *nom de plume* you choose, but do not omit to give your name and address in addition.

Arboricultural.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Yellows on Peach Trees.—At a Fruit Growers' Convention in Muskegon, Mich., Feb. 1, Mr. NOWLEN is reported to have given the following as a specific remedy for yellows in peaches:—It was to dig down two feet to the roots of the tree affected, throw on a pailful of hot water, besprinkle it plentifully with ashes, and fill the hole in again. It is believed that the cause of the disease is created by a fungus growth at the roots. The Benton Harbor people were confident that the boiling hot water and the ashes were an effectual cure. The symptoms of the disease were a premature ripening of the fruit, the yellowish cast of the leaves, and a peculiar spiral wiry growth of twigs from the branches. This might occur also from the borer.

Sour-Wood and Crystalized Honey.—I saw in a bee journal the statement made by a correspondent, that he had noticed that when Sour-Wood was in blossom, honey would become candied or crystalized. What is Sour-Wood?—D. F. PEMBROKE.

THE Sour-Wood, or Sorrel Tree, was formerly known in botanical works as *Andromeda arboreum*, but is now called *Oxydendrum arboreum*. The leaves are quite acid, hence both the scientific and common names. It is quite common in rich soils, from Pennsylvania south and westward to the Rocky Mountains. Whether the honey gathered from the flowers will become candied sooner than that from other plants, is a question for apiarians to answer.

Locust Trees Fruiting.—Will you please tell me how to determine whether a young locust tree will bear fruit or not? The fruit of the locust tree is very good for making beer, in N. C., but only some trees will bear. I would like to know the characteristics of the fruit-bearing, (or non-bearing) trees, in order to determine whether to let them occupy space or not.—M. F. BASON, *Haw River, N. C.*

We do not know of any natural cause for one locust tree bearing fruit and another remaining barren. Perhaps what you call locust is known by some other name elsewhere. Please send seed and a leaf to aid us in determining the true name of the tree to which you refer.

Planting Nuts.—I would like to learn how to proceed to grow Chestnut, Hickory, and Walnut trees from the seeds. I presume there are others who feel an interest in this direction.—SUBSCRIBER.

With all large hard-shell nuts, like the hickory and walnut, the best way is to plant in fall before the ground freezes. Chestnuts are more delicate and must be handled with more care. We usually mix with sand soon after gathering them and bury in some dry place until spring; sow in drills, covering the nuts about an inch deep. As a rule, forest trees may be grown as readily as corn or potatoes.

Hawthorn Wanted.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 17, 1871, is a description of the hawthorn. I think they must be beautiful, and would like to procure some for my yard. I would like to know if they will thrive so far North, and where they can be obtained and at what price.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, *Binghamton, N. Y.*

The double and single varieties of the Hawthorn will succeed in a much colder climate than that of Broome Co., N. Y. The young trees can be procured at any of our large nurseries. Look for the address of nurserymen in our advertising columns, and send for their catalogues.

"French Willow."—Look out for humbugs and swindlers! We continue to receive inquires about the "French Willow," asking if there is one. Yes, there are several, but none of them better than our common Golden and Grey Willow. Do not buy willow of peddlers, no matter what their representations. They are, as a rule, swindlers, if they tell you stories of the wonderful growth and variety of any species and of its wonderful qualities for hedging and wind-breaks. Please remember our advice after you have been "sold," if you do not heed it before.

Goats Killing Trees.—Several correspondents have asked for information in regard to preventing goats from gnawing the bark from trees. We certainly do not know of a better plan than killing the goats or tying them up to some post from which the bark had already been removed. If we lived in a community where goats were allowed to run at large, we should either sell out and leave, or have a law passed to prevent such nuisances.

Domestic Economy.

CATSKILL PUDDINGS.

Rice Pudding.—Take one teacup of rice, one teaspoonful salt, add water and boil until tender; remove from the fire; add one quart sweet milk, two or more eggs, small half cup butter, a small teacup sugar, half a nutmeg, and bake. To be eaten warm or cold.

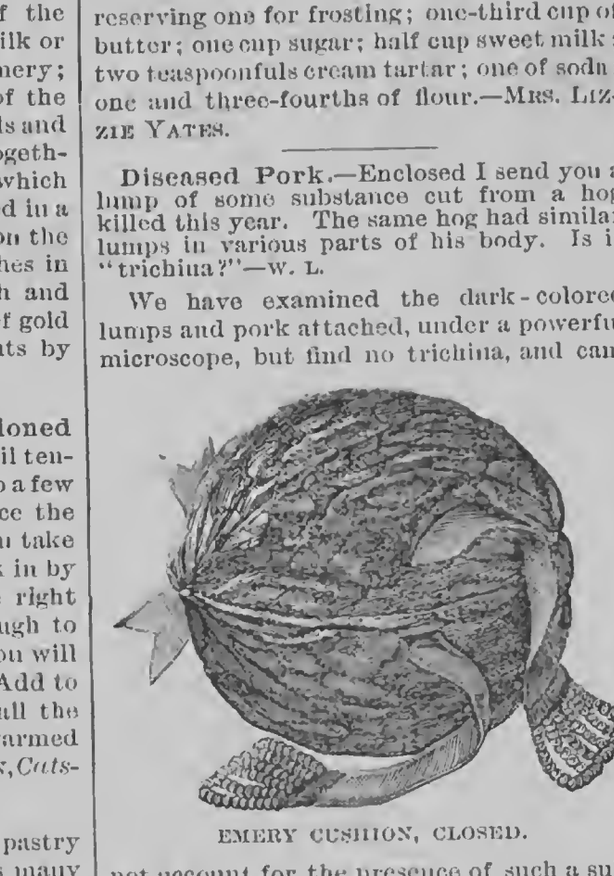
Tapioca Pudding.—Put eight large spoonfuls of tapioca to three pints of milk; warm it; let it soak till it becomes soft, then mix with it two spoonfuls of butter, three beaten eggs, half a cup sugar, half a nutmeg; bake immediately; to be eaten hot or cold—a very excellent and healthy desert.

Rolly Poly Pudding.—Make your pastry as for soda biscuit; roll it about an inch in thickness, add your fruit (raspberries are best), then roll it snug. Put it in your steamer, have your pot of potatoes on the stove boiling, put your steamer over it, and when your potatoes are done, your Rolly Poly will be done also; eat with sweet cream.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Vegetable Oyster Cakes.—Clean the vegetable oysters well, and then grate them; add milk and flour sufficient to make a stiff batter. Proportions, a gill of grated oyster plant, two eggs, one pint of milk, flour to make the batter, and salt. Drop by spoonfuls in hot lard. Fry till brown. Some cooks boil the vegetable until soft enough to mash, which is less work than to grate it. In either case the cake, or fritter, is equal to that made of the real oyster. Try it.

Scissors Case and Needle Cushion Combined.—This is a neat little case, intended to hang upon the wall near the sewing machine or work-table. Our pattern is made up of brown silk and finished with three rows of cords. Three cords are also stitched on as finish for the pockets, which are sewn on the case itself. Cut from the illustrations a pattern in paste-board, and a similar one in silk, allowing a margin to turn in. To make it more substantial, line the silk with thin muslin. The back can be covered with cambric to match the color of the silk. The needle cushion measures three inches across—lined with muslin, and drawn in at the edge with a small cord to give it the proper curve; fill with emery, fine sand, or wool, if preferred.



SCISSORS CASE WITH NEEDLE CUSHION.

Walnut Shell Emery Cushion.—(See illustrations.)—Hollow out both halves of an English walnut shell, and varnish neatly on the outside with copal varnish—first making a slit two-fifths of an inch in the middle of the side of each half. Glue into one of the shells a small cushion, covered with silk or velvet of any color, and filled with emery; the other half is lined with material of the same color, ornamented with gold beads and braid. Join both halves of the shell together, by means of a narrow silk ribbon, which is drawn through the openings and tied in a bow outside. Through the openings on the opposite side, draw a ribbon six inches in length, edged with button-hole stitch and ornamented with a narrow fringe of gold beads. The walnut opens and shuts by means of this ribbon.

How to Make a Good, Old-Fashioned Soup.—Procure a soup bone, boil until tender, remove the meat, add to the soup a few onions, season to suit the taste; slice the onions very thin; set it to boil. Then take some flour in a bowl, drop sweet milk in by the drop, and keep stirring with the right hand, until you think you have enough to thicken the soup sufficiently, and you will have what we call flour rubbings. Add to the soup; let it boil up, stirring it all the time, and it is done. It is excellent warmed over for next day.—MRS. H. S. BROWN, *Catskill, N. Y.*

Apple Dumplings.—Make your pastry as for soda biscuit; roll; cut in as many pieces as you want dumplings; have your apples cored and quartered; wrap the apples in the pastry, and steam the same as Rolly Poly. To be eaten with sweetened cream. They are pronounced *double extra* by our city friends in the summer.

To Keep Fish Fresh.—A method adopted in Portugal for preserving fish consists in removing the viscera and sprinkling sugar over the interior, keeping the fish in a horizontal position, so that the sugar may penetrate as much as possible. It is said that fish prepared in this way can be kept completely fresh for a long time, the savor being as perfect as if recently caught. Salmon thus treated before salting and smoking, possess a much more agreeable taste, a tablespoonful of sugar being sufficient for a five pound fish.

Silver Cake.—Take the whites of six eggs, two cups of sugar, two-thirds of a cup

EMERY CUSHION, OPEN.

of butter, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in milk. The above formula, using the yolks of the eggs, will make excellent gold cake.—X. Y. Z.

Cream Cake.—I herewith send you a most excellent recipe:—Whites of four eggs, reserving one for frosting; one-third cup of butter; one cup sugar; half cup sweet milk; two teaspoonfuls cream tartar; one of soda; one and three-fourths of flour.—MRS. LIZZIE YATES.

Diseased Pork.—Enclosed I send you a lump of some substance cut from a hog killed this year. The same hog had similar lumps in various parts of his body. Is it "trichina?"—W. L.

We have examined the dark-colored lumps and pork attached, under a powerful microscope, but find no trichina, and cannot account for the presence of such a substance in the flesh of a hog or other animal. The pork may not be unhealthy, but as the countrymen say, we would not "hanker after that kind."

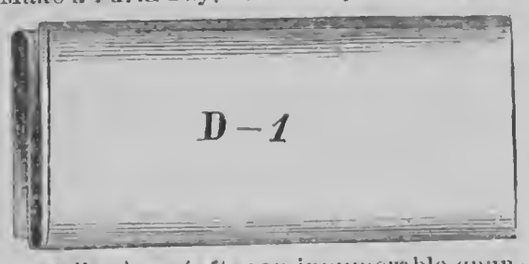
EMERY CUSHION, CLOSED.

Folding Napkins Capuchin Style.—We give, this week, another style of folding napkins—Capuchin fashion. D 1 shows the first fold; D 2, the second; D 3, the third; D 4, the fourth, and D the final appearance when folded.

The Gardener.

THE TROPHY TOMATO.

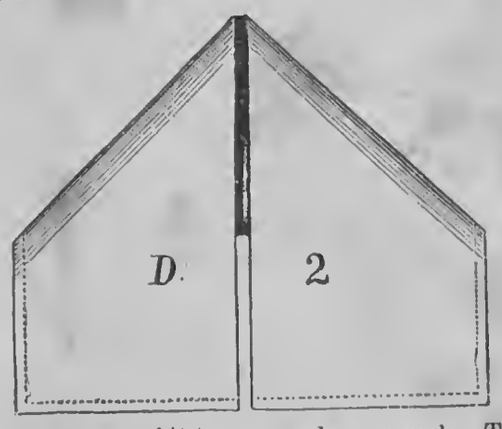
I FIND in the January No. of "How to Make a Farm Pay," edited by G. A. DEITZ,



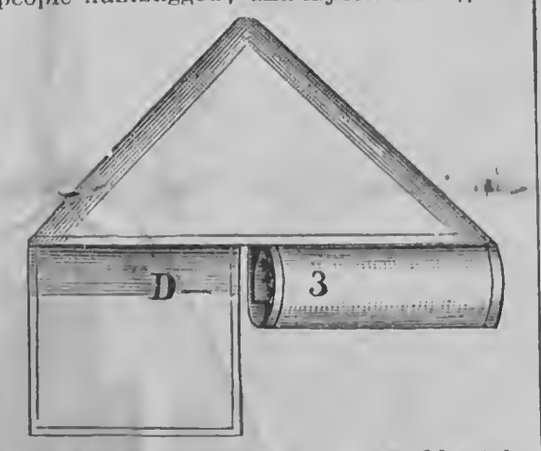
the following—(after an immmerable quantity of testimonials in favor of the Trophy Tomato):

The seeds of the Trophy Tomato were sold last season at 25 cents *each* (20 seeds for $5). Notwithstanding this high price, they were very widely distributed over the whole country, and the reports received from those who grew them make it evident that henceforth the *Trophy will be the only Tomato grown in America.*

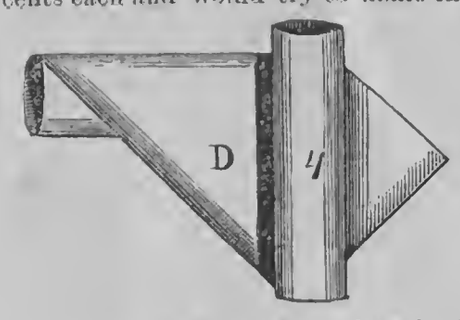
Our readers will see by the above statements that the Trophy Tomato is the best ever offered to the public. We have found it the best we ever raised, and can cheerfully recommend it to our readers as such. To all who *subscribe for this journal* we will send a large packet of Trophy Tomato seed as a premium.



Now I wish to inquire if the above was the price of genuine Trophy Tomato seed; if so there were an immense quantity of people humbugged; and myself among the

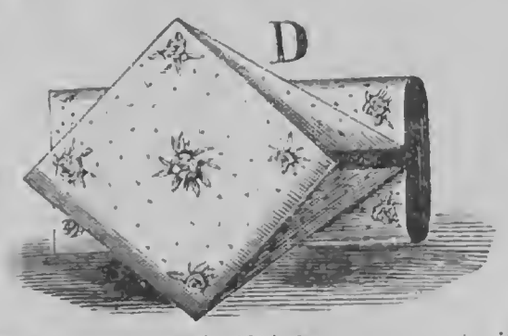


number. I bought seed from an old established seed store at 25 cents per paper, 20 seeds in a paper; and the seed store in Cincinnati and elsewhere advertised to send a package per mail (free of charge) for 25 cents. If I had none of the genuine seed, those at 25c. *per seed*, I must confess I raised no Trophy Tomato. The above looks to me as though Mr. D. wanted subscribers at 50 cents each and would try to make them



satisfied by offering a paper of seed. But aside from the above, I would like to know where I *can* get some genuine seed. C. S. S. TODD.

The Trophy Tomato was first offered to the public in the spring of 1870 at the price named above, viz:—20 seeds for $5,00; but in 1871 the price went down to 25c. per packet. If Mr. D. wrote the article credited to him by you in 1871, he was correct; if in 1872, wrong. He may have written it in Dec., '71, for his paper issued in Jan., '72, which would make some difference. Seeds of the genuine Trophy can be had of any of our seedsmen.



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$10,000. Ten Thousand Dollars' worth of Nursery and Green-House Stock, for fall of '72, not yet engaged, which we want to contract to No. 1 experienced canvassers. Southern raised trees for Southern soil and climate. Territory close by the Nurseries. First-rate references given and required. TRUETT'S SONS & MORGAN, Rosebank Nurseries, Nashville, Tenn.

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Campbell's 60 Days Sugar Corn.—A new hybrid variety, believed to be the earliest sweet corn grown. Long ears, large grains, small cobs, exquisite flavor. Pkt., 25c. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O.

OPIUM EATERS,—If you wish to be cured of the habit, address T. E. CLARKE, M. D., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Dairy Husbandry.

HOW TO PRODUCE MILK.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Milk Producers' Association recently, different milk producers gave their practice in answer to the question: "What is the best method of raising milk?" We quote:

Reed of Lexington feeds his cows 3 times a day, dry feed, including hay, 4 quarts of shorts, 2 quarts of oil meal, and 1 peck of oats for each cow daily. He milks at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. giving the cows water after every feeding.

Hills of Groton got all the water he could into his cows, as he had learned the more water the more milk. One cow will now drink a tub of water at once with a little meal put into the same. Men cannot make money in raising milk at present prices if the cows are fed on good hay.

Wood of Groton makes more milk than he can sell, and is diminishing the quantity of meal, giving his cows about one-half, and if the prices of milk are not better than at present he shall not give his cows any meal. It cost him 60c a can to raise milk, while he is selling it for less than 40c a can.

Bartlett of Milford, N. H., said it is not all in feeding cows to have them give a large flow of milk, but much depends upon the care and treatment of them,—regularity of feeding and milking. They should be milked regularly, quickly and quietly. There should be a very free use of salt in feeding, since the more salt the more water, and the more water the more milk. He had taught his cows to eat as much salt as possible, and that was a very large quantity.

Stone of Westborough feeds his cows only twice a day, steaming all the food given to his herd; has the milking done regularly and by the same person.

Hutchinson of Milford, N.H., steams all the feed given to his cows, most thoroughly salting the same, so that one cow will drink from 1 to 3 pails of water, 3 times per day, or after eating each of their 3 meals. One cow sometimes gives 20 quarts of milk a day.

Gaut of Groton finds his cows to increase in flesh and flow of milk by feeding them on cotton seed and Indian meal.

PRODUCT OF THE DAIRY AS AN ARTICLE OF EXPORT.

Some idea of the importance of dairy produce as an article of export may be gathered from official statistics, published in the London Milk Journal, showing the quantity of butter and cheese imported into Great Britain for eleven months of the past year, ending Nov. 30th, as compared with the same time of two preceding years. We reduce the figures to pounds and U. S. currency, gold, to make the matter more plain to our readers.

For 11 months, 1871:—Cheese, 129,329,600 pounds, valued at $15,702,010. Butter, 138,216,416 pounds, valued at $32,098,210, making the total value of the imports of both articles, in gold, $47,800,220.

In 1870, for the same time, the imports were:—Cheese, 98,922,656 pounds, valued at $13,767,165. Butter, 113,522,992 pounds, valued at $27,485,265. Total value for 11 months of 1870, $41,252,430.

In 1869 the imports were:—Cheese, 95,090,112 pounds, valued at $13,397,115; and of butter, 126,987,440 pounds, valued at $29,670,330, making total value of the two products, $43,067,445. These enormous quantities of dairy produce, in addition to the large amounts made in Great Britain, show that there is no small consumption of dairy goods in England, and that the annual values of these products imported, is something of an item from the pockets of our British cousins. Of these imports, the United States, Holland and France have furnished the bulk.

The cheese exports from the United States, from January 1st to December 23d, 1871, were 67,530,000 pounds; and of butter, 8,519,700 pounds. For the same time in 1870, cheese, 61,451,500 pounds; butter, 1,394,200 pounds. These exports of the United States, however, did not all go to Great Britain.

DAIRY NOTES.

Good Winter Butter.—To all whom it may concern; and as there are no people who use, (not to say waste) so much, it is fair to suppose that must include a goodly number. To butter makers, this you shall do: Set your milk in a clean, dry room, beyond the reach of an ordinary frost, and when your morning's milk has stood forty-eight hours, and your evening's milk thirty-six, skim, putting your cream into a clean, bright kettle, on a good fire, carefully stirring it to prevent its burning to the bottom; when it boils put it in the crock. Do this every morning, and when you wish to churn, take as much or as little of your boiling hot cream as will bring the whole to about the required temperature. Cream, so heated, may be churned somewhat hotter than is usually considered quite the thing, without detriment to the color or quality of the butter; but, if not in a hurry, let me advise you to take it cool, and churn half an hour or such a matter.—G.

The Apiarian.

BEE HIVES.

In the article on bee hives, in Rural New-Yorker of Feb. 10, H. A. B. says: "We have neither tested the merits of the hives our correspondents have named, or have seen them in use by other bee keepers, and we had rather have the one we described in the Rural New-Yorker of Dec. 16, 1871, than all of them combined."

Now, if he has not tested the hives to which he alludes, and never saw them in use, is he prepared to give an opinion in regard to them? Or, in other words, what does he know in regard to their merits or demerits? A man ignorant of the invention of the mowing machine would, as he swung his scythe, consider it the best implement for cutting grass. But it would be up-hill business for him to convince the owner of one of those labor-saving implements, of the correctness of his opinion. Some months ago your correspondent gave notice, in the columns of the Rural, that he would give a description of a hive which he thought the best, and as he had said a good deal about "patent hives," I (with a good many others) expected something *original* in the coming hive, but found an exact description of a Langstroth "double-story" hive we bought of the agent, (and paid for the right to use) some twelve or fifteen years ago. I then found he meant the *latter* (patent hive,) though he *forgot* to say so.

Again, he says he prefers a two-story hive where the honey extractor is employed to obtain surplus honey; but if the one-story hive is preferred, make the hive large enough to contain two or three extra frames on each side. I prefer the one-story hive, as it saves time for the bees, and "time is honey" for the bee-keeper. I also prefer a hive without any *fixed* chamber, so that any number of sections or frames, from one up to fourteen, can be used, and form a complete hive. By such an arrangement the size of chamber can be regulated to size of swarm when hived, and increased to standard size (seven or eight sections or frames,) as combs are built. By so doing comb building will progess more rapidly, as there is not the loss of heat (requisite for the secretion of wax), there would be when the hive is two or three times as large as the swarm when hived. It will also give room for the combs on each side where the honey extractor is used. J. E. Moore.

Rochester, Pa., Feb., 1872.

HOARHOUND FOR BEE FORAGE.

I notice in Rural New-Yorker of Jan. 13th, a short article headed "Hoarhound for Bees." As you wanted to hear from those who had experience with it, I will give you mine. I was not in the Convention that recommended it. I have one hundred stocks and have both hoarhound and catnip, which are very much alike, and each one very valuable on the prairies. They bloom at a time when nothing else is in bloom, enabling the bees to keep up a steady increase of brood, so that by the time our honey harvest commences in earnest, our stocks are strong and ready to make use of it. Here they commence storing the surplus from the middle to the last of August, and close with the cool weather of October.

I was transferring bees in Missouri three years ago, about the first of July, while the Basswood was in full bloom, and they were storing honey rapidly (but not fifty-three pounds per day, as one asserts); on tasting it I found it had a strong, disagreeable flavor, which was caused by the hoarhound which grew in abundance around the apiary. If I had White Clover or Basswood timber within reach, I would not plant hoarhound, for it blooms so near the others that it detracts much from the flavor of the clover or basswood honey. C. F. Mars.

Leavenworth Co., Kan.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Fire Wood for Summer Use.—*Feb.* 12.—Although residing in a locality where coal is far cheaper than wood for fuel, the women folks prefer the former in summer for the kitchen. A fire suitable for cooking can be produced in less time with wood than coal, and when the meal is prepared the stove and room soon become comparatively cool, if the fire is allowed to subside. In addition to this, every time a coal fire goes out the stove must be cleared of cinders, which is far more troublesome than merely raking out wood ashes. But I always pity a woman whose husband fails to supply her with dry wood for summer use. Any man who neglects to do this should not grumble if his coffee is cold and his potatoes only half boiled; and a woman who is so unfortunate (and there are thousands of them) as to be subjected to such annoyances, has good grounds for divorce. I have lived long enough upon a farm and among farmers to know that the women have to submit to any number of such apparently insignificant hardships, which, if put upon the other sex, would cause a revolution. The sound of ax and saw upon my own wood pile, for the past week, and the offer of some good hickory cordwood, has led me into this train of thought, which I hope will influence others to attend to this matter before spring work commences.

Guatemala Beetles.—*Feb.* 13.—I received to day a collection of beetles from Guatemala, which almost makes me believe in Darwin's theory of evolution of species. For instance, among them are several *Passalus*, some of which are four times as large as our *P. cornutus*, figured and described in Rural New-Yorker, Jan. 27, page 66, while others are not more than three-fourths of an inch long. We also notice considerable difference in the size of the same species of insect found in Northern and Southern localities, which shows climate has considerable effect on the lower orders of the animal kingdom. It is not strange that it should; because in a climate where summer heat is almost perpetual, there must certainly be a tendency to a more perfect development than in a locality where the greater portion of nature's productions are at rest for at least one-half the year. The larvæ of insects would, of course, work more continuously under such favorable circumstances, and the pupæ remain in a quiescent state much less time, all of which could not fail to increase the size, which, as a rule, is apparent in tropical insects. If we examine any family or genus of beetles, the members of which are found in both hot and cold latitudes, the former, as a rule, greatly exceed the latter in size. The largest beetle belonging to the Buprestian family that we have in the Northern States is our common *Chalcophora Virginica*, which is seldom more than an inch in length, but in the tropics there are nearly related species more than twice as long and proportionately broad. Probably climate has a more powerful influence upon the lower orders of the animal kingdom than upon those which pass through various stages of activity and rest, as exhibited in the metamorphosis of an insect.

At Albany, N. Y.—*Feb.* 14.—Having received an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, to be held at the Society's Rooms in Albany, I find myself ensconced in the Delavan House this evening. There are a few of the leading farmers of the State here, who have come to attend the meeting; among them I have met F. D. Curtis of Saratoga Co., Hon. Geo. Geddes of Onondaga, Prof. John Stanton Gould of Cornell University, Joseph Harris of Rochester, and a few other well-known agriculturists. I learn, however, that these meetings of the State Society do not attract the attention of farmers in general, and comparatively few ever come out and take an active part in the proceedings. The farmers of New York are no exception to the general rule, for it is either indifference to progress, or fear of a few dollars expense, which makes most of our State Agricultural Societies a mere farce and of little benefit to men they are designed to aid. If farmers of this age remain poor and ignorant they have no one to blame but themselves, because the wisest legislation is enacted in their favor, and the most noble and learned men in the world are doing all that is possible to promote their welfare and exalt their calling.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural Society, Feb. 15, I attended the morning session, at their elegant rooms on State street. About seventy-five gentlemen, from the quarter of a million of farmers who live in the State, were present. These farmers should have been there or well represented. Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, addressed the meeting in relation to a bill which he is endeavoring to get passed by the Legislature now in session. Mr. A. S. Fuller of the Rural New-Yorker followed with a paper on "Forestry," which provoked a lively discussion of the subject. During the session this question would frequently crowd itself upon me:—"Where are the thousands of young men of this State who expect to become farmers?" And, "have they no interest in this Society?" Here in this building are magnificent collections of shells, minerals, fossils, seeds, plants, insects, agricultural implements, and, in fact, hundreds of thousands of the very things which should interest every man and woman, but more especially those who expect a close acquaintance with mother earth and her direct products. The poorer class of farmers' sons who happen to reside a considerable distance from Albany, might plead poverty as a reasonable excuse for not attending the Annual Meetings of the Society, or even visiting the Museum; but what shall be said of the richer class, or those living within easy walking distance? Most of the men who do attend the meetings, and take an active part in its proceedings, have arrived at an age and standing in society where they neither need nor desire any honor or emolument that could possibly result from their labors in this direction. Then is it not just to say that they are working for the benefit of those very young men who will not even put themselves in a position where knowledge and honors can be forced upon them. This may appear to be severe and harsh criticism of the conduct of farmers and farmers' sons; but having been "through the mill" myself, I know whereof I speak. I do not pretend to say that farmers' sons are any more inclined to be indolent or remain in ignorance than the sons of men in other walks of life; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that not more than one in ten ever take advantage of the opportunities presented for obtaining a thorough knowledge of agriculture in all its various branches. The sparsely attended meetings of agricultural and horticultural societies throughout the country, as well as farmers' clubs, prove the truth of my words. But it is useless for me to scold, because those boys who have no desire for knowledge, do not read the Rural New-Yorker.

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Skinner's Seedling Apple, Mr. Hooper says, is a native of San Jose, Cal., and is said to be the very best and most desirable early cooking and early eating apple in the country. The seed was planted in 1854, and the fruit began to attract attention in 1857. Since then it has become a favorite with many cultivators. It is thus described: "The size and shape of the fruit resembles the Spitzenburg, but the color of the fruit is much the same as the Bellflower, but not so yellow. The flavor, also, resembles the Yellow Bellflower, while the flesh is finer, and the pulp quite as juicy as the Rhode Island Greening. We regard the crispness and richness of the fruit as even superior to the Gravenstein, which has always been our leading favorite among early apples. One of the most important qualities of Skinner's Seedling is its persistence in hanging upon the tree. It will rot and dry up before it will drop."

Royal Anne Cherry.—In the Rural New-Yorker of this week you ask if this cherry is known by any any other name, I can say we saw it in great perfection at the large fruit farm of E. D. Lewelling, San Lorenzo, Cal. It is the same as our Napoleon Bigarreau. They had sent fruit of it to market the day of our visit there—June 28, 1870—that measured three and three-quarters of an inch in circumference, and thirty-six weighed a pound. Black Tartarian and other varieties were equally fine. We found the names of fruits at all the orchards we visited correctly stated, and this cherry is the only instance I recollect of where it was not.—Chas. Downing.

To prevent Quinces from falling off.—Remove the earth from the roots of the trees in early spring, and put a quart of salt around them. I have been told this will have the desired effect.—R. G.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Abominations of Modern Society.—By Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE. New York: Adams, Victor & Co.

THIS is a sensational book, by a sensational preacher—a diluted Father TAYLOR. While the book contains a few good points, pleasant to read, most of it is too highly spiced, too jerky and Frenchy. A few pages of such writing tire the reader, and he looks for something which contains more wheat and less chaff. Mr. TALMAGE "lifts up his voice," after a fashion, against Clothes, Midnight, Dancing, Club-Houses, Intemperance, etc. His manner may attract a few thoughtless people, but it is neither genial, dignified nor pleasant. His use of exclamation and interrogation points is profuse. The following extract is one of the best passages in the book, and yet it is simply an assertion, devoid of sense and reason. "Plants love company; you will find them talking to each other in the dew. A galaxy of stars is only a mutual life-insurance company."

Leaves from the Book of Nature. By M. SCHELE DE VERE. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

A WORK of more than usual value and interest, crowded with curious information, and smoothly written. Country people will find much delight in its pages, since it is full of the study of nature, and treats of a thousand familiar subjects, such as stones, weeds, fruits, the flight of birds, plants, etc. The different chapters of the book are as follows:—"Only a Pebble;" "Nature in Motion;" "The Ocean and Its Life;" "A Chat About Plants;" "Younger Years of a Plant;" "Later Years of a Plant;" "Plant-Mummies;" "Unknown Tongues," and "A Trip to the Moon." A better work for the young than half the story books published.

Mistress and Maid.—A Household Story. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE author of this quiet and pleasing romance introduces us to a poor but respectable English family of the middle class, who keep school for a living, and run the risk of introducing some help into the kitchen. The story is amusing to Americans, since it shows us the interior of a small English family's social life. For this reason it is fresh upon this side of the Atlantic, and will be read in many households with pleasure. The lesson taught is a good one. The book is pure, wholesome and pleasing.

The Land of Desolation.—By ISAAC I. HAYES, M.D. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a narrative of personal observation and adventure in Greenland, made with WM. BRADFORD, the artist, in the summer of 1869. We have heard the story from Dr. HAYES' lips, and have seen the original photographs from which the illustrations for this book were made. The whole narrative is deeply interesting, besides being true, and may be depended upon as authentic. The pictures are very pleasing, and the work has much scientific value, especially in relation to the glaciers and ice-bergs.

Allegories of Life.—By Mrs. J. S. ADAMS. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A VERY pleasant book to read, each allegory, of which there are twenty-three, teaching a good lesson. In the first story of "The Bells," for instance, the lesson of discontent and its consequences, is told in a very graceful manner. A fine book for a present to a young woman. Among the allegories are those of the Light, the Pilgrim, Faith, Hope, the Oak, the Tree, the Wind, etc.

Can the Old Love?—A Novel. By ZADEL BARNES BUDDINGTON. Boston: James R. Osgood.

AN interesting story of English life, pleasantly written. It teaches the truth that old hearts need not be cold ones. There is a fair, free hereafter of eternal truth, wherein all souls shall find what life and love do fully mean. This novel is as readable for people in the down hill of life as for young folks. It makes a book of 200 pages, in large type.

Bits of Travel.—By H. H. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

A RARE, delicious little volume, full of quaint, old-world lore. H. H. is a sprightly, absorbing writer, and she did not travel over Europe for nothing. The first chapter, "A German Landlady," is so romantic and odd, it will lead the reader to peruse the whole volume. A pleasanter book of travels has not come from the press in months.

Schools and Schoolmasters.—From the writings of CHARLES DICKENS. Edited by T. G. CHAPMAN, M.A. New York: A. S. Barnes & Company.

A COMPILATION, consisting of selections from "Dotheboy's Hall," "The School at Dr. Blimber's," "The School at Salem House," and "The School at Dr. Strong's." There are illustrations from CRUIKSHANK, and the whole makes a volume of 315 pages.

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4. **ALLEGORIES OF LIFE,** by Mrs. J. S. Adams. 4th. Cloth. $1.25.
5. **PLAIN TALK ABOUT INSANITY;** Its causes, forms, symptoms, and the Treatment of Mental Diseases; with remarks on Hospitals and Asylums and the Medico-Legal aspect of Insanity, by T. W. Fisher, M. D., late of the Boston Hospital for the Insane. Thin 8vo. Cloth. $1.50.
6. **ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PARASITES** of the Human Skin and Hair, by B. Joy Jeffries, A. M., M. D. 16mo. Cloth. $1.
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SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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All orders for Advertising received at the New York office on or before April 1st will be charged at present rates only. For at least one cogent reason for our advance, or "New Departure," in Advertising Rates, see last number.

PUBLIC CORRUPTION.

THE developments of the past hundred days indicate an amount of corruption in official circles absolutely startling; and yet there are few well informed persons who will not say, "I told you so." The truth is, the causes for the venality of public men are not altogether inherent in themselves. Charity and Truth compel us to say that these causes must be looked for, and will be found, in the body politic—in the system which gives men place and power. Let us name what we think are some of the reasons why official corruption exists:

I. One is the manner in which public servants are chosen, involving, as it does, the expenditure, with the knowledge and assent of voters, of more money to secure a nomination and election to office than can be replaced by the nominal salaries or legal revenues to which such officers are entitled. For instance, a man who runs for a seat in the Legislature, is compelled to spend $2,000 or $3,000 to secure his own election. His legal wages per diem are more than consumed by the cost of daily living. Thus he gives his time, labor, knowledge, ability, as a legislator, for nothing, or must receive his recompense from what are called illegitimate sources. The same applies to members of Congress. And yet a proposition to reimburse his expenditures and compensate him adequately for his services, from the public treasury, is sure to arouse the indignation of the virtuous and frugal people! It will be at once urged in response to such a proposition, that such pay for legislative labor will cause a general rush for office, a prolongation of legislative sessions, and a depletion of the public funds. But the people seem to forget that this inadequate pay is a bid for corrupt and unscrupulous demagogues to seek official place, and that it shuts the door of public office in the faces of honest and capable men, who strive to live upright lives and preserve their names free from all taint of dishonesty and dishonor. They also forget that every dollar these men may receive, legitimately or otherwise, in consideration of their legislative services, comes directly or indirectly, ultimately and surely, out of the pockets of the tax-paying population—out of the products of the labor of the working classes. Adequate pay for honest, faithful services, in all departments of the public business, is the wisest policy and truest economy.

II. The venality of the people themselves, as indicated by their unscrupulous efforts to seduce and corrupt those who serve them, is another and potent reason for the prevalence of official corruption. Inadequate pay predisposes the official to succumb to temptation. Honorable men, so-called, and men holding high social and business position, do not hesitate to tempt the public's servants to aid them in evading legal imposts, and in defrauding the Government of its revenues. These honorable men, among all classes of society, engaged in all kinds of business, wearing the sanctified garments of respectability and integrity, hesitate not to serve their individual interests directly, or through the agency of supple and willing tools, by purchasing the services, or closing the eyes, of the elected guardians of the public coffers—stealing the public funds and sharing with the said officials the results of their robberies.

III. Laws are made that they may be evaded. Necessarily a class of men enact laws who are interested in their evasion by the people—laws which it is the apparent interest of the people to evade. There is little or no respect for law. If it operates oppressively upon any person or class of persons, its execution is suspended (too frequently) by the executive officers of the Government—for a consideration. People laugh at such laws. The honest few complain and clamor for repeal, but the individual interests of those whose duty it is to execute it lie in opposing its repeal and levying tribute upon those who are willing to pay for their aid in evading it. As many laws are enacted in the interest of these professional blackmailers and robbers, called politicians, as are enacted *pro bono publico*—probably more.

It seems to us that these three reasons are sufficient to account for all the evils in the administration of public affairs, of which there is complaint. They must suggest their own remedies. Is there hope of reform? We fear not, except by a complete subsoiling of the foundations of society as it exists—except in a radical social revolution, morally, and hence politically. We have no mode of reform to suggest. We believe this disease is one that must, or will, sooner or later, cure itself. Whether it will be done peacefully or not, we cannot say; but we apprehend that the revolution which must come will be violent, as it must be aggressive. There is no natural or other general law that is not broken by modern society daily. There is never any natural or moral law broken which does not involve a penalty, sure to be exacted of those who break it. Thoughtful, dispassionate, calm observers see and know this, and predict, with reason, we think, a future of disorder, anarchy, revolution, and finally of Regeneration.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Agricultural Convention at Washington.—On another page we give a record of what was done at Washington the first two days of the Convention called by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Convention embraced some of the most prominent agriculturists, horticulturists, and agricultural educators in the country. Some pronounce it a failure; but those who do, either were not there or did not faithfully take part in or carefully analyze the material of which the Convention was composed and its proceedings. That it was a failure is something that can only be decided by results. It is too soon to expect these. As an expression of the current thought and purpose of the active, thinking, working men in the cause of agricultural progress and education, upon topics which must be considered, it was a success. We have rarely seen a finer body of representative men together. Their deliberations were decorous, dignified and liberal. True, there were axes to be ground; but when is it not the case in such a body? The theory that the men present were convened to foster the plans and purposes of the Commissioner of Agriculture is sufficiently answered by the fact that he "washed his hands" of them, and of the "folly" they committed. The fact is that no member of the Convention figured so poorly and made so weak an impression upon those present as the venerable Commissioner. The delegation from his own State were not slow to concede this.

The United States Agricultural Society is to be resuscitated. We know of no good reason, in the light of its past history, for galvanizing it; but it may be that those interested and active in its regeneration may make it useful. We hope so. In the action for re-organization at Washington, a few days since, BENJ. PERLEY POORE was re-elected, or re-suggested, as Secretary, and the name of W. G. BECKWITH, President of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, was suggested for the Presidency. Its plans, if it has any, are as yet undeveloped, and it is too soon to determine the status it will assume in relation to other agricultural societies. It looks to us much like attaching a fifth wheel to a coach; but we waive all expression of opinion until we are better posted as to its purposes.

Catalogues of the Mt. Hope Nurseries.—We have received from Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY, of the celebrated Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., their new series of Spring Catalogues, as follows:—No. 1, Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits—20th Edition. No. 2, Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Flowering Plants, Etc., Etc—21st Edition. No. 3, Descriptive Catalogue of Plants—Arranged in Classes. No. 4, Wholesale Catalogue of the Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.—for the Spring of 1872. Like all the Catalogues of the Mt. Hope Nurseries, these are admirably arranged, illustrated and printed.

The Sunday Trade in Live Stock.—We notice that the butchers, drovers, shippers, and feeders of live stock in Detroit have petitioned the Common Council of that city to prohibit the buying, selling, weighing, and shipping of live stock in that city on Sunday. It is a disgrace to American civilization that in several of the large live stock markets of this country a large business is done on Sunday. Our friend MILY MORGAN, Live Stock Reporter for the New York Times, has been active in the effort to correct this outrage in this city. She ought to have the co-operation of every drover, shipper and butcher who does business here, on the ground of self-interest, if for no higher reason.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Convention, at Madison, Feb. 8th, judging from the reports received, was a practical success, and a meeting of much profit to those present. Some most excellent papers were read, and interesting discussions followed. We congratulate our friend, GEO. E. MORROW, President of the Convention, and the man most active in calling it together, upon the success of his effort to be useful to the farmers of Wisconsin. We hope they will properly recognize his zeal in their behalf.

Massachusetts Ag. College.—At a recent meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, H. J. Clark of Lexington, Ky., was elected Professor of Veterinary Science, including Human Anatomy, Physiology, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and the use of the Compound Microscope. The Board of Trustees elected the following officers. *Pres.*—Gov. WASHBURN. *Vice-Pres.*—Pres. Wm. S. Clark. *Sec.*—Charles L. Flint. *Treas.* Dr. Nathan Durfee. *Auditor*—Judge Henry Colt.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds.—We are indebted to H. H. DREER, Seedsman, of Philadelphia, for packages of choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They will be sown with entire faith in their purity and genuineness, for Mr. DREER'S reputation guarantees that.

THE SEASON.

Salem, Neb., Feb. 6.—We are having a very severe winter. Fall wheat is worth $1.30 per bushel; spring wheat, $1; oats, 18c.; corn, 16c.; barley, 50c.; potatoes, 4c. per lb.—J. W.

Bentonville, Benton Co., Ark., Feb. 7.—Weather cold. Thermometer 2° below zero. Health good. We invite those who want homes in the West to come and see our country. We have good land, good fruit, good water, and good society. We want more capital.—R. N. C.

San Sota, Texas, Feb. 16.—This has been one of the coldest falls and winters we have had for a long time. Wheat looks well. Corn is worth $2 per bushel; flour, $15 per bbl.; bacon, 12c. per lb.; butter, 40c. per lb.; cheese, 25c per lb.; coffee, 25c. per lb.; farm hands, $1 per day. Many emigrants coming in.—J. W. F.

Independence, Behoman Co., Iowa, Feb. 9.—We have had a very even winter; froze up about the middle of November; had a fall of snow the 25th; good sleighing Thanksgiving day, and it has thawed only one day since. Snow is about 1½ feet deep in the woods, and badly drifted on the prairie. Stock is generally looking well. A large amount of fat stock in this vicinity—both hogs and cattle. Hogs worth 3 to 3½c. per lb., live; dressed, 4½c.; live cattle, 2½ to 3½c.; wheat, 95c. to $1; corn, 20c.; oats, 25c. Our country is settling up very fast. Wild prairie is worth from $10 to $15 per acre; improved farms, $20 to $50 per acre, according to improvements. We can brag of as healthy a country as there is in the world.—R. M. H.

RURAL BREVITIES.

A CORRESPONDENT at Norwich, Ct., asks if any one has young deer for sale.

THE Massachusetts Poultry Association is to hold an exhibition in Music Hall, Boston, Feb. 27, 28, 29 and March 1.

CHARLES SINCLAIR can obtain Entomological Pins, by addressing J. Akurst, 19 Prospect street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IF Sophronia Longmire will send us the plants and flowers for which she desires names, we will try to name them for her.

THE Senate of Illinois has refused to appropriate $75,000 to complete the main building of the Illinois Industrial University.

A CORRESPONDENT who asks for the name of an advertiser who sells mills for crushing and pulverizing bones, is informed that Baugh & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., advertise the same.

WE notice that a movement is making for holding a great fair of Southern products in New York city next fall. It is proposed to organize in each of the Southern States for this purpose.

ALSIKE CLOVER seed can probably be obtained of any of our seed advertisers, who will give the price on application. In a dry climate we do not think it can be preferred to red clover. In a moist climate it may be preferable.

H. M. DARLING is informed that we will not undertake to say which is *the* best work on vegetable gardening; but we know that QUINN'S "Money in the Garden," and HENDERSON'S "Gardening for Profit," are both good.

GRANGES of Patrons of Husbandry are organizing in the South. Some of the Southern Agricultural papers are opposing it, on the foolish ground that it is a Northern institution. Why don't they oppose the introduction of valuable tools and machinery for the same reason?

GEORGE E. MORROW of the Western Farmer, Madison, Wis., Secretary of the North-western Dairymens' Association, is desirous of receiving from every Cheese and Butter Factory in the North-west, full reports of business for the year of 1871, for the forthcoming Report of the Association.

VERMONT farmers find the cost of cultivating the sugar beet about the same as that of an equal amount of land in corn; the crop is at the rate of 600 bushels per acre, at a cost of four to five cents per bushel. If that is so, it is the place for producing sugar beets.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

The Charter Oak Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., is well known as one of the oldest and most substantial institutions of its kind in the country. It has been most carefully managed during its business career of over twenty-one years. Though one of the most conservative companies in existence, it has always lead in matters of improvement in the science of Life Insurance, and is the originator of many of the most valuable features added to the business during the past few years. It now presents a new plan, which is highly commended. This plan, *Deposit Insurance*, is claimed to possess some very marked improvements over any other plan of insurance with which we are acquainted. To those "who live long and prosper" it yields very handsome returns as an investment, and to those who die it affords the benefits of insurance at rates far below those elsewhere offered on any short endowments, for which this is a substitute. But its chief and admirable provision is for the withdrawal of payments, by those who desire so to do, at the end of any policy year. The amount allowed to be withdrawn is definitely specified for each year, and is a very large proportion of the total payments to the Company. We are confident that in advising our readers to investigate this plan we are doing them a service. The Company or its Agents will afford full information of the plan to any one addressing them on the subject.

Paper Houses.—These houses are attracting much attention. In response to inquiries as to cheap houses, a correspondent of a city paper makes these suggestions:

"Houses are now composed very largely of paper—the best known non-conductor of heat, cold, and dampness. The frame is covered on the outside with a heavy, compact paper, weighing nearly two pounds to the square yard. This, when covered with siding, makes a warmer and much cheaper covering than boards. The rafters are covered with rough boards, upon which is laid what is called a double thick roofing-paper, being made very heavy in one web, so that the wind can have no effect in uplifting it. This foundation, when covered with mineral paint or cement, makes a substantial and perfectly reliable roof, for about three dollars a square—less than one-half the ordinary cost. The inside walls and ceilings are covered with 'Prepared Plastering Board,' applied instead of lath and plaster, at a cost of less than twelve cents a square yard. It makes a perfectly smooth and substantial wall or ceiling. Thus, with the exception of the frame, siding, floor, and doors, you have essentially a paper house, in every way as durable, warm, and vastly cheaper than the same can be furnished in any other way."

Successful Accident Insurance.—The Travelers, of Hartford, issued 31,797 general accident policies last year, making a gain in net premiums over the previous year of nearly $100,000. Up to Jan. 1, it had written a total of 234,554 accident policies, and paid 11,248 claims of policy holders, for death or injury by accident, averaging nearly seven hundred dollars a day for the whole time the company has been in business. We are insured in the Travelers, and consider the Company entitled to confidence.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

March on During March!—Is what all our Agents, and others disposed to form Clubs, should do. It will not only pay to enlarge present Clubs but to form new ones. It is an easy matter to recruit for the new style RURAL, and PAYS both Agent and Subscribers—and now is the best time to do "that same."

Form New Clubs!—Now is a good time to form new clubs. Agents and Subscribers (both new and old) can do this with little effort—and secure good pay in the shape of Premiums. New subscribers can begin at the time of subscribing, or with year and volume—thus securing all of the Thrilling Romance we are publishing, beside many excellent articles and beautiful illustrations.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, but any person so disposed can act as Local Agent, on his or her own authority, and secure premiums, etc.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths, Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption, and check the disease in its incipiency by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

The Qualities of Burnett's Cocoaine, as preventing the hair from falling, are remarkable.

"MAKING LOVE."

THE accompanying charming picture is from the Illustrated London News, which comments upon it in this wise:—This is properly a sentimental business; but the gravity here is, if we judge only by outward gesture and expression, entirely on the gentleman's side. "Gentleman" we may safely call the good-looking admirer of this pretty girl; for let but a peasant be possessed with true love—let him but be so deeply enamored as this young fellow evidently is—and no prince of the land will be more chivalrous towards at least one of the fair sex. But does the girl herself, with all her apparent light-heartedness, and the arch gaiety of her winning smile, really regard the love-making as a less serious business than her suitor? Very probably not; know all ye young men in similar case that most young ladies are adepts in the art of concealment! In this instance the girl is lending a willing ear, which is one great point gained. And more of her secret may be discoverable in the flaxen thread which, we venture to say, is being wound from the distaff much less speedily and regularly than usual. But—like, perchance, the girl herself—we are getting to a knotty point, and must leave pretty MARGUERITE'S secret to be discovered by her wooer—who is assuredly no FAUST; with the hope that the course of true love may for once run smooth. We have only to add that this charming picture is by the distinguished German artist, Herr C. LASCH, and that it is very popular in Germany through the medium of photography.

A SOUTH AMERICAN FARM.

ON our first page we give a view of a South American Farm in the district of Bahia Blanca, Buenos Ayres, where is found a colony of English farmers—men of capital and education. The climate is mild, dry, and windy, the temperature resembling that of Lisbon and Naples. The soil is fertile and the land covered with a hard, coarse grass, on the hills, and a finer one in the low-lands and valleys. The upper sketch in our illustration represents the highest points of Sierra Ventana.

These hills abound in quartz and in stone suitable for paving and whetstones. A number of streams flow from these mountains; trees, chiefly the red willow, and a tangled mass of grasses and creepers grow on the banks; the Pampas grass here grows luxuriantly, attaining a hight of from ten to fifteen feet. The water of these streams is of excellent quality, being pure, sweet, and very soft. In the streams running South no fish exist, while in those taking a Northerly course they are to be found in abundance.

The sketch on the left represents the house of Messrs. MILDRED & Co., the first English settlers in the neighborhood, who possess twelve square leagues of land, upon which they are establishing sheep runs, outfarms, and leasing to tenants. They have improved agricultural implements, gardens, lucerne fields, 400 acres in wheat, which this region produces at an average of 22 to 25 bushels per acre, of excellent quality. Barley does well, also, but does not pay as well as wheat. The climate is too cool and dry for Indian corn, but oats, beans, &c., are grown. Lucerne, however, is a most profitable forage crop, since on the lowlands it yields several cuttings in the year. The sketches in the centre of the picture illustrate features of life on these farms—the herdsman with his lasso, in full chase, and characters that belong to the farms.

Below is a view of the farm as a whole, with its background of hills, and the beautiful valley, as seen from an elevation in front. Life here is healthy, happy, and free and independent. Englishmen accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of an English home, turn out at sunrise, take a cup of tea, coffee, or *mate*, a mouthful of biscuit and cold meat, gallop to the river, and indulge in a bath, and then plow until eleven o'clock, when they breakfast upon roast or boiled meat, vegetables, tea and biscuit, which is followed by a pipe, a chat and a siesta in summer time till 2 P. M., when plowing or other work is resumed till time for another swim, the gathering up of sheep, horses, etc., before supper.

Many more would have settled in this country had the Buenos Ayres Government granted greater facilities for acquiring land; as it is, numbers are steadily added to the colonists, and they are said to be contented and happy.

Our Story-Teller.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

[Continued from page 138.]

VII.—Hope's Home.

"A LETTER for you, Miss HOPE."

HOPE ARNOLD was in her own pretty room, in her father's house on Madison avenue, in the great city of New York. She was alone, as she often was in these twilight days preceding the night of war. Society and gayeties of all kinds had lost all charms for her. She craved solitude; time to think of the new and strange forces that had entered her life. On this January evening she sat before the open fire and watched the pictures that formed themselves in the glowing coals,—pictures of the pleasant, hospitable, Southern life that she had so lately left. She lived over in memory the past few weeks, and all around her were the faces of the friends that she might never see again. She saw the genial, affectionate host, her father's old-time friend and college chum; dear, bright, willful, loving MAGGIE; impulsive, joyous, fresh-hearted GEORGE; ALFRED, her own good, tender-hearted boy, and reliant, thorough gentleman, in one; old HANNIBAL, with the tears running down his black face at the thought of losing her; Mrs. HEATHERSTONE on her sofa; SUSAN ministering to her mistress; Mr. BRAYTON restless and anxious, yet trying to make everybody as happy as possible. What were they all doing? Were they in the warm, bright library, grouped about, reading the newspapers and talking about the war? The war! Ah, that hurt! She had been thinking of this family as friends, and yet the war that was surely coming would separate them as fatally as death. What had she to do with men and women whose blood that very night was leaping high against the cause which her brothers stood ready to defend with their lives. Yet they were her friends. She could not, she would not try to untangle this terrible web of circumstances, but she was sure that North and South alike were held in GOD'S merciful hand, and that only His will would be worked by both. Nobody should call the HEATHERSTONES traitors. They would all be true to the best that was in them—she was sure of that, and there the matter should rest.

"A letter for you, Miss HOPE."

Twice had the servant made this announcement before HOPE realized his presence.

"MAKING LOVE."—By C. LASCH.

"Yes, JAMES, thank you," said she, with a warm flush in her cheek as she recognized ALFRED'S handwriting. In a moment more she had taken in all the dreadful news. Col. HEATHERSTONE was dead—ALFRED'S father, MAGGIE'S father—her dear, good friend, was dead! The circle was broken. The desolation was begun. Why had she come away so soon? She might have comforted them. What would they all do?—and HOPE, no longer able to strive against the sensitiveness of her highly-wrought condition, gave way to the only consolation that would avail her—the consolation of tears.

HOPE'S father was a Yankee. The word Yankee has different meanings to different ears. To some it means shrewdness, sharpness, thrift, and little else. To others these qualities are but the incidents of the Yankee character, the base of which is strength, and the proportions broad and high, if not entirely harmonious. In estimating the New England character, men have largely left out of account the fact that it takes time to make anything worth having. They have not valued at its worth the granite, which after all is capable of a higher polish than most materials, but which needs many strokes of the chisel to fashion it into beauty. When the reorganization of elements, now going on in America, has reached a result, we shall find that the puritan is the base of the new combination. The metaphysical insight of the German, the fineness and sensitiveness of the French-

man, the fire of the Irishman, will be superadded, and then we shall have a man. In the meantime we see now and then one of these proportioned characters, given as if to keep the world's heart up, and generally, not always, they are of New England origin. HOPE'S father was one of these. Built on a large scale, what was meant in him for virtue, did not through a stunted growth become a vice. His pride and his strength were the back-bone of his love, and not its tyrants. His heart was the center of his moral circulation, and his brain was the cool business agent of the concern, under the heart's inspiration. HOPE was her father's own child, and between the two was the rare love born of true sympathy. Her mother had died when she was an infant, leaving two sons besides the baby daughter, and HOPE had grown to womanhood, moulded, by her peculiar household relations, into a lovely combination of beauty and strength. She was the companion and the child, the mother and the petted sister.

Mr. ARNOLD and his eldest son were partners in a large mercantile house, the success of which had been unvarying for so many years, that its neighbors looked upon it as the personification of power and trustworthiness. Like many large houses in the North, the business extended its branches through the Southern States, and the threat of rupture between North and South was equally a threat against the prosperity of the ARNOLDS, and thousands like them.

At this time Mr. ARNOLD'S house was a sort of a center for a certain phase of patriotism. The spirit which finds itself at home in an atmosphere of ideal heroism, the enthusiasm which in common times is thought to be womanish and unworthy of man, but which in times of great ferment is known to belong to the atmosphere of the soul, found in this house a congenial home in which to collect itself and radiate its power. Father and sons were ready for any sacrifice, for they saw clearly and truly what was at stake, and to such visious sacrifice is not hard. They were enthusiastic, but their enthusiasm had a self-poise, in strange contrast to the swaying waves of feeling in the HEATHERSTONE family—a self-poise always resulting from an intelligent consciousness of a solid foundation of right. The HEATHERSTONES, indeed, believed themselves to be right, but they could not demonstrate their proposition by the rules of GOD'S arithmetic, as could the ARNOLDS, and for this very reason stood, even among themselves, upon various platforms, corresponding to the moral development of the individuals.

While HOPE was absent in Virginia many changes had quietly taken place in the spiritual conditions of her home and circle; the great change in her own soul has already been recorded; she thus found herself, in a certain sense, another woman in another world. She met her father and brothers with a new meaning in her face, and read new meanings in their faces. The step which HOPE and ALFRED had taken was, of course, at first, a great surprise in HOPE'S own home. It was, too, at first, a disappointment. Mr. ARNOLD'S first thought was, "Is my daughter the betrothed of a rebel at the very opening of the conflict?" His second thought was that a man cannot be really a rebel, except in his heart, and he knew that truer heart never beat than ALFRED HEATHERSTONE'S. He knew that if there was alloy, the gold tried in the fire of life's discipline would soon work itself clear, and so, after the first hesitation, he took ALFRED to his heart, as the future husband of his darling. Harmony comes quickly to natures pitched upon one key. ALFRED was a Virginian, and had made no avowal of intention to take sides against the South, and the ARNOLDS were representative Northerners in their devotion to the central idea of this North, yet all were true-hearted gentlemen, and the short visit of the young lover was marred by no discords.

HOPE did not weep long over ALFRED'S letter. With strong natures tears are a momentary relief, but never an indulgence, and HOPE was rapidly gaining that strength which yields to motion, only that it may refresh itself for greater efforts and greater endurance. Her first thought was to tell her father of the sad news, and she sought him in the library, where he was consulting with PHILIP, the eldest son, on some matter evidently absorbing to both. In answer to Mr. ARNOLD'S "Come in," HOPE entered and seated herself languidly by the open fire, to wait till her father and brother had finished the matter in hand.

She was watching the glowing coals, and yielding a little to the sense of physical comfort, when she heard the words from her father's lips:

"There's no use in trying to fight against nature. If we insist on NED'S going back to Harvard, it will only result in his leaving college and going directly to the army without asking consent."

"O, father," cried HOPE, starting up, her voice full of pain; "Has it come to this? Is NED really not going back to college? Father, father, heroism is grand, but it is hard. He must not be hindered; but how shall we bear to see him go?"

"We mustn't anticipate, HOPE. Help will come at the moment of need. You have been weeping, already, my child. Our bright HOPE must not veil herself in the clouds, or we shall mistake her for Grief."

"I had forgotten, father; NED has put all other thoughts out of my mind. Here is a letter from ALFRED. Col. HEATHERSTONE is dead!"

Absorbed as were the ARNOLDS with the complications of their own life at this trying juncture, HOPE'S news fell on their ears like a thunder clap. Bright, impulsive, electric, Col. HEATHERSTONE was a man whose death is a fact hard to accept. Totally unlike Mr. ARNOLD, except in the basis of generous honor that both possessed, the two were tender friends, bound together by the magnetic sympathy that opposite natures hold for each other. "Dead!" mused the strong man, his voice broken with grief, "dead! I can't make it real. What must the house be without him. And yet how much he is saved. He will have no more conflict between the lesser and the greater patriotism. The question is solved with him, the struggle over; for, say what we will, in all noble hearts, there can be no defence of State Rights against the nation without inward struggle. The hand that is raised against the old flag will tremble, however nerved, with love of home."

"Yes father, he's saved much," said HOPE; "but what will they do without him? Poor little Maggie! her father dead, and her brothers in the army. ALFRED writes me, in this very letter, that his course is taken. He will join some regiment as surgeon, the regiment that his brother enlists in, if possible. Thank GOD that there is a course for him to take that does not involve fighting. In this way he can satisfy his heart and conscience."

"But," said PHILIP, "if the cause is wrong, oughtn't he to take sides openly against it?"

"He doesn't yet see it so, dear PHILIP," said HOPE, gently.

"And in the meantime we'll not say what is his duty," answered Mr. ARNOLD. "A man's duty is always that which, with honest, earnest desire, he decides to be his duty. To the man on the stair above him he may be wrong. But the second man may be equally wrong to the third man above him. In this large sense, at least, ALFRED is right; and to me it is a relief that his conscience does not force him to do that which would be such a blow to his family in this, their time of need."

As a matter of course HOPE was kept constantly informed of the HEATHERSTONE affairs, and the news of GEORGE'S enlistment, recorded in the last chapter, did not surprise her, aware as she was of his eagerness to join the army, and to be in the midst of whatever danger or triumph might befall it.

VIII.—Brother and Lover.

MARGARET HEATHERSTONE'S position was a very lonely one. ALFRED had at last succumbed to the pressure of circumstances, and had joined the rebel army as surgeon. This was a terrible blow to the fond sister. For days, and even weeks, HANNIBAL'S titbits of philosophy fell upon deaf ears. That cloud had no silver lining. HARRY did all in his power to comfort her, but the girl seemed wholly changed, and Mr. BRAYTON, who had remained with the family, according to promise, until the Colonel's affairs were satisfactorily settled, looked upon his little friend with great anxiety. There were no outbursts of grief, no repinings, no looking back into the past—only a strange, dreadful peering into the future,—never, however, expressed by word or even action. Oh! the depth and weariness of those sad eyes, that seemed trying to fathom the mysteries of the far off somewhere—when war should cease, and—and—but MARGARET never went further than this, even in imagination. She knew that her home never would be the same; no one realized more vividly than she the desolation in store for her; and so the dear eyes looked over and beyond—and MARGARET wept and prayed, and hoped only for her country,—she had no hope for herself. HARRY remained with her most of the time, and never was lover more thoughtful and tender; but as the weeks rolled by, and the demand for men became urgent, he grew restless and nervous, and finally decided that, come what might, he would no longer sacrifice patriotism to love. This question the brave fellow would have settled at first, but for MARGARET'S unprotected position. The thought of leaving her was a thousand times more than death; but duty called, and he fully realized that a longer delay would be construed into nothing less than cowardice. HARRY'S father and brother were already in active service, and he must follow.

"Bad news, dear?" said MARGARET, tenderly, as early one bright morning her lover presented himself. Poor HARRY! He had never been quite sure that MARGARET fully reciprocated his passion; but now he knew that the truth must certainly come to the surface. The graceful badinage with which she had always met his earnest protestations would not avail her at this trying moment. More than all else did HARRY tremble for his love. That secured, he could fight and conquer; that in doubt, he could fight, to be sure, but what would be victory under such circumstances?

"Here is a letter from ALFRED, and I have just received this from father," replied HARRY, passing over both documents. "Tell me, please, what you think of father's communication;" and the young man watched the face by his side reblen and pale, and the nerves twitch convulsively, as she heroically read it through.

"Your father says you must delay no longer," she whispered, clasping her hands for a moment in agony. "That love has no right to keep a man chained at such a crisis as this," she continued, slowly.

"Yes, those are his words," replied HARRY.

"And you, HARRY TRAVERSE, what do *you* say?" and MARGARET arose, took her lover's head between her trembling hands and looked down into his eyes with an expression which HARRY never could forget—an expression which confronted him in battle and in hospital, the acme of renunciation, the giving up of the last hope. "You need not reply to me," she said, in a whisper; "you are going; I know it. You think it will be cowardly to remain with your poor little MAGGIE any longer? Oh, Father in Heaven, be merciful, and strike me dead this instant!"

"Then you love me, MARGARET?" said HARRY, in a voice so firm and deep that MARGARET, crushed as she was, could not help wondering at the strange vitality of the tones.

"*Love* you?" answered MARGARET. "Love you? What a strange question to ask at such a time as this. Have you not always known that I loved you?"

"No, MARGARET, no! As I hope for salvation, no. I have dared to trust that at some time I might, by patience and devotion, earn a full return of the heart so long in your keeping. MAGGIE, darling, this is too much! You love me? Love me as I love you—deeply, devotedly, unalterably. I can bear anything now—separation, disaster, death even! Ah, little one, I am inclined to believe that GOD, in His mercy, kept this knowledge from me, in order to make this parting endurable! But why don't you speak to me? Lift your head and let me look into those dear eyes, and tell you all I feel! No answer? I shall come back to you, MAGGIE; we shall yet be happy together—oh, *so* happy! This parting is only for a short time."

Still no answer. HARRY lifted the head from its resting place on his shoulder, only to find his companion unconscious. This last blow was more than the loving heart could bear, and nature had at last succumbed. SUSAN came in with restoratives, and HARRY lingered by the side of his darling, coaxing, pleading, imploring her to speak to him.

"This means that you are going away, Master HARRY," said the octoroon, in her usual monotone.

"Yes, SUSAN—going away. But, for Heaven's sake, restore her quickly; I am afraid she will die."

"Do not fear, Master HARRY; the heart does not break so easily. She will wake soon enough to life and suffering."

MARGARET gasped helplessly, and caught at the last words with her returning consciousness.

"Life and suffering," she repeated, "life and suffering. They mean the same thing, don't they SUSAN?"

"They have meant the same thing to me for a great many years, Miss MAGGIE."

"Don't speak in that despairing way, MAGGIE darling. I shall come back to you. The war can't last more than a few months at most, and then we shall all be happy again."

"We shall never be as we have been, HARRY. The past is past forever. I trust that you will return, darling; but forebodings that amount to prophecies assure me that there is a long and desperate struggle before us. What, I cannot tell. It is all so vague, that I get no distinct conception of anything but clouds and darkness. Kiss me now, HARRY, and leave me. We will talk this all over by-and-by, when I feel a little better. Put your arms round me, SUSAN. You rest me. You have suffered too. Dear SUSAN, tell me, is all this a punishment for keeping you, and such as you in slavery."

"You have not kept me in slavery, Miss MAGGIE. Better not think about the why."

"But I can't help thinking. Last night, SUSAN, I read this in my little Testament: "If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it. I suddenly saw what that meant, dear SUSAN. We are all one great body; and though I am only a little finger, and have had nothing to do with beginning slavery, yet I must suffer because I am a member of the body."

At this moment a little bundle of wool and ivory was thrust through the door, and conveyed the intelligence that

"Missus done got the headache drefful, and want SUSAN dis minute."

"Go to Mamma, SUSAN," said MARGARET, "and send HARRY to me in half an hour."

How MARGARET spent the half hour is known only to GOD and herself; but when HARRY was called back to her presence, another face than MARGARET'S seemed to look into his. It was pale and sad, and bore the traces of tears, but the light of resignation shone in the wondrously beautiful eyes, and the firm mouth was firmer than ever. A few moments had changed the timorous, shrinking girl into the calm, resolute woman, and HARRY looked and wondered.

"When do you go, dear?" were the first words that greeted him.

"To-morrow morning, MAGGIE." And the man's lips quivered as he looked into the eyes of his best beloved, and thought of the terrible future that might be in store for her.

"Then please go now, darling," she whispered, leaning her head on his shoulder. "You need all the time to make your preparations, and I am strong now. Kiss me, and ask GOD to hold me close to his heart; and remember all the time that your little MAGGIE loves you as she never loved before—loves you with her whole soul! Good-by, love, and GOD bless you!"

One sob, one wail of agony, and HARRY TRAVERSE was alone. [To be continued.

A LOVING heart and pleasant countenance are commodities which a man should never fail to take home with him. They will best season his food and soften his pillow. It were a great thing for a man that his wife and children could truly say to him, "He never brought a frown of unhappiness across his threshhold."

KEEP your store of smiles and your kind thoughts for home, give to the world only those which are to spare, and, thus you will always have some to spare.

Sabbath Reading.

WHERE?

BY MARIE S. LADD.

O WHERE beneath the skies,
The blue and beaming skies,
So rife with change and death
That half the weary breath
Must spend itself in sighs;

O where can mortals find
Ease for the troubled mind;
The peace that brings sweet rest
Unto the weary breast;
The sight that helps the blind?

It surely is not here.—
We only have a tear
To wash away our pain,
And yet, there still remain
The struggles and the fear.

O then, beneath the skies
There can no good arise,
That comes not from on high,
It waits us ever nigh
This good that never dies.

WHAT THOU DOEST, DO QUICKLY.

As I sit here in this quiet evening, I seem to hear over and over again:—"What thou doest, do quickly." Do what I may, think what I *will* to think, still I hear the voice, as softly quiet as the room, "What thou doest, do quickly."

Why is it I cannot read? Why is it I cannot think what I will to think, without these words ever following me? And what do they mean? What have I to do? I have no talent, no gift of speech, no pen of a ready writer, no beauty of face, no sweetness of voice. I have nothing to do. Surely the voice is not for me. I fully believe in the law of compensation, but my case is the exception that proves the rule. I am here, and here I expect to remain until I die.

"Ah!" you say, "it seems sad to make no progress in life, and to find one's self no further on at the day of one's death, than at the day of one's birth." It is sad. How true that we cannot stand still as regards our physical development; we can grow as the trees and shrubs grow, because it is our nature to. But as to any real development of the inner life, year after year may roll around and find us on the same plane as the year before, or even lower down. How useless to spend a lifetime in fruitless experiments, to find out for what we are best fitted.

What splendidly-built castles were toppled over, when we found each experiment a failure, and the question still unsolved. How many times the vision glowed, and brightened, and shaped itself into many-colored clouds of beauty, and we watched the tints, so carefully and closely, and thought we caught glimpses of the dawning of a new life, when the gay clouds grew to somber hue, first gray, then black, and the vision faded. And as we sat motionless in the darkness, we only said:—"Well; it might have been," and thinking it only the explosion of a hitherto untried bubble of a new experiment.

Another test of lack of talent; if I had talent then I should see the fruit of what I do, for "every tree is known by its fruits." And, after sowing a few seeds by the wayside of this experimental life of ours, we sit with folded hands to watch if haply they might spring up. The seeds were sown with little faith, little trust and little watching as to where they fell. But they sprang up and brought forth fruit abundantly. What do you say; can seed like that bear fruit? Yes it can, and will, and did. But what kind of fruit was it? Can you expect "figs of thistles," or of "brambles gather they grapes?"

What was our consternation at beholding great weeds of error grown up strong and high, and shutting out the sunshine from the few sickly plants of truth that came up, and at last we could see no truth at all. But we have no excuse; there is no one who, if he sets to work to do "whatsoever his hand findeth to do, with all his might," but that will find he had one talent (be it ever so small) that he has kept buried in a napkin. If you have been lamenting over your unfitness, stop no longer; "What thou doest, do quickly, for the night cometh when no man can work." If you work well, you will say with the soldier who had fought his last battle—

"I lay me down and sleep,
With little thought or care
Whether my waking find me
Here or there."

But if the battle of life has not been fought, you have need to feel alarmed. We are not ready "*not to do*" until our half day's work is all done and our Father calls us to come up higher. Work, and work quickly; and, though often weary,

"We'll grasp His banner still,
Though all its stripes be dim;
These stripes, no less than stars,
Lead after Him." S.

Reading for the Young.

THE FAIRIES' BEST GIRL.

BY AMANDA T. JONES.

"YOUNG people will have their own way, in spite of their elders," said the dear fairy grumbler, Mrs. BANDETTE. "There's my daughter, now—who ought to be dancing, at her own gay will, under the morning glory vines and among the great red nasturtiums, this rich, sunshiny dawn—flying off to her dressing-room to get ready for a grand excursion with her lover, the pretty young Prince. They've heard of a great celebration of Sunday Schools, where ten millions of children will be seen, all dressed in white, with red ribbons in their hair, or, if they are boys, in braided blue jackets, with cockades in their hats. It may be ten thousand instead, or possibly ten hundred—I never could be quite sure about figures—but it is an awful number! If GETTELIN hadn't wings, I'm sure she would be crushed to death; but she has promised me she will fly high, and never once alight, except upon the head of the best girl there. It is most surprising how much she thinks of good girls." Here the little lady, who could never scold long, broke off suddenly, and burst into a merry warble—

"Oh! a fairy's life is sweet,
And a fairy's heart is gay;
Come, open your wings so fleet,
And away to the dance, away!

"On the edge of a lily red
Their tunes the pipers blow,
And the woven moss is spread
For the dancers just below.

"Hurry and hurry away,
Light be your dancing feet;
Oh, a fairy's heart is gay,
And a fairy's life is sweet!"

"Good-by, darling mamma," said rosy GETTELIN, flashing a look up at her mother from the face of a blue pansy, where she had alighted to plume her wings. "When I come back I'll bring you a picture of my best girl, for the Prince has learned to get photographs. We'll have her taken in a whole drift of sunbeams, so that she will look as much like a fairy as possible." At this the happy little lady nodded, laughed, and flew off, lightly, courtesying to her friend, Prince FANFANERO, who met her on the wing.

"How are we to know which is the best of all the good girls we shall see?" asked FANFANERO. "I shall be sure to pick out the prettiest, I am afraid."

"Perhaps," said GETTELIN, tossing her head, "you would never have picked *me* out, if I hadn't been pretty."

"Ah, but I did not know how you looked when I selected you," said the fairy lover; "I chanced to be flying hastily over a field, in order to reach your mother's before midnight, the time I was first invited to her palace, when I heard the softest voice in elf-land, singing bird-songs to a row of sleeping children in a little, new, windowless hut. 'There is the lady I mean to win for my bride,' said I; 'for her voice is sweeter than the tinkling of dew drops upon a silver wave, and her heart must be as rich with love as a grape with red wine.' I certainly thought you the loveliest of all the elves when you fluttered in so bashfully, through the cobweb curtains, and brought me a plate of new honey cakes and a goblet of mountain dew; but I did not know you were the singer I loved, until you sat down to your harp, afterward, and sang me that chorus about fairies and fountains."

And the Prince began to hum the melody over and over, as if he could never remember well enough the hour he first met GETTELIN:

"Rise, waters, rise!
Creep from the heart of a diamond cave,
Glide through the rocks in a voiceless wave,
Break into sunlight—glitter and lave
The daffodil's bed and the violet's grave,
Till they rise, all rise.

"Rise, fairies, rise,
The fountains are laughing aloud in the sun,
The flowers are blossoming, every one,
The shadows are fled and the day is begun,
Sleeping is over and dreaming is done,
So we rise, all rise.

"Hush!" said GETTELIN; "I hear the hum of voices—and look, O, look! There they come, hundreds upon hundreds, walking two and two. Oh, the beautiful, beautiful children! How I love them!"

The Prince laughed. "And how you would fly away from them, if they should once begin to quarrel!"

"Never fear to-day," answered GETTELIN, cheerfully; "I asked fairy SWEET-TEMPER last night if she would just fly across the crowd, with her silver bowl and evergreen bough, and sprinkle dew drops upon the children's heads, so they would never dream of getting angry all day long. See! there she flies down the lines! It seems to me the farthest ones look just a trifle cross, but those she has passed over are smiling, and she'll soon sprinkle them all."

On along the road marched the children, as lightly stepping as if they could fly if they chose, but found walking pleasanter; and on over their heads flew the two fairies, so near they might have touched them if they had lifted their hands. Marching, singing, nodding and smiling—all their curls blown about by a frolicsome wind, and their ribbons and cockade tassels fluttering like red birds; so went the children.

"There never was a prettier sight," said the fairy friends, "and there never will be."

But there was just one little girl who had not had a sprinkle from the evergreen bough, and GETTELIN had no sooner caught sight of her than she shrieked out like a frightened sparrow.

"What is the matter, dear?" asked her wondering companion. "I have been so busily admiring that little lady with the gold chain about her throat, that I did not see where you were looking."

"She is the very one that scared me," cried GETTELIN. "Can't you see that line drawn above her eyebrows, and how she shuts her rosy lips tightly over her teeth. Why, she is just full of bad thoughts."

"Perhaps the sun hurts her eyes," said the kind Prince, who could not bear to think a little girl could be bad; "and these mortal children often have to hide their teeth, they spoil them so, eating hot bread and sugar candy."

But the beautiful child turned her head just then and said, in a loud whisper, to a small lady behind her, "I think it's awful mean that I've had to walk with LETTIE. She's brown and homely, and her dress isn't nice at all—just white drilling, or something else, coarse and common."

"Oh, that don't matter!" whispered sweet ELLA, "I'll change places with you if you like, for I love LETTIE best of all the girls." So the sunny-faced child slipped into the little scowler's place, and caught hold of LETTIE'S hand with such a glad look that her tears went away like dew before the sun; for LETTIE, you must know, could not help hearing every word.

"Where can SWEET-TEMPER be," sighed GETTELIN; "for it needs a great shower from her silver bowl to soften that pretty child's angry heart."

"Never mind," said the Prince. "Let us see if LETTIE and ELLA cannot do it of themselves, without the help of fairies."

Ah, how the sun shone that golden day! and what flowery sweetness the light wind breathed across the white ranks and the blue ranks. Yet it was a little tiresome—all that marching and countermarching, though the bugles played sweetly, and the rich drum-music beat like waves against a beach of shells.

"Oh, dear!" murmured ALTA, "I'm so warm, and tired, and hungry—what shall I do?"

LETTIE heard the complaint, and put her hand in her pocket where was a great, golden peach that her teacher had given her before the marching had begun. Poor LETTIE did not often get peaches, and she loved them dearly; but a great drop out of the fairy's cup had fallen on her, or something in her own heart kept her glad and good; so she dropped her fruit into ALTA'S hand with such a pleasant smile that that tired child caught her breath with wonder.

"What made her do that?" whispered ALTA; "I wouldn't have given away all the peach I had. Oh, how good this is! It makes me feel better right off."

"Halt!" cried a strong man at the head of the ranks, and halt they did, right by a row of long tables being laden with good bread and meat, fresh apples, white cakes and wonderful tarts, that looked as if they were longing to be eaten. Then such pitchers of lemonade! ALTA found waiting very hard work, and almost burst into tears as she saw ELLA and LETTIE led into the last places at the only table that was quite ready. Looking back, LETTIE saw her, and left her seat.

"You are more tired than I," said the dear child; "I will take your place, and do you take mine." So in half a minute ALTA was refreshed by a goblet of cool lemonade, and began her dinner cheerily enough. It so happened that there was some delay in arranging the next table, so that LETTIE stood some time in the warm sun waiting; and not being a very strong child she suddenly grew pale and weak, and presently sank down in a faint, pale as a water-lily, for all her brown skin.

ALTA saw her friend fall, and all through her selfish little heart there rushed a great flood of shame. She leaped to her feet, and running, took LETTIE in her arms. "O she will die! she is dead!" cried the sobbing child. "Do speak, LETTIE, once more, and say you forgive me. LETTIE, dear, dear LETTIE, come back to life again!"

I think a stone would almost have heard the prayer of little ALTA just then. Surely LETTIE heard it, and opened her eyes with a smile like such as angels wear. "Come to my place," said ALTA, "I'll carry you there myself;" and she would have done it if the sick girl had not been lifted up by the strong man and taken there.

It was some time before ALTA finished her dinner, for she darted in and out among the tables like a humming bird, in search of nice things for her friend; and though LETTIE did not eat all she brought, she took everything with a loving grace that showed how anxious she was to please her sorrowful little friend.

"Oh, dear!" sighed ALTA, as she went searching about the tables, "I'd give all the world for some peaches!"

"Would you, little girl?" said a tall man, who heard her. "Well, here are three great Rareripes that you may have for nothing;" and they were all on LETTIE'S plate in a moment.

Just then, while the faint rose color had begun to flit over LETTIE'S face, and the dewy light to sparkle in her great gray eyes, there came a sudden wind and swept all the beech boughs aside under which she sat, so that a golden flood of sunshine rolled across her. At her feet knelt ALTA, the tears yet dripping down her red cheeks, but a smile of joy and love curving her soft lips and showing all that daintiness of snow-white teeth and pretty dimple. With one rich peach poised in her left hand, her right lying upon ALTA'S golden curls, and a soft glory of love like a crown—nay more beautiful than any crown—upon her brow, so sat LETTIE.

"Like a fairy," said Prince FANFANERO, as he held the picture up for GETTELIN to look at.

"More beautiful than any fairy," said GETTELIN, with a raptured face, sweeping down to leave a tender kiss upon LETTIE'S forehead.

"Oh, I saw——" said ALTA, with a great wonder in her eyes; "I saw—— What could it have been?" But whatever it was, it was gone before she could speak, and LETTIE looked wonderingly over her shoulder. "Who kissed me?" she said; but she never found out.

"What do you think of this, mamma?" said Fairy GETTELIN, showing her precious photograph, that glittered as none ever glittered before.

"I think," said Mrs. BANDETTE, "that you have selected the prettiest instead of the best." But the Prince and her daughter only laughed, and flew away singing—

What shall we give the fairies' girl?
Flowers, and fruit, and honey to eat?
Satin robe, and glimmering pearl?
Or fairy love and kisses sweet?

This we give:—Her soul shall keep
The brown face blooming and bright as day;
Fairy music shall charm her sleep,
And fairies love her forever and aye!

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 9.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

RIDDLE.—No. 2.

A MARBLE wall as white as milk,
Lined with a skin as soft as silk;
Within a fountain crystal-clear—
A golden apple doth appear.
There is no door to this stronghold,
Yet thieves break in and steal the gold.

FRANK L. FITTS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PROBLEM.—No. 4.

A PERPENDICULAR pole, 100 feet high, stands on a side hill, which stands at an angle of thirty degrees from the level. Being broken off by the wind, the top strikes the ground forty feet down the hill from the foot of the stump. What is the length of the part broken off?—J. M. B., *Pike, N. Y.*

☞ Answer in two weeks, when we will publish the first five answers received.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Feb. 17.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 7.—Bear and forbear is good philosophy.

BIBLICAL SQUARE WORD, No. 2.

E D A R
D O V E
A V E N
R E N D

Ladies' Port-Folio.

MEMORIES.

INTO an inner room I've looked to-day,
And found strange relics hidden away;
Relics which none but I could prize,
Hidden away from mortal eyes.

A scrap of a song—a breath of prayer;
A sound of music on the still night air;
The memory of an hour of bliss,
Of a circling arm, and a lover's kiss.

A broken promise—numberless sighs;
A look—was it loving?—from out blue eyes;
The rustle of leaves by soft winds stirred,
The clasp of a hand and a whispered word.

A tap on the door—a face on the wall,
The gleam of a light, and a darkened hall;
There were fragments of friendships—severed
An age of pain and a baby's cries. [lies;

The thrill that ran through the mother-breast,
When first to its fountain warm lips were pressed;
Half-sentences lisped by a voice so sweet,
And the patter, patter of little feet.

The joy in the first-born—exquisite pain
Of giving him back to Heaven again,
A mother's love and a father's pride,
With anguish at parting lay side by side.

Oh folded memories! lie away
Until the dawn of the perfect day
When changed shall be these bodies of clay,
And GOD shall wipe all tears away.

M. S. G.

WOMEN ADMITTED TO CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

THE Trustees of Cornell University, at their late meeting in Albany, unanimously resolved to admit women to all the privileges and honors of the University, on the same terms as men.

The question was very carefully examined by a very intelligent Committee of the Board, at the head of which was Mr. WHITE, the President of the University, who visited the most prominent institutions of learning where the sexes are educated together, and also several of our best female seminaries. After a careful analysis of the evidence accumulated, and a free consultation with many of the most experienced educators in America, they came to the unanimous conclusion that the education of the two sexes in common would lead to the elevation of both. When young men are educated by themselves, it tends to produce coarseness of manners and slovenliness of habits, which could not exist in the presence of refined and cultivated women. On the other hand, when girls are educated wholly among their own sex they are superficial in their studies, and do not acquire a thorough intellectual grip of their subjects; but their pride will not permit them to come to a recitation in the presence of young men without a thorough preparation and a complete mastery of their lessons.

Mr. HENRY W. SAGE of Brooklyn has generously contributed a quarter of a million of dollars to endow the female department, which is also to include a botanic garden, and an arboretum, which will include at least one species of every genus known to botanists. This will be of great importance to the agricultural college, and greatly facilitate the progress of its students.

The plan of the building for the ladies is not quite determined, but it will probably consist of a series of neat cottages arranged around a large quadrangle, which will be laid out in lawns and flower gardens, and embellished with shrubbery. By this arrangement the young ladies will be enabled to distribute themselves in families, according to their elective affinities, and avoid the society of those that may be repulsive to them; and if anything occurs to make one house disagreeable, they have a wide range of choice in the selection of another.

When the McGraw building is completed, the south college building will be wholly surrendered to the Agricultural college, as its permanent home, where all its museums and collections of every kind can be assembled, and where all its lectures and recitations will be held. The students in this college are increasing, and sixty acres will be devoted during the present year to an experimental and model farm, where all the practical exercises of the farm will be conducted under the direction of the Professor of Agriculture. There is every indication that this college will soon meet all the expectations of its most ardent friends, and be a source of instruction and profit to all the farmers of the State.

When the female department is completed, it is proposed to connect with it a model dairy, to be managed, in all its departments, by students; and it is hoped that poor girls, who desire an education, may in this way be enabled to maintain themselves during their entire course; and at the same time contribute largely to the increase of dairy science by the exactness of its processes and the accuracy of its records. Every case of difficulty will be minutely examined by the professors, until the cause is ascertained and a remedy provided.—C.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE Alabama Claims discussion continues on both sides of the Atlantic. It appears to be admitted that England will withdraw from arbitration if the American claims are maintained. The American "case" was received in England in December. The London Times had a faint hope, on the 20th, that the American Cabinet would yield to public opinion. The Alabama claims will keep....There has been a great sensation in Congress over what is called the French arms fraud, called up by Senator Sumner. On the 20th Senator Schurz made a great speech, which attracted much attention, and sustained Mr. Sumner....The citizens of New York have held a meeting in favor of the charter submitted to the Legislature by the Committee of Seventy....The management of the Pacific Railroad has been denounced. The blockade is broken. It is still asserted that a secret treaty has been concluded between England and Canada, granting independence to that colony.... There is much excitement in France over a Bonapartist conspiracy....Many State Conventions have endorsed President Grant.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

MR. MATT MORGAN, an English caricaturist, is doing cartoons against the Government for Frank Leslie....Mrs. Astor, wife of Wm. B. Astor, died on the 15th, aged 73....Mrs. John Wood has arrived from England....The Supreme Court has confirmed the judgment of death against Wm. Foster, who murdered Putnam....Mr. Hepworth's new church is to be on Fifth avenue. It will seat 2,500....The Board of Audit has refused claims amounting to $650,000....The trial of Mayor Hall, called for the 19th, was put off for a week. The Mayor protested....The Fourth avenue Railroad nuisance continues, endangering life and limb. It is proposed to sink the tracks....The Lieutenants ball netted $6,000....Mrs. Woodhull has lectured before an immense audience at the Academy of Music.... Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a grand parade of troops....A great "Aldine" banquet was given at the St. James on the 23d, Vice-President Colfax presiding....An investigation into the quarantine abuses is in progress, with hopes of relief for New York merchants ....The Bar Association has brought charges against Judges Barnard and Cardozo....French ladies are raising money to help France pay the war indemnity....Affairs at Castle Garden are being looked into....Augustus Schell has been installed Grand Sachem of Tammany....Count Schonvaloff has sailed from New York to Havana to meet the Grand Duke....The weather has been remarkably pleasant and mild....Horace Greeley has withdrawn from the Emigration Bureau....Charles Moore, the emigrant robber, has been found guilty....Foster is to be hanged on the 22d of March....There were three fine parades on Washington's Birthday.

Miscellaneous News.

THE revolt in the Philippine Islands has been quelled....Col. Thomas A. Scott has been made President of the Texas Pacific Railway....The Chicago Fire Department troubles continue.... The Ministerial crisis continues in Spain....Gen. Sherman goes to Naples. He will have a fete at Pompeii....The Government of Mexico is thought to be able to defeat the revolutionists ....There has been a demonstration against Count de Chambord in Antwerp....The mails on eight blockaded trains have arrived in San Francisco. California is now in her June, full of flowers....Senor Segasta is to form the new ministry for Spain....It is said the Pope will convoke a new Ecumenical Council....Syracuse has elected a Democrat for Mayor....The police are searching for a would-be assassin of Bismarck in Berlin....A new Spanish Ministry has been formed by Segasta. It has the support of the Unionist and Progressist party. Amadeus is said to be disgusted with the Spaniards, and is anxious to abdicate. The Pope has asked permission of England and Austria to allow the meeting of the Ecumenical Council in those countries.... The floods have commenced to wash away the Pacific Railroad....The bridge over the Missouri at Council Bluffs is finished.

Crimes.

MURPHY, an Irishman, killed a German named Crantz at Horse Bluff, Wis., on the 18th. The people destroyed all the liquor saloons in town.....Buckhout was hanged at White Plains, N. Y., on the 16th....The Los Angelos rioters are on trial. The first one has obtained a verdict of "not guilty."

Obituaries.

WILLIAM WOOD, managing editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, died on the 20th, aged 37. He was born in England.. Gilman P. Briggs, editor of the Oswego Palladium, died on the 20th.... Joseph Pease, President of the English Peace Society, died on the 8th, aged 73....Francis Rawden Chesney, pioneer of the overland route to India, died in Ireland, recently, aged 83.

Disasters, Accidents, Etc.

ON the 15th there was a collision on the Connellsville R. R., Pa., killing one man and four car loads of cattle....An ice gorge in the Ohio, on the 16th, at Cincinnati, sunk three vessels. ....A collision on the Iron Mountain R. R., 10 miles from St. Louis, on the 15th, wrecked eight cars and two engines.

Political.

SENATOR BROWNLOW and Mr. Beck of Ky. have exchanged bitter personal words in Congress....Senator Davis's health is returning.... Senator Wilson will consent to run for Vice-President, if nominated.....Effort is being made at Albany to get a charter for a railway under Broadway....The Miller insurance investigation continues in New York....The Women Suffragists have held a convention in Columbus, Ohio. ..The judges of election in Salt Lake deny that children voted at the late elections, or that there were any frauds....Indiana delegates to the Republican State Convention have been elected without instruction....Judge Brinkerhoff of Ohio is in favor of the Liberal Republican Missouri Convention....California wishes to levy a mining tax on the Chinese....The Committee on the Terwilleger case at Albany have reported his conduct as "pernicious."....Lucy Stone has addressed the Maine Legislature on the right of suffrage..The Ku-Klux report has been given to Congress, causing much debate. The bill to repeal the duties on tea and coffee has passed the House. The Committee of Ways and Means have voted against the repeal of the Income Tax..Senator Wilson is stumping New Hampshire....The Kansas Legislature has virtually abolished capital punishment....Gov. Davis of Texas is to be arrested, and ballot box stuffing is to be investigated. Working men are electing delegates to the Columbus Convention....Gov. Gratz Brown is willing to run as President for the Labor Reformers....Kansas delegates to the National Convention have been instructed to vote for Grant....Indiana is expected to endorse Grant and Colfax.....The South Carolina Convention has endorsed Grant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

THE British case in the Alabama matter has been given to the public. It regrets the departure of rebel cruisers, and refuses to acknowledge the justice of claims for pecuniary damages....The Coolie traffic has been denounced in the House of Lords....The funeral of Earl Mayo took place in Calcutta on the 17th. Baron Francis Napier is Governor-General *pro tem*....Workingmen condemn the Alabama agitation....A resolution to censure the Government has been defeated....Sir Charles Dilke has held a meeting at Chelsea, in which he denounced monarchy. ....A serious boiler explosion has occurred at St. Helens, Lancashire..The war expenses for the next year have been reduced one million pounds....An American named Minor has killed a man in London. He is supposed to be insane. ....Three thousand men in a shipyard on the Tyne have struck....A son of Matthew Arnold is dead....Report says Viscount Monck will be the new Governor-General of India....February 22d, the excitement over the Alabama question has subsided, and a diplomatic solution is looked for. Gladstone's hot-headed speech is condemned....It is said the Lord Chancellor will resign....The Prince of Wales will attend Thanksgiving at St. Paul's, Hable..The Canadian fish question is to be discussed in Parliament....Witnesses for the defence in the Tichborne case are being examined.

From France.

THE American Geneva Commission has been presented to the President..Paris is being searched for arms....Conti, private Secretary to Napoleon, died on the 14th. There was an attack upon M. Rouher in his funeral....The Monarchists are organizing a strong party.....A postal treaty is to be negotiated with the United States ..Bonapartist agents are active. A friendly revision of existing tariffs with England is likely ....A conspiracy to disperse the Assembly is said to have been discovered..George H. Boker has been presented to M. Thiers....The police in Paris and Versailles have been doubled, and troops have been ordered to the barracks for action..A bill is to be reported for a tax on raw materials..Two hundred members of the Right, and 56 of the Right Center, signed the manifesto of the Monarchists....Government is to have increased power over the press....M. Thiers has called a meeting of the Generals to learn the present state of feeling in the army....Three assassins of Gens. Lecompte and Thomas were executed at Satory on the 22d inst.

Beautify the Skin by using a harmless toilet preparation known as Geo. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." It will remove tan, freckles, moth, and all other disfigurements from the skin, leaving it perfectly smooth, clear and beautiful, without showing the slightest trace of its application. For sale by all druggists in the United States. Depot 5 Gold St., New York.

Watch No. 1176, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me three months; its total variation from mean time being only five seconds during that time.—HENRY DE LANCEY, Engineer Phila. & Erie R. R.

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THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, February 24, 1872.

THE Trade of the week has been active, although interrupted by the holiday of Thursday, Washington's Birthday. The importations are on a very large scale, and the prospects of the Dry Goods business through the spring months, as well for Domestic as Foreign Goods, are regarded as encouraging. In General Merchandise there is a good trade going on. There is some suspense felt by the Importers of Tea and Coffee on account of the action of the House of Representatives, on Monday last, in repealing the duties, but the Bill has gone to the Senate where it will meet less favor, or, at all events, less haste.

The last mail from Europe brought the most unfavorable letters from London to the Bankers here, in regard to the Washington Treaty excitement in England, but these advices are qualified by much later cable dispatches, although it cannot be said that the excitement is wholly allayed, or its effects upon financial affairs wholly spent. The feeling in Gold and Exchange is stronger in consequence of the unsettled political question between this country and Great Britain and the check which its somewhat violent discussion by the London press and in Parliament has given to new American enterprises dependent on European capital.

Money keeps steady at 7 ₰ cent. The Bank movement is not favorable to continued ease, but there is so much private capital in Wall Street that the rates are kept within 7 per cent. for the present.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	285,422,200	281,911,500
Gold and Greenbacks	67,888,400	65,269,700
Deposits	221,019,500	217,307,200
Circulation	28,161,700	28,149,200

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	110¾	N. Y. Central Scrip	92¾
U. S. 6-20's of 1867	111¾	Reading	113½
U. S. 6s of 1881	115¾	Rock Island	111
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₰ cts	111	N. West	74¼
U. S. New Loan	109	Do. Preferred	91
N. Y. Bounty Loan	106¾	St. Paul	56
Tennessees	67	Do. Preferred	77
Virginias, new	57	Lake Shore	91
Missouri Bonds	95	Ohio and Mississippi	44
U. S. Currency 6s	114¾	Toledo & Wabash	76
Central Pacifics	102¼	Erie	30¾
Union do	91	Union Pacific Stock	34¾
Western Telegraph	69	Adams Express	*91
Pacific Mail	57½	American Express	65½
N. Y. Central Stock	97½	United States Exp's	66½

* Ex. Dividend.

The advance in Gold since our last report is ¾ per cent. In the Government Stocks the changes are slight. In the Railroads the chief fluctuation is in Union Pacific, which sold up to 38¾ and down to 34; starting the week at about 33 per cent. The Express Stocks are 2@3 per cent. better. The Telegraph and Pacific Mail Stocks are comparatively lame.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 23, 1872.

Beans and Peas.—The market has been well supplied with narrow fits, and prices are easier. Mediums have been worked off easily to the jobbing trade, at firm prices. Green peas are in moderate supply, and firmly held. The quotations are for prime medium, $2.50@2.55; good do., $2.30@2.40; fair, do., $2.10@2.20; peas at $2.60@2.70; kidneys, $3.10@3.25; red kidney, $2.10@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.30@3.00; common do., $2.25@2.10. Canada peas, free in barrels, $1.30. Green peas, $1.50@2. Southern blackeyed, ₰ two bushel bag, $2.00@2.05.

Beeswax.—The market is moderately supplied, and late prices are supported. Sales of Southern at 35c.

Broom Corn.—Trade is unimportant. We append nominal prices:—New hurl, 8@9c.; new green, 6@6c.; new red, 5@6c.; old, 3@6c.

Butter. The market continues quiet, and prices for table and market grades are quoting all they will bear, latterly the probability of a late new make has infused a little strength in prices for real useful stock, but with that improvement comes the realization of plenty of butter still to come forward. Some of our most important receivers are in receipt of good round consignments from points that recently were thought to be about wound up. If this is to be the general case nothing but a long season will save our stock of medium grades. Common and low grade butter, for a novelty, shows considerable firmness, in some instances improvement. This class now shows that the steady drain upon it has reduced stock favorably for sellers. Fine butter is scarce, but sells only in small quantities at the extreme figure, 35c. Late receipts of Welsh are of irregular qualities.

State dairies, fine, 30@31c.; State dairies, fair to good, 26@29c; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 32@33c.; State, do., common to fair, 24@28c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 28@30c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 28@31c.; State do., common to fair, 22@27c.; State do., fresh made, 32@34c.; State, fancy select tubs, 34@35c.; Ohio, good, 18@20c.; Ohio, Central and Southern, 14@17c.; Western, choice yellow, 20@21c.; Western, store-packed, 9@11c.; rolls, good West., 18@20c.; rolls, common to fair, 13@16c.; grease butter, 9@9¼c.

Cheese. There has been a less confident feeling, but no important changes in prices. The demand is checked by the high prices. Holders feel secure on the best grades, as it is claimed the stock of this description can be handled to meet ordinary wants of the home trade; but for low and medium stock our export demand is needed to clear the market. The exports for the past week were 71,417 lbs. The quotations are for State factory, fine, 16¼@16¾c.; fair to good do., 15@16c.; do. common, 12@14c.; State farm dairy, good, 14@15c.; do. common, 9@12c.; Vermont factory, good, 15@16c.; Ohio factory good to fine, 14½@15¾c.; English dairy good, 13@15c. Pine-apple at 16@18c. for State and 19@20c. for Connecticut.

Cotton.—Large numbers were here from the South a day or two since which put prices up to 22¾c. for low middling, but at the close there is a weak feeling. There is a fair amount of stock offering with a slow trade.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Good Ordinary	21¾	21¾	22	22¼
Low Middling	22½	22⅝	22⅞	23¼
Middling	23¼	23¼	23½	23⅝
Good Middling	23½	24	24¼	24½

Latest sales are at 22¾c. for Feb.; 22¾c. for March; 23¼c. for April; 23½c. for May; 23⅝c. for June, on a basis of low middling.

Dried Fruits.—The market throughout remains without life. A few lots of apples have been taken by the home trade. Holders claim late prices, but they must be considered entirely nominal.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 8@8¼c.; Southern, new, qrs., 7@8c.; do. fine, sliced, 9½@11½c.; new State qrs., 9@9¾c.; do. sliced fine, 11@13c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18¼c.; do., do., do., 15@16¼c.; do. E. Sh. Va., 15@16¼c.; new unpeeled halves, 7¼@8c.; do. quarters, 5¼@6c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ₰ lb, 25@30c. Blackberries, 13@13¾c. Raspberries, 26@29c.

Eggs.—Prices steadily advancing. Arrivals small for the season, and the demand brisk. Sales at 35c. for Western; 36c. for State; 37@38c. for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Long Island; 34 for Southern.

Flax.—A few lots of fresh stock are offering. The demand is very light. North River prime, $17@18; do. fair to good, $15@16; Canada prime, $15; do. fair to good, $16. Tow, 2¾@3c.; spinning tow, 8@10c.

Fresh Fruits.—Choice Greening and Baldwin apples are worked off easily at full prices. A few Russets have been opened at $4@4.25; common stock is hard to sell at irregular figures. The demand is, in part, turned to West India fresh, which are plenty and cheap. Cranberries are selling slowly, and inside prices are often not accepted. Peanuts are firm, with a good trade.

Apples, good, bbl. $4@4.25; do. selections, $4.50@4.75; do. poor, $2.75@3; cranberries, fine, bbl., $9; do. common to fair, $6@7.50; do. crates, fine, $3@3.25; do. do. common, $2@2.50; oranges, La., bbl., $14@15; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $2@2.20; Virginia, new, $2@2.20; do. common, $1.25@1.50; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; Pecan nuts, ₰ 3@3½c.

Flour.—The market has been steadily advancing; the high grades show an improvement of 15c. per bbl.; low and medium qualities, $5.10. The European market offers more encouragement to shippers. The arrivals are unusually light for the season, and the stock is steadily decreasing at $6.10@6.50 for superfine State; $6.80@7.00 for common extra do.; $7.05@7.15 for good to choice do.; $7.20@7.50 for fancy do.; $6.10@6.50 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.80@7 for extra do.; $6.75@7.00 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.35@7.10, and trade brands of do. at $7.15@7.65; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.00@7.85; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.50@8.00; St. Louis at $7.00@7.50 for common to fair extra, and $7.75@9.50 for good to choice. Southern at $7.00@7.75 for extras and $7.80@9.50 for good to choice. Rye at $4.10@5.15 for common to fine. Buckwheat flour at $3@3.00.

Grain.—For wheat prices advanced about 2c. per bushel early in the week with a few parcels taken by shippers, but at the close there is a weak feeling on account of the advance in ocean freights, business being brought to a stand. The quotations are $1.58@1.59 for No. 2 spring in store, $1.59@1.61 for No. 1 spring in store, $1.66@1.68 for winter red Western, $1.70@1.73 for amber Western, $1.73@1.80 for white Western. Rye is dull at 72@73c. for Western. Barley is offered at prices more in the buyer's favor; sales of two-rowed State at 89c., Western at 90c. Corn is lower, with large supplies and decreased trade; sales at 71@72c. for new Western mixed afloat, 72@72½c. for yellow and 71@72c. for white Western. Oats are lower; sales at 51½@54c. for Western in store and afloat, and 55@56c. for white Ohio.

Hay and Straw.—Prices of hay have been advanced 5c., with decreased arrivals. Shipping hay at $1.25@1.30; retail qualities, $1.35@1.65; salt hay, 60@70c.; clover, 60@80c. Long rye straw $1.05@1.10; short rye, 80@85c.; oat, 65@80c.; wheat, 60@70c.

Honey.—Supplies light and prices firm. Sales of white clover at 22@25c.

Hops.—Trade shows no improvement; the light stock of suitable grades creates a firm feeling on these descriptions. Common and medium grades are rather in the buyer's favor.

New York, growth 1871, 25@65c.; Eastern do, 1871, 25@60c.; Western do. 1871, 25@60c.; yearlings do. 1870, 10@30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@15c.; old olds do. 1868, 8@12c.; Californians do. 1870, 15@30c.; Californians do. 1869, 8@15c.; Bavarians, 75c.; English, 65c.; Belgians (nominal), 55c.

Poultry and Game.—The weather for several days during the week has been warm, and buyers of dressed stock have been cautious in taking more than they could readily place. This, with the decreased trade attending Lent, has allowed even the light receipts to give us some accumulation, and the market is easier, particularly for Western. Prices seldom reach the outside figures. Large turkeys are not wanted. At the close the weather is more winter like, but we do not advise free shipments. Live has declined.

Turkeys, Western, good, 16@18c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@15c.; do. State, 17@18c.; do. Jersey, 20@21c.; Ducks, Western, 15@19c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@16c.; do. State and Jersey, 16@18c.; Geese, Western, 11@12c.; do. poor and frozen, 10@12c.; do. State and Jersey, 14@16c.; Fowls and Chickens—Western good, 15@17c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@14c.; do. State, 15@18c.; do. Bucks Co. and N. J., 18@20c.; capons, 25@28c. Fowls and chickens Live, State and N. J., 16@17c. do. Western, 14@15c; roosters, 10c.; ducks, per pair, 75c@$1.50. Geese.—Western, $1.50@1.75; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey $3@3.50; turkeys, 16@17c.

GAME.—Most items are now devoid of a wholesale quotable interest. The Sportsmens' Club threaten to exercise the utmost severity in carrying out the law on the first, and every dealer is scattering his surplus irrespective of prices, in order to close it out. Fine rabbits from the far West are quite salable. Wild ducks are in fair demand. Quail, sound, per dozen, $2.00@2.25; do. soft, $1.75@2; Grouse, ₰ pair, 75@90c.; Partridges, Eastern, 75@80c.; do. State and Western, 100@1.25. Rabbits, 10@50c. Hares, 50@40c. Venison, whole, ₰ lb., 8@10c.; do., long saddle, 10@12c.; do. short saddle, 12@13c.; do. Minn., 14@15c. Buffalo, hind saddles, 3@5c.

Provisions.—Mess Pork has ruled dull most of the week, and prices are not materially changed from our last for cash, old or new. Speculative lots have not fluctuated much compared with present quotations, and there is little disposition manifested to open forward business. We quote, cash, old $13 37; do. new $11.25; March quoted $14.20; summer months, $14.50 nominally. Beef without movement beyond a fair demand ₰ bbl.; new plain mess, bbls, $8@11; extra mess, do., $10@12; prime mess, tcs., $15@18; India, do., $18@20.

Beef hams are scarce and tending higher, ranging 22@26c. for Western and 28@30c. for Texas lots. Bacon is in good demand and firm at 6@7¼c. for Cumberland and short rib, 7¾@7¾c. for long clear; the extreme price is for city. Cutmeats nominal at quotations. Lent restricts the demand from store. City smoked shoulders, 6@6½c.; pickled bellies, boxed, 7½@8c.; do. loose, 7@7¼c.; pickled hams, 8½@9¾c.; pickled shoulders, 5@5½c.; shoulders in dry salt, boxed, 5½@5¾c.; do. loose, 5¼c.; fresh hams, 8½@9c.

Lard has sold as liberally as the moderate spot offerings would admit of and prices are very steady at 9½c. for prime Western steam, and 9¾c. for city steam and kettle. Tallow is weak at a shade under 9¼c.; stearine nominal at 9¼c. for choice tes. Western dressed hogs have sold freely to the packing trade at 5¾@5¾c., closing dull.

Seeds.—Clover is again lower, with large supplies, and not much inquiry from shippers. Sales at 10¼@9¾c. for Ohio, and 10@10¾c. for prime Indiana and Michigan. Timothy is quiet. Small sales at $3.62½.

Tobacco.—Kentucky leaf begins to come forward freely, and there are more anxious sellers of the old crop, although no changes in prices are offered. The outlet is very light; shippers closing out urgent orders only. Seedleaf is selling slowly, with prices generally unchanged. Foreign is quiet and entirely nominal.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7 @ 7½c.	7¾@ 8¼c.
Common to medium leaf	7¾@ 8¾	8 @ 9½
Good do	9 @10	9¾@10¾
Fine do	10¾@11½	11 @17
Selections	12 @13½	13½@13½
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	— @—	12 @13½
Binders and seconds	— @—	17 @22
Wrappery lots	— @—	24 @31
Fine wrappers	— @—	40 @55
New York State fillers	— @—	11 @16
Average lots	— @—	27½@32½
Wrappers	— @—	25 @50
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	— @—	11 @16
Average lots	— @—	18 @25
Wrappers	— @—	25 @45

Havana, New Crop, Cur'cy		Yara—Currency.	
Common	87½@ 92½	1. cut	97½@1 00½
Good	95 1 00	II. cut	— @1 15
Fine	1 02 @1 10	Average lot	— @1 02

Black work, common and medium, in bond	15	@18
" good and fine	"	...21 @22
Bright-work, common and medium	"	...25 @30
" good and fine	"	...35 @55

Vegetables.—The shipping trade in potatoes is less liberal; no changes are reported in prices. There is an increased supply from New Jersey, of bag lots and the home trade are working mainly on this stock.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., $2.12@2.37; Pr. Blows, $1.75@2; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.25@1.50; Dyright, $1.25@1.75; Nova Scotia, $1.75; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red & yellow, $1.50; white, $2.50@3; Conn., 100 strings, $2.50@3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $20@22. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $1.25; flat, $1@1.25. Cabbages, per 100, $5@7. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $4; marrow, $4. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Wool.—The business in fleeces has been moderate The stocks now are so light that holders are very cautious, and refuse to sell under $82½@85c. There are a number of parties here who need stock, but they bid, as a rule, something under the quoted figures. The late free business in pulled has brought the stock down to a low point. Buyers are willing to pay late prices promptly, but they find few sellers, unless at an advance. California and Texas grades in light demand. Foreign meet with considerable attention at full prices. Latest sales are of fleeces at 80c. for X Michigan and Ohio; 60@62c. for medium unwashed; 55@87½c. for super and extra pulled; Texas at 33@51c.; Oregon at 61c.; full clip California, 36@40c.; Mexican at 33@36c.; low rolls, 57½c.; fine English rolls, 70c.; Mestiza, 37½@40c.; Cape, 47½c.; Australian, 65c.; East India, 60@65c., unwashed at 55c.; Smyrna, 30c.; Persian, 31c.; unwashed foreign, 52½c.; washed do. at 75c.

Whisky.—Western is dull and weak, at 91½c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls, for the week ending Feb. 24, is very firm, and farmers who have small lots of late made, appear anxious to realize full values for them. One farmer, holding about 1,000 pounds of this character of cheese, refused 15c. during the early part of the week. This price would leave but a narrow margin to the dealer, after paying freights and commissions to the city. Farm dairies, good early winter make, may be quoted at 14@15c.

We hear of no transactions in factories. Those that have small lots are holding at prices above the views of buyers. We hear of 16c. being offered in some instances and refused by the holders. Factories may be quoted at 15@15c., and the latter figure is considered top price, though possibly something extra fine might bring a shade more. Butter comes in sparingly, and extra is taken for home trade at 25c.

The weather is mild and pleasant. Cows are wintering pretty well, but some herds are badly affected with abortion.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Wheat market 5c. higher; red winter, $1.50@1.55; white, $1.55@1.70. Corn in demand at 70@73c. Oats selling at 45@47c. Barley, 65@70c., two-rowed; 75@80c., four-rowed. Dressed hogs selling at $6.50@6.75; beef, $5@8; mutton, 6@8c. ₱ lb.; chickens, 16@17c.; butter, 23@25c. Eggs dull at 28@30c. Wool quoted at 60@70c. Sheep skins, $2.30@4 each. Potatoes, 45@55c. per bushel. Turnips, 40@50c. Apples, $1@1.25; dried do., 8c. Clover seed, $6@6.25. Timothy, $3.25@3.75. Hay, $16@24 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1872.

THE tendency of the market for the week has been unfavorable to the selling interest. The supply has been greater than the demand, and prices are lower for all descriptions. The experience of late years favored the idea that the lighter receipts during the Lenten season would more than balance the lessened demand, and that the lucky or shrewd operator who should own the most of the stock sent forward would gain correspondingly by the advance in prices; but, as an ex-Prime Minister of England remarked in one of his speeches, "It is always the unexpected that happens;" and instead of lighter arrivals the receipts have increased; so that while prices have been advanced a fraction in the West, through the strong competition for stock in moderately supplied markets, there has been a marked decline here.

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	7,183	130	816	28,402	35,397
Last week	7,328	191	777	27,501	20,230
Correspond'g w'k '71.	7,851	57	741	28,518	9,947
Average, '71	7,187	88	2,381	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—Trade has been dull on each market day throughout the week. Buyers demanded concessions, and sellers wanted an advance. The quality of the offerings was averagely fair, and some of the best bullocks intended for show cattle were really fine. For last Monday's market the supply reached 4,401 head—2,413 at Communipaw, 1,267 at 90th street, and 621 at Weehawken. The market opened with a dull feeling, but the early sales were at unchanged prices, and only toward the close were the sellers willing to yield, when the market broke down, and the latest sales were at a decline of ½@¾c. ₱ lb. Since Monday the actual receipts have been only 62 cars, or 1,982 beeves; but 50 cars more were overdue. With a material reduction in prices a number of beeves have been sold, but nearly one-half remain in the yard, and it is doubtful if all the droves can be closed out to-night. The extreme range of prices on Monday was 8½@13¾c. ₱ lb—the former figure for fat bulls and dry cows, and the latter for perhaps a half dozen show cattle; but 10@12c. is a good quotation to-day for common to prime native steers. Some of the latest sales were: 280 Illinois steers, 6½@7½ cwt. at 10½@11¾c. ₱ lb; 63 do., 6¾@7 cwt. at 11¼c.; 48 do., 6¾ cwt. at 11c.; 11 do., 7⅛ cwt. at 11¾c.; 21 do., 7¼ cwt. at 11¼c.; and 36 Ohio steers, 7 cwt. at 11¼c.

The following are the prices at the close of the market:

	This week. Cents.		Last week. Cents.
Choice bullocks, ₱ lb	12	@ 12¼	12¾ @ 13
Good to prime	11	@ 11½	11½ @ 12
Medium	10¾	@ 10¾	11 @ 11½
Ordinary	9	@ 10	9½ @ 10½
Poorest grade	8	@ 8½	8 @ 9
Average of all sides	11	@ —	11¼ @ —

Milch Cows.—The 130 received during the week include a car load not offered here, but enough remained to carry down prices about $5 per head, and the market ruled weak, at $20@30 for common to choice. A lot of 18 averaged $55.25 per head, and another car load $42.75. The trade in cows at this point is confined to the market place at the foot of West Forty-eighth street.

Veal Calves.—The receipts have not materially increased, but the demand is not so strong, and prices are lower—about ½c. ₱ lb. on live calves and not far from 1c. ₱ lb. on dressed. Fair to best Hucks county and State veal calves are selling at 9½@10½c. ₱ lb.; ordinary hog-dressed at 7@8c.; fair at 9@10c., and good to fine at 11@12c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Mutton is decidedly weak, and has but a slow sale at reduced figures; but wool continues firm, with an advancing tendency, and sheep must, therefore, be sold at good prices, unless forced upon an overstocked market. The arrivals for the week were not excessive, and a few fair loads were sold Monday and Tuesday at fair prices; but since then buyers could not be induced to operate at any figure, and the market to-day is flat and prices nominal. Some forced sales were, 2 cars Ohio sheep, 76 lbs. average, at 6¾c.; 4 cars Canada, 105 lbs, 7¾c.; 1 car do., part bucks, 101 lbs, 6¾c.

Hogs.—Trade in live hogs limited, and the downward tendency has discouraged shipments to commission salesmen. Latest transactions in live hogs were, 6 cars mixed Western, 137 lbs, 7½c. There has been a large trade in dressed hogs, and the market closes steady at 5¾@5¾c. for Western, and 6¾@6¾c. for city.

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Dampness or Exposure has no effect upon them.
$1 to $1 per 1,000. Send for sample.
Manufacturer's Depot, 90 Ann Street, New York.

THE PEOPLE'S PRACTICAL
POULTRY BOOK:
A WORK ON THE
Breeding, Rearing, Care and General Management of Poultry.
BY WM. M. LEWIS.
224 Large Octavo Pages. Price, $1.50.
This is one of the finest gotten-up works on the subject on which it treats, for its size and price, of any publication of the kind in this country. It is
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED
with Cuts, many of them from Original Designs. Printed in the best style on heavy paper, and elegantly bound. Sent by mail, post-paid, for $1.50.
Liberal discount to the Trade.
Address all orders to
D. D. T. MOORE, Publisher,
New York City, or Rochester, N. Y.

PEERLESS POTATOES
For Seed, at $1 per barrel, by
A. D. BATTERSON.
General Commission Merchant, Buffalo, N. Y.
Send for my Tri-Weekly Produce Circular, Stencil Plate and references.

CLUB TOGETHER.—*Save when you can.* Small Fruit Plants *given away*. $7 worth for $5; $16 worth for $10; $45 worth for $25. Ordered at doz. or 100 rates. Send for Catalogue. Prices low. Seed Potatoes, lowest rates. Now is your time.
THOS. C. ANDREWS, Moorestown, N. J.

WANTED—A Situation, by one that has had Practical Experience of over 20 years in Nursery and Propagating Green-Houses, Vineyard and Fruit Business. Good reference given and required. Address Box 356 Dansville, N. Y.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED
By mail, post-paid, 75 cents per pound. Address
L. G. PRATT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

W. & T. SMITH,
GENEVA NURSERY, Geneva, N. Y.
400 Acres. Send 10 Cents for Catalogue.

AMATEUR
CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE
TO THE
Flower and Kitchen Garden.
We are pleased to announce that the **25th Annual Edition** of this well-known work is now ready, enlarged and improved, and containing a magnificent *new colored Lithograph*, besides hundreds of engravings in addition to its full descriptive price-list of 3,000 varieties of choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Tree Hadiolus, Lilies, Tuberoses, etc., with full directions for their culture. This is, without doubt, the most perfect work of the kind before the public. ⁂ Sent Free to applicants upon receipt of two stamps. Address
WASHBURN & CO., Boston Mass.

PLANT'S
Farmers' and Gardeners' Almanac
FOR 1872,
WITH DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF SEEDS,
Now ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants.
Address L. G. PRATT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The above cuts show the form and some of the uses of the Sugar-trough Gourd. They grow by the acre to hold two bucketfuls each, and I have raised them to hold over eleven gallons each. My Catalogue tells how to grow them, and illustrates and describes over 200 varieties of choice vegetable and flower seeds. Send stamp for Catalogue, or 25 cents for it and package of the Gourd seed.
Address WALDO F. BROWN, P. O. Box 40, Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio.

TO FARMERS. DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE of the "LODI MANUFACTURING CO." for sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for *half the price* of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for tobacco, cotton, corn and vegetables than any other in market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c., of New York city. Price, delivered on board in New York city, Twenty-five Dollars per ton. I ask attention to the following Testimonials:

ONEIDA CO., N. Y., Oct. 13th, 1871.—*Dear Sir:* For two years past I have used the Double Refined Poudrette for corn, potatoes and garden Vegetables, and I have realized on the first crop 100 per cent. for all the money invested. Yours truly, T. B. ALLANSON.

WINDHAM CO., Vt., Dec. 4th, 1871. *Dear Sir:* I think the Lodi Company's Double Refined Poudrette the best manure I can find for tobacco, corn and potatoes. I shall order a number of tons another season. Yours respectfully, E. S. HOUGTON.

JESSE VAUGHN of Lancaster, N. Y., under date of September 20th, says:—I applied the Double Refined Poudrette, last Spring, on corn and potatoes, and I believe I have the best corn in town, and my potatoes are an excellent crop. I have used your Double Refined Poudrette several times before, and always with good results, but this year the effect has been more perceptible than ever before.

A pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on application to JAMES T. FOSTER, 66 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
☞ For sale by C. G. STARKWEATHER & SON, Rochester, N. Y.

WEBSTER'S PATENT
BUTTON-HOLE WORKER.
Patented June 27, 1871.
One of the most important inventions of the age!
The most perfect Button-Hole Worker ever invented!
So simple that a child can work a more perfect button-hole with it than the most experienced hand can work without it. Every stitch is taken with the most perfect mechanical accuracy. Is used entirely independent of the sewing machine, and will last a life-time. Does away with pricking the fingers, straining the eyes, and with imperfect and irregular worked button-holes. They give universal satisfaction. Ladies who use them say that they are worth their weight in gold. Over 11,000 sold during the first week of their introduction. The most liberal inducements offered to the trade. Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Merchants find it an excellent selling article. Local and traveling agents wanted everywhere.

Samples and terms, with full directions for use, sent prepaid on receipt of 50 cents. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Address
GEO. DAVIS, Successor to
A. W. Webster & Co., 571 Broadway, N. Y.
Please state you saw this in RURAL NEW-YORKER.

C. W. IDELL,
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
328 GREENWICH STREET,
NEW YORK

8 PER CENT. GOLD.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
9 1-2 PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.
SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE.
In Denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.
OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway, of Indiana.
Price 95 and Accrued Interest.
This Road, 92 miles in length, 70 of which are in actual operation, runs southwesterly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County, it affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport, and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal (now in such large demand), Lumber, Cattle, Grain, and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.
For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and Accrued Interest in Currency, or will exchange them for U. S. Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.
At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.
Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.
JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

THE NOVELTY HAND STAMP,—With complete case of type, for marking Linen, Cards, Envelopes, etc. A perfect Little Gem. Price, $1.00, post paid $1.25, Samples free.

Address F. P. Follett, 3 Asylum St., Hartford, Ct.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
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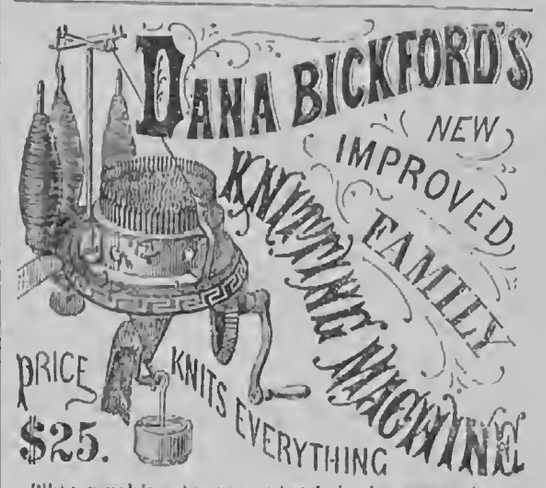
ELIAS HOTCHKISS, Proprietor,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 26TH ST.
This is one of the Pioneer Hotels in its fine location—corner of Broadway and Twenty Sixth St. It is kept on the fast-becoming popular European Plan, and is large, commodious and well-arranged in all departments.

AGENTS, Look Here!—We want 5,000 energetic Agents, to introduce our new "Eureka Shirt Bosom Holder," the best thing ever invented. Everybody wants one. Samples 50c., post-paid. Address
EUREKA SHIRT COMPANY, Salem, Ohio.

Investigate the Merits of the
Deposit Insurance
Plan, now presented to the public by the
CHARTER OAK
Life Insurance Co.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ORGANIZED 1850.
$10,000,000 ASSETS.
Before you decide upon the plan upon which you will insure your life. You will find this form far superior to any short term endowment or *Tontine* plan.
Insurance is also effected by this company on all the usual methods, at much less than the rates charged by other mutual companies.
☞ Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.
Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,
Wholesale Depot,
69 New Street, New York.

BLEES
NOISELESS
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINE
Challenges the world in perfection of work durability of construction, strength and beauty of stitch, and rapidity of motion. Call and examine. Send for circular. Agents wanted. MANUFACTURED BY
BLEES
Sewing Machine Co.
623 Broadway, N.Y.



This machine is guaranteed, in its present completeness, to meet the want of every household, for either domestic or fancy work. It knits everything, and starts the work with a selvidge edge. Efficient and reliable agents wanted in every section of the country, with whom the most liberal terms will be made. Books and circulars sent to any address, free of charge. All orders and communications must be addressed to
DANA BICKFORD,
Vice-President and General Agent,
689 Broadway, New York.

SAVE 20 DOLLARS.
BUY the CELEBRATED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. The best in the World. For Sale Everywhere. AGENTS WANTED in unoccupied Territory. For Illustrated Circulars, Address, WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Phila., Pa.; or, 707 Broadway, N. Y.

"FAMILY FAVORITE!"
THE
WEED. F WEED.
The most perfect, reliable and generally useful machine in existence. For the family of the farmer or mechanic, where the work required of a sewing machine ranges from the heaviest garments of men's wear to the most delicate and ornamental fabrics for ladies and children, it has proved itself thoroughly efficient and entirely satisfactory. Of unequaled simplicity and completeness of construction, capable of being learned and operated with one-fourth the usual expenditure of time and labor, with a capacity for quantity, quality and variety of execution beyond its competitors, and a reputation for durability and reliability known and appreciated by thousands, it is offered to the people for the most critical inspection and comparison, with confidence that its obvious merits cannot fail to convince the careful examiner of its superiority. Manufactured by the
WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
REPRESENTED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

NILSSON sails for Europe in April.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR never used spirits.

THE Emperor of Japan drives a four in hand.

MRS. STOWE is to build a church in Mandalin, Florida.

REV. R. M. S. PORTER of Whitehall, has a salary of $46.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S birthday was observed in New Orleans.

E. E. HALE has been voted the most popular clergyman in Boston.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S art gallery was valued at half a million of dollars.

MADAM LYNCH, the wife of Lopez, is dying in the South of France.

MR. E. P. WHIPPLE is to be the literary editor of the Boston Globe.

THE Emperor of Brazil, while in Paris, was pestered for decorations.

HENRY METGS has given $1,000 towards building a church at the Catskill.

THOS. NAST has been made a member of the Pesth Academy of Fine Arts.

PAUL B. DU CHAILLU has returned from a successful lecturing tour West.

JENNY LIND'S husband has been made a Fellow of the British College of Organists.

THE life of P. S. Gilmore has been insured for $200,000, for the benefit of the Jubilee.

RUMOR says Laura Keene will leave the stage, while Anna Dickinson will go upon it.

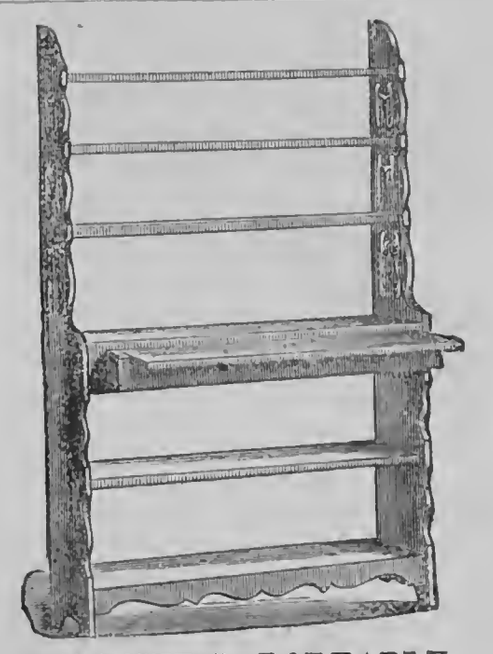
INVITATIONS to the number of 750 were sent out for Mr. Greeley's birth-day party.

OLD Mrs. John Jacob Astor was a good story teller, as well as a shrewd, energetic woman.

EIGHT or ten years ago Speaker Carter of Louisiana was an eloquent preacher in Virginia.

H. W. SARGENT of Boston has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of England.

Implements, Machinery, &c.



GARDNER'S PORTABLE

BOOK-RACK, BOOK-CASE, AND WRITING DESK COMBINED.

This is the first good article of furniture that has ever been made, which can be taken apart in less than a minute and packed away or shipped from place to place all easily as a few short boards, and can be set up again by any person in a few moments without the aid of any tools. Small sizes form a substantial and complete Book-Rack. Larger sizes form a substantial Writing-Desk and Book-Case Combined.

Prices for large sizes, 6 feet 4 inches high, solid Black Walnut, from $10 to $22. Prices for smaller sizes down as low as $1. Also, Portable Wardrobes, prices $10 to $20.

A liberal discount to the trade. Ten per cent. off to all preachers.

The First Premium was Awarded

on our Book-Racks and Writing-Desks at the

Great Fair of the American Institute

NEW YORK, 1870.

Our goods can be found at the Furniture Dealers and Bookstores generally throughout the country.

Manufactured by

The Gardner Manufacturing Company,

110 BOWERY, N. Y.,

Manufacturers of Looking Glass and Picture Frames.

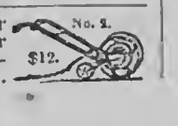
HOW TO PLOW AND HARROW

At the same time with only one man. Ask J. J. THOMAS & CO., Geneva, N. Y., manufacturers of the **Smoothing Harrow and Broadcast Weeder**, for 24-page Catalogue with full particulars; prices of five sizes, delivered at depots in twenty-eight cities, including Texas and California; 11 pages farmers' experience who save **10 Cents** a bushel by

CHEAP CORN CULTURE

Allen's No. 3 Planet will soon save cost in sowing *Guano* or *Fertilizers*, *Peas*, *Broom-Corn*, *Corn* for Fodder, &c. Circulars and testimonials free.

No cogs, shakers, brushes or springs to wear out, choke or bother you in *Allen's Planet Seed Drills*. Testimonials free. 119 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa.



Implements, Machinery, &c.

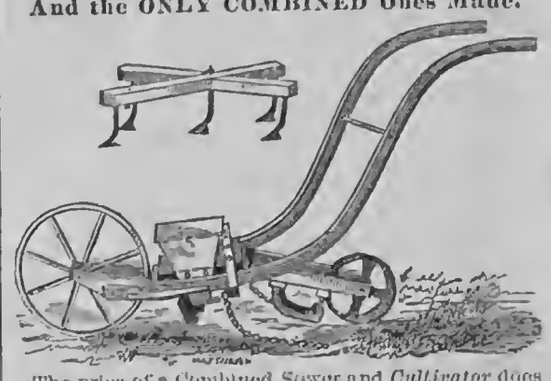
HARRINGTON'S PATENT

SINGLE OR COMBINED

Seed Sower and Hand Cultivator,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET,

And the ONLY COMBINED Ones Made.



The price of a Combined *Sower* and *Cultivator* does not exceed that of an ordinary Sower. Sows all kinds of *Seed*. It is the best in the market for *Carrot*, *Onion*, *Sorghum* and *Turnip Seed*; also, for *Peas* and *Beans*. It is the only one that will sow *Beets* and *Parsnips* with regularity.

PRICES.

Single Seed Sower	**$12.00**
Combined Sower and Cultivator	**15.00**
Single Cultivator	**8.00**

MADE ONLY BY

AMES PLOW COMPANY,

53 Beekman St., New York,

and Quincy Hall, Boston.

☞ Send for Descriptive Circular.

ANDERSON'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, for *Steaming* FEED FOR STOCK: Heating Cheese Vats; Tannery Vats, Conservatories, &c. This Steamer is made of Wrought Iron, thoroughly riveted and finished in good style. It has a reliable Automatic or Self-regulating Water Feeder, Safety Valve, Vacuum Valve, Water Gauge Cocks, Whistle, &c., all complete. The boiler is peculiar in construction, being ONE COMPLETE DOUBLE BOILER WITHIN ANOTHER, the two communicating one with the other. It has an extraordinary amount of fire space for the size of the boiler; No. 3, a medium size, having 3,853 square inches of fire surface; consequently, it requires but little fuel to run it. Either wood or coal may be used for fuel.

It will cook more feed, or heat more water, in a given time, than any other Steamer of the same size or cost. It is more durable than any other, for the reason that the firebox is made of wrought iron, and is *entirely surrounded with water*. We are also manufacturing:

Anderson's Low Pressure Steam Heater, for Heating *Private Dwellings*, *Stores*, *Churches*, *Conservatories*, &c. We manufacture for all the territory east of Illinois.

For further particulars address

P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

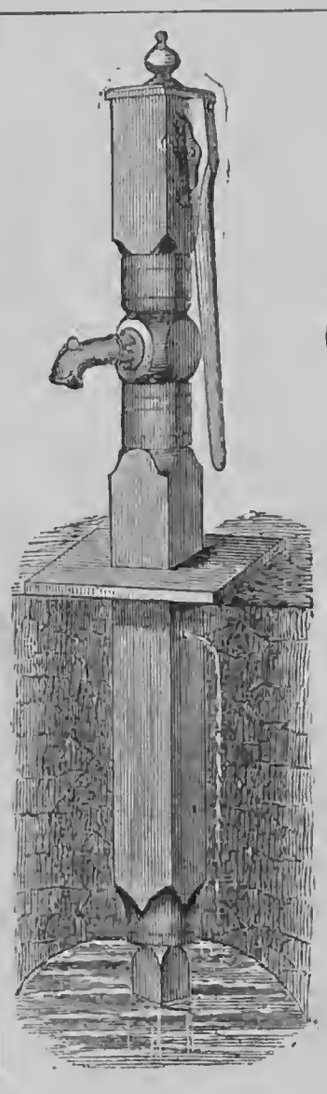
IMPROVED FOOT LATHES, With Slide-Rest and Fittings. Just the thing for the Artisan or Amateur Turner.

Also, **HAND PLANERS.**

"Many readers of this paper have one of them." Selling in all parts of the country, Canada, Cuba, Europe, &c.

Send for descriptive Catalogue.

N. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H.



Blatchley's Cucumber Wood Pumps. Trade Ⓑ Mark.

Implements, Machinery, Etc.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND BUTTER BUYERS!

PACK YOUR BUTTER

IN

WESTCOTT'S RETURN BUTTER PAIL

Approved and recommended by the leading authorities of our country on dairying, and acknowledged by all butter dealers to be the very best package in use. Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents** more a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.

READ THIS:

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market*. It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommend its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.

Respectfully,

(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.

X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail**, and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.

SILSBY BROS.,

Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.

CARHART'S

PATENT TWO-HORSE

Pulverizing Cultivator

Was Awarded the First Premium at State and County Fairs in 1870 and '71.

It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.
The price is only Twenty Dollars.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
It can be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.
It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.

C. C. BRADLEY & SON, Man'frs,
Syracuse, N. Y.

FARM MILLS

DURABLE, EFFICIENT AND LOW-PRICED.

Send for Circular. Agents wanted. LANE BROS., Manufacturers, Millbrook, N. Y.

The Sugar Maker's Friend

PRICE, $4.50 per hundred.

50 000 sold in one day! More Agents wanted to canvass and sell POST'S PATENT GALVANIZED METALIC EUREKA SAP SPOUT and BUCKET HANGER. Samples, Circulars and Terms sent on receipt of 20 cts. to pay postage.

Address C. C. POST, Manuf. and Patentee, Burlington, Vt.

BLATCHLEY'S

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS,

Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap,

Are already widely known and deservedly popular.

RECENT IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS,

recommend these Pumps still more strongly to the favor of the public and the trade. Dealers supplied with full Descriptive Catalogue, Price List, &c., upon application.

TINGLEY'S PATENT

HORIZONTAL ICE CREAM FREEZER,

Saves Ice, Saves Time, Saves Labor,

And produces the finest quality of Cream known to the Art.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

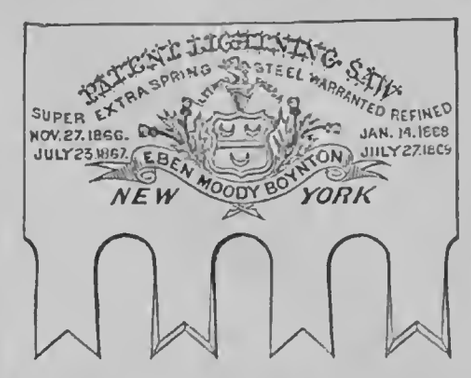
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,

506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

BOYNTON'S LIGHTNING SAWS

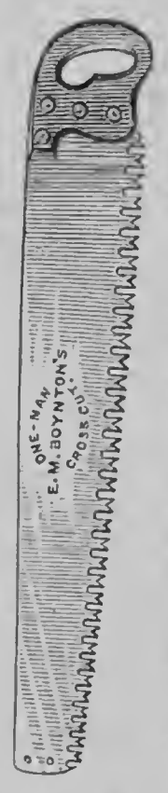
WILL COIL AND TOUCH



UNINJURED.

Not one in 20,000 has Failed.

The Lightning Saw, from the peculiar form of the teeth, acts both ways, going and returning, and as the teeth have an angle of 90°, they have a cutting edge instead of a scraping point, and plow a clean groove through the timber, which is much easier than to scrape one out.



E. M. Boynton's Lightning One-Man Cross-Cut, for Cutting Wood, Joist, Logs and Timber, and sawing down Trees. Complete, ready for use. Price, per foot, $1.25.

This Saw claims superiority over all others in respect to Speed, Ease, perfect Clearance, and the length, strength and durability of the teeth.

With this Saw any given amount of labor may be performed in one-half the time required in using any other saw. Millions of axes are used to do what these saws would do in one-half the time and half the number of men; and save all the fuel now wasted in chips. As an extreme test of the capacity of this saw, two men at Philadelphia, in presence of Maj.-Gen. Meade and others, cut through a twelve-inch Sycamore log in EIGHT SECONDS; and two other men in Michigan cut twenty-six cords of hard wood in EIGHT HOURS.

The following are from scores of Testimonials and Notices.

From J. W. BLAKE, Superintendent and Engineer American Institute Fair, Nov. 4th, 1871:

E. M. BOYNTON, *Sir*,—This certifies that I saw the Lightning Cross-Cut Saw, worked by hand, by two men, November 2d, at this Fair. Said men and saw cut off a sound 8x9 inch chestnut log in 5¾ seconds; and 16 cuts of same, *continuously*, in 2 minutes and 18 seconds, or at the rate of a cord of wood in less than nine minutes. I am satisfied that for all purposes of cross-cutting large and small timber, your cross-cuts and wood saws have no rival in speed, in ease, and in simplicity. I believe their universal use would save a vast amount of money and fuel, and lighten the toil of millions of men.

The Judges' Official Report, American Institute, October, 1871:

No. 1108. "LIGHTNING SAWS."
E. M. BOYNTON, No. 80 Beekman St., N. Y.:

The Lightning Saws are certainly an improvement in that useful article. Formerly the greatest angle for saw teeth in cross-cut saws was 60°, while in these saws it is 90°, which gives it a cutting edge, instead of a scraping edge, and must necessarily cut much faster than any other saws now in use, and consequently we consider them OF THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF MERIT.

From the Sing Sing Republican, Feb. 1st, 1872:

At the Bedford Farmers' Club, at Katonah, Jan. 26th, 1872, two men were appointed by the Club to test several cross-cut saws. They tried them all in green and hard wood, and reported in favor of BOYNTON'S LIGHTNING SAW, for easy motion and rapid cut. A leading farmer said he had used one this season, and that two men would saw more with it in one day than in three days with any other saw.

The Saws are of all sizes, from the fine hand-saw of one foot long, to the ten-foot California Cross-cut.

None are genuine unless they bear the name of E. M. BOYNTON, and the date of the four patents. Beware of worthless imitations.

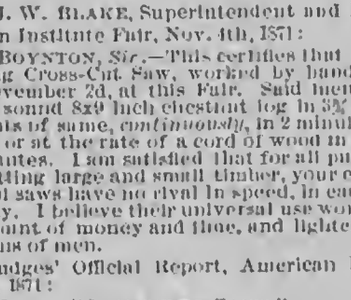
A six-foot Cross-Cut and a Wood-Saw blade sent on the receipt of Six Dollars.

E. M. BOYNTON,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
80 Beekman St., New York.

Not to be Paid for until Tried.

NISHWITZ PULVERIZING HARROW.



NISHWITZ PULVERIZING HARROW.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Do you want the Agency, or one for your own use? Ask your merchants for them, or send for Circulars.

PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS,
94 Beekman St., New York,
and 61 Merwin St., Cleveland, O.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

A SANITARY FLEXIBLE METALLIC WATER PIPE.

20 per cent. cheaper than Lead. For particulars send for circulars.

NEW YORK LEAD CO.,
63 and 65 Center St., New York.

Graves' Incubators.

For Price List, send for Circular.
JACOB GRAVES & CO., No. 26 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

LITERARY ITEMS.

THE leading publishers of New York have made contributions of books to Rev. Robert Collyer's library.

THE Chicago Pulpit, is the title of a weekly pamphlet, containing the best sermons preached in Chicago.

THE Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, is a weekly publication, containing a list of all the new patents.

THERE is a controversy going on in England, over the origin of "Oliver Twist." Mr. Cruickshank defends Dr. Shelton Mackensie against the statements made by John Forster.

HJAIMAR HJORTH BOYESEN is a Norwegian about twenty-two years old, now a professor in a Swedenborgian college, Urbana, Ohio. His poem in the February Atlantic is original, and was written by him, in English.

HARPER'S, for February, opened with an interesting article on Walter Scott, followed by one on "Holland and the Hollanders," which was very readable. An article with quaint illustrations, was called "Old Books in New York." A large number of short romances, and the usual departments, filled the remaining pages.

THE London Athenæum, noticing American books for 1871, speaks highly of the following, as the most notable:—Taylor's translation of "Faust," Bryant's "Homer," Lowell's "Among my Books," Whipple's "Success and its Conditions," John Hay's "Castilian Days," Higginson's "Atlantic Essays," Mrs. Phelps' "Silent Partner," and the poems by Stoddard, Hartt and Wm. Winter.

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Life Insurance and Miscellaneous Advertisements.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE: Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
January 1, 1872.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1871 ..... $15,676,097 96

RECEIPTS:

Premiums and Annuities	$6,031,879 32	
Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, etc	1,149,416 57	7,181,295 89
		$22,857,393 85

DISBURSEMENTS:

Losses by death	$1,318,958 08	
Purchased, surrendered and canceled policies	1,105,851 64	
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurance	38,820 35	
Dividends to policy-holders	849,078 13	
Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses	503,867 73	
Advertising and physicians' fees	96,567 35	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, etc	253,899 91	4,167,646 19
		$18,689,747 36

ASSETS:

Cash in Trust Co., in Bank, and on hand	$1,845,002 15	
Invested in United States, New York State and other stocks (market value $1,751,182 85), cost	4,616,762 13	
Invested in New York City Bank Stock (market value $46,125), cost	41,519 00	
Real Estate in the City of New York	1,768,474 11	
Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $20,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $8,000,00, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	8,341,899 00	
Loans on existing policies. (The reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to $3,804,881 21)	926,636 20	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to January 1, 1872	630,561 17	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	350,356 73	
Amounts due from Agents	48,829 61	
Interest accrued to January 1, 1872	77,016 14	18,689,747 36
Add—Excess of market value of securities over cost		111,021 40
Cash Assets, January 1, 1872		$18,803,768 76

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	$212,890 00	
Amount of Reported Losses awaiting proof, &c	127,900 00	
Amount reserved for Reinsurance on existing Policies, insuring $112,150,075 90, participating insurance (at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium) $1,001,731 65, non-participating (at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium)	16,811,177 21	
Balance of Return Premium, 1871, payable during the year 1872	133,667 12	17,315,631 33
Divisible Surplus		$1,488,134 43

During the year 8,308 Policies have been issued, insuring $21,003,305 81.

From the undivided surplus of **$1,488,134 43** the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

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ISAAC C. KENDALL	(Merchant,) Union Buildings, cor. William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER	(late Dater, Miller & Co.,) Grocers.
HENRY K. BOGERT	(Bogert & Eneeland,) 49 William St.
JOHN MAIRS	(Merchant,) 20 South St.
WM. H. APPLETON	(Appleton & Co., Publishers, 1,549 and 551 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS	(Collins & Brothers, Stationers), 370 Broadway.
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WM. A. BOOTH	(Booth & Edger,) 100 Wall St.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD	(Banker,) 85 Broad St.
HENRY BOWERS	(Banker,) 36 Broad St.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY	(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) 61 Leonard St.
SANFORD CORR	President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., 71 Wall St.
EDWARD MARTIN	(Craglin & Co., Provisions,) 401 West Twelfth St.
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CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.	8 St. Mark's Place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS	Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Co.

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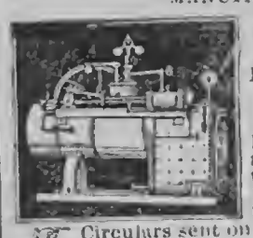

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EXCELSIOR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS, ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

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Floricultural.

IMPROVED PANSIES.

It is only within the past few years that our gardeners have paid any attention to the cultivation of the best varieties of the Pansy. And even at the present time its cultivation is mainly confined to gardeners of foreign birth, who retain a love for the plants that they learned to admire in their youth. It is quite probable that our climate has had something to do with the seeming neglect of this beautiful plant, it being too dry and hot for the more perfect development of the Pansy in the open border. These unfavorable circumstances may, however, be easily remedied by the free use of water and giving the plants partial shade while in bloom.

That there is a growing taste and a corresponding increasing demand for choice varieties may be inferred from the large number of plants offered in our city markets during the early spring months. The size, form and increased brilliancy of the flowers are very marked in each succeeding season, all of which we take to be unmistakable signs of progress, and that our florists are endeavoring to show that the very best sorts of the fancy bedding Pansies can be grown in this country.

Gardeners who cultivate Pansies for market usually sow the seed in autumn, or early winter, and give them protection in frames during the cold weather, but it is not too late even now to sow the seeds for bedding-out plants next summer.

Situation for Seed Bed.—Select a situation for a seed bed that is sheltered from winds, also where the plants will be shaded during the middle of the day, but exposed to the sun in the morning. The soil should be light, rich and deep. Old, thoroughly decomposed barn-yard manure is the best for Pansies, although other kinds may be used instead.

Sowing the Seed.—Scatter the seed thinly over the surface; sift on just enough fine soil to cover it, and give a good watering; also apply water from time to time, as may be necessary to keep the surface moist, but not sufficient to destroy the young plants.

Transplanting.—When the plants are two or three inches in diameter, they may be transplanted to the border previously prepared for their reception, or they may be allowed to remain and bloom in the seed bed.

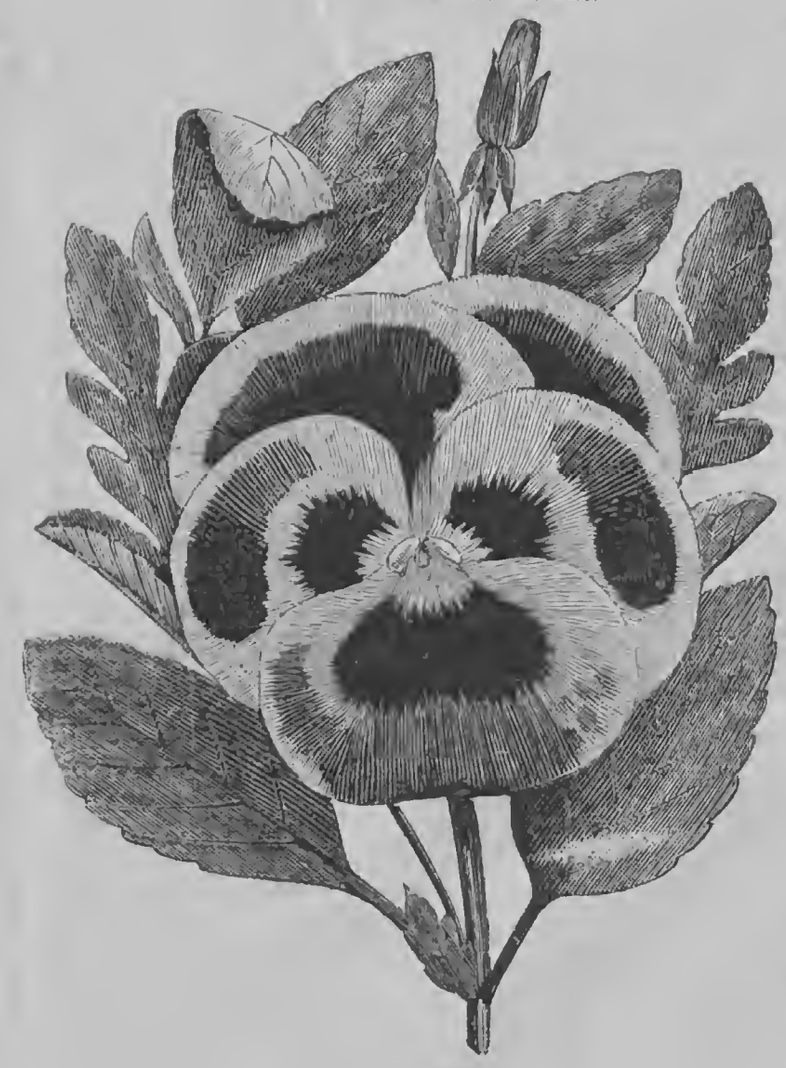
Selecting Specimens.—When the plants come into bloom, the very finest varieties should be selected for seed, and these taken up and planted by themselves, where they can be carefully tended and the seed saved when ripe. We have noticed that the best cultivators of choice Pansies never dispose of any extra fine variety that appears among the seedlings; but these are carefully removed to a frame, where, by careful cultivation and protection, a perfect development can be secured. By following up this system of selecting only a few of the very best sorts from which to raise seed, a marked improvement in all the seedlings will soon be observed. Even if all the varieties raised are excellent, there will always be a few more perfect than others, and it is only by selecting the very best as "stock plants" that a very high standard of excellence can be retained. When a very superior variety has been produced and it is desirable to preserve it for more than one season, recourse may be had to the usual modes of propagating by layers or cuttings. We give herewith illustration of four varieties of what are termed, by English gardeners, Fancy Bedding Pansies.

Standard of Excellence.—The standard of excellence for Pansies may be briefly given as follows:—There are three classes recognized—1, Selfs, all of one color; 2, having yellow, orange, sulphur or straw-colored ground, with margin of maroon, crimson, chocolate, bronze, puce and their intermediate tints; 3, having a white ground with margins of purple, blue, and their intermediate tints. The properties of the flowers in these classes are considered thus:—1, each bloom should be circular, flat, and very smooth at the edge; 2, the ground color of the three lower petals should be alike, whether it be of any of the three named above; 3, the two upper petals should be perfectly uniform, whether dark or light, fringed or blotched; 4, if the flowers are equal in other respects, the larger the better; but no flower can be considered first-class that is less than 1½ inches in diameter.

PRINCE OF WALES.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

HER MAJESTY.



THOMAS MOORE.

IMPROVED PANSIES.

Industrial Topics.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION,

At the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1872.

[Concluded from Page 146, last No.]

THE Third Day of the Convention was, like the first two, thoroughly occupied with the expression of ideas and plans of active minds. Mr. BARNARD of Georgia read a long, excellent, though wordy and tedious paper, to which was appended a resolution equally long and wordy, the substance of which was that "the Department of Agriculture will not have reached its full measure of usefulness until it shall not only act in active and practical concert with the several State Agricultural colleges, boards and societies, but also has proposed and established an international system of observations and interchange of information, by means of an organization of which it shall be a component part." The resolution was referred to a committee who were instructed to crack off the shell and get at the kernel.

Governor PATTON of Alabama, presented resolutions embodying a petition to the General Government to act upon the recommendations of Com. MAURY, favoring the calling of a Convention of the representatives of the different governments, with a view to establishing, by international co-operation, a general and systematic plan of meteorological observations and crop reports—the same as published in an editorial on this subject in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Nov. 25, 1871. This resolution was adopted.

More Agricultural College Resolutions.

Senator JUSTIN F. MORRILL of Vermont, the father of the Agricultural College Endowment Bill of 1862, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as the sense of this convention, we deem it of paramount interest to ask of Congress, as we do earnestly, for an additional donation of land, or proceeds of land, sufficient to found a professorship of some of the branches of practical science in each of the colleges now wholly, or in part, sustained by the previous land grant of Congress, and also that the War Department may be directed, at the earliest possible moment, to assign an officer of the army to each of said colleges, in every respect competent to give mathematical and other military instruction.

Agricultural Colleges Again.

Gen. HALSTED of New Jersey offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the agricultural societies and agricultural colleges of this country have the same great aims—the improvement of agriculture and the elevation of the agricultural classes—and should be knit together in the firmest friendship.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the admirable suggestion of our President, Hon GEO. W. LORING, that each State and county agricultural society shall provide one scholarship in the Agricultural Society as a living bond of union between the society and the College, and as a most effecting means of increasing the number of agricultural students in the country.

Resolved, That we recommend the agricultural colleges to procure the appointment, annually, of a committee of intelligent practical farmers, to assist in the examination of the agricultural classes in the colleges, and that no graduate of such colleges shall receive a diploma till he shall pass a satisfactory examination before such committee.

Entomology in the Department.

CHARLES V. RILEY of Missouri offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The injuries caused by noxious insects to the different crops of the country are among the most serious drawbacks to successful agriculture, and all knowledge that will enable us to counteract the ravages of these pests of the farmer should be disseminated throughout the country; and

Whereas, It is known to the members of this Convention that Mr. Townsend Glover, Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, has been for many years engaged in preparing expensive illustrations and other materials for a work on insects; and

Whereas, The labors of said officer are in great part lost to the country for want of sufficient means to publish this work; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly ask of Congress an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture, to enable it to publish the work at once.

Resolved, That an annual appropriation of at least $10,000 be furthermore asked for the special purpose of causing experiments for the destruction of noxious insects, to be made by the different State boards throughout the country, whenever the Commissioner shall see fit to so instruct and direct said boards; the results of such experiments to be published in and disseminated through the monthly reports of the Department.

A Preliminary Report on Experimental Stations

was made, in which the importance of establishing experimental farms throughout the country was elaborately discussed, and the objects to be accomplished, the mode of research to be pursued, and the cost and useful results likely to be gained were ably though somewhat crudely, discussed. The Committee asked further time, which was granted, and R. F. JOHNSTONE of Michigan was instructed to prepare such further report, and the co-operation and assistance of the Department of Agriculture, in preparing, publishing and disseminating it, was asked.

Timber Preservation.

Prof. SWALLOW of Missouri offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report to the Commissioner of Agriculture on the best methods of preserving the timber of the country, especially the timber of the Rocky Mountains and the central prairie regions of the Republic.

Military Education in Agricultural Colleges.

DR. GREGORY of Illinois presented a report upon Military Education in Agricultural Colleges, which contained the following plan:

1. Let Congress give to every State that shall comply with the prescribed conditions, $15,000 annually, to aid in the maintenance of a college of military science. The conditions of this grant to be, that any State accepting the grant shall furnish, as the military college, an institution—first, having a capacity for the instruction of —— students, and an actual attendance of —— male students; second, furnishing instruction in all branches of learning now provided at West Point, (military science to be included on receipt of grant;) third, having a parade ground ample for the evolutions of a battalion of infantry or a section of artillery, and a drill hall sufficient for the drill of a company; fourth, requiring all male students, unless excused for a just cause, to drill long enough to learn thoroughly the duties of the infantry soldier; and fifth, affording free military education to all students applying for same, under such restriction in regard to age and character, as may be required.

2. The $15,000 shall be used in paying the salary of a professor of military tactics, who shall teach whatever pertains to the organization, subsistence and management of armies in camp or field; a professor of military engineering, including ordnance, gunnery, &c.; an assistant professor, who shall be a competent drill-master and draughtsman; a band-master, who shall be competent to teach the college band, and an armorer, to be charged with the care of arms and drill-hall. The surplus, if any, may be used for the purchase of military equipment, military books, plans, and other apparatus of instruction.

3. The War Department shall appoint Commissioners, who shall prescribe a course of military education for these military colleges, and also a higher course for West Point, which shall be made of higher grade, and shall receive a part of its students from the graduates of the military colleges. These commissioners shall also appoint annually examiners, who, with examiners appointed by the Governor of the State, shall inspect the military colleges, and examine the classes, selecting from each graduating class —cadets, who shall enter the West Point school, with same pay and emoluments as enjoyed by the cadets of West Point.

4. The War Department shall furnish to the military colleges the necessary arms, accoutrements, camp equipage, and ammunition to be used in the instruction of classes and in the drill of all the students.

Seed Distribution by the Department.

Mr. EDMUNDS of Illinois offered the following resolution, which ought to have been adopted, but was laid on the table:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention the purchase and distribution of seeds, plants, roots, &c., that are not new, and are not known or supposed to have a distinctive and especial economic value, warranting their introduction, should be discontinued by the Department of Agriculture.

Salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Gen. HALSTED of New Jersey offered a resolution that Congress be petitioned to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture to $6,000, which was adopted.

A Committee to Represent the Convention in Congress.

Messrs. LORING of Massachusetts, BOWMAN of Kentucky, GREGORY of Illinois, TWOMBLY of Wisconsin, CORNELL of New York, and FOLWELL of Minnesota, were appointed a committee to ask Congress for an increased appropriation in aid of Agricultural Colleges.

President Loring's Closing Speech.

Before the adjournment Pres't LORING said:—The Chair takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the Convention for the pleasure he has experienced in presiding over its deliberations. The Convention has been to him one of extreme interest. I have endeavored to put practical agriculture in the foremost rank, and working as I have for years in Massachusetts with such men as Agassiz, who never do aught without a consultation with the practical farmers themselves, I have learned likewise to respect their views and do all I ever can to advance their interests. I think that the expressions of the opinions given here with regard to the agricultural condition of the country have been most refined and useful. [Applause.]

I do not think that this Convention traveled out of its record in taking into consideration and debating upon so important a question as the advancement of the youth of our country; and, as the presiding officer of this Convention, I do not accept the compliment that has been paid them by the Commissioner, when he said that he washed his hands clear of what he considered to be the folly of this Convention. [Applause.] I do not think that such criticism was at all necessary, but nevertheless I pass it over with this simple comment, knowing as I do that it will be lost sight of in the great good for which I believe we have laid a foundation for accomplishment. [Applause.] I think that you must go away with feelings of the greatest respect for each other, and with the assurance that agriculture has received an increased impetus by this general recognition upon the part of the Government of its interests. [Applause.]

Final Adjournment.

The Convention adjourned to meet the third Wednesday in February, 1873, at the call of a Committee consisting of Messrs. TWOMBLY of Wisconsin, SMYTH of New-Hampshire, CLARK of Massachusetts, and CORNELL of New York.

Field Crops.

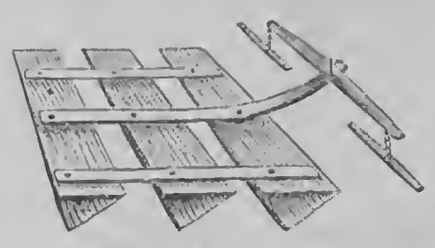
INDIANA CORN CULTURE.

I HAVE derived much valuable information from the columns of your paper, and have often felt a desire to contribute something to the general fund of agricultural information; but as often have been prevented, on account of not being able to give definite results. Much of the information from communications in your paper is only practicable on small farms, where enough stock is kept to consume all the produce, and even more, for we read of many farmers buying and consuming large amounts of grain, besides what they grow, in order to increase the manure heap. But thousands of your readers who grow corn by the one hundred to thousands of acres find such information impracticable; and I wish to express a few thoughts to those in regard to growing corn and marketing the same.

The ground I cultivate is in the valley of White River, Indiana, known as second bottom; not subject to overflow, and is a rich, vegetable loam. I have found great benefit from breaking stubble ground that was intended for corn as soon after harvesting as possible. Leaving a part of the ground without breaking after harvest, in the same field, I have broken it in spring, and have found the fall-plowed to increase the yield from ten to fifteen bushels per acre, and with far less labor to tend, as many of the weed seeds had germinated in the fall, after the breaking, and were destroyed by frost before maturing. The ground was also more mellow, and worked easier every way.

If the ground to be used for corn has been cultivated in corn the year before, and the stalks left standing, as they generally are throughout our corn-growing regions, there being but a very small proportion cut up, I dispose of the stalks by cutting close to the ground with hoes, raking with a horse rake into winrows, and burning clean. Some practice breaking down the stalks with a pole, when the ground is frozen, and turning under with the plow; but I have found this very annoying in laying off, planting, and first plowing after the corn is up, as the stalks are continually in the way, clogging the plow, and frequently tearing up the hill of young corn; and I think the former plan much better.

I now lay out the ground, after breaking from 6 to 9 inches deep, 3 feet 9 inches each way; drop and cover the way it was first laid off, and cover with a drag, which I have found the most valuable of any way that I have ever tried, and I have tried nearly every way known in the West. Any farmer, with an auger, ax and saw, can make one in two hours.



VIEW OF END AND TOP.

Cut off log 3 feet 11 inches long, 14 inches in diameter; split into 6 pieces, feather-edged, and 7 inches on the back; lay three of them down, and pin to pieces of 2 by 4 scantling on top—one near each end—and a third piece of scantling in the center, letting it project some 16 inches in front, with a hole bored in the end to hitch the double-trees to. The pieces of wood should be laid feather-edge to the front, and about nine inches apart; hitch your horses, straddle the row to be covered; let a boy about fourteen or fifteen years old drive, and ride on the drag. You can cover about eight acres a day.

Now as to the advantages:—1. At the time of covering the corn the whole surface of the ground is disturbed, and all vegetation, started to grow, destroyed. 2. The ground is better pulverized than any way I have ever tried, is left entirely level, and the furrows for planting obliterated. 3. The corn comes up on a level ground, and the ground is so completely mellowed that one can plow very close to it the first time, which I regard as very important, using a double-shovel plow, with a small shovel, or bull tongue, on the side next the corn (I use BOSWELL & BROS', all iron and steel, far superior in every respect to any I have ever seen used); at second plowing take off small shovel and put on the usual size, and cultivate five times; at second plowing don't leave a weed or blade of grass in the hill. What the plow does not cover up or destroy, pull out by hand; but with a good plowman and good plow there will be little to do of this back-breaking business. Thin to three stalks in a hill before the corn is knee high; when the ground is moist or wet never be tempted to leave more than three stalks to the hill; if I could always have two in every hill I would prefer it. Cultivate about every eight days, using only the double-shovel, leaving the ground as nearly level as possible when "laid by." I always plow until corn commences tasselling, and even after, if not prevented by storms tangling the corn, or intense heat. I have never yet known corn injured by plowing or cultivating it late. The last three plowings I would not plow so close to the corn or so deep as formerly. I have several times been stopped in the midst of a field, in late cultivation, by a storm twisting and blowing the corn, so that it could not be finished, and have invariably found that the corn last plowed was the best.

The time of planting must be governed by locality. The best guide, and most general I know of, is, when the "leaves of the Oak are as large as squirrels ears," and the ground not too wet. I think immense damage is done by breaking, planting, and cultivating, when the ground is too wet.

I have not said anything about the application of manures, as I have had but little experience in that way, and I suppose 75 per cent of the corn ground in our country is on land not manured. By the above mode of culture I have raised not less than 60 bushels of corn to the acre in the past twelve years, and sometimes as high as 95, without manure. What I have said, and may hereafter say, is only to apply to those regions where corn is grown extensively, and little manure made.

I am fully satisfied, from observation and experience, that Western farmers can increase the product of corn one-fourth, without the use of any manure, simply by more labor to the acre. I think 15 acres to the hand is as much as can be cultivated well. I know some farmers will laugh at this, and say a hand will tend from 20 to 25 acres; I will only say, I will admit they can *skim* over it.

I wish, in this article, to call attention more particularly to the manner of covering corn. I will give my experience and opinions as to marketing and disposing of corn in another communication.—WILLOW BROOK FARM, *Morgan Co., Ind.*

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Alsike Clover in Michigan.—SAMUEL BOOTH, Branch Co., Mich., writes the Western Rural:—"A year ago last Spring I hesitatingly purchased enough of the seed to sow twenty-five acres, it taking at the rate of four and one-third pounds to the acre, at one dollar per pound. I sowed in the month of April, on ground prepared for and sowed to wheat. I harrowed the ground, and afterward plastered it. Notwithstanding the dry season, I cut from that ground about forty tons of hay in July. I drew in my barn five tons for feeding; the balance I stacked, and in September threshed it and got eighty-five bushels of seed. Before cutting I brought in some stalks which measured four feet in length. The field on which it was sown is high rolling land, soil dark sandy loam. I am feeding this winter my entire stock, consisting of horses and cattle, on the hay that was threshed. They never thrived better on any feed than they do at the present time. It is free from fuzz and dust, and the stalk, unlike the other clover, remains green after the seed has ripened, and the cattle seize it with an avidity that would plainly indicate its superiority over the common red clover. It is also excellent for the honey bee, equal to if not surpassing the white clover. The first cutting produces the seed, and afterward excellent pasturage, but if preferred for hay and no seed, it produces two crops. With the knowledge I have of it, I would not recommend it for light yellow, sandy soil."

Big Crop of Peerless Potatoes.—In my sworn statement to the Ohio State Board of Agriculture (for which they awarded me the first premium for the best crop of potatoes), you will find that I harvested 317 bushels from one acre—280 bushels of Peerless from three-quarters of an acre; the balance were the Shaker Russetts. What P. D. H., in RURAL of Jan. 6, says of the Peerless as a cooking potato is very true. I find them white, dry and mealy.—NEW SUBSCRIBER, *Sandusky, O.*

Curing Tobacco.—I want to be informed of the best method of curing tobacco. Can you or any of your readers help me? I mean, by "curing," sweating it to make it ready for manufacturing.—E. W. ANDREWS.

Sheep Husbandry.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Fine Wool Outside of Spain.—Some time since a two line item found its way into the RURAL NEW-YORKER, stating that "fifty years ago there was not a pound of fine wool grown outside of Spain." In response thereto, K. of Niles, Mich., writes: "Sixty years ago, JOHN R. LIVINGSTON of Red Hook, on the Hudson River, imported a flock of very fine Merino sheep from Spain, and bred from them for several years, the wool being noted for its fineness."

Sic Transit, Etc.—The famous flock of Rambouillet sheep is no more. We had the pleasure of seeing this flock at the French imperial farm of the same name, in 1867. At that time it consisted of about one thousand animals, including some four hundred breeding ewes. It was founded in 1786, by the present of a number of what were then regarded as choice Merinos, from the King of Spain to Louis XVI. Portraits in oil were taken of these, and are still preserved for the purpose of comparison with the later produce. The celebrity of the flock induced the importation of specimens into almost all countries growing fine wool; and the special points of excellence were their remarkable size and general fullness of muscular development as Merinos, together with the length and style of the wool staple. But "necessity knows no law:" the Prussian army must have meat, and recent accounts state that not a single specimen of the flock remains at Rambouillet to reproduce its kind. There are other flocks, however, in France, and probably elsewhere, in which may be found the pure blood Rambouillet French Merino, so that the loss, however serious, is perhaps not irreparable. —*National Live Stock Journal.*

N. GORHAM writes:—"Forty-eight years ago, I saw in Cayuga Co., N. Y., and personally examined, several flocks of fine wool sheep, (then popularly called Saxony,) of from three to eleven hundred each, and can give the names of the flockholders. Forty-three years ago my father purchased, through WM. PITKIN of Rochester, a full-bred Saxony buck, (and he was a fine wool sheep,) and brought him into Canada, where the animal was kept until he died, upon the farm where I now live. The original bill of sale of this sheep is now in my possession. Sixty-five years ago the French army of the first NAPOLEON had overrun Spain, captured and scattered the Royal flocks of Spain, and sent large numbers thereof to France, whereby was laid the foundation of the French Royal flocks of Rambouillet. Near the same time Col. HUMPHREY, then United States Minister at the Court of Spain, was instrumental in having sent to the United States the first fine wool sheep ever sent to America, of which we have any authentic record with which I am conversant."

Of course the RURAL NEW-YORKER had access, and knew of facts controverting the paragraph, which was admitted by oversight. We are not so sorry, however, as we might be, had it not brought the facts above given.

Profitable Leicester Ewes.—Who can beat this—the proceeds of nine Leicester ewes? They had seventeen lambs; two of them died shortly after they came; the remaining fifteen lived. Gave one away in consequence of the ewe not having sufficient feed for the two. Receipts as follows:

Wool, 54 pounds at 50 cents a pound,	$27.00
Premiums on ewes and lambs at fair,	11.00
Seven lambs sold,	35.00
Six lambs slaughtered and sold meat,	36.30
Six pelts,	9.00
	$117.30

The best ewe lamb, worth $6, was killed by cattle. One of the above lambs dressed sixty-eight pounds.—P. GRANT, *Fort Covington, N. Y.*

Weaning Lambs.—The Canada Farmer gives the following suggestions in regard to weaning lambs:—"When separated from the ewes, lambs should be placed in a field as distant as possible from them, so as to be out of reach of their bleating, and they will become contented and thriving. The pasture to which the lambs are put ought to be somewhat better than that to which they have been accustomed, yet not too luxuriant, and if the ewes and lambs can be turned into it together for a week, and then taken away, the lambs will not then fret so much as would be the case were they removed to a field that is strange to them."

To Kill Ticks on Sheep.—The best way that I have ever tried is to shear my sheep, then let them run for two weeks; the ticks will, during that time, nearly all collect on the lambs; then dip the lambs into a vat of strong tobacco juice; then hurdle the sheep and sprinkle the juice that remains on the sheep. This done, the ticks won't trouble you for three or four years again.—C. E. STRAIGHT, *Cuyahoga Co., O.*

Foot-Rot.—Will some of your readers give their mode of treatment (and success) of foot-rot among sheep.—C. S.

IN the Practical Shepherd, for sale at this office, detailed directions for the treatment of this disease are given, as they have been frequently given in these columns. We have no objections to hearing from correspondents, however, in response to this inquiry.

Lincolnshire and Leicesters for Combing Wools.—In answer to the inquiry about "Sheep for Combing Wools," in RURAL NEW-YORKER, Feb. 3, by J. W. H., Pikeville, Tenn., we can say for his benefit, that crossing a Lincolnshire ram on Leicester ewes produces an excellent staple for combing; and if properly cared for, will thrive in large flocks.—J. F. D., *Manlius, N. Y.*

The Apiarian.

HONEY BEES AND GRAPES.

UNDER the above, in RURAL NEW-YORKER of Feb. 10, in reply to "Porte Crayon's" assertion that three-fifths of the Concord grapes had been destroyed by the honey bee, you say, "We are inclined to doubt 'Porte Crayon's' theory or the accuracy of his observation; certainly shall doubt it until somebody confirms it." It is a source of some regret to me to be able (at least I think I am able) to furnish the confirmation. In 1870 I raised about 7,000 pounds Concord grapes—was the whole of September gathering them, 250 to 300 pounds per day. When a little more than half through, they were attacked by the honey bee, and in a few days they came in countless numbers, making great havoc with the grapes, destroying whole clusters, and many clusters upon the same vine, clearing out the pulp as clean as though drawn by human tongues, leaving the mutilated skins hanging to the stems. During the last two or three days' picking, I have no doubt the product had been reduced nearly or quite one half. Other vineyards in this vicinity suffered like depredations. W. B. PRATT.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb., 1872.

E. COCHRAN writes us—I will vouch for the truth of "Porte Crayon's" theory, given in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Feb. 10. I found that my Concord grapes were about one-fourth destroyed by the bees; and when the Concords were gone the bees went at my Isabellas, and destroyed a good many of them. When I was picking I had to tar the vines in order to get the bees off so that they would not sting my hands.

B., Elyria, O., writes:—"Bees have done great damage in this vicinity to grapes. The Italian bee has done the most injury, preferring the Catawba grape. Isabella and other varieties have been injured by the common bee.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

How to Build a Bee-House.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of January 6th an inquiry was made, how to build a bee house. My neighbor has one in which he has kept bees for the last twelve years or more, and has made honey (box honey), without being bothered with swarming, only once in a while. He has some swarms in it he thinks have not swarmed while in there—twelve years. I built me one somewhat like his this winter. Mine is 22 feet 9 inches long, 4 feet wide, 5½ feet high, divided into 11 partitions, all inclosed with matched boards not planed. The roof is shingled; there is a door to each partition; partitioned with matched inch boards not planed. In each of these partitions I can put a swarm. Mine are the common box hive. Other hives might be used. I set my hive on slats, well secured, 22 inches from the floor; remove the bottom board of the hive so that all the dead bees and filth will drop on the floor, where it can be easily removed. I take the top board off and put one on half an inch thick, full of holes (this gives a circulation through the hive). On this board I put a box made of half-inch lumber, large enough to cover all the holes; each of these parts has a partition across, so the space where the hive is is two feet by one foot ten inches. —J. KLOCK, *Tioga Co., Pa.*

The Herdsman.

BRAN FOR STOCK.

AGAIN I say, save or procure a supply of bran and middlings. In answer to an inquiry some time since in regard to the value of the manure from a ton of hay, I made the statement that experiment had demonstrated that the manure from bran was more valuable than that from the same amount of weight of any of our common cereals—hay, straw or vegetables. I will make a few remarks on the value of bran as food and medicine for stock. I know it is spoken of and recommended by many, but it is not held in that degree of estimation to which it is entitled, nor used in the place, nor in the manner, its qualities would be likely to render it of the most value.

If you will go to the trouble of examining a table of its chemical analysis, and compare it with other articles of feed in common use, you will perhaps be able to form some conclusions when, and in what quantity, it will be a valuable addition to the other feed being used, in order to make up some deficiency, or counterbalance some excess of ingredients in the other more common articles of feed.

It is an invaluable article for feeding young, growing animals, presenting the necessary ingredients for the growth and strengthening of the frame. Whereas, with too rich a feed, a great portion of it would pass off in the excrements, and the system become clogged with excess of fatty matter, which could not be assimilated for want of a proportionate amount of bone and muscle-forming substance. And with it, you can obviate the necessity of going to the other extreme, as a great many do, and leave them on bulky feed which contains very little of either him or her, and of which the animal is not able to eat and digest sufficient to make much growth in either fat, blood or bones, and sometimes not even the necessary amount to keep its hide on.

It is the very thing to tone down the fevered and clogged system, resulting from colds, or an excess in feeding rich, fatty substances.

It will add tone and digestion to the weakened stomach, and vigor to the dull and stupid frame.

In the hands of a feeder who will pay sufficient attention to the condition of his animals to detect any irregularities of their system, and who will use some judgment, it can be made to render as effectual service in the cure and prevention of disease, as blue-mass and gruel soup in the hands of the medical profession. And like the gruel soup—which, if it or something equivalent to it, was administered at the proper time, it would be most likely to result in a cure or prevention, without the necessity of resorting to the use of the blue-mass—so bran can be made to check or prevent disease, and thus obviate the necessity of using powders, drenchings, &c., and thus divert the danger and debilitating effects attending their use.

For those who cook their coarse feed, or who give a liberal allowance of roots, its use would not be so much required. But I write this for the masses of the people, who neither cook their feed, nor yet feed roots, and with whom its use is most neglected, who yearly ship their shipstuff, or feed it injudiciously to get it out of the mail; leaving their young animals to become stinted on coarse feed, their milking ones to burn dry with carbon, their fattening ones to become diseased, and their sickly ones to die, all for the want of a proper proportion in the digestible ingredients of their feed.

Westmoreland Co., Pa. J. H. BENNETT.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Stanchions for Calves.—Seeing another invitation in the RURAL NEW-YORKER to contribute in regard to stanchions, I would impart an idea in the way of correction. I admire the plan of B. P. M. MALLORY'S stanchions given in RURAL, August 19, 1871; but I think his cattle must be rather thin necked if six inches is room enough for the same. The necks of my two-year-old cattle are over seven inches thick, and require a space of eight inches.

Again, a Mr. DAVID LOGAN, Jr., sends a sketch, published in the same number, and says he has used stanchions for many years, for all kinds of stock, from calves to heavy cows, and has never had reason to be dissatisfied. His luck is better than mine. Two years ago I wintered fourteen head of calves in stanchions. They came out with their horns standing in all directions, caused by knocking against the stanchions; and it is not very desirable to have a previously matched pair of steers with the horns of one standing up and the other down, and the other's horns turned in like those of a crumpled-horned cow. My plan is to either let the calves go loose in a pen or tie them with a rope. I have used stanchions for large cattle since I have owned cattle, and my father has used them since I can remember. I like them much.—I. S., *Corry, Pa.*

Soiling Cattle.—I look in vain for something in your columns on Soiling Cattle. The subject of wholly, or in part, soiling milch cows, is attracting considerable attention hereabouts. With high-priced land, and facilities for disposing of the milk product, such as cheese factories, creameries, &c., starting up all around us, we are surely drifting into keeping more cows on less land. How to do it, and do it well, is the question of importance. I want to try some Lucerne for soiling. Will you tell me how best to succeed with it? How much seed to the acre? How put in and when? Where can I get the seed best and cheapest?—C. A. WINDERS.

WE ask our readers having practical experience in soiling cattle, and with Lucerne, to reply for our correspondent's benefit. We are always glad to receive and publish practical experience in any department of husbandry.

Stanchions for Stock.—E. M. S. asks the RURAL NEW-YORKER "if, in its opinion, cows will do as well in stanchions as when tied." We reply, if we were going to fasten ten or a hundred cows, all things considered, we should regard the stanchion mode of fasteuing the most convenient, cheapest, tidiest, safest and best. This opinion is based upon considerable experience and observation. The same correspondent asks how Central N. Y. dairymen, near large factories fasten their, cows. Will Mr. WILLARD answer.

Industrial Societies.

The American Fish Culturists' Association has been holding a convention in Albany, and has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *Pres't*—WILLIAM CLIFT. *Treas.*—B. F. Bowles. *Sec.*—R. Stone. *Ex. Com.*—Seth Green, J. D. Bridgman and A. C. Bupe. Resolutions were adopted to petition the Government to establish two or more fish-hatching establishments on Puget Sound and the Atlantic coast; to seek foreign exchanges; for a permanent fish exhibition in Central Park, and that the headquarters of the Association be at No. 10 Warren street, New York, where the next meeting will be held.

Caledonia Co., Vt., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—CHAS. A. SYLVESTER, St. Johnsbury. *Vice-Pres't's*—Calvin Morrill, St. Johnsbury; Joshua Bemis, Lyndon. *Secretaries*—I. W. Sanborn, Lyndonville; H. C. Hastings, N. M. Johnson, St. Johnsbury. *Treas.*—C. M. Stone, St. Johnsbury. At a special meeting of the Caledonia Agricultural Society, and representatives from the State Agricultural Society, held at St. Johnsbury recently, arrangements were made to hold the State Fair on the Caledonia Fair Grounds at St. Johnsbury, the second week in September next. —I. W. SANBORN.

The Farmers' Club of Monmouth Co., N. J., held its annual meeting Feb. 8th, at Freehold, and elected the following officers for 1872: *Pres.*—SAMUEL W. JONES. *Vice-Pres.*—Dr. J. C. Thompson. *Rec. Sec.*—S. E. Thompson. *Cor. Sec.*—D. A. Vanderveer. *Treas.*—John Dorrance. *Ex. Com.*—T. V. Dubois, W. T. Denise, Lafayette Schanck. Meetings are held on the second Thursdays in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

Lake Co., O., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—GEO. BLISH. *Vice-Pres't*—Jos. Stoker. *Treas.*—S. T. Ladd. *Sec.*—D. W. Mead. *Directors*—H. C. Rand, Madison; C. C. Jennings, Painesville, L. L. Kewish, Leroy; W. B. Tuttle, Concord; Thos. Thompson, Perry; E. T. C. Aldrich, Mentor; H. G. Tryon, Kirtland; Chas. Petton, Willoughby.

The Genesee Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc. held its annual meeting Jan. 9, 1872, when the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: *Pres.*—E. TOWNSEND, Pavilion. *Vice-Pres'ts*—N. Moulthrop, Elba; S. B. Lusk, Batavia. *Sec.*—Geo. H. Robertson, Batavia. *Treas.*—A. R. Warner, Batavia.—GEO. H. ROBERTSON, Sec.

Ingham Co., Mich., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—Dr. W. W. ROOT. *Vice-Pres't's*—J. Craddock, Geo. Wilson and A. Hunt. *Sec.*—Geo. W. Bristol, Mason. *Treas.*—T. Dunmore. *Directors*—Wm. Somerville and N. Branch, which officers, together with four other Directors, constitute the "Board of Managers."

Northeastern Missouri Hort. Ass'n.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—Dr. R. N. ANDERSON. *Vice-Pres.*—Jasper Turner. *Rec. Sec.*—M. W. Wood. *Cor. Sec.*—A. B. Trabue. *Treas. and Librarian*—J. Smith. *Ag. Chemist*—Dr. W. A. Gordon. *Prof. of Horticulture*—D. Jenkins. *Dentomologist*—S. F. Taft.

The Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—CHESTER HAZEN, Ladoga, Fond du Lac Co. *Vice-Prest's*—H. F. Dousman, Waterville, Waukeska Co., and H. Drake, Lake Mills, Jefferson Co. *Sec.*—W. D. Hoard, Lake Mills. *Treas.*—W. S. Green, Milford, Jefferson Co.

Kansas Stock Growers' Ass'n.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—L. D. BAILEY. *Vice-Prest's*—L. Sternberg, G. A. Crawford, O. W. Bill. *Sec.*—J. B. McAfee. *Treas.*—C. W. Jewell. *Ex. Com.*—J. K. Hudson, O. O. St. John, J. Yurann, D. B. Long, J. Haneday.

Chenango Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—A. H. HOLCOMB, North Norwich. *Vice-Pres.*—S. F. Mills, Coventry. *Sec.*—R. A. Young, Norwich. *Treas.*—G. S. Mead, Norwich.

Sangamon Co., Ill., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—J. B. PERKINS. *Treas.*—John Williams. *Sec.*—W. O. Converse. Fair at Springfield, the week commencing Sept. 24, 1872.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Cleaning up the Lawn.—*Feb.* 19.—It is really surprising what a quantity of materials will accumulate about one's house and lawns in winter. The snow is now gone and the ground bare, save the sticks, leaves and other *debris* which have accumulated from different sources. I even find many small stones on my lawns which would certainly interfere with the lawn mower, besides small branches that have been broken from the trees during heavy storms. These mild days which frequently occur during the latter part of winter should be taken advantage of for clearing up the lawn, garden and barnyard. If this kind of work is not done now, it is very likely to be left undone, when spring comes with its imperative demands upon our time. I am also having the manure in my barnyard forked over, the coarser materials, such as corn stalks, thrown into a separate heap, where it can be either drawn out separately and plowed under, or left to decompose until next fall. By the way, I have heard farmers complain about cornstalks being a great nuisance on account of their slow decomposition. It is true that they are not so readily handled as straw, but if put into a heap, and leaf mold or muck added, they make excellent manure. If the compost heap is forked over once a month during summer, it will be thoroughly decomposed by fall, and be in a suitable condition to apply to any soil or crop. The first time the heap is forked over the men will call it a "tough job;" but its fibrous nature will soon break down, and then it can be worked over as readily as almost any other compost.

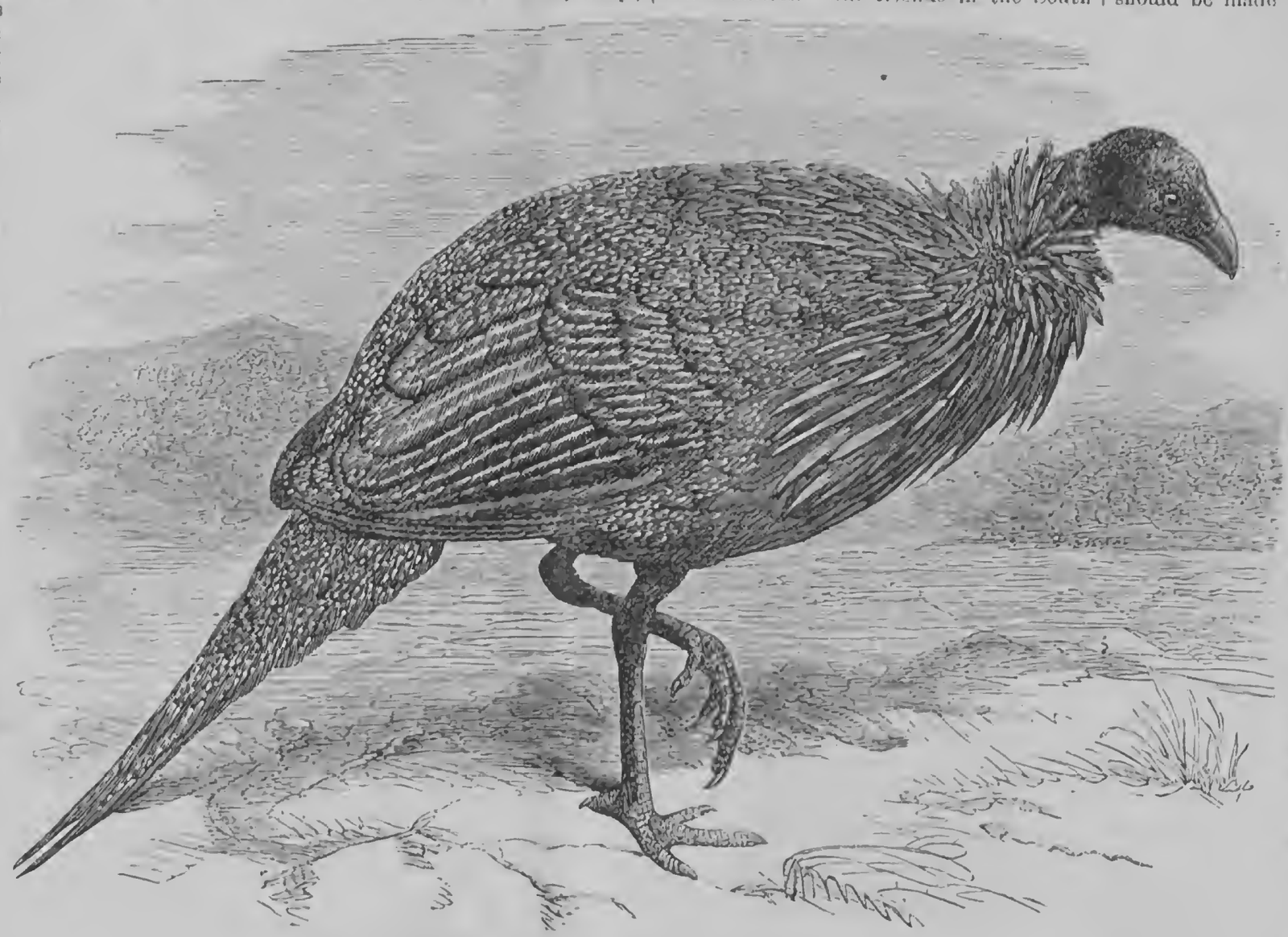
Arrival of the Blue-Bird.—*Feb.* 20.—A Blue-bird (*Sialis, sialis, Baird*) came near my office to-day and warbled forth a few notes—perhaps to let me know that spring was coming. Probably some one may think that those scientific names are entirely unnecessary; and so they are to those persons who are satisfied in calling every bird who has blue feathers a Blue-bird. But it so happens that there are a great many birds of this kind besides the several species of *Sialis*. The West and Southwestern Blue-bird (*S. Mexicana*) is quite distinct from our Eastern species; and the Rocky Mountain Blue-bird (*S. Arctica*) is different from either; therefore, one needs to know the locality of a writer, when he speaks of one of these birds, in order to determine which particular species of bird he is referring to, unless he uses its scientific name.

There is a great deal of needless talk and time wasted in discussing subjects relating to natural history, including agriculture and horticulture, in consequence of the multiplication of names applied to the same objects, which in reality convey no information, except to a few persons who happen to know their application; consequently, they are unnecessarily arbitrary. It is a great pity that our common schools cannot be conducted upon a more cosmopolitan system, and children taught to call things by their proper names, instead of having their minds filled with figurative nonsense, which only encourages local dialects, instead of language as well understood in one locality as another. But so long as our writers in high places are permitted to speak of *Trifolium pratense* (Red clover) as a "grass," there is little hope of reform in this direction. *Vide* a late monthly Report of Department of Agriculture.

Honey Bees vs. Flowers.—*Feb.* 21.—The bees in my apiary have waked from their semi-torpid state during the past few days, flying about quite briskly. But my green-house has proved to be a dangerous trap for this generally accredited to be very wise insect. The house must, of course, be ventilated during the warmest part of the day; and to do this the doors and ventilators are opened, and the bees, being attracted by the fragrant flowers, fly in, but not knowing enough to go out the same way, perish in great numbers. If my loss in bees should continue at the present rate, there would be few or none left in a few weeks; and the question to be settled is, whether I shall keep bees or green-house flowers. Of course netting could be placed over the ventilators and screen doors used; but the bees would be very likely to find an entrance, even if such precautionary measures were adopted. Something must be done quickly; for, to say nothing about the loss to my apiary, a green-house filled with live and half-dead bees flying in one's face or crawling up one's nether limbs, is not a pleasant resort for timid people, especially the fair sex, who are also attracted to gay-colored and fragrant flowers. My apiary stands only seventy-five feet from my green-house, which is altogether too near, as this season's experience has shown.

Washington's Birthday.—*Feb* 22.—Noble thoughts should possess the mind of every citizen of our great Republic on this day. I fear, however, that the "coming man" is more sincerely worshipped than the noblest among those that are gone. Perhaps this forgetting of the noble men of other days is in consonance with our American spirit of progression, and that we move more rapidly in consequence of cutting loose from the past.

To My Correspondents.—*Feb.* 23.—A number of young men who have evidently read my "Diary," in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, write me to ask if I cannot employ them on my farm, or in some way where they can learn something of "Rural Life." I should be happy to aid all such aspirants for a knowledge of things "natural," but regret my inability to do so. But there is room for all who may wish to work, or obtain a knowledge of such subjects, and any young man who has the requisite industry and perseverance, will meet few difficulties in the way of reaching an honorable position in society. There is, however, one fault which most young men have, and it is that they aspire to positions which men of age and experience now occupy.



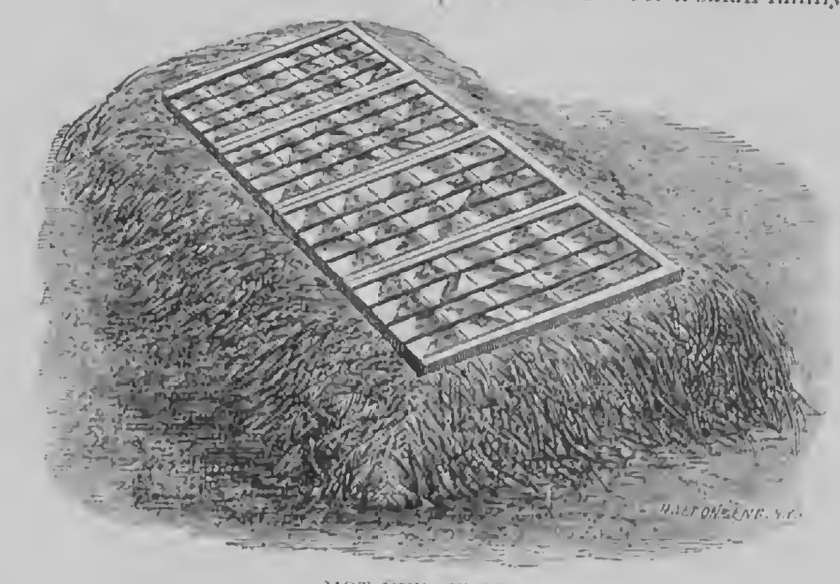
VULTURINE GUINEA FOWL.—Page 166.

The Gardener.

EARLY VEGETABLES.

The first of the spring months having arrived, we are reminded that early vegetables will soon be looked for, even in Northern localities. Our friends in the South may bask in the warm sunshine, and eat their crisp lettuce and early radishes from the open ground, long before we can produce them here in our hot-beds; but, as a rule, where nature is prodigal, her productions are not so highly appreciated as under circumstances quite the opposite; consequently, our rigorous climate stimulates us to greater exertions in producing luxuries, as well as the necessities of life.

Making Hot-Beds.—Every one who has a garden now-a-days is supposed to have frames and sashes for a hot-bed. If there should be any reader of the RURAL NEW-YORKER who has not provided himself with these very convenient, if not positively necessary adjuncts of the vegetable garden, it is time he commenced. A half dozen sash, three feet wide, and five or six long, will answer very well for starting early vegetables sufficient for a small family. The sash



HOT-BED FRAME.

should be made strong, and of well-seasoned pine plank, two inches thick. Glass 6 by 8, or 7 by 9, are good and economical sizes for this purpose; if larger, they are more liable to break, and the sash will be correspondingly weaker on account of lessening the number of longitudinal bars—there being, of course, no cross-bars, as in common window-sash. Frames on which the sashes are to rest can be made of any common boards or plank, a foot or more in width, nailed together, with a post or block in each corner, to increase the strength.

Making the Hot-Bed.—Fresh stable manure should be used, and that which is unfermented. Place a sufficient quantity in a heap, and fork over, occasionally, until it begins to ferment and heat. Then place it in some sheltered position, such as the South side of a tight board fence, or outbuilding, remembering that the deeper the manure the stronger and more lasting will be the heat. Eighteen inches is a good depth, but two feet is better; and be careful to have the heap of equal consistency throughout—not light and loose in one place and compact in another, for this would result in an unequal heat. The manure should be made firm, but not packed or tramped down. Make the bed at least a foot longer every way than the frame, and when the surface is made level, put on the frames and sash, and the whole should be made to appear as shown in the accompanying illustration. The outsides of the frames are banked up with manure, and the back side raised a little to give the sash sufficient inclination to carry off the water which may fall upon them in showers. This inclination may also be secured by making the front board of the frames narrower than the back; but when the frames are banked with manure this can be done by raising the back side five or six inches and securing it in this position. The soil may be put on immediately, or delayed a day or two until the manure is quite hot. Good, rich, friable soil should be used, and put on to the depth of five or six inches. Sow no seeds until it has become warmed through to the surface.

Sowing Seeds.—Tomatoes, radishes, lettuce, peppers, in fact all kinds of vegetables desired early, may be sown in the hot-bed. Sow the seed in drills five or six inches apart, running crossways of the frame, because it is more convenient to use a narrow hoe among the plants while standing in front of the bed, than if the rows run in the opposite direction. It is also desirable to sow a variety of seeds, because those that mature early in the bed, like radishes, may be used, and their places occupied with those kinds that require transplanting. There should also be sufficient room left in one end of the frame for transplanting the tomato and egg plants, which require to be kept growing in the frames until all danger of frost is past. A few good stocky plants are worth more than a great number of slender, weakly specimens, and these can only be secured by giving plenty of room, and perhaps occasionally pinching off the terminal shoot. Another requisite in producing stocky plants is in giving plenty of air on warm days; this prevents what is usually termed among gardeners "drawing up the plants." In very cold weather it will also be necessary to cover the sash with straw mats or old sacks, or some similar material. Of course this shuts out the light, and tends to make the plants weak; but when this covering is removed no air should be given immediately, but wait a few hours until the plants have hardened a little under the influence of the light.

Watering.—Care should be given to this operation. Do not deluge the plants one day and then neglect them for the next two or three, but see that they have just enough to keep the soil moist. Cold water from a well or cistern should not be applied, as it will be very likely to check growth; but let it be drawn a few hours before using, and put into a barrel or hogshead, and then placed in a warm place. If this does not suffice to raise the temperature, heat a few pails full over the kitchen stove, and pour this into the barrel containing that which is to be used.

Tender plants in hot beds, as well as conservatories, are often ruined by applying cold water. Success can only be secured through careful attention.

Growing Sage.—A Chenango Co., N. Y., correspondent asks those having experience to give their method of raising sage for market, the kind of seed, and when to sow and pick, how to cure, pack, etc.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

"Wild Tea"—A Cancer Cure.—Mr. YARDLEY, whose letter concerning a cancer cure we published in the RURAL NEW-YORKER Jan. 6., sends us a pulverized sample of the "Wild Tea" spoken of, which may be the foliage of Red Tops or Beach leaves or any other dried foliage. We cannot determine it botanically until we have a perfect leaf. Meantime we publish the following concerning Mr. YARDLEY, which we find in the Ithaca Journal:

One CHARLES YARDLEY, of Pittsburg, writes us a letter, as he has written a letter to every editor in the country, we guess, saying he was cured of cancer by using wild tea. Nobody but Mr. Y. has "wild tea," and he will swindle anybody who will trust him.

Remedy for Ringworms.—Acetic acid, applied with a small piece of sponge every morning, for about three weeks, caused a ringworm, which I had allowed to spread unnoticed until it covered the whole of my left cheek, to entirely disappear. This happened about two years ago, and I have not been troubled since.—T. G. A., *Washington, D. C.*

Dry and Cracked Fingers.—Why suffer with dry and cracked fingers? You need not if you will wash your hands thoroughly with Castile soap from time to time, and before retiring for the night rub them with glycerine and dry it in before the stove. Follow it up until warm weather comes. It is a preventive, no mistake about it.—W., *Rochester, N. Y.*

Cure for Ringworms.—Place two or three old copper pennies in a small earthen dish, and cover with strong vinegar; when the vinegar becomes of a dark green color, wet the parts affected with it two or three times a day. It has worked a perfect cure in a recent case in my family, where all other remedies failed.—MRS. W. W., *Stanwix, Oneida Co., N. Y.*

Frosted Feet.—Tell KATIE S. to send to the druggist s and get ten cents worth "Oil Origanum," and bathe the parts affected lightly with it two or three times, and she will feel no more of it. It is a sure remedy, one which I have never known to fail.—F., *New York city.*

Domestic Economy.

ABOUT PIES.

I HAVE noticed several articles on dyspepsia, in your valuable paper; many of them contain suggestions and recipes which are very valuable. I notice one recommends wheat bran as a remedy. That may be very good, but, I should judge, a dry dose to swallow. Now, I contend that wheaten grits, or cracked wheat, boiled, is a healthy diet for a dyspeptic—better than medicine, and very palatable, with a sauce of milk or cream and sugar. If they will persist in partaking of pastry, in the form of pies, allow me to give a few recipes, preferable to the much used and abused lard pie crusts:

Cream Pie Crust.—Take equal quantities Graham and white flour, wet with thin, sweet cream, roll thin, bake in hot oven, as common pie crust. Or take a piece of bread dough, after it has risen, and roll in a small piece of butter; roll out as pie crust.

Pumpkin Pie.—Stew, sift, add as much boiling milk as will make it about one-third thicker than for common pumpkin pie; sweeten with sugar or molasses, bake in a hot oven. Or add rolled cracker or flour to the sifted pumpkin; add milk to the thickness of common pumpkin pie. Squash and sweet potato pie are made in the same way.

Cranberry Pie.—Stew, strain through sieve, add sugar; bake on under crust.

Peach Pie.—Small, juicy peaches; fill pie dish; sprinkle sugar, a little flour, a tablespoonful of water; cover; bake one hour.

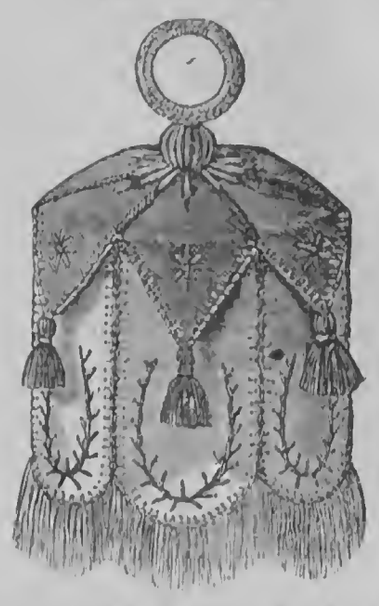
Apple Pie in the same way, with cream crust. A SUBSCRIBER.

ODDS AND ENDS.

House Furnishing.—The utility and neatness of white window shades bring them into general use. It is a fashion, of late, to trim the bottom with a row of white bullion fringe, which gives them an agreeable finish. Now that rooms are so much upholstered—window sills, mantles, chairs, etc., one can give a room a very cosy and charming appearance, by putting up little mantles and shelves, and upholstering them with some bright colored stuff, in harmony with the room. In this way remnants of goods, bright fringes, gimps and cords may be utilized.

EMBROIDERED TOILET PINCUSHION.—PAGE 167.

To Color Fur.—SARAH K. asks how she can color fur brown. We have seen the following recommended by one who has tried it, but we have never tested it:—Apply one ounce of crystallized nitrate of silver, eight ounces carbonate of ammonia, one and one-



LAMP-GLASS COVER.—PAGE 167.

half pints pure rain water, well corked and shaken, to the fur, and it will produce a beautiful brown. Repeat the process if it is desired to deepen to a dark brown or black. Apply the mixture with a brush.

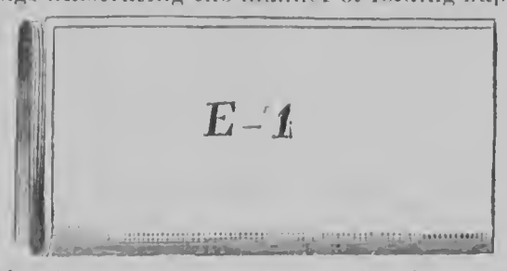
MUSLIN COLLAR.—PAGE 167.

Serving at Table.—If you employ no servants, train the children to wait on the table, taking turns regularly, a week at a time. Order, politeness, and rules of good breeding at table, do much toward refining

HANDKERCHIEF VIGNETTE.—PAGE 167.

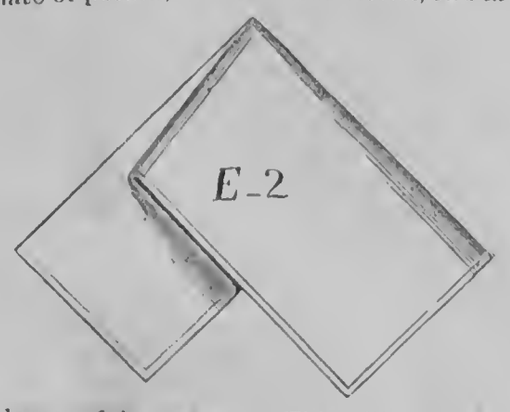
and fitting a family for cultivated society. Ease of manner is secured.

Folding Napkins "Lady's Slipper" Style.—We give another series of engravings illustrating the manner of folding napkins in what is called "Lady's Slipper" form:—E 1, first fold; E 2, second; E 3, third; E 4, fourth, and E, the final form, as it should appear upon the table.



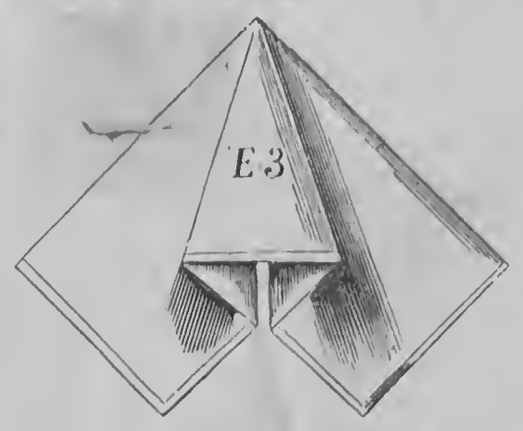
For Coloring Orange.—For six pounds of rags, use twelve ounces sugar of lead, six do. bichromate of potash, two quarts stone lime. Dip first in bichromate of potash, next in the sugar of lead, and lastly in the lime water, which must be boiling hot. Color resulting—a fast one.

To Color Blue.—Take three ounces prussiate of potash, one do. oil of vitriol, two ta-

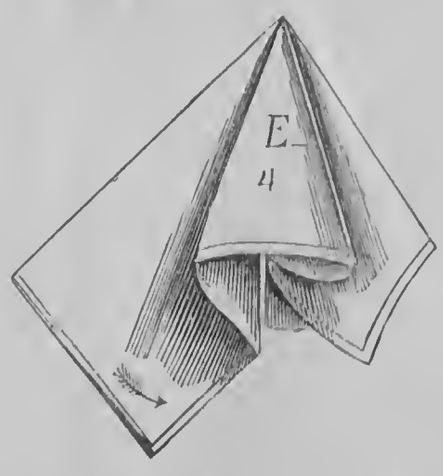


blespoonfuls copperas. This will color five pounds. Wash the rags clean, and then to

Color Green, dip the blue first into the bichromate of potash, next into the sugar of lead.—MRS. E. M. DAVIS.

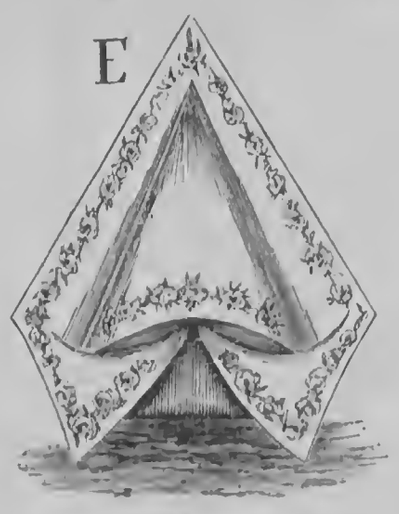


Fruit Creams.—Dissolve half an ounce of isinglass in water enough to cover it; add this to a pint of cream, sweetened with four spoonfuls of sugar, and boil it. When cool,



lay some apricot, raspberry or peach preserve in a glass dish, and pour the cream over it.

Butter in Small Tin Cans.—N., Clarendon, Vt., asks, "How will butter keep, put



up in small tin cans? Will it pay to do so for market use?" Let any one who has had experience answer.

The Vineyard.

THE GRAPE TRADE.

THERE is one feature of the grape trade that has developed itself this season, since the closing of the holiday trade, that I think is very important as well as interesting to growers:—that is, that since the holiday trade closed, which has formerly been considered the complete close of the trade, there is a good demand for Catawbas at an advanced price; and had some of the fruit received better care, no doubt it would have sold at better figures. This is a pleasing feature of the trade, for growers will not now be so anxious to force their fruit on the market in large quantities as formerly, and realize low prices. There is one cause for this state of trade that it is well to consider and prepare for in the future; it is, the quantity of foreign grapes that may be sent here. This season they have arrived in such poor condition that they were not fit for those to make use of who habitually buy them, consequently these parties were compelled to purchase the native fruit.

I have attended the auction sales where this fruit is sold, and seen several lots offered for sale, but they were in such bad order that no one would bid for them over the value of the package.

For the information of those not acquainted with this foreign article, I would say that the grape is white, large and very sweet, containing no pulp like ours, but a solid, meaty substance. These are packed in what is known to the trade as barrels and half-barrels, the first containing fifty pounds, the latter twenty-five pounds. For packing material, ground cork is made use of, it being cheap, and free from all offensive odor.

In regard to the outside demand, as we call it, for our native fruit the past season, I would say that it has increased very materially, and in places where the State fruit has entered into competition with the Western crop, it has taken the lead, particularly at the latter part of the season. Judging from the past season, in my opinion, the Southern States will require fifty per cent. more of Northern grapes next season than they did the last. Last fall I made two shipments of the Isabella and Catawba to Glasgow, Scotland; they arrived in good condition, but owing to their being so unlike any grape they have there, they did not sell well. They refused the Catawba, saying it was not ripe; but the Isabella, being black, was preferred, their grapes being either black or white. NOW AND THEN.

New York, Feb., 1872.

GRAFTING GRAPE VINES.

WILL you, or some of your numerous correspondents, please inform me, as soon as possible, as to the best time and method of grafting the grape vine, and oblige one of your readers?—E. SMITH, *Lake Co., Ohio.*

THERE are almost as many different methods of grafting grape vines as there are of fruit trees; also, as many different opinions among vineyardists in regard to the best time, some advocating one season, others another, these having arisen through the various degrees of success which have attended the operation in different hands and under diverse circumstances. If you wish to graft grape vines this spring, it will have to be done very early—*i. e.*, before the sap begins to flow, or you must wait until the vines have made a growth of several inches. If the cions are inserted at the time the sap is flowing most rapidly in spring, while it is very thin, and before any has been assimilated by the leaves, it will press through and over the cion, and, to use a common phrase, "draw it."

We have explained all this many times, giving the why and wherefore, according to our present knowledge of vegetable physiology; therefore pass over any further explanation at this time, merely stating that if the cions can be inserted a month before the vines commence growing, it is better than to wait until a later period. If this cannot be conveniently done, then wait until the young shoots are six inches to a foot long; then graft.

The cions should be cut and kept in a cool place, where they will remain dormant until used. Cut off the stocks a little below the surface, and insert the cion in the ordinary manner of cleft grafting. Tie in with string or bass bark, and draw the soil around the stock and cion, leaving only the bud exposed. The cions should not be over three or four inches long; consequently, if strong, long-jointed wood is used, there will be but one bud on each.

Dairy Husbandry.

THE DAIRY IN OHIO.

OHIO DAIRYING AND OHIO DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION.

ONE of the most notable meetings of the present year was the annual gathering of Ohio dairymen, at Wellington, during the last week of January. Between five and six hundred people, it was estimated, were present at some of the sessions, and, whether in regard to numbers, or the practical bearing and usefulness of discussions, the meeting, it was said, surpassed anything of a similar character ever held in the State. We were present during the convention, and have seldom seen a more intelligent, earnest, and enthusiastic body of agriculturists gathered together.

Wellington as a Cheese Market.—Wellington seems to be a point well adapted for holding a convention of those engaged in the dairy interest. It is located on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, about forty miles southwest of Cleveland, and easily reached from the East by the Lake Shore road.

Some idea of the dairy interest centering in Wellington is had from the fact that about 9,000,000 pounds of cheese are annually shipped from that point. Next to Little Falls, N. Y., Wellington can claim to be the largest country cheese market on the Continent. The cheese is bought, for the most part, by resident dealers, who fill orders from various sections of the country. One firm, that of WARNER & HORR, we were informed, has handled upward of 3,000,000 pounds of cheese during the past year. Their trade is mostly a home trade to the South and Southwest.

Dairy Products of Ohio.—Ohio is now the second great cheese-producing State in the Union. According to official statistics, recently received and presented to the Convention, the quantity of cheese made in the State during the year 1870 amounted to 41,381,033 pounds, and the quantity of butter for the same period, 43,020,551 pounds. As might be supposed, an interest of this magnitude has not sprung up suddenly, but has been gradually developed through a long series of years, and the business now rests upon a sound, substantial basis.

Milk Costs Less in Ohio than in New York.—The dairymen of Ohio have some advantages over their brother dairymen of New York. With cheaper lands, cheaper cows, and more economy in farm expenditures, milk is produced at less cost than in New York. The great bulk of Ohio cheese goes into the home trade, being shipped South and Southwest. New York being further from these markets than Ohio, gives the latter an important advantage in the cost of transportation, while some of the Ohio dealers seem to comprehend the best means of promoting home consumption and the opening up of new markets. Regular customers are supplied with "best goods," while refuse lots are often sent to New York city, to be sold for what they will bring. Recently some of their best cheese has been sent to Boston and Philadelphia, and has given good satisfaction—the dealers in these cities, as it was remarked at the Convention, often changing the brands and selling the samples as extra New York factory.

Improved Quality of Cheese.—Comparatively little Ohio cheese goes abroad. The style of manufacture is generally different from that known in New York as "shipping cheese." The Ohio cheese is less firm; it is thin in shape, being five or six inches deep, by fifteen to sixteen inches in diameter. Ohio cheese has improved in quality very much within the last half-dozen years. The impression has prevailed very generally at the East, that Ohio cheese must necessarily be rank in flavor, or have "a sharp, biting taste." In 1866 the London cheese mongers called our attention to this latter characteristic, suggesting that it might come from some peculiarity in the grasses upon which the cows feed. They stated that it was almost impossible to find an Ohio cheese free from this peculiarity. Whatever the cause may have been, the Ohio dairymen have, now, in a great measure, overcome this difficulty. At least, in our examination of a large stock of cheese while at Wellington, we did not meet with a single sample of the kind alluded to.

During the Convention we had ample opportunity to make a close inspection of Ohio factory cheese, in company with a New York expert. A stock of 15,000 cheeses, made at different factories, and some of them upon the factory shelves, were offered for our inspection, and a very large number of samples were tested. The quality of these samples was excellent, rich in meat, mellow in texture, mild and sweet in flavor. This lot was nearly all "fall make." Much of the October and November cheese contained all the cream of the milk, and if such was the character of goods sent to Boston and Philadelphia, we could readily understand how easily they would pass, when sold, as prime New York factory.

We should be glad if New York dealers would follow the lead of Ohio in opening up home markets and in promoting home consumption. Nearly all the best New York cheese now goes abroad. The medium and ordinary sorts are consumed at home. We cannot promote a rapid home consumption by offering consumers an inferior article. People will refrain from buying an article like cheese, unless it is to their taste, and it is the poor stuff that checks consumption and brings in its train low prices.

Dairy Lands, Comparative Profits, Etc.—During the morning session of the first day some valuable suggestions were presented in a letter from WALTER CARR & Co. of New York city. We give briefly some of the points urged in this communication:—There are millions of acres of land in this country, which, owing to the difficulties of tillage, would yield little or nothing if put to other uses than the production of milk. How would it be were these lands employed for beef, horses and sheep? Beef cannot be exported fresh, and of the salted material we have now more than can be sold at anything approaching living prices. If the lands were devoted to horses, a worthless surplus would soon be the result; if to sheep, a surplus of wool, added to what other countries unsuited to dairying must market here, would soon run prices down to a starvation point, and thin carcasses would be too abundant to find welcome market with the dogs. Hence the conclusion that the production of milk is the best use to which much of the land in this country can be applied. In regard to the question, "What we shall do with the milk?" farmers are advised to sell as much milk as possible by the quart or can, for consumption in some near city; then make the balance into some article of free consumption that can be exported.

Cheese or Butter?—The Messrs. CARR & Co. say that the tendency of things the past ten or twelve years has proven conclusively that our dairymen cannot put this surplus balance of milk over home wants into butter and get paid for the labor at the high rates which have ruled and still continue; and they think all that has saved dairy lands from becoming comparatively worthless and their owners from poverty has been, first, the production of milk in preference to other things, and, secondly, the converting of that into cheese which enters into free consumption in other countries at remunerative prices.

We are inclined to think that Messrs. CARR & Co. draw the line too sharply in favor of the production of cheese, and the tendency of their argument is to draw butter-makers into cheese production. If the prices of butter and cheese in England, during the past year, be compared, the assumption that cheese necessarily pays better as an article of export to that country may be doubted. French butter sold in England, the last week in January, at 156s. the cwt., while extra American cheese brought but 66s., and secondary sorts went as low as 45 to 50s. If we take the records of American dairymen for the past five years, we are inclined to believe the butter-makers have cleared more money than the cheese-makers. An equilibrium in the production of these two articles, it is evident, must be kept along with the consumptive demand, and any great falling off on one side, and increase on the other, will very sensibly disturb prices.

Requisites, etc.—In regard to Ohio cheese, Messrs. CARR & Co. say they are yearly ranking more favorably with the make of New York State, and to realize nearly or quite the same average of prices, only two things are necessary—namely, to make them of proper size and weight, and market them as soon as cured, while mild and sweet. Ohio cheese, they say, degenerates in flavor sooner than New York cheese; hence the importance of marketing them before the falling off in flavor.

They attribute this quicker degeneration to local peculiarities of water and soil, and, doubtless, these causes have much to do in the matter, since the land is more level in Ohio than New York, and springs and streams of running water are less abundant.

Size and Style of Cheese.—They recommend cheese designed for the New York market to be pressed in 16-inch hoops, and thick enough to weigh 40 to 45 pounds net. Such style of cheese, they say, is always available to the home trade, taking entire preference over N. Y. State, and are becoming more popular the last year or two with exporters; they no longer condemn it when the make and flavor suit. These statements are of importance to those who are manufacturing an article for the home trade.

Deficiency of Stocks.—In conclusion, they say that taking the receipts and exports from June 1, 1871, to January 2, 1872, the stock in New York is about 150,000 boxes short of January, 1871. By the following figures they show a probable deficiency of about 223,000 boxes from September 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872. Taking 311,911 boxes, the total receipts for the last four months of 1871, 1870, 1869 and 1868, and dividing the same by four, to get the average probable receipts for January, February, March and April, 1872, we find the same to average 77,977, which, added to 592,320, the receipts of the last four months of 1871, make the total receipts from September, 1871, to May, 1872, 670,297 boxes, which, compared with the same time last year, 895,187 boxes, shows a deficiency of 224,890 boxes.

Various questions were discussed during the day and evening, but nothing new or in advance of what has been brought out at the American Association was elicited. On the second day, quite an animated discussion was had upon the question—

Does it Pay to Mess Cows During the Grass Growing Season?—Mr. WELTON of Summit did not favor the practice, considering the expense too great to warrant the farmer in expecting an adequate return from the increased yield of milk. This opinion quite generally prevailed among members of the Convention, and it corresponds with the general impression among New York dairymen, who hold that good, sweet grass in abundance is the best and cheapest food for the production of milk. When this can be furnished to cows without stint, it does not pay to feed grain; but in case of short pastures, or scarcity of summer food, messing with bran, ships or meal may often be practiced with advantage.

Mr. BARTLETT of Franklin believed in messing cows at all seasons. He regarded the cow as a machine for manufacturing course feed into milk, and when it failed in the yield of that article, it had become admirably fitted for the butcher, and should be at once turned into beef. He was sustained in these views by several speakers.

Other Matters.—The annual address was delivered by Mr. X. A. WILLARD, after which several topics were discussed. We have no space in the present article to give a synopsis of the several papers read, or to follow the various speakers in the discussions, but we may take up such suggestions as appear new hereafter. One feature in the programme was novel, and seemed to be useful. It consisted in handing to the Secretary questions to be answered on any topic pertinent to the dairy. Any member of the Convention was at liberty to thus present a question in writing, and when the questions were all in, they were referred to a committee, who assigned them to certain persons for answer, giving ample time for deliberation on the topic assigned before the hour set down for answering, etc. A large amount of useful information was thus drawn out in a short space of time, and this feature proved of great interest and satisfaction to the Convention. The plan could be profitably introduced in dairy conventions East. On the whole the Ohio State Dairymen's Convention may be regarded as a great success, and cannot fail in being productive of much good.

Something New in Regard to Deaconing Calves.—Dr. G. F. COLE, Potsdam, N. Y., writes us in regard to deaconing calves as follows:—"I am informed that Farmer B—— of Vermont kills his calves immediately after they are dropped, and before they suck. He says the rennets are stronger; that he has compared them with rennets from calves killed when four days old, and the first were found superior to the last, every time. Again, that the skin of the calf that never sucked is tougher, will make better leather, that it wears longer, is more elastic, and is as heavy as the ordinary deacon skin, etc. In regard to the leather from such calves being better for shoes, Dr. COLE says he has been assured that it is a fact, from men who have handled the skins and made shoes from them, etc." We have had no practical experience in testing the rennets of calves killed as soon as dropped, nor do we know concerning the leather made from the skins of such calves. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to give facts coming within their experience or under their observation, in regard to this matter. The statements above presented are in opposition to the general opinion of dairymen.

The Poultry-Yard.

CARE OF POULTRY.

ANIMALS of all kinds, not properly cared for, give poor returns. No stock on the farm pays better, in proportion to its value, than poultry; yet in nineteen cases out of twenty, no provision whatever is made for the comfort or convenience of this kind of stock. Forced to seek shelter in some forsaken corner of an old and dilapidated barn, or the remains of a hog pen, and to live as best they may, on what they can pick up, they are condemned as unprofitable and an expense to the farm. A very trifling outlay would furnish a comfortable hennery, which their manure would in a short time amply repay, if properly applied to corn or any kind of vegetables. A hennery of inch matched boards, floor of coal or wood ashes, six inches deep, properly lighted and ventilated, in a dry location, and there remains but little care to produce profitable returns. My practice is, and has been for several years, to have a box of corn accessible at all times, so made that the grain falls into a small trough as eaten, and cannot be fouled. In the morning I give wheat screenings, which have been soaked in water over night, sufficient to last them half or two-thirds the day. In freezing weather, I pour boiling water on the feed half an hour before feeding. I am satisfied wheat screenings should always be wet, and after standing to allow the grain to swell, the water poured off and fed. This destroys the poisonous dust and smut that always accompany screenings. No feed for fowls is equal to wheat screenings. I give my fowls the offal from the kitchen, clean water, butcher's scraps three times a week, and they are free from disease. Forty pullets, and thirty hens eighteen months old, have laid 586 eggs in January past. I get usually, during the year, and for several years past, an average of 7,000 eggs from this number of fowls. I scatter ashes two or three times a week under the roosts and over the hennery, and have never had a lousy fowl. At sundown I gather the eggs. This process gives very little trouble. In addition, I break up, quite fine, clam shells, and occasionally throw a small quantity of quicklime in the water they drink. I keep the pure-blood Light Brahma, and no other.

LOCKPORT.

SPANGLED SILVER HAMBURGS.

IN RURAL NEW-YORKER of Jan. 6, you state, in answer to "New Subscriber," that all the sickle and principal feathers of a Spangled Silver Hamburg cock's tail should be white, with a black spot at the end of each; that is the "Standard of Excellence," as laid down both in America and England. Should "New Subscriber" try to get such birds, he may find some difficulty to procure them with perfect, clean, white tails, excepting the round, black spots. Should he order pure fowls of that breed and not find them so, he may think he has been cheated. It is certainly one of the best and hardest points to attain. Some that approach that point, often have breasts too black. I have visited yards of some of our best breeders, and found their experience to be like mine—only one of a large number have such perfectly marked tails. My object in writing this is to give information to amateurs; all breeders are well aware that all the spangled and penciled breeds of fowls seldom have all the plumage entirely perfect, according to the points given in the Standard of Excellence. Such birds are very rare. That is the standard of perfection we all try for, especially clear tails.

H. HALES.

Ridgewood, N. J.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Vulturine Guinea Fowl.—This singular looking fowl (see page 164) has been, for many years, regarded very rare; but recently it has been discovered that this bird is common on the southern part of the Somali coast and in the adjacent parts of Continental Africa. At Lamoo, on the east coast of Africa, it is found in market. Efforts are making to introduce them in England, with a view of adding them to the attractions of the English poultry yard.

Scurfy Legs.—My chickens have a disease on their legs and feet. It forms a thick, heavy, white crust, with a very rough surface. It broke out among my flock last summer, but did not appear to injure them until now. Several of them are stiff, and walk with difficulty. Will some of the poultry raisers tell, through the RURAL, what ails them, and suggest a remedy?—ROBERT TEASE.

Modes and Manners.

MINTWOOD'S CONVERSAZIONE.

Dresses for Three-Year-Olds.—NELLIE, Goffstown.—Keep your three-year-old boy in dresses another year. The kilt suits, with plain high waists, and worn with jacket, are the prettiest. Illustrations have been given in RURAL. The skirts are laid in overlapping side plaits, from top to bottom. For a dress suit, dark blue cloth, of pressed flannel, poplin, merino, or satinet, trimmed with white or black braid; a turban or sailor hat, a ruffle or collar at the neck, with a pink necktie; high button boots, with stockings suspended well above the knee.

A Dress for Spring, Head-Dress, Etc.—GERTRUDE.—For a dress for "spring and winter" wear, get black silk, cashmere, cupress cloth, or alpaca, as you can afford. "Plaids" are worn by children and young girls, but should *never* be chosen by a full grown woman, if she wishes to dress herself in the best taste. If a woman is ugly, a plaid dress only magnifies her ugliness, and ugly women are very sure to buy plaided gowns. The basque waist is still fashionable. "How can you make a head-dress to wear with a curled chignon?" Head-dresses are only worn by matrons, and they are made of points of lace, with lace ends falling at the back, and relieved with bows of bright ribbon. Young women wear braids of hair, or bands and bows of ribbon. Chignons are worn by some, but the small, compact coils of braid or loose, twist of hair, very simply arranged, are in better taste and in newer style. Ribbons worn in the hair and at the throat should be of the same color, unless that in the hair be black. A variety of colors suggests a barber's pole, or JOSEPH'S coat. "Should a person return a call made in her absence, when she hears of it through a third person?" If the third person was requested to inform you of the call having been made, or a card left, it would be in keeping with etiquette for you to return it.

Serving Tea and Coffee After Dinner.—HOUSEKEEPER.—At dinner, all beverages, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, etc., should be served after dessert. To serve it at the beginning or middle of the meal, signifies that you either do not understand or do not care for society usage in that respect. Water may be poured when soup is served, and a glass should be at every plate.

Coloring Red Hair.—JENNIE C. is informed that if we had red hair we would not color it, but try to render it as beautiful and becoming as we could by taking good care of it. No other color could be so well adapted to your complexion and features—no other color could render you more beautiful and attractive. Never sail under false colors!

Embroidered Toilet Pincushion.—This ornamental pincushion (see page 165) is made on a circular cushion 6 inches in diameter, the bottom being of thick pasteboard, the sides of strong calico, and the stuffing of bran. Cover the bottom with calico, sew a strip of calico 6 inches wide round the edge, draw up the other side of the calico strip so as to hold the bran, and stitch a small round piece of calico over the gathers. Then take two strips of blue silk 2 inches wide, and pinked on one side; one strip must be 52 inches long, the other 36 inches; pleat up the long strip into 16 double pleats, the strips into eight pleats, and sew them on the cushion according to illustration. Now cut out the star-shaped figure in white cloth, pinking out the edges, and embroider the design with colored braid and silk, and fasten it to the top of the cushion, so that the points of the star fit in between the pleats of the silk.

Embroidered Lamp-Glass Cover.—(See page 165.) This cover consists of two pieces of cardboard covered with cloth. Cover the lower piece with white cloth embroidered with red silk, and line it with red cloth, overcasting the white and red cloth together round the edges. Cover the upper portion with red cloth, embroider according to illustration with white silk, overcast the edges, and sew on a colored tassel at the tip of each point. Lay the red piece over the white piece, bend down the tabs and points. Sew on a colored silk knob and a brass ring, worked over with silk in the center, and add a bead fringe round the bottom.

Vignette for Handkerchief.—This pretty design (see page 165) may be worked on cambric or lawn in a variety of stitches with French embroidery cotton; or it may be executed in silks on velvet or leather for albums, writing cases, etc.

Muslin Collar.—On page 165 we give a design for a muslin collar, trimmed with lace quilling, which explains itself.

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SMALL FRUITS,
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Vegetable and Flower Seeds,
Sent by mail, post-paid, to any part of the country.

	₱ oz.	₱ lb.
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Watermelon, Mt. Sprout and Ice Cream	.15	1.50
Onion, Large Red and Yellow Dutch	.25	2.50
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Radish, Scarlet Turnip and Long Scarlet	.10	.75
Spinach, Round Leaf and Prickly	.10	.60
Squash, Boston Marrow	.15	1.50
Tomato, The Trophy, ₱ pkt. .25	1.00	
" N. Y. Market and Gen. Grant	.30	3.00
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My new Seed Catalogue for 1872, containing a complete list of all varieties worthy of cultivation, giving Time and Manner of Sowing, also Two Beautiful Colored Plates and other Engravings, mailed to my customers gratis; to all others on receipt of 10c.
Address JAMES FLEMING,
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FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL,
For SPRING of 1872.
We invite the attention of **Planters** *and* **Dealers** *to our large and complete stock of*
Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines, Small Fruits.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses.
New and Rare Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
Evergreens and New Plants.
Prompt attention given to all inquiries.
Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent pre-paid on receipt of stamps, as follows:
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Estab'd 1840. ELLWANGER & BARRY,
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NEW AND RARE VEGETABLES.
I make the seed of New and Rare Vegetables a specialty, besides raising all the common varieties. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found extracts from letters received from farmers and gardeners residing in over thirty different States and Territories who have used my seed from one to ten years.
Catalogues sent, Free, to all. ☞ I grow over one hundred varieties. Get your seed directly from the grower. JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

Having been the first to introduce to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Phinney's Water Melon, Brown's New Dwarf Marrowfat Pea, Boston Curled Lettuce, and other
New and Valuable Vegetables,
with the return of another season I am again prepared to supply the public with Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the purest quality. My Annual Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent *free* to all. It has not only all novelties, but the standard vegetables of the farm and garden (over one hundred which are of my own growing,) and a carefully selected list of Flower Seeds. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found copies of letters received from farmers and gardeners residing in over *thirty different States and Territories* who have used my seed from one to ten years, I warrant—1st. *That all money sent shall reach me.* 2d. *That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser.* 3d. *That my seed shall be fresh and true to name.* Catalogues *free.* JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Rochester Commercial Nurseries.
[Established 1830.]
Send for our **New Circular** of Prices per doz., per 100, or per 1,000—embracing all best HARDY TREES and PLANTS—both FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL—besides a select list of Specialties and Novelties.
Address **W. S. LITTLE, Rochester, N. Y.**

$10,000. Ten Thousand Dollars' worth of Nursery and Green-House Stock, for fall of '72, not yet engaged, which we want to contract to No. 1 experienced canvassers. Southern raised trees for Southern soil and climate. Territory close by the Nurseries. First-rate references given and required. TRUETT'S SONS & MORGAN,
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Offer Orange, Quince, **Small Fruit** Plants, carefully selected in 50 varieties, at low prices; Standard and **Dwarf Pears** of very fine growth; Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apples, **Grape Vines** in quantity; Ornamental Trees and Plants, etc. Send for Priced Catalogue.
J. B. JONES,
Successor to C. L. Van Duzen,
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Seeds, Plants, Etc.

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Seeds OUR *Plants*
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Seeds Containing a complete list of *Flower* and *Vegetable* Seeds and *Plants* best *Plants*
Seeds suited to our climate; together with *Plants*
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Seeds mailed on receipt of 25 cents. To *Plants*
Seeds those who will state in what paper *Plants*
Seeds they saw this, two splendid chromos *Plants*
Seeds of *Flowers* will also be sent. *Plants*

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Seedsmen, 35 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

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FRUIT FARM & NURSERIES.
FRUITS, FLOWERS AND SEEDS.

OUR CATALOGUE of Small Fruits, containing much valuable information on Small Fruit culture, and two COLORED CHROMOS, with Price List, sent for 10 cents.
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One each of the above catalogues, which, combined, contain over 100 pages, sent for 15 cents.
☞ We offer great inducements to purchasers, and by our liberal offers "by mail," place our establishment at every man's door.
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IMMENSE STOCK OF APPLE
AND OTHER
FRUIT TREES, VINES and PLANTS,
Of Finest Quality, at Astonishingly Low Rates. Extraordinary inducements to wholesale buyers. Catalogues free.
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FLOWER and VEGETABLE
GARDEN.
OUR NEW CATALOGUE
is now ready. Finely Illustrated, on tinted paper, with **low prices, FREE TO ALL.**
Address WOOD & HALL, Geneva, N. Y.

VERBENA SEED.
Extra Superb, 25 cents per package, five packages, $1. Also a limited supply of extra select Pansy Seed, at same price. Catalogue of Verbenas, Bouquet Dahlias, Double Geraniums, and Bedding Plants generally, forwarded on application, inclosing three cent stamp.
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1872. TREES! TREES! 1872.
Apple Trees, three years, very fine; Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Small Fruits, Ornamental Shrubs, &c.; White Ash, Elm, Maple and Chestnut for groves; 2,000,000 Evergreens, two years, from seed well grown, and fine. All at bottom prices. Price List free.
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For Sale.—Prime Fresh Apple Seeds, at Reasonable Rates. H. W. Blashfield, Homer, N. Y.

WHITE PROBESTEIER OATS.
Yield **Twenty** to **Forty** Bushels per acre more than other kinds. Weight, **38** lbs. per bush. Price, **$1** per bushel of 32 lbs. Send two stamps for sample and description. RUSSELL & SMITH,
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NEW PLANTS.—Having visited all the prominent establishments in Europe during the last season, we are enabled to announce that we have selected a considerable number of exceedingly effective *Novelties*, which we are confident will prove to be important additions in this country. Many of these are decidedly superior to anything we now have in the same line. Priced Catalogues to applicants.
W. C. STRONG & CO., Brighton, Mass.

Fruit, Shade, **Trees!** Garden, Hedge, **Plants!** Flower, Garden, **Seeds!**
Apple and Crab Rootgrafts, best sorts, 10,000 ..... $50.00
Pear, Std. Extra, 1 yr., Bartlett, &c., 3 to 4 ft., doz. 2.50
Seeds, Peach, bu., $2; Apple, Osage, new, bu. 12.00
Potatoes, White Peach Blow, Early Rose, bu. 2.00
Seedlings, Soft Maple, 1,000, $1; Ash, $3; Elm 2.00
Illustrated Catalogue, 100 page, & New Price List. .10
F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

I have the Evergreen Broom Corn, the best variety in cultivation. Will send one quart of seed to any address for 50 cts. J. ROSS McLEAN,
Leeches Corners, Mercer Co., Pa.

THE IVY HILL NURSERY CATALOGUE
Of Small Fruits, Seeds and Seed Potatoes, will be mailed free to all applicants. Address
REISIG & HEXAMER,
New Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y.

CLUB TOGETHER.—*Save when you can.* Small Fruit Plants *given away.* $7 worth for $5; $16 worth for $10; $45 worth for $25. Ordered at doz. or 100 rates. Send for Catalogue. Prices low. Seed Potatoes, lowest rates. Now is your time.
THOS. C. ANDREWS, Moorestown, N. J.

WANTED—A Situation, by one that has had Practical Experience of over 20 years in Nursery and Propagating Green-Houses, Vineyard and Fruit Business. Good reference given and required. Address Box 306 Dansville, N. Y.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

D. D. T. MOORE,

Conducting Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLICATION OFFICES:

No 5 Beekman Street, New York City, and No. 82 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WESTERN BRANCH OFFICE:

No. 75 North Side of Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.50 per Year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50; Seven Copies and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

Advertising.—Inside, 75 cents per line, Agate space; Outside, $1 per line, each insertion. For Extra Display and Cuts, a price and a-half. Special and Business Notices, $1.50 and $2 a line. No advertisement inserted for less than $3.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

INCREASE OF RATES.

AFTER April 1, 1872, the Rates for Advertising in MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER will be as follows:

Inside, 14th and 15th pages (Agate space)..90c. per line.	
" 5th, 7th, and 13 pages.....1.00	"
Outside or last page, ...1.50	"
Fifty per cent. extra for unusual display.	
Special Notices, leaded, (by count).....2.00	"
Business " 2.50	"
Reading " 3.00	"

All orders for Advertising received at the New York office on or before April 1st will be charged at present rates only. For at least one cogent reason for our advance, or "New Departure," in Advertising Rates, see RURAL Feb. 24.

OUR SPRING CAMPAIGN!

The Spring Campaign of the RURAL NEW-YORKER opens with March, and we desire every Agent, or other friend of the paper who can do so, to "pitch right in" and make additions to present Clubs, or form new ones—for which we Offer and Pay most Liberal Premiums.

THE RURAL'S "NEW DEPARTURE"

Has already proved a great success—the form and style adopted Jan. 1st, receiving the approval and commendation of both Press and People all over the Continent. No change in a journal was ever pronounced so great an improvement. Thousands who never took the RURAL before, are now its subscribers and ardent admirers, while old subscribers, with scarcely an exception, say the change is all right.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE THAT

Agents and other friends will find it for their interest to add to present and form new clubs—for our inducements are so substantial that every one will be richly rewarded. Show the RURAL to your friends—take a copy to the polls on Election Day, (we will replace any you soil or lose,) and "don't forget to remember" to tell everybody you meet that this is *the* paper for themselves, their families and friends.

By proper effort, everybody can

MAKE MONEY IN MARCH!

For it is a good month to "*March On to Victory*," by filling up or forming clubs. As Spring comes on, thousands, in both Town and Country, want the RURAL, because it tells them all about Gardening, Floriculture, Arboriculture, Etc., as well as Farming, Stock Breeding, Sheep and Dairy Husbandry, &c., &c.

YOU CAN BEGIN AT ANY TIME!

Good Friends! go in for the benefit of yourselves and your neighbors—for every one who subscribes will be benefited, while your kind exercise of influence will be rewarded.

As the RURAL is electrotyped, back numbers can be furnished from Jan. 1st, or, if preferred, subscribers can commence now, or at any time.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

British Imports of Wheat.—The Country Gentleman thus summarizes the available figures.—The published statement of British imports of wheat for 1871, shows that the quantity received during the year was 39,407,616 cwt., against 30,901,229 cwt., in 1870. Russia furnished 15,629,435 cwt., and the United States 13,405,057 cwt., but the two countries are placed more nearly on an equality when we find that 1,794,805 cwt. of wheat flour was also brought from the United States and none from Russia. Indeed the aggregate value of our wheat and flour was £9,459,740, against £8,340,597 for Russian wheat, so that we actually exceeded Russia in our supplies for the British market, and sent thither considerably more than all other countries combined. The aggregate cost of British purchases of wheat and flour from other nations was £26,783,914 in 1871, against £19,617,678 in 1870—an increase of over seven millions pounds sterling, equal at present rates of exchange to about $38,000,000 in currency.

The War Among the Roses.—Potatoes—waxes warm as the spring days come on. Mr. CAMPBELL'S article on "Seedlings vs. Sports," in our issue of Feb. 17, induced Dr. HEXAMER to exhibit, at the last meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, samples of the half dozen, more or less, "Late Rose" potatoes which are now competing with each other in the market for supremacy as a *late* complement of the Early Rose. Now we are perfectly willing each one of these potatoes, worthy of it, should be widely disseminated; but we desire our readers to distinctly understand that there is no "*The* Late Rose;" there are several of them, each distinct from the other. We do not know which is best, and it is not probable we shall, until we have tested them. We do not advise our readers to "dip in" too heavily in any one of these Late Roses: nor do we discourage any one, who can afford it, from testing all of them. Our advice, in the matter of nomenclature, would be that the originator of each drop the name "Rose" and prefix his own name to the word "Late"—say "Campbell's Late," etc. We do not, it is proper to say, agree with Mr. CAMPBELL, in his low estimate of the permanency of "sports." Our own experience disproves it.

Catalogues, &c., Received.—From WILLIAM & THOMAS SMITH, Geneva, N. Y., descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses. From LUTHER HOLMES, Sec. of Ag. and Mech. Ass'n of Louisiana, Rules, Regulations and Schedule of Premiums for the Sixth State Fair of Louisiana, to be held at New Orleans, April 24-30. From HENDERSON & CO., Real Estate Agents, Boston, Mass., their Rural Advertiser of landed property for sale. From W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y., Catalogue of Fruits. From E. M. WAITE, Sec., list of Premiums awarded at Oregon State Fair, 1871. From W. C. STRONG & CO., Brighton, Mass., catalogue of New and Rare Plants. From WM. KING & SON, Rochester, N. Y., descriptive catalogue of Green-house and Hot-house Plants, &c. From CHAS. MILLAR & SON, Utica, N. Y., Illustrated Circular and Price List of articles for cheese factory and dairy use. From REISIG & HEXAMER, New Castle, N. Y., catalogue of Small Fruits, Seed Potatoes, Seeds, &c. From R. D. HAWLEY, Hartford, Conn., catalogue of Genuine Wethersfield Garden and Agricultural Seeds. From OLM BROS., Springfield, Illinois, Annual Plant Catalogue. From D. H. BROWN & SONS, New Brunswick, N. J., descriptive Catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Small Fruits, Vegetables, &c. From H. A. CATLIN, Corry, Pa., catalogue of New and Rare Plants.

The Late Agricultural Convention at Washington.—In Forney's Press, THOMAS MEEHAN thus comments upon the antagonism resulting between the Convention and Commissioner WATTS, in relation to representation in the Convention: "Instead of fifty or sixty gentlemen representing as many State Agricultural Societies and Colleges, some two hundred presented themselves for admission. It was a wonderful illustration of the great interest felt in agriculture. Here were men from nearly every State and Territory in the Union, Arkansas, Texas and Florida being the only ones not represented. Even Utah had a delegate knocking at the door. These gentlemen came—many of them over a thousand miles—solely at their own expense in time and money, and without the expectation of any personal reward in any way, to offer their encouragement and exert their influence for the great agricultural cause. The friends of agriculture welcomed their appearance with much enthusiasm, and were much annoyed when Commissioner WATTS rose to open the meeting, and told them that they were not wanted there. The meeting, however, took a different view from that of the Commissioner. Instead of feeling insulted by the presence of these gentlemen, the delegates whom the Commissioner intended only to invite regarded it as a compliment, and, especially in view of the great number of leading minds among them, rejoiced in the opportunity of having them to consult with. And thus it happened that in spite of the protestations of the Commissioner they were elected to full seats in the Convention.

"This at once placed the meeting in antagonism to Judge WATTS, and the result was the election to the chair of Dr. GEORGE B. LORING of Massachusetts, who was one of the gentlemen the Commissioner wished to rule out. If the Commissioner ever had any distinct plan in his mind when the Convention was called, this opposition must have soured him, and prevented his fully presenting it. There seemed to be no definite point to be discussed, and hence the whole proceedings resulted in little more than a great mass meeting, in which nearly half the time was occupied in organizing and preparing business, and the other half in offering resolutions by individual members on all sorts of schemes and topics having a bearing on the general subject of agriculture. The Commissioner could not resign himself gracefully to his fate. On one occasion he rose and protested against what he termed the folly of the Convention, contending that 'the funeral was none of his,' and that 'he washed his hands of all responsibility' in the matter; and subsequently, when asked to publish an abstract of the proceedings in the agricultural report, gave much offense by remarking that he was only authorized by law to print 'agricultural information.'

"Though the main design of the Commissioner in calling this meeting together may have been frustrated, the results in the way of valuable suggestions in the interest of agricultural progress were by no means small. This was to be anticipated by any one who looked at the *personnel* of the Convention. No more intelligent body of men was ever gathered together to discuss the interests of products of the earth. No pursuit will draw together men of so many shades of political opinion as this."

It is Well to Have Something to Think About.—As a rule, there is too little thinking done by farmers. They think of their "hard lot"—of the isolated life they lead, and nurse the belief that every man's (in other vocations) hand is against them. We like the course of the Waltham Farmers' Club, Mass., which has published the following topics for thought and discussion at its meetings during the year. Other clubs ought to imitate it. It will help men to concentrate their attention and observation, and think with a purpose. Here is the programme for discussion in 1872:

The results of farming in 1871, and what has been learned that will be beneficial to the future.
Has the importation of foreign breeds of cattle, horses and other stock been a benefit to the community?
Trades and trade unions; their influence on the business of the community. Would a combination of the farming interests be a benefit to their general prosperity?
Woodland and forest trees; their advantages or disadvantages to the farm and community.
Farm and farmers; what are the indications of good farming?
Swine and poultry; best breeds of each, and the best method of keeping and feeding, and the profit and loss.
Fruits and vegetables; proper time to gather, and the best way of preserving them.
Milch cows; feeding and management in regard to health and the production of milk.
The raising, feeding, and training of horses for speed, road, and farm work.

Personal.—Mr. A. B. CRANDELL, the Agricultural Editor of the World the past two or three years, has resigned his position to accept the place of Agricultural Editor of the Weekly Tribune, as successor to the late JOSEPH B. LYMAN. Mr. CRANDELL is an industrious, faithful journalist, a ready reporter, and a worthy successor to Mr. LYMAN. Prof. H. E. COLTON, late of the Tribune, succeeds Mr. CRANDELL as Agricultural Editor of the World. Prof. COLTON has had opportunities for extended observation, and is a careful, conscientious writer upon practical topics.

Notice to Advertisers.—The favors of advertisers, (especially during the busy Spring season,) should reach our New York Office ten days in advance of the date of the paper in which it is desired that they should appear. We are obliged to omit over a column of new advertisements this week, for the reason that most of our pages had been sent to electrotyper before their arrival. Please "make a note" of this.

Samuel Wagner—Obituary.—We see it announced that SAMUEL WAGNER, late Editor of the American Bee Journal, died Jan. 17th. Mr. WAGNER was justly regarded a reliable authority in his specialty, and is pronounced a most worthy man by his personal friends. We announce his decease with profound regret.

RURAL BREVITIES.

OHIO farmers have organized Cow Insurance Companies.

FARMERS are burning corn in Butler Co., Iowa, because of the scarcity of other fuel.

THERE are reported to be about 20,000 bales of hops in the New York market.

HORACE GREELEY is to deliver the Annual Address at the next Fair of the Vermont State Ag. Soc.

FORTY thousand bushels of onions were raised in the Holland settlement, near Chicago, the past season—so it is asserted.

NORFOLK Red Polled Cattle are to be imported into this country for the first time this spring. A. B. ALLEN praises them.

BOSTON has three distinct Milk Associations—a Producer's, Peddler's and Consumer's. They ought to regulate the milk business.

ILLINOIS farmers are feeding their partridges this winter, because they do such good service in destroying chinch bugs. Sensible!

A FARMERS' Co-operative Society has been organized at Farmington, Kan., and a co-operative store is to be started thereby.

AT Indianapolis, Ind., the past season, 180,509 hogs have been slaughtered; cost $919,827.34; capital invested in the business, $4,461,229.

THE Maine State Agricultural College is likely to receive an appropriation of $25,000 from the State this year; it has already received $88,000.

SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN, Editor of the Maine Farmer, has been appointed a member of the Maine Board of Agriculture, in place of Prof. HAMLIN of Colby University, resigned.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

The Averill Chemical Paint.—We see that Professors CASSELS of the State University of Ohio, CHANDLER of New York, SILLIMAN of New Haven, LANSZWEERT of California and some others of the ablest chemists in the country, have analyzed the Averill Chemical Paint and pronounced it to be composed of the most indestructible materials known; and that the chemical combination of these ingredients by the inventor, in the product known as the Averill Chemical Paint, has given to the world the most durable article of paint heretofore known. They also assert that its preserving properties are unsurpassed. The above, taken in connection with the opinion of the many owners of fine buildings who have used this article, would seem to be sufficient guarantee of its worth. Those having buildings to paint would do well to obtain sample cards and recommends, which are furnished gratuitously by the Averill Paint Co., 32 Burling Slip, N. Y.

The Perkins & House Lamp.—Some three years ago we gave a short notice of this lamp. Since that time we have had one of the lamps in constant use, and consider it worthy of all praise. It gives a clear white light, and plenty of it; is handsome and strong, and, we believe, safe in all contingencies, and with all kinds of oil. We feel sure that even the dangerous "safety" kind can be used with impunity in this lamp. As a further guard against "kerosene murders," the Cleveland Non-Explosive Lamp Co. have devised a Safety-Filling Can, in which all the orifices are so protected by wire gauze that flame cannot reach the inside, and explosion is rendered impossible. The Perkins and House Metallic Safety Lamp Co. of Cleveland, O., and 42 Barclay St., N. Y., supply these Lamps and Fillers in ample quantity and of perfect manufacture.

A Desirable Investment.—Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the well-known bankers, who are now acting as financial agents of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, on the last page of this issue set forth very succinctly and fairly the merits and advantages of the six per cent. bonds of that Company, which have been received with marked favor by the capitalists in this market. This Company is old and well established, and is just completing a very valuable and important railroad property, which has an uncommonly bright prospect ahead. The officers and directors, moreover, are composed of some of the best known and strongest business men and capitalists of the country, which fact is one of the strongest guarantees that any obligation can have for safety and certainty of income.

Harrington's Seed Sower and Hand Cultivator.—This implement, made by the Ames Plow Company, 53 Beekman St., New York, combines the Sower and Cultivator in one machine, and is the only combined one made. See advertisement on page 174.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

March on During March!—Is what all our Agents, and others disposed to form Clubs, should do. It will not only pay to enlarge present Clubs but to form new ones. It is an easy matter to recruit for the new style RURAL, and PAYS both Agent and Subscribers—and now is the best time to do "that same."

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE ADVANTAGES

Of using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER are shown in its superior excellence over all others, by which elegant, light, sweet rolls, biscuits, bread, pastry, &c., can be made with very little trouble; food that can be eaten with impunity and relished by the most sensitive dyspeptic or invalid. It permits no waste of flour prepared with it, and the quantity required to be used of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is one-third or one-half less than those of other manufacturers. Try it and be convinced. For sale by Grocers everywhere.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths, Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

One Cold after Another, will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt, thorough and efficacious.

Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption, and check the disease in its incipiency by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N.

The Traveler.

SKETCHES IN ROME.

Five miles from Rome we passed upon our right the stupendous ruins known as *Roma Vecchia di Frescati*, called by some the *Sette Bassi*. With the blue sky breaking through their somber arches, the tall isolated towers netted with ivy, the broken walls opening into dark corridors, and detached masses of ruins — brickwork and stone—spreading their desolation over an area of more than four thousand feet in circumference, they formed a scene inexpressibly grand and interesting. In the days of the consuls this was the site of one of the Alban cities. In later times its whole surface was covered by a suburban villa. Some antiquarians affirm it to have belonged to the Emperor Hadrian, others to Commodus. But it matters little now. They have but the owls and rocks to dispute their claim.

We soon reached the little *osteria*, or inn, marking half way to Frescati. Dogs and goats, with cackling fowls and strutting pigeons, crowded the doorway. At a little table outside sat two of the Papal Zouaves, quaffing wine with a hunter in picturesque garb, whose game-bag and gun rested against the side of the house. Within the dark portals sat an old woman knitting. A pretty young *contadina*, in gay costume, stood coquettishly within sight of the gallant Zouaves, while the mother of a troup of children, one in her arms, and the others at her heels, was apparently busy preparing the dinner for her guests. A large tortoise shell cat lay basking in the sun, her nose suspiciously near the game-bag of the hunter. The inn stood a little upon one side of the road, and then turning from it was a narrow shady lane, terminated by an arch, through which sheep and oxen were seen browsing in the fields beyond. It was a pleasant picture of rural life.

Another mile brought us to a large plantation of umbrageous stone pines and dark cypress trees, belonging to the Prince Borghese. An old castellated farm-house stood on the edge of these thick woods, but there were no signs of inhabitants; on the contrary, its blackened walls and tall, dismal towers were suggestive alone of those domains which romance loves to picture with ghosts, and to make "night hideous" with mysterious echoes. Passing a fine fountain whose large basin might water "the cattle upon a thousand hills," the road commenced gradually to ascend; and very soon, in contrast to the sterile waste through which we had thus far bowled along, we were met with luxuriant vineyards, and the soft, silvery green of the olive orchards.

It was the season of the vintage, when October, crowned with vines, walks with ruddy feet through the sunny lands of Italy; and as we passed up the hill, patient little donkeys, laden with large buckets of the luscious grapes, trotted past us on their way to Frescati, where the finest wine of the country is made; or others, with empty baskets and buckets, came jogging down to the music of little bells; while in the vineyards, among the mottled vines, lads and lasses in gay peasant costume, were gathering the grapes from the trellised branches.

Every moment enhanced the loveliness of the landscape, as we continued the ascent, not without several times stopping our vehicle at certain points, to admire anew the extended panorama.

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

THE fine view which we give herewith, of a scene in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, calls attention to that great wood and park of 2,000 acres. Until 1852 it was a forest, when NAPOLEON III. determined to transform it into a park, like those he had seen in England, or like the Central Park in New York. With the aid of the city of Paris, he dug out the lakes and made the waterfalls. Before the Prussian war, half the park was wood, a quarter grass, one-eighth roads, and seventy acres of water. There are two pieces of ornamental water in the park, with islands, cascades, rustic houses, etc. Our illustration represents one of these. Very creditable pains has been taken to make the vegetation about the artificial water diversified in character, so that at one place you meet conifers, at another rock shrubs, in another magnolias, and so on, without an eternal repetition of common things.

The islands, seen from the margin of the lakes, are at all times beautiful, in consequence of the presence of a varied collection of the finest shrubs and trees, tastefully disposed. They show at a glance the immense superiority of permanent embellishment over fleeting annual display. The planting of these islands was expensive at first, and required a good knowledge of trees and shrubs, besides a large amount of taste in the designer; but it is so done that were the hand of man to be removed from them for half a century, they would not suffer in the least.

THE true traveler is always calm, observing and "level-headed."

Our Story-Teller.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

[Continued from page 151.]

IX.—In the Conflict.

FOUR years of bloodshed and misery, during which awful period MARGARET had assumed the whole responsibility of the family, comforting, as best she could, her peevish and unreasonable mother—attending to all the details of the strangely altered domestic economy—never once since the departure of her lover having outwardly given up to grief or gloomy forebodings. *That* struggle decided the future, and she realized that to do her duty by those weaker than herself she must put aside her own heart-sickness—in other words, lock the door of the inner sanctuary, and throw away the key. This MARGARET literally accomplished, and the result was all that could be desired. The news of the death of her brother GEORGE, killed in the battle of Gettysburgh, she seemed entirely prepared for. Not so Mrs. HEATHERSTONE. GEORGE was her pet, her idol, and the house was filled with her lamentations, day after day, and week after week. This was peculiarly trying, but MARGARET stood up under it with the same patience and fortitude that had supported her in all previous trials.

Slave after slave ran away and joined the Northern army, while others were forced into the Rebel service as servants. The field hands at the HEATHERSTONE plantation finally dwindled down to two or three, while HANNIBAL, JAKE and SUSAN only remained as house servants. The beautiful land ran to waste and weeds, and MARGARET realized that all hope of the future restoration of her beloved home must be given up. Mr. BRAYTON remained several months, assisting in the settlement of the estate, and endeavoring to procure the freedom of SUSAN—but all to no purpose. The rebellion had so complicated affairs that it was next to impossible to dispose of anything legally, and this noble-hearted friend was finally compelled to leave for active service. This was a blow he did not expect, and came upon the little family with almost crushing force. The delicate state of Mr. BRAYTON'S health had been his excuse for not joining the army, since in these terrible times a good excuse was necessary! But this, they all realized, had very little to do with his lingering at the HEATHERSTONE mansion. Mr. BRAYTON'S sympathies, strange as it may appear, were entirely with the North, and the idea of fighting for the preservation of an institution he despised, was of all things most revolting. But the time came when apparent obedience must be rendered—and then were our friends indeed alone.

"I could bear all the rest, SUSAN," he said to the octoroon, as he bade her good-by, "if I had only been able to accomplish your freedom; but to know that I must leave you a slave is more than I can bear." And the man's cheeks were wet with tears.

"Do not grieve about that, dear master," replied SUSAN, in that strangely weird and mellifluous monotone she always used when under strong excitement. "Those shackles will be removed by the law of the land before many months; but a slave I shall always be, notwithstanding."

"Why, child, what do you mean?" inquired BRAYTON, with great earnestness.

"I can never be a free woman, my dear master. Do you not know the reason? Because I haven't even the dignity of one color to support me. I am neither black nor white. What comfort can there be in the world for me under such circumstances, I should like to know?"

"This comfort," replied Mr. BRAYTON, with great feeling. "The comfort of knowing, whatever your surroundings—whatever your color—that you are GOD'S child; a child, too, unusually endowed and exceptionally loved."

"Loved—loved?" whispered SUSAN.

"Yes, loved," answered her companion. "Loved by our SAVIOUR, and by all those who know you. But I must go now. Good-by, and GOD bless you!"

The strange man was gone, and poor SUSAN, conscious of having parted with the dearest friend she possessed on earth, fled to the solitude of her room, and on her knees begged for strength and mercy.

"And yet," she moaned, "I allowed him to depart without saying one word to him on the subject that worries me most. But why should it worry me? Even if established in the truth of my suspicions, what good will it do me? How will it avail anything? Suppose I could prove myself Col. HEATHERSTONE'S half-sister — what then? Would it make me a free woman? Oh, if I had only asked him; but now I see the end. We shall all be refugees—poor wanderers on the face of the earth—homeless, penniless, forsaken! What a fool I am. The avowal

of such a relationship would only add another disgrace to my life. I must keep still. Oh, Father in heaven, if I could only die!"

HANNIBAL, always resolute, seemed to grow more cool and daring, as he realized the responsibility of his position. Through these long, weary months of privation, MARGARET had only HANNIBAL to consult—only HANNIBAL to confide in. His tact and good nature prevented many a scene of bloodshed in the very door yard. As long as the poultry lasted, HANNIBAL helped the marauders kill and eat it—submitted to seeing the best cattle on the place driven away to the camp of the Yankees. When asked to accompany the soldiers to camp, his answer invariably was—

"No, tank ye, honeys. Dis nigger be in possession ob a bery brack skin, he know jus as well as de best ob ye; but dar be helpless women in dat house dat HANNIBAL lub wid his whole heart, and if he eber go back on 'em, may de good LORD stop his wind in a hurry."

These sentiments—it mattered little what kind of a crowd he was the center of—always brought down the house; and many times, such was the effect of the old negro's unselfishness, that the more generous of the soldiers would often leave the grounds without removing an article, or an atom of food. Finally, our little family found themselves quartered in three rooms of their once beautiful mansion, while the rest of the house was used as a hospital by the Confederacy. There was no help for it, and MARGARET submitted to this as she had to the rest. News was constantly arriving in regard to the welfare of her lover, but for several months not a line or message had been received from her brother, ALFRED; and when, at last, the long, weary war drew near its end, his friends were totally ignorant of his fate.

The winter of 1864 and '65 passed slowly and drearily. The power of the South was being gradually broken in its last strongholds. SHERMAN, THOMAS, and KILPATRICK were fighting their last battles in Georgia and the Carolinas, and GRANT was gradually tightening the cords that finally strangled LEE and his conquered army.

On one of the last days of March, while the terrible fighting was going on that resulted in the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, a young Northern soldier was brought to the HEATHERSTONE house in a helpless condition.

"Couldn't de young Missus come down and see he?" said HANNIBAL to MARGARET, a few hours after the wounded man had been received. "He be only a boy, and so tender and gentle dat ole HANNIBAL almost 'fraid to touch him wid his big brack hands."

"Send SUSAN, MAGGIE," said Mrs. HEATHERSTONE, from her sofa; I don't like to have you among those wounded men. I worry every moment while you are gone. A child's first duty is to its mother, I think. What have those Yankees done for you that you should nurse them? You want to reward them for killing your brother, perhaps. O, my poor boy—my darling GEORGE!" And the miserable mother began to weep hysterically, and to complain that nobody was left who had any regard for her feelings. SUSAN was called to soothe her, and MAGGIE followed HANNIBAL to what had once been the family parlor, now filled with straw pallets, each of which was occupied by a sick or wounded soldier.

"Here, Miss MAGGIE," said the servant, "dis way, if you please."

When MAGGIE found herself before the wounded boy—for he seemed only a boy—she was thrilled with a strange sensation. What was there in the fair hair and in the corners of the womanish mouth that so stirred up old memories?

"Bring me a chair, HANNIBAL; I will sit by this poor boy awhile," said she. "Did you get no clue to his name or home?"

"No, missus; HANNIBAL done got no clue whatever. He bin delirious eber since we pick he up. De men dat find him tink he discharged from de hospital, and he try to find his way home and done gib out. De war so near ober now, Miss MAGGIE, dat de formals 'spensed wid, mostly, HANNIBAL 'spects."

The sick man turned restlessly on his narrow couch, muttering unintelligibly. At last his words became more distinct.

"Dat be a name he say ober and ober, Miss MAGGIE."

MAGGIE listened intently, but she did not need to listen long, for in a moment the word "ALFRED" was spoken clearly, but in a mournful tone, that made her shiver and turn pale.

"ALFRED, ALFRED! I didn't mean to lose sight of you," continued the sorrowful voice. "I promised HOPE I'd always keep—keep—O, there they are now, ALFRED and HOPE; how they love each other!" And the delirious words were changed to a low laugh, more pathetic than a sob.

"O, HANNIBAL, it's HOPE'S brother NED," said MAGGIE, throwing her arms around the faithful old servant's neck, and crying as if her heart would break.

"HANNIBAL done sure ob dat; but why does de little Missus cry? HANNIBAL say, de bressed LORD be praised for bringin' de boy here."

It was, indeed, NED ARNOLD, stranded by the tide of war upon a friendly shore. He had been wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., the previous October, had been transferred to a Richmond hospital late in the winter, and upon his discharge from the hospital, had attempted to look up the HEATHERSTONES, and had fainted on the way.

FROM NED, MARGARET heard of the wreck of the ARNOLDS, both in family and estate. The eldest brother joined the army about the middle of the war, and was instantly killed at the battle of Murfreesboro. Mr. ARNOLD died of fever the summer following his son's death; the business was so extended, and the Southern bankruptcy was so great, that the sudden death of the head of the firm, and the lack of a competent manager in his place, could have but one result—utter ruin. HOPE had left New York and gone East to teach, and NED had not heard from her in over three months. The one question constantly in the hearts of all was, "Where is ALFRED?" Mrs. HEATHERSTONE asked it of the sick boy, in her querulous tones, and NED and MARGARET talked of all the possibilities, over and over, in the dull hours of convalescence. HOPE was informed of NED'S safe asylum and the tender care of MARGARET, and so the days sped on till Richmond was evacuated, and LEE had given up the sword of the rebellion. JOHNSTON'S surrender to SHERMAN on the same unconditional terms, followed, and the war was over. The victory of the North added not a little to the rapid recovery of NED ARNOLD. On the day that the family heard of the surrender of JOHNSTON'S army, NED said to MARGARET:

"You must get your mother's consent to go North; the South is no place for you now. We will all go to New York—HANNIBAL and SUSAN, inclusive—and then we will have HOPE back, and all live together. We shall hear from Alfred, be sure of that;" and the enthusiastic boy saw, with the eye of faith, the scattered fragments of the two families joined in New York, and almost happy again.

"I think mamma will be glad to go anywhere to get away from the scenes that remind her so strongly of all that she has lost. But we must wait till HARRY comes home, and see what he says. You have never seen HARRY? Poor fellow, he has had some hard times since he left us. We have all suffered so much since then—so much!" "Poor HOPE is HOPE no longer, I fear. She must be sadly changed."

"Not so much, if I may judge from her letters, as you suppose. HOPE has an indomitable spirit. Her name is expressive of her character."

"What do you want, HANNIBAL?" said MAGGIE to her old negro, who had just come in, and stood humbly waiting an opportunity to speak.

"Massa BRAYTON done arrive five minutes ago. He, with SUSAN, now in de libry, and he send HANNIBAL to fotch Miss MARGRET." [To be continued.

EARTH NOT OUR HOME.

I CANNOT believe that this earth is man's abiding-place. It cannot be that our life, cast up by the ocean of eternity, is to float a moment upon the waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations, which, like angels, peep from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean; and where the beings that pass before us, like shadows, leave our presence forever.—*Bulwer.*

EVERY word spoken from affection leaves an everlasting impression on the mind, and every thought spoken from affection becomes a living creature, and the same also if not spoken, if it be fully assented to by the mind.

Social Topics.

SIR HENRY SIDNEY'S ADVICE TO HIS SON AT SCHOOL.

"SINCE this is my first letter that ever I did write to you, I will not that it be empty of some advices which my natural care of you provoketh me to wish you to follow. Let your first action be the lifting up your mind to Almighty God by hearty prayer; and feelingly digest the words you speak in prayer with continued meditation of Him to whom you pray, and of the matter for which you pray. And do this at an ordinary hour, whereby the time itself will put you in remembrance to do that which you are accustomed to do at that time. Be humble and obedient to your master; for unless you frame yourself to obey others, and feel in your own self what obedience is, you shall never be able to teach others to obey you. Be courteous and affable to all men, with diversity of reverence according to the dignity of the person. There is nothing that winneth so much, with so little cost. Use moderate diet, so as after your meat you may find your wit fresher and not duller, your body more lively, and not more heavy than before. Give yourself to be merry, for you degenerate from your father if you find not yourself most able to do anything when you be most merry. But let your mirth be ever void of all scurrility and biting words to any man, for a wound given by a word is often harder to be healed than that which is given by a sword. Be rather a hearer, and bearer away of other men's talk, than a beginner and procurer of speech. If you hear a wise sentence or an apt phrase, commit it to your memory. Let never oath be heard to come out of your mouth, nor word of ribaldry; detest it in others, so shall custom make to yourself a law against it. Be modest in every assembly, and rather be rebuked by light fellows for maidenly shamefastness than by your sad friends for pert boldness. Above all things tell no untruth. No, not even in trifles. Study and endeavor to be virtuously occupied. So shall you form such a habit of well doing, that you shall not know how to do evil. Remember, my son, the noble blood you are descended of by the mother's side, and think that only by virtuous life and good action, you may be an ornament to that illustrious family."

His mother was Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of Northumberland. At the time of Philip's birth, she was mourning the death, on the block, of her father, her brother Robert, and his wife, the Lady Jane Grey. To the letter of Sir Henry Sidney a postscript was added by this excellent woman: "Your noble and careful father hath taken pains, with his own hand, to give you in this his letter, so wise, so learned, and most requisite precepts for you to follow with a diligent and humble, thankful mind, as I will not withdraw your eyes from beholding and reverently honoring the same. I first bless you with my desire to God to plant you in his grace; and, secondly, warn you to have always before the eyes of your mind these excellent counsels of my lord, your dear father, and that you fail not continually once in four or five days to read them over."

WATER IN THE HOUSE.—Let nobody be deterred from bringing water into his house by any fears of failure and perplexity. You might just as well stop the circulation of blood in the body because it is subject to derangement, as to refuse the circulation of water in the house because, now and then, a pipe overflows, and your frescoes are ruined. Good workmen will prevent any such accident, but if they cannot, give up your frescoes; do not give up your life blood. When I see the farm-houses, the dairies, the kitchens, whose only source of supply is the well in the yard, or the hogshead at the back door, and think how life would be lengthened and sweetened if all this heavy, and hard and slow water-bringing could be supplanted by the turn of a screw, I wonder that we do not manage to introduce it, somehow, into our marriage contracts. What an increase of vital force would ensue; what a diminished demand for divorce; what a strengthening and up-building of the family bond, if a girl should refuse to marry until there was an inexhaustible supply of water, at least in the kitchen. A house without water-works ought to be considered as incomplete as a house without doors, and as incomplete in the country as in the city.—*Gail Hamilton.*

A RADIANT, sunny spirit extracts happiness from every incident of life, and which all the gold of California cannot bestow. Think of that, poor millionaire!

Sabbath Reading.

PRAY.

OUR prayers and GOD'S mercy are like two buckets in a well; while the one ascends the other descends. —*Bishop Hopkins.*

PRAY to thy Father, trusting child,
Thy Father dear above,
And while the prayer of faith ascends,
Descending see His love.

Pray to thy Father, erring child,
Thy Father dear in Heaven,
And, even while thy prayer ascends,
Thy sins are all forgiven.

Pray to thy Father, tempted child,
With faith in JESUS' name,
CHRIST knows what sore temptations mean,
For He has felt the same.

Pray to the SAVIOUR, sorrowing child,
Our sorrows He can feel,
And even while thy prayer ascends,
Descends the balm to heal.

Pray to thy SAVIOUR, mourning child,
Thy SAVIOUR dear on high,
He who on earth for LAZARUS wept,
For thee feels sympathy.

Not willingly doth He afflict
His children journeying here,
But with the rod His blessing sends,
Till we to Heaven draw near.

Firmly and strong the rope unites
The buckets of the well,
But stronger is the chord to raise
Our prayers while here we dwell.

And ever sure the cord that brings
Us mercy from above;
"Ask and receive," thou favored child,
And praise the GOD of love. E. P. D.

CONTENTMENT.

"CONTENTMENT comes not, therefore; still there lies an outer distance when the first is hailed." Who hath found it? Who hath not searched for it? But it is ever just a little way beyond,—a goal that is never reached, but always hoped for and strived after. Can it be there is no satisfying the human heart with other than Infinite love? And how few reach that state of perfection, and obtain that panacea for all ills, that the heart shall be so filled with this love and beautiful faith that nothing worldly can produce despair! And yet there are those who live this life, to whom sorrow has come, and all the joy of their own lives seem gone to them forever, save in the blessed assurance that soon they, too, shall "cross the vast, calm river," and till that time its breadth and depth are bridged over by the thoughts of the loved from the other side; the beautiful faith that angel forms surround. Angel hands caress the dear ones here, sustain them, and even though the sun has ceased to shine for them on this side, shall it not break upon them in all its glory in the great Hereafter? Shall not the "well done" which will welcome them home be a recompense for their cheerful endurance?

But of those who are blessed with all that can bring peace and contentment here, and still are searching a little way beyond for the "pearl of great price;" who fail to enjoy the present in looking forward for great things in the future; think you success will ever crown their efforts, and contentment settle down upon their hearts and leave them nothing more to desire, and the remainder of their days be spent in joy and perfect satisfaction. 'Tis rarely such find a happy life here, who strive after that which may bring contentment merely for the satisfying of the heart. But rather he who resolves to be content with the life GOD has given him to live, rests under His hand, receiving pleasure and pain alike as sent of Him. The lover thinks contentment shall come to him when she whom he has chosen to wear his heart and bear his name shall be all his own; but trials, cares, and vexations, all unlooked for, arise, and still he must look forward in the dim, shadowy future for that glad time when he shall find perfect rest.

With what hopes and aspirations, and trusting, child-like faith that contentment is just within their reach, doth many don the bridal veil. She gives her warm, pure heart, her precious life, into the keeping of one who, in the years to come, will bring to her the sweet and bitter of life; and a trusting heart must accept the glass, and drink therefrom whatever his choice, or circumstances, may fill it with; and many a poor, disappointed heart has found it bitter, bitter indeed, and murmured not. While another may have gathered all the sweet earth holds for them, there needs must creep some bitterness therein, even though tenderly offered by loved ones who suffer more in seeing those dear to them bear all they must, than to hold to their own lips the bitter cup and drink to the very dregs. While this cannot lessen the pain and agony endured, it can bear one up—can cheer as only those poor, broken-hearted ones can tell, to whom sympathy has been denied, and to whom contentment seems something of the past, which shall never come again till the final rest.

Search where you may, weary wanderer, you will never find contentment elsewhere than in the heart that strives to be content with what it has, nor in the vain reaching for more, lose all,—even the life which now is, and the life which is to come.

ELLASJOE.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

ALONGSHORE.

BY ANNIE HERBERT.

DRIFTING with quiet oar
In an eddy cool and sweet,
With restful peace from the billows' roar,
And rest for the tired feet;
Hands that are willing, but weak, to fill
The work of the busy brain,
Heart that will shield its treasure still
From the crucible of pain,
While the river's song is a lullaby
To the lilies on its breast,
And, clinging closer, their lips reply
With passionate languor,
"Rest."

Only to think and feel,
And sigh for the bliss—to do;
To smile when the swaying vines reveal
The sunshine filtering through;
To dream, when swallows are trooping back,
And the robins build and sing,
Of birds that wait on the southward track,
With weary and wounded wing;
To waken under the sunny blue,
With the loves I love the best,
And lips of blessing, forever true,
That tenderly murmur,
"Rest."

To feel quick pulses jar
To the city's outmost rim,
And long for violets growing far
In the hush of the woodlands dim;
To know the West is aglow with gold,
And the orient gates of pearl
Swing wide, till the day grows on and old,
And the evening billows curl,
While the oarsmen sing, "Your work shall speed
In prayers for the souls oppressed;
Each midnight hideth its golden meed,
And the morning cometh,—
Rest."

What of all I had planned?
What of my anxious thought?
Held firm in the sweep of a mightier Hand
That turneth our toil to naught,
And gleaneth the threads of our tangled maze,
That the angels weave complete
In flowers, that border the perfumed ways
Of the Paradise gardens sweet,
So drifting out from the toiling throng,
And nearer my Father's breast,
The far off sound of their clarion song
Is a dreamy echo,—
"Rest."

The quiet that folds me round
May strengthen my soul for strife,
Or break, in ripples of silvery sound,
On the beautiful banks of Life,
When the little things that our hands have done,
And the great deeds, only planned,
The wish and fruition shall be as one,
In the light of the Morning Land;
And, even drifting with broken oars,
Our Father's will is best,
He holds the eddies along the shores,
And His angels whisper,
"Rest."

LESSONS AT THE WASH-TUB.

BY LETTIE.

"OH, dear! I wish Dr. HOLDER had never gone to Europe," said ELLA WILSON to her elder sister, as she took her place early one Monday morning at the wash-tub.

"Why, what difference does that make to you, ELLA? It certainly improved his health very much, and his manners too, I think."

"That may be; but he has put such ideas in mother's head. Instead of recommending for me to ride horseback, or play croquet, or any exercise that is fashionable, to regain my strength, he has made her believe that standing at this wash tub will do more for me than anything else. I heard him explaining to her the effect of the warm suds on the nervous system, and with what wonderful success it had been tried on several patients he visited in Europe. Just look at my red hands! What will HARRY say, if he calls this evening?"

"If he is a sensible young man, he will not think less of you for that. Red hands are no disgrace, and if the color comes back to your cheeks in consequence, you will gain more than you lose."

"NELL, one thing I *know*, if I conclude to accept him, and become his wife, he will not wish me to labor in this way."

ELLA was right in her conclusions; for when HARRY called that evening, and she promised to be his forever, he told her (as he noticed her hands were not as white as formerly) she should never have to put them in the wash tub after she became his wife.

HARRY BELDEN was a young man of considerable business capacity, living just for the present, making money and spending it as he went, without any thoughts of the higher ends (?) and nobler purposes of life. In selecting a companion he had looked for one who could make a show in the world, and gratify his selfish pride, and thought he had found the one he sought in ELLA WILSON. Hers was a character that might have been moulded into almost any form; naturally gentle and loving, her great lack was *decision*, so that in ten years after their marriage you would hardly have recognized her former self at all, so completely had she conformed to her husband's ideas in everything. They were not quite so prosperous now as they had been, for failing to acknowledge GOD'S hand in their daily mercies, and consuming His blessings wholly upon themselves, they were wanting in that sweet consciousness of heartfelt joy that comes only to those who know how to deny themselves for others' happiness. Five years, and we look at them again; three rooms is the extent of their earthly home, and ELLA is standing at the despised wash-tub, not now murmuring that her hands must be discolored by such healthful toil, but thankful she ever learned so much of labor, that she can aid her husband in his failing health to earn the means for their daily subsistence. Their riches that gratified their pride have vanished, their children, all but two, are in the grave; but she is happier now in that humble home than ever before in her life. She has drank of that fountain of endless joy, and is looking forward to such a glorious home, that all the privations here seem as nothing. I hear her singing now at the wash-tub, and to her husband, who has just come in, weary and worn, she says:—"HARRY, what should I do now if I had not years ago learned those lessons at the wash-tub?"

EDUCATING WOMEN FOR BUSINESS.

FROM S. S. PACKARD, President of Packard's Business College and English Training School, in this city, we have received a lengthy communication, which we are obliged to condense for the want of room, relative to an offer he made more than two years ago, to educate gratuitously fifty women for business. In a letter, the substance of which appeared in the RURAL some time ago, he spoke of the comparative failure of the project, from the fact that so few who applied were prepared to complete the course, and thus make themselves competent as clerks and accountants. As a result of this article, some thirty women, from all parts of the country, have written to Mr. PACKARD, and he now informs them that the main cause why women are not successful in obtaining employment is because they are unable to perform the work required. This fault may not be wholly their own, and begins early in life, owing to the mistaken notions of parents relative to the education of girls. Notwithstanding this, Mr. PACKARD was of the opinion that there were plenty of women in this country who only lacked the opportunity to fit themselves for some useful employment. He felt it was not true that men had combined against women. He found there was no prejudice against women in the business houses of New York; that the general feeling was that they either could not or would not make themselves proficients, so as to occupy a paying position. He therefore made the offer he did, looking only to the ill-paid women of New York city who might possibly find time to attend his college. He had not thought of being misunderstood, and did not propose to take the entire charge and responsibility of tuition, board, and incidental expenses of any number of women who might come to New York. Neither could he guarantee to all such women an adequate education with an assured position. His offer was limited to one year, which expired a year ago; it covered only the matter of tuition; it was not intended to induce young girls of sixteen to leave good homes and advantages to follow an insane ambition in a wicked city; he did not propose to become a philanthropist, but to test a theory that the burden of complaint made by the women of to-day against the men is unfounded. Employers want services, and care little about sex; there is no fatal prejudice against women. Mr. PACKARD thinks that many women who would have been glad to accept of his offer could not do so, as they were unable to support themselves the while.

THE heart is ready enough at feigning excuses for all that it does or imagines of wrong; but ask it to give a reason for any of its beautiful and divine emotions, and it can only look upward and be dumb. When we are in the right we can never reason, but only assert.—*J. R. Lowell.*

IF you cultivate the worship of beauty and truth; if the sanctity of the moral speaks to your heart; if all beauty and all truth bring you back to the hearth of holy life; and, if arrived there you forbear speech, you cover your head, you perfectly confound thought and language in order to say nothing partial in the presence of the infinite, how dare you talk of atheism?—*Renan.*

Reading for the Young.

I KNOW.

BY ANNA CLEAVES.

I KNOW where the violets hide,
For I spied them out to-day;
Little fairy yellow things,
Blooming sweet in GOD'S highway.

I know where the winter-pinks
Scent with perfume all the air;
And where tiny moss-cups grow,
In GOD'S garden, just out there.

I know where the bittersweet
Flaunts her crimson and her gold;
And the catbrier's purple wreath
Clusters in GOD'S hedgerows old.

I know where a little wren
And a sparrow get their food;
For I saw them eat the plums
Of the cedar, in GOD'S wood.

I know where a squirrel gray
Looks and looks and winks at me;
As he peeps from out his den,
Up there in GOD'S great oak tree.

I know where a flock of quail
Settled for a nap last night;
Ah! I saw their footprints plain
'Neath GOD'S snow drifts, pure and white.

O! I know so many things,
And I'm happy all the while;
Happy as the birds and flowers,
For I live in GOD'S sweet smile.

LETTERS TO YOUNG RURALISTS.—II.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

MY DEAR LITTLE RURALISTS:—I promised to tell you about my funny name, didn't I? And we must always keep our promises, even little ones, you know. Well, you see, the family were all girls; so when I, the youngest and last, came into this beautiful world, and wasn't a boy, either, everybody was very much disappointed. But my aunt, then a young girl full of fun, declared I should be a boy *anyhow*, for she was going to name me JOHN, after my father and grandfather before me. So JOHNNIE I was called, and JOHNNIE I have been ever since. I never signed myself MARY at all until I began to write for the public; and my letters, the most of them, come directed to "Miss *Johnnie* ——!" Sometimes my friends, just for fun, will call me MARY, but I don't realize they are speaking to me, any more than if they said SARAH, or MARIA, and so never think of answering them. I am often asked if I would not like to have people give up calling me JOHNNIE; but I wouldn't for anything. Why, it would be just like giving up a part of myself. I should as soon think of shaving off all my hair, or pulling out all my teeth. I should feel like the little woman who went to market with eggs to sell, fell asleep on the king's highway, and when she awoke, finding how the naughty peddler, STOUT, had cut off her skirts, began to cry, "Laus-a-massy on me, this surely can't be I!"

I am very glad so many of the boys and girls have pets; for if we love and are kind to animals, we shall find it very easy to love and be kind to people. I shall have to tell you, sometime, about a pet chicken I used to have when a little girl. I think FRANK A. B. must have been very industrious to gather so many nuts. I should like to be there to help him read the RURAL these long winter evenings. I liked dear little OLLIE'S letter; it sounded just like a little girl's, and not a bit as if some big brother or sister had "fixed it up," as some of the letters now and then do. If I had room, I should like to say something about all the letters, but I cannot this time. So good-by, dear children.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

Blanche R. writes as follows:—I live in Mayville, N. Y., which is a very pleasant place. In summer we can see the steamer Jamestown every day. Perhaps some of the girls and boys remember reading about the explosion of the steamer Chautauqua, which happened not far from here. In the summer a great many people from cities come here, and board through the warm weather, and spend a part of the time on the lake. In the winter there is not much going on, except during court week. I am twelve years old, and go to school regularly, and like to, very much. I would like to ask a question. When was celery first brought in use for the table? And is it the same as the plant commonly called smellage, only cultivated?

Eva M. writes from Williamsburg, Kan.: I think so much of the boys' and girls' letters that you print in the RURAL, that I would like to tell you so. I live with pa and ma, and my two brothers, on a nice prairie, close by a creek which has nice trees along its banks, and deer, rabbits and squirrels have a good hiding place among the trees. Sometimes the Indians come and camp in the woods, and shoot the deer. One time a big, tall Indian came here and camped, and had with him a good many ponies, and his wife and a little boy about as big as I am. The boy came to our house to get some salt; we all tried to please him, so as to hear him talk and see his little tricks and pranks.

I have some nice Black Spanish chickens that I think so much of. One night ma heard one of them squall in the coop; she ran out to see what was the matter. A mink had it by the neck and would not let go. Then ma got a stick and hit the mink and killed it. My little brother skinned it, and has its hide stretched to dry. I am only seven years old, but can help ma set the table, and carry chips and wood.

Alta J. G., of Hamilton, Mo., says:—I thought I would write a piece for the RURAL NEW YORKER. I am a little girl twelve years old. I go to school in the winter and summer. I like to see the little birds, and gather flowers, and work for my mother. My little schoolmates come to see my little sister and I. I like to read and write, play and sing. I love to go to Sunday-school, and sing praises to our Heavenly King. I do not like to see little children play, on the Sabbath day, in the street, but I like to see them in the Sunday-school. I love to walk out in the summer, and hear the sweet murmur of the clear stream as it flows by. I love to read good books and papers.

Ice Cream.—Nellie M. F. of Floyd, N. Y., writes:—I shall be ten years old the 18th of April next. I have never been to school, because it is so far. We have taken your paper for a number of years, and like it very much. I have a nice recipe for ice cream, which I will send you. Take of milk two quarts, sugar, one pound, and six eggs; dissolve the sugar in the milk; beat the eggs to a froth, and add to the whole; strain and bring to a scald, but be careful not to burn it; I put it in a tin pail and placed it in a kettle of boiling water, stirring it constantly; when cool, flavor with Lubin's extract of vanilla, or lemon, then freeze.

From Fillmore Co., Minn., JAMES S. writes:—My Pa takes your valuable paper, the RURAL. I like to read the little pieces, and especially the boys' and girls' pieces. I am a boy of ten years old. This is the first letter I ever wrote. My Pa lives away out here in Minnesota, where he has to haul his wood ten miles. It is very cold weather here now, and I have a span of mares, that Pa don't work, to tend to. I have fifteen head of cattle to take a half a mile to water. They surveyed out one railroad through our land last fall, and a few days ago they surveyed another one through our land, and we don't like it very well.

Gettie E. O. writes from Cape Vincent, N. Y.:—"I like to read the RURAL. Cape Vincent is a very pleasant place (at least I think so). There are between twelve and thirteen hundred inhabitants. It projects into the St. Lawrence River. There are a great many moonlight excursions which go from here down among the Thousand Islands. I go to Kingston twice a week in the summer. I travel a great deal, and mostly alone. I would like to tell you more about our pleasant place.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 10.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 2.

To be arranged in shape of a Diamond:—A consonant, an article, a noted city, a vain terror, a period of life, a vowel.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 3.

My first is in dog but not in cat,
My second is in cloth but not in mat:
My third is in oil but not in water,
My fourth is in bridle and also in halter.
My whole is in every house.

GEO. HINMAN FULLER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Feb. 24.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 8.—Hearts may agree though heads differ.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA, No. 3.—Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.

DECAPITATIONS No. 1.—1, Prussia; 2, Less; 3, Flea; 4, Crab; 5, Snail.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

At Washington the interest has centered on the French arms debate. Senator Sumner has made another telling speech... The Japanese Embassy has arrived in Washington....The New York charter has passed the Albany Assembly.... Judge Davis of the Supreme Court is the Workingmen's candidate for President. His acceptance is regarded as significant....The trial of Mayor Hall progresses slowly. It took four days to get the Jurors ...The Grand Duke has been handsomely received in Havana... Buffalo Bill has paid a visit to the Metropolis....The Alabama claims excitement is dead... All England has indulged in a thanksgiving over the recovery of the Prince of Wales....There has been a great commotion in Antwerp over Count de Chambord, and he has been obliged to leave that city ...Great floods have taken place in the South of Scotland....An attempt has been made on the life of Queen Victoria.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

Judge Barnard has had Granville S. P. Stillman, a lawyer, sent to jail for one day, for a disrespectful remark....Mayor Hall's trial commenced on the 26th. Several days were spent in obtaining a jury ...The trial of the Grand Jury, in connection with the Stokes case, continues....Henry Smith has agreed to pay the depositors of the Bowling Green Savings Bank $50,000....The rent question excites attention. There is a decline in second-rate houses and tenements .. The College of Physicians and Surgeons held its commencement on the 28th... Among the gentlemen at the Aldine banquet on the 23d, at the St. James, were Vice-President Colfax, Bayard Taylor, Whitelaw Reid, John Hay, Mark Twain, Launt Thompson, Dr. Mackenzie, R. H. Stoddard, and many others.

Obituaries.

Vicar-General Coskey, of Baltimore died on the 27th, of pneumonia, aged 64... Pere Gratry, the French theologian, has recently died ....Betsy Williams of Providence recently died, and left two millions of dollars to that city.... Le Grand Lockwood, founder of the house of Lockwood & Co., died in New York on the 24th, aged 51....Abraham Heal, agent of the New York State Prison Association, died on the 26th, in Brooklyn, aged 68.

Miscellaneous News.

A canal from Lake Michigan to the Wabash River is proposed....The Grand Duke with his fleet has arrived at Havana....Trains now move regularly over the Union Pacific Railroad.... Gen. Sherman and party are in Naples....A bill has been introduced into Congress to provide a group of statuary, by Mills, to commemorate the suppression of the Rebellion .. A narrow gauge road from Jersey City to Philadelphia, is talked of ...The Japanese Embassy has paid a visit to Chicago, and gone to Washington.... S. F. Salt & Co. of Louisville, Ky., have purchased nearly all the old whiskies in the United States, for the purpose of a corner .. The Japanese Embassy gave $5,000 to Chicago....The National Sunday School Convention meets at Indianapolis in April ...An iron ship-building association has been formed in St. Louis ..Senator Stewart is dangerously ill at Salt Lake City ....There was a great panic in Berlin over the American "case"....The police of Leipsic have forbidden the workingmen of that city to have anything to do with the International Society ...The Looshais tribes in India are said to have surrendered....The revolution in Mexico is growing more formidable....A severe gale on the Pacific coast has caused much damage ... Frank Moore, Secretary of Legation at Paris, has resigned ...Five shocks of earthquake have been felt at Leghorn, Italy.

Crimes.

John Curtis shot R. D. Creak, on the Bowery, N. Y., on the 27th .... Joseph Brown and Isaac Hammel have been arrested in Philadelphia for murdering Daniel Kramer ...Augustus Hamil, Sergeant of the Poughkeepsie night police, has mysteriously disappeared . Wurtsboro, Sullivan Co., N. Y., is excited over a "trunk mystery," the body of Anna Boyce having been found in a box....Paul Ballitti, a young man of 18, committed suicide on the 28th, in a rail car at Paterson, N. J.

Fires.

The railroad depot at Vineland, N. J., on the 27th....Storehouse of the Harmony Mills, at Cohoes, N. Y., on the 27th; loss $40,000....Stores at Dover Plains, N. Y., on the 26th; loss, $35,000. ...House and barn of Mr. Fessenden, Stamford, Conn., on the 26th; loss, $10,000... The Picker House of Columbian Co., at New Ipswich, N. H., on the 26th; loss, $100,000. Also, houses, barns, and stores; loss, $14,000....House of A. Cummings, Westford, Mass., on the 20th; loss, $8,000 .. The American Iron Works, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 24th; loss, $300,000. These were the most extensive in America, and employed 2,500 hands... A bridge near Cambridge, Ind., on the 23d. It was 300 feet long....Shops, houses, etc., at Rutland, Vt., on the 25th; loss, $20,000....Wadding mills in Cranston, R. I., on the 24th; loss, $30,000.

Political.

The debate on the French arms question has continued in the Senate for a week, many speeches having been made on both sides....The Deficiency bill amounts to six millions of dollars... The International Copyright bill is not making much progress....The House Committee has agreed upon a bill for the protection of American commerce.....The Apportionment law is to be amended so as to allow certain States an increase of representation....No reply has yet been sent to Earl Granville's note relative to the Alabama claims....Two bills for ocean telegraphs are before Congress ...Gov. Hoffman has appointed Dr. S. O. Vanderpool Health Officer for New York, in place of Dr. Carmechan... Judge Davis of the U. S. Supreme Court has accepted the nomination for the Presidency, made by the Laboring Men's Convention....The New York Charter has passed the Assembly by 89 to 28....Liberal Republicans of Kansas propose to send delegates to the Cincinnati Convention....The Erie case is up for consideration at Albany, and the affairs of the road are under investigation....Mr. Sumner has made another speech on the French arms matter. The House is investigating the matter.... Over 10,000 citizens of Boston have protested to Congress against putting "God in the Constitution."....Senator Buckingham is well again.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

The Thanksgiving for the Prince of Wales took place in London on the 27th, and was probably the most magnificent affair of the kind the world ever saw. The route of the procession extended seven miles, and was witnessed by 4,000,000 of people. The Prince and the whole Royal Family went to St. Paul's. The day was observed throughout the Empire....The Cunard steamship Parthia ran into a Spanish steamer and sunk it, and had to put back to Liverpool ....The Queen is going to Germany to visit her daughter .. There has been a riot at Killarney ...It is thought the Gladstone Ministry will be out of power before England again consents to arbitration in the Alabama claims....There have been great floods in the south of Scotland. In Dundee the damage was immense.

From France.

The Pope has asked the French Bishops to support the Count de Chambord for ruler of France. The Count has been spending some time at Antwerp, but his presence in that city causing riots, he went to Dordrecht in the Netherlands . There are a plenty of rumors from France. It is asserted a new alliance is being formed between Germany, Austria and Italy. .. The Germans will accept of France an anticipatory payment of $82,000,000, at a discount of 5 per cent., which saves France $4,000,000.... Three French men of war are cruising in the British Channel to guard against Bonapartists. ..The European powers have protested to France against the passage of a bill taxing raw material ....There has been much excited discussion over the proposition to increase the powers of the Government over the press ....A vessel has capsized at Brest, drowning 22 persons.

Which No. 2100—bearing Trade Mark "Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me from January, 1868, and has been satisfactory to me in every particular. I had to set but twice since I got it; the record is as good as any watch I know of on the Road.—Walter H. Kirkpatrick, Conductor Pa. C. R. R., March 22, 1869.

Some of our very best dairymen tell us that they complete the whole process of butter making, churning, working and salting, to their entire satisfaction, in the Blanchard Churn, without touching their hands to the butter. We know it can be done.

Valuable Knowledge obtained by reading our Free Price List. The Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. Elastic Trusses are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

A Simple Remedy, but one that has proved very effectual in curing Sore Throats, Hoarseness, Pulmonary Affections and Kidney Complaints, is found in *White Pine Compound*. It is safe even for the youngest in the family.

The Happiest Effect in Coughs, Pulmonary Complaints and Kidney Troubles can be secured by using *White Pine Compound*. There is no better or safer remedy before the public.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

New York, Saturday, March 2, 1872.

Trade has continued active throughout the week. The Importers and Domestic Commission men are busy in the Dry Goods line, and the demand is free for general merchandise, except in tea and coffee, in which there is something of a pause, owing to the bill before Congress to take off the duties. It is probable, however, that this cause will not check the spring trade in these articles materially, as it will be sometime before the question is settled at Washington, and the chances are the duties will be modified rather than repealed. The present duty on coffee is 3 cents the pound, and the duty on tea 15 cents the pound. In July, 1870, Congress fixed these rates in place of 5 cts. and 25 cts. respectively, to take effect Jan. 1, 1871. Whatever alteration is made this year will probably take effect after three or six months notice.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight.

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 24.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	281,911,300	282,486,500
Gold and Greenbacks	65,300,700	62,933,500
Deposits	217,907,200	213,328,200
Circulation	28,149,200	28,143,700

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	110	N. Y. Central Scrip	92¾
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	111¾	Reading	113
U. S. 6s of 1881	115¾	Rock Island	111¼
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₰ cts	110¾	N. West	76½
U. S. New Loan	108¾	Do. Preferred	90½
N. Y. Bounty Loan	107	St. Paul	56¾
Tennessees	68¼	Do. Preferred	77½
Virginias, new	56	Lake Shore	91⅜
Missouri Bonds	95½	Ohio and Mississippi	44
U. S. Currency 6s	111	Toledo & Wabash	75
Central Pacifics	102½	Erie	32¾
Union do	91½	Union Pacific Stock	31¾
Western Telegraph	69¾	Adams Express	52½
Pacific Mail	69¾	American Express	69¾
N. Y. Central Stock	97¾	United States Exp's	66¾

Gold is marked ¼ ₰ cent. lower on our present quotations. The Government Stocks are ¼ ₰ cent. lower, in the Railroads the changes are very slight. The Northwest Common is 2 ₰ cent. better, and Wabash 1 ₰ cent. lower. Pacific Mail shares are up 3 ₰ cent., and Adams and American Express Companies 1@1¼ ₰ cent. better.

The Cotton trade is dull and lower, although the receipts continue to fall off, and are now 650,000 bales behind the previous crop.

In Wall Street the markets are comparatively dull this week. Money is close at 7 per cent. per annum, and both Gold and Foreign Exchange are lower, and the Government Stocks ¼ per cent. down. The stock movement shows less fluctuation than for several weeks past, and while the prevailing temper of speculation appears to look for a Spring rise in the Railroads, the bearish element on the Exchange is sufficient to check any decided advance.

The Foreign Trade returns for the port of New York have been made official for seven months of the current fiscal year—July 1, 1871, to Jan. 31, 1872.

	1871-'71. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1870-'71. July 1 to Jan. 31.
Goods markeled	$211,303,208	$179,886,723
Customs thereon	87,395,260	70,739,205
Domes. produce expt'd	153,467,152	121,411,196
For'gn goods re-expt'd	5,088,112	5,081,339
Gold and silver impt'd	1,711,878	4,910,371
Gold and silver expt'd	23,851,286	44,300,068

The political question agitating the London Exchange has quieted down, but there is still an unsettled confidence in regard to the Washington Treaty. The opinion among the opposition in Parliament to the present Government is that the Ministry were out-generaled by the Commissioners last Spring and are now floundering to overcome their blunder.

The Government Stocks and many of the new Railway loans have been adversely influenced by the political excitement referred to, and all American stocks are dull in London, and quiet on the Continent. In view of this depression abroad, which it is hoped will prove but temporary, it is satisfactory to hear that Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.'s great enterprise, the Northern Pacific, finds continued liberal subscriptions at home. The chief features in the Northern Pacific 7.30 Bonds are the payment of principal and interest in gold—the fact that they are a real estate mortgage and railway bond combined, the railway and over 50,000,000 acres of land being pledged for their payment—their freedom from United States tax, and the comparatively low price at which they are offered, which is par and accrued interest in currency. Many millions of these bonds have been sold for cash and in exchange for other securities, and the demand for them is still active.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

New York, Friday, March 1, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 37,852 bales of cotton, 526 pkgs. dried fruits, 8,101 bbls. eggs, 63,880 bbls. flour, 121,136 bush. wheat, 515,385 bush. corn, 51,747 bush. oats, 117,324 bush. barley, 20,324 sacks grass seed, 2,057 barrels of beans, 4,725 barrels of corn meal, 5,184 hogs do., 481 bales hops, 11,810 pkgs. pork, 1,156 pkgs. beef, 27,451 pkgs. cut meats, 27,461 pkgs. lard, 1,093 kegs do., 19,893 pkgs. butter, 12,185 pkgs. cheese, — dressed hogs, 4,565 tags peanuts, 714 hhds. tobacco, 3,591 boxes and cases do., 9,225 bbls. whisky, 216 bales wool.

Beeswax. The stock is steadily decreasing under an ordinary call from consumers, and prices are steadily held. Prime Southern will bring 30c.

Beans and Peas.—The market for beans is in a much better position. The arrivals have been unusually light. Mediums have met with a brisk call from consumers, and our outside prices are readily obtained for prime stock. Marrowfats have met with rather more attention, and as the stock shows some reduction steadier prices are current. Kidneys bring our quotations readily. The prices are $2.55@2.60 for prime mediums, $2.30@2.40 for good do., and as low as $1.85 for common; prim marrowfats $2.45@3.05, good do. $2.60@2.85, common do. $2.30@2.50, pea $2.00@2.70, red kidneys good to prime $2@2.25. Canada peas are scarce and firm at $1.30 for poll in bbls., $1.20@2 for green. Southern blackeyed with moderate stocks.

Butter.—There is no discernible variation in quotations:

State dairies, fine, 30@31c.; State dairies, fair to good, 25@28c.; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 32@35c.; State, do., common to fair, 21@28c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 29@30c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 28@31c.; State do., common to fair, 22@25c; State do., fresh made, 32@33c.; State, fancy select tubs, 34@38c.; Ohio, good, 18@20c.; Ohio, Central and Southern, 14@17c.; Western, choice yellow, 20@21c.; Western, store-packed, 17@18c.; rolls, good West, 18@20c.; rolls, common to fair, 15@16c., grease butter, 9@12c.

Cotton. There has been a very unsettled market, with prices decidedly lower. Foreign advices have been unfavorable, and at the points of shipment prices have been weak.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	20⅛
Good Ordinary	21	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝
Low Middling	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛	22⅜
Middling	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	23
Good Middling	23⅜	23⅞	23½	23¾

Latest sales, on the basis of low middling, are as follows:—March, 21⅝c.; April, 22⅜c.; May, 22½c.; June, 22⅝c.; July, 22⅝c.

Dried Fruits. There has been a most satisfactory movement in dried apples. About 1,500 bbls. have changed hands, absorbing the best grades in market, and prices are very firm at the advance. Peaches are quiet and unchanged. The report during the week that 1,000 bbls. blackberries had been sold at 14c., proved bogus. There has been a fair business, say 200 bbls., in lots, at 13½c.; the holding price is now 14c. other small fruits without new feature.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 8½@9c.; Southern, new, qrs., 7@8c.; do. fine, sliced, 10@12c.; new State qrs., 9½@10c.; do. sliced, fine, 12½@13½c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do., do., no., 15@16½c.; do. E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½@8c.; do. quarters, 5½@6c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ₰ ₰, 29@30c. Blackberries, 13½@14c. Raspberries, 28@29c.

Eggs.—Prices are still high, but there is an unsettled feeling, as receivers expect, from day to day, sufficient stock to break the market. Compared with last year at this time, our arrivals are remarkably light. The demand is decreasing at present prices, but receivers manage to place all that comes to hand, although they are somewhat anxious to prevent accumulations. Sales at 37@38c. for Western, and 38@40c. for State, Pennsylvania and Jersey.

Flour.—The business the past week has been very light. Exporters line no margin. The home trade is not sufficient to give a healthy tone to the market. Supplies also have been larger. No decided changes are made in prices, but buyers have rather the advantage. We quote at $6.10@6.50 for superfine State; $6.80@7.10 for common extra do.; $7.05@7.15 for good to choice do.; $7.20@7.50 for fancy do.; $6.10@6.50 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.70@7.00 for extra do.; $6.75@7.00 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.95@7.10, and trade brands of do. at $7.15@7.45; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.00@7.85; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.50@8.00; St. Louis at $7.00@7.70 for common to fair extra, and $7.75@9.50 for good to choice. Southern at $7.00@7.75 for extras and $7.80@9.50 for good to choice. Rye at $4.10@5.10 for common to fine. Corn meal at $3.50@3.85 for Western, $3.00@3.80 for Jersey, and $4@4.05 for Brandywine.

Fresh Fruits.—Apples are dull, and not likely to improve while so much unsound stock is pressing upon the market. Cranberries are prime in crates; good lots are scarce. A few lots of re-boiled '71 maple sugar is quoted at 16@20c.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 8½@9c.; Southern, new, qrs., 7@8c.; do. fine, sliced, 10@12c.; new State qrs., 9½@10c.; do. sliced, fine, 12½@13½c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do., do., no., 15@16½c.; do. E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½@8c.; do. quarters, 5½@6c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ₰ ₰, 29@30c. Blackberries, 13½@14c. Raspberries, 28@29c.

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Apples, good, barrels, $1@1.25; do. selections, $4.50; do. poor, $2.75@3; cranberries, fine, bbl., $9; do. common to fair, $5@7.50; do. crates, fine, $3@3.25; do. do. common, $2@2.50; oranges, La., bbl., $14@15; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $2@2.20; Virginia, new, $2@2.20; do. common, $1.25@1.50; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; Pecan nuts, ₰ 9@9½c.

Grain.—Wheat has been taken moderately well by shippers, but the market has lacked animation. Spring grades have been offered at a decline of 2@3c., there being a fair supply, while prices of winter have been put up about 2 cts., with moderate offerings. The shipments forward to this market are increasing. No. 2 spring in store, 1.52@1.56; No. 1 spring in store, $1.57@1.58; winter red Western, $1.63@1.70; amber Western, 1.71@1.74; white Western, $1.72@1.80. Prices of corn have declined about 2 cts., the market closing firm at 70½@70¾c. for new Western mixed afloat, and 71c. for high mixed and Western yellow. Oats are firm. Sales at 52@54c. for Western, and 54@56 for white Ohio. Barley is higher, with an increased inquiry from consumers Sales at 83c. for choice two-rowed State; upper lake, $1.08; Canada, $1.12½; Bay Quinte, $1.20.

Hay and Straw.—Shipping hay is quoted at $1.25, retail qualities, $1.35@1.60, the latter price for strictly choice lots. Long rye straw $1.00@1.10; short rye, 85@90c.; oat, 75@85c.; wheat, 50@70c.

Hops.—The position of the market is unchanged. Quotations at this date for five years are appended:

New Yorks, growth 1871, 25@35c.; Eastern do. 1871, 25@30c.; Western do. 1871, 25@30c.; yearlings do. 1870, 10@30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@15c.; old olds do. 1868, 8@12c.; Californians do. 1870, 15@30c.; Californians do. 1869, 8@15c.; Bavarians, 75c.; English, 65c.; Belgians (nominal), 55c.

Poultry and Game.—Dressed poultry it in good demand, being less obstructed by game, which is now dropped and prices are firm. Live poultry is scarce but not higher. Wild ducks are in market.

Turkeys, Western, good, 16@18c., do. poor and frozen, 12@16c.; do. State, 17@18c.; do. Jersey, 20@21c.; Ducks, Western, 15@18c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@16c.; do. State and Jersey, 16@22c.; Geese, Western, 10@12c.; do. poor and frozen, 10@12c.; do. State and Jersey, 14@16c.; Fowls and Chickens—Western good, 15@17c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@14c.; do. State, 16@18c.; do. Bucks Co. and N. J., 18@30c.; capons, 25@28c. Fowls and chickens Live, State and N. J., 16@17c. do. Western, 14@15c; roosters, 10c.; ducks, per pair, 75c.@$1.50. Geese.—Western, $1.75@1.75; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey $3@3.50; turkeys, 15@17c.

Game.—Rabbits per pair, 35@45c.; hare do., 40@50c.; canvas backs $2, red head $1.25, mallard $1, widgeon and teal 30@40c.

Provisions.—The market for pork has been without life. The offerings of new are more than equal to the demand, although, comparatively, they are not large. New sold at $14; old, $13.50. New for March and April, $11, and for June, $11.25. New extra prime, $12; Western prime mess, $13.75. Dressed hogs, 5¾c. for Western, and 6¾@6¾c. for city. In kindles there is a good business for export, and prices are strong. Sales at 6¾c. for short rib, in bulk; do. in boxes, 6¾c.; Western long clear, 7¼c.; short clear, 7¾c.; clear bellies, 8@8¼c. Cutmeats—there is a steady, fair business for export and home use, at firm prices. Hams in pickle, 8¾@9¼c.; in salt, 8¼@8c.; shoulders in salt or pickle, 5¾@6c. Smoked meats are steadily held; hams, 11@13½c.; shoulders, 6½@7c., and clear rib, 8@8½c. Lard is offered at lower prices. Sales at 9¼c. for Western steam, 9¾c. for kettle; for March, 9¾c., and for April, 9¾c.; city, 9¾c. for steam. Stearine, 9½@10¼c. for prime. Beef meats with a light demand. Plain Western mess, $8@11; extra do., $11@14; tierce beef, $15@17 for prime mess; $19@21 for India mess. Beef hams are steadily held at $23@26 for Western. Tallow is weak, with fair offerings; sales at 9@9¼c. for prime. Stock of beef in yards, March 1st, 61,312 bbls. and hfs., 8,249 of which were old. Pork, 88,562 bbls., 15,660 of which are old.

Seeds. Clover is coming in less freely, and with a fair demand, prices are strong. Sales at 10@10¼c. for State and Indiana, and 9¾c. for Ohio. Timothy is selling in small lots at $3.62½@3.75.

Tobacco.—The market has more animation. Exporters have been buying Kentucky leaf more freely, at steady prices, while the home trade is working on larger parcels. A few lines of seed leaf have been sold at full prices. Foreign is worked off in jobbing lots.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7 @ 7½c.	7½@ 8½c.
Common to medium leaf	7½@ 8½	8 @ 9½
Good do	9 @ 10	9½@10½
Fine do	10½@11½	11 @17
Selections	12 @13½	12½@13½
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	— @—	12 @13½
Binders and seconds	— @—	17 @22
Wrappery lots	— @—	24 @31
Fine wrappers	— @—	40 @50
New York State fillers	— @—	11 @16
Average lots	— @—	25½@32½
Wrappers	— @—	25 @50
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	— @—	14 @16
Average lots	— @—	18 @25
Wrappers	— @—	25 @45

Havana, New Crop, Cur'cy		Yara—Currency.	
Common	87½@ 92½	1. cut	97½@1 00½
Good	95 1 00	II. cut	— @1 15
Fine	1 02 @1 10	Average lot	— @1 02
Black work, common and medium, in bond		15	@18
" good and fine	"	19	@22
Bright-work, common and medium	"	25	@30
" good and fine	"	35	@55

Vegetables.—There has been a good shipping demand for potatoes. The local trade is fair, with little business for storing. Onions and other items unchanged.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., $2.12@2.37; P. Blows, $1.75@2; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.25@1.50; Dyright, $1.25@1.75; Nova Scotia, $1.75; sweet Del. $3.75@4.00. Onions, red & yellow, $1.50; white, $2.50@3; Conn., 100 strings, $2.50@3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $20@22. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $1.25; flat, $1@1.25. Cabbages, per 101, $5@7. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $4; marrow, $4. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Wool.—The features of the market for fleeces are Small stocks and high prices are quoted. Pulled are inquired for. California is lightly dealt in. Foreign are in the seller's favor. Latest sales are at 80@85c. for prime Ohio, 32½c. for medium unwashed, 50@53c. for unwashed, 80@85c. for pulled, 30c. for Texas, 37½@40c. for Bull clip California, 46½@48½c. for Cape, 62½c. for washed foreign.

Whisky.—There is considerable business at lower figures. The arrivals are large; Western, 90c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., March 2, 1872.

There is no change to note in the market at Little Falls, for the week ending March 2d. Local dealers begin to talk of new cheese, small lots of which they expect will be brought forward the latter part of the month. The general impression is that the new make will go off at good prices.

We have advices from abroad for the second week in February. Our London correspondent says there is an extremely good demand for cheese at advanced prices, and that stocks are getting very small. American extra fine is now quoted at 68@70s.; fine 67@68s.; good, 58@60s.; seconds, 52@58s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—English Cheddar, 74@80s.; Wiltshire, double, 66@70s.; Cheshire, medium, 56@62s.; fine, 70@82s.; Scotch, 60@70s. Dutch cheese. Edams, 60@70s.; Goudas, 46@58s.; Derby shape, 50@62s.

In butter, fine Irish, European, and the best of the Canadian only salable. We quote prices as follows: Normandy extra, 146@150s.; Cloonmells, 134s.; Canadian, 70@108s.

The corresponding prices last year in London for butter and cheese were as follows:—Cloonmells butter, 150s.; American cheese, 90s.

The weather in Herkimer, N. Y., during the early part of the week was cold, with high winds.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Wheat market firm at an advance of 3@5c.; red winter, $1.50@1.55; white Michigan, $1.58@1.62, and white Ohio, $1.60@1.72. Barley, 65@66c. for two-rowed; 80c. for four-rowed. Oats selling at 46@47c. Beans, $1.50@2. Dressed hogs, $5@6.50. Wool quoted at 60@70c. Sheep pelts, $5 each for best. Chickens, 17@18c. ₰ ₰. Eggs, 26@30c., with declining tendency. Butter, 24@26c. for best. Apples, $1@1.25; per bush.; dried do., 8c. Potatoes, 50c. Clover seed, $5.75@6. Timothy, $3.25@3.50. Hay, $16@23 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York, March 1, 1872.

The effect of the depression in all descriptions of butcher's stock just previous to the closing of last week's report was to check shipments and decrease the receipts at this point. By this means the accumulated offerings were disposed of and a further decline avoided; but the demand for meats has been very moderate, and the week's business has been profitless to all parties, except the commission salesmen. The weather has been favorable enough, the

quality of the supplies was fair, and there was no lack of disposition on the part of buyers to operate if there were any reasonable hope for profits; but there was scarcely any demand for the meat, and the hooks in Washington Market and in the various slaughter-houses were overloaded with beef and mutton that no temptation in the way of reduced prices could induce the retail butchers to purchase. Excused from providing expensive meats by the restraints of the season upon the appetite, prudent housewives substituted eggs and fish for beef and mutton. But the receipts of eggs fell off 1,000 barrels for the week, which, with the increased demand, has carried prices to the high figure of 41 cents per dozen, wholesale, while at retail but two dozen and four can be had for a dollar.

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week.....	6,508	205	795	16,564	27,850
Last week.....	7,189	130	818	28,402	35,367
Correspond'g w'k '71.	5,755	83	989	15,887	11,888
Average, '71...	7,187	88	2,301	25,139	25,177

Beeves.—With a falling off in the receipts of 681 head, and increased cost of the usual substitute for beef during the season of Lent, the strong downward tendency noted at the date of last report, has been checked, and prices are nearly back to the figures of two weeks ago. But there has been no life in the trade, and the market closes dull. The offerings last Monday were 340 cars, or 3,387 beeves—1,863 at Communipaw, 1,387 at 100th St., and 732 at Weehawken. The receipts since Monday have been 1,110 at Communipaw, 441 at 100th St., and 109 at Weehawken; and 38 car loads more are to arrive to-day. The market on Monday was variable, but at no time active. A few extra and fancy steers were sold at 13¾@13¾c., but no considerable number for more than 12½c., and nothing of consequence for less than 10c. There were no transactions on Tuesday and Wednesday, and sales were slow yesterday and to-day at about Monday's prices. Some of the latest sales were 103 light, fairish Illinois steers, 6¼ cwt. average, 10¾@11c.; 100 roughish do., 6½ cwt., 10@10¾c.; 34 fair do., 6¾ cwt., 11c.; 64 smooth do., 7 cwt., 10¾@11c.; 150 do., 7¼ cwt., 11¼c.; 64 smooth do., 7 cwt., 11@12¼c.; 30 fat Ohio steers, 8 cwt., 11¾@12c.; 70 do., 8½ cwt., 11¾@12¼c., and 200 Mo. cattle, 7 cwt., 10¾@11¾c.

The following are the prices at the close of the market:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice bullocks, ₹ lb.....12¾ @ 13	12 @ 12¾	
Good to prime.....11¾ @ 12	11 @ 11¾	
Medium .....10¾ @ 11¾	10¾ @ 10¾	
Ordinary.....10 @ 10½	9 @ 10	
Poorest grade..... 8 @ 9	8 @ 8¾	
Average of all sales.....11¼ @ —	11 @ —	

Milch Cows.—Too many cows have been sent in during the last ten days, and there is an unusual number now holding in the stables at West 48th street. The receipts since Monday number 91, and for the week, 205. Prices are down to the lowest figures of the season, and are likely to go still lower. A car load of common cows from Orange county was sold to-day to average $25 per head; other small lots at prices ranging from $30 to $80, and one fancy cow in fine condition for $85.

Veal Calves.—The total for the week is 21 less than for the previous week. Prime milk-fed veals are scarce, and a lot of 25 sold readily to-day at 10@11c. ₹ lb. For coarse meal-fed, and what are called skim-milk calves the demand is light, and 7¾@8¾c. are grudgingly paid for such as are here. Dog-dressed veals are plenty, and are freely offered at 12@14c. ₹ lb for fair to prime lots.

Sheep.—The light receipts for the week—being nearly 12,000 less than for the previous week, and 8,568 less than the weekly average last year—operated favorably upon the market, and the moderate arrivals for the last three days were sold at fair prices; but the consumption of mutton is by no means up to the average mark, and the carcass has to be sold at a low figure—about 8c. ₹ lb. for good. Wool, however, continues firm, though not active, and slaughterers are able to pay comparatively high prices for good sheep. For the last three days the extreme range has been 6¾@9¼c. ₹ lb.—the lowest figure for light-wooled, thin sheep, and the highest for fat grade Merinos. The latest sales, which do not include either very poor or very choice lots, were 214 State sheep, 82 lbs. average, at 8¼c.; 170 do., 83 lbs., at 8¾@8¾c.; 871 common Michigan, 70 lbs. average, at 7c.; 150 coarse Indiana, 106 lbs., at 8¼c.; 653 do., 90 lbs., at 7¾c.; 133 Ohio, 78½ lbs., at 7¾c.; and 329 do., 96 lbs., 9c.

Hogs.—No live hogs have been offered here since last week, as the consignments were exclusively for slaughterers. Nominally, dealers quote at 5@5¼c. for good corn-fed. Dressed hogs have ruled fairly steady, closing at 5¾@5¾c. for Western, and 6¼@6¾c. for city, with a few light pigs sold at 6¾c.

DIED.

FRANKLIN.—At Center Lisle, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1872, HANNAH S., wife of C. R. FRANKLIN, aged 37 years.

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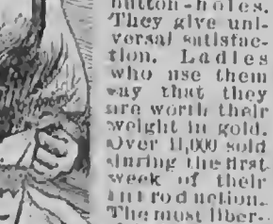

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Letter Received from Levi Shaw, Trustee of the United Society of Shakers.

MT. LEBANON, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1871.

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

NILSSON is going to Madrid.

BOSTON CORBETT, who killed Booth, is dead.

THE centenary of Wordsworth passed unnoticed.

JOHN H. SURRATT is teaching school in Maryland.

"H. C. COLE, Sons & Daughter," is a St. Louis firm.

DR. MCCOSH of Princeton College has been very sick.

CARLOTTA PATTI has given $8,000 to the poor of France.

THE royal family of Prussia are inveterate opera-goers.

THE father of Will M. Carleton, the poet, died a few days since.

JEFF DAVIS attended the levee in Memphis in honor of Alexis.

PRESIDENT HOPKINS of Williams College contemplates resigning.

H. B. CLAFLIN gave $5,000 toward Mr. Hepworth's new church.

THE Marquis of Bute is to marry Lord Edward Howard's daughter.

MRS. DAVENPORT, Mrs. Lander's mother, recently died in Washington.

MISS JULIA HUNT, the surviving daughter of Leigh Hunt, died on Feb. 4th.

M. ELISEE REDUS, the famous French author, has been banished from France.

ELIZA LOGAN, while playing in Augusta, Ga., was once presented with a negro valet worth $2,000.

MR. SPURGEON and Bishop Littlejohn are opposed to paying extravagant prices for church music.

ADELE CAROLINE LONGFELLOW, niece of the poet, has been received into the Romish Church in Boston.

MISS ALLA BLANCHE PERKINS has been elected Prof. of Ancient and Modern Languages at Jacksonville, Ill.

MRS. FRANCIS F. GAGE says she is the mother of thirty-six feet of boys, some of whom smoke, drink, or chew.

THE subject for the Duke of Devonshire's English poetry prize at Cambridge University, this year, is announced to be "The destruction of Chicago by fire."

THEODORE PARKER'S uncomplimentary estimate of Rev. Mr. Hepworth was printed in the "English Edition of Parker's Life," but omitted in the American reprint of the work.

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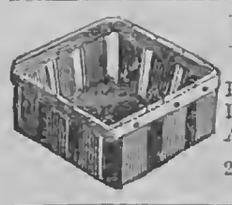

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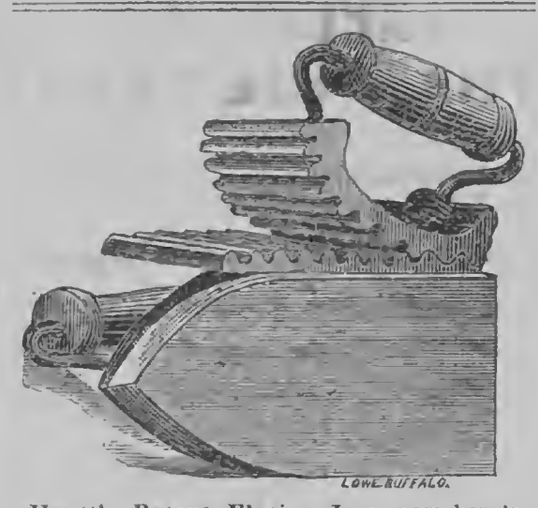

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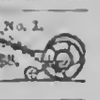

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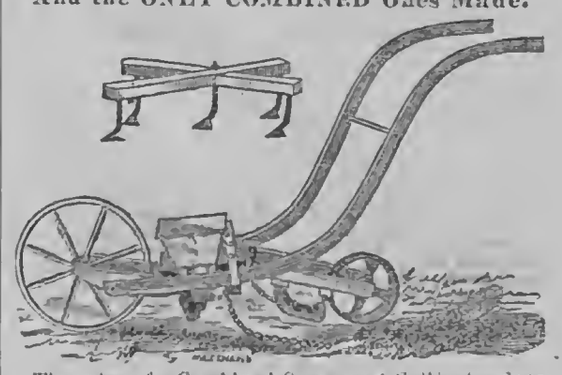

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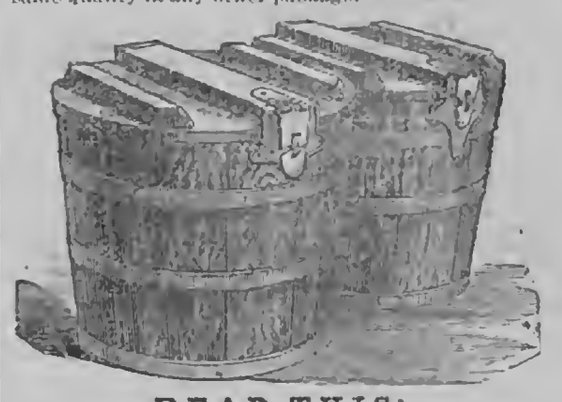

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LITERARY ITEMS.

WM. MORRIS has finished his new poem, and it will soon be out.

MR. LAWRENCE, the author of "Guy Livingstone," is *en route* to Utah.

CHARLES DICKENS destroyed an immense amount of private correspondence.

DR. LIVINGSTONE is supposed to have fled to the interior of Africa to escape the Herald correspondents.

SUSAN CARLIDGE, author of "The New-Year's Bargain," has received letters of congratulation from Jean Ingelow and Miss Rosetti.

"FOR EVERYBODY" is the title of a beautifully illustrated paper printed in Buffalo. It is almost equal to the famous Aldine of New York.

Wood's Household Magazine for March has articles from Geo. W. Bungay, H. Ganby, Gail Hamilton, James Parton, Dio Lewis, Thos. K. Beecher, M. H. Denison, and others.

OVER thirty-five hundred new books appeared in England last year, besides thirteen hundred new editions—the exact total of both classes being 4,835—and the most notable circumstance in the literary history of the twelvemonth was the decrease in novels from 200, in 1870, to 155, in 1871.

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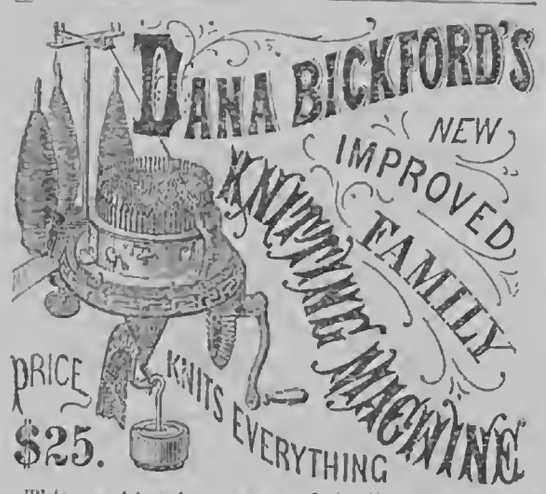

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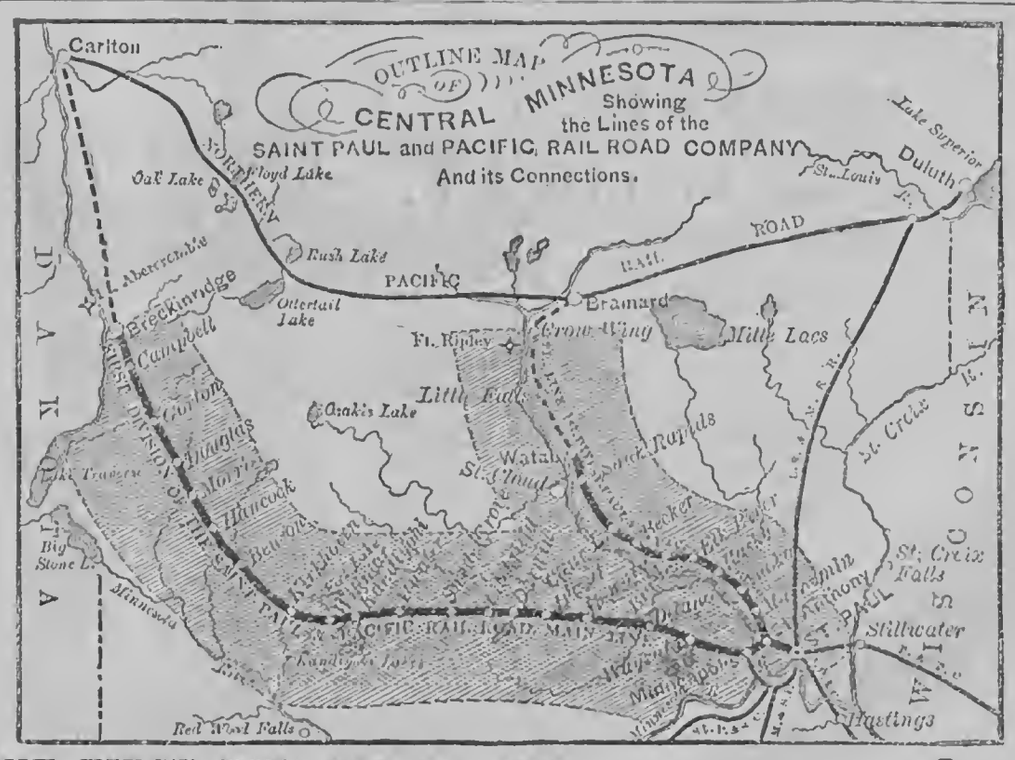

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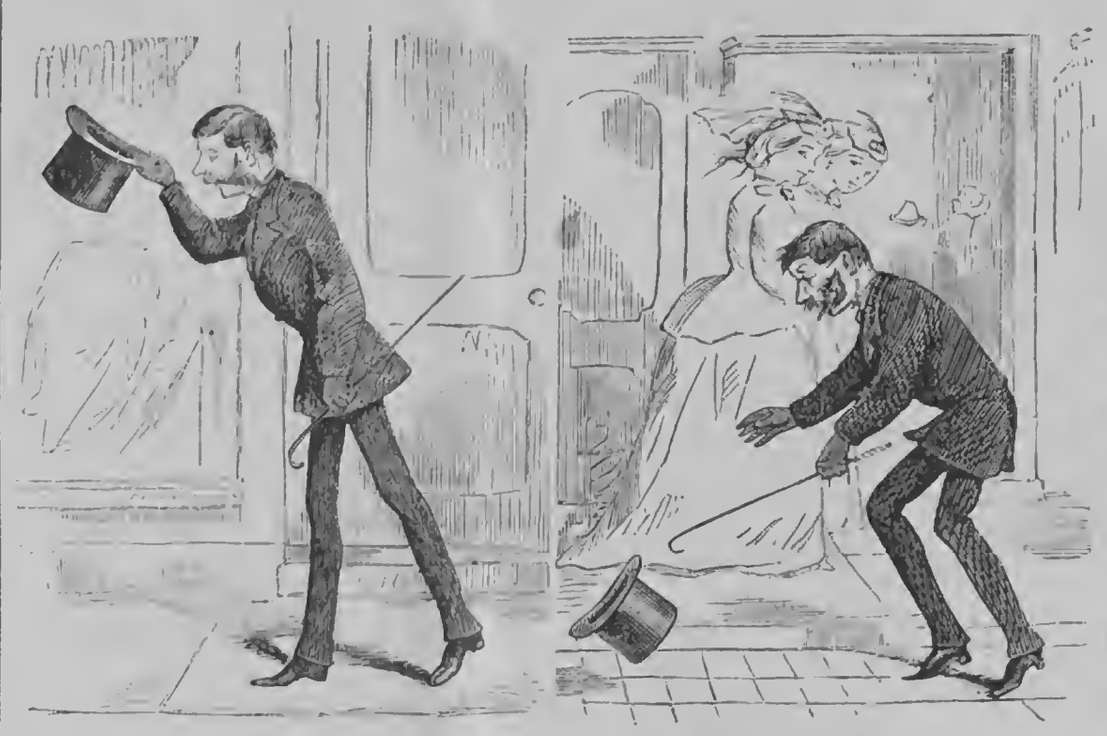

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VOL. XXV. NO. 11.
WHOLE NO. 1155.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 16, 1872.

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The Naturalist.

THE AUSTRALIAN BUSTARD.

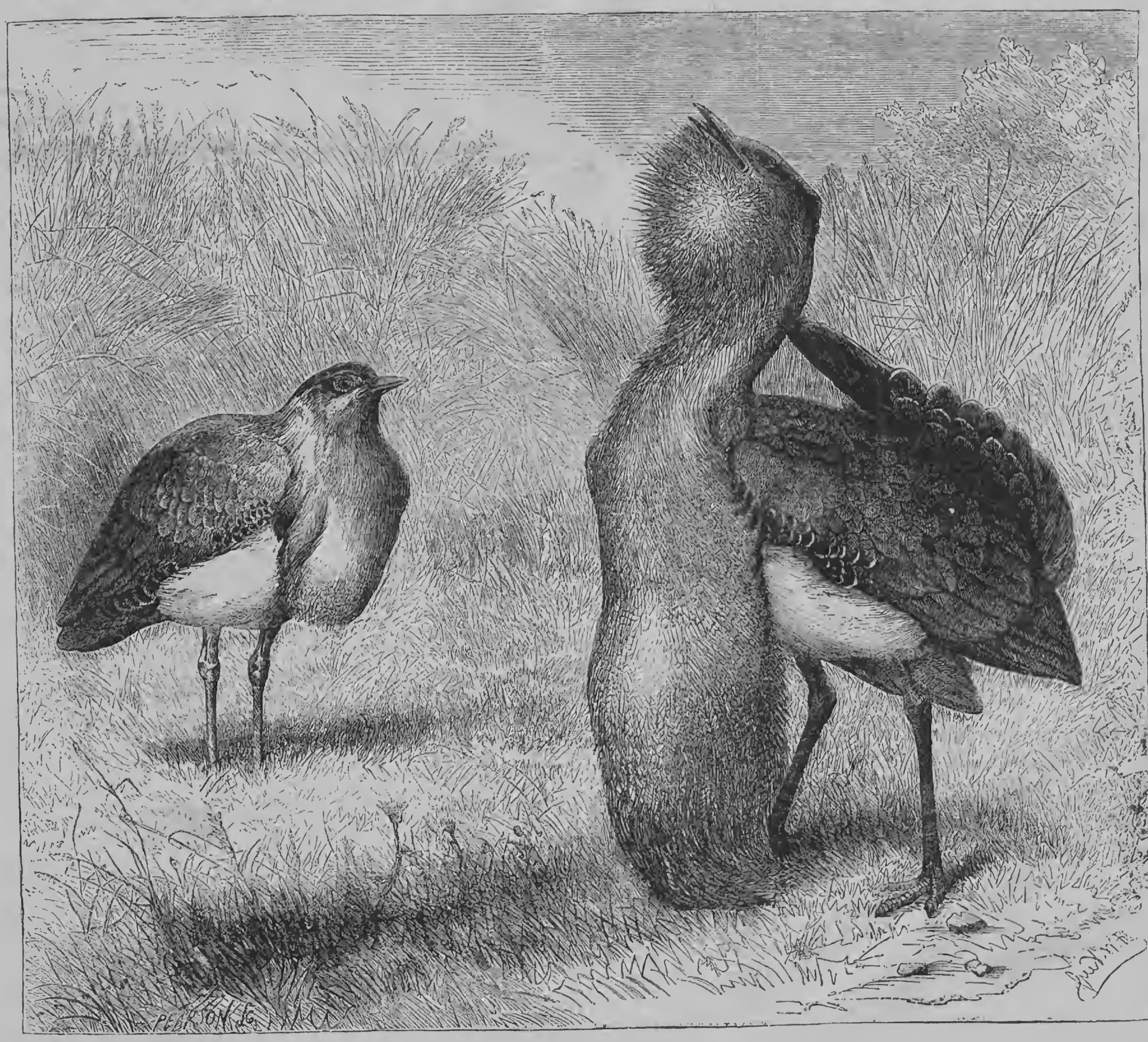
We give, herewith, an illustration of the Australian Bustard, (*Choriotis Australis*) —a curious bird, having long neck and legs, with a moderate bill—the upper mandible of which is slightly arched. They evidently belong to the order *Grallæ* or Waders.

Their wings are short, they fly but seldom, hardly ever using their wings, except like the ostriches, to assist themselves in running. They feed indifferently on grain and herbs, worms and insects. They are very timid, never perch, but fly with precipitation at the least sign of danger. They live on sandy and stony plains far from water. Their eggs are laid in hollow places in open fields, and the young can run about and eat from the moment of their birth. The males differ from the females, as is usually the case with birds, in possessing more ornaments and more variegated plumage. The male, moreover, has a singular pouch-like appendage in the upper part of its neck. This pouch was formerly supposed to be a water reservoir, like the fabled camel's stomach, but Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND asserts that it is a temporary air-chamber, and that it is also closely connected with the reproductive function.

Our illustration represents the Bustard with its pouch inflated, or, as the keeper calls it, "showing off." This occurs during May and June. The neck swells, and the feathers of the lower part descend gradually downwards in the form of a bag, oftentimes nearly reaching the ground. The tail is shot upwards and forwards over the back, coming almost in contact with the neck; in this attitude the bird struts about in a somewhat waddling manner, the elongated pouch swaying to and fro. The display occurs chiefly in the morning or at sundown.

Green Plovers (Peewits) are birds which an Englishman recommends to aid in keeping lawns clear of worms. They are voracious eaters of worms, and should be encouraged, he says, by all lawn-keepers.

Blue Birds and Martins.—Will you, or some of your correspondents, tell me how to prevent blue birds from troubling martins? They whipped the martins out entirely last year, and built in their houses.—J. W. VAUGHN.



THE AUSTRALIAN BUSTARD.

Sheep Husbandry.

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

SINCE the calling of the National Wool Growers' Association in Syracuse, in December last, we have received a number of inquiries concerning it—chiefly in regard to its constitution, conditions and cost of membership, and to the advantages which would accrue to the wool growers of States now having no State associations, from establishing them and connecting them with the National organization.

The National Association was organized in 1865, by delegates representing the State Wool Growers' Associations of Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont and the New England Association, embracing all the New England States. The Constitution, unanimously adopted, vested the government of the Association in an Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and one additional member, to be elected annually by each of the represented Associations. These additional members were subsequently increased to two from each State Association. The Vice-Presidents consisted of the Presidents of the represented Associations. Thus, practically, all these Associations have an equal voice in the government—each being represented by three persons chosen by itself. These provisions were extended to all State Wool Growers' Associations which might thereafter be formed. At the late meeting of the National Association at Syracuse, its Constitution was so amended as to authorize its Executive Committee, at its discretion, to appoint a Vice-President in any State not having a State Wool Growers' Association.

This plan of action, through a quasi legislative body chosen by State Associations, was the only one which could give a truly national and representative character to the National Association. If questions were to be determined, officers elected, &c., by a vote of the *members* of the Association in mass, the locality where the Association was held could always entirely control its action; its operations would often be too slow to meet the emergency, and the necessary frequency of meetings, to transact business now promptly disposed of by correspondence, would impose an intolerable burthen, both in time and expense, on the body of members. It is not too much to say that the workings of the present plan have given entire satisfaction to the represented Associations, and to the wool growers of the country generally. Not a shadow of local or personal prejudice or jealousy has ever tinged its proceedings. Its Executive Committee has never disagreed on a final conclusion.

All members of State wool growers' associations are, from that fact, members of the National Association; and at the general meetings of the latter all wool growers, from whatever State, or whether connected with any other wool growers' associations or not, have been allowed to participate as fully in the proceedings as members. Indeed, the same courtesy has been extended to persons having interest in sheep husbandry, or engaged in relative industries. The officers and other members of the Executive Committee serve without any compensation. Members of the Association pay no initiation fee. When money has been raised—and this has chiefly been confined to defraying the necessary expenses of delegates or committeemen employed away from home on the business of the Association—it has been raised by voluntary subscription, and usually in the State of such committeeman's residence.

The advantages to accrue to wool growers of States now having no State associations, from establishing them and connecting them with the National organization, depends entirely upon the fact whether those institutions have proved useful and are likely to prove useful in the future. If the State associations led to important improvements in the breeds of sheep, as they unquestionably did, prior to the late temporary overthrow of wool growing husbandry—and as they will unquestionably do again on the revival of that husbandry—then it is clearly the interest of the growers in all the States where that husbandry is an important one to possess and foster such associations.

And what claims has the National Wool Growers' Association, on the score of past or prospective usefulness, to the adhesion and support of the State associations? To answer this question properly requires allusion to a few leading facts in its past history. On all occasions of framing new wool tariffs in Congress previous to that of 1867, the wool growers either did not act at all or they acted without any general concert. They had no definite and adopted plan, based on a general and thorough investigation of all the facts on which their proper amount of protection depended, to place before Congress and the country. They were hemmed in between hostile wool manufacturers and anti-protectionists—the former, at least, far better provided with one-sided statistics. They always had zealous and able friends in Congress, but they were chiefly professional men, and could not be expected to know what the wool growers' interests actually needed better than they knew themselves. Thus acting, to a considerable extent, on conjectural data, the effects of legislation were necessarily uncertain; and when it appeared most favorable to the wool growers, it was generally found to contain loop holes for easy evasion.

The establishment of the National Wool Growers' Association opened a new era in all these matters. It combined and brought into co-operation a body of men greatly more numerous than the wool manufacturers, quite as strong in the sympathies of the people, and—we suppose there is no particular harm in saying—at least as strong in Congressional nominating committees and at the ballot box. Its first step was to make peace with the manufacturers; first, because that course was intrinsically right, and, second, because it could not obtain adequate protection without their help; and for precisely the same reasons the manufacturers met its advances half way. The first result of their co-operation was the wool and woolen tariff of 1867. The Executive Committees of the two Associations, through their sub-committees, spent more than six months in collecting the necessary information, and in maturing and agreeing upon the draft of that law. They met, differing widely in respect to some of its provisions. This was especially the case in regard to the duties to be imposed on foreign competing wools, and the struggle on this question was a protracted one. But the growers insisted that the rates of duty which were finally adopted, and which now form a part of the law, would no more than place them on an equality with their foreign competitors in our markets, and they preferred no arrangement to any one which would not produce that effect. Finally accumulated proofs in regard to the cost of the domestic production of wool, and "patient and intelligent scrutiny" in regard to the general facts, rendered the justice of the growers' claims so undeniable that the manufacturers' committee manfully assented to them, notwithstanding the anticipated (and subsequently experienced) violent opposition of a considerable body of wool manufacturers.

Without this co-operation of the manufacturers, we should not have had the wool tariff of 1867. Without the National Wool Growers' Association, we should not have secured that co-operation. This tariff was strongly endorsed by all the growers' State Associations and met the approbation of the great body of wool growers throughout the United States. And, notwithstanding the temporary prostration of wool industry which followed, that confidence has never been withdrawn or wavered.

Again, when a remarkable and unprecedented state of things enabled foreign growers of competing wools to profitably kill their sheep in order to enter their wool on the skin at our ports at greatly reduced duties, thus producing an important evasion of the tariff, (how important it was considered by the enemies of the tariff will appear from some exaggerated assertions of the N. Y. Economist published below) it required but a plain and fair statement of the facts, sustained by proper proof, made by the Executive of the National Wool Growers' Association, and assented to by the Executive of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, to procure the passage of the "skin wool amendment," as it is ordinarily called, which imposed the same duties on skin as on fleece wool. All this was promptly done at the mere cost of drawing up a memorial, and of writing three or four dozen letters. Does any one believe that this important amendment could have been procured thus readily and easily at the instance of individuals not authoritatively representing any body but themselves, and bitterly opposed, as it was, by a strong body of manufacturers outside of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers?

Another branch of the Government has recognized the representative character of the Growers' and Manufacturers' National Association. The Secretary of the Treasury submitted to the examination of committees appointed by those bodies, the standard samples of wool required by the Act of 1867, to be placed in the Custom Houses to determine the classification of, and consequently the amount of duties to be levied on, foreign competing wools. He also allowed similar committees to make an investigation in the Custom Houses in regard to the manner in which that classification was practically carried out. We might enumerate numerous other cases where the National Associations have obtained concessions, or secured advantages from various quarters, which would have been out of the reach of individuals, or, in all probability, of State Associations. And the same is true of the Growers' Association when acting alone. We believe, as already said, that the latter has discharged all its duties to the public satisfaction. The efforts which it could make within its province have been generally successful. It has never divided on any question. It has never, so far as we know, had a noticeable defection from its ranks. The vitality which it has retained, through years of adversity to the wool growing interest, was emphatically illustrated at the late convention at Syracuse. Never, at any previous meeting, were so many States represented; and if the tariff of 1867 is "let alone" by Congress, it will be greatly due to the firm and spirited co-action of the wool growers and manufacturers on that occasion.

If the above is a correct statement of facts, there can be no reasonable doubt that every sound consideration of policy requires the multiplication of State Wool Growers' Associations, and their firm connection with the National Association. Each will contribute to the strength and influence of the other, and thus add to the common good and to the common safety.

The Swine-Herd.

"IMPROVED CHESHIRES."

S. S. GARDNER, Watertown, N. Y., sends the Farmers' Club of the American Institute the following letter:

So much has been said through the newspaper press in regard to this breed, that I feel it a duty to give the public the information I have never seen published, in regard to the origin of this popular breed of hogs, and to correct a statement made last Spring by F. D. CURTIS. T. B. STANLEY of Cambridge, Mass., wrote to the American Institute Farmers' Club: "Sometimes I see the hogs bred in Jefferson County, N. Y., called the Cheshire, and sometimes the Jefferson County breed. I should like to know which is correct, and if there were ever any hogs imported into this country from Cheshire, England." In reply F. D. CURTIS said: "There is a family of hogs in Jefferson County, N. Y., which has been bred long enough to be called a breed, which was established by crossing the Yorkshire with the native breed, and subsequently with hogs imported from Canada. They are a good breed of white hogs, and are called Cheshire by a number of the breeders of them. This is a very fanciful name, but when the pretension is coupled with it that they are Cheshire, and descended from hogs imported from Cheshire, England, then the name is very improper. It would be better to call them Jefferson County, and be truthful and consistent, and follow the example of Chester County, Pa., as they have done with their pigs, the Chester County whites. I do not believe any connection can be shown between the so-called Cheshires and any hog in Cheshire, England. The breeders of Jefferson county have done a good thing, and they need not be ashamed to give their county the credit of it." I think Mr. Curtis must have received his information from breeders in the south part of this county, who breed by crossing the Yorkshire with the improved native hogs, and sell their pigs under the name of Jefferson County breed, whereas the original breeders still adhere to the name of improved Cheshires—the name they gave them at the state fair held in Utica, N. Y., in 1863. As to the relation this breed has to the Cheshires of England, the public can judge by the statement I have from T. T. CAVANAUGH, of Watertown, N. Y., who is the originator of the improved Cheshire hogs. "Some fifteen or eighteen years ago (the exact date cannot be readily ascertained) MARK RICE, of this county, bought a boar pig of Mr. WOOLFORD of Albany. Mr. WOOLFORD said this pig was from a pair of hogs he imported from Cheshire, England. Mr. RICE crossed this pig with his native hogs, breeding in for a few years, which made a great improvement in them." In 1860 Mr. CAVANAUGH bought a boar pig from the stock of Mr RICE, that he crossed with a sow pig he bought of some dealers in stock who imported from Canada a sow that they called a Cheshire sow. From this pair Mr. CAVANAUGH raised a boar and two sow pigs. The improved Cheshires are highly prized by breeders in the West and South. Col. F. D. CURTIS, writing in the New York Republican of the exhibition of swine at our last State fair, very truly states that "some of the breeders of the Cheshire and Jefferson County hogs are in danger of bringing that breed into disrepute by mixing them with hogs of different characteristics and points, and still adhering to the name. In this way confusion arises, and a difference which is noticeable and which begets disgust. A breed is a breed, and for why? Because they (the specimens) have characteristics which are similar and which are perpetuated from parents to progeny; they become thorough-bred when their peculiarities are transmitted in the blood without difference or change. This principle is obviously upset when we see in the same litter of pigs some with upright ears—a distinctive point in the Jefferson County breed—and others with lop ears, which marks the Chester white and large Yorkshire. Humbuggery may flourish for a season, but the end will come." Some breeders in this county are crossing Yorkshire with Chester whites, and others, as before stated, are crossing Yorkshire with the improved native hogs, and are selling them under the name of Jefferson County hogs, for they dare not sell them under the name of improved Cheshires. The above are the principal reasons why the breeders of the original improved Cheshires still adhere to the name of improved Cheshires, and protest against any change of name, but call them the improved Cheshires of Jefferson County. The distinctive characteristics and points of excellence in the improved Cheshires, and which the breeders of the genuine adhere to, are these: They are pure white; fine, thin hair; small, thin, erect ears; short, dishing face; short leg, with good length of body; heavy ham and shoulder, light tail, and of very fine bone for a large hog. They are good breeders, and take flesh rapidly at any age. The breeders of these hogs claim that they will make more pork, according to the feed, than any other known breed.

CHAS. D. BRAGDON was called upon to comment upon the above paper, and said, substantially:—There is one thing which the correspondent does not establish—that the importation from Cheshire, upon which this improvement is based, was not Yorkshire; for, with Mr. CURTIS, I do not know of, have never read of, nor seen, a distinctive breed of swine known as Cheshires. The description given of the "Improved Cheshires" answers more nearly to Yorkshire than to any other breed I know. The importation may have been made from Cheshire, and yet have been Yorkshire. Because a pig is purchased in Hamilton Co., O., or in Jefferson Co., N. Y., it does not follow that it may not be of the Suffolk, Berkshire, Essex or any other breed; nor is it proper to assert it is a Hamilton Co. or Jefferson Co. breed, (unless such a distinctive breed exists,) because it came from either of those counties. But the name is of little consequence, so long as the public and legitimate breeders are protected by it. I can see the propriety of calling the results of this breeding by Mr. CAVANAUGH "Improved Cheshires," instead of the "Jefferson Co. Breed," provided they are distinct; for if a Jefferson Co. farmer breeds Chester Whites and Yorkshires, or crosses either on native stock, he may sell the progeny as "Jefferson Co. Breed," without the purchaser having any power of redress legally, albeit he may have supposed himself purchasing the breed known as "Improved Cheshires." Doing so, he swindles the purchaser, just as hundreds of men have been swindled by purchasing "Chester Whites," in Chester, Pa., which were in no wise related to the breed distinctively known as Chester Whites. My friend CURTIS would be likely to protest against any change of the name of his "Victoria" breed that would make it "Saratoga Co. Breed," and enable his neighbors to sell mongrels, no wise related to his pigs, in competition with him. The propriety, therefore, of adhering to the name by which this breed was originally known, and under which it has been bred and disseminated, seems to me to be apparent.

Mr. CURTIS said:—The general statements of the paper read are correct. I have seen the big hogs described, and am acquainted with the leading breeders. I knew before that there was a tradition in Jefferson Co. that the swine spoken of were descended from Cheshire, England. Mr. A. S. Clark told me years ago that they originated from a sow brought from Cheshire, England, and that he had crossed them upon hogs imported from Canada and improved them, and he gave them the name of "Improved Cheshire." Now, because the tradition is changed to a pair of pigs imported from Cheshire, that does not prove the breed to be Cheshire, because Yorkshire pigs could be imported from Cheshire, and I am still unconvinced that there ever was a thoroughbred breed of hogs known as Cheshire. There is no objection to the name Cheshire, if the pretension regarding the origin and breed be left off. I trust the coming convention of swine-breeders will settle all these vexed questions, and that our Jefferson county friends will be on hand to vindicate their excellent swine.

The Horseman.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Lame Mules.—I have two mules which were taken with sweeny last season, in plowing. I was advised to blow out the skin with a goose quill, and use gargling oil, which I did. The flesh filled out nearly perfect, but they are still lame, or, rather, stiff; and I am of the opinion, from what I see in your paper, that the affection is in the feet. One of them is affected in both shoulders (or feet;) the toes are too long, and the heel appears soft, the length of toes causing the heel to come more upon the ground. The other mule, with one shoulder affected, has a crack crosswise, about an inch long, which was near or at the hair at first, now within an inch of the toe, but he does not walk upon the heel like the other mule. Could you give me a cure? They came of a lot of mules that had been corned since September, after they were two years old, and the lameness came the season they were three years old. I think the cause was corn and confinement.—T. T. S., *Westfield, Ill.*

We shall be glad if some of our correspondents, experienced in the management of mules, would answer this correspondent. A good, intelligent farmer should be consulted about the feet. It is difficult, unless one has had experience in similar cases, to give advice; and not having had such, we do not choose to express even an opinion.

Water Farcy or Local Dropsy.—H. D. Brundage asks for a remedy for this disease. Water farcy is regarded as the offspring of weakness—of overwork and want of rest and proper food. When it appears it should be a signal for the owner to give the horse rest, improved food, action, well ventilated stable and a well bedded stall. Rub the part affected, when it can bear friction, thoroughly—the oftener and longer the better; saturate it every morning with pails of cold water, wipe it dry immediately and rub it with the hand. Give the animal every morning (to be made as wanted) a dose composed of iodide of iron, 1 drachm; powdered cantharides, 2 grains; powdered arsenic, 1 grain; cayenne pepper, 1 scruple; sulphate of iron, 1 drachm; treacle and linseed meal enough to make the ball. Sometimes the treatment directed above will be sufficient without the ball, if it is promptly applied as soon as the trouble is discovered. In any case the prompter the remedy the speedier and surer the cure; for often, if neglected, the limb becomes disorganized and hard, and the animal is liable to carry about an enlarged limb for life.

Wolf Teeth and Blindness.—Do wolf teeth cause blindness? If so, is there any remedy for the eyes after they begin to be filmy and weak, except to extract these teeth?—J. Jones.

Jennings says "it is a mistaken idea that these teeth exert any influence over the eyes. Nature never placed them in their position for the purpose of injury. Their removal can do no harm, but it is entirely an unnecessary operation." We confess that there are some facts which seem to dispute Jennings' position; for we have known animals suffering from blindness that seemed to recover after the teeth were extracted. Whether they would have recovered if the teeth had not been extracted, we cannot assert.

Sore-Shouldered Mules.—What can I do with my mule's shoulders. They are sore. Can they be hardened? If so, how? I cannot afford to keep them still.—G. E. B.

One of the best ways of keeping shoulders from getting sore, that we have ever found, is to wash them thoroughly with cold water and Castile soap every night after the day's work is done, and rub dry. In warm weather it should be done at noon and night. And the collars should be kept clean and fit well. The washing will allay any inflammation, and the cleanliness and good fitting collar will prevent exciting friction. And these are usually the causes of sore shoulders—want of cleanliness and care in the adjustment of the harness.

To Prevent Quarter Cracks.—I would be much obliged if some one would tell me how to *prevent* quarter cracks. In other words, is there any way to *thicken* or *strengthen* a horse's hoof where the shell is thin? I have a horse that has quarter cracked his hoof a number of times.—M. M. N., *Martinsburgh, N. Y.*

To Cure a Horse of Chewing his Tie Line.—C. M. Smith, Boston, Mass., recommends saturating it with capsicum a few times before tieing, and he thinks the animal will seek other amusement. C. H. Rhenard suggests the use of a chain instead of a strap, and says grease and tar mixed and spread on the leather has cured several cases. J. H. S. has never failed to cure a horse of the practice by wetting the strap well with kerosene oil.

Poll-Evil.—I send you a sure remedy. As soon as the sore is opened, wash with Castile soap, clean; then take lunar caustic, and be sure to get in to the bottom of the sore; leave it in six hours. Then make a wash of white vitriol and rain water, not very strong, stirring it thoroughly with the Castile soap, and wash the sore with it every morning. This cured a valuable horse for me.—J. D., *Jefferson Co., N. Y.*

Sassafras for Heaves.—I would like your correspondent who recommends sassafras as a remedy for heaves, to tell us *how* he uses it.—Subscriber.

Entomological.

MEALY BUGS.

I am very much obliged to you for the valuable receipe which you furnish a correspondent for destroying red spider. It is very effective, indeed. I am not so much annoyed by this insect, however, as what is commonly called "mealy bug." Its ravages are most provoking, especially among my Cissus vines, Passion flower, Camellias and Coleus. I have found nothing which kills the bugs, without injuring the plants also. If you will furnish an effectual destroyer of this common pest, you will greatly oblige many of your readers, besides.—G. C.

Put a half pint of spirits of ammonia into a pail of water, and either syringe or dip the plants into this solution. Plants infested with the "mealy bug" may be readily cleared of this pest by plunging in a newly made hot-bed, where the ammoniacal vapors can reach them. Sulphur, tobacco, and soft soap are sometimes used for this purpose, but we have found ammonia to be sure death and a cleanly application, while the others are not. It is said that the cresylic soap offered by our seedsmen will answer the same purpose, but we have not tried it on the mealy bug.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Oleander Scale.—Enclosed find an Oleander leaf infested with some kind of an insect which bids fair to ruin my plants. Please give me the name of the pest, and the best method of destroying.—A Subscriber.

The name of this insect is *Aspidiotus nerii*, or Oleander Scale. The specific name, *nerii*, is from *Nerium*, the botanical or scientific name of the Oleander. This insect is a great pest, as it infests many other kinds of plants, sucking their juices and otherwise injuring them. There are several methods in vogue among florists for destroying scale insects; but for such large plants as the Oleander, probably the best way is to syringe with hot water. Lay the plants down on the side, then apply water heated to 140 to 150 degrees, with a syringe. Turn the plant over and over until the leaves are thoroughly washed and the insect scalded. If a little soap is added to the water, sufficient to make what you would call a strong soapsuds, it will take hold of the scale more effectually than pure water. Do not heat the water too hot, although there is little danger of injury to the plants, unless it is up to the boiling point—212°.

Insects in Ohio.—During the past season there have been several things worthy of notice regarding the insects that usually trouble our crops in this section. First, the grasshoppers were remarkably scarce, and I did not see enough all summer to feed a chicken. So with the yellow chinch bug, so destructive to young plants of the gourd tribe. I failed to see even one. The curculio, too, was much less active than usual, so that for the first time in six years we had a fair crop of plums. *Per contra*, the small black cabbage fly destroyed nearly all the cabbage plants of those first set out. The cabbage worm was on hand again the past season. In 1870 there was none; in '69 many; and in '68 I first saw them. The currant worm is unknown here. I saw and handled some of the larvæ of the Colorado potato bug, taken from vines a mile east of me, but have not seen a full grown beetle. They will no doubt be here next season.—T. B. P., *Akron, Summit Co., O.*

Errata.—In our answer to a correspondent in Rural New-Yorker, Feb. 10, page 101, in regard to the Red Spider, the specific name should have been *telarius*, instead of *tetarius*.

The Apiarian.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Honey Producing Plants.—At the meeting of the American Bee Keepers' Association at Cleveland, recently, the following talk is reported upon this subject:—Mr. Hicks, of Indiana, advocated Alsike Clover as a honey plant, and for pasturage. Sow as clover seed is usually sown, in spring, without admixture with any thing else. Three pounds and a half of seed is enough for one acre. Blooms the first season. Flavor of honey is better than that from any other plant. Eight acres were near his apiary. Mr. Farnham of Indiana sowed plaster on his soil, as it was thin. His crop of hay from the Alsike Clover was better than other clover-hay. Chancey Hatch of Pennsylvania, said he never saw bees work on any other blossoms as well as they work on the Alsike. It comes into blossom about the 10th of June. Dr. Bohrer said he would not sow Alsike on "up" land. Mr. Moon sowed Alsike upon four acres of sandy land. It grew to the hight of four feet. He spoke with great earnestness for this clover. Gen. Adam said that in the south the Alsike does not do well, as it generally dries out, excepting upon the wet lands. Other plants were discussed. Mr. A. I. Root, of Medina, Ohio, said he had this past fall purchased 4, 000 young linden trees to set out in the spring. He keeps a hive upon a spring-scale, and notices the changes of weight every day. Mr. Hosmer reported fifty-three pounds of linden honey brought in by one swarm during the day. His faith in the linden tree is unbounded.

Bees Dying.—The last swarm of bees came out July 5. They have died. They had plenty of honey for the winter. I have one swarm four years old, from which the honey now seems to be leaking down, and a number of the bees are dying. What is the cause of their dying? I should like the opinion of some of your experienced readers. That which is dropping down out of my old hive, seems to be more like water than honey. My bees are cased in from all storms.—W. H.

It may be your bees are dying from lack of ventilation. We judge so, from the fact that the condensed vapor drops from the old hive. You should have stated in your letter the kind of hive, where it is kept, and how enclosed.

Industrial Societies.

N. Y. State Grape Growers' Ass'n.—At the annual meeting of the New York State Grape Growers' Association, held at Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1872, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: *Pres.*—I. H. Babcock, Lockport. *Vice-Pres'ts*—C. L. Hoag, Lockport; Dr. F. B. Seeley, Vine Valley; G. W. Nichols, Hammondsport; D. W. Burge, Peach Orchard; Dr. H. H. Farley, Union Springs. *Cor. Sec.*—T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia. *Rec. Sec.*—G. F. Wilcox, Rochester. *Treas.*—M. D. Munger, Canandaigua.

Cowley Co., Kansas, Ag. and Mech. Society.—*Pres't*—M. M. Jewett. *Vice-Pres'ts*—A. T. Stewart and B. C. Swartz. *Secretary*—D. N. Egbert, Jr., M. D. *Ass't Sec'y*—A. B. Lemons. *Cor. Sec'y*—J. B. Fairbanks. *Treas.*—J. D. Cochran. *Gen. Sup't*—C. M. Wood. *Ass't Gen. Sup't*—A. D. Speed, and a board of thirteen directors. Second annual exhibition will be held in Sept. next, at Winfield.

The North-eastern Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting at the Club Room of the Central New York Farmers' Club, in the city of Utica, N. Y., on the 14th and 15th of March, 1872. Bee-Keepers, and *all* persons interested in the development of this science, are earnestly requested to atttend and take part in the proceedings.

Riverhead Town, Suffolk Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—Henry L. Hallock. *Vice-Pres.*—J. Horace Downs. *Rec. Sec.*—Zachariah Hallock. *Cor. Sec.*—Henri W. Young, Roanoke. *Treas. and Librarian.*—Samuel Tuthill. *Directors.*—J. M. Wells, R. D. Terry, J. M. Woodhull, J. A. Reeve, J. H. Benjamin, G. M. Terry.

Posey Co., Ind., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—Hon. M. T. Carnahan. *Vice-Pres.*—D. M. Schnee. *Treas.*—A. E. Frethigeot. *Sec.*—L. Pelham. *Marshal.*—V. C. Buclos.—*Gen. Supt.*—E. Fillingim. *Chief of Police.*—E. S. Echard. *Trustees.*—Thomas Pote, B. A. Wilkerson and J. Pulleyblank.

Wisconsin State Hort. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—J. S. Stickney, Wauwatosa. *Vice-Pres.*—A. G. Tuttle, Baraboo. *Rec. Sec.*—O. S. Wiley, Madison. *Cor. Sec.*—G. E. Morrow, Madison. *Treas.*—G. A. Muson, Madison. *Ex. Com.*—M. Anderson, Cross Plains; James Brainard, Oshkosh, and H. M. Thompson, St. Francis.

Wayne Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—Wm. R. Rooker, Galen. *Vice-Pres.*—John Bradley, Lyons. *Sec.*—G. T. Kent, Lyons. *Treas.*—D. S. Chamberlain, Lyons. *Directors.*—J. M. Bradley, N. R. Mirick, B. J. Whitlock, H. C. Rogers, F. Gardiner, D. F. Cole.

Nemaha Co., Kan., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres't*—Louis R. Zahs. *Vice-Pres't*—N. Coleman *Treas.*—H. H. Lanham. *Sec'y*—Wm. Histed. *Trustees*—T. B. Collins, John Sly, J. M. Clark, S. Lappin, J. Bushnell, W. W. Letson, J. W. Dennis, A. W. Slater and D. Humphrey.

Ingham Co., Mich., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—W. W. Root, *Vice-Pres'ts*—Geo. Wilson, A. Hunt, and John Cruddock. *Sec.*—Geo. W. Bristol, Mason. *Treas.*—T. Densmore.

Seeds, Plants, Etc.

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SEEDS. Trophy Tomato, 10 cts. per packet; Howard, 10 cts., Sidell's Solid Mammoth, 25 cts.; Russian Sunflower, 10 cts.; Double Sunflower, 10 cts.; Pomegranite, 15 cts.; Apple Pie Melon, 10 cts.; Sugar Trough Gourd, 10 cts.; Dipper Gourd, 10 cts; Best's Potato Book only 15 cts. All for $1. Send for Catalogue. Address
O. BURRAS, North Fairfield, Ohio.

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Offer this spring a choice stock of
Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Hardy Herbaceous Plants.
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Campbell's 60 Days Sugar Corn.—A new hybrid variety, believed to be the earliest sweet corn grown. Long ears, large grains, small cobs, exquisite flavor. Pkt., 25c. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O.

GREEN-HOUSE and BEDDING PLANTS. Surplus stock at low prices to make room. Write for Circular to Florists and Nurserymen only. Address WM. F. PORTER, Florist, Warren, Ohio.

FOR SPRING OF 1872.—A splendid stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, &c., &c. Prices low. Great inducements. Send for Price List. NICHOLAS & NEWSON, Geneva, N. Y.

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JOHN S. COLLINS, MOORESTOWN, N. Jersey, raises Berries and Small Fruits for market. Sells strong, genuine, best sorts plants at *bottom* prices. Send for list.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED
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L. G. PRATT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.—Sent, post-paid, $2.25 per 100, cash with order.
J. REYSER, Chambersburg, Pa.

Field Crops.

GROWING POTATOES UNDER STRAW.

In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of February 3d, your Illinois correspondent asks for information respecting the growing of potatoes on the surface of meadow or pasture lands, by merely dropping the seed thereon and covering the same with straw, without anything more being done until digging time. The above question I should have some difficulty in answering were I to attempt it just as it reads, for I have had no experience in growing potatoes merely by dropping them on the surface, without further preparation of any kind, except the covering of straw; but have produced a very excellent crop by previously plowing and cultivating the soil before planting. I also covered the seed not quite its usual depth before I applied the covering of straw, which was about a foot in thickness.

The growing of potatoes in this way is not without its difficulties. The information I have gained, not only by personal experience, but from various sources, and especially from those who have tried the experiment, all go to prove that the straw arrangement is not exactly a failure, nor by any means is it the *all in all*. Those who grew them on the surface without plowing, having only a straw covering, say in some instances they have done well; but the greatest difficulty to be experienced in growing them in this way, is in connection with the digging; they are so thoroughly mixed and tangled with the straw, together with the half rotten sod and soil, thus making it rather troublesome in securing them all. Another drawback to this mode of growing potatoes is the mice, which I have found to be rather destructive beings, the straw appearing to be just the place for them to operate in. The only benefit to be derived from this way of growing potatoes is, the straw covering acts as a special remedy to keep the moisture in the ground, especially in a dry season, and saves the ordinary cultivation in keeping down weeds, &c.—CANADA, *Province of Ontario*.

In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Feb. 3d, 1872, an Illinois correspondent asks if any of the readers of the RURAL have, the past year, produced a crop of potatoes by dropping the seed on the surface of meadow or pasture land, without plowing, and covering it with straw; and with what results, &c. Now, as I have been raising potatoes under straw for the last thirty years and more, I will give you a bit of my experience. I did not raise any potatoes for some years past without plowing the ground. I have tried to raise them on sod and on plowed ground, without covering with ground before I put the straw on, but I had no good crops either way. It will do on sod, or on plowed ground, if you put plenty of straw on, in a wet season. I never raised a poor crop of potatoes yet, when I first plowed the ground then planted them in the same way as I would raise potatoes without putting straw on them. Last year—that is, last summer—was too dry here in Ohio for potatoes, and yet I raised a very good crop of good, large potatoes. I can now show you, if you will come and take a peep into my cellar, potatoes that weigh two pounds and two pounds and a-half, of the King of Earlies, Early Rose, Peerless, Prolific, Mohawk, and a number of other kinds.

I will tell you how I raised those large and good potatoes. In the fall of 1870, I plowed clover sod some eight inches deep; through the winter I hauled on a good quantity of barnyard manure and spread it all over the ground; in the spring of 1871, I harrowed the ground, manure and all, fine; then plowed the ground again as deep as I had plowed it before; then harrowed it fine again; then furrowed it out only one way, about three feet apart; then drilled in the seed in the furrows about 10 to 12 inches apart; the seed was some whole potatoes, some cut in halves, and some in less pieces, and some in single eyes; covered them about three inches with ground and hoed the furrows. This was done about the 10th of May; then covered the whole all over with straw from six to eight inches deep and left all be till digging time; then we used the HEXAMER six-pronged potato digger in scratching the straw off. We found many potatoes on top of the ground just under the straw.

I have been thus minute in the above, because so many ask me from time to time how I raise potatoes under straw. Now, gentlemen, if the above will do any one any good—and I know it will if you practice it—I shall be glad. Many ask me, too, which kind of potatoes I like best. This last question I will answer. I like the Early Rose best for early, taking yield, quality, beauty and flavor into consideration. The King of Earlies, or BREESE'S Fifty Dollar potato, as he has it in his Essay, is very good; and the Peerless, I think, is decidedly the best and most profitable potato I ever saw for late. I had it planted side by side with the Peach Blow last season; the Peerless yielded double that of the Peach Blow, and is a much nicer potato.—MICHAEL JACOBY, *Marion, O.*

SUTTON'S NEW GIANT HYBRID CLOVER.

NEW FORAGE PLANTS.

SEVERAL new forage plants are offered this season for the first time. Among those that come to us well recommended, we may mention Sutton's New Giant Hybrid Cow Clover, and Carter's New Annual Blue Clover. The first is claimed to be a hybrid between the common red clover (*Trifolium pratense,*) and the Zigzag clover, (*T. medium.*) It is said to be extraordinarily productive, and under favorable circumstances may be mown three times in one season. It is also very succulent, and succeeds on soils not well adapted to the growth of our common red clover. Whether it will succeed in this country or not, remains to be determined.

Carter's Annual Blue Clover is probably not a true clover, but a variety of *Medicago*, and we have to regret that its scientific name, or origin, is not given in the English journals, although they speak highly of its merits. Judging from the meager description received, and the accompanying illustration, we conclude it is nearly related to the common Lucerne, (*Medicago sativa,*) also known as Spanish Trefoil, Alfalfa, etc. The common lucerne produces flowers of a violet-purple or bluish color, and it would not require a very powerful imagination to suggest the name of Blue Clover. It is, however, a good old plant, well worthy of cultivation, especially in hot, dry climates; and we have only to hope that Mr. CARTER has really produced an improved variety, as claimed.

A NEW SEEDLING POTATO.

GEORGE W. WOODHOUSE of Vermont, an amateur cultivator of seedling potatoes, has raised a very promising seedling potato—so promising that the entire stock has been purchased by B. K. BLISS & SON, the introducers of the Early Rose to public notice. We give an engraving of this potato, which is said to have been raised from a seed-ball of the Jackson White in 1868. The Garnet Chili was growing in close proximity to the Jackson White, and the new seedling indicates that blossoms thereof were fertilized by it. The habit and growth of this seedling is described as much like those of the Early Rose, as well as its general appearance. Vines medium hight, somewhat spreading, and the tubers grow very compactly in the hill. For three years they have been grown side by side with the Early Rose, and have proved from seven to ten days earlier than that favorite variety. They are more productive than the Early Rose, fully equal if not superior in quality, flesh very white, dry and floury, an excellent keeper, and has, so far, shown no indications of rot. The present proprietors intend to test it the coming season and increase the stock. If it proves to possess all the good qualities claimed for it by the raiser, it will be named and offered for sale in 1873. It is not now in market. Mr. WOODHOUSE, who reserved a half peck of the stock of these potatoes for his own use, when he sold to the Messrs. BLISS, claims to have been offered $500 for that half peck—or $4,000 per bushel—by one of his neighbors. We do not mention this to excite in our readers an undue desire for a novelty. The offer reminds us of a friend of ours who sold a dog for $150. When we asked him how that happened, he said he received in exchange for the dog three magnificent pups at $50 apiece. The fact is, the Messrs. BLISS are men who will become satisfied as to the merits of this potato before they put it on the market; and what they then say concerning it may be regarded reliable.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Seed from the Male Pumpkin.—Will some of your readers give their experience in raising pumpkins from the seed of what

CARTER'S NEW ANNUAL BLUE CLOVER.

is called the male pumpkin—the pumpkins with a protuberance on the blossom end? Also, if any have ever raised a pumpkin that did not appear on the vine several days before the blossom did. I ask these questions because there has been some discussion about the fecundity of different pumpkins (or their seed) and of what kind of blossoms produced pumpkins.—K., *Niles, Mich.*

The Best Kind of Spring Wheat.—A correspondent at Deep River, Conn., asks what is the best kind of spring wheat, and where seed may be had. We cannot say what the best kind for Connecticut is. The same variety of wheat is not adapted to all localities and soils. We shall be glad to receive experience relating to this subject. Our correspondent says nothing of the elevation and character of his soil.

Hungarian Hay.—B. O. JOHNSON asks if steaming will destroy the injurious properties of Hungarian hay. We cannot say from experience. Hungarian grass, if cut when in bloom and properly cured, will not injure any kind of stock. We think that is the best way of treating it; but if the hay on hand contains full formed seed, the testimony of those who have fed it is against its use, for horses especially. If we had such, we should not hesitate to try the experiment of steaming in a small way, and be guided by results.

Orchard Grass Seed.—G. WALKER is advised to write to any first-class seedsman, advertising in our columns, for Orchard Grass seeds; they will give him the price. It is an excellent pasture and meadow grass. We would not sow it alone. It does well to seed with red clover. For meadow, if sown alone, not less than two bushels of seed per acre should be used.

Alsike Clover.—B. B. OVERMYER asks if Alsike clover seed is taken from the second crop, as in the case of red clover. Let those of our readers growing it for seed answer, which is the best practice. On some soils we have known the seed taken from the first crop of blossoms. We cannot speak from experience, however.

Castor Oil Bean.—"A Farmer," Paola, Kan., asks the process of cultivation of the Castor Oil bean—the yield per acre, how the oil is repressed, cost of machinery, etc., etc. If any of our Southwestern readers, who have had experience in its culture, will respond to the above inquiry, we shall be much obliged.

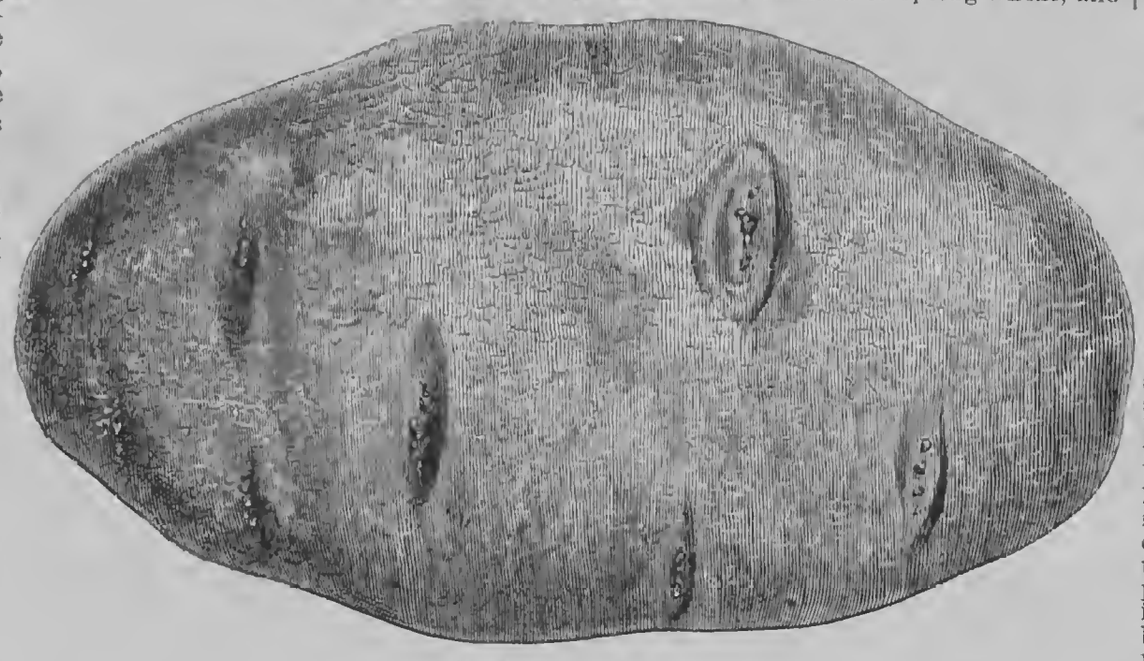
Landscape Gardening.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Boston Common.—An English writer upon "Parks and Public Gardens in America" makes the following sensible criticism on Boston Common and its Garden attachment:—"Boston Common, which all have heard of, does not, to the stranger, seem an attractive spot, and a public garden formed on one part of it is, to our mind, as ill-looking a pattern as man ever designed for his delight. There is no breadth and no repose in it, but a dotting-about of beds and borders everywhere, and a piece of water in the center appears to have been designed from the pattern that would result from placing three fiddles with their necks together, and then tracing a mark around them. It will be apparent what I mean—a hybrid between the geometrical and the natural form of fountain basin; the whole surrounded by a vertical margin of stone."

To Cover a Steep Bank with Grass.—A German method is:—For each square rod to be planted, take half a pound of lawn grass seed, and mix it intimately and thoroughly with about six cubic feet of good dry garden earth and loam. This is placed in a tub and to it liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, is added and well stirred in, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope is to be cleaned off and made perfectly smooth and then well watered, after which the paste just mentioned is to be applied with a trowel and made as even and thin as possible. Should it crack by exposure to the air, it is to be again watered and smoothed up, day by day, until the grass makes its appearance, which will be in from eight to fourteen days, and the whole declivity will soon be covered by a close carpet of green.

Grouping of Plants.—There is no way in which the deadening formalism of our gardens may be more effectually destroyed than by the system of naturally grouping hardy plants. It may afford most pleasing results, and impress on others the amount of variety and loveliness to be obtained from many families now unused. Trees and shrubs, distinguished for their fine foliage, collected in a quiet glade; and then bright-foliaged trees should be set in contrast with quieter colors, and varied with bright beds of flowers and leaf plants, or hardy flowering shrubs. These groups should be irregularly but artistically planted. Then on a knoll plant a large bouquet of the rosaceous family—hawthorns, cherries, plums, pears, peaches, almonds, &c. There is so much that may be done to add to the bewildering beauty of a landscape by naturally artistic planting, that we are often astonished that people do not "see it."



A NEW SEEDLING POTATO.

Pomological.

CALIFORNIA PEARS.

A FEW years since California pears were objects of much interest in our city, but during the past season there have been fifteen car loads of them introduced, and now they can be seen daily in our principal retail fruit stores; in fact, are the only fruit now in our market. Among the first arrivals of this fruit was a car load which arrived August 1st, consisting of Bartletts, each box containing, on an average, eighty pears, which sold for about $4 per box. This fruit arrived in fair condition, and sold readily, although our fruit of the same variety were cheap and very plenty. The extremely choice fruit sold as high as $6 per box; but the soft fruit reduced the average to the price named above.

The next received was the Vicar, and they were the most beautiful fruit of this variety that I have ever seen, being remarkably clear-skinned, and many possessing a most beautiful blush. A box contained about eighty pears, and sold, on an average, at $4 per box. These arrived about the hight of our Dutchess season, which interfered with their sale. The Glout Morceau is the next on the list of arrivals, averaging about ninety per box, selling at the same price as Vicars.

If the California growers will permit, I would like to offer them a suggestion, which will add materially to their profits in sending their fruit to this market. That is, simply to send only the very best and perfect fruit, for two reasons:—The first is, we can grow enough common stock to meet the demand; second, the cost of sending poor fruit here eats it up, and the profit, if any, is made on the best quality. Every packer should forbid his men putting in any knotty or imperfect specimens in the boxes; by that means the dealer will be enabled to insure perfect specimens to his customers, who will pay a much larger price for it, knowing that there will be no culls to cause a loss to him in selling.

I am aware that our native growers are looking with a deal of interest to the present and future attempts of the California growers to introduce their fruits in our markets, and, judging from the experiments made with pears, these attempts will prove successful; and although the experiments made with the grape have proved unprofitable, I think that in three years at most they will succeed in furnishing us with much better fruit than is imported.

NOW AND THEN.

New York City, Feb. 15th.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Early Harvest Apple in Virginia.—The following letter from DANIEL F. COCK, Hampton, Va., was written by a gentleman who harvested one crop of Early Harvest apples in June last, and a second crop in November, from the same tree or trees. Concerning this variety of apple, as grown in Virginia, Mr. COCK says:—"I see during the discussion, at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, held at Richmond, that this variety was not recommended for cultivation in this State. I append a short statement of my crop for the last five years. I have only an acre of them, which were set out in the winter of 1860; there were about sixty trees set out, full a dozen of which have since died, leaving less than fifty trees. I sold in the year—

1867, 41 bbls.,	which netted,	clear of	exp'se..	$123	00
1868, 17	"	"	"	"	"	.. 102	20
1869, 54	"	"	"	"	"	.. 109	80
1870, 53	"	"	"	"	"	.. 207	43
1871, 64	"	"	"	"	"	.. 254	50

"This, remember, from one acre. The orchard has been manured broadcast, three times during the five years, which I do not count as expense to be deducted from the price obtained for the apples, as I have had it sown with grain and clover for green food for stock, which will pay for all expense of manuring. This variety may not do as well in other parts of the State; but this, I think, shows that it should not be condemned throughout the State."

Information about Strawberries.—If AMOS W. W. will look over our book list, he will find the title of a pamphlet on Strawberry Culture, costing only 20 cts., that will give him all the information he appears to need at present on this subject. Strawberry culture has been treated pretty fully in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and we shall probably again refer to the subject whenever a good opportunity presents.

WE SHALL BE GLAD to receive information concerning any new fruits of merit that are to be introduced this season.

Farm Economy.

GOUX'S ABSORBENT CLOSETS.

EVERYTHING which tends to preserve health, promote economy, and increase the agricultural products of the earth, is worthy the serious attention of all. We have recently examined a patent absorbent closet and urinal, introduced into this country, which is in extensive use in Europe, and has received prizes and medals in France, notably at the Paris Exhibition in 1867. The GOUX system of closets is so simple and effective in its operation, so scientifically correct, and of such practical utility, it only needs to be understood to be appreciated. We do not need, at this time, to enlarge upon the importance, as regards the health of our population, and the saving of resources to the agriculturist, of the careful collecting of all the animal excreta, much of which is now allowed to run to waste. Nothing is so rich in those salts and elements upon which vegetation feeds, as the refuse of our houses, and it would well pay any municipal government, or private individual, to put in practical operation a system like GOUX'S, for the purpose of converting all this rich material into a manure which can be used without difficulty. Our present system is as bad as it can be, since it is no system at all, and in many instances, notably at country hotels, public institutions, depots, offices, etc., is a disgusting promoter of disease, besides being a waste which no community can afford.

FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 2.

The system of dry earth closets has defects, which the GOUX system entirely overcomes. In the former a holder containing dry earth, by a valve and lever arrangement, throws a small quantity of earth upon the excretion, thus deodorizing it. The practical use of this machine is troublesome, and the closet is limited to dry earth, which must be frequently renewed in the holder. In the GOUX system there is a tub, (Fig. 1,) which contains a layer of some dry substance, which has been packed around a mold, (shown in Fig. 2.) When the mold is withdrawn, a cylindrical space is left in the tub for the excreta. The fluids are absorbed by the dry substance, which prevents fermentation, and a shower of deodorizing powder falling upon the excretion, completes the mechanical operation. The improvement consists in packing the tub, as shown in the cut, A, being the lining, composed of some dry substance. When the tubs are filled, they are removed, and their contents put upon the manure heap, a freshly-lined tub being substituted. The whole operation is simple, and in no manner disagreeable. The absorbing material is lightly packed about the mold, and may consist of chaff, chopped or broken straw, damaged or refuse hay, coarse grass, dry street-sweepings, dry horse-dung and litter, sweepings of markets, hay and straw lofts' refuse, wool and hair, wool shoddy, varec or seaweed, charcoal dust, dry peat, dry fern, etc., etc. Any or all of these to be mixed in such proportions as may be most convenient, together with a small percentage of sulphate of iron or sulphate of lime. The material is then ready for use.

Excreta holders, or tubs, prepared after this simple and inexpensive plan, may be fitted by the country resident to any seat, and placed in any house, where they may be used until the cavity is filled. This can be done by farmers at a trifling cost, far less than the expense of constructing a pool or cistern, while the ease and comfort with which the tubs can be removed, must give them popularity as fast as they become known. With this arrangement there is no danger of impairing the health of the family, and a source of profit arises from the product. For the best class of houses, and for use in sick rooms, hospitals, etc., an automatic closet has been devised, by the use of which the objections raised against dry closets in general are entirely obviated and done away with. They actually absorb and completely deodorize all the gases, which, under the best conditions, still escape from other dry closets. The mechanism is self-acting, and so simple that there is hardly a possibility of its getting out of order; and the commode, by its compactness and reduced size, may be placed in any apartment without inconvenience, in sight or otherwise, to the most fastidious taste.

A urinal, constructed on the same principles, as shown in Fig. 3, has been devised, which secures for use this most precious of fertilizing agents. The interior of the holder is filled with the absorbent earths, as shown in the cut, the liquid being conducted through the pipe, C, which is perforated at the lower end. This simple device is very effective, and may be used in dwellings and offices.

After a protracted trial made at Aldershot during last season, the British War Department, on the recommendation of several sanitary commissioners specially appointed, has determined to adopt the system. Although the contract was made and arrangements prepared for about 4,000 men, yet the service has extended, without difficulty or inconvenience, to about 11,000 or 12,000 men, and no complaints have been made.

The large town of Halifax, Eng., has also adopted the system, and will soon be entirely fitted. The towns of Bradford and of Wakefield, after a close examination of the results obtained at Halifax, have decided on adopting the system. For hospital purposes it is unrivaled.

FIGURE 3.

The GOUX system is now being introduced in this country, and its practical operation may be seen at the establishment of A. L. OSBORN & Co., 424 West Canal St., N. Y.

The Poultry-Yard.

FEEDING POULTRY.

I DO not know of a single item in poultry keeping upon which I am so undecided as to the proper amount of feed for laying stock. As to the kind of food, we can take nature for our guide and believe that variety is preferable to any one kind. I do not believe it policy to keep any kind of stock poorly. Yet we are constantly advised that we must avoid fat in fowls intended for layers. I have generally accepted this idea, but of late have become somewhat skeptical.

It has occurred to me that I would like to compare the weight of eggs produced by some prolific "biddy," or even an average of layers with her own weight, in a given time. And when we *know* how much they will exceed our most sanguine expectations, the question comes to us, what should be the material used to favor this egg-producing machine, and how supplied?

In conversation with Dr. P., of our place, upon this point, a few day s since, he claimed that it was perfectly absurd that a fowl should not be fat to lay well, and proved his theory by his own practices. The Dr. keeps corn constantly before his fowls, and in addition gives them a warm breakfast of equal (pounds) of wheat bran and corn meal. Here we clash again in keeping feed before them. I have never practiced it, believing it to be unwise and unnatural. But I must confess that the Doctor succeeds in getting eggs earlier in the season than I do. I have never succeeded in getting a good supply of eggs any earlier than many of my neighbors, though I am always happily disappointed with the year's product, as I find they pay well.

GEO. K. HAWLEY.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Are Pigeons Quarrelsome?—I have bred fancy pigeons about three years, and have had a little time to notice their habits. Every night when they go to roost, they have more or less quarreling. I have a good many coops, and allow one of these to a pair of pigeons; but if one pigeon flies to another's landing, a fight generally ensues. I have known two pigeons to fight half an hour; then they stopped because one had his leg hurt so that he did not get over it for about a week. In the day time, I have also noticed them fighting on the roof; also when they were being fed.—G. K. TINKER.

THE statement Mr. RUFUS PEET, Castile, N. Y., refers to, was confined entirely to the common tame pigeons, the writer wishing to convey the idea that they (the common tame pigeons) were very quarrelsome. How quarrelsome? As much so as Baltimore Orioles; and they, the Baltimore Orioles, would fight till they died, to obtain sole possession of a tree they had selected to hang their nests upon. Nothing was said of wild pigeons, or any other varieties. It is so many years since Mr. PEET visited the pigeon roost in Otsego county, that I am sadly afraid you are, like myself, getting on the wrong side of seventy, and need a new pair of specks. The "C" was a mistake of the printer, and the owl a creature of your own invention. I have nothing to do with either.—G.

Worms in Pigeons.—A writer in the Cottage Gardener states it as his belief that "worms are, in most cases, the cause of so many pigeons wasting and dying; also that the malady is contagious." He adds: "A short time since I went to see the stock of an old fancier—crouched in a pen was a good-bred Tumbler in the last stage of the so-called consumption. I told the owner what the bird was suffering from; he laughed at the idea. The bird was examined after death to convince him, and it contained upwards of one hundred worms, some of them two inches in length."

Inducing a Hen to Sit.—VINCENT FRASER says, "if any one will take a *laying* hen—Brahma or Cochin to be preferred—and will place her in a sitting-box, only just large enough to hold her nest, into which have been previously placed half a dozen eggs, and will keep her very warm, she will soon show a desire to sit. Her food must be stimulating, and should consist of Indian corn, raw liver chopped, buckwheat, hempseed, and a small portion of bread steeped in ale."

"Sure Cure for Roup."—On page 130 we gave a "Sure Cure for Roup," furnished us by a correspondent, which FRANK FORD, Ravenna, O., claims is his own invention, of which he has a copyright. He cautions all papers against copying it from our columns.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Unprotected Plants. — *Feb.* 26. — We have had but very little snow this winter, consequently all small plants have suffered more or less. Strawberries that were not protected last fall are considerably injured, and many of the most extensive cultivators of this fruit say that the prospects for a crop next summer are very poor indeed. The weather has been very dry and cold, and to-day the dust is almost as abundant as during a drouth in August. Whether this unusually severe winter upon strawberry and other plants will teach fruit growers a good and useful lesson, is at least doubtful, although it should; but they have been so accustomed to trust everything of the kind to chance that it will require more than the loss of one crop to teach them to do otherwise. If we have a short crop of small fruits next summer, cultivators will play constantly on that "harp of a thousand strings," "bad luck," which is only another name for neglect. During my eighteen years experience in cultivating strawberries near New York city, I have never known a winter so mild that protection was not actually beneficial, even if not positively necessary. I have known the plants to be well protected with snow for two or three months in winter, but two or three weeks of freezing and thawing weather in spring would injure them and lessen the yield at least one-half. I have always found it best to be on the safe side, when it could be done without too great an expense.

Sowing Grass Seed.—*Feb.* 27.—I have sown the seed of twenty species of grasses in my green house to-day, all different from the fifty which I cultivated last year. Perhaps some of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER may wish to know what I want to do with so many different grasses, while it is quite evident that not one in ten is worth cultivating for any practical use. My object is simply to obtain specimens of each for an herbarium; and I have found this the best method of studying the habits of each particular species, of which seed can be procured. When the plants have arrived at the proper stage (which is usually when in bloom, or a few days later), they are either cut or pulled up, and the requisite number of specimens carefully pressed and dried, then labeled and put away in my herbarium. Now, this is a very cheap and simple way of acquiring a knowledge of grasses or other plants. I will also venture to say that any farmer or farmer's son, who can name fifty species of the most common grasses, is considered quite an oracle in botanical lore; and yet, any boy of twelve years can, if he will, acquire this amount of knowledge in one season. I will suggest a plan by which farmers can learn the true names of a large number of the different species of useful and ornamental grasses. Suppose there are five or ten men or boys in a school district who desire to obtain a knowledge of the plants which are essentially the foundation of all our agricultural wealth. Let them club together and send five or ten dollars to some well-known seedsman for fifty or one hundred species of grass. A small paper of seed, costing not more than five or ten cents each, will be sufficient of any one species. Let these be distributed among the members of the Club, or allow any one who is known to be skilled in such matters, to cultivate them, being careful to preserve both the common and scientific names. At the proper time save as many specimens as there are members of the Club, or even a greater number will be found useful. Press, carefully label, and preserve for future study and reference. At an expense not exceeding one dollar, each member of a Club could obtain from fifty to one hundred species of grasses with their proper names attached. Any young man who will start with this number will not be very likely to cease his efforts until hundreds are added to the collection. Other plants besides grasses will be very likely to receive attention, and the boy who might otherwise grow up in ignorance of the simplest weed under his feet, will eventually become a man of more than ordinary intelligence, if not of great scientific attainments. Whenever our agriculturists learn how simple a thing it is to obtain a knowledge of their own immediate surroundings, we shall see a much higher order of questions asked by them through the agricultural press.

Boys; begin your grass herbarium this spring, and teach your fathers the difference between Red-top and Blue grass; also show them that while Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn are true grasses, Red and White Clover are not. And while you should be ever ready to listen to the aged and learn wisdom of them, if they possess any, be sure and have something to give in return. If you want any further information on this subject, write to the Editors of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and they will no doubt answer your questions.

Pruning Young Pear Trees.—*Feb.* 28.—Last spring I planted fifty two-year-old standard pear trees, upon very light, sandy soil. Knowing that pear and apple trees succeed best on rather a heavy soil, I did not expect that my trees would make much growth the first season, if ever. Of course I attended to the planting myself, and gave each tree two good wheelbarrows full of old, well-decomposed manure, mixed with the soil for a space of three or four feet, near the tree. The results have exceeded my expectations, for the trees made a most vigorous growth; some of the new shoots are at least four feet in length. I should add that I pruned the trees severely when they were planted, the branches being shortened to about one foot, which I firmly believe had as much to do with their vigorous growth last summer as the manure, careful planting and after culture. I am now pruning these trees again, not so severely as last year; still every young shoot is shortened; those that are four feet long are cut back to two feet, and all others in about the same ratio, occasionally removing a branch entire, to keep the head of the tree open. If these trees were not pruned at all, (as some would-be authorities on fruit culture advise,) they would soon become the most ungainly, ill-appearing things imaginable. Instead of the fruit being produced on the strong, lower branches, which are able to sustain the weight, it would be on the tall, slender twigs, and it would sway about until blown off before half mature. By judicious pruning, we can build up a tree into almost any desirable form, and make it produce its fruit just where it will be the most convenient for gathering, and be certain it will not be blown off before maturity. The natural tendency of most varieties of pear trees is upward; but a wide-spreading, open head is the most desirable form for producing a large crop of fine fruit; therefore we must prune to correct natural defects.

Floricultural.

HOW TO START FLOWER SEEDS IN A HOT-BED.

EVERY person who makes any pretensions whatever to floriculture, should have a hot-bed; and as they are simple in their construction, and easy in preparation and management, the wonder is that there are so few who avail themselves of their advantages. Almost any of the "Catalogues and Floral Guides," issued by seedsmen, will furnish explicit directions for their construction, preparation and care. And you who have never had one let me entreat you not to let the present season pass without making the experiment.

Well, then, presupposing that you have announced to Mr. CAUDLE that you intend to have a hot-bed this season, and that the dutiful man has provided you one, properly placed on the sunny, sheltered side of some house or fence, and that the proper season is approaching for planting it, while we leave it awhile to heat, we will prepare for the campaign in such a manner that we can take care of our vegetable offspring with ease, and also be able to transplant them when old enough, without placing nine-tenths of them in jeopardy by the operation.

To begin with, hunt up some firm, strong paper; if your husband has the misfortune to be an Editor, go to his office and get some of those exchanges, in which he has always been puzzled to discover any utility, because they are too stiff for wrapping paper, and too clumsy even for kindling the fire. Or you might do a good thing by giving some of the "Musical Reviews" the exquisite satisfaction of having accomplished some good in the world, by using them. Take of your stout paper, a piece six inches wide and thirteen inches long; fold it in half, lengthwise; then fold it up in three-inch squares, four times; by opening it partly and letting it form a cube, you will discover that you have the four sides of a box, with an extra inch to lap over to sew it together; then take a double piece, three inches square, and sew in for a bottom. After the first one is made, you will find it so simple that the manufacture of fifty or a hundred of these boxes is a small task. A sufficient number of boxes made, you are ready to sit down in the house and plant your hot-bed in a warm room, instead of encountering the rough, spring winds. But first have ready, also, your little, thin, pine label, sharpened at one end, to stick down, properly marked, into the boxes, as fast as they are planted.

Now get your pan of nice soil and your box of flower seeds, a little block of wood with a square end to settle the dirt in the boxes, and a dozen or so of shingles, and we will go to work. Now fill your paper box nearly full of dirt, settle it and smooth it with your little block, then plant it thinly with seed on top of the soil, sprinkle a thin layer of dirt to cover, pat it down, and, after putting the name on your label, insert it in the side of the box and put it on a shingle; and so continue until you have planted all you wish, remembering to put such fine seed plants as will not bear much sun without scorching, on the same shingle, so that they can be placed along the sides of the frame and be protected from the sun.

The benefits arising from these boxes are that you may raise a single plant in each, if you choose, and that you are enabled to transplant tender plants from the hot-bed to the ground, box and all, without disturbing the roots; here the box soon decays. As the boxes frequently become tender from being watered, they would be difficult to handle unless placed on shingles. If, after placing your shingles of boxes in the hot-bed, you would cover each with strips of flannel, to hold the moisture, your seeds will more certainly and more rapidly vegetate. Where you raise a number of plants in a box you will find it much easier to tear away the paper and separate the plants for transplanting than by the usual method. The above hints may seem too simple to commend themselves to the better sense of the floriculturist; but if they will secure a trial for a single season, the process, simple as it is, will be fully appreciated. Last year, by planting a single seed to a box, I was successful in growing three fine plants of the exquisite and rare green-house plant, *Clianthus dampieri*, which bloomed; and with that most exquisite vine, *Cobea scandens*, I have always been successful by the same process. MRS. L. G. BEDELL.

Crown Point, Ind., Feb., 1872.

GLADIOLUS SEEDLINGS.

How do you raise Gladiolus from seeds?—HORACE SCHWERIN.

SEED gathered last fall should be sown next spring in frames or in the open ground, covering them not more than a half inch deep. If the seed are soaked for a few hours in warm water before sowing, they will germinate in less time than if this operation is omitted. To obtain a good strong growth the first season, requires considerable care and attention. The soil in which the seed are sown should be light and friable, because, if it is a clay, there is danger of its becoming so hard that the young seedlings will fail to break through. The surface of the bed should also be kept constantly moist, in order to assist germination, besides keeping up a continued growth in the young seedlings. The two principal reasons why so many persons fail in growing such plants from seed are:—They either cover the seed too deeply or, if shallow, they allow the soil above them to become so dry that the seed or plants cannot grow. As a rule, cover the seeds very lightly, then give plenty of water. If these conditions were always secured, we should have less complaining about poor seed and failures. It requires two to three years under ordinary circumstances to produce blooming bulbs of Gladioli from seed; and although it is a tedious process, much pleasure may be derived from their culture. New varieties are certain to be produced; but whether they will be improvements upon old and well known sorts, is a matter of chance.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Standard Works on Botany.—Which is the best standard work on Botany for the practical use of nurserymen and florists, and where can it be obtained, and at what cost.—J. B. K.

WOOD'S and GRAY'S are standard works on American Plants; but if you wish to study up nurserymen's and florists' plants, quite a number of books will be necessary. We have several hundred botanical works, but occasionally come across plants not described in any of them. New plants are constantly being introduced, and these are described in Botanical Magazines, which one needs to study in order to keep up with the times in botanical knowledge. GRAY'S School and Field Botany is a late work, and valuable to those who do not desire a very extensive knowledge of exotic plants.

Dairy Husbandry.

IMPROVED CHURN TOP

THERE are many "patent churns," but few of them are worth anything. The "old-fashioned" dash-churn is preferred by many housekeepers; and, after all, we believe it the best. Milk can be churned in it in as short a time as in any other, provided it is in proper condition. If not in proper condition, no churn on earth can "make the butter come" as it should. Nearly all the churns that are made have tops which are sawed out of a piece of solid

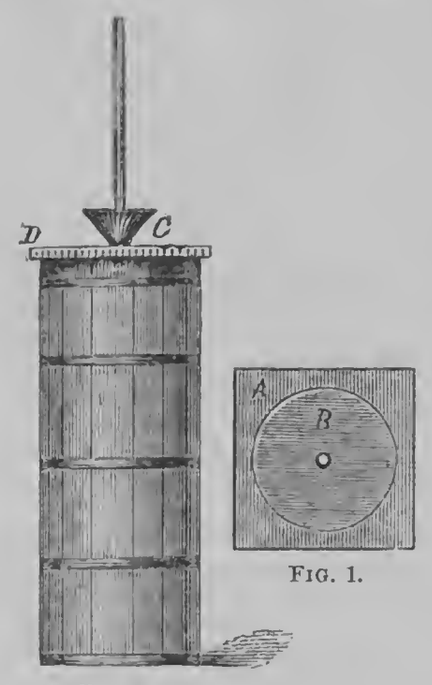


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

wood, with a circular disk in the center to prevent the milk from running over the top from the dash hole. Besides this, these tops almost invariably warp, so that a crack is left around the edge of it, from which the milk splashes and is wasted. I never use the same top I get with a new churn, on that account, but go to a carpenter's shop and dress off a dry poplar or pine board which is an inch thick; saw it off about twelve or fourteen inches square, as in *A*, Fig. 1; then I take a similar board and saw it *round*, as at *B*, Fig. 1, to fit the top of the churn; these two pieces are screwed or nailed firmly together; a 1½ inch hole is bored in the center (a little larger than the dash staff), see Fig. 1. Such a top cannot warp. I then take my new top to the tinner and have a tin funnel made and fitted permanently in the hole, as at *C*, Fig. 2, the letter *D* representing the edge of the top spoken of above. The taper end of the funnel fits the hole nicely all the way through, and is bent around under the bottom of the hole, which effectually prevents milk splashing out of the hole; while the funnel itself prevents the milk from slopping out over the edge, even in the hands of a careless beginner. This funnel is only made four inches high and about five inches wide at the top. If you will have such a contrivance made, you can churn your milk on a tapestry carpet, without fear of its being soiled. Simpler and far more useless things than this are often "patented."

Stanford, Ky. WOODMAN.

DAIRY NOTES.

Cows Bag Caking.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer says: "When cows' bags "cake" after calving, let the calf bunt it down, after milking away so much that the calf has not quite enough for his supper. As prevention is better than cure, I have learned the best way is not to let their bags get "caked." In the morning, when I let out my cows, if there is one I think will calve during the day, I put her back in the stable and keep her there, and do not let her *drink until her bag is milked down*, and then only part as much as she desires, and if the chill is taken off the water, all the better. Avoid a rich slop, as you do not want to start the flow of milk too suddenly. Remember the cow is weakened by her labor, and should be treated accordingly. It is natural for a cow as soon as she drops her calf, to go and drink heartily of cold water on account of her fever; the consequence is she gets a cold and it settles in her bag, and causes the caking difficulty.

Cure for Rancid Butter.—A correspondent asks for a remedy for rancid butter. Heretofore a correspondent has said, in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, that sweet or sour milk will sweeten frowy butter much better than salt or saltpetre. There is nothing which absorbs whatever is offensive to the smell or taste, so quick as milk, cream or butter, and no agent can be employed that will so quickly or surely extract the wooden flavor from new dairy utensils.

Domestic Economy.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Apple or Fruit Dumplings.—A lady inquires how to make "Apple dumplings and rice puddings." I know how. The best and nicest way to make any kind of fruit, berry or jam dumplings, is to wet up a good dough with salaratus, sour cream and buttermilk; if only with sour milk, use a small lump of butter for shortening; take a piece of dough the size of your two fists, roll out until it is a little less than half an inch thick; spread fruit, berries, or jam on it; roll it up, tuck in the ends, and boil it in a pudding bag, allowing it room to swell; put it on to cook in boiling water, and don't allow it to stop boiling; it will be done in just one hour; when eaten, cut in slices across the end; five dumplings of this size are enough for a large family, or a half dozen hungry men; bring them to the table piping hot, one at a time; eat with fine sugar and butter, and drink good milk. This is a nicer way than to make a dozen separate dumplings and turn them naked into a kettle to boil and sputter, and flop and swear, and burst open, and come to the table watery and washy, and not looking a bit appetizing.

To Make Rice Pudding, say in a quart bowl, take two eggs and two heaping tablespoonfuls of fine sugar, well beaten together; fill the bowl half full of cooked rice, a few little bits of butter, and a good handful of raisins; stir in all well together, then fill the bowl with new milk. After the ingredients are thoroughly mixed together, bake in a hot oven half an hour. When set away to cool, take a spoon and stir it up so as to mix in the melted butter on the top and the raisins at the bottom. Eat with cream, slightly sweetened. Season with nutmeg, or whatever you like. It is a good plan, if one's family is large, to bake a rice pudding in a basin, and make two quarts at a time. —R.

Apple Dumpling.—I give my way of making what amounts to the same thing as dumplings, and is far less trouble. Peel and core tart apples, half a milk pan full; cover well with water; have ready some dough, made like biscuit, rolled out round to cover the apples. Put the pan on the stove while the water is cold; cover it tightly with another pan, or something that will give it room to rise, and let it stew half an hour. The steam will cook the dough nicely, and it can be cut and served the same as dumplings. Have plenty of water in the pan, that it may not boil dry. Some call this an "Apple Jonathan," but it deserves a more poetical name, for if well done, it is delicious.

Rice Soup.—Let the liquor in which beef has been boiled stand over night, then remove all the grease from the top, put in a half teacup of rice, and let it boil, gently, a half an hour. Season with salt, pepper and butter, and thicken with a couple of spoonfuls of flour and water, stirred together.

For Vegetable Soup, instead of the rice, put in the same liquor, add to it a quarter of a head of cabbage, chopped fine, a turnip, a couple of onions, if you relish them, a half dozen potatoes, all chopped fine; season to your taste. Put in some of your cold beef, hashed up. This makes excellent soup. Never be guilty of throwing away the liquor in which you have boiled fresh beef.—A FARMER'S WIFE.

Apple Dumplings.—One quart flour, one tablespoonful baking powder, one do. butter; mix baking powder well through the flour, and then the butter. Take sweet milk enough to mix the same as for biscuit. One apple to each dumpling, peeled and cored; wrap around it, and then steam or bake.

Pot Pie.—One quart flour, one egg, one tablespoonful baking powder, a little salt. Stir very stiff, and drop a large spoonful in the meat when boiling. Serve as soon as done.—KATIE *of Kansas.*

To Ornament Butter.—Make the butter the desired shape. Then make a hole in a piece of cloth, the size of the vine wished; wet the cloth, and squeeze some butter through; then squeeze more butter through coarser or finer cloth, for flowers or frostwork, and ornament to suit the fancy.

Stair Rods.—Will some one tell, from experience, which is the best kind of stair rods?—L. A. C., *Levanna, N. Y.*

Domestic Inquiries.—W. E. L. B. asks the best process of making and baking various kinds of Graham bread.

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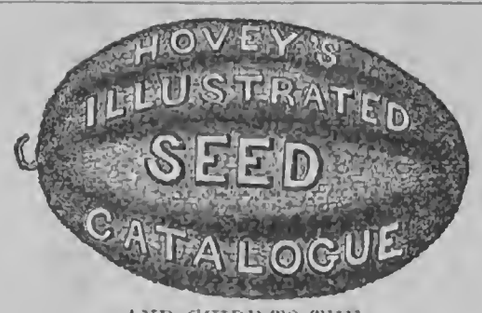

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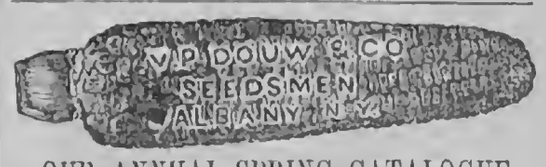

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WE WILL GIVE THE BEAUTIFUL
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An Order for $2 Worth of Garden or Flower Seeds in Packets.

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Of *fine quality, large, great cropper,* nearly as *early* as the "*Early Rose,*" and *keeps* as well as the *Peachblow.* Price, $3 per barrel.

Address ELLWANGER & BARRY,
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We invite the attention of all interested to call and examine our choice stock of Field and other Seeds. We give this branch of our business special attention. We have now in stock Seed Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Clover and other Grass Seed. Send for Circular and prices. DECATUR & COXE,
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Is **WHITE,** and is hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Is equal in quality and beauty to the finest European varieties. Is doing well everywhere. Send for Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List. STEPHEN W. UNDERHILL,
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IMMENSE STOCK OF APPLE

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FRUIT TREES, VINES and PLANTS,

Of Finest Quality, at Astonishingly Low Rates. Extraordinary inducements to wholesale buyers. Catalogues free.

STARK & BARNETT, Louisiana, Mo.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

D. D. T. MOORE,

Conducting Editor and Proprietor.

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No 5 Beekman Street, New York City, and No. 82 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.50 per Year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50; Seven Copies and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

Advertising.—Inside, 75 cents per line, Agate space; Outside, $1 per line, each insertion. For Extra Display and Cuts, a price and a-half. Special and Business Notices, $1.50 and $2 a line. No advertisement inserted for less than $3.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

INCREASE OF RATES.

AFTER April 1, 1872, the Rates for Advertising in MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER will be as follows:

Inside, 14th and 15th pages (Agate space)	.90c.	per line.
" 5th, 7th, and 13 pages	1.00	"
Outside or last page	1.50	"
Fifty per cent. extra for unusual display.		
Special Notices, leaded, (by count)	2.00	"
Business "	2.50	"
Reading "	3.00	"

All orders for Advertising received at the New York office on or before April 1st will be charged at present rates only. For at least one cogent reason for our advance, or "New Departure," in Advertising Rates, see RURAL Feb. 24.

INVESTIGATION.

No matter whether the motives for legislative investigation into the doings of the executive and administrative officers of City, State and National Governments are purely political and partisan, or not, all good citizens must rejoice at the check it is likely to prove in the future upon corruptionists. It exhibits the power of the people. It is an assertion of their sovereignty, and of the responsibility of office-holders to these sovereigns. More than any political campaign, with its banners and blatant blowers and bummers on either side of the "political issue," it is teaching the people with what system they are being plundered, and what an enormous tax they must pay for their indifference to the peremptory duties citizenship involves and imposes upon them.

Let the watch be kept up! Let the independent press of the country continue to sound the alarm, and, without fear or favor, point out the men whose official action is not above reproach, and sustain the men who diligently seek to serve the public with honest purpose and ability. Let the periodical wrangles for office continue, and thereby secure the exposure of venality in both parties. But let the people vote for the *best men*—for honest and able men, if they can be found on either ticket, regardless of what is called their "principles." For, in a moral sense, the voting for a principle, by voting for a professional office-seeker and partisan bummer, who professes to represent said principle, and one he has not the moral ability to comprehend, is one of the most vicious rocks which lie concealed beneath breakers of political enthusiasm and partisan strife. An honest man, if wrong in principle, will soon discover what is right and adopt it; but a dishonest man in office, no matter how unobjectionable the platform upon which he was elected, is like JONAH in the ship—he must be thrown overboard, or the party and the Government will perish.

Let our readers watch the course of, and developments made by, the various Committees of Investigation at work sifting the chaff of corruption from the wheat of loyalty to the Public Welfare. It will help in determining the course which they, as citizens, should pursue in the selection of public servants. It will reveal how politicians make the people pay the expenses they incur to influence the votes of the latter. It will guage the amount of patriotism which enters into the public service. It will help them to distinguish the difference between statesmanship and professional place-hunting. It will teach how low an estimate public officers place upon the intelligence, independence and honesty of the people—how easily they think them molded to serve their political desires and ambitions. To us it seems that there is no harp having so many strings, and which needs to be played upon so persistently, as that which shall arouse the people to a comprehension of the dangers which surround the Republic in the forms of venality and ambition. Let us think about it, and act upon our conclusions with unflinching disregard of partisan bonds and traditions.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Condition of Southern Cotton Planters.—The Plantation, in an article preliminary to the Agricultural Convention which met in Savannah, Feb. 22, has some sensible words. It says:

The picture which Georgia now presents, in common with the other Southern States, is sad beyond expression. Our condition is anomalous. Our towns and cities are, for the most part, in a flourishing condition. The cotton crop has been sold for many millions of dollars. Who has got the money? Not the cotton planters! They are now, as a general rule, more in debt than they were in 1871. Not the negroes who worked the crop. For the most part they have saved nothing. The dealers in fertilizers have received their share. The merchants have had the benefit of their trade, and the banks of their discount, but the great bulk of the money has gone to the West for mules, bacon, corn, flour, hogs, &c., and to the North and Europe for goods made out of our cotton.

Concerning the cause of this condition, the Plantation says:—"If the proceeds of the cotton crop had remained among us, we should have been comparatively easy. But it is gone, and gone chiefly to buy articles which ought to have been produced at home. We will not repeat our statistics as to the amount which has been expended for mules, hogs, bacon, flour, &c." And it forebodes the future as follows:—"Yet, in the face of these stern truths, we fear that more cotton will be planted this than was planted last year. It is the insanity of the gambler who ventures everything upon a last throw of the dice. It will be the last throw; for as sure as a large crop is planted, prices will go down ruinously. The present debt will be increased instead of diminished. Georgia landed estate, as a consequence, will go to the hammer, as landed estate has done in Alabama." It advises:—"Sell one-half the land to wipe out debt, and afterwards raise no more cotton than can be produced clear."

Farmers as Legislators.—A correspondent writes us:—"Is it not a shame that the farmers—the great agricultural interest of the country—are not more completely represented by men of their own class in our legislative halls?" Yes; but it is the fault of the farmers themselves. When farmers become educated business men, and have clear and comprehensive opinions upon public policy, and have learned to recognize their true relations to other industries and professions, and have had the tuition which participation in the Farmers' Clubs, Agricultural Societies, etc., will afford them, and learn to think clearly, express themselves intelligently, co-operate with each other, and organize for self protection—in short, when they learn their real interests, and shall have learned how to command attention for them, they will become legislators and will secure voice in the State and National Councils. But they have yet to learn, in a majority of cases, that there is nothing in the vocation of a farmer which absolves the individual from the duty, nor debars him from the privilege of becoming the peer in intelligence of any man, or class of men, in any profession whatever.

"Arbor Day" in Nebraska.—At the last meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, the following resolution was adopted, which we trust will impress our readers in other States, as it does us, with its eminent propriety, and stimulate them to urge the establishment of a holiday to be known as "Arbor Day," as a national institution. Here is the resolution:

Resolved, That Wednesday, the 19th day of April, 1872, be, and the same is hereby especially set apart and consecrated for tree planting in the State of Nebraska, and the State Board of Agriculture hereby name it "Arbor Day," and urge upon the people of the State the vital importance of tree planting, and offer a special premium of $100 to the county agricultural society of that county in Nebraska which shall upon that day plant properly the largest number of trees, and a farm library of $25 worth of books to that person who on that day shall plant properly in Nebraska the greatest number of trees.

Dairy Exhibition in Austria.—The Austro-Hungarian Consul in New York city has favored us with a programme of an exhibition to be held at Vienna, Austria, December 13-17, 1872, which is to embrace all kinds of dairy products. The exhibition will include two groups. The first group is designed to be confined to the Hungarian citizens' products from milk. The second group is to be international, and include all devices to be used in the manufacture of butter and cheese—dairy implements and utensils, models, designs and plans of cheese factories, milk-rooms, dairy houses, barns, etc. Americans who desire to exhibit, must notify the General Consulate of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, N. Y. City, not later than September 30, 1872, of their intentions, in order to secure the required space for exhibiting their articles.

Patrons of Husbandry.—The Iowa Homestead pronounces the statement published in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Feb. 17—upon which we commented—that the Lecturer of the Order in Iowa "is advising farmers no longer to communicate through Agricultural Journals without pay," "one of the slanders about the Order," and adds, "we have sent one of the paragraphs to our State Lecturer for an official denial of the charge."

Since the foregoing was put in type, J. C. ABBOTT, Clarksville, Iowa, has written a letter in which he pronounces the assertion relative to what the Lecturer is advising farmers, "a willful falsehood," and challenges the editor with whom it originated to produce his proof. We are very glad to learn that it is false. We must say, however, that the tone and spirit of Mr. ABBOTT'S letter might be more dignified and liberal, without doing injury to the Order he professes to represent.

National Swine-Breeders Convention.—This Convention, proposed at the Farmers' Club, in this city, by Mr. F. D. CURTIS, seems to meet with favor wherever its objects are understood. The National Live Stock Stock Journal, Chicago, indorses the movement, and says:

"There are several persons in various portions of the country ostensibly selling stock for breeding purposes, who pay no attention whatever to the description of stock they send out, and the respectable breeders should see that the public is protected from this sort of imposition, and that the reputation of their own herds does not suffer from these systematic and deliberate frauds. And it is high time that some check should be placed upon the operations of these rogues, who fill a half-dozen orders for as many different kinds of thorough-bred swine from a single litter of a mongrel sow. And if this means Herd Book, or anything else, let us, by all means, have it."

Fighting Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements.—In Iowa the Patrons of Husbandry are moving to reduce the cost to the farmers of agricultural implements. It is asserted that the Granges have, as a general thing, secured a reduction from manufacturers of ten to fifteen per cent., and, in some cases, twenty per cent. It is also stated that in Howard and other Northern counties the members have resolved not to purchase a reaper or mower for one year, supplying their places by repairing their old ones and loaning or hiring them to such as have none. The Dallas Co. Grange has resolved not to purchase a cultivator from the ring of manufacturers who are striving to obtain a heavy royalty from those manufacturers who refuse to pay it.

Indorsing the Signal Service Bureau.—At the February meeting of the Middlesex Co. Farmers' Club, held in New Brunswick, N. J., upon the motion of Mr. Thompson, seconded by Prof. G. H. COOK, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Club has full confidence in the Signal Service Bureau, and cordially approves of the efforts made by that Bureau to benefit the agriculture of the country in a practical manner.

The Secretary was directed to forward to you a copy of this resolution, and request you to insert it, or such reference to it as you prefer, in an early issue of your paper.

GEO. H. LAMBERT, Sec'y.

Deferred.—We are constrained to defer over two columns of new advertisements, in type for this paper, rather than infringe upon reading departments. Advertisers who desire to secure prompt insertion should send in their favors as early as convenient.

THE SEASON.

Hampton, Va., March 2.—It has snowed and blowed a perfect gale all day; drifts of snow 3 and 4 feet deep. Never, in our experience of seven years here, have we had such a day before.—N. R. D.

Salisbury Center, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Good winter for business with us. Plenty of snow, and weather cold and dry. No rain since Dec. 31st. Water very low in the streams. Wells mostly dry. The coldest day Dec. 21st; mercury fell 28° below zero. To-day it is 50° above. The average temperature has been a little above zero. Hay $18@24 per ton; potatoes, 50c.; butter, 22@25c.; eggs, 22@25c.; apples, none in market.—A SUBSCRIBER.

South Scoville, N. J., March 4.—We have had an unusual severe winter, particularly the month of February. But little snow until Saturday, the 2d inst., when it fell 10 inches. Snow is melting away slowly, and spring seems yet in the distance. No gardening done yet, and but very little plowing. Wheat looks unpromising, especially late sown. Peach buds are all right; prospect fair for a good crop. Corn is worth 80c. per bushel; flour, $8 per bbl.; potatoes, 50c.; sweet potatoes, $1; pork, 7c. per lb.; butter, 35c.; eggs, 25c. Stock is looking poor; cattle are not sufficiently protected, in this county, from the cold storms of winter.—W. D.

Middleville, Barry Co., Mich., Feb. 26.—To-day is pleasant, warm and spring-like. The winter has been the coldest for several years. Snow averages about twelve inches; thermometer ranging in the neighborhood of zero all of the time since about Dec. 10th, the coldest day being Dec. 20th—at 11 P. M. 24° below zero. Farmers are now preparing for sugar-making on a grand scale. Fears are entertained for the wheat crop for 1872; it does not look very well. Prices of produce are:—Wheat, $1.40@1.50; oats, 35c.; corn (shelled), 50c.; potatoes, 75c.; apples, 75c.; butter, 15c. per lb.; eggs, 20c. per doz.; dressed hogs $4.50@5 per cwt.; lard, 8c.; hay, timothy, $12@15 per ton; milch cows, $30@40; working cattle scarce at $1.25@2 per yoke; clover seed, $5.50@6.50; timothy, $3@4.—I. F. E.

RURAL BREVITIES.

IF H. G. W. W. will address E. A. Van Velger, Oneida Community, N. Y., he will obtain an answer to his inquiry.

S. B. ALEXANDER is informed that H. O. Welch, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., is the owner of "Flora Temple."

T. N. SCANLON is informed that we do not know what, if any, inducement the Argentine Confederation offers to emigrants.

LET HERMAN SMITH address any of the New York city seedsmen, advertising in our columns, for seed wheat, onion seed, &c.

J. H. H. writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER that if hickory timber is cut in June, it will be neither wormy nor grow inelastic.

A DROVE of 500 turkeys recently arrived at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where they were slaughtered for the New York market.

T. G. WILLIAMS should address R. H. ALLEN & Co., 189 Water St., N. Y. city, with reference to transportation of stock from England.

SEMI-MONTHLY market days for the sale of dairy products are to be established at Watertown, Wis., by the Wisconsin Dairymen's Ass'n.

T. G. WILLIAMS is informed that a letter addressed "Daily Rural Life," RURAL NEW-YORKER office, will reach the author of the Diary.

IT is reported that Mr. H. E. BIDWELL, South Haven, Mich., has 300 fig trees in good condition, from which he has received two crops of fruit each year for two years.

SECRETARY BLISS of the Vermont Dairyman's Association, says the St. Albans dairy market is a myth—that there is no market day, no organized Board of Trade, no system of reports.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, late editor of the Live Stock Journal, published at Chicago, has severed his connection therewith, and is to conduct the Live Stock Department of the Prairie Farmer.

IN response to an inquiry from a Utah lady, we reply that we have never used any of the $5 sewing machines, nor seen them work; hence, cannot give an opinion as to their comparative merits.

A CALIFORNIAN is informed that if we had a boy in Kentucky that we did not want to go after, we should have him forwarded to us by Express, unless we knew he could travel in company of some one who would take good care of him.

R. P. MAIN, Oregon, is informed that Chas. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, (St. Louis, Mo.,) published a history of the Colorado Potato Beetle, in his first Annual Report upon the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of Missouri. You may possibly get it by addressing him.

OUR happy and live friend, WILLIAMS, of the Horticulturist, seems aggrieved because one of the contributors to this paper made (odious?) comparison between the Horticulturist as it was and is. Of course everybody knows the Horticulturist is the "best journal of its class"—so, what's the use?

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.—We are indebted to Messrs. V. P. DOUW & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in Garden and Flower Seeds and Farming Implements, Albany, N. Y., for their Spring Catalogue; also for a copy of a beautiful oil chromo, entitled "The Ducks," which they give to all who order $2 worth of garden or flower seeds in packets. The Catalogue is sent free to all applicants. Such offers, from a reliable firm, are worthy the attention of all our readers interested, and we take pleasure in referring to advertisement in this paper.

A Good Exhibit.—Is that comprised in the Statement of the National Life Insurance Co. of New York, given on page 189 of this paper. The figures—showing receipts, disbursements, assets, etc.—demonstrate that this popular Company is in a very prosperous condition.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

March on During March!—Is what all our Agents, and others disposed to form Clubs, should do. It will not only pay to enlarge present Clubs but to form new ones. It is an easy matter to recruit for the new style RURAL, and PAYS both Agent and Subscribers—and now is the best time to do "that same."

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths, Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

A Stubborn Cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an efficacious medicine in Bronchial and Pulmonary Disorders.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

"The Best," is a term always applied to Burnett's Preparations. They deserve the title.

SCENES IN COLORADO.

In the four illustrations of remarkable scenery in Colorado, which we give our readers this week, some idea may be formed of the wonders of the heart of the American Continent—of those territories in the Rocky Mountain regions, which are now knocking at the door of the Union for admission as States. The building of the Union Pacific Railroad opened up a vast region of wild natural scenery, which has since become familiar to the tourist on the Pacific Coast. Since the completion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which runs through the great garden prairies of Kansas, the tourist living east of the Mississippi River is enabled to visit Denver, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, and other famous places, riding all the way in a Pullman palace car, with no ferries and no change! Only three years ago, the scenes we depict now were so far removed from civilization, few people ever beheld them, and then at the expense of a tedious journey across the plains in overland mail coaches. This was the manner in which the late Fitz Hugh Ludlow journeyed to Pike's Peak, and beyond, the incidents of which have been given to the world in "The Heart of the Continent."

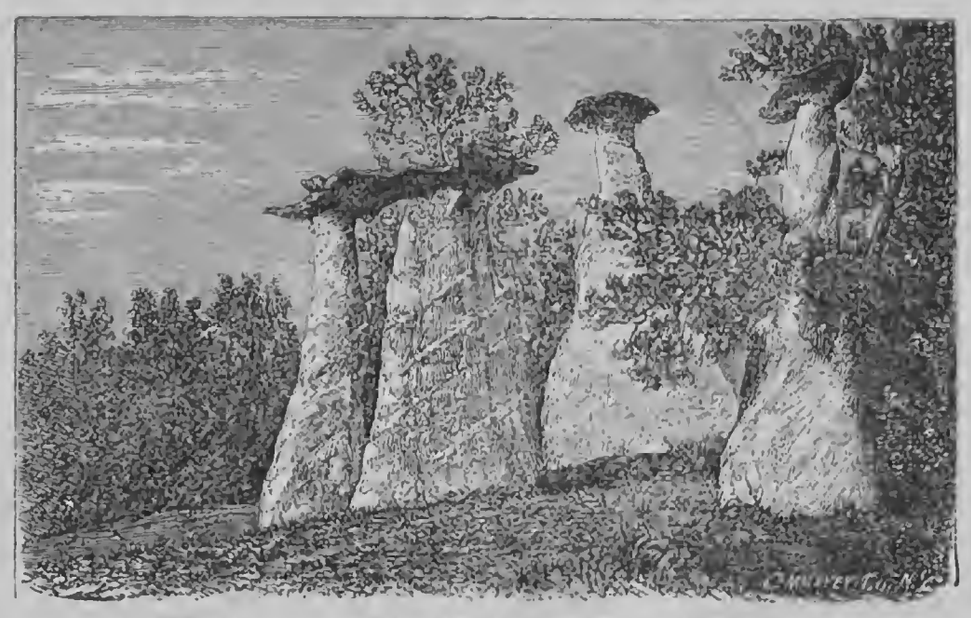
Not far from Denver, going west, is the bold scenery which we illustrate, in the vicinity of the famous Colorado Springs. These springs, it is confidently anticipated, will some day become the Saratoga of that section of the country. Their site, as shown in the picture, is in the midst of mountains, valleys and uncommon rock formations. The water resembles Congress, Vichy and Pyrmont, and is chalybeate, containing sulphur, soda, lime, magnesia, etc. Mr. Ludlow says:—"We made as good lemon soda water as I ever tasted, by filling, in the liveliest part of the main spring, and corking up instantly, a bottle, which we had previously charged with lemon syrup and tartaric acid." The altitude of these springs is a lineal mile higher than New York or Philadelphia. From this, and other reasons, these springs are looked upon as conducive to health in a remarkable degree. Three miles from the springs, we come to a place called "Beautiful Gate—Garden of the Gods," with Pike's Peak seen in the distance. This fanciful name is due to the curious forms of the rock masses, which one may imagine resemble petrified gods of the Scandinavian mythology. Some of these masses reach a hight of four hundred feet, two of the loftier ones making a fine portal to the gateway of the garden, as shown in the illustration. These "gods" rise abruptly out of perfectly level ground, and are of an intenser red than any sandstone seen at the East.

The group of natural monuments which we show, standing in what is now called "Monument Park," are masses of sand and *debris* from decayed rocks, above a hundred feet high, and bearing on their summits disks which form largely projecting capitals, probably representing the original diameter of the pillar. The tinge of these "monuments" is a pale cream-yellow, while the capitals are of a brick-dust color. These skillfully turned cylinders, spindles and cones are supposed to have been turned into their present shape by the wind, as they are far removed from the action of water.

"Farming in the Park" is one of those pleasant scenes now familiar in Colorado. These "Parks" are watered directly from the snow-peaks, being indeed only the inner court of those peaks, and catching the droppings from their eaves. The portions of the "Parks" most thoroughly irrigated remain beautifully green throughout the year; and over the whole region herbage is abundant. Their sheltered situation insures them an equable climate. Stages run from Colorado Springs to the Great Parks, and other places of scenic interest.

SITE OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS, AT MANITOU.

BEAUTIFUL GATE. — GARDEN OF THE GODS.



GROUP OF NATURAL MONUMENTS, IN MONUMENTAL PARK.

FARMING IN THE PARK.

SPARKS OF JOLLITY.

The cheapest wine you drink — the wine of other people.

Strange but true—1872 will contain only forty-six weeks, for the other six will be Lent.

Mrs. Partington says she does wish they would hurry up and pass the silver service bill in Washington.

Douglas Jerrold once said to a very thin man:—"Sir, you are like a pin, but without the head or the point."

It is difficult to understand why some people exhibit so much solicitude about their lungs, when their lungs always take air of themselves.

"One can't have everything," as the man said who was down with small-pox and cholera, and the yellow fever came into the neighborhood.

Are dem bells ringing for fire? asked Pompey of Tiberius. No, replied Tiberius; dey hab plenty of fire, and dey is ringing de bells for water.

Curran was once asked by one of his brother judges, Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig? Nothing but the head, was the reply.

Boarding-School Miss:—"Oh, Charley, I expect to graduate next Commencement." "Graduate! what will you graduate in?" "Why, in white tulle."

A friend who did the Coloradian mountains last fall, has informed us that he got as ravinous as a raven among the ravines, and sat down in one of the gorgeous gorges and gorged himself.

It was rather personal in a California newspaper man to chronicle the purchase of a mule by a brother editor as a remarkable instance of self-possession.

A batchelor is one whose stock of love, sympathy, and affection, is so small that he cannot afford to share it with another, but must e'en keep it all for himself.

One who is perhaps a little too critical says that the majority of the country preachers could burn quite as well as the old religious martyrs—they are so dry.

A careful country gentleman refused to let his gardener plant three greengage trees, because he had an objection to any moregages on his estate.

The word "state" spelled backward is "etats" in French. It is not safe, however, to learn French simply by going back on your English.

Not generally known—A shoemaker always finishes his shoe at the beginning, and begins at the last.

Our Story-Teller.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

[Continued from page 170.]

X.—A Refusal and a Wedding.

"Oh, Mr. Brayton, how glad I am to see you! Oh, how glad!" cried poor, pale little Margaret, rushing into the library. "And you are well—quite well?" she continued, seizing both his hands and impulsively pressing them to her lips.

"Very well, thank you, dear," he replied. "Or, rather, much better than I ever expected to be, Maggie. I sent for you hastily, on a little matter of business; and now if you will please sit down by my side a moment, I would like to tell you a story."

"But what is the matter with Susan—dear Susan?" replied Margaret, advancing to the octoroon, who, with her beautiful head buried in her hands, sat weeping bitterly.

"I have frightened her,—that is all. Please listen to me, Miss Margaret, for my time is precious. I have only two hours to remain with you at present, and during that time I have a host of things to settle."

Margaret settled herself obediently, and waited for her visitor to speak. For a moment his face was cast down, and the hot blood mounted to the white temples—then as quickly receded, leaving the man as pale as a corpse.

"You are fond of Susan, I know, Miss Margaret." Brayton commenced in low, measured tones.

"Oh, Mr. Brayton, please don't!" sobbed Susan. "If you have the least mercy, keep this terrible secret to yourself."

"Fond of Susan!" said Maggie; "Fond of Susan! Why, I love her like a sister! What does the girl mean? What terrible secret is there to reveal?" And Maggie rushed from one to the other like a mad girl.

"There is nothing terrible about it," replied Brayton; "at least not to my way of thinking. Your father, you know, Miss Maggie, promised to give Susan her freedom the very night before he died. The war crushed that hope; but now, thanks to a merciful God, Susan is as free as you are. I want you now to join your entreaties with mine, to persuade Susan to go North with me as my—as my *wife*, Miss Margaret."

For a moment the young lady was stunned with the suddenness of this intelligence; then rising, said, with that impetuosity so natural to her—

"But, Mr. Brayton——"

Brayton immediately interrupted.

"There are no buts in the premises. I know what you would say, and I admit it is only natural that you should give utterance to your thoughts, but you must excuse me for not listening to it. If you love Susan as your sister, you certainly cannot love her any the less on account of her becoming my wife."

Poor Margaret, broadened and chastened though she had been by the events of the last few years, could not understand this step. Susan's skin was as white as hers—"But still she had been a slave, and there was the acknowledged negro blood in her veins. What could Mr. Brayton be thinking of to marry her?" This query was written all over the young lady's face, though, to do her justice, she did her best to conceal all evidence of the embarrassment she endured.

"Miss Margaret is right," sobbed Susan, again. "It would be wicked—my dear master—wicked, wicked, wicked. I can never go with you; Oh! never! never!" And here the poor woman broke down altogether.

"Susan, I have come for you; if you love me you will go with me; and if you do *not*, you must remain. Speak quickly, for I have not a moment to lose."

"I love you with all my heart, and you have always known it. I can say no more, but I can never go with you. Good-by, Mr. Brayton, and God bless you."

With these words still trembling upon her lips, and with the look of desperate calm in her eyes that was natural with her, Susan went slowly from the room. Brayton tried to speak and implore her to stay, but his emotion choked him, and he let her drift beyond his reach while he looked on helplessly.

"Mr. Brayton, what does it all mean?"

"It means, MAGGIE, that I love SUSAN, and would make her my honorable wife. And by Heaven I should do no despite to my proud blood! Her blood is proud, too. MARGARET, that woman is your father's sister."

"Do you know what you say, Mr. BRAYTON?" answered the girl, collecting all her force, "Do you know what you say?"

"Perfectly well."

"Does SUSAN know of her relationship to the family, to the HEATHERSTONES," she continued, her lip curling with haughty irony, as she pronounced the name.

"She knows it, and has known it for years."

"Who else is aware of this relationship?"

"Old HANNIBAL."

"And no one else?"

"Not another soul, as far as I know."

"Did father know?"

"Yes. Do you remember your Aunt LOUISE?"

"Very imperfectly. She died when I was a little girl; but I have heard father talk of her so much that I seem to know her. Did you know her, Mr. BRAYTON?"

"Yes, MAGGIE, and she was an angel. I don't wonder she died young."

"But what had she to do with SUSAN? I beg your pardon, she must have been SUSAN'S sister. How dull I am. But, Mr. BRAYTON, I am not used to this kind of family reckoning."

"Dear child, I comprehend your position perfectly. Your Aunt LOUISE was two years younger than SUSAN, and the little slave girl was given to her from her birth, for a maid. A wonderful attachment sprang up between the two children from the first. As babies, they were only happy when together, and this affection deepened as they grew to childhood and girlhood. Your father told me the whole history of his sister, and of her strange love for SUSAN, a long time ago. She was made for love, and the world is unkind to such. From what I learned, I believe that her only happiness in this world came from her slave sister. She did not know that SUSAN was a slave, liable to be sold at any untoward change of fortune, till just before she died. The very day she died, she had a long, serious talk with your father; and, making him promise that he would use every exertion to free SUSAN, she gave him a diamond ring to be a perpetual reminder of his pledge. Colonel HEATHERSTONE had then just left college, and a month after went to Europe, and spent three years in a German university. That you know about, of course. Well, while he was absent, your grandfather's estate became so encumbered with debts, and such complications ensued, that SUSAN was sold to a New Orleans cotton planter. In New Orleans I first knew her, and by a strange coincidence I found that this relationship existed; and Col. HEATHERSTONE learned of SUSAN'S whereabouts at the same time. When your father returned from Europe all trace of her had been lost. It is a long story, involving more wrong and suffering than I care to detail. But, in short, I secured SUSAN the freedom which she lost through a villain, and by strange paths she was led into her brother's family.

"And now you wish to marry her?"

"I do. And why not?"

"I can give you no reason. But SUSAN will not relent from her determination. She will not marry you, and I sympathize in her decision. SUSAN cannot be happy in this world; it is too late for that. But, Mr. BRAYTON, I cannot understand papa's holding SUSAN a slave."

"She was bought by his agent, and after she came to the house and he recognized her, she showed no desire to be free, and he let the thing drift."

"Of course mamma does not suspect."

"No, and it is not necessary that she should. Better keep the whole thing from her."

"Yes, poor mamma; she has too much trouble already. She does nothing but worry from morning till night."

"And now, little girl, what are you going to do? Tell me your plans, and then I am off. I can give you but an hour. I am going to Europe as business agent for a New York house, and I had hoped to take SUSAN with me. If she will not go, then I shall be as content as possible to know that she is with you."

"We expect now to go to New-York. HOPE'S brother is here, and has persuaded mother to think that the best plan. I expect HARRY home in a day or two, and I think he will go too. There is nothing for a young man to do here. NED ARNOLD talks of a business partnership. He thinks his father's name will help them. I am ready for anything new, anything to help me forget the past."

"I think it wise, MAGGIE, for you all to begin over in a new home. You are young, and will be happy again."

"O, I could be happy now, if ALFRED were only here to go with us. Mr. BRAYTON, this uncertainty is dreadful."

"Poor HOPE."

"Yes, poor HOPE? My heart aches for her. But she is stronger than any of us. It will be so sweet to have her with us, and NED promises that if we go to New York she shall give up her school in Chicago, and that we shall all be together."

"SUSAN will go, of course. But what of HANNIBAL?"

"O, we couldn't do without HANNIBAL. We have had too many losses to lose him. He will go with us; and we shall hope that you, too, will be in our vicinity very often."

"GOD only knows where I shall be. I shall be satisfied if you are all safe, and I can know of that, and that you are still together."

Mr. BRAYTON had only time for hasty greetings, before the final parting with the old HEATHERSTONE home. SUSAN refused to see him again. She had been too long among the billows to willingly give up the little peace she had gained, for the questionable pleasure of a farewell, and so when her lover left her forever, she did not even allow her eyes to follow him. Two days after BRAYTON'S departure, HARRY came home.

"O, MAGGIE! MAGGIE!" said the happy boy, after the first greetings were over, "I can ask nothing more, now that I have you in my arms once more."

"Yes, you will ask many things more," said MAGGIE, with a little of her old archness; "you'll be asking for your dinner within fifteen minutes."

"Bless the darling, she's herself after all this cruel suffering. Be as saucy as you please; I shall never scold you again."

"Now don't be rash, Sir Knight! But let me tell you about NED ARNOLD'S plans for all of us, you included."

When the long story was told, of all that had happened, which, indeed, took some days, interpolated, as it was, with tears and kisses, eating and drinking, and all subsidiary processes, HARRY agreed to follow the family to New York, and see what could be done to build anew their fortunes. He made one condition, however. This condition was explained one April evening, before the library fire.

"MAGGIE, darling, you must be my wife before we go to New York."

The sweet face rested on HARRY'S shoulder, and the lover tenderly smoothed the dark hair as he spoke.

"A modest request, HARRY, for a man who was never going to ask anything more."

"But a request that you must grant. No, MAGGIE; I expect to keep on asking as long as I live. You are my summer, and by the necessity of your nature, must always give to me."

There was considerable more of this sweet talk, but the result was a complete surrender on the part of the little make-believe rebel, and immediate preparations were taken for such a step as would make future secession impracticable, to say the least.

MAGGIE deserves to have a whole chapter given to her wedding. Probably she would have, if the HEATHERSTONE fortunes had not been so low at that critical time. And then poor ALFRED'S fate was so uncertain that all brilliancy was out of the question, even if money had been plenty. The affair could not be otherwise than sad. There were too many ghosts about, ghosts of past days and dead hopes. So MAGGIE'S wedding must be described in a few words, for there was really little to describe.

She was married on a sunny Sunday afternoon, when the blue April sky was full of promise for the coming summer. She wore one of her pretty home dresses, one that she had often danced in, in days gone by, but that had been put aside for the dark garments better suited to her sorrows. Rich old lace softened the outlines, and gave something of the quaint magnificence that in better days would so well have suited our beautiful MARGARET. Her mother's bridal veil fell over her dark hair, and mingled with the folds of her simple attire. So she was given to HARRY, with NED and HANNIBAL and SUSAN for witnesses, and the sad mother, who sobbed as the ceremony went on, at the broken promises of her own bridal.—[To be continued.

INNOCENCE.—What a power there is in innocence! whose very helplessness is its safeguard; in whose presence even Passion himself stands abashed, and stands a worshipper at the very altar he came to despoil.—*Moore.*

Sabbath Reading.

AN EASTER LILY.

BY BERTHA SIBLEY SCRANTON.

PALE, pale as any fair annunciation lily.
With head drooped on the breast;
As flower that 'neath the night dew, trembling, white and stilly,
Leans on the earth for rest.
Thus, smiling, passed she into GOD'S great resurrection,
A lily in her hand,
No more to learn life's woe, its pain and its correction,
No more to understand.

For her there dawneth ever, one white Easter morning,
That knows nor noon nor night;
No pleading litanies, no tapers for adorning,
The Lamb, there, is the light.
No chariot of surpliced priest, no choir's thrilling vesper,
No solemn pealing bell;
"Is it *well* with the child?" they ask us, and we whisper,
In meekness, "it is well!"

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

I HEARD JOHN WEISS preach yesterday. I rather like his Positivist idea of GOD in Humanity. There is a great deal of need that there should be such recognition on the part of those who have to do with Humanity. It seems to me the tendency is too much to concentrate all conception of Divinity in a single personal being, and to overlook the Divine nature of man. For instance, there is too eager a search after men's foibles. We are all of us apt to flippantly say, "He is a good fellow, but——" Or, "She is a handsome, accomplished woman, but——" and so on. How little looking after the kernel, the germ, the regenerative, the vital, the Divine force of each other's characters! Why? Aye, why? Can any one answer? I believe in the Divine! I believe in the Divinity of Man! I believe in the Divinity of Nature! I feel its power whenever I look into a human's eyes! I know that it ebbs and flows with every throb of the human heart! I know it gives vitality to all life! If not, what does? And if this is not Divine, what is? And if it is Divine, why should we not look for it where we can best see and understand it—here, right close to and about us, in these kindred souls that lean upon, live in and work for and with us? Can any one tell me why not?

Thanks, JOHN WEISS, for boldly uttering such humane and Divine doctrines!

Worry, worry, worry! Fret, fret, fret! It is sad to see men and women spending their lives in unrest. I mean that they lose their vitality and restfulness in anxiety and nervous apprehension lest the whole world shall go wrong if they do not watch it diligently. And they take every opportunity to communicate their anxiety to others. They lapse into a chronic soliloquy or wail over their own sins and shortcomings, and over the degeneracy and go-to-the-devil tendency of all mankind, but do not change their own sails one whit, nor do aught but whine over others.

One of these came to me the other day with the whole moral law, full length, on the end of his tongue. I said,

"What have you *done* to-day that makes you feel yourself better than you were this morning?"

"Alas! nothing," he replied.

"Then pray keep your lips closed and your tongue still until you have done something that will cause you to respect yourself; for until you do I cannot respect you."

That man has not spoken to me since!

IT is natural and charitable to cover up with the clods of the valley the sins of those we bury, and seek in their record the good and true deeds they have done, and emulate them. It is well. I often think that some men place the pearls which their friends have to hunt for, in an awful black setting, where they show the better by contrast, but are very minute at the best. But I do not object to this practice of proclaiming the best of any man or woman. It is always evidence to me that the bad in a man is seen and condemned by his most partial friends, when I find them selecting his good qualities to praise. They evidently know wheat from tares, and appreciate it. So I regard it an index of a healthful condition of the body politic—that upon the death of a man, his good qualities are all his best friends desire the world to remember.

"You sit as GOD, holding no form of creed," I overheard a lady say to a gentleman with whom she was conversing earnestly in the cars.

"No; I sit as *man*, believing what is, doing what is to do, ready to learn the truth, but not willing to shout Eureka! and shut my eyes to all that may follow. I cannot comprehend the merit there is in professing a blind faith, or in asserting that 'what I believe to-day I shall always believe'—in other words, assert the infallibility of myself or my teachers, or both; for, alas! I have proven these teachers and myself to be so fallible!"

And so they went on—the one the representative of Faith in Abstractions, the other of Faith in Works; the one struggling to *believe* right, the other to *do* right.

Which was nearest Heaven?

Social Topics.

MONASTERIES IN ENGLAND.

AFTER a suppression of three hundred years, monastic life has revived again in England, and its spread is one of the most remarkable signs of the times. Under the spirit of religious toleration the various ancient orders of monks, the Benedictines, Dominicans, Capuchins, Augustines, Cistercians and others have established themselves in various parts of England, and have evinced the ancient aptitude of the Roman Church for securing choice localities. One of the most noted of these modern English monasteries is that of Mount St. Bernard, in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire. It was begun in 1835, and for some time there were only five monks, who lived on a little farm and tilled the adjacent land. In 1842 the present extensive abbey buildings were commenced. They are in the plain, early English style, but with the church, cloister, chapter-house, refectory, dormitory, guesthouse, lavatory, kitchen offices, etc., with massive walls and buttresses, long and narrow windows, high gables and roofs, with deeply arched door-ways, the pile presents an imposing appearance. A clock-tower with a chime of bells remains to be added. The monastery owns now three hundred acres, nearly all of which is highly cultivated. The labor is all performed by the monks, who have made the domain profitable, selling the farm produce at a good price. The lives of the recluses are toilsome and abstemious. They are not allowed to speak to each other except in the presence of the superior; they eat no meat or animal food except milk and cheese; their daily round is toil, prayer and sleep. They work on the farm, feed the pigs, make the butter and do their own washing. No woman is permitted to enter the sacred ground. They have made a garden of the three hundred acres. Attached to the abbey is a reformatory institution for boys. The order is the Cistercian, a branch of the Benedictines; and three hundred years ago this order had one hundred and ten monasteries in England, the remains of which are now among the most picturesque ruins in that land—Tintern, Netley and Fountain abbeys among them. Is the old round to be run again?—*Hartford Courant.*

SINGULAR CAUSE OF THE DECREASE OF PEARLS.

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND writes in Land and Water: In passing over Mogbridge, near the junction of the rivers Black water and Conner, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, a gentleman who was with me told me that that part of the river we were then crossing was once celebrated for the number and quality of its pearls, but of late years they have diminished both in quantity and quality. The reason assigned for this was remarkable; according to the local theory, "the building of the bridges diminishes the number of pearls in the river." In former times bridges were not very numerous in Scotland, and the cattle passing the rivers by means of the fords, trod upon the mussels, and so injuring their shells, causes them to form pearls. After the bridges were built the cattle no longer went across the fords, but over the bridges. The mussels not being any more injured, ceased to create the pearls. There was formerly an old man at this place who gained his living by collecting these pearls. The poor fellow was blind, but nevertheless he continued his occupation as pearl-catcher. He used to wade into the river and pick up the pearls off the bottom with his toes, his wife standing on the bank, telling him in what direction to go. When he had filled a bag that he carried round his neck, with the pearl mussels, he brought them to the bank for his wife to open. A pearl the size of a pea was worth £1. I was very sorry to hear of the very tragic end of this poor man. He got out of his depth, fell into a deep hole in the river and was drowned.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

THE FAMILY CLOCK.

BY MARY WILEY.

STATELY in you corner stands,
With honest face and busy hands,
The family clock—for years has stood,
In self-same tone and changeless mood,
Ticking on,—through every change,
Heeding naught—however strange.
Ticking on through grief and mirth,
Ticking on through death and birth;
Ticking, ticking, night and day,
Ticking, ticking time away.

Never hasting, never resting,
Naught thy diligence molesting;
Through winter's gloom and summer's shine,
Attesting still the flight of time.
Telling high and telling low,
Telling all who come and go,—
Life is short, and time is fleeting,
This alone thine only greeting.
Ticking, ticking, night and day,
Ticking, ticking time away.

Years agone—in infancy,
A thing of life thou seemed to be
Hushed me into silent wonder,
Left my infant wit to ponder
As loud and clear, from day to day,
I heard thee toll the hours away.
In childhood's years I scann'd thy face,
And learned thereon the hours to trace,
Questioning if from elf or fairy
Came the tone that would not vary.
Ticking, ticking, night and day,
Ticking, ticking time away.

Drifting out of childhood's years,
Changing oft from mirth to tears,
Were we sad or were we gay,
Silently time flew away
And left me here—how many gone!
Ah, left me here, almost alone,
With memory filling heart and brain
So full of weary, aching pain;
While thou'rt still ticking night and day,
Ticking, ticking time away.

Bainbridge, Pa., 1872.

MY AUNT DOLLY AND HER JOURNAL.

FROM a child I had a vague and wondering admiration for my Aunt DOLLY. *Dorothea*, GOD'S own gift, she was named by the holy man who wet her baby brow with baptismal water; how strange it seems to me now that *she* could ever have been a baby. But she was a baby, and after that she was a little girl, and her brothers and sisters would never take kindly to that long Greek word, *Dorothea*, and so clipping it down and making it liquid, after the manner of childhood, she became DOLLY, and grew up with that name and carried it away from that old north parlor where she lost her other name, and wore it through the industries and bustle of young womanhood, and was crowned with it when she began to wear caps and to merge into that long, serene afternoon of life that began at forty, and lasted without cloud or gust or chill till the hair under her cap border was frosty and she had numbered her three score and ten.

Dear old Aunt DOLLY! She saw but little of this world, as we count world-seeing now. But those clear, dark-blue eyes—what unerring insight was theirs. How mildly, yet with what absolute precision did she look at men and women, and read their thoughts, and measure their capacities, and feel their tempers, and watch their paths through the world. Aunt DOLLY was one of those notable housewives that always have time for everything. The questions of BIDDY in the kitchen, of cheap Chinese labor, of patent churns and dish-washers, and bread-workers, how little did they worry her! Heroic Aunt DOLLY! With what force, and clearness, and method did she fly at the morning's work; how exactly did every movement tell on the final result; what a quick, deft grasp was that; saucers never slipped from her cup-towels; hot water never cracked her glasses; her strawberry preserves did not "work" and push the lids off her jars. Such currant wine was hers; such blackberry cordial; such quince preserves; such mottled cheeses; such golden butter! I suppose there are one thousand—yes, ten thousand—just such housekeepers now, only we never hear of them. What history have we of the millions and millions of honey bees that, following nothing but their own GOD-given instincts, built their cells with a wisdom and an accuracy that Sir ISAAC NEWTON could never equal, and filled them with such delicate amber, nectarine fluid as no retort or alembic of chemist can compound. So in ten thousand houses home work is planned, carried through, accomplished; chemical operations are conducted with a right-handed skill and precision that would make the reputation of a state laboratory. But these chemists of the bread bowl and the cheese vats have no newspapers to sing their encomiums, no bulletin to praise their victories. GOLDSMITH has not swathed their memories in the fine-twined linen of his unmatched English; COWPER has not immortalized their skill and hallowed their trivial perfections with his deathless singing. But my Aunt DOLLY was a notable exception to these nameless heroines of the hearthstone. Now that she is dead, and her works appear to be ended, we find that she has made a long and effectual protest against the on-coming of the oblivious wave that threatens to engulf all industries of women, from "Cleopatra's Needle" to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In short, my Aunt DOLLY kept a journal. I have said that she was a housekeeper who always had time for everything. By nine o'clock of a summer's morning, the milk pans were scalded and laid to sun, on a bench in the back yard, the breakfast things were on their appointed shelves, and the closet windows were darkened; the dead leaves on the rose bush by the east door had been picked off, her geraniums had been watered, she had strolled through the garden and pulled the few sprigs of white clover and purslane that dared show their heads between her carrot rows, and coming back through the south door, she had clipped a red rose bud, and stepping into her bedroom, had hung the black lace cap on its regular nail at the right of the mirror, and from the second drawer had taken out her white lace cap and the triangle of bishop's lawn and fitted them—the cap strings with just such a bow, and the lawn with just such a fold, and set the rosebud in the acute angle where the lawn folded, all in less time than it has taken me to write these two score words with which I try to describe her simple toilet. So, when she stepped out from that little north room, she heard nothing but the regular click clack of the old eight-day clock, and the purr of the family cat on the door mat, and the droning of two blue flies that felt themselves to be miserable intruders the moment my Aunt came in from the garden.

Nine o'clock and the work all out of the way in that notable fashion what did my Aunt DOLLY propose, and how did she spend those three hours before noontide? She would go straight to the south parlor and take her pen from behind the looking-glass, and from the cupboard on the right of the fireplace she took out her Journal, and for two hours, till it was time to light the fire and pare the potatoes, *she wrote*. How glad I am, how glad all her nieces and nephews and cousins and three or four score thousand more, perhaps, who may read extracts from the journal of this noble and gifted old lady, how glad we are that she consecrated those two or three hours to us and to mankind. I will not probe into that kindly heart to feel for the motives that prompted her to such literary industry. She abhorred gossip, but who is not interested in human nature? And as she would never talk of the faults of her neighbors, she took a harmless pleasure in setting down what she observed of society as she saw it, of the young men and young women that sang in the village choir, that paired off for sleigh rides in winter and for pic-nics in summer. She was much stirred in her mind when men of mark came across her path, some Beamerges of the pulpit, a famous editor or a business man whose combinations took in many cities. Besides these shrewed observations on men and women and the secrets of success, my Aunt has set down a great many most valuable hints and rules and cautions in the housekeeper's art; she quoted the words of an Apostle for her thrift, and was resolved to try all things and hold fast that which is good.

This journal of hers is a rich legacy. I am more grateful to her than if she had left me all her silk dresses, and her furs, and her Paisley shawl, and all the furniture of that south parlor. Take, for instance, as a taste, this wineglass of good thinking on the true sphere of woman. It is a finger long on her page, and worth for me at least a bound volume of the Revolution:

"The proper mission of the wife and daughter is to foster all the courtesies and charities of life. Whatever makes existence dear and sweet, belongs peculiarly to woman. Man hungers for power; he thirsts for conquests. Woman hungers for home life; her gentler spirit thirsts for love. He gives form to society; she gives soul. She can be more than a legislator in her proper and natural sphere—the one she has filled from the beginning of time—she can make the law-makers. We delight evermore in our fancies to paint woman bending in tenderness over the cradle, nurturing in her sons and daughters every noble motive, holding up the hands of her husband in brave battle with adverse fortune, dispensing gracious hospitalities, ministering to the poor, the sick and unfortunate, always bearing about her an atmosphere of winning grace and gentle firmness in the right; and breathing words of charity which covereth a multitude of sins."

Reading for the Young.

"HAPPY-GO-LUCKY."

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY has cheeks rosy red,
Ten times a day he will stand on his head.
Happy Go-Lucky is brimful of fun,
Up in the morning as soon as the sun,
Sliding on banisters, all the way down,
Playing at circus and bumping his crown.
When he has shocked all the house with affright,
Off he goes, screaming with roguish delight.

Happy-Go-Lucky once climbed up a tree,
Just to look round and see what he could see.
Crack went the bough! Such a terrible fall!
Didn't hurt Happy-Go-Lucky at all!
May-be the fairies, with some potent charm,
Because he's so cheerful, have kept him from harm.
Mother so wishes that he would be still,
Only for once; but the rogue never will!

Happy-Go-Lucky runs out in the streets,
Asks in to dinner each beggar he meets;
Happy-Go-Lucky—now, just think of that—
Tied granny's spectacles on the poor cat!
When he knows mother is going to scold,
Up he trots gravely, in tears, I am told;
Then he will kiss her and hug her with joy.
Any one got such an out-and-out boy?

[*George Cooper.*

A PLEA FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

I'M not so sure but a Mr. BERGH is needed to go into families, and prevent cruelty to children. Surely the cruelty exists.

The tradition is, that step-mothers are the only ogres in the family. This is a curious mistake. These, often from the bad name which precedes them, are the most zealous to be just to the children who have come under their charge. But it is of parents, more especially, of whom I now complain.

Fathers and mothers are often most cruel to their offspring; and the tortures are as varied as those of the inquisition. The mind of a child is acutely sensitive. We hear much of "careless, happy children." Who hears of the sharp suffering a child may feel? Yet, if we reflect a moment, we will remember by our own experience that they suffer as keenly as they enjoy. Don't we remember slipping into the creek, and then spreading our wet stockings on the bank in the sun to dry, while we sat beside them in utter wretchedness because of the reproof we would get when we reached home? Do we not remember when the privileged nurse slapped us across the ears till they rang and burned, and called us a contemptuous name, and we went down in the cellar, and sat upon a potato bin as stiff and tearless as a stone, and wished we could kill her? Do we not remember the hour we had to amuse the baby seemed a year; and the nursery was a prison; and no convict ever chafed more under his chains? Then, when we were released, to have the freedom of the fields! How wildly we flew, with the sense of liberty and complete happiness. But soon, even as the wing of a bird droops, we tired, and sat down upon a stone, and wondered if there was not *something more*. Liberty did not satisfy our wants!

Do we not remember the task thoughtlessly given beyond the capacity of a child, and the dreadful sense of hopelessness that came over us on attempting to do it? And then we remember going home from school with a friend, without permission, to spend the night. And, while all the household were asleep, we lay in the darkness with eyes wide open, suffering because a wayward will had disobeyed a sensitive conscience. Ah, truly, children are only men and women in epitome! Their sensations are just as varied and keen as ours—far keener, because they have not yet become callous. We look to GOD to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb." Why are not people equally tender of the lambs under their own care?

There is much domestic despotism. The worst despots, of course, are weak, selfish, undisciplined characters. Some, also, are despots through mistaken notions; others through ignorance. Many want their children to bow servilely, and without question, to their every mandate, be it ever so whimsical. Any opposition shows will; so that will must be broken. They strive to break the will, and succeed only in breaking the temper, and almost breaking the heart!

Some aspire to have their children good and quiet, like mummies, and make them prisoners. Others wish their offspring to be "smart." They crowd, and crowd, and crowd them until knowledge has not a zest, it is only so many chips to be piled in the store-house. They cannot assimilate when laboring to stuff, so they wearily crowd.

Many torture the little ones by wounding their pride. They tell their faults to others to *shame* them out of them. An outraged feeling possesses the child, and he thinks he will never again attempt to do right. Says the mother, "Oh, Aunt SUE, you don't know what a *bad* boy he is; some day he will be taken to an asylum as a lunatic, he gets in such a raging passion." The mother sighed, the child looked abased. He said not a word, but by-and-by, when Aunt SUE, whom he loved, was alone, he crept up to her and put his arms about her neck, and wept, and said:

"Oh, Aunt SUE, *she* don't know how I *try* to help it. The other day I prayed to GOD to help me keep my temper, and He did until to-day,—I guess He forgot about me to-day. Don't you think you could go to the druggist's and get me some medicine to *keep off the mad?*"

A child is insubordinate, and the parent would rob it of its toys, its treasures, (and so, of its individuality,) as a punishment. The boy questions her right. "You and your toys are mine until you are twenty-one," said the mother. The child was silenced. He thought, "How long to wait for liberty; until twenty-one!" Suddenly a thought struck him: "But if you have a right to me, why haven't I a right to you?" So some persons take the self-dependence and self-respect from their children.

I have seen people watch with most sedulous attention, the temperaments, habits and wants of the plants in their windows, while they treated their children either as puppets to amuse them, or as objects of spasmodic caresses, or as victims of their despotism.

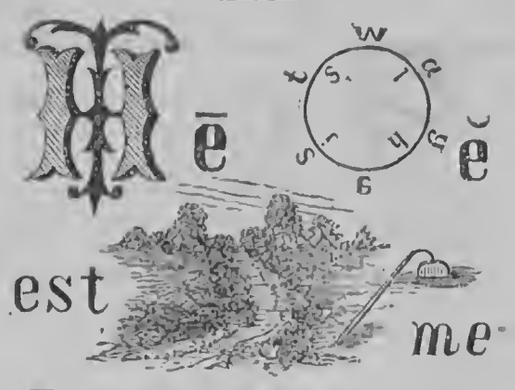
There are those who treat their animals with the tenderest care, while others treat theirs with systematic cruelty. Happily, most parents are instinctively what they should be. Unhappily, others are sellishly, ignorantly cruel to their offspring. It is only for the latter class I suggest the supervision of a Mr. BERGH.

There is a steadfast, patient love that can look beyond a personal ambition—beyond a love of ruling; beyond the child act to the child motive; beyond even the child motive to the physical, mental and moral constitution which those parents have entailed upon the child. Truly, it takes wisdom to be a true parent; a wisdom from on high.

E. B.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 11.



☞ Answer in two weeks.

HIDDEN ANIMALS.—No. 1.

1. Phonography enables me to live.
2. AMASA pesters me terribly.
3. Have you heard of the wild Catawba grape?
4. See that enormous elephant!
5. We are following numerous fashions.
6. The pine cone yields an excellent salve.
7. Ghosts can enter common keyholes.
8. An Arab bitterly implored alms.
9. He can be a very good scholar.
10. I am a rebel.
11. I have not determined yet.
12. He stands afar, mad, ill, or hungry.

☞ Answer in two weeks. A. L. M.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—No. 4.

I AM composed of twelve letters.
My 11, 9, 3, 8, 12 is a man's name.
My 1, 10, 2, 5 is a useful implement.
My 4, 7, 6 is a name sometimes given to an animal.
My whole is the name of a reader of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. X. Y. Z.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.—No. 1.

My first is a sweet-scented flower.
My second, a girl's name.
My whole is a plant.

☞ Answer in two weeks. FRANZ.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—March 2.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 9.—None are so blind as those that will not see.

RIDDLE No. 2.—An Egg.

PROBLEM No. 4.—65 feet. Correct answers to this problem have been received from E. G. WARNER, H. N. LEBARON, C. E. MASON, M. H. GARLAND, DAVID A. CHATFIELD, EDWIN L. BAKER, MARK D. SPROAT, CLARK R. TRUMBULL, "Pythagorus," S. G. CAGROM, I. N. JONES, O. O. ROCKWELL, JOHN C. ROGERS.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE reception of the Japanese has been the American event of the week....A great storm, with intense cold, has raged along the Atlantic coast...The Jaynes Block in Philadelphia has been destroyed....The debate on the French Arms has ended ...Affairs in France are much disturbed .... There is a great strike in progress in Leeds, England.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

IN the Stokes trial, the legality of the Grand Jury has been maintained ...Snow storms and severe weather have come upon the city with the opening of March....It costs nearly $1,000,000 annually, to light the city....A number of silk thieves and dealers in obscene literature have been arrested....The Miller insurance investigation, the trial of Mayor Hall, the judicial investigation, and the Castle Garden inquiry continue ...Wm. Heath, a stock broker, has been arrested for forgery.....A great swindle, known as the "failure of the Geneva Watch Company," has been exposed and stopped....Over 15,000 people have petitioned to have the library of the Cooper Institute opened on Sunday....A large number of Jersey City officials have been indicted, including the Board of Public Works, the Chief of Police, Police Justice Keese, and several editors ...Thirty-two landlords of sailors' boarding houses have been indicted by the Grand Jury ....A deficiency of nearly $100,000 has been discovered in the Brooklyn Comptroller's accounts ... The 5th was one of the coldest days of the season. The mercury fell to 12° below zero. The ice stopped the ferries, and people were frozen to death.

Obituaries.

J. R. WELDIN, an old merchant of Pittsburgh, died on the 2d....Hon. Schuyler Crippen died in Cooperstown, N. Y., on the 1st.....Jules Valle, connected with the iron and mining interests of Missouri, died on the 3d....Robert H. Willard, a pioneer of Council Bluffs, has been lost on the prairie, and found dying ...Professor Thomas Russell Crosby of Dartmouth College, died on the 2d ... Chaplain Thomas G. Salter of the U. S. Navy, died in Charlestown on the 25th of February.....Joseph W. Briggs, organizer of the system of free delivery of letters, died in Cleveland, O., a few days since.... Hon. William Shuts, an old merchant of Indianapolis, on the 4th .. The wife of ex-Gov. Bramlette of Ky., at Louisville, on the 4th.....J. Baldwin, aged 68, first Mayor of Nashua, N. H., on the 4th....E. G. Roye, ex-President of Liberia, was recently drowned in the harbor of Monrovia....T. Wadsworth, aged 82, of Hartford, died on the 4th. He lost 16 stores in Chicago .... The Earl of Lonsdale, aged 85, died in England on the 5th.

Miscellaneous Home News.

THE wheat crop in California promises to yield 50 per cent. more than last year .. The revolution in Mexico gains strength, but the Government is making great efforts to put it down ....More blockades have occurred on the Union Pacific....The Total Abstinence Society of Massachusetts, has held its first anniversary in Boston ....There is much excitement in Sioux City, over the discovery of gold in the Northwest.... The Centennial Commissioners having in charge the National Anniversary in Philadelphia, are in session in that city. . All Boston is hard at work, getting ready for the great Jubilee... Women are to be admitted to the State Agricultural College in Maine....The N. J. Methodist Conference has been in session in Trenton ...The steamship City of Washington, about which there was some anxiety, has been heard from....Great storms have prevailed along the coast, and many shipwrecks are reported....A grand reception has been given by the Government to the Japanese Embassy, at Masonic Hall, Washington. The Embassy has also been received on the floor of the House.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

IT is thought the Pope will soon leave Rome for the city of Trent in the Tyrol....The Emperor of Austria refuses to recognize the Catholic bishops who oppose the dogma of infallibility, as a portion of the hierarchy of Austria .. Religious and educational questions attract much attention in Prussia....It is thought in Berlin a decision in favor of the United States will be given in the San Juan Boundary question ....A treaty between Brazil and Paraguay is reported, by which the former exercises a protectorate, and pays expenses, for certain territory ...The compulsory election bill has passed in Austria. That country has made an offer of asylum to the Pope....Prince Charles of Prussia says if France attacks Italy, the latter will be defended by Germany ...The revision of the Federal constitution of Switzerland has been completed...On the anniversary of the entry of Paris the Emperor of Germany gave large sums of money to the generals of the army... Spain sends Rear-Admiral Polo de Barushe as Embassador to Washington....Belgium has decided to maintain a Minister at the Vatican....Mazatlan is still held by the rebels in Mexico.

Fires.

THE Sigourney House in Hartford, Conn., was set on fire March 3d....A large fire in Natick, Mass., March 2d. Hotel, post-office, Natural History Society building, shops, etc.; loss, $60,000 ..In West Troy, N. Y., March 2d, a lumber yard: loss, $7,000....In Toronto, on the 2d, stores; loss, $5,000 .. In Scranton, Pa., on the 3d, the Odd Fellows' Hall, two hotels, etc.; loss, $70,000 ....In February there were 125 fires in New York; loss, $95,000. Feb. 26th, the Phœnix Hotel, Salisbury, Me; $14,000. March 1st., wadding mill at Ellington, Conn.; loss, $40,000....A shoe factory in Charlestown, Mass., on the 4th; loss, $18,000 ... Comb factory in Leominster, Mass., on the 2d; loss, $100,000....The famous Dr. Jayne's block in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire, March 4th; loss over $1,000,000 ..Stewart's block, Ottawa, was destroyed on the 2d....Sash factory in Minneapolis, on the 4th; loss, $108,000....Carpet mill in Milton, N. H., on the 6th; loss, 75,000 ....Warehouses in Sandusky, Ohio, on the 6th; loss, $20,000... Eleven houses at Mason Station, Ky., on the 6th; loss, $70,000.

Accidents, Disasters, Etc.

THE packet Falls City sunk near Louisville on the 1st. A valuable cargo lost....A collision on the Erie Railway, at Middletown, on the 3d, between freight trains. Loss from fire, $4,000 ....Steamer Sallie sunk on the Arkansas River; loss, $75,000.

Crimes.

DENNIS LITTLE, jealous of a man named White, shot him in Rockland, Me., on the 2d, and then committed suicide ...The body of an unknown woman has been found near Johnstown, Pa... J. B. Condon of Marysville, Cal., committed suicide on the 2d.

Political.

IT is proposed to allow post-masters to be elected by the people ...The Japanese Embassy was presented to the President on the 4th, with much ceremony. Very sensible and friendly speeches were made. On the same day Hon. Jas. Brooks gave them a grand dinner. On the 10th, the Embassy attended the Metropolitan M. E. Church....The Secretary of the Treasury sells no gold this month....The Kansas Legislature has adjourned. The Senate failed to abolish capital punishment....The Constitutional Convention of Utah has adjourned....D. W. Voorhees declines to be Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana....Alexander H. Stephens thinks Grant is the only man who stands a ghost of a chance for the next Presidency....A convention of colored people has been called at New Orleans in April....Ex-President Johnson may run for Governor of Tennessee....Gen. Porter has been examined in Washington before the N. Y. Custom House Committe in relation to the alleged abuses. His testimony was very favorable to the President....Guv. Palmer of Illinois endorses Grant.... James Black of Pa., is the prohibition candidate for President ...Gen. Butler declines to be a candidate to the Philadelphia Convention....The Erie contest continues at Albany, with varying fortunes....Senator Pomeroy has made personal explanations concerning the Kansas bribery charges.....At the municipal election held in N. Y. State, on the 5th inst., Hon. A. CARTER WILDER (rep.), was elected Mayor of Rochester; a majority of the members of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors elected are Republicans; ALLANSON S. POPE (Dem.), was re-elected Mayor of Oswego; SAMUEL E. SHUTE (Rep.), Mayor of Newburgh; THEODORE F. BUTTERFIELD (Rep.), Mayor of Utica; P. HENRY FLOOD (Rep.), Mayor of Elmira; Major THOMAS (Rep.), Mayor of Auburn; D. J. JOHNSTON (Rep.), Mayor of Cohoes; in Troy, the Democrats elected their ticket; in Hudson, the Republicans were successful, while in the country towns the contest was very exciting.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

OUR reply to Lord Granville is expected in England this week....A Republican meeting has been broken up in Kingston, England....Copies of the American "case" were given to members of Parliament on the 16th....The claimant in the famous Tichborne case has been non-suited, arrested, and thrown into jail for perjury....Some 10,000 operatives in the flax mills of Leeds have struck for a reduction of labor to nine hours a day....Peace will soon be proclaimed in India ....The Tichborne claimant has called for a meeting of his friends. ..Lady Mordaunt's sanity is to be tested ...Lieut. Grant has visited Parliament.....John Bright despairs of an economical Government.....It is proposed to have the Government purchase the Irish railways.

From France.

A MINISTERIAL crisis is expected in France ....There is no intention of raising a new loan ....The ex-Prefect of the Department of Lore has been tried at Rouen for embezzlement, and acquitted. .The present passport system is only temporary . There has been a stormy debate in the Assembly over the International Society ....Reinforcements are asked for the Department of the Rhine to maintain order....The German Embassador has been ordered home to report upon the stability of the present French Government....M. Pouyer-Quertier, the Minister of Finance, has resigned....There is little hope of an understanding with England in relation to the Commercial Treaty....The debate on the Catholic petitions will take place on the 16th ....Thiers complains of the inactivity of the Budget Committee....A new conservative party, to liberate French territory from Germans, is being organized ...A conflict is feared between the Assembly and the Government. ..M. Perier, late Minister of the Interior, refuses to accept the Ministry of Finance....The editor of the Casolre has fought a duel with the editor of the Pays. The latter was wounded..The King of Italy has sent a private minister to M. Thiers on the Roman question.

Report on the Northern Pacific Road.—The ease and regularity with which the trains of the Northern Pacific Railroad can be run over its entire length throughout the hardest winters, and its greater freedom from the natural obstacles that have delayed the other Pacific routes, is ably illustrated in the concise report of Mr. W. M. ROBERTS, Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Pacific Road. The report gives satisfactory evidence that this great highway to the Pacific will be the most successful of all competing routes, and that there will be as little danger of delay in travel during the severest months of winter as there is on any of the New York or New England roads. The high character of Chief Engineer ROBERTS will stamp his report with confidence wherever it is read.

Lives there a man so ignorant as not to have heard of our $75 Four-Ton Hay Scale. The JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

Never get a poor farm implement. Get the best. Get the Blanchard Churn.

The following is from General PORTER, President GRANT's Private Secretary:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13th, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—My watch has kept excellent time since I have carried it. Yesterday, in some unaccountable way, the crystal was broken. Will you please replace it, and oil the works?—they have never been oiled or examined since the watch left the factory. I expect to be in New York a day, about Thursday or Friday of next week, and shall call at your place, 13 Maiden Lane, for the watch. Yours very truly,
(Signed) HORACE PORTER.

F. A. GILES, Esq.

The watch referred to above is No. 27,335, Stem Winder, Trade Mark "John W. Lewis—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), Marion, N. J.," and has been carried by Gen. PORTER for over a year. We are glad to see that our officials in high places appreciate fine American mechanism, and set the example of patronizing home productions, instead of sending our gold abroad for inferior articles.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 9, 1872.

SINCE our last report the Secretary of the Treasury has published his March Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States. The decrease in the Principal of the Debt since February 1 is $12,391,000. The present Schedule closes the third year of the Administration of President Grant. The total decrease in the Principal of the Debt is $220,649,000, and the reduction of the Gold Interest charge on the Funded Stocks is $16,900,000 per annum. There is also a saving of $1,250,000 a year in the Currency Interest, on what are known as the Three Per Cent. Legal Tender Certificates. The following is the present classification of the Funded Stocks:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, MARCH 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$305,838,550	$41,678,800	$347,517,150
5-20s, 1864	40,616,150	43,158,850	83,805,000
5-20s, 1865	120,120,350	42,077,350	162,860,700
5-20s, 1865, (new)	165,732,100	63,841,100	229,636,200
5-20s, 1867	222,295,450	91,079,800	330,975,250
5-20s, 1868	26,352,000	12,911,000	39,263,000
Total 5-20s	$883,116,400	$235,952,900	$1,181,069,300
Sixes, 1881	91,450,000	192,251,200	283,681,200
Fives, 10-40s	66,475,400	138,091,900	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,055,000	6,045,000	20,001,000
New Fives, 1881	50,351,450	117,480,950	167,832,400
Total	$1,100,328,250	$749,821,950	$1,850,150,200
Total March 4, 1869			2,007,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$257,695,950
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			124,255,350
Present yearly charge			107,294,889
Reduction Interest Charge			$16,960,670
Reduction in Funded debt as above			257,695,942
Reduction of Treasury Circulation			41,953,812
Total payments on Debt			$220,649,762

Money keeps in demand at full 7 per cent. at Bank, for Discounts, and in Wall Street on Stocks. Merchant paper not accommodated at Bank, sells on the Street at 8@10 per cent. discount per annum. Trade is active and generally prosperous. The Importers are doing more than in any previous spring season, and the Domestic Manufacturers are meeting a good market, especially for Cotton and Woolen Goods. The Cotton receipts continue to fall off from the figures of the previous crop, and singular to say, prices weaken as the receipts go down. This may be accounted for, perhaps, from the excessive speculation for future delivery earlier in the season.

The temper of British opinion on the Washington Treaty is less angry and decidedly more rational, and the London Exchange has recovered its equanimity, as well on the American Funds, as on Consols, &c.

There is nothing new of Tariff or Financial legislation at Washington. Whatever changes are made in the Tariff, will be made to go into effect after 3 or 6 months notice.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight.

	Feb. 24.	March 2.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	282,485,700	282,280,100
Gold and Greenbacks	62,503,700	62,101,000
Deposits	213,328,200	210,472,800
Circulation	28,143,700	28,165,400

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	110¼	N. Y. Central Scrip	91½
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	112⅜	Reading	114¾
U. S. 6s of 1881	115⅝	Rock Island	114
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₱ cts	*108	N. West	78¾
U. S. New Loan	109	Do. Preferred	92¾
N. Y. Bounty Loan	107	St. Paul	59
Tennessees	66¼	Do. Preferred	79
Virginias, new	55½	Lake Shore	93¼
Missouri Bonds	91¾	Ohio and Mississippi	45¾
U. S. Currency 6s	114½	Toledo & Wabash	76⅜
Central Pacifics	102¾	Erie	90¾
Union do	92	Union Pacific Stock	36¾
Western Telegraph	70¾	Adams Express	94
Pacific Mail	62	American Express	70
N. Y. Central Stock	90⅛	United States Exp's	63¼

* Ex-Dividend.

The changes from our last table of quotations are in favor of the Government Stocks ½ per cent., and in favor of the Railroads and speculative miscellaneous Shares like Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph from 2 to 3 per cent. The advance in Erie Stock, supposed to grow out of the prospect of Legislation against the JAY GOULD Ring, at Albany, is nearly 4 per cent. The price of Gold has varied very slightly and is ¼ per cent. higher than last week. The Express Stocks are all very strong on the active Spring business of the Companies. They are 1¼@2 per cent. higher than on our previous table. The general market has been, and is yet, unusually active, and the amount of business done on the Exchange larger than at any time since early in January.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, March, 8, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 12,646 bales of cotton, 231 pkgs. dried fruits, 4,625 bbls. eggs, 32,908 bbls. flour, 67,900 bush. wheat, 264,700 bu. corn, 35,900 bu. oats, 13,735 do. malt, 36,369 do. barley, 8,520 sacks grass seed, 911 bbls of beans, 1,116 barrels of corn meal, 2,851 bags do., 283 bales hops, 5,262 pkgs. pork, 197 pkgs. beef, 12,210 pkgs. cut meats, 13,631 pkgs. lard, 917 kegs do., 9,481 pkgs. butter, 4,176 pkgs. cheese, — dressed hogs, 1,859 bags peanuts, 616 hhds. tobacco, 2,879 boxes and cases do., 4,919 bbls. whisky, 1,074 bales wool.

Butter.—There is a most agreeable surprise in the turn that butter has taken, after some of the early croakings that can be remembered. There is no improvement as yet to note in prices, nor do dealers desire to press for more money than is quoted, fearing that an advance would interfere with the steady stock-reducing trade that has set in. If the activity continues, we shall be in a much better shape for new butter than at one time during the past winter we had reason to expect. Of course, there are many lots of extremely low grades that must go to grease, being completely unfit for our city or near-by trade; but the sacrifice of those hopeless parcels will be willingly submitted to, if we can only keep a movement that will work off the body of daily receipts and the useful surplus in store. Exports for the week, 151 firkins. State dairies, fine, 30@31c.; State dairies, fair to good, 26@28c.; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 32@35c.; State, do., common to fair, 24@28c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 28@30c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 28@31c.; State do., common to fair, 22@25c.; State do., fresh made, 32@33c.; State, fancy select tubs, 34@38c.; Ohio, good, 18@20c.; Ohio, Central and Southern, 14@17c.; Western, choice yellow, 20@21c.; Western, store-packed, 9@11c.; rolls, good West, 18@20c.; rolls, common to fair, 13@16c.; grease butter, 9@9½c.

Beans and Peas.—The arrivals of beans are small and the market is in a more encouraging position. Mediums have advanced, and marrowfats are working a little more in the seller's favor in sympathy, Pea beans are a trifle higher, with an insufficient supply of choice. The demand for kidney is improving. Canada peas are coming in more freely and lower prices are offered. Southern blackeyed are higher, with moderate supplies. Prime mediums, $2.30@2.65; good do., $2.30@2.45; fair do., $2.10; inferior do., $1.25@1.50; pea, $2.80@2.90; kidney, $3.10@3.25; red kidney, $2@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.90@3; common lots do., $2.25. Canada peas in barrels, $1.25. Green peas, $1.30@2. Southern blackeyed, per two bushel bag, $3.

Beeswax.—Small sales Southern at 35½@36.

Broom Corn.—There are fair arrivals, and the market is weak. Sales at 7@9c. for new hurl; 5@6c. for new green; 3@5c. for new red; 3@6c. for old do.

Cheese.—The market is very much unsettled and decidedly higher. There is very little coming in, and speculators have been at work buying up pretty generally. Shippers are not able to pay the prices now asked, and the home trade buy only as they have occasion to use. We understand at the close 18¾c. was refused for a prime lot of factory. Some shippers who bought and held, in anticipation of the advance, are now offering their supplies freely, being quite well satisfied with the profits already secured, but regular holders are indifferent, and working with the impression that the maximum has not yet been reached. The shipments for the week were 178,000 lbs. Quotations are for State factory, fine, 18@18¾c.; fair to good do., 16¾@17¾c.; ordinary, 14@15c.; State farm dairy, good, 15@17c.; do. common, 10@13c.; Vermont factory, 16¾@17c.; Ohio factory 15½@16¾c.; English dairy, 14@16c.

Cotton.—The market has been subject to frequent fluctuations. A slow inquiry and depressed markets at other points, created a decline of ⅜c. immediately subsequent to our last; but later, an improved market in Europe and an increased speculative inquiry, to fill short contracts, brought prices up pretty nearly to their old point. At the close the market is off again a fraction, and there is an uncertain feeling. Orders from the South have been moderate. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜
Low Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝
Middling	22⅝	22⅞	23	23¼
Good Middling	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞	24

For forward delivery the market is weak. The sales, on the basis of low middling, are as follows:—April, 22⅜c.; May, 22⅝c.; June, 23¼c.; October, 20c.

Eggs.—Supplies are well sold up, but to bring this about receivers have been making concessions freely. There is a feeling of uncertainty from day to day as larger arrivals may at any time come upon the market and force a severe break. The late cold snap caused some stock to be frozen, and we have the last day or two scarcely enough fresh in to meet the ordinary calls from the trade. The important concessions made brings a better inquiry. We append prices obtained to-day, but they are likely to change any moment. Western at 30@32c.; State, 33@34c.; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Long Island, 31c.

Flour.—Absence of demand has weakened the market, notwithstanding the arrivals have been remarkably light. The foreign market is depressed, and there is a feeling of uncertainty which creates more or less disposition on the part of holders here to close out their supplies.

We quote at $5.50@$6.35 for superfine State; $6.55@6.75 for common extra do.; $6.80@6.90 for good to choice do.; $6.95@7.30 for fancy do.; $5.20@6.35 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.45@6.75 for extra do.; $6.90@7.40 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.50@6.90, and trade brands of do. at $6.95@7.35; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.45@7.80; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.00@8.50; St. Louis at $6.75@7.40 for common to fair extra, and $7.45@9.50 for good to choice. Southern at $6.80@7.65 for extras and $7.70@9.50 for good to choice. Rye at $4.10@5.05 for common to fine. Buckwheat at $3@3.60.

Fresh Fruits.—The market is dull, and prices but slightly changed.

Apples, good, barrels, $3.75@4; do. selections, $4.25; do. poor, $2.75@3; cranberries, common, bbl., $6@7.50; do. crates, fine, $4; do. do. common, $3@5.12; oranges, La., bbl., $4@5; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $2@2.20; Virginia, new, $2@2.20; do. common, $1.25@1.50; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; Pecan nuts, ₱ 3@3½c.

Grain.—Business in wheat very light, and prices nominally lower. No. 2 spring in store, $1.50@1.53, No. 1 do., $1.54@1.55, winter red Western $1.62@1.69, amber do., $1.70@1.73, white Western, $1.70@1.80. Rye is inactive and weak; sales of Western at 83c. Oats are steadily held at 52½@55c. for Western and 54@56c. for white Ohio. Barley is dull and drooping; sales of four-rowed State at $1.08 and two-rowed State at 75c.; sales of two-rowed State malt at $1.

Hay and Straw.—No new features are noted in the market. Sales are chiefly to the home trade. Shipping hay is quoted at $1.25; retail qualities, $1.35@1.60, the latter price for strictly choice lots. Long rye straw $16@1.10; short rye, 85@90c.; oat, 75@85c.; wheat, 50@70c.

Hops.—Fine grades are in good demand from brewers at old rates. Other grades quiet. Stock small and prices throughout are firm.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 25@65c.; Eastern do. 1871, 25@60c.; Western do. 1871, 25@60c.; yearlings do. 1870, 10@30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@15c.; old olds do. 1868, 8@12c.; Californians do. 1870, 15@30c.; Californians do. 1869, 9@15c.; Bavarians, 75c.; English, 60c.; Belgians (nominal), 55c.

Provisions.—Prices of pork have declined about 50c. per bbl. New sold at $13.30, cash, and for forward delivery, at $13.25 for March; $13.50 for May; extra prime, $11.75; prime mess, $13.75 for new Western. Dressed hogs firmly held at 6c. for Western, and 6½@6¾c. for city. Middles have been sold less freely, and prices are lower; long clear, 7 3-16c., short do., 7¾c., bellies, 7¾@7¾. Cut meats in moderate demand at 8½c. for hams in pickle; 8¾@9c. for do. in salt; 5¼@6c. for shoulders; 9½c. for long cut hams. Smoked meats at 10@13c. for hams; 6½@7c. for shoulders, and 8@8½c. for clear rib. Lard is offered at lower prices; prime Western steam, 9 5-16c.; good do., 9¼c. Sales of prime for April, at 9 7-16c.; for May, 9¾c.; for June, 9 11-16c.; city at 9¼c. for steam. Beef is rather in the buyer's favor. Plain Western mess, $9@10.50; extra mess, $10.50@12.50; tierce beef, $15@17 for prime mess, and $19@21 for India do. Beef hams are steadily held; Western, $23@26. Stearine quiet at 9¾@10c. for prime. Tallow dull and weak; prime offered at 9¼c.

Poultry and Game.—The demand is moderate. Turkeys, Western, good, 16@18c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@15c.; do. State, 17@18c.; do. Jersey, 20@21c.; Ducks, Western, 16@18c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@13c.; do. State and Jersey, 19@22c.; Geese, Western, 10@12c.; do. poor and frozen, 10@12c.; do. State and Jersey, 14@16c.; Fowls and Chickens—Western good, 15@17c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@14c.; do. State, 16@18c.; do. Bucks Co. and N. J., 18@20c.; capons, 25@28c. Fowls and chickens—Live, State and N. J., 17@19c. do. Western, 15@16c.; roosters, 10c.; ducks, per pair, 75c.@$1.50. Geese.—Western, $1.20@1.75; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey $3@3.50; turkeys, 17@20c.

GAME.—Rabbits per pair, 35@45c.; hare do., 40@50c.; canvas backs $2, red head $1.25, mallard $1, widgeon and teal 35@40c.; black duck, 75c.; English snipe per doz., $4; squah per doz., $1; wild geese each $1.

Seeds.—The shipping demand for clover is falling off, but the supplies are small, and prices are steadily held. Sales at 9¼@9¾c. for Ohio, and 10@10¾c for Indiana and Michigan. Demand for Timothy is unimportant. Sales at $3.25@3.60.

Tobacco.—Market without animation. Most parties are disposed to await the effect of increasing arrivals of the new crop. A few lots have been taken by shippers to close out urgent orders. The home trade are buying only enough to carry them along. Trade in seedleaf is improving, with a fair assortment on sale. Foreign grades are selling in small lots only.

Vegetables.—Shipments of potatoes 3,300 bbls. of onions, 900 do. Potatoes are unchanged, the stock

continues to receive daily additions. Onions are feeling the shipping trade and are better.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., $2.12@2.37; P. Blows, $1.75@2; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.25@1.50; Dyright, $1.25@1.75; Nova Scotia, $1.75. Sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red & yellow, $1.75, white, $2.50@3; Conn., 100 strings, $2.50@3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $20@22. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $1.25; flat, $1@1.25. Cabbages, per 100, $5@7. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $4; marrow, $4. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Wool.—Business in fleeces is more restricted. The stock is so light that holders feel confident of being able to place their supplies at the high figures demanded. Buyers assert they cannot turn out manufactured goods at profitable prices with current quotations of wool, and are not buying much. The few sales making are at full asking figures. Pulled scarce and high. Foreign working more in the buyer's favor. Latest sales of Ohio and Michigan fleeces at 80@85c., as to quality; 65c. for medium unwashed; 54c. for extra pulled; 31c.@$1.15 for scoured; 35@41c. for full clip California; 33@35c. for burry do.; 38c. for California lamb's do.; 41@c. for medium Texas; 56c. for Colorado; 48@49½c. for Cape; 48c. for foreign.

Whisky.—Western is quiet at 90c.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 7.—Wheat very firm at an advance of 5@8c.; red winter, $1.55@1.60; white, $1.65@1.75, some sales at $1.80. Corn 70@72c. Barley, 65@70c. for two-rowed; 75@80c, for four-rowed. Beans, dull at $1.75@2.25. Dressed hogs, quiet at $6.25@6.50. Mutton, 7@9c. ₱ lb. Poultry scarce, 17@18c. for chickens. Butter firmer, 25@26c. for good. Eggs more plenty, 25@28c. ₱ dozen. Potatoes are scarce and higher, selling at 50@55 ₱ bushel. There are heavy losses in potatoes stored in the field this winter by cold weather. Grass seeds quiet. Timothy, $3.50@4; clover, $5.75@6.25. Fat sheep are worth 7@8c ₱ lb., varying with quality and weight of fleece. A severe storm has prevailed since Monday, and markets are generally poorly supplied.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1872.

THE markets have generally been somewhat uniform during the past week, though the cold snap sharpened the appetite for meat, and trade was lively, at rather improved rates on most kinds of stock. Eggs have not been very plenty, while fish nearly always rules higher during Lent, thus turning the demand more upon meat, save so far as it is forbidden by those sects which always abstain during this period. It would seem, from the good demand, and the numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs sold during the Lenten season, that people are not as abstemious as they formerly were.

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	6,250	126	889	16,373	25,024
Last week	6,508	205	795	16,661	27,851
Correspond'g w'k '71	4,571	82	567	17,094	12,742
Average, '71	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—In point of numbers we have about the figures of the previous week, but nearly 2,000 more than during the corresponding week of 1871. There was the full supply of 3,200 head on sale last Monday, distributed in former proportions among the different selling places, and all were disposed of. Prices scarcely varied from the previous week, and there were no special points of interest. Since then there have been regular arrivals, and a uniform trade, a few of latest sales being 81 Ill. steers, 7¼ cwt., sold at 12c.; 33 Texans and Canadas, 6@7¼ cwt., at 10@11½c.; 107 good Ill. cattle, 7¼ cwt., at 11½@13c.; 84 Mo., 7¼ cwt., at 11½c.; 48 Ill., 7¼@7¾ cwt., at 11½@12c.; 34 Ky. 7½ cwt., at 11½c., 57 ₱s per cwt.

A recent visit to the far West, where thousands of Texan cattle were kept through the winter, showed them in variable condition. Where hay was fed out, and especially where the partial shelter of forests or broken ground was afforded, the beeves look fairly, but those owners who undertook to carry their herds through the winter without food or shelter, the cattle are in a sorry condition, many of their carcasses strewing the plains. Important lessons have been learned by the past season's experience which will doubtless be of great advantage to herdsmen in future.

The following are the prices at the close of the market:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice bullocks, ₱ lb	12¾ @ 13	12¾ @ 13
Good to prime	11½ @ 12	11½ @ 12
Medium	10¾ @ 11¼	10¾ @ 11¼
Ordinary	10 @ 10¾	10 @ 10¾
Poorest grade	8¾ @ 9¾	8 @ 9
Average of all sales	11¼ @ 11¾	11¼ @ —

Milch Cows.—The supply is lighter, but is more than ample for all wants, and the low rates of last week are not improved upon. Common cows are very low, selling at $25@40 each; fair, $50; prime, $65@75.

Veal Calves.—There is a little increase in arrivals, and no change in prices, the cold weather favoring both the sending in and handling of hog-dressed veals. Live calves are worth 8@10c., as to quality, with dressed selling at 10@11c.

Sheep.—No special changes to note, arrivals being about on a par with those of the previous week. We give extreme prices, as 7@9¾c. There is, however, a stronger tone to the market. Latest sales are, 1 car 85 lb Ind. sheep, at 8¼c.; 1 car O. fine wool, 95 lbs, prime, 9¾c.; 1 car Ill., 83 lbs, 8c.; and 2 cars 90 lb do., 9¾c.

Hogs.—There is a little falling off in numbers, and no trade to note in live, all the hogs going direct to slaughtering firms. Live are quotable at 5¾@5¾c.; city dressed, 6¾@6¾c. for most weights, pigs reaching 6¾c.; Western dressed close firm at about 6c., some sales being at 5¾c.

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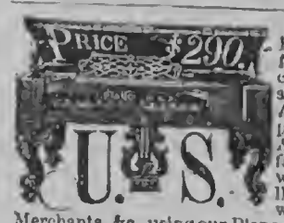

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1871.

RECEIPTS DURING 1871.

For Premiums	$422,769 38
" Interest	31,713 47
" Rent, Re-Insurance, &c	10,424 22
Total Receipts	$464,907 02

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1871.

Paid Death Claims	$78,307 00
" Dividends, Purchased Policies, Returned Premiums and Re-Insurances	98,959 14
" Commissions, Taxes, Medical Examiners' Fees, Advertising, Rent, etc.	166,799 04
Total Disbursements	$344,065 18

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$28,442 61
New York State and County Bonds	115,700 00
Brooklyn City Bonds	2,000 00
Loans on Policies in force	428,610 21
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums and Premiums and Interest in course of transmission	288,005 70
Temporary Loans on Stocks, Interest Accrued, Bills Receivable and all other Property	127,379 08
Total Assets January 1st, 1872	$990,197 60

Total No. of Policies Issued to Jan. 1st, 1872, 10,772.

Policies Issued in 1871, 2,012, insuring the sum of $3,048,197.

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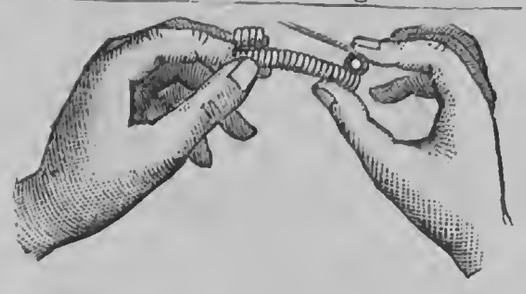

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Houdans	3 00
S. S. Hamburgs	2 00
Black African Bantams	2 00

☞ Cash must accompany all orders. Address
JOSEPH KRAUSE, Lebanon, Pa.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

VICE-ADMIRAL ROWAN is recovering.

THE Greeley monument fund has reached $15,000.

GOUGH and Phillips have just lectured in Chicago.

REV. WM. R. ALGER is going South for his health.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT has gone to Vera Cruz.

VINCENT COLYER has resigned as Indian Commissioner.

ROBT. BROWNING will soon publish a poem of some length.

THE life of Rev. Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, is to be published.

PAREPA ROSA has been invited to sing at Dusseldorf in May.

THE Grand Duke attended a cock fight in Havana on Sunday.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN got $1,500 for two readings in Chicago.

MRS. CARL SCHURZ speaks good English, and admires her husband.

THE Mayor of London wears a gold chain weighing three pounds troy.

SENATOR SUMNER says he is opposed to the re-election of Gen. Grant.

THE 70th birthday of Rev. Dr. Bacon has been celebrated in New Haven.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE has met with a severe fall, at her Florida home.

SOME of the papers are calling Dr. O. W. Holmes a bachelor; this is a mistake.

MRS. MOSES H. GRINNELL has just died in Geneva, and Mr. G. is in poor health.

GARIBALDI has been elected a member of the Internationals, and accepts with thanks.

SUPERINTENDENT GEO. W. MILLER has come into possession of a fortune of $270,000.

Paints, Oils, Blacking, &c.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

MORE THAN

100,000 HOUSES

HAVE BEEN PAINTED WITH THE

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT

IT IS THE BEST

In the world for exterior work upon Cottages, Villas or Buildings of any kind, whether built of brick, wood or iron. It is a liquid, *ready for use*, and requires no oil thinning or drier. Purest white, and any desired shade can be had in packages from one gallon upwards.

Letter Received from Levi Shaw, Trustee of the United Society of Shakers.

MT. LEBANON, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1871.

RESPECTED FRIENDS:—In reply to your inquiry as to what we think of the Averill Chemical Paint, we have used in our Society at Mount Lebanon some 1,000 gallons. We are very much pleased with it, and until we are convinced that there is something better, shall give it the preference of all other paints. We have used heretofore the (——), (——), and most all other brands of white lead, neither of which have given us perfect satisfaction. Most of it would chalk off after being on some two or three years. This, after three years' experience, we do not find to be the case with the Averill Pure White Chemical Paint. Indeed, it appears just as well as when first put on. I will write you again on the subject when I am not in quite so much of a hurry.

Sample card of beautiful colors, and recommendations from owners of the finest residences in the country, furnished free by the

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO., 32 Burling Slip, New York, or 118 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

P. S.—The superiority of these Paints has already brought numerous *worthless* imitations in the market. We caution the public against using them.

IT WILL PAY TO USE
FRANK MILLER'S
HARNESS OIL
BLACKING.
Ask your Harness Maker for it.
FRANK MILLER & SONS, NEW YORK.

Fruit and Berry Boxes.

FRUIT AND BERRY BASKETS.
Beecher's American, Cook's Excelsior, Whitney's Fruit Boxes, Fairchild's Grape Boxes.
A. D. HOPPING & WILSON, Agents.
214, 218 and 220 Washington St., New York.

THE ROCHESTER BERRY BASKET.—Durable and low-priced. Quarts, pints and ½ quarts. Send for Circulars to General Agents, COLLINS, GEDDES & CO., Moorestown, New Jersey.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
NEW YORK.
ELIAS HOTCHKISS, Proprietor,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 26TH ST.

This is one of the Pioneer Hotels in its fine location—corner of Broadway and Twenty-Sixth St. It is kept on the fast-becoming popular European Plan, and is large, commodious and well-arranged in all departments.

Fertilizers, Etc.

TO FARMERS.—DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE of the "LODI MANUFACTURING CO." for sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for *half the price* of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for tobacco, cotton, corn and vegetables than any other in market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c., of New York city. Price, delivered on board in New York city, Twenty-five Dollars per ton. I ask attention to the following Testimonials:

ONEIDA CO., N. Y., Oct. 12th, 1871.—*Dear Sir:* For two years past I have used the Double Refined Poudrette for corn, potatoes and garden Vegetables, and I have realized on the first crop 100 per cent. for all the money invested. Yours truly, T. B. ALLANSON.

WINDHAM CO., VT., Dec. 4th, 1871.—*Dear Sir:* I think the Lodi Company's Double Refined Poudrette the best manure I can find for tobacco, corn and potatoes. I shall order a number of tons another season. Yours respectfully. E. S. HORTON.

JESSE VAUGHN of Lancaster, N. Y., under date of September 20th, says:—I applied the Double Refined Poudrette, last Spring, on corn and potatoes, and I believe I have the best corn in town, and my potatoes are an excellent crop. I have used your Double Refined Poudrette several times before, and always with good results, but this year the effect has been more perceptible than ever before.

A pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on application to JAMES T. FOSTER, 63 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

GUANO, BONE, PLASTER, &c.

No. 1 Peruvian Guano. Best Ground Bone—fine, coarse or mixed. Best Land Plaster. Coe's Phosphate, &c. Sold in lots to suit. No charge for cartage when ordered by the ton. Send for Circular and prices.
DECATUR & COXE,
197 Water St., New York.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

Holbrook's Swivel Plows

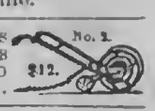
Sold by Dealers.

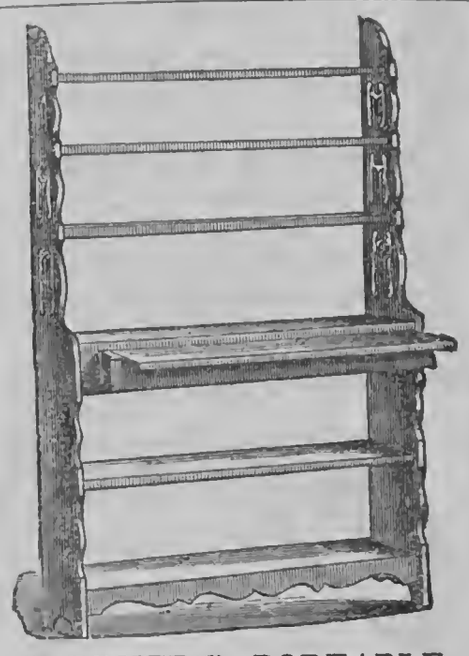
For level land and side hill, do perfect work *without dead furrows or ridges.* Easy draft. Have Hinged Cutters.

Send for Circular. **F. F. HOLBROOK & CO., Boston, Mass.**

With Planet No. 3 a boy can put in your Seeds, Guano and Fertilizers evenly and comfortably, without backache, in half the usual time.

The finest Onion Drills are Allen's Planets. Last season Onion Growers thought there was nothing equal to them. Circulars. 119 S. 4th, Phila., Pa.





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BOOK-RACK, BOOK-CASE, AND WRITING DESK COMBINED.

This is the first good article of furniture that has ever been made, which can be taken apart in less than a minute and packed away or shipped from place to place all easily as a few short boards, and can be set up again by any person in a few moments without the aid of any tools. Small sizes form a substantial and complete Book-Rack. Larger sizes form a substantial Writing-Desk and Book-Case Combined.

Prices for large sizes, 6 feet 4 inches high, solid Black Walnut, from $10 to $22. Prices for smaller sizes down as low as $1. Also, Portable Wardrobes, prices $10 to $20.

A liberal discount to the trade. Ten per cent. off to all preachers.

The First Premium was Awarded
on our Book-Racks and Writing-Desks at the
Great Fair of the American Institute
NEW YORK, 1870.

Our goods can be found at the Furniture Dealers and Bookstores generally throughout the country. Manufactured by

The Gardner Manufacturing Company,
110 BOWERY, N. Y.,
Manufacturers of Looking Glass and Picture Frames.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.
A SANITARY FLEXIBLE METALLIC WATER PIPE.

20 per cent. cheaper than Lead. For particulars send for circulars.

NEW YORK LEAD CO.,
63 and 65 Center St., New York.

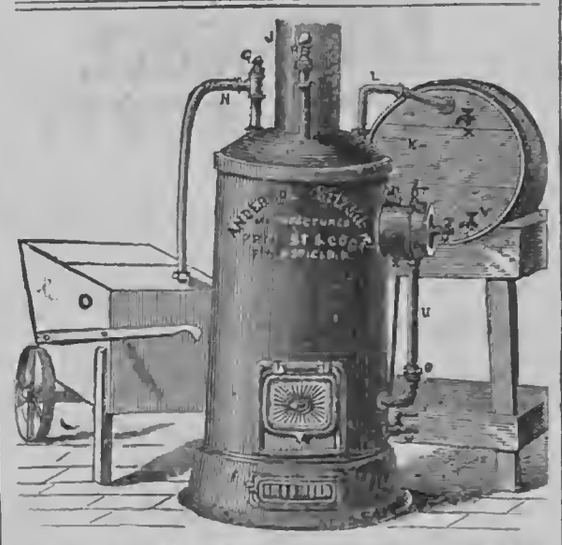
SCHENCK'S
WATERPROOF TAGS and LABELS.

Dampness or Exposure has no effect upon them.
$1 to $4 per 1,000. Send for sample.
Manufacturer's Depot, 90 Ann Street, New York.

IMPROVED FOOT LATHES. With Slide-Rest and Fittings. Just the thing for the Artisan or Amateur Turner.
Also, **HAND PLANERS.**
"Many readers of this paper have one of them." Selling in all parts of the country, Canada, Cuba, Europe, &c.
Send for descriptive Catalogue.
N. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H.

RIVERVIEW Military Academy, Poughkepsie, N. Y. A thorough-going school for boys.

Implements, Machinery, Etc.



ANDERSON'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, for *Steaming* FEED FOR STOCK Heating Cheese Vats; Tannery Vats, Conservatories, &c. This Steamer is made of Wrought Iron, thoroughly riveted and finished in good style. It has a reliable Automatic or Self-regulating Water Feeder, Safety Valve, Vacuum Valve, Water Gauge Cocks, Whistle, &c., all complete. The boiler is peculiar in construction, being ONE COMPLETE DOUBLE BOILER WITHIN ANOTHER, the two communicating one with the other. It has an extraordinary amount of fire space for the size of the boiler; No. 3, a medium size, having 3,854 square inches of fire surface; consequently, it requires but little fuel to run it. Either wood or coal may be used for fuel.

It will cook more feed, or heat more water, in a given time, than any other Steamer of the same size or cost. It is more durable than any other, for the reason that the fire-box is made of wrought iron, and is *entirely surrounded with water.* We are also manufacturing:

Anderson's Low Pressure Steam Heater, for Heating *Private Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Conservatories, &c.* We manufacture for all the territory east of Illinois.

For further particulars address
P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

CARHART'S
PATENT TWO-HORSE
Pulverizing Cultivator

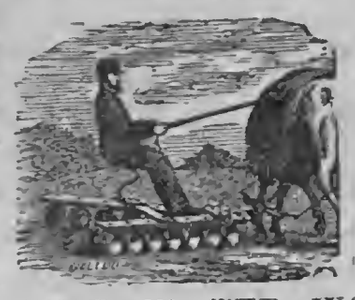
Was Awarded the First Premium at State and County Fairs in 1870 and '71.

It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.
The price is only Twenty Dollars.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
It can be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.
It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.

C. C. BRADLEY & SON, Man'frs,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Not to be Paid for until Tried.

NISHWITZ PULVERIZING HARROW.



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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Do you want the Agency, or one for your own use? Ask your merchants for them, or send for Circulars.

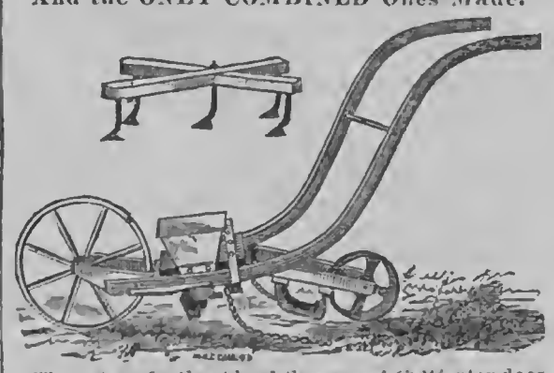
PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS,
94 Beekman St., New York,
and 61 Merwin St., Cleveland, O.

Graves' Incubators.

For Price List, send for Circular.
JACOB GRAVES & CO., No. 26 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

HARRINGTON'S PATENT
SINGLE OR COMBINED
Seed Sower and Hand Cultivator,
THE BEST IN THE MARKET,
And the ONLY COMBINED Ones Made.



The price of a Combined Sower and Cultivator does not exceed that of an ordinary Sower. Sows all kinds of *Seed.* It is the best in the market for *Carrot, Onion, Sorghum* and *Turnip Seed;* also, for *Peas* and *Beans.* It is the only one that will sow *Beets* and *Parsnips* with regularity.

PRICES.

Single Seed Sower	$12.00
Combined Sower and Cultivator	15.00
Single Cultivator	8.00

MADE ONLY BY
AMES PLOW COMPANY,
53 Beekman St., New York,
and Quincy Hall, Boston.
Send for Descriptive Circular.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND BUTTER BUYERS!
PACK YOUR BUTTER
IN
WESTCOTT'S
RETURN BUTTER PAIL

Approved and recommended by the leading authorities of our country on dairying, and acknowledged by all butter dealers to be the very best package in use.

Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents more** a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.

READ THIS:

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market.* It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommends its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.

Respectfully,

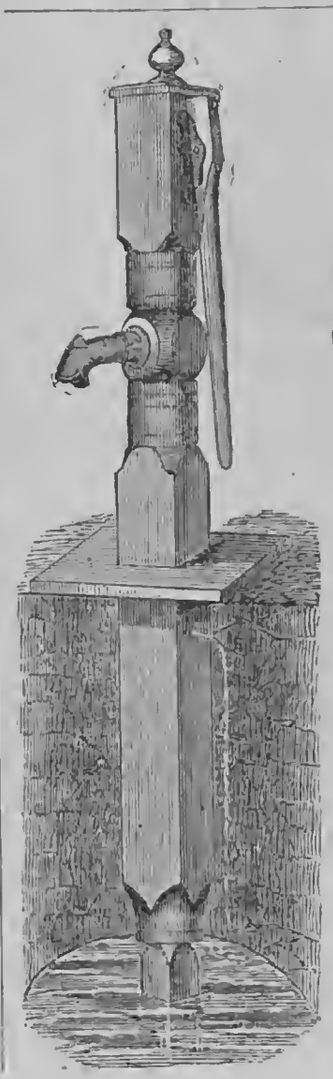
(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.

X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail,** and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.

SILSBY BROS.,
Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.



Blatchley's Cucumber Wood Pumps. Patented. Trade Ⓑ Mark.

BLATCHLEY'S
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS,
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap,
Are already widely known and deservedly popular.
RECENT IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS,
recommend these Pumps still more strongly to the favor of the public and the trade. Dealers supplied with full Descriptive Catalogue, Price List, &c., upon application.

TINGLEY'S PATENT
HORIZONTAL ICE CREAM FREEZER,
Saves Ice, Saves Time, Saves Labor,
And produces the finest quality of Cream known to the Art.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— Albany is to have a $400,000 depot.

— The Revolution newspaper is dead.

— Berlin, Prussia, has 828,000 inhabitants.

— Five great hotels are going up in Chicago.

— Rochester is to be illuminated with natural gas.

— The World's Coliseum in Boston will be 600 feet by 350.

— The Methodist Church South is to found a University.

— Dan Rice, the famous showman, has become a bankrupt.

— In years 54 boats have blown up, killing 3,083 people.

— The mercury has fallen to 33° below zero in Coos Co., N. H.

— The ice bridges over the St. Lawrence are as strong as ever.

— The new Boston Daily Globe resembles the New York Times.

— Hartford women propose to establish an insurance company.

— The new Russian Minister is expected by the middle of March.

— The sugar maple harvest of Minnesota is the richest for many years.

— A great building for the June Saengerfest is to be erected in St. Louis.

— The ice bridge was used across the Mississippi as late as March 4th.

— Kansas has had a re-union of soldiers at Topeka, with 2,000 veterans in line.

— Lumbermen are returning from the North Woods of New York after a successful season.

Seeds, Plants, Etc.

1872.
DREER'S GARDEN SEEDS.

Always Fresh and Reliable.

A FULL STOCK OF EVERY VARIETY, WITH ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE

NOVELTIES,

IN VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS, &c.

The following are a few of the most desirable:

The Hanson Lettuce.—Heads remarkably large, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves. Price, per packet, 25 cts.

Bastian's Extra Early Beet.—The perfection of a Beet, being very early, of quick growth, fine, turnip-rooted form and good color; a profitable variety for the market gardener, and one of the best for family use. Per lb., $1.50; per oz., 20 cts.

Bastian's Half-Long Blood Beet.—In color, shape and size it is all that can be desired in a Beet; a valuable variety to follow after the preceding one. Per lb., $1.50; per oz., 20 cts.

Dark Red Egyptian Beet.—A small, early, flat, dark, blood variety; highly recommended. Per lb., $3; per oz., 30 cts.

Philadelphia Fine Dutch Cabbage.—A very superior fall and early winter variety; solid heads. Per lb., $3; per oz., 30 cts.

Philadelphia Late Drumhead Cabbage.—The very best winter variety; large, solid heads. Per lb., $3; per oz., 30 cts.

Boston Market Celery.—Dwarf, solid variety. Per oz., 50 cts.

Lesher's Mammoth Asparagus.—The largest variety. Per lb., $1; per oz., 20 cts.

Early White Curled Endive.—Self-blanching, very fine, large, and extra curled and tender. Per oz., 50 cts.

Melon, Casaba.—The largest and finest Musk-melon, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Solid, sweet, delicious flavor. Per oz., 50 cts.; per pkt., 20 cts.

Trophy Tomato.—Our own saving from extra large, selected fruit. Per oz., $3; per pkt., 20 cts.

Tomato.—Cook's Favorite, Tilden, Fejee. Per oz., 40 cts.

Tomato.—Philadelphia Market, Gen. Grant. Per oz., 50 cts.

Onion.—Yellow Danvers, Philadelphia growth. Per lb., $3; per oz., 30 cts.

Onion.—White or Silver Skin, Philadelphia growth. Per lb., $3.50; per oz., 30 cts.

Philadelphia Onion Seed produces the finest sets for keeping.

The above can all be had in 10c. packets, except where priced, and are only a few of the many varieties we have for sale. They will be mailed, free, at the prices quoted.

Pea, Dreer's Extra Early.—Has acquired a reputation beyond all others as an even cropper, so essential for an early, profitable crop. Per bush., $10; per quart, 40 cts.

Pea, McLean's Little Gem.—Delicious flavor, dwarf and quite early. Per quart, 60 cts.

Pea, Laxton's Alpha.—The earliest and best dwarf wrinkled marrow pea. Per pint, $1.

Beans, Dwarf German Wax.—Early, remarkably tender and stringless. Per quart, 30 cts.

Beans, Giant Wax.—Large, tender pods; a fine pole variety. Per quart, $1; per pkt., 20 cts.

Corn.—Darling's and Crosby Early Sugar. Per qt., 40 cts. Stowell's Evergreen, the best of all. 25 cts. per quart.

All varieties of Peas, Beans and Corn, when sent by mail, are 16 cts. per quart additional, to prepay postage.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Our stock of Flower Seeds is unusually large and fine. We make a specialty of this department, and grow many of the leading kinds on our own Seed Gardens and Farm. The finest varieties of Asters, Balsams, Carnations, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Cyclamen, Dahlia, Diadem Pink, China Pink, Heart's Ease or Pansy, Larkspurs, Lobelia, Mimulus, Nasturtium, Petunia, Double Portulaca, Phlox Drummondii, Ten Week Stocks, Verbena, Wallflower, Double Zinnia, &c.

Roses, Plants, Shrubs, Bulbs, &c.

Our facilities for the growing, as well as importation, of New Plants, &c., are equal to any other establishment in the country. Upwards of 30,000 square feet of glass are employed in their propagation, and nearly 50 acres are devoted to the growing of the more hardy kinds of Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, Bulbs and Flower Seeds. All who are in want of Seeds, Plants and Bulbs will consult their own interests by sending for **Dreer's Garden Calendar for 1872**, with full descriptive lists of our stock, prices, &c., will be mailed to all, upon receipt of a postage stamp. Address

HENRY A. DREER,
714 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fruit, Shade, **Trees!** Garden, Hedge, **Plants!** Flower, Garden, **Seeds!**

Apple and Crab Rootgrafts, best sorts, 10,000.....$50.00
Pear, Std. Extra, 1 yr., Bartlett, &c., 3 to 4 ft., doz. 2.50
Seeds, Peach, bu., $2; Apple, Osage, new, bu..... 12.00
Potatoes, White Peach Blow, Early Rose, bu..... 2.00
Seedlings, Soft Maple, 1,000, $1; Ash, $3; Elm.... 2.00
Illustrated Catalogue, 100 page, & New Price List. .10
F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Ill.

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OVER ONE THOUSAND ILLUSTRATIONS. The largest, best selling, and most attractive subscription book ever published. Send for circulars, with terms, at once. Address

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selling our Patent Button-Hole Cutter, with silver case, 25 cents, will last a life-time. Cuts 20 Correct Button-holes a minute any size. Patent Fountain Pen and XX Yosemite Gold Pen. Samples of all with Circulars, post-paid, for 25 cents. City Novelty Co., 404 Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

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In CHICAGO and the WEST.

By Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. The record of a proud city overtaken by sudden and awful calamity, of towns destroyed by the wasting element, of forests burned, of homes and farms desolated, of men of wealth made beggars, of families separated. Abounds with thrilling incidents of marvelous escapes, etc., and is the only complete History of these great events. 500 8vo. pages; 50 Engravings; price $2.50; outfit, $1. Secure the best territory at once. 70,000 already sold. The profits go to relieve the sufferers. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, or J. W. Goodspeed, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or New Orleans.

AGENTS WANTED. The only complete life of

JAMES FISK.

Containing a full account of all his schemes, enterprises and assassination. Biographies of Vanderbilt, Drew and other great R. R. and Financial magnates. GREAT FRAUDS of the TAMMANY RING. Brilliant pen pictures in the LIGHTS AND SHADOWS of New York Life. JOSIE MANSFIELD, *the siren*. Life of EDWARD S. STOKES. Illustrated octavo of over 500 pages. Send $1 for outfit, and secure territory at once. Circulars free. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Chicago or Cincinnati.

$200 per Month

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A WORK DESCRIPTIVE of the CITY OF NEW YORK in all its Various Phases.

Its splendors and wretchedness; its high and low life; its marble palaces and dark dens; its attractions and dangers; its rings and frauds; its leading men and politicians; its adventurers; its charities; its mysteries and crimes.

Illustrated with Nearly 250 Fine Engravings.

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WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

THE LOST CITY!

CHICAGO AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS!
AND THE
FIRES IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

A complete History, brimful of thrilling interest and startling incidents. Royal octavo. 320 pages, 57 full-page Illustrations. Price $1.50.

Agents wanted everywhere. WELLS & CO., Publishers, 153 Broome St., New York.

EVERY FARMER WILL SAVE $5 BY having CARPENTRY MADE EASY. *Agents allowed Sixty per cent.*
HOWARD CHALLEN, Philadelphia.

AGENTS Wanted for THE BRIGHT SIDE OF NEW YORK, a Library of Information pertaining to its Institutions and Objects of Interest. By a City Missionary. Two Hundred Engravings. Agents sell 40 a day. Just Issued. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

LOOK! A BUSINESS THAT PAYS $100 to $250 per Month. Active, Working Agents Wanted in every town or country place, to dispose of our ELEGANT OVAL STEEL ENGRAVINGS for 8x10 frames. Over 30 fine subjects. Sell at sight. Retail price for Frame and Picture, only $1. Large profit to Agent. Send $3 for outfit of 30 Pictures and sample Frame, which we send by express. Address PERINE & MOORE, Publishers, 66 and 68 Reade St., New York.

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MARK TWAIN'S

New Book is ready for Canvassers. It is a companion to "INNOCENTS ABROAD." Don't try to sell books people don't want, but try one they will stop you in the streets to subscribe for. Sell it,

"And make all laugh who never laughed before,
And those who always laugh make laugh the more."

For Circulars or terms, address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE "GUIDE-BOARD TO HEALTH," by Dr. Hall; the best selling book published.
H. N. McKINNEY & CO.,
16 N. 7th St., Phila., Pa.

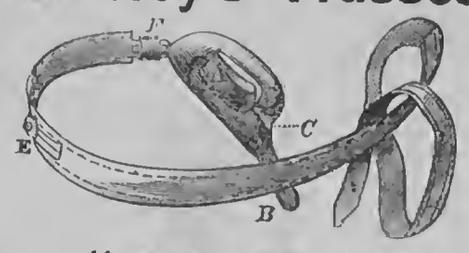
AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MONEY MADE RAPIDLY with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. *S. M. Spencer, Brattleboro, Vt.*

$425 A Month! Horse and carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

Medicinal, Etc.

Pomeroy's Trusses.



The "FINGER PAD,"
The "ADJUSTABLE,"
The "NIGHT"

Truss,

UNRIVALED FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

Descriptive Circular, with Price List, etc., sent on application, and full letter of advice when requested.

No one should purchase a truss without first calling on or writing to us for information and advice.

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Note extra steel and durability as contrasted with old V outline on M tooth. After wearing teeth out they may be recut or sold to some admirer of the old V friction process, used by all other Saws.

NOT ONE FAILED IN 20,000.

Two men cut a 12-inch log, by hand, with this saw, in EIGHT SECONDS, on Sept. 1, 1869, at Philadelphia, in the presence of Maj.-Gen. Meade and numerous other distinguished men.

These are the only Saws in operation that are equivalent to the front Cutting and Clearing of a Hand-Saw BOTH ways—viz., going and coming. The slant edges between the points do not cut, the vertical face of each M cutting, and the slant following, and *vice versa*, as drawn back and forth. All Teeth are Cutters. All Teeth are Clearers. As it costs five hundred or more dollars for the labor that wears out any saw, a saving of one-fifth by speed and ease of an improved saw saves the cost of a dozen. The length, strength, stiffness and durability of these teeth are obvious. Note also speed, ease, simplicity and clearance.

SPEED.—If two points are dressed to cut in line, vertical or advancing cuts are more effective than retreating edges of *old V-cutters used by all other saws.*

EASE.—It is easier to plow a groove in timber than to crush one out.

SIMPLICITY.—All points are the same length, and cut their way. We do not now recommend thick, raking and hook teeth, as they require so much shortening and readjustment.

CLEARANCE.—Cutting by projecting faces, these M teeth clear like a plow, simultaneously.

These Saws are universally conceded to surpass in speed, in ease and in simplicity. If any one questions it, let him accept my $500 challenge (toward expenses of a public contest), and have the matter settled. New enlarged dust-spaced Saws for sale by the Hardware Trade of America. Agents wanted where the Hardware Trade do not sell the genuine Saw. Infringers prosecuted. A 6-ft. Cross-Cut and a Wood Saw shipped on receipt of $6.

N. B.—None genuine without the name on saw of

E. M. BOYNTON,
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P. S.—Do not confound my Lightning M Cutting Teeth with any infringements or feeble imitations of name or outline having thick, raking teeth; which, unless very carefully shortened, are electric only in their shocks to the operator.

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RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS. ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

VOL. XXV. NO. 12.
WHOLE NO. 1156.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 23, 1872.

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Rural Architecture.

PRAIRIE HOMES.

HOW TO BEGIN, ADD TO AND FINISH THEM.

In looking over the several different designs for dwelling houses in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, I do not find anything just suited to meet the wants of a large number of its readers. I mean "the poor man of the West;" and the greatest part of our western immigrants are poor men, indisputably. Leaving the crowded cities, and over-populated districts of the East, to find a home on the beautiful and boundless prairies of the West, the immigrant's first and indispensable want is a house—something to protect his wife and little ones from the sun and rain; not a costly villa, or even a commodious farm house, (which he may have in prospect for the future as the reward of industry and perseverance), but simply a house to live in.

Here the pioneer in the backwoods has a decided advantage. For, with the help of his ever willing neighbors, or, mayhap, only his own sturdy sons, he has but to fell the monarchs of the forest and roll them up, and, with a roof of elm or hemlock bark, until such time as he can manufacture his own shingles, he has a house at once warm

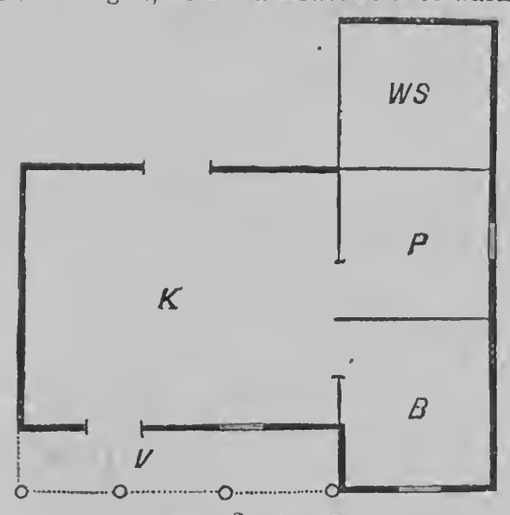

FIG. 2.—PLAN.

and comfortable; besides, it is just as good as his neighbors.

But here, in the sparsely timbered regions of the West, the luxury of a log house is not to be thought of. The first settler is quite too often, for the good health of himself and family, forced to take refuge in a "dug-out," which, for the enlightenment of your Eastern readers, I will describe; for it is a true saying that "one-half the world don't know how the other half live. A "dug-out" is made by simply digging a square excavation in the south slope of a bank or hill, six or seven feet deep in the rear, and building up the front, leveling up the sides with sods plowed from the prairie. Then it is roofed first with polls, then small brush and hay, and lastly ten or twelve inches of dirt, packed down hard. This makes a habitation—I can't call it a house—usually warm, but more or less damp and unhealthy. Yet, as uncomfortable and dirty—for it is dirt in the front, and dirt in the rear, dirt above and beneath—as this might seem to dwellers in fine houses and costly mansions, let me say I have seen whole neighborhoods—and some of these settlers could count their wealth by thousands—living in just such holes in the ground, seemingly happy and contented.

In the accompanying engravings we have, perhaps, given a plan that may seem advisable for some of your prairie readers to follow. There is hardly any one coming here who could not procure lumber sufficient to build a small "shanty," but is deterred from doing so, for, says he, "I will be able in a few years"—remember, the corn-growing and pork-producing farmer of the West accumulates fast when once started—"to build me a good, respectable house, and I hate to waste material upon something that will be nearly useless then." It

FIG. 1.—ELEVATION.

is to help this class of builders that our designs are intended.

Figure 1 represents a simple cottage of only one room, which can be erected at a very trifling expense, even here, where lumber is high and scarce. It is 12 by 14 feet, and 7 feet between joists; it will take material as follows:—800 feet of inch boards, at $30 per thousand, $24; 4 sills, 6 by 6, and 4 beams, 6 by 6, 10 rafters and 12 joists, $6; 2 panel doors, at $2.50 each, and 3 windows, at $1.50 each, $9.50; nails and paper for roofing, $10. Total, $49.50.

Here is a cost of about fifty dollars; and any man of ordinary ingenuity can do all the work himself, with the aid of a carpenter to case the windows and case and hang the doors. Let him first frame the sills and lay them upon the foundation in proper position; next frame the beams, and lay them upon the sills; then securely nail two boards perpendicularly at each corner of the sills. Use sixteen feet boards, cut in the middle; this will make the building seven feet in the clear; now cut four stanchions seven feet long, and with the aid of one person you can raise the beams one end at a time, slip under the stanchions, and nail the top of the boards, that had been previously fastened to the sills, securely to the beams, and you are ready to proceed with the planking, which any one can do who can saw off a board and drive a nail.

For roofing, use saturated tar paper, which is manufactured expressly for it, and for sale in all Western towns. The cost is about one-fourth that of shingles; it is not as good, but will last several years, when you can lay your shingles right over it.

If you build in the spring or early summer, you can omit the clapboards until the fall; but don't omit the veranda. An architectural gentleman in the RURAL once went into ecstacies over blinds. We have nothing

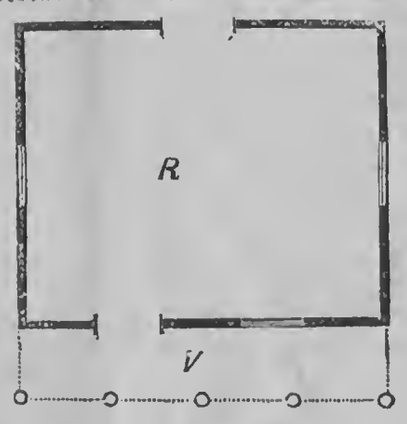

FIG. 1.—PLAN.

rebutting to show; it is a blind subject; but we think the crowning glory of any house, large or small, is a veranda, or, as the girl called it, "our folkses' stoop." So much for Figure 1.

Now we will suppose our humble farmer, at the end of one or two years, has acquired means to enlarge his humble domicile. This he can do, as shown in plan Fig. 2, which consists of his first erection with a lean-to of one bedroom, a pantry, and a wood-shed. This can be erected upon the same principle as the first. The reason we recommend planking and clapboards in preference to studs and clapboarding is, that any one can build with planks; but it will require a professional carpenter to build a studded house. Figure 2 will make a very convenient house for a small family. The inside can be finished with paper or plaster, to suit the taste of the occupant.

Again, we will suppose that "the lapse of years has brought round the time" when our friend wishes to again enlarge his house. If he has followed our former plans, he will do so, as shown in Fig. 3. This consists of an upright part, added to his former erections. He now, of course, has means sufficient at his command, and will call in the aid of a practical architect. He can build this last part two stories high if he wishes; but we would advise a low house in a prairie country. We think this will make a very convenient house, and not devoid of beauty.

Plan, Fig. 1, is a room 12 by 14; V, veranda.

Plan, Fig. 2, K, living room, 12 by 14; B, bed-room, 8 by 9; P, pantry, 8 by 8; W S, wood-shed; V, veranda.

Plan, Fig. 3, L, living-room, 12 by 13; K, kitchen, 12 by 14; D, dining-room, 9½ by 12; B, B, B, bed-rooms, 9 by 8 and 8 by 8; S P, summer pantry, 8 by 8; P, pantry, 8 by 8; W, wood-shed; V, V, veranda. The summer pantry can be used in winter for a place to keep meat, and as a store-room. Being away from the kitchen fire, it will keep fresh meat a long time, in suitable weather.

The cost of the last design, (the third addition,) will not exceed $1,500, and could probably be built for less, if one would do as much of the work as possible himself.

Nebraska, 1872. FRANK D. HOWELL.

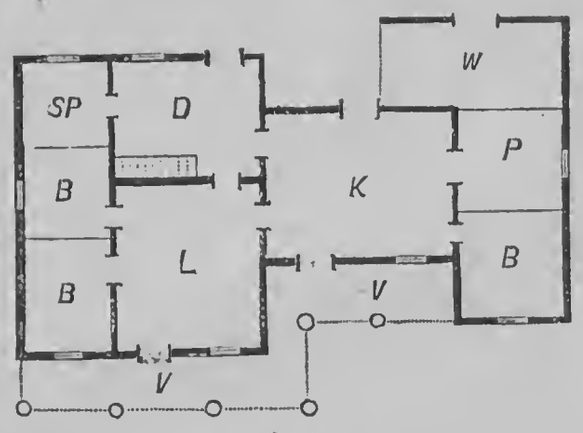

FIG. 3.—PLAN.

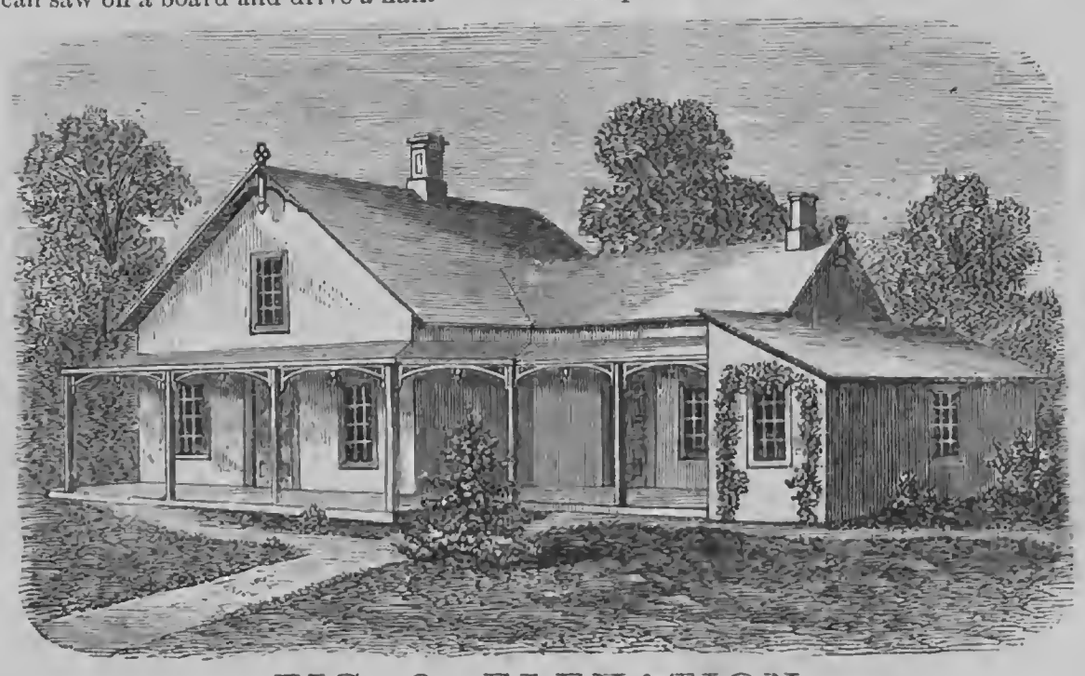

FIG. 3.—ELEVATION.

NOTES FOR BUILDERS.

A House to Cost but $1,000.—I am thinking of building a small dwelling house, to cost about $1,000; and knowing your obliging disposition, I make bold to ask you to give me a plan in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of such a house, with a picture of the exterior. I should like the house to be two stories high and to cost not over $1,000, at the most; I would rather it would be a little less than more.—SUBSCRIBER TO THE RURAL.

OUR correspondent does not tell us the size of his family and how much room he requires in the house. Even with this knowledge we do not think we could do what he asks us. Beside we do not know his locality, nor the cost of material where he is located. He had better employ some architect or builder, at or near home, to do his business.

Chimney Without Draft.—I would like to ask a question for information with regard to a chimney without a draft. Can anything be done to remedy it? The chimney is a very small one; the house is situated on a side hill, sloping to the south; the stove below stairs draws decently well, but the one above smokes so badly that the family cannot do anything with it, while there is wood in it, and coal does not burn so as to bake at all, or cook very much. Does the having a stove below make any difference with the draft above? Will the stove draw better with a pipe running directly back to the chimney, or with a pipe running up four or five feet above the stove?—A SUBSCRIBER, *So. Manchester, Ct.*

A chimney-flue should be small at the base, and increase in size at the top, so as to secure draft. The stove-pipe used should be smaller than the chimney-flue; your pipe may run too far into the chimney; or it or the flue may be filled up; or the chimney may not be high enough. An experienced builder of chimneys, in your neighborhood (if there is such an one), can advise better, after examination, than we can at this distance. Better consult one.

Field Crops.

CORN CULTURE.

SINCE corn is the most important of crops raised in the West, I will give my views relative to it, which I have acquired by observation, reading and practice, more particularly within the last ten years. Prior to that time I had farmed in Michigan, where corn was not so much a main crop as it is here in the Mississippi Valley. The belt of country where corn is raised in greatest perfection is not very extensive; I would not locate it North of forty-two degrees, nor South of thirty-seven degrees, nor East of Indiana, nor West of Iowa. The territory included by these lines may justly be said to be the great natural corn-field of America. Within these lines the farmer may calculate upon his corn crop with general certainty, provided he manages well and cultivates thoroughly. The universal object aimed at by all undoubtedly is to produce the greatest amount with the least expenditure. About all farmers have their notions relative to corn culture—each his hobby which he adheres to with tenacity, notwithstanding some produce uniformly good crops, while others as uniformly produce poor crops—that, too, where the natural condition of soil was apparently equal.

This fact is quite clearly indicated by a comparison of the general average, which will fall short of forty bushels per acre, even in this favored region, while I have known of some instances where seventy bushels per acre were raised for a series of years in succession. The cause of this gain of thirty bushels per acre by some and the loss of it by others, is a matter of too much importance to be overlooked. Like causes will produce like effects, even in the treatment of a corn crop. And here I will give a few general rules, which I have known to give the best results for different seasons and under different circumstances, although it is not expected that these rules can be followed every season by all; yet he who can follow them closest will be best pleased with results:

Select a deep, rich, warm soil; plow deep in autumn or early spring; drag thoroughly in spring, as early as season and condition of soil will permit; then plow well with corn plows; drag again; then lay off into perfect rows, four feet each way; plant with a two-horse planter, three grains to the hill; roll immediately with a heavy roller. As soon thereafter as the corn begins to show above ground, drag well; within a week or so drag again; then put in your teams and corn plows, and keep them going until the corn gets so large that it drives you out of the field. C.

CORN FODDER.

THERE was more corn sown for fodder during the past year, in this section, than ever before. The latter part of the season being cold and wet, was unfavorable for the crop, and many failures occurred. Having met with varied success and failure during the past five years, I find certain requirements necessary to obtain a good crop of corn fodder. The first requisite is manure, and if it is not already in the soil, it must be placed there. Corn is a gross feeder, and raw manure applied to the roots will not hurt it. Never sow broadcast, unless upon a rich soil, without first giving a heavy surface coating of manure. Upon a poor soil, we have always obtained a heavy crop, by the following process:

We furrow out the ground, as for planting potatoes, making the furrows three feet apart. We fill these furrows about half full of stable manure, then scatter the corn, by hand, upon the manure (at the rate of two and a-half bushels per acre), following with a one-horse, three-toothed cultivator, which mixes the manure with the soil, and covers the seed. The ground is left loose; the manure is right where the roots can find it, giving the young plants a good, strong start. Cultivate between the drills as soon as the corn is up, and the crop will soon shade the ground and take care of itself. As to variety, we prefer the large-growing sweet corn, such as Stowell's Evergreen.

Cutting and Curing.—Finding that cutting sowed corn with a common corn cutter was slow work, we tried a brand-new grain cradle, and soon smashed it up. The corn was so heavy that, if the cradle had been stout enough, it would have been hard work. Taking an old cradle, we cut off the scythe and fingers to about one-half their former length, and found it to be just the thing. With this, the crop is easily laid in swaths. We bind it up in bundles as soon as wilted, and let it cure in the shock. It comes out as bright, green-colored, and sweet-scented as when first cut. The bundles must be well set up in shocks that will shed the rain, and left in the field until perfectly cured. It takes a long time for the large, juicy stalks to dry; but sown early and cut in bloom, it will have ample time to cure. Cut in September, it may be put in the barn at your leisure, after the other farm crops have been secured, any time in November.

It is only fun to run the stalks through a Gale's Copper-strip Cutting Machine, and all kinds of stock relish it and thrive upon it. Horses and colts are very fond of it. The limit to the amount one can raise is the amount of manure that can be devoted to it.—A. G. TILLINGHAST.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Making Corn without Hoeing.—After twenty years experience in the culture of corn, I am prepared to say that the hoe can be set aside as soon as replanting and thinning is over. In order to do this, the land must be well broken and pulverized before the corn is planted. The distance between rows should be from five to six and a-half feet, and from two to three and a-half feet in the drill, according to productiveness of land. The corn should be dropped, after going twice in the same furrow, with an eight-inch shovel. When the corn is covered, it should be four inches below the surface. The first plowing, put just enough dirt to the corn to fill the furrow half full; second plowing, the furrow can be filled. This leaves the corn level, and the ground is not too high for you to dirt the corn with plow the third or last time. Be careful not to break or disturb the corn roots the last two plowings. Corn planted and cultivated in this way will stand a drouth much better, and the blades will not turn yellow, as they always will do when the roots are broken.—W. H. C.

Yellow Pryor and Missouri Broad Leaf Tobacco.—The editor of the Rural World answers a correspondent, who asks in reference to these varieties of tobacco, as follows:—The Yellow Pryor is the lightest and brightest, and generally brings the highest price of the two. Those lots that have brought the high prices named were generally grown on thin, fine conditioned land, receiving special care in growing, curing, handling, &c. The Yellow Pryor is very generally cultivated, and in Franklin Co., Mo.—one of the most successful tobacco districts—is the favorite. What is lost in weight, is made up in quality. The Cuba or Havana is cultivated by some; is very fine but light; produces a small crop, brings the very highest prices, but the seed deteriorates very soon. The price per pound would be in favor of the Cuba, but the return per acre in favor of the Pryor.

Wild Clover.—Please find inclosed a specimen of clover found growing wild here. Please give the name; also, tell me if it has any value, or has ever been cultivated.—A SUBSCRIBER, *Palestine, Crawford Co., Ill.*

WE think it is *Trifolium stolonifcrum*, or buffalo clover, which is a native of Illinois. But you should send leaves as well as the dry heads to aid us in determining the species. We do not think that this, or either of the two other wild species of the West and South, have ever been cultivated.

Sorghum for Soiling.—I wish to inquire the value of sorghum as fodder for soiling. What time to sow, quantity per acre, and how to sow seed, if in drill. I have rye for early feed, then clover, and then I would like to sow sorghum, if better than corn. I am keeping from thirty to forty milch cows, and run the milk to the city. I find I can keep my supply more even by soiling, and can double the stock that I can keep on pasture.—J. F. C.

"How Much will Wheat Lose in Grinding?"—So asks P. A. SPIKE, and adds:—"I am inclined to think some of us farmers who take grists to mill, get badly sold thereby." We have heard good millers say that wheat loses from two to three pounds per bushel by grinding; but the wheat of some farmers, as they take it to mill, will lose five pounds or more by properly screening it before it is fit to grind.

A Deadly Grass.—One remarkable fact connected with Queensland botany is, that a grass, which grows locally abundant in the more Northern portions of the colony, *Aristida hygrometrica*, is fatal to sheep, by reason of its long sharp tripartite awns getting entangled in the wool and ultimately piercing the skin and penetrating to the viscera of the thorax and abdomen.

The Swine-Herd.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THOROUGH-BRED HOG?

IN reply to F. D. CURTIS, relative to what constitutes a thorough-bred hog, may I not ask him if the fact that the first and second cross between a Chester White and a Poland China produced in the first place *nine white* pigs, and in the second *five* white pigs and *three* spotted ones, *all* having the form and characteristics of the Chester White, don't prove pretty conclusively that the Chester White is a thorough-bred, "capable of transmitting its form, characteristics and all of its peculiarities to its offspring without change?" If such a fact don't establish the point claimed, *i. e.*, that the Chester White is a thorough-bred, will my good friend CURTIS tell me what constitutes a thorough-bred hog?

His reference to PASCHAL MORRIS as authority relative to the Chester White hog with upright ears, proves but little, when we take into consideration the fact that THOMAS WOOD, G. B. HICKMAN, JAMES YOUNG and N. P. BOYER of Chester Co., Pa., H. P. COURT of Michigan, and L. W STUART of Iowa, the latter taking the second premium at the Chicago Swine Exhibition, and all other well-known breeders of pure Chester White hogs, *all* breed Chester Whites with ears pointed down, and none with ears erect.

The taking of MORRIS as authority on Chester Whites, is about on a par with taking HARRIS as authority relative to the Poland China hog. Take "Harris on the Pig," and read his description of the "Magic Hog," and then read what he says in his "Walks and Talks on the Farm," about what he saw at the Chicago Swine Exhibition, and one will conclude that his "On the Pig" is not of much "authority," so far as the Poland China pig is concerned. So far as the Chester White is concerned, it is enough for me to know, that not a single breeder, of any note, breeds at this time Chester White hogs with upright ears, MORRIS to the contrary notwithstanding.

LYSANDER W. BABBITT.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THUMPS IN HOGS.

I NOTICED in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Feb. 17th, an Ohioan's plans to cure thumps in hogs. He is partly correct in saying it is lung disease, but it is caused by wind getting in the cavity of the stomach outside of the entrails, which wind compresses the lungs so that they cannot expand enough for the animal to breathe easily—hence the "thumps." For when they inhale the air to inflate the lungs, that compresses the air in the cavity of the stomach, and as it cannot be compressed enough to allow a full inflation of the lungs, the re-action of the wind in the cavity compresses the lungs before they are half inflated, and forces out the air inhaled, with a thump. If not remedied, the wind accumulates in the cavity till it is so full the lungs cannot expand by inhalation, and death is inevitable.

So, having given the cause and action of the thumps, I will now give you a remedy that has never failed with me or my neighbors (which is more easily applied than the Ohioan's), which is simply to catch the hog affected with the thumps, and take the little blade of a pocket knife and pierce a hole through the sides of the hog to the hollow between the last two ribs. Be sure you stick the knife clear through, and not far enough to touch the intestines. As soon as the opening is made you will discover the wind coming out freely, the lungs are relieved of the pressure behind them, and the hog is cured. I have tried this often, and have never failed at any stage of the disease. JAMES H. WENTWORTH.

Shady Grove, Fla.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Quinsy in Swine.—A veterinarian writes the Iowa Homestead that the quinsy is caused by exposure to sudden changes of atmosphere, and that if the animal has been under the debilitating influence of bad food, impure water or filthy inclosures, mortification frequently sets in, and death results in a few hours. He recommends the following treatment:

"When the disease begins with general feverishness and hurried breathing, give from one to four drops of aconitum, in a tablespoonful of water, every two hours. When, in addition to the above symptoms, the throat is swelled, give belladonna in the same quantity, and alternately with the aconitum, every two hours. If the tongue becomes red and swollen, give in place of the aconite what will stand on the half of a pea of mercurius iod. Should the throat turn purple and mortification threatens to set in, or great weakness supervene, give from one to four drops of arsenicum, in place of mercurius. The mercurius iods should be of the first centesimal trituration, and the other medicines should be of the first decimal dilution. They may be obtained of any homeopathic physician."

Jersey Red Hog.—Can any of your New Jersey correspondents give the public any information, through your columns, concerning the origin, history and character of the family of hogs known as Jersey Reds? If so, they will oblige many breeders of swine by doing so at an early date.—FRANK D. CURTIS, *Charlton, N. Y.*

Industrial Topics.

NOTES FROM THE WEST.

Sheep and Wool.—The few wool growers who kept up their flocks "on principle," through the last four discouraging years, are now jolly over the situation. Such persistent flock-masters as THOS. GORBY of Portage, CALVIN CASWELL of Erie, and WM. F. GREER of Lake—all of Ohio, have their dish right side up for this shower of porridge.

I have a letter from a large wool grower in Illinois, who kept up his fine flock in Ohio, until patience ceased to be a virtue, and then took them West, which says:—"I have just returned from a ride on horseback through Vermillion Co., Ind., Vermillion, Edgar, Douglass and Piatt counties, Ill., in search of stock sheep, and have to report that there are, at most, literally no sheep of any kind to be found in all those counties, which, four years ago, were among the largest wool producing counties in the State. All along my route of travel, I could hear of where there had been flocks of from five hundred to several thousand, but three or four years ago, but all are invariably known to have been fed for mutton and shipped to market. I learn from one of the principal buyers of Bloomington, that there was not more than one-fifth the amount of wool purchased in that market, from McLean county, the past year, that there was three years ago."

For the past four years, up to last season, the dairymen of the west have had the better of the wool growers. Last year was hard on the dairymen, and now many of them are desirous of going out of the dairy business and into wool-growing. To do this will require a sacrifice at both ends of the change, since they cannot well dispose of their cows, and sheep are few and dear, and the change would be like that hazardous one of swapping horses in the middle of a stream.

The Pork Business, for the past season, has been as bad, or worse, than the dairy business, with a net average of less than $5.50 per hundred weight, whereas, in preceding years, the average has been $9 to $10 per hundred. The quality of the pork packed this season has been very good. In Cincinnati, from Nov. 1 to March 1, there were packed an aggregate of 146,000,000 lbs. The average net weight of hogs was 231 lbs.; average of leaf-lard per hog, over 29½ lbs. Cincinnati is the *Ham*-burg of Ohio.

Saw-Logs.—The winter has been quite favorable for getting out timber, and the result is the largest crop of saw-logs I ever saw in this region have been congregated at all the mills in the country. The mills which run by steam may go through these immense quantities of logs, but the water mills will be stalled, unless there is more than the usual flow of water to work them off. In the burnt districts of the pine woods of Michigan, &c., the lumber business has been very active, in order to save as much as possible of the dead timber before it becomes worm-eaten. The consequence of all these things will be a plenty of all sorts of sawed lumber in these regions.

Coal in Indiana.—I recently made a tour through the State of Indiana, and was much interested in the late discoveries of excellent quantities of bituminous coals in Parke, Clay, and other counties of that State. The black coal of Parke county is of a superior quality for the manufacture of iron and steel, which is a great desideratum in the industrial economy of Indiana. There are also abundance of coals for fuel and for the manufacture of gas. These discoveries are giving new life to the solid manufactures of the Hoosier State. S. D. H.

Farm Economy.

SOILING STOCK.

I AM, Mr. Editor, one of those who believe that our farms are not cultivated enough. There is my neighbor A. yonder, who has 50 of his 125 acres in pasture. If I ask him what he will take for his farm he will be likely to tell me $75 or $100 per acre. If I wanted to buy that portion of his farm in pasture he would ask me about $50 per acre for it; and yet there is at least half of it that does not pay him annually seven per cent interest on $25 per acre. It is good land enough, but it grows little or nothing in the shape of forage for his cows and sheep. Why, sir, I can select ten acres of it, which, if fenced off from a piece of bottom land he has in the same field, would not keep ten sheep alive through the summer. And yet that land will pay 20 per cent. interest on $100 per acre, in its location, if properly managed.

Yes sir, soiling cattle will do it. Let that land be plowed, manured, sowed in clover, and the clover cut and fed direct to the stock, and it will keep five times the amount of stock that it does now, and keep the animals better—yield the farmer more profit from each animal. "Labor is the bother," said my friend JONES the other day. So it is; but it is not a bother that is insurmountable, if a man has the good sense to know how to treat and pay his laborers. Where lands are high and valuable soiling has got to be adopted—every inch of land must be cultivated. My friend could profitably sell half of his land at $50 per acre, till the other half as it should be, keep more stock on it, and derive more profit therefrom than he does now from the whole. And the half of the farm would, in five years, be worth more money, absolutely, than the whole is now.

Do you say this is dogmatic assertion, unwarranted by facts? I say no. I have seen it tried. The agricultural papers have furnished facts proving it; there are men in New England and New York getting rich at farming, who never made a dollar at the business until they began to cultivate every inch of ground they own, and to carry a heavy stock of cattle, sheep and swine upon it by soiling, to make manure with which to enrich their land. Their farms have grown better and their bank deposits larger ever since. I wish I could induce some of them to give facts and figures (to which I have not access now) through your columns, to prove what I have here asserted. I hope they will do so. FARMER GARRULOUS.

MANAGEMENT OF MANURE.

WILL you please give through the RURAL NEW-YORKER your views as to the treatment and application of sheep, cattle and horse manure. To make my question plain let me give my own practice:—The greater part of the droppings from sheep and cattle accumulate under the shelters occupied by each; the sheds are frequently littered with straw. The horse manure is dropped into one side of the cow shed, and becomes partially mingled with the cow manure. My method has been to leave these accumulations in the sheds until after harvest, then apply as top dressing to winter wheat, or spread on sod designed for corn. Would it be a better plan to haul out in spring, and pile as for composting, if one cannot add muck or other material? Will it pay to haul simply good black dirt—not extra rich—one hundred rods to increase the heap? Where manure only partially rotted is applied in autumn—not to be plowed in or otherwise mixed with the soil till spring—should it be spread immediately, or left in small heaps?—W. M. T.

IT is better to handle such manure, even to simply pitch it into a wagon and haul it out and pile it; for each handling benefits it. If allowed to remain under the sheds it will pay to fork it over thoroughly once a month during the season. If there are no other absorbents available it will pay to mix soil with such manure—a clayey loam is best, but any soil, except pure sand, is better than none. We should spread even partially rotted manure as we haul it on the land. We know of no gain in piling it up in the field, except in the shape of a compost heap, with plenty of absorbents to take up the gases as it decomposes.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Application of Manure.—I always read with especial interest the result of experiments, in the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Some years ago a much esteemed neighbor of mine, who was in the habit of buying considerable manure for his farm, made the remark that his buildings, which were all neatly painted white, were painted with manure. But the question is, when, and how shall we apply it, in order to receive the most benefit from it? I used to think that when I applied it to meadow, in the fall or winter, it was sure to yield a rich return. But two years ago this winter, I gave a newly seeded meadow a top-dressing of twenty loads per acre, and do not think that I have received two dollars per acre benefit from it. There was scarcely any rain the spring following, and both summers have been very dry. My experience seems to indicate that the surest way to obtain the largest returns from manure (fine or rotten), is to apply it to land after it is plowed, then drag, sow to grain and grass seed. I never fail to have good grain, and a good seeding, when applied that way. If there is any way to get a larger return from it, in ordinary farming, I would like to hear of it, through the columns of the RURAL.—F. D. P., *Rome, New York.*

Ground Bones and Ashes for Peas, on sandy land, will be found a most excellent application. If Mr. THOMASON, who asks, will add a good dressing of muck, and plow it in, he will raise a good crop of peas, other conditions being equal. By the way, we would be glad to know how successful pea growers manage this crop, and what they regard the best variety for a field crop.

The Sportsman.

NOTES FOR SPORTSMEN.

Fishing Through Ice.—The following is the Western Indian's mode of fishing through ice:—Whittle a stick about six inches long, into a shape as near that of a fish as possible; color it with ink to look like a fish; strip the feathers from the side of a quill, and attach them to the sides and back, for fins. By running the point of a knife along where the fins are wanted, the feathers may be put in the opening. Make a rabbet groove in the bottom, and run in some lead; hitch a thread to this and your decoy is complete. Cut a hole through the ice and put two bent poles over the hole, with their ends in a notch in the ice; throw over the hole a blanket to make it dark; get your head under the blanket, with your spear, ready to throw in the decoy. Jerk the string of the decoy a little, and it will swim around not unlike a real fish. (The thread should be tied to the decoy a little one side of the back.) Now if you do not have the fever too bad, and are quick and sure enough, you may get a fish. I have had rare sport in this way, and some good fish to eat.—J. S., *Corry, Pa.*

To Catch Pickerel Through the Ice.—In looking over the RURAL NEW-YORKER I saw that P. C. S., Otsego Co., N. Y., wished to know how to catch Pickerel through the ice. This is my way:—Pickerel may be easily caught, in places where the water is not too deep, by cutting holes in the ice and using the common hook and line. From four to eight feet is about the right depth of water. By using what are called "tip-ups," one person can attend to several lines, each of course being placed in a different hole. Take a strip of board two inches wide and two feet long, and bore a hole near one end; through the hole, put a stick long enough to reach across the hole in the ice; thereon fasten your line to the short end of the strip, and drop the hooks in the water. When a fish bites, the long end of the stick will tip up and can easily be seen. For bait use small fish or almost any kind of meat.—S. T. N., *Cambridge, N. Y.*

Inquiries for Sportsmen.—J. R. asks how to make and set a partridge trap. J. H. L. asks the best mode of tanning musk-rat and dog skins, etc. J. J. HARDWAY, Columbus, Ga., wants to get a fine setter pup. We know of no one to whom to direct him, who has one. "Uncle NED" wants to know how to raise black bass, and where the fish or spawn can be procured. DOWNING asks the best kind of a dog to purchase for hunting deer and prairie chickens. He will want two—a hound and a setter. GEO. SKINNER asks the best way to tame and keep wild pigeons. "Young Sportsman" wants to know what kind of dog is best for hunting wolves in Kansas.

The English Fox Hound, (see illustration), RICHARDSON says, "appears to have been produced from the stag hound by a cross of gray hound and probably also of a terrier. He is less in size than a stag hound, has smaller and less hound-like ears, is bold, dashing, sportive, supersedes, because of his general usefulness, all other hounds; is bred to size, &c., according to the sport for which he may be acquired. Several connoisseurs of dogs commend our spirited engraving of these hounds."

The Herdsman.

SOMETHING NEW CONCERNING ABORTIVE COWS.

THE great prevalence of "abortion among cows," in the dairy districts of New York, during the last ten years, and the difficulty of arriving at any correct conclusion concerning the cause of the trouble, must give interest to any new facts or theories in respect to this scourge of the dairy. At the recent meeting of the American Dairymens' Association at Utica, we had a conversation with Dr. BRIGGS of North Pitcher, N. Y., who claims to have discovered some curious features connected with the disease, not hitherto noticed. In all instances when he has made dissections of aborting cows, animalcules have been found in the lungs, in the vagina, and in other parts of the animal, while the expelled foetus has also been affected with the same class of organisms. In dissecting the immature calves he affirms that worms are invariably found about the umbilical cord, and he attributes the disease to these causes.

It will be remembered that a few years ago the State of New York appropriated a considerable sum of money to be expended in investigating the cause of abortive cows, and Commissioners were appointed for the purpose. We believe no dissections of affected animals were made by those selected to investigate this matter, or, at least no microscopical examinations were resorted to. The commission, extending over two or three years, collected a large number of facts, from which certain deductions were made, but nothing positive was elicited as to the cause of the trouble. We thought at the time, and still think, that the great fault of these investigations consisted in not making a thorough examination of the aborting cows, and in not having an experienced microscopist detailed especially for this purpose. It had been long suspected by members of the Little Falls Farmers' Club, that abortion was due to causes similar to those named by Dr. BRIGGS, and it was hoped that by the aid of the microscope the matter would be fully settled.

The statements of Dr. BRIGGS seem to be confirmed by those of M. BONLEY, well known for his researches concerning the diseases of cattle, such as carbuncle, &c. We [illegible] it stated that this gentleman has lately made a communication to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, based upon some investigations of M. ZUNDEL upon epidemic, or what he calls enzootic miscarriage in cattle, as follows:

He states that it has long been known that when a cow undergoes a miscarriage in a stable occupied by other cows in a condition of gestation, this accident does not remain isolated, but on the contrary, and, in fact, very commonly, the remaining animals miscarry successively, as though a contagious principle had been discharged from the first case, and communicated to all the others. It has already been shown by experiment, that if the liquids discharged by a cow that has just miscarried, be introduced into the vagina of another cow nearly at full term, the miscarriage will take place in the second case.

According to FRANCK, this is produced by the *micrococci* or *bacterias*, which exist in an extraordinary quantity upon the fœtal envelopes, and conduce to their decomposition. These being introduced into the vagina, multiply with great rapidity, penetrate to the uterus, and there initiate that decomposition of which abortion is the consequence. If it shall be established that abortion among cows is caused by living organisms of the character referred to, we have reason to believe that a remedy will yet be discovered for this disease, which is proving to be one of the greatest scourges that has ever afflicted the herds of Central New York.

There is no abatement of the trouble this year in Herkimer and the adjoining counties. We know of herds in which thirty or more cows had aborted during the early winter and up to February 15th. In some dairies the loss from this disease for a series of years has been more than the entire profits from the herd during the time. The question of "cause and remedy" for the trouble is one of very great interest to the dairy public, and we give the above facts in the hope that further examinations may be made, either confirming or refuting the statements to which we alluded.

X. A. WILLARD.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Mange on Cattle.—In a recent RURAL NEW-YORKER, an Oregon subscriber says his cattle are afflicted with a "scaly and rough skin around the eyes," looking like "salt-rheum," and asks what it is, and what to do. It is mange—a disease of the skin, caused by parasites, which burrow under the surface, and, if not checked, will extend over the body, and injure, if not kill, the animal.

I have cured, readily, several cases, by rubbing off the scurf on the sore places, and washing the parts with carbolic acid, dissolved. A solution of blue vitriol would probably answer; one or two applications will effect a cure. After applying the carbolic acid, or vitriol, rub on sulphur, mixed with lard, every other day. The parasites must be killed; this the caustics will do, and the ointment heals the sore. Do not apply mercurial ointments or tobacco, although the latter is not so dangerous as the former.—F. D. CURTIS.

Hoof-Ail.—JOHN ADAMS of Redfield, N. Y., vouches for a cure of "Hoof-Ail" in cattle, by the use of "Anderson's Dermador." He is not interested in this remedy, or any person making or selling same; but for its quick disposal of the disease, he says it is wonderful, and is reliable. He has cured several of the very worst cases by only a few applications of the remedy. We think Mr. ANDERSON himself does not know of this effect of his "Dermador;" and it will do many much good for you to make a notice of this, if you choose to do so.—J. M. ADAMS.

Cure for Bloat in Cattle.—I have found tobacco—a decoction of the weed is best, as it operates soonest—to be one of the best cures for bloat in cattle that I ever used. I never knew it to fail to give relief within fifteen minutes after administered.—I. W. SANBORN, *Lyndonville, Vt.*

Swelling on Steer's Jaw.—(See page 130, RURAL NEW-YORKER Feb. 24.) Take one ounce indigo, mixed in one pint soft soap; rub on the swelling. I had a steer a year ago with a bunch as large as a large apple; this cured him in a few weeks.—E. R. B., *Moscow, Mich.*

Lice on Cattle.—I have driven lice from cattle by the use of kerosene oil, which should be poured along the spine, on the head, and rubbed on the udder. Wood ashes, sifted around the stalls, are a good preventive, and will drive lice from the stable.—P. BELMAN.

The Naturalist.

NOTES FOR NATURALISTS.

Sheepshead.—Will not some of the naturalists who read the RURAL NEW-YORKER tell me if the fish known in the small streams of New York State as "sheepshead" is identical with the *Sargus ovis* of the sea—along the Northern coast of America? This sea fish is reported to attain, sometimes, the weight of fourteen and fifteen pounds. No "sheepshead" of the small streams and creeks of New York, that I ever caught, ever weighed over one pound.—FISHERMAN.

WE suppose the fresh water fish our correspondent alludes to is the one commonly known as the "sunfish"—*Promotis vulgaris*—an entirely different fish, of which we have caught hundreds, but never one, we think, that would weigh more than half a pound. It is a dark greenish-brown on the back, greenish-yellow on the sides, the lower end of the gill tipped with red, and the belly orange and gold. It is, we believe, a member of the perch family.

Horned Screamer.—A friend of mine asked me the other day if I could tell her what a "Horned Screamer" is. She said she heard the term applied by one person to another, and could not understand the pertinence of the application, nor could she discover the origin of the word. I also have failed, and ask you.—PATIENCE P. R.

HORNED SCREAMER is the common name of a bird (*Palamedea Cornuta*) which inhabits the swamps of Brazil. It is of a blackish-brown color, nearly as large as a turkey. From the head, a little back of the bill, rises a long, slender, movable horn. The front of the wings has spurs which are said to be used by it for defensive purposes. The horn spoken of, and its loud, harsh cry give it its name. How the term could be properly applied to a person we cannot conceive.

Taxidermy.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER give me the *modus operandi* of taxidermy (without the use of arsenic, or any other poisonous substance if possible), as I wish to make a collection, and doubt not that others would do the same if it can be done without incurring the risk of being poisoned.—T. J. FENTON.

Arboricultural.

APPLE AND CHERRY SEEDLINGS.

WILL you please inform me, through the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, how to raise apple and cherry seedlings. I find that I can obtain more reliable information through your paper than elsewhere.—B. CAYWOOD, *Herndon, Va.*

THE most common method of raising apple seedlings is to procure fresh pomace from the cider mills and wash out the seed. If the pomace is not fresh, having remained several days in a large heap, and begun to ferment, the seed will be of little value. The seed may be spread out and dried, if it is desirable to transport them to any other locality; but the longer time they remain dry the less likely they are to germinate. The best plan is either to sow them immediately, or mix with moist sand and set away in some cool place until spring, and then sow in broad drills, covering about an inch deep with fine, rich soil. We would never incur the expense of sowing apple-seeds purchased at seed-stores, or elsewhere, until they were tested. It costs too much to prepare a seed-bed, for one to waste time and labor in sowing poor seed. A small portion, or all the seed obtained from an unknown source, may readily be tested by mixing with sand and placing in a warm place for a few days, or a week; when they begin to sprout, then sow them. If they will not germinate in such a position, of course it is not worth while to sow them in the seed-bed. By testing the seed before sowing, one can determine what portion is likely to grow, and they may be scattered in the drills accordingly. It is not advisable to sow the seeds too thickly, for if each seedling is allowed sufficient room for growth, it will be as large at the end of the first season as it would be at the second, if crowded.

The best stocks for standard cherry trees are Mazzard seedlings. This species of cherry, although a native of Europe, has become exceedingly common in woods and hedgerows in most of the older States. The cherries should be gathered as soon as fully ripe, and placed in vessels where the pulp will become soft; then wash out the seed and sow immediately; or mix with sand, and bury in the open ground until the following spring. Cherry-stones should never be allowed to become dry, as their vitality is destroyed much sooner than apple or pear seed.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

How the South Americans Make Fruit Trees.—DARWIN, in his "Naturalist's Voyage" (1871), says:—"In Chiloe, the inhabitants possess a marvellously short method of making an orchard. At the lower part of almost every branch, small, conical, brown, wrinkled points project: these are always ready to change into roots, as may sometimes be seen, where any mud has been accidentally splashed against a tree. A branch as thick as a man's thigh is chosen in the early spring, and is cut off just beneath a group of these points; all the smaller branches are lopped off, and it is then placed about two feet deep in the ground. During the ensuing summer the stump throws out long shoots, and sometimes even bears fruit. I was shown one which had produced as many as twenty-three apples, but this was thought very unusual. In the third season the stump is changed (as I have myself seen) into a well-wooded tree, loaded with fruit."

Grafting the Ash upon the Oak.—ALFRED GRUGEON writes the London Garden that last summer he found a fine young Ash which had been grafted on an Oak. He says:—"This had been done about two feet from the ground, and the line of separation was sharp and distinct between the two barks, although the character of the ash bark was slightly changed, seeming more rigid and unyielding than the ordinary condition; while both bark and wood had acquired the astringency of the oak, and when put in water, tinted it blue; and while the common oak trees were full of fruit, this was entirely destitute. Whether it ever blossoms, I cannot say, as I have not yet visited it at the proper season. The habit of the tree also seems modified, and, I think, improved, being more compact; the wood is much harder, though it does not seem to differ in structure. The tree may be fifty years old—probably more."

Coniferous and Evergreen Seed.—What length of time does coniferous and evergreen seed preserve its vegetating properties? Is there very great risk in getting good seed?—SAML. BONEHAM.

THE seeds of most evergreens will retain their vitality several years, if stored in a proper place—one that is not too moist or too warm. As a rule, however, it is not best to trust seed that are more than two years old; if recently gathered, so much the better. There are some species of Pine, the cones of which remain closed until subjected to heat or moisture; the seeds being hermetically sealed, therefore, will retain their germinating powers for a dozen or more years in this position. We have taken seed out of cones of Cedar of Lebanon, that had been in our cabinet for ten years, and they germinated as freely as though freshly gathered. We do not think you would run much risk in purchasing evergreen seeds from any of our well known seedsmen.

Chestnuts in Northwestern Mo.—In the RURAL NEW YORKER, Jan. 20th, you wished to know of the possibility of growing the Chestnut tree in Kansas. My observation of Chestnut growing only applies to this county, which is only separated from Kansas by the Missouri River. There are several enterprising farmers here who have fine specimens of the Chestnut growing on their farms. It is found that the soil and climate are suitable for their growth, which is very rapid, exceeding that of many of our native forest trees. I think that the Chestnut can be grown here upon the prairie lands to a great advantage and profit. These remarks will apply equally as well to Northeastern Kansas and Southeastern Nebraska, as to Northwestern Missouri, as the soil and climate is about the same.—M. J. W. M.

Treatment of Grafts.—Please give me a little advice in regard to the care of pear grafts. Last year I set some, and now I want to know whether they shall be pruned or allowed to remain as they are. Shall I allow them to bear as soon as they will naturally, or should the first fruit be removed.—A. J. L., *Pawtucket, R. I.*

IF the grafts have made a vigorous growth—say two or more feet in length—shorten them at least one-half. This will make them throw out strong lateral shoots and prevent breaking out by the wind. The grafts should not be allowed to bear fruit until they are at least two or three years old. If permitted to produce much fruit before they are well established, or firmly united to the parent stock, there is danger of not only checking growth, but breaking off the junction with the stock.

Osage Orange in Vermont.—Will you please inform me if the Osage Orange will, or will not, thrive in the lower part of Vermont?—INQUIRER, *Pownal, Vt.*

No. The Osage Orange is too tender for any locality in Vermont.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Frosted Feet.—In RURAL NEW-YORKER, Feb. 3d, KATIE S. wants to know what is good for frosted feet. I am not learned as to science; but an accidental application of grafting wax to my horribly itching feet, about ten years ago, charmed not only the parts frosted, but in addition my whole nervous system in five minutes. I never think of the circumstance but gladness and joy follows. I was root-grafting late in the evening, and in my rage stripped my feet, applied the wax to the affected part; the air was at once excluded and quiet restored. On going to bed I repeated the coating, slipped on an old sock; repeated the same next evening, and passed two winters without any return of the trouble. I have never known it to fail since, when well applied. Two years ago, Capt. PATTON of our town was confined to his room, feet covered with cloths or moccasins. I gave him a ball of the wax, told him what it had done for me and others. Suffice that he asked me yesterday how it was made, as his feet had not troubled him since the first application till this week. He said his feet felt so good he refused to take off his waxey socks until they were worn out, and no amount of money would compare with the comfort and ease he took. I use three parts resin, two of beeswax, and one of tallow, melted and well stirred together, poured in cold water, and worked into a ball by hand.—W. W. TIPTON, *Coffey Co., Kan.*

Ringworms and Frosted Feet.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Feb. 3, a cure is wanted for frosted feet; also for ringworms. Here it is:—Take of carbolic acid, (liquid,) one part, oil of any kind, two parts; apply evening and morning a few times; shake it up when you use it. It is good for burns, will keep out erysipelas, proud flesh and gangrene from old sores, and to relieve neuralgia pains in the face, it is extra. Perhaps a little more of the acid should be added for neuralgia, so as to make it a little pungent; but the clear acid will blister. Try it; try it. In two instances I have known ringworms cured that covered much of the neck and one side of the face.—DAVID LANDON, *Jackson Co., Mich.*

Remedy for Hoarseness Wanted.—My little boy, EDDY, now past six years old, has been afflicted with hoarseness ever since he was about three months old, it having commenced with a severe cold. Medical aid, thus far, has failed to relieve him. Will any of the numerous readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, for the benefit of this, and perhaps many other cases, give, through its instructive columns, a safe and efficacious remedy for the above-named complaint?—A. J., *Waltham, Mass.*

Wintergreen as a Cancer Remedy.—I heard, by way of an old gentleman who used to practice the Thompsonian system, that Wintergreen is a powerful remedy for cancers. I do not know how it was used, but, from my knowledge of him, and his skill in curing the sick, I should be inclined to give some attention to CHARLES YARDLEY'S "Wild Tea," if it is learned that by this he means the common "Wintergreen."—L. M. B., *Ionia, Mich.*

The Poultry-Yard.

ST. LOUIS, MO., POULTRY SHOW.

THE St. Louis Poultry Society held its first Fair in the capacious hall of the Library Buildings in St. Louis, on the 26th of February last. For a first effort, it was a remarkable success, as an exhibition and financially. Its whole management would throw into the shade the boasted ability of a society within the boundaries of our State. The coops were all alike, and of uniform size; wide passageways were left between, for the visitors to pass and repass with comfort. One thing which particularly attracted my attention was the easy, quiet and methodical way things were managed. No shouting, no bustling, no hurrying to and fro, no pitching up and throwing down coops, no fowls being hid from view by a lot of imported, sickly birds being placed alongside of them. Each officer and aid seemed to have his duties assigned him, and to fully understand and attend to them. The officers, from the President down, were continually on hand, ready to answer and settle all doubts and difficulties. The fowls received the most constant and careful attention, and their comfort was looked after in every respect. The floors of the coops were very nicely covered with gravel, and kept scrupulously clean. Soft feed was provided for their morning's meal, grain and vegetables in the evening, and occasionally meat and ale, when the fowls showed fatigue.

I always knew the West had fine fowls, but was not prepared to meet so many good birds across the Mississippi. A Western gentleman remarked to me that "our Eastern breeders must not expect we shall put up with any other than first-class birds. Vulture-hocked Cochins and Brahmas do not pass muster here. There is a certain fancier in your neighborhood who sells out too often for our taste and credulity; and what perplexes us more is how he can have a few more fowls' eggs to spare from the same stock."

The principal exhibitors and winners were B. N. PIERCE, CHAS. DREW, E. W. PATTISON, I. C. HATCH, C. L. GILPIN, D. L. WILBUR, N. H. TODD, I. C. LONG, A. B. NEILL & Co. I cannot close without thanking my St. Louis friends for their generous and hospitable reception.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

Greenville, N. J.

THE ENGLISH FOX-HOUND.—(Page 195.)

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Houdan Fowls.—"A Farmer's Wife" in Indiana writes us that she does not agree with those who regard Houdans "subject to disease, poor winter layers, hard to raise, &c." She has had them for three years, given them a good, fair trial, and "would not discard them now. Ours sit occasionally; and as layers, they hold their own against any fowls with which I am acquainted, not excepting the Poland; and, on an average, they will weigh as much as the Brahmas, and are so much better for the table."

Crossing Brahmas with Leghorns.—Your correspondent, R. E. N., speaking of crossing the Brahmas with Leghorns, speaks of the Leghorn cock and Brahma pullet. I should like to ask R. E. N. if the Brahma cock and Leghorn pullet would not cross as well? As I have a fine lot of Leghorn pullets, I should like to try the experiment.—S. A. D., *Newark, N. J.*

What Ails the Hen?—We have a hen that is in the habit of backing up, especially when she is picking up food. She will crouch down and back up several feet. I would like to ask what is the cause of it, and if there is any remedy? Otherwise than that the hen appears healthy.—W. H. B., *Ithaca, N. Y.*

Inquiries for Poultry Advertisers.—An Iowa correspondent asks where he can get Japanese Bantam fowls.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Uncovering Plants.—*March* 4.—The severe cold of the past few days being rather unusual at this season, should be a warning to those who are always in haste to remove the winter protection from plants. Of course it is not advisable to allow the covering of strawberries and other plants to remain until growth has proceeded to any considerable extent, still it should not be removed too early, because we often have a cold snap even after spring weather has actually come. Plants that have been protected during winter are more sensitive to cold than those unprotected, and it is far better to allow them to remain in their winter dress until the buds are swelled considerably, than to take it off, and then have growth checked by cold. After the long, dreary winter, we are inclined to be in haste for summer; but the old adage of "Haste is not always speed," should be remembered.

Windbreaks and Trees for Railroads.—*March* 5.—Since the great snow blockade occurred on the Union Pacific Railroad, there appears to have been an increased interest awakened in regard to planting trees near the railroad lines that cross the great prairies. High board fences will never answer as obstructions to snow; in fact, they usually cause high drifts, and do more harm than good. What is wanted is something that will partially check the wind and break its full force. A wide belt of compact growing evergreen trees and shrubs is the one thing required, and the sooner our railroad directors learn this the better.

One of the officers of a Western railroad said to me a few days since that his company proposed to import small seedling trees from France to plant along their line on the prairies. This, to me, appears to be a foolish idea, inasmuch as we have an abundance of native trees equal in every respect to those found in any other part of the globe; besides, ours being natives of the climate, would certainly be more likely to succeed. There are barely two species of foreign forest trees that will succeed in the North, for which we have any practical use, and these are the Norway Spruce and European Larch. But there is no necessity of importing these, for our nurserymen are abundantly able to supply all the seedlings required. But really, what does all this talk of belts, screens, windbreaks and timber for railroad ties amount to on the part of these great corporations? They have been telling us for years what they are going to do, but they have as yet done nothing that would be considered creditable to a fourth-rate gardener, much less a gigantic enterprise, as they are wont to style their vast operations. There is no need of their waiting to import seedlings; and if they cannot purchase nursery grown trees in this country at a satisfactory rate, there are millions of seedlings of the most valuable species of trees known, which can be had for the cost of pulling up or digging. There are seedling Arborvitæs enough in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan to make a continuous broad belt of trees the entire length of the two great lines of railroads across the continent. No cheaper or better screen could be made; and if other timber is required, our forests and nurseries will supply the plants cheaper than it is possible to obtain them elsewhere.

The first railroad company that takes hold of this subject in earnest will enhance the value of their stock ten times the cost of the trees planted.

Enthusiastic Collectors.—*March* 8.—Whenever I meet a friend who is about starting on a journey to some distant portion of the country, I invariably ask him to collect specimens in some branch of natural history. Occasionally I obtain some good things in return for the suggestion, but there are exceptional instances to the general rule. I do not know why it is so, but I am sensibly aware of the fact that one-half of the people travel for no particular purpose, except for the sake of going somewhere. I think that it was VON HUMBOLDT who said of one of our noted American travelers, that he could "go further and see less than any other man." As a case in point, I will state that an intimate friend of mine visited the Rocky Mountains last summer for the purpose of seeing whatever was to be seen in that very interesting region. Before he left I requested him to bring me, among other things, any species of beetle that might come in his way. A bottle of alcohol was put into his trunk for this purpose, and he bade me good-by, with the remark that he would astonish me with the numerous things collected during his travels. He has returned safe and sound, and I am truly astonished at his vast collection, for it consists of one solitary grasshopper, floating in a pint bottle of alcohol! The case of my friend is neither peculiar or uncommon; for I have known scores of men who have traveled extensively, and visited the nations of both hemispheres, without contributing as much as one lone grasshopper to science. We should be thankful that all men are not so negligent or unobserving; for, were it so, we should have no DARWINS, HUXLEYS, or AGASSIS, because it is not possible for any one man to gather in person all the materials necessary to write a great work on any branch of natural science. In our great natural bee hive there are more drones than workers, and most of those who do work think more of bread than pure honey, while they might, if properly informed, collect both at the same time, without extra labor.

FIG. 1.—KNITTING-NEEDLE CASE, OPEN.—(SEE PAGE 198.)

The Gardener.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Save Your Own Tomato Seed.—A word about the Trophy Tomato. Is it a new variety? If so, where has it been hid away this many years? I never raised it, but one of my neighbors showed me what he had bought for Trophy, and his crop was far inferior to mine. For a dozen years back we have always had a new kind advertised, every one of them just the thing—perfection at last. By what I have seen of the Trophy, it is another of the same. I have no seed to sell; but I grow tomatoes that I would like to see the Trophy beat. Understand me, it may not have been Trophy I have seen, but it was sold for such. I grow tomato plants and fruit for market; six years ago I commenced to save my own seed. When the fruit begins to ripen, I go through the field, and when I find a plant strong, healthy, with large, smooth fruit, I drive down a stake, tell the pickers to gather no fruit of these plants. I have followed this for the past six years, and I will venture to say they cannot be beat; at least, I have not seen them beat yet. Certainly, if a person grows a few in a garden, with extra attention, they may produce a few extra fine fruit; but I am speaking of field culture. So I say, let your readers save their own seed—not the first ripe tomato, but the plant that bears the finest fruit. By so doing I can raise plants that I can sell readily for 50c. per dozen, where I used to have trouble selling them for 25c. I have raised the best kind from the plants raised from the Tilden. If the Trophy is what it is said to be, it must have been raised by this method. In a few years, by my method of saving seed, your readers will be surprised at the few seeds they will get from a large tomato.—JAS. MCI., *Newcastle, Pa.*

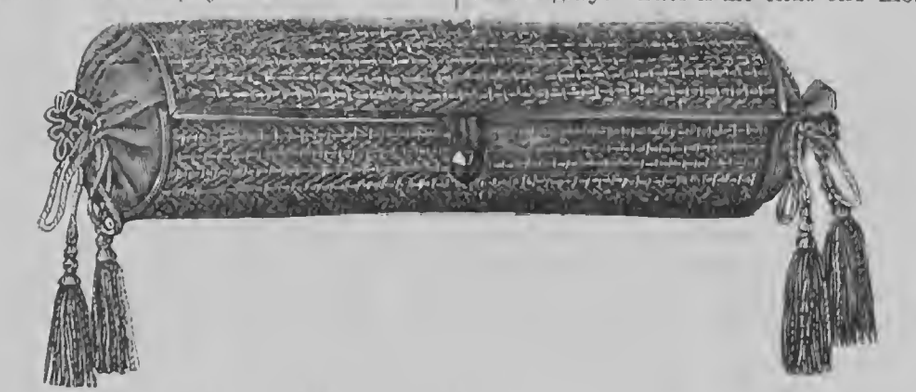

FIG. 2.—KNITTING-NEEDLE CASE, CLOSED.

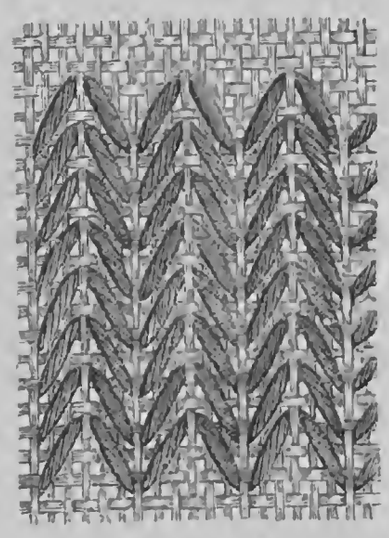

FIG. 3.—KNITTING-NEEDLE CASE—DESIGN.

Raspberry Trellises.—For garden culture of the raspberry, a trellis is better than stakes. The rows should be at least five feet apart. Along these set good strong posts, every fifteen or twenty feet. Upon these posts stretch two strands No. 10 iron wire—one eighteen inches from the ground, and the other three feet. If the wire is painted or coated with tar it will prevent rusting. Of course iron posts and galvanized wire would be still better, but not as economical.

Preparing Land for Strawberries.—A correspondent requests us to tell him how to prepare land for strawberry plants. We have read volumes on this subject, and prepared a good many acres with our own hands, therefore feel qualified to give the required information in a very few words. Make the soil deep, rich, and pulverize it thoroughly. This is all that the most successful grower in the country ever attempted or accomplished. When the soil is put into such a state a man may plant strawberries with a pretty good expectation of obtaining a strong, vigorous growth, provided he obtains sorts adapted to his locality. Whether he ever gets any fruit will depend somewhat upon the variety planted and the method of culture adopted. But the ground work and foundation of success is in putting the land into the condition we have described.

The Vineyard.

SPRING FROSTS IN VINEYARDS.

THE *Messager Agricole*, a French periodical devoted to scientific agricultural and horticultural pursuits, publishes a paper on this subject, written by M. Gaston Bazille, president de la Societe Centrale d'Agricul-

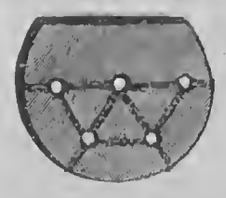

FIG. 4.—DETAIL OF KNITTING-CASE.

ture de l'Herault. "It is," says the author of the memoir, "just before sunrise, when the sky is serene and the atmosphere calm, that danger to the vines is imminent, even when the thermometer is some degrees above the freezing point; but if the heavens are cloudy, or ever so slight a mist obscures the sun, there is no danger to be apprehended. After many trials of various means of producing a dense smoke economically and quickly, and maintaining it from an hour before sunrise until an hour or two after, I have found nothing answer nearly so well as the burning of refuse of coal tar distillation, which costs a mere trifle. This, when set fire to in shallow earthenware pans, gives out a dense black smoke, effectually obscuring the brightest sky. These pans should be placed at intervals of about twenty yards on the east and north sides of the vineyard only; for it is to be observed that it is useless to place them on the south or west, inasmuch as when the wind is from these points of the compass the vines never suffer. The critical period appears to be about the middle of April. If," says the memoir, "the sun has set in a clear sky with a north wind, the chances are that there will be frost in the morning, and it is then that my workmen are up earlier than usual. The thermometer is consulted frequently, and whenever it is found not to be seven degrees above freezing, a number of them, each carrying a lighted torch, pass quickly along the line in which the inflammable material has already been placed in suitable vessels, applying his torch to each as he passes rapidly along, and in a few minutes the whole vineyard is protected by a curtain of black smoke. In the year 1864 this process was repeated on three consecutive days, viz., the 9th, 10th, and 11th of April, at my vineyard of St. Sauveur, and on the first day caused no little alarm to a village situated about five miles south of our operations, and when the cause of the smoke became known created considerable amusement, and gave rise to many jokes by my neighbours at my expense; but, as my vines were preserved, while theirs suffered considerably during these three days, they are now, when spring frosts are expected, to be seen in their vineyards torch in hand. The system is not expensive; five or six men will suffice to protect a vineyard of thirty hectares (75 acres), at an outlay of about fifty francs for materials and labor."

GRAFTING THE GRAPE.

THE past twenty years I have grafted and propagated many thousands of grape vines in my green-house and in the field; have tried almost every month in the year, and I find April or May the best time, or when the buds are just bursting or pushing; then no sap will trouble or drown out the graft, as is the case when the grafting is done in the fall or early spring, as heretofore recommended. Such grafting will most surely prove a failure. I use no wax; clay is much better; but the cions must be kept back. Graft below ground, on young, thrifty plants. No good grafter would ever think of grafting old snags or old trees that ought to be cut down; and so with old vines that have been neglected and not renewed; they are no better than old snags, and it is time lost to try to improve such self-exhausted and worn-out plants. Nor can grafting be done by every one without some practical experience. No grafter is always successful in grafting the apple or pear, much less in grafting the grape, as it is quite a different process, although quite simple to one who knows how.—D. M. P., *Dansville, N. Y.*

VINEYARD NOTES.

What to do with Grape Vines.—I have twenty-eight grape vines, set two years ago last spring. They stood in rows about eight feet apart each way—four vines in a row, from north to south. I cut them back pretty closely the first and second spring after planting, and set a short stake to each vine; but they have made such vigorous growth that the vines are principally on the ground—some of them ten feet in length. The vines are Concord, Hartford and Ives.—J. D. W., *Paxton, Ill.*

Erect trellises upon which you can train the vines, giving to each four feet of space in which to grow and bear fruit. Train them out in the form of a fan, leaving a dozen heavy canes to each, of about a foot in length.

Cutting and Bottling Grapes when Ripe.—An English gardener announces his purpose to cut his cold grapery grapes hereafter, when ripe (in October or later), leaving about eight inches of stem attached to each bunch; carry them to a dry room, where are a number of bottles filled with clear spring water, in which is a little charcoal, and in this water insert the stems attached to the bunches. By this means he expects to keep Muscats until March. He proposes to keep them upon a shelf in a dry room.

Keeping Grapes.—F. R. ELLIOTT writes the Ohio Farmer:—"When I put my baskets (half bushel) of two layers only, making the baskets about half full, cut directly into the basket and set away in a cool room—not a warm loft or a damp cellar, I find I have the best results. I have to-day before me as I write (20th of February), Catawba, Winslow and Agawam, all sweet and perfect, but the Winslows having once been frosted are not as plump as they should be, although the bunch is full and the berry sweet."

Dairy Husbandry.

CANADIAN DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION.

THE Annual Meeting of the Canadian Dairymen's Association, at Ingersoll, Ont., in February, was largely attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed during the entire session, which occupied two days. This Association was organized July 31, 1867, and has been of very great service in promoting an improved system of dairy husbandry in the Dominion.

The first cheese factory erected in Canada, we think, was during the year 1865, HARVEY FARRINGTON of Herkimer, N. Y., having organized the associated system in Oxford Co., when he built the parent factory of the Dominion. The system has been popular in Canada, and the spread of factories has been rapid. In 1870 there were seventy factories which reported operations to the Association, and the officers state that the list was incomplete. We presume the number of factories now in Canada will not fall short of one hundred, and we estimate the quantity of cheese made annually in the Dominion, in factories and farm dairies, to be at least 15,000 000 of pounds. During our attendance at the recent Convention we had expected to get accurate statistics in regard to the quantity of cheese annually made in the Dominion, but were able only to obtain estimates. The Census reports, we understand, are now in course of publication, which will doubtless give valuable information concerning the dairy interest in Canada.

At the opening of the Convention Mr. JAMES NOXON, the President, gave a short address, congratulating members upon the marked success which had attended the organization from its inauguration to the present time. He referred to the work of the Association in instituting a Cheese Fair last autumn, which had called out a large show of cheese, and which must serve to stimulate improved manufacture. Single premiums as high as $100 had been paid by the Association for the best cheese exhibited at the Fair. He referred to the advantages to be derived from incorporating the Society, and thus obtaining aid from the government to carry forward the work which had been inaugurated. Subsequently Mr. BALLANTYNE, and others, spoke in favor of incorporation, and a resolution was passed, asking the Executive Committee to take steps to obtain this object.

Mr. JAMES HARRIS gave a very excellent and practical address upon the subject of tainted milk, which was followed by some sensible and pertinent remarks from Mr. H. FARRINGTON, on cooling and aeration of milk before delivery at the factory.

Mr. RAYMER of Markham described briefly the effects of exposing milk to the sun. In his experience, when the sun was allowed to shine upon milk in his vats, it had a bad effect upon it. He advised that milk be kept out of the sun, not only on its way to the factory, but after it had arrived and was being manufactured into cheese. Mr. CRAIG of Norwich, and Mr. CASWELL of Ingersoll, cheese dealers, gave some very valuable information in regard to the English market. Mr. CASWELL, during the past season, had handled nearly three millions of pounds, and most of it had been sent abroad. Mr. S. A. FARRINGTON of N. Y. made a very sensible address upon Butter Making in connection with Cheese Dairying, and advocated this system to some extent.

Mr. L. B. ARNOLD of N. Y. addressed the Convention upon the subject of Poison Cheese, using his extensive diagrams, showing microscopic views of diseased milk and milk affected by fungi.

The Annual Address was delivered by X. A. WILLARD, of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. We have no space in the present article to give a synopsis of the addresses or discussions, but shall refer to some new facts elicited, in a subsequent article.

The officers elected for the year 1872, are as follows: *Pres.*—THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Stratford. *Sec.*—J. H. BELL, Ingersoll. *Treas.*—C. E. CHADWICK, Ingersoll, and 20 Vice-Presidents.

There was great harmony and good feeling prevailing throughout the various sessions of the Convention, and the interest in the proceedings was kept up to the last. A vote of thanks was given to the retiring President and Secretary, and Ingersoll was selected for the next Annual Convention, when an adjournment was taken and the crowd separated, pronouncing this to have been one of the most valuable meetings ever held in Canada.

SALT FOR CHEESE.

I HAVE been in the dairy business for twenty years, quite extensively; have always endeavored to make the very best article that could be made, and have intended to use any material to gain that point, without regard to cost. One very essential thing is salt, of which I speak now. I have concluded there is but one kind of salt that can be used and make the quality of butter and cheese of which I speak, and that is the Ashton salt.

I first used the common barrel salt for several years; I then used the Ashton for several years; and after they commenced manufacturing the Onondaga salt I was induced to use that, which I regret. I must say I made poorer cheese while I was using that salt than ever before. I used it most of three seasons. My cheese, after a certain age, would get off flavor. I became satisfied, and came back to Ashton again, and my cheese was all right, flavor perfect, and age does not seem to affect it. I have examined several dairies and some factories, and find their cheese with the same fault, and all of them use the Onondaga fine salt.

I claim it is the use of this very salt that has caused the buyer and consumer so much over caution on the flavor of cheese; they claim they must have a cheese so mild that there is no flavor at all, merely tasteless. It has hurt the sale and consumption of cheese extensively. How many factories there were this last season that sold their June and July cheese from six to eight cents a pound for the trifling difference on salt, the farmer paying full price for making, and yet not receiving over two-thirds price for his cheese. I have conversed with a great many on this subject, and the most of them are against me. Mr. G. B. WEEKS of Syracuse, still advocates the Onondaga salt.

Mr. WEEKS says he has used the Onondaga salt ten years, with good results; he has been making cheese in Herkimer county, where he has sold his cheese at from sixty to ninety days of age, and has had no chance to know the result of age on cheese salted with Onondaga salt. I have had as nice cheese as I ever saw, at sixty and ninety days, salted with that salt, and then they would soften, and, with good attention and cool weather, could be managed; but the flavor would be bad, and grew worse with age. I have wintered cheese nearly every winter, and all I have salted with Ashton salt came out in the spring all right; those that I salted with Onondaga salt would have a bitter flavor, and grow worse with age.

I advise all patrons of factories to look to the kind of salt used in their cheese, and have no other than Ashton used. Try it for yourselves, and perhaps you may know as well as myself. I hope others will speak, through your paper, upon this subject.

E. G. JONES.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

The Lieb Cherry.—A correspondent of the Gardener's Monthly says:—"This cherry was brought from Germany twenty years ago, and was planted on one of the highest points in Galena, Ill., where this tree has withstood extremely cold winters without injury, and has never failed to produce an abundant crop of fruit, (except when the blossoms were destroyed by the late spring frosts.) The fruit is very large, of a crimson color, nearly sweet, while the flavor is not surpassed by that of any other cherry. It ripens within a few days of the Early Richmond, and the fruit has never failed to bring twenty-five cents per quart in the Galena market. It has been named and recommended by the Jo Davies County Horticultural Society, also by ROBSON, SOULARD, KITTOE and others."

The Best Pear to Eat.—Please ask your horticultural readers:—Which of all varieties of pears grown in this country is the best, the most enjoyable, when you set down with your best friend to eat it?—A LOVER OF GOOD THINGS.

WE publish the above for the purpose of getting a vote from such of our readers as eat pears, and thus illustrate the fact that there is no standard of taste.

"Vermont Greening" Apple.—In Oxford Co., Me., Hon VIRGIL D. PARIS says there is an apple extensively grown under this name, which is a late fall and early winter apple; some call it "Fall Greening." Will not some of the Maine Pomologists tell us what it really is?

Domestic Economy.

RAG CARPETS.

I HAVE read inquiries for the manner of making, or striping, a rag carpet; have not seen them answered, so will give your readers a little of my past experience in the business. I say "past," for my husband, though very indulgent, declares that if I ever make another piece of carpet he will apply for a divorce; but there is, as yet, no injunction on my having the rags cut and put in a safe place from the moths, nor upon my imparting what knowledge I have gained, by years of experience, to new beginners, though if such as wish to know how could but take a seat by our fireside, we might have a chat that would be much more explicit and beneficial, for one might write a chapter, or a volume, on the subject, and yet each one would have to learn something from experience and their own good judgment as to how to arrange the great variety of fabrics which are used in a rag carpet.

If we could but select such materials only as would take the most desirable colors, it would be very easy to arrange them to suit our fancy. But this is not the object of carpet making. There are in every house, closets, boxes, bags and bundles to clear up; old clothes, which are too much worn for any other purpose, that would hang in the garret as food for moths. We often hear good housekeepers exclaim, "Oh! I should not know how to keep house if I did not make carpet to clear it out!" We can find nothing for carpeting which will wear as well in a farmer's home, where dirt is brought in from the farm so often, as well-made rag carpet; for after a good dusting it is just as good as new. It is not made so much for the beauty as durability, yet wants colors that will not fade, and so arranged in weaving as to give as good effect as possible.

If one is making a long piece the colors which you have the most of may be used in the carpet for a large room, leaving the rest to be arranged for smaller rooms; or if only for one room, then you must divide it up so as to have the colors go through the whole piece. We find it the best way, where we have good, honest weavers, to furnish them one and a-half pounds of rags to the yard, cut, sewed and reeled in skeins; and, for about twenty-five cents a yard, they will do all the rest, and send good carpet, yard wide. I will give the stripe of one:—There are two fancy stripes, with a wide stripe of black and brown between black, one and a-half inches; dark brown same width; then one and a-half inches of black again; one thread of white, two of blue, three shades of green, the darkest next the blue, which forms a stripe two inches wide; one thread of yellow; two of yellow and black doubled and twisted together open-banded (the weavers will understand the terms); one thread of scarlet, which is the center of this stripe; next comes the yellow and black, twisted open-banded, which turns the "wale," as the weavers say; then the thread of yellow, &c., back to the wide black and brown and black again. Next come two threads of dark purple, then three shades of red, which was dark analine, all wool, reddish calico, and pale analine, on woolen rags; then two threads of twisted brown and white; three of brown and two of white, alternate; this is the center of this stripe; then brown and white twisted the other way, and then the red and purple; then the wide black and brown.

The warp is dark color, which is made by putting all the old dyes together after the rags are colored; five knots are used to the yard—not very coarse warp.

Another, which will take in all shades of rags, is made in this way:—The main stripe is one and a-half inches black; the same width in gray; the same of black-green; three threads madder red; three threads pink, colored in madder dye; three threads of blue, three dark green woolens; three pale green; one yellow; two blue and white, twisted together, open-banded; three of black and two of white, a thread of each alternate, which forms the center of the stripe; then comes the blue and white, twisted open-banded; then the yellow, green, etc., back to the black stripe. This forms one fancy stripe. The other is, one thread of yellow, one of black, till you have three of each, alternate, for each side of the stripe; then a stripe four inches wide, which we call a *chene* stripe, is made of odds and ends, which will not work well in any other stripe—such as old calico, cambric linings, some dark blue, bits of plaid, striped goods cut across the stripes, occasionally a piece of any two colors twisted together—anything and everything put together, in pieces from five inches to as many yards. This is a good stripe; the colors being old, tried colors, will last as long as the carpet will wear.

Now, in regard to coloring: We often have recipes in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, as well as other valuable papers, for colors which take readily, look very showy at first, but soon fade. I would advise carpet makers to use fast colors—such as will not fade in the light, wash out or wear off. A little bright red, or scarlet, will always remain, and give old carpet a cheerful look. Some even buy cheap red flannel, when their other colors are not very good. Madder and alum will give a durable pink on cotton; the same for red on woolen goods; or a brighter scarlet is made when solution of tin is used with madder. Analine and logwood will last some time on wool; but for cotton goods it is sure to fade. Annotto makes a bright orange, but will fade in the light. It is a poor color. Beech bark, with alum, makes a drab; hemlock or oak, a brown; or, a better way is to take cotton rags to the tanners, and they will give you a dark brown, much cheaper than we can do it. We often see recipes for coloring blue, yellow and green, on cotton, which are durable. The dye for blue may be all put in a copper kettle, and the rags colored in less than an hour, when, if you follow some directions, color copperas first, then turn this to blue, it takes three hours, and you are not as sure of a good blue. Then, after coloring your yellow, the two dyes may be used for green, adding a little more dyestuffs, as required, and you can make all shades of green at a trifling cost.

Preparing Rags for Cutting.—Old clothes should be ripped, washed, and pinned on a line to dry, where the wind will free them from dust, when they can be cut and turned back and forth, to save sewing; the strong edges where the seams come will hold together, even though the cloth is much worn, and makes better carpet than when cut off and sewed together; avoid sewing as much as possible, and the warp will wear much longer; wind in balls that which is not to be colored; reel the rest in skeins of one or two knots each. Now, there is one thing more I would like to say to those who make a carpet occasionally; cut and sew a garment when it is worn out, and not leave them all to be cut just when wanted. We can't afford to make carpet if it is to wear on our health much. It is no mark of good economy to sit and cut rags day after day and week after week, as many a woman who has tried it knows.

One woman boasts when showing a new carpet:—"Why, I cut and prepared every bit of that long piece myself in four weeks." Yes, and has since paid to the doctors as much as the whole is worth, and will carry a lame side and stomach and lungs, which rattle like corn husks, as many years, if she lives as long. In some cases, it is right to exert ourselves, almost to the utmost; for instance, where there is a large family to support and educate, with but slender means; or in case of sickness of its members, our task is long and arduous. But here, we have a sustaining power to rely upon, whose strength is sufficient for all things, but in the other case, we have only our own—well, the boys say *vim*, though I don't find it in WEBSTER, and it will not pay.—A. R. R.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Knitting Needle-Case.—(See Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, page 197.) This case is made of reed canvas, worked with colored wools, and lined with scarlet cashmere. Take a piece of reed canvas 9 inches long and 8 inches wide, and work on it the design seen in illustration Fig. 3, with red and gray wool in 6 shades, observing that the thick threads of the canvas should run across. Line the work with muslin and scarlet cashmere, and bind it round with narrow scarlet ribbon, putting in at the same time the ends of double cashmere, 7 inches long and 2 inches wide, with a running finished with a cord and tassels. Then sew on to the lining a number of fittings of cardboard covered with cashmere, and each furnished with holes to receive the knitting needles according to illustration Fig. 4. Sew on a loop and button to close the case as seen in illustration Fig. 2, where the ends are drawn up and the cords tied into a bow.

Rice Pudding.—Boil one teacup of rice in a little water, until soft; then add one quart of milk, one teacup of sugar, two or three eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one cup of raisins and a teaspoonful of salt. Bake and serve with cream and sugar, or wine sauce. I wish some of your readers would give a good recipe for cocoanut pudding.—B. M. H., *Painted Post, N. Y.*

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Father Taylor, the Sailor Preacher.—By Rev. GILBERT HAVEN and Hon. THOS. RUSSELL. Boston: B. B. Russell.

THE life of this remarkable man, as told by his biographers, is more interesting than a romance. Father TAYLOR is known throughout the land as an earnest preacher, who, for more than half a century, labored among the seamen of Boston. He was an original wit, a preacher of great power, and the volume devoted to the story of his life will be read by thousands with intense interest. The work is piquant and toothsome, made up of contributions from a large number of people who knew Mr. TAYLOR.

Mines, Mills and Furnaces of the Pacific States and Territories. By ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D. New York: J. B. Ford & Co.

THOSE who know the works of this professional writer, are aware of their value. This large book contains a full and exhaustive account of the gold and silver mining of the United States, descending even to minute details. This work contains a fine account of the stamp mill, and a general discussion of smelting processes for silver ores. The book is technically accurate, and popularly interesting. It makes a large, clearly printed 8vo. volume of 458 pages, and sells for $3.50.

Public and Parlor Readings: Prose and Poetry for the use of reading clubs, and for public and social entertainment. Edited by LEWIS B. MONROE. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

THIS work has the merit of being modern, since it contains selections from the latest writings of the authors of to-day. The book is large and handsome, contains 350 pages, and has much which will please all readers. Many copyright selections have been used in these pages. Among the authors are Hugo, T. B. Aldrich, Charles Reade, Ingelow, Longfellow, Beecher, Gough, Whittier, Gunnard, Cary, Street, Scott, Whitman, O. W. Holmes, Heald, etc.

Wild Men and Wild Beasts; Or, Scenes in Camp and Jungle. By Lt. Col. GORDON CUMMING. New York: Chas. Scribner & Co.

A BOOK of wonderful interest to all young folks, full of romantic accounts of hunting expeditions in India. We have seen many of the horns, skulls and hides of the animals killed by Mr. CUMMING, and we have good reason to believe that all he writes is truthful. The book is profusely illustrated and handsomely printed. It cannot fail to interest old and young.

Small-pox; The Predisposing Conditions and their Prevention.—By Dr. CARL BOTH. Boston: Alexander Moore.

THE author of this little pamphlet has a theory in relation to the part common table salt plays in the human system, and on this he founds his belief in relation to small-pox. He thinks a proper use of salt will put the system in a good condition to resist the disease. And he has a timely warning for those who use too much alcohol. If the book will only promote temperance, it will do good.

Around the World.—By E. D. G. PRIME. New York: Harper & Bros.

A HANDSOME volume of 450 pages, being an account of a trip Dr. PRIME made not long ago. He writes in a pleasant way of many lands, and gives us a readable volume, if not so delightful as those from the pens of Hon. S. S. Cox and Mr. BROOKS. Much of the work is devoted to China, Japan, and India, subjects of special interest at this time.

The Conversion of St. Paul: By GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector of St. Timothy's Church. New York: Samuel R. Wells.

THREE sermons entitled, "Its Relation to Unbelief," "Its False Uses and True," and "Its Relation to the Church," comprise this volume. Mr. GEER has been a preacher of note for 25 years, and those who are interested in this subject will be pleased with the book he has produced. It makes a neat little volume of 82 pages.

Notes—Explanatory and Practical—on the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians. By ALBERT BARNES. New York: Harper & Bros.

A WORK so well and long known as this needs no introduction; it is a standard work, and this revised edition will commend itself to all who wish to study the Scriptures. The book appears in the usual form and style.

Animal and Vegetable Parasites on the Human Skin and Hair.—By B. JOY JEFFRIES, M. D. Boston: Alexander Moore.

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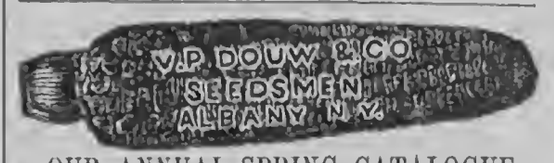

OUR ANNUAL SPRING CATALOGUE
OF

Vegetable and Flower Seeds

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FREE TO ALL.
WE WILL GIVE THE BEAUTIFUL
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To every one sending us by mail or otherwise
An Order for $2 Worth of Garden or Flower Seeds in Packets.

This Chromo is 9 by 11 inches, printed from sixteen plates, in sixteen colors, and is sold in the retail stores for about two dollars.

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Is **WHITE,** and is hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Is equal in quality and beauty to the finest European varieties. Is doing well everywhere. Send for Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List. **STEPHEN W. UNDERHILL,**
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Of Finest Quality, at Astonishingly Low Rates. Extraordinary inducements to wholesale buyers. Catalogues free.

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FOR SPRING OF 1872.—A splendid stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, &c., &c. Prices low. Great Inducements. Send for Price List. NICHOLAS & NEWSON Geneva, N. Y.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

D. D. T. MOORE,

Conducting Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLICATION OFFICES:

No 5 Beekman Street, New York City, and No. 82 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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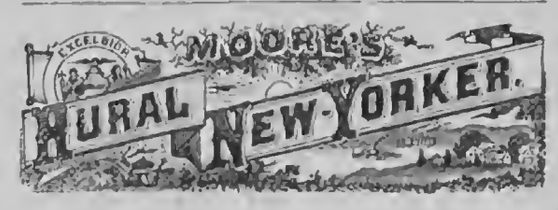
TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.50 per Year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50; Seven Copies and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

Advertising.—Inside, 75 cents per line, Agate space; Outside, $1 per line, each insertion. For Extra Display and Cuts, a price and a-half. Special and Business Notices, $1.50 and $2 a line. No advertisement inserted for less than $3.



SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

OUR SPRING CAMPAIGN!

A NEW QUARTER!

The Spring Campaign of the RURAL NEW-YORKER opens with March, and we desire every Agent, or other friend of the paper who can do so, to "pitch right in" and make additions to present Clubs, or form new ones—for which we Offer and Pay most Liberal Premiums.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE THAT

Post-Masters and others will find it for their interest to add to present and form new clubs—for our inducements are so substantial that every one will be richly rewarded. Show the RURAL to your friends—take a copy to the polls on Election Day, (we will replace any you soil or lose,) and "don't forget to remember" to tell everybody you meet that this is *the* paper for themselves, their families and friends.

By proper effort, everybody can

MAKE MONEY IN MARCH!

For it is a good month to "*March On to Victory*," by filling up or forming clubs. As Spring comes on, thousands, in both Town and Country, want the RURAL, because it tells them all about Gardening, Floriculture, Arboriculture, Etc., as well as Farming, Stock Breeding, Sheep and Dairy Husbandry, &c., &c.

A NEW QUARTER.

A New Quarter of the RURAL begins April 6—a good starting point for new subscribers, renewals, etc. New clubs, and additions to present ones, are also in order. Good Friends! please note this and ask your neighbors to subscribe. We can supply back numbers from Jan. 1st, so that new subscribers can begin then, in April, or at any time desired.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Rural Club Dinner.—Saturday evening, March 9th, the Rural Club met in its parlors at the Grand Central Hotel. President HORACE GREELEY'S benignant face shone upon the members like a full moon. At dinner he presided with dignity and grace, and commented most happily upon the impromptu speeches—for there were none others—made after the cloth was removed. Vice-President ELY reflected the complacent satisfaction on the face of the President, from the opposite end of the table. There were speeches by Mr. GREELEY, in which brief tribute was paid to the late JOSEPH B. LYMAN, who was present at the last meeting of the Club. At Dr. HEXAMER'S suggestion, Messrs. WELLS, WILLIAMS and CRANDALL were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial and resolutions relative to Mr. LYMAN'S life and death, to be presented at the next meeting. JOHN HENDERSON, the florist, talked of the growth of the flower trade in and about New York city, and asserted that the trade in cut flowers in New York exceeded that of London or Paris; but the same could not be said of the plant trade. Window gardening is not understood so well here, nor are growing plants deemed so essential in the homes of the humbler of our citizens as they are in those of the working people of foreign cities. H. T. WILLIAMS told again the story of the influence a single flowering plant had exerted in extending the cultivation of flowers in one neighborhood, and of the manifestly increasing desire among the people—especially among women and children—for instruction in practical floriculture. S. R. WELLS had seen, high up on the sides of the Rocky Mountains, in the windows of the hardy pioneers, flowers filling the homely homes with fragrance, and, on inquiry, had found that these rough though refined natures had clubbed together and sent to New York seedsmen for packages of seeds with which to garnish their homes with flowers, and remind themselves of the old homes where they first learned to love and think. Gen. HURLBURT paid eloquent tribute to the influence of flowers upon home life, and, with a refined builder's taste, urged the fresco-ing of public and private halls with the green garniture of vines and the radiant beauty of flowers. He had seen halls so decorated—festooned with ivy from the historical shrines to which travelers pay tribute in Europe. And he suggested that, in place of gilding and paint, it be made fashionable to fill our homes with living beauty. PATRICK QUINN had had a dream—which he told—concerning a woman's rights meeting, at which Mrs. WHITE OAK presided, and of which Mrs. SHELLBARK HICKORY was Secretary. It was attended by such distinguished persons as Mrs. BUR OAK, Mrs. PIN OAK, Mrs. BLACK OAK, and others of the Oak family; Mesdames ELM, CHESTNUT, MAPLE, PINE, FIR, BIRCH, BEECH, &c., &c., who insisted in entering protest against the wanton war made upon their right to live and influence the rising generation. They resolved against the cruelty and short-sightedness of mankind generally. Bachelor QUINN spoke with great eloquence in their behalf, and it was whispered, maliciously, that he was thinking of pear-ing with some one of them. Hon. GEO. GEDDES of Onondaga Co., won applause by talking of the progress of American Agriculture. In the parlors, after dinner, the Club resolved itself into conversational groups, which only separated at a late hour, after a most enjoyable reunion.

Agricultural Book-keeping.—P. H. WRIGHT asks us to give "the latest and best style of Agricultural Book-keeping." There is no later nor better style of keeping farm accounts than that known as Double-entry Book-keeping—precisely such as every man engaged in manufacturing or mercantile pursuits adopts. The adaptation of forms and titles of accounts will, of course, be varied; but the man who understands double-entry bookkeeping will have no trouble whatever in so recording his business that he may know, any hour in any day, what he is doing, what he pays for doing it, and what profits accrue in the end. The business education of farmers should be like that of men engaged in any other pursuit; and it should be regarded as essential that the farmer's boy, and girl, should have a thorough knowledge of book keeping, and the forms of business transactions, as that they should know how to add, subtract and multiply. There is nothing so mysterious about keeping books by double-entry that it is not possible to teach its principles and practical work to an intelligent man in two days. We have done that thing ourself, and know men who have kept their own books for years, after two days' practical instruction from us—and they doing an involved business, also. We do not mean to be understood, however, that we can teach *all* there is to learn in two days; nor can we explain the method in our columns; we have not the space. Every teacher of a district or public school should be able to teach, and every boy *and girl* should learn, book-keeping.

American Short-Horn Herd Book.—The eleventh volume of this standard authority—"containing pedigrees of Short-Horn cattle, with introductory notes by LEWIS F. ALLEN"—comes to hand while we are closing this paper for the press. It is a large and handsome volume of 1,160 octavo pages, contains 5,300 pedigrees, and about fifty fine lithograph portraits of first-class animals. The volume appears, from a cursory examination, to be an improvement upon its predecessors in several respects. Of course, we need not commend this work to breeders of Short-Horns—the simple announcement of its publication being all that most of them desire. The price of the volume is $10 per copy, by express, or $10.70 by mail, post-paid. Address LEWIS F. ALLEN, Buffalo, N. Y.

Trade Mark on Fruit.—We see from our exchanges that the South Haven Pomological Society of Mich., has established a trade mark which represents the credit of the society, and warrants the package, to which it is attached, to contain fruit of the first quality of that variety in every respect, and to be uniform throughout the package as it appears on the surface. Every man who ships produce should labor to make his name on a package mean the same thing.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture on the Diseases of Cattle.—T. G., Gorham, O., writes us that he has written the Member of Congress from his district for one of these reports, and received reply that "they had none on hand now." T. G. asks where they can be obtained. When the report was first made, it was published—how many copies, we are not aware. But June 3, 1870, a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress provided for the publication of 6,000 extra copies—1,500 for the use of the Senate, 1,500 for the Commissioner of Agriculture, and 3,000 for the House of Representatives. If there are none of these 6,000 copies obtainable from either Senators, Representatives, or the Commissioner of Agriculture, we do not know how they may be obtained. It is probable that many of them will, if they have not already, appear for sale in the old, second-hand bookstores of this city. We judge only by the fate of many of these Government publications.

James Stewart & Co., Kennett, Chester Co., Pa., who have been advertising live stock for sale in our columns, are, if we may judge by an exposure found in the Weekly Leader of March 9, 1872, published at Kennett Square, Pa., a swindling firm, or person, of the first water. The Weekly Leader says:

"We learn at the post-office that this scamp has been receiving mail at the Kennett Square post-office for six weeks, and that it has been forwarded to Westchester, Coatesville, Downington, Lancaster and other places, where he calls for it. He is evidently swindling people who send him money for stock. Let the postmaster look out for him, and have him arrested at once—he will *smash* the Chester White pig business."

Catalogues, etc., Received.—From WM. NEWTON, Henrietta, N. Y., price list of farm and vegetable seeds; from S. B. FANNING, Jamesport, N. Y., catalogue of choice farm and garden seeds; from W. E. STITT, Columbus, Wis., catalogue and price list of pure-bred poultry, also of choice seed corn, oats, wheat, etc.; from PFIFFNER & MARQUARDT, Delaware, O., price list of grape vines and small fruits; from W. B. WOODRUFF, Westfield, N. J., catalogue of flower bedding and vegetable plants; from A. B. ALLEN & Co., New York City, descriptive catalogue of live stock—imported and home bred.

Shipping California Fruit East.—The California Farmer, Feb. 15, announces that the Union Pacific R. R. Co. has decided to take no cars of fruit or perishable products by their passenger or fast trains, and it states—"This will be a serious blow to California fruit shippers, as it will effectually stop the sending of all our early fruits, such as Strawberries, Blackberries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Grapes, as these should go by the passenger trains."

Commissioners of Agriculture for Tennessee.—We see it stated that commissions have been issued (by whom?) to the following gentlemen, appointed Jan. 5th, as Commissioners of Agriculture, representing the three grand divisions of the State: HUNTER NICHOLSON, Knox County; THOS. CRUTCHFIELD, Hamilton Co.; ROBT. B. HURT, Davidson Co.; A. B. HAYNES, Shelby Co.; WM. H. JACKSON, Davidson Co., and J. B. KILLEBREW, Montgomery Co.

THE SEASON.

Greeley City, Col., March 7th, 1872.—This has been an unusual winter; the ground has been covered with snow from Nov. 17th until the last of February. Stock men will lose to quite an extent, not only by death, but by the severe storms which we have had, scattering their herds, causing their owners much cost looking them up and separating them from buffalo herds, with which they are sure to mix. Farmers have commenced plowing, and sowing wheat. The prospect now is that we shall need no irrigation to bring up early-sowed grain. The colonists are in good spirits, and intend to cultivate quite extensively the coming season.—V. DE. L. M.

Winona, Minn., March 8.—Winter commenced with us uncommon early—about the middle of November. With the exception of January it was very steady cold; not so much cold weather since 1857. Very good sleighing most of the time. No very unpleasant weather except the storm of the 13th of February. The railroads have not been obstructed with snow any to speak of, except some in the Northern part of the State. The snow in the valleys mostly left some three weeks since and the constant freezing and thawing, I should judge, has used up a large share of the winter wheat, of which there was a good deal sown. But it was so dry last fall that it got a very poor start. We are having now a great snow storm with strong East wind. Mercury little above 20°.

Lyndonville, Vt., March 5.—To-day is one of the most severe days to be out in that we have had this winter. The thermometer was down to about 20° below zero in the morning, and wind has blown a gale all day. The winter has been quite cold, on an average, and no thaws to speak of since snow fell, which was not far from the middle of November; since which time the sleighing has been very good with scarcely a day's interruption. From two to three feet of snow at the present time. Stock is looking well, especially sheep. Horses are in demand and bring good prices—$150 to $200 for good work horses. Hay is scarce and will be scarcer if this weather continues much longer—$20 to $25 per ton. Western corn can be bought at about 95c. per bushel, and will be used in considerable quantities by many Vermont farmers. The yield of oats was light the past season—affected more or less by the drouth; selling for 75c. per bush. Potatoes dull at 40c. per bushel. Wool high and store sheep in demand; very little wool in the country.—I. W. S.

Raleigh, N. C., March 13.—The past winter here has been unusually severe. An old citizen remarked this morning, "I am nearly eighty, and this is the worst winter I ever saw." The farmers have been unable to work much; the roads have been almost impassable at times; the frequent rains have kept the ground too wet for the plow, and the cold has kept back vegetation. It is hard on stock. A gentleman writes that the cry is for "funds and feed," but loudest for the latter. Gardening was commenced during the few favorable days in the latter part of February. All who were wise and ready, put in potatoes, peas, onions, &c., then. Some potatoes are now up; so with garden peas. But the weather in this month continues rainy and cold, and while I write, the drenched earth drinks in the pattering shower. In this market, prices are as follows: Wood, $4@4.50 per cord; flour, $8@12 per bbl.; corn, $1 per bush.; sweet potatoes plentiful, 80c. @$1; bacon, 8@17c. per lb.; eggs, 25c. per doz.; pork, 9@10c. per lb.; beef on hoof, 7@8c.; dressed, 10@15c.; chickens, 25 to 40c. each; butter, 25@40c.; hay, 75c.@$1 per cwt.; fodder, $1.40@1.75; oats, 85c. per bush.—N. C.

RURAL BREVITIES.

T. G. S., Logan, O., asks where he can get a full-blooded greyhound.

HENRY DICKERMAN, Ottawa, Ill., wants to know where he can buy Shetland ponies.

A CORRESPONDENT asks where he can obtain JUDSON'S Branching Corn. It is advertised in this paper.

LET the Norwich (Conn.) correspondent who asked for deer, address W. I. B., Box 87, Portsmouth, Va.

ORCHARD grass can be obtained of any seedsman, probably, advertising in this paper. Write direct to the seedsmen.

THE Ohio State Board of Agriculture is to give a Trial of Earth-Working Implements at Springfield, O., commencing June 18th.

THE Michigan State Relief Committe has contracted for 400 plows, to distribute among the destitute farmers of the burned regions of that State.

THE first shipments of spring clip of wool have been made from Los Angelos, Cal. Fine lots are contracted for on the ranches at 37 to 45 cents per pound.

"WATERWITCHING" is now an important staple for discussion in some of the Western agricultural journals. It seems to be generally believed that "there's something in it."

DR. J. DETMERS has resigned the Chair of Veterinary Surgery in the Illinois Industrial University, to accept a similar position in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

G. D. ROON will need a force pump for his well. RUMSEY & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., N. PAGE, Jr., Danvers, Mass., and, we think, others, have advertised these pumps in our columns.

THE aggregate of the wool product of California for the last year was 24,276,253 pounds, being an increase of nearly 5,000,000 pounds on the previous year. The clip this season is expected to be larger and of superior quality.

MRS. JOSEPH B. LYMAN, widow of JOSEPH B. LYMAN, late Agricultural Editor of the Tribune, proposes opening a seminary for young ladies at her residence, at Richmond Hill, L. I. For this Mrs. L. is eminently qualified, both in respect to the right conception of what education should be, and in ability to execute what she attempts.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

March on During March!—Is what all our Agents, and others disposed to form Clubs, should do. It will not only pay to enlarge present Clubs but to form new ones. It is an easy matter to recruit for the new style RURAL, and PAYS both Agent and Subscribers—and now is the best time to do "that same."

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

INCREASE OF RATES.

AFTER April 1, 1872, the Rates for Advertising in MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER will be as follows:

Inside, 14th and 15th pages (Agate space)	90c. per line.
" 5th, 7th, and 13 pages	1.00 "
Outside or last page	1.50 "
Fifty per cent. extra for unusual display.	
Special Notices, leaded, (by count)	2.00 "
Business "	2.50 "
Reading "	3.00 "

All orders for Advertising received at the New York office on or before April 1st will be charged at present rates only. For at least one cogent reason for our advance, or "New Departure," in Advertising Rates, see RURAL Feb. 24.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Lung Disorders, &c., which DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures when faithfully administered.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

The Sweet, Fixed Oil of the Cocoanut is represented in Burnett's Cocoaine.

Social Topics.

THE PLANTAMOUR COMET—A REASSURING VIEW.

"NATURE" quiets the apprehensions of the public, with regard to the Apocryphal comet of the Geneva astronomer, after the manner following:—"We have reason to know that many weak people have been alarmed, and many still weaker people made positively ill, by an announcement that has appeared in almost all the newspapers, to the effect that Professor Plantamour of Geneva, has discovered a comet of immense size, which is to 'collide,' as our American friends would say, with our planet, on the twelfth of August next. We fear that there is no foundation whatever for the rumor. In the present state of science, nothing could be more acceptable than the appearance of a good large comet, and the nearer it comes to us the better, for the spectroscope has a long account to settle with the whole genus, which, up to the present time, has fairly eluded our grasp. But it is not too much to suppose that the laymen in these matters might imagine that the discovery would be too dearly bought by the ruin of our planet. Doubtless, if such ruin were possible, or indeed probable—but let us discuss this point. Kepler, who was wont to say that there are as many comets in the sky as fishes in the ocean, has had his opinion indorsed in later times by Arago, who has estimated the number of these bodies which traverse the solar system at 17,500,000. But what follows from this? Surely that comets are very harmless bodies, or we should have suffered from them long before this, even if we do not admit that the earth is as old as geologists would make it. But this is not all. It is well known that some among their number which have, withal, put on a very portentous appearance, are merely the celestial equivalent of our terrestrial 'windbags'—brought down to their proper level they would have shrunk into very small dimensions indeed. But there is more comfort still. The comet of 1770 positively got so near to Jupiter that it got entangled among his moons, the diameter of the smallest of which is only some two thousand miles; but the moons pursued their courses as if nothing had happened, while the comet was so discomfited by the encounter that it returned by another road—*i. e.*, astronomically speaking, its orbit was entirely changed. While, last of all, in our correspondence this week, will be found one fact the more in favor of the idea that, in 1861, we actually did pass through a comet. We have a suggestion for those weak people who are still alarmed by these celestial portents, and steadily refuse to acquaint themselves with the most elementary work on astronomy, which would convince them how groundless their fears are. In India, during the last eclipse, the priests reaped magnificent harvests from the offering of the faithful. In England, possibly it would be considered incorrect to make such offerings to the priest; but let them still be made to the Royal Astronomical Society. In this way the English Philistines would approach nearer the standard of his less civilized brother; science would be benefited, and, doubtless, the omens would be averted—at all events, they already have been.

FURNISH GOOD READING.

ONE of the pleasantest and noblest duties of the head of the family is to furnish its members with good reading. In times which are past it was considered enough to clothe and feed and shelter a family. This was the sum of parental duty. But lately it has been discovered that wives and children have minds, so that it becomes necessary to educate the children and furnish reading for the whole household. It has been found out that the mind wants food as well as the body, and that it wants to be sheltered from the pitiless storms of error and vice by the guarding and friendly roof of intelligence and virtue. An ignorant family in our day is an antiquated institution. It smells of the musty past. It is a dark spot which the light of the modern sun of intelligence has not reached. Let good reading go into a home, and the very atmosphere of that home gradually but surely changes. The boys begin to grow ambitious, to talk about men, books, the past and the future. The girls begin to feel a new life opening before them in knowledge, duty and love. They see new fields of usefulness and pleasure. And so the family changes, and out from its number will grow intelligent men and women, to fill honorable places, and be useful members of society. Let the torch of intelligence be lit in every household. Let the old and young vie with each other in introducing new and useful topics of investigation, and in cherishing a love of reading, study and improvement.

SUCCESS MAKES ENEMIES.

THEY who are eminently successful in business, who achieve greatness, notoriety in any pursuit, must expect to make enemies. So prone to petty jealousy and sordid envy is poor human nature, that whoever becomes distinguished is sure to become a mark for the malicious spite of those who, not deserving success themselves, are envious of the merited triumph of the more worthy. Moreover, the opposition which originates in such despicable motives is sure to be of the most unscrupulous character; hesitating at no iniquity, descending to the shabbiest littleness. Opposition, if it be honest and manly, is not in itself undesirable. The competitor in life's struggles, who is of true mettle, deprecates not opposition of an honorable character, but rather rejoices in it. It is only injustice or meanness which he deprecates; and it is this which the successful must meet, proportioned in bitterness, oftentimes, to the measure of success which excites it.

THE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN.

HE is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to a mean fraud. He invades no secret in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never takes selfish advantages of our mistakes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of innendoes. He is not one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. If by accident he comes in possession of his neighbor's counsels, he passes upon them an act of instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they fluttered at the window or lie open before him in unguarded exposure, are sacred to him. He invades no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notices to trespassers, are none of them for him. He may be trusted alone, out of sight, near the thinnest partition—anywhere. He buys no offices, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win them through dishonor. He will eat honest bread. He tramples on no sensitive feeling. He insults no man. If he have rebuke for another, he is straightforward, open, manly. He cannot descend to scurrility. In short, whatever he judges honorable, he practices towards every man.

SUCCESSFUL EDITORS.—AN English writer says: "A good editor, or competent newspaper conductor, is like a general or a poet, born, not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers, all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists and writers of travels have been tried and nearly every one has failed. 'I can,' said the late editor of the London Times, 'find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one man of common sense.' Nearly all successful editors are of this description."

A WORTHY QUAKER thus wrote:—"I expect to pass through this world but once. If, therefore, there can be any kindness I can do to any fellow-being, let me do it now. Let me not defer nor neglect it, for I will not pass this way again." Were all to act thus many would be made happy.

SO GOES THE WORLD.

OUR varied days pass on and on,
Our hopes fade unfulfilled away,
And things which seem the life of life
Are taken from us day by day;
And yet through all the busy streets,
The crowd of pleasure-seekers throng;
The puppets play, the showman calls,
And gossips chat the whole day long,
And so the world goes on.

Our little dramas come to naught;
Our lives may fail; our darling plan
May crumble into nothingness;
Our firmest castle fall to sand;
And yet the children sing and dance,
The money-makers laugh and shout,
The stars, unmindful, still shine bright,
Unconscious that our light is out,
And so the world goes on.

The house grows sad that once was gay,
The dear ones seek their Blessed Home,
And we may watch and wait in vain
To hear their well known footsteps come.
And yet the sunlight checks the floor,
And makes the summer shadows long;
The rosebuds at the casement bloom,
The bird pours forth his cheerful song,
And so the world goes on.

And God goes on, and with our woe
Weaves golden threads of joy and peace;
Guarding with His heart of hearts
Our days of pain, our days of ease:
He marks them all—the seed, the sheaves,
The danger's smile, the mourner's tears—
And keeps them safe, His children all,
Through all the great eternal years,
And so, thank God, the world goes on.

Our Story-Teller.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

[Continued from page 195.]

XI.—Living in New York.

MRS. HEATHERSTONE did not like New York, neither did MARGARET, for that matter, but the elder lady found vent for her dissatisfaction in expression, and in some unaccountable way appeared to hold MARGARET responsible for her unhappiness. The second floor of a little brick house in the lower part of the city had been secured for the wanderers till better days should bring better quarters. Their landlady—a queer little woman, who occupied the rest of the house—was outwardly prickly, but inside good enough, provided one ever reached the inside. MARGARET, with HANNIBAL as body-guard, had started out house-hunting on the day of their arrival in the city, and had decided upon the location of this particular house as desirable, if the inside should correspond with the outward aspect. The landlady herself came to the door, and, with a grim glance at the gray old negro, asked MARGARET her business.

"Do you keep Irish help?" she inquired, sharply, after hearing the young lady's explanation and showing the rooms; "if you do, this is no place for you. I won't let one of the creatures cross my threshold."

"HANNIBAL, here, will be our only servant," answered MARGARET, meekly.

"I don't like blacks either," the old lady continued, looking at poor HANNIBAL in a suspicious sort of way, evidently not quite understanding how he could serve as "help."

"Very well," said MAGGIE, turning away and beckoning to her old friend, "then we will try somewhere else."

HANNIBAL stood for a moment, uncertain whether to turn or remain; then, with a decided expression on his good face, he turned to the woman, who was just about closing the door, and said earnestly:

"Now, Missus, don't mind ole HANNIBAL. He be noting more nor less dan an ole dog. He be brack, but den he no make heself. De LORD ALMIGHTY fetched him into de world, and Missus wouldn't do no such ting as find fault wid de LORD."

Evidently this view of the case had never presented itself to the old lady's mental vision, for, instead of slamming the door in his face, as MARGARET confidently ex-

GRANDFATHER'S VISIT.—(Page 203.)

pected, she half moved aside from the entrance, and, considerably emboldened, HANNIBAL said, persuasively:

"If he be brack, HANNIBAL no drone; Miss MARGARET here can tell ole Missus dat. He hab no dirt round where he be."

The landlady began to have a dawning consciousness that the old man might be of service to her, and then her tactics changed.

"Well, 'spose you take another look at the rooms. I dont believe you'll get better suited. So you stay with them all the time?" she said to HANNIBAL, taking in at one glance the odd cleanliness of his appearance.

"Oh yes, Missus, HANNIBAL stay wid dem to de end, please de good LORD. But he not be in de way. He strong and willing, and he take great pleasure in helping ole Missus any time;" and the antiquated beaver was lifted with a reverence that flattered the landlady immensely.

This little skirmish ended in an engagement of the premises, and MAGGIE and the faithful servant went back to the hotel, and to Mrs. HEATHERSTONE and HARRY, full of enthusiasm about the bright little home they would soon have. The encounter with Mrs. GREEN, the landlady, was faithfully served up for the delectation of "mamma," but the poor lady saw little to amuse in the adventures of her daughter with a vulgar woman.

"I suppose I ought to try and be satisfied, if I can have the rest of my children near me, and SUSAN to wait on me when I am ill; but there's one comfort, it won't last long;" and Mrs. HEATHERSTONE went off into her regulation paroxysm of nervous weeping.

MARGARET left her mother with SUSAN, and taking HARRY, went out to show him the new premises, and to arrange for settling in the little home as speedily as possible. There is a sort of enthusiasm and piquancy in making much out of little, that the rich never know. One grows really happy in comparing, planning and selecting, provided there is no mean feeling of envy to combat with, and no desire to please other people at the expense of one's self-respect. There is a pleasure in attending to all the little details, and surprising ourselves with the extent of our own resources, that is never known to the rich, who give an order and find everything perfect. MARGARET had no idea of her ability, till she began to furnish her new domain, and HARRY could never praise her enough for her taste, her patience, her invention, and everything else that a woman could, by any stretch of the imagination, be supposed to possess.

"O, woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please;
When poverty gives us a grip,
She takes the helm and steers the ship."

"How's that for a parody?" said HARRY, gaily, to Mrs. HEATHERSTONE, as MAGGIE sat on the bare floor of the little parlor, in No. ——, sewing the seams of a pretty ingrain carpet.

Mrs. HEATHERSTONE did not smile in reply. She never smiled now-a-days. "I'm glad," said she, "that you and MAGGIE are so gay over our misfortunes. It's better that you should be, and natural, I suppose; you are young and full of hope. I have nothing to hope for. If I could see poor ALFRED once more, I should be ready to die."

"O, mother," said HARRY, "it's too bad to be always making clouds. See, you have made MAGGIE cry," and HARRY went out of the room, indignant, saying in his heart that he'd like to know if the woman hadn't always been ready to die. As far back as he could remember, when her family were all around her, she had been the same limp, hopeless woman, with nerves and a headache. "Poor MAGGIE will have a hard time," he went on thinking, "but I must be mother and brother and husband, all in one. The dear girl! Who would have thought her capable of so much independence, and possessed of so much resource?"

In spite of the cross-grained quality of Mrs. GREEN, she proved to be a stanch friend, lavishing on SUSAN, in particular, more kindness than one would have supposed her capable of giving.

"I always hated niggers," said she to her one day, confidentially, watching HANNIBAL as he hobbled down stairs after coal; "but that good old man don't seem like one of 'em. He's black enough, though, goodness knows. Do you know," she continued, profoundly, "I begin to think that the real niggers are well enough; it's the mixing that spoils them. These yellow, half-and-half things I abominate, don't you?"

SUSAN listened patiently, remembering that she was only an eighth "thing." It had been arranged in the family that SUSAN'S birth should be unknown in her new home, and she was believed to be a cousin of the HEATHERSTONE'S — a Mrs. HARTWELL, whose husband had died in the Southern army.

While MAGGIE and HARRY were selecting furniture, manufacturing lounges and easy chairs, fitting carpets and hanging draperies, feeling something of the pride and importance of proprietors, NED was on his way to the Western town where HOPE, now almost hopeless, worked day by day in her little private school. More discouraged than usual, she had dismissed her last class, and had gone to her boarding place, feeling that it would be sweet to go to sleep that night and never wake again. She had been home but a few minutes when the servant announced—

"A gentleman for you, Miss."

"For me?" the poor child ejaculated, as if that were an impossible thing. Then a wild thought of ALFRED flashed through her brain, and with her heart beating tumultuously, she went down to the parlor.

"O, NED!"

"O, HOPE!"

"Didn't you expect me, darling?" said NED, after the first tears and kisses and fond ejaculations were over. "I wrote you a week ago that we were all in New York."

"No, NED, I didn't expect you, I had given up expecting anything. The last time I heard from you, you were in the hospital."

"And didn't you receive my letter from Virginia, when I was at the HEATHERSTONES'?"

"No. It is very strange; and not so strange after all; for letters often miscarry. I have you at last, safe and well. But ——"

HOPE couldn't finish the sentence, only with the imploring look in her sad eyes.

NED understood. "No," he said, his voice tremulous with sympathy, "I can tell you nothing of ALFRED."

"I shall never see him again," said HOPE.

"That is not certain. There is always hope, till you absolutely know to the contrary. There are a thousand ways by which we might lose trace of each other, and he still be living. Take courage, dear HOPE. Be yourself. Be HOPE. We can't tell what the future may bring. Only think what today brought you. You're glad to see your poor, harum-scarum Ned, are you not?"

"O, so glad! And I was so discouraged when you came."

"That is the moment when the relief comes—the moment of deepest trial. You see, I'm turning philosopher. But I've learned a great deal since you saw me, HOPE darling."

"Sorrow is a stern teacher, NED; but she teaches what no one else can. We ought to learn all her lessons patiently; but I am getting tired of the discipline. Oh, I was tired; I'm so much happier now, since you came."

"But, HOPE, how about business?" said the boy, giving his sister a little hug in acknowledgment of her last sweet words. "Can you give up your school and go to New York with me? MAGGIE is dying to see you."

"It is impossible to give up my school immediately. The term is out in four weeks, and I can, in the meantime, make arrangements to go back with you, if you come for me then."

"Certainly, little sis. And I will spare no pains to find some trace of our lost boy. We shall find him, be sure."

After a two days' visit, during which time NED told HOPE all his experiences, in field and hospital; all about MAGGIE and the HEATHERSTONE trials, and she had, in turn, confided to him all that had been so long shut up in her lonely heart, the brother went to New York to lay plans with HARRY for the support of their loved ones. He found the little family cosily established, and hopeful, with MAGGIE as director, and SUSAN and HANNIBAL brave and able co-adjutors. Through the assistance of old friends of the ARNOLDS, NED and HARRY secured clerkships in a large, up-town house, and entered cheerfully upon their duties, looking forward to a brighter day, when they should open a business for themselves.

"I shall look after you, boys," said old Mr. GRANT, who had used his influence in their behalf. "A good clerk will make a good man of business, and *vice versa*. You need training. If you stand that well, why then——" Here the old man winked and went away.

"Dat means money," said HANNIBAL, when HARRY told the story before him of the old fellow's patronage. "Dose winks be mighty fat tings when de millionnaires 'dulge in um. No need for you and Massa NED to fret. HANNIBAL allus know'd dis family come up when de time come."

"But, HANNIBAL, we're not up very far yet."

"Just de same ting, 'zactly. If you hab de seed, and do de right ting wid de seed, it de same as if you hab de fruit. Now, dat ole Massa GRANT, he gib you de seed already."

This philosophy could not be gainsayed, and the boys began their work with stout hearts.

It wanted but a week of the time of HOPE'S coming, when NED went to the St. Nicholas one night to meet an old friend, and on turning the leaves of the register listlessly, after having satisfied himself of his friend's arrival, his eye suddenly fell upon the name of ALFRED HEATHERSTONE. The date was a week back. "He has been here and gone South," thought he; and then turning almost fiercely to the clerk, he demanded some explanation, telling him in a few words of his great anxiety.

The clerk remembered nothing that could satisfy the questions so eagerly poured out. But after an hour's investigation it was ascertained that a man, looking so sick that it did not seem possible he could live a week, had registered himself, through his servant, as ALFRED HEATHERSTONE, had staid at the hotel two days, keeping his room all the time, and had left to go no one knew whither.—[Concluded next week.

ANECDOTE OF ALEXIS.

A CHARACTERISTIC story is told of the Grand Duke Alexis, who is in the naval service. A year or two ago, when holding the rank of midshipman, the flag-ship in which he was serving was wrecked on the coast of Denmark. The admiral ordered the life-boats to be lowered, and directed Alexis to take charge of the first boat. The royal midshipman declined to obey the order. It was peremptorily repeated — "I, your commanding officer, order you into the boat."

"Admiral, I cannot obey you," said the young prince. "It would not become the son of the emperor to be the first to leave the ship. I shall remain with you to the last."

"But I shall put you under arrest for disobedience of orders as soon as circumstances will allow me to do so."

"I mean no disobedience, I cannot obey," was the reply.

Four or five of the crew perished in the transit from ship to shore, and the admiral and Alexis were the last to land. In hastily constructed tents the rigid discipline of ship-life was promptly resumed. The young prince was placed under arrest for disobedience of orders. The Russian minister at Copenhagen was informed of the facts, and telegraphed them to the emperor, from whom he received the following reply:—"I approve the act of the admiral in placing the midshipman under arrest for disobedience of orders, and I bless and kiss my son for disobeying them."

GENUINE ELOQUENCE.

LEITH, in his travels in Ireland, says: "In my morning rambles, a man sitting on the ground, leaning his back against the wall, attracted my attention, by a look of squalor in his appearance which I had rarely observed, even in Ireland. His clothes were ragged to indecency, and his face was pale and sickly. He did not address me, but having gone a few paces, my heart smote me, and I turned back.

"If you are in want," said I, with a degree of peevishness, "why don't you beg?"

"Sure, it's begging I am," was the quick reply.

"You did not utter a word."

"No! Is it joking you are with me, sir? Look here!" he said, holding up the tattered remnant of what had once been a coat, "do you see how the skin is speaking through the holes in my trowsers, and the bones crying out through my skin? Look at my sunken cheeks and the famine that's staring in my eyes. Man alive! isn't it begging I am, with a hundred tongues?"

FRIENDSHIP has the skill and observation of the best physician, the diligence and vigilance of the best nurse, and the tenderness and patience of the best mother.

GREAT events may be traced back to great thoughts, which stand to them in the same relation as obscure progenitors to illustrious descendants.

HE that is good will infallibly become better, and he that is bad will as certainly become worse; for vice, virtue, and time, are three things that never stand still.—*Colton.*

LITTLE THINGS.—As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character.

Sabbath Reading.

A PATRIOT'S PRAYER.

GOD, who shields our noble Land
Spread o'er Summit, Vale, and Strand,
Holy Hope, and Peace for all.
Hear this prayer, inspire the Soul!
Be our Faith as pure and true
As the Heaven's spotless blue,
And let Charity abound
Everywhere—the world around.
Keep us peaceful, glad, and free,
Glorious in Liberty!
Home of Freedom, ever grand,
God protect our happy Land!
And as Science shall ascend
Human Errors to amend,
And as Knowledge lifts the veil
Human Follies to curtail,
And as Thought in full array
Shall give action proper sway,
And as Liberty of Speech
Shall as Virtue's Beauties teach,
So, Oh God! let all rejoice,
Praise Thee with a Nation's Voice!
Let us not by feeble Hands
Bind to us all other Lands;
But let Soul to Soul be bound
Uncontrolled by Charts or Sound;
O'er the Earth, where Man doth dwell,
Let our Hearts in Friendship swell.
Keep us peaceful, glad, and free,
Glorious in Liberty:
Home of Freedom! our own Land,
God preserve thee ever grand!

[*J. D. Reymert.*

BELIEF IN GOD AN INSTINCT.

Some who have called themselves philosophers have said that society is artificial—the natural condition of man being that of seclusion and solitude, and social existence being a device to avoid certain inconveniences and secure certain comforts. This theory, if it ever found serious acceptance, was long ago given up. It is acknowledged that the individual by himself is not complete; that we are naturally, as well as by grace, members one of another. Solitude is, therefore, one of the shortest roads to the mad-house. The marvelous gift of language, the instrument of social intercourse, is the testimony of nature that we exist for this end; for it is hardly probable that this wonderful power was given us that we might indulge in soliloquies. Place a human being in utter solitude; suppose him to be ignorant that other beings like himself exist—the sense of loneliness, the vague but intense craving for social converse, the deep yearning of his soul, testify that he is out of his element, that he has lost part of his being. There is an unfulfilled exertion, a searching, unresting desire. So it is in respect to religion. The state of man without religion, without God, is similar. Our belief in God does not appear at first in the form of a deduction, in the form of a proposition, but in the form of trust, reverence, fear, gratitude, supplication, in the form of dependence and obligation; in the same way that the social instinct makes itself manifest in the child reaching out and groping for another.—*Prof G. P. Fisher.*

THE PRECISE DATE OF CHRIST'S CRUCIFIXION.

A DISTINGUISHED German scholar, Herr Kelk, in a recently published work, considers that he has settled the true date of the crucifixion. He shows that there was a total eclipse of the moon concomitant with the earthquake when Julius Cæsar was assassinated on the 15th of March, B. C. 44. He has also calculated the Jewish calendar to A. D. 24, and the results of his researches confirm the facts recorded by the Evangelists, of the wonderful physical events that accompanied the crucifixion. His astronomical calculations also show that on the 15th of April A. D. 31, there was a total eclipse of the sun, accompanied, in all probability, by the earthquake spoken of in Matthew. This mode of reckoning is verified by another calculation, made by calculating backward from the great total eclipse of 1818, which also gives April 5th as the date of the new moon A. D. 31. As the vernal equinox of the year fell on March 26, and the Jews ate their Easter lamb and celebrated their Feast and Passover on the following new moon, it is clear April 5 was identified with Gisan 14th of the Jewish calender, which moreover was on Friday, the day of preparation for the Sabbath, and this agrees with the Hebrew Talmud, so that astronomy, archæology, traditional and Bible history seem to unite in fixing the date of the crucifixion at April, A. D. 31.—

NOT ENOUGH.—How many toil on, disquiet, and harass themselves, as if desperately struggling against poverty, at the same time that they are surrounded with abundance; have not only enough, but more than enough—far more, in fact, than they actually enjoy.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

CURIOUS SONG OF A LOVER TO HIS SWEETHEART.

YOUR face,	your tongue,	your wit,
So fair,	so sweet,	so sharp,
First bent,	then drew,	then hit,
Mine eye,	mine ear,	my heart.
Mine eye,	mine ear,	mine heart,
To like,	to learn,	to love,
Your face,	your tongue,	your wit,
Doth lead,	doth teach,	doth move.
Your face,	your tongue,	your wit,
With beams,	with sound,	with art,
Doth blind,	doth charm,	doth rule,
Mine eye,	mine ear,	mine heart.
Mine eye,	mine ear,	mine heart,
With life,	with hope,	with skill,
Your face,	your tongue,	your wit,
Doth feed,	doth feast,	doth fill.
O face!	O tongue!	O wit!
With frowns,	with check,	with smart,
Wrong not,	vex not,	wound not,
Mine eye,	mine ear,	mine heart.
This eye,	this ear,	this heart,
Shall joy,	shall bend,	shall swear,
Your face,	your tongue,	your wit,
To serve,	to trust,	to fear.

The lines may be read either from left to right, or from above downwards. They may also be read in various directions.

A KISS.

A KISS! Methinks 'twere born in heaven.
So full of bliss is kissing,
I fain would closely close my eyes
And fancy nectar from the skies
Were flowing to these lips of mine,
While closely 'prest, my love, to thine.
And least I lose the crowning bliss
That may obtain from one sweet kiss,
Again I closely close my eyes,
And sip sweet nectar from the skies—
Each link complete, not one were missing,
So full of bliss my love were kissing!

H. M. L.

ABOUT PETS—TO PARENTS.

IT is the hight of nearly every youth's ambition to possess some character of pets. There is nothing so valued as such by some, while others do not become naturally attached to them.

Girls, as well as boys, should have some kind of a pet. (I do not doubt but what some do consider themselves "possessors of pets," but not the *pets* I have reference to). Something to attract the attention of the youth from wearisome play, is what is necessary, and when a pet of some character is introduced the child is "made happy again." How pleasant it is to watch some little child at play with a pet dog, cat, lamb, or even a doll.

There is something of deep interest in the amusement of children and their mode of amusement. Yet it is often overlooked by parents, who allow their children to grow up from infancy to childhood, from this to young men and womanhood, without even giving them the opportunities of amusing themselves with such as would both instruct and amuse them.

Much is to be learned by associating with pets, for humanity to animals, and kindness, are cultivated in the child's heart. Besides, it accustoms the children to outdoor exercise, which is the free and profitable access to good health. Give the children pets to amuse themselves with, and there will be no difficulty in their rising to a high standard of culture in the matter of kindness to dumb animals.

Trusting these words will be duly noticed by parents, I submit them for their perusal. B.

HOME SURROUNDINGS.

IN the proceedings of the Montgomery Co., Ohio, Horticultural Society, we observe that Mrs. Major KNITZ has been lecturing the men on making the surroundings of home beautiful. In a late address on "Our Homes," she sketched from her own observation what she saw of the surroundings of Warwick Castle, in England, the magnificence of which can scarcely be conveyed in language, and then of the home of Felicia Hemans, a cottage known as the "Dove Nest," made charming chiefly by the taste displayed in the grounds about it. She contended that there was no home that might not be made beautiful by floral ornamentation, and enforced it as a duty incumbent upon the poorest man. She dealt heavy blows upon a certain class of men who cut down fine old forest trees and build expensive houses which blister in the sun for a generation. Examples of this kind were visible around Richmond. Shadeless houses with bay windows, without porches, standing in ten-acre lots, broiling beneath the sun. Have we not many such about Dayton? Mrs. K. said that the money spent for the filthy weed would make the poor man's home a little paradise. She denounced the practice of whitewashing trees. Nature always supplied the proper colors. In her estimation it was as absurd as putting white pantalettes upon the legs of a bedstead.

A SECRET FOR WOMEN.

MANY women, who, before marriage, made it their study to please the eyes of the men they wished to marry, lose their affection after marriage by carelessness in dress. Men are fastidious in this matter. Even those who are careless in regard to their own appearance, take delight in seeing their wives neat in their attire. They miss those coquettish garments, the neatly dressed hair, and all the thousand tasty and fanciful little articles with which young women adorn themselves, more than they would be willing to allow. The neatness and order which charmed them, too often gives place to a slovenly morning grown, frowsy hair, slipshod and unlaced shoes, and the like. Men reason that they should have the same desire to please the man they have chosen after marriage as well as before it. The last new song loses its charm coming from the lips of a slattern.

The poetry goes out of life at a glance, and the household loses its brightness. The wife who, on account of household cares, neglects her personal appearance, commits a grave mistake, which, too often, bears bitter fruit, and they see their husbands leave their society for that of others, without really knowing the cause, and most men are too proud to tell them. Let women always give the same care to their dress after marriage which they give it before, and not rush from the room to "dress up" only when there is a prospect of "company." Let them consider that that which gives them a charm in the eyes of their friends, has a like effect upon a husband, and they will see that he will not have so many pressing business calls "down town" in the evening, but will have the same delight in their society as in their days of courtship.

PRACTICAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

THE Estherville (Iowa) Vindicator thus tells how the women of that village recently manifested their power and influence:

Last night was one of the most, if not the most eventful night ever witnessed in Estherville. The two saloons in this place had become obnoxious to some, and of that number the women formed the greater, and, as it has proved, by far the more resolute and stronger portion. Mutterings have for some time been heard against the dealing out of intoxicating beverages. And last night the women of this place, to the number of twenty-five—mothers, daughters and wives from the most worthy families of the place—proceeded, without warning, to the objects of their dislike, and after slight resistance offered at the saloon, made quick and effective work in the demolition of casks, decanters, jugs, bottles, etc., and poured the contents into the street. For a distance of over a block the gutter was swimming whisky, and the interiors of the saloons presented a scene of ruin that one seldom beholds in a community. After completing the work they had set out to do, the ladies quietly returned to their homes. But they still manifest their determination to persevere in this performance whenever it may become necessary.

HOW TO PUT CHILDREN TO BED.

NOT with a reproof for any of that day's omission or commission. Take any other time but bed-time for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing or sobbing in its sleep, you could never do this. Seal their closing eyelids with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come, all too soon, when they will lay their heads upon their pillows, lacking both. Let them at least have this sweet memory of a happy childhood, of which no future sorrow or trouble can rob them. Give them their rosy youth. Nor need this involve wild license. The judicious parent will not so mistake my meaning. If you have ever met the man or the woman whose eyes have suddenly filled when a little child has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you may have seen one in whose childhood's home dignity and severity stood where love and pity should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children; too much love not one.—*Fanny Fern.*

THE highest and most characteristic glory of earthly beauty is to make us aspire to a heavenly one; and a woman is great in proportion to the ideal she suggests.

Reading for the Young.

"WHEN THE COWS COME HOME."

BY MRS. MARY E. NEALY.

I LOVE the beautiful evening,
When the sunset clouds are gold,—
When the barn fowls seek a shelter,
And the young lambs seek their fold:
When the four o'clocks are open,
And the swallows homeward come;
When the horses quit their labors,
And the cows come home.

When the supper's almost ready,
And JOHNNY is asleep,
And I, beside the cradle,
My pleasant vigils keep,
Sitting beside the window,
Watching for "pa" to come,
While the soft bells gently tinkle
As the cows come home.

When the twilight and the sunlight
In mingling hues are blent,
I can sit and watch the shadows
With my full heart all content;
And I wish for nothing brighter,
And I long no more to roam,
When the twilight's peace comes o'er me
And the cows come home.

I see their shadows lengthen
As they slowly cross the fields,
And I know the food is wholesome
Which their generous udder yields.
More than the tropic's fruitage—
Than marble hall and dome—
Are the blessings that surround me
When the cows come home.

GRANDFATHER'S VISIT.

GRANDFATHER was a dear, good old man, who always came to our house two or three times a year, to pay mother a visit. He was an old-fashioned gentleman, with rosy cheeks, sparkling blue eyes, and white hair. He used to wear black velvet breeches, which fastened below the knee, and thus held up a pair of flesh-colored stockings. He had queer, old-fashioned shoes, with square toes, and big buckles. His presence in our house was always like a gleam of sunshine, for he was sure to tell us strange stories, and usually he brought a box with him, full of *bon bons*, cakes, preserved fruits, and sweet things, good to eat, which he bought in the city where he lived.

If you look at the picture on page 201 you will see me, as I used to be when I was a little girl, standing in front of Grandfather, waiting for him to open his box. It is just in the edge of the evening, and GRETCHEN is coming in with a waiter, on which there is a lighted candle, a cup of tea, a pitcher of milk, and a bowl of sugar. My little brother FRITZ is in front of GRETCHEN, with Grandfather's long Turkish pipe in his hand, for he knows very well that after tea the old gentleman will want a quiet smoke. Out of doors the rain is coming down, so you see leaning against the chest of drawers, Grandfather's blue-cotton umbrella. Seated in his big chair, he is just ready to open the long-looked-for box. Even Snow Drop, the little King Charles Spaniel dog, expects to get a mouthful of something good to eat, so he has put his paws on to Grandfather's knee, and is wagging his tail, waiting for the box to open.

"What a greedy dog you are!" I exclaim.

"How the lid to this box sticks," says Grandfather.

Then he spreads the napkin on his knee, and tries to open it again.

"Here am I, coming with your pipe," shouts FRITZ.

"Oh! do tell me what is in the box?"

Then Snow Drop, that's the dog, barks one sharp, short bark, he is so anxious to see a mouse hop out of the box.

Finally, the lid comes off, and we have such a jolly time eating all the ginger snaps, the cocoanut cakes, the tarts, the red sugar hearts, the sugar strawberries, the doll doughnuts, and rosy cheeked lady apples.

We spread them on the table, and draw up our high chairs, and sit down with Grandfather, helping him eat his supper. Then he tells us a story of how he used to do when he was a little boy; all about the Indians, and shooting deer in the woods, and being chased by wolves when he went to the mill to get some seed-corn to plant, and a great many other things, after which we kiss the sweet old man good night, and jump into bed. And this is the story of Grandfather's Visit.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

Willie C. B. P, of Chicago, Ill., asys: "I have a squirrel. One of the hired men on a farm at Waukegan caught it on the trunk of a tree. I brought it home with me, to the city, and now it is very tame. It will sit on top of one's head and eat corn or any thing else it likes. It will run all over you. Once it went into my pocket after corn. One night my father caught its head in the crack of a door; we thought it was dead; we sprinkled water on it, and my uncle poured camphor on his hands, and rubbed them together to make it strong, and held them over its nose and it sneezed, but did not open its eyes for several days. When it recovered it seemed to be as wild as when I first had it, and we had to tame it again. The morning of the "great fire" we were carrying it out in the cage, and it got out, but we caught it. While crossing the street after leaving the house it got out again and ran under my mother's shawl, and I caught it. Now we have it safe in our room. We have taken the RURAL NEW-YORKER two years and like it very much."

Mattie W., of Williamsport, Pa., says: "Maybe some of the girls will like to take impressions of pretty ferns and grasses, and if they do, I will tell them how. After they are gathered, press them carefully; and when well pressed, arrange them as gracefully as possible on a piece of white cardboard. Fix them at one or two points with pins, driving them as short a distance in as you can, for fear of perforating the cardboard until it will show. Take a soft toothbrush and wet it, and rub India ink upon it; draw it carefully over the back of a knife blade, or one prong of a hair-pin, so as to spatter *fine* black dots all over the exposed portion of the paper. You can make it any shade of gray you like, from very light to almost black. When you impin the grasses and remove them, you will be surprised at the perfect little beauty you have made by such simple means.

"I wish 'Wild Rose' would correspond with me."

Lydia O. of Tilton, Georgia, says:—"We are not very fancy folks, we all work. We milk two cows; we have two little heifer calves; they are very gentle. I have not got any pets but the little calves and the little birds. The birds are nearly tame. I go to school a while, and then I stay at home and work a while. My papa is a great man for work and honesty, and I am inclined to be like him. I have got a trap; I caught 45 partridges in it, 2 doves, 2 field larks, and I set all the small tribe free. We do not have any servants, we do our work ourselves. I have not read the RURAL through this week, but will finish it this evening. I think it is the most interesting paper my papa takes."

Homer S. says:—"I live in Albion, Erie Co., Pennsylvania. My father takes your paper, and likes it very much. I always look at the poultry part about the first thing. As to FRANK, the nut gatherer, I think my brother and I beat him a little on the chestnuts, as we got one and one-half bushels, off our own farm, too. My brother and I have lots of fun leading calves; but it isn't so much fun to take a yearling, as one gets jerked so much. In our yard there are several mountain ash shrubs, and into one of them we have grafted a pear cion, and it is growing nicely."

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 12.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA.—No. 1.

I AM composed of twenty-four letters.
My 1, 7, 18, 23 was an ancient drink.
My 4, 20, 14, 17 was an ancient plain.
My 5, 19, 13, 9 was an ancient prince.
My 6, 22, 15, 10 was an ancient coin.
My 10, 12, 17, 6 was an ancient rock.
My 14, 5, 3, 13 was an ancient flower.
My 19, 20, 8, 16 was an ancient plant.
My 21, 17, 11, 16 was an ancient measure.
My 24, 23, 2, 14 was an ancient mountain.
My whole is part of a verse in the Bible.
☞ Answer in two weeks. ISOLA.

DECAPITATIONS.—No. 2.

WHOLE, I am to force; behead me and I am to draw; again, I am what farmers often need; again, and I am a preposition.
☞ Answer in two weeks. F.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—March 9.

PUZZLE No. 2.—

C
The
While
Chicago
Scare
Age
O

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA No. 3.—Door.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 10.—Empty vessels give the greatest sounds.

Aunt Phebe's Anagrams and Buried Cities, in RURAL of Feb. 24, are thus answered:

ANAGRAMS OF PEDIMANA.—1, Chimpanzee; 2, Orang-Outang; 3, Agile Ribbon; 4, Entellus; 5, Mandrill; 6, Marmosets; 7, Ruffled Lemur.

BURIED CITIES IN WISCONSIN.—1, Berlin; 2, Ripon, 3, Sparta; 4, Warsaw; 5, Waupun; 6, Green Bay; 7, Shawno.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE political event of the week has been the New Hampshire election, which took place after a very excited contest, and resulted in a great victory for the Republicans....The revolution in the management of the Erie Railway has surprised the country. The Gould-Tweed gang has been routed, and the road is now in the hands of competent and honest men. Gen. Sickles has the credit of giving the *coup de grace*... The Navy Department is to be investigated ...There has been much agitation in the French Assembly...Owing to the death of a juror, Mayor Hall is to have a new trial....Trouble is apprehended in Spain, and rumor says the King is preparing to defend his throne.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE appearance of Andrew J. Garvey, as a witness in the trial of Mayor Hall, produced a great sensation. Garvey is to tell all he knows. Reports have been published of the flight of Connolly and the surrender of Tweed by his bondsmen. For an article which appeared in the Tribune, Mr. Joel A. Fithian, son-in-law of Connolly, attacked one of the Tribune editors. A hand-to-hand fight ensued... Owing to the sickness of a member of the jury, Mayor Hall's trial was postponed for a week....On the 9th of February, a mad dog bit six children in Brooklyn; one has since died....An attempt to blackmail Rev. Dr. Carter, by a fallen woman, has failed, the matter having been taken into the courts....Mrs. Brooker, a sister of Mrs. Woodhull, has lectured against Free Love....Specific charges have been brought against Judge Barnard ...On the 11th the Directors of the Erie Railroad held a meeting at the Grand Opera house, and elected Gen. J. A. Dix President, in place of Jay Gould. Most of the old Directors resigned, and new ones were elected,—gentlemen of worth and position being chosen. This change was not effected without great excitement, injunctions, a siege of the Opera House, etc. The end of the infamous Erie Ring has now been reached....Another verdict has been given against the Staten Island Ferry Co., and the steamboat Westfield has been seized by the sheriff . The insurance investigation continues, and testimony in favor of Miller has been given....On the 12th, Jay Gould resigned the Presidency of the Erie Railroad, and surrendered to the new order of things .. Foster is to have a new trial ...A Harlem Court House swindle, with $250,000 stolen, is reported....There was a snow storm on the 11th....Brooklyn is agitated over the ferry question, and mass meetings are being held.

Obituaries.

JOSEPH MAZZINI, the Italian Liberator, died on the 10th. He was born June 28th, 1807.

Miscellaneous Home News.

THE great building for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, will cover fifty acres ....There has been great excitement in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, over the so-called Southern Improvement Company's monopoly. The people have finally triumphed, and will build new railroads ...It is asserted that vast quantities of silks, velvets, laces, and gloves have been smuggled into this country from the Canada dominion, through Calais, Me.... The Alabama and Chattanooga R. R. is to be sold on the 22d of April.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

A NAVAL academy is to be founded at Kiel ...There have been earthquake shocks throughout Central Germany....It is proposed to declare Gomez President of Cuba....A coalition against the Spanish Government has been formed....A great meeting has been held in Madrid in favor of Amadeus ...An outbreak is expected in Seville... The King of Spain has reviewed the volunteers ..The Pope says the existence of two powers in Rome is impossible....The Italian Chamber has passed a resolution of regret for the death of Mazzini... Russia is seeking to reconcile the Poles, and rumor says the Grand Duke Alexis is to be the Viceroy of Poland... A direct cable is to be laid between Spain and England ...Prince Frederick Charles of Russia, is said to claim the throne of Spain... Switzerland has sent several agents to watch Italian revolutionists .. Cholera has broken out among the British troops in India ...Cuba is again reported tranquil....The King of Italy will review his troops in Rome in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark, and Den. Moltke ...A good understanding between Italy and Germany, in reference to the clerical parties, is announced ....King Amadeus is concentrating his army around Madrid ... The people of Switzerland will ratify their constitution on the 12th of May ... A great landslide has taken place on the Ponto Railroad in Brazil, miles in extent. It will take two months to repair the damages.

Fires.

MARCH 6th, a number of steamships at Cincinnati were burned. Losses heavy... Woolen mill in Burrillville, R. I. Loss $30,000....House of Capt. Pratt in Brockport Center, Me., on the 6th. Loss $20,000....Store houses in Fitchburg, Mass., on the 6th. Loss $22,000... Stores at Lincoln, Ill., on the 7th. Loss $75,000....The monitor Mahopac has been damaged by fire....On the 9th seven dwelling houses in Jersey City .. Martin's Hall in Albany has been badly damaged....Three fires in Montreal on the 9th. Loss $40,000....Jewelry and bookstore in Indianapolis on the 11th. Loss $100,000.....Flour mill in Columbus, Ga., on the 13th. Loss $75,000....March 12, there was an extensive fire in Chester, Vt....In Petrolia, Ont., on the 12th, twelve wooden houses. Loss $20,000. ....In Hamilton, Canada, on the 12th, dry-goods house. Loss $37,000.

Accidents, Disasters, Etc.

ON the 7th, two miles from Buffalo, a train for New York was thrown into a ditch, and 14 persons injured....Three men were killed, and five wounded, by a boiler explosion in Moline, Mich ...The ship Great Republic, built in Boston, has been lost at sea while on its way from Rio Janeiro to St. Johns, N. B.

Crimes.

FIFTEEN Ku-Klux have been committed at Huntsville, Ala.... Farrell, who murdered Elliot at Wabash, Minn., is to be hung Sept. 6....The trial of Rev. W. Huston is in progress in Baltimore....An insane man attempted to murder his two sisters at Marlboro, Ulster Co., N. Y., on the 7th. He cut them badly....Prince Parker, 60, committed suicide in Worcester, Mass., on the 10th....James McNeale, 80, was murdered in Shelby City, Ky., last week... Wm. Wade killed Ed. Beben at Rosedale, N. Y., on the 8th....A mother and three children have been murdered near Dayton, Ohio....Samuel Furque of Greenbush, N. Y., shot his wife on the 12th, and then committed suicide.

Political.

THE French arms investigation continues at Washington... An attack has been made in the Senate on the Civil Service Reform....It is proposed to investigate the Navy Department.... The validating State's bond act is likely to pass the South Carolina Legislature....The Ohio temperance law is likely to pass in Wisconsin....The postage stamp investigation continues at Albany ....The Capitol investigation, at Albany, has closed. Charges not proven....The suits in Utah, commenced by the United States, will not be abandoned... New general order regulations have been issued for the New York Custom House, and Leet and Stocking are out of business ...A bill to abolish capital punishment has been introduced at Albany....The President has been granted $50,000 to carry out Civil Service Reform....John Tyler, son of the ex-President, has become a Republican....Election took place in New Hampshire on the 12th, with a sweeping Republican victory. Mr. Straw was elected Governor by some 2,000 majority... A bill has been introduced into the Senate to prevent the destruction of timber on public lands....Gen. John G. M. Parker is Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans, in place of Gen. Longstreet....The investigation of the case of Senator Wood, N. Y., has ended. The Tribune says he is convicted of receiving bribes ...The House has been discussing the proposed subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company....The bribery testimony taken in Kansas is to be sent to Washington....A bill creating a Board of Public Works for San Francisco was defeated in the California Legislature.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

THE London Times now says the fifth claim for lossess, the transfer of the American marine to the British flag, must be abandoned....A shipping convention is being negotiated with the United States....The trial of the Tichborne claimant for perjury will take place in April . . Some 3,800 operatives in the Leek silk factories have been locked out....In Seaham 1,500 coal miners have struck....The Pope has made no request of England for a home ...Minister Schenck has held a reception in Edinburgh,... The Atlantic and French Cable Company have resolved to lay another cable to America ..The Queen leaves for Germany on the 26th ...The Cambridge and Oxford boat crews are training ....The Scotch Education bill has passed to its 2d reading....The American reply to Lord Granville's note has been received. It hopes for a settlement of the whole question....The postal telegraph authorities have been suppressing news. ....England gave £162,000 to Chicago.. It is reported that the American case will be presented at Geneva on the 15th of April, whether England withdraws or not....It is denied in the House of Commons that there is a secret treaty for the independence of Canada.... Murphy, the anti-Popery lecturer is dead....The Queen has granted a pension to the widow of Mark Lemon.... A scandal in high-life, concerning Lady Twiss, attracts attention....The Times thinks the Erie revolution will restore confidence in American enterprise. ..The compositors of London threaten to strike.

From France.

MANY changes are to be made in the diplomatic representation of the country....Emperor William has pardoned the French held for civil and military offenses....There has been an excited attack in the Assembly on the President. An Empire or chaos was predicted....The condition of the treasury is satisfactory....The Minister of Foreign Affairs has asked an explanation of Italy of the fortifications on the Genoese coast... There has been a great tumult in the Assembly over a motion to prosecute two Deputies for libel... The Prince of Wales has visited President Thiers. He has since gone to Cannes, and is in good health....In regard to the surrender of Metz the testimony is against Marshal Bazaine....There is no intention of selling the Suez Canal; traffic over it is largely increasing....Gambetta is going on a political tour through the country....A bill has passed the Assembly to make it a criminal offense to join the International Society....The army is to be reduced to 440,000 men.

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mold, a well-turned neck and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

Watch No. 1105, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me eleven months; its total variation from mean time being only seven seconds in the entire time.—A. H. KING, Vice-Pres't Elastic Cone Spring Co., N. J. Car Sp'g & R. Co., 7 Park Place, New York.

This very day will I send for free Price List of the $75 Four-Ton Hay Scale to the JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

Over Fifty Thousand Blanchard Churns are now in successful operation. Pretty good proof that they are liked.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

Perfectly Safe and worthy of *entire confidence* is the remedy known as *White Pine Compound*. It is very efficacious in Coughs, Colds, Pulmonic Affections, and all affections of the Kidneys.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 16, 1872.

TRADE continues active in Foreign Goods, and also in Domestic Cotton Goods. The spring business will prove 10 per cent. larger than last year. The Export movement is light this week, both from New York and the Southern Cotton ports. The Cotton receipts are light, and the price, both here and at Liverpool, is singularly weak on short crop estimates. It seems doubtful whether we shall be able to spare two million bales to Foreign markets out of the current crop, while the Domestic mills will require about 1,100,000 bales. The look of the Export trade is unfavorable, in view of the unprecedented Imports. We have now from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington the results of the Foreign Trade for the first five months of the current Fiscal Year, of which the following is a summary:

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—FIVE MONTHS.

Imported goods in gross	$230,654,655
Re-exported to other markets	5,635,181
Total, as for U. S. markets	$234,019,471
In bond, June 30, 1871	$68,324,630
In bond Nov. 30, 1871	65,024,862— 3,299,768
Total taken for consumption	$237,319,238
Exports American produce, gold value	153,610,584
Trade balance, July 1 to Nov. 30	$83,708,654
Exported in domestic specie	$23,599,931
Exported in foreign specie	4,300,503
Together	$27,900,494
Less foreign, imported	5,362,493
Net outgo of specie	22,637,001
Apparent balance against United States	$61,071,683

COMPARISON WITH CORRESPONDING MONTHS.

	July 1 to Nov. 30, 1871.	July 1 to Nov. 30, 1870.
Goods for consumption	$237,319,268	$189,020,058
Produce exported	153,610,584	139,512,155
Regular trade balance	$83,708,684	$50,407,903
Net specie outgo	22,637,001	37,720,808
Apparent balance	$61,071,683	$12,687,095

The event of the week in Stock affairs is the revolution in the Direction of the long unfortunate and deeply wronged Erie Road. This movement was as unexpected as it was ably planned, by parties in the interest of the English Stockholders. Gen. Sickles has the credit of engineering the affair, which, though threatened for a day or two by complicated legal difficulties, was accomplished, and the new Board of Directors, with Gen. John A. Dix at the head, duly legalized, leaving Mr. Jay Gould powerless for future mischief. The new Directors proclaim themselves to be only a Provisional Board until a new election, under the bill about to become a law at Albany, in July next. This deposition of Gould, and the recent violent death of Fisk, have broken the Erie Ring, and it only remains to be seen whether the property, so long the sport of their desperate speculations, can be resuscitated to a Dividend paying basis, without years of reform and economy.

Money continues in demand at 7 per cent. at Bank, and 8@10 per cent. on the Street.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	March 2.	March 9.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	282,280,100	281,342,400
Gold and Greenbacks	62,101,000	63,687,100
Deposits	210,472,800	210,333,000
Circulation	28,165,100	28,122,000

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	110¼	N. Y. Central Scrip	94½
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	112	Reading	113¾
U. S. 6s of 1881	115½	Rock Island	113¼
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₰ cts	108	N. West	78½
U. S. New Loan	109	Do. Preferred	91¾
N. Y. Bounty Loan	107¾	St. Paul	59¾
Tennessees	66½	Do. Preferred	79¾
Virginias, new	57	Lake Shore	92¾
Missouri Bonds	94½	Ohio and Mississippi	45¾
U. S. Currency 6s	114½	Toledo & Wabash	76
Central Pacifics	102¾	Erie	40¾
Union do	91¾	Union Pacific Stock	36¾
Western Telegraph	71¾	Adams Express	96
Pacific Mail	62	American Express	75
N. Y. Central Stock	93½	United States Exp's	74½

No change worth noting has occurred from our previous table of quotations in U. S. Stocks or Gold. The principal change in the Railroads is a rise of 5 per cent. in Erie Common Stock, and about 10 or 12 in the Preferred Stock, the latter selling up to 76½ per cent. The other roads barely hold their own on a dullish market. Reading and Rock Island are 1 per cent. lower. The Express Stocks have made a further large advance; 2 per cent. on Adams, 5 on American, and 5 on United States. The Southern States Stocks are dull, except South Carolinas, which have advanced to 35½ per cent.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, March, 15, 1872.

Beans and Peas.—The arrivals of beans have been very small, and with a good consumptive trade prices are very strong. Canada peas sell close up to the arrivals. Green quiet. Sales at $1.24@1.25 for Canada; $1.90@2 for green; Southern blackeyed $3 per two-bushel bag.

Butter.—An unexpected continuation of the activity alluded to in our last, has developed a most satisfactory state of affairs in the butter market. Prices have advanced, and the steady favor that sellers have obtained in prices, has not had the least effect in diminishing trade. We omit quotations for Western, except rolls; these sell readily, when choice, at 22c. Grease has advanced.

State dairies, fine, 32@34c.; State dairies, fair to good, 28@31c.; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 34@37c.; State, do., common to fair, 25@30c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 30@32c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 30@32c.; State do., common to fair, 24@28c.; State do., fresh made, 34@36c.; State, fancy select tubs, 38@40c.; rolls, good Western, 20@22c.; common to fair, 12@18c.; grease butter, 10@10½c.

Cotton.—The market is lower and unsettled. The Liverpool news is unfavorable, and limits the export movement. The demand for contracts also is restricted.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Good Ordinary	20¾	21	21¾	21¾
Low Middling	21¾	21¾	22	22¼
Middling	22¼	22¾	22¾	22⅞
Good Middling	23	23⅜	23¾	23¾

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are as follows:—April, 22c.; May, 22⅜c.; June and July, 22¾c.; Sept., 22c.; October, 19½c.

Cheese.—The season is winding up very satisfactorily to holders. Quotations to-day, 20c. for fine factory. Some few of the trade think that notwithstanding the light stocks, there will be some difficulty in clearing the markets at the high prices, as the consumptive trade is likely to decrease, and the season for new make is close at hand. Speculators, however, are still at work, and this is evidence of some faith in present high prices at least being supported. The shipments for the week foot up 131,000 pounds, mainly made up of Canada that have passed through in bond. Quotations are for fine State factory, 20c.; good do., 18@19c.; ordinary, 14@16c.; State farm dairy, prime, 17@19c; Vermont factory, 18@19c.; Ohio factory, good to fine, 17@18½c.; English dairy, 16@17c.; pineapple, State, 17@19c.

Eggs.—Supplies steadily increasing, prices have declined. Receipts are about 1,500 bbls. a day. Present prices are likely to rule for several days, as reports from the interior show that shipments are not excessive. In some directions stock is turned largely to markets where prices are relatively higher than here. Sales at 22@23c. for Southern, 23@24c. for Western, 24c. for State and Pennsylvania.

Flour.—The market has been very dull and low, and medium grades are lower.

We quote at $5.30 @ $6.30 for superfine State; $6.50@6.75 for common extra do.; $6.80@6.90 for good to choice do.; $6.95@7.30 for fancy do.; $5.90@6.50 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.45 @6.75 for extra do.; $6.80@7.40 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.70 @7.00, and trade brands of do. at $7.05@7.65; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.45@7.80; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.00@8.50; St. Louis at $6.75@7.40 for common to fair extra, and $7.65@9.50 for good to choice. Southern at $6.50@7.65 for extras and $7.90@9.50 for good to choice. Rye at $3@3.50.

Fresh Fruits.—The market is dull, and prices but slightly changed. We quote:

Apples, good, barrels, $3.75@4; do. selections, $4.25; do. poor, $2.75@3; cranberries, common, bbl., $5@7.50; do. crates, fine, $4; do. do. common, $3@3.12; oranges, La., bbl., $14@15; peanuts, Wilmington, fresh., $2@2.20; Virginia, new, $2@2.20; do. common, $1.25@1.50; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; Pecan nuts, 9@9½c.

Grain.—Wheat meets with a light trade, and prices are lower. No. 2 spring in store, $1.48@1.51, No. 1 do., $1.52@1.55, winter red Western, $1.62@1.68, amber do., $1.70@1.72, white Western, $1.70@1.80. Corn is in active demand and firm, at 68½@69c. for new Western mixed, afloat; 69½@70c. for Western yellow; 69c. for old Western mixed. Oats are dull and weak, at 53½@55c. for Western; 58@59c. for white Western. Barley is steadily held; sales at 70@75c. for two-rowed State; 85c. for six-rowed do. Rye sold at 88c. for Western.

Hay and Straw.—We have had very small receipts and holders have been enabled to secure little advanced prices. The improved market is looked upon as only temporary, as, with the mild weather, there is every probability of an early resumption of river navigation. With this view supplies are worked off as promptly as possible at the current figures. Sales are making at $1.25@1.30 for shipping, and $1.35@1.70 for retail qualities, the latter price obtainable only for strictly choice lots. Long rye straw, $1.05@1.15; short rye do., 90@95c.; Oat, 85c.

Hops.—Supplies are moderate especially of primo stock; with fair trade from brewers, prices are firm.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 25@35c.; Eastern do. 1871, 25@60c.; Western do. 1871, 25@60c.; yearlings do. 1870, 10@30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@15c.; old olds do. 1868, 8@12c.; Californians do. 1870, 15@30c.; Californians do. 1869, 9@15c.; Bavarians, 75c.; English, 15c.; Belgians (nominal), 55c.

Poultry and Game.—Dressed and live poultry, except geese, are selling fairly for the season with a moderate supply and good prices. In game, wild pigeons are the novelty, but as yet scarce.

Turkeys, Western, good, 16@18c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@15c.; do. State, 17@18c.; do. Jersey, 20@21c.; Ducks, Western, 16@18c.; do. poor and frozen, 12@16c.; Fowls and Chickens—Western good, 16@18c.; do. poor and frozen, 14@16c.; do. State, 18@19c.; do. Bucks Co. and N. J., 21@24c.; capons, 30@32c. Ducks, Western, 20@22c.; do. poor and frozen, 15@20c.; do. State and L., 22c. Live, State and N. J., 18@20c. do. Western, 16@18c.; roosters, 10c.; ducks, per pair, 75c.@$1.50. Geese.—Western, $1.50@1.75; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey, $3@3.50; turkeys, 19@21c.

GAME.—Rabbits per pair, 35@45c.; hare do., 40@50c.; canvas backs $2, red head $1.25, mallard $1, widgeon and teal 50@60c.; black duck, 75c.; English snipe per doz., $4; squab per doz., $4; wild geese each $1.

Seed.—Clover is decidedly lower. The shipping demand is very light. Good and prime Ohio, 8½@9c. Prime Mich. and Indiana, 9½c. Timothy has declined to $3, with sales at that price.

Tobacco.—Business is limited to small parcels and no trade of consequence is looked for until we have larger supplies of the new crop.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are firmer for best grades. The comparatively low prices for them this season has worked the supply down materially, and better prices will soon rule for Peach Blows, good Jackson and Dyright. Onions have a shipping demand, and are firm. Bermuda Tomatoes will now come regularly. Almost 3,000 boxes have arrived, the best selling at $1 per five-quart box.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., $2.25@2.50; P. Blows, $2.50 @2.75; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Mcalter and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.50@1.75; Dyright, $1.50@2; Nova Scotia, $1.75; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red and yellow, $1.75; white, $2.50@3; Conn., 100 strings, $2.50 @3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $20@22. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $1.25; flat, $1@1.25. Cabbages, per 100, $5@7. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $4; marrow, $4. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Wool.—The market is without animation. Stocks of fleeces are so small that holders name almost any price they please. Pulled are offered sparingly unless at full prices. California grades meet with light attention. Foreign are inquired for at full prices. Latest sales are at 65c. for unwashed combing; 90c. for combing delaine; 57½c. for unwashed Western; 86c. for combing pulled; 85c. for tubbed; 40c. for burry Texas; 38@40½c. for full clip Cal'a; 41½ for lambs do.

Whisky lower with large receipts. Western, 86½c.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 14.—Wheat is active, but prices favor the buyer. We quote red winter, $1.50@1.55; white, $1.90@1.75. Corn dull at 70c. Oats, 43@46c. Barley lower and dull, at 60@65c. for two-rowed, and 70@75c. for four-rowed. Beans, are quiet, $1.50@2.25 for common to choice. Dressed hogs, $6@6.50 per cwt. Butter scarce, and 2@3c. higher, selling 26@28c. Cheese is also higher, selling at 17@18c. Eggs dull, at 24@25c. ₰ dozen. Potatoes quiet, 50@55c. Timothy seed, $2@3.50; clover, $5.75@6.25. Wool firm but nominal, at unchanged rates. Sheep pelts higher, quoted at $3.50@5.00 each. Hay lower and in good supply, at $16@23 per ton. Other articles unchanged.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., March 16, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending March 16th, is without material change for struggling lots of farm dairies occasionally coming in. The advance of the factories in the city to 17½@18c. has its effect in strengthening prices here. The transactions are very light, and are confined to farm dairies. We hear of no new cheese coming into market, but some farmers have been making since last of February. We have advices from abroad for the 3d week in Feb. Our London correspondent reports stocks of American cheese small, and prices very firm. American extra, 71s@72s.; fine, 70s.; good, 64s@68s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows: Cheddar, 72@90s.; Wiltshire double, 60@74s.; Cheshire medium, 56@68s.; fine, 76@84s.; Scotch, 66@74s. Dutch Cheese—Edams, 60@68s.; Gondas, 50@59s.; Derby Shape, 54@60s. Butter is active for fine and good; inferior not salable. We give quotations as follows:—Clonmells, 132s.; Corks, 136s.; Normandy extra, 168s.; Canadian, 90@110s. The corresponding prices for butter and cheese last year were as follows:—Clonmells butter, 156s.; American cheese, 78s. Dairy farmers in Central New York feel very much encouraged as to the prospect of the market for the new make of cheese soon to come forward.—X. A. W.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1872.

THERE has been quite an increase in receipts all round, during the past week, and the markets are less firm. As spring advances, we have a good many substitutes for meats. The shad season has opened, eggs are plenty, and wild fowl begin to appear on sale. The low price of eggs is calculated to draw off from meat more than anything else. Veal is quite plenty, hog-dressed calves fairly glutting the market. The soft weather and rain of last night operate against the sale of beef, and large quantities of dressed sides are selling below what they cost alive. The season of spring

lambs is just opening, and there will be a rush for them at high prices.

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	7,962	182	873	19,759	27,286
Last week	6,250	126	880	16,373	25,024
Correspond'g w'k '71.	5,195	54	917	18,781	14,529
Average, '71	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—With 1,900 more cattle than were received during the previous week, the market has been fairly active until near the close, and prices were well sustained. An advance of through freights to $100 per car load from Chicago, would either make cattle worth more here or less in the West.

There were 4,200 cattle on sale last Monday—130 cars at Communipaw, 45 at 100th st., and 40 at Weehawken. Butchers took the whole of them, buying the more readily on account of good quality. We are getting very few Texans this spring, but some of the Mo. and Ind. cattle are in thin flesh. The average quality is rather above that of former years. Since the receipts of Monday we have had 2,330 head, of which 81 car loads were at Communipaw yesterday. Some of the sales were 45 fat 8 cwt. Ill. steers at 12c., with some others of same weight at 12½c.; 55 thin 6¾@7¼ cwl. Mo. steers at 10½@11c.; 18 Texans 6¼ cwt. at $60 each; 191 O. still-fed steers, 6¼ cwt. at 11¼c. These were the first stillers of the season. The market closed with some stock left.

Milch Cows.—The fresh cow trade continues depressed, the receipts running ahead of the demand. Good springers sell at $60@75 each; poor cows still go at $25@40 each, fine milkers reaching $70@75. One lot of 32 head, rather ordinary, averaged $55 per head.

Veal Calves.—These are coming in more plentifully. Especially is the market full of dressed calves, and prices are lower. As though in anticipation of a decline, farmers are sending in stock as fast as they can, much of it in poor condition. The season of "bob veal" is also at hand. These latter are not quoted, being a sort of contraband article, but are sold more or less on the sly, subject at any time to being confiscated. Live calves are quoted at 7@10c. for thin to prime, with dressed at 10½@13c.; few extras, 13¾c., and 7@9c. for fed calves.

Sheep.—Receipts are larger, and prices about ½c. lower. A few spring lambs have been received, but they are not quotable, fancy prices being obtained. The sheep trade is slow at 7@8c. for quite poor to thinnish stock, 8½@9c. for fair, and 9¼@10c. for good to prime. The arrivals are quite irregular just at present, interfering with trade, while a lull in the wool market causes a dullness in pelts. Some of the latest sales of sheep were 3 cars fine-wool State, 108 lbs. at 10c.; 2 cars 101 lbs. Ky., 9c.; 3 cars Ill. 85¼ lbs., 8½c.; 1 car 83 lbs., 8c. The average of 8,698 head sold last week was $8.38 each, with 802 at $7.97.

Hogs.—In addition to the 27,287 live hogs there were 5,000 dressed received during the week. Save a decline in Western there is no particular change in prices, scarcely anything selling alive though they are quoted at about 5¾c. City slaughtered are worth 6¾@6¾c.; Western dressed, 5¾@5¾c., and are dull.

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" Interest	31,713 47
" Rent, Re-Insurance, &c	10,424 22
Total Receipts	$464,907 02

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1871.

Paid Death Claims	$78,307 00
" Dividends, Purchased Policies, Returned Premiums and Re-Insurances	98,959 14
" Commissions, Taxes, Medical Examiners' Fees, Advertising, Rent, etc.	166,799 04
Total Disbursements	$344,065 18

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$23,442 61
New York State and County Bonds	115,769 00
Brooklyn City Bonds	2,000 00
Loans on Policies in force	428,610 21
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums and Premiums and Interest in course of transmission	238,005 70
Temporary Loans on Stocks, Interest Accrued, Bills Receivable and all other Property	127,379 08
Total Assets January 1st, 1872	$990,197 60

Total No. of Policies issued to Jan. 1st, 1872, 10,772.

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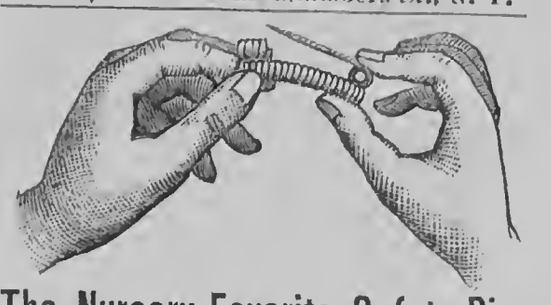

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IT OVERCOMES OBJECTIONS constantly made by those using other pins. Unlike them the wire is formed into a long and short spiral coil. The pin is pointed at the end and is of a triangular shape, which will allow it easily to penetrate one or more thicknesses of cloth. When confined, the sharp point is perfectly inclosed and secure, and cannot become loosened except by hand manipulation
THEY GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.
Liberal inducements offered to the Trade. Local and Traveling Agents wanted everywhere. One-half dozen pins packed in a neat little box and sent post-paid to any address on receipt of FIFTY CENTS.
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TREE PRUNERS & PRUNING SHEARS.

Can reach 20 feet and cut limbs 2 inches in diameter. Manufactured by G. A. PRESCOTT, Sandy Hill, N. Y. Send for Circulars.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LISZT is now 60 years old.

JOHN STUART MILL is 66.

GROTE, the historian, died worth $600,000.

THE Grand Duke goes to Rio de Janeiro.

A DAUGHTER of the poet Schiller still lives.

THE King and Queen of Denmark are in Naples.

RELATIVES of Mozart and Beethoven live in Austria.

THE King of Siam dresses and lives like an European.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales have visited Paris.

FRED. GRANT had an audience of an hour with the Pope.

CHARLOTTE E. RAY has been admitted to the Washington bar.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES of Austria, will visit the United States.

REV. ROBT. COLLYER is lecturing East, to raise funds for a new church.

DR. O. W. HOLMES' house, in Cambridge, Mass., has been sold for $55,000.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has sold his property on Broadway, N. Y., for $800,000.

BISHOP WHIPPLE of the Episcopal Church, and daughters, are going to Cuba.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON of New York city has gone South for his health.

HARRY DICKENS, a son of Charles, has graduated at Cambridge with honors.

PRESIDENT GRANT and family have been to Philadelphia to attend the wedding of Miss Drexel.

Fertilizers, Etc.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

This is the best Fertilizer without exception. It contains the proper proportions of Soluble Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia and Potash. Sixteen thousand tons were used last year.

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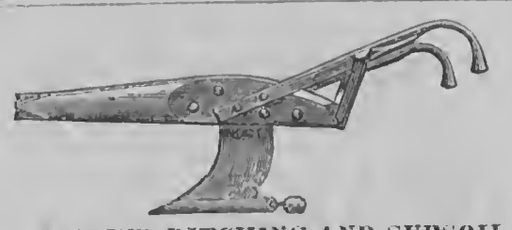

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FOR FARMER'S USE.
Safe, Economical, Cheap, and the best in use. Will pull the largest stump with ease.
Patented June 11th, 1867.
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The best Onion Drills are Allen's Planets, though they sow all Garden Seeds evenly in quantity and depth. 129 S. 4th, Phila., Pa.

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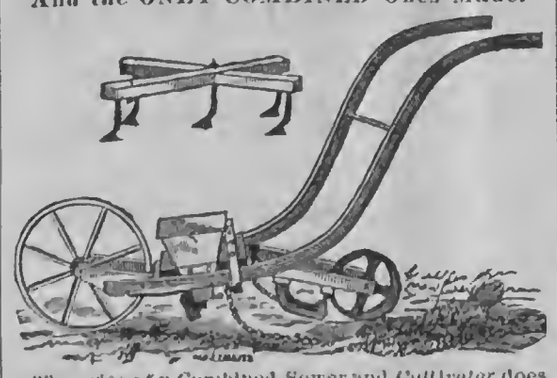
Seed Sower and Hand Cultivator,
THE BEST IN THE MARKET,
And the ONLY COMBINED Ones Made.



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Respectfully,

(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

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Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

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PATENT TWO-HORSE
Pulverizing Cultivator
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It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.
The price is only Twenty Dollars.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
It can be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.
It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.

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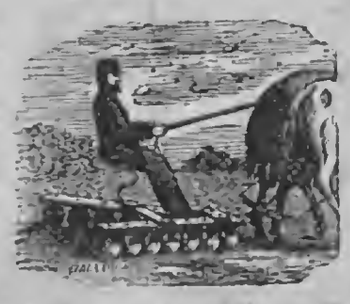

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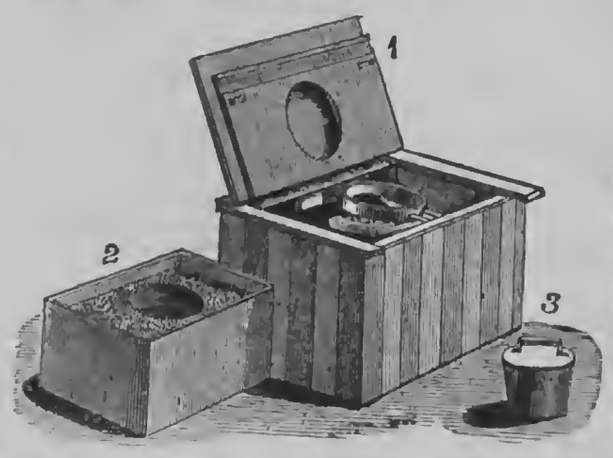

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UNITED STATES WATCH CO'S WATCHES
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At Fair of "AMERICAN INSTITUTE," New York, 1870,
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Sows all kinds Vegetable Seeds. Hand Cultivator does work of 10 men.
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LITERARY ITEMS.

BAYARD TAYLOR spends most of his time in New York.

LAURA KEENE has become the editor of an art journal.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE, son of Nathaniel, is going to Europe.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS has completed his historical volumes.

WILLIAM PENN'S library has recently been sold in London.

A SON of Anson Burlingame is studying to be a Professor of History.

A JAPANESE student has written an article protesting against sending missionaries to Japan.

C. P. CRANCH has translated Virgil, which is to be published in the same style as Bryant's Homer.

"THE Horrors of Venice" is Louisa Muhlbach's latest, and it is said to be historically sensational in character.

ROSSEL'S father has commenced legal proceedings against M. Jules Amigues and the Constitution for publishing his son's diary.

DR. CUMMING, the famous London preacher, has in the press of Carleton & Co. a sequel to his Great Tribulation, entitled "The Seventh Vial."

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MORE THAN

100,000 HOUSES

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AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT

IT IS THE BEST

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Sample card of beautiful colors, and recommendations from owners of the finest residences in the country, furnished free by the

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO., 32 Burling Slip, New York, or 118 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

P. S.—The superiority of these Paints has already brought numerous *worthless* imitations in the market. We caution the public against using them.

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USES A STRAIGHT NEEDLE,
HAS THE UNDER FEED,
MAKES THE "LOCK STITCH,"
Is Simple, Reliable, and Durable.

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S. C. PHILLIPS,	Norfolk, Va.
T. L. BISSELL,	Charleston, S. C.
STUBBS & HARVEY,	Fort Deposit, Ala.
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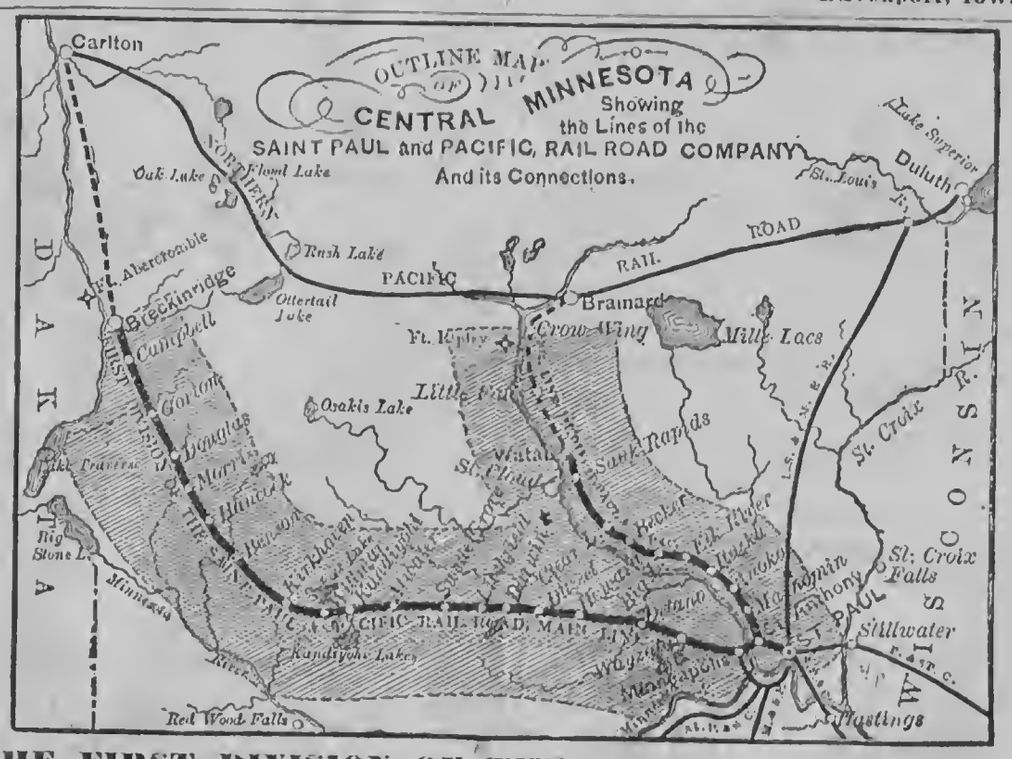

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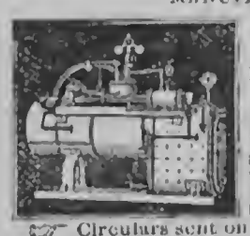

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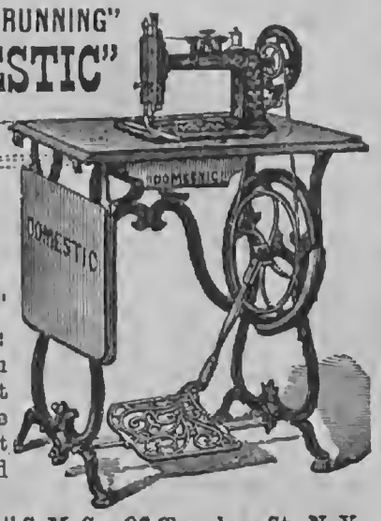

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VOL. XXV. NO. 13. WHOLE NO. 1157. | NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 30, 1872. | PRICE SIX CENTS. $2.50 PER YEAR.

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Arboriculture.

PALM AVENUE AT RIO JANEIRO.

HEREWITH is given an illustration of the magnificent Palm Avenue in the Botanic Garden, Rio Janeiro. The Palm of which this grand avenue is formed is the *Orcodoxa regia*, a variety distinguished for its lofty trunk and terminal head of noble foliage. This avenue is unrivaled for its regularity, extent and beauty. It forms a colonade of natural Corinthian columns, whose graceful bright green capitals seem to support an over-arching dome of bright blue sky. The trees of which it consists, ten years ago were about sixty feet in hight to the top of the fronds, and were said to be between forty and fifty years of age. They are now probably seventy-five to eighty feet in hight. The trunk of each of them is about four feet in diameter at four feet from the ground, and it tapers gradually a length of more than fifty feet, when it becomes united with another smooth, and thinner trunk, from ten to twelve feet in hight, formed of the bright green foot-stalks of the leaves, which again measure twenty feet or more.

Mr. CROUCHER says: "In young vigorous trees the leaves are considerably longer. The great beauty of this palm is its elegance and cleanliness of aspect; no ragged leaf bents about in the wind, even at that great hight; the over-ripe yellow leaves unsheath themselves of their own accord, and the trees look as clean as if they had been trimmed by hand. The color of the stem is a whitish gray, like that of light stone in dazzling sunshine, and although from top to bottom it is covered with lichens of all the colors of the rainbow, yet so small are they that you only perceive them by approaching the tree. "In the same garden exists the parent of these palms, which was planted during the last years of the last century, and is now above 120 feet in hight. It is a noble tree, and, as it stands singly, and at a considerable distance from other plants, its beauty and hight can be seen to the best advantage."

PALM AVENUE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

DIGGING HOLES FOR TREES.

I DESIRE to set out an orchard this spring and wish some information. What should be the dimensions of the hole to set apple trees, three years old, in? And how should it be prepared? I also desire the same information in regard to peach, pear and cherry trees. Perhaps you have given this information many times in your excellent paper; but I am a new subscriber, and have never seen it. Am also a new beginner on the farm, and have no knowledge as to how to proceed, but I desire to learn. If you, or any of your many readers, will give me a few hints, they will be thankfully received. J. O. W., *Mapleton, O.*

THE larger you dig the holes to receive the trees the better; but three to four feet in diameter will do, and one and a-half deep. If land is subsoiled before planting, then holes of less size will do. In digging the holes throw the top soil on one side and the subsoil on the other; then in filling throw the good soil into the bottom, and take good soil from the surface near the hole to fill in around the roots, and leave the poor earth to spread over the surface, and fill up any depressions made in obtaining good soil to put around the tree. The object is to get as deep a soil about the trees as possible. Set the trees only two or three inches deeper than they were in the nursery, and pack the soil very firmly about them.

Field Crops.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN KENTUCKY.

As I reside in a tobacco growing country, and have had opportunities of witnessing its growth and culture, and have had the pleasure of growing several crops myself, I thought a few notes to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, of "what I know about its culture," might prove of interest to some of its many readers.

Sowing the Seed.—A good start, they say, is half the battle; and just as soon in the spring as the ground will do to work, (which generally is in February,) select a piece of new land that lays fair to the sun, pile up large heaps of brush, or other combustible material, sufficient to burn the ground well; the next day, after burning your heaps, dig or spade those burnt spots well, thoroughly pulverizing the soil, and remove all fine trash and roots with a rake. A plat of ground ten feet square will raise plants enough to set one acre; a teaspoonful of seed will be sufficient to sow it. If you tramp or roll your beds after sowing your seed, it will make them earlier.

Soil and its Preparation.—The best soil here for the growing of fine, bright tobacco, is a hickory and oak soil, or soil in which those timbers are most abundant, which is generally a stiff, clayey loam. The first year's cultivating after clearing, is conceded by all to be the best for growing fine and light tobacco; and the second year, and sod land, for darker and heavier grades. Primitive soils, that are naturally rich, are better than any artificially-prepared soils. The ground should be well broken, rebroken and harrowed; if new ground, a coulter plow should be used. Mark your ground both ways with a one-horse plow, twenty-four by thirty-six inches, make a loose hill with the hoe in each check, and your ground is ready for the plants.

Transplanting.—From the 1st to 15th of June, if your plants have done well, they should be transplanted; if done any later than this, the plant has hardly time to mature. After a good shower of rain, you can transplant. Raise your plants carefully, one at a time, and set one in every hill, deeply; press the soil firmly around its roots. A back-aching will follow a good day's work, I can assure you, from experience.

Cultivation.—Keep the soil clear of weeds, and a loose hill to the plant. Plow at least three times, with one horse—once the narrow way. The bottom or ground leaves of the plant may be removed, so as to get a good hill to it, which should always be done with the hoe.

Topping.—Topping must be done as soon as the buttons are visible, and a few days sooner I believe is better, as it will make the top leaves heavier. Top it all as near one time as possible. For heavy-bodied tobacco—what might be called coarse-fibered—top to ten leaves; for fine tobacco, top to twelve and sixteen leaves, according to the strength of your soil.

Worm and Sucker.—After topping the tobacco, worms appear in myriads, and suckers for every leaf of the plant. All I can say under this head is, keep your tobacco free from each, which will require all attention until it ripens.

Cutting.—As soon as it is ripe, which may be known by its changing color, (having a spotted or brownish cast;) cut with a thin, sharp knife, by splitting the stalk from top almost to bottom; then, by holding the top firmly with one hand, lean the plant from you, and, by a light blow with the knife, you sever the stalk at the ground. Some hang the plant immediately, by placing it astride of a stick four feet in length, supported by a light, transportable rack. About eight well grown plants are enough for one stick; and when filled, it is placed on a wagon, with a frame high enough to keep the bottom leaves from touching the floor, and is hauled to the house and placed in tiers four feet wide, and the sticks from eight to ten inches apart.

Others cut and lay it carefully on the ground, and when wilted, lay it in small, straight piles, with the buts of the stalks to the sun; it is allowed to remain in the piles from eight to ten days, when it will be found to be of a beautiful yellow color. It is then hung and placed in the house as before. Have your house so constructed as to admit a free circulation of air in every direction.

Stripping.—As soon as the stalks become dark and the stems dry, your tobacco is ready for stripping. This should be done in damp weather, when the tobacco is said to be "in case." If help is scarce, it is a good plan to take it from the sticks and place it in a nice, compact bulk, stalk and all. This should be done when it is beginning to come "in case"—when the stems will crack when bent, but not break. If bulked when going out of "case," it will go out entirely, and will be a difficult matter to get it "in case" again. When bulked in the condition I before stated, a man can strip all the time, without waiting for it to come "in case," as you would have to do if it remained on the stick. Bulk it away as fast as you strip it, and you can prize it away in hogsheads or take it to market from bulk; for it will keep any length of time, when put away in this condition. J. T. P.

Lyon Station, Ky.

PEANUT CULTURE.

I WILL give my mode of culture and experience in this latitude. The peanut is very easily cultivated, and is a very profitable crop to grow for feeding purposes; it is the best feed for hogs that I know of, and will fatten them quicker than any other feed. I generally turn my hogs in the peanut field, and let them root for themselves. Hogs that are fattened on them, however, have to be put up in a pen and fed on corn about a week or ten days, in order to harden the flesh, as the peanut makes the fat oily; but it is the sweetest meat that we have.

I plant the peanut when I plow my corn the second time, in the corn rows; or, better still, I lay off my corn rows about seven feet apart, and at the second plowing of my corn, lay off a row between the rows of corn, and plant my peanuts, so that when I plow my corn the third time, I plow the peanuts; then, just as the peanuts begin to blossom, I give them a good hoeing, and that is all that is required. I plant the peanuts about one and a-half feet apart in the drill. It does not require a rich soil to grow them; our poorest, thinnest land suits them best, and they improve the land more than anything else I know of; for after I dig what I want for seed, I turn in my hogs, and they root up the ground to find the nuts. Thus the land gets a thorough breaking up, and the vines are turned under by the hogs; and by next spring they are rotted, and the ground is in fine condition to plant again. Thus I can improve my land more and more each year, and still cultivate it.

The vines also make the best of long forage for horses and cattle; for, by pulling the vines when the nuts are ripe, and allowing them to cure in the sun one day, and then stack or house them, you have a fine supply of forage—better than hay or fodder, and relished much more by the stock.

Taylor Co., Fla. JAS. H. WENTWORTH.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Twelve Good Varieties of English Potatoes.—ROBERT FENN names and recommends the following English potatoes, which we reproduce as a curiosity and a guide to those who desire to know more of English products. He names:

"Hogg's Early Cold-Stream, Turner's Union Round (early rounds); Mona's Pride, Myatt's Prolific (early kidneys); Daintree's Seedling, Dalmahoy (round, second early Regents); River's Royal Ashleaf, or Veitch's Improved Ashleaf, *Almond's Yorkshire Hero (second early kidneys); *Gryffe Castle Seedling, *Rintoul's New White Don (round, class Regents); *Paterson's Victoria, *Dean's Excelsior (kidneys). The asterisks denote good keepers, and sorts which require to be planted three feet six inches apart row from row. Good colored sorts are Paterson's Scotch Blue (round, second early); *Paterson's Alexandra (kidney, late); and *Dean's Cottagers' Red. A potato fit to displace Hogg's Coldstream is a new sort, called Veitch's Early Perfection. Fenn's Onwards is also a second-early garden variety, of good quality. The much-vaunted American sorts are no longer grown by me. I cannot recommend them for table purposes. As great croppers or for very poor, sandy, light soil, they may be approved.

Japan Bean.—There has been a man in this vicinity selling a bean which he calls the "Pride of the Valley." It is a black bean, one and a-quarter inches long, and is very fragrant, the odor resembling new mown hay or sweet clover. The man is doing a good business, selling the beans at five cents each. He had a drawing, representing the bean when growing, and claimed that they came from Corea on the coast of Spain. Can you give us the name of this bean?—RICHARD BESSOM, JR., *Marblehead, Mass.*

OF course we cannot tell anything about this bean, without having a full description or a specimen. There is a man in your town who ought to "know beans," and we think he does; so please submit the question to J. J. H. GREGORY, the well known seedsman of Marblehead, Mass.

"Lost Nation" Wheat is highly spoken of by those who have grown it in Vermont, but we cannot inform P. F. C. where it can be obtained, nor what its specific and comparative merits are. Perhaps some of our readers can.

The Herdsman.

MILK FEVER IN COWS.

R. M. CLOSE, Sullivan, O., sends the following to the Ohio Farmer:—"I have lost by the disease, and after dissecting the dead animals, came to the conclusion that the stomach—first of all—must be immediately relieved or else the disease swiftly carries the cow entirely beyond help. The stomach is distended to the utmost, and fairly baked dry (*i. e.*, the contents are very dry). The womb or calf bag is also very much inflamed, but attention to this must be a secondary matter. Now in regard to the relief of the stomach, ordinary physic works so much slower than the disease that the animal dies before relief is obtained.

"Some two years ago I had a cow attacked with hoven. I tried several of the best known remedies with no good result. I did not understand tapping, as it is called, and my conclusion was that she was quite likely to die and an experiment would do no special damage, and knowing the relaxing and penetrating power of common coal oil, I gave her as a last chance one half-pint. The relief was instantaneous, and in twenty minutes the bloat was entirely removed. From that I concluded that the distressed stomach of a milk fevered cow would find relief from the same remedy. My first trial was a genuine case of the worst kind. At 9 o'clock P. M. my cow was feeding, she was at 5 A. M. of the next morning broadside and could not hold up her head. As quick as possible one third of a pint was poured down her; the gases of the stomach immediately passed off. I then crowded several small lumps of salt through the neck of the womb, which was very much contracted and inflamed, into the womb, her loins were then bathed in strong salt and water, and a blanket was thrown over her to sweat her. She lay with her eyes turned inward and groaning at nearly every breath.

"All that saw her said that she would surely die. But as the gases passed off, I knew she would survive long enough to let the coal oil work some time; her hind legs were quite stiff. She lay twenty-four hours from the time I first found her before she could with help stand on her feet, but she got entirely well. The dose of oil was repeated the third time within two hours. This remedy has been tried with success every time. I have been giving a rather minute treatment of this case because of its entire hopeless appearance at first sight."

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Killing Lice on Cattle.—I will give a remedy that I think I have never seen published, which I know to be a sure thing. On a warm, pleasant day, take a pail full of warm water and put in as much carbolic acid as you think will do. It don't require a great deal. Saturate each animal thoroughly from the end of the nose to the end of the tail, and rub it in with a horse brush or anything that will do, until every inch of the animal is drenched to the skin; put the tail into the pail and soak it thoroughly, as there, and around the horns, you will usually find the most lice. Put each animal in the stable immediately, where they cannot lick themselves until dry. This will not need to be repeated unless the cattle are very lousy.—C. C. R., *Utica, N. Y.*

Finding the Live Weight of Cattle by Measurement.—In answer to a correspondent, the London Field says:—Take the length of the back from the junction of the cervical and dorsal processes to the tail, and the girth immediately behind the elbow, square the girth, and multiply the result by the length, and then by one of the following decimal multipliers:

	DECIMAL MULTIPLIERS.		
	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Half fat	·23	·225	·22
Moderately fat	·24	·24	·23
Prime fat	·25	·25	·24
Very fat	·262	·26	·24
Extraordinarily fat	·275	·27	·25

The dimensions to be taken in feet and inches, the latter reduced to decimals; the result will give the dead weight in stones of fourteen pounds.

Buffaloes as Farm Stock.—It has been found, by those who have made the trial, that the buffalo, or bison, will fatten under conditions fatal to ordinary domestic stock, that it is worth more in hide and flesh than the ox, and can be trained to the performance of any kind of labor for which oxen are adapted. It is necessary, however, that calves should be obtained for this purpose, which is a most difficult task, since they are kept in the center of the droves and protected by the bulls, who fight desperately for their children. It is dangerous work to reach and take the calves.

Lousy Texas Cattle.—I have ninety odd head of Texas cattle, all lousy, and as wild as buffaloes, almost. I cannot handle them. What remedy shall I use in this case? All the remedies I have noticed in the RURAL NEW-YORKER relate to domesticated animals.—D. C. B., *Brookville, Kan.*

To Prevent Round Worms in the Intestines of Horses, a writer in London Field recommends top-dressing pastures in which horses, especially brood mares, are kept, with lime and salt, alternately. Thus it is claimed the parasites may be destroyed.

To Kill Lice on Calves and Sheep, give them turpentine with their salt.—R.

The Horseman.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Mare with a Cough.—I have a good mare that has had a cough for several months. She shows no heaves, only a dry cough. I feed her dry hay and wet her grain. Can you, or any of your readers, inform me what course to take in order to cure her cough?—H. A. STICKLE.

THE mare should not have dry feed of any sort. A cough may arise from various causes—from irritation of the larynx, worms, etc. If from the irritation of the larynx, apply mustard poultices a few times; if from worms in the intestines, (the symptoms of which are a rough, harsh, staring coat, irregular appetite, a disposition to rub the tail, breath hot and fetid, and a short, dry cough,) give three drachms of calomel and one drachm tartar emetic. Mix and divide into three powders and give one each successive night. Twenty-four hours after give a purgative ball consisting of 6 drachms Barbadoes aloes, 2 drachms pulverized ginger, and one drachm pulverized gentian root. But if the cough exists without any apparent connection with worms, or as a termination of a disease previously existing, give, every night, in a bran mash, one of these powders: of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), digitalis (Foxglove), pulverized squills, nitre, camphor, each one ounce—all to be made into ten powders. Feed green food, such as carrots, potatoes, turnips or parsnips. We have known this to prove effective. It is one of JENNING'S prescriptions.

A Mare With Heaves.—JAMES I. VANAKEN writes us that he has got a mare which has just begun to show appearance of heaves. He asks if there is any cure. E. G. P., Toledo, O., in RURAL NEW-YORKER May 6, 1871, writes that such cases can generally be cured by a dose of physic, followed by bran mashes and clean, dusted timothy hay, or bright, clean straw. He has also relieved a favorite mare very much by feeding wild turnip and sumac bobs in mashes, and finally cured her perfectly with lime water and ginger. A barrel of lime water was placed in the barn, and one or two quarts were drawn into the pail every time she was watered—never allowing her to drink more than a half or two-thirds of a pail full at a time—of course watering her frequently. The ginger was given, a table spoonful at a time, twice a day in bran mash; feed, corn and bright wheat straw until a perfect cure was effected, afterward she was fed as one would feed any horse.

Remedy for "Knee Sprung" Horses.—G. C. WEEKS, Tiskilwa, Ill., writes the Western Rural that he has cured many "knee sprung" horses by having them shod with heel-calks very long and toe-calks short. Thus the constant strain of the cords of the leg is removed. The horse, thus shod, should have his legs bathed twice a day, for a few days, with salt and vinegar, and should not be driven nor ridden fast down hill.

Horse Pawing in Stable.—N. H. W., "a greatly annoyed subscriber," asks for a remedy for a horse pawing in the stable. The only remedy we ever saw used was heavy shackles, with a chain long enough to enable the animal to change position.

Inquiries for Correspondents to Answer.—DAVID A. CHATFIELD asks whether wolf-teeth in horses have any effect whatever upon the eyesight.——W. W. asks if there is anything better than wood ashes to destroy long, round worms in horses.

To Break a Balky Horse.—Do any of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER know a sure and safe way to break a balky horse? If so will they not give it?—S.

Industrial Topics.

FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

How to Plow Deep.—The other night I heard that learned farmer, HORACE GREELEY, talking to a group of clod-hoppers, like myself, about deep plowing. We stood with our mouths open and our hands thrust deep into our pockets, absorbing his wisdom much as we inhale air, without stopping to think whether there is any "pison" in it or not. He is going in for steam plows now, strong, and as long as he lives, he says. He had seen them turning up the stiff clay and alluvium, below New Orleans, two feet deep; and that turned-up soil produces extraordinary crops the same season.

"Why, sir, I can take one of those steam plows right out on to the prairies—on new prairie, where they think land must not be broken more than three inches deep at first—and turn it up two feet, and grow good crops on it every time."

That is what Farmer GREELEY said. I mildly asked what time of year he would plow to get a good crop the first season.

"Any time," was his laconic reply.

I suggested that he couldn't get a good crop if he tickled and rolled over that virgin prairie soil two feet deep in the spring and seeded it.

But Farmer GREELEY said he could; and I replied that I had seen a little of that sort of spring plowing done on the virgin prairies, and the first crop rarely paid for harvesting—that the cold subsoil turned to the surface in spring, saturated with water, unaerated, sour, uncivilized, would not furnish a seed-bed in which seeds would germinate and plants grow successfully the first season. I had seen it done twelve inches deep on the Illinois river bottom lands, and on the banks of the Mississippi, and on the clays of Du Page and Cook counties, Ill., and even on the lighter lands found in some parts of Kenosha Co., Wis., but it would not do. If plowed deep any time from July to November, and allowed exposure to rain and frost during winter, it would produce very well the season following, and still better the second season. I seriously thought, though I did not say, that my fellow farmer GREELEY'S talk was not as wise as it ought to be. I did humbly suggest, however, that while I was an earnest advocate of deep plowing, I felt sure that the time and manner of plowing deep, as well as the kind of soil treated, had much to do with the immediate results to follow.

"But," said my friend, "how do you account for the increase of crops the first season, on lands plowed two feet deep, in Louisiana?"

"Easy enough," I replied, growing somewhat bolder; "those lands lie under a tropical sun, are of a more uniform temperature the year round, do not get filled with frost, nor sodden and soured with water; even if they do, the action of the sun upon them, when turned to the surface, is intense, and seed planted quickens under its influence as it will not in more temperate climates. There is no parallel in the conditions."

I was glad to hear that jolly farmer, QUINN, tell a little story, illustrating the impregnability of my position, at this point. He said a good Quaker farmer wrote to the late Prof. MAPES, one spring, asking his advice, for his son, as to how deep he should plow his 15-acre field for corn. Prof. MAPES replied, "as deep as you can get the plow in." In the fall the Professor received an indignant note from the Quaker, which began, "Thee ought to be burned; we followed thy directions and our crop is a failure." Prof. MAPES said, in reply, that his Quaker friend would apologize for his intemperate language within two years; and sure enough he did; for the second and third years the reward of deep plowing came, and the MAPES stock went up in the Quaker's family.

So you see, Mr. Editor, that if one can wait one season or two, turning over the soil deep in spring will pay; but suppose one cannot wait? Then turn a surface furrow three to six inches deep and follow with a subsoil plow in the same furrow, letting it run in as deep as the teams can draw it. Then all the good and none of the ill effects of deep turning will be realized the first season, for it is not always wise to invert the subsoil. Of course it depends upon the character and texture of the surface soil.

I ventured to say to my friend GREELEY, that a vast amount of disgust to farmers, and loss to the aggregate production of the country, had resulted from recommending deep plowing unqualifiedly and without accompanying such recommendation with suggestions as to the time, mode and manner in which it should be done at different seasons and in different soils—that a steam engine is a good thing; but that if a man does not know how to use it, it may result in the burning or blowing up of himself or his buildings, or both; and that I hoped that great Public Teachers, like himself, would be as discriminating in their agricultural as in their political teachings.

FARMER GARRULOUS.

The Apiarian.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

IN reading the RURAL NEW-YORKER I have noticed, under the head of Apiary, inquiries by different persons about the care of bees and their general management. Having had considerable experience in the management of bees, I feel prepared to answer some of the questions asked therein.

Building a Bee-House.—S. T. J., Auburn, Indiana, asks with regard to building a bee-house: what size to build for three or four swarms. My answer is, don't build any at all; they are a nuisance—a harbor for moths, a place for spiders. Any bee that happens to fall into their webs (which occupy every corner), is lost beyond redemption. For the common or box hive, I would make my stand for each hive by itself, elevated from the ground not more than three inches; do not crowd your hives together—the great cause of loss of young queens when they make their bridal tours. For shade try to get them in the range of some tree. In the spring, when the swarm is light, give it all the sunlight you can; it helps nature the brood; as the days get warmer, draw your swarm in a direct line into the shade of your tree; do not move to the right or left.

When to Extract Honey.—Mr. HEAD, Paris, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1871, says in answer to P. V. C., Lebanon, Pa., as to how long after honey is deposited in the comb by the bees, is it best to extract it, "I would let it be until capped over by the bees." He doubtless extracted his honey in the after part of the day, before, as Mr. H. claims, it has been refined by the drone. I claim that it is not necessary to wait until it is all capped over. Simply let it remain in the hive over night. The watery matter is evaporated by the bees themselves, and not by the drones, as Mr. H. claims. I had hives last season that did not rear a drone; still they perfected their honey as well as those bees that were allowed to rear drones. I cut out all drone comb from certain hives, for the purpose of experimenting; the result was a larger yield of honey, of just as good a quality. The drones that Mr. H. saw in his honey-box were young drones. The young workers will also ascend to the chamber of the hive. I used the Mel-Extractor the past season, to empty over 1,200 pounds of honey, in all stages, from the same hour that it was gathered, until it was capped over, and none soured.

B. C. F.

Brownhelm, O.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Winter Feed and Italian Bees.—In RURAL NEW-YORKER of Jan. 13th, I find an inquiry for the "best winter feed for bees." Take half pint of water to one pound "A" coffee sugar; boil not more than five minutes; cool and skim. It should be fed in October, with feeder set on frames. If this has been neglected, move the hive to a warm room, take out a comb, fill, and replace among the bees. If combs cannot be removed, boil until the sirup will crystallize when cooled off; then pour into a shallow pan; when cold cut into narrow strips; invert the hive and place the strips between the combs among the bees. I also notice the inquiry whether Italian bees are longer lived than common bees. Having kept Italian bees ten years, I find them a hardier and stronger bee than the native or black bee. Your correspondent can, in the following manner, determine whether they are longer lived: Take a hive of Italians and a hive of natives or black bees, of about equal strength in bees and brood, and exchange queens, and he will see which variety entirely supersedes the other first.—J. E. MOORE, *Rochester, Pa.*

Relative Value of Italian, Hybrid and Black Bees as Honey Producers.—Mrs. TUPPER finds that the Italians fill comb faster than the hybrids, and these faster than the common black bee. Considers the hybrid nearly equal to the Italian as honey gatherers, and sees no sufficient cause for having them pure bred when to be used as workers only.

Farm Economy.

COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK.

NOTICING in the RURAL NEW-YORKER a lengthy article upon the cooking of food for stock, in answer to an inquiry from a dairyman, whether it will pay, I take the liberty of giving my views and experience upon the subject. I find many valuable suggestions in your article, and am fully satisfied that circumstances alone can determine the practicability of its use. Location, which fixes the value of food to be fed, is of the most importance in arriving at a conclusion; next, the quantity of stock to be fed. A farmer living in a district remote from market, where fodder is only worth fifty per cent. of the values near market, and feeding less than forty head, in my judgment will find it will not pay to make the necessary outlay. But in case a like or larger amount are fed, near market, where fodder is comparatively high, there is no better investment.

As to my own experience, I am cooking feed. This is the second winter. I have a careful, observing farmer; in his judgment we saved forty per cent. of food last winter, and the stock wintered in much better condition than the old way. This winter, with improved quarters for them, the result is more satisfactory; their condition improved from the day they were put up, and no objections appear, as your English authority suggests. The process is, perhaps, more satisfactory to dairymen than any other; for cows will, with this process of feeding, give nearly twice the amount of milk they will from dry food.

Now as to the economy. If you will visit the farmer who feeds dry or natural food, you will find, first, that in the fall he spreads out in his yard his crop of cornstalks; his stock will eat the leaves and tips, if well cured; but the stalk, containing 75 per cent. of the nutriment, is left to be trampled in the mud or snow, and lost; for if you depend upon results from manure, before it has decomposed for such use, 75 per cent. of the manure is washed away or passed off in evaporation. So put it down as 75 per cent. of corn fodder lost.

Next comes the imperfectly made straw stacks, back of the barn. Set up as a target, it becomes the objective point of the hungry herd. This is to furnish shelter as well as food, and its sides are soon made into holes for shelter from the storms. Next come the winds, and the tall stack topples over, and it becomes trodden under foot, and again we have 50 to 75 per cent. loss. Hay, in many cases, receives like treatment. But in most cases it is husbanded and fed in barns.

Now, the cooking process saves all this loss. You cannot find in my yards a pound of straw or corn fodder; all is cut by steam power, mixed with water and shorts, and cooked by steam, and every ounce eaten up by the stock, and the manure always ready, for use, cared for.

I can safely say I am saving fully 40 per cent. of food, and my stock is in much finer condition than by the old way. During the extreme cold weather, early in the month, our water pipes, conveying water to the boiler, froze up, and the cooking process was stopped about two weeks. Our stock became mourners, and hung their heads when dry food was offered them, and positively lost, with our best efforts to prevent, 10 per cent. in condition, while eating 40 per cent. more fodder. This statement may appear questionable to many of your readers; but I only ask a trial, as evidence of its truth. And while I do not wish to influence any one into its use by my own experience or views, I can but be an advocate of its utility where circumstances demand economy; and I would advise, to all inquiring minds, a personal investigation, if possible.

At some future time, when opportunity offers, I will be glad to lay before your readers a plan of my buildings, machinery, and process of preparing food for stock. This being my first, and a hasty effort in recommending improvements to your readers, I will write no more at present.

H. W. H.

Syracuse, N. Y.

A PROPOSED EXPERIMENT.

THERE has been no saying oftener repeated, and none more worthy of repetition, so far as Farm Economy is concerned, than "A place for everything, and everything in its place." One of the best modes for every farmer to apply this rule in practice, is to make a complete list of his farm implements from his wagons, carts and plows, down to awls, gimlets and screw-drivers; let every implement be immediately returned to its place after using, no matter how inconvenient this may be, instead of throwing it on the ground till forgotten, with the intention of replacing it when a suitable moment occurs to do so. Now, if any one is unprepared to do so, we would recommend the following experiments, in order to test its merits by figures:—Let him keep an accurate record of all the time lost in one year by hunting for lost tools in times of emergency, adding in the losses occasioned by keeping other persons or teams in waiting while the search is in progress; also, adding the waste occasioned by exposure of such tools to the weather, or by finally losing them, not forgetting to estimate the detriment to his crops and farming operations generally by the delays thus frequently occasioned. He may, likewise, if he chooses, keep an account current of the amount of vexation caused by these annoyances, unless he is so far gone that disorder and delay are matters of indifference to him. We have no doubt that such an experiment as this, faithfully followed out, would greatly surprise him at the end of the year, and furnish satisfactory proof of the immense superiority of the plan first proposed by us. Who will be willing to give both ways a full trial?

M. Y.

Rensselaerville, N. Y.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Effect of Ground Bone upon Lands.—UPHAM, SHAW & Co., in their circular with reference to the action and value of the Brighton Bone Phosphate, say:—"To be of any value whatever, ground bone must be placed where it will undergo decomposition. It will not rot under the influence of heat alone. Both heat and moisture are required. Its efficiency is greater or less in proportion to the greater or less rapidity with which it decomposes. Placed in a dry soil, in a dry season, its effects will scarcely be perceptible; whereas, in a moist soil, having sufficient warmth, its influence upon any crop will be strongly marked. For intermixture with sour soils, no other material is superior. It neutralizes the acids, and warms and decomposes all the vegetable matter. The only way we shall recommend for using the Brighton phosphate upon dry, sandy fields, is the application of it with muck and barnyard manure, or in a compost of these articles. These manures will hold water in the soil, and hasten the decay of the bone. In the vicinity of Hatfield the most gratifying results were obtained from sandy fields by this process. To be fit for use in the spring, muck should be hauled out to freeze now."

Gas Lime and Wire-Worms.—A correspondent of the London Field says?—"I have had some experience on three-quarters of an acre of garden ground made from old turf land, and I feel sure the remedy which I adopted will answer the end on my land. The first and second years I was dreadfully pested with wire-worm; my potatoes, turnips, carrots, and other roots were pierced through and through with this pest. A thought struck me that the application of spent gas lime would settle my enemies; so I sent for two cartloads from the Deuby Gas Works, and I had it mixed with six times as much good soil and manure, equal quantities; the manure was chiefly sawdust upon which pigs had run. This was spread on the ground in November, and dug in a spade deep; then in the spring I put early and other potatoes and the general crop, with some light stable manure. I had excellent crops that year and afterwards, but not a single wire-worm could I detect after that dressing. It is very important not to overdose with the gas lime; dilute it well with soil and manure, and it will destroy grubs as well."

Sowing Clover Seed.—Farmers who grow clover seed are recommended, by a writer in the Rural World, to sow the seeds in the chaff without hulling, since it is actually worth more and will bring a better crop than the same quantity of seed will if hulled. He says many of the seeds are injured by hulling, and the chaff is a protection to the young and tender plants.

Clearing Land.—I saw an inquiry in the RURAL NEW-YORKER with regard to clearing land. Get an ax, grub-hoe, cross-cut saw, beetle and iron wedge, then go to work. You will get posted in the theory of improving a farm, and never ask as simple a question again.—SUBSCRIBER, *Eaton, Mich.*

Corn Cob Meal.—A writer in a rural paper says of the value of cob meal for stock, that he would as soon have ashes as the meal.

The Gardener.

MUSHROOMS FOR THE MILLION.

Too few know how to produce this luxury cheaply. D. T. FISH says:—"In any place—back shed, floor of hot-house, cellar, stable, garret—where a temperature of 50° or 56° can be maintained, mushrooms may be grown. We have heard of a Belgian cook who grew them in his old shoes, and assuredly they can be grown very well in four or six-inch pots, pans, boxes, or even in a cracked tea-pot. The accompanying is an illustration of how they can be grown in the tops and bottoms of old casks. A barrel is sawn crossways into two pieces, each forming a tub. Holes are made in the bottoms of each, and a thin layer of good soil is spread over them inside. They are then filled with good, well-prepared stable manure, just like that used in ordinary mushroom beds, the different layers of manure in each tub being well pressed down. When the tub is half filled, six or seven good pieces of spawn are placed on the surface, and the remainder is filled up with manure, which is well pressed down, the operation being completed by giving to the heap the form of a dome. The tubs thus prepared, are placed in a perfectly dark part of a cellar, and eight or ten days afterwards the manure is taken off until the spawn is visible, in order to see whether it has commenced to vegetate and develop little filaments. If the spawn has spread, the surface must be covered with soil, care being taken to use only that which is fresh and properly prepared. In this or any similar way, there should be no difficulty in growing mushrooms; the boxes or tubs could be filled anywhere, and then carried into spare cellars, etc. In this manner, objections against steaming manure might, in many cases, be got over.

"There is one immense advantage in growing mushrooms in portable and small pots, boxes, tubs or cask bottoms. When the manure gets cooled down, and the crop gets checked for lack of warmth, these portable contrivances, with their freight of young mushrooms, may be plunged bodily into warmer media, such as a sweet bed of fermenting manure. Crops can likewise be safely hastened or retarded by ranges of temperature from 65° to 45°. Thus they may be brought forth from the cellars and placed in forcing-houses at work, or plant stoves, in cases of emergency. Even the cook might grow his own mushrooms in pots on his kitchen shelves or under his table, and when they come in with too great a rush, remove them to the cold meat larder, to take a quiet nap till wanted. By plunging the pots or pans in a genial medium, I have found that the fermenting material inside the pots may be almost dispensed with. The spawn runs best in a little sweet horse manure, that is, manure that has had its grossness sweated out of it by ten days' or a fortnight's gentle fermentation, and four or six turnings upside down and inside out. Place a handful of this in a pot or pan, with one or more pieces of spawn, according to the size of the pot; fill with soil, and plunge in a bottom heat of, say 55° or 60°, and in five or six weeks a crop of mushrooms will be gathered. Should the heat fail, renew it with fresh manure and replunge. By this method, a uniform temperature may be provided for the mushrooms through the whole period of growth.

"Finally, I never could discover any difference between mushrooms grown in the dark and those grown in the light, and therefor the latter is by no means essential. Indeed, dry, warm cellars are among the best situations for mushrooms. Good spawn is the one thing essential."

CHICORY CULTURE.

I SHOULD like to learn something of the cultivation of chicory. Can it be cultivated successfully in this climate (Niagara Falls)? Will you or some one of your many readers give me the necessary information as to the mode of producing it.—P. S. WRIGHT.

THE common chicory, having been introduced into our gardens many years ago, has now spread over the country, and can be found growing wild as a troublesome weed. There are many varieties, some of which are extensively grown for salads, the young leaves being blanched either by tying together or covered with boxes. The root is also used for the adulteration of coffee, and if you wish to grow it for this purpose get the Large or Turnip-rooted chicory, and sow the seeds early in spring, previously preparing the soil by ploughing deep and making it rich. As the success of the crop depends upon the size of the roots, a thorough and deep pulverization of the soil is one of the first and most important requisites. Sow the seeds in drills, far enough apart to admit of working between with a hoe or hand cultivator. When the plants are a few inches high, thin out to about five or six inches apart in the row. Cultivate thoroughly through the summer, and in fall dig the roots, wash and clean them, then cut into small pieces and dry in a kiln, after which they are ready for market. Large quantities of dried chicory are annually imported; but we know nothing of the profits derived from its culture.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Preparing Land for Strawberries.—In your valuable paper, March 2, A. W.

A PAIR OF GRAY DORKINGS.

WOODCOCK inquires about manure, etc., for strawberries. In spring I prepare the ground for a crop of early potatoes, manuring it so as to grow that crop well. Work the potatoes well, keeping them clear of weeds. When the crop comes off I give a light coating of manure, plow the ground deep, pick off weeds, etc., harrow and level it well. I then line out the rows three feet apart, go to the nursery bed with a flat box or basket, lift the plants with ball of earth, and carry them to the ground prepared for planting. A boy goes before with a garden trowel, digs the holes about four inches deep, sixteen inches apart in the row, immediately before the planter; he fills each hole with water; the planter drops in the plant and covers the root with dry earth, pressing lightly. By so doing, no matter how hot and dry the weather may be, I never fail to have a full crop the next season; and that is as much as you can have by spring planting. I prefer potatoes as a crop, as the ground is thereby well cleaned. I generally plant all through the month of August. I plant, on an average, 3,000 plants every season. It is very tedious, but it will pay. If I had not plants of my own, I would purchase a few hundred in the spring, manure the ground and work them well, picking off the fruit stems before they bloom. They will have made good plants by August. In this section I find the best kinds are, 1st, Wilson's Albany; 2d, Green Prolific; 2d, Agriculturist. I have tried many others, but fall back on these. The above remarks apply more especially to growing for market.—JAS. McI., *Newcastle, Pa.*

Soluble Sulphur and the Red Spider.—R. VARDEN writes The Garden:—"I use this in spring in large quantities for the destruction of red spider on gooseberry and currant bushes, and prepare it as follows:—I slake some quicklime, and mix it with about half its weight of common flour of sulphur in a heap, with a little water, as in making mortar. After lying a few hours, I boil it for twenty minutes in a large boiler of water, in about the proportion of one gallon to one pound of the mixture. This produces a sulphurous liquid, about the color of porter, two or three pints of which to a two-gallon bucket of water is strong enough for syringing; but we test the strength, by dipping a spray into the bucket, and get the liquor just strong enough not to damage the leaf. If too strong, the leaf withers in an hour or two.

Trophy Tomato.—H. T. SAVAGE is much pleased with the Trophy. Seed planted late last spring, the plants receiving quite indifferent care, produced vines full of large and perfect fruit, ripening as early as any kind he ever grew, and of superior flavor.

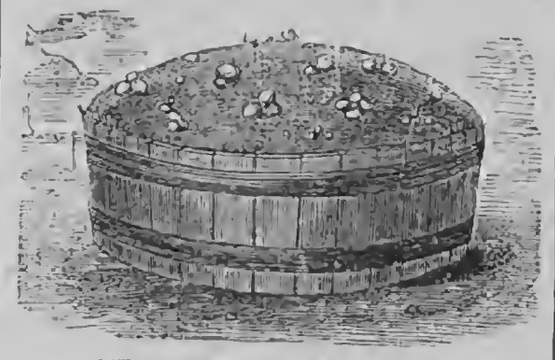
The Poultry-Yard.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Diseased Fowls.—Some two months ago a disease attacked one of my chickens, which is entirely new to me. The right side of its head swelled up, closing and appearing very much inflamed. In a few days a whitish circle appeared on the outer edge of the part affected; on examining it, I found that the flesh had become like a mass of cheese; indeed, a piece of strong Limburger would smell sweet beside it. I saw no hopes for that chicken, so took its head off. A few days after, another was attacked in the same way. I immediately burned it out with caustic. This I continued for a week and turned it loose, apparently well. In less than a week it was worse than ever, and, on cutting it, I found that the flesh was completely rotted off the bone. Seeing no hope of curing it, I killed it and buried it so deep that nothing will ever touch it. Since then I had another affected the same way which I killed at once. I have several works on poultry, have been a reader of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for some years, but have never heard of anything like it. The cholera killed more than half the fowls in the country last year. If this new disease is going to attack what is left, I would like a remedy for it.—A SUBSCRIBER, *San Antonia, Tex.*

LET any of our readers, who can, give information that will help our correspondent.

Brandon, Vt., Farmers' and Mechanics' Club Turkeys.—A correspondent informs us that a session of this Club was devoted to weighing turkeys produced by the members—turkeys being regarded about as profitable a crop as a farmer can raise. Messrs. SPRAGUE and MERRITT presented: 1 yearling gobbler, weight, 37 lbs.; 1 yearling hen, weight, 19¾ lbs.; 1 chicken gobbler, 9 months old, weight, 28¼ lbs.; 1 wild hen, 12 years old, weight, 19¾ lbs. The



MINIATURE MUSHROOM BED.

Committee is reported as of the opinion that ten days extra feeding of the pair of yearlings would cause them to welgh sixty pounds. These turkeys are a cross between the Bronze and wild turkey.

Houdans as Layers.—P. H., Lynn, Mass., must have bought his Houdan eggs in a poor market. This way, we find the Houdans to be fine layers, and strong, healthy fowls. I purchased some eggs from a man who imported his stock from COOPER. They were hatched Aug. 6th, 1870, and commenced laying Jan. 15th, 1871. The chicks at four weeks old were as far advanced as my Light Brahmas at eight weeks; never had a sick chicken. One Brahma hen had the care of 23 chicks. They are non-setters in every sense of the word, and not so good for the table as the Light Brahmas.—R. H. H., *Farmouth Port, Mass.*

Brahma Fowls.—"A Farmer's Wife," Indiana, writes:—"We have kept and bred Brahmas and Shanghais, and will give them credit for being good winter layers and good summer setters. Ours would lay fifteen or twenty eggs and then sit on a stone, if we would let them."

S. H., Johnstown, N. Y., writes:"—I have bred pure Brahmas for two or three years, and am perfectly satisfied with them as summer layers, thinking they will outlay any of the common breeds. As winter layers they can't be excelled. My Light Brahmas have been laying all this winter, and still continue to do so. I should advise persons to keep nothing but Light Brahmas for all general purposes."

Gray Dorkings.—"New Reader" asks if Gray Dorkings should have feathered legs. No; they should be straight, short, stout, clean, perfectly free from feathers, spurred on the inside, white, with a flesh-colored tinge between the scales. We give, as he requests, a portrait of a pair of Gray Dorkings. The points of all classes of fowls are given in detail in the People's Practical Poultry Book.

Chickens Weak in the Legs.—W. T. TRESCOTT'S chickens appear to lose all use of their legs—especially the knee joint. In other respects they are well, and have good appetites. They do not act as fowls do that have the vertigo, and he asks some experienced poulterer to tell him what is the cause, and cure for them.

Cheap Artificial Mother.—I would like to know how to construct a cheap Artificial Mother for young chickens.—J. J. BISHOP.

OUR correspondent will find in the People's Practical Poultry Book, published at this office, descriptions of artificial mothers.

Spanish Cocks' Combs.—A writer in the Cottage Gardener says:—"A shrivelled comb on a Spanish cock is indicative of internal disease, and is a symptom of 'black rot,' to which this breed is subject, and from which they never recover."

Breeding Pure.—A correspondent asks: "Will a trio of full-blooded fowls breed pure if kept in company with other hens?"

We know no reason why they should not.

Rural Architecture.

HOW TO BUILD AN ICE-HOUSE.

To build an ice-house ten feet square inside, take four planks, two inches thick, twelve inches wide, and twelve feet long; nail the one on the other at the corners, at right-angles; block them up two inches from the ground on a level spot; no digging is necessary. These planks form the foundation. Stand and plumb a scantling, two by four inches, at each corner, ten feet long; then stand inch boards, ten inches wide and ten feet long, face to face, three or four feet apart, perpendicular; board horizontally inside and out; fill in the vacant space with tanbark, sawdust, or chaff, the chaff being well packed in the hollow wall; eight feet six inches from the foundation will be sufficient packing; make three holes, three inches square, under the eaves on each side; this will afford sufficient ventilation. Do not select a shady place for the house, as the ice keeps better in an open space. The gable ends and roof require to be single, and must not be packed. Ice must have air to preserve it; it is as essential as air for a man.

Place the door in either the north, south or east end; pack the wall under the door step eighteen inches high from the ground; make the door three feet wide, six feet six inches high. One door will answer; lay six inches deep of leached hemlock tanbark on the ground inside, to lay the ice on. No drain is required. Fourteen hundred feet of common lumber will be enough to build an ice-house twelve by twelve feet, outside measurement, ready for the shingles.

To pack the ice, cut it as straight as possible, and pack close together; lay six inches of clean pine sawdust on the top of the ice to protect it. When the sawdust falls down around the sides, put in a few baskets full as the ice requires it, and you will have no trouble in saving ice. Build the ice-house as close as possible to the dwelling-house.—JAMES MCKELVEY, *St. Catharines, Ont.*

THE foregoing article did not reach us until March 20th; but it is not too late for readers in some localities to utilize it this season.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Cutting Timber.—*March* 1.—I have been trying to find out, for the past twenty years, in which one of the twelve months it is best to cut timber, in order to have it remain sound and free from the attacks of insects. Of course I have read all the moon theories, and similar nonsensical stuff, handed down from superstitious granddaddies, but facts to prove any of the many assertions made, are extremely scarce. It is true, if we cut down hickory trees in winter, the wood is in proper condition by spring to be attacked by all the wood-boring beetles that appear at this season, and prefer felled hickory trees to those which are standing. If we wait until the sap is flowing rapidly in spring and then cut the trees, thousands of the little *Scolytidæ* are attracted by the sweet juices of the wood, and seldom fail to leave millions of eggs which soon become either wood or bark-boring beetles. I do not know of any tree that is exempt from their attacks.

Late in summer seems to be nearest the best time to escape insects; but then there is a large amount of half matured sap-wood which decays rapidly. It is certainly quite provoking not to be able to save a little good timber for farm implements, without having to fight rot and insects; but, as this has to be done, it is better to go at it systematically and not haphazzard. Most of the insects which attack trees or timber deposit their eggs in the crevices or just under the bark. Consequently, the best preventive against their attacks is to remove the bark of trees as soon as they are cut down. But to do this easily, the trees must be cut in spring when the sap is flowing most rapidly. After the timber is peeled off it should be left entirely exposed to the sun and air, where the surface will dry rapidly.

Timber that is to be preserved for use about the farm, for such purposes as harrows, handles of implements, etc., should be peeled and divided into required sizes, and then stored in a dark, dry place. Even with all this precaution, I have known it to be injured by borers; but an application of coal oil is not only a preventive, but sure death to any insect that may come near.

Milkweed Fiber.—*March* 12.—How many times I have received pods of the common milkweed, containing fiber, from correspondents, who asked if this substance was not valuable. It would be difficult for me to tell. Many an imaginary fortune has been made out of this supposed-to-be new substitute for cotton; but, alas! I fear that all the species of *Asclepias*, including the celebrated Cundurango, which, I believe, belongs to the same genus or family, will never clothe the naked or heal the sick. It is a pity, however, that a plant which should have received its name from the God of Medicine, ÆSCULAPIUS, and known in the earlier ages as *Vincetoxicum*—Tame-poison or Master-poison—should have become so unpopular in these later days. Perhaps the man who sent the Cundurango to the Experimental Gardens at Washington, is like CHAUCER'S Doctor, whom the old poet thus celebrates in verse:

"With us ther was a Doctour of Phisike;
In all this world ne was ther non him like,
To speke of phisike and of surgerie;
* * * * * * *
He knew the cure of every maladie,
Were it of cold, or hote, or moist or drie;
And where engendered, and of what humour:
He was a verray parfite practisour."

If there is any part of the milkweed plant more valuable than another, it is the bark, which contains quite a large amount of strong, fibrous material, and might be utilized; still there are so many other plants of like nature, but better, that the milkweed must necessarily remain neglected for some time to come.

Winter-Killed Plants.—*March* 13.—The past winter has been the severest upon plants of any that I have ever known. In looking about my garden to-day, I have been considerably surprised to see so many of what we have always considered hardy plants injured or killed to the ground. More than one-half of the hardiest varieties of raspberries are cut down; even the old Kirtland had to succumb to the extremely dry and cold winter. Unprotected strawberry plants show very little signs of life, and from present appearances small fruits of nearly all kinds will not be over abundant in this region of country. The snow has been so scarce that I have been to the railroad station but once on runners this winter. Now, it is a question whether a man had not better live a little further North or further South, so that he can make some kind of calculation on the weather; for it is doubtful if the fruits three hundred miles further North will suffer as much from cold as here. There are advantages and disadvantages in all localities, and the best way is to look at the bright side and stick to our base of operations.

Floricultural.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Rose Rendatler Pelargonium is highly spoken of for winter flowering, its bright pink flowers growing brighter and in better shape than in summer, and are also produced very abundantly. A gardener who now has a house half full of it, which has been a mass of flowers for three months, says:—The cuttings were struck late in spring, and grown in the open air, in six and eight-inch pots; not plunged, but placed on bricks, and in September were removed to a light, airy house, where the temperature is not allowed to fall below 40°. The plants are now many of them perfect little specimens, fit for a dinner table, with five or six fully developed trusses on each. I have given many other kinds a trial for winter flowering, but never found another half so good as Rose Rendatler. This I have grown and watched five or six winters, and it has never failed.

Cool Orchids for Conservatories.—The Editor of The Garden, in answer to a request to "name a few cool orchids for a conservatory—these easiest to grow and obtain," says:—"Orchids in general require a little extra heat when making their growth, but we think the following may suit you: *Barkeria Skinneri, Cattleya citrina, Cypripedium insigne, Cœlogyne cristata, C. odoratissima, Disa grandiflora, Epidendrum vitellinum, Goodyera macrantha, Lælia anceps, Lycaste Skinneri, Masdevallia ignea, Miltonia spectabilis, Odontoglossum grande, Phajus grandifolius, P. Wallichii.*"

Chinese Primroses.—In RURAL NEW-YORKER of Jan. 6th, "Daily Rural Life" recommends double Chinese Primroses to ladies for house culture; says they are propagated by cuttings. I would like to ask if they can be obtained from seed; and if they can, under what name, and where procured?—MRS. L. M. C. PARMELEE.

THE double "Chinese Primroses" do not produce seed, therefore none is to be had. The plants can be purchased of any New York City florist, and, we presume, elsewhere.

"DOLLY VARDEN" WALKING SUIT.—[See Page 215.]

Brackets for Flower Pots.—Will W. H. W. (see RURAL NEW-YORKER, Nov. 18, 1871) describe, more fully, how a bracket of steel springs can be made strong enough to support a flower pot? Also give us patterns, &c. We should like more hints similar to those in the article referred to.—A SUBSCRIBER.

"Solomon's Seal" is highly recommended by English gardeners, for forcing in masses for the conservatory. It does best in not less than ten to twelve inch pots, grows about two feet high, and, as it has large, fleshy roots, care must be taken not to break or bruise them in potting.

Camellia and Lime.—NOTTS says the Camellia will not grow in soil from a limestone formation, while it will thrive like a willow in tough, fibrous loam from a sandstone formation. What is the experience of our readers in this respect?

Industrial Societies.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

The St. Louis Ag. and Mech. Ass'n holds its next annual Fair Oct. 3-12, 1872.

The Northwestern Poultry Association has elected the following officers for 1872: *Pres.*—L. L. GREENLEAF. *Cor. Sec.*—W. T. Shepard. *Rec. Sec.*—M. R. Bartroo. *Treas.*—C. H. Atkins.

Laoni, Ill., Farmers' Club.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—A. M. BROWNING. *Vice-Pres.*—Jas. Short. *Rec. Sec.*—A. E. A. Meacham. *Cor. Sec.*—Isaac Colburn. *Treas.*—Henry Kinney.

Kenosha, Wis., Hort. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—STEPHEN GALT. *Vice-Pres.*—L. Woodworth. *Sec.*—J. B. Ilsley. *Treas.*—F. H. Lyman. *Ex. Com.*—Wm. Gordon, Peter Hutchinson.

The Mass. Society for the Promotion of Agriculture proposes to hold in Boston, in September, a grand exhibition of thorough-bred stock and dairy products; $14,000 is to be offered in prizes.

Iowa Fairs are announced as follows:—North Eastern Iowa Ag. Soc., Sept. 24-27; Mahaska Co. Ag. Soc., Aug. 27-30; Poweshiek Co. Ag. Soc., at Brooklyn, Sept. 13-15; Monroe Co. Ag. Soc., at Albia, Sept. 10-12.

Brandon, Vt., Farmers' and Mechanics' Club.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—DR. C. L. CASE. *Vice-Pres.*—E. June. *Treas.*—C. M. Whislow. *Sec.*—C. D. Pitts. *Cor. Sec.*—J. F. McCollum *Aud.*—A. S. Cook. *Lib.*—S. B. June.

Moultree Co., Ill., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—J. E. EDEN. *Vice-Pres.*—Elihu Welbon.—*Sec.* and *Treas.*—G. W. Vaughn. *Directors*—E. A. Mills, J. H. Snyder, J. B. Taylor, George Hethrington, F. H. Crowder. Fair, Sept. 25—28.

Hancock Co., Ill., Grape Growers' Society.—Such a society was recently organized at Nauvoo, Ill. Officers elect: *Pres.*—G. B. WOLCOTTER, Warsaw. *Vice-Pres.*—A. Beger, Nauvoo. *Rec. Sec.*—C. C. Hopper, Warsaw. *Cor. Sec.*—E. Baxter, Nauvoo. *Treas.*—C. Bradley, Nauvoo.

Indiana Bee-Keepers' Ass'n.—Officers elect: *Pres't*—J. F. WRIGHT, Columbus. *Vice-Pres'ts*—G. Bohrer, Madison Co.; E. G. Holliday and W. A. Schofield, Indianapolis. *Sec'y*—A. J. Pope, Indianapolis. *Treas.*—S. J. McNabb, Indianapolis. The fall meeting of the Society is to be held during the State Fair at Indianapolis.

The Buffalo, N. Y., Driving Park Ass'n has decided to offer premiums to the amount of $60,000, to be won at the August meeting. The premium programme is as follows:—Three minute horses, $1,500; 2:30, $2,00; 2:40, $4,000; 2:34, $5,000; 2:30, $10,000; 2:27, $10,000; 2:25, $10,000; 2:21, $5,000; for all horses, $10,000; four-year olds, $1,000; five-year olds, $1,500.

Cape May Co., N. J., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—WM. DOOLITTLE. *Vice-Pres.*—Francis Williams. *Sec.*—T. E. Van Gilder. *Treas.*—David Townsend. *Ass't. Sec.*—F. S. Townsend. *Ex. Com.*—Thaddeus Van Gilder, T. R. Gandy, Amos Wheaton, R. M. Townsend, David Warwick, Alfred D. Smith, Wm. T. Bates, Joseph Cresse, W. V. L. Siegman, Joseph Hall. Fair is to be held at South Seaville, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.

Portage Co., O., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres't*—E. P. BRAINARD. *Vice-Pres't*—R. H. Peck. *Treas.*—E. B. Wait. *Sec'y*—John Moberg. Fair Sept. 25-27. The Board has wisely

Resolved, That no shows, swings, or similar exhibitions of any kind will be permitted on the grounds during our coming Fair; neither shall any person be permitted to sell any goods at public outcry on the grounds.

Resolved, That no Horse Fair be permitted on the grounds of the Society.

The Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the West and South recently met in Chicago, and elected the following officers: *Pres.*—GEO. S. BOWEN. *Vice-Pres'ts*—H. S. Dickerman, Springfield, Ill.; L. S. Blake, Racine, Wis.; H. R. Gardner, Jonesville, Mich.; Geo. A. Crawford, Kan.; J. G. Gross, Tiffin, O.; H. E. Sterne, Peru, Ind.; Paris Gibson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Jos. Shields, Davenport; J. W. Stine, Louisville; R. S. Ross, St. Charles, Mo.; J. W. Fry, San Francisco; N. J. Bussey, Columbus, Ga.; J. Winterbottom, Denver, Col.; James W. Cummings, Salt Lake City. *Executive Com.*—R. H. Gardner, Mich.; F. K. Nichols, Ill.; Thomas J. Hargrave, Ky.; J. J. Meek, Iowa; R. Street, Wis.; E. Groendyke, Ind.; Charles Rabbits, Ohio; Thomas Stebs, Ohio; J. P. Goodale, Ill.; E. H. Aiken, Ill.; R. H. Chilton, Ga.; S. S. Patter, Ky.; Alton Pope, Ohio; John Schreimer, Ohio; J. V. Horton, Ind. *Rec. Sec.*—Aug. C. Schooley, Chicago. *Treas.*—J. G. Stolp, Aurora, Ill. *Cor. Sec.*—Dan'l Hill, Chicago. It was decided to hold the annual exhibition in Chicago, August 6—9.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Remedy for Ringworms.—J. SMITH says "Gunpowder, made soft, (with what?) and applied occasionally, has cured ringworms."

"A NEW SUBSCRIBER," Woonsocket, R. I., writes:—"As soon as the ground thaws, dig a Narrow Dock root, wash off the dirt, bruise the end of it, and rub the juice on the ringworm, wherever it is, three or four times a day. It will cure the worst case that ever existed."

ANOTHER correspondent writes:—"Take a half teaspoonful of saleratus, dissolve it in as little water as possible, and bathe the parts with the solution as often, through the day, as convenient."

To Cure Nervous, or Sick Headache.—Several years since I was very much afflicted with nervous headache. Some one told me it was occasioned by drinking green tea, it acting as poison to some constitutions. After that I drank black tea, and have never been troubled with such headaches since. Other causes may produce nervous headaches, of course, but I believe this is one.—A FORMER SUFFERER.

Scientific and Useful.

A FARMER'S FURNACE.

THE description of furnace given by N. O. B., in RURAL NEW-YORKER, Jan. 13, is partially, but not entirely, original to people in this section. We have about the same sized stove as N. O. B. It is bricked up on either side by simply laying two courses, two inches from the stove, and about fifteen inches higher than the stove. Each course is a brick and a-half in width, and the brick an inch and a-half apart, for cold air to pass through. The back side is one course, laid close and against the stove, of the same hight as the sides. No mortar or mason required. The whole is covered with tin, oval on top, two inches on the three sides, from the brick, and raised from the bottom of cellar four inches, for the cold air to pass under. The hot air pipes pass from the top of this to any point desired. The smoke pipe passes to the front of stove and back, and then to the chimney, through the lower and upper hall. The lower hall, 11 by 27 feet, is warmed enough to sit in, and two large sleeping rooms above, each 14 by 19 feet, and one small one, 10 by 13 feet, are made warm enough to sleep in.

The size of the lower rooms, which can be heated sufficiently at all times, is, dining-room, 13 by 18; bed-room, 9 by 16; front and back parlors, each, 13 by 21. We used between 700 and 800 brick, (old ones.) The cost of hot air pipes, thr over the stove, and stove, was $35. The expense of smoke pipe and registers, are as to quality.

RURAL READER.

Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y.

USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Raising Water for Irrigation.—A correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sends us the following, to which we shall be glad to receive and publish answers from such as have experience bearing upon the subject:—"We have a stream of water running through our place, and I would like to know whether we can raise enough of it with a water ram so that it will be profitable for irrigation, under the following circumstances: We can get a fall of from six to eight feet, and want to raise the water say from eighteen to twenty feet. If we can get it that height we can water some twelve or fourteen acres of a rather gravelly soil. What proportion of the stream can we raise? What do the "rams" cost? Will it work if the "feed pipe" is crooked? Which way could the same quantity of water be raised the cheapest—by a ram or a windmill? What would a windmill cost, large enough to raise a two inch stream to the above hight?—FARMER.

Steaming Food.—I intend to steam the food for my stock next winter, by means of a set kettle and a tight box, forcing the boiling water upon the feed, and covering the box tight. Would a Prindle's steam boiler be more profitable, my stock consisting of fifteen head of cattle? The place where I want to set my kettle being adjoining the barn-yard, could I fix my chimney so that my straw stack would not be endangered by the sparks?—OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

WE should think a Prindle's, or some other of the excellent steam boilers now made, preferable to the proposed arrangement. These boilers can be set and the steam generated at any required distance from combustible substances, and the steam conveyed to the food to be cooked in rubber tubes safely and effectively. We should not want a heap of straw near any chimney that we have seen made for such purpose.

Cheap Cement of Brick Dust.—Mr. F. B. MILES informs the Journal of the Franklin Institute that Spanish engineers successfully use ordinary brick dust, made from hard-burned, finely-pulverized bricks, and mixed with common lime and sand, as a substitute for hydraulic cement. The proportions used in general practice are one of brick dust, one of lime, and two of sand, mixed dry and tempered with water in the usual way. Mr. MILES has tested the cement during six years' experience, and found it superior to the best Rosendale. Dr. WAHL, in a note to the above communication, quotes the opinion of Mr. TRAUTWINE that the addition of even as little as one-tenth as much brick dust as sand to our ordinary mortars, would prevent the disintegration so generally visible in the mortars used in masonry.

Red Noses and Electricity.—It is asserted that science has come to the aid of those *bon-vivants* whose principal facial organ betrays by its rubicundity the depth and strength of their potations. The "jolly red nose" of the inordinate lover of alcoholic stimulants, may now be relegated to the list of curable diseases, thanks to a French physician, Dr. BERNIER, who has successfully treated some cases of this kind by the local application of an electric current. Among other patients, a lady of high rank, to whose nose the wire of the doctor's galvanic battery had been applied, has now the satisfaction of moving among her fellow beings free from the bacchanalian hue which had long tainted that important facial organ. This is the latest triumph of electricity.

To Mend Rubber Boots.—G. CABLE asks for a mode of mending rubber boots and shoes. Last year we published the following from a correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, who has mended them in this wise:—Get a piece of pure rubber—an old shoe; vulcanized rubber will not do—cut into small bits; put into a bottle, and cover to twice its depth with spirits of turpentine or refined coal tar naphtha—not petroleum naphtha. Stop the bottle and set to one side, shaking it frequently. The rubber will soon dissolve. Then take the shoe and press the rip or cut close together, and put on the solution with a camel's hair brush. Continue to apply as fast as it dries, until a thorough coating is formed.

Cement for Aquarium.—Wishing to build an aquarium, I would like to learn from some of your readers, what cement to use, which will stand the water. Also what plants thrive the best. How many plants in an aquarium two feet long and one foot wide?—C. M., *Dearborn, Mich.*

ONE of the largest dealers in aquaria, and cements for them, told us the best cement was made of melted virgin rubber, made into a stiff paste with powdered lime. It was always soft and elastic, and, he said, did not affect the water. But few plants should be grown in an aquarium such as you describe. Your own good taste will suggest what will look well in it. There is no rule governing the matter that we are aware of.

Rats and their Removal.—In answer to S., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., inquiring about rats in RURAL NEW-YORKER, allow me to say that the use of B. ISAACSEN'S "Sure Death, or Phosphorus Paste," will rid the premises of rats at once, and no smell can be noticed. They leave the premises to find water and die before they return. I have used it many years with perfect success, and find it to be the only sure remedy. There is no danger in its use. I have tried all kinds of rat preparations, traps, etc., but give this the best place for the work. ISAACSEN'S powder for bed-bugs and water-bugs is equally sure death every time. Use these remedies or stop grumbling.—MRS. J. L.

Tanning Leather.—The Boston Journal of Chemistry gives what it calls an approved recipe for tanning, as follows:—Soak the skin or hide eight or nine days in water, then put it in lime; take it out, and remove the hair by rubbing it, and soak it in clear water until the lime is entirely out. Put one pound of alum to three of salt, dissolve in a vessel sufficiently large to hold the hide; soak the hide in it three or four days, then take it out, let it get half dry, and then heat or rub it until it becomes pliable. Leather prepared in this process will not do well for shoes, but answers for hamestrings, back bands, and various other purposes on the farm.

Concrete Pipe.—Will any of your numerous correspondents answer the following queries:—What are concrete pipe composed of? What is their comparative strength, say twenty-four inches, for conducting water for town supplies? Are they intended to be used under ground or above ground? Are they placed in ditches made for that purpose, or must they be placed on stone walls? Would they be strong enough to bear their weight, with water, in case the ground, or wall, on which they are placed should give or settle at any place? Are they affected by freezing, &c.?—W. B.

Cheese Meerschaums.—The London Milk Journal says Dr. WAGNER has discovered that cheese will sell readily for meerschaum, having pointed out that casein, mixed with six parts of calcined magnesia and one part of oxide of zinc, and all diluted with water, makes a whitey paste, which, when dry, indurates to such an extent that it will cut like the true article, and is susceptible of a glorious polish.

Solder for Iron and Steel.—A correspondent at Huntington, Tenn., asks some of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER to inform him "how to prepare a solder suitable to solder iron and steel."

Domestic Economy.

BILL OF FARE FOR A WEEK.

Monday's Breakfast.—I thought I would, for the benefit of those that do their own work, or have but little help, furnish a bill of fare, and tell them how to cook it, for one week. I think it impossible for one to give a bill of fare without wasting a great deal, unless one cooks it from day to day one's self, or orders it done. One does not know what will be left; and there is many a good dish made from remnants. I propose to cook for one week, (as my girl has left me,) and give you the bill of fare and how I cook it.

To begin: It is Monday morning, and as there is but little cooked, I shall not have any one's remnants to use, and can have everything of my own cooking. Let me see what there is most handy. Here is buckwheat, ham, eggs, bread, fried cakes, crackers and coffee, of course. Well, I will bake some potatoes and put on the tea-kettle. I can't make coffee until the tea-kettle boils, and that will be time enough, as too much boiling hurts coffee. I browned this coffee myself, on Saturday. I always do. It needs so much care to have it even and nice. I brown but little at a time, and so have it fresh. I will take enough to make two messes, and stir up with an egg; that will save eggs. There are four of us, and that will take eight good, full spoonfuls. Now, while the kettle is boiling, I will set the table. There is one thing I will try and do—to put the cloth on straight. I do like to see a table set nice. I will warm the plates. Now I have—let me see—butter, sirup, fried cakes, crackers and bread. I will not cut much bread, for it may not be wanted—just a few nice little slices. Now for cooking the ham and making coffee. I will scald the milk; it is better, for coffee, to have it hot. It seems as if coffee tasted better, and had a better color, when you scald milk.

My breakfast is done, all but the cakes. Nice baked potatoes, ham, eggs and coffee. I will be particular and get it on the dishes nicely, as that is half. I will always set my table with spoon-holder, castor, and with as much care as if I was expecting company. After breakfast I am going to cook, so as to have more of a variety. I have got bread to make, pies, cake, and dinner to get. When I once get started, I shall have it all go like clock-work. In my next letter I shall tell you how I got, and what I had, for dinner.

Union Springs, N. Y. M. N. R.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Soup Recipe.—I send the following, which my husband pronounces excellent; Put four pounds of fresh beef in six quarts of cold water; let it boil slowly for five or six hours; (I usually boil my meat the preceding day, then take it from the pot and partially skim off the top;) grate, or finely slice, one large or two small carrots; slice two or three onions, one turnip and two potatoes; salt and black pepper to taste; add one-quarter of a red pepper, one tablespoon of summer savory; let these ingredients boil slowly together for nearly two hours. Just before taking up for the table mix a tablespoon of flour in a little cold water; stir into the soup, letting it boil up twice, and your soup is done.—NELLIE A. K., *New London, Conn.*

"Rice Pudding."—If your correspondent, H. H. S., who seems to be fond of rice pudding, will try the following recipe, it will make his mouth water, and he may conclude to emigrate South, where he can cultivate rice and grow fat on rice pudding: Take one teacup full of soft, boiled rice, one tablespoonful of butter, mixed in the rice while hot; add one quart of sweet milk, one teacup of sugar, the yolks of five eggs, season with lemon; bake until done. Beat the whites of the five eggs to a stiff froth, and stir in it five heaping tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; spread over the custard; return to the oven, and bake a delicate brown.—T. W. C., *Augusta, Ga.*

Graham Gems.—Take half pint sweet milk, half pint cold water; stir into it enough sifted Graham flour to form a batter rather thick for griddle cakes; stir well, and bake immediately. Drop into hot, oiled gem-pans, and bake twenty minutes in a rather hot oven, diminishing heat toward the last. If preferred, they may be made all of milk or cold water, or fine flour, instead of Graham, or half of each.

Graham Crackers.—Take one pint warm water, not hot enough to scald, half cup thick sweet cream; mix with it enough good sifted Graham flour to form a rather stiff dough; knead well, roll thin, cut, prick, and bake in rather quick oven.

The foregoing recipes I *know* to be good.—C. B. M.

Tomatoes in Iron Pots.—There are a thousand and one things I would like to know, (and probably shall, in time, unless I have to learn how to vote,) but this I *do* know, that tomatoes must not be cooked in an *iron pot*. Some beneficent housekeeper, following in the footsteps of the illustrious "scrapple" maker, gives a recipe in last week's RURAL NEW-YORKER for a cheap soup, in which she directs the ingredients to be put in an iron pot. I sometimes, at good tables, taste tomatoes which have been made bitter by this process. If the intention is to medicate them, the result will satisfy the design.—MRS. N. O., *Hohokus, N. J.*

Fancy Home-Made Carpet.—I will send my pattern, which I think very pretty:—The fancy stripe contains two-thirds of white, nine of blue, five of brown, three of yellow, six of green, two of black and white, twisted, four of red, eight of brown, four of red, then the twisted, six of green, three of yellow, two of blue, two of red, two of white, two of black, three of yellow, five of brown, nine of blue, two of white. This is the fancy stripe. The other is "hit and miss," with black on each side. I think it prettier without the "hit and miss"—eighteen black and thirty-four "hit and miss," or fifty-two black. The fancy stripe is made of good colors.—MRS. HAAS, *Meadville, Pa.*

"Peel, and Send to the Table."—This is written of potatoes in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, page 103, of February 10th. Shame on the man or woman who would give such advice! He is certainly a candidate for the insane asylum! Never "peel" your potato before sending it the table! The only time to eat potatoes is when they are *smoking hot*, and then allow no one to cut them with a knife, but always break them, and eat at once, with salt and butter. The delicious flavor of the potato is only enjoyed by this manner of eating.—J. J. T., *Fulton Co., Ga.*

Soda Biscuit.—Into a pan containing five quarts sifted flour, put two even teaspoonfuls pulverized soda and a little salt—having a hole in the center of the flour already prepared; pour into the flour four cups of sour milk—all the better if partly cream; stir the milk and soda a minute, till it foams; then mix with flour into a *stiff* dough, if spring wheat; work but little, and get it into the oven as quickly as possible. Some of my nicest biscuits have been made and baked in twenty minutes.

Domestic Inquiries.—"Housewife" asks for recipes for making the celebrated Boston brown bread and "ginger gems"... "A Young Housewife" wishes "some of the old housekeepers, who know how to make good coffee, would tell her how to do it, so that she may please her (my) husband." Let somebody do so.

Corn Bread.—Take four cups sour milk, one of these partly filled with cream; one egg, a little salt, two even teaspoonfuls pulverized soda; mix the soda with a very little corn meal, and stir altogether, till it foams; then add corn meal till a thin batter is obtained, and pour into hot tins, oiled, an inch deep, and bake in a quick oven.

Feather Cake.—Simple and good:—One cup white sugar, one spoonful butter, one egg, two even cups sifted flour, two-thirds cup sour milk or cream, half teaspoon soda. One teaspoon cream tartar may be used instead of *sour* milk. Flavor to taste.

Coloring Recipes Wanted.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER please give a recipe for coloring a permanent red on cotton—such a red as the calico we buy? No alebetta or analine recipes desired.—MRS. G. W. SCOVELL, *Bradford Co., Pa.*

Ginger Cookies.—Take three cups of molasses, one cup sugar, one cup hot water, one cup butter, 1 tablespoonful ginger, two teaspoonfuls saleratus; add flour enough, and knead them so that they will roll well, and they will be found good.—M. S. SMITH.

Vermicelli Soup.—Make a soup of veal, mutton or fowls; add a quarter of a pound of vermicelli; boil it fifteen minutes; add a little mace, a cup of cream just before taking it up, and a small piece of butter; salt and pepper to the taste.

"Floating Island."—Will somebody tell how to make "Floating Island?"—the easiest, plainest and best way.—R.

Modes and Manners.

"DOLLY VARDEN" WALKING SUIT.

We present in this number (see page 213) a charming "Dolly Varden" Walking Suit, which speaks words in its own praise. A plain, self-colored jacket, sashed up at the sides and cut square in the neck, is trimmed with a side pleating one inch and a-half in width. The skirt, corresponding in color with the jacket, is made with a deep, moderately full flounce, headed with narrow side pleating, and finished with a row of velvet ribbon or a bias band of the same material, stitched on. The "Dolly Varden" part of our design is composed of foulard silk—a plain black ground, covered with trailing vines, bright blossoms and bursting buds gracefully intermingled. The corsage is fitted close to the throat, and finished with a ruff of muslin or lace trimmed with Valenciennes. A white chip hat, trimmed with black velvet feathers, pearl buckle and dotted lace, scarf ends, together with a handsome cane parasol, completes this elegant costume.

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED.

I HAVE found, within a five years' social experience, that moral courage is required, for daring, to be *natural*—one's own self, without affectation or insincerity. I have learned that to wear your own hair, in a natural way, is deemed "affectation;" a refusal to wear ear-rings, called "very odd and unfeminine," although you are neither a heathen nor the descendant of a savage; the absence of cosmetics and perfumes from the toilet is sighed over as an indication of total depravity, in the fashionable sense; the wearing of your dresses so you can breathe naturally, considered "horribly unstylish;" the absence of a false lump on your back, deplored more than that of a backbone could be, although you are known to abhor monstrosities, real or assumed. Looking the matter well over, I am sometimes "almost persuaded" that 'tis easier to swim with the tide, and become a complete fashionable fool, letting go all mental and moral reservations, so long doggedly adhered to on the ground of principle.

Talk of moral heroism! I never heard of any greater than that which supports a woman in a rusty gown—and her only one—when forced into a company harmonious in its display of silk and velvets and jewels. It is a feeling but few men are capable of understanding. Any woman who can rise superior to her raiment under such circumstances, I nominate for a leader in the matter of dress reform. Where is she?

MINTWOOD.

MINTWOOD'S CONVERSAZIONE.

Magnetic Curling Comb.—A Lady Subscriber asks if the "Electro Magnetic Curling Comb," advertised in RURAL NEW-YORKER, can be relied upon for curling straight hair as represented, etc. She fears it may be a humbug, but having a great desire for curls, wishes to know positively of its merits. MINTWOOD knows nothing whatever about it; but if the manufacturers will send a comb to the RURAL office, she will give it a thorough trial upon the first straight haired creature that will submit to the experiment, and then report success. Meantime she advises the girls to be patient, and hold fast to their "pin" money.

To Do Up Hair.—"How shall I do up my hair? It is nearly two inches below my waist, and rather thick. A roll is too heavy and warm, and not only gives me a headache, but causes my hair to fall out. What is fashionable for girls to wear in their hair—ribbons, feathers, flowers or ornaments?" Part off a slip of each side front, which make into two or more curls. Plait your back hair loosely, in two Chinese braids, and let them fall straight down the back, with a black velvet, or other ribbon, at the end. Fasten the curls to the back, well up on the head, with a bow; they will hang between the plaits. Wear a shell or jet bandeau over the front. All the ornaments you mention are worn in the hair, to suit one's style—a bow, sash or rosette may be worn at the back of the dress, with or without overskirt. Neck ribbons with long ends falling at the back, are still worn by some. An engagement ring is now worn on the third finger of the left hand.

Waterproof Dresses.—MARY L., Washington Territory. Make your waterproof dress with a plain skirt and polonaise. Finish the bottom of polonaise in scallops bound with braid or with bullion fringe. Your changeable goods, of blue and brown, may be trimmed with a mixed fringe, or with folds of alpaca or poplin in either shade of color.

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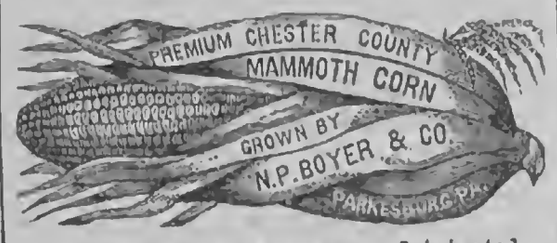

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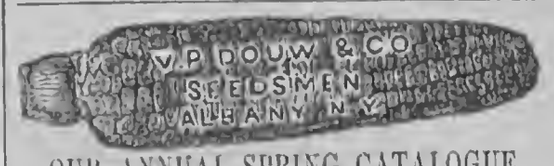

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No. 75 North Side of Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.00 per Year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50; Seven Copies and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872.

A NEW QUARTER,

AND A GOOD STARTING POINT!

AGENTS and others interested, are reminded that a New Quarter of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will begin next week—April 6—affording a good starting point for all who wish to take the paper. We hope that not only all our Club Agents, but every Subscriber also, will bear this in mind, and kindly see what may be done toward increasing our circulation among those who would be benefited by taking the RURAL. The season is at hand when thousands who do not now take it will want to consult the pages of this Journal concerning operations in Garden, Orchard and Field, and we ask those who know its value to introduce it to notice and support in their respective localities. Those forming new clubs, or making additions to old ones, will be entitled to the same Premiums offered in January—so that all aiding the RURAL will not only have the consciousness of doing good to others, but be liberally rewarded therefor.

CHANGING BUSINESS.

ONE of those periodical rushes—out of one business into another—is at hand among farmers. We see the indications of it, hear and read of it, and know the tendency of mankind well enough to know it is to be. We do not deprecate it as much as we might, did we not know that while one class loses another gains; and that, in the aggregate, so far as consumers are concerned, there is little loss. The wool clip of 1872 is being contracted for at 65 to 75 cents, and many growers expect to realize 90 cents and $1 per pound. Cheese and butter have been comparatively low. The rush into the dairy business, and the abandonment of sheep husbandry, have conspired to produce this result. The contract prices of wool named above are quite enough to set the unstable husbandman crazy for change. Thousands will abandon the dairy for wool growing. They will not resist the temptation. They will sell their cows this spring for what it has cost (or less) to winter them, their dairy utensils at a sacrifice, and buy sheep of those who have had the pluck and good sense to keep them through the past years of wool depression, at round prices—sufficient (with the appreciation in the price of wool) to cover all the past losses of the plucky shepherds.

What then? Those who cling to their dairies, and strain every nerve to produce cheese and butter of the best quality, largely, will reap a harvest in consequence. For when there is a rush out of any specialty in production, (as we have often said before in these columns,) it is the time to go into it. Let young farmers, who can, buy cows cheap this spring—buy them rather than sheep at high prices. Sell sheep when they are high, and buy cows while they are low. Our word for it, the gain will be sure, if there is any law to be deduced from the facts and experiences of the past. During a not very long life, we have witnessed many of these revolutions in business—these epidemic changes from one specialty to another—and we have found it to be infallibly true, that the diversion of labor and capital from one channel of production to another, enhances the market value of the lower product, and depreciates that of the higher; and the depreciation in price of butter and cheese is not yet so great as to destroy all margin of profit to the producer thereof.

We have said this much in reply to "A Young Farmer" who asks us if we would advise him to stock his newly purchased farm with sheep or cows this spring. Our rule would be, always, to buy live stock, of whatever character, when it is low, and sell it when it is high—if we sold at all. For, while the aggregate receipts from such an investment may not be as large, the per cent. of profit will be likely to be greater; for the man whose cows cost him $50 each, can sell cheese for less money than he who pays $100 each for his herd. Doubtless there will be money made in the sheep business; but every dollar and every hour's labor diverted from the dairy business, will enhance the value of dairy products; for not a whit less butter and cheese will be eaten and less will be made—all such changes involving a decrease of production.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Tried and Approved.—The New Style and Improved Form of the RURAL NEW-YORKER has now been before the public for three months, and the almost universal verdict is in its favor. Of the hundreds of notices we have received from exchanges, not one has been unfavorable, while many speak in the highest terms of the change. Our letters from the people are nearly as unanimous in approving the change, though a few prefer the old form, and one subscriber don't like the RURAL'S new vignette heading! Two or three object to the large pictures given, and one wiseacre thinks they are put in to fill space and save cost! The fact is that such engravings as we usually give cost more than ten times the expense of type-setting for the space they occupy. It is possible, however, that we have given "too much of a good thing," in the way of illustrations, during the past few months,—but if so, we can reform in the future and save considerable by the operation. One man, who subscribed for the RURAL because we reduced the form, wants us to make the page half the present size—making thirty-two instead of sixteen pages.

Wish we could please everybody, but the truth is that the RURAL, as now issued, is so generally and highly approved by most people that we reckon it will not pay to try. And yet, we hope to make some improvements as we advance—such as will be recognized and appreciated by all who are intelligent and discriminating.

Business Law.—Read and keep the following summary of business law. It is the gist or kernel of a vast amount of verbiage:

It is not legally necessary to say on a note "for value received." A note on Sunday is void. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced. A note by a minor is void. A contract made with a minor is void. A contract made with a lunatic is void. A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected. If a note is lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it, if the consideration for which it was given, and the amount, can be proven. An endorser of a note is exempt from liability, if not served with notice of dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment. Notes bear interest only when so stated. Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents. Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. The law compels no one to do impossibilities. An agreement without consideration is void. Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law. A receipt for money is not always conclusive. The acts of one partner bind all the rest.

Wheat Turning to Chess.—We are receiving correspondence which attempts to prove that wheat will, or will not, turn to chess. We can use our columns to better purpose than to print it. There is no argument or statement of facts that will prove to some people that wheat does not turn to chess; and nothing but an actual demonstration will satisfy other people that it does. So, what's the use of spending paper and ink upon what many honest and intelligent men can only be satisfied about by experiment for themselves? During the past twenty years, we have seen arguments, *pro* and *con*; but we have no more light on the subject than we had then; and we have never *seen* any actual proof that wheat does turn to chess in that whole time. May be it does, but we don't believe it, and do not care to discuss the question.

Buying and Distributing Home-Grown Seeds free, on the part of the Department of Agriculture, ought to cease. There is neither excuse for it nor sense in it. If, through Government agents abroad, the Department can secure new seeds or plants, not heretofore introduced in this country, and which have, or are supposed to have, a distinctive or especial economic value here, their introduction and dissemination is excusable. But there is no excuse for the policy which buys new seed corn, wheat, or potatoes of domestic growers, and distributes it free to the few who may be favored by the Department.

Artificial Florists in London.—From a recent English paper, we learn there are about 170 firms of artificial florists in London—one-half of whom are manufacturers. Of the latter, ten houses employ 200 hands each; ten more, 100 each. Altogether, 4,000 to 5,000 women and children find employment in this fancy trade. It was once an unhealthful business, because of the poisonous substances used in coloring; but since the introduction of analine dyes, this objection has ceased. The average earnings for first-class hands is 15s. per week. Some talented artists get £100 to £150 per annum. Second-class hands average 10s. per week.

Warren's Patent Cooking Pot is one of the most perfect cooking conveniences lately introduced. In it meat is cooked by its own juices, without access of water, thus preserving the natural flavor and making a large saving,—for there is *no* waste or loss in cooking when this article is used. We have tested it, and know whereof we affirm. By its use meat, a pudding, and two kinds of vegetables may be cooked at once, with no more fuel than is needed to keep two quarts of water at the boiling point. This is a convenience in winter, but an absolute comfort in summer. Besides this, the worst cook cannot spoil the dinner, nor the best one improve the condition of the meat cooked in the Warren Pot. The Newport Lead Works of Newport, R. I., have done the country a service by introducing this very convenient and necessary addition to our kitchen appliances.

Nursery Book Wanted.—I have been looking over your list of books, to find one treating on the growing of seeds for fruit and ornamental trees; in other words, a Nurseryman's Guide. I was thinking there was such an one published by BARRY; if so, please give price, or that of any other good work on same subject.—A SUBSCRIBER, *Junction City, Kan.*

THERE is no one book published that treats thoroughly and fully on all the subjects you name, but "Barry's Fruit Garden," and "Thomas' American Fruit Culturist," will assist you much. The former is out of print; the latter is for sale at this office.

Sugar Cane Seed.—S. L. R., Coffeysville, Kan., asks where he can get Southern Sugar Cane seed, and says:—"I want to make some sugar, if I can get the seed. I have the seed to make molasses." Southern sugar cane (*Sacharinum officinarum*) is not propagated from seed, but from cuttings. We do not know of whom the cuttings can be obtained, but advise you to write to the Editor of the Rural Southland, New Orleans, La., for such information.

The Hop Crop of 1872.—Our advices indicate that there is to be a lively stir this year among hop growers. We caution against increasing the acreage cultivated. The present high prices cannot be maintained unless the English and German crops fail; for with the area cultivated in hops, the home demand can be met, and something left for export. Such is the testimony of men well posted in the business.

X. A. Willard's Address Before the Ohio Dairymen's Ass'n is published by the Association, and we learn that 3,000 copies have been printed for distribution among Ohio farmers. It may be had by addressing the Secretary and Treasurer, Col. S. D. HARRIS, Cleveland, O., or the Corresponding Secretary, ANSON BARTLETT, West Jefferson, O.

Short Stories.—The serial story which we conclude this week has occupied much more space than we anticipated. In future we shall aim to give short stories, generally such as can be published entire in one paper. This we think will be more satisfactory to readers, and enable us to furnish a greater variety.

THE SEASON.

Half-Day, Ill., March 5.—Old wells are playing out, and cisterns are "just holes in the ground." We hope for better days.—J. C. L.

Arcola, Douglas Co., Ill., March 12.—Fruit all right; wheat and rye backward. Winter has been cold, dry; snowing all day to-day. Times hard; money scarce; stock low.—BAGDAD.

Margir, Wood Co., O., March 15.—Stormy weather; snow the 14th. Stock looks well; wheat badly; many fields will be plowed up and sown to oats. Wheat, $1.40; corn, 50c.; oats, 32c.; hay, $8; eggs, 18c.; butter, 18c.—R. W.

Williamstown, Mass., March 19.—Very cold; no sap weather yet; snow all in heaps. A year ago I commenced planting potatoes on St. Patrick's day, and now the very place is several feet under snow. Water very scarce; stock suffers.—L. A. V. G.

West Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 7.—Sleighing very good. Pleasant winter, though somewhat cold; business lively. Butter, new, dull at 20c.; fall butter equal to demand, at 25@28c.; cheese, new, plenty at 14@16c.; potatoes plenty at $1@1.25.—Q. U. E.

South Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 19.—Winter came on us with swamps, wells and the lower springs nearly dry. Now, springs that never, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, failed before, are entirely dry. Cattle are driven miles for water, and some families are obliged to melt snow for stock.—S. B.

Sparta, Hancock Co., Ga., March 16.—Weather rather cool. Planters very much behind with their work, the winter has been so very cold and wet; the coldest in a great many years—sixteen at least. Provisions low and plenty, but money very scarce. Spring backward by at least three weeks; not a peach bloom to be seen yet; plum blossoms just opening; peas and Irish potatoes about all that are as yet planted in gardens. Nearly every planter will plant largely in cotton, and yet censure his neighbors for not planting less cotton and more corn and grain.—H. A. C.

RURAL BREVITIES.

FIG plants, SARAH W. C. is informed, can be obtained of almost any plantsman.

THE St. Louis, Mo., Poultry Association issues a monthly called the American Poultry Gazette.

THE assessed value of horses in Ohio in 1870 is stated to be $57,559,416—$93,542 less than in 1869.

A MOVEMENT is making in Indiana to call a Convention of the Short-Horn breeders of the State.

IT is announced that California has hired a State Tree-Planter at a cost of $15,000 a year and expenses.

THE Western Farmer says but little Wisconsin tobacco has been sold yet. Some sales at 12@13c. "through."

OUR tobacco quotations (in reply to I. COLE) are for the crop of 1870. We shall quote the crop of 1871 early in April.

BEFORE you cut the RURAL NEW-YORKER take it to the sewing machine and sew it down the back, if you have no file for it.

GEORGE C. BRAGDON of the Financier, has been invited to deliver the Poem before the N. Y. State Editorial Convention, which meets in Watertown in June.

SOUTHERN planters are agitating the organization of co-operative purchasing companies. They are sometimes a source of profit and sometimes of loss to members.

A. CORBIN, Jr., New York, has purchased of A. W. DOLSON, Columbus, O., the thorough-bred stallion "Scythian," bred by Mr. ALEXANDER of Ky., and for which Mr. DOLSON paid $2,250 when 3 years old.

THE College Term of the Iowa Agricultural College commenced March 6. The buildings accommodate 250 pupils, and every room is engaged, and many applicants have been refused admittance for want of accommodations.

THE next volume of Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society is to contain a steel engraving of CYRUS R. OVERMAN, one of the pioneers and most enthusiastic workers in Illinois horticulture.

A ROAD STEAMER is being built in Philadelphia, which the manufacturers are confident is adapted to travel on common roads, and that will be useful for all the purposes for which traction engines are needed.

H. P. PATTERSON, San Jose, Cal., writes us of a beet grown by Z. M. BROWN, near San Jose, which weighs 175 pounds, measuring six feet long (tops and roots) and three feet in circumference. It grew within twelve months from seed, with irrigation, but without manure.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Time Up"—New Quarter, &c.—All our readers whose subscriptions expire this week will find the No. of the paper (1157) printed after their names on the address label. We trust that all such will at once renew, if they desire the uninterrupted visits of the RURAL. And as a New Quarter begins next week, now is not only the time for renewals, but for people to subscribe. Reader, please note this, and invite your friends accordingly.

The Scholarship Premiums.—Those of our young friends who have formed clubs for the RURAL and competed for the Extra Premiums, (Scholarships in the Claverack College and Hudson River Institute,) will please give us their ages, and also state how many subscribers they remitted for previous to March 1. It will be remembered that our offer was to persons under 21 years of age, and in order to make the awards properly those competitors who have not given their ages should do so at once.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

INCREASE OF RATES.

AFTER April 1, 1872, the Rates for Advertising in MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER will be as follows:

Inside, 14th and 15th pages (Agate space)	30c. per line.
" 5th, 7th, and 13 pages	1.00 "
Outside or last page	1.50 "
Fifty per cent. extra for unusual display.	
Special Notices, leaded, (by count)	2.00 "
Business "	2.50 "
Reading "	3.00 "

All orders for Advertising received at the New York office on or before April 1st will be charged at present rates only. For at least one cogent reason for our advance, or "New Departure," in Advertising Rates, see RURAL Feb. 24.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 38 Dey St., New York.

Burnett's Cocoaine dresses the hair perfectly, without greasing, drying or stiffening it.

Biographical.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

GREAT BRITAIN has never known so happy and prosperous a period as under the reign of VICTORIA, the present Queen, whose portrait we give herewith, from a recent photograph. Her sovereignty has extended to thirty-four years, and recently the people of England, by millions, testified their love and loyalty in an overwhelming manner. She is the only child of his Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, fourth son of King GEORGE III. She was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. All of her uncles having died without children, the crown fell to VICTORIA on June 20, 1837, upon the occasion of the death of King WILLIAM IV. She was then 18 years of age. The oaths were administered, and she took her seat in the Council Chamber. Parliament granted her £385,000 per year for the expenses of her court, and gave her mother £30,000 a year.

Her coronation took place at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. It was a very gorgeous affair. On the 10th of February, 1840, she was married in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to Prince ALBERT of Saxe-Coburg and Saxe-Gotha. Using the privilege of her rank, she invited him to make her his wife. Her wedded life lasted 21 years, and was full of happiness, "the blameless Prince" proving a model husband and wise counsellor. Five different attempts to take her life have been made, but all proved fruitless, and were the work of half insane men or boys. While Prince ALBERT lived she frequently visited various parts of the United Kingdom, making her third visit to Ireland in 1861. On the 14th of December, of that year, the Prince Consort died, since which time the Queen has shunned public festivals, and worn mourning. In 1863 she went to Coburg, Germany, to acknowledge a memorial erected to her husband. She has always taken a deep interest in the prosperity of London, laying many corner stones, opening bridges, halls, etc. We are told that the Queen reads the daily newpapers, thinks and talks and writes of public affairs, practises the habits of a woman of business, and studies every subject of general importance more diligently than nine-tenths of the educated ladies and gentlemen of England. She is known to have some practical skill in the arts of drawing and music, and a highly cultivated taste. Her royal sons and daughters number nine. During the recent sickness of the Prince of Wales she was constantly by his bedside, and all English speaking people sympathized with her in her affliction. The recent Thanksgiving in London was her last appearance in public, and caused immense rejoicing. The Queen will soon pay a visit to her daughter in Berlin.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

GAIL HAMILTON.

MISS GRUNDY writes from Washington: Among our winter visitors is Gail Hamilton, who spends several months at a time as the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Blaine, wife of the Speaker of the House. As is well known, the real name of this clever writer is Abigail Dodge. She is a native of Wenham, a small town about twenty miles from Boston, but her home is in Hamilton, Massachusetts. The abbreviation of her given name and the name of the town in which she resides suggested her *nom de plume*. Miss Dodge entered the field of letters while residing in Washington. She first came here as a governess in the family of Dr. Bailey, of the National Era. She is remembered by those who knew her then as a shy, timid, sensitive little girl, who could scarcely be induced to mix at all in society. Struck by her brightness and originality Dr. and Mrs. Bailey vainly endeavored to induce her to see their visitors and make acquaintances. Presently the Era received sparkling articles from an unknown writer, signing "Gail Hamilton." These were, of course, published, and their authorship never suspected by the Baileys, who discussed before the shy little governess the new contributions to the paper. After some time Miss Dodge acknowledged herself to be the writer, and was greatly encouraged by her kind friends. She continued to write for the Era, and when she published her first book it was under the auspices of Dr. Bailey, by whom she was introduced to a publisher. Miss Dodge, while she is not handsome, is rendered attractive by her pleasant manners and great vivacity in conversation.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AT HOME.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writing about Chief Justice CHASE, says: — Last spring, when I saw him as he passed through our State, he was then improving in health, but still feeble. Last week I saw him at his house, and spent many hours with him there. Together we walked over his place, about fifty acres, two miles North of the Capitol—a charming location, with plain but comfortable buildings, and affording one of the finest prospects of any place near the city. I was rejoiced to find how greatly he had improved physically, and his mind, which was never really impaired, seemed as vigorous as ever. In the evening he examined several cases which had been argued and submitted, and gave his opinion upon them with great promptness and clearness.

He goes to the Capitol daily, frequently, in pleasant weather, walking the whole distance, and holds court from 11 to 3. He then returns home and enjoys the quiet of comparative seclusion. I found his mind considerably occupied with agricultural improvements; and, like many others who have passed through the struggles and cares incident to public life, he gladly finds a few hours of peace and exhilaration in the cultivation and improvement of a quiet homestead.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

JOSEPH MAZZINI, the Italian liberator and the terror of imperialists everywhere, died last week in Pisa. He had been a revolutionist all his life. His time, talent, body and the whole energy of his soul were devoted to secure a united Italy. He had headed numerous invading and revolutionary factions, enduring to the utmost and risking everything that most people hold dear, to make Rome the capital of his whole country. He met some success, but he oftener failed. He was hunted and banished time and again, but he never gave up his one idea, and but few crowned heads felt themselves absolutely safe while he lived. To be sure, the end he aimed at has been reached, but by other parties and in a different way. He himself took no active part in the final movement, but who shall say that a favorable result would have been possible without his early efforts?

MR. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, is a man of medium size, of wiry frame, self-possessed, and temperate in all things. He takes good care of himself—especially depending on billiards for exercise. For that game he has a passion, and amid the click of ivory balls he eases his mind of the cares of State.

Our Story-Teller.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, BY TWO WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

[Concluded from page 201.]

XII.—Searching for Alfred.

WHEN NED ARNOLD went home after seeing ALFRED'S name, he was in a state of painful uncertainty. He had news, but news of the most depressing kind, and he debated with himself whether it were not better to say nothing of what he had seen till he could make inquiries, and find out something more definite.

"It will do no good to tell them," he said, thoughtfully, "and may do a great deal of harm. Mrs. HEATHERSTONE will have hysterics all the time, and MAGGIE and SUSAN will know no peace. I think, on the whole, I'll keep my discovery to myself."

But NED reckoned without his host. He had not counted on HANNIBAL'S sharp sight and ready intuition.

"Sumfin de matter wid young Massa," said the old negro, after a close scrutiny of NED'S perplexed face. "Better tell ole HANNIBAL all about it. Pears like taint best to keep our tribulations all inside; dey grow smaller when dey get shared. It's all in de right order of tings; what we divide we don't hab so much of ourselves. Don't Massa NED see?"

Massa NED saw and was very glad to confide his anxiety to the wise old friend, so ready to share all their grief, and to lighten it if he could.

"The truth is, HANNIBAL, said he, casting as he spoke an uneasy glance around the little hall into which HANNIBAL had drawn him, "the truth is, I have had news from ALFRED."

"News from Massa ALFRED, and no good news, or Massa NED not look so down in de mouf. Will de young Massa hab de goodness to go on. De good LORD must be in dis as in everyting else."

HANNIBAL'S faith in the Divine fitness of things seemed to inspire NED with fresh courage.

"Bless you," said he, "of course it must come out right. I won't doubt again. I don't believe ALFRED has lived through all the dangers of war to die so near us. We shall find him, HANNIBAL."

"But Massa NED hab not told yet what he fear."

"HANNIBAL, ALFRED was in New York a few days ago, and knowing nothing of our movements left, as I suppose, for the South, and in a dying condition, from all that I can hear."

A shrill scream interrupted the conversation, and turning sharply round, the two men were shocked at seeing Mrs. HEATHERSTONE in the doorway, evidently in possession of all the painful truth. MARGARET and SUSAN came running in, and for a few moments the confusion hindered any explanation.

"ALFRED is dead! ALFRED is dead!" moaned the hysterical mother. "We shall never see him again!"

For once HANNIBAL'S indignation mastered his reverence, and, looking tenderly at MARGARET'S white, appealing face, he said, abruptly:

"Tain't no such ting, Sunshine. Missus 'zaggerates. Massa ALFRED no more dead dan ole HANNIBAL hisself, and he live enuf, bress de LORD."

"Are you sure, HANNIBAL? Come with me. SUSAN will care for mamma. Now tell me all about it."

"All about it" took but a minute to tell. HARRY came in, and was consulted. And

the little group anxiously asked each other what was to be done.

"Somebody must go to Virginia at once," said HARRY. I will start this afternoon. If ALFRED should reach the old place, sick and worn out, it would be dreadful to find no one to receive him. And he might die for want of care."

"I will go with you," said MAGGIE.

"Can you leave mother?"

"No," replied the young wife, with a sigh. "I must stay, but you had better take HANNIBAL."

So it was arranged, and before night HARRY and HANNIBAL were *en route* for Washington. In two days from their departure, and before they had been heard from, NED started for the West.

"In less than a week we will have HOPE with us," he said to MAGGIE, by way of farewell. "HARRY will bring ALLRED back, I am sure of it, and then how happy we shall be."

MAGGIE smiled through her tears. "I trust you are right," she said, softly; I cannot believe that ALFRED will be taken from us now. We should hear from HARRY today. If I get good news I will send a telegram to meet you on your arrival at Chicago."

"Do, MAGGIE, and now good-by, which is in very deed, God be with you."

HARRY wrote from Washington a letter full of good cheer. MARGARET'S spirits revived, and she manaaged, assisted by SUSAN, to iufuse a little courage into the heart of her discouraged mother.

"ALFRED will be with us soon," she said blithely. "HOPE will come, too; they will be married, and then what more could we ask, mamma mine. I know dear papa and GEORGE can never come back," she went on, answering her mother's mournful look; "but isn't it something to have your own little MAGGIE and HARRY and SUSAN, and isn't there a future for us, in spite of all the past?"

Into this hopeful atmosphere came a telegram from HARRY.

"ALFRED has not been heard from at home. I shall stay a day or two, hoping he will arrivo."

Days of suspense they were that elapsed before HARRY'S return—a suspense harder to bear than the most dreadful certainty; and when he returned, having found no trace whatever of ALFRED, MAGGIE regretted from her soul the chance that led NED to mention the name that had raised their hopes, only to ruin them once more.

Her greatest anxiety now was for HOPE ARNOLD. She knew that NED would tell her all, and she would confidently expect to find ALFRED in New York.

"It is cruel," said she to HANNIBAL. "She has suffered enough—we have all suffered enough—without this disappointment."

"Miss MAGGIE not seen all yet. It no right to judge of de work till all be done. But dat de way wid us all, mostly; we neber gib de LORD time enough."

"Waiting is so hard, dear HANNIBAL."

"De hardest of all t'ings, 'less de faith be bery strong; den it is not so hard. What make de waiting hard, is dat we no sure de t'ing will come at last, If we sure of dat, it much easier."

"Of course. But how can we be sure?"

"Did Miss MAGGIE eber know a father dat 'fused de chillens what dey wanted, if dey would give he time to make t'ings come right?"

"Well, HANNIBAL, GOD don't always give us what we want."

"Not allus, Miss MAGGIE, what you tink you want; but if He take anyting away, He allus put someting better in de place, if de heart be right to 'ceive it."

Do the best she could, MAGGIE could not think of HOPE without dread. But she had not long to fear, for she received a letter soon after HARRY'S return, saying that the exile would be with them that night.

The afternoon waned drearily, and while SUSAN, assisted by MAGGIE, prepared the simple dinner, old HANNIBAL watched for the carriage. At last it rolled up to the door, and HOPE'S sweet face was seen at the window. HANNIBAL went straight to the girl, and said in his earnest way: "Ole HANNIBAL mean to see de little Missus fust, to comfort her. Massa ALFRED still in a mystery; but de LORD look straight frou all de darkness as if it light, and HANNIBAL know Miss HOPE trust Him."

The old man delivered this little speech with great rapidity, and had scarcely uttered the last word before MAGGIE and HOPE were in each other's arms.

"I know, HANNIBAL has told me," HOPE said to MAGGIE, as they went into the house. "We have waited long, and we must wait longer still."

"And you are HOPE still?" said MAGGIE.

"Yes," answered the darling girl, but breaking down, utterly, as she spoke.

"Can't we be alone, MAGGIE, to-night? I would rather not see any one but you."

"Yes, dear; SUSAN shall bring our dinner here to this little room, that I have called HOPE'S room ever since we have been here."

"Thank you, MAGGIE. To-morrow I shall be stronger. It's all right, MAGGIE. We won't despair yet."

ALFRED HEATHERSTONE had experienced strange vicissitudes since parting from his friends. For months he had followed his profession in the army, bravely and untiringly yielding to all that it demands of a loyal soul and tender heart. Many a poor fellow had reason to bless Dr. HEATHERSTONE for the life he had saved, and many a life went out more peacefully for the loving sympathy of the large-hearted surgeon. Suddenly ALFRED disappeared. He was last seen upon an English frigate, by a polite figure of speech called neutral, and his friends who were in communication with the HEATHERSTONES did not possess even this clue to his whereabouts. To his family his fate was an absolute blank. The frigate, whose mate he had been called to attend, had suddenly headed for insular Europe, warned by the vicinity of an iron clad, the commander of which understood her "neutral" character, without so much as taking time to land the men on board who did not belong to her. Protestations were useless. The captain was thoroughly scared, and made the utmost possible speed, never breathing freely till he had dropped anchor in Liverpool. The anxiety of this forced voyage, combined with previous overwork, and the wear and tear of heart and head incident to his position and his relations, threw ALFRED into a brain fever before he was half way across the Atlantic, and for weeks after his arrival in England he was unconscious of all his surroundings. While he lay in his darkened room in Liverpool, living over in his delirium the dreadful scenes of the war, the old home was deserted, as we have seen, his little MAGGIE married, his darling HOPE working patiently day after day in exile and sorrow, and when on his recovery, or partial recovery, he left England thinking only of regaining his home and friends, no dream or doubt even had warned him of the change. His only thought was, the war is over and we will be happy again. HOPE shall come to us, and then, if we cannot live in Virginia, we will go to seek our fortunes and make a new home for love and peace to dwell in. The new home was already made, and he went straight by it, seeking for the old one. After resting at the St. Nicholas, he thought himself sufficiently strong to continue his journey, but before he was two hours from the city, on his way to Washington, he fainted in the car.

"There's no sense in keeping him on these cars," said a passenger, who had been bathing his head. "What he needs is perfect rest and quiet. He is in a critical condition, and must have been crazy to think of traveling alone."

"Likely 'twas necessary," said a motherly old woman near by. Folks can't always choose when to travel."

"That's so. There, he's coming to. Do you feel better, sir?"

"A little. Where am I—in Virginia?"

"In Virginia, indeed! Why, sir, you're not two hours out of New York. You must stop at the next station, and I will stop with you; I'm not in such a hurry that I can't give a little time to a sick man. I was sick myself once in a foreign country, and I shall never forget the kindness of a stranger who nursed me back to life."

In the little village where ALFRED and his new friend found comfortable quarters, the weakness that had conquered him in the car continued day after day, till the sick man was discouraged. He had caused letters to be written to Virginia, and, receiving no reply, grew so impatient and hopeless that his friend and nurse feared the worst for him.

"We must do something, or we shall lose him," he said, to the physician, at the close of a weary day. Suppose we send a messenger to Virginia to get some news of this man's friends. I confess I fear to do it; but he may as well know the worst. This war has made terrible work, doctor."

"Terrible work," replied the man of medicine. "I think you are right; suspense is killing our patient. I will send some one to-morrow."

"I shall never hear from any of them again. I shall die here in this miserable place. HOPE, my darling little love—my HOPE!" Thus the sick man grew weaker every day, Despair every day gaining power, and hope receding.

XIII.—The Meeting.

IT was a charming morning in June,—one of those mornings so fresh and bright, that even a condemned criminal in a prison cell, could but be glad, looking upon it through his grated window.

"Let's go to the Park," said HOPE.

"To the Park, of all places," replied MAGGIE, "and early, too, before this enchanting freshness is lost."

So the two girls donned their pretty straw hats, and in a twinkling were seated snugly in an Eighth avenue car."

"Do you know, MAGGIE," said HOPE, after an interval of silence, "I think ALFRED is dead?"

"Oh, HOPE!"

"Don't look so sad, dear. I can bear it."

"But what makes you think so, HOPE? I thought nothing could destroy your courage!"

"My courage is not destroyed, MAGGIE. I shall see him again, but not hear. See how lovely the world is after the long, cold winter; so GOD will fill our hearts with sunshine and flowers, after the winter of this life, but not before. I have not given up hoping; I have only put off the reunion time a little."

"I don't believe you are right, HOPE. I think you will be happy in this world; perhaps not very soon, but you are young yet, HOPE—too young to talk in this way."

Through the busy city the slow cars wound their way, and soon the friends were in the open Park, with the sky smiling and serene above them, the soft turf beneath their feet, and verdure and bloom on every side.

"There is a little summer-house down on the border of the lake," said HOPE, "the prettiest place in the Park; let's go there."

So, toward the summer-house they turned their steps, and each absorbed in their own thoughts, did not observe, till close to the little rustic shelter, that it was occupied. A man reclined upon the bench, leaning against the trellised side. Something wonderfully familiar in his form and attitude made the two girls stop and look at this stranger, who had not yet observed them. While they looked, he suddenly arose, as if to leave the place, and, in turning, sharply confronted them.

ALFRED HEATHERSTONE was again face to face with his love!

In the great joy that followed—the joy that was almost too much to bear—MAGGIE was forgotten—for the moment.

"No matter," thought she, pouting a little, "HARRY loves me that same way."

"And I had given you up, as I thought, this very morning," said HOPE, radiant as the June day. "I thought I should never see you again."

"GOD'S ways are not our ways," said ALFRED, tenderly. "The waiting has been long and hard—so long, so hard, but this moment pays for all. MAGGIE, darling, come here; why are you staying there all by yourself? Come and tell me about HARRY. I suppose you have not arrived at the dignity of wifehood yet?"

"Indeed I have, sir. I am Mrs. TRAVERS, at your service."

"Yes, and the demurest, most obedient little wife in America," laughed HOPE, "in spite of all the pretty defiance that used to bother poor HARRY so."

"And now, let's go home," said MAGGIE. "We can tell ALFRED all on our way."

"Let ALFRED tell first," said HOPE, as they stepped into the return car, "how it happens that we have waited so long for his return to New York."

ALFRED explained his sickness, the sending to Virginia, his disappointment at finding the old home deserted, and his arrival in New York only the day before. He had put in all the daily papers an advertisement of his arrival, and was waiting for a clue to the whereabouts of the family.

"I shan't tell you another word now," said he, "but reserve the long story for the grand re-union. It would be too much for a sick man to go over the whole thing twice."

"We must break the news to mother carefully," said MAGGIE, as they approached the house. "ALFRED, you and HOPE wait here while I go to her."

"Why, MAGGIE, what brings you back so soon?" said Mrs. HEATHERSTONE, in a fretful tone. "I thought you went to the Park for the day. How excited you look. What has happened?"

"Nothing unpleasant, dear mamma. Something very pleasant—very joyful."

"Joyful, MAGGIE! No, that can't be. There can be no joy with both my boys dead."

"But, mamma, what if you should find that they are not both dead?"

"What if I should find that we were all back in the old home unchanged? MAGGIE, don't talk nonsense."

"Mamma, I know that ALFRED'S living."

"How do you know it? Tell me."

"Because she has seen me—the best proof in the world, mother, darling," and ALFRED clasped his mother to his heart.

"Now if GEORGE were here, and father," said she, instinctively turning to the light, "we could be happy again."

"Seems to old HANNIBAL," said that personage, suddenly appearing, "dat we got unff to be happy about, widout calling anybody back from de heabenly land. Better let um stay dar, and make de most ob what we hab left. Massa ALFRED, HANNIBAL glad to see you."

ALFRED put his arms round the faithful old negro's neck, and tears streamed down the black cheeks as the young master—master no longer—told him he had remembered him with love through the long separation.

SUSAN'S greeting came next. SUSAN, the same haughty, impassive, beautiful woman that ALFRED had left in Virginia. But why attempt to describe in detail that which is indeed indescribable? NED and HARRY were apprised of the great event, and the happy group, gathered in the June twilight, forgot all regrets in that sweetest of occupations, the recounting of past perils to the sympathetic heart of love.

Of course the inevitable result of that meeting in the park was a marriage. The ceremony was performed at the house of a certain eloquent clergyman whom HOPE loved well, and whose ministrations she had attended since her babyhood. MAGGIE and HARRY were the sole attendants. HANNIBAL fretted a little at not seeing the thing done, but he contented himself with saying:

"What be a ceremony, anyhow, especially when dar be no white dresses and no flowers, and no veils, and nothing. But HANNIBAL spects all dese tings of little 'count compared wid de true love that Massa ALFRED and Miss HOPE hab in their bressed hearts. Dey de LORD'S own 'leeted ones; dat be a fact fixed as dat dar be a LORD. HANNIBAL allus said, out loud, you take courage, Miss HOPE, he come back. But HANNIBAL must 'fess, on dis happy day, dat he had little faith in he own preachments sometimes. Tings looked mighty dark to him down in his heart. Now dis ole black man b'lieves, and he would wish to give his testify to de belief on dis happy day, dat de hearts which love truly, come together one time or anoder, sooner or later. It often be later, but dat all made up in de joy ob de union."

As death and marriage are the end and aim of all heroes and heroines, in stories and out, there is little to say after these supreme consummations have been attained. The simple apartments that MAGGIE fitted up with so much courage and skill, soon became too narrow for the strong hearts of the boys. Inspired by love, they were successful in all their efforts, and in a short time moved into a large and handsome house up town, not far from HOPE'S old home. ALFRED practiced his profession, and HARRY and NED, backed by Mr. ARNOLD'S friends, went into business for themselves. SUSAN still cared for Mrs. HEATHERSTONE'S headaches, and HANNIBAL was, as ever, servant, friend, confidant, consoler. He was so proud of the triumph of the HEATHERSTONES over the adversities of fortune, that he could never say enough about it; and whenever an audience could be found, he would describe the grandeur of the old days, the subsequent tribulations, generally ending with—

"HANNIBAL know it all come right somehow. No more keep dis family down dan a cork. Dey boun to swim on de high tide; dey made to be at de top, and dat is all dere is about it."

NEVER TEACH FALSE MORALITY.—How exquisitely absurd to teach a girl that beauty is of no use! Beauty is of value—her whole prospects and happiness in life may often depend upon a new gown or a becoming bonnet; if she has five grains of common sense, she will find this out. The great thing is to teach her their just value, and that there must be something better under the bonnet then a pretty face, for real happiness. But never sacrifice truth.—*Sydney Smith.*

MEN AND ANGELS.—"When a man dies," says Mahomet, "the people ask, 'What property has he left behind him?' But the angels, as they bend over his grave, inquire. 'What good deeds hast thou sent before thee?'"

Ladies' Port-Folio.

ON THE RIVER.

I LOVE all hardy exercise
That makes one strain and quiver;
And best of all I love and prize
This boating on our river.
I go to row and you to steer,
Gay shall be life's trip, my dear;
You to steer and I to row,
All is bright where'er we go.

We push off from the bank; again
We're free upon the waters;
The happiest of the sons of men,
The fairest of earth's daughters.
And I row, and I row;
The blue floats above us as we go:
And you steer, and you steer,
Framed in gliding wood and water, O my dear.

I pull a long calm mile or two,
Pull slowly, deftly feather:
How sinful *any* work to do
In this Italian weather!
Yet I row, yet I row;
The blue floats above us as we go:
While you steer, while you steer,
Framed in gliding wood and water, O my dear.

Those lovely breadths of lawn that sweep
Adown in still green billows!
And o'er the brim in fountains leap;
Green fountains, weeping willows!
And I row, and I row;
The blue floats above us as we go:
And you steer, and you steer,
Framed in gliding wood and water, O my dear.

We push amongst the flags in flower,
Beneath the branches tender,
And we are in a fairie bower
Of green and golden splendor.
I to row and you to steer,
Gay must be life's trip, my dear;
You to steer and I to row,
All is bright where'er we go.

A secret bower where we can hide
In lustrous shadow lonely;
The crystal floor may lap and glide
To rock our dreaming only.
I to row and you to steer,
Gay must be life's trip, my dear;
You to steer and I to row,
All is bright where'er we go.

[*Fraser's Magazine.*

BEAUTIFYING HOMES.

BY HOPE EVERMORE.

THERE seems to be a prevailing idea with many persons on the frontier, who live in log cabins or other uncouth buildings, that any attempt at beautifying their homes, aside from proper cleanliness, is out of taste—not in keeping with the circumstances. But I beg leave to differ widely, for I have seen such houses made to appear quite attractive—at least, very home-like and cheerful—with the aid of skillful, housewifely fingers, by the addition of pretty vines about the windows and doors, and sometimes almost covering the entire building. The native white Clematis, and "Creeper," also a native of Minnesota, are very pretty for such purposes; the latter especially useful in covering unsightly buildings, as it is a very thrifty grower, and retains its foliage longer here (Minnesota) than in the States further South. The Convolvulus major, or Morning Glory, Cypress vine, Hyacinth bean, Perennial pea, Nasturtium, Madeira vine, Wisteria Jassemine, and Climbing Rose, are very beautiful and useful as climbers, and some of these are generally within the reach of all who would make home the "dearest spot on earth" to its inmates. If we would have it such, let us make it such by the happy arrangement of everything beautiful which we can command. Flowers about our door-yards, and walks, and gardens, more than doubly repay the little time and care we give them; yet these should be arranged in regard to hight and color, or much of their effect is lost.

As it is now cold weather, and the wintry winds have sent us shivering within our homes, let us see how they can be made more inviting internally. "O, but these smoky walls! How *can* they ever be made attractive?" exclaims some troubled housekeeper. Well, first whitewash them, or paper them, if you prefer. But if whitewash nor paper be at hand, and your house be of logs, or ceiled with boards, it may be made to look nicely by pasting newspapers (but be sure you don't use the RURAL NEW-YORKER for this purpose), instead of wall paper, upon the walls. But if the walls be not smooth, three or four thicknesses are required to keep it from cracking, or strips of old calico, or other cloth, may be pasted over the cracks or uneven surfaces, under the paper. This being done, the walls may be ornamented with pictures in rustic or other frames, and brackets of various kinds, upon which may be placed bouquets of everlasting flowers—Helichrysum, Xeranthemum, Gomphrena, dried grasses, &c. Upon brackets may also be placed pots containing plants of twining habit, which may be trained upon the wall, encircling pictures and bouquets, with a very pretty effect. Some of these bouquets may be placed in paper cornucopias, and attached to the wall. Hanging baskets made of old crinoline wire, covered with delicate horn scrapings or small autumn leaves, and filled with flowers of wax, paper or worsted, are very pretty. Rustic frames for pictures can be made of thin, narrow strips of board, and ornamented with pine and spruce cones, plum seeds, peach seeds, acorns and autumn leaves, or shells and cornelians, with which our lakes and rivers abound. And I have seen very pretty frames made of corn, rice, wheat, colored beans, peas, also cloves and other spices; all being nicely varnished when completed.

Ladies of refined taste, living on the frontier, having been accustomed to elegant homes, often find their ingenuity considerably taxed to make their *introductory* abodes seem cozy and home-like. Yet this may be done, to which I can attest, for I have seen very humble homes converted into almost a little Paradise of beauty by deft and willing hands, and with the outlay of a very few cents, aside from the glass needed for pictures. Old Sol's benign face will greatly enhance the beauty of your homes, if you will but bid him welcome. Try the sunshine plan awhile, and see if it does not chase away the gloom of our darkened rooms.

DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH.

No class of women are more to be pitied than the daughters of rich men, who having real force and energy of character, have no vent for it, because fashion requires them to sit still and fold their hands. It does not require this of their brothers. They are applauded when they grow restive under it, and breaking their bonds, interest themselves in a manly way in something besides mere pleasure. But let a daughter try it, and immediately the awful Mrs Grundy starts up, and points to her worsted dogs and cats, and her croquet ground, and her French dressmaker, and bids the daughter of the millionaire still her pulses, and close her eyes and ears to the possibilities, and think of nothing but husband hunting. We never can know how many real heroines are behind this wall of restriction, till what is called "adverse" fate sets them free to stand upon their own feet, and to use their own hands, and know their own powers, which had been dwarfed almost to extinction by inaction.

WOMAN'S POWER FOR GOOD AND EVIL.

ONE gifted and beautiful woman, if wrongly disposed, can work more evil in society, can scatter more seeds of corruption and death, than, with their utmost efforts, a score of men. Her capabilities for good in the different departments of morals are equally great, and in such proportion to her powers, both for good and evil, must be her condemnation, if she is false to her holy stewardship. Society cannot be destroyed if woman is true, nor saved if woman is false. Besides, society shows no unequal discrimination in regard to this particular class of offences. The rule applies to all. A profane woman, a drunken woman, a female thief or murderer excites always a greater horror and disgust than if the crime had been committed by a man. And this is right, and it will be an evil day for this world when woman in her sin excites no more abhorrence than a man.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

THE great end of prudence is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendor cannot gild, and acclamation cannot exhilarate. Those soft intervals of unbended amusement, in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and throws aside the ornaments and disguises which he feels in privacy to be useless incumbrances, and to lose all effect when they become familiar. To be happy at home, is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the execution. It is, indeed, at home that every man must be known by those who would have a just estimate of his virtue or felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honor and fictious benevolence.—*Johnson.*

"THERE is but one good wife in this town!" said a clergyman in the course of his sermon—the congregation looked expectant—"and every man thinks he's got her," added the minister.

Reading for the Young.

THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER.

FROM THE FRENCH OF LA FONTAINE.

SUNSHINE will not last,
Summer soon is past—
Then comes the winter weather.

Miss Grasshopper sang her song
All the summer's bright day long,
And forgot the winter weather.

When the snow fell on the ground,
Her leaves, and grain, could not be found—
Then she thought of winter weather.

From her neighbor Ant, in sorrow,
Miss Grasshopper sought to borrow
Food for winter weather.

"Miss Grasshopper," the old Ant said,
"How happens it you're out of bread,
In this cold winter weather?

"What did you in the summer's day,
That you've no victuals stored away,
For this barren winter weather?"

"Do! Why I sang my song, Miss Ant."
"Now Nonce, my friend. Lend? no I can't,
In this cold winter weather."

The Ant family always work—
The Grasshopper's always shirk.
Which fares best in winter weather!

Harrisburg, Pa., 1872. E. C. P.

WISHES.

So Nell, she wants a pony
To ride adown the lane;
And Ned, a gallant vessel
To sail across the main.

Now grandpapa has neither,
But offers each a knee;
And one shall be an Arab steed,
And one a ship at sea.

LETTERS TO YOUNG RURALISTS.—III.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

I AM glad to see, children, that you keep on writing, even though your letters are not always published. That shows your motto is, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." And a capital one it is, too, and one you will need all your lives, and in whatever you undertake. Especially in your endeavors to be good, you must never get discouraged and give up trying, because it is such slow work, but persevere, as we are told, "unto the end." I am so glad ROBERT D. let his owl go when he found the other birds teased it. That shows he is a kind hearted boy. Did you ever hear of an eagle for a pet? I know a little boy who has one. It seems cruel to think of caging such a bird as that, doesn't it? But in this case it was not cruelty, but the very opposite, for the poor thing was found shot through the wing, so that it could not fly, and it was, consequently, nearly starved to death. L. A. L.'s "Tommy" reminds me of a kitten I used to have when a little girl, that would not only let me dress her up in my doll's clothes, but would lie like a baby in my doll's cradle. One day while she was arrayed in dollie's long frock, poor kitty was seized with a fit, and it was so distressing to see her, that my mother thought it best for me, ever afterward, to play with kitty in her own little fur coat. I hope Frank J. D. will remember, in breaking his colts, to use a good deal of sugar, or something else they like, and very little whipping. He must make an aquarium for his goldfish, for they will not thrive in a globe; we have tried it, and lost our pets. I hope MARTHA A. W.'s little calf will grow strong and well. We used to have one which we petted so much, that even when it grew to be a cow it would try to walk into the house. LOU ELLIE M. is really a very smart little girl, to do her baby sister's sewing; and as for CHARLIE M. D., if he is such a worker at ten years of age, what will he be when he is grown up? One thing, certainly—a first-rate farmer. WILLIE W. must remember not to "count his chickens before they are hatched." NELLIE P. needn't feel grieved that she has no pets, while she has a dear little "four-year-old brother." T. L. A. must send us a specimen of his skill in photographing. Now, dear children, good-by for this time.

THE STORY OF A LITTLE WIND-MILL.

A LITTLE boy, who we will call ROBBIE, took a pine stick to his elder brother, who made him a wind-mill. It was a little one, but went very fast. The little fellow was pleased, and played with it a long time, placing it, first, on the gate-post, then marching about with it on his hat, and then he would climb into a maple tree, where he had a seat, and tie it to a limb close to his side.

He was a lonely little boy. His three little sisters had all passed away to that home above, to join the angel band; and when he was in the tree, he fancied he was nearer them, and they could hear the little songs he sang; so he liked this seat among the cool, green boughs, and would sit and study there.

Well, at last he tired of playing with the wind-mill, and then he climbed up a ladder and nailed it to the end of the wood-house, and there it rattled and whirled through the long autumn rains, through the long, cold, winter nights; whirled and rattled on, never once stopping to take breath. No, the more breath it took the faster it went! The children, as they passed, would stop to look at it, for it was such a noisy little thing they could not well forget it was there.

In the spring, when his little adopted sister came to live with him, as they were at play under a large grape vine, which grew on a frame near the wood-house, she saw the little toy, and wished for it very much; so ROBBIE told her if she would wait till there was a ladder there he would get it for her.

Now, the vine had awakened from its long winter nap, spread out its downy leaves in the warm sunshine, and just then came a rustle from the leaves, and the wind swayed a long vine across to the building, and it began to climb. Up it went, to the window where the children had a playhouse, threw a curtain of green, glassy leaves over that, and went on; each day higher and higher, till, by-and-by, one of its strong tendrils clasped the upright part of the little wind-mill, then another, and there it hung. The nails had become rusted by the winter storms, and the strong wind loosened it, but still it rattled and whirled.

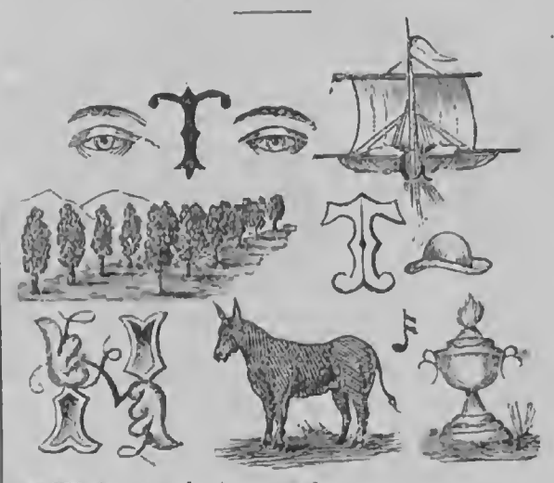
One night, there came a heavy storm of wind and rain; in the morning, it was too wet for the little ones to play out doors, so they went into the chamber, when, to their surprise and joy, what should they see but the wind-mill, which had become loosened by the storm, pushed in at the open window, firmly held in the strong grasp of the vine, still nodding and rattling as merry as ever, and saying, as plainly as ever a mill could talk:

"Good morning, little ones; ar'nt you glad I have come?"

The children laughed so merry that the older ones went to look, and then they laughed too, and all laughed together—just about a little wind-mill.—A. R. R.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 13.



☞ Answer in two weeks.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 4.

My first is in hate, but not in love;
My second is in lark, but not in dove;
My third is in blue, but not in green;
My fourth is in maid, but not in queen;
My fifth is in seven, but not in eight;
My sixth is in early, but not in late;
My whole is a city in the Empire State.

☞ Answer in two weeks. STELLA.

HIDDEN CITIES.—No. 3.

1. No one like her I ever saw.
2. He was a hero men love to talk with.
3. People who purchase by the gallon do not become rich.
4. That is a lemon from Florida.
5. Alpha Van Nasby is a friend of mine.

☞ Answer in two weeks. G. R. Y.

CURIOUS QUERIES.—No. 1.

IN what State does one added to one *not* make two?

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—March 16.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 11.—The longest way round is the shortest road home.

CHARADE No. 1.—Rosemary.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA No. 4.—Frank Garlock.

HIDDEN ANIMALS No. 1.—1, Hyena; 2, Ape; 3, Wild Cat; 4, Mouse; 5, Gnu; 6, Coney; 7, Monkey; 8, Rabbit; 9, Beaver; 10, Mare; 11, Ermine; 12, Armadillo.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE English Parliament is very anxious about the Alabama Claims, but can get no satisfaction from Gladstone....The famous Dusseldorf art-gallery has been destroyed....There has been a great rise in Erie stock....The French arms investigation thus far fails to implicate the Government....Ex-Collector Murphy has been examined at length in Washington. He exonerates the President from all connection with Custom House frauds ...Severe weather, great storms and serious fires are reported....Mayor Hall's trial makes no progress....St. Patrick's day passed off quietly.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

MATHIAS CLARK, one of the jurymen in the trial of Mayor Hall, has died, and had a large funeral....Capt. John O. Baker died in this city, aged 66 .. An exhibit of the Erie Railway shows a deficit of $51,000,000....The unemployed have held a mass meeting. A lady deligate from London was present....There has been a great advance in Erie Railway stocks....Great election frauds have been discovered in Brooklyn .. Mrs. Fisk will carry on the suit against Miss Mansfield, in place of her husband .... Officer Philip Lambrecht has died of his wounds, and Geo. Lavery, the murderer, is in prison....The famous Jumel case has ended with no verdict.... The Miller investigation has taken a curious turn. The authors of the articles in the Times have retracted their charges... Ex-Judge Whiting died on the 16th. He was worth $2,000,000. 20,000 Irishmen were in the procession on St. Patrick's Day....The Atlanta Boat Club sails for England April 15th .... The anniversary of the Commune was celebrated by some 500 people on the 18th .. Sidle, the forger on the Farmers' Bank in Marion, Ohio, has been arrested in this city... There were 323 arrests on St. Patrick's Day ..Typhus fever rages in Brooklyn .. The workingmen held a mass meeting in Cooper Union on the 20th, for the reduction of hours of labor ...A flower, tree, and bulb swindle has been exposed. It is called "The American Branch of the firm of Lafayette & Co., Paris." ....The Geneva Watch Company swindle has been further exposed, and orders of arrest for the Elias brothers have been issued ....The painters of Brooklyn are on strike....Mayor Hall's trial has come to an abrupt conclusion, the jury having been discharged. Judge Daly withdraws... The Elias Geneva watch swindlers have been in court, and been discharged for want of proof.

Miscellaneous Home News.

THE Methodist women of St. Louis have held a mass meeting in favor of women's preaching ....The paint and color manufacturers protest against the proposed tariff and the free list.... A victim of the Revere, Mass., Railroad disaster has obtained a verdict of $25,800....The Hudson is partly opened, and a propeller has reached Poughkeepsie....The Pacific Railroad bridge at Omaha has been tested...The Asiatic Commercial Company, and the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company are to be reported upon favorably .... Francis Thomas of Maryland is to be Minister to Peru....It is possible the Queen and the Prince of Wales will visit the Boston Jubilee.....Admiral Inglefield of England is inspecting all of our coast fortifications....A defalcation of $40,000 in the Philadelphia mint is reported....April 18th is to be Fast Day in Maine....Hartford has agreed to purchase Trinity College grounds for $600,000....A Mission for Animals has been organized in Boston..There have been severe gales on the Atlantic coast. A ship from Newburyport, Mass., was 18 days coming to New York. A vessel was capsized in the Chesapeake Bay, March 4th, and six lives lost....March 20th, was very cold in Canada....Lake Erie is nearly frozen over with ice three feet thick....The Hudson river is again closed, the 20th....There was a severe snow storm in Maine on the 20th....A severe snow storm has taken place in the Northern part of New York ...Several persons have been injured at a railroad disaster in Fort Wayne.... Woman suffrage has been defeated in Mass....A steamer has been sunk in the Ohio river.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE Juarez troops have defeated the rebels in Mexico, and captured the city of Zacatecas ....There has been a great demonstration in Rome in honor of Muzzini ...Prussia has requested the Bishop of Eumeland to revoke a sentence of excommunication....Four professors in the Univerity of Bonn have been excommunicated....The German Envoy to the Papal Court is to be recalled....The old Catholics have held a meeting at Bonn, and will call a General Congress ..Espartero refuses to be a candidate for the Spanish Cortes....There has been a riot in Moravia, at the mines of the Rothschilds. The workmen were enraged at non-payment. The soldiers fired upon the rioters, killing four and wounding fifty....The Town Council Hall, and the world-famed Academy of Art at Dusseldorf, have been destroyed by fire....Admiral Palo de Barnabe is the new Spanish minister to Washington ..The Carlists of Spain are endeavoring to import arms....The Mexicans have captured a band of Texas cattle thieves... The Cuban General, Lino Pena, has been captured....An attempt has been made to assassinate Prest. Baez.

Fires.

OHIO St., elevator in Buffalo, on the 16th; loss, $175,000....Hotel and houses in Petaluma, Cal., on the 16th; loss, $75,000....Flour mills at St. Louis, on the 17th; loss, $60,000....Hotels and eight houses in Unionville, S. C., on the 15th; loss, $75,000....Dwellings in Scranton, Pa., on the 16th; loss, $5,000....Methodist church at New York Mills, on the 16th; loss, $30,000 ...Hay storehouse and freight yards, in Providence, R. I., on the 16th; loss, $10,000....Congregational church at Fort Scott, Kansas, on the 11th....Harvard School at Charlestown, Mass., on the 15th; loss, $20,000. ..Eight houses at Manston, Wis., on the 16th, loss, $70,000....The business portion of Laurel, Ind., on the 18th; loss, $150,000 ...The Clinton House at Iowa City, on the 19th; loss, $25,000 ...Ohio Falls car factory, at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 20th; loss, $500,000. Some 600 men are out of employment....The farm house of Robert Bowles, near Theresa, N. Y., on the 18th....Sash and blind factory in Baltimore, on the 20th; loss, $80,000....Negro Minstrel Hall in Philadelphia, on the 20th; loss, $50,000....Part of the Logan House, at Altoona, Pa., on the 20th; loss, $60,000....Platrekill Falls Hotel, near Sangertles, N. Y., on the 19th; loss, $24,000....Dye works in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 20th; loss, $30,000....Glass factory in Jersey City, on the 20th; loss, $90,000.

Disasters.

A SEVERE railway accident took place near Wilbraham, Mass., on the 16th, caused by a broken rail. Fifteen persons in the smoking car were injured... Two boilers in a candle factory in Cincinnati, exploded on the 18th, killing two men and three children.

Crimes.

EDWARD A. BUNCE of Comac, L. I., committed suicide on the 14th....In the trial of Charles Carson of Staunton, Va., a sentence of ten years in the penttentiary, for murder in the second degree, was pronounced ....Wm. Forest, a German, aged 34, intemperate, shot his wife in Sixth street, N. Y., on the 18th, killing her instantly Justus Dunn, aged 16, killed his keeper at Randall's Island on the 17th, by stabbing him with a shoe knife....A negro named John White, shot several negroes near Memphis on the 17th, killing two....There is a suicide mania at Scranton, with three attempts at self-destruction reported . . .Marcus Schenck committed suicide in Pittsburgh on the 15th.

Political.

THE Republicans of Rhode Island endorse Grant and Colfax, and nominate Seth Padelford for Governor....It is denied that Senator Sumner will preside at the Cincinnati Convention.... A National Convention to nominate Judge Chase is talked of at Parkersburg, W. Va....The Connecticut campaign has opened....Ex-Collector Murphy has been giving Custom House testimony at Washington; he exonerates the President, Porter, and Babcock ....Amnesty and Civil Rights are to be considered again in the Senate. ....The Ku-Klux testimony makes ten volumes of 600 pages!... The Christian Union endorses Gen. Grant,. Ex-Collector Murphy's examination at Washington disclosed the fact that he knew very little about running a custom house. Gov. Warmuth of Louisiana has visited Washington. The Governor of New Jersey asks for a repeal of the Jersey City Charter....The French arms investigation has proved nothing yet implicating the Government; it is likely to collapse....At the last election in Utah, the women voted *en masse*....The 2½ per cent. tax levy bill has passed the N. Y. Senate....The rapid-transit question excites much attention at Albany . . It is proposed to legislate Mayor Hall out of office....The Republican majority in New Hampshire was 1,137....The Chicago Relief bill has passed the Senate....The China Mail Subsidy bill has been defeated....The New Jersey Assembly has passed a bill for a new railroad from Jersey City to Philadelphia.....And now the Tribune calls Mr. Nast "Harper's pictorial blackguard!" The Times supports Nast.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

ELEVEN people belonging to the Royal Navy have lost their lives off Gibraltar.. Five war vessels have been launched during the past two weeks....The Tichborne claimant can not obtain the required bail....Richard Pigott, the editor of Dublin, charged with libel, has been released and breakfasted....The American reply in relation to the Alabama claims has produced a favorable impression....Friendly relations with Uruguay have ceased....A great open air meeting at Drogheda, on the 12th, for home rule.... No disturbances in Ireland St. Patrick's Day.... Mr. Gladstone has stated in the House of Commons that the American reply is courteous and friendly. The English views of the treaty are not adopted. England will reply. The correspondence will not yet be made public... The assassin of the Earl of Mayo has been executed .... The Alabama question continues to disturb the English Parliament. Apprehension is felt throughout the country ... Great excitement has taken place in the House of Commons over Sir Charles W. Dilke's motion to inquire into the civil list ..Concerning the Alabama claims, Mr. Gladstone has informed Parliament it will be impossible for the Government to allow that body to make treaties....The betting in England is 7 to 4 in favor of the Cambridge crew....There has been a great snow storm in London....The Duke of Argyll and the University of Cambridge have made large donations of books to Chicago ....England's second note on the Alabama claims has been given to Mr. Schenck.

From France.

THE Commercial Treaty with England has been finally renounced ..... More Communists have been shot at Satory ... Marshal Bazaine is to be tried by court-martial....The war estimates have been reduced 19,000,000 francs.... Fears of disturbances upon the anniversary of the uprising of the Commune in Paris were groundless.... The canon of the Cathedral of Bordeaux protests against infallibility....A tariff on raw material....Eight more communists are to be shot.

THE VALLEY ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The Snow Problem.

The four principal routes that have been surveyed to the Pacific, have the following mean elevation above the sea level:—1. The extreme Southern or Texas Pacific route, skirting the border of Mexico, has an average altitude of 2,300 feet. 2. The 35th parallel route, 3,600 feet. 3. The middle route, extending 1,771 miles, from Omaha to Sacramento, 5,000 feet. 4. The Northern route, from Lake Superior and St. Paul to Puget Sound, 1,900 feet.

The middle route (now occupied by the Union and Central Pacific Road) scales four principal summits, having the following elevations: 6,169 feet, 7,042 feet, 7,463 feet, and 8,235 feet. The Northern route has, on its main line, but two summits, the highest of which has an altitude not much exceeding 5,000 feet. Nine hundred continuous miles on the middle route have a greater average elevation than the highest summit on the Northern, and 450 continuous miles on the former line are 1,000 feet above the highest point on the latter.

The remarkably low altitude of the Northern line, fully entitles it to the designation it has received, of the Valley Route to the Pacific. From Lake Superior, for a distance of eight hundred miles, on this line, the country is a vast plain, partly timbered, but mainly prairie, gradually rising from 1,100 feet elevation above the sea, near Lake Superior, to 2,700 feet near the Rocky Mountains. This plain has a varied surface, and in its depressions flow the navigable waters of the Mississippi, the Red, the Upper Missouri and the Yellowstone, and their many tributaries.

Crossing at right-angles the valleys of the Mississippi and the Red River of the North, the northern route traverses the rolling prairies of Dakota to the broad and fertile valleys of the Missouri and Yellowstone. The latter it follows nearly the entire length of Montana to the foot of the mountains. Ascending the eastern slope by an almost imperceptible grade, and surmounting the divide by a pass so remarkable that it almost constitutes a gateway through the mountains, the Northern line enters the valley of a branch of the Columbia, and follows that noble river to tide-water on the Pacific. The leading advantages resulting to the Northern Pacific Railroad from the low altitude of the valley route along which it is building are:—1. A mild climate and a sheltered position. 2. Exemption from deep and drifting snows, and hence, with ordinary precautions, entire freedom from winter obstructions. 3. A productive and verdure-covered country flanking the road, resulting in rapid settlement, a large tributary population, and a profitable local traffic. 4. An abundance of good water. 5. A saving of many millions in cost of construction, with a proportionate reduction of interest burden. 6. A succession of natural and easy grades, which will greatly reduce the cost of operating the road, and enable the same motive power to accomplish far greater results, both in speed and traffic, than are possible on an elevated or mountain route.

The experience of the past winter, the severest since our territories were settled, and not likely to be repeated for many years, has thoroughly justified the claim that the Northern Pacific Road, when completed, will not be at any time obstructed by snow. Authentic reports—official, unofficial and incidental, from surveyors, engineers, United States military and signal officers, and settlers, representing all important sections of the route—agree that during the past hard winter there has not been a time when, with the precautions usually taken on roads in Northern States, Northern Pacific trains could not have made regular trips.

Chief-Engineer Roberts of the Northern Pacific Road, who has no superior in his profession in this country, and has carefully studied the Western snow problem during the past three years, in a recent report, based on very full data, sums up his conclusions in this sentence:

"With ordinary means of protection at exposed points, the Northern Pacific Railroad, when completed by the Yellowstone route, can, unquestionably, be kept open for regular traffic its entire length across the Continent, even during winters as severe as the present, should they occur."

He further says, alluding to a mass of testimony from Montana:

"These very favorable reports, during a winter of unprecedented severity, cover the most elevated and mountainous portion of our line, where obstructions from snow would occur, if anywhere on the route; and, when it is remembered that the obstructions on the Union Pacific have been virtually confined to a section of 180 miles, every part of which is at least 1,000 feet higher than the highest summit on the Northern route, and most of which is 2,500 to 3,000 feet higher than the mountain section of equal length on the Northern Pacific line, it becomes perfectly safe to predict for the latter as complete exemption from winter blockade as is enjoyed by railroads in New York and New England."

Intelligent judges believe that the Union Pacific Company, taught by experience, will be able hereafter to prevent any serious blockade on their line. Whether this shall prove true or not, it can be considered settled that the Northern Pacific Road, following, as it will, the channel-way of the great rivers of the Continent, traversing the mild-winter belt and running at an elevation 2,500 to 3,500 feet lower than its neighbor, will, from the day of its completion, furnish a reliable means of transit between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It is particularly and vastly important that this fact be known and emphasised, now that we have among us an important embassy from Japan, whose report on the efficiency of our trans-continental thoroughfares will do much to hasten or retard the increase of our direct trade with the Orient.

The past year's business on the Union and Central line, with its promise of rapid increase, establishes, beyond doubt, the success of the first trans-continental road; but it renders equally certain the profitableness of the Northern Pacific, which has radical advantages, with an ample field and future of its own. The two lines are so far apart as not to interfere with each other. As is the case with the present Pacific Road, the bulk of the earnings of each will doubtless come from local traffic; while the Asiatic and through carrying trade of both will be increased to an enormous volume by their joint efforts to turn the current of the world's commerce across the American Continent, and by their joint demonstration that the trans-continental route is equal to all commercial needs.—*Independent.*

Facts for the Ladies.—Dr. A. K. Gardner of New York says there is not the slightest foundation for the vague and interested statements that the light Wheeler & Wilson Lock Stitch Sewing Machine is injurious to feminine health. We speak advisedly when we deny most positively that any form of disease is traceable to its proper use by any woman in health. For twenty years we have carefully watched the progress of the Sewing Machine, visited the large factories where it is used by the hundred, questioned the makers, the foremen in the workshops, the girls daily working them, and never yet have been able to trace a single disease as having originated from the use of this domestic implement. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Special Fertilizer.—We notice that Mr. Geo. E. White of 160 Front St., New York, the well-known importer of German Potash, Phosphatic Guanos, and the *Soluble Pacific Guano*, is pressing upon the public the claims of the Soluble Pacific to be considered the best general fertilizer without exception, having the exact and properly balanced proportions of ammonia, soluble phosphoric acid and potash, that is required for nearly all crops, while it is, from the presence of the potash, specially adapted to potatoes, clover and tobacco. Nearly all our light loams and sandy soils are greatly benefited by the application of a fertilizer with just these constituents, and we may safely recommend it for such land.—*Ex.*

The Grand Revolution in Medical Treatment, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that Plantation Bitters is a perfect invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

Watch No. 2291, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me eighteen months; its total variation from mean time five seconds per month.—E. O. WHIPPLE, Con. U. & B. R. R.

Civil Service Reform is the cry of politicians. No more traveling agents whose support doubles prices is our reform. THE JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

It will pay you to send to Porter Blanchard's Sons, Concord, N. H., or to any dealer in *first-class* dairy machinery, for the circulars of their excellent churn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 23, 1872.

GENERAL trade has been moderately active in Imported Merchandise since our last report, and also in Domestic Cotton Goods, but the export movement is dull, and at this port as well as those South, the clearances of cotton, so that domestic produce for foreign markets is falling behind last season. The exchanges, however, keep below the gold shipping point, and gold itself is ⅛@⅜ lower than last week on account of a large supply of Bills on London made against very extensive purchases of Erie Stock for foreign account. The course of this stock has again been the feature of the Stock Exchange and Wall Street. The price was run up to 52 per cent. on orders from abroad, and the supply of the stock on the market has been considerably reduced, and the amount left in this country of the common capital of the road is supposed to be less than one-fifth of the whole, if so much. Some estimates place it at 100,000 shares out of 780,000.

Money keeps pretty close, and the Stock Market, with the exception of Erie, is barely sustained at last week's figures.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight

	March 16.	March 23.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	281,342,400	279,803,900
Gold and Greenbacks	63,687,100	62,992,200
Deposits	310,203,000	306,049,900
Circulation	28,122,000	28,008,500

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	109¾	N. Y. Central Scrip	*90
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	112¼	Reading	113
U. S. 6s of 1881	115¼	Rock Island	113
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₰ cts	108¼	N. West	78
U. S. New Loan	109¾	Do. Preferred	91½
N. Y. Bounty Loan	107¼	St. Paul	58½
Tennessees	62½	Do. Preferred	79
Virginias, new	57	Lake Shore	92¾
Missouri Bonds	94½	Ohio and Mississippi	45
U. S. Currency 6s	115	Toledo & Wabash	75¾
Central Pacifics	102⅜	Erie	50
Union do	91¾	Union Pacific Stock	37¾
Western Telegraph	71¼	Adams Express	96
Pacific Mail	59¾	American Express	75
N. Y. Central Stock	*93½	United States Exp's	73½

*Ex. dividend.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, March, 22, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 13,678 bales of cotton, 201 pkgs. dried fruits, 15,129 bbls. eggs, 36,333 bbls. flour, 19,530 bush. wheat, 223,650 bu. corn, 62,655 bu. oats, 21,900 do. barley, 3,086 sacks grass seed, 515 bbls. beans, 231 bags do., 262 bales hops, 4,251 pkgs. pork, 1,019 pkgs. beef, 14,118 pkgs. cut meats, 10,364 pkgs. lard, 7,319 pkgs. butter, 6,572 pkgs. cheese, 1,558 bags peanuts, 950 hhds. tobacco, 8,256 boxes do., 4,001 bbls. whisky, 830 bales wool.

Butter.—The market is active and higher, and everything will be closed up clean beyond question. It is again time for the annual, but too much unheeded objection, to fictitiously colored new butter. Much of what is hurried in at this season, at the best, is dubbed "hog grease," and the strong tint that is apt to be inartistically supplied, fails to delude purchasers.

State dairies, fine, 33@35c.; State dairies, fair to good, 29@32c.; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 36@38c.; State, do., common to fair, 28@32c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 31@33c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 31@33c.; State do., common to fair, 25@30c.; State do., fresh made, 34@37c.; State, fancy select tubs, 38@42c.; rolls, good Western, 21@23c.; common to fair, 12@18c.; grease butter, 9¾@10c. New white butter, 33@38c.

Beans and Peas.—The arrivals of beans have been small, and with a good home trade, prices are very strong, especially for mediums. Kidney, prime, $3.25@3..5; do. good, $2.60@3.15; do. red, good to prime, $2@2.50, mediums, prime, $2.75; do. good, $2.45@2.70;

do. common to fair, $1,95@2.10; Marrowfats, prime, $3 @3.10; do. good, $2.90@3.00; do. common to fair, $2.30@ 2.50; pea, prime, $2.85@3; do. good, $2.40@2.60. Peas sell at $1.24@1.25 for Canada, free, in bbls., and $1.90@2 for green, and $3 for Southern blackeyed, per 2 bushel bag.

Beeswax—Is scarce and higher. Sales at 36½@37c. for Southern.

Broom Corn—Is offered freely at weak figures. New hurl, 7@8c.; new green, 5c.; new red, 3@5c.; old at 3@6c.

Cheese.—The features of the market are much the same. No further changes in prices have occurred, but holders remain confident. The home trade are the only purchasers, as the foreign quotations are much below the market. The high prices are calling in the surplus stock held back in the interior, but this supply has been discounted. No new cheese has been received, but a few small lots are expected early next week. Holders expect to clear out the old stock at present prices, but there is not much animation in the market, consumers buying only as they have occasion to use.

Quotations are: Fine State factory, 20c.; good do., 18@ 19c.; ordinary, 14@16c.; State farm dairy, prime, 17@19c; Vermont factory, 18@19c.; Ohio factory, good to fine, 17@18½c.; English dairy, 16@17c.; pineapple, State, 17@19c.

Cotton.—There has been a very quiet market for prompt delivery, and a weak feeling. Exporters buy sparingly.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19¾	20	20¼
Good Ordinary	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Low Middling	21¾	22	22¾	22¾
Middling	22¾	22¾	22¾	23¾
Good Middling	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are as follows:—April, 22c.; May, 23¾c.; June, 23¾c.; Aug., 22¾c.; Sept., 21c.

Dried Fruits.—Apples firm and tending higher. Unpeeled peaches saleable at full figures; peeled, quiet. Blackberries favor buyer.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 8@9c.; Southern, new, qrs., 7½@8c.; do. fine, sliced, 10@12c.; new State qrs., 9½@10c.; do. sliced, fine, 13@14c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do. Geo., 15@16¾c.; peeled E. Sh. Va., 13@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7¾ @8c.; do. quarters, 4½@5c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ₱ lb., 30c. Blackberries, 13¾c. Raspberries 28@30c.

Eggs.—Prices were as low as 21c. early in the week, but the cold snap creates reaction. There is some speculative inquiry. Sales at the close at 24@25c., but there is considerable disposition to realize at these figures.

Fresh Fruits.—Choice apples bring high prices, with a light stock. Common fruit plenty and weak. Cranberries sell at full prices. We quote:

Apples, good, barrels, $3.75@4; do. selections, $4.25; do. poor, $2.75@3; cranberries, fine, bbl., $14.00; do. crates, fine, $4; do. do. common, $3@3.12; oranges, La., bbl., $14@15; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $2@2.25; Virginia, new, $2@2.20; do. common, $1.25@1.50; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; Pecan nuts, ₱ lb@9½c.

Flour.—The low prices have induced some speculative inquiry, and an increased trade for home use, and there is a stronger feeling. There is scarcely any foreign demand.

The quotations are at $6.00@6.30 for superfine State; $6.35@6.80 for common extra do.; $6.35@6.35 for good to choice do.; $7.00@7.30 for fancy do.; $6.00@6.30 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.50 @6.80 for extra do.; $6.85@7.50 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.75 @7.00, and trade brands of do. at $7.05@7.75; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.50@7.80; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.00@8.00; St. Louis at $6.80@7.50 for common to fair extra, and $7.55@9.50 for good to choice. Southern at $6.75@7.85 for extras and $7.90@9.50 for good to choice. Rye at $4.10@5.05.

Grain.—For wheat there is a strong market, in sympathy with foreign reports, but there is not much trade. No. 2 spring in store, $1.52@1.53, No. 1 do., $1.57@1.59, winter red Western, $1.66@1.70, amber do., $1.72@1.74, white Western, $1.75@1.78. Rye is quiet at 88@89c. for Western. Oats are active in part on speculation, and prices are higher. Sales at 51½@55c. for Western, 55@58c. for white Ohio, and 56c. for State. Barley is entirely nominal. Western malt sold at $1.60. Corn is higher, with an increased export trade. Sales at 71c. for new Western mixed and Southern yellow.

Hay and Straw.—The stock of hay is very light, and, with a few orders from shippers, prices have advanced (temporarily) to $1.35@1.40 for shipping. Prime qualities, $1.35@1.70. Long rye straw sells at $1.05@1.10.

Hops.—The arrivals are very light, and, with a fair trade from brewers, the market is very strong.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 25@65c.; Eastern do. 1871, 2@ 60c.; Western do. 1871, 25@30c.; yearlings do. 1870, 10@ 30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@15c.; old olds do. 1868, 8@12c.; Californians do. 1870, 15@25c.; Californians do. 1869, 9@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@65c.; Belgians (nominal), 50@55c.

Poultry and Game.—The arrivals have not been sufficient to meet ordinary wants of consumers, and prices are higher. Wild pigeons arrive regularly, and are declining.

Turkeys, Western, good, 20@22c.; do. State, 22@23c.; do. Jersey, 24@25c.; Ducks, Western, 20@22c. Fowls and Chickens—Western good, 19@21c.; do. State, 21@ 22c.; do. Bucks Co. and N. J., 21@23c.; capons, 30@32c. Ducks, Western, 20@22c.; do. State and N. J., 25@28c. Live, State and N. J., 18@20c. do. Western, 18@23c.; roosters, 13c.; ducks, per pair, $1.50. Geese—Western, $1.50@1.75; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey, $3@3.50; turkeys, 20@22c.

Game.—Rabbits per pair, 35@45c.; hare do., 40@50c.; canvas backs $3, red head $1.25, mallard $1, widgeon and teal 50@60c.; Black duck, 75c.; English snipe per doz., $4; squab per doz., $1; wild geese each $1.; wild pigeons, per doz., $2.

Provisions.—The market for pork has been depressed. Sales as low as $12.65, but with full parcels sold, the quotation is entirely nominal. Small lots are selling at $13. Sales for March at $12.85, for April at $13. Extra prime, $11.50; Western prime mess $13. Dressed hogs are steadily held at 5¾@5¾c. for Western, and 6@6¼c for city. Middles are offered freely at lower prices. Sales at 6c. for Cumberland; 6½c. for short rib; 7c. for long and short clear. Cut meats selling in lots at 8½@9¼c. for hams in pickle; 8¾@9c. for do. in salt; 5@5¼c. for shoulders. Smoked meats at 10@13c. for hams; 6¾@7c. for shoulders; 7¾@8¼c. for clear rib. Lard has been weak under large receipts. Western steam, 9¼c.; for April, 9¼c.; for May, 9½c.; for June, 9¾c. City at 8¾c. for No. 1. Beef is dull, at $8@10 for plain Western mess; $10@12 for extra mess. Tierce beef at $15@17 for prime mess, and $19@21 for India mess. Tallow is weak, at 9@9½c. for prime.

Seed.—The arrivals of clover have been small, and prices steadily held. The demand is almost wholly from the home trade. Sales at 8¾c. for Ohio, and 9¾ @9¾c. for prime Indiana. Timothy is dull at $3@3.25.

Tobacco.—A good business has been done in Kentucky leaf, and there is a very steady feeling. Lugs quoted at 7¾@8¼c.; common to medium leaf, 8¾@10c., and selections up to 15c. Seedleaf has been sold more freely at full figures. Conn. and Mass. wrappers, 25@ 40c.; selected do., 45@55c.; fillers, 15@16c.; Ohio assorted, 16@25c.; do. wrappers, 30@40c.; Pa. and Ohio fillers, 12@15c. Havana has been taken to a large extent, at satisfactory prices; fillers, common, 85@87½c., gold; do. fair, 90@97½c.; do. fine, $1@1.10, gold.

Vegetables.—Potatoes have been coming in freely, and are lower, especially for Peach Blows. There is a fair receipt of Bermuda tomatoes; they sell at $1 per box.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., $2.00@2.50; P. Blows, $2.25 @2.75; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.50@1.75; Dyright, $1.50@2; Nova Scotia, $1,75; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red and yellow, $1.50; white, $2.50@3; Coun., 100 strings, $2.50 @3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $20@22. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $2. Cabbages, per 100, $6@8. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $5; marrow, $5. Beets per 100, $1,25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Wool.—Fleeces are offered sparingly, and only at very full rates. Manufacturers consider prices as high as they will go, and buy only as they have occasion to use. Texas and California stock sells slowly. Foreign are held firmly, with a moderate business. Latest sales are at 52½c. for unwashed fleeces; 80c. for extra pulled; 80c. for super pulled; 35@35½ for slightly burry fall clip California; 60c. for Noils; 55c. for East India; 47½@49c. for Cape.

Whisky.—Prices have declined, but at current quotations there is more business. Western, 87@87½c.

Furs and Skins.—The market feels the advance abroad, and extreme prices are realized for all grades of skins that even approach good quality. We quote currency prices:

	Northern and Eastern. No. 1.	Wost'rn. No. 1.	South'rn. No. 1.
Beaver, dark, p'r pce.	$1.00@ 4.00	$ 50@$2.00	$ 25@$1.00
Beaver, pale	25@ 3.00	25@ 1.50	20@ 75
Bear, black	12.00@20.00	8.00@ 12.00	3.00@ 5.00
Bear, brown	2.00@ 5.00	1.00@ 3.00	1.00@ 2.00
Badger	37@ 50	37@ 50	25@ 37
Cat, wild	25@ 50	25@ 50	10@ 15
Cat, house	10@ 15	10@ 15	3@ 5
Fisher	8.00@12.00	4.00@ 6.00	1.00@ .00
Fox, silver	25@ 1.00	3.00@ 10.00	1.00@ .00
Fox, cross	2.00@ 5.00	1.00@ 3.00	1.00@ .00
Fox, red	1.50@ 1.75	1.25@ 1.50	25@ 50
Fox, gray	50@ 75	25@ 50	10@ 20
Fox, prairie	25@ 37	25@ 37	—@ —
Lynx	2.00@ 3.00	75@ 1.00	—@ —
Marten, dark	5.00@10.00	3.00@ 5.00	—@ —
Marten, pale	1.50@ 2.00	1.00@ 1.50	—@ —
Mink, dark	5.00@ 8.00	3.50@ 4.00	2.50@ 3.00
Mink, pale	1.50@ 2.50	1.00@ 2.00	75@ 1.00
Otter	10.00@12.00	6.00@ 7.00	3.00@ 4.00
Muskrat, fall	15@ 20	12@ 18	5@ —
Muskrat, winter	20@ 25	18@ 20	8@ 10
Muskrat, spring	30@ 35	20@ 25	12@ 15
Muskrat, kit	5@ 6	5@ 6	—@ —
Opossum, cased	20@ 30	20@ 30	10@ 12
Raccoon	75@ 1.00	60@ 75	40@ 60
Skunk, black	1.25@ 3.00	2.25@ 3.00	75@ 1.00
Skunk, striped	1.25@ 1.50	1.25@ 1.50	25@ 50
Skunk, white	50@ 75	50@ 75	10@ 20
Wolf, large	3.00@ 3.50	2.00@ 2.50	—@ —
Wolf, small	1.00@ 1.25	75@ 1.00	—@ —
Wolverine	3.00@ 5.00	1.00@ 2.00	—@ —

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York, March 22, 1872.

Cold weather still continues, causing a good demand for all kinds of meats, and keeping back fresh fish, eggs, &c., which would go for substitutes. Cattle and sheep have fallen off largely in numbers, and the latter, especially, are not in sufficient supply to meet the wants of butchers. The feeling at the close is scarcely as firm. Hogs continue to come forward freely, and are weaker. Packers have nearly closed their operations for the season, and there is a large stock of hog products on the market.

Beeves.—The severely cold weather favors trade. The cattle offerings last Monday were 99 car loads at Communipaw, 34 cars at 100th street, and 42 cars at Weehawken. There were several lots of extra fine cattle among them. One car was superior in quality to anything we have had since the holidays, weighing 1,300 lbs. each, alive, the best selling at 14c., 62 lbs. per cwt. Still, 13c. was fairly the top of the market for fat cattle, the pick of several lots reaching 13½c., when owners permitted selecting. Since Monday, the arrivals have amounted to 2,378 cattle, or rather more than could be sold readily at full rates. A few were left over last night. Save some Quills at 5@5¾c. ₱ lb., live weight, and dry cows at about 10c., the 11@11½c. Cherokees were the lowest grade, and they were not very poor. One lot of 82 fair, 6¾ cwt. Ill. steers was sold at 12c.; 3 cars 8 cwt., 13c.; 4 cars Cherokees, 1,050 lbs, 11¾c., 57 lbs ₱ cwt., and 3 cars Mo. cattle, 8 cwt., $100 each.

The following are the closing prices for the week, in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ lb	13 @ 13¼	13 @ 13¼
Good to prime	12 @ 12½	12 @ 12½
Ordinary to medium	11 @ 11¾	11 @ 11¾
Lowest grade	10 @ 11	10 @ 11
Average sales	11¾ @ —	11½ @ 11¾

Milch Cows.—Dealers in fresh cows had such a hard time of it one week ago that they are acting more cautiously now, bringing in fewer animals; and still the market is overstocked, especially with ordinary and poor cows. It is strange that farmers will send in, or dealers buy, such miserable trash as some of the apologies for cows now upon this market, and for which $25 would be a big price. These poor cows injure our markets more than anything else. The few good milkers and springers sell at $75@80, but this kind is very scarce. The majority sell at $40@60, with a surplus on hand.

Veal Calves.—Receipts are increasing both of live and dead calves. Cold weather has been a fine thing for the dealers, enabling them to hold the hog-dressed veals a whole week, if not sooner sold. The great bulk of the calves come in dressed, some of them from the Western States, and mostly sell at 8@10c. per lb., being thin. Good ones are worth 12@13c., with none fairly quotable above that. The poorest sell at 6@7c. Live vary from 5@8c. for poor, up to 9@10c. for fair to fine, one lot of 180, prime Bucks Co., 140 lbs., averaging 10c., with 51 of 122 lbs. at 9c.

Sheep.—Receipts have been light during the past week, and trade continues good, the high rates of past weeks being fully sustained, viz:—10@10¼c. for prime to extra fat, 9@9¼c. for ordinary to fair, and 8@8½c. for poor. One lot of very ordinary 68 lbs. Virginia sheep sold at 8¼c. Two cars 69 lbs. Ohio sheep were sold at 9¼c.; 3 cars of 95 lbs. at 9¾c.; 2 cars, same weight, at 10c.; 2 cars choice, 111 lbs., at 10¼c. There were 7,26[illegible] sheep sold during the week, very many of them of extra quality, averaging $9.91 per head, with 1,915 only medium, at $7.71 each.

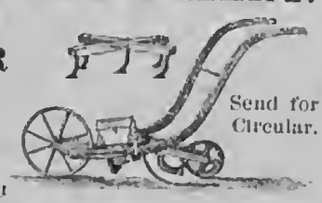
Hogs.—These continue to arrive freely, quite in excess of last week's supply. There were 5,584 Western dressed hogs received during the past week. The market is inactive, and prices lower, live ruling from 4¾c. to 5¼c. when anything is sold. City-dressed are selling at 5¾@6¾c. as extremes, most weights going at 6¼@6¾c. Western-dressed are dull, at 5¾@5¾c. The hog season, so far as packers are concerned, is drawing towards a close.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION! LADIES!!
MRS. C. G. PARKER

Makes purchases of every description for Ladies, at a moderate charge. Refers by permission to
Messrs. E. P. DUTTON & Co., 713 B'dway, N. Y. City.
Mr. JAMES McCALL, 513 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., N. Y. City.
☞ For Circular (free), address
MRS. C. G. PARKER, 715 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WIRE AND PICKET FENCE.—Send for Circular and Photograph of J. W. Rappleye's Patent for constructing Wire Fences (Patented July 4th, 1871). Has become indispensible in the construction of any and all kinds of Wire Fences. J. W. RAPPLEYE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y.

HARRINGTON'S PATENT.
The only Combined
SEED SOWER
And Cultivator.
Made only by
AMES PLOW CO.,

Send for Circular.
No. 53 Beekman Street, New York.

THE NOVELTY HAND STAMP,—With complete case of type, for marking Linen, Cards, Envelopes, etc. A perfect Little Gem. Price, $1.00, post paid $1,25, Samples free.

AGENTS WANTED

Address F. P. Follett, 3 Asylum St., Hartford, Ct.

"FAMILY FAVORITE!"
THE
WEED. WEED
The most perfect, reliable and generally useful machine in existence. For the family of the farmer or mechanic, where the work required of a sewing machine ranges from the heaviest garments of men's wear to the most delicate and ornamental fabrics for ladies and children, it has proved itself thoroughly efficient and entirely satisfactory. Of unequaled simplicity and compactness of construction, capable of being learned and operated with one-fourth the usual expenditure of time and labor, with a capacity for quantity, quality and variety of execution beyond its competitors, and a reputation for durability and reliability known and appreciated by thousands, it is offered to the people for the most critical inspection and comparison, with confidence that its obvious merits cannot fail to convince the careful examiner of its superiority. Manufactured by the
WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
REPRESENTED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

Beautify your Homes with Flowers!
A FLORIST AT EVERY LADY'S DOOR.
PLANTS POST-PAID BY MAIL.
We pack our plants, to send by mail, in strong boxes, with almost entire ball of earth attached, which insures their being received in perfect order. All labeled except Verbenas.

Coleus, Golden	6	distinct sorts for	$1 00
Carnations	6	do.	1 00
Clematis	4	do.	1 00
Fuchsias	6	do.	1 00
Geraniums, Zonale	6	do.	1 00
do. Fragrant	6	do.	1 00
do. Double	4	do.	1 00
do. Ivy	4	do.	1 00
Heliotrope	6	do.	1 00
Roses, Monthly	6	do.	1 00
Basket Plants	6	do.	1 00
Winter-bloom'g Plants	6	do.	1 00
Verbenas	13	do.	1 00

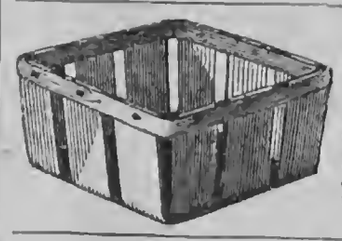
Entire collection of 13 species (one of each) for $2. Any six of the above collections for $5; or thirteen, $10. My Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of New and Beautiful Plants (58 pages) mailed free.
Address CHARLES A. REESER,
Pleasantville, Venango Co., Pa.

$30,000 Worth of Real Estate,
FARM MACHINERY, &c.,
To be given away. Send three-cent stamp for Circular, to RUSSELL & SMITH, Rochester, N. Y.

Where to Emigrate—Missouri, Kansas & Arkansas Lands. Send 3 stamps for Emigrants' Guide and Map, to Emig. Land Office, 409 Locust-st., St. Louis.

Eggs for Hatching.—Shipped to all parts of the country by Express, carefully boxed. A specialty made of the Earl of Derby and Duck-Wing *Game*. Address THOS. SPENCER, Jr., Willimantic, Conn.

The Season for Painting
HAS COME AGAIN.
If you propose to paint, first send stamp for a book called "Plain Talk with Practical Painters, with Samples of Colors." The book is worth a dollar, and costs nothing. JOHN W. MASURY, 111 Fulton St., New York. ☞ Specialty in Pure Paints and Colors. Masury's Ready-Made Colors are the only ones which stand the test of time. Do not be deceived.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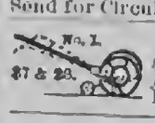
AM. BASKET CO.,
New Britain, Ct.,
Manufacturers of the best and cheapest Verbena Basket, Berry Basket and Crate in market. Are selling this year at a great reduction for cash.
Circulars free.

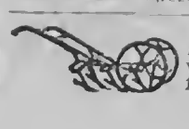
MASSACHUSETTS
Agricultural College.
Ninth Annual Report sent free to all applicants. Next term begins April 18.
W. S. CLARK, President.
Amherst, Mass., March 15, 1872.

Look at this List of Teachers.
George James Webb,
William Mason,
W. S. B. Mathews,
Dudley Buck,
Joseph Mosenthal.
THEODORE F. SEWARD, CHESTER G. ALLEN, } Principals.
All these distinguished teachers and artists will teach in the **Normal Music School** at Binghamton, N. Y., next summer, making the school far superior to any other of its class in the advantages it affords. The course of instruction will embrace Cultivation of the Voice, Harmony, Piano, Organ, Violin, Method of Teaching the Rudiments, &c. Term six weeks, from July 10th to Aug. 21st.
For Circulars, apply to THEO. F. SEWARD, Orange, N. J., or CHESTER G. ALLEN, care BIGLOW & MAIN, No. 425 Broome St., New York.

TREE PRUNERS & PRUNING SHEARS.
Can reach 20 feet and cut limbs 2 inches in diameter. Manufactured by G. A. PITTESCOTT, Sandy Hill, N.Y. Send for Circulars.


Allen's Planet Drills *sow soaked seeds*, Salsify, Beets, Carrots, &c., *perfectly*. Circulars of S. L. ALLEN & Co., 119 S. 4th, Phila., Pa. Sold everywhere.

All Farmers *save time and money* by sowing their Peas, Broom Corn, Sorghum, and Fertilizers for Potatoes, Tobacco, &c., with Planet No. 3.


Allen's Planet *Double Wheel Hoe saves all hand hoeing* of drilled vegetables and roots, finishing perfectly *both sides of a row at once.*

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE MACHINES.—For the best in the world, address CALVIN CARR & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TWENTY MILLION
EUROPEAN LARCH & EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS.
300,000 Transplanted Evergreens.
200,000 Transplanted Larches.
The above are all grown from seeds, on our own grounds, and are far better and cheaper than imported stock. European Larch, Evergreen and Forest Tree Seeds. Send for Catalogues.
ROBERT DOUGLAS & SONS,
Waukegan, Ill.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is rapidly superseding all other preparations for producing *Elegant, Sweet* and *Wholesome ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Buckwheat* and other *Griddle Cakes. Perfectly Pure* and *Reliable*, and *always ready for immediate use.* The *CHEAPEST Baking Powder in the WORLD*, and it *WILL KEEP ON LAND OR SEA, in any climate for years.* It is well adapted to the use of *Housekeepers, Miners, Mariners, Emigrants, &c.*, and is in fact, in *every respect, the BEST YEAST POWDER* made "*for the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley.*"
SOLD BY GROCERS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER,
69 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

TOBACCO DUST.
Only $2 per Barrel.
It Kills WORMS, BUGS, FLEAS.
It is an Excellent FERTILIZER.
It can be used in the HOT BED, COLD FRAMES, CONSERVATORY, FLOWER, VEGETABLE GARDEN or FARM.
P. LORILLARD & CO.,
16 & 18 Chambers St., N. Y.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS.
THE BEST CATALOGUE yet Published, containing a complete list of **Vegetable and Flower Seeds**; Bulbs of every sort for spring planting; also Roses, Geraniums, and other Bedding Plants, Small Fruits, &c., &c. Fully illustrated.
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Address C. L. ALLEN & CO.,
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JOHN S. COLLINS, MOORESTOWN, N. Jersey, raises Berries and Small Fruits for market. Sells strong, genuine, best sorts plants at *bottom* prices. Send for list.

CAMPBELL'S Late Rose Potato.—A new Seedling from Early Rose, of wonderful productiveness and finest quality. Will yield twice as much as any other potato. *Three bush.* were grown from half a pound the past season. Circulars free. Price, $1 per lb., or $3 for 4 lbs. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O.

RIVERVIEW Military Academy, Poughkepsie, N. Y. A thorough-going school for boys.

TO FARMERS.—DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE of the "LODI MANUFACTURING CO," for sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for *half the price* of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for tobacco, cotton, corn and vegetables than any other in market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c., of New York city. Price, delivered on board in New York city, Twenty-five Dollars per ton. I ask attention to the following Testimonials:

Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 12th, 1871.—*Dear Sir:* For two years past I have used the Double Refined Poudrette for corn, potatoes and garden Vegetables, and I have realized on the first crop 100 per cent. for all the money invested. Yours truly, T. B. ALLANSON.

Windham Co., Vt., Dec. 4th, 1871.—*Dear Sir:* I think the Lodi Company's Double Refined Poudrette the best manure I can find for tobacco, corn and potatoes. I shall order a number of tons another season. Yours respectfully, E. S. HORTON.

Jesse Vaughn of Lancaster, N. Y., under date of September 20th, says:—I applied the Double Refined Poudrette, last Spring, on corn and potatoes, and I believe I have the best corn in town, and my potatoes are an excellent crop. I have used your Double Refined Poudrette several times before, and always with good results, but this year the effect has been more perceptible than ever before.

A pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on application to JAMES T. FOSTER, 66 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE Empress of Russia is ill.

HORACE BINNEY is now 93 years old.

NEAL DOW is now Mayor of Portland.

THE Viceroy of India gets £25,000 a year.

SENATOR CAMERON'S son-in-law is very sick.

MRS. YELVERTON is a success in Hong Kong.

THE Emperor of Brazil spent $900,000 in Europe.

LORD NORTHBROOK is the new Viceroy of India.

OLE BULL has had a narrow escape from a burning hotel.

J. T. FIELDS has recently lectured before 3,000 Philadelphians.

FROUDE will deliver three lectures in this country next autumn.

REV. DR. STEELE will leave the Syracuse Universalists for Boston.

GEN. A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, is sick with Bright's disease.

MR. BANCROFT has sent $6,000 to Harvard for a traveling scholarship.

MR. SUMNER says a reconciliation with the President is impossible.

BAYARD TAYLOR and R. H. Stoddard have been friends for 24 years.

CAPT. ANDREW HEATH, aged 93, the oldest Freemason in Maine, is just dead.

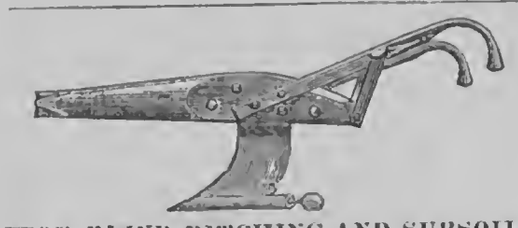
Implements, Machinery, &c.

CARHART'S
PATENT TWO-HORSE
Pulverizing Cultivator

Was Awarded the First Premium at State and County Fairs in 1870 and '71.

It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.
The price is only Twenty Dollars.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
It can be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.
It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.

C. C. BRADLEY & SON, Man'frs, Syracuse, N. Y.



FOR BLIND DITCHING AND SUBSOILING.—Makes a ditch as fast as the team can travel. Will ditch meadows without injury to the sod, and add from one-fourth to one-half to the production of crops. Address
GEO. CHAMBERLIN & SON, Olean, N. Y.

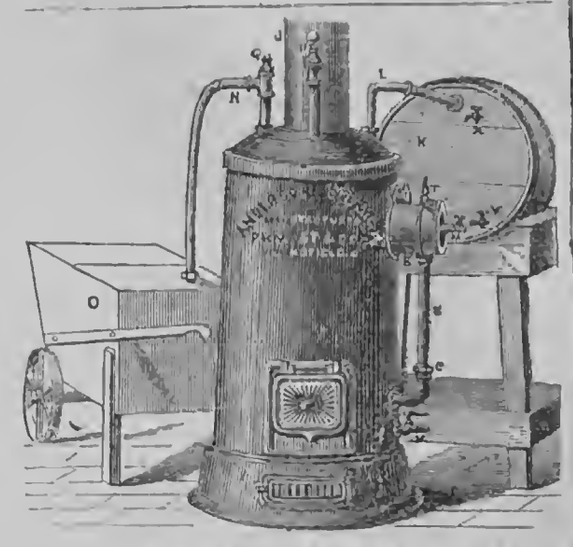
IMPROVED FOOT LATHES, With Slide-Rest and Fittings. Just the thing for the Artisan or Amateur Turner.
Also, **HAND PLANERS.**
"Many readers of this paper have one of them." Selling in all parts of the country, Canada, Cuba, Europe, &c.
Send for descriptive Catalogue.
N. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H.

Holbrook's Swivel Plows

Sold by Dealers.

For level land and side hill, do perfect work *without dead furrows or ridges.* Easy draft. Have Hinged Cutters.

Send for Circular. **F. F. HOLBROOK & CO., Boston, Mass.**



ANDERSON'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, for *Steaming* FEED FOR STOCK Heating Cheese Vats; Tannery Vats, Conservatories, &c. This Steamer is made of Wrought Iron, thoroughly riveted and finished in good style. It has a reliable Automatic or Self-regulating Water Feeder, Safety Valve, Vacuum Valve, Water Gauge Cocks, Whistle, &c., all complete. The boiler is peculiar in construction, being ONE COMPLETE DOUBLE BOILER WITHIN ANOTHER, the two communicating one with the other. It has an extraordinary amount of fire space for the size of the boiler; No. 3, a medium size, having 3,853 square inches of fire surface; consequently, it requires but little fuel to run it. Either wood or coal may be used for fuel.

It will cook more feed, or heat more water, in a given time, than any other Steamer of the same size or cost. It is more durable than any other, for the reason that the fire-box is made of wrought iron, and is *entirely surrounded with water.* We are also manufacturing:

Anderson's Low Pressure Steam Heater, for Heating *Private Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Conservatories, &c.* We manufacture for all the territory east of Illinois.

For further particulars address
P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND BUTTER BUYERS!
PACK YOUR BUTTER
IN
WESTCOTT'S
RETURN BUTTER PAIL

Approved and recommended by the leading authorities of our country on dairying, and acknowledged by all butter dealers to be the very best package in use.
Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents more** a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.

READ THIS:

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market.* It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommends its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.

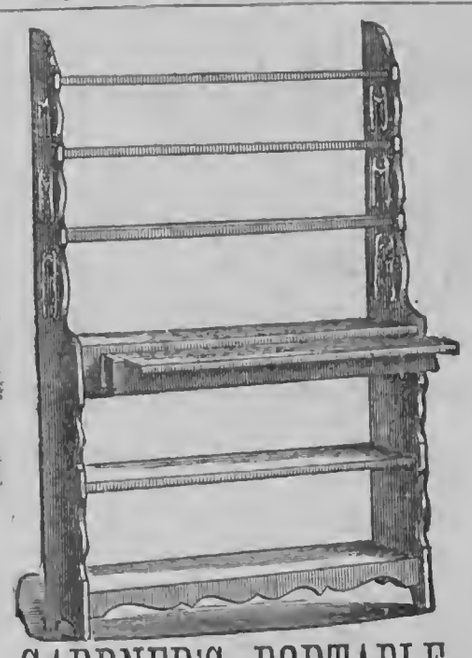
Respectfully,

(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.
X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail,** and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.

SILSBY BROS.,
Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.



GARDNER'S PORTABLE
BOOK-RACK, BOOK-CASE, AND WRITING DESK COMBINED.

This is the first good article of furniture that has ever been made, which can be taken apart in less than a minute and packed away or shipped from place to place all ready as a few short boards, and can be set up again by any person in a few moments without the aid of any tools. Small sizes form a substantial and complete Book-Rack. Larger sizes form a substantial Writing-Desk and Book-Case Combined.

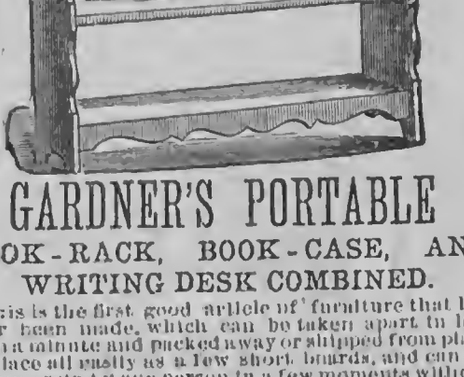
Prices for large sizes, 6 feet 4 inches high, solid Black Walnut, from $10 to $22. Prices for smaller sizes down as low as $1. Also, Portable Wardrobes, prices $10 to $20.

A liberal discount to the trade. Ten per cent. off to all preachers.

The First Premium was Awarded
on our Book-Racks and Writing-Desks at the
Great Fair of the American Institute
NEW YORK, 1870.

Our goods can be found at the Furniture Dealers and Bookstores generally throughout the country.
Manufactured by
The Gardner Manufacturing Company,
110 BOWERY, N. Y.,
Manufacturers of Looking Glass and Picture Frames.

$500 CHALLENGE



Toward expense of a **Public Test** that the
PATENT LIGHTNING SAWS
Excel in Speed, Ease and Simplicity all others. Of Boynton's Latest Improved Cross-Cut and Wood Saws, not *one* failed in 20,000. Cross Cut ($1 per ft.); Wood Saws ($1 each). *For sale by all Dealers.*
E. M. BOYNTON, 80 Beekman St., N. Y.,
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GOUX'S
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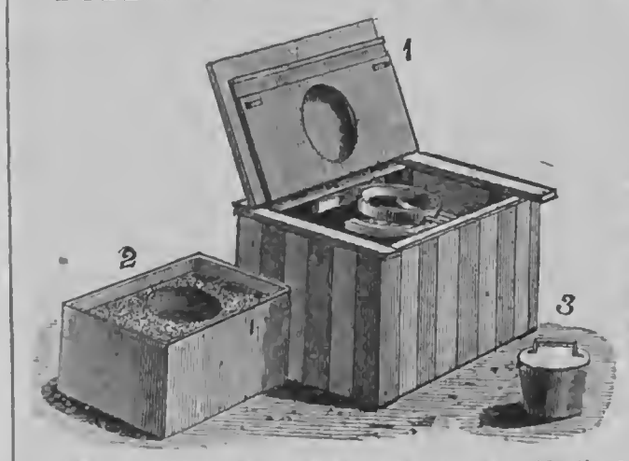

"The Goux system possesses all the advantages of the dry earth system without its disadvantages; it is economical, deodorizing and self-acting. The whole refuse of every house, its excreta, liquid or solid, ashes and sweepings, are disposed of and turned to account, and it is applicable in individual cases, dwellings, and in large communities. The alterations to the ordinary closets, to adapt them to the dry system, are less costly in the Goux process than in any other, and it is applicable to the best description of houses, as well as to the dwellings of the poor."—*Scientific American, Jan. 1, 1872.*

☞ For further particulars, drawings, or specifications of alterations, apply to or address
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424 West Canal St., New York.

MARION
UNITED STATES WATCH CO'S WATCHES.
REPORT OF JUDGES
TO THE GENERAL COMMITTEE
CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION:

GENTLEMEN—The Judges appointed to examine into the merits of the articles contained in Class 10, beg leave to make the following report:

No. 1650. United States Watch Company, Marion, New Jersey. These watch movements, the result of American capital, skill and perseverance as specimens of this branch of science and manufacture, rival those of European make. The watches exhibited by this Company are of all grades, from that of the most exact timekeeper, to the cheaper kind for the million. All are excellent of the kind, and are too well known and appreciated by the people to need further comment. First Premium is awarded to the United States Watch Company.

E. S. Higgins
James Powell
William M. Davis } Judges

Price Lists furnished the Trade on application, inclosing business card. For sale by the Trade generally.

Ask your Jeweler to see the MARION

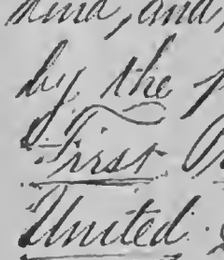
WATCHES.

BEWARE of worthless imitations with which the country is flooded. To avoid imposition, see that the words MARION, N. J., are engraved on the plate over the Main-Spring Barrel. All others are spurious.

WHOLESALE ROOMS OF THE **United States Watch Co.,**

GILES, BRO. & CO.
83 & 85 State St., Chicago, Ill.

GILES, WALES & CO.
No. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.



CHAMBERLAIN'S
Patent Screw Stump Machine,
FOR FARMER'S USE.
Safe, Economical, Cheap, and the best in use. Will pull the largest stump with ease.
Patented June 11th, 1867.
For particulars send for circular to
Geo. Chamberlain & Son, Olean, N.Y.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.
A SANITARY FLEXIBLE METALLIC WATER PIPE.
20 per cent. cheaper than Lead. For particulars send for circulars.
NEW YORK LEAD CO.,
63 and 65 Center St., New York.

FENCE.—For M. F. Gibbs & Co.'s best and cheapest method of making Farm Fence, that has been in use five years with entire satisfaction. Write GEO. R. CLARK, Livonia, Liv. Co., N. Y.

FARM MILLS
DURABLE, EFFICIENT AND LOW-PRICED.
Send for Circular. Agents wanted. LANE BROS., Manufacturers, Millbrook, N. Y.

BETTER STILL FOR 1872.
Page's Portable Pump, Plant Syringe and Fire Extinguisher, *with Metal Boxes,* and otherwise improved, for $5. Send for Circular.
N. PAGE, JR., Danvers, Mass.

Graves' Incubators.
For Price List, send for Circular.
JACOB GRAVES & CO., No. 26 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

Allen's Planet Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator will do all the hand hoeing of drilled vegetable and root crops, completing quickly and perfectly both sides of a row at one passage.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— Pittsburgh employs 80,000 operatives.
— It costs $20,000 a year to keep a yacht.
— Yale students can now board at hotels.
— The Mississippi River is open to Keokuk.
— Cornell has 73 students less than last year.
— Ice in Geneva Lake, Wis., is 30 inches thick.
— Silk mills have been opened at Berkley, Pa.
— There were 19 executions in Germany last year.
— Pittsfield, Mass., is to have a new opera house.
— Chicago is putting up $12,000,000 worth of hotels.
— New York has 28 orphan asylums, with 9,000 inmates.
— Rutland, Vt., is sending marble to Rome for statuary.
— The new City Hall of Baltimore will cost $2,500,000.
— The Baptists of Lynn, Mass., are to erect a $60,000 church.
— The Shakers of Massachusetts want to sing at the Jubilee.
— Beecher's congregation gave $250,000 to charity last year.
— Tobacco using students are excluded from Amherst College.
— The fish trade of New England amounts to $90,000,000 per year.
— A young lady in Bangor wears a "come-over-in-the-Mayflower" watch.
— The Atlantic cable is to be used to fire the guns in London during "God Save the Queen," at the Boston Jubilee.

Stock, Poultry, &c.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.
A GREAT BARGAIN.

Having decided to leave home for some months abroad, I will sell **15 Cows and Heifers** and **10 Young Bulls** at very low prices previous to April 15. They are all Herd-Book animals, embracing choice representatives from the several families in my herd, in fine health and condition, regular breeders and good milkers. Cows and Heifers will be sold in lots of five or more, *at large reductions* from individual value. Apply immediately for Catalogues and prices.
C. HILLS, Crystal Spring Farm, Delaware, Ohio.

Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.—Imported, and home bred, of superior quality. For sale by JONATHAN TALCOTT, Rome, N. Y.

SPANISH MERINOS.—WE OFFER FOR sale, low, a limited number of our surplus of fine thorough-breds. Send for Catalogue. Orders solicited. JOHN SHELDON & SON, Moscow, N. Y.

Pure-Bred Chester White Pigs. Choice stock of Dark and Light Brahma, Buff Cochin and Houdan Fowls. Also, Peerless and Early Rose Potatoes. *No circular.* P. W. HARBAUGH, New Lisbon, O.

BERKSHIRES OF UNSURPASSED EXCELLENCE.—Every Pig with authentic pedigree. My breeding stock chiefly imported direct from England. Model Pigs, all ages. Short-Horns of purest and most fashionable blood, all ages, for sale. *Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.* Superior high-bred Shepherd Dogs. Also a few unexcelled Fox Hounds, true as the compass to the North Pole. Ten head of superior high-bred Geldings, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts, fast trotters and pacers. Address
H. C. GRAFF, Greendale Stock Farm, Maysville, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—LIGHT BRAHMAS, BUFF and Partridge Cochins' Eggs.—Buff and Partridge Cochin, $1; Lt. Brahma, Houdan, W. Poland, G. L. Bantam, S. G. Dorking, $3; W. Leghorn, S. S. Hamburg and R. C. Dominique, $2.
E. G. STUDLEY, Claverack, N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From 12 Varieties of Fowls, selected with great care; many we imported from Cooper. We make a specialty of the following:—Light Brahmas, $2 doz.; 2 doz., $3.; 4 doz., $5. Silver Gray Dorkings, $2 doz.; 2 doz., $3.50; 4 doz., $6. Aylesbury Ducks (weight, per pair, 17 lbs.), $1 doz.; 2 doz., $6. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. W. S. CARPENTER & SON, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING NOW READY.—Dark Brahma and Partridge Cochin Eggs for $3 per doz., from fowls imported from Yardley of England. Two pairs or trios of each for sale. Eggs securely packed and delivered at Express office. Send P. O. Order or Draft on New York.
S. RUSSELL JONES, 113 South West St., Syracuse, N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Brahmas, Cochins, Hamburgs and Bantams. Send stamp for Illustrated Descriptive List to
E. J. TAYLOR, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

Choice Imported Fowls at Auction.

One hundred pens of **Choice Imported and Home-Bred Fowls and Pigeons** will be sold, without reserve, at JOHNSON & VAN TASSEL'S, No. 37 Nassau St., (opposite the Post-Office,) New York, on WEDNESDAY, April 3d, at 12 M. A rare opportunity for persons wishing to procure really fine, pure-bred fowls. Those who wish to purchase, but cannot attend the sale, can have their bids made by addressing WM. SIMPSON, Jr., Box 316, N. Y. P. O., stating variety wanted and limit of price.

55 PREMIUMS!

Eggs for sale from imported and selected home-bred fowl of *undoubted purity.*

Fifty-Five Society and Special Premiums

awarded my Fowls at four late Exhibitions (14 varieties).
Send stamp for Descriptive Circular and Price List.
G. H. WARNER, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—DARK BRAHMA, Selected birds, $20 per trio. **Houdans,** selected birds, $15 per trio. Bred from my first prize strains.
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WESTMORELAND POULTRY YARD.—Price List of Eggs and Fowls, free. New Illustrated Catalogue, 10 cents. J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.

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POULTRY AND EGGS.

Buff, Partridge and White Cochins and Brahmas. Address, with stamp,
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Now is the time for Agents to secure territory for this thrilling and fearless book. It comprises the Adventures and Experience of a Woman—*written by herself*—for years the wife of a Mormon Prophet—disclosing all that is mysterious, wicked and startling, abounding in thrilling adventure, humorous and pathetic scenes—the most fascinating book extant. Steel portrait of the authoress, portraits of leading Mormons, *both men and women*, Life and Scenes in Utah, etc. *Sold only by Agents.* For Circulars, address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

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Agents who want to make money can sell nothing so rapidly as our new and beautiful Steel Engraving,

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It is the finest subject ever engraved, and surprises every beholder with its wondrous beauty. Size 22x30 in. Price $2.50. Agents who find that "*Books go hard,*" can make $10 per day with this splendid work of art. Male and Female Agents wanted. Write for Circulars to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS OF NEW YORK.

A WORK DESCRIPTIVE of the CITY OF NEW YORK in all its Various Phases.

Its splendors and wretchedness; its high and low life; its marble palaces and dark dens; its attractions and dangers; its rings and frauds; its leading men and politicians; its adventurers; its charities; its mysteries and crimes.

Illustrated with Nearly 250 Fine Engravings.

Send for Circulars, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address
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New Book is ready for Canvassers. It is a companion to "INNOCENTS ABROAD." Don't try to sell books people don't want, but try one they will stop you in the streets to subscribe for. Sell it.
"And make all laugh who never laughed before,
And those who always laugh make laugh the more."
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$425 A Month! Horse and carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

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Unrivaled for the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. POMEROY & CO., 744 Broadway, New York.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED.—In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail 75 cents. Trial package free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

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MORE THAN
100,000 HOUSES
HAVE BEEN PAINTED WITH THE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT
IT IS THE BEST

In the world for exterior work upon Cottages, Villas or Buildings of any kind, whether built of brick, wood or iron. It is a liquid, *ready for use,* and requires no oil thinning or drier. Purest white, and any desired shade can be had in packages from one gallon upwards.

Letter Received from Levi Shaw, Trustee of the United Society of Shakers.
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RESPECTED FRIENDS:—In reply to your inquiry as to what we think of the Averill Chemical Paint, we have used in our Society at Mount Lebanon some 1,000 gallons. We are very much pleased with it, and until we are convinced that there is something better, shall give it the preference of all other paints. We have used heretofore the (— l, (—), and most all other brands of white lead, neither of which have given us perfect satisfaction. Most of it would chalk off after being on some two or three years. This, after three years' experience, we do not find to be the case with the Averill Pure White Chemical Paint. Indeed, it appears just as well as when first put on. I will write you again on the subject when I am not in quite so much of a hurry.

Sample card of beautiful colors, and recommendations from owners of the finest residences in the country, furnished free by the
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO., 32 Burling Slip, New York, or 118 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

P. S. The superiority of these Paints has already brought numerous *worthless* imitations in the market. We caution the public against using them.

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NEEDLES FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES can be obtained at about one-half the usual rates by ordering direct. Singer's, 40 cents per doz.; Wheeler & Wilson, 60 cts.; Howe's, 50 cts.; Grover & Baker, 50 cts., and others in proportion. Inclose the amount and Needles will be returned by first mail. Address
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SAVE 20 DOLLARS.

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HAS THE UNDER FEED,
MAKES THE "LOCK STITCH,"
Is Simple, Reliable, and Durable.

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

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T. L. BISSELL,	Charleston, S. C.
STUBBS & HARVEY,	Fort Deposit, Ala.
KNOWLES & CONNER,	Louisville, Ky.
E. W. HAINES,	San Francisco, Cal.
G. W. TRAVER,	Portland, Oregon.

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DUNHAM & SONS,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1834),
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER of November 18, 1871, says:

"Having used one of their instruments in our family for twenty years, we can confidently commend them to our readers as being first-class in every respect. Both professional and amateur players on the piano pronounce our DUNHAM very superior in tone. An instrument that has retained its brilliancy and sweetness of tone for a score of years needs no further commendation."

17 Union Square, NEW YORK.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE ROCHESTER BERRY BASKET. Durable and low-priced. Quarts, pints and ½ quarts. Send for Circulars to General Agents, COLLINS, GEDDES & CO., Moorestown, New Jersey.

FRUIT AND BERRY BASKETS.

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TRAVELERS TO THE SOUTHWEST! Take the "BEE LINE"—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway—from Cleveland, Ohio, by way of Crestline, Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, etc., or by way of Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc., for all points South or West. PALACE DAY and SLEEPING CARS from Cleveland to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville, without change.
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THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Is now offering for sale to actual settlers more than

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of the finest and most desirable Farming Lands in the West.

The lands are chiefly situated along the line of its railroad between the cities of Des Moines and Council Bluffs, and are the most fertile and accessible lands offered for sale at low prices in the State. Prices will range from $5 per acre, the average being about $7 or $8.

Sales are made either for cash, or on short or long time, so as to suit all purchasers. Full warranty deeds given.

EXPLORING TICKETS,

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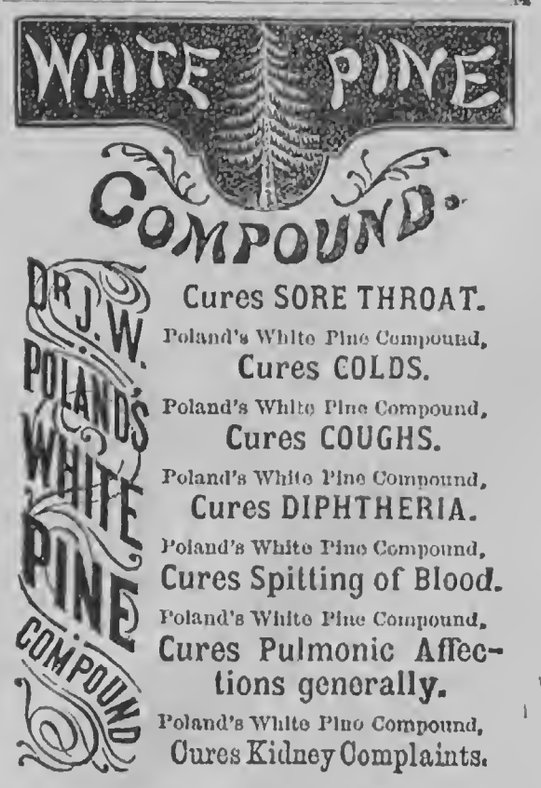
For pamphlet (with map), or any information regarding the lands, address
J. L. DREW, Land Commissioner, Davenport, Iowa.

Medicinal, Etc.



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Poland's White Pine Compound, Cures COLDS.
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"For health comes sparkling in the streams,
From cool Chocorua stealing;
There 's iron in our Northern winds;
Our pines are trees of healing."
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Happy Relief for Young Men.—Nervous Debility cured by new methods. Remarkable Reports sent free. Address, HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

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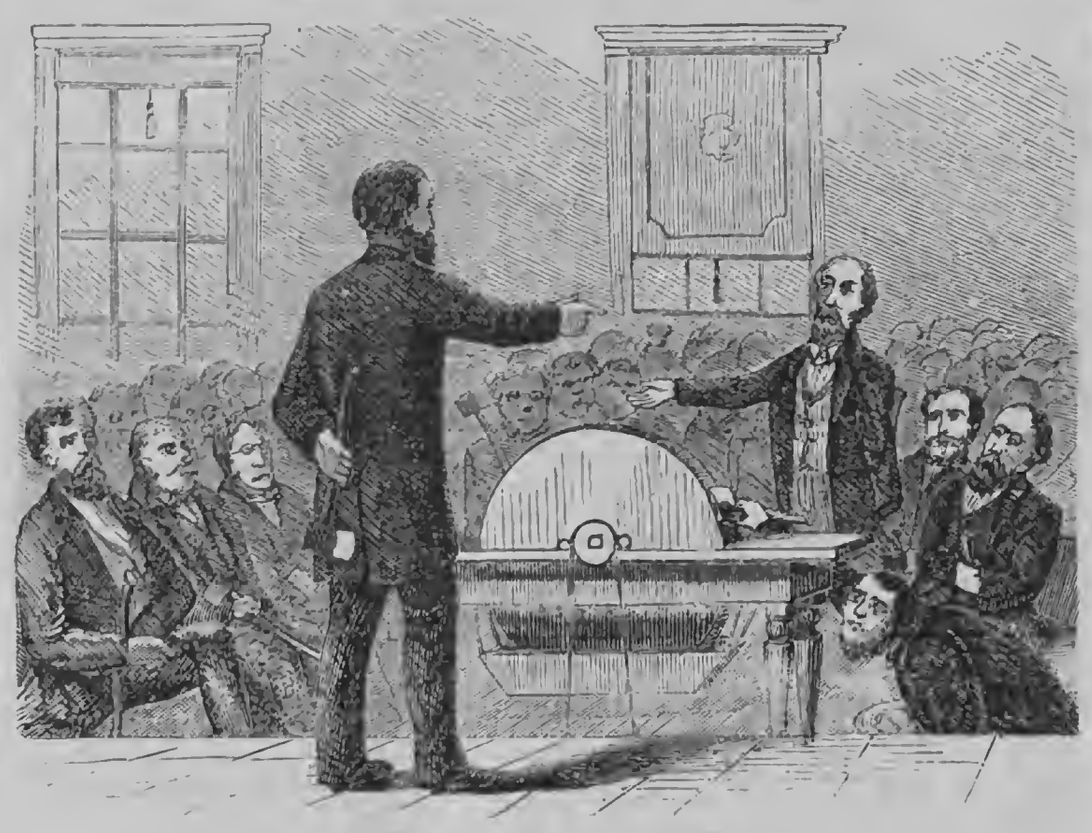

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RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS. ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

VOL. XXV. NO. 14. WHOLE NO. 1158. | NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 6, 1872. | PRICE SIX CENTS. $2.50 PER YEAR.

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Floricultural.

IVIES FOR INSIDE DECORATIONS.

WE herewith give an illustration of the interior of a wide hall decorated with ivies. The plants are grown in large pots, and then trained upon wire trellises fastened to the wall and ceiling. The illustration explains itself better than we could in words; but we will add that, there being many varieties of the ivy in cultivation, it is advisable to use more than one, for the sake of contrast, some of them having beautiful, variegated leaves; others are broad, heart-shaped, and almost as broad as a man's hand; while others are deeply cut or palmated. All these different forms add greatly to the beauty of the whole.

It may also be stated that the room decorated with ivy should not be kept too warm, but at a moderate temperature; such as is most healthful for a person is the best. No one need fear to make the room unhealthy by introducing the ivy in abundance; for plants purify the air, and it is only when we introduce those emitting strong odors that anything but beneficial effects result. As all the ivies succeed well in the shade, they are more suitable for the purpose herein designated than almost any other kind of plant.

There is also another plant largely used for this purpose, which is not a true ivy, although known as German Ivy (*Senecio scandens*). It grows even more rapidly than any of the true ivies (*Hedera*), and we have seen a small plant grow so fast that it encircled quite a large room in a few weeks. It thrives well in the shade, and the leaves resemble somewhat the common English ivy, but are of a lighter and more cheerful green color. This, and a great variety of ivies, are grown for sale by our florists.

SPRING TREATMENT OF AURICULAS.

A correspondent of the Journal of Horticulture says:—I maintain that the Auricula ought never to have a drop of rain, and least of all in the spring. Every grower of this beautiful flower knows that its greatest enemy is damp, and that his efforts are directed to the great end of giving it a free and open situation, keeping it free from drip, and not allowing water to settle in the heart of the plant. Unless you are for ever near your frames, it is impossible to do this and yet let them have any rain. If you leave directions with your man that they are to have only gentle showers, you will find some day to your cost that this idea of a gentle shower differs very widely from yours. For the safety of your collection, I strongly advise no showers. But even if you allow them to get rain under your own eye, the drops will settle in the heart of the plant, and then canker and decay take place. Rain may possibly run off the plain-foliaged plants, but those with the mealy foliage retain it very pertinaciously, and nothing will free them of it except taking the plant up and blowing the water off. Then, too, I think that to allow the mealy-foliaged plants to become spotted with rain entirely destroys their beauty. I grudge even when watering that the outside leaves should get any on them, and should sadly grieve if the beautiful young leaves were to be thus injured.

Iris Reticulata, a lovely purple flower, with a bright, golden lip, is pronounced by florists a beautiful early blooming bulb for green-house pot culture.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Texas Plants.—Enclosed find plant, which please name for me. It is one of our earliest flowers; the prairie is now covered with them. It is about two weeks earlier than the Snowdrop, and, as it is a bulbous plant, I think deserves a place in the flower-garden. I also enclose you the labels which came around some bulbs which a friend sent me. I cannot find either of them in any bulb catalogue, nor in GRAY'S Field Book of Botany. Please give description, and tell me how to cultivate.

There used to be cultivated in old gardens a plant called "Globe," the seed of which exactly represented the outline of a man's face. Can you give me the right name for it? I have looked dozens of seedsmen's catalogues through in vain, hoping to meet with it.—DICK HOPSON, *Sherman, Texas.*

THE little plant, with pink flowers, veined with purple, is the quite common *Claytonia Carolina*, or "Spring Beauty." There is another, equally as common, but larger-growing species (*Claytonia Virginica*), also known by the same common name. They are exceedingly pretty plants, and we are not surprised that so early a flower should attract attention.

The labels of bulbs enclosed are: 1—*Anomatheca cruenta*, a small, bulbous plant, cultivated in conservatories at the North, but will probably succeed with you in the open ground. Flowers, blood-red, approaching a scarlet. The plants bloom freely throughout the summer, if planted in the garden, and taken up in autumn; or the season may be reversed, and by cultivating under glass, they may be made to bloom in winter, and dried off and given rest in summer.

2.—*Phædranassa chloracea* is a South-American bulb, requiring similar soil and treatment as that given to our common lilies, except that, in localities where the ground freezes in winter, the bulb should be taken up and kept dry in winter. The flowers are crimson. The other label you send we are unable to make out, and think that the same is misspelled, as we know of no plant, the name of which comes anywhere near it.

Ivy Culture.—Will some one give the name of an Ivy that can live in a room where it will freeze occasionally? I read so often of Ivy being trained over frames and arches; but will it live in a room with an open fireplace, and where the soil will be frozen a few times during the winter?—A SUBSCRIBER.

THE English or Irish Ivies are quite hardy when grown in a half shady situation. But when cultivated in the house, where the heat excites growth one day and the temperature is allowed to go below freezing point the next, the plants are liable to be injured. If your room is so cool as to prevent any growth in winter, a little freezing occasionally will not injure any of the hardy or half-hardy Ivies.

ROOM PLANT-CULTURE AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

How to Start Flower Seeds Without a Hot-Bed.—Procure a block 4 inches long, 3 wide and 2 thick. Take strong paper—a flour sack—cut it the length of the block and wide enough to reach around it, with an inch to spare. Prepare flour paste, set down with your lap-board, and paste the paper around the block lengthwise; then draw it down far enough to paste over one end; slip it from the block and you have a box. Ask Mr. CANDLE to make you two or three shallow boxes of old boards, in which to sit these paper boxes. Write the name of the seed you intend to plant on each box, fill with fine, rich earth, and a little sand; put a few seeds in each one, keep moist with warm water, cover with flannel, and set in a warm place. Thus plants can be grown. —MRS. E. M. TAYLOR.

Crape Myrtle.—I would like to inform your readers that a white Crape Myrtle is not a new thing in Texas. In the summer of 1863 I boarded three months with a lady in Polk county, Texas, who had trees of the pink, purple and white, at least ten feet high. It is a charming shrub. If any body has raised one from seed of the pink, he did well; but it was not the first white crape myrtle. I see the New Orleans Delachaise Nurseries (R. MAITRE) have a red one in their catalogue, and the Magnolia Nurseries advertise both crimson and scarlet; the latter I have never seen.—A. B. N., *Brownwell, Texas.*

English Crocus or Snow Drop.—Lady G.:—The flower you now send us is the Snow Drop—*Galanthus nivalis;* but it is very distinct from the blossom produced from the bulb sent us last fall as "English Crocus," which proved to be as we said in RURAL, Feb. 17. *Narcissus suavis.* You ask the language of these flowers. According to WOOD, *Crocus* means, "What an enigma thou art;" and *Narcissus*, "Egotists are agreeable only to themselves."

A Vigorous Verbena.—I raised a Verbena from the seed, last season, whose branches, together, measured 378 feet. This seemed to me such an extraordinary growth that I thought I would ask if any brother or sister reader of the RURAL has beaten it. —E. P. RICHARDSON, *Lawrence, Mass.*

Hybridizing Flowers.—"Heart's Ease," Indianapolis, Ind., urges American florists to pay more attention to the improvement of flowers by hybridizing, and proposes to give instructions in the method. We shall be glad to hear from him.

Iron for Roses.—A correspondent of an English paper recommends the laying about rose bushes old iron. He finds that the iron rust acts as a tonic to the rose.

WE have several seasonable communications for this department for which we have not yet been able to find space. They shall appear soon.

Sheep Husbandry.

ATTEMPT TO REPEAL THE WOOL TARIFF.*

THE fact has transpired, in a way that admits of no doubt of its correctness, that the Ways and Means Committee in Congress have, by a majority of one, determined to report in favor of abolishing the present duties on *combing* and *clothing* wools, and substitute therefor merely *ad valorem* duties of thirty per centum. The N. Y. Tribune, March 14, thinks the proposed *ad valorem* rates may be fifty per cent. We cannot say what changes may take place in the determinations of the Committee, before making their report, but at the time of this writing (March 18) they stand committed by vote to the thirty per cent. rate. But in the practical result it makes not the slightest difference which rate is adopted. Either is fatal to the wool husbandry of the country. The Ways and Means Committee have also substituted for the present duties on woolens, *ad valorem* duties of fifty per cent. on all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool.

Who has called for this sweeping change? The Rhode Island wool manufacturers have done so. A few free trade newspapers, free trade leagues, etc., have done so. But the great masses of the people of the country, and of the industry of the country, have neither asked for, nor do they wish it.

The wool tariff of 1867 doubtless saved the growers' interests from entire destruction, from the time it went into effect until the close of 1870, but it did not help them until after that period sufficiently to render growing profitable. There were impediments to be removed before it could do so. The failure of Congress to pass the bill in 1865-6, allowed importers, in anticipation of its passage, to forestall the markets under nominal rates of duty. Seventy million pounds of wool and woolens of the value of $57,115,000, almost equaling the entire imports of the four preceding years, were imported in 1863. The government, too, at the close of the war, threw millions of dollars' worth of its woolen army stores on our markets at mere nominal prices. Various other circumstances, which have been too often specified to require repetition here, operated in the same direction. Wool was grown at a loss in all the principal wool-growing States of the North. Sheep sold for a song. Sheep, for example, that had fetched six to eight dollars a head in Illinois during the war, sold from fifty cents to a dollar a head. A large proportion of the growers could not hold on to their flocks for the good time coming, and killed them for their pelts. Yet the growers did not move for any change in the tariff. They were satisfied with the law. They knew it would bring relief to those who could hold on, when the obstructions in the way of its normal operation should be removed. All who could encounter the temporary losses held on. At length, in 1871, the law began to produce its legitimate effects. Wool-growing became profitable, but not more profitable than dairying had been for a number of preceding years. No sooner did this occur than the Rhode Island manufacturers and the "revenue reformers" commenced agitating for repeal. They did not produce much effect in the session of 1870-71. But the remarkable and exceptional condition of wool production now existing throughout the world—the "wool famine," as it is called—which has raised the price of wool to an extraordinary pitch in every country of the world, is now seized upon as an excuse for agitation. Our people are to be made to believe that the wool famine *throughout the world* is due to our tariff—or that the repeal of the tariff will relieve that famine!

But, famine or no famine, we should have had a repeal agitation. The Rhode Island manufacturers, who can readily see why the manufacturers of a product should be protected, while the grower should not, though equally needing it, would have equally clamored for the restoration of the "good old times," when their feet were on the necks of the producers. The revenue reformers would, of course, co-operate with them. And the chronic tendency to *change* in tariff legislation could not have failed to manifest itself more or less extensively in Congress, in case of any tariff law which had been in effect upward of four years! Speaker BLAINE placed a majority of revenue reformers on the Ways and Means Committee, and hence, repeal has the important advantage of that Committee's official recommendation.

Is there danger that the repealers will be successful in their assault on the wool and woolen tariff? We think it is unsafe to act on any other hypothesis than that there is danger. There are enough wavering, undecided members of Congress, who will swim with what they believe to be the current, to render the result doubtful. It is the business of the growers and the friendly manufacturers to show them which way the popular current really sets. We are not of the opinion that petitions will be of much avail for this purpose. The manufacturers must judge of their own course of procedure, but we advise intelligent growers immediately to address their representatives and State senators, *by letter*, on this subject. (Neighbors might join in the same letter, if they chose.) It is not necessary to their effectiveness that they be argumentative or long. Those who have important facts or arguments to communicate, let them do so; those who have not, let them merely express their wishes. These letters will strengthen the hands of decided friends, and tend strongly to influence the action of the undecided and wavering. If the friends of wool protection will thus show their hands, and do so promptly, we shall have no doubt of the result.

We cannot but hope we shall obtain some (secret or open) assistance from our most far-seeing and discreet opponents among the hostile manufacturers themselves. We have not chosen to argue that question now, but we fully believe that repeal would involve the manufacturing in as complete destruction as the wool-growing interest. We know such to be the fixed opinion of the leading manufacturers who belong to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. We cannot believe all the anti-tariff manufacturers are so blinded by their prejudices as not to see the facts in the same light. What is the meaning of the following paragraphs, from the New York Economist (March 16), the organ of the New York wool trade, and hitherto the bitterest denouncer of the wool and woolen tariff of 1867? They have special significance, and we invite an attentive perusal of them:

"We have sound reason to believe there will be no change in the Wool Tariff, nor is it at all desirable just at this moment, for verily no greater calamity could befall the manufacturing interest than to *reduce the Tariff* just now, because it would afford no relief, as we have shown above, by way of *Cheap Wool*.

"Besides, if the duty was taken off of wool the Western farmers would, in a body, advocate free trade. *Free wool* means *free goods and cheap woolens*. If the manufacturing interest generally, and the Government, stand ready to advocate this policy, we are equally ready with the people of the West to *advocate open Free Trade*.

"Now, if the ports were thrown wide open to-morrow to free wool, it would not help the manufacturing interest much. It is true it would set more sets of woolen machinery in motion, but it would cheapen goods at the same time and cause the farmers to kill their sheep in whole flocks—in thousands; the very thing we are endeavoring to discountenance at present. If Congress and the manufacturers of New England will but let the Tariff alone, we shall get the farmers, after a year or two, to grow a sufficiency of wool at low enough prices to keep all the woolen machinery of the country in full motion the year round."

No friend of the wool and woolen tariff could have stated the results of its overthrow, or even of its *reduction*, more correctly.

*Dr. RANDALL wrote and mailed this article in time for our last issue, but the snow blockade on the railroads prevented its arrival in season.—[EDS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Fat Sheep Dying.—I found in the lot a very choice ram of mine dead. The morning before he was as well as he ever was. The next week I had two very choice ewe lambs die. One of them died in an hour from the time it was taken sick. Yesterday morning I found a large fat sheep that could not stand, which died in a little while. These sheep were all fat. What was the cause?—S. C. LEWIS, *Orleans Co., N. Y.*

Did our correspondent make a *post-mortem* examination? If so, what did he discover? It may be they died of over-fatness, plethora, or apoplexy. When sheep are so taken, SPOONER recommends a dose of two or three ounces of Epsom salts for full-grown sheep, and for lambs half a dose. RANDALL recommends, for Merino sheep, two ounces of the salts, followed by an ounce every six hours, until copious evacuation takes place.

Sheep Dying in Wisconsin.—Geo. PELTON, Sauk Co., Wis., Feb. 17, writes:—"Our sheep are dying off pretty fast. They seem to grow poor, notwithstanding they are fed grain and roots. They go off by themselves, refuse to eat, and soon die."

Field Crops.

ORCHARD GRASS.

MY attention was arrested by a remark, in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of March 2d, by an "Old Subscriber," in regard to Orchard Grass," and your appended remarks. Will you permit me, as one who has had some experience with Orchard Grass for the last six years, to say a word in regard to that most neglected grass? Were I to be asked, "Which, of all the grasses with which you are acquainted, do you value most for *pasturage?*" I would say, emphatically, Orchard Grass. From my experience with it, I think that one acre well seeded to Orchard Grass, is worth, for pasture, two of Red Clover, or four of Herd's Grass, on land that is easily affected by drouth.

I have been surprised, in my intercourse with farmers, to see how many have never heard of such a grass, and how few of the remainder have interest enough in it to try to post themselves up in regard to its real value. Were there far more Orchard Grass sown in our pastures, I think there would be less complaint of cows "falling off in milk" as the dry season advances.

It is better than Herd's Grass to use with Clover in seeding down our meadows, for these four reasons:—It gives more hay per acre; it is in its prime for cutting just when Clover is; it roots much more strongly, and consequently "throws out" much less than Herd's Grass; because of its strong roots and rapid "after growth," it is a *real protection* to the Clover. My advice to every farmer is, Do not raise *less clover*, but *far more Orchard Grass.*

Waukesha Co., Wis. T. LOOMIS, SEN.

TOBACCO—QUALITY AND CULTURE.

IN reply to A. G. H., Clayton O., in the RURAL of March 2, I would say, that I am told by an old tobacconist that the quality of tobacco seems to depend a very great deal upon the climate or latitude, or perhaps both. The same kind of tobacco raised in Connecticut or Minnesota, which is worth from eighty cents to a dollar per pound, if raised in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana or Kentucky, will bring only from ten to fifteen cents per pound. It is better if grown in Maryland. If grown in Cuba or some of the neighboring isles, it is far superior to that grown in Connecticut. But if grown in Florida and some other Southern States, it is very poor indeed. Who can tell the cause of this? Tobacco should be topped soon after the buds are formed. The number of leaves left depends upon circumstances. If late in the season, it should be topped low, so that it will ripen up quick; if early, of course top high enough to save all the most valuable leaves. Keep the suckers and worms off *all* the time. It makes but little difference whether it is done when the dew is on or off, if it is only done. AN EX-TOBACCO GROWER.

Winona Co., Minn.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

A Corn Swindle, Probably.—We have a circular sent us by a correspondent, which issues from Cincinnati, in which the statement is made that the subscriber received three kernels of corn from his brother in Hungary. The circular says, "Last year I planted the grain on nearly an acre of ground, and raised, with ordinary culture, 100 bushels of corn from it." It seems to us hardly necessary to say that this is too apparently an attempt to swindle to warrant us in supposing that any one will be duped by it and send $2 a pint for the seed.

Selecting Seed Corn.—I fear it is not generally the wisest of your farmer friends who write to you. Instance the long harangues about corn raising. They were indeed interspersed with many useful hints; yet look at the chaff. Only one person hinted at the fact that all of the grains of corn on the cob should be planted; but he did not give the true reason for it. Most intelligent persons know the reason hinted at, but your writers, it seems, did not. When quite a boy I had learned that grains taken from different parts of the cob developed and ripened differently. I experimented by planting a few grains from the extreme ends. The hills planted from the butt ripened about a month before those from the top. Now these are reasons why the whole ear should be planted, except you wish to modify the time of ripening. Corn to replant should be taken from the butt of the ear. All observant farmers know that they should have late pollen for late issues of silk that is produced by "late rains," which "fills out" our corn crop. The corn from the point of the cob will do the job. If you want a few plain, simple facts, just call on your friend—FLEATOW.

IT is the fault of "the wisest of our farmer friends" that they do not write for us—not ours, for they know, or ought to know, that they are always welcome. We have to publish "a little nonsense now and then," to call them out. We call, at his suggestion, upon "Fleatow" for "simple *facts*." Has he got them? Will he furnish them?

A Tanning Potato.—A correspondent at Canon City, Col., writes us that he has discovered there a potato that is largely charged with tannic acid. Being a tanner, he has tested it, and finds it tans hides very readily, and quicker than bark. He says it yields abundantly, is soft as a potato, and only needs boiling to yield its tanning qualities. He wants to introduce it to the attention of tanners, and asks us to take an agency, which we respectfully decline; but we would like to see a single specimen of it that we may determine what it is.

Orchard Grass.—F. P. MARTIN is informed that we should prefer to sow Orchard grass for pasture, under the circumstances he details. We think it will prove more profitable than Blue grass.

The Swine-Herd.

DISEASED PIGS.

ALLOW me to give you the symptoms of a disease prevailing among my pigs. I would like to know what is the matter and what to do for them. The pigs are between four and five months old; have been kept in the pen on the floor and well fed with corn, milk, slops from the kitchen, etc., and out of a litter of six all but one have been attacked, with more or less severity, about as follows:—I noticed first that when one of them would attempt to eat corn it would be attacked with cramps or spasms; would run backwards, fall on its side, and lie for some moments as if suffering the most intense agony, when it would recover, get up, and walk about the pen apparently blind, running against any object that happened to be in its way. Others would not cramp so badly, but would get stiff, and could with difficulty walk at all. One of them has for two weeks been unable to stand on its hind feet, but is slowly recovering. I notice, when first attacked, a constant grating of the teeth, and an indisposition to eat, particularly hard substances. When attempting to drink, they swallow with difficulty, strangling and coughing and throwing the milk or water from the nostrils. I have been applying some simple remedies. Two have nearly recovered, while two are improving very slowly, and one has just been attacked. There are some large hogs in another part of the same pen. What is it? and is it contagious and likely to attack the larger hogs? E. W. LIBBEY.

Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Tribute to the Berkshire.—The Editor of the Rural World says of the Berkshire: "The Berkshire is a grazer and fruit eater in such a degree that we have him in killing condition on such feed alone. We have them fat, healthy and good breeders, that have not consumed a bushel of corn a head in the year. They feed on clover and blue grass, fallen fruit and acorns, in summer and fall. In winter and spring, turnips and potatoes, with bran, shorts, and a little cotton seed meal, is the regimen adopted. We prefer the sire to be twelve months old, but his services are often valuable before that age."

Castrating Pigs.—I lost some fine shoats last fall in spaying. I thought there might be something in time and sign. Now, if you believe there is anything in the sign and time it should be performed, please give me the necessary information, explicitly. —C. JONES.

WE have never observed signs or times in our practice, except we usually castrate those we desire to just before weaning—say a week or ten days previous.

Hogs Eating White Corn.—Having noticed in RURAL NEW-YORKER an inquiry in regard to hogs preferring white or yellow corn, I confess I never had trouble in getting my hogs to eat white corn, but I do not know that they ever tasted yellow.—A NEW YORK FARMER.

The Apiarian.

TO MAKE A BEE HOUSE.

BEE culture forming one of the topics discussed in your columns, the results of actual experience in that line may prove of interest to those of your readers seeking facts rather than theory. In this latitude the moth or miller proves very destructive; many experiments have been made to counteract the evil, yet few, if any, are found effectual. My experience for the past seven years warrants the belief that the object has been attained by the construction of a bee house more particularly designed to obviate the trouble and danger attending the hiving of new swarms.

As this is the season when the bees are in a dormant condition, and easily removed, a description of my bee house may prove of value, especially to amateurs, or those who would gladly keep the insects were it not for the danger from their stings and trouble of hiving them.

Four locust posts, seven feet long, squared for four feet of the length, and set three feet in the ground, so as to form an oblong square four feet wide by eight feet in length, will form the frame of the house. On the top of these posts are spiked two scantling, two by four inches, to form the support for a comb roof, which should project twelve inches all round. At the hight of ten inches from the ground fit in a floor in form of a double inclined plane, or inverted V, giving it about the same slope as the roof, allowing each side of the floor to project one inch outside of the posts, to afford a place for the bees to alight on before entering the house. Line up and ceil on the inside of the posts, and weatherboard on the outside, and the work is done. Place a movable glass sash in one end, to observe the working of the bees, and over that a light wood door. Leave a space of half an inch between the floor and lower weather-board on each side, to give entrance and exit to the bees.

This house is amply large for four hives of bees. I use a box hive 14 inches square in the main body, with space on top for two boxes 14 by 5 inches each, and a frame 14 by 14 square, and 3 inches high, attached to the bottom. In this frame is fitted a double inclined plane with a half inch space between it and the side of the hive, beyond which it projects a half inch. These hives are suspended by cleats about four inches above the floor of the house, which should be planed smoothly on the upper side to allow dead bees, vermin or dirt to roll outside.

My bees have not swarmed for seven years, but the colonies are very strong, and the annual yield of surplus honey, from the boxes, is increasing. Large combs now cover the outside of the hives, which if not removed early in the fall, the honey therein contained will be removed to the interior of the hive by the bees for winter supply.

During the past seven years I have not found the miller at work in the hives, though occasionally found in the house, or alighting on the board outside. The darkness inside of the house probably prevents the pest from finding its way into the hive. I am satisfied with the test.

The primary object in view, in the construction of the house, was to prevent swarming of the new colonies, which has proven a success, owing, it is presumed, to the absence of that degree of heat necessary to hatch the eggs deposited by the queen. If, in addition to that, freedom from the ravages of the moth has been secured, two great evils have been removed, and amateurs, or private families wishing a supply of honey without cost, can attain it by adopting my method, which they are at liberty to do. Of course those who raise bees for profit are not likely to adopt it.

I will only add that the house may be highly ornamented, so as to add to the beauty of yards or flower gardens. Mine stands in a front door yard, covered with flowering vines and roses. Ex.

Gallipolis, O.

"BEE HIVES."

WE find in the RURAL of March 2d an article from the pen of J. E. MOORE, with the above caption. It seems that friend MOORE is considerably exercised over that hive we described in the RURAL NEW-YORKER some time since. In the first place, he quotes from our former article, endeavoring to show that we had not tested, or ever seen in use, hives upon which we had passed judgment. In the first line of friend MOORE'S quotation from our article, the word "neither" should have been published "either." It was so written in the original manuscript, and should have been published so. The hive we mentioned some time ago, that we were satisfied combined more advantages, with fewer objections, than any one yet devised, was *not* the one we gave a description of, and friend MOORE *knew* it when he penned his article!—at least, any one possessing a grain of common sense must have known it, even though he had only casually read our article. Perhaps his statement that we described a hive that was in use some fifteen years ago, may seem plausible to some; but the facts in the case are that we did *not* describe the LANGSTROTH hive; nor was the two-story LANGSTROTH hive in use at that time, by a considerable. We hope Mr. M. will keep his assertions more within the bounds of truth and propriety in the future. We doubt not but that Mr. M. thought he was perpetrating a nice joke when he copied from our article, placing some of our own words in italics, thereby endeavoring to distort our meaning; but we leave it to your readers whether such measures are either fair or honorable.

We, too, prefer a hive that will give us more perfect control over our little yellow pets, and have a hive of our own invention that will give it. But we *never claimed* that the hive we described was the *best one in use*, as friend MOORE *very well knows*. What we did say was that it was the best hive we had yet tested. We assure your readers that it is a *good* one, as is amply proven by many of our best apiarians, who have had it in use. We think that we are entitled to our own opinions and preferences, as well as friend MOORE, and if we prefer to use the two-story hive, why should he object? We think we can give as many instances where those who have used the two-story hive, have made bee-making a success, as he can of those who have used the one-story hive. We should not have made any reply to his article, only some of our correspondents wished to ascertain the truthfulness of his assertions, that they might know to a certainty whether we had endeavored to mislead them or not.—HERBERT A. BURCH.

Entomological.

ANGOUMOI'S GRAIN MOTH.

INCLOSED you will find specimens of several kinds of wheat, rubbed from heads which grew in the vicinity of Chambersburg, Pa., and harvested in the summer of 1871. The heads were of good size, well filled, and the wheat, when shelled, apparently of good quality; but, upon a closer examination, about nine grains out of every ten were found to contain a small grub which, in the latter part of September, or early part of October, came out in the form of a small moth, specimens of which you will find inclosed. (For living ones put this wheat in some warm place for a time.) What is the name, habits, &c., of this insect?—W. S.

THIS insect is the well known destructive Angoumoi's Grain Moth—*Butalis cerealella*. Its common name is derived from a province in France, where it was discovered more than a century ago, doing immense injury to wheat and other grain. The date of its introduction into this country is unknown; and HARRIS states that it was known to be in Virginia as early as 1768. It not only attacks wheat while in the field, but after it is stored; also corn in the crib, but particularly when grain is kept in a warm room. It is one of the most destructive insects known, and farmers should be on their guard lest they unwittingly aid in its dissemination and propagation.

The moth is quite small, the wings expanding scarcely more than a half an inch. The body and fore wings are of a brownish gray; the hind wings are of a dull lead color, surrounded by a black fringe.

The best method of destroying this insect, when in stored grain, is probably by fumigating with gas from burning charcoal. The store-room should be made tight and the grain placed in such a position that the gas shall reach every portion. The fumes of burning charcoal will neither injure the grain, as it imparts no bad flavor to it, nor impair its power of vegetating. Heating the grain is also resorted to in France to destroy this insect. Farmers must be constantly on their guard when receiving seeds from seedstores in any of our cities, or abroad, because noxious insects are constantly being introduced and disseminated through these channels.

Study Insects.—Let those who send us insects for identification study their habits, tell us on what and when they are found, what birds or insects prey upon them, and all the detail of information acquired.

The Gardener.

FORCING CUCUMBERS.

PROBABLY few of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER are aware of the extent to which cucumbers are forced for market. It is not wholly confined to our larger cities, but in the small inland towns and villages this vegetable is extensively cultivated. My experience in forcing cucumbers occurred in a village several hundred miles from New York, where I had an eighth of an acre of frames filled with this vegetable, while a neighbor had six span roof houses devoted entirely to its culture. Believing that some of your readers may be interested in this branch of gardening, I will give them the practical details of my operations and success, although I shall take a different standpoint from some of the gardeners around New York. Still, I will endeavor to show the why and wherefore, which I think many authors have failed to do. For instance, all say that the watering must be done with tepid water in cold weather; but in the books that have come under my observation not one has stated the manner in which this tepid water is to be obtained. The size of sash usually employed is 3x6, but I like 4x5 better, for the following reasons:—1st, they are not so liable to settle in the center in case of a heavy fall of snow; 2d, three feet is farther than a man can reach to trim the vines; 3d, in using this size sash I can make my straw mats 5x6½ feet; then the straw will lie lengthwise the sash, the same as shingles on a roof, thereby permitting the rain and snow to pass off more readily than it will crosswise of the straw; and it can also be swept off more easily. My frames were made out of two-inch plank, the back, or top, 18 inches in hight; the bottom, or front, twelve inches, with two strips across the frame on which the sash rested.

Preparing the Hot-Beds.—Never excavate, but always build your beds above the ground, for the reason that cucumbers require a large amount of water; and if a pit is dug, that which is applied to the plants will settle under the beds, causing the manure to rot and the heat to subside. Always use fresh stable manure—that which has not fermented. If several frames are to be used, draw the manure to where the beds are to be made, making a long winrow, care being taken to prevent excessive heat.

The manure should not remain over four days in the rows without being shaken up with a fork. Lay out the bed one foot larger in every way than the frame. Shake the manure carefully, and beat down firmly and evenly with the back of a fork, but never tread on it with the feet. I should as soon think of walking over the sash as over the manure in my hot-beds. Some may think this of minor importance; but having tried both plans, I have become satisfied that a hot-bed made in this way will retain heat longer and give better satisfaction. The depth of the bed should be at least two feet when finished, if made early in the season, although there is little to be gained in making them before the 15th of February, for one must have the light and heat of the sun to raise cucumbers successfully. As soon as the beds are prepared, place the frame and sash on them, and as the heat rises give a little ventilation. It should remain thirty-six hours or more before the soil is put on, which should consist of one-third well rotted manure and two-thirds of sandy loam, well mixed together; the soil should be eight inches deep.

Plant the seed in four-inch pots, putting five or six in each; then plunge them into one end of the frame. When the plants begin to grow, bank up around them every three or four days; this will cause new roots to shoot out from the covered stems. When the plants have grown six inches long, take them from the pots and transplant into the frame. I usually place two plants in the center of each end sash and one in each of the others; lay the plants down, covering the stem up to the leaves. Choose a warm day for transplanting, as the plants are very tender and should be carefully protected while being carried from frame to frame. After the vines have grown eighteen inches, they should be layered again—that is, six or eight inches of the vine covered with soil. As the vines advance, the leaves will touch the glass; the sash may then be raised by placing a stone or a block of wood under each corner.

I usually sow, at the same time I plant my cucumber seed, some Silesia lettuce, also some olive-shaped radishes. As soon as large enough these are transplanted in the bed, leaving a vacant place a foot square in the center of each sash for the cucumbers. I always get two crops of radishes before the vines begin to run, and as soon as this occurs the bed should be cleaned, and all dead leaves removed and the ground worked over with a hoe or rake.

Watering.—I know of no vegetable that requires as much water as the cucumber; and when one intends to grow it extensively, this should receive careful attention. I use the common watering pot; though if one has a force pump and hose, the watering can be done more rapidly, and at less expense. I speak now of watering in the summer, when the water does not require warming. Always water in the afternoon, commencing at about four o'clock; close the sashes after watering; the plants will then be dry by morning, which is the usual time for picking the cucumbers.

Tepid Water.—Make a bed the same as for a frame; on this place two boards crosswise; place a hogshead on the boards, then cover the whole with fresh manure. As the heat subsides remove the old, covering with fresh manure as before. I use a large sheet-iron funnel in the top, and a large faucet to draw the water as wanted.

Ventilating.—This is a very important point, and requires a great deal of judgment as well as practical experience, before one can be a successful grower of this vegetable. At a time of year when snow storms are frequent, and the beds have to be covered with mats two or three days in succession, the vines become tender, and I have often had to keep two men busy raising and lowering the sashes. When the sun was shining bright, the sashes were raised; when in a cloud, they were lowered; but this seldom occurred. I usually give a little ventilation at nine o'clock in the morning, increasing as the day grows warmer, though cucumbers will stand a temperature from 80° to 110°. As I said before, we gain very little by making hot-beds too early, because nearly all of the flowers will be males, and it is important that we give ventilation for the purpose of scattering the pollen from flower to flower. If the weather does not permit of this, it may sometimes be advisable to scatter the pollen by hand, that is, by cutting off the staminate flowers and shaking them over the pistillate, although this is seldom necessary.

Insects.—The insects most troublesome to cucumber vines grown in frames are the green fly (*Aphis*) and the common cucumber or square bug (*Coreus tristis*). The former can readily be destroyed by fumigating with tobacco; but the latter is not so easily got rid of, and the most effectual method is hand picking and crushing. By being constantly on the alert, the first bugs that crawl into the frames may be killed and thereby prevent an increase in number.

Fearing that some may think that raising cucumbers for market would not be a very profitable business, I may state that from the one hundred and thirty sash, we picked and sold eleven thousand cucumbers. The largest number cut from one sash, in one day, was twenty-two. The average price through May was six dollars per dozen; the total receipts for the season were $800. Of course the profits would depend somewhat upon the price paid for manure. Near New York, where it is worth from five to six dollars a cord, the profits would be less than where it is only one dollar for a two-horse wagon load, the price paid by me. H. C. F.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Remedy for Rheumatism Wanted.—C. L., Waterloo, N. Y., a boy 12 years old, does not go to school, because he has the rheumatism. He writes:—"I have had it near three years, and it is so lonesome in the house all day long, that if any of your numerous readers will inform me what will cure it, I shall be very much pleased."

Relief for Sick Headache.—JAMES LORD, Erie, Pa., writes the Scientific American that he has found relief for the sick headache by the use of a bath of hot water, softened with carbonate of soda, taking the bath in a sitting position, and remaining in ten to fifteen minutes.

Cure for Caked Breasts.—At the first symptom of soreness, take a dose of salts, or some other physic; it operates like a charm. The trouble is occasioned by taking cold and being bilious. Bathe the breast in hot vinegar, but not too much, as it dries up the milk.—EXPERIENCE.

The Herdsman.

COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK.

I SEE farmers are complaining of their stock getting poor, and discussing the propriety of giving them cooked food; but the question don't seem to be decided, whether it would cure the evil or not; and the more sensitive question, "will it pay?" is the drawback in trying experiments. Now, as every civilized nation has its own way of treating this subject, it may not be unacceptable to you if I state how they meet this question in Scotland, where the science of chemistry is made the slave of agriculture, and has wrenched results from a cold and sterile soil which would be considered magnificent in the virgin soil of some of the older States of the Union.

Every farmer there knows, from experience, that to keep his stock in good order

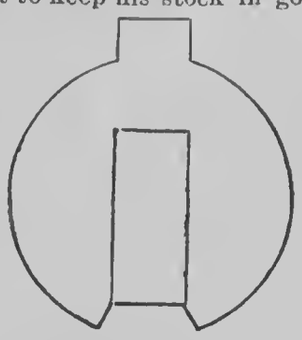


FIG. 1.—FEED BOILER.

he must raise turnips to feed them during the winter. A farmer with 150 acres, raises from 25 to 30 acres of turnips, which are used in the following manner: Those animals that are to be fattened for the butcher are tied up and fed with as many sliced turnips (which are cut with a revolving machine) and as much oat and barley straw as they can use; also a piece of rock salt, which they lick at pleasure. In two months, the fattening process is completed, when they are sold. When they want to hasten the manufacture of beef, they, in addition, give them bean flour. The cows are also tied up, and receive turnips in lesser quantities than those that are to be sold. The calves of the previous summer are likewise tied up, which keeps the larger ones from abusing the smaller ones. The two-year olds are allowed to run about in an open court, which has an open shade which forms, generally, three sides of a square. The roof is water-tight, and the sides are built of stone. Their straw is put in a rack which is erected the entire length of the walls, and the turnips are simply pitched down to them in their entire state along the base of the wall. The bedding is particularly attended to, not only for the comfort of the animals, but for the purpose of making manure.

Scotch farmers are very particular to have their stables warm, well ventilated, and with plenty of light, to enable the animals to see what they are about. It is a fixed thing with them that it takes a certain amount of food to sustain animal heat; additional food goes to build up the superstructure; consequently, they must have their stock kept warm and clean. By following out these principles, they possess the

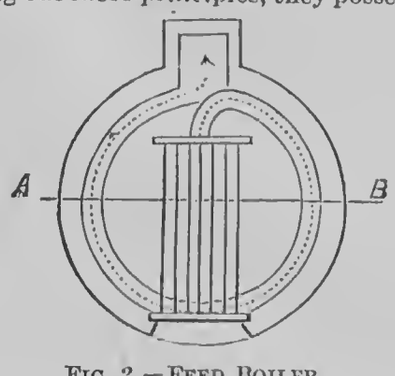


FIG. 2.—FEED BOILER.

power to control the condition of their stock, just as you can control the heat of the room you sit in.

Cooking on a large scale is rather expensive. It must be done with steam. The apparatus costs too much for most farmers. Still it is done on a great many model farms in England and Scotland. I have enclosed a rough sketch of a boiler which is used by every farmer in that country.

This boiler is used by farmers in Scotland; also by every well-to-do family, in the washhouse, for boiling clothes. Once, as a farmer's boy, I attended to them, and since I have been a mechanic, I have built probably one hundred of them. Twenty minutes of a good fire will set it boiling. This sketch represents one about three feet in diameter, capable of cooking a supper for eight horses. It is charged in the following manner:—A layer of chaff, bran and grain, and a layer of roots, alternately, until it is full; a little salt is added. Figure 1 is the ground plan; Fig. 2 shows the furnace placed and the direction of flue, which commences at the back of the furnace and makes a spiral circuit around the boiler and enters the chimney below the coping (see dotted lines); Fig. 3 is the elevation; Fig. 4, a section at the line A, B, in Fig. 2.

With this boiler the Scotch farmer has his horses in good condition all the year round. The top of the boiler is finished with a cut stone coping, about three inches

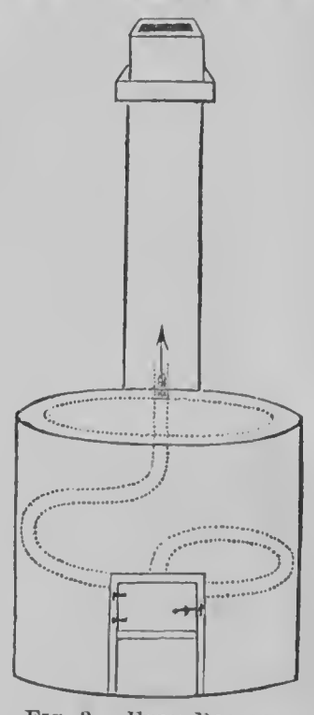


FIG. 3.—FEED BOILER.

thick, with an inch and a-half of projection, and a drip cut underneath, to clear the water off the brick work. An ordinary bricklayer can build one in a day.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

To Fasten Cows Tails when Milking.—I have a method of fastening cows tails at milking time, which I never saw in use except by myself, nor described in print. It is this:—Take a No 13 or 14 wire and pass it through staples driven into the braces or joice over, and a little in the rear, of the cows, the whole length of the stable or milking barn. On this wire, as you put it up, place two or three small iron rings

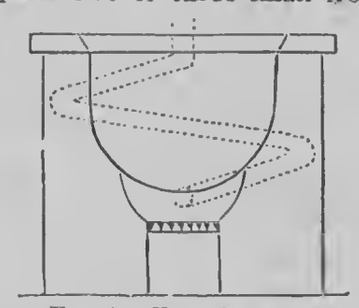


FIG. 4.—FEED BOILER.

between each two staples, and to them attach cords of sufficient length, which, with a hook made of the same sized wire, will raise the cow's tail on a line with her back; fasten the hook in the brush of the tail, and you can milk without having a cow's tail whisking about your face in fly time, or at any other time. Each milker should have two of these fixtures, so as to fasten up the tail of the cow behind him, if the animals remain in the barn till all are milked.—H., *Turin N. Y.*

Cows Bag "Sprung."—I have a fine cow, which I expect will have a calf some time this spring, but do not exactly know the time. One quarter of her bag has "sprung," and the milk flows as freely from it as that of a cow which has just had a calf. The other parts of her bag remain unchanged—she giving from this one quarter more than from all the other three teats. If any of your subscribers can tell me the reason of this, and will kindly do so, I shall be obliged to them. Let me add that she always milks up to the time of calving, and is giving at present about two gallons of milk a day.—D. C. R., *Atchison, Kan.*

Cows with Caked Bags.—As the season is at hand for new milch cows, and as there is more or less trouble in regard to their having caked bags, I thought that I would send you a remedy which we have used for many years, and have never known it to fail, in a single instance, of producing the desired effect. It is simply common soft soap applied to the parts affected, and thoroughly rubbed in with the hand. My father has used this remedy for many years, and generally found one application sufficient.—H. F. WOODWARD.

Lice on Animals.—The best exterminator of lice on any kind of animal, is fine sand or road dust put on the back from the head to the tail.—I. G. L., *Half Day, Ill.*

Devon Stock.—Where can Devon stock be found? I don't see it advertised.—C. P. R.

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Pears for Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.—The same correspondent asks for a list of twenty-five pears with the same merits for Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We must give the best of those recommended for these States, at the same time and in the same manner as in the case of the apples:

For Maryland the following were recommended:—Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Doyenne d'Ete, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Beurre Bosc, Howell, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre Dell, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Lawrence, and Sheldon. The foregoing were recommended for Maryland as of great superiority and value; the following were recommended for general cultivation, but as not possessing equal merits with the foregoing:—Bloodgood, Buffum, Kingsessing, Rostiezer, Urbaniste, Beurre Dell, Doyenne Boussock, Onondaga, and Louise Bonne d'Jersey.

For Pennsylvania the following were recommended as of great superiority and value:—Kingsessing, Howell and Lawrence; and the following for general cultivation: Kingsessing and Seckel.

For New Jersey the following were recommended:—*Bartlett, Seckel, Buerre Bosc, *Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Dell, *Duchesse d'Angouleme, Lawrence, and Beurre Clairgeau; those with * receiving the highest commendation.

Apples for Maryland.—A correspondent in Baltimore Co., Md., asks us to "furnish" a list of twenty-five apple trees (naming them according to merit and number of each), for home use, whose characteristics shall be hardiness, quality and size, and the best for keeping." Our knowledge of the fruits that thrive in Maryland is so limited that we can do nothing more than name the apples recommended by the representatives from Maryland at the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Richmond last September. They were:—American Summer Pearmain, Summer Queen, Carolina Red June, Summer Sweet Bough, Carolina Greening, Cannon Pearmain, Nickajack, Pryor's Red, Gilpin (on rich soil), Winesap, Rawles' Janet, Maiden's Blush, and London's Pippin.

Impulsable Strawberry is the somewhat singular name of a new strawberry obtained by M. MABILLE of Limoges (Haute-Vienne) from the seed of the strawberry Ananas du Chili, crossed with Trollope's Victoria, which is described as "a large continuously-bearing strawberry, which produces fruit as large as the English or American kinds, and continues to bear up to the first frosts." ED. ANDRE, in *L'Illustration Horticole* says:—"We do not hesitate to strongly recommend it, not only for its intrinsic value, but because it will, without doubt, prove the parent of large fruited and really continuously-bearing varieties superior to itself."

Strawberries in Rooms.—We saw, the other day, in the window of a lady's sitting room, four or five pots of strawbery plants, with fruit set, and blossoms upon them. She took young plants from the garden bed in October, put each in a 10-inch pot filled

FIGURE 3.

with good garden soil, watered them (occasionally with liquid manure), and will soon have a crop of strawberries of her own arising. They were Triomphes, and she will triumph with her early strawberries.

Ray's Victoria Grape.—Mr. W. R. SAMUELS of Clinton, Ky., in Nashville Union and American, claims to have originated a new grape—the Ray's Victoria—which he claims is adapted to all latitudes, localities, climates and soils. No other variety can compare with this, as it yields equally well in Northern or Southern exposures, in the bottoms or on the hills, upon sandy or clayey soils. This is what is claimed. But we have no evidence that it has been sufficiently tested to warrant such commendation for all localities.

The Vineyard.

BOTTLING GRAPES.

IN our issue, March 23, page 197, we gave an English Gardener's testimony as to the advantage of cutting grapes grown in cold graperies when they are ripe and bottling them, thus keeping them (in a dry room) from October to march. The room in which grapes are kept, must be guarded against damp, frost and artificial heat. In good weather fresh air must be introduced, and light as often as possible. In cold weather the room must be so nearly air-tight as to exclude frost without employing artificial heat. We copy from the Cottage Gardener, the accompanying illustrations showing how the grapes are stored. Fig. 1, is a standard, 6½ feet high, 2 inches square, into two sides of which alternately are set brackets 1½ inches thick, exposing, when adjusted, 4½ inches by 3½ inches of surface. Fig. 2 is the bottle receptacle which is laid on the brackets in Fig. 1. They are to rest perfectly level, and are made fast with a screw nail driven through the underside of the bracket into the underside of the bottle receptacle. A light facing of wood, fitted on the front of the standard rests upon the receptacle,

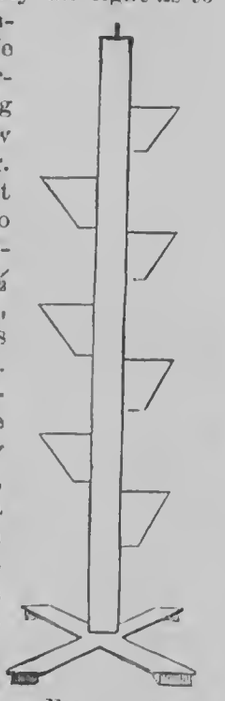


FIGURE 1.

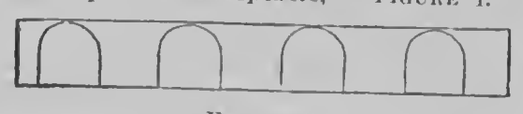


FIGURE 2.

and fits under each bracket, thus preventing the receptacle from rising up behind, and giving the whole a neat and finished appearance. Each pair of standards has seven 10-feet lengths of bottle receptacles, four on one side and three on the other, each length holding eleven bottles, so that each standard carries seventy-seven bottles. There are two laths of wood along the top of the standards, with holes in them the same distance as that at which the standards are placed, and bound together by means of an iron spike which passes through the holes. Fig. 3 gives a full sectional view of the receptacle containing the bottle. The testimony seems to be that pure rain water and charcoal are the best mixtures with which to fill the bottle, close to which the stalk of the bunch of grapes is placed, as shown in Fig. 3.

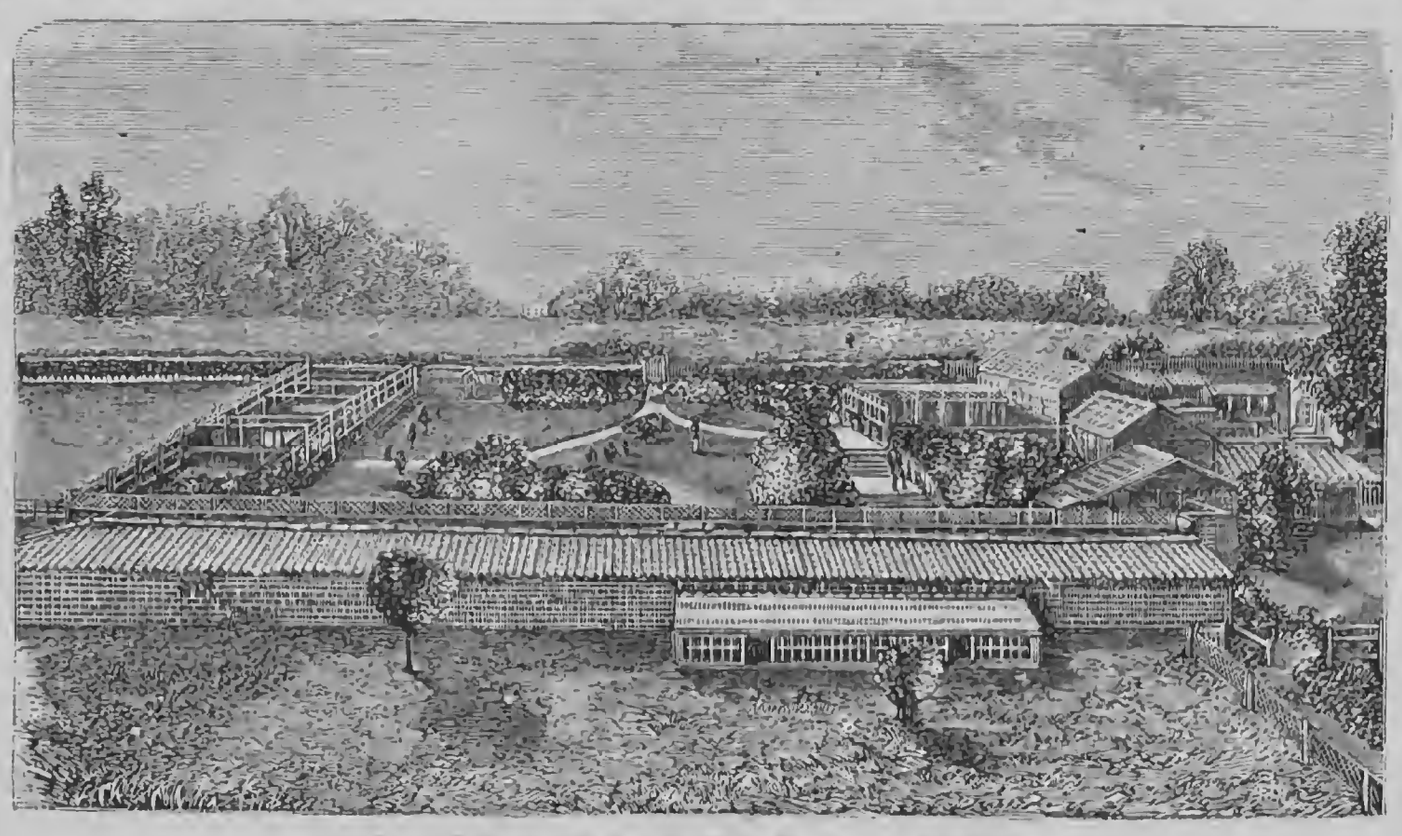
JOHN POTTS says the grapes should be cut as they ripen, and not taken off all at once, irrespective of their exact condition. Ten or twelve days before he cut any bunches, he went over all the vines in the Muscat house, when the foliage was perfectly green and healthy, and selected forty to fifty ripe bunches, the shoots of which he shortened to two eyes above the bunch, at the same time letting remain what small laterals there were attached to these eyes. By thus cutting back the shoots ten or twelve days before taking the bunches to the store-room, the use of sealing wax, or any other material, is dispensed with, as the shoots become perfectly hard and dry, and will neither take in nor give off moisture. He has the bottles prepared before hand, and after cutting the shoots off at the second eye, beneath the bunch, if possible, he carries the bunches with all the green foliage untouched, to the store-room and place them in their respective positions. The foliage should be allwed to die off of its own accord, after which it must be carefully removed.

Old Concord Wine.—A correspondent of the Rural World, having tested Concord wine of the vintage of 1865, says it had lost its foxiness, much of its color being now brownish yellow—bright, clear, smooth, agreeable, mellow.

The Poultry-Yard.

LADY GWYDYR'S POULTRY YARDS.

HEREWITH we give a picture of one of the most complete and largest poultry yards in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The greater part of the immense range of buildings is built on the side of a small hill. The soil is very light and sandy, so that the drainage is unusually good; and no matter how heavy and continuous the rain may be, with the aid of the complete system of drainage adopted in all the yards, it passes away very quickly, leaving them free from water, which is carried into the valley below, there forming the duck ponds. A road running through the middle of the place divides it into two distinct yards—the show yard and the working yard.



STOKE PARK—THE SHOW YARD.

We describe the first of these, viz:—the show yard, of which our engraving gives a general view. On the right-hand side, by the tree, we obtain a glimpse of the manager's house; in the distance is seen the mansion belonging to Lord GWYDYR. On entering the yard through the gateway at the further side, and turning to the left, we find eight pens of various sizes, from 15 to 20 feet wide, and 25 feet long. The roosting places are in the sheds at the back of these runs. At the bottom are four more pens about 25 feet wide and 30 feet long. Only the backs of the sheds are shown in our engraving. On the other side are three large pens. At the top, in a large iron cage, we noticed a big shaggy, ferocious-looking dog; although he is kept in this iron cage, it is considered advisable to chain him.

The bottoms of all the runs are covered several inches deep with sand, and every morning a fine rake is drawn over this, removing anything that may have accumulated during the previous day. It keeps the pens clean, and gives them a neat and tidy appearance. In one corner, and under cover, is a dust bath, composed of old mortar and rubbish; quantities of this are eaten by the birds. Growing round the front and over the tops of these pens, which are only wire and open to all kinds of weather, are honeysuckles, roses, jasmines, and many other climbing plants, thus protecting the birds from the cold winds and the heat of the sun. The center, measuring about 100 feet by 80, is covered with grass; and hardy evergreen shrubs are planted in different places, affording shelter. The whole of this space is one large run, and the poultry in the houses round the sides get their run in rotation. Amongst the roots of these shrubs in the soft, sandy soil, the birds at the time of our visit were indulging to their heart's content in a bath, every one the picture of perfect health and enjoyment.

The grass runs, cleanliness, good food, regular and systematic feeding, and the attention which the birds enjoy, are seen in the splendid condition of every bird on the premises, all this care contributing in no small degree to the immense success which Lady Gwydyr's birds have achieved at almost every show throughout the kingdom. No matter how well any one's stock may be bred, unless these matters are attended to, the birds will be sure to sicken and die.

Vases are also distributed over the grounds and filled with geraniums and other flowering plants, and these, together with the many magnificent birds in their bright fresh plumage and graceful motions, make a very pretty and attractive picture, such a one as must often delight and gratify her ladyship and her visitors on inspecting the show yard.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Brahma Fowls as Summer Layers.—W. A. TALMADGE writes:—"In the fall of 1870 I purchased six pullets and a rooster—Light Brahmas. They began laying about the first of January, 1871. A correct account of eggs gave to April 3d 19 dozen. March 20th I set two hens and two again on the 29th of the same month; consequently in April my supply of eggs was small. I kept a strict account of their eggs for each month; and during the month of May they gave me 69 eggs; June, 108; July, 107; August, 83; September, 44. Add to the number obtained from January 1st to April 3d, as above, 228, and they gave from October 1st to October 1st, 639 eggs, or fifty-three and three-twelfths dozen for the year, besides raising forty chickens. Counting the chicks at half a dollar apiece, about the price of ordinary fowls, and making the average price of eggs at 18 cents per dozen for the year, these six hens paid for themselves, for all their feed, and for the feed for the chickens, for the year, and gave me a balance of $13.50.

Account With Barn-Yard Fowls.—Rev. WM. BROOKS, Erie Co., N. Y., had 10 of the common barn-yard fowls which laid in 1871, 1,484 eggs, from which were sold $22.33 worth; and from spring chickens (13) sold in December, $13.71; total, $36.04. Cost of keeping (which does not include the scraps from the table, sour milk, &c., but the amount actually expended for corn meal, corn, screenings, &c.), $9; leaving a balance of profit of $27.01, and leaving out of the account the eggs and some half dozen spring chickens consumed by two persons. The fowls had the range of the farm, good warm quarters, and were fed warm food—scalded meat, &c., two or three times a day. Mr. BROOKS believes feeding and care have more to do with success than the breed.

Houdans and Dorkings as Winter Layers.—WM. POMEROY writes that Jan. 1, 1872, he had eight Houdans and eight Dorking hens and pullets. During January the Houdans laid 45 eggs and the Dorkings 75; during February the Houdans laid 78 eggs; the Dorkings 107. Both breeds had the same care and keep. He adds:—"The Dorkings will have fits of sitting, you know; then perhaps the Houdans will overtake the Dorkings and outnumber them in the aggregate production of eggs."

Starting a Hen-Yard.—The correspondent who has "thought of starting a hen-yard" should buy the "People's Practical Poultry Book," for sale at this office (price $1.50), and study it carefully before engaging in the business. It will pay him to do so.

Male Canary Birds.—A correspondent asks whether a male Canary will sing as well after breeding as before. We know nothing to the contrary. Perhaps our readers do.

The Sportsman.

NOTES FOR SPORTSMEN.

Trapping Foxes.—In the first place, make your bed of ashes and put little pieces of meat in it; scent the meat first by burning it a little. The first night the fox will come and look at the bed. The second night he will come and eat the meat and paw the bed all over; then set your traps and you will have him. Care should be taken to smoke the traps, and not let the least bit of iron or anything be seen. After setting them, walk off an opposite way from that in which you came to set the trap. This is a genuine way of trapping foxes.—A TRAPPER, *Dell Prairie, Wis.*

Killing Moose in Maine, is, according to the Maine Farmer, prohibited by law between the 15th day of March and Oct. 1st under a penalty of $40, for each Moose killed. The average number captured during the past six years is estimated by experienced woodsmen to be about one hundred per year, which are killed chiefly on the head waters of the Aroostook, Allogash and Penobscot rivers.

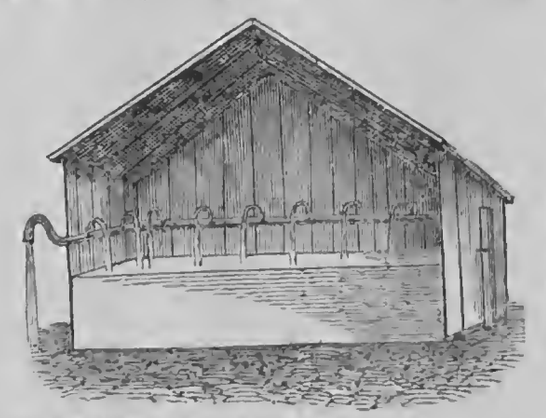
Farm Economy.

MAKING AND KEEPING ICE.

WE have frequent inquiries concerning ice-houses for the dairy, and for a cheap method of filling them with ice. A correspondent writes us that he is located a long distance from the river and finds it expensive to haul ice so far to fill his ice-house. He inquires whether he cannot utilize water from a spring on his farm by conveying it directly to the ice-house and allowing small quantities to freeze from time to time.

We have a communication from C. L. SHELDON, Esq., of Lowville, N. Y., which gives a plan for filling ice-houses cheaply. The late LYMON R. LYON of Lyons Falls, N. Y., adopted a plan similar to that described by Mr. S., and he informed us the method of filling had worked well for a number of years. We give Mr. SHELDON'S description, with accompanying illustration, as follows:

I have a high penstock just outside my ice-house; I connect a tin pipe about two inches in diameter, by means of a hollow plug, with this penstock, making a hole through the siding for that purpose. This tin pipe may pass through the center of the ice house, or it may be fastened to the side walls, passing partly or entirely around. If passing through the center, conical tubes similar to the nozzle of an oil can, about an inch in altitude, should be soldered on either side of the tin pipe so as to discharge jets at an angle of about thirty degrees to a perpendicular. If passing around the sides, cones should be so soldered as that the jets shall be thrown inward. The aperture through the apex of these cones should be very fine, about the size of a small pin. At the discharge end of this pipe, passing through or around the ice-house, should be fastened a rubber pipe of four to six feet in length. By raising the movable end of this rubber pipe we give whatever head we desire to the jets; in severe cold weather the



METHOD OF FILLING ICE-HOUSE BY JETS OF WATER.

greater head, and as the weather moderates less. Should it be thawing, or too mild to freeze, then lower the rubber pipe so that the water will flow through the pipe without being discharged from the cones; for this purpose the pipe should have a gradual descent toward the discharge end. Should this not effectually prevent any water flowing on the ice, then bore a hole in the penstock below the pipe passing through the ice-house, and let the water discharge from this hole during mild weather.

The jets may be within two feet of each other; better results attend a large number of fine jets than a less number, discharging the same amount of water.

In starting, the bottom of the ice-house should be covered with sawdust, or other suitable non-conducting substance. The ice will form very slowly at first, but after the bottom is covered it will congeal more rapidly. After a sufficient quantity of ice has been formed, the sawdust may be put on, covering thickly around the edges, so that as the ice melts the dust will fall down and protect it.

Ice formed in this way will keep better than if sawed and packed in the usual way; yet there is more waste and trouble in getting it up for use.

The 800 cubic feet of ice that I now have in my ice-house, has not cost me over one day's labor all told; and the first cost of fitting up was less than five dollars. Taking into consideration the trifling cost of filling an ice-house, and the better conditions for keeping, I consider this mode of saving ice worth a practical test by all who have running water and sufficient fall.

ABOUT FARM TOOLS.

FOR some time I have thought to give my views on the above topic, or rather to point out what I deem a radical defect in the construction of agricultural machinery and implements. And a late visit to the extensive Steel Works of SWEET'S MANUFACTURING CO. (Syracuse, N. Y.,) has determined me on the point. I was agreeably surprised to find this Company turning out a new style of steel crow-bars and harrow teeth by the ton. The fault with farm tools generally is they are too heavy; and this firm, alive to this truth, are using steel instead of iron, and with extended facilities are enabled to supply all demands with an article quite as strong, more convenient, of about two-thirds the weight, and at about the same cost as the old clumsy iron ones.

As I said before, our tools are too heavy, and one, perhaps the chief, cause of this lies in the fact that many of the makers of these goods are not, in fact, real mechanics; they do not discriminate where the strength is really required, or where weight may be dispensed with; an inability on their part to properly adapt means to ends is what fills our tool houses with machines of doubtful utility. There is also a class of tool makers, as in other branches of mechanical art, who have a great desire to see their names in large letters on a piece of parchment in company with the words "Letters Patent"—and, without taxing their skill to produce something new and really useful, they take advantage of what has been done, and by a different combination of mechanical movements, alter some old machine until there are no outside features of it left, and then claim a patent for an improvement. In the mean time what should be the grand object—to get up a new and better implement—is lost. Our back-yards and sheds are littered with tools usually stamped *Patent*, which have been thrown aside just because the maker *did not know* where to make them strong, and where weight and expense might be dispensed with. YORICK.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

A Cheap Way to Make a Well, is to use plaster instead of stone. I have tried it with success. Dig and stone to the depth of six feet, making the shaft, when stoned, four feet in diameter. Then dig and plaster with good water-lime as you go down. By stoning you get below the effect of frost before you commence plastering. One barrel of lime is sufficient to plaster a shaft 40 feet deep. Such wells are easily cleaned, and there are no crevices in which reptiles can secrete themselves or lie and decompose in the water.—GEO. W. TRIPP, *Columbus, Wis.*

SUCCESS will depend much on the character of the soil, we should think.

Advantages of Underdraining.—The Massachusetts Ploughman sensibly says: "One important advantage of the underdrain is, that it is at work when the top of the ground is frozen, when, of course, a surface or open drain is inactive; thus making the subsoil so dry and porous that when the frost comes out of the water it drops through at once and leaves the ground dry.

Castor Bean Pomace.—What is its value as a fertilizer? What should it be mixed with, and how much used per acre?—H. S., *St. Louis, Mo.*

WILL not some of our readers who have used it give their experience?

Dairy Husbandry.

VALUABLE STATISTICS CONCERNING BUTTER-MAKING

How Much Milk Required for a Pound of Butter.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great increase in dairying during the past ten years, and the introduction of butter factories, very few statistics have been given showing the quantity of milk required for a pound of butter, as an average, for the season, from a large number of cows. We have numerous statements, from time to time, showing what the milk of a single cow will yield in butter for short periods, and at different seasons of the year. These statements are generally quite unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the milk from cows of different breeds, and from different cows of the same breed, varies greatly in quality. Then again, the distance from the time of calving, feed of the cows, and other circumstances, have so much influence that most of the records showing the quantity of butter made during brief periods cannot be taken as a safe guide for the average yield of a herd of cows during the season. The question of setting milk deep or shallow, is one upon which dairymen still differ in opinion. One man gets more butter for a week by deep setting, and another by shallow setting. Nearly all these experiments are unsatisfactory, because they have not been continued long enough, and most of them are worthless, because they have been badly conducted, or have been made by persons so strongly prejudiced in favor of the one or the other system, that accurate and reliable results cannot be had from them.

The question is constantly occurring, "How many pounds of milk are required for a pound of butter from an average herd which is kept in the ordinary way during the season?" The cheese factories seem to have settled the question that it takes on an average about ten pounds of milk to make one pound of cured cheese, one season with another. Some factories, it is true, report a little better result than this, but it is generally understood that no cheese maker would be warranted in buying milk to be made up into a good "shipping cheese" on a basis of anything less than the ten pound average. What the dairy public now desires to know is the number of pounds of milk required for a pound of butter, when the herds are similar to the cheese dairying herds, and have similar feed and treatment. If we can determine with any degree of accuracy this question, dairymen will at once be able to tell whether there is more profit in turning milk into cheese or into butter. We have statistics from the creameries of Franklin county, N. Y., which we regard as of great value in helping to solve this problem of "how much milk to the pound of butter."

In Franklin county the creameries use the Jewett Pan, and the temperature of the milk is kept uniform by means of cold water flowing under it. The statistics of the factories referred to represent yields from comparatively shallow settings. If some of the Orange county factories, or factories which employ the pool and pails, will furnish us statistics showing the average from deep settings during the season, the merits of the two systems may be very satisfactorily compared and summed up.

L. B. SPERRY of Malone, N. Y., Secretary of the Berry butter factory, reports as follows:—Factory commenced receiving milk 21th May, and closed Oct. 28th, 1871; whole number pounds of milk received, 425,988; pounds of butter made, 16,931. Thus showing a fraction over twenty-five and one-tenth pounds of milk to the pound of butter. Sales of butter averaged a little over thirty-one cents per pound.

S. W. DICKERSON of the Moria butter factory, reports as follows:—Factory commenced operation 23d May, and closed Sept. 16th, 1871; whole number pounds of milk received, 348,263, which made 15,056 pounds of butter, being an average of one pound of butter from 23⅛ pounds of milk. Milk set in Jewett pan, about six inches deep, and kept at temperature of 60° to 62°—except in hottest weather, when it went up to 65°; used dash churn and salted butter at rate of one ounce salt to one pound butter; sales of butter were made at 30c.

P. W. SHIELDS, Treasurer of the Keeler butter factory, reports that the factory commenced taking in milk June 27th, and closed Oct. 22d; the whole quantity of milk received amounted to 152,829 pounds, which made 7,387 pounds of butter, or an average of one pound of butter for twenty and five-sevenths pounds of milk; set milk five inches deep in Jewett pan; churned with revolving barrel churn; salt at rate of one ounce to the pound, and sold butter on an average at 31¼ cents per pound at the factory.

The Union factory, of Bangor, N. Y., reports 96 days' milk, amounting to 233,161 pounds, and 9,522 pounds of butter sold, making an average of 24½ pounds of milk for a pound of butter.

The Cold Spring factory, of Malone, reports 441,267 pounds of milk received, and 19,776 pounds of butter made, or one pound of butter from 22 31-100 pounds of milk.

The Borley Spring factory, of Chautauqua, reports 270,811 pounds of milk for 12,012 pounds of butter made, or 22 55-100 pounds of milk to one of butter.

These statistics are of great interest and value. From them we learn the fact that herds of our common cows at pasture, with no extra attention to feed above that usually given to herds in the cheese-dairying districts, produce milk that has yielded, as an average, for the season, a pound of butter from only 20 5-7 pounds of milk. Again, that the average of five factories is only 22 6-10 pounds of milk required for one pound of butter. We have taken the average of the five factories last in the list because the first one named was troubled with defective water, which the manager thought lessened the yield of butter, as the milk could not be held at the proper temperature.

If we assume that 22 pounds of milk will make a pound of butter which sells at 31c., then butter-making at factories is a little better than cheese making when cheese sells for 14c. per pound, to say nothing of the difference between the value of the skimmed milk over the whey.

We should judge, from these statistics, that 22 pounds of milk for a pound of butter may be as safely taken as an average at butter factories, as 10 pounds of milk for a pound of cheese at cheese factories. It will be observed that the early closing of the factories has considerable influence on per centages. The milk in the fall and early winter is rich in cream, and if these factories had continued their operations up to January, as is the case with many cheese factories, we have no doubt the quantity of milk for a pound of butter would have been reduced to near 20 pounds.

We shall be glad to receive further statistics from the butter factories. Such reports as those we have given are of very great importance to dairymen, because they establish something definite and reliable from which a basis of profits may be estimated by those who propose to enter upon this business.

CONDENSED MILK.

I WOULD like a little information on the subject of condensed milk. I want to know where there is an establishment for condensing milk; what such milk is worth in market; what amount of milk it takes for a gallon of condensed milk; what would be the expense of an apparatus, etc.—WILLIAM SHELDON, *Oswego C., N. Y.*

1. THERE are two or three establishments for condensing milk on the Harlem Road. The one at Brewster, N. Y., is under the management of Mr. JOHN GAIL BORDEN, who is a son of the inventor of the process for condensing in vacuo.

2. The sugared condensed milk sells in market at from 28 to 30 cents per pound. the plain condensed milk at 30 to 40 cents per quart.

3. It takes four gallons of milk, as it comes from the cow, to make one gallon of plain condensed milk. In other words, three-quarters of its bulk in water being evaporated.

4. A factory with suitable apparatus, etc., complete, will cost from $10,000 to $15,000. Some of the factories, with apparatus, etc., have cost as much as $50,000.

DAIRY NOTES.

Churn Power.—Please tell the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER that a nearly worn-out reaper or mower gearing, set up edgewise, and strongly staked down, makes a good power for churning. Put a pole on the driving-wheel (by means of a wire or chain) to hitch the horse to, and another pole, notched in the end, for a tumbling-rod. Have a post on the outside for the lever to work on, and you have just the *thing* right—motion and all—for churning without back-ache or arm-ache. I have used one for two years, in this way, and like it.—J. O. A. B., *Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill.*

Horse Power for Churning Wanted.—I would like to get, this spring, a power for churning—not a tread power of any description, but a sweep power to be run by a horse. Will any of your readers let me know where they can be had, or will the manufacturer advertise?—A. KING.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Write a Book.—*March* 18.—Yes; this is what some of my supposed-to-be friends advise. But I remember that old saying, "Oh! that mine enemy had but written a book!" and fearing that a good many would take me for one, and tear my work in pieces, I must decline the honors of an author at present. There seem to be but two kinds of books that pay their authors anything handsome for the labor. In one case the remuneration comes in cash, and the other in honor. The most useful and beneficial kinds merely bring honor and very little cash, and that is poor encouragement to those who have the good of mankind at heart. If I were to write a book it would certainly be on some rural subject requiring considerable study and a long series of experiments, involving considerable expense in time and money. So far as the honor of the thing is concerned, it is all very well to write such a work as Hoopes on Evergreens, Thomas' American Fruit Culturist, or Downing's immense Cyclopedia of Pomology, but no man who has had any experience in these departments of horticulture believes that the authors ever have, or ever will, receive one-tenth of what their works cost them. To collect the required information to write such works costs more money (to say nothing about the requisite study and labor of writing) than any author ever received from his publisher. The same truth holds good in all departments of science, simply because the masses prefer something more easily digested than wisdom.

Grafting Geraniums.—*March* 19.—Many of the new Zonal geraniums are wonderfully slow growers on their own roots, requiring two or three years to obtain a good, showy plant. Among the plain-leaved sorts there are plenty of strong, vigorous growers. I am using these for stocks upon which to graft the more delicate kinds. Grafting geraniums has been practiced but very little in this country, but I think that when our gardeners learn its value, it will be extensively used for the slow growing but elegant Zonal varieties. Even for the purpose of obtaining a supply of good strong cuttings, grafting the weaker sorts upon the stronger will be found of considerable value to the commercial florist.

A Visit to Rutgers College.—*March* 20.—A few minutes ride on the cars to-day brought me to New Brunswick, N. J., where the old Rutgers Scientific School or College is located. This famous old school having received the funds apportioned to the State by the general Government in aid of agricultural colleges, it is now supposed to teach agriculture as well as theology, the latter being the principal object of its founders. A farm has been purchased, and, under the management of Prof. GEO. H. COOK, who is a practical as well as scientific agriculturist, it will no doubt soon be worthy of a visit by the farmers of New Jersey and adjoining States.

I presume that the students of Rutgers College will have the privilege of walking over the farm and looking at the big Short-Horns and Long-Horns, and perhaps see how some strong Celt can hoe beets and potatoes; but I have my doubts in regard to any college student trying to learn how to get a living by tilling the soil. Boys generally go to college for the purpose of becoming lawyers, doctors or ministers; and if they fail in this, perhaps some kind of manual labor will be taken up as a *dernier* resort.

When one looks over the course of study mapped out for the students in any of our colleges, agricultural as well as others, it is no wonder that so few are ever able to get an honest living by the sweat of their brow or use of their brains. Their heads are crammed full of old fossiliferous nonsense, for which they have no more use in the voyage of life than a dog has for a fish-hook and line. Rutgers College is as good as the general run of such institutions, and probably better than some that could be named, but, I ask, in the name of common sense, and the good of mankind, when will the educators of men and women learn that every child is not cast in the same mold, nor fitted for the same position in life? Why should every young man or woman be compelled to pursue the same course of study in order to graduate with college honors? Our greatest men are specialists who have studied one subject thoroughly, instead of spending their time endeavoring to grasp that for which they had neither capacity or natural inclination. It certainly speaks well for the youth of our country that so few are ruined by the present system of education, which tends to suppress natural talent and make them mere machines to do the bidding of others. They are taught to absorb the ideas of others as a sponge does water, and not to create, remodel and progress.

Domestic Economy.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Orange Chips.—Cut your oranges longways, take out all the pulp, and put the rinds into rather strong salt and water for six days, then boil them in a large quantity of spring water until they are tender; take them out, and lay them on a hair sieve to drain, then make a thin syrup of fine loaf-sugar (one pound to one quart of water); put in your peels, and boil them over a slow fire till you see the sirup candy about the pan and peels, then take them out and grate fine sugar over them. Lay them on a hair sieve to drain, and set them in a stove, or before the fire to dry. Lemon chips or candied peel may be made in the same way.

Rosie's Raised Cake.—Three cups bread-dough, two cups sugar, one cup butter, or half cup butter and half cup lard, two eggs, nutmeg to suit the taste, one wine-glass of wine, half a teaspoonful of soda, one pound of raisins chopped or stoned; beat all thoroughly together, and let it stand to raise till quite light. Always roll raisins in a plenty of flour before putting into the dough to prevent their sinking. We know Rosie's cake is excellent, for we have often been favored with it. And, also,

Rosie's Sally Lunn.—One spoonful of butter, one of sugar, one egg, one pint of milk, one quart of flour with two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar sifted with the flour, and one teaspoonful of soda added the last thing. This is an excellent breakfast cake, as well as tea cake; and is sometimes varied by stirring in a pint of whortleberries.

Truffles au Vin.—Take some good-sized fresh truffles, wash them perfectly clean, put them in a saucepan with a pod of garlic, a bundle of sweet herbs, and pepper and salt to taste; fill up the saucepan, so as to cover the truffles, with some very good stock and white wine in equal parts. Let them boil gently till done, and serve dry in a napkin.

Truffles a l' Italienne.—Lay some truffles cut in slices in a dish that will stand the fire; strew over them some parsley and shalot finely minced, some pepper, and a little salt; pour some olive oil over them, put them in the oven, covered close, for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, and when done squeeze the juice of a lemon over, and serve.

Truffles Sautees.—Put some butter in a saucepan, and some truffles cut in slices; toss them for five minutes, then moisten with a glass of sherry, and add pepper, salt, a little powdered nutmeg, and a small piece of glaze; let them stew gently till done. Serve with sippets of bread fried in butter.

Orange Salad.—Peel eight oranges with a sharp knife, so as to remove every vestige of skin from them, core them as you would core apples, then cut them in slices, and lay them in a deep dish; strew over them plenty of powdered loaf-sugar, then add a large wine-glassful of pale brandy; keep the dish covered close till the time of serving.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Cracked Wheat.—Immediately after breakfast put a kettle of water to boil, with a steamer above, placing therein a two-quart tin vessel, half full of cracked wheat, a tablespoonful of salt, and water enough to cover. Allow it to steam all day (with less time it tastes raw); add hot water occasionally, just enough to keep the cracked wheat covered; it will swell double. Allow it to stand till cold, then turn it on a plate; serve at any meal, with cream and sugar. For the sake of hygiene I have, at every meal, cracked wheat, Graham, oat-meal or samp.—MONA, *Titusville, Pa.*

Graham Bread.—Stir into two quarts of blood-warm water enough Graham flour to make about the consistency of pancakes; add half a pint of yeast and a tablespoonful of salt; allow it to stand all night in a warm place; early next morning add two cups of common molasses and stir in enough flour to make about as thick as for cake—not good if too thick; at ten o'clock put into deep buttered tins (about four), set in a warm place to rise; in two hours it will be light enough. Bake one hour.

Does Gypsum Injure Land.—JOHN LABEW asks if gypsum injures land. No. We have used it, and know farms upon which it has been used thirty years. It does no injury that we know or can conceive of.

To Prevent Maple Molasses Crystallizing.—After having hermetically sealed it, shake it thoroughly before setting it away, and it will never crystallize.—P. H. K., *Farmington, Pa.*

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Amateur Microscopist. By Prof. JOHN BROCKLESBY, A. M. New York: William Wood & Company.

A HAND-BOOK of microscopic manipulation and microscopic objects, like the present one, has long been needed and will be welcomed by all who are learning to use the wonderful instrument. This handsome little work contains 247 illustrations, and contains much matter of interest to the general reader, as well as the microscopist. Intended for the Amateur, it meets a long felt want, and will be eagerly sought after.

An American Girl Abroad. By ADELINE TRAFTON. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

THIS neat, illustrated volume, is very sprightly, sparkling, and amusing. Being readable, the reader will follow the wanderings of the American girl in London, Paris, Berlin, through Holland and Switzerland, with a rare relish. She seldom gives details of the things she saw, but woman-like, seizes upon many points we all like to read about, skipping from one to the other with great freedom.

Poor Miss Finch. By WILKIE COLLINS. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE writings of this author are well known and popular in America. Since the death of DICKENS, COLLINS is the best living story-writer we have. "Poor Miss Finch" is as interesting as any of his romances, and will afford entertainment to all who read it. Some day we hope to see American authors produce romances equally as interesting.

The Adventures of Oliver Twist. By CHAS. DICKENS. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS handsome edition is called "The Household," and has 28 illustrations by J. MAHONEY, which are new, and very good. The book is beautifully printed in wide, two-column pages, and handsomely bound in green and gold. Those who think of buying this very fascinating story cannot do better than get it in the form here announced.

A Slaver's Adventures on Land and Sea. By W. H. THOMES. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A LARGE book for young folks, of over 400 pages, written in the form of a narrative, and profusely illustrated. It is decidedly sensational, and will be relished by many who love to read of an exciting life of adventure. The tone of the book is a little too loud for most families, and stronger than we wish it was when it treats of doubtful subjects.

Twenty Years Ago. Edited by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New York: Harper & Bros.

THIS is a book for girls, being the journal of a girl in her teens, kept while living in Paris. It tells, in a pleasing manner, much about Paris—its society, its parks, etc.; and the story of the *coup d'etat*, as it appeared to a young English girl, is told. Readers of this book will find much in it to please and amuse.

The Heroines of History. By JOHN S. JENKINS. Hartford, Conn.: S. M. Betts & Co.

THIS large and handsome subscription book of over 500 pages is very interesting to read, and contains well-written sketches of Cleopatra, Isabella of Castile, Joan of Arc, Maria Theresa, Josephine, Elizabeth of England, Mary of Scotland, Catharine of Russia, Marie Antoinette, and Madame Roland.

A Crown from the Spear. Boston: James R Osgood & Co.

A SENSATIONAL French novel, full of convents, cathedrals, priests, archbishops, etc., by the author of "Woven of Many Threads." If one desires to read the story of a little waif, this book will give it to them. The style is sprightly and will suit many readers. Price, 75 cents.

Kate Beaumont. By J. W. DE FOREST. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

MR. DE FOREST is an American writer of more than usual interest, and his stories have found many readers in our magazines. Those who have formed his acquaintance there will be glad to read the story of "Kate Beaumont" in book form.

Young America Abroad. By OLIVER OPTIC. Northern Lands. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

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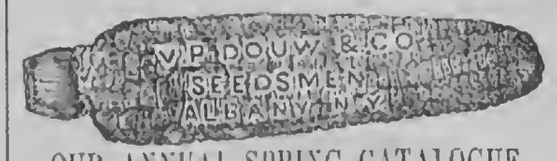

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1st. This corn will yield from twice to three times as many bushels to the acre on the same soil and with the same culture.

3d. The stalks grow more vigorous and healthy, and sufficiently strong to produce one or two very large ears.

4th. The stalks bear more foliage and is better for feeding.

5th. That it will grow and produce a profitable crop on ground where other corn will not grow to maturity.

6th. It ripens earlier and is not liable to be caught by frost.

7th. To be cut green and used for feeding, it is fifty per cent. better than any other variety of corn.

Our corn has all been selected with the greatest care, the small end of every ear broken off, the balance shelled by hand.

We Warrant Every Grain of it to Grow.

The increase yield per acre over the old varieties will pay for the seed twenty times over, besides every farmer that plants this year will have a large demand for seed at good prices. SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TESTIMONIALS.

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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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Conducting Editor and Proprietor.

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Associate Editors.

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After April 1, 1872, the Rates for Advertising in Moore's Rural New-Yorker will be as follows:

Inside, 14th and 15th pages (Agate space)..30c.	per line.	
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SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872.

THE RURAL'S SPRING CAMPAIGN!

A NEW QUARTER,

AND A GOOD TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

Agents and others interested, are reminded that a New Quarter of the Rural New-Yorker commences *this week*—April 6th—affording a good starting point for all who wish to take the paper. We hope that not only all our Club Agents, but every Subscriber also, will bear this in mind, and kindly see what may be done toward increasing our circulation among those who would be benefited by taking the Rural. The season is at hand when thousands who do not now take it will want to consult the pages of this Journal concerning operations in Garden, Orchard and Field, and we ask those who know its value to introduce it to notice and support in their respective localities. Those forming new clubs, or making additions to old ones, will be entitled to the same Premiums offered in January—so that all aiding the Rural will not only have the consciousness of doing good to others, but be liberally rewarded therefor.

All non-subscribers who receive this number of the Rural New-Yorker—and we mail it to many who have recently written for specimens, as well as to numerous other persons—are requested to give it a careful examination, and, if approved, encourage the circulation of the paper among their neighbors and other acquaintances. Those thus receiving the paper, together with the necessary documents to aid in forming clubs, will especially oblige us by referring the matter of obtaining subscribers to some friend who will give it attention—provided they cannot themselves act in the premises. There are thousands of localities where clubs of from five to fifty subscribers may be readily formed if the stranger-friends addressed in this paragraph will kindly lend their influence in that direction at this opportune season. How many will do us and their neighbors the favor to give the matter TIMELY ACTION?

THE SPRING OF 1872.

The Winter of 1871-2 has been remarkable for its uniform cold in all portions of the country, for its heavy snows in some sections, its tornado-like winds, the absence of snow in some of the snowy regions, the general drouth, sudden changes where the weather is ordinarily equable. The Spring is a late one. Its coming is reported to be two to six weeks behind time in a wide range of localities. Not in many years has there been so much frost reported in the ground at this season as now. The winter grains, in the regions where most cultivated, have suffered seriously from exposure to drouth and cold, exhausting the vitality of the plants and necessarily affecting the prospective profits of the husbandman. Work in the fields is to come "all in a heap." This fact must affect the breadth of land planted and sown, unless a greater proportion of fall plowing was performed than we have reason to suppose.

Naturally, all consumers, and all interested in handling produce, look with anxiety for what the season is to bring forth. A small per cent. decrease of production of any crop in all parts of the country affects the aggregate seriously. And values are proportionally affected. The old advice, "plant one acre more," is the advice consumers will give. We advise planting liberally so far as it can be well done. The ground, as soon as the frost leaves it, will be in excellent condition for culture—especially where a small per cent. of rain has fallen. The action of the frost pulverizes the soil. The seed once sown, with the soil in this dry condition, spring rains and sunshine will give it a quick start. But will it "catch up?"

We need not advise men who depend upon the products of the soil to be active; that would be insulting to their intelligence. We need not urge that prosperity depends upon production; that is self-evident. We need not prophesy decreased production, and, therefore good prices; that would be presumptuous. But we may express the opinion that, so far as we can judge, there was never greater reason for diligence in improving the short seed time than this Spring of 1872.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Not a Patron of Husbandry.—The Western Rural, March 9th, in an article defining its position relative to the Patrons of Husbandry, says: "It is stated that a leading editor of the Rural New-Yorker is (or was) an officer of the Patrons." It is only just to the Patrons of Husbandry, and to ourselves, to say that not "a leading editor of the Rural New-Yorker is (or ever has been) an officer of the Patrons," nor even a member of the Order—at least, we know of no one who is or has been. Certainly, none of the office editors have held such position. We have full sympathy with the organization just so far as it aims to elevate the agriculturist, and promote agricultural progress. We have no sympathy, however, with any class of men who, failing to gain promotion and power otherwise, use their positions in this Order to lift themselves into places which they could not obtain otherwise, and for the discharge of the responsibilities of which they are not qualified. The Order may, by virtue of the power of combination, do great good: but that power may also be used by scheming and ambitious men, to foist themselves upon the people, to the detriment of the general interests of agriculture and agriculturists. We hold the position of dispassionate, independent, and impartial observers, and shall not hesitate to commend whatever good we may discover resulting from this organization, and to denounce such as, in our judgment, have an evil tendency. In other words, we intend to do the Order justice, no matter in what direction it may lead us.

Manufacturing Patented Articles.—H. Robinson, Allegany Co., Md., writes:—"Can I make an article for my own use (that is patented) without infringing on the right of the patent? I have been using an *ink* in my trade for a number of years, composed of certain ingredients. Now a man comes along with the same to sell—the recipe *patented*, and tells me I must discontinue its use or be prosecuted according to law.' *Was* the ink patented? Did he show you letters patent? Was the date of the patent (if it was patented) prior to the date of your first using it? Can you *prove* you used it before it was patented? We ask these questions because articles labeled "patented" are not always patented. If it was patented and you can prove that you had used it prior to the date of his patent, his claim against you, in a court of law, will only be nominal. If you can prove that you *invented* the ink before he did, his patent (if he has one) is void. If your ink is not composed of precisely the same ingredients and in the same proportions, substantially, as his patent sets forth, he cannot recover damages of you for its use. If a single ingredient which he uses is not used by you, he cannot touch you. If the use of the ink is of sufficient importance to you, we advise you to write to the Commissioner of Patents at Washington for a copy of the patent and the date of the application. You can then act intelligently in the matter.

A Boy who wants to Run Away.—A Connecticut boy writes:—"I am ambitious of becoming an artist—a painter; but here I have to stay plodding on the farm. It almost drives me mad some of the time. I make some drawings nights and rainy days, when I can get the chance. I feel sometimes just like running off. I will be of age in four or five years. Please tell me what to do; or at least advise me a little." We say study nature, and discharge your duties to your parents by remaining on the farm until you are of age, unless they are perfectly willing you should leave them to pursue your art studies. As an artist, you cannot be too thorough and critical a student of nature in all its forms and phases. If you are a true artist, every day you will fix permanently in your mind some picture to be reproduced hereafter with your pencil and brush. Correspond with, and ask suggestions of, any good artist to whom you may have access. Act, so far as you can and discharge your daily duties faithfully, upon such hints. But remember that no true artist can obtain too intimate and critical a knowledge of nature. The farm, and the four or five years you have to stay there, will afford you opportunities for this kind of study, and which ought to absorb your whole mind, and render you contented.

Advance in Number and Price of Sheep.—In some of the States, according to Statistician Dodge's last report, there has been an increase in flocks the past year: In Vermont, 6 per cent.; Texas, 9; Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Nebraska, 25; California and Oregon, 16 per cent. There has also been some increase in the Territories. The following is the advance in the average price of sheep, not less than one year old, since February last: Vermont, $2.75@4.56; New York, $3.37@4.32; Pennsylvania, $3.45@3.70; Ohio, $2.49@3.37; Michigan, $2.45@3.14; Illinois, $2.15@2.90; Iowa, $1.88@2.41; California, $2.84@3.08; Texas, $1.59@1.73. The Southern States have few sheep, and have not felt the appreciation materially.

Catalogues, Etc., Received.—From Upton, Shaw & Co., Brighton, Mass., circular concerning the Brighton Bone-Phosphate and Dry Super-Phosphate of Lime Ammoniated with Gelatine....From Furnas & Sons, Brownville, Neb., Descriptive Fruit List.... From L. L. Dorsey, Eden Stock Farm, Jeff. Co., Ky., Pedigree and Description of High-Bred Trotting Stallions, Geldings and Mares for sale at auction, May 1....From Edward J. Taylor, Waterloo, N. Y., Price List of Eggs for 1872 .. From W. H. Lockwood, Hartford, Conn., Price List of Fowls and Eggs....From Adriance, Platt & Co., Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

Practical Dairy Husbandry.—This work, by X. A. Willard, editor of our Dairy Husbandry Department, is receiving high commendation from the press. The agricultural journals, especially, speak of Mr. Willard and his exhaustive treatise in the most complimentary terms. As an advertisement of the work (including extracts from notices) is deferred for want of space, we will add that it is sold mainly by subscription,—that agents are still wanted in many localities,—and that copies are sent, postpaid, to persons where there are no agents on the receipt of the price, $3. Address this Office.

Beet Sugar in Wisconsin.—From the Prairie Farmer we learn that the Black Hawk Beet Sugar Manufacturing Co. report the production of 131,400 pounds of pulverized, granulated, and loaf sugar. Two hundred and thirty acres were planted in beets; product, 4½ tons per acre. The factory was run nearly two months at a daily cost of $400; the product per day was about $402, leaving a margin of only $2 per day. We are not told how soon the Company expect to get rich.

Would We Plant Onions This Year?—A correspondent says:—"We went largely into onions last year, and lost money by it, because everybody else grew a good crop. Shall we plant this year?" We should, but not so largely as to neglect to grow some other crop to fall back upon. Do not depend upon one single crop for income.

THE SEASON.

St. Charles, Ill., March 23.—Winter has been tedious, long, and with little snow. To-day is cold; and has been so all through March. Spring promises to be very late.—H. H.

Norfolk, Va., March 23.—Weather here is backward for this country. We have had double the cold weather, and as much again snow, as we have had for the last six years in any one winter. Cold and wet.—M. H.

Griffin, Ga., March 18.—Our season is late and cold. Planting operations at least one month behind last season. Fertilizers selling freely, and an earnest effort on the part of planters to put in a larger crop of corn and cotton.—J. H. R.

Union, Hardin Co., Iowa, March 17.—We have had some very cold weather for the last few days. Snow falling fast, with about four inches on the ground; good sleighing now. Wheat is worth 95c.@$1.05; oats, 20c.; corn, 18@20c.; potatoes, 35c.; farm labor, $18@20 per month; land, $10@45 per acre; timber scarce; coal plenty, at $4.50@5 per ton at the banks, 15 miles north.—E. F. W.

Cazenovia, N. Y., March 15.—Have had an unusually hard winter, with scarcely any rain to fill our cisterns. Never has there been such a time for twenty-five years to get money to pay current expenses of the day. Scores in our villages and hundreds in our cities are out of employment, with nothing to do but wait for the approaching spring. There is a better feeling exhibited in regard to dairying than there was a few weeks ago. Cheese has advanced until it is now quoted at 19 cts., while butter is quoted from 25c. to 30c. per lb. Cows are worth from $30 to $40 per head. Good sleighing at present, with fair prospect of two weeks more of winter.—C. S. N.

De Vall's Bluffs, Ark., March 12.—Cold weather here for this climate; have had white frosts four nights in succession, but peaches are not hurt, I think. Surface of the country generally level, with good drainage. About one-half prairie. Timber good; ranges in price from $1.50@5 per acre. Native cows, $20@30; oxen, $75@125; horses $80@200. Many Northern people here now, but do not know as they will stay long.—O. R. S.

Helena, Ark., March 21.—A terrible hail-storm passed over this place on the 18th, doing considerable damage to fruit-trees, etc. It was accompanied with a fearful tornado, twenty miles west of us, uprooting and twisting off the largest forest trees. A number of buildings were blown down, and several persons injured. Hailstones are reported measuring seven to nine inches in circumference. Weather pleasant, but cool.—J. H. O'C.

Glenville, Harford Co., Md., March 26th.—We have had a very dry, cold winter; have only had three or four days' sleighing. Wheat looks very poorly; many of the fields are entirely bare. There has been no plowing done here yet; frost remains in the ground, in many places to the depth of fifteen inches. Wheat brings $1.75@1.95 per bushel; oats, 55c. corn, 62@64c.; hay, $28@32 per ton; potatoes, 65c.; eggs, 20c. per dozen; butter, 35c. per pound; fresh cows, $40@$50; good work horses, $150@200; land, $50@100 per acre.—G. P. C.

RURAL BREVITIES.

We do not know of any agricultural paper published in Florida.

We are having inquiries for cranberry plants. Who has them for sale?

Charles E. Ash asks where he can purchase Sultan fowls. We cannot answer.

The Board of Agriculture of McHenry Co., Ill., propose to have a reaper trial this summer.

Dr. E. S. Hull has ceased to be horticultural editor of the Prairie Farmer, and W. C. Flagg is his successor.

Edward Durfee is informed that we know of no book that will assist him except Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, latest edition.

H. A. Coe, Theresa, N. Y., asks some one to tell him where he can get Carrington's Mole Drain Plow, price, etc.; also, their experience in using it.

The Agricultural College fund of Ohio, realized from the sale of land scrip, was originally $340,000. It has been increased by accumulated interest, to $459,647.08; and it is thought it will amount to $470,000 by the time the College is completed.

"A Subscriber" is informed that there are no lands in North Carolina owned by th United States, subject to settlement under the Homestead law; but there is plenty of good land there to be bought cheap. Go, see, and select for yourself.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the American News Co., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the Rural New-Yorker sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT."

"Don't wish for better." "Better than any other we have used." Like it much." "Can't speak too highly of it." "There can be no fault found with it." "Can testify to its superiority." "Don't use any other." These are a few quotations from the hundreds of testimonials in favor of Dooley's Yeast Powder, which is the only chemically pure, harmless, healthy and nutritious article of the kind in market. Perfectly reliable, easy to use, convenient and recommended by all. For sale by grocers. Dooley & Brother, Proprietors, 69 New Street, New York.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. Terms lowest in winter. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

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THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Social Topics.

LOVE AMONG THE SHAKERS.

THE day of confession came at last, and with it most unlooked-for and terrible disclosures. To the horrified amazement of the assembled eldresses, and amid our choking tears, Sister Minerva went down "into the valley of humiliation." With a bitter struggle for composure, her dark eyes dilating, her beautiful face white and set, she confessed that the "baneful poison of natural love" had crept, with insidious but giant strides, into her heart. What must have been her conviction of sin when, with the courage of despair, she admitted that Brother Ernest had absorbed all her thoughts for many months! She had borrowed his books, learned his language, talked to him, until, suddenly awakened and alarmed at the sympathy, congeniality and admiration which she felt with and for him, she would have fled from the pleadings of her own heart, if she had had strength left to do so. Then, deathly pale and panting heavily, she took from her bosom a packet of letters written to her by Brother Ernest. If they had been the price of innocent blood, Minerva could not have cast them down with more vehemence before the ministry.

With solemn emphasis the senior eldress spoke: "Let repentance have its perfect work. Read the letters aloud. Whom are they from?"

Minerva had spoken so hurriedly and incoherently that her lover's name was not yet known. With quivering lips she was forced to repeat it. A beseeching look at Eldress Orangia told her that the poor young sister prayed to be spared this ordeal of reading the letters; but not an iota of the cross could the eldress remove. She could only sadly whisper, "Nay, you must comply."

And the whole correspondence was read and the answers confessed, word by word, as well as the sinning sister could remember. One letter, written in German, she begged to have burned without reading. The eldresses, of course, were ignorant of the language, and looked undecided.

"I will burn it here, right before your eyes," entreated Minerva; and she took from a work-basket belonging to Eldress Philomel an old tinder-box and flint, a precious relic once belonging to Mother Ann. With feverish haste she struck fire, and the next moment Brother Ernest's words of love were converted into the white ashes of her sacrifice. Think what a sacrifice, when there were pages of rhapsody such as this:

"My heart goes out to thee, my soul cries out to thee in yearning, passionate might! Life has become a dream! How can I think it a reality? I was once surrounded, in my fatherland, with beautiful, high-born women, who had no power over my heart, and here I have yielded it wholly to thee, my enchantress—nay, my pure saint!

"Oh, how vainly I strive against my passion! Love at its wildest was never so untamed as the love of my undisciplined heart; and yet it is pure, for I would not touch the hem of thy garment, nor raise mine eyes to meet the heavenly-pure brightness of thine, unbidden by thee!" Pages and pages like this, written by a Shaker brother to a Shaker sister, in Wisdom's Valley! Truly, the "natural affections" were a hydra-headed monster in that afflicted vale about those times.—*Galaxy.*

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

REV. J. H. SHEDD thus writes to one of our religious papere about the awful famine now raging in Persia:

The famine is not only one of cereals, but of forage as well. The prophet of old exclaims, "Alas! for the day! how do the beasts groan! The herds of cattle are perplexed because they have no pasture; yea the flocks of sheep are made desolate." These pastoral tribes have been fighting for two years past with the drought, and as the pastures have dried up their stock has perished. The most melancholy result is the death of the animals in such a land as Persia. There are no rivers, no railways, no canals, no roads for wheeled vehicles, and so when the animals die there is no means for transportation except on the backs of men. In this fact is one of the aggravations of the present famine.

A proper system of roads, and two or three railways, with some systematic provision for such a crisis, would make a famine like the present one impossible. But when all communication is by caravan, over paths not highways, provinces two hundred miles apart are practically of no service to each other. Each province must depend on itself; and when the beasts of burden are perished, and in the case of the Eelyats the flocks and herds also, on which they depend for food, there is little left but for them to sit down in the Mohammedan resignation of fatalism, and live on short allowance till either relief or death comes. There are this winter tens of thousands of the Eelyats of Persia, with their horses, dead, their cattle and sheep largely so, with no accumulated wealth with which to procure bread, and no place where bread can be bought if they had the means.

The grass may arrive with the coming spring, but it will be three years at least before the flocks and herds can be renewed, and one year at least before there can be a harvest to supply the people with bread. Thus Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, who knows Persia well, speaks of it as a "doomed country." Certainly many of these pastoral tribes are "doomed" unless help shall reach them. Their own resources are exhausted, and their isolation is such, and the means of communication so destroyed, that, practically, they might as well be on a barren island in a sea whitened by no sail, as in their dried-up valleys.

TAHITI GIRL GATHERING ORANGES.

ELK, MOOSE, OR MOOSE DEER.

ON our last page, we give an original sketch of a gigantic animal, known as the Elk, Moose, or Moose Deer (*Alces Malchis*, or *Cervus alces*). This is the largest existing species of the deer family, and is a native of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It grows to be six feet high, and 1,200 pounds in weight. The neck is short and thick, to sustain the great weight of the head and horns. A single antler has been known to weigh sixty pounds. The eyes are small, the limbs are long and graceful, the tail is only four inches long, and the body is covered with coarse hair. The hoofs are made to part widely, so the animal can walk on soft ground or snow. In running, the moose throws its horns back, so as not to have them caught by branches of the trees. Its color is a brownish black. They are sometimes seen in herds, but more often singly. They are very rare now in Europe and this country. Once they extended as far south as the Ohio River. They love the woods and marshy places, and live off of the branches of trees, being unable to eat grass, unless they get upon their knees. They are very timid, but a single stroke from an elk's forefoot will kill a dog. This animal is extremely wary, and not easily approached by the hunter. The elk is easily domesticated, and its flesh is esteemed a good kind of venison. Many of our readers in Maine and Canada are, no doubt, familiar with the elk and its habits.

TAHITI GIRL GATHERING ORANGES.

THE fine representation of a "Tahiti Girl Gathering Oranges," given on this page, is from a water-color painting in the collection of the Duke of Edinburgh. The Duke, as many of our readers are aware, has, in his sailor capacity, been all over the world, and during his travels obtained a large collection of curiosities—the best and rarest of everything within his reach. On his second cruise he was accompanied by Mr. NICHOLAS CHEVALIER, an excellent artist, who made numerous drawings and paintings of curious incidents and scenes; and one of these paintings was the original of the above beautiful illustration.

JEAN INGELOW.

MRS. BULLARD, in the Golden Age, thus describes JEAN INGELOW:

MISS INGELOW herself is a buxom, fine-looking woman, somewhere near her forties. She has an abundance of soft, brown hair, which she winds in a graceful fashion of her own about her well shaped head; bright dark eyes, and a lovely changing color which comes and goes in her cheeks at the slightest provocation. She is shy, delicate and reserved, and has a true English aversion to being looked at and a still greater horror of being written about. Miss INGELOW is a thorough conservative in ideas as well as in tastes.

BY HOOK OR CROOK.—There appears to be no want of an origin for this proverb. In the great fire of London many boundary marks were destroyed. This in consequence of many disputes as to the sites of different properties, had a tendency to hinder the rebuilding of the city. In order to escape from the delay, it was decided to appoint two arbitrators, whose decision should be final in all cases. The surveyers appointed were a Mr. Hook and Mr. Crook, who gave so much satisfaction in their decisions that the building proceeded rapidly. From this circumstance comes the saying, "By hook or by crook."

UNDER the civil-service regulations, the female clerks in the Treasury Department, at Washington, are hereafter to receive such positions as their deserts merit, and take their chances of promotion with the men in the department.

THE WHISPER OF SPRING.

WHO hears the voice of death
In the tones of genial Spring;
In the sigh of the south wind's breath,
So merrily whispering?
Who does not welcome life
In each budding flower and leaf
With hope and beauty rife,
Reckless of care or grief?

O who can dream of death,
When merrily up there swells,
Grey turrets underneath,
The chime of Easter bells?
Christmas mirth may wane
At sight of a vacant place;
But the loved ones live again
In the Springtide's laughing face.

For Earth is never dead;
Though Winter's somber wing
Wave her to sleep in snowy bed,
She wakes again in Spring.
And happiness lives on,
And joy succeeds to grief,
As surely as winter snows are gone,
When bursts yon emerald leaf.

So up, and join the song
Ye sang mid Yule-tide dearth,
Raise it loud and long
In midst of Springtime's mirth.
April passes away:
His showers are like our tears,
Giving place to golden May,
As in all the by-past years.

[*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Our Story-Teller.

NETTIE STERLING;

OR,

WHAT ONE WOMAN DID.

BY DE FORREST P. GUMMERSON.

CHAPTER I.

"IT'S no use, NETTIE! I may as well give it up first as last. My strength is not equal to the work I have to do. I don't want to complain, or make you feel sad, my dear; but when I look back and see what a great strong fellow I was when I asked you to be my wife, and then at the wreck I am now, and how all the golden plans that we then made have come to naught, it does make the bitter crowd out the sweet of life and leave me completely stranded. If it were not for you, my darling, and BIRDIE, I think I should be certain to yield some morning to the temptation of seeking rest in the smooth-flowing river which I cross each day on my way to and from business."

The speaker was EDWARD STERLING. NETTIE was his wife. As he said, his strength was not equal to his work. Early in the previous winter he had been dangerously ill with hemorrhage of the lungs. He had partly recovered from this illness, but the return to even partial health had been of necessity slow. He should not think of returning to his business, the doctor had said—at least for some months to come. He must return at once; the needs of his loved ones demanded it, and this ruled him. But the days dragged so wearily on, and his strength was so inadequate to the self-imposed task, that at last, when he really felt he could stand it no longer, he had let fall the words with which our story opened.

It was no use. It needed no words from his lips to convince the most casual observer of the man of this fact. Every nerve in his over-taxed body had been strained to its utmost—for this man had an iron will—but even iron wills are sometimes broken, and then what is there left but to yield, bitter though it be? He had one dream that seemed to him brighter than all the rest. It was of a home in some quiet country town, where, far away from the noise and bustle of city life, he might regain his health and win back some of the old and happy feelings of the past.

It was a fair picture that his imagination painted. NETTIE, sitting at the close of a June day upon the porch watching him at his work among the flowers, and in the garden,—and laughing, bright-eyed BIRDIE, chasing through clover-tops, fragrant with perfume, some doomed butterfly. Then, when the evening came, a quiet little home circle in which all hearts would be happy and no care would come creeping, or dread of the morrow's busy throng in the city.

It was a bright picture. You who have had perchance the same experience, know how, after some severe illness, a terrible dread came over you of the life of contention, and whirl, and excitement, that you had lived in before. And then, as the vision of green fields, and running brooks, and the soft melody of the singing of birds, like the Syren's song of old that lured the mariner on to destruction—so these songs and the vision seem to lure you on to a life of future happiness, and rest in fields elysian.

NETTIE STERLING was a brave woman—not such an one as martyrs are made of—but a woman who would look great difficulties squarely in the face, and then march on to overcome them. Her nature was a large one; she could listen to the sufferings of others, and when she had become fully aware of their extent, she could pour the balm of sympathy into their wounds, and something more substantial into their homes, if needed. This, in her better days, when plenty smiled upon her. But now, when a dark cloud lowered over her, she found the world too largely selfish. Of those whom she had helped in their hours of trouble, but two or three remembered her in hers. This night, on which her husband said, "It's no use, NETTIE," he had also told of his vision of the life that might be theirs in the country. And she listened and drank all of its golden beauty in, as he pictured it to her, until, ere he had finished, it had become her one hope and wish that it might be.

"We will go," she said.

"Ah! if we could;" regretfully.

"Well, why can't we?" in surprise.

"Oh! there are so many things in the way that I dare not enumerate them lest I frighten you. First——"

"Never mind the first, my dear. If we don't count them at all there will be so many less to overcome. As I said, we will go! decidedly."

EDWARD STERLING looked into his wife's face with no little surprise. To tell the truth, he had never seen her evince so much determination before in all the years of their married life. What had come over her?

"I have long thought about this," she said. "I am so tired and pained with seeing you so overworked, and wearing that worn-out look, which has been yours of late. Here, it seems to me, I can get nothing to do by which I may assist you, and make life easier. But in the country, I could keep cows and chickens, and cultivate flowers. If we did not go too far away from the city, I think I could do quite a flourishing business by the sale of flowers, to say nothing of the rolls of golden butter I should make, and the eggs we could dispose of."

EDWARD STERLING was more amazed now than before. He had never believed in woman other than as a creature to be loved and tenderly cared for. That a woman should have schemes and business plans, seemed so preposterous that, when his little wife made this unorthodox declaration, it almost took away his breath. He stood and watched her intently for a few moments, and then as the—to him—seeming ridiculousness of her plan shone in upon him, he broke into a laugh—not a joyous one, however, for he could not laugh without pain.

Nor did he laugh long, for a crimson stream, that soon filled his mouth, stopped all laughter, and brought tears into NETTIE'S eyes. He had brought on another hemorrhage! NETTIE flew about and got him some salt and water, which he drank quickly; then she prepared the bed for him, and placed him thereon. The astringent properties of the salt and water soon stopped the flow of blood; but NETTIE knew that weeks, perhaps months, must elapse before her husband could again leave the house.

"Oh," she said, "if this had not happened! I wonder if there is ever any great joy that is not, sooner or later, strangled by some greater sorrow. Only a few moments ago I was so happy at the thought of a home in the country, and rest for my dear husband; and now, all my joy is gone."

As soon as she could, she sent one of the neighbors for a physician. When he came, he gave her medicines to strengthen her husband. He was sleeping now. The physician was a man of large sympathies, and he knew how much this woman loved her husband, and how great her anxiety about him must be. So he bade her be of good cheer; her husband was in no immediate danger, and, perhaps, when spring came, and he could get into the country and breathe the fresh air, and drop the irksome duties of business life for a time, he would get well again.

Into the country! NETTIE dried her tears at once. Then, when she could collect herself, she told him her plan; how that poor, dear ED. had laughed at it, and how that had caused his bleeding.

"But, oh, doctor, I do believe it can be done. I know that I can work, and what would I not do that he might be spared to me?" And the doctor, looking full into those earnest eyes, believed, too, that it could be done; nay, more, that it should be.

EDWARD STERLING progressed but slowly. The days wore on, and were gone, and he was still as weak as a little child. When one is confined to bed with illness of a dangerous nature, it is necessary for a rapid recovery that the patient should be free from care and worriment of mind. With a family upon his hands, how was it possible for EDWARD STERLING to be thus? Could he steel his heart and shut out all their needs, and become callous to their sorrows? Knowing the man, I answer, "No!"

When he had made NETTIE DISBROW his wife, he had resolved to shield her and care for her always with tenderest love. Now, when this sorrow had come upon her, and with the prospect of ultimate want before him, his recovery seemed too slow to cause even the faintest hope to spring up in his bosom. He suffered more on their account than his own. What if he should never get well? What would become of them then?—a question he asked himself twenty times a day, and as often failed to find an answer.

If we could only leave these difficult problems with GOD, and not try to solve them. He is wiser than we; and yet who among us that would not sooner take our destiny into our own hands, than leave it with Him? Is it because we are too blind to see that He has only our good at heart!

Lying day after day upon his bed, with this vision of country life ever before him, EDWARD STERLING became as anxious to go as had been his wife. It seemed the one wish of his life now—the last uttered at the going down of the sun, and the first expressed when its warm rays came stealing into the windows at early morn.

It was but yet mid-winter, and the days seemed so far away ere spring would come. To remain in the city until then he believed would be almost certain death. NETTIE, knowing his fears, and seeing how anxious he was to get away, daily watched the papers, in the hope that some chance advertisement might meet her eye, of a snug little house and plat of land for sale, such as would come within reach of their slender means. She had a perfect horror of rent-paying always; and, to tell the truth, I think she was right. It seems so like paying out one's money without sufficient return to warrant the expenditure.

When her father had died he had left her the small sum of five hundred dollars, and when it came into NETTIE'S possession she had said, in a decided manner, that "not one cent of the money should go for household expenses, unless in case of sickness." So she had invested it in Government bonds, and held them as firmly as though her future salvation depended upon them, which to some extent it did, if one may believe in the theory of each one working out his own. At last, when it really had begun to look as though there were no places for sale in the country, her eye fell one morning upon an advertisement that filled her heart with a sudden and great joy. A cottage-built house, with seven rooms, together with four acres of land, all modern improvements as far as could be had in a country house, a good spring of water on the place and within a few feet of the door, must be disposed of at once, as the owner was about to leave for Europe per next steamer; a rare chance—price two thousand dollars.

When she had finished reading this, she flew about in a perfect bewilderment of joy. BIRDIE was dressed as quickly as possible, and dispatched with a message to Dr. WILDRICK, asking him to come as quickly as possible. He came, and with a frightened look asked, "If anything had happened to Mr. STERLING." NETTIE, in her haste, had not explained matters at all, so he feared that his patient was worse.

NETTIE answered him at once. "Not that, thank Heaven! not that. But I have found the enchanted and long sought for palace—our country home, you know—and she handed him the paper, pointing with her finger the while to the advertisement.

Dr. WILDRICK scanned it over hastily, and then replied:—"We must look into this matter; these pen-pictures of country houses are often very nice, but upon actual examination turn out to be somewhat highly colored. I will attend to this at once, however. Oh, by the way, how much did you say you could pay down, Mrs. STERLING? It has slipped my memory."

"Five hundred dollars, doctor; the coupons will leave me enough to pay all the expenses of moving."

"I will go at once;" then turning to the door which opened out of the sitting-room into that of the invalid's, he entered and attended to his wants. After having seen that he was made comfortable, he went to his own home. Two hours later the outgoing train bore him towards Woodvale, the *locale* of the advertised country home, "with modern improvements."

CHAPTER II.

WHEN Dr. WILDRICK entered the charming village of Woodvale he felt at once that this was the very place for the STERLINGS to come. He knew that to one with the refined tastes of Mrs. STERLING the kind of people she would meet would have largely to do with making her happy or otherwise. The people here seemed to belong to that well-to-do class who had not neglected every chance of intellectual improvement for the vulgar occupation of living only for the money they might accumulate. There was an atmosphere of thrift everywhere about the place, which, though it was severe winter, gave unmistakable evidence that when May suns and gentle winds should come again, it would burst forth into a blossoming fairy-land of flowers and beauty.

He found that the house in question was in reality a desirable one. To be sure the "modern improvements" were not many, and yet sufficient to acquit the owner of any attempt to deceive. It was situated at the extreme end of the village, yet quite near to the depot—so that, if Mrs. STERLING'S dream of selling flowers came true, she would not have far to go in order to send them into the city.

Mrs. STERLING had given the doctor full permission to do as he thought best in regard to the purchase, fully trusting him—a trust which he did no betray—for when he returned that evening he placed papers in her hand which made her owner of, as he said, one of the loveliest homes in the world; but then he was somewhat of an enthusiast, and prone to indulge sometimes in hyperbole. Mrs. STERLING did not know what to make of it at all. Surely the five hundred dollars she gave him would not pay for it. But he soon explained that it's owner was compelled to make a cash sale so he advanced the rest, thereby getting it for fifteen hundred instead of the two thousand which had first been asked, and Mrs. STERLING could repay him a little at a time, as she found it convenient, without regard to interest.

Noble man! If in this land thy like was oftener found, how many hearts that now break daily, might beat in the fullness of a new life—free!—the shackles that now bind them unloosed. And yet the love of gold makes men so cruel the lesson taught by thee can never be learned by some whose wealth is treble thine!

Mrs. STERLING at once commenced making preparations to move. She told her husband what she, with the aid of the doctor, had accomplished; and I think that the sweet, satisfied look of love and admiration that came stealing into his pale, wan face, was sufficient reward for her. There was much to do, and it did seem as if she was not strong enough to go through with it. I think the doctor feared she would break down under the mountain of things, too, for one morning he came marching into the house, with a great, stout Irish girl closely following at his heels.

"I've brought you some help, Mrs. STERLING," he said. "If you go on in this way, I shall have two instead of one sick on my hands. It's really labor-saving to myself, as well as to you, you see, so don't make an objection."

Then he turned and started quickly towards the door; but NETTIE was as quick as he, and ere he could close it, stared him fully in the face, and said—"Doctor, I cannot afford to pay for help, and I *can* get along without it."

"Don't want you to pay for help. I attended the girl's mother through a long sickness, and it's the only way I shall ever get my pay—in this world," he carefully added—"and besides you can't get along without it."

Then he was gone. And NETTIE went back, seeing how useless it was to refuse to accept this new kindness of the doctor.

BRIDGET DELANY proved a good and efficient help. She took hold with a will, and accomplished more in feats of strength than ever NETTIE could have done. Then, too, she had a kind heart; and having known what it was to have a sick one to care for, could the more easily sympathise with her mistress, and do many little things which one who had not lived through the experiences of a sick room would never have thought of. BIRDIE became an especial favorite with her. Indeed, I doubt if any one could have lived 'neath the same roof with this laughter-loving, mirth-provoking child, and not have loved her. To be sure she made BRIDGET more work than a quieter child might have done; but when Mrs. STERLING would forbid her the kitchen, and say she was bothering BRIDGET, the good-natured girl would reply for her:—"Now, mam, can't yez lave her alone wid me. It's just all the fun I hev whin her own illegant silf is botherin' me, as yez call it."

And the days wore on. It was now nearly March, and NETTIE had determined to be in her new home as early as that month at the furthest. There were lots of bulbs she must start then, the seeds for early tomatoes must be planted. Once or twice she had accompanied the doctor down to Woodvale, where he had helped her to make sundry improvements about the place—the doctor's cheerful little wife coming in to stay meanwhile with Mr. STERLING.

The first week in March two great wagons stood in front of the STERLING'S city home; and then strong men came into the house and bore away the furniture. Mr. STERLING was driven to the depot by Dr. WILDRICK, and safely placed, amid shawls and pillows, aboard the train, with NETTIE and BIRDIE to see that he might want for nothing on the way.

BRIDGET, who had grown to be of too much use to the family to be spared just then, remained behind to look after the things and see that everything was safely packed away—a duty which she faithfully performed to the end.

That night there shone no light from the home which had been the STERLINGS so long; but in another, nestled amid trees that would some day be verdant with leaves, through the window might be seen the form of a woman whose face was radiant with joy, busied in preparing the evening meal; while seated in an easy chair, listening to the prattle of a child, was a man, wan and pale-faced, whose eyes followed the movements of the woman, with loving and tender looks.

BRIDGET remained with the STERLINGS until the house was fully in order, and then NETTIE was forced to part with her, as she could not conscientiously let the doctor pay her, and she really could not afford so great a luxury. BRIDGET was very loth to go, and declared that she would remain for her board, if Mrs. STERLING would only keep her. But NETTIE knew that this would be unjust to the girl; and so, great as the temptation was, she was strong enough to meet it, and answer no.

BIRDIE almost cried herself sick when she heard that BRIDGET was going away, and the poor girl, feeling as badly about it herself, took the child on her lap and tried to soothe her grief by telling her that "jist as like as not, whin the mother was rich once more, she'd come back agin till her, so she would!"

And BIRDIE, child like—for her hope in the future had not yet become deadened by the bitter disappointments that most of us meet with—believed that this might be, and dried her tears and looked only at the time, in the far-off, when her BRIDGET would come back again.

"If yez are in wunt of a girrul, ma'am, BRIDGET DELANY'S the one thut'll come till yez, if yez had niver a cint in the wurruld to pay her wid, at all at all," said the DELANY, as she went out of the door, with her bundle in her hand. Would she ever come back again?

Mr. STERLING made no rapid strides toward recovery. It would take time, perhaps long and weary months, before he could be of even the slightest assistance to his wife. NETTIE knew this, but never, by look or word, did she let him know that she missed his wonted help. I think GOD, knowing how great a burden this woman had to bear, gave her strength and a cheerful disposition, in order that it might not crush her.

April came at last. Now, in connection with her household duties, came the care of her garden. One whole day was spent in finding a man to plow it for her. At last this was accomplished; and when the man received his pay, he asked, "Who was goin' to take care on't—hoe it, and keep out the weeds?"

NETTIE'S answer caused him to break out into a broad laugh, and to say, "That wouldn't do!—women didn't work out o' doors in this 'ere region; it wasn't considered the thing."

"Well, the thing or not, that is what I came here for, and what I intend to do," was her reply.

I think if there had been some other way open for her, she might have withdrawn, even then; but the thought of her husband and child made her strong in a moment, and her resolve to conquer this obstacle greater than ever.

She busied herself throughout the earlier part of each day in the garden, made beds for lettuce, and other early vegetables, and the rest devoted to her household duties. When the time for planting her flower seeds came, she spent the whole day out of doors, and at night, after her duties were through, would often be too tired to sleep.

One day, BIRDIE came running in; her hands filled with tiny blue violets, fragrant with the morning dew. "I found them in the meadow," was her answer to her mother's eager question of "where did you get them?"

NETTIE went to the meadow forthwith. She was one of those women who take time by the forelock—and when she returned to the house, her apron was filled with the blue treasures, while BIRDIE was sent back with a basket for more. She neatly arranged them in tiny bunches, and when the evening train left Woodvale that night it bore over one hundred of these floral treasures into the city.

Before NETTIE left the city, she made arrangements with a florist there to send her flowers to him. He made the sale of small bouquets a specialty. It was, as yet, early for violets, and they sold rapidly; so he sent a letter to NETTIE, telling her of this, and advising her to send all she could get; and when they had ceased to bloom, NETTIE had received from him, as her share of the profits, over eighty dollars.

Dr. WILDRICK came down soon after NETTIE'S successful "violet speculation." He brought with him a copy of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, containing a lengthy article on the cultivation of flowers.

"You will find this very useful," he said. "It tells one how to accomplish almost everything, from flower culture to butter making, and as an aid to keeping a "hen dairy," it is just indispensable; and I have ordered it for you for the next year."

"Oh! isn't it nice," said BIRDIE, who had an eye for pictures, and just at that moment had caught sight of a pair of pigeons that graced its first page.

NETTIE thanked the good doctor for his kindness, and hoped she should yet be able to pay him.

"Of course you will," he said. "Don't my wife and I intend running down here every little while during the summer, and get our pay by listening to the music of your birds, and stealing some of your most beautiful flowers." A thing which they did; but as they always brought much more than they took away, their visits did not leave the STERLINGS any the poorer.—[Concluded next week.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

SINCE YOU AND I WERE YOUNG, JOHN!

BY MAJASA.

THE times have strangely changed, JOHN,
Since you and I were young,
And Parson WELLMORE spoke the words
That made our lives as one.
Our two wee rooms were sparsely filled;
I smile as I recall
Your wedding coat, of homespun blue,
That hung upon the wall,—
But *then* it was the fashion.

The years passed on—you plowed and hoed,
I churned and baked and spun,
While JOHNNY played about the yard,
With RUTH, the little one.
Oh, those were happy days, JOHN,
But yet for fancied gain,
We left the dear old homestead
For that small village lane—
For 'twas, you know, the fashion.

The village grew and put on airs;
I would not be behind,
And often did things that I'll own
Were not just to my mind.
But Squire BURNAP lived right across,
And rich folks down the street,
The children must do like the rest,
As they would daily meet—
And so I followed fashion.

Both JOHN and WILL soon left our home,
They're money-making men,
Oh, could I have but for one hour
My merry boys again.
SARAH and RUTH—perhaps 'tis best,
They live in style I know,
And yet I wish that life for them
Was not all dress and show,
And running after fashion.

EVA was married long ago,
Our youngest and my pride,—
I heeded not your wishes, JOHN,
But put them all aside,—
And toiled, ah yes, beyond my strength,
That she my pet might shine,
A brilliant star among her set;—
Alas, this child of mine,
Leaves *me* now for the fashion.

And Sunday mornings, JOHN, you know,
When they were fair and young,
Our children filled the corner pew,
Folks said "how well they sung."
We never dreamed we'd sit alone,
Because far up the street,
The rich and stylish led the way,
And took each highest seat;—
Must *Faith* yield to the fashion?

Our home is grand, but lonely now;
JOHN, do the children think
That old folks can have other wants
Than clothes and food and drink?
How pleasant if they'd sometimes ask
Their parents out to ten,
With half the smiles they gave to-day
To that weak General B.—
But Generals are the fashion.

The times have strangely changed, JOHN,
Since you and I were young,
And Parson WELLMORE spoke the words
That made our lives as one.
We're old and feeble, JOHN, you know,
And to the times must bow,
But one thing I can plainly see—
We should be cured for now,
Could it but be the fashion.

Virden, Ill., 1872.

CHILDREN IN THE CITY.

BY CECIL BRADDON.

THE CHILDREN!—what could we do without them? They are at once our trouble and our joy. They brighten up our homes with their innocent prattle and their merry laughter; they cut paper dolls out of our parlor curtains, break our vases, and their little mischievous hands find their way to the most secret recesses of our drawers. Then we find in dismay our boxes have been opened, their contents scattered, and our Cologne bottle almost empty. But how can we be angry with the little ones, when they look up to us with such wondering innocent eyes, and cling with baby tenderness around our neck? Not only do they turn everything upside down, but they are keeping us in perpetual fear lest they should put their precious little lives in danger by upsetting the tea kettle over their heads, falling down stairs, or what is worse, into the well.

Yet, who of us is not happier for all this trouble? What mother would not willingly endure anything, rather than have the patter of those little feet cease, and the merry voices be hushed in her home. But if they do cease—if the Death Angel takes her darlings away in her arms—how tenderly and sadly each article, from the broken toy to the half-worn baby shoe, is cherished by the mother! If the little ones are taken away and the music and gladness go out from their home, so do the cheerfulness and joy go out from the mother's heart; everything is then so changed, so dark and desolate to her!

When I see a childless man and woman, with a heart as large as the great gloomy house they inhabit, I always wonder why they do not go out into the street and pick up the first little vagabonds they meet;—then, with soapsuds and love they could make them beautiful, merry children, to make musical their silent halls, and warm their hearts with their childish love. They then would save some little souls from a career of crime, which is begun by learning little sins in the streets. Oh! if every homeless little wanderer could be saved in this way! If fathers and mothers, who have happy homes filled with loving children, only thought how many little outcasts, with faces as fair and hearts as innocent as their own dear ones, were forced, by no fault of their own, to enter, as soon as they came into the world, in the lowest school of vice and infamy—who never knew the blessed influence of a happy home, the sweetness of a mother's smile, and never were taught at her knee night after night to say "Our Father"—if they did but think of this, they would wish to bring them to the safe, warm shelter of their own homes.

A few days ago, when passing down one of the crowded thoroughfares in our great city of New York, I met one of these outcasts. It was a little girl not more than six years old. Her face would have been pretty if it was not pale, pinched and dirty,—and her matted hair could be combed into beautiful ringlets, if kind, loving hands would do the work. Her dress—if such tatters could be called by that name—was no covering at all against the bitter cold. As she stood there she was rudely jostled by the careless crowd, who took no notice of that little outstretched hand, and scarcely heard that pleading voice that asked for "only a penny." I paused, as I was going by, and asked her why she staid out in the piercing cold instead of going home. She looked up wonderingly, as if the word home was a new one to her. Then I asked her why she did not go to her mother.

"Oh!" she said, sadly, "I have no mother;" and added, with a shudder, "I dare not go to my father; he gets drunk, and he would send me out again, to stay all night, if I did not bring him some money."

I dropped a few coins in her hand, and reluctantly went by. A little further on I saw a group of boys at a street corner; they were scarcely older than the girl I had just left, and yet their young faces had a sharp, cunning, and I might say, wicked look, as they stood there talking and swearing in a manner fearful to hear from such young lips.

Oh! it is frightful; and yet every great city is full of such little outcasts. If we could only snatch them from the dark career of vice and infamy they are just beginning, and make them, like our own curly-headed, laughing, little darlings at home, we would have something worthy of acceptance to render up to the child-loving CHRIST.

AUSTRIAN WOMEN.

WOMEN in Austria perform the duties of bricklayers, laborers, and may be seen carrying hods of mortar and baskets of brick up high ladders. More than this, they actually supply the place of navvies, and dig and wheel barrows of "ballast" almost as nimbly as their lords. They chop wood, they carry water, they offer to black your boots in the street, and perform many other little offices, which, according to our notions, hardly come under the denomination of "women's work." Perhaps this state of things is considered necessary to keep a standing army of 800,000 men. The women work inordinately hard, while hundreds of idle men are constantly sauntering about in various uniforms, doing nothing at all, except, perhaps, blowing a cloud of tobacco smoke.

WOMAN'S POWER.—Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while threading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding, with unshrinking firmness, the bitterest blasts of adversity.

BULWER says poverty is only an idea, in nine cases out of ten, and that there is really more happiness among the working-men in the world than among those who are called rich.

A YOUNG gentleman who had just married a little beauty, says:—"She would have been taller, but she is made of such precious materials that Nature couldn't afford it."

Reading for the Young.

SNOW DROPS.

RUDDY and gleeful children,
Seeing the snow-drops blow,
Shout to each glad new-comer,
"Lo! here are the eyes of summer,
Peeping from under the snow."

But the tender mother lingers
To kiss them where they grow;
For they 'mind her of baby fingers,
Of waxen, baby fingers
'Neath their coverlet of snow.

SAM IN ADVERSITY.

THE sun had disappeared behind the hills, and withdrawn the last of his fairy train who, robed in amber and violet and rose, had mingled in a maze of beauty upon a floor of light. The big moon arose from the opposite hills, with a wondering stare, as if not fairly awake—then roused herself and mounted away from the encumbering trees, and moved serenely above the river. The funny, glad waters! How they blinked and winked and glimmered and glistened and gleamed and glanced in mad merriment—mimicking the stately moon, and even the little stars!

Such a night to be out! And some bodies thought so, I am sure, for they clambered down into the boat, and the ladies tucked their skirts about them, and gave their shawls an extra twist, while the young men fell to the oars and shot the boat out into the river.

SAM WELLER came down to the boat a minute too late. "All this fun and I not in it," he moaned to himself. SAM was only a dog, so, when he whined piteously, they only glanced at him and sped farther up stream. "I shall burst!" he thought, "so full of words and no way to express them! It's a shame! If I could only *shout* as FRITZ does." So he whined, and rolled over and over in a twinkling, and bounded back and forth, and finally perched on a pile of lumber, looking like

"Patience on a monument
Smiling at grief."

He was not long thus resigned, but set up a piteous howl. This failing to soften the heartless boaters, he rushed down to the floating logs—bobbing from one to another, an excited, injured creature. The boat did not pause, nor did SAM, until he came suddenly to a big pier and could go no further, for the water washed all about it. SAM knew how to swim, but he had some human weaknesses. He looked at his pretty coat, which the fine lady at the house had declared was equal to real Astrachan; and he thought how clean and dry his pretty feet were; and he felt timid, too, for though the water was so full of its gay pranks, he knew it was deep, and dark, and treacherous—full of uncanny inhabitants, dreadful society for him! More than all, he *should have to swim or die!*

He, therefore, looked dolefully up and down and across the river, dropped his tail, and wailed a long wail. Suddenly he stopped his wail, wagged his tail with energy, and said, all to himself, "I'll go or die!" He scrambled down the pier, plunged into the dreadful wicked water—put out his paws and beat it with all his might. His drenched head looked like a bullet bobbing on the water. So funny!—SAM didn't think it funny. He was in dead earnest, panting, puffing, struggling with the waves.

The boat moved serenely onward. "Oh, they won't wait! I shall be drowned!" And SAM's heart sank. "Oh, ho! here is a log; I can climb up and rest." The log was not at rest itself, so it rolled and rolled. "So much time and strength wasted trying to rest," thought SAM, with vexation. The log was in his way; he would'nt bob under—must keep his head above water—so he swam on to the end. Here the latent strength of his nature came forth. "I *won't die!*" And he struck bravely onward.

"Do see the noble dog," exclaimed the kind girl in the boat. "Do stop for him, I beg!" How those get helped, who help themselves, do they not?

So SAM came alongside the boat and FRITZ caught him by the neck and pulled him in.

"You brave, cunning rascal!" he said, and held him fast, so he could not shake himself. Pretty soon FRITZ forgot to hold, and SAM thought now was his time to be comfortable, so he gave his soaked body a terrific shake and showered the whole party. The lady with the starched dress scolded—the others laughed. FRITZ looked into the kind girl's face, which the moon illumined, and said, "It's too bad," and she gently laughed "No matter," and wiped her sprinkled face. FRITZ looked down on SAM and said he was "bad," but patted his head so softly that SAM laid it on his knee, and felt secure.

They all began to sing,

"I'm dreaming of Hally."

The music floated over the water, even to the shadowy shore. SAM thought it very sweet. He wondered, as he glanced from face to face, if FRITZ and the young lady before him were dreaming of *Hally*. Again he felt as if he should burst, he wanted so to sing of the time when

"The 'possum sat in a 'simmons tree,
Looking cunning down on me."

They touched at the shore a minute. SAM forgot his past troubles, and bounded out, and roamed about the island seeking his pleasure—just as people sometimes do—and when he returned, lo! the boat was gone! He looked at the water and shuddered, and then the strength within him came up again, and he thought, "served me right to leave—so here goes!" He plunged in and plowed lustily through the waters.

The kind young lady exclaimed, "There comes our fearless SAM. Do stop for him, I beg!"

"Oh!" screamed the starched lady, "don't! He is nasty and wet."

"Never mind; I will hold him," said FRITZ. So he rowed up to poor, tired SAM, who scrambled up, but missed and fell back, giving the boat a great lurch. The starched lady shrieked and jumped, SAM sprang up again, and, somehow, together, over they turned the boat.

Not one of the party can tell *just* how it happened—not even SAM. They can only tell that they were all struggling together in the water, thinking a life-time of thoughts in a minute, and that FRITZ caught the kind girl by the dress, and swam to shore, and the other young man came near being drowned with helping the frightened girl near him. He caught her by the hair and it came off, then she grasped his arm, and by a master effort he reached shore; and the first thing they saw, on wiping the water from their eyes, was SAM towing in the lady who was starched; but, now, alas! was limp enough. So while they all were restoring her SAM shook his dripping coat and sat down and wagged his tail complacently; and viewing the scene, quietly said to himself: "It is a good thing for dogs to practice swimming, if they do live on land, and can afford to live without it. Then perhaps they can do good to even those who despitefully use them.

E. B.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 14.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PROBLEM.—No. 5.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following problem, and asks for answers. We will publish such as we receive in two weeks, with the names of those who send them. A subscriber says:

"I have an angular field, situated on a level plain, whose 3 sides are, respectively, 20, 30 and 40 rods. Let it be required to tie three horses at the three corners of the field with the rope attached to each horse's nose, sufficient in length to allow him to eat one-half the contents of said field, provided the other two were not present. Required, the length of the three ropes and the amount of land the horses would have in common."

BIBLICAL SQUARE-WORD.—No. 3.

A FAVORITE flower.
A prophet who induced the King of Judah to renounce idolatry.
A celebrated Arabian city.
A tower called the tower of the flock.

☞ Answer in two weeks. ISOLA.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—March 23.

DECAPITATIONS No. 2.—Strain.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA, No. 1.—Wisdom is better than rubies.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 12.—Envy not the rich nor oppress the poor.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

SEVERAL State Conventions and Legislatures have endorsed President Grant....Senator Sumner has testified before the French Arms committee under protest....Most of the rapid transit schemes for New York City have been defeated at Albany....Spring weather has come in New York City....There is little interest in the Connecticut election....Mexico is in a state of anarchy....Riots are occurring in Spain....The Sultan will visit France....The Easter holidays have interrupted legislation and business.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE Judge Barnard investigation continues, revealing many strange things. He is accused of levity, vulgarity and indecency....New horse railway bills have been reported at Albany....Small-pox is on the increase....A new German theater, to seat 1,800 people, is to be built on Bowery and Third St....Erie stock touched 60 on the 25th, amid great excitement....The Ellas gang of swindlers has been before the courts....Bauich and Haggerty, the voucher thieves, have been admitted to bail in $10,000 each....The Jersey City Police Commissioners and Chief of Police have been found guilty of conspiracy....A woman named Shaughnessy has died while in a dentist's chair, under the influence of gas....There was a snow storm on the 20th... The famous Alexander-Burke case is before the courts at last... The total storage capacity of the water reservoirs in New York is only sufficient to supply the city for 18 days....It is said the Erie Railway has brought 42,000,000 gallons of milk to this city in four years... On the 27th there was a break in Erie, with a decline of 5 per cent....Business was suspended on Good Friday....The great sewing machine companies are centering on Union Square....There has been a $10,000 fire at the Pierrepont House Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous Home News.

THE Hudson is again open.....The Maine railroads have been blockaded with snow....The printers of Toronto are on a strike....Philadelphia is anxious to become the Capital of Pennsylvania....The students of Amherst are to be allowed to attend a dancing school....Half a dozen ladies have already entered Cornell University. Buildings for their accommodation will commence next summer....New Jersey gives $15,000 for state statues at Washington....The U. S. Treasurer at Washington has had his accounts examined by a committee, who report that the business of his department is well conducted....The Custom House investigation at Washington continues....The Hudson River is full of wild ducks.....The bogus diploma business in Philadelphia has been stopped....The winter is regarded as favorable for the fruit crops in the Northern States....The liquor law is enforced in Massachusetts, and all bars in Lowell have been closed....The New York and Philadelphia Railway bill has been defeated in the New Jersey Legislature....Heavy freshets are reported in Georgia....Mayor Hall will have a new trial at an early day....Prof. S. F. B. Morse is seriously ill with paralysis of the brain....It is now said the Democrats will have nothing to do with the Liberal Republican movement.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE past winter has been the most severe ever experienced on the coast of China and Japan....There is great suffering in the flooded districts of Tintsin.. Persecution of native Christians in Japan continues....A railroad between Yedo and Yokohoma will be opened soon....Saltillo and Monterey, in Mexico, have been obliged to pay forced loans....The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adjourned to the 15th of April....Spain sends two frigates to Venezuela to demand satisfaction....The last Protestant chapel in Madrid has been closed....Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia advises Italy to reorganize its army on the Prussian Plan....The revolution in Mexico is considered a failure. Twelve States are under martial law....There has been a boiler explosion at Brussels, killing eight persons....A naval conflict between a blockade runner and a Spanish man-of-war is impending at Aspinwall....Continued Government successes are reported from Mexico....Disorders are occurring throughout Spain upon the approach of the elections....A British warship has shelled the village of Nazapu, New South Wales, where Bishop Patterson was murdered....The overland telegraph from Adelaide to London is now in working order....Disorder and anarchy are said to prevail throughout Mexico.... A rich deposit of tin has been found in New South Wales....The Prince of Wales has had an audience of the Pope, who sent his regards to the Queen of England.

Fires.

Two blocks in Rockland, Me., on the 23d; loss heavy....Saw mills, sash factories, etc., in Biddeford, Me., on the 24th; loss $12,000... Wolf's brewery in Stillwater, Minn., on the 25th; loss $10,000....At Port Leyden, N. Y., on the 25th, two blocks; loss $36,000....Mountain House at Shawangunk Mountains on the 24th; loss $4,000.

Disasters.

SEVERAL mining casualties have occurred near Scranton, Pa., by which three men have been killed....Abraham S. Dubois of Cold Spring, N. Y., fell from a load of hay on the 23d, and was killed....Alex. Clayton of Lawrence, Kan., and his three sons, were burned to death in their house, on the 21st....An explosion at Locust Dale, Pa., on the 24th, in a mine, burned ten men severely....There was an earthquake in Cal. on the 24th.

Obituaries.

JOHN W. PERKINS, a leading merchant of Lewiston, Me., on the 25th... C. F. Willenburg, editor of a German paper in Terre Haute, died recently, aged 75....William S. Huntington, Cashier of the First National Bank of Washington, on the 25th.

Political.

THE Albany Assembly adjourns on April 1st. ....The Charter of the Committee of Seventy has been reported at Albany in the Senate....A faction in Louisiana will send delegates to Cincinnati....Pennsylvania wants a Constitutional Convention and a State militia of 20,000 men....The Kentucky Republican Convention has gone for Grant....The Richmond Whig thinks the Democrats may nominate Gen. Grant!....Minister Curtin of Russia is coming home....The expulsion of Senator Wood is to be considered at Albany....The French arms investigation continues, without eliciting anything of importance. ....The out-look is not considered favorable to the Cincinnati Reform movement: Mr. Dawes and Gen. Garfield will have nothing to do with it....The Soldiers' Homestead Bill has passed at Washington....Adams, Trumbull, and Davis are talked of as opposition candidates to Gen. Grant. ....It is admitted that the canvass in Connecticut is one-sided; the Republicans expect an easy victory....The Tribune thinks Mr. Miller is not the man for insurance superintendent....Senator Sumner has protested against being examined by the French Arms Investigating Committee, on the ground of his rights as a Senator: Mr. Sumner was then subpenaed to answer....The free tea and coffee bill is again in doubt....An attempt to make salt and coal free has been voted down in the House....The town elections in Westchester Co., N. Y., show Republican gains....Mr. Sumner has been examined by the "Arms Committee," but he imparted very little information....The "Arms" scandal excites attention in Germany... The New Jersey Assembly has endorsed Gen. Grant....There has been a long discussion in the House on the Potomac Railroad bill....The Ohio and Iowa Republican Conventions have endorsed Grant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

THE University boat race took place on the 23d, Cambridge winning by 1¼ lengths. The course was 4¼ miles; the time was 21 minutes and 14 seconds. A driving snow storm prevailed at the time....The second note from England states that the question of indirect damages cannot be submitted at Geneva....Parliament has adjourned over the Easter holidays....The Queen started for Berlin, via Paris, on the 24th. She declined to see President Thiers....A meeting at Cork has denounced the International Society....The Prince of Wales is in Rome....The British budget has been presented, and shows a very favorable condition of the national finances. A reduction of the duty on coffee and chicory is recommended....The Marquis of Lansdowne is to be Under Secretary of War....The iron ram Thunderer has been launched....The University tests bill has passed to its second reading....Extensive warehouses have been destroyed in Glasgow; loss £100,000....A large party of emigrants will soon sail for Virginia.

From France.

ENGLAND and Spain regret the course of France in relation to the Commercial Treaty, and Spain will make reprisals, if duties are collected before 1877... Paris is still in a State of siege....The taxes of the last few months have produced 500,000,000 francs....France has a minister with the Pope, but none near Victor Emanuel....A literary convention with the U. S. has not been concluded....The proposition to tax raw materials has been abandoned....Germany will evacuate France upon the immediate payment of 500,000,000 of francs....France has abrogated her commercial treaty with Belgium....Gen. Trochu has commenced a suit against *Figaro* for libel....The Assembly is to take a two weeks' recess.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.—In whatever way the Northern Pacific Railroad is regarded, whether as to executive management, route, resources or business, it is a great enterprise of universal interest. The northern portion of the American Continent is rapidly becoming the bond of union between the trade of Asia and of Europe. Its railways, and especially the Northern Pacific Railway, will naturally command a great through traffic; and the local business will increase year by year with the development of the country. The line passes through one of the best wheat-growing regions in the world, and through districts teeming with many kinds of mineral wealth. These are the elements that attract population, and population implies industry, by which wealth is accumulated and distributed.—*London Money Market Review.*

Reanimating the Hair.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastrophe is to use Lyon's Kathairon, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily reanimate the hair and prevent it from falling out.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. Sarah J. Fredericks, Toledo, Ohio, has used Sewing Machines for seventeen years, the last ten years Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch, and finds it far better than the other kinds. It runs lighter, with less fatigue, and holds a truer tension. She has used it for all kinds of dressmaking and fancy work. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Watch No. 21039, Stem Winder—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) Marion, N. J., has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being seven seconds per month.—S. M. BEARD, firm of Beards & Cummings, 128 Front St., New York.

Political.—Various opinions regarding Grant's nomination, but one as to our $75 Four-Ton Hay Scale. THE JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

For simplicity, beauty, durability, cheapness and effectiveness, we sincerely commend that Queen of dairy implements, the Blanchard Churn.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 30, 1872.

SINCE our last Wall Street report the excitement in Erie Stock has been intensified by increased orders from Europe to buy, and by purchases to close out short contracts at home. The New York speculators are understood to have sold the stock heavily for future delivery at from 35 to 40 per cent., and ventures of the same sort were taken by speculators in the neighboring cities. When the price mounted on Monday and Tuesday last up to 55@60 per cent., many of these parties took alarm, and hastened to close out at a severe loss. The sales ran up subsequently to 67⅜ per cent. on Tuesday, returning to 58⅜ per cent. on Wednesday night and Thursday.

Aside from Erie Stock there is a strong improvement in the market, backed up by the changed feeling in England and on the Continent in regard to the integrity and protection of American Railroad property since the overthrow of the Erie Ring.

In general Trade the business of the week is active. The imports are large, and the sales of Foreign Dry Goods from store and through the Auction Rooms are active and at satisfactory prices. The Exports of Produce partially improved, both from New York and the Southern Cotton ports. Our import trade throughout the country continues to gain on last year, and while the Export movement of Domestic Produce also shows a gain, it is not in correspondence with the excess of Foreign Merchandise consumed and which has to be accounted for by Gold or the further employment of American Stocks. The Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department has just completed the returns for the sixth month of the current fiscal year, and we here present a summary of the Foreign Trade movement of the half year ending December 31, 1871.

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—SIX MONTHS.

Imported goods in gross		$278,458,131
Re-exported to other markets		6,997,403
Total, as for U. S. markets		$271,460,728
In bond, June 30, 1871	$68,324,659	
In bond Dec. 31, 1871	68,941,253—	616,594
Total taken for consumption		$270,844,134
Exports American produce, gold value		198,629,129
Trade balance, July 1 to Dec. 31		$72,215,005
Exported in domestic specie	$26,413,902	
Exported in foreign specie	4,623,959	
Together	$31,137,861	
Less foreign, imported	5,921,136	
Net outgo of specie		$25,216,725
Apparent balance against United States		$46,998,280

COMPARISON WITH CORRESPONDING MONTHS.

	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1871.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1870.
Goods for consumption	$270,844,134	$226,974,461
Produce exported	198,216,725	182,670,285
Regular trade balance	$72,215,005	$44,304,176
Net specie outgo	25,216,725	39,659,207
Apparent balance	$46,998,280	$4,644,969

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	March 23.	March 30.
Capital	$87,155,000	$87,155,000
Loans	279,828,900	277,761,500
Gold and Greenbacks	62,932,200	62,051,300
Deposits	206,019,300	203,717,000
Circulation	28,008,500	28,018,300

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	110⅛	N. Y. Central Scrip	92
U. S. 5-20's of 1865	112⅜	Reading	115⅜
U. S. 6s of 1881	115⅜	Rock Island	116⅞
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ℔ cts	108⅛	N. West	82⅜
U. S. New Loan	109⅜	Do. Preferred	91⅜
N. Y. Bounty Loan	107⅜	St. Paul	67
Tennessees	67	Do. Preferred	81½
Virginias, new	58	Lake Shore	96
Missouri Bonds	95	Ohio and Mississippi	51
U. S. Currency 6s	115⅜	Toledo & Wabash	78⅜
Central Pacifics	102	Erie	58⅛
Union do	92	Union Pacific Stock	38⅜
Western Telegraph	73⅜	Adams Express	95
Pacific Mail	63⅜	American Express	73
N. Y. Central Stock	96	United States Exp's	71

The changes in our table since last week are all in favor of the market. Most of the railroads are 2 per cent. higher, and some of them 3@4 per cent. up Erie is exceptional, and after going up to 68 per cent., or *eighteen* per cent above our previous quotation, fell to 58@58⅜ per cent. The gold market is ⅜ per cent. higher, and U. S. bonds ⅛@⅜ per cent. higher. The market, near the close of the week, is buoyant in the spirit of speculation, and active in the amount of business doing.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, March, 29, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 7,712 bales of cotton, 138 pkgs. dried fruits, 11,077 bbls. eggs, 43,576 bbls. flour, 12,700 bush. wheat, 163,900 bu. corn, 37,401 bu. oats, 5,100 do. barley, 2,551 sacks grass seed, 1,523 bbls. beans, 239 bags do., 33 bales hops, 4,441 pkgs. pork, 227 pkgs. beef, 13,019 pkgs. cut meats, 9,657 pkgs. lard, 5,703 pkgs. butter, 4,538 pkgs. cheese, 1,502 bags peanuts, 302 hhds. tobacco, 5,133 boxes do., 4,885 bbls. whisky, 555 bales wool.

Butter.—There are no new features. Old continues to close out upon arrival, even when possessing only a moderate claim to table quality, and new is selling ahead for Eastern use. A portion of Canadian stock is reported ready for the markets over the line, but it is likely that Eastern cities will absorb it before New York. Fine Welsh butter is about used up.

State dairies, fine, 33@35c.; State dairies, fair to good, 29@32c.; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 36@38c.; State, do., common to fair, 28@32c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 31@33c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 31@33c.; State do., common to fair, 25@30c.; State do., fresh made, 35@37c.; State, fancy select tubs, 38@43c.; rolls, good Western, 22@25c.; common to fair, 12@18c.; grease butter, 9½@10c. New white butter, 32@38c.

Beans and Peas.—Medium beans have been bought up freely, and prices are about 5c. higher. Marrowfats are working more in the seller's favor. Kidney, prime, $3.25@3.35; do. good, $2.60@3.15; do. red, good to prime, $2@2.50; mediums, prime, $2.80@2.85; do. good, $2.50@2.75; do. common to fair, $1.95@2.40; Marrowfats, prime, $3@3.10; do. good, $2.60@2.90; do. common to fair, $2.30@2.50; pea, prime, $2.85@3; do. good, $2.40@2.60. Peas $1.20@1.22 for Canada, free, in bbls., and $1.90 for green, and $3 for Southern black-eyed, per 2 bushel bag.

Beeswax—Is scarce and higher. Quoted at 38@38½c. for choice Southern.

Broom Corn—Is offered freely at weak prices. New hurl, 7@9c.; new green, 5@7c.

Cheese.—There is sufficient home trade to keep prices on a steady basis. There is scarcely any shipping inquiry. A few small lots of new have been received, and old stock is coming in freely.

Quotations are: Fine State factory, 20c.; good do., 18@19c.; ordinary, 14@16c.; State farm dairy, prime, 17@19c; Vermont factory, 18@19c.; Ohio factory, good to fine, 17@18½c.; English dairy, 16@17c.; pine-apple, State, 17@19c.

Cotton.—There have been some large parcels taken for export, and there is a steadier tone to the market. Holders offer a fair quantity of stock at current prices.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅜	20½	20⅜	21
Good Ordinary	21⅜	22	22¼	22½
Low Middling	22⅜	22⅜	23	23¼
Middling	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23⅜
Good Middling	24	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are as follows:—March, 23c.; April, 22⅜c. May, 23 5-16c.; June, 23⅜c.; July, 23⅜c.; Aug., 23⅜c.; Sept., 21½c..

Dried Fruits.—The stock of apples is in fewer hands, and prices have been advanced about ⅛. The home trade is better. Unpeeled peaches have sold more freely, and at firm prices.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 9⅜@10c.; Southern, new, qrs., 8@8½c.; do. fine, sliced, 12@13c.; new State qrs., 10@10⅜c.; do. sliced, fine, 13@14c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@17½c; do. Geo., 15@16½c.; peeled E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7⅜@8c.; do. quarters, @6. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ℔ ℔., 30c. Blackberries, 13½c. Raspberries 28@30c.

Eggs.—The cold weather a few days since created considerable speculative inquiry, and prices advanced to 26c. At the close there is more disposition to realize with sales at 22@23c.

Fresh Fruits.—Prime apples bring higher prices. Cranberries are in light stock and held firmly. Peanuts are in more demand. We quote:

Apples, good, barrels, $4@4.50; do. selections, $5@5.50 do. poor, $2.75@3; cranberries, fine, bbl., $14.00; do. crates, fine, $5; do. do. common, $3@3.12; oranges, La., bbl., $14@15; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $2@2.25; Virginia, new, $2@2.20; do. common, $1 25@1.50; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; Pecan nuts, ℔, 8@9c.

Flour.—There is a very fair home trade at the low prices, but the export movement is moderate. Medium and high grades are firm.

The quotations are at $6.30@6.55 for superfine State; $6.70@6.95 for common extra do.; $7.00@7.10 for good to choice do.; $7.15@7.45 for fancy do.; $6.30@6.55 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.85@6.95 for extra do.; $7.00@7.10 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.95@7.15, and trade brands of do. at $7.20@7.95; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.50@8.25; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.10@8.50; St. Louis at $6.90@7.60 for common to fair extra, and $7.65@9.50 for good to choice. Southern at $6.90@7.10 for extras and $7.10@9.50 for good to choice. Rye at $4.10@5.10.

Grain.—For wheat the market, closed steadily. There is more milling demand, and exporters are making a few purchases. No. 2 spring in store, $1.50@1.53. No. 1 do., $1.55@1.57, winter red Western, $1.67@1.70, amber do., $1.70@1.75, white Western, $1.73@1.80. Rye is quiet at 88½c. for Western. Oats are in the buyer's favor, with a dull market. Sales at 53½@56c. for Western, in store and afloat, 56@58c. for white Ohio. Barley is quiet at weak prices. Sales of two rowed State at 75c. delivered. Corn is held firmly, with a good trade for export and home use. Sales at 71½c. for Western mixed, afloat, and 73c. for Western yellow.

Hay and Straw.—The stock of hay is very light, and, with a few orders from shippers, prices have advanced temporarily to $1.35@1.45 for shipping. Prime qualities, $1.35@1.70. Long rye straw sells at $1.05@1.10.

Hops.—The stock is so small that holders are quite indifferent. A few sales are making at late prices.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 25@65c.; Eastern do, 1871, 25@60c.; Western do, 1871, 25@60c.; yearlings do, 1870, 10@30c.; olds do, 1869, 10@15c.; old olds do, 1868, 8@12c.; Californians do, 1870, 15@25c.; Californians do, 1869, 10@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@65c.; Belgians (nominal), 50@55c.

Provisions.—Pork has been pressed for sale. Sales of mess at $12.75 for April, and $13.12½ for June. Bacon is in good demand, and firm at 7½c. for Western short clear, 6⅜@7c. for do. long do., and 7c. for city do. Dressed hogs are quiet at 5⅜@5⅝c. for packing, and 6⅜c. for pigs. Tallow is steadily held at 8⅜@8⅞c. Lard is steadily held, with a fair inquiry. Prime Western steam, 8⅜c.; for April, 8 15-16c.; for May, 9⅜c.; for June, 9⅜c.; city quiet at 8⅜@8⅜. Beef is quiet. New plain mess, bbls., $8@11; extra do., $10@12; prime do., tcs., $16½@18; India, do., $18½@20. Cut Meats.—Small lots are selling at the annexed prices: Smoked hams, 10@12c.; city smoked shoulders, 6½c.; pickled bellies, boxed, 7⅜@8.; do. loose, 7@7½c.; pickl'd hams, 8⅜@9⅜c.; do. shoulders, 5@5½c.; shoulders, in dry salt, boxed 5@5½c.; fresh hams, 8⅜@9½c.

Poultry and Game.—Dressed poultry scarce and high. Live also better. Wild pigeons not abundant, but buyers will not pay high rates, anticipating sudden free receipts. Wild ducks lower.

Turkeys, good, 20@25c.; Ducks, Western, 25@28c. Fowls and Chickens—Western and State, 20@22c.; do. Bucks Co. and N. J., 25@28c.; capons, 33@35c. Live, State and N. J., 18@20c. do. Western, 18@20c.; roosters, 13c.; ducks, per pair, $1@1.12. Geese—Western, $1.50@1.75; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey, $3@3.50; turkeys, 20@22c.

GAME.—Rabbits per pair, 35@45c.; hare do., 40@50c.; canvas backs $1@1.75, red head 80@$1, mallard 50@60, widgeon and teal 50@60c.; black duck, 75c.; English snipe per doz., $3; squab per doz., $4; wild geese each $1.; wild pigeons, per doz., $1.80@2 picked.

Seed.—The Stock of clover is more concentrated, and prices are higher. Sales at 9c. for prime Ohio; 9½c. for Indiana, and 10@10½c. for State. Timothy meets with more attention, quoted at $3@3.50 for common to prime.

Tobacco.—The market has been moderately active for Kentucky leaf to meet wants of the home trade. Seedleaf is selling well at steady prices. Our quotations are for old crop. Lugs quoted at 7⅜@8⅜c.; common to medium leaf, 8⅜@10c., and selections up to 15c. Conn. and Mass. wrappers, 25@40c.; selected do., 45@55c.; fillers, 15@16c.; Ohio assorted, 16@25c.; do. wrappers, 30@40c.; Pa. and Ohio fillers, 12@15c. Havana fillers, common, 85@87½c., gold; do. fair, 90@97½c.; do. fine, $1@1.10, gold.

Vegetables.—There is a better supply of potatoes from near points, and prices are rather weak. Onions are in the seller's favor. Our quotations are for bulk lots.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., $2.00@2.50; P. Blows, $2.25@2.50; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.50@1.75; Dyright, $1.50@2; Nova Scotia, $1.75; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red and yellow, $2.25@2.50; white, $3.00; Conn., 100 strings, $3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $22@24. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $2. Cabbages, per 100, $6@8. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $5; marrow, $5. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Whisky—Is quiet, at 87½@88c. for Western.

Wool.—There is more inquiry for fleeces from manufacturers. Full late prices are obtained. Texas and California grades are quiet. Sales at 56c. for unwashed fleeces; 78@85c. for super pulled; 57@60c. for Texas; 37½@39½c. for California fall, low; 38c. for lambs; 45@48c. for Cape.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 28.—The wheat market is active, excited and irregular. Notwithstanding the decline in England, the local scarcity and poor prospect for the coming crop makes our millers free buyers at an advance. We quote red winter, $1.55@1.60; white, $1.65@1.82, according to quality. Corn dull at 68@70c. Barley no sale, nominal at 60@75c. for two to four-rowed. Dressed hogs, $6.75@7 per cwt. Butter scarce, and best is 2@3c. higher, selling 30c. Eggs lower and irregular at 20@24c. ℔ dozen. Potatoes are scarce and higher, selling at 55@60c. for Peachblows, and 60@70c. for Early Rose. Wool market quiet and rather easier. Sheep pelts $3.00@4.50 each. Clover seed dull at $5.75@6.00. Timothy seed dull at $3.05@3.50 Hay $16@23 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1872.

AS Lent draws towards a close cattle men increase their shipments under the impression that more beef will be eaten, but warmer weather, abundance of eggs and plenty of veal rather check the demand just now. There is much complaint of stock bruised upon the cars while bringing here, and butchers talk of organizing and refusing to pay full prices for cattle which show bruises sufficient to lessen their value when killed. The following are the receipts of live stock

for the past fortnight, for the same time last year, and the average weekly arrivals for all of 1871:

TOTALS LIVE STOCK FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	7,968	115	1,340	15,282	25,929
Last week	6,311	146	1,467	16,656	20,180
Correspond'g w'k '71.	7,023	68	1,386	20,201	18,502
Average, '71	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—The supply of close upon 8,000 cattle during the past week does not materially affect the market. Fat cattle continue in good request and at full prices, all selling, while thin lots show a little weakness at close, with some left over. Still they are higher than they were one week ago, all kinds advancing ½@¾c. last Monday, with 4,157 head on sale, 135 cars at Communipaw, 88 at 100th street, and 15 at Weehawken. Some of the droves of that day were very fine, and He. was reached for the best; one whole drove averaged that price, but they were extra fine 9½@10 cwt. O. grade Durhams, on which the feeder had bestowed much care. The stock of to-day comprised 12,761 head, and the quality was only fair. Two cars of Cherokee were very good for that class of stock, and sold for 12½c., though only 6 cwt. We are beginning to receive some still-fed cattle which usually come to market later. The high prices are bringing them forward sooner than usual. Some of the Texans have been fed at the distilleries and did very well. The largest shipper of stock, N. Morris of Chicago, sent in 2,150 cattle during the past week. One drove of 250 fair to good 7 cwt. Ill. cattle sold to-day at 12@13½c., with two cars little thin 5¼ cwt. steers at 10½@10¾c.

The following are the closing prices for the week, in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₩ lb	13¾ @ 14	13 @ 13½
Good to prime	12¾ @ 13	12 @ 12½
Ordinary to medium	11½ @ 12	11 @ 11¾
Lowest grade	10¾ @ 11	10 @ 11
Average sales	12 @ —	11¾ @ —

Milch Cows.—Receipts lighter, good cows doing better, though there is nothing to encourage sending in stock from the country. With a very good prospect for early cheese and butter, we think cows are really worth as much in the country as they are here. In fact, we saw one car which so disappointed the owner in the prices offered that he took them back into the country to peddle out among the farmers. Prices here are $25@40 each for poor cows; $45@65 for rather ordinary to fair, and $70@80 for good to choice; only selections bringing the latter price.

Veal Calves.—The supply has been rather light during the past week, but indications point to a large increase now. We have been having many hog-dressed calves, the late cool weather being very favorable for sending long distances, as well as holding after they arrived. As a general rule live calves are a shade lower, while dressed rule higher. Dealers here object to receive dressed "tub veal," for the Sanitary Inspectors are pretty sure to seize it. If alive, they are bought up at $15@$ each, and sent into the country to take the place of older ones just sent to market. In that way a cow rears several "crops" of calves in one season. Live calves are quoted at 5@10c. ₩ lb., fair veals of 140 lbs. selling at 9½c. to-day. Dressed sell largely at 8@10c., with prime at 12@13c., and very few indeed at 14c.

Sheep and Lambs.—There is very little difference in prices of sheep, but some of the late arrivals have been of better quality, hence sold higher. Prime State and Corn. sheep of 115@120 lbs. sold at 10¾ cts. Nothing, however poor, sells below 7½c., and scarcely any lots under 8c. One car of less than 90 lbs., very poor, went at 7½c., while three cars O., 87 lbs., brought 9½c., one car 88 lbs., 10c., and a car 119 lbs., 10¾c. Lambs begin to come forward again, about 100 being received to-day. They weigh from 40 to 50 lbs., and sell at $5@8 per head, or 15@18c. per lb.

Swine.—Western dressed are no longer of any account, only 700 arriving during the entire week. They are not quotable. Trade is dull and prices lower, live selling at 4¾c. for one car 193 lb. O., up to 5c. for pigs. Something very fine might reach 5¾c. City dressed are worth 5¾@6¼c. as extremes, those of 200 lbs. selling at 6c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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is a *successful farmer* and *practical chemist*. See Farm Experiments at Lakeside; The Relations of Water to Agriculture; Farm Penciltings at Lakeside; The Food of Plants; What Shall we Use for Water Pipes, and other valuable papers in his interesting book, FIRESIDE SCIENCE, just published by HURD & HOUGHTON, New York. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. Price $1.50.

Good Results are always noticed in the use of *White Pine Compound. Try it* for all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Kidneys, and see if it is not so.

New Advertisements.

CHEESE Factory wanted to locate in the Artesian Well region of Illinois. Send for a description of the best dairy country in the United States. Address E. RUMLEY, Gilman, Ill.

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Is a Block-Tin Pipe, heavily coated with solid lead. It is the best and cheapest Water Pipe when strength and durability are considered. By its use, Iron rust, lead and zinc poison are all avoided, and general health promoted. Price 15 cts. a pound for all sizes. Circulars and sample of pipe sent by mail, free. Address the COLWELL, SHAW & WILLARD M'f'G Co., No. 313 Centre Street, New York.

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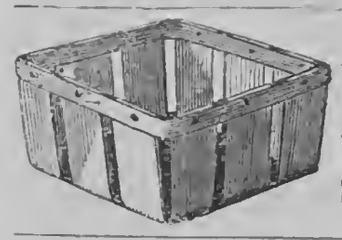

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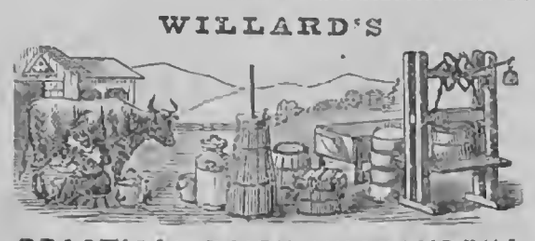

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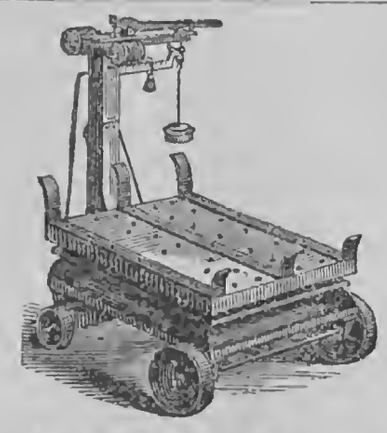

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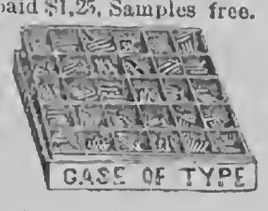

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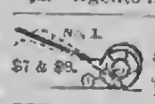

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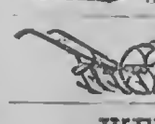

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Letter Received from Levi Shaw, Trustee of the United Society of Shakers.

MT. LEBANON, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1871.

RESPECTED FRIENDS:—In reply to your inquiry as to what we think of the Averill Chemical Paint, we have used in our Society at Mount Lebanon some 1,000 gallons. We are very much pleased with it, and until we are convinced that there is something better, shall give it the preference of all other paints. We have used heretofore the (——), (——), and most all other brands of white lead, neither of which have given us perfect satisfaction. Most of it would chalk off after being on some two or three years. This, after three years' experience, we do not find to be the case with the Averill Pure White Chemical Paint. Indeed, it appears just as well as when first put on. I will write you again on the subject when I am not in quite so much of a hurry.

Sample card of beautiful colors, and recommendations from owners of the finest residences in the country, furnished free by the

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO., 32 Burling Slip, New York, or 118 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

P. S.—The superiority of these Paints has already brought numerous *worthless* imitations in the market. We caution the public against using them.

The Season for Painting
HAS COME AGAIN.

If you propose to paint, first send stamp for a book called "Plain Talk with Practical Painters, with Samples of Colors." The book is worth a dollar, and costs nothing. JOHN W. MASURY, 111 Fulton St., New York. ☞ Specialty in Pure Paints and Colors. Masury's Ready-Made Colors are the only ones which stand the test of time. Do not be deceived.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK is eighty-four.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY will stump Illinois.

JOAQUIN MILLER once edited a "Secesh" paper.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS will give up editing papers.

FABER, the pencil man, made a million of dollars.

R. W. EMERSON is giving six lectures in Boston.

THE Japanese Embassy is very fond of oysters.

CHARLES READE is a big, heavy, rugged, gray man.

GEN. ANDERSON'S funeral takes place April 7th.

FATHER HYACINTHE defends the Roman Confessional.

PROF. HIBBARD of Conn. is said to have lost his memory.

THE Sultan will visit Lyons in May to attend an exposition.

A COLOSSAL statue of Farragut is to be built in Washington.

CHARLES SUMNER is Daniel Webster's successor in the Senate.

THOMAS NAST is being written up and written down by all the papers.

SENATOR WILSON says he was born in poverty, and want sat by his cradle.

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TACKS and **NAILS** of every variety, in packages TO SUIT, sent to any address by AMERICAN TACK CO., *Manufacturers*, 117 Chambers St., N. Y.

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Horticulturists and Nurserymen must have them. $1 to $4 per 1,000.

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The price is only Twenty Dollars.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
It can be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.
It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.

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CROW-BARS AND HARROW TEETH.

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Crow-Bars..... 10 to 30 lbs..... 14 cts. per lb.
Harrow Teeth.. ⅜ in. square.... 12½ "
" " .. ½ " .... 13½ "

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A SANITARY FLEXIBLE METALLIC WATER PIPE,

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For level land and side hill, do perfect work *without dead furrows or ridges*. Easy draft. Have Hinged Cutters.

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PACK YOUR BUTTER
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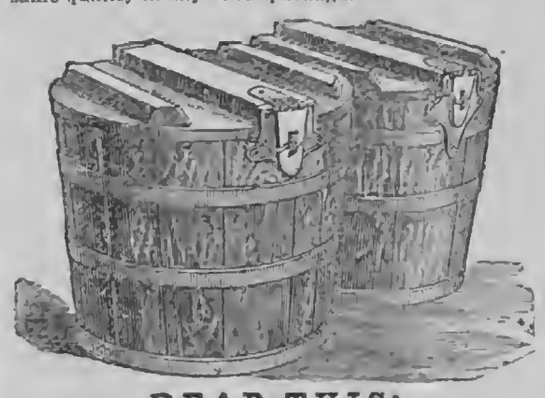
RETURN BUTTER PAIL

Approved and recommended by the leading authorities of our country on dairying, and acknowledged by all butter dealers to be the very best package in use. Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents more** a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.



READ THIS:

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market*. It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommends its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.

Respectfully,

(Signed by 15 leading Commission Merchants.)

The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.

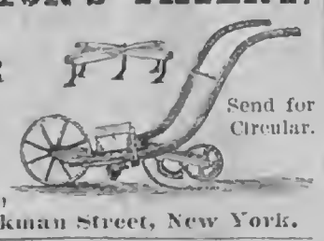
X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail**, and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.

SILSBY BROS.,
Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.

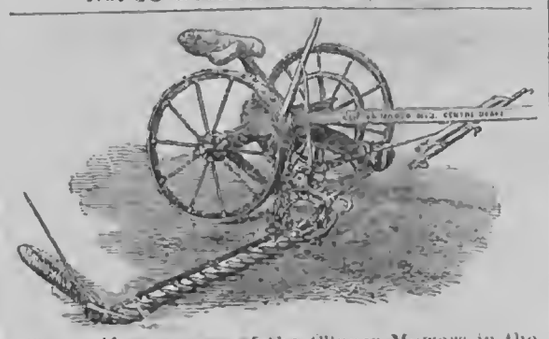
HARRINGTON'S PATENT.

The only Combined
SEED SOWER
And Cultivator.
Made only by
AMES PLOW CO.,



Send for Circular.

No. 53 Beekman Street, New York.



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To the No. 4 size is attached the Dropper (cutting 5½ feet, with *separate Finger-Bar* for reaping), constructed with great improvements—in fact perfected; and in point of efficiency, strength, lightness of draft and symmetry of proportions, it is, as a Reaper, also unequaled. Farmers! see it before you buy. Pass your own judgment upon it. Look at its many improvements possessed by no other machine. Remember, it is fully warranted. Send for Pamphlet.

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Eureka Butter-Worker.

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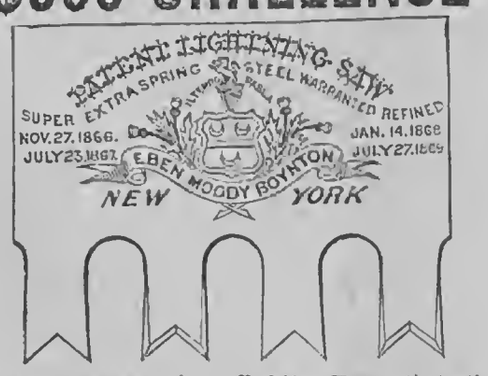

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Excel in Speed, Ease and Simplicity all others. Of Boynton's Latest Improved Cross-Cut and Wood Saws, not *one* failed in 20,000. Cross Cut ($1 per ft.); Wood Saws ($1 each). *For sale by all Dealers.*

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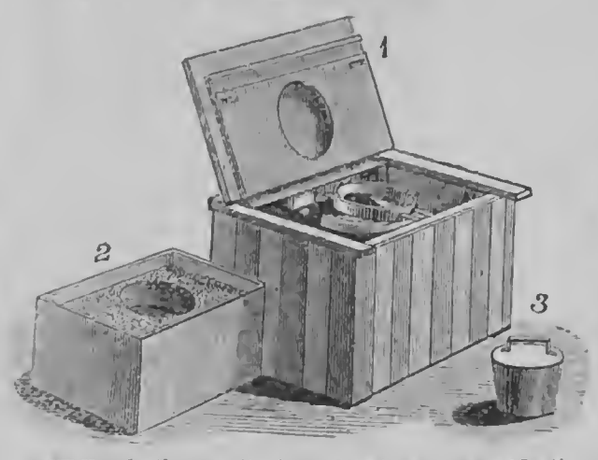

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"The Goux system possesses all the advantages of the dry earth system without its disadvantages; it is economical, deodorizing and self-acting. The whole refuse of every house, as excreta, liquid or solid, ashes and sweepings, are disposed of and turned to account, and it is applicable in individual cases, dwellings, and in large communities. The alterations to the ordinary closets, to adapt them to the dry system, are less costly in the Goux process than in any other, and it is applicable to the best description of houses, as well as to the dwellings of the poor."—*Scientific American, Jan. 1, 1872.*

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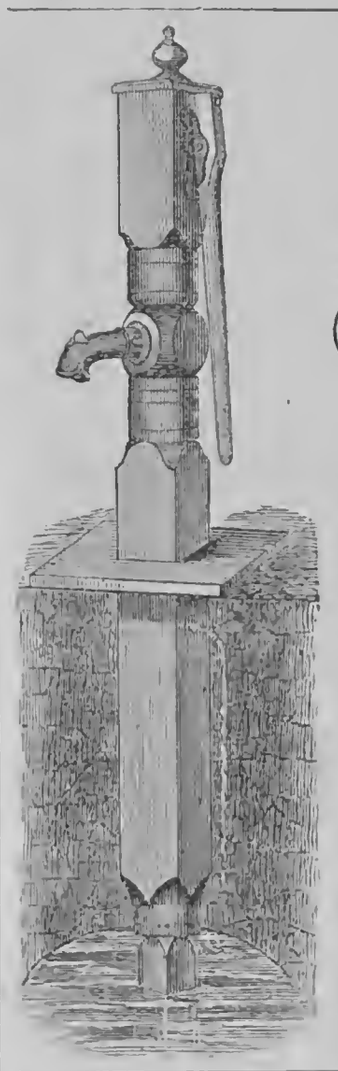

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Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap,

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DURABLE, EFFICIENT AND LOW-PRICED.
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NEWS CONDENSER.

— Paris has 24,000 street lamps.

— Some 3,000 people reside at the Vatican.

— Vienna will have a world's exhibition in 1873.

— Connecticut has her fast day on the 29th of March.

— The Japanese have three different kinds of religion.

— Sixteen Hindoo firms are doing business in London.

The Bible is being translated into 14 Indian dialects.

— A monument to Gen. Thomas, to cost $100,000, is proposed.

— Americans to the number of 50,000 cross the Atlantic annually.

— About 9,000 feet of the Hoosac tunnel remain to be opened.

— There are two Republicans in the English House of Commons.

— The women of Vineland, N. J., will enter the Presidential contest.

— The "White Doves" of Russia, a religious sect, number half a million.

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PEERLESS (Or No. 6) POTATOES.—W. C. GUERNSEY, Merchant, Castleton, Vermont, will deliver this celebrated variety to the R. R. Co. for $3 per barrel. Cash or P. O. Order.

400,000 STANDARD PEAR TREES at greatly reduced rates, and a complete assortment of Nursery Stock. Address E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

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with the return of another season I am again prepared to supply the public with Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the purest quality. My Annual Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent *free* to all. It has not only all novelties, but the standard vegetables of the farm and garden (over one hundred which are of my own growing,) and a carefully selected list of Flower Seeds. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found copies of letters received from farmers and gardeners residing in over *thirty different States and Territories* who have used my seed from one to ten years, I warrant—1st. *That all money sent shall reach me.* 2d. *That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser.* 3d. *That my seed shall be fresh and true to name.* Catalogues *free.* JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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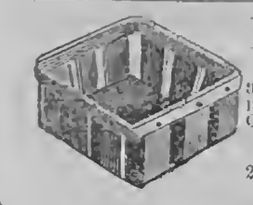

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USES A STRAIGHT NEEDLE,
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MAKES THE "LOCK STITCH,"
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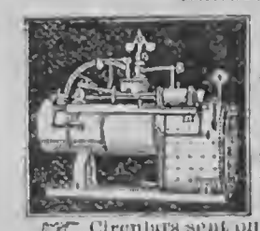

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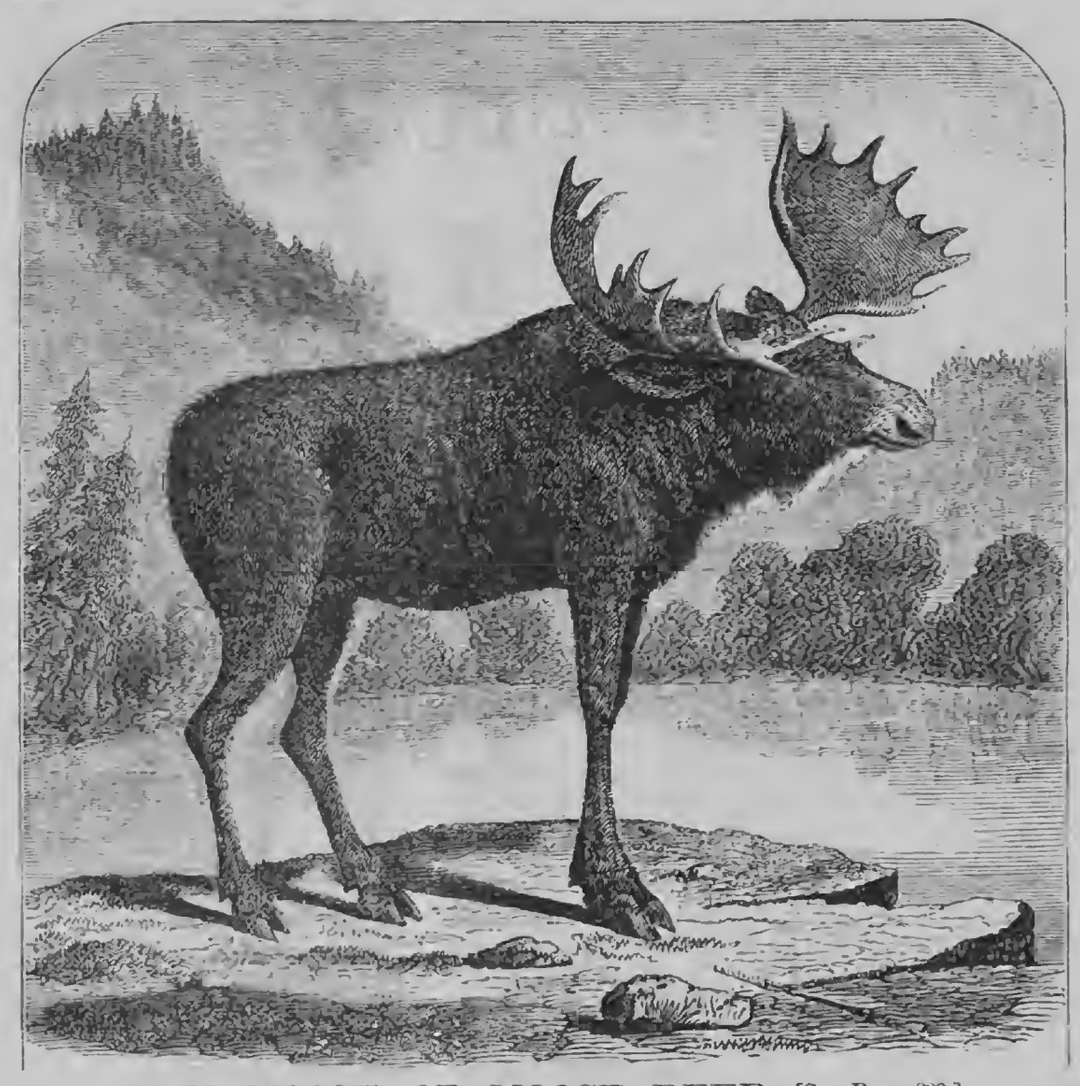

ELK, MOOSE, OR MOOSE DEER.—[See Page 233.]

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The Treasury is now paying off the called 5-20s of 1862. Holders of these who desire to exchange them for a BOND OF EQUAL SAFETY, and at the same time increase their annual income nearly ONE-THIRD, will do well to investigate the merits of the 7-30 GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

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RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS. ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

VOL. XXV. NO. 15.
WHOLE NO. 1159.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 13, 1872.

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$2.50 PER YEAR.

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The Poultry-Yard.

CANKER IN FOWLS.

I SEE that "A Subscriber," San Antonio, Texas, has lost some of his fowls with a disease new to him and which, as he says, has not been made note of in any of the poultry works. I have never seen the disease mentioned in any of the works either. The disease is *Canker*, which affects both the throat and eye, and, if not speedily checked, eats its way inward to the brain. It first appears (generally) in the throat, though sometimes I have seen the eye attacked and the throat remain perfectly clear through the whole disease. The eye first commences to swell, and waters quite freely for a day or two, the swelling increasing all the time, sometimes reaching the size of a small walnut; upon being opened, it is filled with a hard, yellow matter, which is very offensive.

I have found this easily cured by bathing the eye with tepid water and vinegar, letting it run well into it and then squeezing lightly around the eye, which loosens the matter from the skin; by drawing the lid back and pressing outward the whole mass can be taken out in a ball. I have had cases where the fowl recovered entirely in three days, only being obliged to squeeze out the substance once; others have been of longer duration, where I have been obliged to scrape out around the eye for many weeks (once or twice a week) with the ear end of tweezers. In one instance I was obliged to remove the entire eye from the fowl. I have never lost a fowl from the disease yet. Diluted carbolic acid is also very beneficial to cleanse with after the substance has been removed.

Taken in its early stages, there is no trouble to cure it. The fowls, of course, should be separated from the rest, as it is contagious. I have never known *one* to have it without others following soon after.

Tremont, N. Y. EDWARD A. ROWE.

TOO MUCH FEED.

IN answer to your Texas correspondent, whose chickens have died with that strange rattling disease, I have to report the same among my hens for the first time this year; but very few died, however, except from another disease, which I call diarrhea. I have lost, every year for the last three years, about one-third of my stock. About the first of March every year they begin to drop off. For the first two years I could not in any way account for it; but I am now satisfied that it all comes from overfeeding, and that the disease will be worse where hens are fed a long time on the same kind of food.

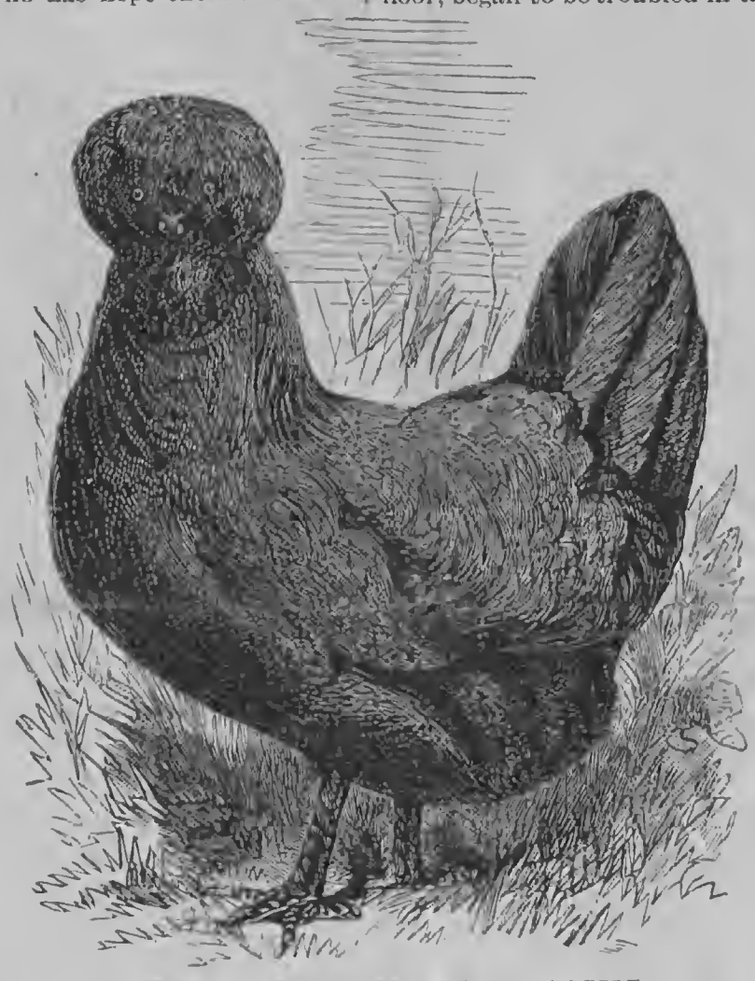
I feed my hens very high, in order to make them lay; and I get my return, as you will see. I keep about sixty, and I have had more than twenty-five eggs a day straight through the winter. As a rule the hens which lay all the time get through all right; but those which do not lay cannot stand the high feed.

As to remedies, I have tried everything, and am satisfied it is only a waste of time to doctor a hen. In my opinion the only thing to be done with a sick hen is to take her away from the rest, put her in a dry place, give but little to eat, *and no water for several days;* this should be done the moment she is seen to move slowly around the yard, with her tail drooping.

Westchester Co., N. Y. N. W. RIKER.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Weak-Legged Chickens.—I would say for the benefit of W. T. TRESCOTT, that if his chickens that are troubled with weak legs are (as I suppose they are) this year's chickens, and he has kept them on a hard boarded floor, there is no hope for them unless he takes them off of such a floor, or covers it with from three to six inches of horse manure or soil. Last year a friend of mine undertook to raise her chicks in the barn. When about five weeks old they became lame, and grew worse until they had to use their wings to help them walk. Half discouraged she put them out into the barnyard, and every one of them got better. Two weeks ago, my chicks, then about five weeks old, and which had been on a hard floor, began to be troubled in the same way. I covered the floor with dry horse manure, leaves and sawdust, and they are much better, and I doubt not will recover.—J. H. Y.



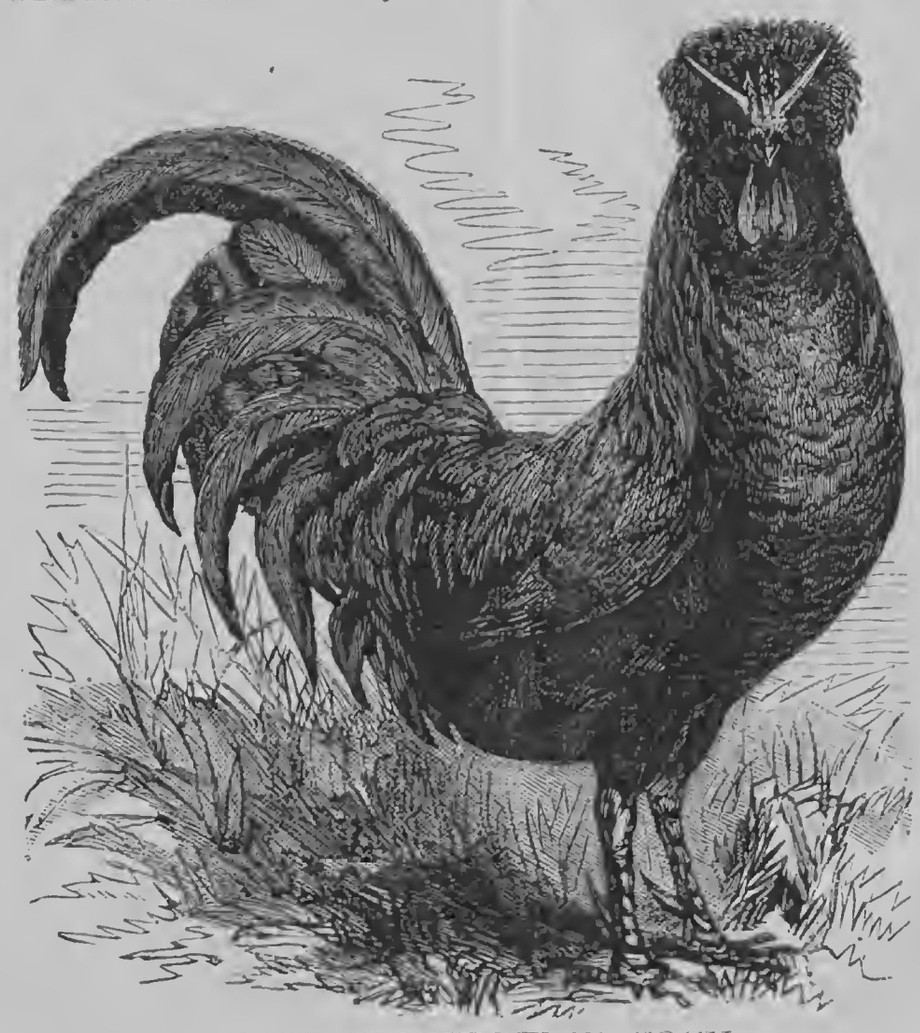
PRIZE CREVECŒUR HEN.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs.—C. F. TYLER asks:—"What quality have Silver Spangled Hamburgs to commend them except beauty? Will they endure confinement well?" We cannot answer this question satisfactorily, since we have never kept them. Let others, who have, reply.

To Rid Canaries of Lice.—I. H. B. asks how to rid his Canaries of lice. A friend of ours, having large experience, uses for perches in the cages sticks of the common elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*), from which the pith is removed and notches cut in the upper side of the perch at distances of one-half to one inch; thus a series of holes connecting the exterior and interior of the perch are made. As the birds purge, the lice leave them and creep into the interior of the perch. Each morning the perch is removed and the lice jarred out on to a piece of white paper and destroyed. We have also heard that lice will not stay on a bird or fowl that sits on a sassafras perch.

Remedy for Hens Eating Eggs.—Build a laying-room a little dark, so that they cannot see to do that kind of mischief. Hens naturally like to retire out of sight to lay, in a snug, cozy place. It prevents hens that are laying from being disturbed by going into the house; and strolling hens do not bother, for they cannot see to pick. A room six by eight feet, is large enough for seventy-five or one hundred hens; for it will accommodate twenty nests or more. Shelves are necessary to set the nests upon, with a projection in front for the hens to walk on.—GEORGE F. BAKER.

Prize Crevecœur Fowls.—We give herewith, portraits of English Crevecœur fowls, which have recently won prizes at English exhibitions. They are the property of ROBERT B. WOOD, a gentleman with whom many American importers have probably dealt. The cock won cups at the Warrington and Cheltenham shows of 1871, and the hen was the winner of first prizes at Birmingham and Wolverhamptom, a second prize at Strand, and a third prize at Bristol. We illustrate them as types of first-class birds bred by English breeders.



PRIZE CREVECŒUR COCK.

When to Pluck a Peacock's Tail Feathers.—I have a male bird of the peacock species that has a magnificent tail. I am desirous of saving the same, but am ignorant of the time when the feathers should be plucked. What is nature's time? When are the feathers fully matured? etc., etc. Please say in the RURAL when is the proper time, and give such other information as is needed.—JNO. C. WADE.

WE have never kept a peacock and cannot answer.

Houdan Pullet Ailing.—W. C. B., Potsdam, N. Y., has a Houdan pullet that stands with her head a little one side all the time; and frequently, when she begins to walk, twists her neck, turns her head bottom side up, runs backwards and generally rolls over once or twice before she gets straight again. Has been so since last summer; eats well. Asks some poulterer to give cause and remedy.

Inquiries for Poulterers.—J. MALLON asks where he can buy Japanese Bantams. . . . . P. BREIDING asks who has La Fleche fowls to sell. He wants a pair or a trio. . . . H. W. DEWS asks if there is any remedy for hens when their eggs break before being laid; also for the best method of nest building. . . . . J. A. K. has hens with large, rough legs, sore and lame; wants to know what ails them.

Industrial Topics.

FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION.

In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of the 30th ultimo, I saw an article opposing the Commissioner of Agriculture purchasing domestic seeds for distribution. You know there was a resolution to this effect offered at the late Agricultural Convention at Washington; but, it was voted down; served it right, as the Commissioner can benefit the country and agriculture greatly by the distribution of some of the best seeds he can procure, because there are some farmers, even well to do, others are too poor, who have a prejudice against anything new, and will not risk a dollar or two for a bushel of extra seed corn or potatoes, but if they get them free they will plant them, thus benefiting themselves and the country.

Would you not be in favor of the Commissioner of Agriculture giving good seed to the Indians who have commenced, and those who wish to begin farming, also to some of the most needy farmers who have been burnt out by the great fires of the West? Surely he would benefit those farmers and agriculture immensely by doing so.—R. C.

WE reply:—We are opposed to compelling farmers, who have intelligence and enterprise enough to buy new seeds, to pay for seeds for their less enterprising, old fogy neighbors who are equally able to buy their own seeds. As long as such old fogies find they can get their supply of seeds free, so long will they depend upon them. It is every way unjust. Any man who is so big a fool or so bigoted in these days where there is no excuse for it, as to prefer to wait until somebody gives him something now in order that he may test it, does not deserve to be encouraged in his folly and stupidity; and this is just what the free distribution of seeds to such persons does; and it wrongs every live, working farmer who pays taxes and for what he gets profits by it.

We are not in favor of sending seeds, nor guns, nor ammunition, nor blankets, nor whisky to the Indians. We are opposed to the whole Indian policy which treats them as other than native born American citizens—that does not place them on an equality before the law with others, give them the same rights, exact of them the same respect for law as it does other citizens, and punish them in the same manner for any violation of law. We do not believe in encouraging pauperism anywhere. We do not believe in attempting to save the lives of those whose lives are not worth saving. We believe in compelling every man and woman to take care of himself or herself, and in giving them equal opportunities with others to do so. This whole Indian policy is a swindle upon the people. The Indians are of no benefit to civilization, except so far as they may become civilized, self-supporting and useful. The people pay more money annually to swindling contractors, Indian commissioners and agents than they do the Indians; and it is this fact alone which sustains what is called the "Indian Policy" of the Government. Otherwise they (the Indians) would be left to take care of themselves, as they ought to be compelled to do.

We believe in charity—in helping those who cannot help themselves—those who have lost the fruits of past industry by a great and unavoidable disaster; but that does not prove that free seed distribution by the Government is justifiable. Nor do we believe that the farmers of the country are so immensely benefited by this free distribution of seeds. We are opposed to it for reasons heretofore given—just as we should be opposed to the free distribution of books, newspapers, food, clothing, steam engines, postage stamps, stoves, tinware, etc., etc., by the Government; for any argument that may be adduced in favor of free seed distribution will apply with equal force in any one of these cases.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Tobacco Ring.—There is quite a large amount of tobacco grown here, and we think there is the worst ring of buyers formed here that there ever has been. They are now offering from three to five cents a pound. They contracted last fall at from ten to twelve and a-half cents. Now it keeps going down. It is not as good a crop in quality as we usually raise; it is not well cured. The fall was too dry. The buyers claim that there are no good wrappers in it, but the best raisers here, and those who have been longest in the business, claim that there is some very nice tobacco. Can you give us any information? Every buyer that comes in joins the ring. They seem anxious enough to buy, but they will offer but six cents for the best lots.—SUBSCRIBER, *Albion, Wis.*

WE have instructed our reporters to find what Wisconsin tobacco is worth in this market. We have not heretofore quoted the crop of 1871; dealers seem to have no quotations for it. The best information obtainable will be found in our market reports.

The Horseman.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Wolf Teeth in Horses.—I saw in the RURAL NEW-YORKER Mr. JENNING'S affirmation in regard to wolf teeth in horses. I am certain that the teeth are dangerous to a horse's eyesight. A neighbor of mine had a young horse that became partially blind, and grew rapidly worse until the animal became totally blind. Before the horse became entirely blind he took her to a horseman to find the cause. He, upon looking in the mouth, discovered two wolf teeth. He immediately removed them, but they had remained too long. Then he gave his opinion as to why those teeth cause blindness. He said that a nerve connected this tooth with the eye, and the bridle, which any one that has had any experience, knows wears upon this tooth or teeth; and they being so small, the bit is a serious trouble, keeping them sore, and hence the effect, blindness.—H. BERKLEY.

Thorough-Pin.—W. C. B. Your young horse should have rest. When in the stable, fold a piece of rag several times, saturate it with water, lay upon it one dram each of opium and camphor; put these on the enlargement; upon the wetted rag put a piece of cork large enough to cover the thorough-pin, and over the whole a vulcanized rubber bandage. Keep up a constant and equal pressure. Take the whole off whenever the horse leaves the stable, and put it on again as soon as he returns. Sometimes it is better to use the bandage alone without the cork and cloths. An old farmer tells us he has cured both thorough-pin and windgalls by this means.

Remedy for Horse Pawing in the Stable.—Take a piece of small chain, a foot long, put a small strap with a buckle through the end link, find out which foot the horse paws with, and buckle the strap with the chain attached around the ankle. When he paws it whips the other leg, and he don't like to punish himself, so gives up the practice altogether. Put it on every night for a week; after that take it off and he will not do it any more. Do not use this remedy on a horse that kicks the side of his stall.—G. W. D., *New Haven, Conn.*

Freaks of Nature.—A few years since, my neighbor having a large pair of mares, thought to raise from them a pair of mules. After being served by the jack, he would find them mornings in his mowing field. When he went to drive them out he would set on them a large bull dog, of which they were very afraid. When the mule colts were foaled, they both had under jaws much the longest, like the bull dog, so they could neither suck or eat, and they both died.—D. LANDON.

Sore-Shouldered Mule.—Take a quantity of white oak bark, boil it down, in water, until strong. To two quarts of the liquid add one pound of alum, and use it freely on the mule's shoulders. I will guarantee a speedy cure. It is an excellent application for all horses' shoulders prior to beginning spring work.—T. R. C., *Meadville, Penn.*

To Cure a Balky Horse.—Take a piece of rope about twelve feet long, tie it close to the base of the tail, draw it down between the hind and fore legs, tie a whiffletree to the end and hitch thereto a horse, which start. I'll warrant a sure cure.—A. T., *Galway, N. Y.*

A Kicking Colt.—A subscriber asks how to break a colt of the habit of kicking in harness. He kicks when before a carriage with both feet, is very high strung, naturally ugly and very quick. Who has a safe and reliable remedy?

Inquiries for Correspondents to Answer.—D. KRAFT asks for a remedy for lice on horses. J. F. DAY asks those who have had experience to detail mode of treating horse-distemper.

Field Crops.

"THORBURN'S LATE ROSE POTATO."

AN article in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of February 17th, from GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, entitled "Seedling Potatoes vs. Sports," calls for the history of this potato. The article referred to places me in a bad position before the public, as it is well known to at least a portion of the people who are thus warned against being imposed upon that I am the producer of said potato. It was first discovered, propagated, and introduced by me. Therefore, I claim the privilege of giving its history, in order to defend myself from the charges brought against me by Mr. CAMPBELL, of attempting to impose upon the public a "degenerate sport" as a "new and desirable variety." It is the opinion of good judges, who examined them on my grounds, that they will effect a complete revolution in the potato trade. If quality and productiveness rule, I predict a popularity for "Thorburn's Late Rose," before the close of another season, not yet attained by any other winter variety.

In the autumn of 1869, when digging a large field of Early Rose, which had been entirely ripe for several weeks, a few hills were discovered, the stalks of which were green and the yield of tubers enormous—in fact, outyielding the neighboring hills of Early Rose at least three to one. At first I supposed some fertilizer, or some other local cause, had forced an unnatural growth and kept the stalks green. But a closer examination proved conclusively that such was not the case. The tubers were a brighter red at the seed end than the Early Rose, and the stalks were found to be more "stocky" and more upright in growth. The leaves were also thicker and more pointed, but numerous.

The next spring they were cut to pieces, of one eye each, and planted one piece in a hill, making three rows through the center of a large field of Early Rose. They did not come up quite as quick; but made a far larger growth than the Early Rose, although the latter had two to three eyes in a hill. The difference in growth was so marked that it could be seen at a great distance. When the tops of the Early Rose were entirely dead and ripe, these were as green and thrifty as ever. They ripened about with the Jackson White, thus having nearly the whole season to grow in. When dug, the three rows yielded more than nine rows of the others.

I had now enough to test their keeping qualities, which I find are unsurpassed. In the same cellar at planting time, when the Early Rose were so badly sprouted and wilted, as to be totally unfit for table use, these had not sprouted and were as crisp and solid as when first dug. A few that were kept back for the purpose of testing them, remained in good condition for cooking until the new crop of Early Rose came upon the table.

Last season, I planted 4¾ acres on a piece of ordinary clay loam soil. It was on a side hill, so steep that it had to be plowed with a side-hill plow. It was lightly manured before plowing with barn-yard manure. There was no other fertilizer used, except a light top-dressing of plaster when they first came up. The field was finished out with Early Rose. They maintained the same marked difference in growth, time of ripening, and yield as before. I had 1,260 bushels. On the same soil, and under the same treatment, the Early Rose yielded but 80 bushels per acre.

In table quality they are not surpassed by any. They cook very dry and mealy, and have a peculiar rich and delicate flavor. They grow very compactly in the hill, making them very easily dug. The valuable characteristics of this "Late Rose" are so distinctly marked, and have proved of so permanent a character for three years, that I do not hesitate to pronounce them positive and fixed. It is *not*, as has been affirmed, a "sport of a single season, whereof the producers can give no history or support as to its reliable permanency." But it *is* a thoroughly tested and invaluable variety of the Rose family. I had a few of them planted last season in different sections, and in every case with the same result. In every instance, they have proved enormously productive, very hardy, and of excellent table quality.

I have no "ax to grind" in making this communication, as I have no "Late Rose" to sell. I would here earnestly caution the public against purchasing "Late Rose" from irresponsible parties. They are being offered under that name of all colors, shapes and sizes. The comparatively low price at which they are selling places them within the reach of all. One good eye to each hill is all the seed required. They are such strong, thrifty growers, that even with that small amount of seed, the ground will be covered with vines. Two barrels are sufficient to plant an acre, making the cost of seeding an acre but $20. This is the first time that a really valuable potato has been placed before the public at reasonable rates. On the same soil and under the same treatment "Thorburn's Late Rose" will yield *as much* as that wonderful producer, the "Peerless." I do not claim for it, as Mr. CAMPBELL does for his seedling, that it will yield so very much more than that variety.

It seems very strange to me that a man of Mr. CAMPBELL'S intelligence and experience should take the ground that "this tendency to late ripening is the result of a weakened constitution, and, most probably, the incipient step toward that degeneracy and decay that has overtaken and destroyed so many of our once popular and valuable varieties." Does he not know that this is "opposed to reasonable analogy, or former experience?" It is well known in this great potato-growing county, where we have had so many once-popular varieties "come and go," that the first step toward degeneracy and decay has always been a premature decay and blight upon the tops, causing a light yield, and soon transmitting the disease to the tuber. A weakened constitution has never caused any variety to sport into a stronger, healthier, and far more productive variety like "Thorburn's Late Rose."

I shall claim, and can prove, that at least three of our standard varieties of potatoes, and quite a number of other vegetables, besides a large number of our most beautiful flowers, are offshoots and sports, and that they are all great improvements upon the original varieties; also, that those who have attempted and succeeded in introducing them to "the public as new and desirable varieties," are, in truth, public benefactors, instead of "impostors."

West Hebron, N. Y. EDWARD L. COY.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

How to Destroy Nutgrass.—T. W. C., Augusta, Ga., writes:—"Can any of your readers inform me how to banish Nutgrass? I have an orchard full of this pest, and will send any one a splendid recipe for apple pudding, who will tell me how to get rid of it effectually.

Peppermint Culture.—What soil does peppermint require, and what is the best mode of cultivation? What will it yield per acre, cost of machinery for manufacturing, and what price will the oil command? —A SUBSCRIBER.

WHO can answer from experience?

"York Cheat" Corn.—R. J. H., Spencer, Iowa, once had a corn with the above name. He has lost the seed, and asks if any of our readers know it, and where he can get it.

Industrial Societies.

Windsor Co., Vt., Jersey Club.—This Club was organized Feb. 17th, and the following officers elected: *Pres.*—Hon. B. H. STEELE, Hartland. *Vice-Pres.*—O. M. Tinkham, Pomfret. *Sec.*—H. W. Vail, Pomfret. *Treas.*—J. E. Russell, Hartland. *Directors.*—Charles Dana, Woodstock; Obed Whipple, jr., Pomfret; George H. Harvey, Royalton; Ellis S. Wood, Pomfret; C. S. Raymond, Bridgewater. Any breeder of Jersey stock may become a member by the payment of one dollar.

Agricultural Congress at St. Louis.—CHARLES W. GREENE, Secretary, Nashville, Tenn., informs us that the third session of the "Agricultural Congress" will be held at St. Louis, May 27. All agricultural and kindred societies, State, County, or Township, are entitled to a delegate for each fifty of its members, to be duly accredited under seal of their respective societies.

Roanoke, N. Y., Town Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—HENRY L. HALLOCK. *Vice-Pres.*—Horace J. Downs. *Rec. Sec.*—Zachariah Hallock. *Cor. Sec.*—Henry W. Young. *Treas.*—Samuel Tuthill. *Directors.*—J. Minor Wells, Robinson D. Terry. The society meets Saturday evenings.

Ag. and Mech'l Ass'n, St. Joseph, Mo.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—DAVIS CARPENTER. *Vice-Prest's*—George Lyon, W. M. Wyeth, Col. I. G. Kappner. *Sec.*—A. C. Dawes. *Treas.*—J. W. Bailey. Fair Sept. 16-21.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture gives a trial of implements used in cultivating the soil, at Springfield, Clarke Co., O., commencing June 18, provided the citizens furnish grounds suitable for the trial.

Warren, Me., Farmers' Club.—The following are the officers of this new organization: *Pres.*—NATHAN KALLOCK. *Vice-Prest's*—Thos. Webb, Warren Lindley. *Sec.*—Lewis Hall. *Treas.*—J. Y. Cutting.

Gosport, Ind., Dist. Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—DAVID GRAY. *Vice-Pres.*—J. R. Fritts. *Sec.*—T. C. Bailey. *Treas.*—J. Wooden. *Sup't*—J. Devore. *Ass't Sup't*—Jas. Secrest.

The Halt Co., Mo., Ag. Soc. will hold its next Fair at Oregon, Mo., Sept. 3-6.

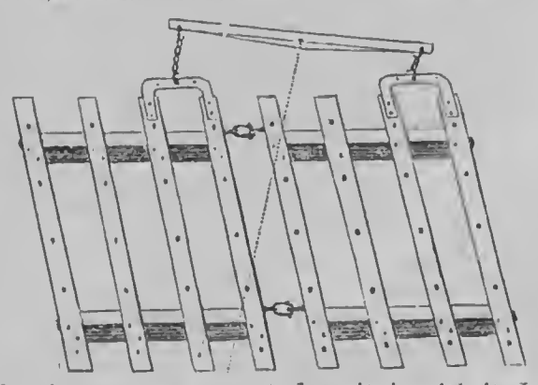
Phelps Co., Mo., Ag. Soc. holds its annual Fair Sept. 17-20.

North Mo. Ag. and Mech. Ass'n holds its Fair Sept. 23-28.

Farm Economy.

A WESTERN NEW YORK HARROW.

SEEING in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Jan. 27th a cut of a harrow which I think would not stand a theoretical or practical test, as it cannot follow the course indicated



by the evener, connected as it is with it, I herewith inclose a plan for examination which I think will be readily understood. The dotted line, from the middle of the evener back, indicates the line of draft. Fig. 2 shows the coupling of the halves. The eye of the rod, through which the clevis

bolt passes, should fill one and a-quarter inch clevis. The clevis should be three inches in length. Harrows of this description, well made and painted, cost, here, about $16. — R. L. CUSHING, *Niagara Co., N. Y.*

MARKING GROUND FOR CORN.

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER, March 23d, appears an article from W. H. C., entitled "Making Corn Without Hoeing." I agree with W. H. C. in the manner of preparing the ground for marking; but, from experience and observation, I must beg leave to differ with him in regard to marking. I think that, unless the soil is very poor, that four feet is quite far enough apart for the rows, and 3 feet 10 inches is the most common distance of marking here in Stephenson Co., Ill. As for planting corn in drills so as to admit of plowing but one way, I go against it, every time. I planted a narrow strip to corn, last year, and thought I would only mark one way, to avoid turning so much on short rows; but, notwithstanding the dry season, the weeds would grow. I used a five-tooth cultivator, and double-shovel plow, to cultivate with.

As to his method of marking, it will do well in a dry spring, when it is desirable to mark deep, in order to get the seed into moist earth; but, at any other time, it has two serious objections: *First*, where the marks are made so wide, if the corn is dropped by hand, it is very apt to be dropped on one side of the center of the mark, thus making the rows zig-zag and difficult to work close to. *Second*, the corn being dropped four inches below the surface, does not admit of as early culture as when planted more shallow, as the cultivator throws the soil into the furrow, and is apt to cover the young plant so deep that it will not again make its appearance above ground.

My method of planting and cultivating corn, as near as circumstances will admit, is as follows: If on a heavy clay soil, put on all the manure I can in the fall, whether coarse or fine, and plow under at least eight or ten inches deep; then, in the spring, after sowing, go over it with a two-horse cultivator, and tear up the hard ground, and kill all the weeds that have started; then cross it with the drag, and thoroughly pulverize—the finer the better; then mark both ways, if the ground is not too dry, with a marker, making three rows at a time, about two or three inches wide and deep; drop the corn *exactly* in the check, and cover 1½ inches. As soon as I can see the rows, I start the cultivator, and keep it going as long as the corn will admit. A. L. S.

Winslow, Ill.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Three-Horse Evener.—Can some of your readers tell me what length to make a three-horse evener, and what distance to bore the holes apart so that each horse shall do an equal amount of work?—R. HALL.

ONE of the best cheap devices for hitching three horses abreast we have ever seen is this:—Take a piece of two by four or two by five scantling and bore a hole near each end, as for a double tree. The piece need not be over nine to twelve inches long. Then bore a hole one-third the length from one end and two-thirds from the other and attach the piece by a clevis and ring to the plow clevis, the *longest end up*. Then hitch the middle horse to the top and the two outside horses to the bottom or short end of this equalizer, using a double tree for the two outside horses long enough to let the middle horse work well. This is a simple mode and brings the team nearer the plow beam. We are bound to say, however, that it is claimed that there is a patent on this device. If there is we do not know it.

There is no rule as to the length a three-horse evener should be, except that it should be no longer than will permit three horses to work abreast comfortably. The hole in the long arm of the evener should be two-thirds and the short arm one-third the length of the evener.

Alsike Clover for an Orchard.—A. WITMER writes:—"I have a small plot of ground, planted to trees five years ago, which has been cultivated with hoed crops every year since planting. Last fall I sowed it to wheat, it being well-manured clay loam soil. Is it advisable to sow Alsike clover? I have a few bees." In your locality (Niagara Co., N. Y.,) and on your soil, we should think Alsike clover would do very well. If bee pasture is an object to you, and if you think it necessary to seed your young orchard, we should advise Alsike clover. But we would not advise you to take the growth from the soil if you want to derive profit from your trees. Cut it just before the seed is mature, and let it lie on the ground. It will pay.

Farmers' Heating Furnace.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Feb. 17th, JOSEPH ALDEN inquires how much wood the above furnace (described by me, page 35) consumes per month. I cannot give any positive answer, because no account has been kept; but I am satisfied that the amount is less than would be used in a common fire-place, and does not exceed the quantity used in the cook-stove, although three rooms, on the average, are kept at the required heat by it.—N. O. B., *Fairfax C. H., Va.*

The Swine-Herd.

"ARE CHESTER WHITES THOROUGH-BRED?"

MR. BABBITT'S example, in which he had an excess of white pigs in a cross of Chester White and China-Poland, and which he claims, on account of such excess, proves the Chester White to be thorough-bred, would prove, by the same logic, that the China-Poland is not thorough-bred. By the same reasoning, in my case, in a cross of Chester White and Berkshire, where all of the pigs prove to be white, the Chester White must be thorough-bred and the Berkshire not. I do not assert that the Chester White is not thorough-bred (with some breeders I believe it is), but I do assert that the results of the crosses cited do not prove it. Mr. BABBITT'S reference to the fact that Messrs. WOOD, HICKMON, YOUNG and others breed Chester White pigs with lopped ears, only proves that they do, and does not prove that no other family exists, or did exist, as I stated. I suppose the "Magic" hog has been improved since Mr. HARRIS wrote his work, and that he saw at Chicago better specimens than he had seen when "Harris on Pig" was issued. I have seen some very mean "Magic" hogs within a year—unfit to breed from—and I have seen some very neat ones. F. D. CURTIS.

Kirby Homestead.

Swine in the Country.—The monthly Statistical Report of the Department of Agriculture shows that there has been a decrease in the number of swine in the Eastern States. Maryland, Louisiana and California, while the Southern States appear to be giving more attention to the production of pork, and a marked increase of numbers is manifest in the Western States. This increase is thus distributed: Nebraska, 35 per cent; Kansas, 25; Iowa, 16; Missouri, 15; Illinois, 7; Indiana, 6; Kentucky, 6. The value of hogs has decreased. The average value in the pork producing States for 1872, as compared with 1871, is as follows: Kentucky, 1872, $2.55@5.71; 1871, $3.65@8.30. Ohio, 1872, $3.93@9.97; 1871, $6.20@12.97. Michigan, 1872, $3.54@8.06; 1871, $5.39@13.31. Indiana, 1872, $2.98@6.79; 1871, $4.72@10.01. Illinois, 1872, $3.78@7.48; 1871, $5.79@12.71. Wisconsin, 1872, $3.51@7.14; 1871, $6.28@12.91. Minnesota, 1872, $4.04@8.64; 1871, $5.05@11.29. Iowa, 1872, $3.71@7.91; 1871, $5.28@12.79. Missouri, 1872, $2.18@4.78; 1871, $3.37@7.28. Kansas, 1872, $4.27@7.25; 1871, $6.93@14.73. The minimum figures each year are for hogs under, and the maximum for those over, one year old.

The Apiarian.

VALUE OF "FRAME" HIVES.

"DAILY RURAL LIFE" is evidently out of his element when he attempts bee-culture. Were I, who know little or nothing of Floriculture, to undertake the management of a green-house, with all the modern improvements, and fail to make it work to my satisfaction, say that my plants must be too old-fashioned to thrive in this "new-fangled" glass-house, he could, perhaps, understand my reason for saying so; and yet, it would not necessarily be the fault of the green-house that I failed.

It is just as consistent for him, who knows nothing of the management of bees and hives, to lay all the blame, in case of failure, at the door of the "patent bee-hive man," as it would be for a man who knew nothing of the dairy business to buy a lot of patent churns, put the milk in them, and expect them to turn out butter ready for market, without any further care or attention on his part. Does "Daily Rural Life" purchase a tree or plant from a nursery-man, put it into the ground, and expect it to thrive and become "a thing of beauty" without attention? and, in case he is disappointed, does he attach all the blame to the nursery-man?

In order that he will not say that this is from some "patent bee-hive man," I will say that I am not particularly interested, directly or indirectly, in any one movable frame hive more than another; but I am an apiarian, and can number my hives by scores; have also had experience with both the box hive and the movable frame hive. And I can honestly say that without the movable frame hive, bee keeping would never become anything more than a pastime, or the profit therefrom would entirely depend upon "luck."

Now let me give the product of one small district in the State of New York, controlled by one of our intelligent apiarians, who knows how to use the much-abused "frame" hives. The district controlled by his apiary is not, perhaps, twenty-five square miles in extent; that is, his bees in their flight for forage do not cover a greater area than that. It is a district, too, confessedly not the best in the State for the purpose. But look at the figures:—Last year he sold 25,000 pounds of honey at an average of thirty cents per pound, giving him an income of $7,500. He speaks well of the frame hive.

I do not profess to be one of the great lights in bee culture but will, at "Daily Rural Life's" suggestion, go back to ancient times for instructions in making hives; and the first hive on record is "the carcass of a dead lion"—a frame hive—the ribs constituting the original comb guides. I regret, for the sake of accuracy, that I cannot, with any degree of confidence, assert that the bees followed the guides strictly, as they evidently had about the same care and attention as "Daily Rural Life's," and were doubtless "old-fashioned" bees.

Brentwood, Tenn. W. E. LADD.

BEES AND GRAPES.

IN a recent number a correspondent complains of the destruction of his grapes by bees, at which you express surprise, and call for information. For three years past the loss to fruit growers in this section, especially on grapes and peaches, has been serious, and those who do not themselves keep bees are disposed to have some legislation on the subject, though in what shape is not clearly defined. Bees are a kind of stock not readily captured when thus trespassing, and it might prove dangerous sport to attempt it.

My crop of grapes for three years past has been seriously lessened by my bees; but the value of honey they yield, I consider a full equivalent, and acquiesce with as good grace as possible. Early peaches suffer greatly from their ravages, and during last season I frequently observed from ten to fifteen bees at work on one peach, most of them inside the rind, which they had perforated in a bruised or ripe spot. As they work only on the ripest and most luscious specimens, it becomes the more vexatious.

The Catawba and Isabella seem more particularly adapted to this insect's ravages. The Ives Seedling, and Concord from some cause, are not attacked, if the former varieties are found in the same vicinity.

The months of August and September, in which our grapes and peaches ripen, are, in this latitude, very hot, and, as a consequence, "bee pasture" scarce. Fall flowers yield little or no honey, clover and other grasses killed by the heat, leaving fruits as the only resource for their daily supply of food, as at that season they add very little to their store in hive.

The only remedy seems to be to increase the supply of grapes and peaches, so that owners and bees shall have enough for both. Besides, bees are no more destructive to these fruits than wasps, hornets or birds, that make you no return in any shape, whilst bees change your perishable fruits into a delicious article of food fit for princes, and that will remain pure for years.

Let all fruit growers, then, allow these *workers* a pittance of their fruits without grudging, and consider the product of their labor as a fair compensation. Ex——

Galliopolis, O.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Extracting Honey.—At the Iowa Bee-Keepers' Convention, Mrs TUPPER said:—"I have used the extractor on comb not a week old, and no comb broke down. Do not extract from comb containing brood, believing the brood to be far more valuable than the honey. Took from six hives 420 pounds of honey in a week, and at a favorable time believe this can be repeated every week. Can better afford to sell extracted honey at ten cents per pound than comb honey at 25 cents. Comb is of so high a value that we cannot afford to sell it at an ordinary price. Some have objected to the extracted honey, but as people become acquainted with it they buy it readily. Sells all she has to sell readily, and the demand is increasing."

Entomological.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Lady Birds and Aphides.—I ornamented the soil about my *Brugmansia* with some dry lichens, and in a few days saw a family of "strangers" among my Lady Birds. I fumigated the plant with tobacco, and this settled the doubtful question for the green fly, or Aphis, but seemed to be "mother's milk" to the others, as they increased in size and agility. I captured a few, which I inclose, and would like to know what they are. I fancied they were allies of the Lady Birds, from some observations I made, and have saved a few to watch their habits more closely, while awaiting your reply, which will be life or death to them.—MRS. N. O.

THE strangers found among the Lady Birds are merely the same insect in its larva state. By watching closely, you will soon find them putting on a different coat and becoming Lady Birds. They are fully as beneficial in destroying Aphis while in the larva state as in the imago.

Scale Insects on Plants.—Please give, if you can, the name and how to destroy the insect inclosed. I first found it on my red monthly rose, which I fear it has destroyed entirely. It has also got on my Oleander and Ivy, taking the under side of the leaves of these last; but it is on the branches and stalks of rose.—MRS. L. H. TYRRELL, *Broome Co.*

THE plants are infested with what are called "scale," which is nothing more than a minute species of insect—*Cocci*. Syringe the plants with warm soapsuds—not boiling hot, but warm as you can bear upon your hands. If you can get carbolic soap, use it in preference to the common bar or soft soap; but either will do, if applied thoroughly. It may be necessary to repeat the application two or three times. On Oleanders, and such coarse plants, the insects may be removed by washing the leaves and stems with warm soapsuds, applied with a soft brush.

Apple-Twig Borer.—I wish to know, through the RURAL NEW-YORKER, what it is that is boring the limbs of my apple trees. I set them last spring, and they have made a good growth. Some insect has attacked them and is likely to ruin my orchard. If you know a remedy it would be thankfully received. I send you two of the rascals in a piece of limb.—M. M. NOYES, *Osage Co., Kansas.*

THE insect is the well known Apple-twig Borer (*Bostrichus bicaudatus* of SAY.) It attacks the young twigs just above the buds, boring inward to the pith and thence downward. They evidently bore these holes for food, as we are not aware of any one finding the eggs or larva in the burrows. We do not know of any better remedy than to examine the trees, cutting off all infested twigs, and killing the insects found.

Borers in Pin-Oak.—I herewith send you two borers which I obtained from a small pin-oak, about four inches in diameter. Are they both of the same species, and the common borer that is so destructive to our apple trees?—M. SONGER, *Xenia, Ill.*

THE borers are the larvæ of a much larger beetle than either of the two most commonly found infesting apple trees. As neither of the borers were fully grown, it would be difficult to name them, although both are evidently the same species. There are hundreds of different species of wood-borers. Some infest one species of tree, and some another, while a few attack trees belonging to widely different genera.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

A Late Spring.—*March* 15.—Last year at this time we had our early peas and potatoes planted; but now the ground is covered with snow and frozen nearly two feet deep. This unusual cold weather, at this season, will put everybody behindhand with their spring work, and hurrying times may be expected whenever the warm rains and sun appears. Very little garden or farm work can be done so long as the ground remains frozen, still there is always more or less preparation to be made, such as getting implements in order, making rails, stakes, repairing fences and working over compost heaps, that if done now will save just so much time later in the season.

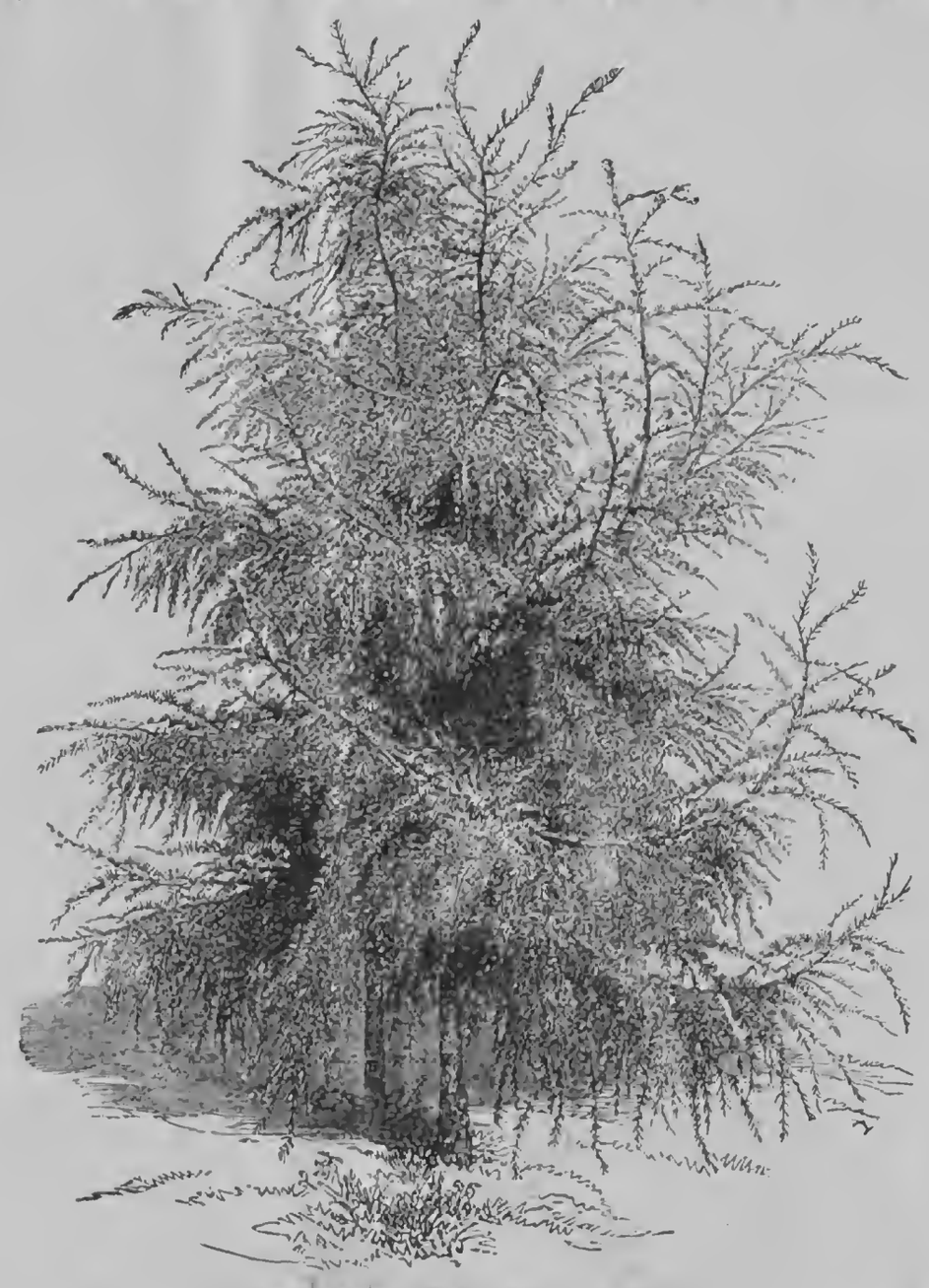
Tender and Hardy Evergreens.—*March* 26.—The past winter will long be remembered for its severity, especially among those who cultivate rare trees and shrubs. I have been looking about among my evergreens, to-day, and many a one heretofore considered perfectly hardy is severely injured or dead. Among arbor-vitæs I found a splendid five-year specimen of ELLWANGER & BARRY'S Tom Thumb, killed, or so near it as not to be worth saving; *Biota ercoides* also dead; Golden arbor-vitæ, *Biota chinensis aurea*, badly scorched; *Thuja minima* killed, and several other of the more rare species either killed or badly injured. In other classes of evergreens, the same destruction is to be seen; *Picea nordmniana* badly scorched; *Cephalotax, us Fortuni*, nearly all the leaves are dead; *Podocarpus Japonica*, dead; *Thuiopsis borealis*, scorched on the South side; *Thuiopsis Dolobrata*, slightly injured; *Abies pumila* slightly injured, and American Hollies where fully exposed to the wind and sun are more or less injured.

The new evergreen, *Vetchia Japonica*, introduced last year by PARSONS & Co., and of which I was fortunate enough to obtain a specimen, has passed through the winter unprotected and uninjured.

The past winter having been exceedingly dry as well as cold, and no snow on the ground to protect the roots of the plants, it must be taken as an exception to the general rule. Of course, it is somewhat discouraging to lose so many choice trees; but such experience brings its own reward, in teaching us to be more careful in giving protection to choice plants. I am convinced that we shall have to practice close planting, and place choice, half-hardy species in groups among the very hardy native kinds, and in this way give protection to those that may occasionally require it. Of course, I am locking the stable after the horse is stolen, but others may take the hint and profit thereby in their planting this spring.

Pruning Hardy Shrubs.—*March 27.*—In pruning the shrubs about my garden to-day, found myself shortening-in the long branches of some kinds, and only thinning those of others. Of course I did not ask myself why these different systems were adopted for different shrubs, because long practice and observation made me prune in this manner without any special thought in regard to the operation. But I can readily understand how the novice in such matters could make great mistakes. For instance, if he should shorten all the leading shoots of his lilacs, they would not bloom, because the flower buds are borne only on the ends of branches, and the same is true with Magnolias and a few other shrubs and trees. The *Weigelas* produce their best flowers on shoots of one year olds and if these are shortened, the portion remaining will bloom just as freely, or even more abundantly than if none had been removed. Where these shrubs are grown in large clumps the old canes which have bloomed for one or two seasons should be removed entire and the young shoots allowed to fill up the space. *Deutzias*, Flowering Almonds, *Spiræas*, and many other shrubs which produce their flowers on small side or lateral shoots may be pruned in the same manner. The best time to do this pruning is just after they bloom in summer, then the entire strength of the roots goes to produce canes for next season. The Althea, or Rose of Sharon, produces its flowers on the new wood, consequently the more severely the plants are pruned in spring the more new growth and flowers the following autumn. Lilacs may be pruned as soon as they cease flowering in the spring, and if it is necessary to shorten the branches it should be done at this time in order to allow new ones to be produced with their terminal flower buds before the ensuing year.

All these variations in the form of growth and mode of flowering seem to be a very simple matter to those who know them, but as one passes through the country and sees the neglected gardens and orchards, or the results of injudicious pruning, he is compelled to believe that there is need of even the simplest instruction in regard to pruning shrubs and trees. Observations in regard to the habits of trees and shrubs should be a sufficient guide to the best time and method of pruning.



EUROPEAN WEEPING LARCH.

Arboricultural.

WEEPING LARCH.

WE present herewith an illustration of the European Weeping Larch, (*Larix Europæ pendula.*) It is sometimes called the Tyrolese Larch, but it is only a variety of the common European species, a most beautiful and useful tree, and well adapted to our climate, thriving in a great variety of soils. Both the weeping and upright varieties of the Larch are trees suitable to plant near dwellings, inasmuch as their leaves are deciduous and drop off in autumn, allowing the warm sun of winter to enter the house at a time when needed; and in summer it is shut out, thereby giving a cool and acceptable shade.

The larches possess the fine beautiful foliage of the most desirable evergreens, and we know of no more graceful tree than this weeping variety. On account of the dense shade of large evergreens in winter as well as summer, they should never be planted close to the dwelling house; but all deciduous trees may be placed in this position, and the Larch among them. We presume almost any of our nurserymen can supply customers with the Weeping Larch.

GROWING NUT TREES.

A SUBSCRIBER asks in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of March 2, page 148, how to grow Chestnut, Hickory and Walnut trees from seed. Tell him to follow the course of nature. I have planted Black Walnuts and Butternuts by the hundred. Plant in the fall, soon after they are gathered, when the shuck is green; never allow hard shell nuts to dry. My practice has been to plant quite thick in rows, six or eight to the foot, about four inches deep. At two years old, when about three feet high, I transplant to give them more room. The tap root of the Walnut is as long as the top, and twice as large round. I dig a trench beside the row eighteen to twenty inches deep, and carefully take them up; cut off the tap root about eighteen inches below the surface, and set them in a convenient place in rows three or four feet apart; leave them to grow six to eight feet high. Then dig them up carefully, early in the spring, when the dirt is adhesive, leaving as much as possible on the roots; move carefully to the place desired; have holes dug large, to receive the roots as they grew before; fill the hole with rich, mellow earth. The owner, with his own hands should place the dirt carefully under and round every root; pack firm until all the roots are covered; then spread over the surface about four inches of loose, mellow earth. I will warrant them to grow; have never lost one.

I have Black Walnut trees, raised from seed, about twenty years old, from ten to fourteen inches in diamer, a foot above the ground; have gathered two bushels of nuts (with the shucks on) from a tree. I have several bearing Butternuts. I now regret that I had not raised ten times as many. They make a beautiful shade tree, and in time the timber will be valuable.

I once planted in the fall a few Butternuts taken from the chamber dry, late in the spring two only came up; in June I dug up one of the nuts and cracked it; the meat was as sound and as good to eat as those kept in the chamber. I am too far North for Chestnuts, and my woods abound with the common Walnut. H. C.

Paris, Canada.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Coal Ashes About Fruit Trees.—Are coal ashes beneficial to fruit trees? If so, how shall I apply them?—SUBSCRIBER.

COAL ashes are only beneficial to trees when applied as a mulch where the trees stand in grass. At least we have never found them useful in any other way, when applied alone. They keep the grass down, if applied in sufficient quantity, and the soil loose. But they are excellent to mix with any kind of fermenting manure. They are very good deodorizers, or absorbents, and can be used with the most profit in this manner.

Cuttings by Mail.—Will you please inform me how to send cuttings, such as grape, etc., by mail, so as to have them go safely, and at the regular rate of postage for cuttings? I don't remember to have seen any directions in the RURAL NEW-YORKER for it.—H., *Alco N. J.*

MAKE the cuttings of the required length, say from six to twelve inches, and tie them in bundles which shall not weigh over four pounds when packed. Roll the cuttings in damp moss, covering all except one end; then wrap in oiled paper, to prevent the moisture injuring other mail matter with which the package may come in contact. Over the oil-paper put another envelope of thick wrapping-paper, upon which the address of the party for whom it is intended may be written. One end of the package must be left open, in order to allow the post-master to examine the contents, if he should wish to do so. No writing of any kind should be enclosed in the package, except a label giving name of the cuttings.

Trees in the Shade of Pines.—What kind of forest trees will grow in a grove of old pine trees? I have a grove of pines and elms, planted sixty years ago, and the under branches having died out, leave too much open space. Maple, Ash, and Chestnut trees live under the shade but a few years. Will any trees live? What is understood by the coniferæ tribe of trees?—A READER, *N. Y. City.*

WE do not know of any forest tree that will succeed well under the shade of pines. But there are many shrubs that might be planted around the borders of the grove, and, perhaps, some species may succeed in among the trees. Hollies, Kalmias, and some of the native Rhododendrons, are beautiful, broad-leaved, evergreen shrubs, that succeed pretty well in the shade, and you can scarcely do better than to try them in the situation described. The word coniferæ simply means "cone-bearing." The most common examples are the Pines, Spruces, and Larch.

Floricultural.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

About Lilies.—Where can St. Bruno's lilies be had? I do not see them in either of five catalogues received this spring. Also, please tell me if "Florida Lilies" (*Crinum Americanum*) are hardy and may be left in the ground? I had formerly a lily growing about one and a-half or two feet high, dark green leaves, whorled, *very* bright, orange-colored, erect flowers, blooming in June; but having lost it, I have never been able to replace it, as I did not know the name. Can any one inform me? I have a passion for lilies, but they do not do well in my soil, a light sand, and should like advice.—F. A. A.

WE do not know why our florists neglect to advertise the St. Bruno's Lily, (*Antheri-cum liliastrum*, unless it be that they have none for sale. If they are so very scarce, some one should import a quantity and grow a stock of this fine old plant. Had you given us your address in full, we might have induced some friend to send you a plant. The "Florida Lily" (*Crinum Americanum*) is not hardy in the open ground anywhere in the Middle or Northern States.

The bright orange-flowered lily, to which you refer, is probably *Lilium umbellatum*. Light sandy soils are sometimes too hot for lilies in summer, causing them to rust and decay; the best preventive is to cover the surface of the soil about the plants with some kind of mulch and then give plenty of water.

Grafting the Coleus.—It may seem to be entirely superflous to suggest an improvement upon the many beautiful varieties of Coleus now in cultivation. But it should be the aim and pride of every florist to make some change or add another shade of color or form to every plant under his charge; and now that the newer Coleuses are really almost, or quite, perfect in both form and color of leaf, he must try his skill in another direction and graft the various varieties upon one stock. Take for instance a strong plant of *C-verschaffelti*, and graft a light golden-leaved variety upon the first tier of branches; upon the next, one of a darker shade, and so on to the lower, which may be the deepest colored of all. Then reverse this order in color upon another plant, or put a different variety upon each branch. Magnificent specimen plants can be made in this way, and such novelties are always attractive and highly appreciated. We throw out these hints hoping that at our Fairs next fall we shall see many such specimens.

Double Geraniums.—My success with Double Geraniums has been good, with but one exception, and that was with the *Mad Rose Charmeu.r.* It is strong growing and hardy; the trusses are produced freely and well above the foliage. There are many pips in a truss—often 50 to 60; but the great difficulty is that they do not open out full; they always have the appearance of being wilted. I have tried almost every way to induce it to bloom; I have pruned close and *vice versa*; also in warm situation and cold, and used all kinds, of manure but without effect in regard to blooming. Has any of the RURAL readers had such failures.—M. A.

Conoclinium.—H. R., Fairfield, N. Y., asks the name of a plant which he inclosed. It is probably *Conoclinium cœlestinum;* but we would not like to decide positively from so poor a specimen.

Domestic Economy.

PREPARING CRACKED WHEAT.

NOTICING an inquiry in the RURAL NEW-YORKER a few weeks since, in reference to the preparation of cracked wheat, I will give you my method, which has given my own family, and those eating at my table, entire satisfaction, and, I might add, gratification too. Wash plump kernels of white wheat, (if possible to procure it), thoroughly; dry the same in the oven of your cooking stove so as to heat the wheat without parching it. Here lies the great secret of having a good article of cracked wheat. If the wheat has been well heated and thoroughly dried, you have but little trouble to grind it in an ordinary coffee mill. If it has been heated properly, the mill will cut and crack the kernels without mashing them or flattening them out.

After grinding your wheat, either fine or coarse, as you may prefer, it is ready for cracking. If possible procure a vessel to boil it in that will fit inside an iron pot, on the principle of a glue kettle. This will prevent burning. Fill the outside vessel with boiling water; set your vessel with the water to receive the cracked wheat, inside, and stir in moderately thin; stirring at first to keep out lumps; cook at least one hour, two is better. A very little experience will determine the proper consistency, and a most delightful and healthy dish will reward you for your trouble. Serve with milk, cream, sugar or sirup, as your taste may dictate. H.

Atlanta, Ga.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Graham Bread.—If W. L. B., will try my recipe for making Graham bread, she need look no further. After trying various rules I find none so good as my "Eureka," as I term it. Take two cups buttermilk; one half cup best sugar-house syrup; one teaspoonful soda; half teaspoonful salt. Stir with a spoon to a stiff mass (not too stiff, else the bread will be too hard), pour into a three pint basin well buttered; put it in a steamer over cold water, which gives the loaf more time for rising. Steam three-quarters of an hour; then place it in the oven just long enough to give it a rich, brown color. If the buttermilk is not of sufficient richness, I use a tablespoonful of thick cream. Graham bread raised with yeast is much improved by cooking the same way.—S. J. D., *Painesville, O.*

Apple Charlotte.—Pare and slice your apples; put a half pound of white sugar to every pound of apples, and as much water as will be sufficient to stew. If the apples are very acid, add a little more sugar; flavor with lime sirup; butter a dish, and line it with buttered bread; then put a layer of apples, and one of buttered bread, and so on, until the dish is filled. The last layer should be apples. Take the crust off the bread. It should be baked in a slow oven.

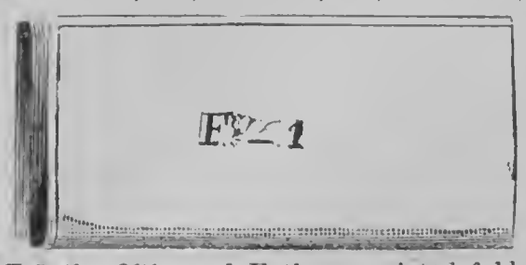
Recipe for Cocoanut Pudding.—I send one which is excellent:—Two small cocoanuts, grated; one quart new milk; four eggs; four ounces butter; six ounces sugar, or more if desired. Beat the sugar and butter together; put in a dish and bake. Stir the pudding until it becomes scalding hot, to mix the cocoanut and custard together, then let it brown.—J. B. G., *Hickory Run, Pa.*

Cocoanut Pudding.—Mix a grated cocoanut with half pound powdered white sugar; add quarter pound melted butter; beat up six eggs, leaving out half the whites; then one grated nutmeg. Let all be well mixed. The dish to be lined with pie-crust of the following proportions: One pound of flour, three-quarters of a pound of butter, and a half pint of milk, or water.

Macaroons.—Blanch three-quarters of a pound of sweet almonds, and the same of bitter almonds; beat them very fine; then add one pound and a half of white sugar, the whites of six eggs, beaten to a froth; mix all well together, and drop on paper, and bake in a slow oven. Of course the paper is to be on tin sheets.—OLNEY HARLESTON.

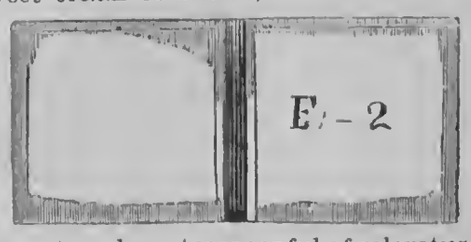
Trifle.—Mix one pint of thick cream, half pint of milk, three gills of wine—Madeira or Sherry—six ounces of white sugar; then slice sponge cake and place in the bottom of the dish; moisten it thoroughly with wine or ratafia; then pour a part of the mixture over the cake, and whip up the rest to a stiff froth, and put on the top.

Folding Napkins Tulip Shape.—We give the last of our series illustrating how napkins are folded: F 1, first fold; F 2, the second; F 3, the third; F 4, the fourth;



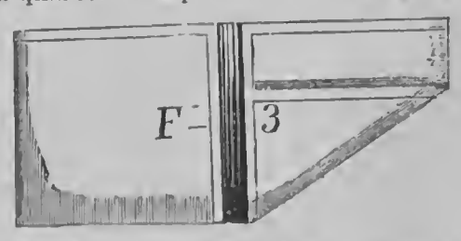
F 5, the fifth; and F the completed fold, Tulip shape.

Good Biscuits.—One teaspoonful saleratus to each cup of cream; a little salt. Mix quick and bake quick. For light biscuit, use one quart of sponge, one cup thick sweet cream or butter, to shorten it that



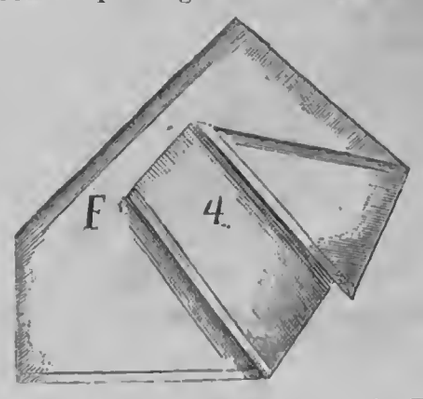
amount, and one teaspoonful of saleratus.—L. E. K.

Rice Pudding.—Scald a quart of milk, with four spoonfuls of soft-boiled rice, and a few sticks of cinnamon; after which, stir in a quarter of a pound of butter and six



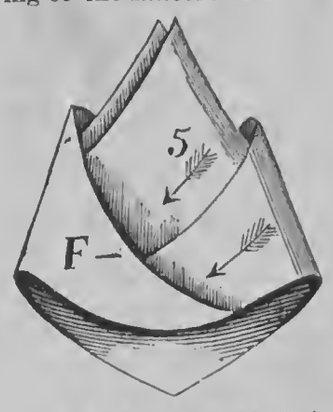
ounces of white sugar; eight eggs, beat up light, and added when the mixture is cool. To be baked in a deep dish. If you overbake, it will run to whey.

Frost Cake.—Will some of your numerous readers please give their best mode of

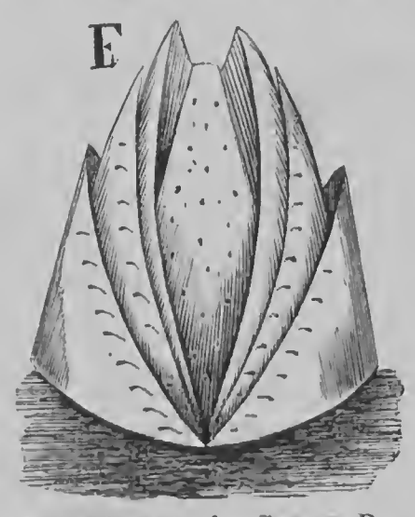


frosting cake—amount used, etc.?—T. P., *Ithaca, N. Y.*

Domestic Inquiries.—Can some of your correspondents inform me how to remove from Brussels carpets stains caused by the overflowing of the saucers of house plants?



—J. Q. . . . . How shall I make brine—proportion of salt to water—for pickling cucumbers.—L. W. . . . . What is the cheapest and easiest method of making hard water soft, for washing clothes?—R. P. S. . . . . Who will tell me the best method of cooking Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster, so as to simu-



late the real oyster?—SARAH P. . . . . Is there any preparation for cleaning painted work, that housewives know will not injure the luster thereof? My sitting-room is painted with zinc paint and has a luster. I do not want to use anything that will destroy it.—MRS. F. W. S.

Rural Architecture.

SOUND-PROOF FLOORS AND PARTITIONS.

HAVING occasion to put up a sound-proof or deafened partition, when a foundation

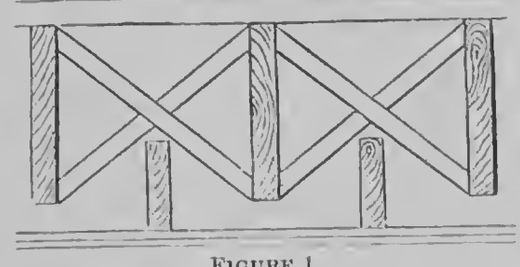


FIGURE 1.

for a brick wall would have been in the way, I adopted the plan shown in Fig. 1, which proved successful. It will be seen that it consisted simply of a double set of studding, one set placed so as to receive the lathing from one side—and the other set between and about one inch further out so as to receive the lath from the other side, making the wall of one room entirely independent of the other. The additional cost was not more than the cost of the extra studs, as the work in setting the two set was not greater than trimming up the single set. Imperfect studs do as well as perfect ones.

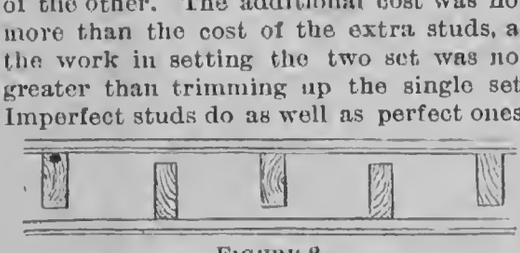


FIGURE 2.

Fig. 2 shows the same idea applied to floors; and this is a cheaper and better method than either of the usual methods of deafening floors. It makes the ceiling wholly independent of the floor above, and the plastering is not cracked by the spring of the joists. J. E. S.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 20, 1872.

PRAIRIE HOMES.

MR. HOWELL'S plan (see RURAL NEW-YORKER, March 23, page 193,) of how to begin and finish a prairie home is worthy of attention and imitation, so far as it suggests economy and convenience, adapting itself to the needs of the immigrant with a small family and means. I recommend it to their notice, and would like to suggest some corrections. First, instead of seven feet between floors, eight feet is as low as a living room should be. Second, the walls of a room, where windows are inserted, should not be less than two and one-half inches instead of one inch; in the latter case they would be worthless. Third, there should be material enough to cover it—800 feet besides the timber is not one-half enough, and here comes the disappointment. After the frame is ready, it will require of 1½-inch plank to inclose the building, 800 feet; of inch boards to line it, 450 feet; of 1¼ stuff for lower floor, 240 feet; roofing boards, 240 feet; for upper floor, 160 feet; for veranda, 250 feet. Total, 2,140 feet, instead of 800 feet.—WM. BARRON.

NOTES FOR BUILDERS.

Wants a House Divided.—A house 30 by 40 feet, with L attached, 20 by 30 feet, forming a half square, making two fronts, standing on southeast corners. Good fencing on north and west. Will some of your subscribers inform me how best to divide it off into rooms convenient for a family of eight or ten persons—making the kitchen, pantry and bath-room in L part; sitting-room, parlor, library, bed-room, closets, etc., on the first floor in upright part. I have built several dwellings for myself and was never fully satisfied with the arrangement thereof—hence the question.—A SUBSCRIBER.

The Gardener.

GROWING PEAS.

HAVING had some experience in growing peas, among the Jersey truckmen, near Philadelphia, I herewith give their method of procedure. For an early crop, the ground is plowed just as soon as the frost is sufficiently out to get a plow in the ground; then marked out, four feet apart, with a one-horse plow, about seven inches deep; next, fine manure is scattered along the bottom of the furrows, from the tail of a cart, taking three rows at a time. After this is done, the seed is scattered on the manure, and covered by horse and plow, the plow being partially turned over on the moldboard side. A practiced hand will do this nicely.

The cultivator is kept running between the rows often enough to keep the weeds in subjection. Sometimes furrows are plowed on either side of the rows, as wind-breakers for the plants, and then cultivated down again after a few days. The last cultivation they receive is to plow a furrow on either side, directly against the rows, to keep them from falling down.

Several varieties of early peas are grown there. The early Hancock took the lead among the Burlington Co. truckers, while we resided among them.

Late peas are grown in the same way, the Blackeyed Marrowfat (Canada Seed) being the variety grown. This variety usually pays much better than early ones. The early crop comes into picking along with strawberries, and it is a difficult matter to get pickers to pick peas when they can get berries to pick. * *

Ransom, Pa.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Dividing Asparagus Roots.—I wish to inquire if asparagus roots can be propagated by division of the roots; if so, at what time should it be done?—J. P. P., *Cold Water, Mich.*

IT is possible to divide old asparagus stools and make each division produce new shoots; but it is not advisable to do so, because seedling plants are preferable. Early spring is the best time to divide old plants, if it is done at all.

Trophy Tomatoes.—Last season I raised magnificent tomatoes of this variety from seed obtained of BRIGGS BROS. I have never had finer fruit from any species, though I think my Tildens were quite equal to them. Neither kind rot in this latitude, with ordinary advantages.—MRS. BOWEN, *Sycamore Dale, West Va.*

Hen Manure for the Garden.—A correspondent asks the best mode of using hen manure on a garden. The best mode we have ever adopted in applying it is to put it in barrels, add water, leaching it, and applying it to plants in liquid form.

Sage Culture.—C. E. C., Winnebago Co., Wis., asks some of our readers who have experience to state what kind of soil is best for sage culture, and what is the average price per pound realized in its production.

Mushroom Spawn.—T. H. YOUNGMAN is informed that good spawn may be obtained of almost any first-class seedsman advertising in our columns.

The Sportsman.

NOTES FOR SPORTSMEN.

Inquiry About Rifles.—I would like to have some of the readers of the RURAL inform me as to the best kind of a rifle for target and sporting purposes. Is a muzzle-loader, without a false muzzle and starter, superior to a breach-loader in point of accuracy? Can any one inform me about the performance of the Maynard rifle? Is it more accurate than F. WESSON'S metallic cartridge? Does it (the Maynard) ever get worn in the working parts so as to allow the barrel to wobble and get out of line with the stock? A little variation will make quite a difference in the shooting at long range, when the rear sight is attached to the stock, and the sights cannot be trued unless the barrel is secured firmly to the stock when ready to fire.—F. A. C.

To Make a Partridge Trap.—Make a box three feet long and a foot and a half in hight. Make the sides of lath. Make a door on top two and a-half feet in length, and suspend or hang it by a wire through the center of the door. Then put grain on the top of the trap and door so that the game must alight there to get it. When the partridge steps on the door it turns so suddenly that the bird is not able to escape. Try it.—J. N. B., *Champaign, Ill.*

To Tell Good Powder.—Place on a sheet of clean writing-paper, about three or four inches apart, two small heaps of powder, and upon firing one with a heated wire, if it explodes with a good report, and if no sparks fly off to ignite heap No. 2, and if no specks are left on the paper, it may be considered as good powder. But if this fails, the ingredients are impure, or they have been mixed in the wrong proportions.—HUNTER.

To Catch Brook Trout and "Horned Dace."—CHARLIE, a lad ten years old, asks sportsmen to tell him what tackle to use, and how to fish for brook trout and "horned dace."

Dairy Husbandry.

CHEESE FACTORY NOTES.

A JOINT stock company for the manufacture of cheese has just been formed in the North Riding of the County of Oxford. They purpose building a curing house 100 by 42 feet, three stories high; concrete floor in the lower flat; the lower story also to be stone. The Directors would be much obliged if you would answer the following questions:

The best method of ventilating this building, especially the lower story. Would openings at the side of the building be sufficient, or would it be necessary to conduct the air in pipes nearer the center?

The size and form of windows, and how opened?

The best method of raising the cheese to the second and third floors with engine?

Would you recommend feeding hogs or making whey butter?—F. MALCOLM, *Innerkip P. O., Ont.*

I. The proper ventilation of cheese curing rooms is very imperfectly understood, or at least very poorly carried out in practice among the cheese factories. We have seen good results from the use of openings even with the floor, provided with wickets, so as to regulate draft or to close entirely, as desired. Ventilators should run from each story directly to the roof of the building and above it. They may be made so as to operate in common for each story. The usual plan of allowing the emanations and foul air of the lower room to be conducted into the room above, there to saturate the cheese with its bad odors, is a most pernicious system, and is often the cause of great mischief. We cannot give specific directions in regard to the construction of ventilators, but it will be sufficient, perhaps, to state general principles. By using ventilators near the floor opening out the side of the building and provided with wickets pure air is obtained, and the draft may be regulated as desired without danger of striking directly on the cheese. Then by having provision in each room for carrying the foul air directly out of the building the cheese is kept free from taints arising from the fermentation or decomposition of the cheese in each room.

The openings for ventilation should always be provided with wickets, so as to be easily adjusted to regulate the draught.

II. The best method of raising cheese to the different stories, by means of an engine, is to employ elevators similar to those used in hotels and stores. If our correspondent will examine the elevators at one of the new wholesale stores in Toronto, within a block or two of the railroad depot, he will get a better idea as to the method of constructing these appliances than we can give in writing.

III. The butter may be taken from the whey, and the whey then will be nearly if not quite as good for the hogs as under the usual practice of feeding whey from cheese factories where no butter is made. At some of the factories, a very good thing has been done in making whey butter. The butter, however, should go into immediate consumption. Wheat bran, or shorts, mingled with the whey, is a good feed for hogs. Whey should never be made the sole feed for swine. It does not contain the elements of nutrition in the right proportion as a sole feed for this class of animals.

MAKING AND PACKING BUTTER.

MUCH has been said in your columns on the subject of making and packing butter. As every one has a different theory, I will give my own practice, which has proved very satisfactory, and may be of advantage to others. To have good butter, three things are essential: 1st. Good milk. To have this a good cow is requisite; a poor cow will barely pay for keeping. All clear profit is made from good cows. But even a good cow will not give good milk unless she has proper food. Bran, shipstuffs, clover hay and vegetables—carrots, turnips, small potatoes, etc.—with slops from the kitchen, have always given me the best results.

2d. Proper vessels for holding the milk. These may be tin pans or shallow crocks. If the former, they should be thoroughly cleansed with brush and soap, then scalded with clean water, aired and dried. If earthenware is used, it should go through the same process of cleansing and then be put into the stove, or other warm oven, and well baked. This will keep them entirely sweet.

3d. The cream must have the same careful handling as the milk. In the summer it should be kept in a cool place in a large vessel—stone jar—till thick enough, not till it becomes acid to the taste. In winter it will require to stand in the churn by the stove for several hours. When ready it should be churned very rapidly, and as little water as possible used with it. I use no water on butter after it comes from the churn. Thorough working with the hand or wooden ladle is my plan for taking the milk out of it.

The best seasons for packing butter are May and October; the former for summer and the latter for winter use. When taken from the churn I work out all the milk I can, salt more than for present use, and set it in a cool place for ten or twelve hours. I then give it another thorough working, by which it is entirely freed from milk. I then pack it down, perfectly tight, in a new earthen or stone vessel, and cover it with a cloth, on which I put an inch of fine salt to exclude the air. When the vessel is full it is closely tied with paper, the cloth and salt still remaining. By keeping in a dry, cool place, butter made and packed in this way will remain perfectly firm and sweet for many months. SARAH H. PORCH.

Kirkwood, Mo.

DAIRY NOTES.

Transactions of the Vermont Dairymen's Association.—Secretary BLISS of the Vermont Dairymen's Association has sent out a very neat pamphlet of 172 pages, containing much valuable information. It gives the address and proceedings of the annual meeting at Montpelier in 1870 and of the winter meeting January 18, 19 and 20, 1871. We have no space for a summary of the papers and discussions, but the following will give the reader some idea of the contents of the volume:—Annual Address at Montpelier, by X. A. WILLARD of Herkimer, N. Y.; Address at the winter meeting, by President ANGELL of Vermont University; Paper on Butter Making, by F. D. DOUGLASS of Whiting; Improvement of Pastures, by Z. E. JAMESON of Irasburgh; Management of a Good Butter Dairy, by the Secretary, O. S. BLISS of Georgia, Vt.; The Needs of the Dairy, by T. D. CURTIS of the Utica Herald; Cheese Making, by HARRIS LEWIS of Frankfort; The Chemical Composition of Milk, by Prof. COLLIER of Vermont University; Address by Governor STEWART of Vermont; Natural History of Cattle, by Prof. GEO. H. PERKINS of Vermont University; Summer and Winter Management of Cows, by E. R. TOWLE of Franklin. Mr. BLISS appears to have reported the discussions very clearly, while the arrangement of papers and the editing of the work has been ably performed. The Report will compare favorably, whether in contents or the attractive form in which it is issued, with any Reports of similar organizations.

The Management of Dairy Cows.—I am of the opinion that there is no subject of more immediate interest to the dairying community, and about which so little that is of *real practical* worth is said, than the care and management of dairy cows. To be sure, we have many valuable essays from learned men, all of whom urge the necessity of giving cows proper care and good treatment.

We frequently see articles written by men who practice steaming their feed, and who advocate the same; but few of these ever give us the relative value of cooked feed over uncooked. The same is true of very many who give us plans of barns, etc. These sketches are of some benefit to architects, but, not furnishing the cost of labor, material, etc., they fail to be of much benefit to those for whom they are given.

We want *facts* and figures from men who have had practical experience. Will not some of the many veteran dairymen in the State, tell us how much grain and what kinds, it will pay to feed cows? In this section very little grain is raised; we can buy it at the depot within a few miles for the following prices: Corn Meal, $1.75 per hundred; Wheat middlings, $1.75 per hundred. How much can I make it pay to feed, with butter at 30 cents? Also, how many pounds of hay equal in value one of corn meal?

J. D. SMITH.

Prepared Annatto.—We would like to know whether it is considered safe to keep prepared annatto in tin cans, or not. I have often noticed that English annatto came in stone jugs, but would like to know if it may not be put in tin packages with perfect safety.—HENRY H. ROE.

WE should not deem it advisable to put up prepared annatto in tin cans. Most of the prepared annatto is cut with potash and other alkali, and these will soon act upon the cans, causing them to leak. Then, the decomposition of metal would be likely to have more or less influence upon the healthfulness of the annatto, even if it did not affect the color. Dairymen and others who have occasion to use annatto as a coloring for human food, cannot be too careful in selecting a pure article in the first instance, and then take all proper means to keep it free from all deleterious influences. We should say, put up the prepared annatto in stone jugs, on the English system. It is the best, and, in the end, will prove the cheapest.

The Naturalist.

CALIFORNIA QUAIL.

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER, February 10th, we gave an illustration of, and article upon, the California Quail. Soon after, we received the following communication from a Naturalist, whose name will at once be recognized as an authority in his specialty, which has been necessarily and unwillingly (on our part) deferred. It will be read with interest:

DEAR RURAL:—Allow me to give to your readers more definite and some further information in regard to the California Quail illustrated in the RURAL of Feb. 10, under the heading of "Sportsmen's Notes: First, and above all, the name—*Lophortyx Californica Bonaparte* (California Quail). This species must not be confounded with *Lophortyx Gambelli Nuttal* (Gambel's Partridge), found in the southern part of California, on the Colorado River, while the former inhabits the coast as far north as Vancouver's Island. They are very much alike, and not easily distinguished from each other, unless carefully compared. But neither of these species can possibly be confounded, as you state, with *Ortyx Virginianus, Bowp.*, for the former genera *Lophortyx* is distinguished from *Ortyx* by the tuft of feathers on the head, making a very marked difference between them. You give the scientific name of the common quail "*Coturnix vulgaris*;" this is a synonym of *Coturnix Major*, BRISS—the true quail of England. We have no quails in the United States. You have also given a description of this British bird, *Ortyx Virginianus*—evidently a mistake—true common name, "Bob White;" called at the South, Virginia Partridge; at the North, Quail; is found from Texas to Labrador.

There is another species of this genus found in Western Texas (*Ortyx Texanus*, LAWRENCE), which is quite similar, and not distinguishable from the former, except by careful comparison. The four species mentioned are all we have of these two genera in this country.

I also wish to write a few words on local names, as the subject now before us fully illustrates the importance of scientific ones being used by all who wish definite information on subjects of Natural History. The so-called Virginia Partridge is not a partridge; for we have no species of this genus (*Perdix*) in America. In New England, it is called Quail; this name is equally wrong, as we have no quails (*Coturnix*) here. The partridge of the North (*Bonasa umbellus*, STEPH.)—true common name, Ruffed Grouse—is called Pheasant at the South. The Robin Redbreast of England is not the American Robin, *Turdus migratorius*, LINN. *Ampelis Carolinensis* (BRISS) is the Cedar bird of Massachusetts, Cherry bird of Central Vermont, and Canada robin of Canada. Thus, instances of this false naming may be brought up without end; but *Lophortyx Californica* means the same bird, the world over.

Boston, Mass. PHILIP S. SPRAGUE.

A CARD FROM DR. MICHENER.

WHAT does my good friend STAUFFER mean? In the RURAL of Dec. 23d, 1871, when endeavoring to identify F. F. BROOKES' bird, as the *Guiraca ludoviciana*, or Rose-breasted Grosbeak, he refers to, and quotes from, my note book, implying the identity of my bird with that of friend BROOKES'. But it implies more—that the intelligent gentleman therein named and myself, not knowing the Rose-breasted Grosbeak, had committed the grave blunder of calling it a *nondescript*, and describing it under a new name, *Emberiza albigula*, or White-throated bunting. A grave blunder, indeed! for the two birds are no more alike in size, or markings, than a Canada Goose and a Muscovy Duck.

It is the more remarkable that my friend should have made such a mistake, when he must have had reference to Prof. BAIRD'S "Birds" in Explorations and Surveys for a railroad route to the Pacific, Vol. IX, p. 495, the only place where my *Memorandum* has appeared, and in connection with my note, the professor remarks:—"This curious bird has long been a puzzle to ornithologists, in the uncertainty whether it is only a variety of the *Euspiza Americana*, or a distinct species. Thus far but one specimen is known, the one before me kindly lent to the Smithsonian Institution by Dr. MICHENER."

When the bird was shown to the late J. J. AUDUBON he immediately pronounced it new, and has described and figured as such—*Emberiza Townsendii*—TOWNSEND'S bunting, in both his larger and smaller "Birds of America." The synonymy now stands:

Emberiza Townsendii, AUD., Orn. Biog., II, 183, plate 409. (1834;) do. Birds of America, III, 62, pl. 157, (1841.) NUTT. Man. I, 528, 2d edition, (1846.)

Euspiza Townsendii, BON. List. (——;) BAIRD, R. R. Rep. Vol. IX, 495, (1853-6.)

E. MICHENER, M. D.

New Garden, 21st of 12th mo., 1871.

NOTES FOR NATURALISTS.

Canary Birds.—In answer to an inquiry in the RURAL NEW-YORKER in regard to raising Canary birds, I would say, for one thing, that they should have no water to wash in while sitting, because they will go from the water to their nests, with their feathers wet, and the eggs will be chilled, and consequently will not hatch.—J. A. R., *Pittsburg, Pa.*

Exchanging Birds' Eggs.—THOMAS C. COOPER, Santa Cruz, Cal., is making a collection of birds' eggs—has fifty different varieties, and would like to exchange with any of the RURAL'S readers.

Scientific and Useful.

USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Raising Water with a Syphon.—I have been drawing water for the last ten years from a well to my barn-yard, on the syphon principle. The well is fifty rods distant from the yard, with a fall of 25 feet. The water at the well had to be raised five feet perpendicular, and has always run without trouble until last fall, when the water failed and we dug the well deeper, so that the water has to be raised at the well now fifteen feet. Thus the surface of the water at the well is ten feet higher than the surface of the ground at the barn-yard. Is there any reason why the water should not run if the pipe is properly filled? What is the best means to be employed in starting the water? I have tried to start it by attaching a common cistern pump to the end of the pipe at the yard, but failed; also, by pouring water in the pipe at the well, but it would run but a few minutes. I should have stated that I could start the water with a cistern pump when I had to raise it but five feet at the well. Any information in regard to the above would be thankfully received by—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Minerals for a Name.—I send you some specimens that I dug out of a ravine, and can find no one here that can name them. I would like to know whether or not it is some kind of superphosphate, and, perhaps, good as a fertilizer for corn or wheat. It was under a layer of limestone, and is about three feet thick. A part of the substance will stick, if touched to the tongue, and is quite a curiosity about here. If it is of any value, please inform me, and oblige—WM. N. IRWIN, *South Salem, Ohio.*

THE mineral is common "Serpentine," and of no particular value, being partially decomposed or rotten. Serpentine, when it occurs in masses, is used for ornamental work, the same as other handsome kinds of stone. The usual colors of serpentine are gray, green, yellow, red, bluish, or brown. The specimens sent us are green and yellowish-white; the latter is partially decomposed, and somewhat of the nature of meerschaum clay.

Cement for an Aquarium.—As "virgin rubber" (see RURAL March 20, page 214) does not grow in Dearborn, Mich., your correspondent may like to know that if the edges of his glass are bedded in *red lead* putty, made with good materials, he will have a water-tight aquarium, so far as the seams are concerned. Of course the frame must be strong enough not to "rack," hence metal of some sort is best; but wood can be made to do very well. I found shellac varnish good for covering the putty after it dried. Forty-eight hours usually hardens the putty sufficiently for use; but water should stand in the aquarium for three or four days, and be changed several times before animal or vegetable life is introduced. C. L. N., *New York City.*

New Use for Paraffin.—Dr. VOHL announces that mixed with benzole or Canada balsam, paraffin affords a glazing for frescoes much superior to soluble glass. By covering the interior of wine casks, with a film of pure white paraffin poured in melted, he has effectually prevented the spoiling of the wine and its evaporation through the wood.

To Preserve Water Pails.—W. W. F. asks "the best thing to prevent water soaking into a water pail, and yet not affect the water."

Hygienic Information.

SICK HEADACHE.

THOSE who have ever had this distressing complaint need no description of it. Its attacks are often so sudden and severe as to make one helpless for awhile. If possible, put the feet in a warm bath (coming well up the limbs) to which two tablespoonfuls of clean wood ashes have been added. But this cannot always be done, as the person may be away from home at the time of the attack, or have no one to wait upon him or her, and be too sick to wait on themselves. But a remedy may be kept on hand, that has always eased me when I have tried it; it may be carried in the pocket, so that if attacked from home, as one often is, by taking it, one may soon be relieved. This remedy is boneset blossoms, and I take them in this way:—Take what would make, when pressed together, a bunch as large as a chestnut; put it in the mouth and chew, swallowing the juice; as the bile begins to circulate in the stomach a sort of chill is often felt, and the excess of blood circulates from the head to other parts of the system.

I suppose I need not give a description of this plant, as it is so generally known, though often called by different names. Boneset, or Thoroughwort, is called *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. The whole plant is medicinal, though for headache I use only the blossoms, which appear in August; and I prefer them before they fully blossom, as they are not so easily rubbed off and wasted. It grows in wet pastures, and should be gathered when well budded for blooming, or about the first of August. It may be tied in bunches and hung up out of the way, where it will keep clean and dry.

HATTIE HOPEFUL.

DOGS AND HYDROPHOPIA.

SCARCELY a week passes but that we see reported in the daily papers one or more deaths from that horrible disease, hydrophobia. Dogs are a gigantic and alarming nuisance to the nation's community. Why, I ask, in the name of humanity, are so many worse-than-useless dogs kept? There ought to be a national dog law, fixing the tax on dog owners at $25 per year for each and every dog. This would be the most efficacious remedy for hydrophobia. "An ounce of prevention is worth an hundred pounds of cure," as far as this dreadful disease is concerned. Any one who has ever witnessed the death of a person from hydrophobia will desire to never again behold so distressing a scene. Children at play in the street; a mad dog, foaming at the mouth, rushes through the street, biting six or eight children. In the course of two or three weeks, or, perhaps, not for months, one or more of these children are attacked with the awful symptoms, and no medical aid can save them. Imagine the anxiety of the parents of the other childen who were bitten by the same dog. Editors of newspapers, and other writers, ought to make war upon dogs, and agitate the question until laws are made that will put nine-tenths of these dangerous and useless curs out of existence. J.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Remedy for Hoarseness.—I cured my child, who had hoarseness for three months, in this way:—Took four ounces fresh grated horseradish, put one pint of vinegar on it, let it stand twelve hours; then put it on the fire, covered tightly, to prevent the strength going off with the steam; strained, and added a teacup full of honey. It was then ready for use. Bottled tight. I think it an excellent remedy for all kinds of coughs.—MRS. AARON C. TICE.

Remedy for Chilblains.—P. L. SANFORD sends a remedy which he says he has given to hundreds, and never knew it to fail in a single instance:—"Take a six-ounce phial to the drug store; put in it one ounce nitric acid, one-half ounce muriatic acid, and four ounces of rain water. Make a little swab, and use it night and morning, wetting the part affected."

To Keep the Feet Warm Cold Nights.—Take a soft and pliable sheepskin, or a piece of a buffalo robe as large; put it on top of the lower sheet that covers the feet; pack the rest of the sheets or blanket top of the skin, and then tell others how to do it.—M. R. B.

Warts on the Hands.—To remove these, I simply apply strong alum water as many times per day as I find it convenient, and the warts do not remain long.—H. N. W., *Coventryville, N. Y.*

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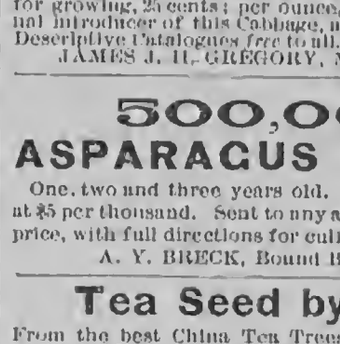

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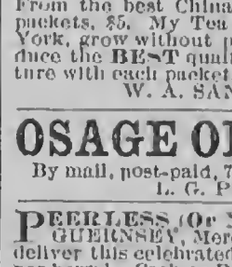

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Celine Forrester,	Aurora,
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Louis Phillip,	Lamarque,
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White Portugal, Early, mild, " "	4.00	.40
Improved Long Orange Carrot, deep color	1.25	.10
Early Scarlet Horn Carrot, Garden use	1.25	.20
Veitch's New Autumn Giant Cauliflower, (Splendid)	Pr pkt.	.50
New White Seeded Dwarf Waxen Podded Bean	Pr pint	.60
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Fejee Beans, (Will produce two crops a year; extra early		Pr pint .30
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Egyptian Beet, (New and very early)		Pr pkt. .15
Moore's Early Concord Sweet Corn, Qt. .65;		" .25
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JUNIPERS, from twelve inches to three feet.
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10,000 Osage Orange Plants, 1st class	25
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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

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Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.50 per Year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50: Seven Copies and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

AFTER April 1, 1872, the Rates for Advertising in MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER will be as follows:

Inside, 14th and 15th pages (Agate space)	.90c.	per line.
" 5th, 7th, and 13 pages	1.00	"
Outside or last page	1.50	"
Fifty per cent. extra for unusual display.		
Special Notices, leaded, (by count)	2.00	"
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☞ No advertisement inserted for less than $3.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

THE MEN NEEDED.

TO-DAY, (Friday, April 5th,) as we go to press, Prof. MORSE is buried. Two days ago a young friend asked us what profession or vocation he should choose. We replied, that wherein and whereby you can be of the most use to your fellow men. Let him who would rank highest among his fellows learn to render them the best service—let him make himself essential to them. If the object of such a man is fame, this course is the surest, and the fame acquired the most lasting. FRANKLIN is an oft-quoted example of a useful man: and his fame is more to be desired than that of any of his contemporary military heroes. MORSE, lying dead here, has more immortality than other men, just in proportion as his usefulness has been greater. His work has been to utilize what others had discovered. He harnessed the lightning to our messages and it became our messenger. Scarce any man has performed greater service, or done more to revolutionize the social relations of mankind and place them upon a basis of mutual interest, comity and peace. The nerves of the system he has established reach the remotest countries; and a touch of the finger, to-day, here in New York, makes all men bow with respect in memory of, and to honor a USEFUL MAN.

We might rehearse the list of useful men whose work has ameliorated man's condition, and added to his happiness and prosperity.—The field for such effort is constantly enlarging. The demand for thinkers and workers never ceases. The requirements for such men to-day are extraordinary. No literary, political, or professional field presents opportunities for young men, broader in their reach and influence, and richer with promised harvests, than the fields for Scientific Investigation and Practical Application. Just as MORSE bridled and saddled electricity, so the different physical sciences must be harnessed, the better to supply us with the increasing necessities of our daily life.

We are passing, or have passed, through the Era of Words, in this country. The day for which thoughtful men have longed—the Day of Deeds—seems dawning. The man of words, with his garrulity and volubility, has lost his power; people have lost faith in talk, and believe more in silence and acts. We want fewer talkers, and more thinkers and doers. We do not want the class of thinkers who think only of and for themselves; we want such as comprehend the Economy of Life and of Living, and who can furnish us more and better facilities for enjoyment;—more time to enjoy, and at less cost of money and vitality;—in other words, men who will teach us how, and help us, to squeeze out of this life the highest and best enjoyment it is capable of yielding.

Talkers tax us; doers do not. We ask for an army of volunteers—young men and women—who will not touch a study they cannot use, any more than they would buy a horse they could never hope to harness. The possessor of knowledge only, that is not productive, is a leech upon society. And his only income is derived from sitting down and propagating the same knowledge and producing other leeches. Such are like wild horses foraging in a beautiful clover field: they are too wild to be caught and rendered useful, but will and do consume the food. They are not harnessed to the plows, drills, cultivators, and compelled to tickle the soil. The knowledge of the schools must be harnessed and trained to work. Less school knowledge and more observation of natural phenomena, and study of natural laws in their relation to the practical affairs of a busy people, will help to a higher standard of excellence in what we produce, and to higher and better types of men than now clamor for petty offices and political power.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The "Rural" Purchasing Agency.—For years we have had frequent applications to purchase and forward articles of various kinds to distant readers, and have often complied when the profits (considering time and money expended) were on the wrong side. In order to "fill the bill" of those wishing to procure articles in New York and elsewhere, a Purchasing Agency has been established at this Office, under the supervision of Mr. H. D. T. MOORE, (senior son of the Editor and Proprietor of the RURAL,) whose head is pretty level, and who will respond to all orders with promptness and fidelity. He will furnish articles at the lowest New York prices, guaranteeing all goods to be as represented. See advertisement elsewhere for further particulars.

Investments in Bonds.—A correspondent at White Haven, Penn., writes:—"Myself and a friend have a little money to invest; have been thinking of investing in railway bonds, but cannot decide which to take. Would like to ask your advice in the matter. Which would you think the best of the following:—Northern Pacific, 7 3-10 per cent.; St. Joseph and Denver City, 8 per cent.; Land Grant Bonds: Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway, 8 per cent.; or would you advise something else?" Concerning the bonds named we cannot advise; for it is a matter which we have not fully investigated. And, again, advice in the matter of investments is entirely out of our province, and is assuming a responsibility for which we have no inclination whatever.

Farmers' Sons Corresponding with each Other.—FLETCHER CARR, Elmira, N. Y., (P. O. Box 302,) acting upon the suggestion of the author of Daily Rural Life, that farmers' sons should correspond with each other and make collections in the various departments of Natural history, tells us that he has spent a good deal of time during several years collecting various kinds of woods, and would be glad to open a system of exchange with any young men who may wish to do so. If this system of exchange and correspondence is conducted in the right spirit, with a desire to give and acquire knowledge, it will be found both interesting and profitable, and we will gladly encourage such interchange.

Beautiful Chromos of Flowers—Are those issued for 1872 by BRIGGS & BRO., Seedsmen and Florists, Rochester, N. Y. Instead of one as heretofore, they this year furnish two large and beautifully executed pictures. Their artistic arrangement, and fine, natural coloring, render them sufficiently elegant to decorate the walls of any parlor in the land. All lovers of flowers will pronounce them charming representations of choice floral treasures—one consisting of lilies, etc., and the other a bouquet of annual, biennial and perennial plants. The size of each plate is 19 by 24 inches, and either is mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 75 cents.

Microscopes Wanted.—What manufacture of microscopes would you recommend for the use of a botanical student? I would like one that will disclose all the hidden things in plant life, about as well as I see them exhibited on paper by many who profess to have made extended researches in this science.—FLORIST, *Clinton, Mo.*

WE do not know who are the best manufacturers of microscopes, but do know that there are several that turn out superb instruments. You will have no difficulty in obtaining an excellent microscope from any of our best opticians. First, send for an illustrated catalogue of microscopes, and from this make your selection. You can get a fair kind of an instrument for $25; a good students' microscope for $50; a better one for $100, and so on upward to $1,000, or even more.

A Steam Walking Vehicle.—We have been shown the model of an invention designed to be used as a traction power for drawing loads on common roads, plows, cultivators, harrows, etc., and for all uses to which steam traction power may be put. It is very ingenious. Instead of traction wheels there are four walking arms that travel as a man does. It was invented by R. C. VERNOL, now deceased. It is in the hands of Mr. A. SLAWSON, Mahopac Falls, N. Y., who is trying to dispose of it for the benefit of the widow. It is, in our judgment, worthy the attention of those interested in steam traction power.

Are Agricultural Colleges Open to Hired Men?—"Rustic," Onondaga Co., N. Y., asks if Agricultural Colleges are open to hired men? Yes. "How much learning must a hired man possess before he enters them?" Each College has its own requirements in this matter. Send to any College of which you wish information for a catalogue—say to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., which will give you the required information.

Catalogues, Etc., Received.—From G. W. WALLING & Co., Oswego, Oregon, Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c....From A. HOWARD, Omro, Wis., Descriptive Circular of Fancy Fowls....From A. P. JONES, Fond du Lac, Wis., Descriptive Catalogue of Green-House and Bedding Out Plants....From CHARLES WHITNEY, Kansas City, Mo., Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees....From G. H. WARNER, New York Mills, N. Y., Price Lists of Fowls and Eggs.

The "Ax-Grinders' Club."—Some fellow, who, it may be, designs to sue us for libel, asks us "Where does that Ax-Grinders' Club meet, of which you gave so pretty a picture a week or two since. I didn't know the American Institute had such an attachment?" Poor fellow! How green and innocent he must be!

The Electro-Magnetic Curling Comb, advertised in the RURAL of Jan. 6, is a humbug, according to the testimony of those who profess to know. We shall not insert the advertisement again. Our rule is to reject all deceptive or swindling advertisements, but occasionally find ourselves "sold" by the shrewd operators. We shall exercise more caution in future.

The Weekly Epitomist—a 36-column paper—is about to be started in Williamsport, Pa., under the editorial charge of E. W. CAPRON, Esq., an able writer and thorough reformer. It will be independent Republican in politics, and a decided opponent of rings and corruption in all parties. "Epitomist" is a good name.

Hill's "Archimedean" Lawn Mower, advertised in this paper, is an excellent machine—the claim is that it has no equal—and worthy the attention of country, suburban and town people who have lawns to be kept in order.

THE SEASON.

Harlem Springs, Carroll Co., O., April 1.—We have had a very severe winter. Ground just thawed out. Spring a month later than last year. Wheat badly winter-killed; very little snow and hard freezing. Stock doing very well. Sheep worth from $5 to $7.50; cows from $30 to $40; horses from $150 to $200, according to quality.—J. B. L.

Canton, N. Y., April 1.—We have had the coldest March, I think, that I ever knew. Fodder, scarce and high; hay, $20 to $25 per ton; grain plenty; stock looking hard; water scarce; some have had to melt snow for three weeks for large herds. Corn meal, $35 per ton; barley, 70 cents per bushel; oats, 50 cents; butter, 28 to 33 cents. No sugar made yet in this section.—A. J.

Rochester, Minn., March 18.—The winter has been very mild since Jan. 1st; no sleighing since the 1st of February. Several acres of wheat were sowed in this county (Olmstead) the last two days of February. Farm land is worth $10@50 per acre; wheat, $1.10 per bush; corn, 40c.; oats, 35c.; barley, 50c.; potatoes, 30c.; butter, 18c.; cheese, 11@18c. No rain to raise the springs and wells since April last.—R. H.

Johnsonville, N. Y., March 23.—Winter commenced about the middle of November, and has been steady cold up to this date. We have had very little snow, and the frost is said to be four feet deep. Prevailing winds, west and northwest. The ground was very dry when winter closed, and, consequently, many springs have failed. Markets are as follows:—Oats, 55c.; rye, 90c.; barley, 95c.; wool, 70c.; hay, per ton, $25@30; rye straw, $20; land ranges, $95@135 per acre.—N. L.

Westport Conn., April 1.—Last year, at this time, we were sowing oats; now there are about eighteen inches of frost in the ground. Some of the first snow that came last fall is under the fences yet. We have had very little snow; ground bare about all winter; squally to-day; prospect is a late spring. Hay is scarce and high at $30@35 per ton; a good many poor cattle; corn, 90c.; oats, 2c. per pound; butter, 30@40c.; eggs, 24c.; Rose potatoes, $1 per bushel; Peerless, $4@5 per barrel. Prospect is a short crop of hay again this year, for a great many meadows are all gone, and will not bring good crops until they are plowed and re-seeded.—H. S. W.

Jonesville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 4.—The winter has been a very severe one in these parts. In the South part of our county there has not been more than a week good sleighing, all told, while in the north part there has been a very large fall of snow and splendid sleighing for about four months. March "came in like a lion," and went out with one of the heaviest snow-storms of the winter. The frost has penetrated in many places to a depth of four or five feet. This morning I saw boys skating on the ponds which have gathered in the fields. The ground is still covered with snow. The prospects for early sowing are rather gloomy at present. Corn sells at 80c.; oats, 53c.; rye, 75c.; butter, 30c.; hay, $25 to $30 per ton.—F. B. W.

Sanderson, Baker Co., Fla., March 26.—It has now been raining seventy hours, almost incessantly. The whole face of the earth is in a perfect flood; the same has occurred here at intervals of from four to eight days for the last six weeks, although not quite so heavy as the present rain; yet our crops have been, and yet are, rotting in the ground. Corn, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, watermelons and most other seeds planted have rotted, and we shall at this late date be compelled to plant over again, as soon as these torrents cease. Our peach trees are now in full bloom—one and a-half months behind the usual time. Orange trees are just blooming—one month behind time. We have had an exceeding cold winter and spring.—C. W. T.

Kalamazoo, Mich., April 1.—Our season is full four weeks later than usual. Last week we had a few spring-like days, which brought "Jack Frost" out of the ground six or eight inches, but he seems slow and tardier than usual this spring, and acts as if he had a "sure thing on us" this time. Saturday, at noon, it began raining, and, at night, commenced freezing on the trees, and continued to do so most of the night, with considerable wind toward morning. All things considered, it was one of the most fearful ice-storms I ever knew. The limbs of almost every fruit and shade tree of "any size," except evergreens, are badly broken down, and some trees ruined entirely. I think many of the peach orchards are used up, and as there is a small supply of peach trees in the nurseries this spring, it will be impossible to replace all that are needed. It is now 8½ o'clock on Monday morning, and the trees are still loaded with ice, I should estimate from four to ten times their own weight. The air is now still, and, being favored with a bright sun, most of the ice will drop before night. Farm hands get from $16 to $20 per month, and board; good, *reliable* hands, a little more.—E. M. P.

South Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 1.—The coldest March ever known in Oneida county. Thermometer run the lowest; cellars froze the hardest; more potatoes lost by frost, both in cellars and out-door pits, than was ever known in one year before. It has been the coldest winter in forty years until the driest March. Water the scarcest; springs the lowest; wells the dryest, and water mills the idlest ever known in this vicinity. Stock has suffered for water. Many farmers were obliged to melt snow for their entire stock; very many haul water for large herds of cattle, and have done so for the past two months. Furious winds from all points of the compass, but the prevailing winds west, north and south. Roads are badly drifted; for miles travel is diverted from the road through the adjoining fields. Plenty of hay in the country, and cattle are looking very well, notwithstanding the scarcity of water. Thermometrical averages, &c.:—Highest point attained, the 12th, 34°; lowest, the 5th, 22° below zero. Five mornings the temperature was below zero. Five observations at 2 P. M., above the freezing point. Average temperature at 7 A M., 16° 9'; at 2 P. M., 24° 30'; at 9 P. M., 15° 14'. Temperature for the month, 17° 29'. During the month there were only three apparent spring days; the rest may be classed as cold, winter weather.—STORRS BARROWS.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

NEW QUARTER—SUBSCRIBE NOW!

ALL OUR READERS interested in the success of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please bear in mind that a New Quarter commenced *last week*—April 6th. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe, and we trust Agents and others will govern themselves accordingly—notifying non-subscribers of the fact and inviting them to join the Rural Brigade. Those forming new clubs, or making additions to old ones, will be entitled to the same Premiums offered in January—so that all aiding the RURAL will not only have the consciousness of doing good to others, but be liberally rewarded therefor.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

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Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"
Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.
Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Burnett's Kaliston cures chapped hands and all unpleasant conditions of the skin.

Biographical.

DEATH OF PROF. S. F. B. MORSE.

THE world will learn with regret of the death of Prof. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, the father of telegraphy, although he died full of years and honors. He died at his residence, in New York City, of paralysis of the brain, on April 2d, in the 81st year of his age. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 27th, 1791, and was the eldest son of Rev. Dr. JEDEDIAH MORSE. He went to school at Andover, and at 14 years of age entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1810. In 1811, he sailed for Europe with WASHINGTON ALLSTON, to study painting. He was abroad four years, when he returned home, and practised his profession for fourteen years, when he again went abroad, in 1829, to prosecute his studies, returning in 1832. In 1826, he founded, with others, the National Academy of Design, becoming its first President. He was also elected Professor of Art in the New York University. His success as an artist was assured, but in 1832, while coming home from Europe for the second time, he had his attention called to the subject of electro-magnetism, and conceived the idea that intelligence might be transmitted instantaneously by electricity. He at once became absorbed with this idea, and before the voyage was over, had completed the general plan of his invention. After much study and difficulty, he satisfied himself, in 1835, of the merits of his invention, and, in 1837, demonstrated it to the public in the University of New York. He brought his invention before Congress, in 1837-38, but met with opposition and ridicule, and no help. He again visited England and France, but to no purpose. At this time he met in France, DAGUERRE, and shortly after his return to America, received from him his process for taking sun pictures. Prof. MORSE, in 1839, took the first daguerreotype in America, it being a view of the Unitarian Church on Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel. In 1843, Congress passed his telegraph bill, and in 1844 the first line was put up between Baltimore and Washington. To-day, they stretch all over the world.

No American has been so honored by the crowned heads of the Old World as Prof. MORSE, from whom he has received numerous decorations. At an early day Prof. MORSE suggested that the telegraph should be united with the Post-office Department. It looks now as if his suggestion would soon be acted upon. On the 29th of December, 1868, a grand banquet was given to Prof. MORSE at DELMONICO'S, in New York, at which Chief Justice CHASE presided and Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, made a speech. On June 10th, 1871, a bronze statue to Prof. MORSE, costing $11,000, was erected in Central Park, it being contributed chiefly by dollar subscriptions from the telegraph operators in the country. A grand reception at the Academy of Music followed the inauguration of the statue, upon which occasion Prof. MORSE sent dispatches to all parts of the world. His last appearance in public was upon the uncovering of the FRANKLIN statue, in Printing House Square, on the 17th of January, 1872. He was feeble at the time, and left a sick bed to take part in the ceremony. He has always been held in great esteem by his fellow citizens as a Christian gentleman, as well as a benefactor to his race. His death will cause universal mourning, for one greater than a king has fallen.

The portrait of Prof. MORSE, herewith given, was engraved from a photograph taken last year, and will be readily recognized by all who have of late years seen the eminent deceased.

— The funeral of Prof. MORSE was held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church (Dr. ADAMS'S) on Friday, the 5th inst., whence the mortal remains of the great electrician were borne to their last resting place—Greenwood Cemetery.

CHARLES SUMNER.

SENATOR SUMNER (says a Washington letter writer) is a prodigy of physical endurance. I have it from his own lips, that for many years, indeed for nearly his whole life, he has worked fourteen hours a day. He has never been a smoker. He lives "generously," and, in a very temperate fashion, is a wine-drinker. In his younger days he was a famous pedestrian, striking off for his dozen miles without the least difficulty. He has given all that up. He literally takes no exercise. Living so heartily, working so laboriously, shut up to his pen and his books for so many hours, it is astonishing that he keeps so well. But he is a man that will go suddenly, when he does go.

Social Topics.

PLANT LIFE IN TOWNS.

THE health of towns is a hackneyed subject. We seldom hear about health of plants in towns. Yet the two are not only nearly correlated, but well-nigh identical. Were plants healthy, the inhabitants would probably be so likewise, and the obverse is true. Towns in or near to which plants refuse to thrive are also those most fatal to man. The primary foundations of health in both are heat, light, food, cleanliness, pure air and suitable water. With the single exception of heat, which in the open air may be assumed to be nearly equal in town and country, it must be admitted that large towns imperil the purity, lessen the quantity, and interrupt the constancy of most if not all the other essentials of health. In many large towns the light of the sun is obscured for more than one-half its shining hours. Therefore, who can wonder at the pale faces which one finds among men, women and children, and the shabby aspect of plants in towns? Heat is the great quickener, light the chief strengthener, of plants. They ever turn toward the light. The reason why so many die in dwelling-houses is that they have so little light. They linger, pine, and refuse to grow in many towns for the same reason. The pestilence that kills plants by thousands is bred of that semi-darkness which hangs as a death-pall over so many of our smoke-capped cities. When that darkness flies before the rigid enforcement of a smoke-prevention act applied to every fire, then indeed will plants in towns rejoice, be clothed with new strength and adorned with fresh beauty.—*The Garden.*

PROF. S. F. B. MORSE.

AN ANECDOTE OF MAZZINI.

AN interesting anecdote about MAZZINI appears in a new book just published in Paris under the title of "Le Dernier des Napoleons." Sir JAMES HUDSON, then British Ambassador at Turin, once requested CAVOUR to give an audience to an English traveler who had just arrived. The Minister received his visitor very early in the morning, as was his custom. After the usual courtesies had been exchanged, the "Englishman" described to CAVOUR a deep-laid plan which he had conceived for the restoration of Italian independence. CAVOUR was astonished at the boldness and thoughtful foresight shown by his interlocutor, and expressed his regret at not being sufficiently conversant with the English language to enter fully into all the details of the scheme. The stranger then went over the whole plan in the purest and most elegant Italian. As he was taking his leave, CAVOUR said to him: "You talk politics like MACCHIAVEL, and Italian like MANZONI. If I had a countryman like yourself, I would gladly give up to him my place as President of the ministry. Pray tell me what I can do for you." "If such a man as I were your countryman," was the reply, "you would sentence him to death. If you wish to show your appreciation of my advice, carry it out, and liberate Italy. So far, at least, the protection of Sir JAMES HUDSON will suffice for me." The stranger then left the room, first handing his card to CAVOUR, who read on it with amazement the name of MAZZINI.

MASTER AND MAN IN JAPAN.

No feature of Japanese society is more curious than the relations betwen master and man. The master admits his servant (provided, of course, that he be of the military class) to his intimate society; but the servant never assumes a liberty. He takes his place at dinner with the utmost humility, and having done so, bears his share of the conversation, addressing freely not only his master, but even guests of the highest rank. The master will pass his own wine-cup to his man, as if he were an honored guest, and for a while they would appear to any one not acquainted with a language most fertile in subtle distinctions to be upon perfectly equal terms. Yet, the moment the feast is over, the man retires with the same profound obeisances and marks of deference with which he entered, and immediately relapses into the servitor; nor will he in any way presume upon the familiarity, which, having lasted its hour, disappears until occasion calls it forth again. Feudalism strips service of servility, and although the feudal system is a thing of the past, its traces must long remain. — *The Cornhill Magazine.*

GOOD ADVICE.—Speak well of your neighbors, or do not speak of them at all. A cross neighbor may be made a kind one by kind treatment. The true way to be happy is to make others happy. To do good is a luxury. If you are not wiser and better at the end of the day, that day is lost. Practice kindness, even if it be but little each day. Learn something each day, even if it be but to spell a word. Do not seem to be what you are not. Learn to control your temper and your words. Say nothing behind one's back that you would not say to one's face.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

ONE people in our early prime,
One in our stormy youth:
Drinking one stream of human thought,
One spring of heavenly truth;

One language at our mother's knee,
One in our Saviour's prayer—
One glorious heritage is ours;
One future let us share.

The heroes of our days of old
Are yours, not ours alone!
Your Christian heroes of to-day,
We love them as our own.

There are too many homeless lands,
Far in the wild free West,
To be subdued for God and man,
Replenished and possessed:—

There are too many fallen men,
Far in the ancient East,
To be won back to truth and God,
From cramping bonds released:—

There is too much good work to do,
And wrong to be undone:
Too many strongholds from the foe
That must be forced and won—

That we whom God hath set to be
The vanguard of the fight,
To bear the standard of his truth,
And to defend the right,

Should leave the mission of our race,
So high, and wide, and great,
On worldly points of policy
To wrangle and debate.

Nay, side by side, in East and West,
In wild or heathen lands,
One prayer upon our hearts and lips,
One Bible in our hands,—

One in our earliest home on earth,
One in our heavenly home,
We'll fight the battles of our Lord
Until His kingdom come.

Our Story-Teller.

NETTIE STERLING;

OR,

WHAT ONE WOMAN DID.

BY DE FORREST P. GUMMERSON.

[Concluded from page 234.]

CHAPTER III.

THE days had slipped away so rapidly that it was June ere NETTIE was aware of it. She had been so busy with her numerous duties that she had not felt as yet how isolated was the life she was living. With the exception of the doctor and his wife and the minister, no one had been to see them since they had come into the place. Mr. STERLING had felt this somewhat keenly; but knowing that his wife had not given it a thought, did not choose to pain her by calling her attention to it. I think there were some honest hearts in the place that yearned to go to this woman and welcome her in their midst; but fashion, like a cruel tyrant, held undisputed sway here — and fashion did not go, so how dared they?

Fashion was represented here by one Miss JELF and a few of her *confreres*. She was a woman who had been abroad some, pronounced the little French she did know horribly, dressed with exquisite taste, and declared that "to be a true lady, one must avoid associating with all women who worked for a living — such as Mrs. STERLING." This she said openly one evening, at one of the tea-drinkings of the M. E. Society of Woodvale, and, after that, who dared say otherwise, if they would belong to the *creme de la creme* of society?

After this it was not long in reaching Mrs. STERLING'S ears. One of BIRDIE'S girl friends got angry with her one afternoon, and out it came—how that her ma had said, that Miss JELF had said, etc. To say that it did not cause any pain to Mrs. STERLING would not be true. She was a woman of fine instincts, cultivated and refined; and in the days she had spent at her father's home had not been accustomed to work. In fact, I think she would, like the most of us, have chosen ease and luxury rather than to toil late and early. But she was a woman who, seeing a great duty before her, would march straight towards its fulfillment, instead of turning aside because a certain set chose to thrust her out of their circle on account thereof. A brave woman, in fact one who knew not fear — one beside whom such a woman as Miss JELF need stand only for one moment to suffer by comparison.

And NETTIE STERLING saw that her duty was to provide for her sick husband and their little child. So the days that came after Miss JELF had set up the line between a true lady, and one who was not, found her as busy as ever among the flowers, and in the garden at work. If Miss JELF had passed on some of these mornings, I think

she would have suffered more than ever, by comparison with Miss STERLING, for on her cheeks, the roses were always in bloom, while Miss JELF'S wore a pinched and frozen look—but then she said "too much color indicated low breeding." NETTIE always dressed for her work, and so, at times, did look a little "outlandishly," as some of the villagers remarked. That she, at times, dressed with exquisite taste and neatness, none of them ever knew, because they never came to her house to see; but if they had seen the radiant vision that floated through the rooms, and sat sometimes, when her labor for the day was over, by the bedside of her sick husband, they would have started in surprise, and, I suppose, would never, for one moment, identify her with the woman who dressed so "outlandish," and worked in the garden all day.

Dr. WILDRICK came down one day in great haste. "What does this mean?" he said. "I have just learned that you are not recognized here in society. FRED LANNING came into my office to-day; he has been spending a week with some cousins in Woodvale, and had a glorious time," he said. "And met all sorts of people, gone everywhere, in fact, and liked the place muchly." I said it was a nice place, that I had friends living there, and hoped he had met them. Then he asked me the name of my friends, and when I told him, he almost jumped out of his chair,

"By jove!" he said, "It's a downright shame? STERLING! STERLING?" said FRED. "Yes, that's the name. Dr. WILDRICK, if they're friends of yours, my advice is that you go down to Woodvale and set them right with society there. Why, only Tuesday night last I was at a tea-meeting, or some other heathenish affair, and these people were literally picked to pieces. Woman works for a living, don't she? raises flowers for sale or something like it—and supports a sick husband. By Jove! If I'd a'known she was a friend of yours—well, I did tell them that I thought she was the 'noblest Roman of them all,' for I did not believe there was one present who could do it if they were placed on the list of women with sick husbands."

"Of course, FRED raised a 'hornet's nest' about his ears, and fled. But when I leave, Mrs. STERLING, the next will be a fragmentary thing, for I'll have it down, I promise you."

Dr. WILDRICK sometimes let his impulses run away with his judgment. I am afraid he would have done so at this time had it not been for the gentle persuasiveness of Mrs. STERLING. She told him that she "didn't care at all about it; that it was much better as it was, for it enabled her to devote the time that she might otherwise have to bestow upon company, to her garden. Then, too, it will come out all right: the edict of a certain few does not always 'banish one from Rome.'"

Dr. WILDRICK spent the night with the STERLINGS, and in the morning went back to the city, believing more and more in the rare good sense which Mrs. STERLING possessed.

Mrs. STERLING had succeeded even better than she had expected. Her flowers thrived finely, and blossomed in profusion. Each day she sent to the city florist a goodly number of bouquets, and he readily disposed of them. I think he took a certain pleasure in selling them for her. Perhaps this was owing a good deal to Dr. WILDRICK, who told him so many good things of her, as to cause him to think her one of the noblest women in the world—as she was.

The proceeds from the sale of her flowers had enabled her to live well, and she had already saved over five hundred dollars, which she wished to pay the doctor on her home. But when she offered it to him, he refused it, but told her to use it in building a hot-house for the raising of plants in winter—a plan she had cherished all summer. She consulted forthwith the best carpenter in the village, and he set about the work at once; so that by the latter part of October, it was all finished and stocked with plants. There were Azalias, Japonicas, Tuberoses, Camellias, and other flowers, such as were used at funerals and weddings.

This plan worked charmingly, and was the cause of an ultimate fortune. In the winter flowers brought higher prices than at any other time; and really this woman's success among them was something wonderful. "If her luck should continue," she told her husband, one day, "she would yet be able to take him out to ride in their own carriage."

EDWARD STERLING looked into his wife's face and smiled. The picture was a bright one to think of; but to him it had its cloud. He knew that the days of his earthly life were numbered. He had in reality gained but little strength, and of late his cough had grown to be something terrible. His face, too, wore the hectic flush so common to consumptives, and his eyes had a longing look, as if trying to penetrate into the future. He could not bear to tell NETTIE that her bright dreams could never be realized in regard to him. He was not blinded; but then would it be well to add more to the burden this woman already had to bear? No! With GOD'S help, then, he would bear it alone.

But the child, BIRDIE, seemed to have a dim foreboding that her papa was going to leave her—partly from words which he let drop at times when he held her upon his lap and caressed her. Once—only once—he spoke to her of a journey he was soon to take to a far-off land, where the flowers always blossomed, and there should be no pain.

One glance from her bright eyes into his, and the little head was pillowed upon his shoulder—his face, in touching hers, was wet with tears. After she had cried until the tears refused longer to flow, she raised her face to his and, with the tenderness that only a child's voice can give to words, said:

"Papa!—dear, dear papa!—don't die!"

"But if GOD chooses to take me, BIRDIE?"

"Who would take care of me, then, papa?"

"GOD!"

"Oh, papa, don't you love mamma and me too well to die?"

"Love mamma and you?——"

He could find no more words. Only a great cry of anguish came from his very soul, and a look so imploring that the parting might be easy to bear went up to his Father in Heaven. After this he never showed her, by word or look, how near he felt the parting to be, but went on trusting in the mercy of GOD to sustain him in the hour of trial.

As to NETTIE, her belief had been so strong that he would get well, as to blind her eyes to the fact that he was each day growing thinner, and thinner. It was, that when he did get well, he might have every chance of enjoyment, that she toiled on day by day among the flowers and fainted not.

But one day the awakening came. Her golden dream was at an end. When she awoke in the morning, she found that her husband could not speak to her—that during the night he had been bleeding again. He never did speak to her after that, only by signs; and when the night came, shutting her in with its sable mantle, his soul passed out and was lost to her in the blackness that lay all around. But in the other life it had found the new light.

CHAPTER IV.

WHEN Mrs. STERLING came home from her husband's funeral, and entered the house where, for so many days and nights she had tenderly cared for him, it seemed as if every purpose in life was gone. To take up the broken threads and go on, alone, was no easy thing to do—nerve herself as much as she could for the task. You, who have seen some loved one, for whom you have toiled, and for whom you lived, laid into the grave, will know what this woman had to suffer during the first months of her widowhood. If EDWARD STERLING had been a care, and a trial at times, this woman's love had grown stronger at each new proof of it. Twenty times, now, in a single night, would she awake from a deep sleep to answer his fancied call, and then fall back upon her pillow, her face bathed in tears.

BIRDIE was a great comfort to her; and now that her father was really dead and buried, childlike she had, to some extent, thrown off the first bitterness of grief. So she loved to talk of him to her mother, and of the home to which he had gone. Once she told her what he had said about the flowers that always bloomed there, and wondered "if papa would get rich by selling them." Perhaps this child and her wants kept NELLIE STERLING from fainting by the way. I do not know. But when the winter had passed she entered once more upon the old life and tended to her flowers as before. Once she said, "I'm doing this for you, BIRDIE—so that papa's little girl may go to school and learn how, when she grows up, to be a lady."

"Like Miss JELF, mamma?" BIRDIE asked.

"No, darling. But with the purpose of a noble woman, loving at all times to do good."

BIRDIE wondered if Miss JELF was so very bad, but did not ask her mother to solve the mystery for her.

* * * * * * * *

Two years have passed since Mr. STERLING died. The gloom occasioned by his death to some extent has gone. Dr. WILDRICK and his wife came down often now, for the latter is in poor health, and these glimpses of green fields, the doctor declares, does her good. Mrs. WILDRICK thinks it is a shame that so perfect a woman should be lost so entirely to society, and tells the doctor at each visit that he must do something to break the ice that had, as it were, frozen her in from her neighbors.

It was possible, it seemed. Dr. WILDRICK had lately sent another patient to Woodvale for the recovery of his health. It was not a case like Mr. STERLING'S; only the close confinement to the city and business had wore upon this man to such an extent as to demand a change of occupation, if he would be strong again. This man, LAROQUE by name, possessed a large amount of wealth, and had a wife who was as rich in womanly graces as was her husband in gold. Dr. WILDRICK had given them the history of the STERLINGS in full—even to the neglect of the village people—and begged that they would see that she no longer lacked for friends. Mrs. LAROQUE promised that she would see to it that Mrs. STERLING had more than enough—and she kept her word.

From the day on which Mrs. LAROQUE held her first reception, NETTIE STERLING became one of the stars of Woodvale society. She was a brilliant woman at all times, but now, shorn of the old and faded dresses that she usually wore about her work, and dressed in a rich purple silk, she was charming. Mrs. STERLING wore no mourning for her husband. She did not believe in it. It never seemed quite right to her to sit in sackcloth and ashes, and dress in sable robes, for a soul which had entered into glory and walked in robes of white.

Money being the god most worshipped in Woodvale, it was quite an easy task for those who might not have admired NETTIE STERLING for herself to fall down and worship at the shrine of her bank account, when once it became known that she possessed such a thing; and during the two years that had passed, she had managed to put by a considerable sum. Then, too, she had bought more land, built more green-houses, and kept two gardeners, and was supposed to be rapidly accumulating a fortune—which supposition was entirely correct.

Once on the road to fortune, it is easy to keep the ball rolling—at least NETTIE found it so. She did not work in the garden now. BIRDIE was away at school; and then, too, she felt that the time had passed when she need delve and toil. So, one day, she sent for BRIDGET DELANY, and that lady sent back word:—"I'm ingaged for the month, ma'am; but whin me month is out, I'll come till ye, were yez at the ind of the earth."

And come she did. So NETTIE was once more provided with help that could be depended on—a streak of fortune that does not befall all good housewives in the nineteenth century.

After BRIDGET came, Mrs. STERLING had plenty of time to go out and return calls. To this luxury she did not give much attention, however. I think she felt the former slights she had received more now than when they were given. Much of her spare time was devoted to visiting the sick and the poor, though of this latter class Woodvale was almost free.

She had to go often to the city now—for good Mrs. WILDRICK was very ill, and needed the kindly sympathies of one of her own sex, and one, too, whom she loved. There had always been a strong affection between these women; the many little kindnesses the one had given, and the noble nature of the other, had cemented the tie between them too strongly to be broken. It was plain to Dr. WILDRICK that his wife could never be well again; and yet he did not tell her so; but she knew this herself—a sort of subtle knowledge, that comes ofttimes to the sick, had whispered it to her one night, and she bowed her head without a murmur. On the day following that on which this knowledge came to her, Mrs. WILDRICK called her husband to her bedside and told him that she felt the shadow of death was drawing nearer and nearer unto her; and that she had one request to make of him. Life would be very dreary, left quite alone, and so she wanted him to promise her that after a suitable time had passed, after she was dead, that he would marry Mrs. STERLING—the one woman, in all the world, whom she could willingly see in her place. And he, wishing to gratify her every request, promised her. After this promise had been given, she seemed to give him up entirely, and each day grew weaker, and paler, until the end came.

Two years have passed since Mrs. WILDRICK lay in her coffin amid rosebuds and tuberroses in the great parlors of the doctor's house, and to-night the promise made to the dying wife is to be fulfilled. In her own elegant home, NETTIE STERLING is dressed for her second bridal. Orange blossoms send forth their sweet fragrance from amid her hair, as she watches from her window the coming of her promised lord. He comes at last, somewhat older looking than when first he met Mrs. STERLING. His hair was black then, now faintly streaked with gray. His face, too, bears the marks of past suffering and sorrow, and yet a soft, refined look, such as those wear who know that life is not worth all of this world. He takes his place by the side of the one woman in all the world dear to him now, and leads her into the parlor where are assembled the white-headed man of GOD and the guests, and as they there vow to cherish each other until death do them part, they breathe a silent prayer to the All-Father who has given them this great joy. Of the ones gone out from them, neither cease to think, and both feel and believe they are looking down upon their union with approving looks.

A short journey to the sunny South, and then Dr. WILDRICK will bring his bride to his home in the city. The old home at Woodvale NETTIE intends to keep, and they will spend their Summers there. If ever BIRDIE marries, it is the intention of her mother to bestow the Woodvale home upon her as a wedding-gift. But as this young lady is still at school, and does not mention the name of a lover in her numerous letters home, that event may be a long way off—at least her mother hopes so.

At the time of her marriage with Dr. WILDRICK, Mrs. STERLING had in bank the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which he has invested for her in a way that will bring a large interest, and this amount, together with the place, she had earned by the cultivation and sale of flowers. The sale of flowers has now become one of the great specialties of the day, and there are those who have accumulated wealth thereby, who can at least acknowledge that much of their own success is due to this woman, who was one of the pioneers of the trade.

Sabbath Reading.

THORN-CROWNED.

BY ANNIE HERBERT.

Oh! Sacred Head that knew no guile,
And found a thorny pillow—
Thy lips have taught us how to smile
In grief's o'erwhelming billow;
But we forget Thy lessons sweet,
And, looking for the morrow,
We lose the footprints of Thy feet,
That mark the sea of sorrow.

Thou Heart of mercy fathomless,
And love beyond revealing,
Our sins and burdens on Thee press—
They pierced Thee for our healing;
Thou art our refuge, sure and high,
When fiercest tempests gather;
And there, from later floods we fly,
Remembering our Father.

Thy thorny crown is white with stars
Within the Heaven of glory,
And Love divine, through earthly jars,
Repeats its tender story:
The beacon flame of Galilee
Still burns to cheer our sorrow,
And feet that stilled the olden Sea
Will walk the wave to-morrow.

THE SCOPE OF PREACHING.

A PREACHER is a teacher; but he is more. A teacher brings before men a given view, or a department of truth. He expends his force upon facts or ideas. But a preacher assumes or proves facts and truths as a vehicle through which he may bring his spirit to bear upon men. A preacher looks upon truth from the constructive point of view. He looks beyond mere knowledge to the character which that knowledge is to form. It is not enough that men shall *know*. They must *be*. Every stroke of his brush must bring out some element of the likeness to Christ which he is seeking to produce. He is an artist—not of forms and matter, but of the soul. Every sermon is like the stroke of Michael Angelo's chisel, and the hidden likeness emerges at every blow. A teacher has doubtless a remote reference to practical results; but the preacher, not indifferent to remote and indirect results, aims at the immediate. "Now! *Now!*" is his inspiration. "Cease to do evil, at once. Turn toward good immediately. Add strength to every excellence, and virtue to virtue, now, and continually." The effect of his speech upon the souls of men, is his objective. It is this moral fruit in men's souls for which he plants his truth, as so much seed. * *

The preacher is one who is aiming directly at the ennobling of his hearer. He seeks to do this partly by the use of truth existing as a philosophy or ordinary facts, but yet more by giving to such truth the glow, and color, and intensity, which are derived from his own soul. If one may so say, he digests the truth and makes it personal, and then brings his own being to bear upon that of his hearers. All true preaching bears the impress of the nature of the preacher. "Christ in you." The truth is that which is represented in Jesus Christ, but it is that truth "*in you*," or as it exists in each man's personality, which makes it a living force.—*Beecher's Lectures on Preaching.*

THE DAY OF REST.—Never was there a more blessed institution than the Sunday, the sacred day of rest from labor. For the soul's health and the body's health of the human race, on at least one day in the seven there should be an ever-recurring intermission of daily toil. Thus, let a man attain to the period of three score years and ten, he has gained a holiday of ten years' duration, even if his lot has been labor for the remaining three score years. Let childhood be taught to use, and manhood discreetly use, this blessed breathing time, as a day on which to raise the thoughts beyond the world, not less than for rest from labor and mental anxiety.

DR. JOHNSON, when in indigent circumstances, was offered a rectory if he would enter into orders. But this great man, sensible, as is supposed of the asperity of his temper, declined it, saying: "I have not the requisites for the office, and I cannot in my conscience shear the flock which I am unable to feed." Well would it have been for the church of Christ had all who have entered her ministry been equally conscientious.

HUMILITY is a grace that adorns and beautifies every other grace; without it, the most splendid natural and acquired acquisitions lose their charm.

VERY few in the world have their passions adequately occupied; almost every body has it in them to be better than they are.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

ONLY A DREAM.

BY D. M. JORDAN.

To-night, beside the firelight's glow
And 'neath the lamplight's cheerful beam
While rocking idly to and fro
I fell upon a pleasant dream,
A kind of sweet forgetfulness
Of all the jarring sounds of life,
A vague and shadowy consciousness
Of living far above the strife.

With tender feet I brushed the dew
In grassy lanes of early May,
With tender heart I wept for joy
Or laughed amid my happy play.
The skies bent down and touched the earth,
My world lay all beneath my gaze,
And the bright beacon star of hope
Sped o'er my path her cheering rays.

I started from my happy dream,
The fire had waned to ashes gray,
The failing lamp shed fitful gleams,
Like lights that search for one astray.
The vision of a vision bright,
The happy dream within a dream
Fled, as the shining stars of night
Fade out before the morning's beam.

Without, I heard the wailing wind
That blew the chill November rain,
Like stormy sobs of passionate woe
In tears against my window pane.
The skies, that in my happy dream
Bent down to kiss the smiling land,
Starless and moonless frowned at me—
Gloom met my gaze at every hand,

And but for one sweet star of hope
That shone out through the stormy night,
I might have doubted that the gloom
Would fade away by morning's light.
Thus ever, when some bitter doubt,
With poison chalice drugs the soul,
I see the glorious star shine out
That points me to a heavenly goal.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The following interesting and romantic story is related by the Lewiston (Maine,) Journal:

About fifteen years ago, a young Scotchman had as neighbors, in the mountain regions of Scotland, a family in which there was a little girl of four years. One day, he took the little girl on his knee, and playfully told her father:—"One day I will make her my wife." Not long after, the father, mother, and girl resolved to emigrate to America, which they accordingly did, landing in Portland, in the year 1857. In a few years, the family removed to Mexico, Oxford Co., living there till last year. Not many years after this family came to this country, the young man who had trotted the little girl on his knee resolved to emigrate to America, which he did. Arriving in this country, he proceeded to Montana Territory, where, by good luck and industry, he managed to amass a large fortune. Having richly filled his coffers, his mind reverted tenderly to thoughts of love, and he recalled his early vow, to some day wed the little yellow-haired girl he used to trot on his knee to "Banbury Cross." He knew her parents had emigrated to America, and that they had landed in Portland. He journeyed to Portland; then diligently inquired of their whereabouts, and learned the family was in Mexico. Up to Oxford County he turned his steps, and on approaching the house where the object of his pilgrimage was said to live, he saw a yellow-haired maiden on the porch.

"Does Mr. —— live here?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied she of the yellow hair.

"Is your name Annie ——?" said the Scotchman.

"Yes, sir," replied the blushing girl.

"Then I love you," was bluntly interjected by the Scotchman.

The young lady of course thought he was insane, and scampered off into the house.

The Scotchman soon found the father and mother, who recognized and gladly welcomed him.

"Don't you remember fifteen years ago I took your little four-year-old girl on my knee in Scotland, and said I meant to make her my wife?"

"Oh yes! I remember, but not for many years have I thought of those happy old days."

"I am here to redeem my pledge," said the Scotchman.

"Let the girl speak for herself," said the gentleman, choking with emotion.

It did not take a long time for the young lady to get acquainted, nor long for her to decide that this Scotchman was just the man she had been waiting for all her life.

"I want to be married at once," said the Scotchman.

"But I've just engaged to work in Lewiston," said the young lady. Then, getting hold of a bright idea,—"I have it—I'll go down there to work, and then, I'll not like, it, you know, and I'll come back here to be married."

Down to Lewiston went the girl; at work for a week was she, when she then concluded she did not like to do housework, and returned home.

Next week the parson drove up in his two-wheeled chaise, and the twain were made one.

The Scotchman and his young wife are now settled happily in Iowa, where the old folks, who have finally agreed that truth is stranger than fiction, now comfortably pass their declining years.

THE BABY

Who knows not the beautiful group of babe and mother, sacred in nature, now sacred also in the religious associations of half the globe? Welcome to the parents is the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. The small despot asks so little that all nature and reason are on his side. His ignorance is more charming than all knowledge, and his little sins more bewitching than any virtue. All day, between his four or five sleeps, he coos like a pigeon-house, sputters and spurns, and puts on his faces of importance; and when he fasts, the little Pharisee fails not to sound his trumpet before him. Out of blocks, thread-spools, cards, and checkers, he will build his pyramid with the gravity of Paladio. With an acoustic apparatus of whistle and rattle he explores the laws of sound. But chiefly, like his senior countrymen, the young American studies new and speedier modes of transportation. Mistrusting the cunning of his small legs, he wishes to ride on the necks and shoulders of all flesh. The small enchanter nothing can withstand—no seniority of age, no gravity of character; uncles, aunts, cousins, grandsires, grandams—all fall an easy prey; he conforms to nobody, all conform to him; all caper and make mouths, and babble and chirrup to him. On the strongest shoulders he rides, and pulls the hair of laureled heads.—*Emerson.*

CLIMATE AND CHARACTER.

Perhaps the influence of the four great winds on character is only a fancied one; but it is evident on temperament, which is not altogether a matter of temperature, although the good old deacon used to say in his humble, simple way, that this third wife was a very good woman, but her "temperature was very different from that of the other two." The north wind is full of courage, and puts the stamina of endurance into a man, and it probably would into a woman too if there were a series of resolutions passed to that effect. The west wind is hopeful: it has promise and adventure in it, and is, except to Atlantic voyagers America-bound, the best wind that ever blew. The east wind is peevishness; it is mental rheumatism and grumbling, and curls one up in the chimney-corner like a cat. And if the chimney ever smokes, it smokes when the wind sits in that quarter. The south wind is full of longing and unrest, of effeminate suggestions, of luxurious ease, and perhaps we might say of modern poetry—at any rate, modern poetry needs a change of air. I am not sure but the south is the most powerful of the winds, because of its sweet persuasiveness. Nothing so stirs the blood in Spring, when it comes up out of the tropical latitude; it makes men "longen to gon on pilgrimages."—*Scribner's Magazine.*

DAILY BENEVOLENCE.

When you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the striving, trifles in themselves light as air, will do it at least for the twenty-four hours. And if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person, only one, happily through each day, that is 365 in the course of a year. And supposing you live forty years only, after you commence that course, you have made 14,600 persons happy, at all events, for a time.

Great powers and natural gifts do not bring privileges to their possessors so much as they impose duties.

Reading for the Young.

EATING BREAD AND MILK.

BY FLEDA.

The daintiest, prettiest picture
'Twas ever my lot to see
Was one of four beautiful children,
On a door-stone *vis-a-vis*;
With eyes as bright as diamonds,
And hair as soft as silk,
Out of an old-fashioned porringer,
Eating bread and milk.

In the background, near the door,
Sit the father and the mother;
And when the laugh goes 'round,
They glance at one another.
What need is there for speech,
The eye so much hath said,
As they watch the little children
Eating milk and bread.

The housedould pet, old Bounce,
Is sleeping in the clover,
And in his dreams, again
The hunt he's living over;
When'ere the spoons click on the dish
He lifts his shaggy head,
And seems to say, I envy you
Your sweet new milk and bread.

Through the trees, the low sun-shadows
Were shifting here and there,
Lighting up each winsome face
With a beauty almost rare;
While the tired birds came trooping
To their leaf cots over head,
Softly twittering, good night,
To the girls with milk and bread.

What artist-hand can catch
The smile-light coming, going:
Or tint the restless tresses
On the dimpled shoulders flowing;
Or give the arching lip
So fine a shade of red,
As it takes a sip of milk
And then a *bite* of bread?

O, happy little dreamers!
Upon that doorstone step,
No shade of care has crossed
Their sunny paths as yet.—
O, would their lives might ever be
So free from care and dread
As now, while twilight gathers,
Eating milk and bread.

Indus-Wild, Warren Co., Ill.

LETTERS TO YOUNG RURALISTS.—IV.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

I haven't seen any answers so far to the questions I asked you in my first letter. Now, will you not all try and see if you cannot give some kind of answers? Never mind if you should make mistakes; the way to improve, you know, is to have our mistakes corrected.

I am glad Eva M.'s Black Spanish chickens have such a brave defender from the minks as her mother seems to be. I wonder if they are as tame as a chicken I used to have? My "Tamey" would come running up to me whenever I called her by name, and then sit down and wait for me to take her up in my arms or put her up on my shoulders; and often, if I happened to take no notice of her, she would fly up herself. There she would sit and talk to me in her fashion for any length of time. By-and-by Tamey grew to be a hen, but she was just as tame as ever. I used to think her eggs were something quite superior to those of my other hen, and always kept them in wine glasses entirely separate from the rest. Sometimes while Tamey was on her nest, I would go in and talk to her a little, and she would raise up her head and say—well, perhaps I shan't spell it just right, as I don't know how to spell the hen language, but it sounded like, "ricketty caw—ricketty caw!" After a while Tamey expressed her wish to set, and some eggs were provided for her in a barrel at the barn. But Tamey, notwithstanding I used to spend a great part of each day leaning over the barrel, found it rather duller music than she expected—so whenever she came off she spent so much time in her own enjoyment that some of the eggs got cold; some of them she ate up, and finally, when she did succeed in bringing out two or three miserable little chicks, so selfish had she become from being so petted and spoiled (like some people I have known), that after a few days she entirely deserted them and went round singing as merrily as possible. Whenever Tamey was missing, I was pretty sure of finding her in the coop, where the poultry intended for the table was fattened. The servant girl used to put her up, just to tease me, and enjoyed seeing me march straight to the coop and let her out. Many, and many a time I saved her (to me) precious life; but at last, when I was shut up in one room crying with the toothache, and neither thinking of nor caring for anything else, an order was given for the execution of all the poultry, as we were going to the city to spend the Winter, and in the general slaughter poor Tamey was slain! And I—O, it was dreadful to think of afterwards, I might have saved her but for that toothache! So you see, children, how very important it is to have your aching teeth pulled out!

Nellie M. F., gives us a very nice recipe for ice-cream; but she simply says, "then freeze," without giving any particulars about the freezing, which is the most important part. James S., has given us a very good letter for the first one—a *great deal* better than the first one I ever wrote, about which I shall be obliged, for want of space, to tell you another time.

A BIT OF A LESSON IN NATURAL HISTORY.

BY AUNT PHEBE.

A few weeks ago (in the Rural New-Yorker of Feb. 24th) I told you something about the grand divisions of the Animal Kingdom. And perhaps you will remember that the fourth and most numerous division of the Mammals was *Quadrupeds* (four-footed Mammals). *Quadrupeds* are *Unguiculata*, or clawed, and *Ungulata*, or hoofed. The *Unguiculata* have five orders: 1. Carnivora (flesh-devouring). 2. Insectivora (insect eaters). 3. Rodentia (gnawers). 4. Edentata (toothless). 5. Marsupiata (pouched). The *Ungulata* has two orders: 1. Pachydermata (thick skinned). 2. Ruminantia (cud-chewing).

Now, you are thinking, I dare say, that this is a pretty good place to stop—that we have all the animals in this wide world pretty well divided off. But a little patience, if you please, and we will divide the Carnivora into five families:—1. Felidæ (cat tribe). 2. Canidæ (dogs). 3. Mustelidæ (weasels). 4. Ursidæ (bear). 5. Phocidæ (seal).

Who among our young Ruralists can furnish some examples of the Felidæ? "There is Miss Lilly Snowflake and Mr. Thomas Grimalkin; Mrs. Tabitha Velvet Paws and her family." Yes, I know; but you must remember that although the *Felidæ* is the Cat tribe, it includes a great many other animals, of which the cat is taken as the *type*. I will mention a few of them. If you like puzzles as well as we do, you will rather have the Anagrams, as follows:

Animals of the Family Felidæ.—1. Grite. 2. Nilo. 3. Rod leap. 4. U come. 5. Agu jar. 6. Pat Hern. 7. Cy, lad, unn ux. 8. I munch one.

You will find these very easy, and I hope you will study them out. It may help you to remember the names of some of the *Feline* animals.

[Answers to the above Anagrams will be given in two weeks.—Eds.]

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 15.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—No. 5.

I am composed of eight letters.
My 4, 1, 8, 3 is a boy's nickname.
My 8, 5, 3 is an article.
My 2, 6, 8, 1 is what I never like to be at school.
My 2, 6, 4 is a kind of dog.
My 7, 1, 8 is something worn upon the head.
My 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 is what farmers do.
My 5, 1, 3, 2 is a part of the foot.
My 5, 3, 7 is a fowl.
My 4, 6, 2, 7 is what sick folks generally are.
My 6, 8 is a preposition.
My whole is an animal. H. A. C.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—March 30.

Illustrated Rebus No. 13.—It is a long lane that has no turn.

Cross-Word Enigma No. 4.—Albany.

Hidden Cities No. 3.—1. Erie. 2. Rome. 3. London. 4. Salem. 5. Havana.

Curious Queries No. 1.—The marriage state.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE Alabama correspondence with England is closed, and it is thought the case will go to arbitration at Geneva....California has had a terrible earthquake....Prof. S. F. B. Morse is dead. ....Gen. Anderson has been buried at West Point....Gen. Sherman is the guest of the Sultan....Miss Nellie Grant has gone to Europe.... Connecticut has gone Republican....Horace Greeley has issued a call to the Cincinnati Convention....The Rhode Island election has gone Republican.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE examination of Barnard and Cardozo, judges, continues, and a list of nearly 200 notorious criminals whom they discharged without bail has been published ..There were rumors on the 30th that orders of arrest against Samuel G. Courtney and ex-Marshall Robert Murray were to be issued... There were four attempts at suicide on the 29th, two of which were successful....The city Clerk of Hoboken has been arrested as a defaulter.. The United States Grand Jury which has been in session in this city, is reported to have discovered astounding frauds in the tobacco and whisky tax, whereby the Government has been robbed of $100,000,000. .. Easter Sunday was very stormy, but the churches were well filled....The Staten Island ferry has been put in the hands of a receiver. .. Charles Pulman of Hoboken has died to death from having his tooth pulled....The Germans will celebrate the anniversary of peace on the 10th....It is said the city editor of the *Tribune* has attempted to shoot Judge Barnard at Delmonico's. The Geneva Watch Company trial is progressing, and the company has been pretty freely exposed as a swindle....E. A. Woodward is said to have returned to the city....O. H. P. Archer has resigned the vice-Presidency of the Erie Railroad, and Gen. A. S. Dixon has been elected in his place....An imposing funeral was given to Gen. Anderson on the 3d. The day was beautiful, and there was a large military display. .. Charges have been brought against Judge Curtis of the Marine Court .. The Union League Club is out of debt, and has a surplus fund of $50,000....Some 3,000 colored people in procession celebrated the 15th Amendment on the 3d inst. ....A decision has been made at Albany in relation to the legality of the Court of Special Sessions, which may open the Penitentiary gates and flood the city with convicts....The city is alarmingly filthy, and spotted fever is on the increase.

Miscellaneous Home News.

THE Third Congregational Church in San Francisco has received several Chinese members ....San Francisco has a daily noon prayer meeting .. The earthquake in California, on the 26th, killed 23 people at Lone Pine, and destroyed 50 houses. Many other villages were destroyed. There were 300 shocks, and a chasm 35 miles long was opened....Business flourishes in Utah.... California weather is favorable for crops....The blockade on the European and North American Railroad, which lasted a week, has been raised ..A great tornado in St. Louis, on the 30th, destroyed a market house and killed one man.... The public debt was reduced $15,000,000 in March....One hundred families have left Boston to settle on the Northern Pacific Railroad line, 200 miles west of Duluth .. Miss Nellie Grant and ex-Secretary Borie and family have gone to Europe....Another Japanese Prince is coming to this country .... The Citizens Bank of New Orleans has been robbed of $67,000....Rev. Dr. Huston of Baltimore has brought a libel suit against the American of that city....Owing to the great increase of business, the Postmaster-General asks all people to put the name of the county upon their letters .... The Connecticut River is open....The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of Muncy, Pa., has been robbed of $30,000.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE Revolutionists of Mexico wish to be united to the United States....Gen. Sherman has been handsomely entertained by the Khedive of Egypt; he is to be the guest of the Sultan .Prince Frederick William has visited Victoria at Baden....Italy has concluded a postal convention with Russia, and proposes to establish a line of steamships with Asia....Prince Bismarck regrets that France has failed to ratify the Postal Convention....A band of robbers has robbed a train for Madrid, in Spain, of $15,000 ... An outbreak between St. Salvador and Honduras is reported....Mexican rebels, with their families, are coming into San Francisco.... Holland has just celebrated the 300th anniversary of the revolt of the Netherlands; the king and the people honored Mr. Motley ...A cable is to be laid from Lisbon to Brazil ...Seven hundred carpenters are on strike in Verviers, Belgium....Gen. Sickles is expected in Madrid in a month; dissensions have arisen among the Spanish Republicans ...At the late elections in Spain, the Ministerialists won a success.

Fires.

MARCH 29th, spice mills in Philadelphia; loss, $50,000....On the 29th, rope-works in Boston; loss, $12,000 ...A picker building in Newburgh, N. Y., on the 29th; loss, $6,000....White's Block, Concord, N. H., on the 31st; loss, $20,000 ... Hotel at Warrenton, Va., on the 29th; loss, $30,000....Oil works at Schuylkill, Pa., on the 1st; loss, $30,000 ... House of A. J. Phelps, at Binghamton, on the 31st; loss, $20,000....Paper and flour mill at Port Dickinson, N. Y., on the 31st; loss, $37,500....By the fall and burning of a coal breaker at Carbondale, Pa., on the 1st, four persons were killed and several boys are supposed to have perished in the flames....Three houses in Lynn, Mass., on the 2d; loss, $45,000... Sugar refinery in Baltimore, on the 2d; loss, $15,000 .. Hotel, business houses and dwellings at Smithland, Ky., on the 30th; loss, $40,000... Houses, dry goods and book store in Milwaukee, on the 2d; loss, $150,000 .. Railroad bridge at Topsham, Me., on the 3d; loss, $30,000.....Johnson's cotton mill at North Adams, Mass., on the 3d; loss, $150,000....Railroad bridge at Dauphin, Pa., on the 3d; loss, $200,000.

Obituaries.

GEN. HUMPHREY MARSHALL died in Louisville on March 29th....The funeral of Mazzini took place at Genoa, on the 27th ult., in the presence of 80,000 people....Peter G. Peck, member of Assembly from the Fifth District of Kings Co., aged 49 ...Wm. Truesdale, ex-Governor of Tennessee....Isaac P. Walker, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin in 1854....The funeral of S. F. B. Morse took place in New York on the 5th inst., and was numerously attended. His death has caused universal mourning in all parts of the world. Gov. Hoffman sent a message to the Legislature in relation to it, and numerous bodies have passed resolutions of respect and condolence.

Political.

A difficulty has arisen between the Government and the Western Union Telegraph, which may lead to the purchase of all the telegraphs by the Government.. The amended charter for New York passed the State Senate on the 29th....The charter of the Southern Improvement Co., has been repealed in Penn .. H. Greeley and others, have issued a call to New York Republicans to attend the Cincinnati Convention....Vice-President Colfax denounces the attempt to divide the Republican party .. Our Government has asked Spain to release Dr. Howard of Cuba .. Judge Davis will not run for President if he fails to receive the Cincinnati nomination....Everybody is invited to attend the Cincinnati Convention. ....Gen. Longstreet is in favor of President Grant....The election in Connecticut on the 1st, went in favor of the Republicans, Jewell gaining a majority over English in 1871....The second note from England on the Alabama Claims, has been received, and the correspondence is considered closed. ...A great deal of matter pertaining to the French arms sale, the N. Y. Custom House, and the Naval investigation, continues to be published, but nothing of moment is brought to light .. The Rhode Island election has gone in favor of the Republicans....Iowa and Kentucky will hold conventions for the Cincinnati Convention....A mass meeting to endorse Gen. Grant, is to be held in Brooklyn. H. B. Claflin heads the call ...The Republicans have carried Montclair, N. J., Leavenworth, Kans., St. Joseph, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn., in local elections....Controller Hurlburd of the Treasury has resigned, evidence being found against him.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

AN explosion in a coal mine near Bolton, on March 28th, killed 28 men outright.....Lord Neaves has become rector of the University of St. Andrews....Anxiety in relation to the Alabama question continues, and unsettles business. A Republican meeting in Glasgow has been broken up....A great review has taken place at Brighton, which is considered a failure. ...At Lurgan, Ireland, during the races, a stand gave way, and 30 people were injured. Lord Lisgar, Gov.-General of Canada, is to be called home, to be succeeded by the Earl of Dufferin, ...Mr. Disraeli has had a great reception in Manchester....English papers now estimate the Alabama claims at $214,000,000....Mr. Disraeli has made a speech in favor of the monarchy.... "Hole-in-the-Wall," a London tavern, has been refused a license because it was used as headquarters for the Republicans.

From France.

LUTZ, leader of the Paris incendiaries, has been arrested....President Thiers has made a speech, in which he says the army is faithful, internal order will be maintained, and peace is not threatened from abroad....The President will hold receptions in Paris, but will not move the capital to that city.... France will support Amadeus on the throne of Spain....Gen. Trochu's trial has ended with the conviction of the editors of the *Figaro*....Thiers holds England responsible for Russia's infraction of the Treaty of Paris.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

The Canada Southern Railway offers through its Agents, Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall street, N. Y., the remaining $5,000,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30-year Bonds, bearing interest at seven per cent., principal and interest payable in gold, either in New York, London or Frankfort.

This route is 33 miles shorter than any other between Buffalo and Chicago, and the advantages so great as to induce the following well-known gentlemen, in connection with others, to become largely interested in the enterprise: JOHN F. TRACY, President of the Chicago and Rock Island, the Chicago and North-Western and several other western roads; MILTON COURTRIGHT and WM. L. SCOTT, long connected with the Lake Shore Road; SIDNEY DILLON of the Union Pacific; DANIEL DREW and GEORGE OPDYKE. Two-thirds of the road have already been completed by subscriptions furnished by the above well-known business men. The bonds now offered will complete and fully equip the road, and it is expected that the entire line will be ready for use by the close of the present year, 1872. The wonderful development of the Western States, and the demand for cheaper freights and greater railroad facilities, assure the success of the great lines leading from the seaboard to that portion of the country. So great has been the increase of railroad facilities throughout the Western Country that the lines leading from the East have been crowded beyond their capacity, and the result has been a high rate of tariff, particularly during the season of closed navigation. In addition to the 33 miles saved in distance between Buffalo and Chicago, considerable difference is gained in the running time, as ninety-six per cent of this route is positively straight, and much greater speed obtained than by the old circuitous routes.

The main line is 229 miles long, with branch lines amounting to 61 miles in addition; 220 miles are graded, bridged and ready for the superstructure. The remaining 70 miles are under contract; nearly all the ties are on the ground and 6,500 tons of rails have been delivered and paid for. The branch at St. Clair connects with the many roads leading to the great mineral and lumber region of Michigan, while the main line runs through the oil regions of Canada, and arrangements have been made with numerous roads leading to Chicago to act as feeders to the Canada Southern.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. J. P. MILLARD, New Hamburg, N. Y., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine since June, 1862, doing the family sewing for six persons, and, making bedding for a steamboat, without a cent for repairs; it now works as well as when first used. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Transforming the Complexion.—The transformations produced by HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM are quite as astonishing as any scene on the stage of a theatre. That famous beautifier, transmutes a sallow, pecky looking complexion, into one in which the lilly and the rose vie for admiration, and imparts to a dry, harsh skin, the softness of perfect loveliness.

Watch No. 2755—bearing Trade Mark "Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being one second.—JAS. B. WEAVER, with A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 113 William street, N. Y.

Few implements that farmers use have been tested and improved for so many years, that they are as near perfect as any thing can be made of wood and iron. The Blanchard Churn is one of this kind.

Poudrette.—The attention of farmers, gardeners and others using fertilizers, is directed to the advertisement of the Double Refined Poudrette of the "Lodi manufacturing Co., New York.

Whenever you have nothing else to do, send for free price list of our $75. four ton hay scale the Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, April 6, 1872.

SINCE our last report the Secretary of the Treasury has published the First of April Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, and the Currency Bureau of the department has published the reports of the condition of all the National Banks of the country, as on the 27th of February last.

The Funded (Gold bearing) Debt has been reduced since the first of March, in the large sum of $31,184,350, and the interest reduced on the further sum of $32,000,000 from six per cent. to five per cent. per annum. The reduction in the Principal of the Funded Debt since March 1, 1869, now amounts to $288,880,300, and the reduction in the yearly interest charge (in Gold), $10,293,072. The reduction in Treasury paper, not funded, in the same time has been $26,251,430, and the interest thereon reduced $1,221,000 a year, leaving only $912,000 a year as the whole interest charge on this portion of the debt. The following is the present general summary:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, APRIL 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$454,621,800	$34,055,700	$488,680,500
5-20s, 1864	40,211,300	39,316,400	79,528,300
5-20s, 1865	120,196,700	42,619,450	162,788,150
5-20s, 1865, (new)	165,511,550	63,660,350	229,171,900
5-20s, 1867	228,853,200	92,140,800	320,993,000
5-20s, 1868	26,723,500	12,942,500	39,666,000
Total 5-20s	$835,706,650	$285,013,700	$1,120,917,350
Sixes, 1881	91,594,300	192,267,000	283,861,300
Fives, 10-40s	55,276,250	138,230,450	194,507,300
Fives, 1874	13,355,000	6,645,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1881	70,788,800	129,211,200	200,000,000
Total	$1,067,118,500	$741,847,350	$1,818,965,850
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$288,880,300
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			124,255,350
Present yearly charge			104,962,278
Reduction Interest Charge			$19,293,072
Reduction in Funded debt as above			$288,800,300
Reduction of Treasury Circulation			*26,251,430
Total payments on Debt			$315,151,730

* This item stood $41,953,512 on the first of March.

STATEMENT.—During the month the Treasury Circulation was increased $15,702,382 by bonds called in for redemption and upon which interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for the Gold. Deducting this from the decrease in Funded Debt since March 1, the net reduction of all debt in March, out of the accruing surplus revenues is $15,451,968.

The Spring trade continues active and generally satisfactory. Speculation in Wall street also continues active, but the excitement is not quite so high as through the previous fortnight. Money is stringent to the brokers and not very easy to the merchants, but the former pay the extra rates as one of the attendant drawbacks or charges upon the current speculation in the railroads and other stocks.

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	110⅝	N. Y. Central Scrip	93
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	113	Reading	115½
U. S. 6s of 1881	115⅝	Rock Island	116
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₰ cts	106⅝	N. West	82½
U. S. New Loan	110⅝	Do. Preferred	94
N. Y. Bounty Loan	107⅝	St. Paul	82
Tennessees	66½	Do. Preferred	81
Virginias, new	56	Lake Shore	103⅝
Missouri Bonds	90	Ohio and Mississippi	40
U. S. Currency 6s	115½	Toledo & Wabash	79½
Central Pacifics	101½	Erie	62½
Union do	92	Union Pacific Stock	38⅝
Western Telegraph	74½	Adams Express	97½
Pacific Mail	63½	American Express	73
N. Y. Central Stock	96⅛	United States Exp's	71

Although the fluctuations in the railway speculation during the week were quite considerable, some of the prices going up, the closing figures show no great differences from our previous table. Erie is 4 per cent. higher.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, April 5, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 7,712 bales of cotton, 2,911 bales; dried fruits, 9 pkgs.; eggs, 14,513 bbls.; flour, 33,317 bbl.; wheat, 10,900 bu.; corn, 224,200 do.; oats, 87,585 do.; barley, 67,100 do.; grass seed, 8,262 bags; beans, 840 bbls.; corn meal, 5,011 do.; do., 1,440 bags; hops, 512 bales; pork, 2,866 pkgs.; beef, 75 do.; cut meats, 8,001 do.; lard, 11,930 do.; lard, 1,470 kegs; butter, 6,575 pkgs.; cheese, 2,260 do.; peanuts, 2,530 bush.; 1,210 hhds. tobacco; 6,266 boxes do.; 3,840 bbls. whisky, 747 bales wool.

Butter.—There is less animation in the butter trade. Old is unchanged when in good order; new must be prime to bring the range given.

State dairies, fine, 33@35c.; State dairies, fair to good, 29@32c.; State, half-tubs, good to fine, 36@38c.; State, do., common to fair, 28@32c.; State, firkins, fine yellow, 31@33c.; State Welsh, good dairies, 31@33c.; State do., common to fair, 25@30c.; State do., fresh made, 35@37c.; State, fancy select tubs, 38@43c.; rolls, good Western, 22@25c.; common to fair, 12@18c.; grease butter, 9½@10c. New State, including pails, 35@38c. Western ranges 20@30c. Some common State runs as low as 25c.

Beans and Peas.—The stocks of beans both here and in the interior are well controlled and with an urgent demand, prices have been forced up 5@10c. per bushel. Prime mediums sell at $2.85@$2.90; fair do. at $2.65@$2.80, Pea $3@$3.25: Kidney, $3.25@$3.40; Red do., $2.25@2.60, Prime Marrowfats, $3.05@$3.15; fair lots at $2.85@$2.95. Green Peas are higher, sales at $2 for prime. Canada, free in bbls., $1.25. Southern, b. e., 2 bush. bag, $2.65.

Beeswax—Has been advanced to 40c. for Southern; with a light stock.

Cheese.—Holders begin to get a little anxious as they find the stock go off less freely than expected. Small lots of fine factory will bring 18½@19c., but would be difficult to place a full line at these prices. Good lots, 17c.@18c. Dairy at 16c.@18c. for good. Vermont factory, 16c.@18c. Ohio factory, 15½c.@17½.

Cotton.—The market is weak, mainly owing to foreign advices. The offerings for the week are moderate.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅜	20⅜	21	21¼
Good Ordinary	22⅝	22¼	22½	22⅝
Low Middling	22¾	23	23¼	23½
Middling	23¼	23⅜	23½	24⅛
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅜	24½	24⅝

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are as follows:—May, 23⅜c.; June, 23⅝c.; Aug., 23½c.; Sept., 21½c.; Oct., 20c.

Dried Fruits.—A few speculators have got control of stock of apples, and prices have been advanced. The sales are moderate, and confined to the home trade. Other fruits very dull.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 8@9c.; Western, new, 10@11c.; Southern, new, qrs., 8½@9¼c.; do. fine, sliced, 12½@13½c.; new State qrs., 10½@11½c.; do. sliced, fine, 13½@15c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17c.; do. Geo., 15@16½c.; peeled E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½@8c.; do. quarters, 6c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ₰ lb., 30@31c. Blackberries, 13@13½c. Raspberries 31@32c.

Eggs.—The arrivals are not more than sufficient to meet the demand. Sales at 22c for Westerns, 22½@23c. for lots from new points, and 21 for Northern. It is thought these prices will hardly be maintained after this week.

Flour.—Good grades of State and Western are scarce. The general market is firmer, with more inquiry from exporters.

The quotations are at $6.35@6.70 for superfine State; $6.80@7.00 for common extra do.; $7.05@7.15 for good to choice do.; $7.20@7.50 for fancy do.; $6.35@6.70 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.75@7.00 for extra do.; $7.05@7.75 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $7.00@7.25, and trade brands of do. at $7.30@8.10; good to choice white wheat extras at $7.80@8.50; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.25@8.55; St. Louis at $7.10@7.75 for common to fair extra, and $7.80@9.65 for good to choice. Southern at $7.25@7.50 for extras and $7.50@10.25 for good to choice. Rye at $4.10@5.05.

Fresh Fruits.—Russets now comprise the chief offering of apples. Cranberries scarce and firm. Nuts are quiet. A few Louisiana oranges quotable $12@13 per bbl.

Apples, good, barrels, $4@4.50; do. selections, $5@5.50 do. poor, $2.75@3; cranberries, fine, bbl., $14.00; do. crates, fine, $5.50; do. do. common, $3@4; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $2@2.25; Virginia, new, $2@2.20; do. common, $1.25@1.50; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; Pecan nuts, ₰. 8@9c.

Grain.—Shippers are working in wheat more freely, and the market is stronger. Spring grades show the most improvement. No. 2 spring in store at $1.50@1.53; No. 1 in store at $1.58@1.60; winter red Western at $1.70@$1.75; amber Western at $1.76@$1.80; and white Western at $1.78@$1.81. Rye quiet at 88½c. for Western. Oats are weak at 53c.@55c. for Western in store; 51½c.@55c. for white Ohio. Barley is coming in freely and prices are more in the buyer's favor. Sales at $1@$1.02½ for upper Lake Canada. State malt sold at 65c. for unsound. Corn is in good export demand and more stock could be used; sales at 72½c. @73 for Western mixed, afloat, 72½c. for Southern yellow; 71c. for Western yellow in store; 71c. for old Western mixed in store.

Hops.—The business is very light. Choice stock is very scarce and brings full prices easily. The offerings of the poor grades are moderate. Prices are unchanged.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 25@65c.; Eastern do. 1871, 25@60c.; Western do. 1871, 25@60c.; yearlings do. 1870, 10@30c.; olds do. 1869, 10@15c.; old olds do. 1868, 8@12c.; Californians do. 1870, 15@25c.; Californians do. 1869, 9@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@65c.; Belgians (nominal), 50@55c.

Hay and Straw.—Shippers have been buying bay freely, and the increased arrivals consequent upon the opening of river navigation are barely sufficient to meet the demands. Shipping, $1.35; retail lots, $1.30@1.75. Straw at $1.05@1.10 for long rye; 85@95c. for short rye; 75@85c. for oat; 50@70c. for wheat.

Poultry and Game.—The demand has become very light. We quote:

Turkeys, good, 24@26c.; Ducks, Western, 25@28c. Fowls and Chickens—Western and State, 20@22c.; do. Bucks Co. and N. J., 25@26c.; capons, 33@36c. Live, State and N. J., 18@20c. do. Western, 17@18c.; roosters, 11@12c.; ducks, per pair, $1@1.12. Geese—Western, $1.75@2; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey, $2.75@3.25; turkeys, 20@22c.

GAME.—Canvas backs 75@$1, red head 60@75c., mallard 40@50c., widgeon and teal 40@50c.; black duck, 75c.; English snipe per doz., $2.75@3; wild geese each $1.; wild pigeons, per doz., $2.10@2.25 picked.

Provisions.—Pork closed firm with more favorable advices from the West. Mess, $13; prime mess, $12.25@12.50. Sales of mess for May at $13. Dressed hogs at 6@6¾c. for city. Middles are in moderate demand from shippers, at 6¾c. for short rib, 7c. for long clear, 7¼c. for short clear. Cut meats are selling at 8½@9½c. for hams in pickle, 8½@9c. for do. in salt, 5@5½c. for shoulders. Smoked meats at 10@12c. for hams, 6½@7c. for shoulders, 7¾@8¾c. for clear rib. Lard is strong, at 8¾c. for Western steam, on spot, 9c. for May, 9¾c. for June, 9¾c. for July; city at 8½c. for steam. Stearine quiet, at 9½@9¾c. for prime. Beef very dull, at $8@9.50 for plain Western mess, $10@12 for extra mess; beef hams at 23@27; tierce beef at $15@17 for prime mess, and $19@21c. for India mess Tallow is offered freely at 8¾@9c. for good and prime

Seed.—Clover is coming in slowly, and there is sufficient home trade to keep prices on a steady basis. Sales at 9@9½c. for Ohio; and 9¾@10c. for Indiana Timothy is selling freely at $3@3.50 for common to choice.

Tobacco.—There has been a good business in both Kentucky and Seedleaf mainly to shippers, and advanced prices are ruling. Our quotions are for new crop Kentucky: Lugs, 8@9¾c.; common to medium leaf, 9@10¾c.; fine do., 11½@13c.; selections, 15@16c. New crop Seedleaf, running lots for N. Y., 8½@10c.; for medium Penn., 12½@14c.; fair do., 15@16½c.; fine do., 17@21½c.; Ohio running lots, 10@14½c.; Wisconsin and Western, 8½@9c.

Vegetables.—There is an easier feeling in potatoes with the promise to sell. Onions are firmer.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., $2.00@2.50; P. Blows, $2.25@2.50; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.50@1.75; Dyright, $1.50@2; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red and yellow, $2.25@2.50; white, $3.00; Conn., 100 strings, $3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $22@24. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $2. Cabbages, per 100, $6@8. Hubbard squash, per bbl., $5; marrow, $5, Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Wool.—The stock is almost entirely of California and foreign descriptions. The few lots of fleeces on sale are held at full prices, manufacturers buying only as they have occasion to use.

Whisky—Is quiet, at 88c. for Western.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1872.

THE past has been a disastrous week for shippers of live stock. The heavy supply of cattle last week fur-

nished overstocked beef markets, while veal was fairly poured in, and the supply of mutton increased. In addition to these, the shad season may be said to have opened. Dealers have been forced to sell cattle, sheep and hogs at just about what they cost in Illinois, thus sinking the freight, besides losing the commission.

Beeves.—The highest point was reached at the close of our market one week ago. N. Morris, Chicago, threw 140 car loads upon the market last Monday, making 185 cars at Communipaw, with 90 at 100th St., and 28 at Weehawken, thus furnishing 4,941 beeves for one day. The supply of A No. 1 cattle was not large, and 13½c. was obtained, with a few choice at 14c., but below the first pick, prices fell off ½c. per lb.; on inferior lots there was a decline of ½c. per lb. During the past two days we have had about 1,600 fresh cattle. The dead-meat markets are very much depressed, owing to the large amount of beef from the heavy stock of cattle one week ago. An idea of the present state of trade is shown by a few of to-day's sales—viz.: 12 extra fine 9 cwt., Ill. grades, at 13c.; 257 fair to good, 7 cwt., 11½@13c.; a car 6¾ cwt., $71 each; 95 of 7 cwt., 11½c., 57 lbs. per cwt. Some still-fed bulls would not bring 4½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Quite a good many cattle go over until to-morrow.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ lb	13 @ 13¾	13¾ @ 14
Good to prime	12 @ 12¾	12¾ @ 13
Ordinary to medium	11½ @ 11¾	11¾ @ 12
Lowest grade	10¾ @ 11	10¾ @ 11
Average sales	11½ @ 11¾	12 @ —

Milch Cows.—An improvement one week is pretty sure to be followed by a hard market the next. The great trouble just now is the abundance of milk selling down to $1.70 per can. This is calculated to make a dull market for fresh cows. Poor animals sell the hardest of any time during the season. The best offer for a whole pen of such was $80 each, the owner holding them for $85. It is useless to send common cows here for sale. Fair milkers are worth $50@55, with good to prime at $60@70 each.

Veal Calves.—Large increase in live, and very heavy receipts of dressed calves. The high prices of beef a week ago turned the trade upon veal to a large extent. Prices are lower, the best live selling at 9½c., save now and then something very fine at 10c. Two cars prime calves, 140 lbs., were just sold at 9c. Thin run down to 6@7c., some selling at 5c. Hog-dressed sell largely at 8@9c., the extremes being 6@13c., though very few go over 12½c.

Sheep and Lambs.—The extreme dullness in the wool market has a great effect upon the sale of sheep. We call sheep ½@¾c. lower or at 7½@10c., only something extra fine reaching 10½c. Good lots sell at 9c. Lambs still command 15@18c., being scarce and in fair demand. They are generally sold by the head at 7@8½c. each, a few reaching 9c. Some of the latest sales of sheep were a car, coarse Ind., 99 lbs., at 8½c.; 2 cars, Ill., 101 lbs., $8.68½ per cwt.; 3 cars, 93 lbs., 9c.; 1 car choice fine wool, O., 110. The average of 7,425 sold last week was $9.11, with 1,555 at $9.29 each.

Hogs.—Trade continues depressed at about the rates of the previous week. City dressed are quoted at 5¾@6¾c.; those of 180@200 lbs. selling at 6¾@6¾c.

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without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

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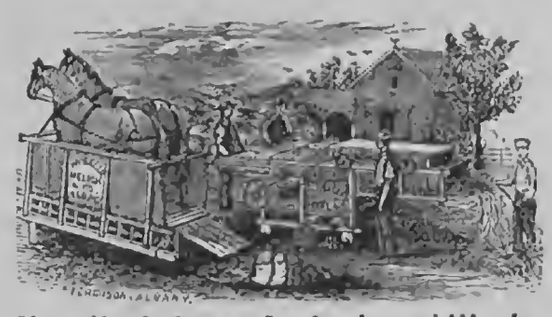

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OF THE entire line (290 miles) *Two hundred and twenty* miles are *graded, bridged and ready for the superstructure*. The remaining 70 miles are under contract to be ready for the superstructure early in the summer.

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ALL the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment are purchased.

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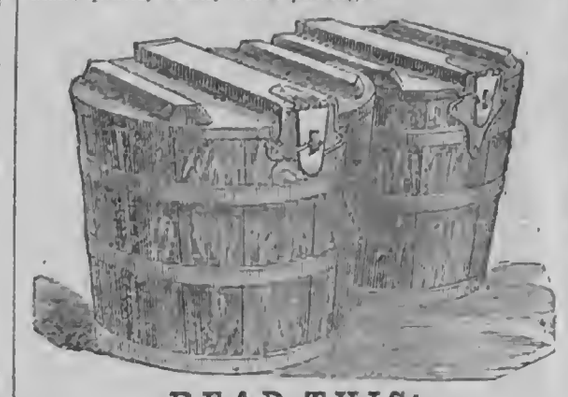

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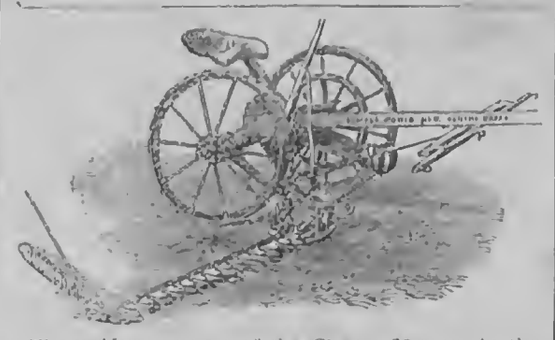

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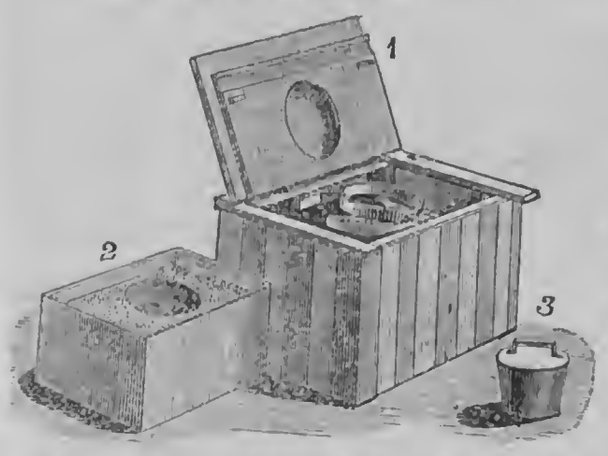

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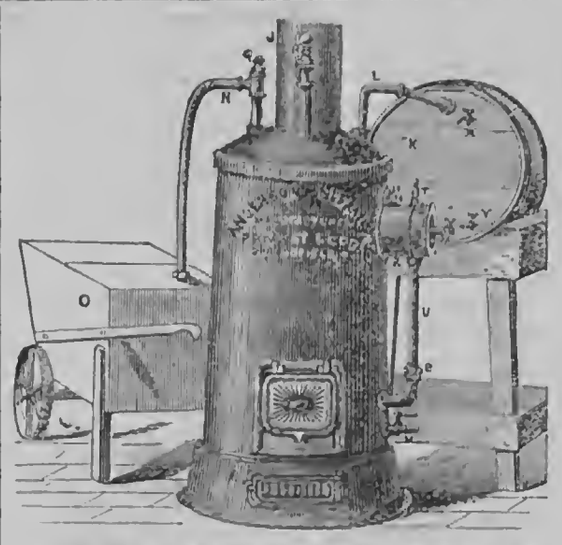

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VOL. XXV. NO. 16.
WHOLE NO. 1160.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 20, 1872.

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The Herdsman.

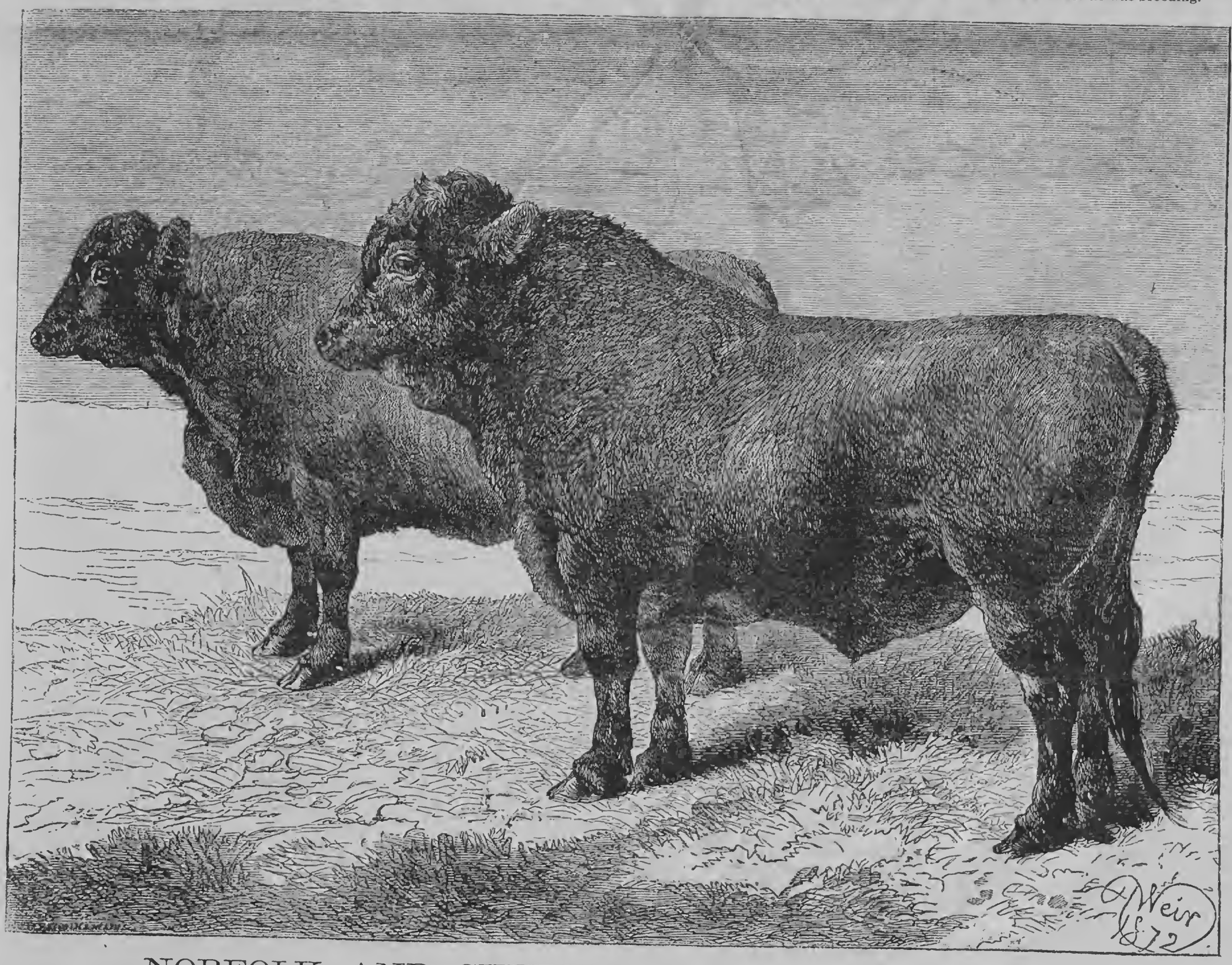
RED POLLED CATTLE.

THE Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled Cattle are attracting attention. The native cattle of Norfolk are described as a small, hardy, thriving race; fattening as freely and finishing as highly at three years old as cattle in general do at four or five; they are small-boned, short-legged, round-barrelled, well-loined, thin-thighed, clean-chapped; the head in general fine, and the horns clean, middle sized, and bent upward; the favorite color a blood-red, with a white or mottled face. The breed of Norfolk is the Herefordshire breed in miniature, except that the chine and the quarter of the Norfolk breed are more frequently deficient. If the London butchers are judges of beef, there are no better fleshed beasts sent to London market.

THOMAS FULCHER, Elmham, Norfolk, says: — "From a very early period large numbers of polled Galloway cattle were brought into the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. There can be little doubt that these were crossed with one or other (probably both) the native races, and that thus the present breed of Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled cattle was called into existence." He does not accept the theory of some that the Norfolk Polls are simply red Galloways. There is a resemblance, the heads of the two breeds being each furnished with a thick tuft of hair, covering the forehead. But the Norfolk tuft is frequently composed of a mixture of red and white hair. More rarely a large spot of pure white makes its appearance in the face. The deep, blood-red color of the Norfolk Polls is, moreover, many shades darker than we have seen in any specimens of the Galloway breed. These two peculiarities go far to support the conclusion we have arrived at—that the old native race had a due share in the concoction of the present breed. As to when this cross was first resorted to, we have no precise information. The Norfolk Red Polled cattle are now bred with more or less care on upwards of a hundred farms in that county. The Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polls are not regarded as distinct. They are of the same type, and, so far as evidence goes, seem to have had the same origin.

Mr. FULCHER says:—"Amongst the good qualities that may be fairly claimed for the Red Polls are hardiness of constitution, enabling them to thrive on scanty pasturage and to withstand the severe winters and piercingly cold springs usually experienced in the eastern counties; their milking properties are unquestionable, and they have not that tendency to go dry which belongs to the Alderney, Ayrshire, and most other breeds having a reputation as dairy cattle. It not unfrequently happens that a cow will continue to yield a good quantity of milk from one calving to another."

What the breed of the present day is like is well described by Mr. J. K. FOWLER of Aylesbury, who, in the capacity of judge at the last meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Association, held at Dereham, June, 1871, was pleased to say of them: — "He was struck with the remarkable usefulness and value of the cattle of this district; the cows had good, useful udders, so that they were likely to be capital cows for the dairy; while the bullocks had capital chines and good backs, but they were somewhat deficient in the springing of the ribs and in the hind quarters. Amongst the lot they scarcely found an animal that was not fit for a show-yard. As a Short-Horn breeder, he wished he could put some of the good points he found upon the Norfolk Polled cattle on the animals he was breeding."



NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK RED POLLED CATTLE.

Field Crops.

MARKETING VS. HOGGING CORN.

THE marketing and disposing of the immense corn crop grown in the West is one of paramount interest to farmers and, for a starting point, I will say, that it is bad economy to ever sell any of it off the farm without converting it into stock, and thereby saving all the manure possible; but the writer is fully aware that in many localities this is hardly practicable, on account of the large quantities raised and the want of proper feeding facilities, to wit: dry feeding lots, shelter, shade, and good supply of water. Probably the largest return per bushel is realized from feeding hogs, and I am very favorable to "hogging down," as we term it out West; that is, to turn the hogs into the field of growing or maturing corn, about September 1, the size of the field to be in proportion to the number of hogs, say 100 hogs to every 10 acres of corn that will yield 50 bushels per acre. When this is consumed, fence off another like amount, until each hog has consumed about 16 bushels of corn, which we assume, from long experience and observation, will make 150 pounds of pork, gross weight, on an average lot of hogs. When fed in this way, taking present prices, $4.25 gross weight, it will give a return of 39 14-16 cts per bushel. This is being done this year, when corn hauled off to market is only bringing from 30 to 40 cents per bushel, which can only be done in many instances, at an expense of 12 to 15 cents per bushel.

We will now proceed to make safe figures: say you realize only 35 cents per bushel for your corn that you turn your hogs on to eat down, for you will probably have a hog or two to die. One acre corn, 50 bushels "hogged off," at 35 cents, $17.50; expense, nothing; hauled off to market, 50 bushels average per acre, 35 cents, $17.50; stalks worth for pasture per acre, $1, $18.50; expense of gathering and hauling to market, 12 cents per bushel, 50 bushels, $6; net, $12.50.

Summary, 50 bushels hogged off, net $17.-50; 50 do. marketed, net $12.50—difference in favor of feeding to hogs in this way, $5 per acre. What a vast sum this would make, to include all the corn-growing regions—$500 on every 100 acres of corn. "But," says one, "you have not made any allowance for salt, and fencing off the ground, where it has to be done, and pumping water, as this will be necessary in many localities." True, but this is far over-balanced by the deposit of manure left on the fields by the hogs; which, also, is a grand reason for disposing of the corn crop in this way, as none of our ground but will be greatly benefited thereby. I have known fields, very much exhausted, made to produce good crops under this treatment.

We would advise farmers throughout the West to prepare themselves for feeding hogs in this way, by digging wells in suitable places, where they have not got running water; and to have some fencing, that they can move from place to place, as required, and thus maintain, if not improve, the fertility of their soil. We would add, to be sure, to select a good breed of hogs, as it will make considerable difference in the income, if you feed inferior stock.

Now, I know many of your Eastern readers, who cook corn for hogs in cosy pens, and advise feeding hogs on manure heaps, will exclaim:—"Oh, how shiftless! What a waste!" But I think my thoughts will be appreciated by every farmer in the West who rears and fattens 50 hogs and upward, where corn is only worth from 30 to 40 cents per bushel, and labor high; and, although a seeming waste, it is, in fact, scarcely any waste at all.—WILLOW BROOK FARM.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

IN a late RURAL NEW-YORKER I saw an inquiry as to what variety of roots is best for milch cows. From an experience of thirty years with different root crops, I have found none that pays me as well as the American Improved Imperial Sugar Beet, all things considered. It yields the most feed per acre, is raised and housed with less labor, is ahead of most root crops from the fact that there are very few fibrous roots—quite an item in cleaning. Instead of their imparting an unpleasant flavor to milk, as is complained of the turnip, I think they are a great improvement both in quantity and quality of milk. As to soil, any land (perhaps green sward excepted) that will produce a good crop of corn or potatoes, will give a paying crop of beets. Still my experience is that the richer the land the larger the crop.

Mode of Culture.—Plow good depth, say any where from eight to twelve inches; harrow fine and mellow. Lay the ground off in fair ridges, from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart; rake down lengthwise so as to leave them about three inches above the general surface; plant the seed so that when the ground or drill is smoothed or rolled, the seed will be one inch under ground; in fact, they are sown after about the same manner as other root crops. As soon as the rows can be seen, hoe them close up to the beet, but lightly. As soon as they are an inch or two high, go through them again, and weed out the rows. The great secret of raising profitably is the same as other small crops, or in fact any crop. Don't let the weeds get the start. When the beets are from four to six inches high, they should be thinned out to one good straight plant to fifteen inches. If the land is quite rich, they grow large and require room; keep them clean from weeds, and it is a pleasure to harvest them.

As the root is half or two-thirds above the surface, I go between two rows, taking them by the tops, and when both hands are full slap them gently together to remove the dirt, break off the tops, and they are ready for the cellar, clean and nice. If suitable care is taken to keep the tops clean, put in snug heaps; they make nice feed for cows when grass is scarce and of poor quality. I consider that the tops pay well for pulling the crop. They should be harvested before the ground freezes; freezing to any amount, hurts their keeping qualities. I got my first seed of ROLLIN LANE, Addison Co., Vt., five years ago this winter. I have yet to find the man who has produced it who has not been satisfied with it as a crop. I have fed about 2 bushels per day all winter to my stock. I feed to all kinds of stock. For sheep, I run them through a root cutter; for cattle, I put them on the barn floor, and with a clean shovel or spade, cut a bushel in about a minute; for horses, feed whole.—AARON A. FISK.

GROWING CARROTS.

IN answer to inquiries about raising carrots, I would say, select a piece of good dry land, suitable for corn, either corn stubble or greensward. Plow in the fall, if possible, or early in the spring. Pulverize thoroughly with cultivator and harrow. Plow again just before planting; manure and work in with cultivator and harrow; mark, for seed, twenty inches apart, leaving drills two inches deep. Soak seed over night in water as hot as the hand can be held in; drain and mix with dry ashes until the seed will separate. Sow about the 10th of May. After sowing, brush a little dirt on the seed. The row should be rolled or stamped hard, leaving the spaces between as light and loose as possible. The carrots (if seed is good) will appear in about ten days, or about two weeks sooner than by the ordinary manner of planting. They should be hoed as soon as they begin to come up. The previous rolling in the row will hold the small plants so that the hoe may cut close without disturbing them. Repeat the hoeing in about a week. The weeds and surplus carrots may now be easily pulled from the rows. Stir the ground often, either with the hoe or cultivator, and dig them out with a good plow, turning them out every other furrow. After twenty years experience I think 1,000 bushels per acre an average crop.

Otsego Co., N. Y. HENRY HOWE.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Sprouting Potatoes to Advance the Crop.—The Germantown *Telegraph* says: "Sprouting white potatoes will advance the crop two weeks. They should be cut so that about two eyes are allowed to each piece, and these should be planted in hot beds with very thin covering of soil; or it is better to plant in boxes and set these in a hot bed, so that after they are properly sprouted they can be at once carried to the place of planting. If the nights should be anyway cold, protect with thin covering of straw when the plants make their appearance above ground. Some persons who want a large quantity sprouted, cut the potatoes as desired, and spread them on boards, boxes or crates, in a dark place, and when sprouted, say from an inch to an inch and a half, expose them to the light, moistening two or three times a week with tepid water. They should be planted out so that there is not more than two inches of soil over the top of the sprouts."

Fowl Meadow-Grass on Wet Land.—I have got some swamp land that forty years ago was an open cranberry marsh; but lately it had grown up to a thick growth of bushes. Last Summer I cut the bushes and burned them off. It is covered with a coat of roots and wild grass, and is so soft I can easily run a pole down ten feet. Now, I wish to ask if any one can tell me whether I can sow fowl meadow grass seed on it, and have it catch and grow? If so, where can I get seed, and when sow?—L. A. BURROUGHS, *Geauga Co., O.*

IT will grow; sow at once if water does not stand on it. We do not know where the seed can be obtained, but presume of any seedsman.

Result of Selecting Corn.—HENRY KLIPERD, Clinton Co., Ohio, sends us a few kernels of what he calls "mammoth yellow corn." These kernels are, certainly, splendid. He obtained it, he says, by planting large kinds of corn mixed together; then selected the finest ears to plant for a number of years, until he has what he asserts to be "A No. 1 variety of corn." He selects the best ears, and the best grains out of the middle of these best ears for planting.

Applying Hen Manure to Corn.—S. SHERMAN is informed that we should mix about ten bushels of gypsum, or plaster, with the thirty bushels of hen manure, and drop a small quantity of it in the hill, hauling the earth slightly over the manure before dropping the corn. Or, if you have much that has been exposed to frost the past winter, mix it in equal quantity with the hen manure, and apply in the hill.

Bresee's Peerless Potato planted by A. G. T., Factoryville, Pa., beside King of the Earlies, Early Mohawks, Early Rose, Excelsior and Bresee's Prolific, No. 4, yielded (in 1870) 40 pounds for each pound planted, the most prolific of the other varieties, (Excelsior) yielding but 23 pounds. In 1871 he planted 30 pounds of Peerless and the product was 21 bushels.

Remedy for Cutworm in Corn.—The Practical Farmer says:—"After the corn is dropped and covered, and *before* it is up, apply on the surface of each hill, about one tablespoonful of ground salt. Unless it is carbolic acid, nothing makes worms squirm like salt."

Sheep Husbandry.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Liquid Soap for Cleaning Wool.—An excellent liquid soap, for cleaning and washing raw wool, according to Moser, may be prepared by using a kettle in which the mass can be heated, by means of a steam tube opening directly into it. The kettle (holding 150 gallons) is first to be half filled with water, which is then to be heated, and 68 pounds of caustic soda of 42° (B), and 125 pounds of oleine added to it. This soap is to be boiled thoroughly for twenty or thirty minutes with continued stirring, and is then ready for use, forming a very homogeneous, so-called, soap-glue, of a sirupy consistency, and especially adapted for washing wool. Should the soap be required for fulling, an addition of some ammoniacal salt will be of advantage, to be introduced immediately before using. Instead of caustic soda, which it is sometimes difficult to obtain, we may use ordinary soda salt, which is to be rendered caustic by leaching through freshly burned and slightly moistened lime. Even ordinary potash lye, obtained from ashes, mixed with fresh quicklime, can be employed in this preparation.

Foot-Rot in Sheep.—I have tried this with success:—Whenever the disease appears let the feet be washed and the hoof pared off as much as possible (and not cause it to bleed), and let the sheep stand upon a dry stable floor, sprinkled with lime, for four hours. After this keep them in a dry pasture, and there will be no further danger.

Or, after the foot has been pared, apply spirits of turpentine and blue vitriol, in equal parts. bind a cloth over the foot, and let it remain four days. Sheep that are diseased should be kept separate from the flock, as the disorder is infectious.—E. F. W., *Hardin Co., Iowa.*

Ewe with Diseased Tail.—I have a ewe in my possession which has got a hard substance in her tail, which appears like a worm to me. Her tail, which was formerly fat, has dwindled away to almost nothing. It also causes her to scratch very much. Will you or some of your readers tell me the cause of it, and what will help it?—W. H. H., *Newburgh, N. Y.*

Industrial Topics.

FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

OUGHT a man to be knighted who suggests something new, Mr. Editor? At any rate, it strikes me I have something new. Every man and woman loves distinction—don't they?—of some sort. How hard men will work to get the prefix "Hon." before and A. M., D. D., LL. D., etc., for a suffix to their names. Don't we poor plodding farmers need some such professional stimulant, I wonder? I believe so! Look how Emperor WILLIAM of Germany is distributing his cast-iron crosses to his soldiers. True, they are of no intrinsic value, since iron is so cheap! But they mean something. Look at the significance attached to a simple ribbon worn in some of the courts of Europe. They are passports to favor when worn—they are insignia of the distinction of their wearers as *doers*.

Now, why should not the Government, through the Department of Agriculture, or the respective States through their respective Boards of Agriculture, distinguish Agriculturists who really merit it or who may hereafter reach, or rise above, a fixed standard of excellence, by some such insignia? Wouldn't it be better than giving medals to stallions and bulls, and diplomas to washing machines and churns? Shouldn't we honor men for what they *do*, *pro bono publico*, rather than attach blue, red, yellow and white ribbons to cows' horns, long carrots, beehives and butter tubs? These last are getting to mean little, because they are too easily obtained. Let us devise something worth working for, and for which whoever wins *must work!*

My Hired Man.

HIS name is JOHN. He is a model. He can be trusted to put up bars, or shut a gate, or put a tool in its place, or pick up a piece of board, a fence stake, a rail, and set it up where it will not be in the way; or to milk a cow without bawling at, or kicking, or pounding her with a milking stool; or to plow, with an excitable team, a stony, stumpy piece of land, without jerking or screeching at the horses, or tearing the plow to pieces; or to saw a board, without running the saw into an old nail; or to plow an orchard, without barking the trees; or to drive a mower without falling off his seat, and losing a limb in the midst of hay harvest; or to pass under my specimen pear trees, and among my specimen grape vines, without plucking the fruit I want saved; or to plow the garden without rooting up my wife's favorite dill, or my daughter's patch of pansies; or to pitch manure all day without breaking my favorite fork; or to haul manure, without running the wagon over and breaking my hoe handles; or to plow corn without destroying two or three rows in turning; or to feed my pigs and calves at the right time, and the right quantity, when I am absent; or to do his level best at any work I set him at, even if my eye is not on him; or to wait on the women folk without scowling or grumbling; or to wash the wagon, and grease it, when it needs it; or to put the right harness in the right place; or to drive a nail where and when it needs to be driven, and fasten a nut when it is loose; or to look after young lambs when it is wet and cold; or watch a cow soon to calve, and provide her a quiet and secure isolation; or to destroy foul weeds wherever he sees them; or to open the mouth of a drain when it is closed; or to lay up a fence properly which the wind has leveled; or to go of an errand, and waste no time in idle gossip; or to know family secrets and keep his mouth closed; or to go into the cellar for cider without leaving it running from the faucet; or go fishing or hunting and be back by "cow time"; or to deliver a message to a third person correctly; or to get my mail without tearing the wrappers all off the papers, and studying the postmarks on the letters; or to stow away the most hay or grain in the smallest space; or to blanket and water a team at the right time; or to take off and save a loose horse-shoe; or to select seed corn at husking; or to weed onions and carrots without complaining of the backache; or clean his boots before entering the house, and his finger nails before sitting at the table; or to receive a direction without expressing an opinion until it is asked; or to do what I ask him to do, and in the manner I tell him to do it.

Such a man is JOHN; and such are a few indices of his merits. Sometime I'll tell you what makes him a Model Hired Man—that is, what has conspired to produce such a phenomenal creature in these days of degeneracy.—FARMER GARRULOUS.

Farm Economy.

UTILIZING BONES.

DR. NICHOLS gives the following interesting information, based on actual experiment, in the Journal of Chemistry. It is so specific and detailed, we print it: If a farmer has collected a pile of bones which he desires to fit for plant food, he can accomplish the end in two or three different ways: 1st, by dissolving them in sulphuric acid in the raw condition; 2d, by dissolving after burning to whiteness; 3d, by dissolving them in connection with caustic lye from ashes and soda.

Bones cannot be dissolved in acid economically, unless they are reduced to a fine powder. Pounding them into small fragments will not do, as but a part of the bone substance can be acted upon by the acid when fragments are submitted to its action. An insoluble coating of sulphate of lime forms around each fragment after the first action of the acid, and this arrests further decomposition. As a matter of experiment, we have submitted powdered bones to the action of strong and dilute acid, for six months, and the solution at the end of that time was far from being complete.

Raw bones are very difficult to grind in any mill accessible to farmers, and therefore it will be best, if it is desired to make "superphosphate," to construct a kiln of stones, throw into it the bones, along with sufficient wood to kindle them; and, by igniting the wood, the bones will readily take fire and burn to whiteness. In this state they are brittle, and can be ground in a bark, plaster or grist-mill. The organic matter, or the gelatine, is destroyed in this process, and the bones lose about twenty-seven per cent. in weight.

To convert the bone ash into superphosphate, procure two or three good sound molasses casks, divide them in the middle with a saw, and into each half put two hundred pounds of the powder moistened with a couple of buckets of water. A common hoe may be used to turn over and mix the powder and water, and also it may be used to stir up the mass after the acid is added. Oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid should be purchased in carboys, and the common commercial strength is suitable, that of specific gravity, 1.70, or 140° Twaddell. A stone pitcher holding a gallon is a suitable vessel in which to receive and measure the acid; and in turning it out of the carboy, do not be nervous or act in a hurry. Turn it out gently, and be careful that it does not spatter upon the face or clothing. Place the carboy upon a low box, remove the stopper, and, tipping the vessel, allow a small, smooth stream to fall into the pitcher. The two hundred pounds of bone powder will require the entire contents of the carboy of acid; in fact, a little more is needed to produce perfect decomposition. A carboy holds about one hundred and fifty pounds, and one hundred and seventy-five will be appropriated by the bone if the action is perfect and entire. The contents of a carboy, however, have answered in our experience. The acid must be added gradually, one gallon at a time, stirring with a hoe, and waiting for the effervesence to subside before more is added. In a few hours the action will be over, and a liquid resembling water will be seen floating upon the top of the powder. This liquid is excessively sour, being free phosphoric acid, holding a little soluble lime in combination. Many who have tasted of this liquid have supposed that it was uncombined oil of vitriol, and fearing that it would burn up the crops, have been afraid to use the mixture.

To dry this pasty mass so that it can be pulverized, is the most troublesome and protracted part of the labor. Superphosphate should be made by the farmer in the summer after hoeing, when the weather is warm. He should provide twenty or thirty rough, shallow boxes, in which the moist mass can be placed and put in the sun to dry. They can be taken under cover in wet weather. Before drying, a barrel of sifted loam should be mixed with the bone paste, and thoroughly worked into it. This greatly facilitates the drying process. When the mass is dry it can be pounded fine with a mallet, or it can be ground in any kind of a mill. The powder thus manufactured is most excellent, and when further diluted with two more barrels of dry soil or loam, is equal to the best superphosphate found in the market. A handful put in each hill of corn or potatoes at time of planting will give fine results. This superphosphate must not be mixed with lime or ashes, as from their action it will undergo decomposition, and new salts will be formed. It may be mixed up with dry fish pomace, and form a very perfect and excellent fertilizer for all kinds of crops.

The manipulation described above is adapted to the preparation of superphosphate from ground raw bones. The only variation is in the amount of acid needed. For raw bone powder, only half as much acid should be used, or six gallons for a barrel of bone dust. The processes for its manufacture are the same.

Bones may be dissolved in moistened wood ashes, if care is taken to bring them completely under the action of the caustic lye. To accomplish this, it is necessary to break the bones into fragments and pack them in a tight, shallow box with an equal weight of good, sound wood ashes. Mix with the ashes, before packing, twenty-five pounds of slaked lime and twelve pounds of powdered sal soda (carbonate of soda) to every one hundred pounds of the ashes. The box in which to conduct that process may be made of rough boards, but it must be tight, and it should not be over eighteen inches deep. It may be as broad as necessary. The bones should be packed in layers; first upon the bottom a layer of ashes, then a layer of bones, and so alternately until the box is filled. About twenty gallons of water must be poured upon the heap (that is, for every one hundred pounds of bones) to saturate the mass, but more may be added from time to time to maintain permanent moisture. In three, four, or six weeks, the bones will be broken down completely, and the whole may be beaten up together, after adding an equal bulk of good sifted soil. This compost is of the highest efficacy, as it embraces all the great essentials of plant food, namely, potash, soda, lime, phosphoric acid, and the nitrogenous element. This is a very convenient way for farmers who have ashes to dispose of their store of bones. If plenty of ashes can be procured, it will facilitate the decomposition of the bones to employ twice as much ashes as there are bones; the solution will be effected sooner, and more perfectly.

If powdered bones are employed, a barrel of the powder may be mixed with a barrel of good ashes, and the whole turned into the half of a molasses cask, moistened with two bucketfuls of water, and stirred up well with a hoe. In a week this will be ready for use, and it forms a most efficient and convenient fertilizer for all the cereal crops. We think it does more for corn, in giving plump, full kernels, than any concentrated fertilizer we have employed. A handful is enough for a hill, put in at time of planting. Before dropping the seed, a little earth should be kicked over the powder, so that it may not come in direct contact with it.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Draining a Blue Clay.—There are two good ways of doing this. If the subsoil is uniformly blue clay, and the area to be drained large, the most economical way of draining it is by the use of a mole-ditcher, such as have been extensively used in Ohio and Illinois. If you have abundance of stone, a well laid stone drain, in a blue clay soil, will last a life-time nearly, if it is laid three to four feet deep, as it should be. The costliest and best drain is a tile drain. This, in answer to E. B. E., who, if he has much draining to do, will do well to read French's Farm Drainage, price $1.50.

Leachy Land.—Whether sandy land leaches or not, depends upon the purity of the land. Pure white lake sand will allow water to pass through it without filtering it. But if charcoal, or muck, or loam is added to the sand in sufficient quantity, any liquid manure passing through will lose its color. Sow clover on sandy land, and plow the first growth in, and the sand is supplied with a substance which absorbs fertilizing materials suspended in water, or liquid manure. Clover supplies carbon to the soil as well as nitrogen.

To Kill "Live-Forever."—W. W., *Yorktown, N. Y.*, asks if he can "kill a patch of 'Live-Forever' by covering it thickly with straw, or is there some easier method?" Yes, you can kill it if you put on straw enough to prevent growth, and if you've the straw, that is, perhaps, the easiest method.

Coal Ashes will not, we think, prevent worms working on gooseberry bushes. But the ashes will not harm the bushes, especially if the soil is a stiff clay, provided they are well mixed with it.

Killing Couch Grass.—C. L. B,, says he has known couch grass destroyed by pasturing it with sheep three or four years.

Industrial Traveler.

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Horticulture and Vegetation Letter from Geo. Ellwanger.

DEAR RURAL:—I have been sojourning in this beautiful city of the South for the past month, and presume a few horticultural items from this region will be acceptable to your readers. The wide streets, shaded with noble trees, first attract the stranger's attention. The projectors of Columbia must have been men of taste and liberality. The streets are 100 feet wide, and originally had a triple row of trees, mostly Oaks, with some Elms, which are now full-grown. The center row in many of the streets was destroyed during the war. I have never seen in any city trees so uniform in size and beauty.

About 1,400 houses were burned during the war, and notwithstanding this extensive destruction many fine residences and gardens still remain. The wealthiest citizens occupied a square of four acres; others from one to two acres, giving plenty of room for gardens.

The streets are clean and dry, even after a heavy rain, followed by an hour of sunshine. The climate, during the spring months, is delightful, and, I think, preferable to that of Florida, it being drier, with a clear sky and pure atmosphere.

A great consideration in favor of this place, in addition to its pleasant climate, is its easy access from New York.

The soil is generally sandy, with often a mixture of clay and sand, and is well-adapted to all kinds of fruit trees, particularly peaches and pears; but with the exception of a few trees in private gardens, no attention is paid to fruit culture.

All the apples in market come from the North, mostly Baldwins; price per barrel, $4 to $5. Summer apples could be grown here, and Winter apples in the northern part of the State. Where apples succeed well, I have no doubt that an apple orchard of ten acres might be made more profitable than a cotton plantation of one hundred, or even two hundred acres, with the present material and price of labor.

The farming-lands here are worn out with constant cropping of cotton, and the long continued use of *Phosphates* seems to be as detrimental to the land as unsuitable food to a dyspeptic stomach. People here do not seem to know the value of stable manure and compost; and vegetable matter which could easily be obtained from the woods, is seldom or never used. Clover in many places could be grown advantageously. Oats and rye can be grown all over the State for green crops, and plowed under for enriching the soil at less cost and with better results than with the use of special manures.

JOHN A. CRAWFORD, Esq., one of the leading bankers before the war, although over 75 years of age, is as devoted to his garden of plants as ever, and his large plant houses still contain some interesting specimens. He lost nearly everything by the war, except his home, good name, and taste for horticulture.

The following, in his garden, I think are worthy of note—viz.:—*Gardenia Florida*, 7 ft. high, and 12 ft. wide at base; Tree Box, 18 ft. high, 9 ft. at base; *Euonymus japonicus*, 15 ft. high, 9 ft. at base; *Magnolia purpurea*, in full bloom, 16 ft. high; also *M. Santaugeana*, about the same size; English Laurel, 30 ft. high; *Petosporum*, about 10 ft. high, and as broad; a White *Banksia* Rose covers one side of a large, three-story house. In his front garden are some very old pear trees, mostly Dutchess, producing fine large fruits annually.

The "Wade Hampton Place," now owned by Gen. PRESTON, before the war was rich in plants and trees. The Conservatory and Vinery were destroyed, and the once famous garden has been neglected. The garden (four acres, in a square) is enclosed with a brick wall 10 feet high, Among some fine specimens are the following—viz.:—*Cedrus Deodora*, 40 ft. high, and branches at the base 30 ft. broad; *Librocedrus decurrens*, about 40 ft. high; Camellia (single), 10 ft. high, and about as broad at the base—this plant stands the winter well here; *Pinus excelsa*, 30 ft. high, richer and more silvery in color than at the North.

Mrs. LYONS' garden also contains some interesting specimens of the above. One noble *Magnolia grandiflora*. Among a collection of pear trees here, I noticed one in bloom with full-grown foliage, three weeks before any of the other varieties showed any sign of new growth. The owner of the place being absent, I obtained no information in regard to it.

Early flowering shrubs have been in bloom over three weeks, yet the season is nearly a month later than usual. Roses flourish exceedingly well here, and often grow to a very large size. A yellow Banksia Rose now coming into bloom in the garden of Col. CHILDS, covers about 50 square feet of his house.

The weather is charming, and has been for the past month, and with sufficient rain, vegetation is now coming forward very rapidly. G. E.

Columbia, S. C., April 3, 1872.

The Apiarian.

TRANSFERRING BEES.

At the meeting of the Northeastern Bee Keepers' Association "the best method of transferring combs from box hives to movable comb hives" was discussed. Captain HETHERINGTON said he had had much experience in this. The hive that contains the swarm to be transferred is inverted, and a box nearly the size of the hive is placed over it. The bees are then driven from the hive to the box. After the edges of the comb are cut loose from the hive, the sides of the hive are split into small pieces and removed, which leaves the comb standing on the hive-top. The comb is then fitted into the frames and held in place by thorns of the red haw until such time as the bees shall fasten them. He transferred the swarms at all seasons of the year. Mr. HETHERINGTON said he had tried two or three other methods, but he found this one the most successful.

Mr. QUINNY had adopted another method. He took the hive to be transferred in the latter part of April, and placed it in a room with all the windows darkened save one. When the bees are driven out, they explore the room as if it were a new country, and then the process is as before. Instead of thorns, he had used wooden sticks, but the bees endeavor to eat them away. In transferring the comb, the drone comb should be thrown away. It had been recently settled that an egg laid in a drone cell would produce a drone; that the same egg in a worker cell would produce a worker.

Mr. SISSON said that he had known drones to come from worker cells. He had experimented upon the matter. He thought that it was a part of the bee nature that made drones a neccessity in the hive. Capt. HETHERINGTON had something to explain in regard to that circumstance. Queens gradually become barren. He had kept track of one for five years. He observed that she was laying fewer and fewer eggs, and many of them became drones.

Mr. SISSON said the result of this experiment was not the rule but an exception. The rule might generally hold good. He came back to the subject under discussion with an explanation of his manner of transferring. His frame was without a bottom piece, and without braces. The honey was retained in place by a block of wood placed in the middle of the frame, and suspended from the top, and the sides of the frame were narrower than the comb, so that the latter was built around it. When the frame was removed from the hive he rested it in a box similar to the hive.

Mr. CLARKE advised every one to abstain from transfer near or at evening time. The bees are then stupid and difficult to manage. The best time to transfer is between breakfast and afternoon on a warm day.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

How to Get Rid of Fertile Workers.—Mr. Cox says:—"You can always tell the presence of fertile workers by the irregularity with which they lay their eggs, placing them any place in the comb, instead of near the center, as the queen does. Recommends taking out the frames, shaking off bees into the old hive, putting these frames then into a new hive, and setting this new hive in the place of the old one. Take old hive away."

Overstocking the Country with Bees.—At the Iowa Bee-Keepers' Convention this matter was discussed. The possibility of overstocking was considered; but Mrs TUPPER was not afraid to try 1,000 swarms per square mile.

The Red Ant and Bees.—Dr. OVERMAN destroys the ant by sprinkling a solution of carbolic acid and water on their nests. Mr. Cox drives them away with tansy. Ashes and oil were also recommended.

Arboricultural.

FULLER ON FORESTRY.

THE New York State Agricultural Society submitted certain questions to ANDREW S. FULLER for answer. The first was:—"What kinds of timber yield the greatest profit to foresters?"

Mr. FULLER said, in a paper read before the Society, to answer this question in a general way I would say deciduous trees, evergreens requiring greater age before becoming available for the purposes for which the timber is used. The next question which would naturally arise would be, for what purpose the timber was required? Hoop poles in some portions of the country would yield a greater profit and be produced in less time than any other kind of timber. In other localities where this article is not in demand, timber required for railroad ties might be the most profitable, such as larch and chestnut, both being among our most rapidly-growing and durable timber. The locust tree should certainly be added in regions where the "locust borer" does not attack it.

"What length of time elapses between the planting of the seed and maturity of the tree for cord wood? and how long between the planting of the seed and maturity of the tree for timber?"

Maples.—to these the reply is:—The Silver Maple (*Acerdasy carpum*) is one of the most rapidly-growing trees we possess, and is adapted to the climate and soil of this State. Its seeds ripen in June, and if sown immediately and covered lightly, seedlings two or three feet high may be produced the first year. The following spring they should be transplanted into nursery rows about four feet apart, and the trees twelve to eighteen inches apart in the row. At this distance eight to ten thousand trees can be set on an acre. The trees should be thinned out annually until those remaining have sufficient room to mature. I have raised this species of maple, from seed, which at four years old were four inches in diameter at the base and fifteen feet high; at ten years of age a foot in diameter and sufficiently large to be cut into cord wood. It is true that the wood is not so valuable as the sugar maple or hickory, but it can be produced in less than one-half the time.

It will require fifteen to twenty-five years to produce trees large enough to be hewn or sawed into lumber which will answer for the frames of barns or other buildings. Another merit of this species of maple is its adaptation to dry as well as moist soils, growing rapidly even on sandy plains.

The Red Maple (*Acer, rubrum*) ripens its seed at the same time as the Silver Maple, and both need the same treatment, but the former is not so rapid a grower, and requires a rich, moist soil. The timber is similar, but of the two trees the Silver Maple is far preferable for cultivation.

The Sugar or Rock Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) is certainly one of our most valuable forest trees. The seed ripens in autumn, and although they may be sown at this time, I have found that mixing them with sand and keeping them in a moist, cool position until spring is a better way. If sown in autumn the earth is likely to become so hard and compact over them that a portion at least will fail to break through. They should be sown in nursery rows and transplanted when one or two years old

To avoid repetition allow me to be a little more explicit in regard to transplanting seedlings. All seedling fruit or forest trees should be transplanted while young as a a hastening process, as well as to insure safe removal in later years. Transplanted seedlings grow more rapidly than untransplanted, and when the operation is properly performed a tree will be as large in ten years as it would have been at twenty if allowed to remain where the seed was sown or naturally grew as it fell from the parent tree. I do not know of any exception to this rule for the hickory, butternut, and black walnut, which are generally considered difficult trees to remove. If transported when one or two years old, and deprived of the greater portion of their tap-root, they will throw out numerous side or lateral roots, which not only causes vigorous growth but insures success in transplanting. One of the most erroneous theories ever promulgated is that a tree will grow more rapidly and remain healthy longer if it is never meddled with from the time the seed is placed in the earth. Such a theory belongs to the barbarian, and non-progressive ages, and not to the nineteenth century.

But to return to the tree under consideration. The Sugar Maple is comparatively a slow grower during the first half dozen years from seed, but after it gets well established it makes a rapid growth. If cultivated for fuel or for sugar the trees should be given an abundance of room, because the roots will naturally extend to a considerable distance laterally. From my observation and acquaintance with this tree I think that twenty-five years are required to produce specimens large enough for cord wood or available for sugar.

Hickories.—There are such a number of species of the hickory, all of which are not adapted to the same kind of soil, that some care will be necessary in making a selection for plantations. Some of the species appear to succeed best upon a rather light or open, porous soil, such as sandy or stony ridges and deep declivities; while others, like the common shell-bark hickory (*Carya alba*) and the bitter-nut (*Carya amara*) prefer a moist, rather compact soil. They are all naturally very slow growing trees; but with cultivation and proper pruning, timber large enough for making farm implements can be produced in fifteen or twenty years. There is one thing to be said in favor of the hickories which is applicable to but few other native trees, and it is, that the first cutting of a hickory forest may be made available for hoop-poles; and if they are removed at the proper season, the stumps throw up sprouts which will grow so rapidly, that the check in growth is scarcely perceptible after a few years.

The Ash.—The remarks that I have made in regard to the hickories are equally applicable to the different species of the ash. The white ash (*Fraxinus Americana*) and blue ash (*F-quadrangulata*) are the two most valuable native species for cultivation upon moderately dry soils, while the green ash (*F-verdis*) and black or water ash (*F. sambucifolia*) are more suitable for low, wet soils. The first two are trees deserving of special attention, on account of their valuable timber for all kinds of agricultural implements. The seeds ripen in autumn, and should be treated the same as other kinds which ripen at this season. The young seedlings produce a great number of small fibrous roots, and consequently are easily transplanted without danger of loss. The trees grow more rapidly than the hickory, and arrive at an available size in less time.

The Elm.—The two most valuable Northern species of the elm are the white, or weeping (*Ulmus Americana,*) and corky white elm (*Ulmus racemosa*). These trees are more valuable while young, in comparison to the amount of wood produced, than when old or very large. When small the trees are valuable for hoop-poles, and at the age of ten to twenty years their stems are in great demand for wagon hubs and other purposes where a very tough timber is required. The seeds ripen with the silver and scarlet maple, or a little earlier, and should be treated in the same manner. There is no tree more readily propagated or more satisfactory in growth than our common weeping elm, as it will flourish on almost any soil which is not too dry.

BEAUCARNEA RECURVATA.—[See Next Page.]

Black Walnut.—This is a valuable tree, but its timber is not available until of great age, at least not for the purpose to which it is generally applied. From thirty to fifty years are required to produce black walnut lumber suitable for cabinet work. The tree, however, should not be neglected even if no immediate profit can be expected from its culture, for a few specimens, interspersed here and there among other species, would always enhance the prospective value of a plantation; and I am not certain but a black walnut plantation would be a good investment, and, like Government bonds, payable many years hence at a low rate of interest, would always command purchasers at par, if not above.

There are several other species of native forest trees that might be placed in this list of trees chiefly valuable when of large size, such, for instance, as the white wood (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), basswood or linden, beach, birch, and butternut. But if we are to cultivate trees it is useless to spend time upon inferior kinds.

The Chestnut.—I might have placed this tree higher up on the list of valuable trees, but it is so well known that there is little danger of any one mistaking its position. In rapidity of growth upon dry soils it has few equals. Ten to twenty years are necessary to produce trees from the seed of a size large enough for fence posts or rails, and about twenty to twenty-five for railroad ties.

The European Larch.—Considerable attention has been given to the culture of this tree in the past few years, and from present indications it will prove to be as valuable here as in Great Britain, where many thousands of acres are now covered with larch forests. The tree grows so rapidly that timber large enough for railroad ties can be produced within twenty years from planting. For the first few years the seedlings require careful culture.

Trimming Trees.—"Should trees be trimmed or left untrimmed on plantations? If they should be trimmed, what is the best method?"

I should as soon adopt the system of non-cultivation as of non-trimming of trees. Branches that are carefully cut off close to the main stem, are not nearly so liable to decay and disease the whole tree, as when left to die and drop off naturally. Besides this, when a proper system of pruning is pursued, all the vital forces of the tree can be directed into channels leading to desired results.

It would be difficult to lay down any set of rules as the *best method* of pruning, because different species as well as individual specimens of each may require special treatment. For instance, certain specimens may become stunted and dwarfed in growth, and the best method of restoring vigor would be to cut the stem down to its very base, depending upon a chance shoot from the root for the future tree. In cultivating or in restoring plantations of oaks, hickories, and chestnut, this is often practiced with the best results. Pruning will often do more toward increasing the growth of a tree than the best of culture. Again, the method of pruning would have to be varied in accordance with the form desired in the trees. If a tall, slender stem was of more value than one of less hight and greater diameter, then the trees should be planted nearer together, and the lower branches removed as rapidly as possible without checking growth. A slight acquaintance with general principles of vegetable physiology, and a little observation and practice will usually be sufficient to enable any one to do what little pruning is necessary in a plantation.

How to Renew Woodlands.—Is it more profitable to renew woodlands by planting, or by leaving them to grow up naturally by sprouting, or otherwise?

This would depend very much upon circumstance. If the natural growth were trees of a valuable kind, and of those species which readily produce healthy sprouts from roots or seed, it might be more profitable in the end to encourage such a second growth than to replant with other kinds. There are thousands of acres of uncultivated lands now occupied with choice timber, and with such it would be poor policy to destroy all, and undertake to replant. There are few of our natural forests which do not contain more or less valuable species which might be encouraged, and the less valuable destroyed.

There is, certainly, a great lack of proper discrimination among farmers in regard to the preservation of valuable timber trees. Whenever a certain tract is set aside as permanent woodland, the greatest care should thenceforth be given, not only in removing trees that have arrived at maturity, but in preserving the more valuable of the young growth. It may also be well to introduce valuable species not native of the locality; but this, as a general rule, will be found quite difficult in old forests.

If it is desirable to remove all the timber from land easily brought under cultivation, then it would be better to make thorough work of it, and after subduing the land, plant it with the most desirable species.

Our people do not as yet fully realize the importance of this subject, but the time is not far distant when the restoration, cultivation, and preservation of forests will rank among the greatest of our many very important industries.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

American Beech in the West.—I think your advice, in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, in regard to propagating the Beech in the Northwest for a timber tree, will not be well received by those who have tried the experiment. After a residence of many years west of the Mississippi, and having tried the experiment, I should not advise any one in the section referred to to depend upon the Beech. I believe the roots spread too near the surface to withstand our climate. If any one has succeeded in this vicinity, I should be glad to hear of it.—G. O. H., *Keokuk, Iowa.*

Early Flowering Willow.—If F. W. R. of Ohio will send us some of the catkin's when fully developed, also leaves of the willow referred to in his letter, we may be able to give him the botanical name. Persons desiring names of plants should endeavor to send good specimens of both flowers and fully developed leaves. It is sufficiently difficult to name plants from dried specimens without having these imperfect.

Mahonia from Colorado.—Enclosed find flowers and leaves of a plant from Colorado. Please give the name through the RURAL NEW-YORKER.—R. H. P., *Nebraska City, Col.*

IT is, probably, *Mahonia repens*, a low-growing, evergreen shrub, which is quite common on the Rocky Mountains. There are also two species which are found on the west side of the Mountains, viz.: *M. Aquifolium*, and *M. nervosa;* both are hardy.

Entomological.

COLLECTING INSECTS.

How to Collect, Preserve, and Transport Them.—Having frequently invited our correspondents in various parts of the world to collect and send to us insects, we now propose to give them brief but plain instructions in regard to the simplest modes of collecting and transporting. In every country and locality there are insects which interest the entomologist, and persons who have no knowledge of the subject, may do much towards aiding investigation, if they will collect and forward specimens to those who make this branch of science a specialty.

The larvæ of butterflies and moths prey upon our trees, shrubs, grains and garden vegetables, and those of some of the beetles are equally as destructive, while bugs of various species are the pests of our fields. There are also cannibal beetles and bugs as well as various parasitic insects which aid in checking the increase of certain species, and the habits of all these must be known if we are to work understandingly and in harmony with natural laws, and thereby assist our friends in destroying our enemies.

The farmer and gardener should be particularly interested in the science of Entomology, inasmuch as they are constantly brought into close contact with those very beings of which we know so little, but should desire to know more. Entomology, as a science, is certainly attracting more attention in this country at the present time, than ever before; but it would advance far more rapidly if every man, woman and child would only do what they could, however trifling that might be, instead of leaving the entire work to a few, who are so overtaxed, that their labors must necessarily be very incomplete.

It should not be considered as labor or an irksome task by any one to collect a few insects and forward them to a scientific institution, or to an individual who may be spending his time and money in endeavoring to enrich science and benefit mankind. There are scores of men who have traveled the world over, but never experienced the pleasure or received the honor of contributing as much as one grain of sand to the welfare of mankind, or the advance of science. The very butterflies, moths, or other insects which constantly crossed their path, would have been more highly appreciated by some entomologist, than the most precious mineral. Pioneers in our new States and Territories, and travelers in foreign countries should not be negligent, but observe the habits of local species of insects, and forward specimens to us whenever convenient.

Collecting Apparatus.—To collect insects rapidly in summer, a net of some kind is quite indispensable. In Fig. 1, two forms of nets are shown; *a* is made of common muslin, or cambric, and about a foot in diameter, and 18 inches long, and is used for sweeping bushes, weeds, or dragging over the grass, where hundreds of minute but interesting specimens of insects may be taken with a net, which would not otherwise be found. The other net, *b*, is made of netting or thin gauze; a common musquito netting will answer, and it is used for taking butterflies, moths, and other insects on the wing. These nets can be purchased in our large cities, but one that will answer every purpose for the amateur can be made of any strong wire bent to form a hoop, and the two ends driven into the end of a stick four to six feet long, that will answer for a handle. In the first or sweep net it will be noticed that the front side is straight, the taper being entirely from the back to the front. This form is far better for this kind of a net than to have it a regular cone, inasmuch as when sweeping along, the insects are thrown forward into the point, and held there more securely than they would be if the smallest part was exactly in the center.

Killing Bugs and Beetles.—All the harder kinds of insects, such as Beetles (Coleoptera) and Bugs (Hemiptera), which have firm wing cases, may be preserved for almost any length of time in spirits, such as alcohol or whisky. Some bottles with wide mouths should be provided and these partly filled with spirits, into which the beetles and bugs may be put as soon as caught. Vials holding two or three ounces will usually be most convenient to carry in the pocket or collecting bag. Entomologists use glass tubes similar to the one shown in Fig. 2, as these may be emptied more readily than vials of the ordinary form. Dry collecting vials may also be employed by obtaining a few pieces of cyanide of potassium and drop these into the vial, covering with a thin layer of cork, paper, cotton or any similar material that will hold them firmly at the bottom and not prevent the poisonous fumes reaching the insects to be killed. If this cannot be obtained, use ether, chloroform, gum camphor, or ordinary benzine—anything that will kill the insects quickly and not injure their color. In using the dry bottle it is always best to put in a few small, loose bits of blotting paper to absorb any liquid ejected by the insects, and prevent their discoloration. The tube shown in figure 2 is one we have used for collecting our ordinary beetles, although not large enough for all species. In the bottom, *a*, is a little cotton saturated with benzine; a thin piece of cork is put in to hold the cotton in its place and prevent small species from crawling into it and become entangled in the fiber. Any other form of vial can be used instead, but the beetles should not be allowed to remain any longer than is actually necessary in the dry bottle, but should be emptied into the jars or larger bottles of alcohol or other spirits and kept there until required for mounting or transporting to some other locality.

How to Pack and Send Beetles and Bugs.—The most certain way of preserving specimens in good condition, especially if sent a long distance, is to send them in alcohol. In packing large bottles and jars, see that they are corked tight and the corks tied in; or, what is still better, fastened with copper or brass wire; but a good strong cord will answer. If they are to be

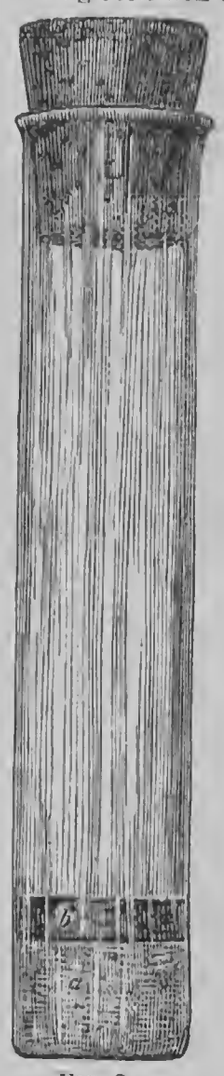


FIG. 2.

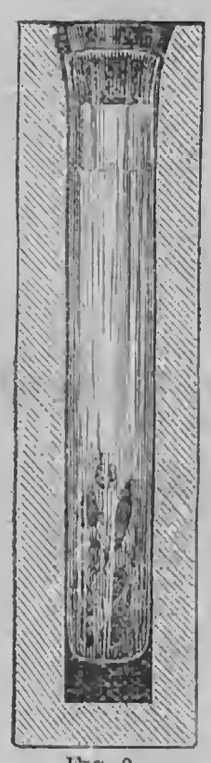


FIG. 3.

sent by express or similar mode of transportation, the bottles should be enclosed in fine hay, grass, or other soft material, and then enclosed in a strong box. This, of course, is only necessary when a large number are sent, and a long distance; but where a small number, say from one hundred to a thousand of various species, large and small, they may be sent by mail packed in the following manner: Select a few strong tin boxes, holding a gill or more, according to the number of insects to be sent away; get some fine sawdust; now take the beetles out of the spirits and put a layer in the bottom of the box; then fill up all insterstices between with sawdust; then put in more beetles, and so on in alternate layers until the box is filled. The box should be full, to prevent any moving about and breaking of its contents. The whole should be rolled in paper, and the direction written on the outside wrapper and then sent by mail.

We have received insects by mail from the most distant parts of the country, packed in this manner, and they have invariably arrived in good order.

Another most excellent method of sending by mail is to take a small piece of pine plank one or two inches square, and of the proper length; into this bore a hole lengthways of the grain, and just large enough to admit the vial to be used, as shown in fig. 3. The insects are sent in the alcohol or spirits, and the vial should be corked tight; also the space in the case should be filled either with a cork or plug of wood to keep it from falling out. The package is then wrapped and directed. This is the safest way of sending minute specimens, as well as large ones, by mail, although the weight of the alcohol is greater than the sawdust, and the postage more in proportion.

Numbering Specimens.—It often occurs that those sending insects desire to obtain the names of specimens sent. In such cases, all that is necessary is to number the specimens, retaining one or more of each with a corresponding number. If the specimens are packed either in sawdust or alcohol, roll in soft tissue paper, enclosing with each a small bit of paper, upon which the number is written with a soft *pencil*. Ink will spread, and be obliterated when wetted, but a pencil mark will remain legible for years, even if constantly immersed in spirits. If it is desirable to pin the specimens retained, always thrust the pin through the right wing case, near the inside edge, and at a point where it will pass between the second and third pair of legs, as shown in Fig. 4, *a*, leaving enough of the pin above to take hold of conveniently; usually about three-eighths of an inch is sufficient. Smaller species may be gummed upon little lance-shaped pallets, or pasteboard.

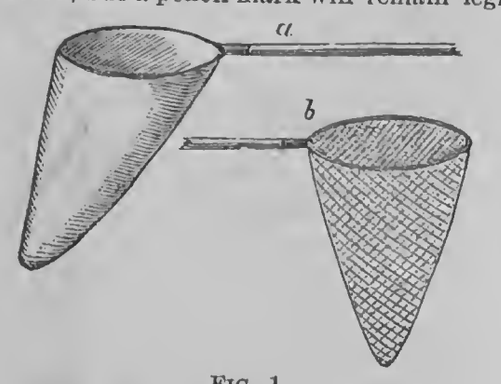


FIG. 1.

In mounting bugs and other kinds of insects, the pin should be thrust through the middle of the thorax.—[To be continued.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Among the Raspberries.—*April 2.*—Last fall I went over my specimen vineyard and destroyed about nine-tenths of all the varieties planted, and I am now doing the same with my raspberries. Having expended several thousands of dollars during the past ten or fifteen years in testing new and old varieties of the raspberry, I begin to think it is time to hold up a little and enjoy the fruits of my experience.

I have tested about one hundred species and varieties in the past ten years, paying extravagant prices in a number of instances for the plants; and now, what have I gained for all this expenditure of time and money? Why, simply a little practical knowledge in regard to the habits of the different sorts. I have no better varieties for my table, or more profitable ones for market, than I had fifteen years ago. These famous old sorts, such as Miami, Doolittle, Franconia, Brinckle's Orange, Knevitt's Giant, and Hudson River Antwerp, have, as yet, no superiors. We have, it is true, made some progress in numbers of varieties, but have added no merits nor made any advance on the whole, but only in certain important qualities. The Clarke is certainly a richer berry than the Franconia,

FIG. 4.

and the plants a little more hardy; but the berry is too soft for market, and few persons would notice its superior flavor.

The Philadelphia is a larger berry than its probable parent, the Purple Cane, but it is inferior in flavor.

All these points have been thoroughly discussed in the agricultural and horticultural journals; and now that my spade is at work lessening the number of sorts, I shall try to make pretty clean work with uncertain varieties. To-night we are to have a grand bonfire. The following have been marked for destruction: — Allen, Pearl, Stever, Scarlet, Belle de Fontenay, Burlington, Bagley's Perpetual, Cape, Wilder, Cushing, Prince of Wales, Duhring, Emily, Fillbasket, Janet, Rivers' Monthly, Magnum Bonum, Merveille de Quatre Saisons, Pilate, Rivers' Seedlings of various varieties, Arnold's Seedlings, five varieties, Russell's, Walker, and many more of the same or similar standing in our small fruit lists. Of about twenty-five more varieties belonging to the foreign species, I shall save one or two clumps of each, as monuments of my folly or wisdom, just as visitors to my garden may choose to designate them.

Among the Black-Cap varieties I shall save a row or two of the following: — Doolittle, Mammoth Cluster or Miami, Seneca, and Fay's Thornless. For specimen plants only, I reserve one or two each of American White Cap, Canada Black, Davison's Thornless, Elsie, Minnesota Yellow, Garden, Gardiner, Golden Thornless, Ontario, Summit Yellow, Surprise, and Westchester. The ground occupied by the above will make a splendid melon patch, and I anticipate great pleasure from the result of this day's work.

A Strike at the Blackberries.—*April 3.*—Having begun the cleaning out of brambles yesterday, I concluded to continue until the rubbish was all out of the way. In blackberries, we have not as many varieties as in raspberries; still there are quite a number that it is folly to cultivate, when we have far better sorts. I have cut my list down to barely two among the well-known sorts, viz:—Kittatinny and Dorchester; a little further South, I should certainly plant the Wilson for market, it being the largest variety in cultivation. I have also saved specimen plants of Lawton, Holcomb, Triumph, Furley, Claret, and Crystal White. But I shall never again have room for Mason's Mountain, Dodge's Thornless, Needham's White, Cumberland, Cape May, Felton, Newman's Thornless, Albion, Cutter, and Missouri Mammoth. Fighting the suckers that will spring from the roots of these varieties for the next two years will keep their names and good or bad qualities fresh in my memory.

Plowing.—*April 4.*—We are nearly one month later in plowing for oats and other early crops than last year. Oats, peas, and early potatoes should go into the ground as soon as the frost is out in the spring; but because the season is late, it should not be considered a sure sign of late ripening crops. Warm weather and warm rains will do much toward hastening vegetation.

Floricultural.

BEAUCARNEA RECURVATA.

THE Beaucarneas are of recent introduction, consequently seldom seen in our conservatories. They belong to the *Liliaceæ*, or Lily family, and are native of the temperate regions of Mexico. The *B. recurvata*, of which we herewith give an illustration, is an exceedingly graceful ornamental plant, quite tropical in appearance, and alike suitable for the conservatory or for bedding out in summer. The stem is remarkable for its bulb-like swelling at the base, and for the long tuft of gracefully recurved leaves at the top. The plants require considerable heat and a liberal supply of water during the season of most active growth. The soil best suited to the *Beaucarneas* is one composed largely of fibrous peat, with an admixture of sharp, coarse sand. Large plants should be allowed a full exposure to the sun during summer, and kept constantly supplied with water, because they require almost as much as the common Calla (*Richardii*).

An English writer says that they thrive best with their roots in water and their heads in an oven; but we have found no difficulty in growing the species which we figure in an ordinary green house without special care. As autumn approaches, gradually withhold water, and give the plant an opportunity to rest and ripen, and keep it, quiet until spring. Young seedlings, of course, can be kept growing, both summer and winter, until they are a few years old. The plants are of slow growth, and the specimen from which our illustration was taken is supposed to be ten or fifteen years old.

Bone for Fuchsias.—The editor of Kentucky People says that, knowing that bone dust is an excellent fertilizer for fuchsias, he potted several plants, and placed a piece of bone over the drain in each pot. In a short time the plants began to sicken, and the lives of several fine roses, geraniums, etc., were saved by transferring them to other pots. Instead of finding the fibrous roots twining themselves about the bone, they were brown and discolored, and shrinking away as fast as possible.

Dairy Husbandry.

SHALL WE SKIM THE CHEESE VATS?

In the London market, French butter (Normandy) is quoted * at 154s. sterling the cwt. In the same market, American cheese, extra fine, brings but 66s. the cwt., while the common sorts sell for 44s. to 50s. Both of these products are largely imported into England. The price for Normandy butter has not varied much for the past two years. These rates suggest the question whether American Dairymen cannot export butter with as much profit as they do cheese.

The cheese trade during the past year has not been very satisfactory to producers, while dealers claim they have made but little money in their transactions. It is likely that this claim may be true in many instances. It is said by some that the American Cheese trade the past season has been very poorly managed—that there has been no effort anywhere to sustain prices—that dairymen have been over anxious to sell, eager to go to the slaughter, and have accepted the situation, from week to week, and month to month, as inevitable.

The buyer is naturally solicitous for his own interests, but no further than his own profits are concerned. He buys from week to week, and is satisfied if he can make quick sales at small percentages above cost. The real value of the goods, or the cost of production, does not enter into his calculations. He deals with the markets; and so long as he can purchase so as to make a tolerable margin on his transactions, it is all well. If the producer is making no profit, or is losing money in producing, that is a matter belonging wholly to the producer—to use a homely expression, "he must paddle his own canoe."

Foreign transactions in cheese are now regulated very much by cable telegrams. The cable dispatches fix upon certain rates, and the dealer goes to work buying his goods at a margin on cable prices. He has no time and no opportunity to inquire whether cheese is worth more money in England than cable quotations. A few large houses in Liverpool, in London, and in other cities, have control of the cheese shipping trade. They import to sell to country traders, and it is an object to get goods cheaply and to sell low in order to make a brisk trade. They think it better to depend upon large transactions and quick sales to make profits than upon any considerable gains from a single week's importations.

The ease with which American cheese can be bought at low figures, and the readiness with which American factories respond to declining cable dispatches, it is thought, has had much to do in bringing about the low tone of the market during the past season. If the English had made the market 10s. or 20s. lower, there would have been no difficulty in filling orders; for so eager have dairymen been to part with their goods that they would have yielded to much lower rates than have ruled.

Choice American brands, rich in meat and perfect in flavor—cheese which the English expert pronounces equal to the best manufacture—could be bought in Liverpool and London during the past fall at nearly if not quite the same prices as the Dutch brands which have always been regarded in England as inferior, and suitable only for the poorer classes, or such as cannot afford to indulge in a rich-tasting, high-priced cheese.

"The time was" when American cheese would command in England 20s. Sterling, the cwt., more than the Dutch "Edams and Gondas." To-day, Edams and Gondas strut along by the side of meaty, fine-flavored Americans and ask no favors. In evidence of this affirmation, we have only to quote from the price list of one of the leading produce brokers in London. It is for the last week in November, as follows: American cheese, extra fine, 64s. to 66s.; good, 54s. to 59s.; seconds, 44s. to 50s. Dutch cheese, Edams, 60s. to 66s.; Gondas, 56s. to 57s.; Derby shape, 54s. to 64s.

How is this to be accounted for, or explained! Has American cheese manufacture taken a sudden retrograde this past year? Has the general quality of our cheese depreciated at the rate of 20s. sterling the cwt.,—falling down to the Dutch standard? Or has the Dutch manufacturer taken a sudden leap and caught up with the American in quality and prices? If this last be a correct solution of the matter, American factories may as well lay down their laurels, for if the Dutch can in one year make such rapid strides in face of all our painstaking efforts, then it is easy to see where our cheese will rank in the scale another year.

But we are sometimes told that America is making too much cheese—that we are over-producing, and low prices must, as a consequence, fall in a glut on the market. Are we over-producing? The markets are cleaned bare every year, and no considerable stocks are carried over. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain old cheese anywhere, and although there is a premium on such cheese, it cannot be had. We are not over-producing. Our cheese is all needed, but it is distributed as a spendthrift wastes his patrimony—rushed off on the principle that there is an over-production—a scramble to get cheese forward without judgment as to time or economy as to prices.

It was not our purpose to discuss the intricate questions of trade, or to point out causes that have led to decline in the American cheese product. Accepting the fact that our best cheese brings but 64s. to 66s., we go back to the question, whether as much money cannot be made by exporting butter as cheese.

We hold that, with the conveniences and skill found in American butter factories, butter can be made as fine in flavor, and as nice in texture and quality, as that produced in Normandy. We have no statistics at hand to show the average quantity of milk required to make a pound of butter at factories where all the cream is taken from the milk, and the skimmed milk fed to swine; but Hon. ZADOCK PRATT, who kept accurate statistics from a large herd during a series of years, reports that he so systematized his dairy operations that he was able, on an average, to get one pound of butter from twenty pounds of milk. Assuming that this can be done at the butter factories, we have a basis for comparing results from a given quantity of milk, whether it be made into butter or cheese; since for the latter, ten pounds of milk is the average. In other words, it takes twice the quantity of milk to make a pound of butter that it does for a pound of cheese.

If the labor of making, caring for, and marketing the one product be the same as the other for a given quantity of milk used, then the cheese ought to be worth one-half as much as the butter—indeed, rather more than half, because the sour milk from the butter is worth more than the whey from the cheese-making, while it costs less to transport and handle the pound of butter than the two pounds of cheese. If butter, then, is worth 154s. the cwt., cheese should bring, at least, 77s. But, as it brings only 60s. to 66s. there is a loss of 11s. to 17s. the cwt. We do not say that, by taking all the cream from the milk, and feeding the skimmed milk to the swine, it would be the most economical way of handling the milk. Probably more could be made by removing less cream and working the skimmed milk into cheese; but the point to which we wish to draw attention at this time is the difference in price between the butter and the cheese exports of Great Britain.

It may be more difficult to export butter so that it will arrive in good order than to export cheese. That is a matter, of course, to be taken into account, still, as a good share of our cheese is quoted at from 44s. to 50s, butter at 88s. to 100s., is the equivalent.

If the price of cheese is to remain at the same rates for next year, the question may well occupy the attention of dairymen, Whether a portion of the cream may not better be removed from the milk and the milk then converted into cheese, instead of the whole milk process now generally practiced.

With the skill of our manufacturers, it is presumed as good cheese can be made from milk partially skimmed as that of the Dutch brands with which we are now competing in the English markets. At any rate, there does not seem to be much inducement to export rich, meaty cheese, which will command in England no more than English skims and inferior Dutch brands.

The price of English Cheddar is quoted at 72s. to 86s.; Cheshire fine, from 76s. to 84s. Our best factory is acknowledged to be fully equal to these kinds. But American cheese is evidently not sold in England upon its merits, but at prices corresponding with what it costs. It can be bought cheaply, and it can be sold cheaply.

Another trouble growing out of our export trade is, that the home trade will not pay any more for cheese than the export prices. Thus, our 60,000,000 of pounds exported, makes the price on our whole product of 240,000,000 of pounds.

* This article was written some time since, and deferred.—[EDS.]

Domestic Economy.

TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

"A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER" in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, March 30, wishes to know how to make good coffee, "that will please her husband." She will perhaps find all she wants in the articles by Mrs. M. N. R.; still I will give her *our way*, and we are famous among our friends for having nice coffee. First, get *good coffee*—best quality of Java is good enough; pick it over carefully, and roast with great care, bringing it evenly to a rich dark brown. While roasting add a small piece of good, sweet butter; this gives increased richness, and helps to preserve the aroma; a piece the size of a hickory nut to a half pound of coffee is about right. Keep in a close jar, and grind as wanted for use. If you wish to make coffee for two or three, allow a large heaping tablespoonful to each person; place in a bowl, and mix it very thoroughly with egg, so that every particle of the coffee shall be moistened (one will do for two messes if eggs are scarce). Then put it in your coffee pot and pour on boiling water, a little at first; shake the pot, to prevent the coffee from congealing in a mass, then add as much water (and no more) as you need for your desired cups of coffee, and let it boil slowly, but steadily, for fifteen minutes. (Some people never boil, only simmer.) Just before taking to the table, pour out half a cupful, to remove the grains of coffee in the spout, and pour back. In a minute it will pour out clear as amber, and will be perfectly delicious if served hot with cream and white sugar.

Cream is indispensable to having coffee in perfection. This I have always secured, though living in a city the last twelve years, and never keeping a cow. I got milk from the best milkman I could find; then I carefully set my quart in a basin, and suffered it on no account to be disturbed till morning; then with my own hands I carefully removed the cream with a spoon, never trusting a servant to waste or dilute the precious luxury. I always had enough for my four large coffee cups. Now that I am in the country, I have abundance for a half dozen from a quart. Scalding the milk will make both cream and milk richer, and in hot weather is always necessary. It is very important to keep the coffee-pot well cleaned and rinsed each time after using; servants will often, if not watched, leave the old grounds in until the coffee-pot is again wanted for use; this blackens the inner coating, and spoils the flavor of the coffee. If you follow the above directions carefully, I think your husband will be well pleased with the result.—Mrs. F. A. D., *Cowlesville, N. Y.*

Let "Young Housewife" see that her coffee is browned thoroughly, being very dark and brittle. If the grain crumbles easily when bitten, it is done; but should it be tough, with a hard center, return to the oven until crisp. While it is still warm beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth and stir in the grains till dry. Next have it properly ground, neither too fine or too coarse, and put it away in a close covered tin box. Get a Eureka coffee-pot and put one heaping tablespoon of coffee for each cup desired, and if that coffee does not "please her husband," he ought to be hung; so says my husband.—L. F. D., *Griffin, Ga.*

FLOATING ISLAND.

TAKE one quart new milk in a sauce-pan, and place in a kettle of boiling water to prevent its burning on the bottom while the milk is heating to the boiling point; stir, smoothly, a tablespoonful of corn starch, (or arrow-root, which is better,) in a little milk, and mix with it three well-beaten eggs, (reserving the whites of two of them,) stir this slowly into the heated milk, and keep stirring steadily till it thickens evenly to the consistency of boiled custard or mock cream, which it is. Then remove it from the fire and sweeten with white sugar. Flavor or not, as you choose, with vanilla or lemon; but let your flavoring, if any, be very slight, if you would have your custard delicate; be careful not to get it too sweet. Place it in a glass dish; beat the whites of your eggs to a stiff froth, and drop over the top of custard.—F. A. D.

I WILL send you my receipe, as I know how very nice it is:—One quart of milk, four eggs, reserving the white of two for the Island; beat the eggs with four tablespoonfuls white sugar and a trifle of salt; then stir in the milk, which should be scalding hot; let boil until curdy; then pour into a dish; then beat quickly the remaining white to a stiff froth; add two or three tablespoons of sugar, and drop on the custard while hot; season to taste; I use nutmeg. Should eggs be scarce, which is often the case, one can substitute some corn starch; one tablespoon corn starch is equal to one egg.—E. M. VANNESS.

THREE pints of milk, eight eggs, a little salt and nutmeg, and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put the milk over the fire to boil, and drop the whites of the eggs in by the spoonful; let it boil a moment, and turn the whites over; remove in a minute more to a plate. Beat the yolks of eggs to a froth, with sugar, etc., and stir in the milk; turn into your dish and spread the whites over the top; ornament with drops of currant jelly over the top or sugar-sand put on in flowers or figures.—L. E. R.

PUT one quart of sweet milk (cream is much better if one has it) into a tin kettle of hot water; let it scald, then stir into it gradually the yolks of five eggs and one cup of sugar, beaten together; when cool, flavor with one teaspoon of lemon. Beat the whites of the eggs to a froth and put on to a basin of hot water; let it remain five minutes, then place it on the top of the other; when cold it is ready for the table.—C. L. J.

I SEND you the following:—One quart of milk, 4 eggs; take the yolks and put them in the milk; add sugar to your taste; put over the fire and let it come to a boil; if you boil it, it will curdle; season to suit the taste; put some milk over the fire, and beat the whites of the eggs to a froth; when the milk boils, put the beaten eggs on the milk to boil; then place it on the custard, and your Island will be Floating.—MILLIE.

SET a quart of milk to boil, then stir into it the beaten yolks of six eggs; flavor with lemon or rose, and sweeten to taste; whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth. When the custard is thick (don't let it get watery), put it in a deep dish and heap the frothed eggs upon it. Serve cold.—S.

Domestic Inquiries.—C. L. J. wants a good recipe for citron cake. . . . . "A Young Housekeeper" asks for the methods of cooking egg plants used by our readers. . . . Emma V. P. "*does wish* that about ten thousand contributions from our readers, as to their respective modes of making different kinds of salad, could be secured." She *so* loves salad!

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

The Dwarf Pomegranate I have had four years. It bears as large and fine-flavored fruit as the taller-growing varieties, and blooms the entire year here. I think it is as ornamental as any plant I know of. In February, 1871, I planted some seeds of it, and put down some cuttings; in six weeks, the cuttings were well rooted, and perfectly full of flowers. The stems were so tender they bent down, and the flowers rested on the ground. The seedlings commenced blooming in September of the same year, at from one-half a foot to one foot tall, and they continued in bloom until I gave them away in the winter; but they did not ripen any fruit.—A. B. N., *Brownsville, Texas.*

Peaches for New Jersey.—Wm. PARRY furnished the following select list of peaches for profit in New Jersey, at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Fruit-Growers' Society, giving a succession from earliest to latest: Hale's Early, Troth's Early, Mountain Rose, Large Early York, Crawford's Early, Oldmixon Free, Stump the World, Ward's Late Free, Harker's Seedling, Late Rareripe, Crawford's Late, Beer's Smock, Heath Cling and Salway. The latest of these would not ripen well as far north as New York state.

Monarch of the West Strawberry.—Can you give me your opinion of the strawberry called "Monarch of the West?" How would it thrive in Eastern Massachusetts? Is it a very large berry when properly cultivated?—JOHN WAYLAND.

WE do not know anything of this variety except what has been said in the Western papers.

Flemish Beauty Pear in Iowa and Kansas.—The Western Pomologist says that this pear is peculiarly fitted to a light-ish soil, for the finest fruit grown in the above-named States has been grown on a light sandy loam.

Grape for Name.—A. P. H., East Nassau, is informed that we cannot name grapes without seeing them—we could only guess at it, which would be most unsatisfactory to ourselves and of no advantage to him.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Jesus. By CHAS. F. DEEMS, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York. United States Publishing Company.

THIS great work, by Rev. Dr. DEEMS, is worthy a much longer notice than we can give it. It is one of the great books of the times, and will surprise all who are fortunate enough to read it. In a large volume of over 700 pages, Dr. DEEMS has given us the history of the Life and Times of JESUS, with a lucid and rational account of all the events connected with his advent upon earth. The whole is woven together in the form of a historical narrative, exceedingly interesting, and as fascinating as the History of WASHINGTON, by IRVING, or NAPOLEON, L., by ABBOTT. Dr. DEEMS takes nothing for granted, but examines all points, and gives the reasons for every statement made. The book is a fund of information which every Christian should possess; it is a rare casket of treasures, and should be read with the Bible. The pure, simple, devotional style of the work is one of its chief beauties. No one who once takes up the book will throw it aside until it is finished. The author has given long study and research to his subject, and the work produced is no holiday book or romance; it is a patiently built monument to the memory of a "dear friend," every stone of which is carved and polished with the utmost care. No such work has come from the American press in long years. Those who wish for a profound but plainly exhaustive, fascinating, simple yet learned story of CHRIST, will find it in this book. In these days of infidelity and doubt Dr. DEEMS' book will do a world of good. It gives us the historical fact of JESUS' existence, and is neither dogmatical, doctrinal nor theological, but simply a narrative and an explanation. The book is beautifully printed on tinted paper, fully illustrated and handsomely bound.

Vesta. By HESTER A. BENEDICT. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

HERE is a gem volume, made up in the finest style of the book-maker's art, and within all aglow with a wealth of brilliant flowers of poetry. "VESTA," the leading poem, is a heart-piece of personal experience, portraying a young mother's joy and triumph, and her after bereavement, desperation and final resignation; into which the writer has thrown a tender, terrible, and pathetic earnestness, which will reach the hearts of all readers of like experience. The miscellaneous poems are chiefly remarkable for their tenderness of sentiment and fineness of fancy. Mrs. BENEDICT is an accomplished artist, in both music and painting, and thus her poems are always musical in cadence and artistic in execution—never tame or ungraceful. She is a native of Ohio, at present residing in Philadelphia, occupied in writing for the literary press of the Eastern cities.

The Dessert Book. By a Boston Lady. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.

A USEFUL book for any household, especially for those who live at a distance from the confectioners or bakers. All who wish to prepare their own dessert will be glad of this complete manual. It treats of puddings and pies, cake making, almond cakes, wafers in general, iced biscuits, glaces, creams, water and fruit ices, iced puddings, graniti, punch, coffee, chocolate, tea, acidulated drinks, cordials, wines, jellies, brandy fruits, compotes, and many other things. The whole makes a volume of 200 pages.

Yesterdays with Authors. By JAMES T. FIELDS. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

THIS most admirable and readable book, by the well-known publisher, lecturer and author, consists of sketches of Pope, Thackeray, Hawthorne, Dickens, Wordsworth, and Miss Mitford. Mr. FIELDS knew all of these people, visited them, received letters from them, and has thus been able to write of them in a way which is at once fascinating, original, and new. All who admire the works of any of these writers will be glad and fortunate to possess a copy of this book. It makes a handsome volume of 352 pages.

Supplement to Bicknell's Village Builder. New York: A. J. Bicknell & Co.

A HANDSOME quarto, containing 18 modern designs for country and suburban houses of moderate cost, with elevations, plans, sections, and a variety of details, all drawn to scale. The colored plates in this book are very handsome, and the plans appear to be well adapted for their purpose. All the specifications are given. Those contemplating building will do well to consult this fine work.

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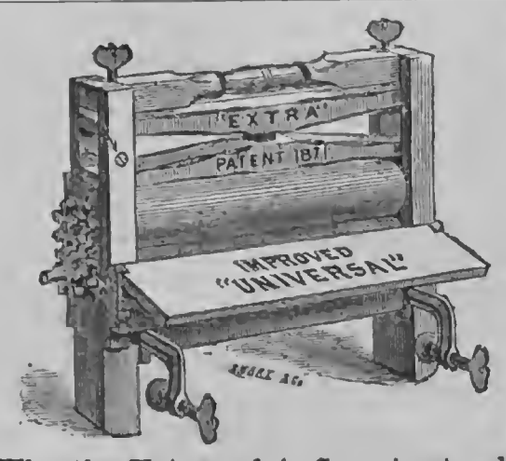

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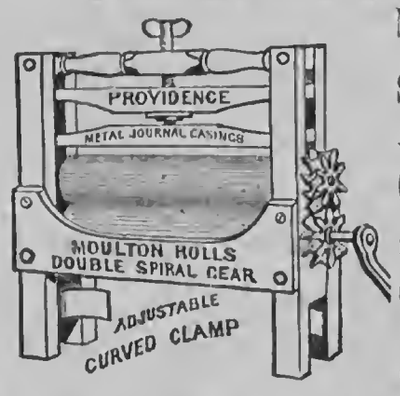

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.50 per Year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50; Seven Copies and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

ADVERTISING RATES.

AFTER April 1, 1872, the Rates for Advertising in MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER will be as follows:

Inside, 14th and 15th pages (Agate space)	.90c.	per line.
" 5th, 7th, and 13 pages	1.00	"
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Fifty per cent. extra for unusual display.		
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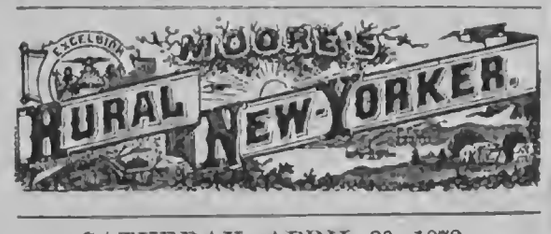


SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

THE GLOOM OF A DAY.

HAS the reader ever stopped to think of the aggregate gloom of a day? Reading the daily papers before breakfast, one may form some estimate of the tragedies daily enacted—of the sorrow and darkness they bring—of the pall of gloom they cast over the lives of thousands upon thousands. And yet precious little thought is given it by the mass of readers. We read these stories compressed into paragraphs much as we eat our beefsteak, thinking not of the cost to some one of producing it. We are apt to forget how abstract are the facts—how only the outline of the picture is given, and that the details involve suffering and heart-aches that shadow the lives, and make desolate the homes of those immediately interested.

But look into what seem the happiest homes. Study the faces of those who seem prosperous. Read the hearts of even the cheerful-faced men of business, and of the wives who meet friends and neighbors with smiles, and shower compliments and *bon mots* in conversation as if there were no bitter waters flowing from the fountain of their daily experiences. Who can tell how much dull, steady, dreary ache, apprehension, distrust, real sorrow and depression prevails. Talk with the most cheerful; win, by sympathetic confidence, a frank confession, and it will be found that every face, nearly, wears a mark, every heart carries its weight, every shoulder is bending beneath a burthen, and for every smile there is the complement tear.

Why is this gloomy topic taken for an editorial? Because the stories of suffering, of unrest, discontent, unrealized hopes, unsatisfied desires, press upon us daily—because we would have our readers more contented and cheerful—if for no other reason than that misery loves company; and if they are miserable, we may assure them there is plenty of misery extant, and they have plenty of company. The duty of cheerfulness and content, of work and worship, ought to be enforced in the beginning of this Spring-time brightness. The forces of regeneration are beginning to act throughout nature, and to enliven life with the stimulus of reaction after a long winter of rest under the lock and key of frost. Let us thaw out! Let the new season of growth be one that shall bear us beautiful blossoms and wholesome fruit. Let us remember that culture and sunlight have to do with the fruits we bear as well as those the trees produce. It is well to remember that our lives are not the only ones in the shadow—if they are—that suffering is contagious, and we have no right to propagate the disease—that sorrow should be isolated and quarantined as soon as it appears, and that we have no right to add to the general gloom by displaying the pall which covers our dead. Let the dead bury their dead.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

"Books for Ruralists."—Under this heading we give (in a Supplement accompanying this number) a revised list of works on Agriculture, Horticulture, and kindred branches—including standard treatises on Stock, Dairy and Sheep Husbandry, Poultry and Bee Keeping, Fruit Culture, Gardening, Floriculture, Rural Architecture, and other prominent specialties of rural life and production. Many of these works will prove valuable guides at this season, and ought to be procured for present use and future reference. Every progressive farmer or horticulturist will find it for his interest to possess such works as will aid him in his special department. For instance, no one engaged in the production of Butter or Cheese, even on a small scale, can afford to do without Mr. WILLARD'S new work on Dairy Husbandry—while, now that wool and sheep are again at the top of the wave, every flock-master who has not a copy of Dr. RANDALL'S Practical Shepherd should obtain the new edition of that standard authority. And fruit growers, gardeners, florists, etc., should secure works which treat upon their respective branches of culture. Such works as Barry's "Fruit Garden," (a revised and enlarged edition of which has just been published,) Quinn's "Money in the Garden," Henderson's "Practical Floriculture," and a score of similar ones, ought to be in great demand at the present season. A careful examination of our list will probably enable the reader to find from one to a dozen works that it would pay him to obtain.

Obituary.—CHARLES KENNICOTT, the eldest son of the late Dr. JOHN A. KENNICOTT, died Thursday, March 28, at Jacksonville, Ill. He was born at Buffalo, N. Y., August 14, 1831. His father removed to New Orleans while he was an infant, and settled in Illinois in 1836, at "The Grove," sixteen miles from Chicago. Here "The Old Doctor" and the eldest boy began the cultivation of trees, flowers and plants, CHARLES developing rare taste for rural adornment and a love of arboriculture and horticulture, which, combined with the father's taste and knowledge, created a most charming and hospitable home. When thirteen years of age, CHARLES was sent to Buffalo, N. Y., to school, and spent much of his time with the nurseryman, BENJ. F. HODGE. On his return to "The Grove," he induced his father to engage in the Nursery business, which was continued to the time of the "Old Doctor's" death. Meantime his writings in the Prairie Farmer and elsewhere had attracted attention, and when EMERY'S Journal of Agriculture (afterwards consolidated with the Prairie Farmer) was started in 1858, he became its horticultural editor, and his contributions to that department attracted deserved attention. He subsequently removed to Sandoval, Ill., and established a nursery in connection with JOHN P. REYNOLDS, late Secretary of Illinois Agricultural Society. Here his enthusiasm and industry made again a beautiful home in the heart of Egypt; and his labors here resulted in physical prostration and mental inability to work, and finally in his death. He was a staunch, true friend, a most agreeable editorial associate, and one who, with greater physical strength, would have made for himself a more prominent name than his too short life enabled him to do, although none more honorable.

Unfair Criticism.—It is with much surprise and regret that we have read the censorious comments of such able agricultural journals as the RURAL NEW-YORKER and the Country Gentleman, upon the work of organizing the late National Agricultural Convention. Their remarks on the President of the Convention are not more improper than groundless.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

WE find the above paragraph in the Country Gentleman, with appropriate comments. Now, so far as the RURAL NEW-YORKER is concerned, we defy the Massachusetts Ploughman to point to one word of censorious comment upon the organization of the late National Agricultural Convention in this journal. Nor were its remarks on the President of the Convention improper or groundless. We said he was a ponderous body; so he is—a man of force, weight, and influence, and who succeeded in getting his delegation and himself recognized and admitted to the Convention in spite of the plan of the Commissioner to exclude them; and who secured, by such force, weight, and influence, his own election as President of the Convention. We stated facts simply. If the Ploughman is fishing for compliments for the President of that Convention, we cheerfully give it the morsel of sweetness it desires, by saying that we have rarely attended a Convention, the presiding officer of which discharged his duties with more dignity, tact, promptness, and impartiality! How is that?

The Equitable Life Assurance Society.—The report of Hon. J. L. CLARKE, the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, and the able gentlemen associated with him in the investigation of the affairs of this old and prominent Insurance Company, proves the falsity of sundry charges lately made and widely published against it, and also shows that the Equitable Life is well and judiciously managed. The fact that the Company is fully exonerated, after a thorough examination by a committee composed of experts and business men of high character, must be satisfactory to the officers and policy holders, as well as the public generally. The indorsement of its management by such reputable gentlemen as Mr. CLARKE and his associates is strong testimony in behalf of the Equitable Life, and ought to augment its popularity and business.

Our Supplement.—In consequence of the continued pressure of advertising upon our pages, we are constrained to issue a Supplement this week. Almost every week this year we have been obliged to defer from a column to a page of advertisements. This Supplement ought to relieve us somewhat—as it contains advertising matter which has been deferred for some time—and we hope there will be less infringement upon reading departments in future. A certain quantity of advertising is well enough, but we have been favored with "too much of a good thing" for the past three months. Advertisers whose favors have been deferred from time to time, are assured that we have endeavored to accommodate them so far as we could consistently with our idea that Subscribers have rights which we are bound to respect.

Cock Fighting.—SAMUEL B. N., "a young man very fond of fowls," asks where he "can get first-class fighting games." He says he "has a fancy that it will pay him to grow them for the pit," or asks if we do not "think he can make money by cock-fighting?" He has "a friend who made $2,000 last year, raising, selling, and fighting games." We advise the father of this young man to send him, at once, to some Theological School, where he may get this "fancy" drilled, or washed, or prayed out of him. If he is bent upon following his fancy, we advise him to put himself in immediate communication with some of the Sixth Ward b'hoys of this city, and keep as shy of HENRY BERGH, as he will be, likely, to all morality, if he enters upon his proposed profession.

To Anybody.—A correspondent says:—"I have ways of doing things that I think are better than those I see published often; but I am not a writer, and hesitate to send them to you, although I might give information that would benefit many." Don't you (nor any one else) hesitate any longer. Give us the facts in just as few words as possible, and give all of them, and we will see that they appear in a shape that will bring you no discredit. It is just what we want every one who profits by the experiences of others as given in these columns to do. Do not hesitate a moment!

Swivel Plows.—A correspondent asks us if we regard swivel plows a saving of labor and time. We do; especially on uneven farms. They save time in travel on head lands and labor to a man and team, because furrows can all be turned down-hill. A *good* swivel plow is a good and economical implement on almost any farm.

Mr. Josiah Hooper's Essay on Planting Small Grounds, read before the Rural Club of New York city December 7, 1871, and published in the RURAL NEW-YORKER December 23, is being republished in the English horticultural papers.

Preserving Horse Records.—The New York State Senate has passed the following bill, which will interest horsemen in this State:

AN ACT for the better preservation of horse records.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—Any person or persons owning or keeping a stallion for breeding purposes shall be required, before advertising the services of said stallion, to file a certificate with the County Clerk of the county where said stallion is owned or kept, stating name, color, age, size, together with the pedigree of said stallion, as full as attainable, and the name of the person by whom said stallion was bred. Any person who shall neglect to make and file the certificate required by the provisions of this act, or who shall wilfully make and file a false certificate of the statements aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of $100, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction. It shall be the duty of the District Attorney of the county wherein said stallion is owned or kept to commence an action for the recovery of the forfeiture hereby allowed, upon his receiving satisfactory evidence that such advertisement has been made, and that the certificate has not been filed as herein required, or that a false certificate has been so filed; such action to be brought in the name of the people of this State. In all actions wherein the penalty prescribed by this act shall be recovered and collected, one-half thereof shall be paid to the person furnishing the proof upon which such recovery was procured, and one-half shall be paid to the Treasurer of the county for the support of the poor.

SEC. 2.—This act shall take effect immediately.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Elizabethton, Carter Co., Tenn., March 25.—We have had much snow the last few weeks. Farmers are backward with their work. Grain and provender for cattle are scarce. Wheat, $1.50; corn, 75c.; oats 60c.; stock low.—T. E. R. H.

Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 2.—We have had a long, cold winter, without rain, and but little snow. March 30 we had some rain. Our wells are mostly dry, and have been so since Dec. 1st. Streams are frozen up, and very little business is doing. Wagoning has been good most of the winter, the roads being frozen hard and smooth.—A. W.

Union Co., Iowa, April 2.—Weather pleasant; snow not all gone; Spring backward; no grain sowed. No Winter wheat grown here. Rye does well. Prices are:—Good wheat, 95c.@$1 per bush.; oats, 18c. for black, and 20c. for white; corn, 18c.; potatoes, 50c., and scarce; barley, 40c. @45c.; good fat hogs 3½c. per lb.; farm labor $18@$20 per month.—ED.

Kalamazoo Co., Mich., April 6.—Have had a snug winter. The last of March we had a rain which froze so that the trees and everything else were covered with ice. A great many peach trees are badly broken. Farm hands are scarce; have all gone to the cities that were burned last fall. Farmers are expecting to have to pay $20 to $25 and even $30 per month this season.—F. L. C.

Monroe Co., N. Y., April 8.—March was cold and rough, with a very sharp, keen air the most of the time, and April followed suit for one day (the first) at least, but since that time the weather has been very mild and pleasant. The roads in the country are very bad, except those that are graveled. Hired help is very high, and in some sections very scarce. Men get from $20 to $26 per month and board, and $32@35 where they board themselves. Wheat is looking very poor, and the indications are that it will advance in price. Hay is scarce and farmers are feeding cut feed to get their stock through.—E. L. B.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April 1.—We have had a long, cold winter, and it seems more like winter now than it does like April. The snow will average from three to four feet deep in the middle and northern towns of this county. It is very cold and the snow is drifting badly; some roads are impassable. Hay is getting scarce, and cattle are on short allowance; barns will all be cleaned out this spring; many are empty now. Cattle are very low, and not much call for horses. Most of the early pigs have frozen to death. Grain is low and must take the place of hay. We have had good sleighing here since the 13th of December.—S. S. W.

Hall's Corners, Ontario Co., N. Y., April 8.—Yesterday afternoon and evening we had a light warm rain, with a fair sun to day, which has changed the appearance of the brown and lifeless looking wheat fields very much. The frost is coming out of the ground very slowly, and unless we have heavy rains it will soon be light and dry and in good order for plowing. I see by last RURAL that our Tariff on Wool is in danger. Now I do hope that our accumulated wisdom at Washington will exercise ordinary common sense, and let well enough alone for the present. —P. F. B.

RURAL BREVITIES.

THE Iowa Homestead has a neat, new dress.

THE Arkansas State Industrial University is reported to have fifty students.

CATTLE in Green Co., Ill., are said to be dying in large numbers from some strange and unknown disease.

WE do not know any one who deals in English sparrows here. We do not advise our Illinois correspondent to introduce them there.

F. H. G., Adrian, Mich., is informed that AVERILL'S chemical paint, so far as we have knowledge and observation, is most excellent.

WE are indebted to EDWIN W. BISWELL, Corresponding Secretary for a copy of the Transactions of the Massachusetts State Horticultural Society.

CHAS. E. CASH is informed that the Poultry World comes to us regularly, and we know no reason why it should not to him, provided he has paid for it.

CATTLE dealers are now contracting with feeders in Morgan Co., Ill., for fat cattle for May delivery, at $5.50@$5.60; for June delivery, at $5.75@$6 per cwt.

THE latest horticultural fashion out is that of transplanting hair from one head to another, by removing some portions of the scalp, with the hair on, from one head to another that is bald. The question is who will suffer himself to be scalped to supply his neighbor?

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

NEW QUARTER—SUBSCRIBE NOW!

ALL OUR READERS interested in the success of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please bear in mind that a New Quarter commenced *last week*—April 6th. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe, and we trust Agents and others will govern themselves accordingly—notifying non-subscribers of the fact and inviting them to join the Rural Brigade. Those forming new clubs, or making additions to old ones, will be entitled to the same Premiums offered in January—so that all aiding the RURAL will not only have the consciousness of doing good to others, but be liberally rewarded therefor.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. You will find it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

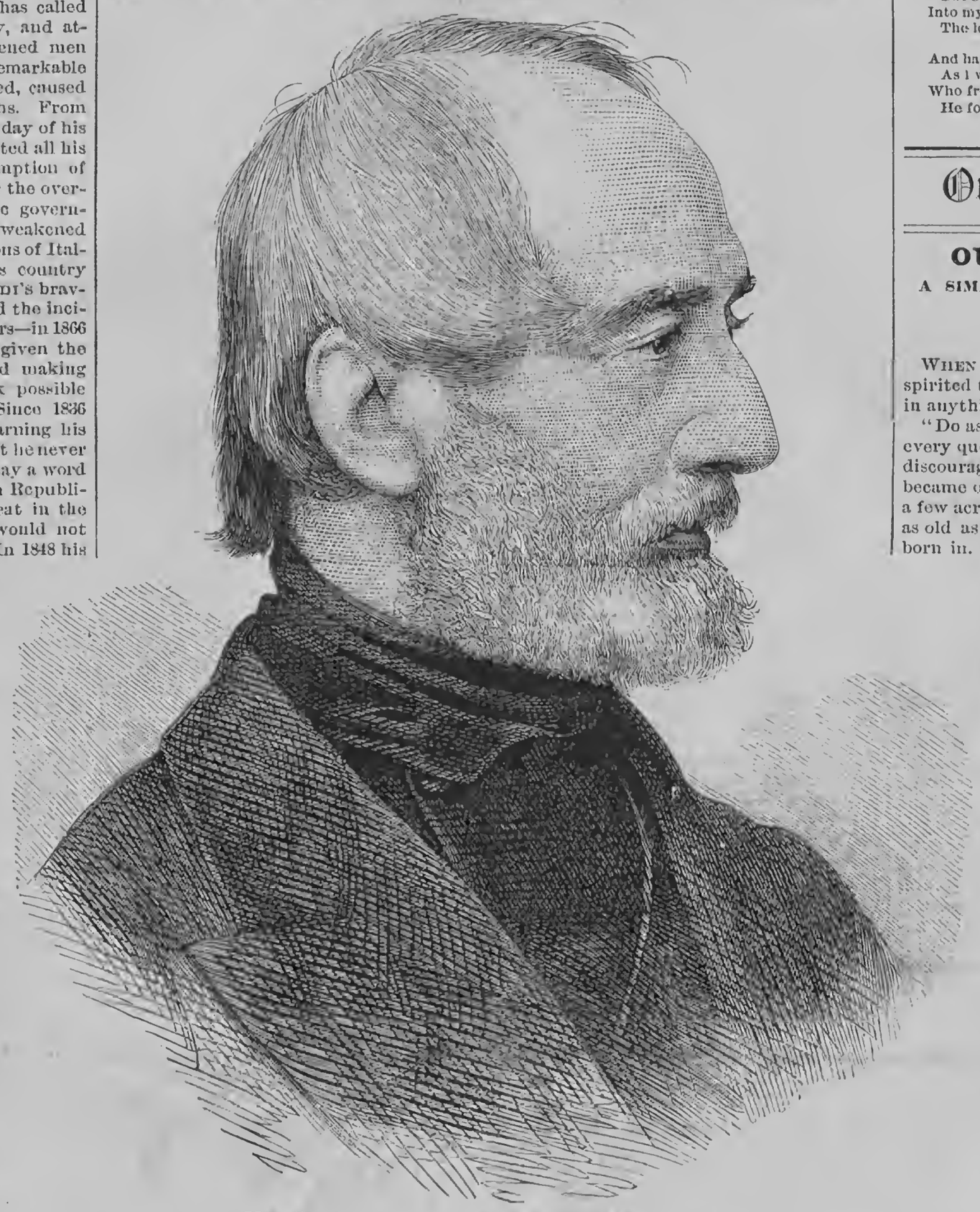
Grocers, Spice Dealers and Druggists all sell Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts.

Various Topics.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

THE recent death of this famous Republican and Revolutionist, at Pisa, has called out universal mourning in Italy, and attracted the attention of enlightened men everywhere. MAZZINI was a remarkable man, whose career, while it lasted, caused much terror to European monarchs. From his early youth at Genoa, to the day of his death, at the age of 63, he devoted all his time and strength to the redemption of Italy, working in his own way for the overthrow of all those petty despotic governments of the Peninsula which weakened and divided the twenty-six millions of Italians. MAZZINI lived to see his country made free by the aid of GARIBALDI'S bravery, CAVOUR'S statesmanship, and the incidental effects of two European wars—in 1866 and 1870—but to him must be given the credit of rousing the people, and making the accomplishment of that task possible which other men completed. Since 1836 MAZZINI has lived in London, earning his living as a teacher and writer; but he never allowed an occasion to pass to say a word for Italy. He worked for Italian Republicanism, and refused to take a seat in the Italian Parliament, because he would not acknowledge an Italian King. In 1848 his scheme of Republicanism for Italy had an apparent success. At that time the Pope had been frightened out of Rome, and a nominal Republic was set up, with MAZZINI, SAFFI and ARMELLINI as its dictators, while GARIBALDI commanded the army against the French besiegers. His ceaseless agitation, numerous pamphlets, correspondence, etc., have attracted the attention of all Europe, and once or twice caused his imprisonment. He made large contributions to English and Italian literature, and some day we expect to see his critical essays and discussions of ethical themes collected for our library shelves.

The funeral of MAZZINI took place at Genoa, his native city, and was attended by thousands from all parts of Italy. His memory has recently been honored in Rome, with an immense procession, orations, etc. The portrait which we have engraved is drawn from a recent photograph taken in London, and is supposed to be a life-like representation of the celebrated Italian Patriot and Revolutionist.



THE LATE JOSEPH MAZZINI.

THE DRAGON TREE.

ON the last page of this week's issue we give a representation of the famous dragon tree, (*Dracœna Draco*,) sometimes called the dragon's blood tree, on account of a resinous exudation which it emits at certain times from cracks in the trunk. This resin was once highly esteemed as a medicine. The tree is a native of the Canaries, Madeira, and grows wild in the island of Teneriffe. The view presented this week is that of a colossal tree which once grew in the town of Orotava, in the island of Teneriffe. It was 45 feet in circumference a short distance above the ground, while at its top it was near 80 feet around. This tree was an object of veneration among the Gouanches. HUMBOLDT first brought it into notice. He computed it to be 6,000 years old. The trunk was hollow, and in the interior there was a stairway, by which one might ascend to the branches. It was 70 feet in hight. Unfortunately this tree was destroyed by a hurricane in the autumn of 1867. Young plants of this species are considered valuable for the conservatory at all seasons.

STUDENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

WILL M CARLETON, the poet, now of the Detroit Tribune is publishing some Rural Sketches, which are very notable. In a recent article he narrates the trials of Students on the Farm, in this pleasant wise:

Four jolly students are these four fellows, just at the close of a two-weeks' vacation in the country. They have been demonstrating What They Knew about Farming, in the Winter. They have enjoyed it, upon the whole. They have fattened upon it. The fresh air has brought color to their cheeks, and the rough work and long sleigh-rides have given appetite to their stomachs. In short, they have taken a vote and passed resolutions to the effect that they have had a grand old time.

To be sure, the two weeks have not, figuratively speaking, been to them one gush of golden sunshine. Smythe, for instance, has lost his faith in Cows. It was on a bitter, frosty morning, that Smythe lost his faith in Cows. He had volunteered to milk Cle. (short for Cleopatra, because she was handsome, and queen of the herd). Cle. was not in good humor, that morning, and Smythe tried to conciliate her by performing a surgical operation upon some warts which she had on her lacteal tubes,—with his finger nails. There came a flash of bovine lightning, and Smythe laid down, and gravely kicked up his heels; with a vague impression that he had discovered several new planets. He also felt, to use a pun which he perpetrated after it was all over, as if he were in the Milky Way—an assertion in which the soiled condition of his nobbiest suit fully bore him out.

Tullups, for another instance, does not like to have the rest of the boys ask him, supposing he were going to harness a horse, which side foremost he would put the collar, and of which end of said horse the crupper could be used to best advantage. He says he thinks he knows—now; but he would rather talk about something else, such as conic sections, or Cicero de Amicitia, or Brachiopods, or regulation base ball, or something he feels perfectly strong on.

Philipson, for still another instance, declares that if, on his return to college, the question: "Are rams all right?" shall happen to be brought up in any of the debating societies, he shall feel it to be his duty to unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly take the negative. When, upon one glorious winter's morning, he went forth leisurely through the bright rays of the rising sun, to feed the sheep;—when he had succeeded in convincing most of them that he was a good and bounteous fellow;—when some of the older and less timid matrons of the flock had come near unto him, and even ventured lovingly to lick his hand;—he was somewhat surprised, and a trifle puzzled, to see, at a distance of four or five rods, the Worthy Patriarch of the flock, gravely shaking his head at this bead sight on the innovator, and went for him quite naturally. Philipson, whose great boast was that he never ran on any occasion, ran, on this occasion. He afterwards remarked, that it seemed to him to be a very hurrying season of the year. He glided several times around the great straw-stack in the center of the yard, the ram in hot pursuit. Tullups, who was a base-ballist, was seated on the big gate, out of danger; and he kindly did his best to encourage his brother student, just as if he were running bases. "Go!" he shouted cheerfully. * * * "Get down on her! * * * You've *got* to go! * * * Pick up them legs!" * * * And as the victim made a surprisingly agile spring over the fence, the ram coming up just in time to assist him, Tullups gravely shouted, "How's that, umpire? Tally one for Philipson."

SICILIAN FLEAS.

AN enthusiastic professor of entomology, having entertained a friend over night, accosted him in the morning with the usual inquiry as to how he slept:—"Not very well. A strange bed, perhaps. But—" "Ah!" quoth the doctor, eagerly, "ye were just bitten by something, eh?" "Well, to tell the truth, doctor I was." "Just think of that! Bitten, were ye? Now can you say that it was anything noteworthy that bit ye? peculiar, eh?" "Fleas, I think. But such chaps for biting I never saw in my life." "I should think so, indeed!" (with great glee) "They're Sicilian fleas. *I imported them!*"

MIND AND MATTER.—The intellect is superior to the physical system. While the world lasts, the sun will gild the mountain tops before it shines upon the plain.

LIBERTY.—True liberty consists in the privilege of enjoying our own rights—not in the destruction of the rights of others.

THE MOUNTAIN BROOK.

Thou little brook, so silver bright,
Thou wanderest onward day and night
I think and think and fain would know
Whence comest thou? where dost thou go?

In th' cold rock's gloomy lap I lay,
But now 'mid flowers and moss I play;
Into my mirror, clear and mild,
The lovely face of Heaven hath smiled.

And happy child-thoughts have I there.
As I wander on I know not where;
Who from the cold rock set me free,
He forever my guide will be.

[*Translated from the German.*

Our Story-Teller.

OUR OLD HOME:

A SIMPLE STORY OF RURAL LIFE.

BY SUE.

WHEN father died mother became so low spirited that she did not take any interest in anything about the place.

"Do as you like, girls," was her reply to every question we asked her. I became so discouraged that I did not care what really became of us. Father left us nothing but a few acres of badly tilled land, and a house as old as the hills—the old cottage he was born in.

MARY ANN kept her spirits in a hopeful state. She said as long as we had mother left, and a shelter for her head, we all might be thankful, and go about our duties cheerfully. MARY ANN was different from the most of us—she was like the MOGANS, mother's family.

"But this old place will never pay a farm hand, and JENNIE is too small to help much," feeling, as I spoke, rather hopelessly. How were we to live, I asked of her.

"I shall farm it myself. You take care of the house and keep mother from fretting, and I'll see to the farm," said MARY ANN, cheerfully.

It was getting along in March, and nothing had been attended to, for we were so confused about father's death, and the loss of our dear homestead, which went to pay off father's debts. The old home was small, only sixty acres, not much like the lost one. SAM JAY bought it, and we felt it had fallen into good hands. He would be kind to the stock, which went with the place.

The last week in March we moved to the old home on the hill. It had stood empty for years. Once in a while father used it for corn and grain, when the harvest was plentiful; it had been a sort of store house for a long time. I managed the inside of the house, and soon had it in good order. The rooms looked cheerful. Mother brightened up, when everything was fixed. The memory of her early wedded life clustered round its ample hearth.

She said, pointing to different parts of the sitting-room—she was growing rather queer:—"Your father sat there the night JOHN came home from college. How proud we were of JOHN. There is where the table stood upon which they placed his coffin the day he was buried. And there was NEDDIE'S cradle—little baby NED, who fell from the door-sill yonder, and rolled down the stone steps on to his head, breaking his neck."

You see she was bound to gather up all the sad events in her life and hold them in view like mourning garments.

The departure of the snow revealed an unsightly array of refuse lumber round the house, broken carts and wagons, which father had thought too good to cut up. A pile of stumps and old boards, whose rugged and ugly proportions effectually warded off the best view of the fine mansion in the valley, was MARY ANN'S first attack. She was bound to have a clean door yard and surroundings, and she went about it in good earnest, too. Soon the farm buildings and yards were in splendid order, the fences whitewashed, and doors which had hung by one hinge gracefully swung on two; windows were mended, and, lastly, she obtained paint and brushes, and actually painted the house and outbuildings. People passing would wonder what power had transformed the old place. Instead of the wood-colored house, broken fences and unsightly sheds, we had a new white cottage, with plain, substantial fences, inclosing a clean plot of ground for a front yard.

MARY ANN was always fond of flowers, and she ornamented the garden with shrubs and flowers. SAM JAY allowed her to take all the plants she loved best from his garden. They were hers and he would not deprive her of them. He sent his head man to plow the five-acre lot, and came up himself to help her top-dress the west field and the lower meadow. She displayed a wonderful lot of thrift, the neighbors said. We had three cows and fifty-eight hens, and, by good management, I made the cows and hens provide food for the family. We had pork and beef left from last year.

We got on finely. Vines and climbing rosos rendered our back kitchen one of the pleasantest rooms in the house. SAM JAY used to sit there and talk for hours with MARY ANN about the farm, and what seed and roots would grow with the smallest amount of work; and together they studied how to make the farm pay the best. The first year was a perfect success. MARY ANN cleared from her oats, hay and corn, nearly five hundred dollars. JAMIE was kept at school. Mother was cared for like a lady, and we felt comfortable. SAM JAY spent long winter evenings at our house, reading books and papers with MARY ANN. He took the RURAL NEW-YORKER and brought it to us every week.

So the spring came round again and we found our hands full. "Doing the chores" fell upon me; the burden of milking the cows, raising calves, and nursing sickly lambs, was my share, while MARY ANN attended to feeding the pigs, and raising the chickens, and other work round the barn. Some very fine rose bushes and a box of rare flower seeds were sent us from the city and caused MARY ANN to pay some extra regard to horticulture. I knew SAM gave the seeds, and wondered if her small brown hands had not opened a wound in his heart. He was very kind to us all, I believe; he managed to find a hand to do all the hardest of our work. He did not like to see MARY ANN'S hands sunburned and blistered. She was so merry all the time—there was something about her so refining and humanizing—she loved so passionately the beauties of Nature. Her mind was well stored with the beauties of thought and language, suggestive of nature and life—her kindly feelings and religious principles rendered her a superior character. Her simple piety threw over our home a holy influence, beautiful as it was touching.

SAM was a gentleman of refinement and mental cultivation. His manly qualities invested him with a wonderful charm. His gentle dignity, the sweetness and gravity of his speech, together with his wide range of thought and elevated sentiments, attracted MARY ANN; and later in the season I noticed her face would flush when his name was mentioned.

There was a gay party down to the JAY mansion; SAM'S two sisters were home from a boarding school. They brought a number of their schoolmates with them. SAM had forsaken us—so we thought. He had not been to see us for three weeks. MARY ANN saw him riding every day with a dark-eyed girl from the city, and once they passed the field where MARY ANN was weeding corn. He lifted his hat gracefully, but the beauty by his side laughed sneeringly, saying, "What rustic beauty is that?"

MARY ANN heard her ask this in a haughty tone.

"She is beautiful, but not rustic; she is a queen among women," was his gay reply.

MARY ANN heard this answer, and felt like weeping. She finished her work before tea, and came to the house looking as if she had seen a spirit. She was as white as a sheet. I did not say a word to her, for I knew she had seen SAM JAY riding by with a lady, and know MARY ANN thought more of him than was good for the peace of her soul.

Mother saw how ill she looked, and remarked about it. Mother was very proud and fond of MARY ANN. She resembled JOHN, who was mother's idol while he lived. JAMIE, and little NED, who was killed by a fall, did not seem half so near. NED did not live long enough to display any peculiar smartness; he was killed the same year JOHN died. I don't think father rightly got over the death of his sons. JAMIE, the baby, did not seem to fill their places in his his heart.

"Are you sick, child?" said mother, in a frightened tone; "you do look dreadfully, MARY ANN."

"No, dear mother, I am only weary; pulling weeds in the hot sun gave me a dreadful headache."

I thought of SAM, and that he had given her the heartache—heart and head both.

"I am not going out again to-day, and will change my dress. Would you like to have me sing to you, mother?" she said, cheerfully.

She knew mother was troubled, and put on a gay expression, in order to banish her fears. That was MARY ANN'S way—to hide her own suffering from a fear of making others uncomfortable. She was never selfish.

"I would love dearly to hear you sing, child. I was thinking, to-day, that you must have forgotten your music."

"I'll change my dress in a moment, and sing you that new song I composed last summer," said MARY ANN, leaving the room.

She returned after a while, dressed in a nice new print, white apron, and lace collar, made by myself. I had a talent for fancy work as well as bread and butter making. She looked so fresh and fair, no one would have guessed that she had plowed and planted, hoed and weeded, all the spring. Her hands were brown and hard, but small and shapely, and they glided over the ivory-keyed instrument gracefully enough to suit even quality people. Mother was proud of her, and it did not much matter if other folks did not like it, if mother was satisfied.

"What shall I sing, mother?" she said, smiling, while her eyes were full of tears.

"Sing 'The dearest spot on earth to me,'" said mother; "And then, if you will, sing that pretty thing you composed last fall, for JAMIE. I have not heard it for a long time."

MARY ANN'S voice was sweet and clear. The instrument was a cabinet organ, presented to her by father on her last birthday but one. She sang "Home, sweet home," and after a moment's thought sang one of her own about the "Heavenly Home."

Mother was weeping softly behind her handkerchief. MARY ANN'S face had a happy expression like sunshine over flowers. I think we got a glance of the faith which had given her so much strength to labor through all seasons. If anybody ever knew the glory of prayer, our MARY ANN did. She was a true woman.

Mother said she was glad she was so near the "Heavenly Home;" and thought she had already put on autumnal shades, touching her silvery locks with her fingers. "I hope to see you both happily married, dears, before I go," she said smiling. "I think you will prove a crown-jewel in somebody's home, MARY ANN."

"The LORD grant it may be mine!" said SAM, who had come in noiselessly, just in time to hear mother's speech. He said in a trembling voice:

"Will you come back to the old home, my darling?" He opened his arms and MARY ANN sprang into them, and was clasped to a faithful heart. Brother SAM does the farming now.

ROMANCE OF THE BARLEY STRAW.

A LESSON FOR LOVERS.

A YOUNG married couple were walking down a country lane. It was a peaceful, sunny morning in autumn, and the last of the honeymoon.

"Why are you so silent and thoughtful?" asked the young, beautiful wife. "Do you already long for the city and its turmoil? Are you weary of my love? You regret, I fear, that you have renounced your busy life yonder, and consented to live only for me and our happiness."

He kissed her forehead, which she tenderly raised up to him. She received no other answer.

"What can you miss here?" she continued. "Can all the others together love you more than I, my single self? Do I not suffice? We are rich enough, so that you need not work; but if you absolutely must do something—well, then, write romances and read them to me alone."

The young man again replied with a kiss. He then stepped across a ditch into a stubble field and picked up a straw left by the gleaners. It was an unusually fine and large straw, yet attached to its root, and entwined by the withered stalks of a parasitical plant, upon which a single little flower might be discerned.

"Was that a very rare flower you found?" asked the little lady.

"No; it was a common bind-weed."

"A bind-weed?"

"Yes, that is its vulgar name. The botanists call it *Convolvulus arvensis*. The peasantry name it fox-vine; in some localities it is called tangle-wood."

He paused and gazed thoughtfully on the straw.

"Pray, what interesting thing is it, then, that you have discovered?"

"It is a romance."

"A romance?"

"Yes—or a parable, if you like."

"Is it in the flower?"

"Yes; the flower and—the straw."

"Please tell me the story about it."

"But it is a sad one."

"No matter for that; I should like to hear it very much."

She seated herself at the edge of the grassy bank; her husband did the same, close at her side, and told the story of the straw.

At the outer edge of the barley field, near the ditch of the highway, grew a young, vigorous barley shoot. It was taller, stronger and darker than the others; it could look over the whole field.

The first thing it noticed was a little violet. It stood beyond, over the other edge of the ditch, and peered through the grass with its innocent azure eyes. The sun shone, and the balmy wind breathed over toward the field from the field where the violet grew. The young straw rocked itself in spring air and spring dreams. To reach one another was out of the question; they did not even think about it. The violet was a pretty little flower, but it clung to the earth and soon disappeared among the growing grass. The barley, on the contrary, shot up higher and higher each day, but the dark green shoot still above all the rest. It rejoiced already in a long, full ear, before any of the others had commenced to show their boards.

All the surrounding flowers looked up to the gallant ear of barley. The scarlet poppy blushed yet a deeper red whenever it swung over it. The corn-flower made its aroma still more piquant than usual, and the flaunting yellow field cabbage expanded its bold flower. By-and-by the barley straw blossomed in *its* manner. It swayed about, now here, now there, in the balmy atmosphere; sometimes bending over the corn-flower, at times over the poppy, and then over the tare and wild field cabbage; but when it had peered down in their chalices it swung back again, straightened up, and thought, "You are but a lot of weeds after all."

But in the grass at the ditch flourished a bind weed, with its small leafy vines; it bore delicate snowy and rose-colored flowers, and emitted a delicate fragrance. To that the barley straw bent longingly down.

"You gallant straw," it smiled; "bend yet lower, that I may embrace you with my leaves and flowers."

The straw essayed to do it with its best will, but in vain.

"I cannot," it sighed; "but come to me, lean on me, and cling to me, and I will raise you above all the proud poppies and conceited corn-flowers."

"I have never had any ambition to rise in the world, but you have been my constant dream ever since I was budding, and for your sake I will leave the green sward and all the little flowers in whose company I grew. We will twine ourselves together, and flower *alone for each other*."

Thus said the bind-weed, and stretched its tendrils into the field. It clung tenderly to the straw, and covered it with its green leaves and modest flowers up to its topmost blade.

It was a beautiful sight. The two seemed to suit each other to perfection. The straw felt now really proud, and shot up higher and higher.

"Do you wish to leave me?" sighed the weed.

"Are you dizzy already?" smiled the straw.

"Stay with me; cling to me. Why do you rise higher?"

"Because I *must*. It is my nature."

"But it is not mine."

"Follow me, if you love me."

"You won't stay? I know now that you do not love me any more."

And the weed loosened its tender arms, and sank to the earth; but the straw continued to shoot ever upward.

The bind-weed began to wither. Its flowers grew more and more pale. "I have but lived and flowered for you. For your sake have I sacrificed my spring and my summer. But you do not notice my flowers—you leave my little buds to wither in the air; you think upon anything else but me and the beautiful summer—*my* time."

"I think upon the harvest; my time has also its claim."

Presently the rain came. Great drops fell upon the desolate leaves.

"My time is soon over," wept the weed, and closed its little flowers to hide the cold tears.

Tears are heavy. The straw came near sinking under its burden. But it felt the importance of keeping upright; it straightened up, gallantly facing the storm. It grew stiffer in the body—harder in the joints.

It was one of the dark days. The heavens were gray and the earth dark; it had been raining for a long time. The weed had grown downward into the earth, as if it would hide itself from the storm.

"Bend down once more as you did in days of yore, when my love was all in all to you," begged the weeping flower.

"I cannot, I dare not," groaned the straw.

"And I, who have bent a thousand times for your sake—I who now bend myself to the very dust before your feet," wailed the weed, groveling on the earth.

Then fell a couple of large rain drops upon the blades; the weight was too much; the brave straw yielded, the weed pulled it down, and both straw and weed sank down on the wet earth, never more to rise again.

The harvest came. All the golden corn was bound in sheaves, and brought in the barn with song and joy. But that which once so gallantly had reared its head above all the others remained prostrate on the stubble field. The grain was moldy and straw withered. Of the beautiful vine, whose loving embrace had been so fatal, only the dry, blackened stalks remained.

Thus ended the romance of the barley straw.

The young wife had tears in her beautiful eyes, but they were the balmy tears which strengthen, not the scalding ones which crush the soul to the earth. She wound her arms around her husband's neck, and whispered a single word in his ear. It was "Thanks."

Then she plucked the last half-withered blossom from the bind-weed.

"It is a flower of memory, that I will take with me, when I to-morrow return with you to the city again," she said, softly, as she hid it in her bosom. "Love is good, but labor and love is better. Pleasure is perfect only when it harmonizes with our permanent interests, as it is also true that no delight can be enduring which interferes with duty."

OLD CHESTNUT TREES ON MOUNT ETNA.

MT. ETNA is celebrated for the great age and colossal dimensions of its chestnut trees; for one of the largest and oldest trees of the kind in the world is that on Mount Etna, which is called Castagno di Cento Cavalli. It is said JEANNE of Arragon, on her road from Spain to Naples, visited Mount Etna, attended by her principal nobility, and being caught in a heavy shower, she and a hundred cavaliers took refuge under the branches of this tree, which completely sheltered them. A century ago, according to BRYDON, this tree measured 204 feet in circumference near the ground; but more recent travelers give only 180 feet as its girth. There are also two other celebrated chestnuts on Mount Etna, one called the Castagno di Santa Agata, which measures 70 feet in girth, and the other, Castagno della Navo, which measures 64 feet; the stems, however attain no great hight, but soon branch off above the ground. According to Dr. PHILIPPI, the Castanea vesca does not appear to be wild in any part of Mount Etna, but always to be cultivated.—*The Garden.*

A STRING OF PEARLS.

SENSE shines with a double luster when it is set in humanity. An able yet humble man is a jewel worth a kingdom.

BASE all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon the cost.

SINCERITY is to speak as we think, to do as we pretend and profess, to perform and make good what we promise, and really to be what we would seem and appear to be.

A MAN who has no enemies ought to have very faithful friends, and one who has no such friends ought not to think it a calamity that he has enemies to be his effectual monitors.

It will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow than to have ruled an empire, to have conquered millions, or to have enslaved the world.

A PHILOSOPHER says that the true secret of earthly happiness is to enjoy pleasures as they arise; for that man who can keep his eye upon the bright present, while it is bright, tastes the cup of sweetness prepared

NATURE is the only workman to whom no material is worthless, the only chemist in whose laboratory there are no waste products, and the only artist whose compositions are infinitely varied, and whose fertility of invention is inexhaustible.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

REPINING.

BY WINNIFRED.

Why do we weep for pleasures past? for joys now gone forever?
We knew the while they could not last, that death all ties must sever;
Why do we pine at Heaven's decree, and mourn the friends who love us?
Knowing they are forever free, in brighter realms above us.

Why do we wish our joys were more, and cares and trials fewer,
When all the griefs that gather o'er but teach us to be truer?
Why do we roam for happiness, when it is ever near us,
Is ready even now to bless, and only wants to cheer us?

Why do we idly sit and grieve for the sin of those around us?
Remaining as the moments leave no better than they found us.
Why as we on life's journey go, its pleasures bright before us,
Leave all its joys, because we know that dark clouds hover o'er us?

Why let bright moments o'er us fly, and taste but half their sweetness?
Because we know they're passing by with such unerring fleetness.
Why is it, too, that when we feel no present cause for sorrow,
We're not content until we steal some trouble from the morrow?
If we would take less note of care, our trials would seem lighter,
And joy and sunshine everywhere would make life's pathway brighter.

FASHION AND FOLLY.

"A PERFECT woman I nobly planned—
To warn, to comfort, to command."

So said the poet—but *I* would omit the "command," if it related to the husband, for I consider *that* his business. Woman as I am, I believe that man should always command, and woman obey. Yes, that was what the ALMIGHTY intended should be the case from the beginning, else ADAM would not have been created, or made his appearance, first and foremost. Now-a-days *nous avons changé tout cela* (all that is changed), and *woman* trundles along first and foremost, sometimes making herself very ridiculous in so doing. Do not think I wish to abuse my own sex; far from it! I love and admire a noble-minded, sensible woman *almost* as much as I do the same sort of a man; but such a woman, I regret to say, as far as my observation extends, is not met with as often as she might be, in these degenerate days.

I do not wonder at men ridiculing the fashions and follies of women; but I regret that many of the sterner sex should so seldom discriminate between "the wise and the foolish virgins." Men seem to think that all women are alike in their vanities and frivolities. Let me tell you, Sirs and Gentlemen, that a sensible woman despises the weak and silly ones of her own sex as much, nay, more, than you do; for, sometimes, you must acknowledge, you are so taken by a bright eye, or a rosy lip, that you overlook the folly and frivolity for the sake of a *neat little flirtation*.

The foolishness of fashion, as a matter of course, always attains its hight in the city; and yet we often find the ultra-fashionables residing in country towns. Still, as a general thing (I must defend my country cousins), taste and moderation in dress is a characteristic of farmers' wives and daughters. Their good sense and innate appreciation of the beautiful combine to effect in their toilets a graceful and pleasing *tout-ensemble*, peculiar to well-bred women.

My ideal of a well-bred lady is one who is richly yet plainly dressed, without all that ornamentation which now characterizes our sex, and who wears but little jewelry—a watch, perhaps, and a brooch; and we will also allow her bracelets, but no ear-rings—barbarous inventions!—let us leave them to savages, who are in the habit of cutting their flesh for the purpose of inserting ornaments. A modest woman, modestly and becomingly attired in rich fabrics—silk, satin or velvet, as the case may be—is, in the eyes of men, a noble and charming vision. She may also, if she be of a domestic turn—which fact, I regret to say, is becoming rarer every day—dress herself neatly and becomingly even in calico. What prettier sight is there, in the eyes of a loving husband, than the goddess of his heart and home presiding over the breakfast table in her quiet, well-fitting morning dress, and white collar with its knot of pink or blue ribbon, her soft hair all right, and her sweet face full of smiles! Happy man! how his eyes shine! and how delicious is the coffee prepared by her own fair hands! And the white bread and rolls that she made yesterday during his absence, how sweet and crisp to his taste! He goes away to his daily avocations with a sunbeam in his heart, the remembrance of his morning goddess haunting him until the day's decline, when a coming vision of an evening fairy begins to present itself to his mind. And when he reaches his home she stands ready to receive him, bright and charming, in her soft, lustrous silk and a flower in her hair. She presides at his dinner table as gracefully as at the morning meal, just as if she had not haunted the kitchen the best part of the forenoon, and then is ready to amuse her "dearly beloved" in singing to or playing upon her piano or guitar, if he chooses music, or to talk to him quietly for an hour or two if he should prefer a little social chat. Oh, yes! there are some happy homes yet left in married life. Would that there were many, many more,

"Where two hearts beat in unison,
And two souls seem as one."

C. H. C.

Sycamore Villa, L. I., April, 1872.

THE LADY'S REPENTANCE.

ON our way from Wem to Hawkestone, we passed a house, of which Mr. LEE told me the following occurrence:—"A young lady, the daughter of the owner of the house, was addressed by a man who, though agreeable to her, was disliked by her father. Of course, he would not consent to their union, and she determined to elope. The night was fixed, the hour came, he placed the ladder to the window, and in a few minutes she was in his arms. They mounted a double horse, and were soon at some distance from the house. After a while, the lady broke silence by saying:—'Well, you see what a proof I have given you of my affection; I hope you will make me a good husband.' He was a surly fellow, and gruffly answered:—'Perhaps I may, and perhaps not.' She made him no reply; but after a silence of some minutes, she suddenly exclaimed:—'O, what shall we do? I have left my money behind me in my room.' 'Then,' said he, 'we must go back and fetch it.' They were soon again at the house, the ladder was again placed, the lady remounted, while the ill-natured lover waited below. But she delayed to come, and so he gently called, 'Are you coming?' when she looked out of the window, and said:—'Perhaps I may, and perhaps not;' and then shut down the window, and left him to return upon the double horse alone."

COUNTRY LIFE PREFERABLE.

Oh, this constant, never-ceasing twirl in the current of city life! Will it always be so? Will the whirl, and bustle, and confusion always have such an attraction? As long as moths flutter around a candle, human moths will doubtless flutter around the light that the city extends. And yet how much sweeter and more attractive life in the country is! Especially is it to a woman. In the country, whatever her circumstances of fortune, woman finds that which is an imperative want of her nature—a refined home. In a city, if poor, she cannot escape, or shield her children from the noisy, vulgar life swarming around her; the tenement-lodging or the second-rate lodging-house only remain to her. But under a pure sky, in a balmy atmosphere, the humblest cottage nestling at the foot of the mountain, or under the shadow of one of our majestic elms, can be the fitted home, we will not say of a lady—the word is associated with vulgar pretensions—but of a gentle-woman.

DRESS YOUR DAUGHTERS WELL.—Every woman has such a strong repugnance to being ill dressed, that a mother should never gratuitously wound this natural feeling, associated, as it is, with a fear of ridicule, which is, in some degree, connected with modesty. Take care, therefore, that your daughter be well dressed; and allow her to follow the fashion, when this is neither improper nor extravagant. The more she feels she is dressed like others, the less will she think about the matter.

THE standards of beauty in woman vary with those of taste. Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theophrastus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carneades, a solitary kingdom; and Aristotle affirmed that it was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world.

THE "Dolly Varden" bonnets are said to be the prettiest and most becoming headgear that has been worn by women for centuries.

Reading for the Young.

SING PRAISE.

BIRDS sing praise
As they fly
And glad notes raise
To GOD on high.

Thus, children, raise
From hearts of love,
Your song of praise
To GOD above. E.

WISHES.

BY ROSE GERANIUM.

I WOULD be like the birdie that soars in the air
Dropping lightly my fragments of song here and there,
I would flit o'er the flowers on the earliest breeze
And catch the first sunbeam that brightens the seas.

I would be like the snow-flakes, as pure and as white,
And my spirit, unfettered by sin should be light,
And some day I would follow the mist as it flies,
And find me a home in the far-away skies.

TRY—DON'T GIVE UP.

A GENTLEMAN traveling in the northern part of Ireland heard the voices of children, and paused to listen.

Finding the sounds proceeded from a small building used as a schoolhouse, he drew near; and, as the door was open, he entered, and listened to the words the boys were spelling.

One little fellow stood apart, looking sad and dispirited.

"Why does that boy stand there?" asked the gentleman.

"Oh, he is good for nothing!" replied the teacher. "There's nothing in him. I can make nothing of him. He is the most stupid boy in the school."

The gentleman was surprised at this answer. He saw that the teacher was so stern and rough, that the younger and more timid boys were nearly crushed. He said a few kind words to them; then, placing his hands upon the noble brow of the little fellow who stood apart, he said, "One of these days you may be a fine scholar. *Don't give up*; but TRY, my boy; TRY."

The soul of the boy was roused. His dormant intellect awoke. A new purpose was formed. From that hour he became studious, and ambitious to excel. And he did become a fine scholar, and the author of a well-known commentary on the Bible; a great and good man, beloved and honored. It was Dr. Adam Clark. The secret of his success is worth knowing:—"*Don't give up; but try, my boy; try.*"

THE SILVER RULE.

YOU all know the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you." Here is a rule which is almost a part of the golden rule, but which we will put by itself, and because of its value call it the Silver Rule. "Think and say all you can of the good qualities of others; forget and keep silent concerning their bad qualities." You cannot conceive how much such a course will lighten your own happiness and raise you in the esteem of your companions. Did you ever think any more of a boy or girl because he or she found fault with others? Never call your schoolmates or playmates ugly or cross to their faces nor behind their backs. If they are ugly, or stingy, or cross, it does not make them better for you to talk or think about it, while it makes *you* love to dwell upon the faults of others, and causes your own soul to grow smaller and become like the foul bird that prefers carrion for food. Rather tell all the good you can, and try to think of some good quality of your mates.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Daughter of a Light-House Keeper.—(B. May C.) writes: I am a girl twelve years old. My father is the keeper of the Tibbitt's Point Light-house, Cape Vincent, and has been for six years. It is a very pleasant place in the summer time. We have a great many visitors to see the Light-house. They say it is a very pleasant place and they should like to live here in the Summer, but not in the Winter. We have a large yard and a nice swing, there are nice places to go in bathing too. We have a horse and father takes me to school in the Summer, it is three miles to the school house. I am a great lover of flowers, and so is my mother and we have a great many. We do not keep a boat, I wish we did, for there is nothing I like better than a boat ride by moonlight.

A Buckeye Girl's Figures.—LILLIE B. F., writing from Fremont, Ohio, says: Now what do you think of this city of six or seven thousand people, who let their cows, pigs and geese run in the streets and get their living out of the farmers' wagons? I am twelve years' old. * * * It is vacation now, and I am helping mamma cut and sew carpet rags, but I do not neglect my arithmetic: I study one hour each day. Papa is a farmer, and owns 185 acres of land. He raised last year 567 bushels of wheat, 1701 bushels of oats, and 600 bushels of corn; he sold $127 worth of cloverseed, $105 worth of hogs. Potatoes were poor; he sold but one load, for fifty-five cents per bushel. Colorado bugs were plenty. He raises horses, cattle and sheep.

A Big Wax Doll.—MINNIE S., Niles, Mich., says:—I read "Cousin Johnnie's" letter and liked it very much. I have no big brother and sister to "fix up" my letters, for I am the oldest of four girls. My little sister ETTIE has a big wax doll; its name is Mabel. Last fall, at the Fair, I found a money purse with one dollar and seventy-five cents in it. We tried to find the owner, but could not, and so I bought ETTIE her Mabel. We are going to make a large book of our RURALS. We made one once and it was so nice we are going to try again.

A Fortunate Girl.—ANNA B. MC., eleven years old, writes:—My father follows gardening. We live within the city limits of Newcastle, Pa. I have been going to school all this winter. I was fortunate enough to be in my seat every time at roll call, and answered to my name 240 times. I never missed one day during the term of six months; so I got the nice prize, as there was no other scholar so fortunate. I have no pets. My father raises plenty of berries, and it is nice to help gather them for market.

Inez, of Rockport, Ind., writes:—I am a girl only fifteen years old. I like to read the nice letters that the boys and girls write very much. I have been wanting to write you one, but feared you would not think it worthy of publication. I shall be very much pleased if you publish this, and, if you do, you shall hear from me again. We have a nice town, on the Ohio River; we will soon have a railroad. We have a fine Methodist church, a Presbyterian church, and several others.

Martha J. P. of Knox Co., Ohio, writes:—"I have five little canary birds in one cage, a nice doll, a Maltese cat, and several little Bantam chickens which come round the door every morning to pick up the crumbs that fall from the table; they are so nice and white."

Leroy S., of Clinzy, Clinton Co., N. Y., says:—"We live away off here, most to the Canada line. My father is a farmer, and I go to school and help do the chores. I have one pet; it is a little puppy, three months old. I have learned him to shut the door."

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 16.

E. R. A., *Decatur, Ill.*

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 3.

I HAVE six letters. My first is a railroad iron; my second you know as well as I do; my third is a word of three letters; my fourth will make me a Mahometan; my last three are a housekeeper's badge. My whole was first imported from America, but is now at home in Europe and Asia. What am I?

☞ Answer in two weeks, when we will publish the names of those who shall have sent us correct answers.

PROBLEM.—No. 6.

IF the law gives the miller one-seventh as toll for grinding corn, and he will take instead five cents per bushel, what does he receive per bushel nett for his toll? HARRY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—March 30.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 14.—Be always at leisure to do good.

BIBLICAL SQUARE-WORD No. 3.—

R O S E
O B E D
S E L A
E D A R

PROBLEM No. 5.—Mark D. Sprout.

Port Chester, N. Y., sends us the following:—I find the lengths of the three ropes required to be as follows:

12.44x
19.58x
23.33x.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The great earthquake in California has been followed by a tremendous earthquake in Syria, which has destroyed half of the city of Antioch, and killed 1,500 people. This has been followed by an active eruption of Mt. Vesuvius....Reports have circulated in England that the Geneva Convention has been postponed until the 15th of June ...The Bar Association has brought in an astounding report against the corrupt judges, with evidence against Barnard and Cardozo.... The charges made against the Secretary of the Navy by a New York newspaper are considered to have broken down....Much damage has been done in the West and South by rain storms and freshets.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

Another Wall street conspiracy developed itself on the 6th, a ring of speculators suddenly withdrawing $4,730,000 of legal tenders from the market. This brought business almost to a standstill....Mrs. Fisk is said to be the sole possessor of the Grand Opera House....The Elias watch swindlers have been further exposed in the courts ...There was a $200,000 fire on the 6th, in the large store of B. H. Solomon & Sons, on Broadway. ..Persons to the number of 153 joined Dr. Cuyler's Church on the 6th....Steamers now make regular trips to Albany. ..Shad catching has commenced....A portion of the Japanese Embassy has sailed for Europe ...Ono Frederick Heggi has been sent to the Tombs on the charge of poisoning a man named Siegfried, who died some years ago....The Atlantic Yacht Club will race on the 18th of June ...A season of brilliant and crowded opera with Rosa, Santley, Wachtel and Kellogg is in progress ...The market men have agreed to purchase Washington market... The Bar Association which has been examining charges against the city judges, has reported, with overwhelming evidence against Barnard and Cardozo....Daniel Drew has published a letter denying that he has been locking up money .. The charges against the Tenth National Bank for locking up money have been dismissed.. .The Lotos Club gave a great reception on the 6th. All the musical celebrities of the day were present ...Daniel Drew, the celebrated banker, has decided to erect college buildings at Carmel, N. Y., to cost $200,000. He will then amply endow the college, which is expected to take half a million more.

Miscellaneous Home News.

A reign of terror is said to exist between the Rio Grande and the Nueces....Hon. Wm. McDougall has just lectured in Canada, when he said the whole drift of opinion in England is, that Canada is a source of embarrassment from which the mother country must be free as soon as possible....Mrs. Fair will have her second trial June 24th....The Wallkill Valley Railroad Bridge at Roundout, N. Y., has been opened. It is 150 feet high, 968 long, and cost $225,000....On the 8th, the Pacific Railroad was again blockaded....There is a great revival of religion in Lawrence and Topeka, Kansas....The Ku-Klux trials have been resumed in Charleston, S. C... There has been a heavy rain storm in the Southwest, and many bridges in the south of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee have been washed away....The Winter has been a severe and disastrous one in Kansas, with loss of many cattle. The Metairie Races have taken place in New-Orleans ...A national Morse memorial celebration will be held all over the country on the 16th inst ...A soldier's monument has been unveiled at Detroit in the presence of a vast concourse of people. Gens. Sheridan, Burnside and Custer were present....The blockade of the oil trade which lasted forty days has been entirely removed ...The Omaha bridge trouble has been settled .. The Welland Canal will open on the 20th inst ...A serious break is reported in the Delaware and Hudson Canal....There has been high water at Albany, with damage to the shipping....A very severe rain storm in the West has done immense damage....There was a frightful accident on the Midland Railroad, near Hackensack, N. J., on the 13th inst., caused by the falling of a new bridge. Two persons were killed, and 20 wounded.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

There have been election riots in San Lorenzo, Catalonia, Spain. The election for the Spanish Cortes has resulted in 229 Ministerialists and 137 Coalitionists, with 18 doubtful....Anarchy exists throughout Mexico....The wife of U. S. Minister Nelson, in Mexico, has died of heart disease... It is asserted that Bismarck will call an International Postal Congress at Berlin ....The Father-General of the Jesuits has left Rome on a secret mission....The Queen of England is said to have gone to Germany to induce the Princess Teck to give up the idea of getting a divorce from her husband... Official reports from France deny that that Government has ever had any intention of investigating the sale of arms by the United States ..Antioch, a city of 10,000 people, in Syria, was half destroyed by an earthquake on the 8th inst., and 1,500 people perished. The river Orontes swept over the lower part of the city, and its bridges were thrown down ...Accounts of the great earthquake in California are very distressing. Many lives were lost ...The Governor of Dakota has warned all people against attempting to settle in the Black Hill country, which belongs to the Indians....Prince Bismarck has read the Emperor's speech at the opening of the German Parliament. Taxes are to be reduced, the new University of Strasburg is to be opened on the 1st of May....The King and Queen of Denmark have left Rome....An insurrection has broken out in Hayti. The United States Consul has been arrested for protecting a Haytian general.... One thousand reinforcements have arrived in Cuba from Spain....The election in Porto Rico went in favor of the Spanish Conservative party ....General Sherman is in Constantinople....A monument to Mazzini is to be built in Italy... The Bishops of Germany have held a meeting at Fulda ...The Pope has refused to receive money from the Italian Government....General Zabalo is the new Spanish Minister of War ...The Carlists are active in Spain, and troops have been sent against them... The case of Dr. Howard is to be examined in Spain .. Vesuvius is in a state of violent eruption, the flames shooting several hundred feet above the crater....On the 9th, the Revolutionists were advancing on Matamoras in Mexico, and business was suspended ....Forty-seven thousand women of Alsace and Lorraine have asked Bismarck to exempt their fathers and sons from service in the army for a few years....A meeting of Internationals has been broken up in Madrid by the police....There is much disorder in Spain on account of the elections....Madrid journals attack Chili for preventing a Spanish vessel from unloading at Valparaiso ...All Spanish refugees in France are to be arrested, and sent back... The Anchor Line steamship Darien, has gone ashore forty-five miles from Halifax. Passengers saved.

Obituaries.

Gen. Merrill Barlow, a prominent lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th....Dr. C. H. Woodhull, the first husband of Victoria C. Woodhull, died of intemperance on the 8th.... Hon. Erastus Corning, died in Albany on the 7th. He leaves a fortune of $8,000,0000 to his only son.

Political.

Speeches have been made in the House endorsing the President and the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury... Utah has gone through the farce of electing two United States Senators in advance of her admission as a State....St. Louis will send 700 delegates to the Cincinnati Convention....The Robeson investigation fails to prove the charges made against the Secretary of the Navy... The Republicans of Arkansas will hold two conventions to send delegates to Philadelphia. A prohibitory bill has passed to its third reading at Albany...The Albany Senate, by a vote of 15 to 12, has decided to retain Gen. James Wood. The House has passed the bill for the establishment of postal cards....The franking abuse is likely to go over to another year.... A great mass meeting to endorse Grant was held in Brooklyn on the 10th. H. W. Beecher made a telling speech.. The Pennsylvania Republicans have nominated Gen. Hartranft for Governor....Kansas has had a liberal Republican Convention .... Brigham Young has been re-elected President of the Mormon Church ...The Iowa House has abolished the death penalty. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have endorsed President Grant....The Liberal Republicans held a meeting in New York city on the 12th, and were addressed by Senator Schurz.

Disasters.

The steamboat Oceanus, when 30 miles above Cairo, on the Mississippi, exploded her boilers on the 11th, and burned to the water's edge. Sixty lives are supposed to have been lost... The tug boat Davenport exploded her boiler on the 11th at the Cunard Dock in Jersey City. Six lives were instantly lost....The locomotive, Atlas, exploded at Grantville, Mass., on the 11th, killing three men.

Fires.

Lounge factory in Frankfort, Pa., on the 6th Loss $30,000....Store in Omaha, on the 8th. Loss $40,000....Store and goods in Dresden, N. Y. ....Phosphate Works in Philadelphia on the 9th. Loss $100,000... Dwelling Houses at Milan, N. H., on the 9th. Loss $2,500 ...On the 10th, a Paper Mill at Carlisle, Pa., Loss $45,000.

Crimes.

Grace Plucker was murdered in Erie, Pa., on the 7th. Her husband has been arrested.... Dr. Marvin and Samuel Boyd have been sent to the Penitentiary in Omaha for producing an abortion... D. D. Hunt committed suicide in Newark, N. J., on the 7th, aged 40....Phœbe Campbell is to be hung on the 20th of June, in London, Canada, for the murder of her husband.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

The Queen returned to England on the 7th.. Conviction gains ground that O'Connor is insane. His trial for an attempt upon the life of the Queen has been commenced....The Prince of Wales has gone to Florence....Minister Schenck has returned from Paris....John Bright has taken his seat in Parliament....April 7 was a very fine day in London, and all the city turned out to get the fresh air and sunshine....It is reported that the Geneva Convention has been postponed until the 15th of June ...Lord Dufferin sails for Canada in June...The Grand Jury has found a true bill against the Tichborne claimant for forgery and perjury....O'Connor has been indicted for misdemeanor. He pleads insanity... Mr. Gladstone has accepted an invitation to visit Belfast, Ireland....The Tichborne claimant has pleaded not guilty to all the counts. He will be tried in June.

From France.

The President is giving dinners at the palace of Elysee, in Paris.... Gambetta is making a tour of the provinces....M. Rouher has gone to Chiselhurst. Rumor says he took three millions of francs for Napoleon. The passport system has been abolished....Gambetta is advocating the Republic. He assaulted the party of the right, and said France distrusts it.

THE WINTER OF 1871-2 IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The following table gives the average temperature during the past winter (1871-2), at the points named. Except in two instances, the figures are furnished by the United States Signal Office at Washington, and represent three daily quotations of the thermometer at each place—morning, noon and evening:

	Dec.'71.	Jan.'72.	Feb.'72.	Mar.'72.	Mean
Louisville, Ky....	35°	33°	33°	35°	34
St. Louis, Mo.....	31	28	32	36	31¾
Chicago.....	23	27	26	29	26
Baltimore.....	30	35	36	33	33½
Philadelphia.....	30	29	32	29	30
Washington.....	33	33	34	33	33
New York.....	30	30	30	29	29¾
Helena, Montana.	18	26	36	42	30
Kalama, W. T....	31	32	44	—	36

The temperature at Helena, Montana, may properly be taken as a fair average for the territory, and hence for the mountain section of the Northern Pacific Railroad, where climatic difficulties should be encountered if anywhere. Helena is on the general route of the road, directly in the mountains, and but a few hundred feet below the highest point on the line. Notwithstanding the past winter has been the coldest ever known in Montana, and a surprise to the people, it will be observed:

1. That the average temperature at Helena (latitude 46½°) for the four months was the same as that of Philadelphia, although the latter city is 4,200 feet lower and 450 miles further south.

2. It was four degrees warmer at Helena than at Chicago, and only three degrees colder than at Washington.

3. During February and March it was much warmer at Helena than at Philadelphia, Louisville, St. Louis, or Washington. During March it was nine degrees warmer at Helena than at Washington and Baltimore.

4. The average winter temperature at Kalama, Washington Territory, on the finished portion of the Northern Pacific Road (in latitude 46°) was several degrees warmer than at Louisville, Washington or Baltimore, in latitude 39°. The greatest cold of the past winter at Kalama was 14° above zero.

Letters from members of the Montana Territorial Government, dated March 6th, state that for three weeks previous to that time (beginning about the middle of February) the weather had been so mild that all signs of winter had disappeared; farmers had put in nearly all their spring grain crops, and new grass was three inches high in the valleys. The significance of this can be appreciated when it is remembered that in the Atlantic States, as late as March 6th, intensely cold weather and heavy snows prevailed; trains were blockaded on many Eastern roads, and up to the *2d of April* frost had not left the ground in Pennsylvania, and the grass had not shown the slightest tinge of green.

These **simple facts**, mainly derived from official sources, and easily verified, are the strongest possible corroboration of the statements hitherto made by the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad as to the climatic advantages of the valley route across the continent.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, April 6.*

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, Plantation Bitters, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous *viva voce* advertising is better than all the paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor.

Watch No. 12003, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "United States Watch Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being six seconds in the entire time. —W. S. Dunn, of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. John Bogert, Jersey City, N. J., bought a $55 Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, and earned enough to pay for it in two weeks, stitching linen coats. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

It is not a little merit that an article for common use should be tastefully finished as well as thoroughly made. The Blanchard Churn is one of the *handsomest* things a farmer can have in his house.

A leisure moment is well employed by writing for Free Price List of our $75, Four-Ton Hay Scale. The Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

New York, Saturday, April 13, 1872.

In Wall street the pressure for Money from the Stock Exchange to support the current speculation in Railroad and other Stocks was intensified this week by a "lock-up" of Greenbacks from the use of the market by the old Erie Ring, (or what there is left of it,) through the Tenth National Bank belonging to this party. The Bank was taken to task by the Clearing House and a warning resolution adopted against any future breaches of good neighborhood and fair dealing. The officers of the Bank are also under investigation by the Banking and Currency Committee of Congress.

General trade is not much affected by the Money stringency, and business is pretty active in all departments. The Importations continue to run ahead of last season, and the bulk of them find a willing market. Everything connected with the Metals trade, Foreign and Domestic, is in demand, and Copper, Iron, Steel, and Iron and Steel rails are on the advance. It transpires that the wages of labor in Great Britain, connected with Coal mining and Iron making, have advanced so materially of late that speculation in metals, as well as the regular trade and export demand, has greatly excited prices. It is also said that the cost of mining coal has been increased by the effects now felt of the careless and improvident system of working the great coal veins for many years past. The discovery is, not that those deposits are actually giving out, but that it requires immensely increased labor to work the coal out.

No financial legislation has been matured in Congress, and it now seems doubtful whether a general revision of the Tariff will be gone into this session. The Tea and Coffee Duties are also in doubt.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	March 30.	April 6.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	276,767,400	278,483,400
Gold and Greenbacks	63,034,100	58,459,300
Deposits	205,058,800	201,165,500
Circulation	28,019,400	28,014,700

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	110½	N. Y. Central Scrip	92
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	113	Rock Island	112*
U. S. 6s of 1881	115¾	N. West	81½
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₱ cts	108½	Do. Preferred	92½
U. S. New Loan	110⅝	St. Paul	61½
N. Y. Bounty Loan	108	Do. Preferred	80½
Tennessees	67	Lake Shore	95¾
Virginias, new	68	Ohio and Mississippi	48¼
Missouri Bonds	95	Toledo & Wabash	79
U. S. Currency 6s	115½	Erie	16¾
Central Pacifics	101¾	Union Pacific Stock	38½
Union do	91	Adams Express	67
Western Telegraph	73¼	American Express	73
Pacific Mail	13¾	United States Exp's	74
N. Y. Central Stock	98	Bills on London	109¼

* Ex. Dividend.

There has been a good deal of feverishness in the Railroad speculation since last report, but the ultimate quotations in the above table show only a slight difference against the market, as compared with the previous week. The Government Stocks are steady, and Gold ¾ per cent. higher on account of an advance of Interest by the Bank of England to 4 per cent. per annum, which tends to call home English balances from this side.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

New York, Friday, April 12, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 11,634 bales of cotton; dried fruits, 201 pkgs.; eggs, 11,795 bbls.; flour, 37,330 bbl.; wheat, 86,585 bush.; corn, 206,378 do.; oats, 218,872 do.; barley, 27,300 do.; grass seed, 2,153 bags; beans, 324 bbls.; corn meal, 2,282 do.; do., 2,818 bags; hops, 151 bales; pork, 5,588 pkgs.; beef, 283 do.; cut meats, 7,262 do.; lard, 6,524 do.; lard, ——— kegs; butter, 7,122 pkgs.; cheese, 4,219 do.; peanuts, 2,137 bush.; 926 hhds. tobacco; 7,426 boxes do.; 3,724 bbls. whisky, 471 bales wool.

Butter.—The market is not moving in a manner to suit sellers of new, and prices are very weak; while the increasing daily supply does not contain the desirable grade of quality that might attract more business. Old butter is safe enough, fine is scarcer than it was at this date last year, and the Southern demand, which avoids white, while yellow is accessible, will soon use up the remnant. Everything is against the manufacturer of new butter this year as far as quality is concerned. There has not been sufficient sprouting of pasture to give any of it the least tinge or flavor of what April churnings should present by this date in ordinary Spring, and buyers, consequently, are shy of loading up heavily with it. Besides, when old began to run out so rapidly many bought considerably ahead of which purchases they yet hold a surplus that must be retailed. Old is quoted as in recent late RURALS. New is quite unsettled, and though the shaded quotations may start more trade, that which has been held over during the period of dullness will have to sell cheap. There is very little difference in the quality of State Welsh or half tubs this season. Boston has sent some of its Canadian supply; the sale is moderate at 25c.@28c. About 400 firkins new California, or a shipment equal to that quantity, is due here by the 15th inst. We quote new State pails, choice, 35c.@36c.; do. half tubs, 34c.@35c.; do. Welsh do., 33c.; common State, 25c.@30c.; Western fine, including rolls, 27c.@29c.; do. other, 20c.@25c.

Beans and Peas.—The arrivals of beans continue small, and as reports are current that the stock in the interior has been pretty well bought up, holders are very cautious, and refuse other than full prices. Sales of prime Mediums at $3; good do., $2.85@2.90; fair do., $2.70@2.75; prime Marrowfats, $3.15@3.20; good do., $3@3.10; Kidney, $3.25@3.40; red do., $2.30@2.60. Peas, $3@3.25; Canada, $1.20@1.23; green, $1.50@2.

Beeswax—Is offered sparingly at 40c.

Cheese.—Business continues limited to actual wants of the home trade. Old prime factory is held at 19c., but this price is only obtained for small lots. The few lots of new received have not found buyers yet, and no prices can be quoted. Old fine State factory, 18½@19c.; fair, 17c.; common, 14c. State dairy, 16@18c. for good and prime; 12@14c. for common. Ohio factory, 17@17½c.; English dairy, 15@16½c.; Pine apple, 16@20c.

Cotton.—Is ruling lower, mainly owing to foreign reports. The demand is light.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	20¼	20¾	20¾	21⅜
Good Ordinary...	22	22¼	22⅜	22⅝
Low Middling....	22¾	23⅛	23⅛	23¾
Middling.....	23½	23⅝	23⅝	23¾
Good Middling...	24¼	24⅜	24⅜	24¾

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 22¾c. for April; 23¼c. for May; 22¾c. for June; 23⅛c. for July; 21¾c. for Sept.; 20¼c. for Oct.

Dried Fruits.—Speculation in apples is still rife, with buyers confident of a future profitable outlet. Peaches are quiet but not quotably changed. Small fruits dull with the advanced season.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 8@9c.; Western, new, 10@11c.; Southern, new, qrs., 8½@9¼c.; do. fine, sliced, 12½@13½c.; new State qrs., 10½@11½c.; do. sliced, fine, 13½@15c. Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17c.@19c.; do. Geo., 15@16½c.; peeled E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½@8c.; do. quarters, 6c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ₱ lb., 30@31c. Blackberries, 12½@13c. Raspberries 31@32c.

Eggs.—The arrivals are small and prices are higher and firm. Reports from the West speak of larger shipments, and present prices are not likely to be maintained. Sales at 22½@23c. for Westerns, 23@24c. for State, N. J. and Penn., 21@22c. for Southern; 30@35c. for duck, 55@60c. for geese.

Flour—Is decidedly higher. The arrivals are small and there is considerable call from exporters. The high grades show most improvement, as they are scarce.

The quotations are at $6.65@6.85 for superfine State; $6.35@7.10 for common extra do.; $7.15@7.25 for good to choice do.; $7.30@7.65 for fancy do.; $6.65@6.85 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.95@7.20 for extra do.; $7.25@8.10 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $7.15@7.50, and trade brands of do. at $7.55@8.60; good to choice white wheat extras at $8.10@9.00; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.75@7.90; St. Louis at $7.50@8.25 for common to fair extra, and $8.50@10.50 for good to choice. Southern at $7.80@8.50 for extras and $8.50@11.25 for good to choice. Rye at $4.10@5.05.

Fresh Fruits.—Cranberries are in small stock and held high. Prices of apples show no change. The offerings are mainly of Russets.

Apples, good, barrels, $4@4.50; do. selections, $5@5.50 do, poor, $2.75@3; cranberries, fine, bbl., $17.00; do. crates, fine, $5.50; do. do. common, $3@4; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $2@2.25; Virginia, new, $2@2.20; do. common, $1.25@1.50; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; Pecan nuts, lb. 8@9c.

Grain.—In wheat, Winter grains have advanced with light supplies. Spring is lower. The business is moderate. No. 2 spring in store at $1.48@1.52; No. 1 in store at $1.55@1.58; winter red Western at $1.72@$1.76; amber Western at $1.78@$1.83; and white Western at $1.80@$2. Rye is lower, Western 88c. Oats are offered more freely at lower rates. Sales are 50c.@52c. for Western; 52c.@53½c. for white olive. Barley is quiet at $1.10@$1.12½ for Canada West. Corn is held firmly with a fair business for export and home use. Sales at 72½c.@73 for Western mixed; 71c. for do. in store; 72½c. for Southern yellow.

Hay and Straw.—The arrivals are light, and, with fair inquiry, prices are firm. Sales at $1.35 for shipping; $1.40@1.75 for retail qualities; 50@60c. for salt; 75@85c. for clover. Straw at $1.05 for long rye; 85@95c. for short rye; 75@85c. for oat; 50@70c. for wheat.

Hops.—There is a scarcity of prime stock and very full prices are ruling. Poor qualities are neglected. We quote prime at 60@65c.; common lots as low as 20c. Old at 10@15c.; English, 60@65c.

Poultry and Game.—The call is mainly for live poultry, the dressed stock arriving being in poor order. For desirable lots steady prices are paid.

We quote dressed Turkeys, good, at 24@26c. Fowls and Chickens—Western and State, 15@18c.; do. Bucks Co. and N. J., 25@26c.; capons, 35@36c. Live, State and N. J., 18@20c. do. Western, 17@18c.; roosters, 11@12c.; ducks, per pair, $1@1.12. Geese—Western, $1.75@2; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey, $2.75@3.25; turkeys, 20@22c.

Game.—Canvas backs 62@85c., red head 40@60c., mallard 30@40c., widgeon and teal 20@30c.; black duck, 75c.; English snipe per doz., $2.75@3; wild geese each $1.; wild pigeons, per doz., $1.25@1.37, picked.

Provisions.—Mess pork is higher in sympathy with the feeling at the West, with a more active trade. Mess, $13.37 for spot, $13.37 for April, $13.75 for May, and $13.80 for July; extra prime, $10.75. Dressed hogs are steadily held at 6@6½c. for city; middles are held firmly, with a quiet market; short rib, 6⅞c.; long clear, 6¾c.; clear bellies, 7¼c. Cut meats are dull at 8¼@9¼c. for hams in pickle, 8¼@9c. for do. in salt, and 4½@5¼c. for shoulders. Smoked meats are quiet at 10@13c. for hams, 6¾@7c. for shoulders, and 7¾@8¼ for clear rib. Lard is held a trifle higher, with a fair sale.

Prime Western steam, 9c. for spot, 9¼c. for May, 9¼c. for June, and 9⅜c. for July. Stearine is quiet at 9¼@9⅜c. Beef is dull at $7 50@8 for plain Western mess, $10@12 for extra mess. Tierce beef at $15@17 for prime, $19@21 for India mess. Tallow is in good demand, and firm at 8½@9¼c. for common and prime.

Seed.—There is a very light receipt of clover, and there is sufficient home trade to keep prices firm. Sales at 9@9¼c. for Ohio and Indiana; Timothy is quiet at $3.25@3.50.

Tobacco.—There is an active trade in new seed-leaf, at full prices, mainly for shipment. Kentucky leaf is quiet and firm. We quote new crop Kentucky at 8@9¼c. for lugs, 9@10¼c. for common leaf, 11½@14c. for fine do. Old crop seedleaf, at 15@16c. for Conn. and Mass. fillers, 20@25c. for seconds, 25@40c. for wrappers; Penn. fillers, 12@15c.; 30@40c. for wrappers, 12@15c. for Ohio fillers, 30@40c. for wrappers. New crop, 8½@10c. for State running lots, 12@14c. for medium Penn., do., 17@21½c. for fine do., 10@14½c. for Ohio running lots, 8½@9c. for Wis. and Western.

Vegetables.—Increased inland communication tames all strong feeling in potatoes and prices favor the buyer. Fine seed varieties are firm. A few new Bermuda potatoes quoted at $10@12. A few green peas from Florida brought $10 per bushel.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., for seed, $2.25@3.00; P. Blows, $2.25@2.50; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.50@1.75; Dyright, $1.50@2; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red and yellow, $2.25@2.50; Conn., 100 strings, $3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $22@24. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $2. Cabbages, per 100, $6@8. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Wool.—The features of the market for fleeces are the same. Light stocks enable holders to dictate much their own terms. Foreign sell better at full prices. We quote fleeces at 75@90c.; Texas at 48@52c., for unwashed good, 43@47c. for common; California, fall clip, 35@42c.; pulled at 75@78c. for extra, 80@82c. for super. Latest sales are at 46c. for nolls, 53½@57½c. for Montevideo, 46@47½c. for Cape, 70@75c. for Australian.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1872.

THE depression noted last week continued up to to-day. Stock arrived in moderate quantities, but the current had got so set in a downhill course that it was very difficult to check it. The greatest glut and most disastrous trade was in calves. All kinds ruled low, however, rain and warm weather combining against the trade. Just now drovers are holding their stock back with the idea of forcing the rates up again, and there is some prospect of success.

The following are the receipts of live stock for the past week in comparison with former periods:

Beeves.—Following the close one week ago, the supply was quite free on Monday last, and prices ruled steady, scarcely anything selling above 13c., just a few of the first choice going at 13¼c. There were 162 car loads that day at Communipaw, 113 cars at One Hundredth street, and 8 cars at Weehawken, making 4,300 beeves on sale, but they were not all disposed of, the market dragging at the close. This determined drovers to hold back their shipments, so orders went West to take off stock at Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, so that only 538 head arrived to-day, and owners began to advance upon the prices, first putting up ½c. and then ½c., selling their 6 cwt. Cherokees at rising 10c.; 7 cars fair, 7¼cwt., Ill., at 12c. The prospect is now favorable for higher prices, and they are needed, for shippers have lost heavily of late. The market has been overstocked with bulls, and prices very low. They have been selling at 6c.@4½c, with some holding, for which only 3c. was offered.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ lb	13 @ 13¼	13 @ 13¼
Good to prime	12½ @ 13	12 @ 12½
Ordinary to medium	11½ @ 12	11¼ @ 11¾
Lowest grade	10 @ 11	10¾ @ 11
Average sales	11¾ @ —	11½ @ 11¾

Hogs.—With slightly increased arrivals, the only change is ½c. advance on city dressed pigs. Live are worth 4¾@5c.; dressed 6@6¾c., closing somewhat firm.

Milch Cows.—While there is a fair demand for the limited number of good cows sent in, the great bulk are ordinary or very poor, and sell slowly at low rates, or $25@35 each. Fair are worth $45@55, with good to prime at $60@75. A few have been sold at $80, but they were extras. Low rates for both milk and cow beef work against good prices for fresh cows.

Veal Calves.—The number of live calves reported is not so very large, but dressed have been piled in much faster than they could be sold. The weather was warm and rainy, and these hog-dressed veals had to be sold at just what butchers chose to pay for them. We noticed one lot sold at 5c., and some went at 4c. The finest only bring 9½@10c. Live vary from 5@8c., a few prime reaching 8½c., as 25 Penn. of 200 lbs. A lot of 280 Bucks Co., 135 lbs., went at 8c. It is now too late in the season to send dressed calves with safety, unless they are killed near the city.

Sheep and Lambs.—These last are still scarce, and fat ones are worth 18c. ₱ lb. One lot of 45 lbs reached 19c., with 25 of 55 lbs, at $9.50, and some poor at $7.25. Common lambs sell slowly. Sheep were in fair supply up to yesterday when dealers began to practice the cattle dealers' game, and hold stock back. Now they are worth ½c. above last week's quotations, or 7½@10¼c. ₱ lb, one lot extras going at 10½c. Most of the stock sells at 8@9½c., as a car 95 lb. course Ill. at 8½c.; a car 95 lbs. fine wool, 9¾c.; a car 106 lbs. Mass. at 10½c. The prospects are much better this P.M. No sheared lots have been received as yet, but some are expected next week.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., April 13, 1872.

THE rain and thawing of the deep snow in the country roads has rendered them almost impassible in many places, and hence there has been a light delivery of cheese at the Little Falls market for the week ending April 13th.

The few farm dairies brought in have been mostly shipped to N. Y., to be sold on commission. Prices have ranged from 14@15c. for good to best winter made.

Butter is a little lower, the prices ranging from 30@33c., and extra fancy a little higher.

We have advices from abroad for the last week in March. Our London correspondent says that cheese sells well, American being quoted at 70@74s. for extra, and 63@70s. for good. In butter, the best descriptions are reported short, owing to cold weather. We give quotations as follows: Clonmells, 100@130s.; Corks, 128@132s.; Normandy extra, 140@146s.; Canadian, 70@90s. The corresponding prices for butter and cheese last year were, for Friesland butter, 140s.; American cheese, 76s.

The weather is now mild in Herkimer, and snow going off rapidly.—X. A. W.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES

and TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. The well known and reliable remedy for Brown Discoloration of the Face. Prepared by Dr. B.C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by *Druggists.*

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Why not use *White Pine Compound*, when it is such a sure remedy for Coughs, Lung Complaints and Kidney troubles.

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Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 200 miles (out of 230) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

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And is all combined in a convenient and neat little device, which is worn (like a badge) on the coat, vest, or lady's dress or work-basket. It is received with unbounded favor by all Merchants, Clerks and Salesmen in Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware, Drug, Boot and Shoe, and all other business where thread or twine is used.

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My entire Breeding Stock, at a low price. A good chance. Address CHAS. W. HOLMES, Cambridgeport, Mass.

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One of the most important inventions of the age! The most perfect Button-Hole Worker ever invented! So simple that a child can work a more perfect button-hole with it than the most experienced hand can work without it. Every stitch is taken with the most perfect mechanical accuracy. Is used entirely independent of the sewing machine, and will last a life-time. Does away with pricking the fingers, straining the eyes, and with imperfect and irregular worked button-holes. They give universal satisfaction. Ladies who use them say that they are worth their weight in gold. Over 11,000 sold during the first week of their introduction. The most liberal inducements offered to the trade. Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Merchants find it an excellent selling article. Local and travelling agents wanted everywhere.

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

DON PIATT has a book in press.

PRESIDENT GRANT has been sick.

KATE FIELD is lecturing in England.

HON. SAM. GALLOWAY of Ohio is dead.

THOMAS K. BEECHER denounces church bells.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG is going to Europe.

MR. HENRY BERGH has gone South for his health.

THOMAS NAST is just now the newspaper hero of the hour.

W. B. ASTOR has given another $100,000 to the Astor Library.

MISS C. TOMPKINS is the coming American artist in Paris.

MARSHALL MCMAHON of France gets 75,000 francs a year.

THE famous Rev. W. H. H. Murray of Boston is a very young man.

THE Pope's handwriting is small and clear, resembling a woman's.

PROF. MORSE'S family are to be the guests of the Nation at Washington.

MRS. COLLINS, eldest daughter of Dickens, is a good water-color painter.

A MISS WILSON has been admitted as a deacon in an Episcopal church in Brooklyn.

LYMAN BEECHER, aged 36, a nephew of Henry Ward Beecher, has just died in Boston.

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It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.
The price is only Twenty Dollars.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
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It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.

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The cheapest and best. *In fact, the only Subsoil Plow worth buying.*
Send $7 for the Horse, $9 for the 2-Horse size, and mention where you saw this advertisement.
Send to us for any Circulars that you wish about AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, SEEDS or FERTILIZERS.

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Agents wanted. **J. B. & M. H. NORTON,**
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RETURN BUTTER PAIL

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Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents more** a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.

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Respectfully,

(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

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X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

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Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
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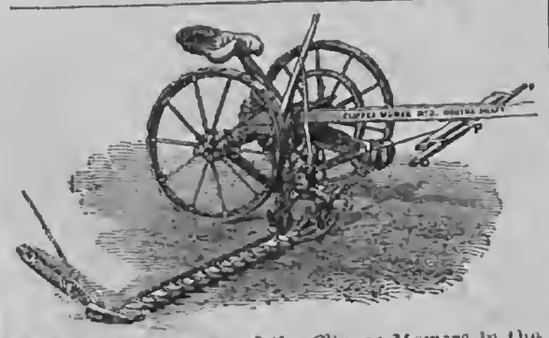


The *uniform success* of the Clipper Mowers in the field, the testimony of every farmer who has used them, that they are the *lightest in draft, the most durable* and the *most economical* machine for the farmer to buy, fully substantiates what the proprietors have always claimed—that the Clipper is the **Best Mower in the World.**

To the No. 4 size is attached the Dropper (cutting 5½ feet, with *separate Finger-Bar* for reaping), constructed with great improvements—in fact perfected; and in point of efficiency, strength, lightness of draft and symmetry of proportions, it is, as a Reaper, also unequaled. Farmers! see it before you buy. Pass your own judgment upon it. Look at its many improvements possessed by no other machine. Remember, it is fully warranted. Send for Pamphlet.

THE CLIPPER MOWER & REAPER CO.,
P. O. Box 6173. 151 Chambers St., N. Y.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

CHEAP CORN CULTURE.

THOMAS' SMOOTHING HARROW.

81 SLANTING TEETH OF TEMPERED STEEL. **$25**

LATE SPRING! CROWDED WORK!

This year a large amount of work must be done in a very short time. With our wide Harrow more than twice as much ground can daily be prepared for seed as without it, and all crops *cheaply cultivated* through the season in a *superior* manner.

ALLEN HIGLEY, Windsor, Ohio, says:—"I saved one-half month's labor in two days, getting a much better crop without using a hoe."

ANDREW RAESSLER, Shelbyville, Ill., says: I can harrow twice as much ground with it as with other Harrows."

EDWIN THORNE, Millbrook, N.Y., says:—"We can dispense with cultivating once each way, saving a vast amount of labor."

E. F. SMITH, Morning Sun, Iowa, says:—"It was much easier on the team, though one-third wider, doing more work."

L. R. AUSTIN, Coldwater, Mich., says:—"I have a 40 and a 30-tooth square drag, but with *your* Harrow can do twice the work in half the time."

IRA BEARD, Cahoka, Mo., says:—"I think it equal to three common Harrows."

F. PETITT, Salem, N. J.:—"My brother says his does the work of three old Harrows; mine I think saved me $5 in one and a-half hour's work."

BOYS RIDE AND DO ALL THE HARROWING.

24-page Catalogue: 11 pages farmers' experience.

J. J. THOMAS & CO., Geneva, N. Y.

$500 CHALLENGE

Toward expense of a **Public Test** that the

PATENT LIGHTNING SAWS

Excel in Speed, Ease and Simplicity all others. Of Boynton's Latest Improved Cross-Cut and Wood Saws, not one failed in 20,000. Cross Cut ($1 per ft.); Wood Saws ($1 each). *For sale by all Dealers.*

E. M. BOYNTON, 80 Beekman St., N. Y.,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

BUY THE BEST!

MOWER & SELF-RAKING REAPER

MANUFACTURED BY ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO

STYLES, SIZES & PRICES TO SUIT ALL FARMERS.

Descriptive Circulars Forwarded by Mail.

HILL'S

"Archimedean" Lawn Mower

In placing this LAWN MOWER before the Public for the season of 1872, it needs no recommendation, as it has a world-wide celebrity. With the improvements recently added to this favorite Mower, we are fully warranted in saying it has no equal in the WORLD. And its immense sale for the last 30 days throughout the United States is sufficient proof of the above assertion and of its great superiority. This Lawn Mower is constructed upon truly scientific principles, and it is the only PERFECTLY BALANCED Lawn Mower ever made, operated by a ball and adjustable handle, points that are indispensible, securing ease of operating, and a perfect, beautiful and level cut.

The Hill's "Archimedean"

was the FIRST (and original) BALANCED LAWN MOWER invented in this country or any other, was patented in the United States and Great Britain, and its invention brought into general use a machine that is now a necessity, and almost an indispensible article. All others now made are copies of this machine, and the public are cautioned against them.

☞ For sale by all the leading Seedsmen and Agricultural Implement Dealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Illustrated Catalogues and Testimonials post free, upon application to us or any of our Agents.

Manufactured by

The Hill's "Archimedean" Lawn Mower Co.,
Hartford, Conn.
(Works at Colt's Armory.)

$100 TO 250 per month guaranteed, sure, to Agents everywhere, selling our new seven strand WHITE PLATINA CLOTHES LINES. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address the GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Phil'a, Pa.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

"THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY."

Nichols, Shepard & Co.

GRAIN-SAVING, TIME-SAVING, MONEY-MAKING

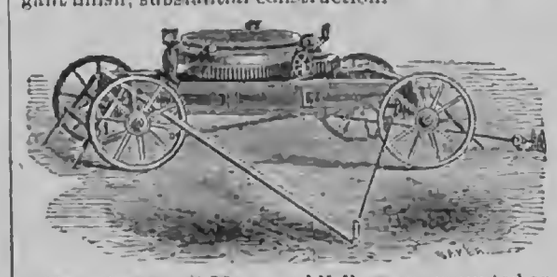
"VIBRATOR" THRESHERS

AND THEIR ELEGANT CONVERTIBLE

"Mounted" and "Down" Horse Powers.

Office and Factory at Battle Creek, Mich.

Recognized, in the trade and in the field, as the "leading thresher" of the period. **Fully established** through many years of successful use. **Endorsed** by more than sixty thousand farmers and grain raisers who have employed and used them. **In use** in eighteen States and four Territories, with largely increasing demand and growing popularity. **Universally commended** as embodying the only *true principle,* and pronounced the "coming machine." **Pre-eminent** for saving grain, saving time, fast work, perfection of cleaning, adaptation to varying conditions of grain, convenience, ease of draft, and ease of management. **Peculiarly adapted** to handle Flax, Timothy and other seeds, so difficult with others. **In demand** by grain raisers, at remunerative prices, while neighboring machines are idle. **Attractive** in simplicity of parts, having only four belts and one set of gears. **Specially noticeable** for making no "litter," and requiring no "cleaning up" process after it. **Ascertained by farmers** to save them the cost of their threshing bills, by the increased saving of grain, alone, over and above the best of others. **Obtaining** the "pick" of jobs and extra prices for its work. **Unrivaled** in durability, handiness, ease of management, ease of draft, elegant finish, substantial construction.



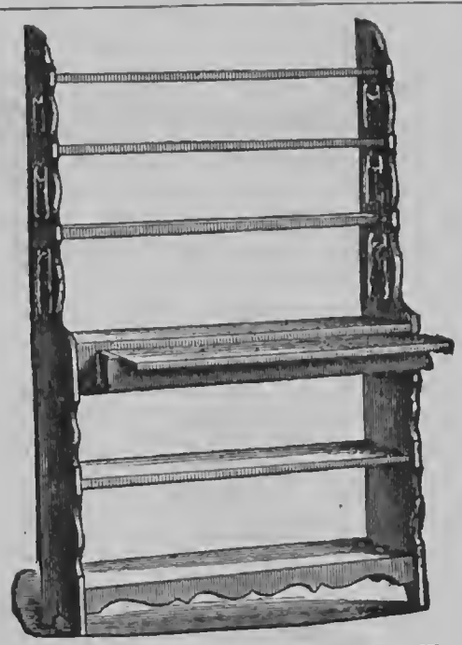
The elegant "Mounted" Power—mounted on four wheels, where it remains when in operation. **Attractive features:**—Securely fastened with two stakes; levers, tumbling rods, etc., carried with it; the "angling" line shaft, by which all short kinks are avoided in "coupling up;" all boxes, journals, shafts and gears independent of the wood frame; gears "clutch" on; only one key used; convertible to different speeds, at trifling cost, to match other machines; of the lightest draft, very durable, easily and cheaply repaired; sold separately, if desired, and specified to match other separators or machinery.

The Improved "Down" Power, similar in construction to the above, except it is not "mounted," but can afterwards be converted into "mounted," if desired.

All persons who think of buying a new Thresher and want the "leading machine," and all farmers who raise grain and want it threshed, saved and cleaned to the best advantage, are cordially invited to send us their address, and receive (*free*) our Illustrated Pamphlet and Circular, containing a full description of these superior machines, with other valuable information. Address

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

TACKS and NAILS of every variety, in packages TO SUIT, sent to any address by **AMERICAN TACK CO.,**
Manufacturers, 117 Chambers St., N. Y.



GARDNER'S PORTABLE

BOOK-RACK, BOOK-CASE, AND WRITING DESK COMBINED.

This is the first good article of furniture that has ever been made, which can be taken apart in less than a minute and packed away or shipped from place to place all easily as a few short boards, and can be set up again by any person in a few moments without the aid of any tools. Small sizes form a substantial and complete Book-Rack. Larger sizes form a substantial Writing-Desk and Book-Case Combined.

Prices for large sizes, 3 feet 4 inches high, solid Black Walnut, from $10 to $22. Prices for smaller sizes down as low as $1. Also, Portable Wardrobes, prices $10 to $20.

A liberal discount to the trade. Ten per cent. off to all preachers.

The First Premium was Awarded

on our Book-Racks and Writing-Desks at the

Great Fair of the American Institute
NEW YORK, 1870.

Our goods can be found at the Furniture Dealers and Bookstores generally throughout the country.

Manufactured by

The Gardner Manufacturing Company,
110 BOWERY, N. Y.,

Manufacturers of Looking Glass and Picture Frames.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— Coal is $6 per ton in Montreal.

— Grant Clubs are now being formed.

— A jocky club has been formed in Washington.

— Madison University has four Burmese students.

— Trieste gives $1,500 towards an Aretic expedition.

—Suicides and insanity are on the increase in France.

— The snow is three feet deep in St. James st., Montreal.

— Judge Underwood presided at a large woman suffrage meeting in Alexandria, Va., recently.

— M. Libicuthal, a half brother of Bismarck, lives in Albany.

— The snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad is over.

— Bennett, of the Herald, is to visit the Grand Duke in his yacht.

— Board is $6 per week for man and wife at the hotels in Havana.

— The Welland Canal is expected to open to navigation on the 20th inst.

— The N. Y. Editorial Convention takes place the 25th of June, at Watertown, with an excursion down the St. Lawrence.

— The President has signed the bill for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

— At present rates Germany will have an army of 1,700,000 men in twelve years.

— A man and wife died in Jacksonville, Fla., on the 25th ult., of lockjaw, caused, it is alleged, by taking cold in vaccinated arms.

— A statue of Rossel is on exhibition in Paris.

— The senior counsel for the prosecution and defense of Laura D. Fair have both died.

— The monument to Hon. D. S. Dickinson is to be placed upon his grave, in Binghamton, N. Y., with Masonic ceremonies, on the 22d inst.

— Since the 1st of April water and musk melons have been for sale in the shops of Havana.

Fertilizers, Etc.

BONE FLOUR

AND

BONE MEAL,

Warranted PURE and sold at

REDUCED PRICES!

Send for Circulars.

LISTER BROTHERS,
NEWARK,
NEW JERSEY.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

This is the best Fertilizer without exception. It contains the proper proportions of Soluble Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia and Potash. Sixteen thousand tons were used last year.

☞ Certificates and directions may be obtained at the Agency, at office of GEO. E. WHITE, 160 Front St., New York.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

STEEL CROW-BARS AND HARROW TEETH.

We beg to call the attention of Farmers and others to this new class of goods—quite as strong, with two-thirds the weight, and less cost than the old-style iron ones. Sold by Hardware Dealers generally.

Crow-Bars..... 10 to 30 lbs..... 11 cts. per lb.
Harrow Teeth.. ⅜ in. square.... 12½ "
" " .. ⅝ " .... 13½ "

Address SWEETS M'F'G CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING WITH A NOVELTY JOB PRINTING PRESS!

The Best Press ever Invented for the Purpose.

The most valuable addition to the **Business Office**; the most efficient instructor in **Schools**; the most fascinating and instructive amusement in the **Family**, and is unsurpassed for the use of **Amateur** and **REGULAR JOB PRINTERS.**

Send for Descriptive and Illustrated Pamphlet to **BENJ. O. WOODS,** MANUFACTURER, 351 Federal St., Boston; W. Y. EDWARDS, 543 Broadway, New York; KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG, 917 Market St., Philadelphia; J. F. EDWARDS, 130 North Sixth St., St. Louis; A. C. KELLOGG & Co., 172 West Washington St., Chicago, Manufacturer's Agents.

The many small teeth being round and sloping backward do not tear up the strongly-rooted corn, but effectually **Destroys the Young Weeds** on the surface, stirring the soil in as well as **around** the hill. A boy can take entire care of 100 acres of corn, and thus **obviate hand-hoeing entirely.** The number, shape and position of the round, shutting teeth render this Harrow the most **complete and rapid Pulverizer** ever used, cutting the lumps with a downward **draw-cut,** instead of pushing them aside; for the same reason it **draws very easily,** and covers a wide surface.

Wheat and all sown crops are benefited by cultivation as certainly as corn or cabbage, which can be profitably done with the Harrow.

Increasing the Yield 3 to 5 Bushels per Acre.

An agent writes us as follows:—"I offered a circular to John Gritman, (Springville, Iowa,) an influential Quaker. He said, 'I don't want that.' Said I, 'Read it; it will do you no harm.' He said, 'No, I have the thing itself; then must not think we are so far behind the times. I sent $100 for four Harrows last spring.' 'Well,' said I, 'as you have used them, tell me, will they do all the papers say?' He said, 'I tell thee, William, this Harrow will do all the papers say it will.'"

D. RANKIN, Biggsville, Ill., bought 19 Harrows last year, cultivating 3,000 acres corn. Says:—"I could have used twice as many if I had had them in time."

WM. E. BURNS, Monmouth, Ill., says:—I harrowed my corn and potatoes. One team will do 20 acres a day."

I. A. W. CAMPFIELD, Sullivan, Ill.;—"A boy 12 years old will do more corn in one day than 10 men the old way."

JAS. A. PINE, Omaha, Neb.:—"I cultivated my corn, and it worked like a charm."

R. FORD, Buda, Ill.:—"On my corn it did good work."

H. COMSTOCK, Liberty Mills, Ind.:—"My son, 12 years old, harrowed 100 acres in 5 days—wheat, oats and corn."

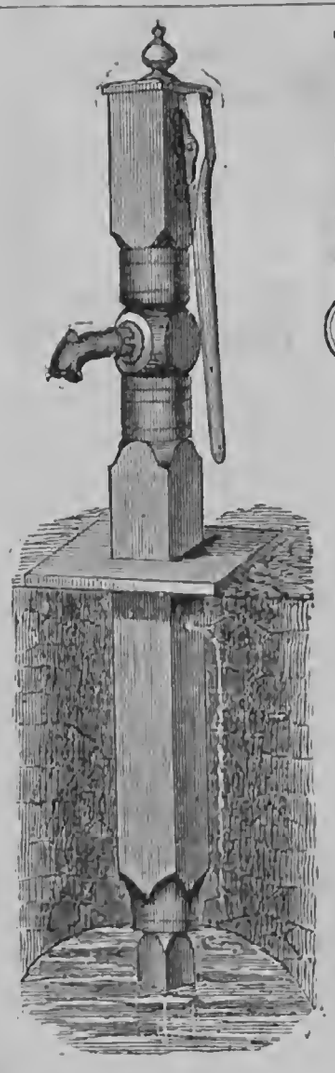
S. CLARK, Cambridge, Ill:—"It is excellent for corn."

Farmers' Club, New York City, says:—"In potato culture it is really excellent; saves half the expense."

24-page Catalogue; full particulars; prices of five sizes, delivered at depot, in 28 cities; 11 pages of farmers' experience.

One good **Canvasser wanted** in every town.

J. J. THOMAS & CO., Geneva, N. Y.



Blatchley's Cucumber Wood Pumps. Trade (B) Mark. Patented.

BLATCHLEY'S
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS,
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap,

Are already widely known and deservedly popular.

RECENT IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS,

recommend these Pumps still more strongly to the favor of the public and the trade. Dealers supplied with full Descriptive Catalogue, Price List, &c., upon application.

TINGLEY'S PATENT
HORIZONTAL ICE CREAM FREEZER,

Saves Ice, Saves Time, Saves Labor,

And produces the finest quality of Cream known to the Art.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Implements, Machinery, Etc.

"FAMILY FAVORITE!"

THE

WEED. **WEED**

The most perfect, reliable and generally useful machine in existence. For the family of the farmer or mechanic, where the work required of a sewing machine ranges from the heaviest garments of men's wear to the most delicate and ornamental fabrics for ladies and children, it has proved itself thoroughly efficient and entirely satisfactory. Of unequaled simplicity and compactness of construction, capable of being learned and operated with one-fourth the usual expenditure of time and labor, with a capacity for quantity, quality and variety of execution beyond its competitors, and a reputation for durability and reliability known and appreciated by thousands, it is offered to the people for the most critical inspection and comparison, with confidence that its obvious merits cannot fail to convince the careful examiner of its superiority. Manufactured by the

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

REPRESENTED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

RECORDS OF MARION

UNITED STATES WATCH CO'S WATCHES.

Watch No. 1089, U. S. Watch Co., Stem-Winder—variation, *2 Seconds* in *14 Months.*
L. E. CHITTENDEN, *late Reg. U. S. Treas.*

Watch No. 1124, U. S. Watch Co., Stem-Winder—variation, 6 seconds in seven months.
A. L. DENNIS, *Pres. N. J. R. R. & T. Co.*

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HENRY SMITH, *Treas. Panama R. R. Co.,* 88 *Wall St., N. Y.*

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I. VROOMAN, *Engineer N. Y. C. & H. R. R.*

Watch No. 1894, U. S. Watch Co.—variation, 8 seconds in 6 months.
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Watch No. 21,039, U. S. Watch Co., Stem-Winder—variation, 7 seconds in four months.
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Watch No. 10,548, U. S. Watch Co., Stem-Winder—variation, 5 seconds per month.
Z. C. PRIEST, *Ass't Sup't N. Y. C. & H. R. R.*

Watch No. 24,008, U. S. Watch Co., Stem-Winder—variation, 6 seconds in five months.
CHAS. H. WOLF, *firm Chas. H. Wolf & Co., Pearl St., Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Price Lists furnished the trade on application, inclosing business card. For sale by the trade generally.

Ask your Jeweler to see the MARION

WATCHES.

BEWARE of worthless imitations with which the country is flooded. To avoid imposition, see that the words MARION, N. J., are engraved on the plate over the Main-Spring Barrel. All others are spurious.

WHOLESALE ROOMS OF THE **United States Watch Co.**

GILES, BRO. & CO., 83 and 85 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

CURLS! One application of PROF. LEOS' MAGIC COMPOUND will instantly Curl the straightest hair of either sex (without injury) into wavy ringlets or heavy, massive Curls in every case, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per package, post-paid, or 3 for 50 cents. Address E. HOLBROOK & CO., Uxbridge, Mass.

AGENTS wanted to sell articles needed by every one. Address PLUMB & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

$425 A Month! Horse and carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

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A sure cure for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured every body who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Persons desiring a copy may address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., and it will be sent by return mail, free.

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THE IMMENSE STOCK, both of goods in the piece and the same made up for immediate wear, embraces all the most desirable styles and fabrics manufactured, in qualities and colorings adapted to the requirements of all.

SPRING OVERCOATS, $5.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $10.
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SPRING OVERCOATS, $25.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $30.

SUITS for business, for dress, for working, for traveling. Every novelty of style, and texture of material. *Any Garment made to measure at few hours' notice.*

BOYS' SUITS for home, for school, for dress, for work, for play. All the favorite designs, and most fashionable materials.

SUITS, $10. SUITS, $15. SUITS, $20. SUITS, $30. SUITS, $40. SUITS, $50.

BOYS' SUITS, $5. BOYS' SUITS, $10. BOYS' SUITS, $12. BOYS' SUITS, $15. BOYS' SUITS, $20. BOYS' SUITS, $25.

ORDERS BY MAIL. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all parts of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, samples of goods, price list, and fashion sheet, SENT FREE on application.

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10 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.

SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.

States may repudiate, but Counties, Cities and Towns cannot.

We have at all times **Good Municipal Bonds** for sale at the lowest market rates.

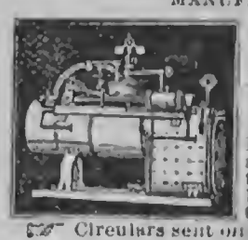
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST AND PAMPHLETS.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
No. 22 Nassau St., New York.

WOOD, TABER & MORSE,

EATON, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

MANUFACTURERS OF



STEAM ENGINES,

Portable, Stationary and Agricultural.

Hundreds in use in Shops, Printing Rooms, Mills, Mines, and on Farms and Plantations, for Grain Threshing, Food Cooking for Stock, Cotton Ginning, Sawing, &c.

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500,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

One, two and three years old. Your choice of age at $5 per thousand. Sent to any address on receipt of price, with full directions for culture.

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THE "LIGHT RUNNING"

"DOMESTIC"

"BEST TO USE."
"EASIEST TO SELL."

S. M. Agents: It don't pay you to fight the best machine. Prove our claims. Get the agency and sell it.

"DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers St., N. Y.

ORIENT SAFETY LAMPS,

Entirely of metal, are the only lamps in use which can neither break, leak nor explode. Are ornamental and cheap. Adapted to all household uses; also, to stores, factories, churches, &c.

AGENTS MAKE $10 A DAY

SELLING THESE LAMPS,

Manufactured by

WALLACE & SONS,
89 Chambers St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—BEST TERMS Given for our New and Popular Works, including Bibles, &c. For full particulars, address
QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING CO.,
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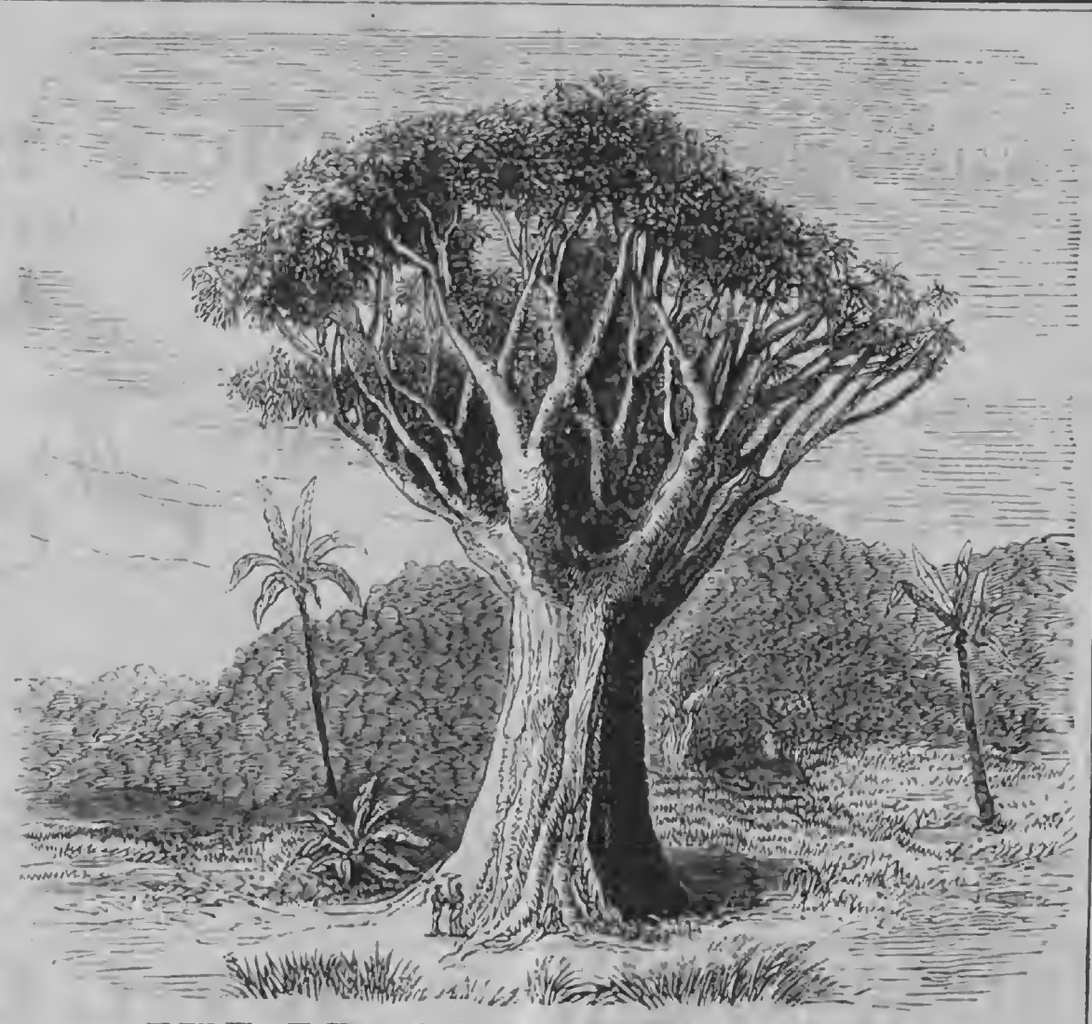
ROANOKE VALLEY, Va.—Farms at great bargains; soil productive; water and timber plenty and good; climate unsurpassed; society excellent. For Circulars, address ENDLY & BOYD, (late of Penn'a,) Christiansville, Mecklenburg Co., Va.

SEND for "THE OMNIUM-GATHERUM." Price 50 cents, post-paid. Address
J. T. YARRINGTON, Carbondale, Penn.



THE DRAGON TREE.—[See Page 235.]

A START IN BUSINESS LIFE

Eastman College, Po'keepsie, N. Y., On-The-Hudson. The only Institution in America devoted to the Specialty of training Young Men and Boys for success in life, teaching them how to get a living, make money and become enterprising, useful citizens. The Oldest and only Practical Business Training School, and the only one providing positions for Graduates. Total expense of prescribed course, $100 to $125. No vacations. Address for particulars and Catalogue of 3,000 Graduates in Business, H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Po'keepsie, N. Y.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented.

THE PEOPLE HAVE CHOSEN.

The experience of years has convinced an intelligent public that for all ailments involving weakness and irritability of the stomach, obstructions in the bowels, a morbid condition of the liver and nervous debility.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

is the surest, safest and swiftest remedy. Not merely agreeable, but absolutely delicious to the palate, it also possesses four medicinal elements which have never been united in the same happy proportions in any other preparation. It is the gentlest and most painless of cathartics, a wonderful tonic, an unexceptionable alterative and a certain corrective of all impurities which may exist in the blood or other fluids of the body. Decline all imitations of the genuine article. Sold by all druggists.

ESTAB. 1809.

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Office, 211 Washington St., N. Y.

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Cleans windows, scours knives and table ware, removes stains and rust, and is the very best thing ever used for *general house cleaning.*

DENSLOW & BUSH'S "SAFETY" OIL

WILL NOT EXPLODE *even if a lighted lamp be upset and broken!* SAFEST AND PUREST OIL KNOWN. *Fire Test guaranteed over* 150°. Used in 100,000 families. For sale everywhere. Dealers address DENSLOW & BUSH, 130 Maiden Lane, N. Y.; 40 India St., Boston; 34 S. Calvert St., Baltimore; 479 S. Canal St., Chicago.

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FOR SHEATHING, PLASTERING, ROOFING, DEAFENING AND CARPET LINING.

Samples and Circulars sent free, by
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., Chicago, Ill.; or,
B. E. HALE & CO., 22 & 24 Frankfort St., N. Y.
Sole Agents for Eastern States.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. STAFFORD M'F'G CO., 66 Fulton St., N. Y.

Howe's Concentrated Syrup cures Catarrh, Cancer, Serofula, &c. Howe's Never-Failing Ague Cure and Tonic Bitters. Cure or no pay. Sold by Druggists.

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Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage.

This is the largest Cabbage in the world; has been grown to weigh sixty pounds. Packages of seed with an engraving of this Cabbage, and full instructions for growing, 25 cents; per ounce, $1. I am the original introducer of this Cabbage, and my seed is pure. Descriptive Catalogues *free* to all.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

FRUIT AND BERRY BASKETS.

Beecher's, American, Cook's, and Excelsior Baskets; Whitney's Fruit Boxes; Fairchild's Grape Boxes.

A. D. HOPPING & WILSON, Agents, 214, 218 and 220 Washington St. New York.

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We are now prepared to contract with Dealers and Agents for the coming Fall Trade. Our stock is immense, of general assortment and superior quality. Personal application and correspondence solicited.

BLAIR BROS,
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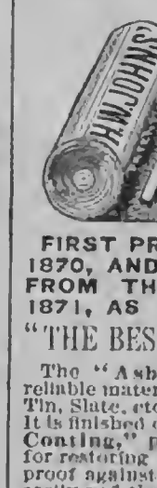

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Industrial Topics.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

MICHIGAN was the first State in the Union to establish an Agricultural College to advance the interests of her farming population. The first steps taken for its permanent establishment were in 1850, in the form of a joint resolution by the Michigan Legislature requesting of Congress a donation of lands sufficient for its maintenance. From its first organization the opponents of the College were numerous and bitter, and none were more bitter than those whom the College was especially designed to aid, whose interests it was intended to further—the farmers themselves. Its connection with the State University was strongly advocated; such connection, it was believed, would cause a great saving, not only in the first outlay, but also in its subsequent support, and, moreover, that the University would afford superior instruction in the particular principles of scientific agriculture essential to the success of the practical farmer.

Admitting the full force of the two reasons first given, it was yet feared that if connected with the University, or constituted as a branch of any other public institution, a sufficiently thorough, technical, agricultural education would not be furnished, and that it would ultimately be absorbed by the more popular branches of education and cease to be a distinctive feature; a forethought, the wisdom of which has been abundantly proved by the experience of many in agricultural departments so connected.

As an institution distinct in its organization and operation, the University was its bitter opponent. However, in 1855, provision was made by the State for the establishment of just such a separate and distinct institution. On the 12th of February following the law was approved by Governor BINGHAM, and in June of the same year the present site of the College was selected, the selection approved by the Board of Education, and the grounds purchased. The site is a very pleasant one, being three and a one-half miles due east from Lansing, the capital of the State; is nearly 900 feet above the level of the sea, situated on both sides of Cedar River, and consists of 676 57-100 acres.

In 1856 there were erected upon the site two brick buildings, three stories high, besides a basement; one was used as a boarding-hall and dormitory; the other contained the College chapel, library, museum, and recitation rooms. The work of completing them went rapidly forward, and on the 13th of May, 1858, the Institution was dedicated, with appropriate services, by the State Board of Education, in the presence of the Governor, several State officials, and a large concourse of people from various parts of the State. The address was delivered by Hon. JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS, President of the Institution. J. C. HOLMES, Esq., CALVIN TRACY, ROBERT D. WEEKS, and Rev. L. R. FISK were elected Professors, and the school opened with the encouraging number of 61 students. At the opening of the second term, in December of the same year, the number was increased to 100, crowding the buildings to their utmost capacity. More applied, but owing to the lack of accommodation, admission was necessarily denied them.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The buildings stand upon a slight eminence, among the forest trees which have been purposely retained. On the left, in the engraving, is the old boarding-hall and dormitory, erected in 1856, now used as dormitory only. On the right is the school building erected in 1856, containing also the museum and library. In the center is the new boarding-hall and dormitory, erected in 1868. The new laboratory, green-house, farm buildings, and Professors' dwelling houses are in the immediate vicinity, but not here represented. This view is taken from a northeast standpoint, the main front of the buildings being to the north.

In the beginning of this enterprise all was new; forest trees covered the land; school buildings, farm buildings, and dwellings for the Professors had to be erected. And the character of the school itself was new; it was an experiment with no precedents upon which to rely for guidance in prosecuting experiments, directing the studies to be pursued, or devising the best method for combining manual with mental labor; there existed throughout the State a general want of confidence in its ultimate success; it had no endowments, and was dependent for its annual support upon the varying ideas of successive Legislatures, rendering even its continued existence doubtful; the act of Congress donating lands for its benefit was not passed until several years after it was established; some of the work upon the College buildings had been insufficiently performed, and great additional expense was involved in repairing the deficiency. To add to these embarrassments, just before the opening of the school year in the spring of 1859, President WILLIAMS resigned, and for four years the College was without a presiding officer.

In 1861 the College was reorganized and a State Board of Agriculture established, to whom was transferred from the State Board of Education, who had held the supervision of them up to that time, all the finances and general control of the institution. The Board of Agriculture consists of eight members, the Governor of the State and the President of the College being members *ex officio*. At an adjourned autumn meeting of the Board in 1862, T. C. ABBOT, A. M., was elected President of the College. He entered upon the active duties of his office in the spring of 1863, and from that time to the present has ably and honorably discharged the obligations devolving upon him.

Two years was at first considered sufficient time for the acquirement of such a knowledge of agriculture as to enable one to undertake successfully the management of a farm, and, moreover, was regarded as all that students in this country would consent to spend in that kind of professional training. But it was thought that a longer period might be profitably spent in the study of the science and the practice of the arts of agriculture, and at the time of the College reorganization, in 1861, the course was lengthened to four years, besides a preparatory course of one year provided for students not ready to enter upon a full course.

In the same year, also, the College received power to confer upon its graduates the degree of Bachelor of Science, and the degree of Master of Science upon its graduates of three years' standing, who had during that period been engaged in scientific studies. Not until then had the College, in any degree, been prepared for efficient labor. With this new impetus it graduated its first class, of seven members, at the end of the same year.

But its continued existence was still uncertain, and it was not until the State Legislature, in 1868, made an appropriation for a new boarding hall, that the dangers of the College were regarded as passed, and its permanence and success secured. The Michigan State Agricultural College was the first successful institution of its kind established in this country. Its career has been an eventful one, and other States have received the benefit of its experience, though they have not always heeded its warnings.

Since 1868, it has as an institution of learning, been steadily advancing, until now it compares favorably, in its thoroughness of instruction, its rigid examinations, and in the perfection of its discipline, with any college in the West. It consists of three departments — an Experimental Farm, a Model or Practical Farm, and the School proper. With three hours per day of manual labor upon one or the other of the farms it is the testimony of the officers, who have had experience in other institutions, that the students learn as readily and make as great advancement as do students in other schools. The discipline is easier than in colleges generally, as the relaxation from study, and the physical demands for action, are here expended in useful labor. Manual labor has here always been held in high repute, and, as an organized system, has ever been in existence, regarded as an essential part of the Institution, an acquaintance with the practical duties of the farm being considered indispensable to one who intends to make agriculture a profession. Such a farm, model and experimental, where the practical as well as the scientific branches are taught, is a necessity to the agricultural population, and yet the farmers have been slow to recognize the fact that the aims and objects of this Institution have been to promote their interests.

Experiments in practical agriculture, stock breeding and fruit growing are carefully conducted, and being extended from year to year, arrive at results more general and practical, and of great value to the agricultural interests throughout the country, teaching the farmer, isolated and engrossed with labor, deprived of the advantage of constant discussion and contact with others, to think and observe for himself, to acquire a superior intelligence, and to provide for him economical methods whereby less labor and less time need be employed in manual toil to produce equal results.

The school year commences in February and continues until November, with a recess of about ten days in July. Admission to all students living within the State is free. Students from other States are admitted by paying an annual fee of $20. Last year there were students from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Colorado, on those terms. The

whole number of students last year was 142, with a graduating class of 12, thus showing, most conclusively, that the statements in a Pennsylvania report on the organization of Agricultural Colleges—in Governor ANDREW'S message to the Massachusetts Legislature, and in Appleton's New American Cyclopedia, that this institution, for some cause, is suspended and not in operation—are false and without foundation.

It has graduated sixty-eight students. Of these one is superintendent of the Model Farm in Japan; one is Professor of Botany in Cornell University; one is Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry in Wisconsin State University; one is Instructor of Botany and Superintendent of the Gardens in the Iowa State Agricultural College; one has been holding a like position in the Maine State Agricultural College; while the College itself retains four of its graduates as officers—one as Professor of Horticulture and Superintendent of the Gardens; one as Professor of Entomology and Zoology; one as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, and one as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. More than one-half of all the graduates are either farmers or horticulturists, and still others are engaged in pursuits supposed to be in keeping with the objects of the Institution.

The character of the students is different from those usually in attendance at colleges; they are mostly sons of farmers and largely dependent on their own efforts for the securing of an education.

The experiment of having lady students was made in 1870 and has worked well—so successfully indeed that there would be no hesitation in admitting them if there were ample accommodations for them.

The teaching force of the College consists of the President, Professors of Agriculture, Chemistry, English Literature, Entomology, Botany, and a Superintendent of the Horticultural Department. The College is under the control of no religious denomination or sectarian influence, yet it is, and always has been, in the hands of men who recognize the claims of a common Christianity, which they recommend by both precept and example.

The College buildings now on the grounds afford ample and convenient accommodations for nearly 150 students. The facilities for giving instruction, and the means for illustrating the branches taught, are excelled by no institution of its kind. It has a good library, commodious and well furnished reading rooms, and a large and valuable museum, including one of the largest herbariums in the West—a collection of about 20,000 specimens from all parts of the world. The facilities for affording instruction in chemistry are unsurpassed. The laboratory erected last year combines all the modern improvements, including the Bunn Self-Ventilating Evaporating Hoods, and is fitted up with work tables, embracing every convenience for 48 students in Analytical Chemistry, and 75 students in Elementary Chemistry, with accommodations for those who wish to make researches in High Chemistry.

Ample means for illustration are furnished by fine orchards or commodious green-house, botanical and vegetable gardens, philosophical apparatus, models of agricultural implements from the Patent Office, and a fine collection of stock. The grounds have been skillfully laid out and tastefully adorned by art.

The objects of the institution, briefly stated, are, 1st. To impart a knowledge of science, especially of those sciences which relate to Agriculture and kindred arts, and its application to the arts of life; 2d. To afford its students the benefits of manual labor, the benefits being educational, preservation of health, and the cultivation of a taste for the pursuit of Agriculture; 3d. To prosecute experiments for the promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture, for the benefit of practical farmers; and 4th, To afford the means of a general education to the farming class. All the departments of the College are arranged with the view of accomplishing these objects, with the intent of satisfying all the demands of the farmer. To this end the course is both scientific and practical, embracing thorough instruction in Mathematics, Physics, Metaphysics, and in all of the sciences pertaining to Agriculture and Horticulture.

The Michigan State Agricultural College, so far from being for *any* cause, "suspended, and not in operation," has been in continual operation since its first organization on the 13th of May, 1858, up to the present time, though for ten years its existence was precarious, and its continuance uncertain. But for the past four years it has gained continually in the good will of the farmers of this State. It is no longer an experiment—its permanence is established. While other colleges of its kind have abandoned the labor system entirely, or substituted boat-racing in its stead, and changed their course of study from an agricultural to a classical one, or made the study of agricultural sciences optional, this Institution has kept constantly in view, and carefully carried out, the original design of its founders—to make this pre-eminently an Agricultural School—and as such it is successfully accomplishing its mission.

Lansing, Mich. E. B. F.

Sheep Husbandry.

COMBING AND DELAINE WOOLS.

Letter from Hon. J. Wiley Edmands, President of National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

BOSTON, March 11, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—I acknowledged receipt of your letter soliciting information regarding certain wools, but I have not had the time at my command, before now, to attend to furnishing the samples.

You wish sent "prime and medium samples of the principal styles of delaine wools now in demand, naming the fabrics into which they respectively enter—specifying the indispensable and the desirable characteristics of each of those styles, in respect to length, fineness, luster, and in other particulars—stating what is understood to be the blood of the sheep which now furnish those styles of wool—also, the aggregate amount of these wools required for annual consumption, and relative amount required of each."

I have prepared and now send five samples, numbered 1 to 5, each representing different styles of wool. I have had no reference to clothing wools, as they are beyond your inquiry, nor have I confined myself to "delaine" wools in selection of samples. They include also the strictly combing wools, which, in length and character of staple differ from those wools formerly sought for in the manufacture of American delaines, and which were in limited demand before the recent extension of our worsted manufactures.

No. 1 is Canada combing fleece of Leicester and Cotswold breed of sheep. This sample represents a class of wool which is required in the manufacture of all hard worsteds, and may be considered the type for our farmers in producing long combing wool.

No. 2 is American combing wool grown in Ohio and Pennsylvania. It comes from a cross of our native sheep with Leicester or Cotswold rams from Canada.

No. 3 is Merino wool ¾ to ⅞ blood—grown in Ohio and Pennsylvania. It is from sheep crossed with Leicester and Southdown. This wool is in general use for worsted and delaine fabrics, hosiery, fringes for shawls, and for yarns.

No. 4 is the ½ blood or medium wools of Ohio and Pennsylvania. This wool is in demand for delaines, and for an extensive range of worsted goods up to the finer descriptions. It is also in demand for hosiery and shawls, and is highly estimated by our fancy Cassimere manufacturers, particularly for warps.

No. 5 is ¼ blood, Ohio and Pennsylvania, delaine wool. Our common native sheep crossed with a Leicester ram, produces this character and quality of wool. It is a most desirable description, and will find a ready demand at all times by the delaine manufacturers.

As regards Combing Wools, the more lustrous they are, the more valuable. The staple must be uniform throughout its length, and sound. It must not be harsh or brashy. Its staple must not be less than 5 inches in length, from 5 to 9 inches.

Delaine Wools should have a staple of 3 to 5 inches in length. It must be strong, sound, and mellow, which qualities are found only when the sheep are well cared for. Luster is not wanted, but the staple must be uniform in quality throughout its length, which is the desideratum in delaine wools. If weak in any part of the staple, the wool is fit only for the cards of the cloth manufacturer. A cross of ¾ merino with Southdown, would produce a good delaine wool, and would be in demand for other fabrics.

The blood of Canada combing wool sheep is Leicester, Lincoln, Bakewell, and Cotswold, and their crosses. Of these, the Leicester is the most desirable for crossing with our native sheep, as the wool is a little finer than most of the others, and it has the advantage of being a more hardy sheep, and, therefore, more profitable for our American farmers.

Our present consumption of Combing and Delaine wools is about fifteen millions for the year, and about one-half of this is long combing. The production of Combing may be stated at 2½ millions leaving about five millions to be imported from England and Canada, the greater part of which, about three millions, comes from Canada. The production of delaine wool in the United States is about six million pounds for the year.

If our farmers raised sheep for mutton, they would supply the manufacturer of Combing wool with all the good qualities that he desires—length, strength, luster, elasticity, and uniformity of staple—as their sheep then would be well fed and well cared for, without which we may not expect the best wool, or the best mutton.

Very truly Yours,
J. WILEY EDMANDS.

Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL.

WE have, during the past year, received a number of inquiries in regard to the kinds of wool known in market as Delaine Wools, and the blood of the sheep producing them. So great a change has occurred in both of these respects, within a comparatively recent period, that we have felt unwilling to attempt to give the desired information without some new examination of the subject. For this purpose we, for a time, contemplated a trip among some of the principal manufactories of Delaine Wools; but finding no opportunity and but a diminishing prospect of a future opportunity for accomplishing this, we at length determined to seek that information from some manufacturer whose extensive practical experience, and general knowledge of all the surroundings of the subject, would afford the strongest guaranty of the correctness of his opinions. All will concede that Mr. EDMANDS—the head of the great Pacific Mills—possesses those qualifications to a degree unexcelled, if not unequalled, in the United States.

The questions put by us to Mr. EDMANDS appear in his letter. Each of the samples of wool forwarded by him, weighs from three to four pounds, and consists of parts of three or more fleeces,—each such part adhering together and being in the same condition in other respects as when shorn from the sheep. This is, to our thinking, a much more satisfactory mode of exhibiting the general appearance and characteristics of a particular style or grade of wool, than by small detached samples, however numerous.

Mr. EDMANDS' samples were not intended, we take it, for a fancy collection, exhibiting exceptional excellence in all or any of the grades in each class—but rather as specimens of those grades of wool as they are found, and are ranked in the market. The two combing samples present nothing which is new to our long-wooled breeders, who have, by pretty widely extended importations from England and Canada, the same blood which produces "Canada combing" wool. The best specimens of the latter, however, are more valuable than most American wools of the same blood, because they exhibit more *luster*. Our breeders have generally paid more attention to carcass than fleece; and in respect to the latter have, until recently at least, rather sought weight than luster. The two Canadian specimens under consideration possess a beautiful luster, and are deeply curved, or, to use a Merino phrase, "crimped," throughout their entire length. They possess, at the same time, all the other desirable requisites of combing wools. The poorest specimen in same class is without luster, short, (four inches,) and about represents, we should say, the lowest grade of American full-blood combing wool.

"American Combing Wool," sample No. 2, must not be confounded with American full blood combing. The best specimens appear to be strong, mellow wool, but compared with best No. 1, are short (four to five inches) and lusterless, and are much less curved. The poorest specimen is but three inches long, and seems to us to indicate a South Down cross. It looks like belly wool. From what Mr. EDMANDS says of the proper length of combing wool, we think it is possible this specimen was included by mistake.

Delaine, sample No. 3. One of the specimens is bright, highly crimped, beautiful wool; "strong, sound and mellow," from four to five inches long, finer and softer than the best Canada combing, but in general style unmistakably betraying its relationship to the best quality of the latter. The next specimen is from three to three and a-half inches long; wool less curved, quite as fine, but a little less soft and bright; fiber even and sound. Third specimen not unlike preceding, but a trifle coarser and harsher.

Delaine, sample No. 4. The specimens exhibit about the usual range of wools found in ordinary farmers' grade Merino flocks, which have not been bred to yolky (greasy) fleeced rams; nor do they vary from the ordinary length of such wools, being barely from two to three inches long. Though conventionally known in the trade as half-blood, or medium wools, some of them are obviously of higher Merino grade. From the length and general appearance of the specimens, it is evident that the Merino cross was made on "native" stock. The wool, like all wool containing thus much of Merino blood, and grown under decent treatment, is strong and mellow.

Delaine, sample No. 5. From two to three inches long; very dry, loose, open wool; coarse, and most of it what *we* should term harsh, and the fleece must be very light in weight in proportion to carcass. The fiber, however, appears to be strong.

We have not attempted any elaborate description of above wools, because we have supposed it impossible in respect to many of the details, to make words supply the place of ocular inspection. For the latter purpose, we will send samples (as long as ours last) to those who ask them and assure us they intend to embark in a specified branch of Delaine production. But most of our wool growers have seen all the kinds of sheep whose crosses produce Delaine wool, and can, even when they have not seen them, pretty correctly estimate the effects of those crosses. Breeding Delaine sheep involves no secret and requires no special skill. In fact, there are few persons who are growing sheep of any cross between the Merino and coarse wooled breeds, having wool three inches long and *light* fleeces, that are not growing some class of Delaine wool. After a deliberate examination of the samples we are disposed to believe that *lightness*—freedom from yolk or grease—is one of the chief recommendations of all these wools, and this not because they are better or even as good materials for the fabrics to which many of them are applied, but because they will *lose much less in cleansing*, and are therefore cheaper material. Take, for example, "delaines" (the fabrics so designated) and "worsted goods *up to the finer descriptions*," mentioned in No. 4.

Every person acquainted with the subject must know that pure or high grade Merino wools, if long enough, are better materials for these goods than half-blood wools, because they are all finer, stronger, and will wear better. The same is true of these wools respectively for some carding purposes for "fancy cassimeres." Yet improved machinery to a considerable extent obliterates the distinction *to the eye*; and in some lines of goods, fashion actually gives preference to the coarser fabrics! Perhaps the wool grower is partly accountable for these results. During the last decade, he has gone into the opposite extreme and bred an unprecedented and wholly unnecessary amount of yolk in his wool, producing a "sogginess" but partly removed by his mode of washing; and then he has held on for the prices of well washed wool until he has found some buyer foolish enough to pay them. Or perhaps it would be more correct to say, as it has been customary until recently for buyers to pay the same price for the same *grade* of wools throughout a neighborhood, unless in grossly bad condition, these heavy wools have received more and cleaner ones less than their proportionate value, in order to make the average price satisfactory to the purchaser.

There are various considerations of interest to the wool grower connected with this subject of Delaine wools, but we have not space to discuss them on this occasion, and we will close with some brief practical views on embarking in the production of these wools. First, in view of the proportionable demand for their wool now and prospectively, and of the comparative weight of their fleeces to carcass (or consumption), we should consider it rank folly to cross full blood Merinos with any other breed of sheep whatever, for the purpose of converting them into Delaine wool sheep. Second, we should consider it expedient, as things now stand, and under favorable circumstances, to cross large numbers of our grade Merinos so as to produce the Delaine wools described by Mr. EDMANDS. No. 3 is produced by about two crosses of English long wool rams on Merino ewes. No. 4 is produced by one or two crosses of Merino rams on "native" ewes. No. 5 is produced by a single cross of long wool rams on "native" ewes.

The greatest difficulty in breeding these wools after they have attained their desired character, is to preserve that character. The continued use of the full blood rams would constantly and essentially change it. Mongrel rams of the same blood would be likely to "breed back," so as to cause a great want of uniformity. Perhaps, however, this would not prove very damaging. We have a strong suspicion that any American wool, sound and of proper length—and sufficiently *light*—will go into the category of Delaine wools!

Water for Sheep.—It is believed by some that water, as a drink, is wholly or quite unnecessary for sheep. No one could make a greater mistake than to believe the idea stated above. If sheep are allowed access to water, they will be as regular, in drinking, as other stock. A regular supply of water throughout the winter as well as summer, should be regarded as indispensable for the welfare of our flocks. Every flock master is aware of the difference there will be in the condition of sheep that have, and of those that have not been watered during a winter; although the latter may seem to be in fair condition, they are not in as good condition as they would have been, had they been watered daily. Sheep that are yarded during the winter, and fed on dry feed, need much less water than those that are allowed to range over a large pasture, or fed on roots and other moist feed.—A. A. H.

Field Crops.

CASTOR OIL BEAN CULTURE.

SEEING an inquiry in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of March 16th, about the Cultivation of Castor Oil Bean, I will give the manner of culture, harvesting, etc. Select good corn ground, as free from weed seed as possible; plow deep, and harrow; mark off four feet one way, and the other way, every fifth row, five feet for gathering; plant about the middle of April, dropping three to five beans in every hill, so as to get a good stand; cover about two inches deep. It takes from four to five weeks to come up. The after cultivation is the same as for corn, keeping free from all weeds; plow four or five times. After the second plowing, thin, if on strong land, to one stalk; if on thin, leave two, as far apart as convenient.

The time of harvesting commences about the middle of August, and continues till the last of September. The manner of harvesting is to take a sled, put on a large store box, driving your horse in the wide row, and gathering from each side, taking two rows on a side. When the bean is ready to gather, the hull of the bean cracks open. If there is one bean cracked on the pod, the pod is ready to cut, which is done with a knife. The lower pods ripen first. The pods are thrown in the box, and when the box is full, take to the bean yard, which is made by smoothing the ground off in a place well exposed to the sun; if on sod, lift the sod and pile up around the yard; or make a close plank fence around, about three feet high, to keep the beans from hopping out. Throw on to the depth of three or four inches. If the weather is good, they will be out in four days, ready to clean up for more. Clean through a fanning mill. The sun cracks the hull of the bean, and they fall out.

Gather your beans at least once a week, or you will lose a good many, as they will not wait till you get ready after they commence ripening. A good hand will gather six acres. The yield per acre will average twenty bushels, if well tended. The price is from $1.50 to $3 per bushel. The market is good. The oil is pressed in St. Louis.

The Castor Oil Bean is as good for the ground as a crop of clover. There are always a good many beans that fall off, and the large leaves seem to enrich the ground. Nothing will molest them but the cut worm. Chinch bugs, stock, nor anything else, will molest while growing. We consider them a good crop to raise. Our neighbor raised 10 acres the last year, which yielded him an average of 25 bushels per acre. Two hands and two boys gathered them in four weeks, going over them five times. They sold at depot, 4½ miles distant, for $1.90 per bushel.

Franklin Co., Kan. J. R. EDGEWORTH.

CARE OF CORN.

PLOWING corn before it is up was a new thing to us three or four years ago, and may be new to others; hence I talk about it. This article applies to those who have corn planters and raise from fifty to three hundred or more acres of corn, and of course cannot have time to hoe it or plow it more than five times; also where hired help is dear. Our plan, on fall plowing, is to go over the ground thoroughly with the seeder, then the harrow in the opposite direction, mark out and plant four feet each way. After the corn is sprouted well, go into it with the two-horse cultivator; and even if you cover the corn with an inch or two of fine, mellow dirt, it will be all the better, especially so if planted shallow. The object in so plowing is to have the corn start ahead of the weeds; and how can you unless it is plowed before it is up?

When corn is four or five inches high we are apt to plow so far away from the hill that there is a streak of weeds on each side of the row; and by the time we plow the second time they are so tall we cannot cover them; the result is two-thirds of a crop of corn and the ground well seeded with foxtail and other seeds for next year.

Another suggestion I would like to make for those who have large fields of corn to plant and cannot afford to buy a planter for a year or two, and that is cover the corn with a cultivator. Two men can cover twenty acres of corn in a day, which would take quite a number of persons with a hoe. One thing must not be omitted—that is, stepping on each hill as you walk after the plow. A neighbor tried each way; he said there was much more corn missing that was not stepped on.

We raise from 200 to 300 acres of corn and never put a hoe in it. Last year ('71) the corn went from 80 to 90 bushels per acre; 1870, 75 bushels per acre.

Davenport, Iowa. FRANK LINDLEY.

CORN CULTURE IN MISSOURI.

I WAS pleased with an article on corn raising in your issue of March 9th. It may be the best way for Indiana; but out here on the confines of barbarism we would look upon it as rather tedious. I also live in a corn country, and claim that I can raise more corn with the same value of land and same manual labor than he can. We usually follow corn with corn; dispose of the stalks with a "stalk cutter"—an open roller set with horizontal knives which revolves, chopping them into 15 inch lengths, which may be turned under with the "turning plow;" then harrow, and mark one way with two horses and a marker that makes three or four marks. We then plant with a horse planter which drops and covers two rows, across the marks, rowing it both ways. After this some roll with an eight feet roller; others harrow all over with a fine harrow; others wait until corn is up, then knock out a tooth from an A harrow, put handles to it, and straddle the row. But when corn is well up some use a riding plow. Most cultivators, however, use a walking-straddle-row-four-shovel-two-horse plow, which we claim does better work, and twice as fast as the double shovel.

With this "policy" one of my neighbors claims that with a little help before planting, he tilled clean, (and we have a weedy country,) fifty-eight (58) acres, and raised 3,200 bushels. Another man, now working for me, tilled sixty acres clean, and raised 2,400 bushels of corn. One had a single span of mules, the other a single span of horses. S. K. F.

Bolckow, Andrew Co., Mo.

SPRING RYE FOR SUMMER PASTURE.

T. P. L., Sedalia, Mo., desires to know if any of the friends of the RURAL NEW-YORKER have ever tried sowing rye, in spring, with Timothy and clover for summer pasture. I am a great friend to the RURAL, and have tried rye for pasture in summer. The RURAL always amounts to something, but rye sown for pasture never amounts to enough to pay for the seed, if the cattle are turned on it; for they tread it into the ground, and pull it up at such a rate that the first dry spell that comes there will be but very little rye left. Then, again, if he sows the Timothy and clover, the cattle will entirely spoil it; or, at least, he could not get a catch, as it is called, if the cattle run upon the field where the seed was sown. The best way is to sow the rye early in the spring (1½ or 2 bush. per acre,) also his grass seed; when the rye gets large enough to mow, or cradle, cut it and feed it to his cows. If the season is not dry, he can cut it two or three times and his grass will get a fine catch—become well rooted so that he can turn on to it in the fall and not injure it, if he does not feed it down too short, or too late in the fall. Such has been my experience. G. R. CRANDALL.

Ellsworth, N. Y.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Alfalfa in New Jersey.—Will any of your readers tell me if they ever sowed Alfalfa in the latitude of New Jersey? and if it lived through the winter. The past winter has killed mine (sowed last spring) when the common red clover beside it looks well. I have more seed and will keep it until I hear from some one who has tried it.—H.

Tobacco Seed for Cayuga Co., N. Y.—W. R. LAIRD, Cayuga, Co., N. Y., asks where he can get the best tobacco seed for his climate. Soil, a rich, sandy loam, rather dark. We should prefer seed produced in Massachusetts or Connecticut; but we cannot say who has it for sale.

Plaster on Wheat.—A correspondent asks if it is profitable to sow plaster on wheat in the spring. We have found it to be so—especially on dry, loamy, or sandy soils. A bushel per acre is plenty. The earlier in spring it is applied the better.

Will Spring Wheat turn to Winter?—If I sow Spring wheat early, and after it comes up the ground freezes and remains so for several days before thawing, will it make Winter wheat of it?—W. A. D.

No.

Not too Many Grasses can be got into any soil designed for pasture, if they are nutritious and adapted to forage. This answers JOB STEARNS' question.

The Herdsman.

KILLING LICE ON CALVES.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires concerning the best means of killing lice on calves, and whether a decoction of tobacco for the purpose would be considered dangerous. We do not regard tobacco juice a safe application for killing lice. The poisonous principle of tobacco is absorbed by the skin, and passes into the circulation through the pores. Again, if the cattle are allowed to lick themselves after the application, serious injury will be liable to result. The only way in which tobacco may be used safely is to fire it in a fumigator, blowing the smoke into the hair of the animal.

Carbolic acid is a vermin destroyer, either on cattle or plants, is of late coming largely into use. Carbolic acid, when pure, is corrosive and dangerous; but when dissolved in water at the rate of an ounce of the acid to a gallon of water it is abundantly strong and safe for such purpose. Carbolic soap is often used for killing these parasites. It can be had at most of the shops, but may be made much cheaper by farmers than it can be purchased, and at very little trouble.

We give the receipt furnished by Secretary GOODALE of the Maine Board of Agriculture, which is as good as any we have seen, and is as follows:—"Dissolve a pound or two of bar soap in as little hot water as possible, and stir in an ounce of carbolic acid. When cold it can be cut into cakes and kept any length of time. The easiest way to apply it for lice is to wash the animal with this soap and water."

A woolen string smeared with mercurial ointment and tied around the neck of the animal often proves effectual in destroying the lice. X. A. WILLARD.

I HAVE frequently noticed inquiries in your paper for remedies to destroy lice on cattle. In this section our cattle are infested with large, blue lice. They increase on fat as well as poor cattle, and reduce either of them to skeletons if they have sufficient time. I have always watched for remedies, but I have never found any so good and so cheap as the one I have now, which I send for the benefit of those who are unfortunate enough to have lice on their stock:—For a cow, take nearly a half pail good soft soap; heat some rain water, and turn in enough to make it warm, and stir it well. If the soap is very thick, it may want a little cold water too; it must only be thin enough to work in the hair nicely. Tie the creature out of the wind, in the sun, and apply with a large paint brush; it will bite the animal as well as kill the lice; but it drys so quickly it does no injury to the hair nor the animal. Soap is good medicine for cattle, and if they lick it off, no harm is done. Repeat the application again after the nits have hatched. It takes about three applications for a very lousy animal, there are so many nits to hatch out.—HARRIET GARLOCK.

COWS ABORTING.

IN answer to questions asked me by "Farmer," of Mystic Bridge, Conn., in RURAL NEW YORKER of Feb. 10th, in regard to my two cows aborting, he says: "Permit me to ask two questions, the answering of which may suggest to my mind the cause of my misfortune. He asks, "has your cows been fighting?" I would say that I never knew of their fighting, on the contrary, they were very playful when let loose from the stable, frequently running and jumping with all of their might, and sometimes slipping, which I think would be equal to fighting.

The next question is, "Who has taken care of them?" I would say that I took care of them most of the time, myself, and am sure they never received any ill treatment from any one.

My friend "Farmer" says he is of the opinion that nothing a cow will eat, of her own accord, will cause abortion; but I am still of the opinion that the cause of my cows aborting was on account of their eating something yet unknown to me. I am quite inclined to think the pumpkins they ate had something to do with it. I have made some inquiry of dairymen and others in regard to cows aborting, and the cause. I find some are of the opinion that cows frequently or occasionally, eat something that will cause it. One tells me that his father had six or eight cows abort one Fall; he thinks some time the last of October, or the first of November, all within two weeks, they, the father and son, attributed it to their cows running in a field, part of which had a heavy crop of barley on it that season, and in harvesting the crop there was considerable of it shelled out on the ground. In consequence of it being a wet season, the barley sprouted and grew up like a meadow, the cows were turned in, and in less than two weeks' time, six or eight had lost their calves. In another instance, a dairyman tells me he had two cows lose their calves the forepart of the Winter. He attributed it to feeding June grass hay. H. R. C.

Dale, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

CARE OF A NEW MILKS COW

As many people do not understand managing a new milks cow, I will give some of our experience, which has been very successful for many years. A few weeks before coming in, besides the usual fodder, a feed of sound roots, such as carrots, turnips, beets or potatoes, ought to be fed each morning, before turning out for the day. All unsound parts of such roots ought to be cut off and placed beyond their reach, or they may do much injury.

They should have pure water to drink and access to salt daily; and when expected to calve should be placed loose by themselves, in comfortable quarters, where no animals can get to them or they can get to others. They need freedom to change their position at will, as this is often necessary during the process. They should not be disturbed or any forcing measures used; but if the labor is protracted a handful of salt may be offered her. If she eats it, it will relax the system. If the presentation is wrong, and she has her liberty and sufficient time is allowed her, nature will teach her to change her position so as to make all right, and she will do much better than if force was used.

After the process she should be allowed her own time to get up and lick the calf, but when she does so, a warm mess of wheat bran and water, with a little salt added, may be given her. H.

CALVES DYING.

THERE have been quite a number of calves and cows in this vicinity taken in the manner herein described, and some calves, from three to four months old, have died. I had one cow taken very suddenly the first day of March. I had watered my cattle between 11 and 12 o'clock, and put them back in the stables. On returning to the stables, about one o'clock, I found a two-year old heifer, which is coming in this spring, lying in great distress, and seemed to have great difficulty in breathing. The water was running out of her eyes, and you would have thought she was blind.

I examined her throat, but found nothing. She was slightly bloated, and her pulse was running very high. I did not know what to do, but I poured some camphor, black pepper, and hog's lard into her. She lay as above stated, without any change, for about half and hour, and then she began to sweat, and perspired profusely, so that the water stood in drops on her hair. After that she kept gradually improving, and, after 24 hours, I thought her as well as usual. If you will publish this, and give, or ask your readers to give, a remedy, you will greatly confer a favor on me.

Del. Co., N. Y. THOS. MILLER.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Spaying Heifers.—W. F. G. is informed that it is impossible to describe the process of spaying heifers, on paper. It is to be learned only by witnessing the practical operation at the hands of one skilled in it. It is a delicate process, and requires skill. A spayed heifer, three or four years old, well fatted, furnishes the very finest beef; and when there is no profitable demand for milch cows, spaying heifers for feeding is profitable.

Lice on Cattle will decamp if dry sand be applied to their whereabouts. They will apply it themselves, when let alone in the spring of the year, by goring the earth and flinging it over themselves. Kerosene oil is also good to remove them, and ticks from sheep, by sprinkling it over them and about the stables, &c.—T. L., *Scipioville, N. Y.*

A Cow Sucking Her Tongue.—I have a cow that will stand and suck her tongue sometimes when she is not eating; looks fine and healthy. Will some one tell the cause and a remedy?—DENTT.

Warts from Cow's Teats.—A correspondent asks our readers for the safest and surest way to remove warts from cow's teats. Apply caustic potash two or three times a week.

Entomological.

COLLECTING INSECTS.

How to Collect, Preserve, and Transport Insects.

[Continued from page 261.]

Where to Find Beetles and Bugs.—In summer, beetles and bugs are very abundant upon weeds and plants, and this is the season to use the sweep or drag net. Hundreds of small but interesting species lurk under the leaves of plants, or feed upon their flowers, and the net is the most rapid and sure means of bringing them from their hiding-place. Larger species may be found sunning themselves upon the bark of trees, logs, or upon the farm fence, while the little tiger beetles (*Cicindelas*) frequent sandy roads and barren fields. The ground beetles (*Carabidae*) are usually found under flat stones, on hill sides, and especially near brooks and rivers, while others are more abundant under old logs, or between the loose bark and wood; in fact there is no place, from the bald rock on the mountain, to the lowest depths of the most gloomy cavern, that is not the abode of some insect. Our rivers and stagnant ponds also furnish numerous species, from whence they may be taken with nets or by hand. As a rule, the more secluded the abode, the more rare the insect; for those living and feeding in exposed situations are the most likely to be well known. The same is true in regard to size; for all young and inexperienced collectors are sure to take all the large insects, and overlook the small ones; but the minute species are equally as valuable as the larger. Some of the most destructive insects to vegetation are among the smallest; therefore, collectors should not neglect to take the small as well as large.

Butterflies.—Butterflies, or what is usually termed *Diurnal* (day-flying) *Lepidopetera*, are readily distinguished from moths by their knobbed antennæ, although in some species this characteristic is not very conspicuous. Their bodies are small in proportion to the size of their wings, which are usually held erect when in repose. It requires far more care to collect butterflies and preserve them in a perfect condition than beetles or bugs, as their bodies are covered with very minute scales which are torn off by the slightest pressure. In capturing them the net should always be used, and the moment one passes within throw the bottom of the bag over the heap by a dexterous twist of the handle, and thereby secure the butterfly in a position where it cannot disfigure itself in its struggles to escape; then grasp it by the underside of the thorax, with the thumb and fore finger, pressing so firmly as to kill or benumb, until a drop of ether or chloroform can be applied with a camels' hair pencil. A small vial of chloroform can be carried in the vest pocket, to be used for this purpose whenever required. A slight crushing of the thorax, however, will usually be sufficient to kill any butterfly, and we prefer this method to wetting the body even with the most volatile liquid. If the butterflies are to be put immediately into a cabinet, they may be pinned as caught; but when collected to be sent away or preserved for some time before mounting, they should be carefully taken out of the net and placed in papers, as shown in figure 5.

Any smooth writing paper will answer the purpose, and before going out to collect, a quantity should be cut up into pieces a little longer than broad, and varying in size from two to four or five inches, and then folded as shown in Fig. 5, forming, when finished, a triangular shaped bag, into which the butterfly is dropped head downward. The antennæ (*a*), or feelers, should be folded back between the wings, or at least close to the front edge, in order to secure them against being broken after they have become dry and brittle. If a record is kept of captures, the date, locality, or number of specimens, may be written on the outside of the envelope, always using a soft lead pencil for this purpose. These little paper bags containing specimens of butterflies may be laid away in tight boxes, or sent to any part of the world by mail or through other channels of transit. It is better to have the envelopes a little too large than too small, because it is quite important that the wings should remain flat, and their edges not folded nor broken.

Moths.—Collecting moths is mainly night work, although many species can be captured during the day time or early in the morning and evening. The larger kinds should always be taken with a net, and the same care exercised in handling as with butterflies. Having large and heavy bodies they are not readily killed, and a slight pinching of the thorax, or even thrusting a pin through them will not answer.

Chloroform or ether, if applied to the surface will only stupefy for a few moments, and a more summary method is required for dispatching our large Sphinges or Hawk

FIGURE 6.

moths (Fig. 6); but smaller kinds as shown in Fig. 7 are more delicate, and killed almost instantaneously by placing in a box or under an inverted glass, containing a drop of any of the various substances we have named. To kill the larger species while in the net, we have found no better way that to puncture the body or thorax with a sharpened quill or sliver of wood, and then dip it into moistened Cyanide of Potassium, and again thrust the poisoned implement into the wound. It requires very little of this poison to produce almost instant death. Chloroform, ether or benzine, may be used instead, or the moth may be pinned in a tight box and killed with the fumes of sulphur, tobacco, creosote or other noxious and poisonous substances. When the moths are killed their wings and antennæ should be folded in the same manner as described for butterflies, and then placed in the paper bags. Very small moths, such as are caught about the lamp at night, may be laid carefully between layers of soft paper, their wings remaining in a natural position. The cocoons and chrysalids of insects may also be collected and allowed to finish their transformation in boxes, where the perfect insect or imago can readily be captured.

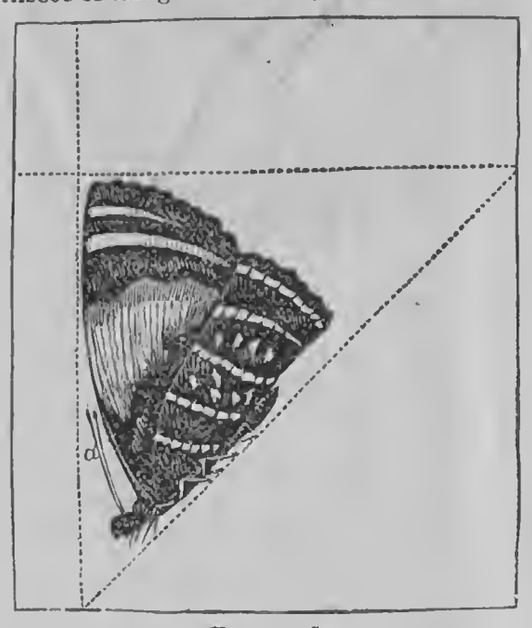


FIGURE 5.

Insects of Other Orders.—Flies, Wasps, Grasshoppers, Crickets, Bees, Dragon-flies and Ants, may all be taken and killed in the dry collecting bottles already described, and, if to be sent a long distance, packed in small vials with very little fine sawdust, and the whole moistened with a few drops of ether. Every collector should carry a few small pill or common wooden match boxes in his pocket, for the purpose of keeping specimens of insects belonging to different orders, separate, as well as to avoid the necessity of putting too many of one kind of the tender species together. Neither should those who are collecting

FIGURE 7.

specimens to be sent to a distant part of the world or our own country, be fearful of obtaining too many of one species, because entomologists not only derive much pleasure from distributing rare insects among their friends, but it is highly important that every cabinet, both public and private, should be as complete and contain as many species as possible. The heads of families should not overlook the fact that even their children who chase the butterflies, play kite with the bumble bee, or harness the lazy beetle to a stick, may do something towards aiding science and placing scientific men under obligations to them for favors. It is far better to teach children how to be useful assistants to learned men in various parts of the world, than to remain in ignorance of their names or abode. The farther away from the centers of civilization a family may reside, the more interesting will their surroundings be to the naturalist, and the more valuable the specimens collected.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Planting Peas.—*April* 8.—One of the first things to be done in the vegetable garden in Spring, is to sow a few rows of peas. New and highly extolled varieties are so abundant that one is almost at a loss to know what to choose. For early I have sown McLean's Advancer, and, at the same time put in a few of that old, but never to be excelled, Champion of England, which comes in a few days later. Of course there are earlier sorts such as Dan O'Rourke and Tom Thumb, but these are for the market gardeners and not for those who grow peas for their own table. Few persons, in sowing peas, cover them deep enough to produce the best results. The soil should be worked deep and then plant the seed about four inches deep. By covering deep I find that the plants are not so liable to be affected by drouth, and the yield is largely increased. For a succession sow a few every week as long as the weather will permit.

Early and Late Potatoes.—*April* 9.—Having tried nearly all the new and old varieties of potatoes in cultivation in this country, I have brought my list down to the "rule of three," viz: Early Rose for early and the Peerless and Peach Blow for late. There may be better sorts but not for my soil and locality. The Early Rose has always been satisfactory both in yield and quality, and by keeping them in a cool cellar, they answer just as well for late as early, and I do not think I would care much even if no other sort could be obtained. Of course, soil and climate have a powerful influence over the production, as well as quality and variety, and what is good in one locality may be very poor in another. A cool, moist soil, but not a wet one, is best suited to the potato, and to secure this in localities subject to drouths, mulching is quite important. By covering the surface of the ground with any coarse mulch, a large yield of good-sized tubers is almost certain anywhere in the Middle States, while without it, a crop is uncertain, especially in light soils. Whether the mulch will cost more than the increase in crop is worth, depends upon circumstances.

Planting Cuttings.—*April* 10.—All ripe wood cuttings of such plants as Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes and Shrubbery, should be planted as early in spring as possible after the ground is in a suitable condition. A week's delay will often result in a total failure; and as roots are produced in a lower temperature than leaves, it is well to give them a chance to become formed before called upon to support the new growth of stem and branches. It is really surprising to see how few persons supply themselves with the most common of the small fruits as well as ornamental shrubs, while they are so readily and rapidly multiplied. In the Western States not more than one-half of the people are supplied even with such a common fruit as the Currant, and all through neglect of planting a few cuttings. The cost of such things is really too trifling to be taken into account; it therefore cannot be considered as an excuse. While a dozen cuttings of the largest and best Currant known can be purchased for fifty cents, and sent post-paid to any part of the United States and Territories, no one need be without this wholesome fruit. Scores of other small fruit plants can be purchased equally as cheap; and still, while traveling through the country, we seldom find good fruits upon the farmer's table, and his children grow up in ignorance of the fact that such things exist.

Preparing Flower-Beds.—*April 13th.*—Flower-beds should be dug up early in the season, even if not used until late. I have found that if the soil was turned up to the sun and rains, and enriching materials added several weeks before seeds were sown, or plants set out, that it gave better results than if these operations were delayed until the time of planting. If manure is to be applied, it should be done in time to have it become thoroughly incorporated with the soil before planting. I have been spading up and manuring some beds to day which are to be occupied with bedding-plants a month hence. Those who never look ahead are very likely to stumble, whether it be in travelling a stony road or making a garden. I know some people who never go beyond making grand resolves of what they are going to do next week, or next month—periods of time that never arrive. Planting cannot be done in this way; but it requires action, and that, too, which means neither more nor less than *work*.

The Garden.

TO GROW WATERMELONS.

CHOOSE a sandy piece of ground, and after having plowed it, mark it out 9 by 9 feet; then with a hoe dig holes at the crossings of the marks about as large in circumference as a common corn basket and seven or eight inches deep; into these holes throw a good sized forkful of coarse manure and directly on this a large shovel of fine manure; then make the hills by drawing the soil from the four corners directly on the manure, being careful that the hill, when finished, shall be four inches higher than the general surface; have the hills slant to the southeast. This protects them somewhat from northerly winds.

It takes watermelon seed a long time to germinate, especially when planted in early spring; and many times, if the weather proves cold and wet after planting, very few of the seeds will germinate at all. Therefore it is a good plan to plant the seed on one side of the hill, and in about ten days go over and plant again. If the first seed planted fails to come, the last will be almost sure to grow; yet we have known cases where they had to be replanted three times.

Cultivate thoroughly and plow once or twice during the growing season, being careful not to let the cultivator or plow run deep enough, when passing the hills, to interfere with the roots. If the roots are disturbed, it will seriously affect the crop.

In planting, eight or ten seeds are usually put in each hill at each planting. After the plants get well started, all but one or two of the strongest should be removed. The most successful melon grower that we are acquainted with allows but one plant to remain in each hill. * *

THE TROPHY TOMATO.

I NOTICE a few statements concerning the above-named tomato, as the experience of some few correspondents. I will give mine. I purchased a package of the Trophy seeds from J. J. H. GREGORY, early in the spring. I planted about one-half of the seeds in one corner of my hot-bed, beside seeds of the Grant tomato. They all came up very nice, and any one could tell the difference in the plants by the color, and the thickness of the stems was much thicker than that of the Grant. When the proper time came for transplanting, I planted the Grants and Trophy at the same time and in the same kind of soil; gave the same attention to both; staked them up and trimmed them the same. The Trophy took the lead of any tomato that I ever raised; ripened early and regularly all over. They were praised by all that saw them. According to my views the Trophy is the tomato to cultivate, as it grows so large, smooth and solid.

East Fairfield, O. J. J. T.

Chinese Yams.—Mrs. E. L. S.—It will not pay you, either in profit or pleasure, to attempt the culture of Chinese yams.

Domestic Economy.

RAG CARPETS.

Most housekeepers seem to think it the hight of economy and good management to convert their worn-out and cast-off clothing into good substantial carpeting. Sometimes it is; but we have known some of these gaily striped rag carpets to be very expensive affairs. Frequently, articles are cut into carpet rags which could be worn much longer, or made over for the little ones. For instance, Madam, this old pair of pantaloons patched in the seat, and worn through at the knees, if turned, will be found to look like new on the wrong side; and a skirt for your little six years old girl can be made of it. You will find the gored breadths can be cut nicely from it. Trim with bands of blue or scarlet flannel, pinked on both edges and stitched on with the machine, and it will be prettier, warmer and more durable than the felt skirts, costing from $1.50 to $2.

It is almost always the case that after the carpet is fairly off to the weaver's, and the good housewife is resting from her labors, that more of some particular color or stripe must be had to finish it. Then various articles now in use must be sacrificed, and the "gude man" is compelled to sleep with his last pair of unmentionables under his pillow for fear he will awaken in the morning and find that that insatiable rag carpet has absorbed even them. Sometimes the good housewife, in her ambitious attempts to make a carpet whose brilliant hues shall out-rival all her neighbors, buys yards of gay calico and flannel to tear into carpet rags. In such cases the actual cost of the carpet is about the same as English body Brussels.

Persons with any tendency to pulmonary difficulties should never work at tearing carpet rags. A dear friend of ours, after breathing the poisonous dust arising from the tearing of colored rags, died of quick consumption. A very expensive carpet, that, to her husband and little children.

But where the rags could not be better employed, it is far preferable to have rag carpets than the bare, desolate-looking floors we find in so many farmers' houses, and which cause so many weary hours of mopping and scrubbing to keep clean. And when your new carpet is tacked down, don't forget, from the balls that are left, to crochet rugs to lay over the parts most liable to wear, thus making the carpet last much longer. G. R. B.

ODDS AND ENDS.

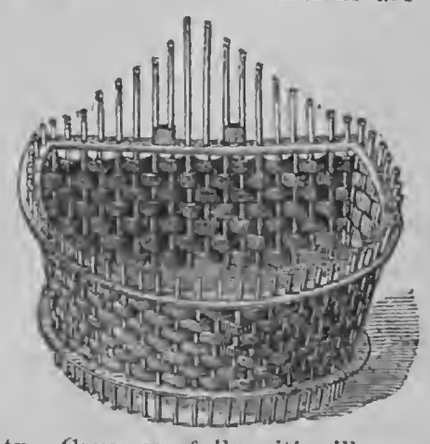
Stair Rods.—To L. A. C.—Having seen your inquiry in the RURAL NEW-YORKER respecting the best kind of stair rods, allow me to say I think you will find that stair rods are all made very much upon the same plan; but a new kind of fastening has been invented which is in many respects superior to the old, being made in a circular form, and fastened to the stair in the usual way; but *not* to the rod, however. It slips inside the goove on the under side of the stair rod—one at each end. Such, I think, will meet the approbation of the most fastidious.—MRS. FARMINGTON, *Cottage Glen, N. Y.*

Boston Brown Bread.—I give a synopsis from "The Young Housekeepor's Friend," by Mrs. CORNELIUS, of the Boston Brown Bread:—Three pints of rye meal, and the same of Indian or corn meal; a pint or so of wheat flowor is an addition. If the Indian meal is sweet and fresh, do not scald it. Half a teacup of molasses, a teaspoonful of salt, one of soda or saleratus, and half a teacup or more of yeast. If superior yeast is used, it will rise ready for baking in from three to four hours. Make it as stiff as can conveniently be stirred with a spoon. It requires longer baking than wheat flour bread.—N. P. C.

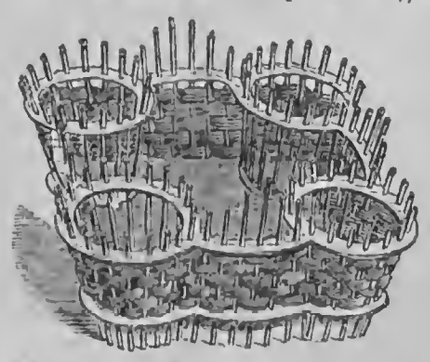
Grape Vinegar.—Last fall, we had an early frost that killed our grapes before they were ripe. They were turned black, but not ripe enough to be sweet; and by way of experiment, we washed some and put them in a jug, and put in some cider. The jug was put in the cellar, and now, April 2d, it is sharp vinegar. We shall try again next fall.—A. WILSON.

White Linen Table Cloths (in answer to "A Subscriber") are always fashionable for the breakfast and dinner table; and so far as attractiveness is concerned, they ought to be fashionable for the tea table, but they are not.

Work Basket and Wall Pocket.—Select perfect straws of uniform length. For the foundation cut a piece of pasteboard, any shape to suit the fancy. Those represented in our illustrations are very



pretty. Cover carefully with silk or satin which must be neatly sewed at the edge. Perforate this with holes the size of the straws, one-half inch from the edge and equal distances apart. After firmly fixing the straws in these holes, take narrow taffeta ribbon (the shaded is preferable) and



twine alternately "in and out" among the straws. Finish the top with a rim of pasteboard—which must be covered the same as the foundation—and pierced with corresponding holes to receive the straws.

Rural Architecture.

ASBESTOS ROOFING.

THE marvellous power which Asbestos possesses of resisting heat was well known to the Romans, and in modern times incombustible cloth has been made of it in limited quantities. In France this cloth has been used to make dresses for firemen. This resisting power of Asbestos many years ago attracted the attention of Mr. H. W. JOHNS of 78 William St., New York, who had chosen the perfecting of roofing material as his life work. The defects existing in roofing compositions then, and even now, in many cases were—the material was not perfectly water-proof at any time; the volatile properties of the coal tar used speedily evaporating, heat soon carbonized what was left, and the wind soon blew it away, leaving only rotted paper, or a more slowly but not less certainly rotting felt. Besides, the composition was very inflammable and so unsafe.

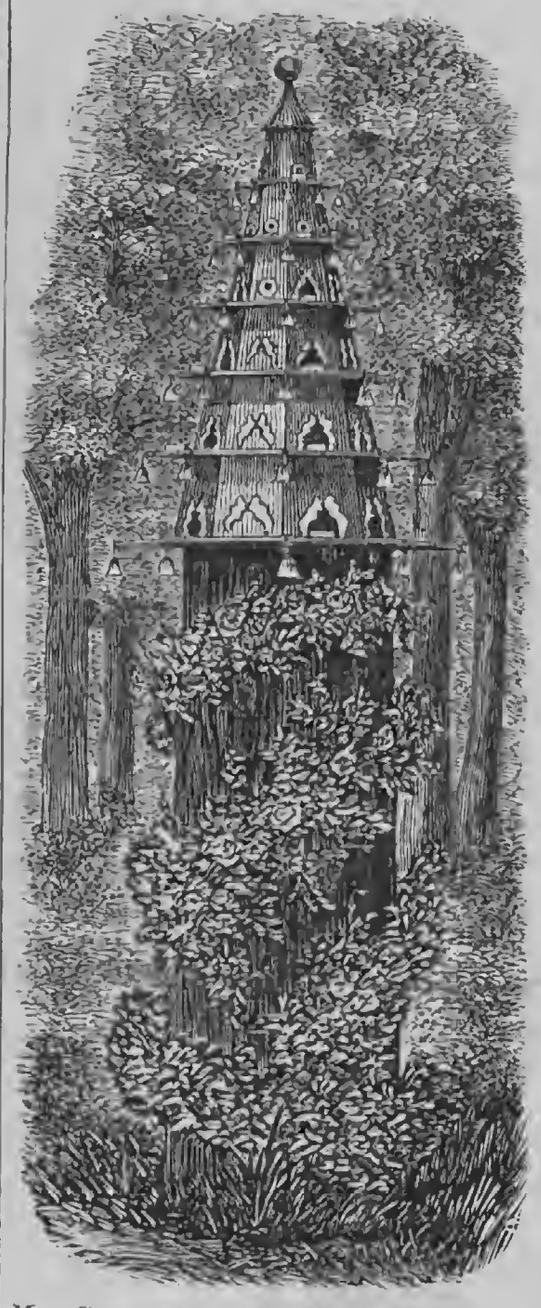
Mr. JOHNS set resolutely to work to change all this, and calling to his assistance rare chemical knowledge, the best mechanical skill to be had, sufficient capital and intelligent liberality in its use, succeeded in producing the Asbestos Roofing which is so identified with his name, and of which he is justly proud.

The Asbestos Roofing, as now made, consists of a lining or back of strong Manilla paper, made especially for this purpose, then a water-proof composition, of many ingredients, that *is* water-proof, then fine woven canvas, then more water-proof composition; the whole completed by a layer of Asbestos felt. The complete roofing is about one-tenth of an inch in thickness, and is clean to handle, light, cheap, perfectly water-proof, of low combustibility, and so strong to resist rending and abrading forces that we wonder it has not been applied to other uses than roofing, for which it is obviously adapted.

Somewhere near fifty thousand feet per day are made with present facilities, which must, however, soon be largely increased, for the demand is enormous. Beside his full share of the roofing for the many millions of buildings annually covered in the United States, Mr. JOHNS makes large shipments to South and Central America, to Europe, and even to Joppa and Beyrout, in Syria. The application of Asbestos to steam boilers and pipes in the form of a cement, which seems, for whiteness and lightness equal to meerschaum, and the large sales of the various resins and gums, soluble glass, coal tar, silica, paraffine, mineral paint, &c., (all needed for or in some way connected with the manufacture of Asbestos Roofing,) help to swell his income and keep him about as busy as any one man needs to be. He has worked hard and conscientiously at the task he set himself, and we rejoice in his success.

A UNIQUE BIRD HOUSE.

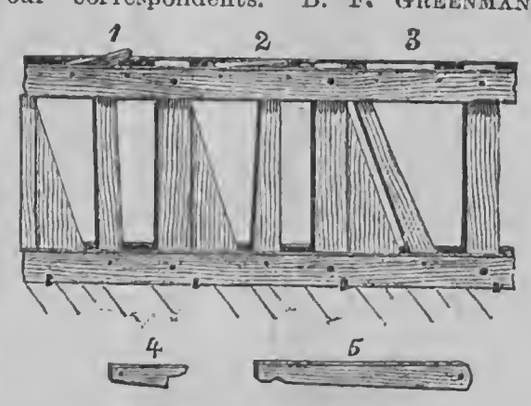
MRS. C. H. CRISWELL of Sycamore Villa, near Brooklyn, L. I., sends us a sketch of a very unique wood bird house, which is represented in the accompanying illustration. It is placed upon the trunk of an old cherry tree, which was cut off about twelve feet from the ground for the purpose. The superstructure is about six feet in hight, shaped like a Chinese pagoda, octagonal, with little bells at every corner, which ring out merrily when the wind blows high, making the air musical with their echo. Every story—there are five—is divided into four compartments, with a platform all around; at the corners of the platforms, bells are hung—about forty all together.



Mrs. C. writes:—"This fancy affair, as you may suppose, attracts a good deal of notice from passers-by, whose remarks concerning it are often quite amusing. Birds are not scarce, either, in this vicinity, and one may hear them sing to one's heart's content, if that one happens to have an ear for bird-music." It will be seen that the trunk of the cherry-tree, which is the foundation for the superstructure, is clad with climbers.

NOTES FOR BUILDERS.

Stanchions for Cattle.—We continue to receive inquiries for the best modes of fastening cattle. In our last volume we gave several illustrations of stanchions from our correspondents. B. F. GREENMAN



sends us the following, which he regards as "the best and most economical." He says: "The materials for the frame are two-inch plank, eight inches wide, pine or hemlock, put together with seasoned oak pins. If the long planks at top and bottom are put in green, the structure will be all the more substantial when they have seasoned. The posts are six feet long, and should be set so as to allow us much as three feet to each cow. The latch, when closed, should stand seven inches from the post. The latch and button are a little thinner than the post, so as to move easily between the planks. The whole thing when put together, and set up in the stable, may be fastened at the bottom with pins in the floor and at the top, in any way most convenient.

"A piece of plank or board may be fitted in between the latch and the next post as represented in the sketch, to prevent the hay from being scattered out under the feet of the cattle. Fig. 1 represents the stanchion open, ready to receive the cow; 2, closed as when the cow is fastened; 3 shows the position of the button just before it falls, and when the stanchion is nearly closed. 4 and 5 represent the button and latch respectively, separate from the whole structure. A person can fasten cattle with this as fast as he can walk from one to another, and when they are fast, they must stay so, for the self-acting button will not get out of its place without human aid."—*East Hebron, Potter Co., Pa.*

Building a Conservatory.—Mrs. I. L. M. "wishes for information in regard to building a conservatory to open into a sitting room in a brick house. This room is always kept warm; would the heat from this room be sufficient to keep a small conservatory warm without any arrangement for fires in it? How should such a conservatory, say four by six feet be built, and at about what cost? I hope the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will give their experience.

The Swine-Yard.

SWINE BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, March, 1872.

To the Breeders of Well-bred Swine of the United States and Canada:

GENTLEMEN:—By means of a circular letter, dated January, 1872, and sent to the most prominent swine breeders, and published also in the agricultural papers (for which courtesy the editors receive our thanks), the public has been informed of a movement, originating in the Farmers' Club of the American Institute of New York, to learn the views of breeders in regard to establishing a standard of characteristics and "scale of points" applicable to each of the recognized breeds of swine.

We have received numerous responses to the questions proposed in that circular, showing that the great majority of the different breeders who have written think the establishment of such a "scale of points" important; that their views as to what should constitute perfection vary; and that it would be very desirable to have a convention as therein proposed.

Not one in ten of those responding intimated a dissent from the first and third propositions. Therefore we consider ourselves abundantly warranted in assuming the responsibility of calling a convention of the swine breeders of North America, and invite all persons practically engaged in breeding pigs of the well-bred varieties to meet in the City of New York on Tuesday, the 14th of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room 24—where the meetings of the Farmers' Club are held—in the Cooper Union Building, on 8th street, between 3d and 4th avenues. We propose that the convention be organized immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the Farmers' Club upon that day, and, after settling upon an order of business and appointing committees, adjourn until the evening or following day. We are confident that a full meeting of the most prominent breeders may be expected, and believe it will be productive of lasting benefit. Aside from the announced objects of the convention, we shall be more than compensated for the day or two given to the object by making each other's personal acquaintance and freely interchanging opinions.

Breeders intending to be present will favor the chairman by announcing the fact to him at an early date, addressing him at the Grand Central Hotel, New York.

FRANK D. CURTIS,
L. A. CHASE,
M. C. WELD, } Com.

Kidney Worms.—Mr. E. W. LIBBEY asks for information in regard to a disease affecting his swine, which, by the symptoms he gives, doubtless is kidney worms. Having had a number of hogs affected in nearly the same way as he describes, I have never failed in curing them by using the following simple remedy:—Take copperas, about the size of a hickory nut; give once a day, in a small quantity of swill, two or three days. I have had hogs that got entirely off of their legs, having but little use of them, restored by this remedy. Charcoal and sulphur should be fed occasionally to swine to keep them in a healthy condition; but one should be careful about giving sulphur to sows suckling litter of pigs; given lightly it will do no injury.—F. J. WIGGINS, *Erie Co., O.*

Dairy Husbandry.

MILK AERATION.

I would like your advice in regard to using a cold water and ice milk-cooler, or an aerater and cooler, by means of blowing cold air through it. A friend uses a milk-cooler made of two half cylindrical vessels, lying on their sides, made of zinc, so arranged that the milk is between two surfaces of zinc, ¼ an inch thick, with ice-water on each side of it. I do not remember the maker of it. My friend recommends it. I kept twenty cows last year; cooled my milk in narrow pails; found it slow, and am desirous of improving the process, and am sure that you can tell me what cooler to use.
Wayne Co., N. Y. A. J. Rice.

That milk, warm from the cow, is improved by having its particles exposed to the air, is now very generally admitted. We were the first to insist upon this principle, which was for a time questioned by dairymen, and the opposite taught, or attempted to be taught, by several distinguished speakers at the American Dairymen's Convention of 1869. Investigation and experiment have confirmed the principle announced by us years ago, that aeration in cooling the milk is an important element in securing good flavor and keeping qualities, and nearly all the late coolers try in some way to have the milk more or less aerated. One of the recent inventions for this purpose consists of bellows and pipe, for forcing air into the milk after it is deposited in the can. There is an arrangement by which pounded ice may be used in a box, through which the air must pass before it enters the bellows, thereby reducing it to a lower temperature than the surrounding atmosphere, as it is pumped into the milk. A pipe leads from the bellows to the bottom of the can, and through this pipe the air is forced, and thus is constantly passing through the milk while the machine is in operation.

In regard to the effect produced by forcing air through the milk as above described Dr. L. L. Wight, a factoryman of long experience and deservedly high reputation, states, in his address at the Dairymen's Convention of 1872, as follows:—"I have lately found that the forcing of atmospheric air into and through milk, thoroughly, has a wonderful purifying and preservative influence. Should every dairyman, besides thoroughly taking all the usual precautions which every one advocates, aerate his milk well before taking it to the factory, it would increase both the quantity and quality of his cheese, at least *one-tenth*, during the warm weather, and thus add one-fifth to his income. Were all the patrons sending milk to a factory to conform rigidly to these rules, a forty cow dairy thus conducted would produce as large an income as that of a fifty cow dairy managed as they ordinarily are. This, at an average allowance of forty dollars per cow, increases his income four hundred dollars during the season."

This statement we presume Dr. Wight is prepared to substantiate from his experiments, as he is a gentleman who is not in the habit of making statements which he is not well able to back up with proof.

The question of aerating milk we deem an important one, and the machines invented for the purpose appear simple and are cheap. Very likely they may be improved, but we can assure our correspondent that the principle of aeration of milk, both by forcing air through it in the way described, and by the use of the Arnold ventilator attached to the carrying can is well founded and may be relied upon as advantageous.

As to the various coolers before the public several can be recommended, but their merits we presume can be found described in our advertising columns.

AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION REPORT.

The progress in knowledge respecting the dairy, during the last twelve years, has been most remarkable. Twelve years ago the dairymen of the country knew but little, comparatively, in regard to the nature of milk and the causes affecting its healthfulness or condition for manufacture into the best product. The whole dairy business, then, may be said to have been conducted after an arbitrary set of rules, and with little regard as to whether they were founded upon correct principles or not. The consequence, as might be expected, was that the dairy products of the country, and indeed of individual dairies, were not uniform, and the reason for faulty cheese or butter remained often a mystery to the manufacturer. We have a different state of things now. Manufacturers are not satisfied to adopt any system of manufacture or manipulation of milk without knowing the reason; and this faculty has been of late so educated and developed in regard to the specialty under consideration that false theories are pretty readily detected. For this improvement in dairy manipulation we owe much to the various dairy organizations throughout the country, and especially to the *American*, the parent organization—which from its discussions and reports has occupied a prominent position as an educator in this branch of dairy economy.

Perhaps the most marked step taken toward progress for any single year is that embodied in the last report of the Association recently issued by Mr. Weeks, the Secretary. The leading addresses before the Association at its late meeting were made by Prof. Caldwell on "The Practical Value of Chemical Analysis of the Dairymen's Raw Materials and the Products of his Manufacture;" by X. A. Willard, on "The Manufacture of Condensed Milk;" by L. B. Arnold, on "Poison Cheese," and by H. Cooley Green, on "Butter Manufacture." All these addresses are illustrated by cuts, which give a much clearer view of the subject matter discussed than any printed description in mere words.

The Secretary seems to have performed his duties in an able and satisfactory manner, arranging the material at his command so as to give a very full and clear idea of the various topics under discussion at the late meeting.

If there is any fault in the report, it is in the lack of statistics from the cheese and butter factories showing their operations during the year. From the condensed reports of 31 cheese factories, it appears that 9 85-100 pounds of milk were required to make one pound of cheese, and the average price at which the cheese sold was 11 73-100c. per pound. From this it will be seen that dairymen receive, on an average, after paying the cost of manufacture and furnishing, about 9¾c. per pound for their cheese.

From the eight reports of butter factories, a trifle over 23 pounds of milk were required for a pound of butter, and the average price received per pound was 30 29-100c.

The Apiarian.

"BEE HIVES."

In reply to Mr. Burch's article in Rural New-Yorker of April 6th, I will submit the following facts: 1st. The quotation referred to was taken just as found in his article which reads, "We have neither tested," &c., and commented upon, according to the meaning therin expressed. Now we are informed of a typographical error, which, corrected, puts altogether a different meaning to the quotation, and friend Burch must give me credit for the correction.

2d In his article of Feb. 10th, no reference is made to any other hive than the one described; but by referring back to his article of Dec. 16th, I find he speaks of a new hive which has not been thoroughly tested and which he believes will be the very *best*, &c., so that I shall look forward with "great expectations" for a description of the *original*, or hive of his own invention, as he says in his last article he has one. *Query—Whose invention is the one described Dec. 16th?*

3d. I said we had the "double story" Langstroth hive in use some twelve or fifteen years ago, and by referring back find it was in the spring of '60 or '61. If this is not satisfactory I can give him the names of two or more witnesses, who will be qualified as to the truth of the statement. But as a *clincher*, and to show Mr. Burch that the "double story" Langstroth hive was in use as long as *thirteen* years ago, I would refer him to Langstroth on the "Hive and Honey Bee," published in 1859, on page 379, following a description of hive, he will find these concluding remarks:—"Two such hives, having one cover, and placed *one on the top of the other*, the *upper one* being designed to receive surplus honey, either in boxes placed over the holes in the bottom board, or on frames."

4th. I repeat it, and challenge his proof to the contrary, that his description given, is that of a Langstroth hive, and my assertion is corroborated by Mr. Baldridge, who, referring to Burch's description, writes the following in Rural of Jan. 13th:—"A hive made according to those directions would be a damage to the beginner. It would not harm the expert, for he would, or should, know how to make a better hive. A better hive does not necessarily mean a more expensive one, but one that would work better, and give better satisfaction when full of bees and combs." Added, Mr. Baldridge calls attention to the fact that a genuine Langstroth hive is described. I would invite Mr. Burch's particular attention to paragraphs 3 and 4 above, as they may enable him to exercise at least a grain of common sense about jumping too hastily to conclusions, and practice what he preaches about keeping within the bounds of truth and propriety.

5th. I did not say the hive described was claimed by him to be the best one in use, as he will find by again reading my article. Of course Mr. Burch is entitled to his own opinions and preferences, and I have no objection to his using a *four*-story hive with cupola on top. But when he comes before the public with the description of a hive in use *years ago*, I claim the right to express my opinion upon it. In conclusion I would say to the reader (and especially to our correspondents) having read the articles on both sides bearing on this subject, *examine for yourselves*, instead of troubling either of us with questions as to the truthfulness of our assertions. J. E. Moore.
Rochester, Pa., April 5th, 1872.

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING.

For several reasons, to increase the number of colonies, it is best and safest to resort to artificial swarming; in this I am sustained by scientific and experienced apiarians. It is so simple in its execution, that any person of the least knowledge of bees can safely practice it. My process is this:—After placing the hive upon the summer stand, in March, they are fed more or less, as may be necessary, feeding near sundown, and especially in stormy weather. As soon as flowers become plenty, or near the last of April, the hive being filled with bees and with brood ready to hatch, place an empty section just like the one in which they were wintered, under the full one, and they will at once commence making comb and honey in the lower section, and brood will also be placed in the new comb, as it is the queen's almost uniform habit to go down for that purpose.

In from ten to twenty days, according to the weather, when the frames are half or two-thirds filled, in the lower section, then proceed to divide your swarm. To do this, put dried corn husks into a fumigator, set them on fire and blow the smoke into the entrance of the hive; after waiting a few minutes for the bees to fill themselves, remove the upper or old part, twelve or fifteen feet, placing it upon a new bottom-board, and placing another cover upon the part left. If this is done in the middle of the day, the returning bees will enter the new part and make a strong swarm at once.

Both parts are now ready to have the boxes placed upon them, if box honey is desired, or a section with empty frames, for the mel-extractor, which should be taken away as fast as they are filled. By this process I never lose a swarm by their going off. I also obtain new swarms from two to four weeks earlier than by the old way, and no time is wasted in waiting and watching for fear they will come out and go off, while one is at church or in the hay field, as the bees are swarmed and hived before they are hatched. M. C.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Ants About Bee Hives.—A correspondent inquires "if ants do any damage to bees, and what is an effectual remedy against them?" We do not think ants will do any great damage to bees, if stocks are in good condition. A colony almost totally depopulated might be overrun with them and destroyed, or a community of ants might locate under or even in the top of a hive, not so much for the purpose of destroying the bees as for securing comfortable quarters. They would, no doubt, become very troublesome to the bees, and destroy numbers. In such instances the communities should be broken up and destroyed, or stocks may be removed to other stands, by moving a little each day. Large numbers of ants are often caught in a sponge which has been well saturated in thin sirup, then by dipping the sponge in boiling water they are destroyed.—*Canada Farmer.*

Bee Ranches.—The foothills from San Bernardino, around the base of the mountain range to San Fernando and beyond, are lined with bee ranches. The honey produced in that region is said to be whiter, clearer and of a finer flavor than any other brought to this market, and commands a higher price.

Bees in Marcellus, N. Y.—Bees have wintered very well here, except in a few instances, where the queens died and the colony dwindled away till they left only a teacup full of dead bees in the hives, and a plenty of honey. I suppose they overswarmed last summer.—A. Wilson.

The Poultry-Yard.

WHAT AILS THE CHICKENS?

The people throughout this part of the county have had serious losses by diseases in their poultry. Within a radius of a few miles, in a thickly settled district, they have died by hundreds. The disease appears to be very contagious, and undoubtedly spreads through the air, as every poultry-yard has its victims and no remedy has yet been found. The chickens do not last over two or three days after first attacked; and frequently they appear well in the evening and in the morning they are dead under their perch. Those that droop a few days stand around with the head and neck drawn back against the body. They eat but little food. The head and face become quite pale, and the droppings look like a yellowish-green matter. Scarcely one out of fifty recovers. All kinds of remedies have been tried, such as alum, soot, asafœtida, pepper, etc., but its of no avail. The disease still continues. Can you tell what is the matter and give a remedy?—C. E. S., *Chester Co., Penn.*

What ails my chickens? Can any of the readers of your valuable paper tell me what is the matter with them, and what will cure them? Last fall, in October, they died very rapidly, some ten or twelve per day. Their droppings were thin and frequent, of a greenish-yellow color; the liver and gall enlarged and of a greenish-dark color. They sit drooping about from three to five days, then die. I lost about one hundred and fifty chickens—all I had, except ten. Two of them had the disease and got well. I lost twenty turkeys, with the same symptoms. This spring I bought hens, cleaned out my hen-house well, cleaned all my watering troughs (I use iron vessels for troughs), used carbolic acid in their water, sulphur and cayenne pepper in their feed, and yet two of them have died this spring with the same disease. One of them was of the old stock and the other was one that I bought this spring. Any information in regard to the disease, or cure for it, will be thankfully received.—Chris. Crawford, *Sedalia, Mo.*

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Remedy for Diseased Fowls.—In the Rural New-Yorker of March 30th, I noticed an article headed "Diseased Fowls." From the symptoms given, I am sure I've had the same disease among my game fowls; but I am pleased to state from the use of the following remedy I've never failed, in a single instance, to cure. The first thing is to open the affected parts with a sharp knife, and cleanse thoroughly with warm castile soapsuds. After the above has been accomplished, make the following solution: Carbolic acid, twenty-five drops; water, one ounce; mix; shake well, and apply either with a feather or a camel's hair pencil. Give a teaspoonful castor oil, and confine the fowl or fowls to comfortable quarters and feed moderately. The above must be repeated twice or three times a week, or as often as the case may require. It seldom requires more than two applications.—J. C. Cook, Jr., *Columbus, Ga.*

Fowl Treatment.—Mr. Geo. H. Warner of N. Y. Mills says:—"I have come to the conclusion that all diseases of fowls may be treated with as good success as any way with the same remedies that would be given to persons with a similar disease, in the proportions of 1-6 to 1-8 at a time. The best of care, cleanliness, pure air, &c., are essential requisites. My fowls have never done as well as they have this winter.

Another contributor has used Homeopathic remedies with excellent succes in curing the diseases of fowls and we shall look with interest to the final result, as he thinks he can master the roup.

Peacock's Feathers.—The best time for pulling out the feathers of the peacock is when he begins to drop them, which generally happens in July; never later than August. We used to pull out one to see if it was ripe. If it was soft and bloody at the end we let him alone; if hard and dry, all right. One person would hold him by the legs and another would pluck out the feathers carefully, one by one.—C. H. C., *Sycamore Villa.*

Hogs' Hair is recommended by a farmer for hens' nests, because cattle will not disturb the nest, since they dislike the smell of swine, and because hens sitting on such nests will not become infested with lice. The last reason is the best—cattle ought not to have access to hens' nests.

Hygienic Information.

SICK HEADACHE.

THOSE who have ever had this distressing complaint need no description of it. Its attacks are often so sudden and severe as to make one helpless for awhile. If possible, put the feet in a warm bath (coming well up the limbs) to which two tablespoonfuls of clean wood ashes have been added. But this cannot always be done, as the person may be away from home at the time of the attack, or have no one to wait upon him or her, and be too sick to wait on themselves. But a remedy may be kept on hand, that has always eased me when I have tried it; it may be carried in the pocket, so that if attacked from home, as one often is, by taking it, one may soon be relieved. This remedy is boneset blossoms, and I take them in this way:—Take what would make, when pressed together, a bunch as large as a chestnut; put it in the mouth and chew, swallowing the juice; as the bile begins to circulate in the stomach a sort of chill is often felt, and the excess of blood circulates from the head to other parts of the system.

I suppose I need not give a description of this plant, as it is so generally known, though often called by different names. Boneset, or Thoroughwort, is called *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. The whole plant is medicinal, though for headache I use only the blossoms, which appear in August; and I prefer them before they fully blossom, as they are not so easily rubbed off and wasted. It grows in wet pastures, and should be gathered when well budded for blooming, or about the first of August. It may be tied in bunches and hung up out of the way, where it will keep clean and dry.

HATTIE HOPEFUL.

DOGS AND HYDROPHOPIA.

SCARCELY a week passes but that we see reported in the daily papers one or more deaths from that horrible disease, hydrophobia. Dogs are a gigantic and alarming nuisance to the nation's community. Why, I ask, in the name of humanity, are so many worse-than-useless dogs kept? There ought to be a national dog law, fixing the tax on dog owners at $25 per year for each and every dog. This would be the most efficacious remedy for hydrophobia. "An ounce of prevention is worth an hundred pounds of cure," as far as this dreadful disease is concerned. Any one who has ever witnessed the death of a person from hydrophobia will desire to never again behold so distressing a scene. Children at play in the street; a mad dog, foaming at the month, rushes through the street, biting six or eight children. In the course of two or three weeks, or, perhaps, not for months, one or more of these children are attacked with the awful symptoms, and no medical aid can save them. Imagine the anxiety of the parents of the other childen who were bitten by the same dog. Editors of newspapers, and other writers, ought to make war upon dogs, and agitate the question until laws are made that will put nine-tenths of these dangerous and useless curs out of existence.

A. J.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Remedy for Hoarseness.—I cured my child, who had hoarseness for three months, in this way:—Took four ounces fresh grated horseradish, put one pint of vinegar on it, let it stand twelve hours; then put it on the fire, covered tightly, to prevent the strength going off with the steam; strained, and added a teacup full of honey. It was then ready for use. Bottled tight. I think it an excellent remedy for all kinds of coughs.—MRS. AARON C. TICE.

Remedy for Chilblains.—P. L. SANFORD sends a remedy which he says he has given to hundreds, and never knew it to fail in a single instance:—"Take a six-ounce phial to the drug store; put in it one ounce nitric acid, one-half ounce muriatic acid, and four ounces of rain water. Make a little swab, and use it night and morning, wetting the part affected."

Scarlet Fever.—Rub all over, often, with bacon rind. Soak a piece in white lye, and put around the neck; let the patient drink freely of cold water, and keep from the cold air, but give fresh air. Wash often with saleratus water, and let the patient drink it. This treatment has been very successful.—C. E. C.

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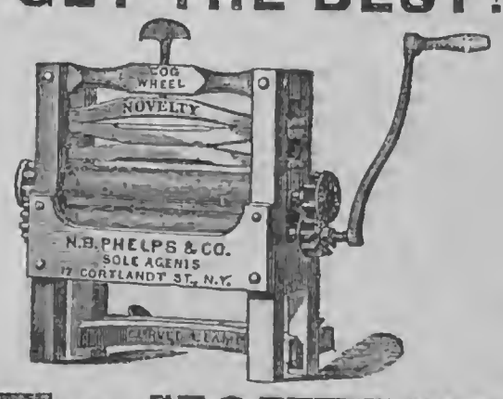

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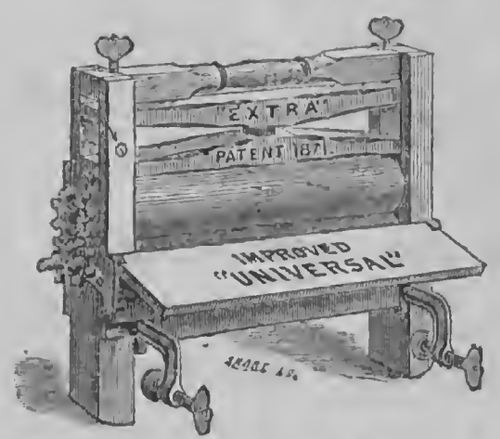

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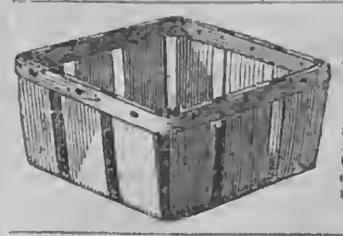

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872.

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EVERY man who has the good of the Country at heart, and who desires the honest, faithful and intelligent administration of public affairs, will rejoice at all indications of Civil Service Reform for the following reasons:

1. Because it means greater economy, and fower burthens upon tax payers. It secures responsible positions to men only who are every way qualified to fill them, and during good behavior. With this prospect of a permanent vocation, men will seek such places because they feel themselves competent to fill them, and not because of the partisan service they may have performed, and the dirty work they have done. Political bummers will not seek such positions, because they are rarely qualified to discharge the duties involved. Hence the derangement of public business, and the loss to the Treasury involved by putting in places of trust inexperienced and unscrupulous men, who seek them for venal purposes alone, will cease, and money will be saved. The best men will devise the best and simplest modes of executing the public will. Red tape delays, and the consequent vexations will cease. The public will gain in both time and money.

2. Because it destroys a vicious and dangerous element in our quadrennial elections. It paralyzes corrupt influences, purifies the ballot box, and circumscribes executive power and influence in such elections. Administrations will have to stand or fall upon their merits. Power will not be gained by Government patronage, but by the honest expression of the popular will. Political jobbery will diminish, and purity and ability in high places be found the most direct means of obtaining and retaining power. The only way for the outs to get in will be by meriting, permanently, the confidence of the people. Those who are in will not fear the outs so long as they discharge their duties ably and faithfully, and will not, therefore, be tempted to use the public funds, the people's time, and the influence and prestige of official position in favor nor against any class or party.

3. Because it will abolish one of the most disgraceful and humiliating spectacles a proud, independent and intelligent people can witness—the quadrennial, nay, perpetual, pilgrimage to Washington of the least qualified men for office in the country, to seek appointments at the hands of those who may have the appointing power. It will thus destroy the temptation now constantly before our young men to make place-seeking a profession. It will drive them, *per force*, into honest efforts to be useful—to earn their own living, and remove forever the vicious hope that they can leech the nation of their livelihood. Adding thus to the army of producers, it will add to our material wealth and power by diminishing the number of non-producers, increasing the number of tax payers, and thus reduce the ratio of taxation per head. It will disintegrate and dissipate an immense army of idlers, given to vicious practices, living with unworthy motives, demoralizing community by their indolence and intolerance of justice and equity, and supply their places with thoughtful, stable, upright, dignified and worthy men.

4. Because it will centralize the power of the people and make us stronger as a nation, and compel greater respect for us from foreign governments. It will add to the stability of our policy, prevent sudden and radical fluctuations, unwise changes in our revenue system, which are now, too often, the result of political manipulation for partisan purposes. In this way it will diminish speculation, increase permanent investments, stimulate productive industry, quicken the development of our national resources, and give a broader and surer foundation upon which to build a superstructure of the highest and best civilization.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Patrons of Husbandry in Iowa. — A correspondent at Grinnell, Iowa, writes:—"The first Granges were organized here about four months since, and make some stir. A few of us are suspicious of all secret orders, and would like to know if the heads of the Ordor are representative farmers. There are many men whose names alone would be a tower of strength, and would secure the co-operation of the whole farming population." The name of the gentleman at the head of this Order in the United States, is WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Superintendent of the Experimental Garden at Washington. We herewith give the names of the officers of the State Grange of Iowa. Our Iowa friend can judge as well as we whether they are "representative farmers"—perhaps better, as far as his State is concerned:

Master—D W. Adams, Waukon, Allamakee Co.
Lecturer—J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Butler Co.
Overseer—A. B. Smedley, Cresco, Howard Co.
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National Agricultural Congress at St. Louis.—We have heretofore announced that a convention of delegates from the different Agricultural organizations of the country is to meet at St. Louis, May 27th. What specific object this congress has, other than a general discussion of agricultural interests, we are not advised. Doubtless, good will come of such a gathering of Agriculturists as is proposed. The location is favorable to such an union from all parts of the country—South, East, North, and West. We hope the politicians will be kept in straight-jackets; but if any statesmanship can be developed in this "Congress," we shall hope it may hereafter find opportunity to reveal itself in that other Congress toward which all tongues people tend.

Death of a Centenarian.—Mr. G. R. CRANDALL of Ellsworth, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., writes us that FREDERICK STROBECK of Parishville, in that county, died on the 21st ultimo, at the advanced age of 106 years and 11 months, and adds:—"At the first election for President, in 1788, he being 22 years old, Mr. STROBECK voted for WASHINGTON, and has voted at every Presidential election since—twenty-one times—closing the record by voting for GRANT, November, 1868. At the time of the Revolutionary War, he lived in the Mohawk Valley, and witnessed many Indian outrages. The STRONECK family are noted as long livers. The great-grandfather of deceased was 113 at the time of his death, his grandfather 105, his father 101, and himself almost 107. I have known deceased for a long time, he being a resident of Parishville, just over the town line from me."

Agricultural College Funds.—Mr. MAYNARD'S bill, now before Congress, directs the Secretary of the Interior to report annually to Congress the entire transactions of the Government with the several States connected with the issue of land scrip to Agricultural Colleges, what has been done with the proceeds, and how they are invested. Change of investment, except with the approval of the Secretary, is prohibited, and embezzlement or misappropriation of the funds is made a penal offense, incurring five years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine. The object of this law is to secure this fund for the objects for which it was originally granted, and fasten the power of the law upon those who embezzle or squander the fund.

Capacity of Telegraphs Doubled.—Improvements have been made in telegraphy, and are now being applied, by which two messages are transmitted simultaneously in opposite directions by means of one wire, while the electrical current is always moving in one circuit in the usual manner. That is, an operator at New York can transmit a message to Boston, while the operator in Boston is, at the same instant, transmitting a message by means of the same wire to New York—one set of signals being transmitted by that portion of the current which passes over the wire, and the other set of signals being transmitted by that portion of the current which returns through the earth. These improvements are the invention of JOSEPH B. STEARNS, an eminent Boston electrician, and are regarded as most important by telegraphers.

The Birds are Coming!—Now boys, study birds and their habits this season. See how many species of birds visit the farm, and record the names and date of their arrival; also where they make their nests, the kind of nest they build, when and how many eggs they lay, the time of hatching, what they (young and old) feed upon, when they depart, and all other facts you can gather concerning them. This will prove entertaining, and you will learn how much you do not know, that by proper habits of observation you might have known. Besides, you will not think the farm so dull a place, after all.

New York Silver Medals in Great Britain.—We find the following item of news in the Scottish Farmer:

"The New York State Agricultural Society has presented a silver medal to Mr. JEMMETT, Murrell Hill Farm, Binfield, Berks, for his system of Agricultural book-keeping. In intimating the bestowal of the medal, the Secretary of the Society writes to Mr. JEMMETT:—Your system of farm accounts, as exemplified in the assumed accounts for a year, prepared and submitted upon the form of account book devised by you, having been examined by a committee, the silver medal of the Society was, upon their report, awarded to you by the Executive Committee thereof."

Milk Condensing Factories and Fixtures.—Every week brings us inquiries as to the cost and kind of machinery required for condensing milk. We have already answered these questions so far as practicable. A milk condensing factory will cost from $10,000 to $50,000, so that dairymen will perceive that it is impracticable to have one on every farm, and would be unprofitable to have one in every neighborhood.

Tough Job!—An Iowa correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER writes us:—"I have lost a part of the 1870 papers, and could not have them bound, so I concluded to cut out the *good* pieces; but I gave up in despair. It seemed as though they were *all* good. I cut for three hours, and then gave up." Our correspondent can get the two volumes for 1870, handsomely bound, by remitting $5 to this office.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

East Hebron, Pa.—April 8.—It has been a very hard Winter. Hay, $20 per ton; oats, 50c. per bushel. Money very scarce.—J. B. C.

Lamont, Ottawa Co., Mich., April 10.—Spring cold and backward. River just open. Lack of water to run logs. Hay, $18@20; oats, 40c.; corn, 50c.; potatoes, $1.—L. D. S.

Brenham City, Washington Co., Texas, April 8.—Cotton and corn are up, and looking very fine. Wheat is nearly heading. I am delighted with the appearance of Texas.—G. K. L.

Grinnell, Poweshiek Co., Iowa, April 6th.—Spring cold and backward. Stock wintering well. Everything farmers have to sell is low. Wells mostly dry. But little wheat sown yet. I finished sowing sixty acres of wheat one year ago yesterday.—W. A.

Milton Co., Ga., April 8.—Last season had short crops, and have had an unusually severe winter. To-day, at cotton planting time, we have at least a month's work to do before we can put in our crops. The lateness of the season of planting is going to affect seriously our cotton crop.—E. I. C.

Berkley Co., West Va., April 11.—Winter commenced in the Shenandoah Valley Dec. 15, and ended March 20. Farmers have generally finished sowing oats and are preparing land for corn. Wheat, owing to long severe drought, is not looking well. Wheat is worth, at the county seat, Martinsburg, $1.70; oats, 75c.; corn, 80@90c.; hay, $20@25 per ton; potatoes, $1.25 per bu.; butter, 35@40c. per lb.; eggs, 25c. per doz.; land, $20@70 per acre.—J. A. G.

East Jaffray, N. H., April 15.—Have had a long, cold winter—26 snow-storms and 85 inches of snow—light for this locality; not two inches of rain from Nov. 10 to April 8. Season three to four weeks late; but little maple sugar made; fruit-buds look well; ground dry, and grass-roots very thin. Good hay is worth $30 per ton, and light supply; grain cheap. Much sickness—typhoid pneumonia; persons die suddenly, and cattle and horses are suffering from the same disease.—L. L. P.

Kingston, DeKalb Co., Ill., April 15.—We are having a very backward spring for this country. Plowing and sowing have just commenced, and farmers feel gloomy about the coming crops. A snow-storm to-day; grass starts very slow; there will be a small quantity of wheat sown this spring, but more than an average of corn and oats in this vicinity; prices low for all kinds of grain. Wheat, $1.10; oats, 29@30c.; corn, 30@32c.; barley, 50@60c.; Peach Blow potatoes, $1.50; Early Rose, $3.40; cows, $25@40; yearling steers, $26; horses, $100@200, according to quality.—D. G.

Hickory, Denton Co., Miss., April 9.—We have had the latest and coldest Spring I ever saw. The season is from three to four weeks later than last year. It has rained so much here few farmers have planted any corn, and no cotton. We had a very short crop of corn and cotton last year, and we must certainly have a short crop of cotton this year, as the season is advancing for planting. Our fruit crop is late, but bids fair to be an average one. Our gardens are late and vegetables scarce. We have radishes, lettuce, etc., but no green peas yet. Young pears and peaches are as large as buckshot. Apples are beginning to drop their bloom. Chinese Quinces are three-quarters of an inch long, but the other kinds are just dropping their flower leaves. Corn is worth here $1.25; oats, $1; bacon, 8c. to 10c. Land is worth from $2 to $10 per acre. Many of our cattle are dying from the effects of the cold, long, and wet winter. I have lost about fifty head, principally from the want of good attention. I am trying to introduce some good early Spring grasses, such as Orchard Grass, Red Top, and Yellow Clover.—W. N. R.

Sharon Centre, N. Y., April 16.—To-day it is snowing and blowing, and has the appearance of February more than April. We have had very few warm days and very little maple sugar has been made. Hay is getting scarce. The late rains have brought a plenty of water which was much needed. Many, in some sections of the country, had to melt snow to get water for their stock. This is a great Hop growing region. There is much speculation as to what the Winter has done to hop yards. The general impression is, that on account of the vines being injured last year, they must have been weak, and consequently, the Winter being severe must have hurt them. Those that were set last year had a very poor growth, and cannot amount to much this year. I speak of this to encourage growers to attend them well this year, for they will be wanted. There is nothing left worth mentioning anywhere in this region. The country has not been so drained out of hops for years, as now. I fear, however, that too many will be again set out, as I hear of many who expect to set this Spring.—A. P.

— For other Season Reports see page 288.

RURAL BREVITIES.

WE cannot tell B. H. WARRINER "where he can get malleable iron cast."

THE Iowa Legislature has passed a Canada thistle law, making the Supervisors commissioners to see it is enforced.

WE notice in the Western Rural that some one has stolen 38 American Merino sheep from DAVID KELLY, one of the best shepherds in Illinois.

A STOCK COMPANY, with a capital of $100,000, has been organized at Leavenworth, Kansas, for the purpose of fruit growing and wine making. *Pres.*—Dr. W. B. CARPENTER. *Treas.*—Maj. O. J. HOPKINS. *Sec.*—H. C. HOLLISTER.

The Publisher's Desk.

NEW QUARTER—SUBSCRIBE NOW!

ALL OUR READERS interested in the success of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please bear in mind that a New Quarter commenced on the 6th of April. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe, and we trust Agents and others will govern themselves accordingly—notifying non-subscribers of the fact and inviting them to join the Rural Brigade. Those forming new clubs, or making additions to old ones, will be entitled to the same Premiums offered in January—so that all aiding the RURAL will not only have the consciousness of doing good to others, but be liberally rewarded therefor.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are among the most substantial and satisfactory Securities which we can recommend for investment. The Iron and Coal Interests along the line of the road are attracting the attention and capital of practical workers in these minerals in this country and Great Britain, and are found to be more valuable and important than those of any other section of the country.

The IRON, COAL, SALT, TIMBER and AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES of the region which it traverses, together with the through traffic which it will command as a *short, low-grade, economical East-and-West Trunk Line*, assure an immense and profitable business.

Price of the Bonds, 94 and accrued interest from Nov. 1. Principal and interest payable in gold in New York City.

Full information furnished on application.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds at their current prices.

HARVEY FISK, FISK & HATCH.
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HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption, and that the disease may be checked in its incipiency, use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia.

"Burnett's reputation is a guaranty of the excellence of his preparations."—*Boston Journal.*

Various Topics.

MICROSCOPES FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES.

MICROSCOPES may be obtained of an almost innumerable variety of styles, powers, and prices, but for some purposes a cheap microscope answers nearly as well as a very expensive one—that is, provided the purchaser knows how to select and use the cheap one. The simplest form of microscope consists of a simple lens, which may be mounted in a frame or not, according to the wishes of the owner. Simple lenses may be obtained that will magnify from four to twenty-five diameters, and give really satisfactory results. A lens magnifying four diameters should be about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and about two inches focus, while a lens magnifying twenty-five diameters should be about half an inch in diameter, and from a quarter to a third of an inch focus. Single lenses magnifying more than this are neither convenient to use nor satisfactory in their results, though they have been made and sold in enormous quantities, having a magnifying power of one hundred diameters. These lenses are not ground, however, but are merely little bits of glass fused into globules. They, consequently, rarely give such an image of the object as will enable us to see clearly its real form and structure.

It is upon this plan that the Craig Microscope is constructed, and also those microscopes which have been extensively advertised at prices ranging from twenty-five to fifty cents, and which consist of one of these fused globules fastened into a hole in a plate of lead and ground flat on one side. A lens magnifying twenty-five diameters is exceedingly useful. We may realize somewhat of the increase which it gives to our powers of distant vision by reflecting upon the vast change which an increase to twenty-five times our present muscular strength would give in an ability to lift or move objects. And such a lens does this for our powers of vision. A magnifying power of twenty-five diameters gives us very fair views of the form and structure of minute crystals and minerals; it is all that is required for examining the parts of plants which determine the class to which a given plant belongs, and it will show small insects very clearly. It will also show the numerous eyes of the fly and the feathers, or rather scales, which form the dust that is rubbed from the butterfly's wing. A lens of this focus should be plano-convex, as it is called—that is, one side should be perfectly flat and the other convex. When in use, the flat side is turned towards the object. Such a microscope may be had of any respectable optician for about a dollar.

When we desire to go beyond twenty-five diameters, and yet to keep among the cheap microscopes, we can do very well by getting one of the five dollar American microscopes. Formerly, all cheap compound microscopes were imported from France, and poor things they were. But of late years our American manufacturers began to make cheap compound microscopes, and they have succeeded in producing an instrument which is really serviceable—a thing that cannot be said of the little upright microscopes of the French. These microscopes possess magnifying powers which may be varied from twenty to one hundred and twenty diameters, thus giving a wide range, and their performance when worked up to their highest powers is very satisfactory, though of course it cannot be compared with the work that may be done by a really fine achromatic microscope.

These five dollar microscopes will, of course, do everything that can be done by a single lens, but far more perfectly. They will show globules of blood and various objects that are beyond the reach of single lenses, and they give really fair views of many of the more common objects. From the fact that they are so portable and so easily managed, they are frequently used by microscopists who possess better instruments. The writer owns a large microscope of very fair quality, and yet he frequently employs one of these cheap instruments for common work.

The next step leads us to the fine achromatic instruments whose prices range all the way from fifteen dollars to two thousand dollars. But when a student proposes to select one of these microscopes for his own use, he must either place himself in personal communication with some microscopist that he can trust, or he must procure some first-class work, such as that of CARPENTER, and study the subject fully for himself.

A PRACTICAL MICROSCOPIST.

ABOUT SEA-HORSES.

THE accompanying engraving represents a group of those curious and strange looking fishes known as Sea-Horses. The family to which this fish belongs is the *Syngnathidæ*, of which there are several varieties, such as the pipe fishes, the sea-horses, and the winged sea horses. This particular sea horse is called the short nosed, or *Hippocampus Brevirostris*, and a specimen is now to be seen in the gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London. They are rarely found on the coast of Great Britain, but are often caught in the Hudson River. A few years ago, Mr. Barnum had quite a collection of them in his museum on Broadway. The animal is small, being but a few inches in length, and of a light brown color. It is technically described as follows:—Head and body compressed; snout narrow, tubular; mouth, terminal; dorsal fin, single; caudal fin, wanting. The habits of this little animal are very singular. When swimming, it maintains a vertical position, but the tail is ready to grasp whatever meets it in the water. It quickly entwines it in any direction round weeds or other objects, and when fixed, the animal intently watches surrounding objects, and darts at its prey with great dexterity. When two are in company they often twist their tails together. The eyes, which appear large for so small an animal, move independently of each other, as in the chameleon.

AMERICAN WONDERS.

SILVER SPRING, Fla., is one of the greatest curiosities in the South. It bursts forth in the midst of the most fertile country in the State. It bubbles up in a basin near one hundred feet deep and about an acre in extent, and sending from it a deep stream sixty to one hundred feet wide, and extending six to eight miles to Ocklawaha river. In the spring itself fifty boats may lie at anchor—quite a fleet. The spring thus forms a natural inland port to which three steamers now run regularly from St. John's, making close connections with the ocean steamers at Palatka. The clearness of the water is truly wonderful. It seems even more transparent than air; you see the bottom, eighty feet below the bottom of your boat, the exact form of the smallest pebble, the outline color of the leaf that has sunk, and all the prismatic colors of the rainbow are reflected. Large fish swim in it, every scale visible, and every movement distinctly seen. If you go over the spring in a boat you will see the fissure in the rocks from which the river pours up like an inverted cataract.

Another wonder is that "Stone Mountain," of Georgia, which was rendered famous during the late war, has not been more written about, talked about, and traveled about, is unaccountable, and indicates a want of admiration for the wonders of Southland. Were it across the waters, it would be in song, in sermon, and in lecture, and travelers by scores would go as they now go to the pyramids:

"These the work of man,
That the work of an Almighty hand."

Imagine a mountain of solid granite towering two thousand feet, with scarcely a shrub on its defiant bald face. In its solitude it is alone; no kindred nigh! Not even the faint outline of a mountain is discernible in the distance; and as we turn our gaze upward to its perpendicular height, the classic Palisades seem tame and we can but wonder if it be a boulder from some distant sphere, suddenly, by some freak of nature, ejected to our planet; or may it not have been that during the great primeval ocean, which once overspread the earth, matter attracted matter, until the mighty pile arose, and will stand until the final consummation of all things here?

THE OVERWORKED CLERGYMEN.

GEO. W. CURTIS writes as follows of a clergyman's functions:—"He is, in fact, the town-pound, to which everybody may commit the truant fancies that nobody else will tolerate upon the pastures and lawns of his attention. He is the town-pump, at which everybody may fill himself with advice. He is the town-bell, to summon everybody to every common enterprise. He is the town-beast of burden to carry everybody's pack. With all this, he must have a neat and a pretty house, and a comely and attractive wife, who must be always ready and well dressed in the parlor although she cannot afford to hire "help." And the good man's children must be well behaved and properly clad, and his house be a kind of hotel for the traveling brethren. Of course, he must be a scholar and familiar with current literature, and he may justly be expected to fit half a-dozen boys, for college every year. These are but illustrations of the functions he is to fulfill, and always without murmuring; and for all he is to be glad to get a pittance upon which he can barely bring the ends of the year together, and to know that, if he should suddenly die of overwork, as he probably will, his wife and children would be beggars."

NOTHING on earth can smile but human beings. Gems may flash reflected light, but what is a diamond flash compared with an eye flash and a mirth flash? A face that cannot smile is like a bud that cannot blossom, and dries up at the stalk. Laughter is day, and sobriety is night, and a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both, and more bewitching than either.

THE road ambition travels is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty, and too dark for conscience.

NATURE'S JEWELS.

THE orchard lands are all aglow with gems,
Rich perfumed gems, from Nature's casket strewn—
Pearls on the pear, on apple opals pink,
Rich rubies on the quince, and amethysts
Upon the peach and almond: fairer gems
Than light the scepter of the proudest throne.

The scarlet blush sits on the queenly blooms
Of the pomegranate, and the whitening buds
Of April snow-showers flake the jargonelle;
Here the pink blossoms of the glorious peach,
Superb sultana, mingle with the flowers
Of the retiring tender apricot;
And there the quince her fragrant petals hides
Beneath the shadow of the damascene.

Showed ever iris in prismatic bow
More gorgeous mingling of a thousand hues
Than show the orchards, while the trellised wall
Glows 'neath the stars of yellow jessamine
In natural topaz, and the sapphire gleams
In heaven's unclouded ceiling purely blue?

Jewels, rich jewels, fair and sweet and rare,
Renewed from year to year: jewels all sweet,
That cost nor toiling days nor sleepless nights
For gold to purchase them; jewels on which
The humblest eye may gaze, the poor and rich
May both alike have share; gems which when dead
Leave a rich legacy of fruits to earth,
And with the spring reviving bloom again!

Our Story-Teller.

MISS THORNE'S FORTUNE TOLD.

AN ENGLISH STORY.

CISSY THORNE was sitting at her toilet-table, skipping a novel while her maid Emma brushed her long, thick, silky hair. Some people said it was false, because there was so much of it; others were certain it must be dyed, seeing that it had that particular bright, golden tint which is so often due to art; but Emma knew better. That exemplary girl took the same sort of pride in her mistress's hair that a good groom does in the coats of his master's horses, and was never tired of currying—I mean brushing it. Fortunately, the young lady took an equal pleasure in her passive part of the performance, and so both were satisfied.

When the spoiled beauty did not know what else to do, she went up to her room, took off her dress, and had her hair brushed; it was a ladylike substitute for a smoking-pipe. I wonder that Darwin has not instanced the pleasure we feel in being stroked the right way, in favor of his theory. I believe that Cissy was very often near purring, especially in thundery weather, when her hair crackled like an experiment.

"Well, Emma, did you go to the fair?" asked the brushee, laying down her book.

"Yes, miss, I did."

"And what did you see?"

"I saw a horsemanship, where they rode standing, and jumped through hoops; wonderful."

"And did you go on one of the roundabouts that are worked by a steam-engine, which plays an organ?"

"No, miss?" replied Emma with an emphasis.

"Do you know, Emma, I should like to, if no one saw?"

"Lor, miss! they are crowded with such a low lot, they are."

"Low lots, as you call them, seem to have all the fun," said Cissy, with a half sigh. "And what else did you see?"

"I went to a—fortune-teller."

"No! In a tent?"

"There were little tents about, but it was a little yellow cart I went into; not in the fair exactly, but in the camp, before you come to it. She's wonderful!"

"Is she, though? What did she say? Tell me," cried the excited Cissy, who was troubled with yearnings after the supernatural.

"She told me all sorts of things, which she could not have known natural:—a mole on my back; how long I have been in service——"

"Yes, yes, but the future; did she say anything about that?"

"She did more—she showed it to me."

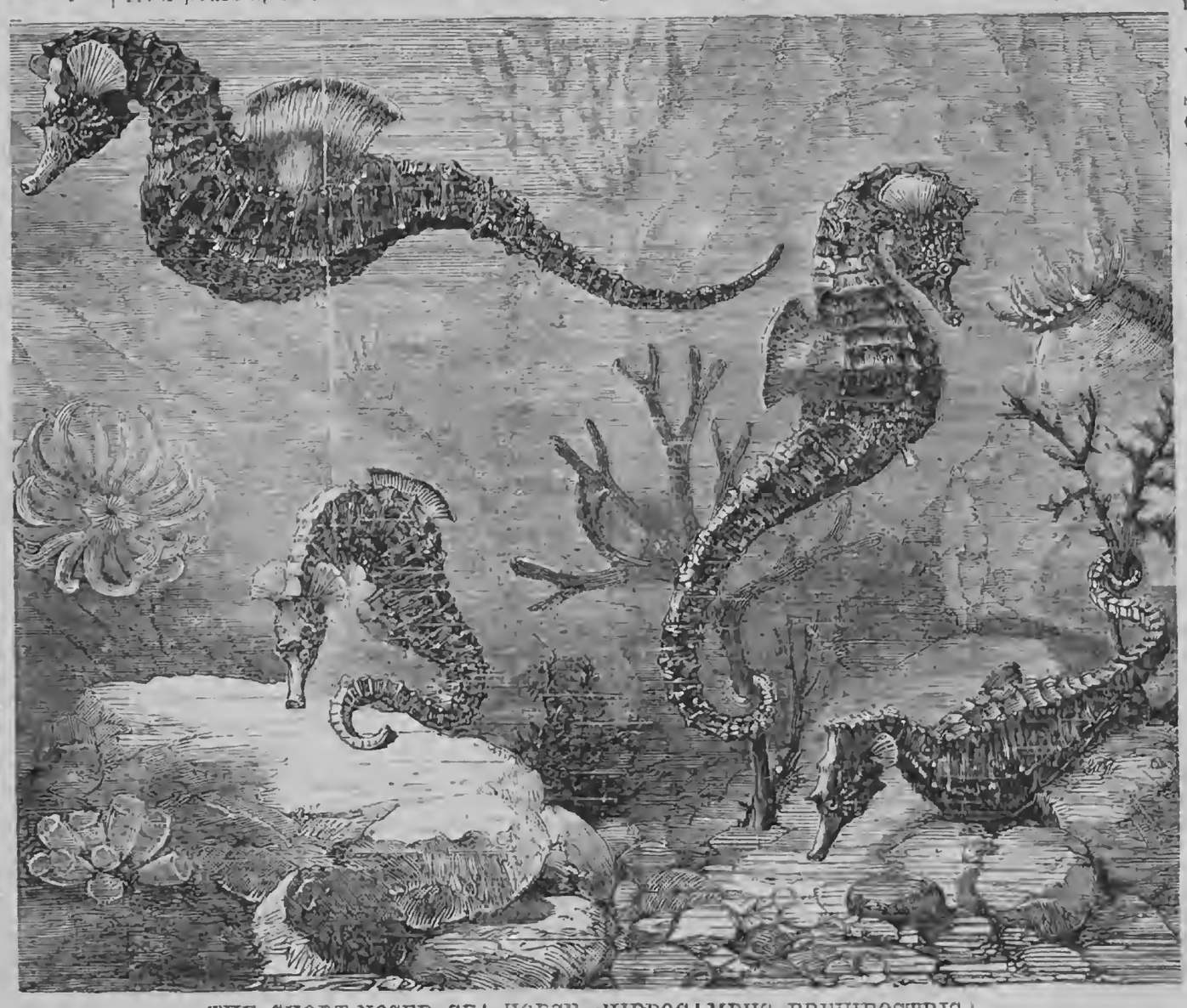
"No!"

"In a round glass; as true as I'm standing here, I saw him plain."

"Your future husband?"

"As is to be, yes, miss."

The two girls had been playmates when very little, and there was much more familiarity between them than is customary with mistress and maid. So Emma had to enter into all the mysterious details of the cabalistic ceremony.



THE SHORT-NOSED SEA-HORSE (HIPPOCAMPUS BREVIROSTRIS.)

"What fun!" cried Cissy. "I should so like to go; I *will* go! The fortune-teller's caravan is not actually in the fair, you say; and that there will not be many people about if we start early."

"Lor, miss! what will your pa and ma say?"

"I don't know; I'll do it first, and ask them afterward, for fear they might object. We will go to-morrow morning, directly after breakfast, mind."

Mr. Thorne was a steward; I do not mean an official attached to a steam-packet, in charge of a china shop full of white basins, but a manager of large estates in the country; a well-to-do-man, who had a small property of his own, which he farmed in the most intelligent and neatest style, on the outskirts of the market town of Mittelun. Mrs. Thorne was plump, good-natured, and lazy, yet somewhat proud and sensitive; she fancied the county families were patronizing, and she would not be patronized.

Cissy was their only child, and they thought much of her, honestly believing that there never was such another baby—child—maiden. Of course the paragon was never sent to school, and her governesses selected principally with reference to their power of appreciating her merits.

Nevertheless she was very charming, and had two lovers—I do not mean mere admirers, but two men who were ready to marry her, if she would but choose one of them. But she could not quite make up her mind which of the brace to select.

"If this gipsy would only show me which I am to take, it would save me a world of trouble," she said, to herself, with a smile; "but of course that is all nonsense. Yet if she did, I vow I would be guided by it."

One aspirant was Pendil Frogmore, a landed proprietor in the neighborhood, very poor; (for though his rent-roll was a fair one, his debts were enormous;) but very handsome, and well set up. Indeed, he had been in the Blues—I don't mean in bad spirits, but a man in armor, commanding men in armor, and his wife would be undoubtedly *county*.

Charles Wilson was the name of the other; he was a young London solicitor, who had just been taken into a good firm, and was now on a visit to his mother, an Indian colonel's widow, who resided at Mittelun. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Thorn were good friends, so all was smooth there. Mrs. Wilson had murmured indeed, when she first saw her son's inclination:

"Would she be a fit companion for you, Charles?—would she be able to take an interest in the same things you did?"

"No, mother; and that is just what I want. I should hate a wife who was as clever as myself. But how can you fail to see her merits? She is such a very nice little party!"

"Par*tie*, Charley, par*tic*; how dreadfully bad your French accent is! I grant that she would not be a bad match for you from a worldly point of view."

Frogmore was the more handsome, Wilson the more pleasant. Really, if fate would settle the matter for her, it would save Cissy Thorne a world of trouble.

So the pretty bone of contention thought, as she started with her maid, Emma, for Mittelun Hurst at nine A. M.; for Mr. Thorne breakfasted early, and his daughter presided, Mrs. Thorne being a sluggard. Not a drum was heard, not a pandean note, as they stepped briskly along; the gingerbread husbands were covered up from the dust; the merry-go-rounds were still; the clown was darning his dress; the donkeys breakfasted frugally on each other's manes; the fire-eater was trying a diet of bacon, bread and garlic, for a change. Business never commenced in the fair before the afternoon. But Miss Thorne's visit was not to the fair; to the right, some five hundred yards from the common, there was a clump of sparse trees, and sheltered beneath them stood one of those yellow huts on wheels which act so vividly upon the imagination of village children. This was the abode of the sibyl, and the adventuresses turned aside towards it.

Emma went first up the steps, and tapped with the light brass knocker; the door opened immediately, and a woman of the mystic race appeared—young, handsome as a Spaniard, though her splendid black hair was rather coarse, if you came to examine it too closely. Emma drew back, to let her mistress enter first.

"Walk in, my pretty lady," said the gypsy; "don't be afraid; I am quite alone here."

Although the fun of the fair did not commence till late in the day, it was evident that custom came betimes to the sibyl, for all traces of night disorder had disappeared from the miniature interior, which was spick and span, neat and clean; obviously prepared for visitors. The small apartment was still farther reduced by a curtain, which ran on brass rings along a rod, enclosing a portion of the space.

The gypsy examined Cissy's hand, and began making shots—centers though, most; bull's-eyes, some.

"You are an only child, and your father and mother would give you gold to eat if you wanted it; you had a bad illness four or five years ago; when a child you were in great peril from a dog." A lot more to the same effect, couched in vague language, but very correct, Cissy began to be sorry that she had come. "There's two gentlemen as is very sweet upon you, my pretty lady," continued the unpoetic sibyl; "if you marry one you will be unhappy all your life, but if you take the other you will be lucky, and live to be eighty, and ride in your carriage and pair all the time."

The idea of this very protracted drive rather amused Cissy, and that revived her courage. After all, the woman might have made inquiries about her on the chance of her coming.

"And how am I to know which of these gentlemen to choose?" she asked in a bantering tone.

"Ah, that I cannot tell, my lady; but you can look in the Magic Glass for yourself, and see if it shows you right."

"Let me see it, then," said Cissy, bravely, though the feeling of uneasiness began to return.

The gipsy said that Emma should leave the caravan; but Cissy would not have that, so a compromise was effected; the maid was blind-folded. The gipsy drew slides across the little windows on either side, producing deep twilight. Then the curtain at the farther end slowly parted, revealing a wall of black cloth, tightly stretched, in the center of which was fixed a circular mirror, about two feet in diameter, and this gradually became luminous. Cissy's nervousness returned with an increased force, and she grasped the hand of her blind-folded maid.

A table separated the girls from the mirror; and whether it was owing to the magical quality of the glass, or the angle at which it was placed, it did not reflect the figures standing opposite it. Indeed, it was more like ground-glass than an ordinary mirror—ground-glass with a feeble light behind it. Presently the surface became covered with ill-defined shadows, which gathered so as to obscure the whole of it; and then it gradually cleared, and a head and shoulders grew upon it; it cleared a little more, and revealed—the undoubted face of Charles Wilson. Cissy stood aghast in awe-struck terror before this supernatural intimation; when suddenly, as she gazed, this face before her became convulsed with an expression of terrible agony. She uttered a little scream, and fainted.

Fresh air and cold water soon brought her to; she fee'd the gipsy, and started homeward.

"You see'd him, miss?" inquired Emma.

"Yes; and I'll never marry any one else, if I die an old maid. But, oh! what can that dreadful expression on his face foretell? I fear that some awful calamity will happen some day."

A not improbable dread. There was one consolation; fate and Cissy's secret wishes had hit it off nicely. Girls are queer things, and she had hardly known she preferred Charley Wilson as much as she did.

In due time, he offered, and was accepted; and they were married, and went for their honeymoon to the Lake of Como.

One evening, Charles Wilson rowed his bride out in a clumsy tub.

"How serious you are, Cissus," he said, finding her less chatty than usual. "Did that brave-looking beggar frighten you? Because his frowzy head shall be punched if he did!"

"Oh, no; oh, don't offend him!" cried the young wife. "I am sure he has got what the Italian call an Evil Eye!"

"Has he? Well, never mind; the Americans have invented a potion which counteracts the effect."

"Really?"

"Yes; when we return I will get that gentleman from New York, stopping at the hotel, to concoct us an eye-opener; that will make it all right."

"Oh, do!" cried Mrs. Wilson; and her husband paddled on.

"I say, Cissums," he said, presently, resting on his oars, "don't think that I am finding fault because you have not got any faults, so that would be absurd; but are you not rather superstitious?"

"And if I am, I have a right to be," said she

"Ah! any particular experience?" And he wormed out of her the whole story.

"I am sorry I told you," she cried, when he burst out laughing; "you don't believe it! You had better call me a story teller at once."

"Believe it, my dear! I am ready to swear to it. You did not see my ghost, though; you were looking at *me*. I was in a dreadfully confined position, and that rogue of a gipsy was so long about her preliminaries, that I got a horrid cramp in my right calf, and made a face which I thought would betray me."

The bride burst out crying.

"And you bribed my maid; and laid a plot with a common gipsy to deceive me; and nearly frightened me to death; and were laughing at me all the time—oh," she sobbed.

"All's fair in love," said Wilson, sheepishly.

"It was unworthy of you?" she continued; you have married me on false pretences. I shall never feel the same towards you; I will never forgive you—never!"

"But she did.

"HIGHLAND MARY'S" GRAVE.

Rev. J. W. Todd, writing of his travels in Scotland, thus describes Greenock-on-the Clyde, where lie buried the remains of Jean Adams, a poet, and Mary Campbell, who inspired a poet:

Time and space admit not of a sketch of Greenock's rise and progress or present state and trade; but among its memories and glories are two names that the world will not let die—Jean Adams, who had often seen sad departures for the wild ocean, and warm welcomes of mariners to their homes, and whose genius wove into song the thrilling and true-souled affection which she witnessed, if she did not herself experience it, when she sang "Nae luck aboot the hoose, when our guid man's awa:"

"Is this a time to think o' wark,
When Collin's at the door?
Rax (reach) me my cloak, I'll to the quay,
And see him come ashore."

A song of which Burns says:—"This is one of the most beautiful in the Scots, or any other language." Yet, little more than a century since, this child of poetry ended a life of poverty in the Glasgow poor-house.

Vastly different was the fate of James Watt, who also sprang from the same spot, wove hard material into engine power, and evolved from water and fire a force that, next to God's own Word, is mighty in "turning the world upside down."

The one of these Greenock bairns pursued "the profitless art of poem-making"—the other that of invention, which lifted him to wealth, and gave him world-wide fame. But the scene of their birth is still more sacred, made so by the remains of one who entered it to die and be interred there.

The body of Highland Mary—the early and lingering light of Burns' heart—moulders in the corner of Greenock churchyard; and whatever shadows gather around his memory and stain his "fair name," her's is without spot, and the delicious joys which she enkindled in his soul seem to have been of the purest and loftiest order—lingering there like the reflection of a glorious sunset when the darkness has set in and closed him round about. For it was far off in the days of his brief life that he tuned his lyre and sang;—

"Wi' many a vow and locked embrace,
Our parting was fu' tender,
And pledging aft to meet again,
We tore ourselves asunder;
But O, fell death's untimely frost
That nipt my flower so early!
Now green's the sod and cauld's the clay
That wraps my Highland Mary."

The path to her grave is trodden into hardness by the feet of pilgrims from all lands; and on the slab that covers her narrow bed is inscribed the unadorned name, MARY, with these lines from the poet's pen:

"O Mary, dear, departed shade,
Where is thy place of blissful rest?"

All this is less imposing than the Watt memorial, of the purest marble, and with its chaste sentence, coined by the genius of Lord Jeffrey; but it is more touching, suggestive, stirring. The one has the mark of art upon it, the other is full of nature.

THE Strength of a Nation is in the intelligence and purity of its people, and that intelligence and purity are best secured by the circulation among them of the elements which contribute to the health of body and mind; and this circulation is brought about by their protection in the enjoyment of personal security, the advantages of education, and wages adequate to their proper maintenance.

Sabbath Reading.

DOUBTING.

THE very saddest thought of all,
Is that my heart is full of sin,
That when I strive to climb, I fall,
And all grows dark and blind within:

The good I *would*, I never do,
The sin I *shun*, I'm doing oft,
A loving work, I *meant* so true,
Is oftener heartless, and is lost.

I try to trust my Father's care,
And pray that He will lead me right,
My faith is dim, the world's a snare,
That leads me further from the light.

Where shall I turn, oh whither flee?
I'm weary, tossed and desolate,
LORD where can I go, but unto Thee?
Thou wilt receive and ne'er forsake.

I go, dear SAVIOUR, straight to Thee,
I give thee all, yes all my heart.
Accept it, though so mean I be,
And let me from Thee ne'er depart. S.

THE BIBLE GROWS WITH ONE.

SPURGEON says:—If you come to the Holy Scripture with growth in grace and with aspirations for yet higher attainments, the book grows with you. It is ever beyond you, and cheerily cries, "Higher yet; Excelsior!" Many books in my library are now behind and beneath me; I read them years ago with considerable pleasure; I have read them since with disappointment; I shall never read them again, for they are of no service to me. They were good in their way once, and so were the clothes I wore when I was ten years old; but I have outgrown them—I know more than these books know, and I know wherein they are faulty. Nobody ever outgrows Scripture; the book widens and deepens with our years. It is true, it can not really grow, for it is perfect; but it does so to our apprehension. The deeper you dig into Scripture, the more you find that it is a great abyss of truth. The beginner learns four or five points of orthodoxy, and says, "I understand the Gospel, I have grasped all of the Bible." Wait a bit, and when his soul grows and knows more of Christ, he will confess: Thy commandment is exceedingly broad—I have only begun to understand it.

A CURIOUS FACT.

IT is singular that the name of God should be spelled with four letters in almost every known language. It is in Latin, Deus; in Greek, Zeus; Hebrew, Adon; Syrian, Adad; Arabian, Alla; Persian, Syra; Tartarian, Igda; Egyptian, Aumn or Zent; East Indian, Esgi or Zeul; Japanese, Zain; Turkish, Addi; Scandinavian, Odin; Wallachian, Zene; Croatian, Doga; Dalmatian, Rogt; Tyrrhenian, Eher; Etrurian, Chur; Margarian, Oese; Swedish, Codd; Irish, Dich; German, Gott; French, Dieu; Spanish, Dios, and Peruvian, Lian. The name of God in the Anglo-Saxon language means good, and the signification affords singular testimony of the Anglo-Saxon conception of the essence of the Divine Being. He is goodness itself, and the Author of all goodness. Yet the idea of denoting the Deity by a term equivalent to abstract and absolute perfection, striking as it may appear, is perhaps less remarkable than the fact that the word man, used to designate a human being, formerly signified wickedness.

COSTLY CHURCH MUSIC.—Mr. Spurgeon and Bishop Littlejohn think alike about the extravagant sums paid by Protestant churches for music. The bishop stated recently that one church in his diocese paid more money for music last year than all the churches combined paid for missions. And Spurgeon, in the course of a recent sermon, "came down" on those fashionable congregations who leave the praise of God to four or five high-priced professional vocalists.

THE heart is ready enough at feigning excuses for all that it does or imagines of wrong; but ask it to give a reason for any of its beautiful and divine emotions, and it can only look upward and be dumb. When we are in the right we can never reason, but only assert.—*J. R. Lowell.*

BY friendship you mean the greatest love, the greatest usefulness, and the most open communication, and the noblest sufferings, and the severest truth, and the heartiest counsel, and the greatest union of minds, of which brave men and women are capable. —*Jeremy Taylor.*

TRUTH is immortal: the sword cannot pierce it, fire cannot consume it, prisons cannot incarcerate it, and famine cannot starve it.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

"AFTER A DAY LIKE THIS."

ONE of the sweetest blessings,
After a day like this,
Is the loving and caressings,
The welcome home and kiss—

The rest and quiet I long for—
Rest and refuge and Home,
When worn and wasted and weary,
Unto my home I come.

One of the sweetest blessings
Is love that blossoms through
The loving and caressings
From hearts I know are true.

The evening lies soft around them;
Their faith is simply to be
In the thought of him who loves them
And give sweet welcome to me!

One of the sweetest blessings
Is to know that life is mine—
That loving and caressings
Are all born of love Divine—

That the tender touch of fingers,
The sweet kisses on my lips,
And the loving look that lingers
Are but Angels' finger-tips

Wooing me toward Home and Heaven,
Soothing all ache and pain,
Beck'ning me, from morn 'till even,
Back unto my Home again. C. D. B.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GIRLS.

THE following remarks by an Englishman, contrasting the industrious habits of English and American girls and women, are worthy the attentive consideration of parents and daughters. How few American mothers, especially in cities and villages, compare favorably with the wealthy, titled ladies mentioned, in activity and industry!

"I can assure you that, having lived in different castles and manor-houses of Great Britain, and being accustomed to the industrious habits of duchesses and countesses, I was utterly astonished at the idleness of American ladies. No Englishwoman of rank (with the exception of a few *parvenues*), from the queen downward, would remain for one-half hour unemployed, or sit in a rocking-chair, unless seriously ill. They almost all (with hardly an exception) copy the business-letters of their husbands, fathers, or brothers; attend minutely to the wants of the poor around them, and then take part in their amusements, and sympathize with their sorrows; visit and superintend the schools, work in their own gardens; see to their household concerns; think about their visitors; look over the weekly accounts, not only of domestic expenses, but often those of the farm and estate; manage penny-clubs in conjunction with the working-classes, to help them to keep themselves; and with all these occupations, by early hours, they keep up their acquaintance with the literature and politics of the day, and cultivate the accomplishments of music and drawing, and often acquire, besides, some knowledge of scientific pursuits.

The late Marchioness of Landsdowne was so well acquainted with her cottagers in her neighborhood that she used to visit and look at the corpses of the dead, because she found that her doing so soothed and comforted the bereaved. I have known her to shut herself up with a mad woman in her poor dwelling, who used to lock the door, and could not be induced to admit any one else. Lady Landsdowne's only daughter used one hundred guineas (given her by her father-in-law, Lord Suffolk, to buy a bracelet) to build pig-styes, with his permission, at her husband's little country residence. She educates her own children without assistance, teaching the boys Latin, and the girls all the usual branches of education. The late Duchess of Bedford, I accidentally discovered, when on a visit to Woburn, had, for thirty years of her married life, risen at six o'clock Summer and Winter, lit her own fire, made some tea for the duke and herself and then, as he wrote his own letters of business, she copied them, and they came down to a large party of guests at ten o'clock, to dispense breakfast, without saying one word of their matutinary avocations; so that you might have been a visitor in the house without finding out that the duke or duchess had transacted the necessary business of the day, before, perhaps, you had risen! I rather mention those that are gone to their reward than write of women still among us; but you may believe me when I say that I am constantly among those who live such lives of energy and usefulness, but they so employ themselves without ostentation or an idea that they are doing more than their simple duty."

SOME reserve is a debt to prudence, as freedom and simplicity of conversation is a debt to good-nature.—*Shenstone.*

IN DEFENCE OF MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

As a great deal is said and written against mothers-in-law, it is refreshing to find one man who can say something in their defence. This singular character belongs to Fort Wayne, Ind: "I am not a mother-in-law myself, but my wife's mother is, and for her sake I want to say something in behalf of that much-abused class of relatives. Since it is become fashionable to rail at mothers-in-law in the public press and in private life, the great American people, with that keen sense of humor peculiar to themselves—and for the possession of which a good many of them ought to be hanged—consider it intensely funny as well as fashionable. I don't. I recognize the fact that my children's grandmother, who is one of their dearest and truest friends on earth, has a claim upon my affections too. There are doubtless exceptions to this rule, as there are to most rules under the sun, but in the main mothers-in-law are entitled to all the respect they receive and a good deal more of the same sort. Generally the man who speaks insultingly of his mother-in-law would not be averse to whipping his wife when occasion offered, or is mean enough to accept his mother-in-law's kindly offices when the children are down with the measles and give her the cold shoulder afterward. At least it will be safe to say that the man who insults his mother-in-law by word or deed will bear watching."

UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE.

IT is not they alone who are trying purposely to convert or corrupt others, who exert an influence. The doors of your soul are open on others, and theirs on you. You inhabit a house that is well-nigh transparent, and what you are within you are ever showing yourself to be without, by signs that have no ambiguous expression. If you had the seeds of a pestilence in your body, you would not have a more active contagion than you have in your tempers, tastes and principles. Simply to be in this world, whatever you are, is to exert an influence,—an influence compared to which mere language and persuasion are feeble. Is your example harmless? Is it ever on the side of God and duty? You cannot doubt that others are continually receiving impressions from your character. As little can you doubt that you must answer for these impressions. If the influence you exert is unconsciously exerted, then it is only the most sincere, the truest expression of your character. Do not deceive yourself in the thought that you are, at least, doing no injury, and are therefore living without responsibility. By a mere look or glance, not unlikely, you are conveying the influence that shall turn the scale of some one's immortality. Dismiss, therefore, the thought that you are living without responsibility; that is impossible. The true philosophy of doing good is, first of all and principally, to *be* good—to have a character that will of itself communicate good. There must and will be active effort where there is goodness of principle; but the latter we should hold to be the principal thing, the root and life of all.—*Horace Bushnell.*

A STRING OF PEARLS.

OUR own heart, and not other men's opinions, forms our true honor.

PEOPLE seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after. —*Goldsmith.*

AN industrious and virtuous education of children is a better inheritance for them than a great estate.—*Addison.*

MANLINESS.—It is a higher exhibition of Christian manliness to be able to bear trouble than to get rid of it.—*Beecher.*

LET no one count the number of his friends till they have been bolted in the sieve of his own adversity, for there is much bran in prosperous friendship.

A DEAF and dumb person being asked to give his idea of forgiveness, took a pencil and wrote, "It is the sweetness which flowers yield when trampled upon."

FONTENELLE thus faintly compliments the sex when he compares women and clocks —the latter serve to point out the hours, the former to make us forget them.

WE make the greater part of the evil circumstances in which we are placed; and then we fit ourselves for those circumstances by a process of degradation.—*Southey.*

HIDE A FRIEND'S FAULTS.—It is a noble and great thing to cover the blemishes and to excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before his stains, and to display his perfections; to bury his weaknesses in silence, but to proclaim his virtues upon the housetop.

Reading for the Young.

THE FIRST PANTALOONS.

BY FLEDA.

MUST I put them on him?
I hardly think I can,
'Twill make the darling look
So very like a man.
And must I put away
Those dainty little dresses,
And take the cruel shears,
To golden, straggling tresses?

I've tried so hard to keep him
In these little clothes;
Saying every day I'll wait
'Till he older grows.
For I know I'll sadly miss
His winsome, baby ways,
And look back with regret,
To his sunny, baby days.

Only see these little shoes
With the pink toes peeping through!
I remember well the day
When they were bright and new,
And how I coaxed and petted
And sang a gleesome song,
To make him sit quite still,
While I should "try them on."

I'll put them with the treasures
I've garnered from the past,
In remembrance of a childhood
All too bright to last:
Of a galeless, happy babyhood
That disappeared, as soon
As he stepped from little dresses
Into pantaloon.

I know that he must take
This first step, up the hill;
And may he ever seek the good,
And shun the ill.
The way is filled with tears
As well as joy,—
May the blessing of a mother prove
A talisman for her boy.

Indus-Wild, Warren Co., Ill.

LETTERS TO YOUNG RURALISTS.—V.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

I WAS very much interested in WILLIE C. B. P.'s letter about his squirrel. The story was well and simply told—without any affectation of a style above his ability. I trust as he succeeded in saving even his little pet at the time of the "great fire," that he has not had to mourn the loss of any of his dear ones. Perhaps he will tell us, the next time, how they succeeded in escaping.

MATTIE W.'s letter was really quite an elegantly written epistle. She must be somewhat older than the other little Ruralists, or have had many more advantages, if she composed it entirely without assistance. Her instructions with regard to taking impressions of ferns and grasses were so explicit that none of us, I think, will find any difficulty in following them.

LYDIA O. says:—"We are not very fancy folks; we all work." I am glad she seems so fond of work, as it is undoubtedly her duty to assist her parents, who keep no servants. But LYDIA seems to forget that those who keep no servants, and have to wash, iron and milk, are not the only workers in the world. Many of those whom she calls "fancy folks," have mental labor to perform, harder than anything she has an idea of. There is work for everybody in the world, the rich as well as the poor; nay, the rich because they have ten talents have the most work given to them, though unfortunately they do not always do it. If LYDIA is only able to attend school part of the time she must make good use of that part. *Her work*, while at school, should be to improve every opportunity for study.

I have learned something from HOMER S. I had never heard before that a pear cion could be grafted upon a mountain ash; but on inquiry I found that such was the case, as the two trees belong to the same family.

We have not heard anything for some time from either WILD ROSE or TRIXIE. Where are they?

IMPROVED SOAP BUBBLES.

WE find in an exchange a paragraph which teaches the art of blowing soap bubbles that will show the changing colors of the rainbow, and may be of special interest to some of our juvenile readers. The directions are as follows:

Take three-quarters of a pint of water that has been boiled and become cold, and put into it a quarter of an ounce of Castile soap, cut up fine. Put this into a pint bottle, and set it in a saucepan on the fire; there let it remain an hour or so, now and then giving it a good shaking, till the soap is dissolved. Let the fluid stand quiet for the impurities and coloring matter of the soap to settle; then pour off the fluid and add to it four ounces of glycerine and your soap bubble solution is ready. In an ordinary way you may blow the bubbles easily with a tobacco pipe, but if you wish to attain scientific perfection, a glass pipe can be employed with better success. By adding a larger quantity of glycerine, you may make these bubbles so strong that you can play battledore with them.

TO BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

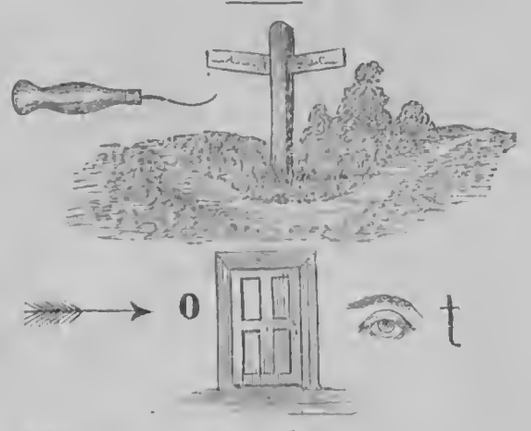
BOYS and young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star, self-reliance, faith, honesty and industry. Inscribe on your banner, "Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero." Don't take too much advice; keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Don't practice too much humility. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Make money and do good with it. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws. If this advice be implicitly followed by the young men of the country, the millenium is near at hand. —*Selected.*

ADVICE TO BOYS.—You are made to be kind, generous and magnanimous, says Horace Mann. If there is a boy in school who has a club-foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part in the play which does not require much running. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson.

YOUTH is the time in which modesty and enterprise ought chiefly to be found; modesty suits well with inexperience, and enterprise with health and vigor and an extensive prospect of life.—*Johnson.*

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 17.



☞ Answer in two weeks.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—No. 1.

1. A FABULOUS monster.
2. Small flowers in a head.
3. A color.
4. An alkali.
5. An offering.
6. Honey cup of a flower.

The *initials* form the name of a river; the *finals* a city on its banks. M. HUNT.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA.—No. 2.

I AM composed of 48 letters:
My 8, 40, 29, 10, 17, 11, 16, 45 was a king of the Medes.
My 15, 20, 4, 9, 24, 23, 14 was the mother of Cyrus.
My 39, 41, 10, 46, 37 was Belshazzar's grandmother.
My 38, 44, 22, 12, 26, 42, 3 was Peninnah's husband.
My 2, 6, 48, 9 was David's grandfather.
My 1, 16, 45, 3, 27, 7, 35, 26 is a poetical name of Israel.
My 21, 30, 18, 11, 25, 36, 27, 40 was the first Gentile convert.
My 33, 38, 19, 31 was Drusilla's husband.
My 18, 12, 29, 10, 23, 32, 26 a celebrated city on the Euphrates.
My 23, 14, 8, 13, 46, 4, 11 is the art by which the high priest's tunic was made.
My 47, 36, 5, 3 is a city of Judah near which David lay hid.
My 31, 27, 17, 7, 37, 35, 45 was a citizen of Corinth.
My whole is a sentence containing all the letters of the English alphabet. YANKEE JAKE.

☞ Answer in two weeks, when we will publish the names of those who shall have sent us correct answers.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—April 13.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 15.—Riches take to themselves wings and leave.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA No. 5.—Elephant.

ANSWERS TO ANAGRAMS OF FELIDÆ.—1, Tiger; 2, Lion; 3, Leopard; 4, Ounce; 5, Jaguar; 6, Panther; 7, Canada Lynx; 8, Ichneumon.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE agents of England and America met at Geneva on the 15th, and exchanged counter cases. England protests against consequential damages. A view of the state of affairs which would exist for neutrals if the American doctrine was adopted, is exhibited, and pronounced intolerable. There are rumors that Congress will ask the President to withdraw our claims ....Great Grant and anti-Grant meetings have been held in New York city. Mr. Greeley deserts the President, while the merchants and bankers sustain him....Morse memorial meetings have been held all over the country....The colored people of the South, and 20,000 workingmen of New York State, endorse Grant....The season continues very backward .... There is much discontent in Spain... A large number of fires have occurred in the United States.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

A GREAT meeting in favor of the Cincinnati Convention was held in the Cooper Institute on the 12th. Schurz and Trumbull made speeches; and a crowd of 10,000 is said to have been present. ..The Atlanta Boat Club crew have sailed for England, to row on the Thames with the London Rowing Club. ..Judge Barnard has put in a plea, and asks for a formal trial on the charges made against him ..The Committee of Seventy has issued another call to "honest citizens" to fight Tammany....Clara Louise Kellogg sailed for Europe on the 13th....It is proposed to sell the site of the old post-office on Nassau street, to the Chamber of Commerce for $200,000....Anna Dickinson has joined the Greeley Republicans, and made an anti-Grant speech at the Cooper Institute. ..The Times and Herald support Grant....Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler has sailed for Europe .. Father Gavazzi has arrived in behalf of the Free Christian Church of Italy.

Miscellaneous Home News.

Avalanches have occurred at Little Cottonwood, Utah, killing one man, and burying many others....Crystallized sulphur has been found in the Beaver Mountains, 300 miles from Salt Lake. ....Nellie Grant has arrived safely in London ... A mob in Hickman Co., Ky., has attempted to capture the county jail....The jury in the Oceanus disaster have been unable to determine the cause of the explosion....Some 145 vessels have cleared from Newfoundland for the seal fishery....The season is backward in Vt. and N. H., and little if any maple sugar had been made on the 16th of April ...A great Morse memorial meeting was held in Washington on the evening of the 16th. The President and all the great men of the nation were present. Messages were received from London, Cairo, Hong Kong, and most of the cities of America, which held meetings at the same time ...Henry N. Smith who locked up $4,000,000 of greenbacks in the Tenth National bank of New York, has been examined and admits that he did so for the purpose of creating a panic in Wall street. . A Mexican camp in Texas has been broken up, and 20 of the filibusters arrested....Hamilton College has been closed on account of smallpox. .. Jaycox & Green of Syracuse, grocers, have suspended. Liabilities, $250,000....Two new lines of steamers from New York to Glasgow, and New Orleans to Liverpool, have been projected....Mississippi and Alabama have had an earthquake.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

RUSSIA is to raise a new loan of ten million pounds sterling... Senor Castelar of Spain is in favor of a Universal Republic......Spain is troubled with bands of robbers and Carlists. The Cortes now stands 320 for the Ministers and 121 Opposition. ..There has been a street fight in Rome between citizens and Pontifical gendarmes. ..The Cuban general, Apramonte, is reported killed... The Emperor of Brazil was at Bahia on the 27th. .. A great rain storm has done much damage in Nova Scotia....Widespread disorder exists in Spain, supposed to be the work of Carlists, Internationals and Republicans. Military preparations are being made to quell the riots....The Church of St. Thomas, at Madrid, has been destroyed by fire....The counter cases in the Alabama case were presented at Geneva on the 15th... The Pope has given audience to many citizens of Rome and 400 foreigners. He blessed the United States....The Revolutionists in Mexico have met with further checks... Affairs are very unsettled in Venezuela, and the insurgents were reported without funds ....Great preparations are being made in Brazil to welcome home the Emperor....Hayti is about to declare war against Baez....The Canadian Parliament has had a very harmless discussion of the Treaty of Washington....The Tribunal of Arbitration met at Geneva on the 15th, when the documents were delivered to the Secretary of the Tribunal, who will send them to the Arbitrators ...A general uprising of malcontents is feared in Spain....The bill ratifying the Consular Convention between Germany and the United States has passed to a third reading....At the Geneva Conference Mr. Davis reserved the right of the United States to vindicate the scope of the Treaty of Washington....The bands of Carlists are said to have all disappeared from Spain ....President Thiers has written to King Amadeus declaring that it is for the interests of France that the dynasty of Spain should be consolodated ...The Hungarian Diet has closed. The Emperor made a speech, speaking of the progress at home, and of peace everywhere.

Political.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR endorses the Cincinnati Convention ...The appropriation for Civil Service Reform has been cut down in the House to $10,000 ...The Central Underground Railroad bill for N. Y. City has passed the Assembly at Albany....The House at Washington is considering a new tariff....It is proposed at Albany to increase the State salaries....The colored people have held a Convention at New Orleans, and endorsed Grant; Mr. Sumner sent them a letter, and told them to "stand firm"... There is little political excitement anywhere....The various investigating committees fail to bring out any startling developments....The following bills have passed at Washington:—Permitting the interment in National cemeteries of all honorably discharged soldiers; the Harbor Improvement bill, and a bill to inquire into the Indian depredations on the Texas frontier....Gov. Palmer of Illinois will go for Cincinnati .. Trouble is anticipated in Florida between the rival Governors....Brooklyn has held a small anti-Grant meeting....The Administration Republicans are to hold a great meeting in New York....The House Committee has reported on the so-called French arms scandal, and exonerates the War Department and its subordinates; this was to be expected....The Colored Convention at New Orleans repudiated the Labor Reformers . Prof. Theo. D. Woolsey of Yale has published an article on the Alabama claims, in which he opposes those for indirect damages, and advises the Government to throw them overboard.... The St. Croix land-grant job has been defeated in the House at Washington....Reformers in New York are beginning to censure the Reform Legislature.....Orange, N. J., proposes to go into the Cincinnati Convention ...New-Yorkers are talking about special trains to Cincinnati for the Reform Convention ...The local Prohibitive bill has passed the New York Assembly.... A great mass-meeting of the supporters of Gen. Grant has been held at the Cooper Institute; the call was signed by men representing the controlling industries of the metropolis ...The President has issued a proclamation in relation to the Civil Service, which is to be enforced at once....An immense Grant meeting, called by the merchants and bankers of New York, was held at the Cooper Institute on the 17th; letters endorsing Grant were read from Senator Conkling, Geo. William Curtis, Senator Edmunds, Vice-President Colfax; the President of the Workingmen's Central Union pledging 20,000 workingmen for Grant; Gerrit Smith, F. Douglass, Gov. Hawley of Conn. Gen. Sickles, Senator Wilson, Senator Morton, and many others, made speeches... By a decision of the Supreme Court, all prosecutions against the Mormons have ceased, and 128 prisoners have been released; the indictments were drawn in violation of the laws of Utah; it is now considered impossible to punish polygamists....Mr. Cyrus Field is now in Washington, and says the public opinion of Europe is against the United States in the matter of consequential damages in the Alabama claims; it is said a resolution will pass the House asking the President to withdraw these claims from the Conference ...Gov. Palmer of Illinois has declared against Grant because of the Chicago fire troops difficulty....The Liberal Republican movement makes some headway in the West....The troubles between the two Governors of Florida continue, and one of them has called a session of the Legislature.

Fires.

STORES in Oswego, N. Y., on the 13th; loss $25,000....A great fire in Ayer, Mass., on the 13th, destroyed a large number of stores and houses; loss $200,000 ...Sixty houses in Tiffin, Ohio, were destroyed on the 13th; loss very heavy....The passenger depot, shops, etc., of the 2d and 3d street railway in Philadelphia, were destroyed on the 13th; loss $100,000 ...A grain elevator in Toledo, O., on the 13th, with 180,000 bushels of grain; loss $100,000...The Bradford House and an elevator at Warrensburg, Mo., on the 13th; loss $100,000....A cotton ship with 2,700 bales, at Savannah, Ga., on the 13th ....A large part of Picton, Canada, on the 13th; loss $50,000....Ten tenement houses in Minersville, Pa., on the 14th; loss $15,000... Union Block and large house in Westboro', Mass., on the 14th... Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's works in New York on the 14th; loss $150,000....Post office at Exeter, N. H., on the 14th; loss $10,000....Empire House at Stockport, N. Y., on the 16th; loss $10,000 ...Bixby's Hotel and stores at Whitney's Point, N. Y., on the 15th; loss $20,000....The Hotel of Pierce Brothers at River Falls, Wis., on the 17th; heavy loss.... Scythe works at Ballston Spa, on the 17th; loss $50,000....The Pepquin Court Barracks at Paris, on the 17th, with 50 horses.

Obituaries.

SENATOR HARDENBERGH is thought to be dying....Rev. Dr. George B. Ide of Springfield, Mass., died on the 16th, aged 66.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

On the 11th there was a long discussion in Parliament on the Alabama question. England will submit a counter case, but will reserve the right to withdraw from the arbitration if the difference on the subject of indirect damages is not settled....The Internationals have been denounced and defended in the House of Commons....The Tichborne claimant succeeded in getting bail in the sum of $25,000, but the judge would not accept it....The Alabama question still engrosses attention in England. The press unites in the position that claims for indirect damages must not be allowed. ...The note presented by the Geneva Arbitration, has been made public. The indirect losses are not allowed. It is thought in Geneva that this will prevent a settlement of the dispute... The statement first made in the London *Telegraph* that the relations between France and Germany were critical, is believed to be a sensation designed to aid some speculation.....The Government has been defeated by one majority....A shoemaker in London named Nichols, killed his four children and then committed suicide. ....The Marquis of Bute married Lord Howard's daughter on the 16th. A great crowd of distinguished people were present. The Pope sent a present of cameo brooches....The English counter case has been given to the public. It gives a description of neutrals as a result of the doctrine presented in the American case, and comes to the conclusion that it is intolerable ... Charles Reade is about to prosecute five journals for libel....The Government has sustained another defeat on the local taxation question, by 100 majority. A Spanish steamer has boarded and searched an English vessel, finding arms and powder.

From France.

BLANQUI is to have a new trial....A French squadron will bombard Tamatar, on the east coast of Madagascar....The relations with Germany are said to be critical again....The order abolishing the passport system has gone into operation.... The Committee to examine into the surrender of cities has reported in relation to Metz, but the conclusion is kept a secret.... Communist trials still continue at Versailles, and men are frequently sentenced to death.

THE SEASON, CROPS, ETC.

[Continued from page 284.]

Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., April 15.—We have had a severe, cold winter, and are having a late, backward spring; prevailing winds from the north and west; wheat is looking middling well; some spots killed by ice. Last spring, the plows were started the 7th of March; this spring, the 8th of this month; planted potatoes one year ago to-day; this morning the ground was frozen hard enough to carry a horse and wagon, and this afternoon there is a heavy snow storm from the east. Markets are as follows:—Wheat, $1.50; corn, 65c.; oats, 45c.; barley, 75@80c.; potatoes, 50@75c.; hay, $18@20 per ton.—A. T.

South Logan, Oakland Co., Mich., April 15.—No spring weather yet. Work two weeks behind; no rain to speak of for nearly a year; not more than two-thirds the actual amount of wheat sown last fall; what was sown is small and badly spotted up with ice. Land brings $50 @75 per acre; wheat, $1.75, not as much in first hands as last year; corn, 55c.; oats, 40c.; beans, $2. Hay fed up close; butter, 20c.; eggs, 16c.; sheep at fancy prices; they begin to talk 75c. for wool. Hogs not as plenty as last year; both store and beef cattle in good demand.—A. B.

Madison, Wis., April 15.—Heavy snow storm here last night and to-day; wind northeast. A great disappointment to farmers, as most all were intending to commence sowing wheat to-day. The ground was in very good order for working Friday and Saturday, but a very high wind prevailed Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, so as to make it uncomfortable to work out. It must be some days yet before the ground will be in condition for seeding. This weather will use up all the fodder, and a rise in price will be the result. Coarse grains are plenty and the price low. Wheat, $1.20; barley, 60c.; corn, 40c.; oats, 30@35c.; flour, $3.50@3.75; bran, 90c. per cwt.; pork, $4@4.25; potatoes, 50 @75c.; hay, $8@10 per ton; wood, $5@6.—M. A. H.

Stevensburg, Culpepper Co., Va., April 9.—Notwithstanding we have had twenty different snows—more than many portions of New York—still we have been able to plow nearly every month in the year, and will have comparatively an early spring. Most farmers are nearly through plowing for corn. Oats are all seeded, and we will commence planting soon. It has been very dry and cool here during the spring, in consequence of the mountains being covered with snow. Am happy to say the weather has changed; had a fine shower, and the prospect for a fine crop of wheat is very flattering. We have a fine country here, lying on Rapidan River, and all that is needed to make it very productive is more population.—W. D.

Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., April 17.—The Winter just past has been very severe. There was but little snow in this vicinity, and a greater part of the time not any. This was severe on wheat, with the temperature near zero, the wind blowing a gale, often three days in a week, it is not surprising that wheat had a dead, parched appearance, without one green blade to rest a hope upon. But from the 12th to the 15th inst. it was warm and showery. Wheat started rapidly, growing in four days about two inches. On level land wheat will be some spotty; the water from showers, and the little snow, which melted from time to time, settled into the basins which are found in many fields, and with three feet of frost there was no escape but by evaporation; this froze and remained for several weeks. On the 16th inst. we had a strong gale, scattering straw stacks, fences, boards, shingles, prostrating telegraph poles, chimnies, and removing several roofs in various parts of the town. I have seen or heard of but little plowing being done up to this date. Wells and springs are very low. The wood of the various kinds of grapes and raspberries has wintered well; strawberries also. Wheat, $1.55@1.65; corn, 60c.; barley, two rowed, 55@60.; hay, $12 to $18 per ton; sheep, store, fair to good, $5 to $7; cows in calf, $35 to $50; extra, $60@65; two and three-year old heifers, fair to good, $30@40. Hired help:—Men, $20 to $26; boys, from 14 years to 17, get from $12 to $17 per month. Girls, per week, $2 to $4—per day, washing and house cleaning, 75c. to $1; farm hands per day, $1.25@1.50.—D. L.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

The Novelty Clothes Wringer has that great improvement—cog wheels—on *both ends* of the rolls. Every housewife should have one.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. E. A. Mac Rae, Shoe Heel, N. C., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine since 1857 with perfect success in every respect, stitching the clothing for thirty colored servants and a large family of whites, and army clothing and hospital bedding during the war, without the slightest repair. It is now as good as when bought. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Dead or Dying.—Where the hair is unnaturally dry, you may be sure that it is dying; and unless artificially vitalized, it will soon be as dead as leaves in November. Feed the withering fibers and stimulate the torpid scalp with Lyon's Kathairon, and the evil, which must otherwise culminate in baldness, will be speedily remedied.

Watch No. 1006, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J,"—manufactured by the United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me three and one-half months; total variation thirty seconds.—GEO. G. ROCKWOOD, 845 Broadway.

Messrs. P. Blanchard's Sons give due credit for their large sales to a very liberal use of printers' ink. We agree with them, but must add that even printers' ink will not make a permanent success of a poor thing. They make "the best" Churn.

Henry Clay once remarked to Daniel Webster that potatoes—our $75, Four-Ton Hay Scale. The Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, April 20, 1872.

THE City Bank Banks return for the past week shows a reduction of nearly $8,000,000 in deposits and a reduction of over $4,000,000 in loans and discounts. Of the deposits about $2,000,000 appears to have been withdrawn in Greenbacks. The whole movement was disturbed by the "lock-up" of the previous week of $5,000,000 Greenbacks, through the old Erie Ring Bank, the Tenth National Bank—an exceptional transaction now being investigated by the Banking Committee of Congress.

It is not surprising, in view of the heavy Bank liquidation, that Money should be dear and scarce in Wall street, but the belief is that the succeeding weekly returns will show an improvement, and confirmatory of this opinion, we notice less pressure for Money on the street in the last day or two. The merchants are wanting more discounts at bank, but their applications are not of a pressing nature. General trade is active and mostly at satisfactory profits. The possible danger in the future is a gradual extension of the credits upon which goods are being sold to the South and West.

The Spring jobbing business is heavier than last year, and the total importations of Foreign merchandise since July last, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are 17½ per cent. ahead of the previous year. The exports of our domestic products show no corresponding increase, and while we have no record of the sums of American stocks going abroad in settlement of this large apparent trade difference against the country, it seems reasonably certain that the total is running up very rapidly.

On the Stock Exchange there is a renewal in the last few days, of the upward speculation in the Railroads and in Telegraph and Pacific Mail, while the Government stocks have also advanced about one per cent., and Gold ⅛ per cent. The Treasury bought $2,000,000 U. S. 5-20's for the Sinking Fund this week, and sold $1,000,000 Gold.

A Tariff and Tax revision bill has been reported from the Ways and Means Committee to the House of Representatives, but in a shape not likely to meet the views of the majority of the House, so that a present reference to its provisions, would be practically useless.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	April 6.	April 13.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	278,483,100	274,351,300
Gold and Greenbacks	58,459,300	56,210,700
Deposits	201,165,500	193,287,100
Circulation	28,011,700	27,957,000

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	111	N. Y. Central Scrip	93
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	113⅞	Rock Island	113
U. S. 6s of 1881	116	N. West	82¼
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ℘ cts	109⅞	Do. Preferred	95⅜
U. S. New Loan	111⅝	St. Paul	62⅝
N. Y. Bounty Loan	108	Do. Preferred	81⅛
Tennessees	67½	Lake Shore	97
Virginias, new	55	Ohio and Mississippi	49⅛
Missouri Bonds	95⅝	Toledo & Wabash	79⅜
U. S. Currency 6s	115⅛	Erie	62¼
Central Pacifics	102⅜	Union Pacific Stock	39
Union do	91⅛	Adams Express	98
Western Telegraph	76⅜	American Express	74
Pacific Mail	68⅛	United States Exp's	75
N. Y. Central Stock	99	Bills on London	109¾

The advance on the Railroads is about 1 per cent.; on Telegraph 3 per cent., and on Pacific Mail 5 per cent. The Pacific Mortgage Bonds are 1 per cent. higher. The Southern State Bonds are dull.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, April 19, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 13,173 bales of cotton; dried fruits, 198 pkgs.; eggs, 13,083 bbls.; flour, 43,096 bbl.; wheat, 91,210 bush.; corn, 365,559 do.; oats, 234,147 do.; barley, 20,182 do.; grass seed, 1,181 bags; beans, 812 bbls.; corn meal, 2,850 do.; do., 2,251 bags; hops, 170 bales; pork, 9,805 pkgs.; beef, 281 do.; cut meats, 8,196 do.; lard, 5,357 do.; lard, kegs 272; butter, 7,214 pkgs.; cheese, 4,817 do.; peanuts, — bush.; 1,129 hhds. tobacco; 6,689 boxes do.; 3,891 bbls. whisky; 684 bales wool.

Butter.—New butter still occupies a weak position. Singularly so, as old is out of its way. While new stock is always attended with a sort of peddling demand, and with the near approach to grass weather, buyers are increasingly cautious in venturing for any considerable overstock. Prices for new are about the same as in our last. Old butter is no longer publicly quotable. The California consignment arrived during the week, consisting of about one ton of fine yellow butter, quite equal in quality to our June make, and in the offering, presented a delicious contrast with the white goods that have proved our chief supply this backward season. It arrived in casks and cases, in rolls of two pounds each, carefully rolled in thin muslin. Only a few years ago the California market called its supply from the East, and the demand had quite a bearing upon shaping prices here at times. Now, it is promised that our Spring trade will have to cope with the Pacific dairies, and if what they propose to send, holds out in quality to this week's samples, the consumer will have no occasion to regret this instance of the reversed state of commerce between the Golden State and Atlantic cities. We quote new State pails, choice, 36@38c.; do. half tubs, 34@35c.; do. Welsh do., 33c.; common State, 25@30c.; Western fine, including rolls, 27@29c.; do. other, 20@25c.

Beans.—With the stock of mediums well under control, a further advance in prices has been established. With the close approach to the prices of marrowfats, it looks as though the demand would turn somewhat on the latter description. The reports from the interior mention light shipments, and there is a confident feeling at the close. Sales of prime mediums at $3.10; good lots at $2.95@3.05; prime marrowfats, $3.15@3.20; good lots at $3@3.10; kidney, $3.25@3.40; red do., $2.35@2.75.

Beeswax—is higher. Sales at 41c.

Cheese.—The market is depressed. It looks as though some of the old stock will be carried lower than desired. With the present outlook prices must be materially reduced to clear the market. It is impossible to sell at over 18c. for a full lot, but holders refuse to meet that price. A few small lots are being put out in the home trade at 18½@19c. It is understood that a lot of about 500 boxes is being returned from England, and some interest is felt as to whether this is only the opening of further shipments from that quarter. Old fine State factory, 18@18½c.; fair, 17c.; common, 14c; State dairy, 16@17c. for good and prime; 12@14c. for common. Ohio factory, 15@17½c.; English dairy, 15@16½c.; Pine apple, 16@20c.

Cotton.—There has been very little business, and bids are low. Contracts have been held at steady prices. The foreign market is steady.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Good Ordinary	22⅛	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
Low Middling	22⅞	23	23⅛	23⅜
Middling	23⅜	23⅝	24	24⅛
Good Middling	24⅜	24½	24⅝	24⅞

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 23¼c. for May; 22⅞c. for June; 24c. for July; 23 15-16c. for Aug.; 22 5-16c. for Sept.; 20⅞c. for Oct.

Dried Fruits.—Apples are firm with a light local trade. There would be more speculation but the last

buyers in this way will not release stock. Peaches are dull; unpeeled lower. Small fruits steady.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 7@8c.. Western, new, 10@10c¼.; Southern, new, qrs., 8@9c.; do. fine, sliced, —@—c.; new State qrs., 11@11½c.; do. sliced, fine, 13@13½c.; Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 11c.@13½c.; do. Geo., 15@16½c.; peeled E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½.; do. quarters, 5½@6c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ₩ lb., 30@32c. Blackberries, 12½@13c. Raspberries 30@32c.

Eggs.—The arrivals are very large at the close and prices have declined, closing weak. Sales at 20@20½c. for Western, 21c. for State, New Jersey and Long Island, and 18@19½c. for Southern.

Flour.—Medium and good grades of State and Western are wanted at better prices. The low grades are coming in more freely, and prices are rather weak. The quotations are at $6.25@6.75 for superfine State; $6.85@7.10 for common extra do.; $7.05@7.15 for good to choice do.; $7.30@7.80 for fancy do.; $6.25@6.75 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.80@7.00 for extra do.; $7.15@8.00 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $7.00@7.10, and trade brands of do. at $7.15@8.75; good to choice white wheat extras at $8.10@9.10; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.00@9.00; St. Louis at $7.50@8.25 for common to fair extra, and $8.30@10.50 for good to choice. Southern at $7.80@8.75 for extras and $7.80@11.50 for good to choice. Rye at $4.10@5.

Fresh Fruits.—Apples are in fair demand but the trade shows only moderately upon the stock of Russets. Charleston strawberries are arriving regularly. The season is backward there as here; last year we had a good offering of berries the last week in March. Cranberries firm. Low grade peanuts lower; choice Wilmington $2.40.

Apples, good, barrels, $4@4.50; do. selections, $5@5.50; do. poor, $2.50@3; cranberries, fine, bbl., $17.00; do. crates, fine, $5.50; do. do. common, $3@4; peanuts, Wilmington, bush., $2@3.25; Virginia, new, $1.80@2.10; do. common, $1.25@1.50; hickory nuts, $1.75@2; Pecan nuts, ₩ lb., 8@9c.

Grain.—Prices of wheat have advanced one to two cents, with light arrivals and more inquiry; a feature of the market being considerable call from the millers of the South. No. 2 spring, in store, $1.50@1.52; No. 1 do., $1.57@1.57; winter red Western, $1.70@1.76; amber Western, $1.78@1.85. Rye is quiet at about 87½c. for Western. Oats are steadily held, with a fair home trade; Western, 50½@51½c.; Ohio, 51½@53½c. Barley is quiet at 72@74c. for two-rowed State. Corn is in fair demand, both for export and from the home trade, with prices in the seller's favor; sales at 71@72c. for Western mixed afloat; 72c. for Western yellow; 75c. for white Southern.

Hay and Straw.—The arrivals are not more than sufficient to meet wants of the trade, and prices are firm. Sales at $1.35 for shipping; $1.40@1.75 for retail qualities; 50@60c. for salt; 75@85c. for clover. Straw at $1.15 for long rye; 85@90c. for short rye; 75@85c. for oat; 30@70c. for wheat.

Hops.—Full rates are insisted upon for desirable stock. The demand is entirely from brewers. Sales at 60@65c. for prime, and common stock as low as 25c. Yearlings, 10@50c.; English, 60@65c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.

Maple Sugar.—Vermont, 22c.; State, 20c.; sirup, $1.25 per gal. in wood and $1.50@1.60 in tin.

Peas are offered at $1.28@1.30 for Canada, and $1.95@2 for green.

Poultry and Game.—The call is mainly for live poultry at full prices. We quote:

Live, State and N. J., 18@20c.; do. Western, 17@18c.; roosters, 11@12c.; ducks, per pair, $1@1.12. Geese—Western, $1.75@2; do. Canada, $1.75@2, do. Jersey, $2.75@3.25; turkeys, 20@22c.

GAME.—Canvas backs $1@—, red head 40@50c., mallard 30@40c., widgeon and teal 20@30c.; black duck, 75c.; English snipe per doz., $2@2.25; wild geese each $1.; wild pigeons, per doz., $1.25@1.37, picked.

Provisions.—For mess pork the market is quiet with prices firm. Mess, $13.30 for spot, $13.35 for April, $13.37 for May, $13.90 for June. Dressed hogs are weak at 6@6½c. Middles are active and strong, with a light stock comparatively of desirable meat; long clear, 7¼c.; short rib, 7¾c.; short clear, 7½c.; bellies, 7¾@7¾c. Cut meats are held firmly at 8¾@9¾c. for hams in pickle; 8¾@9 for do. in salt; 4¾@5¼c. for shoulders. Smoked meats are quiet at 11@13c. for hams; 6¾@7c. for shoulders, and 7¾@8¾c. for clear rib. Lard is quiet and closed rather in the buyer's favor. Western steam, 9¾c. Kettle, 9¾c. For forward delivery, sales at 9¾c. for April, 9¾c. for May, 9¾c. for July. Stearine, 9¾@10c. Beef is in small demand for dealers' use, at $7.50@9.50 for plain Western mess, $10@12 for extra mess. Beef hams are scarce at $23@27. Tierce beef at $15@17 for prime mess, and $19@21 for India mess. Tallow is held at full prices; prime, 9¼c.

Seed.—For clover, the market is quiet, the sales in small lots to the home trade. We quote at 9¾@10c. for Ohio and prime Indiana. Timothy is in moderate request at $2.75@3.37½

Tobacco.—Large lines of seedleaf have been sold, and the market is in the seller's favor. Kentucky leaf attracts more attention, at steady prices. The quotations for Kentucky are 8@9¾c. for lugs, 9@10¾c. for common to medium leaf, and fine at 11¾@14c. New crop seedleaf at 8¾@10c. for State running lots, 12¾@14c. for medium Penn., 17@21½c. for fine do., 10@11½c. for Ohio running lots, 8¾@9c. for Wisconsin and Western.

Vegetables.—The market is pleasantly variegated with some fresh Southern garden stuff, and Bermuda is sending her produce quite regularly. Old potatoes must be choice to bring extreme prices. Bermuda onions sold at $6 per crate.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., for seed, $2.25@3.00; P. Blows, $2.25@2.50; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Moultor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.50@1.75; Dyright, $1.50@2; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red mid yellow, $2.25@2.50; Conn., 100 strings, $3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $22@24. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $2. Cabbages, per 100, $5@8. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Wool.—Business is very light. Foreign stock is held higher. The reports from the London sale are of an encouraging nature. Sales are limited to small lots, to meet wants of manufacturers. Latest sales are of fine fleeces at 65@70c.; Cape at 47½c.; Mestiza, 38c.

Whisky—is quiet, and steadily held at 88½c. for Western.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., April 20, 1872.

About 200 farm dairy cheese were delivered at the Little Falls market for the week ending April 20, and prices ranged from 11½ to 12¾c.

A few factories were also in market, and sold at 12¾c. to 13¼c., the latter figure having been paid for the Canonville.

A good delivery of butter this week which was sold at 33c., and extra fancy, in a few instances, bringing a little higher price.

There is considerable snow on the Herkimer hills, and the weather is full of cold, raw, March winds.—X. A. W.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1872.

ALTHOUGH stock has been coming forward more freely, there is not enough to turn the strong tide of the previous week. It is checked in some of the departments. The most noticeable feature is the very high price of mutton, and the first arrivals of sheared sheep. There is also a cry raised against selling bruised and diseased beef, which rather injures the trade.

Beeves.—Receipts for the past week, 8,247, against 6,611 for the previous week. But for the light supply then we should expect a hard market now; instead of which, prices have advanced ½@¾c, ₩ lb., but close less firm than they were yesterday. All have been sold, however. There were 4,259 head offered last Monday—146 car loads at Communipaw, 26 at 100th St., and 22 at Weehawken. The market was a very quick one, and stock went off in a few hours, at high prices. This stimulated drovers, and they ordered stock forward with all possible dispatch, so that 3,457 head have been received since then—147 car loads to-day. The opening prices were very good this morning, but toned down somewhat before the close. Still prices ruled high, the poorest Texans selling at 11@11½c.; fat Cherokees and thin fit., at 12@12½c.; good cattle, 13c.; and extras at 13½@13¾c., a few reaching 14c. Seven cars Cherokees, 6½ cwt., went at 11½@12c.; 13 cars 11., 6¾ cwt., 12@13½c.; 4 cars fat Texans, 6½ cwt. 12¾c.—57 lbs. per cwt.; 4 cars Ohio still-fed cattle, 7½ cwt., $91 each; a car good 11., 8¾ cwt., $115.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice breves, ₩ lb.	13¼ @ 13¾	13 @ 13¼
Good to prime	12¾ @ 13¾	12¾ @ 13
Ordinary to medium	12 @ 12¾	11¾ @ 12
Lowest grade	11 @ 11¾	10 @ 11
Average sales	12¾ @ —	11¾ @ —

Milch Cows.—Good cows, and especially those of large size, sell rather better, but ordinary are not improved in the least. The lowest prices yet reported were obtained for a car of the poorest cows we have seen. What the owner was thinking of when he sent cows here that would only sell for $15 each, we cannot imagine. Other poor cows sold at $25@30; 20 head just medium, averaging $57 per head, and a few good going at $65@75. When selected, the very best sell at $90 each. There were 81 fresh cows last week.

Veal Calves.—Receipts, 2,887 against 2,181 the previous week. We shall have a much larger number to report for the next week. There is no change from the 5@8c. ₩ lb. for live, and 8@11c. for dressed, reported in our last. The market is glutted to-day, and stock cannot be sold. Good weather has rather favored the trade in dressed, but the risks are great. Even now, with rain threatening, holders are ready to accept almost any offers for dressed calves. A car of the best, 140 lbs., Jersey calves sold at 8c., weighed alive, with 26 of 117 lbs., at 5¾c., and a lot of 110 lbs. at 5½c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts 12,374 against 11,024 for the previous week. It is seldom that we have been called upon to report such a market as that of to-day, with only about 1,000 head on sale, and the prices here given are no guide for the future. Butchers had to have a few sheep, and holders took advantage of their necessities, charging 11¾c. for fat, fine wool, O., sheep of 45 lbs. Four stock sold at 9@9¾c. Sheared sheep begin to arrive, sales were made at 7¾c. yesterday, while a car 204 lb., fat O., sold at 8¾c. Lambs are still very scarce, and are worth 18@20c. per lb. just now. They generally sell at $8@9 each, a few of the best at $9.50, and some very thin, at $6@7 per head. A lot of 319 very fine, 95 lb. O. Wool sheep sold at 11¾c.; a car 97 lb. Ill., 10c., with 200 O. sheared 101 lbs., at 8¾c.

Hogs.—Receipts 23,359 against 21,156 for the previous week. They advanced ¼c. after last report, live reaching 5¾c., and dressed pigs touching 7½. Now, with free arrivals—5,121 to-day—they are easier again. Live are quoted at 5c., and dressed at 5¾@6¾c., those of 160 and 200 lbs. selling at 6¾@6¾c., the lightest bring the most money. The weather is unfavorable.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES

and TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. The well known and reliable remedy for Brown Discoloration of the Face. Prepared by Dr. B.C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by *Druggists.*

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PRACTICAL

DAIRY HUSBANDRY:

By X. A. WILLARD, A. M.,

Editor Dairy Husbandry Department of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, and Lecturer in Cornell University, Maine Agricultural College, Etc., Etc.

Fully and Handsomely Illustrated.

546 LARGE OCTAVO PAGES.

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THIS work comprises a complete Treatise on Milk and its Products, including Dairy Farms and Farming; Grasses and Cattle Foods; Dairy Stock, Breeding, Selection and Management; Milk, Composition, Character, etc.; Early History of Cheese and Butter Factories, and Mode of Organization; European and American Dairy Systems Compared; Minute Directions for the Manufacture and Care of Butter and Cheese, both at Farm Dairies and Factories, embracing the Latest Improvements, etc.

In this work Mr. WILLARD has given the results of many years' observation and practice in the Best Dairy Regions of New York and other States, and the results of extensive personal observation in Europe, whither he was sent by special arrangement of the American Dairymen's Association, in the year 1866.

HOW THE WORK IS SOLD.

PRACTICAL DAIRY HUSBANDRY is sold by Subscription, and liberal inducements are offered for active and competent Agents to canvass by Counties throughout the United States and Canada—especially in all Dairy regions. To any person residing where there is no Agent, or who cannot wait for one, the Publisher will send a copy of the work, post-paid, on receipt of the price, $3—(or for $5 the book and RURAL NEW-YORKER one year.) For Agencies in Ohio, and States to the West and South of Ohio, address Col. S. D. HARRIS, Cleveland, Ohio, who is the General Western Agent. For all other States, Canada, &c., address the Publisher at this Office.

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LITERARY ITEMS.

J. T. FIELDS has been banqueted in Philadelphia.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is to publish Doré's London.

HENRY D. THOREAU'S mother has just died, aged 84.

REV. DR. FULTON is looking after Ralph Waldo Emerson.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY calls Charles Reade a second-class novelist.

A NEW Life of Lincoln, by Marshal Lamon, is soon to appear.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE will give public readings next winter.

WALT WHITMAN is to lecture before the literary societies of Dartmouth.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE attacks Gladstone for the Washington Treaty.

C. D. WARNER'S "Back Log Studies," in Scribner's, are attracting much attention.

DR. HOLLAND is coming to New York to to live, and offers "Bright Wood" for sale.

MRS. ASENATH PARSONS, mother of the poet, Dr. T. W. Parsons, died on the 16th, inst.

MISS ELIZABETH M. SEWELL is a new English author, just attracting attention in this country.

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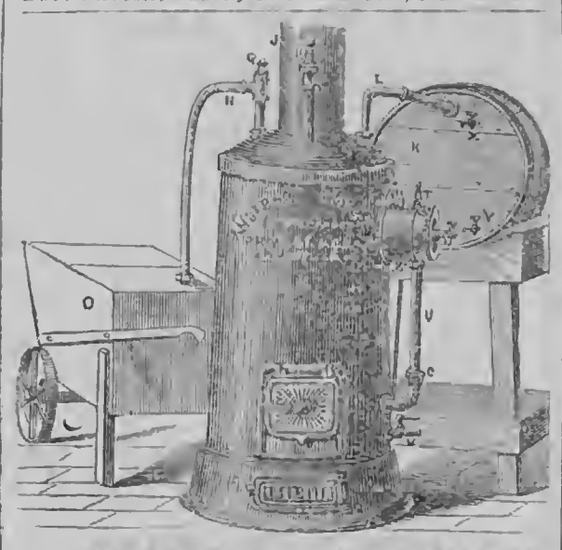

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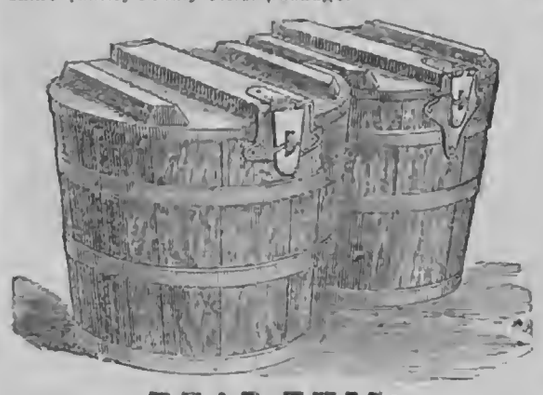
Butter packed in this Pail brings 5 to 10 cents more a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.



READ THIS:

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market.* It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommends its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.

Respectfully,

(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.

N. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail,** and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.

SILSBY BROS.,
Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
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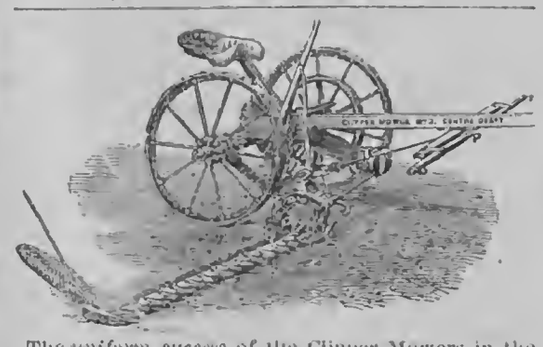

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To the No. 4 size is attached the Dropper (cutting 5½ feet, with *separate Finger-Bar* for reaping), constructed with great improvements—in fact perfected; and in point of efficiency, strength, lightness of draft and symmetry of proportions, it is, as a Reaper, also unequaled. Farmers! see it before you buy. Pass your own judgment upon it. Look at its many improvements possessed by no other machine. Remember, it is fully warranted. Send for Pamphlet.

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OLE BULL is giving concerts in the West.

REV. DR. EDWARD W. KIRK has become blind.

MRS. H. B. STOWE is well from her accident.

CHARLES DICKENS once tried to learn music.

HON. GEO. P. MARSH has been sick with a fever.

HENRY BERGH has been lecturing in Baltimore.

THE Prince of Wales will return to England in June.

VICTOR EMMANUEL has an income of three millions a year.

HERR STRAUSS of Vienna will visit the Boston Jubilee.

REV. W. H. H. MURRAY has a fine stock-farm in Connecticut.

HORACE GREELEY has been made President of the Liberal Club.

HORACE GREELEY will go to Cincinnati, and take the consequences.

MISS EMMA C. CHURCH, an American artist, is filling orders in England.

PROF. AGASSIZ thinks this Continent was once covered with ice a mile in depth.

A MR. MASON of Providence is about to marry a daughter of the late Henry J. Raymond.

IT has been decided that Theodore Koerner, the German poet, is not the son of Schiller.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON has sent fifteen copies of his works to the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON has purchased the "Slave Ship," considered one of Turner's master-pieces.

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RURAL NEW-YORKER.

RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS, ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

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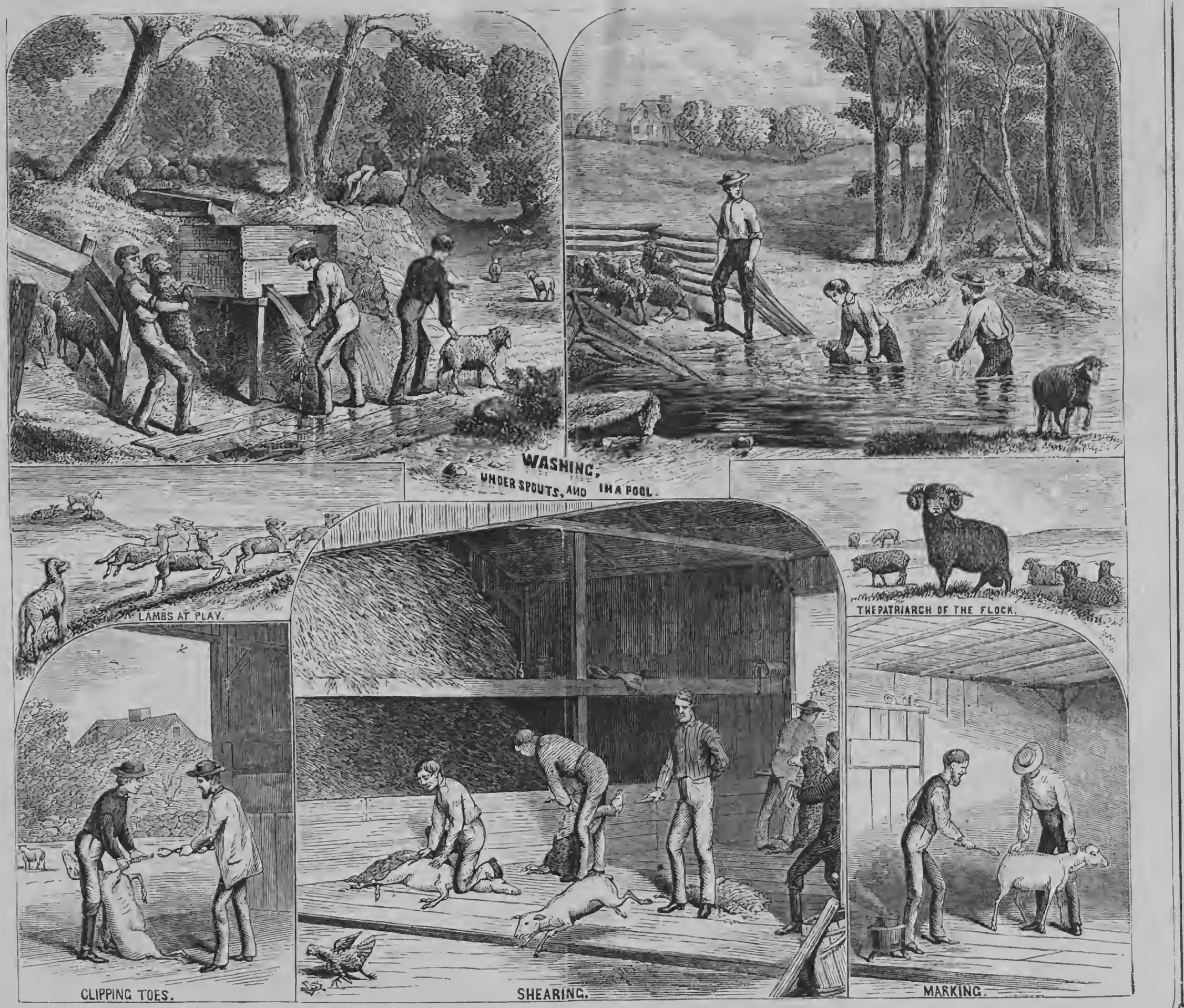
Sheep Husbandry.

SHEEP WASHING AND SHEARING.

ONE of our artists has sent us the accompanying sketch, illustrating washing, shearing, clipping, and branding sheep. It is simply suggestive and illustrative of work that is soon to be done among shepherds. So far as washing is concerned, the writer (who is not Mr. RANDALL) would not practice it, nor recommend it. Not because we think it harmful to sheep, when properly done, in water of the right temperature; but we see no advantage in it whatever. Much that is called and sold as washed wool, has never been properly cleansed; and all, whether "washed" on the sheep's back or not, must be scoured by the manufacturer before it is used. Some of the best flock-masters in the country have abandoned washing, and shear earlier than they otherwise would, believing that the increased growth of wool is of more utility to the sheep in the fall and winter than the delay in shearing in spring compensates. If early shearing is practiced, washing is impracticable. Dr. RANDALL has discussed this subject exhaustively in his Practical Shepherd. Two modes of washing are herewith illustrated. Other modes are practiced.

Shearing must be done. Our observation and experience have taught us there are comparatively few good shearers. Dr. RANDALL says the wool should be clipped off evenly and smoothly, without breaking the fleece and without cutting the wool twice in two, or cutting the skin. Difficult as this is in the case of Merinos, with their corrugated surfaces, it should be insisted upon. The udders and teats of ewes, especially, should not be cut. Dr. R. says:—"The shearer who holds his sheep in the easiest manner for itself, who keeps it confined for the least period in one, and especially in an uncomfortable, position, and who makes use of least violence in case it attempts to escape, accomplishes more work, performs it better, and incurs far less labor and fatigue." He adds:—"Wool should be cut off reasonably close, but not close enough to have the skin show naked and red—so as to expose it to sunburn, or to have the sheep suffer severely from a moderate degree of cold."

Our artist presents a picture of the process of clipping—a process deemed essential among good flock-masters, especially where there is any danger of hoof-rot. We advise our readers to see the details of this process and the reasons therefor, in the Practical Shepherd.



SEASONABLE SCENES ON A SHEEP FARM.

The Herdsman.

POLLED CATTLE.

Please allow me to make an explanation in regard to your article in the Rural New-Yorker, April 20th, on Polled Cattle, as the Improved Polled Norfolk Reds there are unfortunately mixed up in the description with the old horned and other sorts of that county of last century. I saw some of these Polled cattle on my first visit to England, in 1841, and found them even then of high value.

As now improved, they fatten as kindly, and mature about as early, as short horns; and those families which are bred for the dairy are as good milkers as the best Ayrshires. Added to this, they are very hardy, and the most docile of all British cattle. These are great merits, and it is no wonder that they are not only spreading rapidly now in England, but that they are also exporting them in considerable numbers into foreign countries. Among all other British races which we have latterly been importing into the United States, it is a matter of surprise that our countrymen have entirely overlooked the highly meritorious Norfolk Polled. But this is about to be remedied by a company of gentlemen recently formed here for the express purpose of importing some of them.

A cross of the Improved Norfolk bull would be the very best possible to make on the wild, long-horned, Texas cows. The offspring of such a cross would generally come without horns in the second generation, would fatten much more kindly than the pure Texan, would mature at least two years earlier, and their beef would be worth from 25 to 50 per cent. more per pound in the Eastern markets. Then, it would be so much easier to herd and handle these docile animals on the ranch than the wild, semi-savage cattle of the great plains; and, in the absence of horns, scarce ever an accident or injury would occur among them; and the cost of transportation to market would be considerably lessened. Thus, the gain of breeding Polled over Horned cattle would be millions of dollars annually to the ranchmen of the West, if they could be induced generally to adopt them. What is the use of horns among cattle, except to gore and rip each other up, and make them dangerous to everything around?

Since the introduction of Mr. Fulcher's article in the London Field, with illustrations of Polled Norfolk, copied into the Rural, page 257, he has written a friend in this country that these portraits were taken of specimens of the ragged, unimproved old breed, and even of these they are caricatures in some respects. Who ever saw cattle with such disproportionately large legs, and feet which would outmeasure even those of an elephant?

The Improved Norfolk Reds must not be confounded with those of a neighboring county, usually called Suffolks, as the latter are greatly inferior to the former in high breeding, and are also of different colors, varying, as in the United States, from a dull yellow to a dun, brown, brindle, and also a mingling of these colors with more or less white. These animals, although scraggy in appearance, are hardy, and the cows usually good milkers. Many enterprising breeders in Suffolk and other counties bordering on Norfolk, are getting rid of the old sort of ragged beasts above, and substituting the Improved Reds.

In addition to the encomiums published in the Rural, of the 20th inst., allow me to add those of my brother, the late Mr. Richard L. Allen, when traveling in England, in 1869. He was a great admirer of fine animals of all kinds, and an excellent judge of their merits. In writing home about the great Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of that year, he says:—"I also noticed the Norfolk Reds. If they had horns, there would have been nothing to distinguish them from Devons. I have never seen such beautiful animals. If I were breeding choice stock in America, I would build up a herd of Polled Norfolk at once, if they could be found here in sufficient numbers approximating in merit to those I saw."

To this we will add, that in consequence of the Improved Norfolks so closely resembling the fine, high-bred Devons, they are now often called "Polled Devons." Whether they have a stolen cross of this race in them I cannot say. It is generally believed, however, that they have not, but that the great improvement in them of late years, comes from a careful selection from the best of the old native breed.

New York, April 22d, 1872. A. B. Allen.

LICE ON CATTLE.

In the earlier days of my farming I was frequently troubled with lice on my stock, and tried most of the remedies recommended. I found oil (lamp the best) spread over the surface, of a warm day, by carding, would destroy them; but this is a tedious job in a dairy. Some farmers expect, as a natural consequence, to have lice on their stock, especially their calves, they being kept in the same close stables. Where this is the case, calves get infected in the spring, soon after being dropped, and the lice are there when cold weather approaches, and will prosper, unless defeated by the remedy given below, which is the most effectual I ever found:—I buy sulphur and saltpeter by the pound, pulverize the saltpeter in a mortar, and during the mild weather in winter give to my stock in proportions of one tablespoonful of sulphur to one teaspoonful of saltpeter, for a full grown animal; about the same for two calves, given with dry feed or meal. The above given to calves in summer, will prevent the appearance of lice in winter. I give the above to my stock in winter as often as once in two or three weeks, if the weather is warm, with good results. Wm. N. Garrott.

Broome Co., N. Y.

ABORTION REMEDY.

My experience fully accords with "Farmer," Mystic, Conn. Strains, slips, and stocky boots have destroyed many a calf, and yet there are times when there appears to be an epidemic among the cows. I remember when I was a very little boy, one of our neighbors came in and said, speaking of another near neighbor, that several of his cows had lost their calves. When questioned as to how he had fared in that particular, he replied that one of his best heifers had looked as if she was about to do so—that, many years before, he had been told that if such a case should ever come under his observation, he should give the animal a herring dipped in tar. He had done so, expecting to have considerable difficulty in getting her to take it; but she appeared to like it, and took it without any trouble. It is a very simple remedy, if remedy it is, and at least possesses the negative advantage of being perfectly harmless, if it can do no good. These herrings were dried fish, salted till they seemed to be all salt. I presume with salt and tar, the fish might possibly be dispensed with.—G.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Gad-Fly.—One correspondent writes: "Why are young cattle troubled more with grubs than old? What is the cause and cure?" Another says:—"Is there any cure or preventive for the grub that appears in cattle's backs in the spring. What causes it?" The cause of this grub is that the species of Gad-Fly known as *De bovis*, attacks and pierces the skin of the animal and deposits its egg there, which becomes the grub or larva. It is true that young and healthy animals seem to be preferred for such deposits; and when the fly makes them it almost sets the animal wild. An English writer recommends the application of a mixture of two ounces of tar and four ounces of hog's lard, melted together and applied to the bitten parts, as an immediate relief to the animal after it is bitten. One means of preventing the deposit of eggs and the development of the larvæ is to squeeze these grubs out of the animals this spring, and destroy them—else they will escape themselves and become transformed into flies to again sting your animals.

How to Pick Out a Yoke of Steer Calves.—J. R. asks:—"Will you or some of your readers tell me how to pick out a yoke of steer calves, so as to mate them well? What should be their build?" It is not easy to select steer calves that will prove well matched when grown. We should hesitate to attempt it for ourselves. We have had some experience in doing so, but have found that it is not so satisfactory as when animals are two or three years old. However, if one can get calves of about the same weight, general build, size of bone, of similar temperament, and whose parents are similar in size and build, better teams can be made by early breaking, accustoming them to work together.

Oil Meal for Milch Cows.—Will some one who has used it tell me if oil cake is good food for milch cows, and how much to feed at a time with corn meal?—D. M. H.

Feeding Calves.—A correspondent asks if a calf can have all he can eat while growing. We reply, no; but he should be liberally fed—not stuffed. The calf should not be fattened, but kept growing.

The Horseman.

TO CURE A BALKY HORSE.

My way is to hitch him by the side of a gentle horse, then take a stout clothes line or head-cord, tie one end to the end of the wagon tongue, pass it around under his tail, and tie the other end to the hame-ring on the opposite side. When you start him, speak some word or sentence that you are not in the habit of speaking to your horses, so that if he ever balks again, you repeat the same word or sentence, and he will be reminded of the rope persuasion without its application.—Balky, *Bloomingdale, Ill.*

The following mode of curing a balky horse has never been known to fail wherever it has been applied. Procure a finely tempered butcher knife, and bring it to the keenest edge; take your ax in your right hand and your butcher knife in your left. Now let a competent assistant lead the horse to a convenient place. Take your position on the near side of the horse on a direct line with his head and about the length of your helve distant. Now spit in the palm of your right hand, and, seizing your ax by the crook of the helve, deal him an unearthly crack right between the eyes. If the blow has been properly delivered, he is now in a position and condition for further operation. Lay aside the ax, take your knife, and, while the assistant holds up each leg successively, insert the point in the skin near the fetlock and pass it down the inside of each and across the body, cutting clear through the skin. In the same manner pass the knife along the abdomen and chest and upon the lower side of the neck to the lip of the lower jaw. If you are an expert skinner, a few moments will suffice to flay the animal. Now carefully roll up the skin and lay it in a safe place. With your ax and knife divide the carcass into pieces of convenient size, and bury them in the middle of your compost heap. In the fall draw it out upon your meadow, and you will find it a most excellent top-dressing for your land. The hide should be sold to your nearest tanner for the best price you can get.—G. H., *Rome, N. Y.*

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

To Remove a Callus.—A correspondent asks:—"What will remove a callus of long standing from a horse which was caused by interfering?" We have just received from T. L., Scipioville, N. Y., the following:—"To remove a lump or callus, swelling, etc., apply, a time or two, butter of antimony, followed immediately by sulphuric acid, having first greased outside of the bunch to prevent the application from extending the sore it makes. A neighbor told me of this recipe,—that he had noticed in the Rural New-Yorker years ago; and had frequently used it to remove bunches, tumors, etc., with entire success. I applied it last summer to a lump of a year and a half standing, on a horse's nose, and it soon broke and passed away."

Lame Mules.—In reply to T. T. S., allow me to say that all diseases of the feet affect the shoulders. Canker, contraction, founder, gravel, prick from a nail, are affections of the feet only. Many say "there is a horse chest-foundered." I will admit that the horse perishes in the chest. This is caused by the horse standing with his feet stretched forward. For instance, if a man were to stand or sit with his arms stretched forward, would he not perish or diminish in his chest? Contraction is not so much a disease, as the result of bad management on the part of the blacksmith in shoeing, etc. It may be said to be an alteration of the structure of the posterior or back part of the hoof—a winding in of the heels.—E. G.

To Cure a Horse of Pulling at the Halter.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman cured a horse of this habit by fastening a surcingle around the animal just back of the shoulders. To this a rope was fastened and passed between the fore legs, through the ring of the halter and tied to the post. Laying back for the usual pull the animal found he was pulling on his own body instead of the post, and soon gave up the practice entirely.

Poll Evil.—I send you my cure. As soon as your horse's head is found to be stationary, and you are satisfied that the cause is poll evil, wash two or three times a day with arnica, until relieved. Do not postpone until the sore is opened. I cured a valuable work horse with the above medicine, and worked him every day. I could not use the common headstall or bridle on him. I used the Rockwell bit on him, as that did not interfere with his sore head.—W. D. F., *Hamilton Co., N. Y.*

Cribbing Colt.—"Subscriber," Fredericksburg, O., asks how to break a colt of cribbing. One of our correspondents recommends nailing a sheepskin, wool side up, wherever there is a chance for the horse to bite, as an effectual remedy.

Bunch on a Mare's Bag.—"Silex," Birmingham, O., has a mare with a bunch growing on her bag. It is as large as a man's fist and is getting larger, and seems to stiffen her. What shall he do?

Abortive Mares.—Will some one tell me the preventive for abortion in mares? I have one in foal, and feel anxious to save her colt.—T. M. W., *Oneida, N. Y.*

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

To Cure Ringworms.—Take the best Cuba cigars; smoke one a sufficient length of time to accumulate one-fourth or one-half inch of ashes upon the end of the cigar. Now wet the whole surface of the sore with the saliva from the mouth; then rub the ashes from the end of the cigar thoroughly into and all over the sore. Do this three times a day, and inside of a week all will be smooth and well.—Frank Kelly.

Another.—Twenty grains of carbolic acid to one ounce of soft water was ordered by a physician for my wife; but we increased the acid until we used 50 grains of acid to an ounce of water. The application is powerful, but the cure is sure.—A. S. B., *Russell, Iowa.*

To Remove Warts.—Take good indigo, such as is used by the laundress; soak it in water; with a knife pare away the surface of the warts so as to cause the blood to flow. Wipe off the blood and drop the indigo water upon them. Very large ones may require a second application. The indigo produces no pain whatever. I have used and recommended this cure to many persons, and have never known it to fail but once.

Ringworm Remedy.—Let "Old Subscriber" apply to the ringworm the juice of the shuck of a black walnut which is nearly ripe, four or five times in half a day. He need not be afraid of the stain; it will go away of itself, as it does from our fingers. The bark of the root of the black walnut, pounded up, is nearly as good.—Henry S. Ely.

For Chilblains, apply salt. It is better wet, but will effect a cure if put in the sock dry and worn for a week. In case of a freeze that has blistered and become a sore, apply honey thickened with flour. The honey and flour will remove fungus (proud flesh) from any sore, and keep it clear from it.—G. W. Tripp.

To Purify the Blood.—A well known physician says that he considers the following prescription for purifying the blood as the best he has ever used. One ounce yellow dock, one half ounce horseradish, one quart hard cider. Dose, one wine-glass full four times a day.

Excessive Perspiration.—"An old subscriber" asks if any of our readers "can recommend anything to prevent the disagreeable odor arising from excessive perspiration?" Frequent bathing in tepid water is what we should do.

To Keep the Feet Warm Cold Nights.—Take a soft and pliable sheepskin, or a piece of a buffalo robe as large; put it on top of the lower sheet that covers the feet; pack the rest of the sheets or blanket top of the skin, and then tell others how to do it.—M. R. B.

Remedy for Rheumatism.—Tincture of gum Guaiacum, ten to fifteen drops, three times a day. I have never known it to fail making a cure, except in cases of long standing, when it will afford great relief.—W. I. Bishop.

Warts on the Hands.—To remove these, I simply apply strong alum water as many times per day as I find it convenient and the warts do not remain long.—H. N. W., *Coventryville, N. Y.*

Pomological.

PEARS, NEW AND OLD.

Among twelve hundred varieties of Pears, cultivated in this country and Europe, there are not more than twelve varieties esteemed for general cultivation. These twelve are the subjects of much complaint in some localities. Even "Beurre de Anjou," the *ner plus meuris* of the French, the "par excellence" of pears in this country, is now arraigned for some defect. Is it not possible to find in that large collection some varieties equal in quality and superior otherwise to those commonly grown?

One reason why we have not a more extensive list of select new fruits suitable for general cultivation, is because so few men are willing to use time and money to test them in various localities; and until this is done we shall remain ignorant of the value of many now before the fruit grower. There are among the new Pears a few that certainly deserve an extensive trial. From their healthy growth and rugged appearance, as well as choice fruit, I am inclined to believe they will succeed over a large extent of our country, especially in those regions north of us, where hardiness is needed.

The Mt. Vernon, Goodale and Souvenir du Congress are, in respect to growth and wood, as "tough as a Burr Oak."

Perhaps no pear has so many good qualities as the Mt. Vernon. We are certainly fortunate in having this added to the list. It is a fine grower, is beautiful in foliage and wood; fruit really delicious, and comes in at a time when good pears are scarce.

The Goodale is an abundant bearer, fruit uniform in size; quality good. Mr. Goodale informs me that with him in Maine it produces more fruit than any variety he has. It is a healthful grower, forming symmetrical heads, and reminds me in appearance of the Tetofsky apple. It retains its foliage till winter.

Of all the foreign pears imported the Souverin du Congress promises most. It is not so free a grower as the last two named; yet it is very superior in fruit, being larger and of a much finer quality. As to its productiveness, I am yet unable to determine.

Among the older kinds of new pears, Clapps's Favorite stands high, although it has one defect—of rotting at the core when over ripe. "Clapp's Sarah" and "Star of Bethlehem" are two promising candidates before the fruit-growing public.

Now, Mr. Editor, just suggest that some one, at least, in every State, give them a fair trial, and not let their good qualities be lost through this neglect, which is culpable.

Neither of these varieties has ever shown any signs of blight. In conclusion, permit me to give some observations in regard to this dreadful pest to our pear trees. Trees planted in well-drained soil seldom are attacked, while those in wet, undrained soil, suffer much. Those planted in soil liable to drouth are frequently blighted. Blight is more common in hot, dry seasons than in wet; and trees planted deep do not suffer as those planted shallow. On clay soil, well drained, blight is seldom seen. Trees on north hillsides are free from it, while trees facing south are frequently lost.

From these observations I have formed an opinion that blight is the result of drouth and heat, and that if we avoid these, we shall be comparatively free from it.

Delphi, Ind. J. H. Haynes.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

"Black Republican" Cherry from Oregon.—On page 36, Rural New-Yorker, January 13, we gave an illustration of a cluster of Oregon cherries, which was called "Royal Anne." In relation thereto Philip Ritz, Walla Walla, W. T., writes: "You have the names of two cherries confounded in one. The cherry exhibited by Mr. Ferry was the Black Republican, as we have no other cherry on this coast that will measure three and a-half inches in circumference. The Black Republican is an accidental Oregon seedling, originated by Smith Snelling, near Portland, Oregon, and is, without doubt, the largest cherry *known* in the United States, or in the world. It is as large as a good sized crab-apple, very solid, dark red to the seed, and cuts more like an apple than a cherry. It is quite late, ripening after all other cherries are about gone. It is an excellent cherry for shipping. They grow in such perfection in this valley that we expect to ship them to Minnesota when our North Pacific Railroad is completed. This cherry is supposed to be a cross of the Black Tartarian and the Royal Anne, as it partakes of the character of both. The Royal Anne of this coast is the Napoleon Bigareau of your section."

Pomological Queries.—1. What is the best time to trim bearing apple trees?

2. What are the best kinds of dwarf and of standard pears for the cold winters and short seasons of this country?—C. F. Tyler, *Allegany Co., N. Y.*

1. Early spring, before the buds swell, or just after the trees have commenced to grow, in summer.

2. For six varieties of standard pears we would select for your locality Seckle, Bartlet, Belle Lucrative, Sheldon, Lawrence, Beurre d'Anjou. For Dwarfs, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse de Angouleme, Beurre d'Anjou, and Urbaniste.

Red Jacket Strawberry.—A. B. Mason, Waterloo, Iowa, tells of a new strawberry—a chance seedling, on the place of C. H. Hunt—which, he says, "is probably a hybrid of Wilson's Albany and Russell's Prolific." Color, bright crimson-scarlet; very fine flavor; hermaphrodite; strong-growing, hardy plant; very productive; fruit averaging larger than Wilson; flesh firm, and of a rich, sub-acid flavor; form conical.

Stump Apple.—Chas. S. Wilson writes us that the Stump Apple is one of the very best for market, commanding a good price, and sells readily. Downing says it is of medium size, oblate, yellowish, shaded with light red nearly over the whole surface. Flesh whitish, rather firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly sub-acid. Good. Season, September and October. Supposed to have originated in Delaware.

Rockwood Apple, originated by Rufus Rockwood, Pittsboro, Me., is described by the Maine Farmer as "good-sized, oblong, with a deep cavity and basin. Color, red and yellow, red predominating, dotted; texture fine and granular; flavor, neutral, but mild and decidedly pleasant."

Black's Early Peach.—Dr. Stayman of Kansas speaks of Black's Early Peach as earlier than Hale's Early. Can you tell me where I can get it?—Thomas J. Turner, *Hampden, Va.*

We cannot.

The Garden.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

R. Guthrie asks where mushroom spawn can be obtained, price, etc, also if it can be kept from year to year. Mushroom spawn can be obtained of any first-class seedsman. Our New York seedsmen keep it (see advertising columns for names), and we presume others do. The English spawn sells here at fifteen cents per pound, or eight pounds for a dollar. The French spawn comes in two pound boxes which are sold at 75 cents each.

Henderson, in his "Gardening for Profit," tells how to make spawn as follows:—"Take equal portions of horse droppings, cow dung or fresh loam, mix the whole thoroughly together as you would make mortar, then form it into cakes about the size of large bricks; place these on edge, under cover, until they become dry; then insert into each a piece of spawn, half an inch or so square; let the bricks remain until they are quite dry; then spread about eight inches of horse dung over the floor of a shed, on which build the bricks in a pile three feet wide by three feet high, keeping the side in which the spawn has been put, uppermost; then cover them over with sufficient stable manure, so as to give a gentle heat throughout the whole. In two or three weeks, the spawn will have spread itself through the whole mass of each brick; they are then removed to a dry place and will retain their vital properties for many years."

GARDENERS' NOTES.

The Earliest Tomato.—Four of our correspondents ask us to name a half dozen sorts of the very earliest tomatoes in the order of their ripening. There are several sorts of tomatoes which differ little in time of ripening, on the same soil with the same exposure and treatment; and yet, in different localities, they differ greatly. A gentleman who has tried them, tells us that the Early Smooth Red, Early York, and Keye's Early Prolific, differ little, and are the earliest varieties known. Orangefield Dwarf Prolific is an excellent early variety. Gen. Grant and the Trophy are also early in locations if treated properly, and are excellent varieties according to all the testimony we can obtain.

The Vineyard.

MILDEW ON GRAPE VINES.

The following interesting communication in regard to mildew on grape vines, from Dr. William F. Channing, was read at the regular meeting of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, on Wednesday evening, the 27th ultimo:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1872.

Charles H. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society:

Dear Sir—I observe that the grape vine will be under discussion at the February meeting of the Horticultural Society.

I wish to bring to the notice of the Society some very important results in relation to the mildew of the vine, both American and European, obtained recently by Mr. Thomas Taylor, who is conducting the microscopic investigation into the fungoid diseases of plants at the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Taylor has traced the variety of *erysiphe*, which constitutes the European mildew, through all its stages (*oidium* inclusive) on the European grape vines in the conservatory of the Department, and he has found the ripened conceptacle or fruit on all parts of last year's growth. If a piece of last year's cane is brought into a warm atmosphere, the *erysiphe* begins to develop from the seeds or spores. No matter, therefore, how closely a vine is trimmed, enough wood is left upon it to carry the seeds of the mildew over to another year. As a consequence of this discovery, the stems and branches of all the foreign grape vines in the conservatory of the Department have been washed over this winter with a carbolic preparation.

All of our friends who have cold graperies may be interested in trying the same experiment. A solution of sulphuret of lime (as it is popularly called) or of carbolic soap, would undoubtedly destroy these spores on the wood. I would propose whitewashing for the same purpose. Mr. Taylor suggests that the same precaution would destroy the eggs of thrips on the bark.

Another observation of interest in relation to the European mildew is the following:—Mr. Taylor found that mildew on leaves pressed in a dry book rapidly spread and grew. On the suggestion of Mr. Saunders, the experiment of keeping the grapery of the Department very dry for a few days was essayed. This resulted in so rapid a development of the European mildew (*Erysiphe Tuckeri*) that he obtained for the first time, either in Europe or America, the perfectly ripened conceptacles, or fruit, of that variety. It follows that the European mildew is developed by *dry* heat, while the American mildew (another fungus) requires moist heat. Our cultivators of cold graperies may take a hint from this.

But Mr. Taylor's observations cover, also, the history of the American mildew, which is chiefly the *botrytis vitticola*. On the wood of last year's growth he finds the *mycelium* or cobweb-like branches of this pest capable of resuming active growth when subjected to warmth and moisture. Here again, whitewashing or solutions of sulphurets or carbolic acid, applied to the wood in winter, will destroy the buds of the mildew, which are awaiting only the heat of another summer to spread over the new canes and leaves.

There is also an American variety of *erysiphe* which appears so late on the vines as hardly to affect the fruit. But this may probably injure the buds of the following year. Mr. Taylor has found the conceptacles of this mildew on the wood of American vines, under the same conditions as the European. These, also, can be destroyed by washes applied to the vines in winter.

Accepting this view of the annual propagation of mildew, there is one other precaution which may be taken by grape-growers. This is to carry off and destroy the last year's leaves and trimmings, which may be regarded as storehouses of latent mildew.

Yours truly, William F. Channing.

VINEYARD NOTES.

The Best Fruit Buds.—the *Pacific Rural Press* contains the following as the result of its own observations and experiences: "That the third fruit bud from the base of the past year's cane throws out larger and better developed bunches of grapes than either the first or second. The grapes from these buds seem also better flavored, and generally superior to those on the first and second. In accordance with this hint we have adopted the plan of cutting the cane at such lengths as to leave the third bud, generally, and sometimes the fourth, when a good strong one, and then rubbing off the first and second buds, and leaving the third and fourth for fruit. The number of fruit buds left on the vine must depend on the age and strength of the vine. If the vines are strong and vigorous, at three years, from two to three bunches of grapes may be allowed to mature on each, without injury."

The Naturalist.

FISH CULTURE IN NEW YORK.

The Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of New York are now delivering fish and spawn for the stocking of public waters within the State, and the following particulars and directions concerning their method of operations may be of general interest to our readers. Mr. Seth Green, the State Superintendent, Rochester, N. Y., says:

The impregnated spawn of salmon trout and white fish can be sent in October, to such places as have conveniences for hatching it.

Young white fish are in condition to transport from the 1st to the 10th of February; salmon trout, from the 10th to the 20th. Oswego bass, strawberry bass, white bass, rock bass, and a limited number of black bass, pike perch or wall-eyed pike and bull heads can be delivered at Rochester at any time during the winter.

Milk cans are used for carrying white fish and salmon trout; and milk cans and pounding barrels, or other clean barrels, are suitable for carrying other kinds of fish. A five gallon milk can will hold two thousand white fish, or one thousand salmon trout; or from twenty to one hundred of the other fish above named, according to their size.

The wall-eyed pike, rock bass, white bass, black bass, white fish and salmon trout are suited to clear waters with rocky bottoms, where the crawfish is to be found, and Oswego bass, perch, strawberry bass, and bull heads will only live on muddy bottoms with flags and pond lilies.

It is almost useless to stock rivers which overflow their banks and flood much extent of country, as the fish are stranded by the receding waters, and get into pond holes, where they perish in dry weather.

All fish should be deposited as near the head of the lake as possible, so they will not go into the outlet before they become familiar with the waters. The fish should be deposited during the night, when most large fish do not feed, and will find hiding places before morning.

HOW RATTLESNAKES POISON.

I have noticed a number of articles in the Rural New-Yorker in regard to the rattlesnake and his mode of poisoning. During the summer of 1870, while engaged in building an oil rig for the purpose of drilling an oil-well at Pit Hole, Penn., there was a large rattlesnake killed within a few rods of my work. I took some of my carpenter's tools and cut out the fangs, of which I have made a sketch, and enclose to you. There were four—two on each side. The front ones were the largest. I have never seen more than two in any other snake.

The fangs were attached to a cup-shaped bone, or cap, that covered the front of the poison-sack. The fangs being attached to this bone, or cap, forms a good foundation; also makes its aim sure, for its course is not easily changed. The cavity through the fang is shown by a dotted line coming out about one eighth of an inch from the point on the upper side. There was a small groove extending from the opening nearly to the point, so that when the fangs were thrown into any fleshy substance, they forced the cap, or bone, back against the sack, forcing the poison through the orifice into the wound. Also, after the blow has been given, and as the snake recoils, in so doing it would open the wound, giving the poison a chance to flow freely to the point of the fang before it is withdrawn from the wound.

Fredonia, N. Y. H. N. Tennant.

NOTES FOR NATURALISTS.

Taming Moose.—In answer to P. R. S., Jeff. Co., N. Y., we may state that, in the opinion of those familiar with the habits and nature of the moose, they can be tamed and rendered useful if taken before they are two months old. It is doubted if they can be rendered docile after they are six months old.

Floricultural.

DAHLIAS, OLD AND NEW.

It is supposed that the Dahlia was introduced into Spain from Mexico in 1789; but it seems to have been lost and re-introduced in 1804, some French gardener receiving a quantity of seed. About ten years later it began to appear in English gardens, and we mention these dates because the rapid improvements that followed are unparalleled in the history of any plant with which we are acquainted. We herewith give illustrations of two of the first Dahlias raised from seed obtained in Mexico. One (the larger one in Figure 1), was a dark red or crimson variety, and known to the older botanists as *Dahlia pinnata*, and the other (the smaller one in Figure 1), was a small yellow variety called *D. crocata*.

The ingenuity and perseverance of European florists was never more conspicuous than in their handling of this wild Mexican plant. For, although, as we have stated, Dahlias were scarcely known in English gardens until 1814, still so rapid had been the improvements that ten years later (1824) over two hundred varieties of Double Dahlias were offered by English nurserymen. For the next twenty-five years there was scarcely any abatement in "Dahlia fever," and every gardener, from the humblest day laborer up to the very highest and most extensive cultivator of rare plants, seemed to vie with each other to see who should produce the best new sort. The result we all know and have seen in those models of symmetry so often exhibited at our Fairs. The rage formerly was to see who should produce the largest as well as the most perfect flower; but the finishing stroke seems to have been put upon some of the sorts raised several years ago, and it was necessary to go in some other direction to insure progress—hence we find the new pompone or Liliput Dahlias coming into fashion, ten or more years ago. At first the varieties were not very perfect in form, but they soon improved and equaled, if not excelled, the older and larger sorts in symmetry of form and in color. Our illustration represents one of the most perfect of the new sorts, showing the flower natural size.

The Dahlia has long been popular on account of its stately growth and gaudy-colored flowers, but being destitute of fragrance, it is one of those plants which one feels like admiring at a distance, saving our best affections for the roses and pinks, which permit of a closer and more intimate acquaintance.

SICKLY GERANIUMS.

PLEASE tell me through the RURAL NEW-YORKER what is the matter of the inclosed geranium leaves. The little leaflets against the stem turn yellow and die before they are half grown, and the common leaves turn, as these are that I inclose, and dry up and the stalk is speckled like the leaves. Is there any remedy? What is the difference between Geraniums and Pelargoniums?—ELLA C. HOWE, *Marshall, Mich.*

WE conclude from the appearance of the leaves received that your geraniums are suffering from want of light, and probably the soil in the pots is soured and should be changed. Repot them and give good soil, and place where they will receive the direct rays of the sun for at least six hours each day.

The difference between geraniums and pelargoniums is more marked in the plants than in the scientific descriptions given in botanical works. The species and varieties in cultivation have become so mixed up that it would be difficult to again separate them and determine which should be called by either name. Dr. GRAY, in his latest work, places all our wild species, such as the Cranesbill, *G. maculations*, and *C. Caroliniannm*, under the head of Geraniums, and the cultivated species and varieties, such as the Oak-Leaved, Horse Shoe, Penny Royal, Ivy-Leaved, etc., etc., all as *Pelargoniums*. Our gardeners and florists have a different classification and place the Zonal and Tricolored sorts, which are of the old Horse Shoe type, under the head of Geraniums; and the large flowering kinds which usually bloom in winter and spring are called Pelargoniums. You need not fear of getting very far out of the way by calling them by either name.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Geraniums from Seed.—A correspondent says she has been trying to get a Geranium ever since she has been in Washington Territory, but has not yet succeeded, and asks if they will grow from seed. They will grow readily from seed, and the seed may be obtained of any seedsman. Send for the catalogues of those advertising in the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Dictamnus Fraxinella.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Aug. 5, 1871, there is an engraving of this flower. Though said to be very old, it is new to me. Will you tell me where I can get the seed, what they will cost, and if they will do well in Washington Territory?—E. L. S.

CAN be obtained of any seedsman, at about ten cents a package. It is slow in propagating. It is as well to plant it in the fall, and it will start next spring. If planted this spring, possibly it may not start till next spring.

FIG. 2.—LILIPUT OR BOUQUET DAHLIA.

Wistarias Not Blooming.—IDA H. M. says that she has had a Wistaria two years, but it has not bloomed. The Wistaria does not usually bloom until it is well established or of considerable size. Some of the varieties are very free bloomers and others are quite tardy. The best way to propagate the Wisteria is to layer the vines in spring, making quite a sharp bend at the point covered with earth. To hasten the production of roots, the vine may be cut about half way through before covering.

The Red Beet is being urged for planting on English grounds, as a decorative plant, because it is both hardy, beautiful and useful. There are some who object to planting it in rank with other decorative plants because it is useful; but that ought not to cause it to be tabooed when a mass or lines of a dark purple color are desirable; for it can be grown with less labor and expense than most plants.

FIG. 1.—DAHLIAS PENATA AND CROCATA

Arboricultural.

SAVE THE FORESTS—PLANT TREES.

A PROPOSITION is made to remove the duties on lumber for the purpose of saving American forests. No! If American forests are of any value in the market, let them be cut down and sold. Because wheat is scarce should we let it lie in the bins unmarketed? The way to protect forests is to plant new ones. If timber is to be scarce and valuable, the greater should be the incentive for planting. In proportion to its scarcity is the profit of planting. Thousands of acres of lands are good for nothing else but to grow valuable timber. Let every farmer plant trees where trees alone can grow profitably; and of varieties that are most used in the economic industries of the country. We need not be alarmed at the denudation of our lands of trees provided we plant one or two trees for every one cut down. If the same policy is pursued in planting trees that obtains in the cultivation of other crops, there will be no cause for complaint or alarm.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Orchard Items from Maine.—A very remarkable case was stated by Elder DUNHAM (at the late meeting of the Maine Board of Agriculture), of an apple tree which in ten years had grown to be two feet in diameter, and on the tenth year yielded ten bushels of apples. It was planted on soil which had been removed from a neighboring bank which was made by successive layers of very different soils. This mixed soil, which was about eighteen inches thick, was deposited upon a muck bed which rested on a coarse, gravelly foundation.

It was stated that the best mode of planting orchards in Maine was to put seventy trees to the acre, or about thirty more than is found useful in other States.

A southwest wind, blowing for two days, will as effectually kill all the blossoms on the apple trees as though fire had passed over them; but if the orchard is surrounded by a belt of pine trees, no such effect follows.—M.

Osage Orange Hedges.—Will you answer:—1. Does Osage Orange require a rich soil? 2. What time elapses before it can be depended upon as an effectual barrier? 3. How thickly should the plants be set, and how set, and how many to the rod. 4. Should you enclose a farm with it entirely?—WM. PERRY, *Cool Spring, Del.*

1. No; but it will grow more rapidly in a rich soil than in a poor one.

2. Three to six years.

3. One of the best plans for making a thick and substantial hedge is to set in double rows; that is, rows one foot apart and the plants one foot in the rows, placed alternately thus ·.·.·.·.·.·.

4. We do not know of any good reason why a farm should not be entirely enclosed, except beside the roadways, with a hedge.

Pear Trees on Mountain Ash Stock.—ROBERT DOUGLASS writes in the Pomologist in favor of the Mountain Ash as preferable to the Quince for grafting pear stock for the West. "The quince root is not adapted to the West, and will frequently be found dead in the spring when the pear tree above the ground is uninjured. ROBERT HASSEL of Alderly, Wisconsin, wrote me that he has trees on pear stock, also on American Ash stock, *var* Flemish Beauty, and that those on Mountain Ash were the healthiest and fruited best. He also says that the American Mountain Ash stock is a better stock than the European."

Cutting Out Young Raspberry Canes.—L. H. O. writes that he has a quantity of raspberries which will bear fruit this season, after which they are to be destroyed. He proposes to cut out all the young canes as soon as they appear this spring, believing that the crop of fruit will be very much increased by adopting this plan. We do not know but his expectations will be fully realized, but advise leaving the young canes on alternate rows, and fully testing this system, and then let us know the result.

Pears on a Western Slope.—SUBSCRIBER, Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., is informed that pears can be successfully cultivated on a Western slope—that a stiff, clayey loam is best adapted to pears, and that the protection of a belt of deciduous trees, with a few evergreens, is of advantage in windy situations, in order to prevent premature falling of fruit—and chiefly for that purpose. Close planting is one way of protection much in vogue in windy countries.

The Poultry-Yard.

LADY GWYDR'S POULTRY YARDS.

On page 229, RURAL NEW-YORKER April 6, we gave an illustration of Lady GWYDR'S Show Yard. We this week give an illustration of the interior of the egg-room, which we copy from the Journal of Horticulture. Around three sides of the working yard nearly thirty runs and houses of various shapes and sizes have been made, some with a grass plat in front, others with only a small sandy run. Here many of the chickens are kept as they get troublesome and quarrelsome, also some of the crack birds during the breeding season, and for exhibition. The range of open sheds, previously used to shelter the cattle, allows of a great many of these runs being nearly half covered from the weather so as to protect the birds' plumage from the sun and wet, two things always to be remembered in breeding or keeping fowls for exhibition.

Amongst the many other houses and runs to be found built around the working yard, one of the largest and most useful is the chicken nursery, a large, lofty, very light and airy building, about 70 feet long and 25 feet wide. Skylights are let into the roof, and windows round the sides, for the purpose of allowing the warm rays of the sun to enter the interior. The entrance is at one end through two large doors, which when shut nearly close the whole of that end of the building. Sand several inches deep covers the bottom, the walls are frequently limewashed; the whole place is kept scrupulously clean. Here the chickens are confined when the weather is severe or very wet, sects, and when cold or tired can get under the hen. As the day advances and becomes warmer and the dew is off the grass the coops are removed, and away go the hen and her young brood for an hour or two's ramble.

EGG-ROOM OF STOKE PARK.

The houses used for sitting hens have large wooden troughs running round the sides, which are put on the ground, and divided into compartments only large enough to admit of a single hen. In one of these places to give room for more hens we noticed a trough fixed against the wall about 3 feet from the ground, and the manager told us he found the eggs hatch as well there as in those on the ground. Accommodation is provided at one time for between forty and fifty hens while sitting. As the eggs hatch, the young chicks are taken away until all are out, when they are given to the hen, who is kept a day or two in a place near at hand; after this they are sent (weather permitting) to one of the above-mentioned tin-roofed houses, where they are regularly fed at certain hours during the day, not too frequently, but at such times as they become hungry. Their first meal consists of ground oats, barleymeal, and middlings mixed together with boiled water; corn is given to them the rest of the day. At night they are all housed, and between nine and ten they get another meal before finally going to rest.

The egg-room, of the interior of which we give a view, is a very curious sight. A counter is fixed round two sides of it, which is divided into compartments, each labelled, as may be seen, for the eggs of as many different varieties of fowls as are kept. When the eggs are collected and brought into this room they are placed in their proper division in sand, the thin end downwards, just deep enough to keep them erect, and very odd it looks to see several hundreds of eggs of various shades of color and sizes, each distinctly described as coming from such and such a yard, and all systematically arranged. Models of birds are seen in different places, while on the walls are nailed some of the prize cards, stating the honors won by birds at exhibitions where they have competed; these are very numerous. The floor is made of tessellated tiles, and the exterior of the windows is protected from the sun by perforated zinc shades, which keep the inside very cool and well ventilated. Under the oval window is the basket used in collecting the eggs, and this is likewise made in several divisions, so as to keep each variety, or those from any particular birds, distinct.

"A POOR STOCK BIRD."

SINCE this epithet has obtained considerable notoriety by being applied to a cock which won the second honor at the Connecticut show last November, it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER to understand the real meaning of such an appellation.

All breeders of poultry who understand their business would say at once that such a fowl must be so deficient in good points, and so incapacitated, physically, by reason of age and maturity, as to make him wholly useless for any purpose, and, instead of being placed on exhibition to insult people of taste and discernment, he should have his neck wrung.

A *perfect* bird is rather difficult to find. So a perfect gentleman. The moral weakness of the one, as well as the physical weakness of the other, may betray him. A fowl may be deficient in a number of points and yet may prove to be a good stock bird, since the predominance of his good may counterbalance his bad qualities—his efficiency not falling below his deficiency. Our aim is perfection; but since we cannot reach that, we must endeavor to get as near it as possible. A fowl may have humble feet; he may have lost his comb by frost; may have had his leg broken or his eye pecked out in a fight—since they are just as jealous and pugnacious as their owners—and yet all these accidents may not detract in the least from his qualities as a stock bird, since they are not inherent or constitutional defects. They are not inheritable, and will not revert to the offspring. I may safely say that if a man has had his proboscis broken, his children are not likely to inherit a broken nasal organ. But such qualities as prevarication, loquacity and gullibility are inheritable qualities, and have shown themselves most decidedly in some of the fraternity.

Now, if a bird meets all the requisites of the standard, with the only exception that he "*showed too much yellow on hackle and saddle*," he has carried all the points but one, in being a perfect bird, and I think that this would "*warrant his being a good stock bird.*" Again, if such a brilliant plumaged bird should be matched with hens of a very dark hue, or grouse-colored hens, I will "warrant him" to throw very splendid chickens. Mr. WRIGHT says there is more probability of breeding good chickens from a dark penciled hen and second-rate cock. "If a hen is long in legs, the cock should be particularly short in shanks," etc., etc. In breeding Seabrights, with a finely marked hen should be mated an indifferently marked cock, and *vice versa*. This compensatory law is not as well understood as it should be. Proper mating is the science of good breeding.

Greenville, N. J. ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

CORRECTION—CLEANLINESS.

IN the article which I wrote, published page 241 of RURAL, April 13, on "Too Much Feed" for hens, I find a mistake which, unless corrected, cannot be understood, viz.—the word *rattling* should be *rotting*.

While correcting the above, I will say here what I should have said in the previous article on the hen question—that is, the greatest care should be taken to keep the house where hens roost at night *perfectly clean*. Every dropping should be cleaned out every day just as regular, and with as much care, as a good stable-keeper would sweep his stalls for his horses; unless this is done, no man can have healthy hens; and I now find, after a more careful investigation into the cause of the diarrhea among my hens, that my man has not been particular in keeping my hens clean, which, with too much feed, has caused me to lose from fifteen to twenty choice Brahmas. For the last week I have been giving the matter my personal attention, and I am now satisfied that I shall not lose any more from either cause.

Westchester Co., N. Y. N. W. RIKER.

Poultry Inquiries.—D. M. H. asks our readers who have tried them to say if Buff Cochins are good winter layers, and why they are never recommended for profit.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Sowing Clover Seed.—*April* 15.—A light fall of snow last night afforded us a fine opportunity for sowing some clover seed upon a field that we had just finished putting into oats. Timothy seed had already been sown at the time of the last harrowing; but my man JOHN wanted to add a little red clover because that was the way farmers in this vicinity had always seeded down their meadows. Then, the clover seed should be sown on a sap snow in spring to make it take well, and as all things seem to have combined, even to the snow storm, to aid me in seeding down a few acres of meadow, of course my success will be great indeed. Now, I do not believe in any of this old-time nonsense of sowing grass seed or clover with oats, rye or wheat, just because somebody has said it was the best way. If a man wants a field seeded with Timothy, sow that and nothing else; and the same with any other kind of grass, or even clover, for any of them will grow far better alone than when crowded, shaded, or the soil about the roots robbed of its moisture by some coarse, rank-growing grain. Of course on rich moist soils, a man may seed down with grain and thereby save one season; but it is poor policy to follow this system on old, nearly wornout soils, even if our fathers and grandfathers "always done so." Then, again, it is folly to mix clover and Timothy together in the same field, for they are never both in proper condition for cutting at the same time, and a little musty, over-ripe clover, mixed in with the hay, adds nothing to its value. By keeping both separate each can be cut when in the best condition for hay, and this rule will hold good with all kinds of forage plants.

Silver Maple in Bloom.—*April* 16.—The silver and red maples are in full bloom, although the leaf-buds on the trees have scarcely begun to swell. The seeds of these maples will be ripe in about a month, and those who wish to raise seedlings must be on the alert, or the season will pass for raising the trees before they are aware that it has come. If the seed are sown as soon as ripe, trees, two to three feet high, can be produced by the first of next October. The cost of raising silver and scarlet maple seedlings is so trifling that the settlers on the Western prairies can purchase them for two or three dollars per thousand; therefore, they have no reasonable excuse for being long without timber, either for shelter, ornament, or fuel. If I was in the trade, I should like no better business than to furnish a million or two of the different species of maple trees, at one year old, for one dollar per thousand; and there are plenty of nurserymen who would do the same thing if the pioneers at the West would take the trees when grown. But if nurserymen are obliged to spend thousands of dollars annually in advertising their business, besides sending out scores of agents to solicit orders, they must ask enough more for their trees to pay their expenses. The silver maple, in particular, is a splendid tree for the Western plains, and those who want a stock next fall or spring should contract for them now, instead of waiting a year hence.

Transplanting Evergreens.—*April* 17.—Why writers on horticultural topics should, with almost one accord, advise planting evergreens later in the season than deciduous trees, is something that I cannot understand. The frost is barely out of the ground, but I have begun to transplant evergreens; this has been my practice during the past twenty years, and I do not believe any advocate of late planting was ever more successful. Trees put into the earth in time to receive the benefit of heavy spring rains in settling the soil about their roots, are more likely to live than if the operation is delayed until later in the season, all the fine theories to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Hickory Clytus.—*April* 18.—In examining some hickory trees cut down about a year since, I found that beautiful beetle, *Clytus pictus*, DRURY, just ready to spread its wings for a raid upon any hickory timber or cordwood that happened to be near. The larva or grub of this beetle is commonly known in this vicinity as the hickory borer, and it makes quick work of any recently felled trees; but, so far as I have noticed, never attacks a growing tree. I found scores of the males just emerging from their holes to-day, but not a female yet in sight; by cutting into the logs, however, they were found in great numbers.

My observations to-day extended only to a couple of trees lying side by side. One was about sixteen inches in diameter at the base and covered with a very thick bark. The other was only about six inches in diameter at the base, and gradually tapering to the top, both being of the same species, namely, the common, thick-shell hickory. (*Carya tomentosa.*) The smaller of the two trees was perforated in all directions with the borer, some of them having penetrated even into the heart-wood. But in the larger tree few had even gone through the sap wood, and many had not entered the wood at all, merely feeding along on the surface, just under the bark. Upon stripping off the bark I found dozens of the pupæ and beetles lying in the shallow surface-furrows, made by them while in the grub or larva state. And further, I noticed that the beetles on the large tree were, on an average, much smaller than in the other, showing that the coarse-grained, large timber is not quite as acceptable food for these borers as the small.

Cabbage Butterflies.—*April* 19.—Two of the white cabbage butterflies (*Pieris rapæ*) made their appearance to-day. This is certainly a great improvement on last year, for they were then to be seen by hundreds, and at least three weeks earlier than now. But their numbers appear to grow gradually less, either in consequence of uncongenial climate, or because natural enemies have been imported. One thing is certain, and that is our cabbages and cauliflowers were injured less by the green worm, which is the larva of this butterfly, last year than the one previous.

Dairy Husbandry.

CONCERNING CONDENSING MILK.

MYSELF and others have been not a little interested in the report you made at the Dairymen's Association at Utica, on condensed milk, and particularly of Mr. BORDEN'S plan and success. Your estimates show an inviting margin of profits; yet there are some things (if your time will allow) you will please to inform us about:

1. Is the milk delivered night and morning?

2. At what hour of day does the heating commence—or how many hours a day does the condensing process require?

3. How is condensed milk sold, by commission houses or marketed by agents?

4. What, in your judgment, would be the demand for a good article of condensed milk, if sold one-quarter less than present market rates?

5. Are there many parties who will probably engage in the manufacture of condensed milk at an early day? or will the market in the next five years be overstocked?

6. Will our distance from market be a serious objection against engaging in the condensation of milk? We are four miles from Utica and Black River Railroad.

7. What are the keeping properties of condensed milk, if well manufactured from good milk, and properly packed or canned?

8. In the estimates by Prof. CHASE, a building 16 by 20 feet (so says the Tribune), at $2,500, seems very extravagant; if all the estimates by CHASE are as extravagant as this little building, the margin must be a very large one in which to reduce the cost.

9. Is condensed milk a dry solid, or of a creamy, buttery form?

10. Would Mr. BORDEN be willing to have parties visit his factory for the purpose of gaining information with an idea of engaging in the business?

11. Do you think the manufacture of condensed milk is more vexatious or requires more judgment and attention than to make and take care of a first-class cheese factory?

12. Could not some of the fixtures—vats, for instance, of a cheese factory—be utilized in a condensing establishment? I have a building 27 by 96 feet, 16 feet posts, boarded and battened; would this answer for a building?

13. Is the odor of a condensing establishment offensive—would a factory be a nuisance in a village?

By giving us what information you can in relation to condensed milk, you will confer a favor, for which we shall feel much obliged.—NATHAN CLARK, *Copenhagen, N. Y.*

WE have quite a number of letters asking questions similar to the above, and will briefly answer:

1. At the BORDEN factories milk is delivered once a day; at some factories twice a day.

2. The heating commences after the milk is delivered in the morning, say about 8 or 9 o'clock A. M., and from 1,500 to 2,000 quarts of crude milk are condensed per hour if suitable vacuum pan and boilers are provided.

3. The sugared condensed milk, put up in tin cans, is sold at the Company's office in New York, and by agents in the different cities. The plain condensed milk is sold by the N. Y. Condensing Co., delivered to customers by the teams and hands in employ of the Company.

4. We are not prepared to give an opinion on the question of markets, as that will be regulated by supply and demand?

5. It is impossible for us to tell how many parties will engage in the condensing business during the next five years. We should advise those proposing to enter upon the business to fix upon a market for their product, by selecting certain inland cities or villages and making an effort to introduce their goods to consumers, rather than throwing their product upon the market in New York City.

6. The location named is no serious objection for the manufacturer of sugared condensed milk; still, there would be great advantages in being located on the line of the railroad, and such a location would be important if plain condensed milk were to be manufactured, as it should be got to market at the earliest moment and at the least expense.

7. The sugared or canned condensed milk, made from good milk and properly put up, will keep months and years without deterioration.

8. Some estimate the expenses of condensing at a larger figure than that given in our address.

9. Condensed milk is not a dry solid, but is about the consistency of honey.

10. We do not know. Probably parties engaged in the business would not care to be pestered with persons who come to pry into the business. Business men generally have no time to throw away in giving information to parties who propose to enter into competition with them.

11. The manufacture of condensed milk, we should say, is more vexatious and requires more skill and attention to details than at a first-class cheese factory.

12. The fixtures of a condensing factory are entirely different from those of a cheese factory. If cheese was to be made in connection with the condensing business, the vats and apparatus could, of course, be utilized.

13. The odor of a condensing factory, so far as we have seen, is not so offensive as at the cheese factories. There is great necessity for cleanliness, and where the condensing factories have been located in villages, we hear of no complaint against them as nuisances.

CHURNS, BUTTER PRINTS, Etc.

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—I have a prospect of starting a butter factory, and I feel at a loss to know about a suitable churn. I have thy work on "Dairy Husbandry." The dash churn, barrel-and-a-half size, is recommended. I would like to know if there is any kind found to be better; or would thee advise its use yet? I have heard of a churn with large slats fastened to the inside of the churn to serve as dashers, and the churn itself revolves in a horizontal position. Dairying is in its infancy in this country, and but few dairy utensils are manufactured in this locality. I want to make arrangements to make butter from about 100 cows at present. Please give me names of some reliable parties who manufacture the best varieties of churns, and probable price of the size I will need.

What price is usually charged for making butter, where everything is furnished by the owner of the factory? I propose to make the butter for the patrons, and print it, in half pound prints, and ship to Washington, distant 45 miles; railroad 3½ miles from my premises. The milk, after being skimmed, to be fed to hogs here, belonging to the patrons. I have been sending butter to Washington for some time in half pound prints—printed by hand—one at a time; but I think I can make an arrangement for printing four or five pounds at a time and thus lighten the job. I have a print, oblong, about 2¼ by 3½ inches; I think either 4½ or 6 lbs. can be printed by having several separate impressions made on the same block or large print; enclose the print in a box, and press the butter down with a follower; after the butter hardens a little the half pounds can be sliced apart with a thin bladed knife. I propose to use a spring-house, and set milk in vessels 20 inches high, and 8 or 8½ in diameter. We have a cheese factory in the county that was put in operation last year. Cheese net us about 10⅛ cts. per lb., which I suppose was much better than most of your dairymen did last season. During the month of June and July the cheese only net us about 8 cts. It was a new thing for this county, and the proprietor of the factory, (J. K. TAYLOR,) taking advantage of the seeming demand, started the cheese at 20 cts., but it soon declined.—EDWARD J. SMITH, *Loudon Co., Va.*

WE know of nothing better than the dash churn for making butter at factories. It is in general use at nearly all the butter factories in New York. In Vermont, among the farm dairies, the box churn (revolving) is quite popular, while in some other sections the barrel churn (revolving) is very much liked. The only objection against the dash churn is that it requires considerable power in its operation. This is not of much account at factories where the churn is driven by steam or water power. The Blanchard is a good, reliable churn, and is operated with much less power than the dash. We cannot give prices or location of manufacturers of dairy implements, as these questions are fully answered in the advertising columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. If the dash churn is used we should say that the barrel-and-a-half size could be advantageously used for 100 cows.

We do not see why the idea of stamping several prints of butter at once, as suggested by our correspondent, may not be carried out successfully in practice. It is a suggestion worthy the attention of butter-makers; and when our correspondent gets his stamping machine in operation we should be glad to hear of the result, together with a full description of the machine, if it prove successful.

The price charged for making butter varies in different localities from 4c. to 5c. per pound.

Putting up Dairy Goods.—H. COOLEY GREENE gives the following sensible advice: "Let producers be governed by a principle of strict honor in this matter, using fancy packages only for a strictly fancy product, and ordinary packages for all goods of second grade, assorting carefully, and marketing each quality separately, making for it no false claim, but allowing it to go upon its intrinsic merits, and they will realize more for their products than they do under the present unsystematic and impolitic practice of straining up the price of inferior goods by offering them in connection with a better article, thus losing more upon the good than is gained upon the bad, while the principle of just discrimination is not recognized, and the reputation of the brand suffers a still greater prospective loss."

Modes and Manners.

MINTWOOD'S CONVERSAZIONE.

A THREE month's absence from the city and the RURAL office will explain the apparent neglect of MINTWOOD in regard to numerous letters pertaining to this department. Being at her post again, promptness and attention may be expected.

Velvet Sacques.—Miss S. H., St. Lawrence. The season is too late for velvet sacques, except such as are very light. A short, close-fitting basque, without sleeves, is most fashionable.

Dress Materials.—Mrs. F. J. F., Salem, Va. Black silk first of all; silks in the seven cameo shades, sage-green mignonette; black grenadine, with stripes of silk and satin, for polonaises to be worn over black silk; alpaca, poplin, challie, etc. Style of dresses: for walking dresses, skirt to clear the ground, trimmed with deep flounces, or several rows of narrow ones, reaching as high as the knee. Overskirts continue to be worn; rather short in front and looped from the sides to the back. Some styles of dresses are flounced or ruffled at the back quite to the waist, the overskirt consisting of only an apron. Polonaises and basques are about equally worn. Half-fitting sacques with slashed bottom and open sleeves, and the round cape, with or without hood, are fashionable as wraps.

"The Best Style to Make a Lady's Dress for the Street," is to give it the same neatness and style as if the material were silk or cashmere, fashioning the trimming of course with the laundry in view. A figured or Dolly Varden polonaise, with a striped, dotted, or checked underskirt, and a simple straw or shirred lawn hat, makes a captivating costume, if one is still on the sunny side of forty.

Ladies' Bonnets.—"The style, material and color of ladies' hats and bonnets for the spring and summer season," are legion. At present, white straws are mostly worn. In hats, the turban; a flat crown with a slightly turned up brim; the always fashionable flat, now caught up at the back and sides, and called a "Dolly Varden;" the "Maud Muller" is a small size in coarse Mackinaw straw, and a dozen other indescribable shapes, including the past winter's style of the high-crowned, rolling brim shape, are each and all worn and trimmed to suit the style of the wearer. In bonnets, the Orleans, or pompadour shape, fitting closely to the head, with a light coronet in front, is most fashionable, although not becoming to everybody. The trimming is massed or gathered at the back, insuring a long spray of flowers, of lace, ribbon, etc., to fall over the hair. Jet is as much used on bonnets as on dresses. Crape trimming, and bonnets of crape, will be worn a little later; it is the real English crape, in colors, something quite new, very dainty and pretty, but not so serviceable as ribbon. The color of the hat must harmonize with that of the dress.

Coiffure, Etc.—BESSIE GRAY.—Wear your hair in "natural curls," looping the front curls to the back of your head, with a hair pin or ribbon. Girls of your age (fifteen years) have their dresses button at the front or back. They look better fastened at the back, but unless you have a maid, or some one to help you dress, it is better to have them fasten in front. Make of your black silk, if you have enough, a polonaise. Trim with the same, or with fringe. Place bows down the front, and at the back when looped.

White Swiss Dress.—GRACE L. A.—"White Swiss dress" should only be worn in the house, and is never suitable for walking or church costume. The effect of it should be light, airy, and, in the present fashionable parlance, "fluffy." The underskirt, and long overskirt, that may be fully draped, should be flounced and ruffled with straight widths. A pretty flounce for the bottom, is somewhat deep, with a ruffle on the bottom of it, and two or three, or one double, ruffle at the top. The waist may be laid in plaits, or, what is better, cut basque, the same as if of thicker material, but made free from the lining. The old-fashioned fichu, with cape at the back, and tab fronts crossing and meeting at the back, are growing in favor, and are "lovely" in Swiss, or other thin goods. The gloves worn with a white suit should be chosen in conjunction with the ribbons worn—if lavender, gloves of the same shade; if blue, straw color or salmon gloves; if pink, flesh tint or pearl gray gloves. For "light calico," read reply to Mrs. F. J. F.

Polonaise.—ALICE D., Utica, Ohio.—It requires ten yards of goods of the ordinary width to make a self-trimmed polonaise. As you are not tall, make your moire antique with a deep basque and single skirt. Trim the goods with folds of crape or lusterless black silk.

Neckties.—HESTER asks of the "newest style of necktie, collar, and sleeves." also "the prettiest for a young lady of limited means to wear on dress occasions." A standing quilled ruffle at the neck, edged with footing, or valenciennes edging, with a bow, jabot, or brooch at the front, is now generally worn, dispensing with a necktie passing around the neck. The ruffle is basted in the neck of the dress. Three-quarters of a yard usually makes two ruffles. Similar frills are worn in the bottom of the sleeves. A "jabot" is a tab of foundation, or blonde, frilled crosswise with lace or ruffling, and worn in place of a bow, or at the throat, or with a very small one. For dress occasions, collars and sleeves of very fine French embroidery are worn. White overdresses, with fichus of the same, are still worn for evening.

Dressing the Hair.—The "prevailing style of dressing the hair" is the coronet braid and Greek coiffure at the back. The new Parisian chignon, however, consists of the hair made into large horizontal crimps, hanging loosely in a net and low down on the neck—becoming for the tall girls. Gloves are not requisite, except for full dress, for an evening, unless, indeed, one chooses to wear them.

Dress for Two-year-old Boy.—A. O. T., North Urbana, N. Y.—A "dress up" suit for your two-year-old boy, for the summer, may be made of linen, pique, or some other light, plain fabric. The Gabrielle dress, with jacket, or the plain waist, with jacket and kilt plaited skirt, are the only styles for boys under three years of age.

Aprons for School Girls.—ANNIE S. LYONS.—Pretty aprons for school girls are made of white, buff, or gray linen, with bib front, or bretelles, with pockets or without; and for trimming, bound scallops, flat braids, gimps, ruffles, etc., ornament them tastefully. Ribbon sashes are less fashionable than formerly, but still worn.

Re-Modeling a Sacque.—C. G., Pa.—Your light cloth spring sacque may be remodeled by cutting it shorter, making it half-fitting, with seams at the back and sides, which leave open to the waist; place broad cuffs on the sleeves, and collar at the throat. Finish the edge with a binding of braid, or, at a slight expense, with a bias band of silk, velvet or cloth one or two shades darker than the goods, with buttons on the cuffs and in front to match.

Wedding Invitations.—"Without Address."—The latest style of wedding invitations consist of four cards enclosed in an envelope five or six inches long, and two in width, bearing the initial or monogram in silver. On the largest card, following the shape of the envelope, is printed the invitation to the reception following the wedding. The card next in size bears the name of the groom; a smaller one, that of the bride; and a still smaller one for admission to the wedding, if solemnized in a church. It reads, "Ceremony," giving name of the church and time of the service. Announcement-cards, of the same shape, are sometimes ordered for friends at a distance, proclaiming the fact that Mr. JOHN SMITH and Miss MARY BROWN were married by Rev. So-and-So, at such given time and place. Unless you desire the attendance of an entire family at a wedding, you should send cards to the individual members whom you desire to attend. In any event, it is better to do so. You can obtain the price of, and order, cards through your nearest stationer. We cannot give New York addresses gratis. Empress cloth, Cashmere, poplin, or ladies' cloth, are each and all fashionable fabrics for men's dressing gowns. "Habits of Good Society" is a popular book on etiquette—price $1.75; also "Hand-Book of Society," in three volumes, $3. For these, as well as for wedding cards, apply to Mr. H. D. T. MOORE, at this (RURAL) office, through whose agency any purchases may be made..

Essentials in Dressmaking.—E. A. S., Coffey Ville, Kan.—Read answers to the foregoing for styles in dresses. MINTWOOD receives all letters addressed to this office. The essential points in dressmaking are to insure a good fit, and application of trimming that becomes the figure. A dress needs to be broad across the bust, the darts low, and the dress comfortable in every place. A tight dress is not only vulgar, but ruins the complexion and spoils the looks of the hands.

Scientific and Useful.

SIPHONS.—USEFUL HINTS.

In the RURAL for April 13, "AN OLD SUBSCRIBER" relates his difficulties with a siphon used for conveying water from his well to his barnyard. It is difficult to determine, from his account, precisely where the trouble lies, but I suspect the cause of his recent failure is to be attributed to leaks in the pipe. A leak which would be imperceptible when subjected to the pressure of a column of water five feet high, might increase so as to destroy the efficiency of the siphon when the column was increased to ten feet. It makes no difference how the pipe is filled, so long as the air is perfectly removed, and unless there is some leak, there ought to be no difficulty, if the hight to which the water is raised is only ten feet. But I suspect, from certain expressions in the letter, that the hight to which the water is raised is more nearly thirty feet. If this be the case, it is evident that he has approached so nearly to the limit (thirty-four feet) to which water can be raised by atmospheric pressure that it will require very excellent workmanship, and very careful management, to make the siphon work well. That the siphon depends upon atmospheric pressure for the support of the column of water is well understood, and must be obvious to any one that will reflect upon the subject. The admission, therefore, of a small quantity of air into the tube, either by a leak or otherwise, would destroy the efficiency of the siphon. Such air might even find its way into a perfectly sound tube in several ways. If the water contained a good deal of gas, and all well-water contains gas, this gas would escape when the water passed into the tube, and was removed of atmospheric pressure, and might fill the upper part of the tube sufficiently to prevent all action. Or if either ends of the tube happened to approach the surface of the water, air might enter. But further conjecture is useless, and we merely throw out these surmises as hints toward a true solution of the difficulty, and aids in remedying it.

New York, April 15th, 1872. ENGINEER.

CEMENT FOR AN AQUARIUM.

ONE of the correspondents of the RURAL NEW-YORKER inquired recently concerning a cement for an aquarium, and is advised to use red lead putty. There is, however, a cement which is known as "aquarium cement," and which we have used for years with the very best results. It adheres so firmly to glass and iron that there is no possibility of breaking it off; it forms a perfectly water-tight joint, and it does not taint the water as many lead cements are apt to do. To prepare it take equal measures of fine sharp sand, plaster of Paris and litharge; mix them well together and make them into a stiff putty with boiled linseed oil. Apply in the same manner as you would any other putty, and allow two or three days to dry. As regards the materials we may add that any clean, fine and sharp sand will answer; we used the white Rockaway sand, which may be procured from any marble worker. The plaster of Paris is the white, calcined plaster used for cementing tops to lamps: common plaster, such as is used for agricultural purposes, will not answer. The litharge may be obtained from any paint or drug store.

Cement prepared as above is exceedingly useful for more purposes than making aquaria. For stopping leaks around chimneys, and for many other uses that will readily suggest themselves, it is invaluable. X.

New York, April 12th.

USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The Length of Whiffletree for a Wagon, STEPHEN AMES is informed, should be about thirty-four inches; if for a farm wagon it should be from 1⅜ to 1¼ inches thick, the same width at the ends—say five-eighths of a foot, increasing to a foot in width in the center, and ironed without boring any holes in it. Such is our judgment.

Strength of Tobacco.—R. M. S., Milton, Wis., is informed that tobacco is stronger when grown in cold climates than that produced in a mild one. The same is said to be true of celery.

Effect of Changes of the Moon.—I wish to know what effect changes of the moon have upon animal and vegetable life; and if it has any, what they are and what produces them.—L. W. L.

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Miscellaneous.

FASHIONS FOR SUMMER.

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DOLLY VARDEN Polonaise is the charming novelty of the season, and becomes the decided favorite of all who see it, when Dolly Varden goods—much in vogue—or any kind of wash material is used. By unbuttoning the lapels at the side and back, and by loosening the belt, it becomes a plain pelisse without plait or gather; by readjusting again it is transformed into an elegant, tight-fitting polonaise. As this change can be made in less than THREE MINUTES, and as it requires only six yards of yard-wide goods, it is easy to see why it is so highly honored. All sizes. Price of pattern, including a CLOTH MODEL, which shows exactly how to make and put it together, and how it will look when finished, $1.

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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

After April 1, 1872, the Rates for Advertising in Moore's Rural New-Yorker will be as follows:

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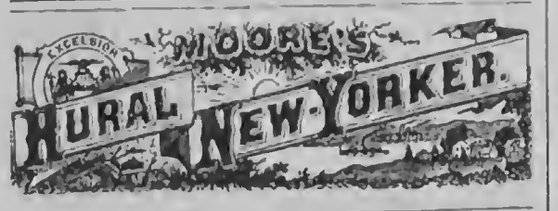


SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

THE TWO CAMPAIGNS OF 1872.

Two campaigns are already formally opened in this country, in which every agriculturist must, to a greater or less extent, take a part. One is a campaign of Production and Peace; the other of Waste and War. One replenishes the wealth of the country; the other diminishes it. One demands the best resources of the man, physically, mentally and morally; the other, too often, prostitutes them all. One adds to the aggregate wealth of the country, and thereby diminishes the burthens of taxation and increases the comforts of the people; the other takes from the productive power of the people and improvidently and unnecessarily wastes their time and money, thereby increasing the burthens of taxation and diminishing their comforts.

The campaign of Production and Peace must be prosecuted. It demands and compensates the exercise of our best energies. It means Addition, not Subtraction. It makes grass grow where none grew before. It causes buds to burst and bloom where they otherwise would not. It provides against barren fig trees. It insures a golden harvest—plenty, peace and comfort. It secures a joyful Harvest Home. This is the campaign we are bound to promote. We want it successful. Every man is expected to do his duty in it. The rewards and honors are sure. There are no disappointments to men who work. They do not depend upon any common crib for sustenance. They sit under their own vines and are not afraid. No political or other combination can drive them from their position. Each man is "in" and there are no "outs." There are no places unfilled and no one is without a place. Each makes his own place and fills it.

The campaign of Waste and War is one of Revolution. It is political. It absorbs the best energies of men and does not compensate. It means Subtraction, not Addition. It does not make an additional blade of grass grow. It stimulates no blossoming nor does it increase the income of the husbandman. It does not increase the joys of the Harvest Home. The honors of the warfare are not sure, nor is the compensation adequate. There are disappointments. There is a common crib at which all must feed. Only the strongest get the food. It is a wrangle of the "ins" and the "outs." The worst passions are developed. Honesty, and honor and manhood are assailed and broken. Idleness, dishonesty, corruption and intolerance are fostered. Money is wasted that ought to be made productive. Time is squandered that ought to be usefully employed. False issues are made because no real issues exist. Battles of bunkum are fought, and the time and money of the people wasted in watching and contributing to the fight; and not one particle of profit results, except to the few place-seekers who live by wheedling the people.

Has the reader ever carefully calculated the cost of one quadrennial political campaign to the production of the country? If so, does he not know that the burthens it imposes upon the producer are more onerous than those of our war debt? Calculate the cost of time spent by those who occupy public offices, and the duties of which they neglect in order to pull political wires, make political speeches, and continue in their own hands the power which place gives them. Estimate the amount of money they spend in the prosecution of this work, which *must* come out of the pockets of the people whom they seek to influence and upon whom they depend for place. Calculate the cost of banners, torchlights, music, campaign documents, speakers, reporters, liquors, cigars, boardbills, and then the time and expenses of the hundreds of thousands of benighted people who gather to be interested and "instructed" by these political pyrotechnics and panegyrics!

All for what? That the country may be saved from perdition! That scallawags may "save" it! That its life-blood may be sucked out of it by political leeches who have neither thought nor care for any one but their respective corporate selves! That the people may be impressed with the power which they, the people, often with great stupidity, place in their hands!

We urge the discharge of the duties of citizenship. We believe it to be the highest duty to select good public servants and to instruct them to pursue a policy calculated to secure a stable, equable and economical, though liberal, administration of public affairs. But these duties can be discharged without such waste of time and money—without such exhaustion of the vitality and resources of the people—without such a confession of weakness and ignorance as the following of political mountebanks and shouting to their beating of drums, kettles and the air, involves. Let us do a little sober thinking for ourselves, Men and Brethren, select such servants as will perform public duty best and diminish by all possible means the enormous tax the politicians are about to impose upon an intelligent and thinking people.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The English Agricultural Laborers' Strike.—In some districts of England there has been a concerted strike among the Agricultural laborers for better wages and fewer hours. In Cambridgeshire the laborers demand 2s. 4d. per day, with a half-holiday on Saturday. In Warwickshire they demand that the working hours of the men, from March 25 to Oct. 12, shall be from six in the morning until 5 at night, including an hour and a-half for meals; all other time to be overtime. During the balance of the year the hours demanded are from seven to five, with an hour for dinner. The standard of wages is fixed at 16s. weekly. We notice that some of the English papers charge these strikes upon political agitators, who are operating through the agency of Trades and Workingmen's Unions. The strike began in Warwickshire, and is extending, or has extended, to the counties of York, Oxford, Hereford, Leicester, Somerset, Cambridge, Northampton, Norfolk, Essex and Worcester, and promises serious consequences to the employers, unless they recognize the union of the laborers and its demands. It will be interesting to watch the result.

How to Make Money off a Farm.—A correspondent who has a little place of ten acres, asks how he can make it profitable. He lives near a village of three thousand inhabitants. This seems to us a strange question. The first thing that we should try to ascertain is what do the three thousand inhabitants consume most of that can be produced easiest on the ten acres. Is it milk? If so, ten acres in soiling crops, good, clean stables, and a little extra feed in the shape of shorts or middlings, will keep at least five good milch cows well and leave liberal space for a good vegetable and fruit garden for family and market products. As a rule this, if intelligently managed, will furnish a good income for a family. Of course it involves labor; but so does every kind of business out of which money is made. There are ways enough to make ten acres, near a large town, pay a handsome income. We hope to give some examples showing how men have done it, hereafter. Who will volunteer a statement?

Barry's Fruit Garden: By P. Barry.—A host of our readers will be pleased to learn that Orange Judd & Co. have just issued a new edition of this valuable work, which first appeared twenty years ago. It has been revised, enlarged, newly electrotyped, is handsomely illustrated, and now makes a neat and compact volume of 491 pages. The work is adapted to the great changes and improvements which have been made since its first publication. In his preface the author says:—"The most important part of the revision has been the lists of varieties of fruits, which are now made to conform to recent experience. Several other parts, however, have been re-written, and others altered and corrected." No man in America is better qualified than Mr. Barry to prepare a standard authority on fruit culture, and we commend his work to every owner of a Fruit Garden.

—We will send the above work to any address, post-paid, on receipt of the price, $2.50.

An Ornithological Response.—"In the Rural New-Yorker, April 27, I notice your paragraph 'The Birds are Coming.' I am glad you said that. I wish some of the ornithological readers of your paper would say more about American Birds. We young men in the country know precious little about them; and many of us have not the means with which to purchase the costly ornithological works. Let us hear from the friends of the birds." So writes Stephen Ashton. We second his motion, and will give all the space we can spare to Ornithological Notes throughout the season. Let them come in condensed, compact form—full of facts.

Buy Books Relating to Your Business.—The Live Stock Journal concludes a highly commendatory notice of Willard's "Practical Dairy Husbandry" with some truthful remarks about farmers purchasing books and papers relating to their business. It says:

"This work brings together in a proper shape for reference the practice of the most successful dairymen of this country and Europe. Nearly every question that may arise will be found discussed in this book, with simple, plain suggestions of practice. It should be in the hands of every dairyman. Sometimes a proper direction on some small point will save the butter maker more than the price of this book. Farmers are too stingy in their purchase of books and papers relating to their business. It sometimes happens that stock men will pay from $100 to $500 for a calf and yet neglect to buy a book costing less than a fiftieth part of this sum, that would give them a thorough knowledge of the several breeds; and a dairyman will pay $20 on a cow for fancy, and yet refuse to buy a book that will instruct him how to make the most of the product of all his cows."

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama.—A correspondent asks if Alabama has an Agricultural College. We answer, yes. One is soon to go into operation (if it has not already) at Auburn, Ala., the East Alabama College buildings located there having been presented to and accepted by the State for this purpose. The President of the Board of Directors is Hon. W. H. Barnes; Secretary, F. M. Rose. The President of the College is Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D. There are seven other professorships filled.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Indiana are having a fight with certain manufacturers of agricultural implements, who refuse to sell the Patrons machinery, except through the local agents of the manufacturers. And the State Grange has resolved to use all its influence to prevent the Patrons from purchasing of parties who refuse to recognize the right of their (the Patrons') agents, to purchase directly from the manufacturers and thus dispense with middle men.

Agencies for Importing Chinese Servants.—D. B. Benty, Chester Co., Pa., asks if there is an agency for importing Chinese servants in this country; if so, the address of the agent. We do not know of any, unless there are such in California. We know that Chinese have been imported through native agents, sent to procure them for manufacturing and railway corporations; but that is the limit of our knowledge.

An Elastic-Roller Cotton Gin has been invented by a Bostonian, which is said, by experts, to far excel any gin yet introduced. It gins all kinds of cotton in the most perfect manner, without the least injury to the fiber. If this be true there is a fortune in the invention.

The Kansas Farmer, published at Leavenworth, has been changed from a monthly at $1, to a semi-monthly at only $1.50, and is doing better than ever—as we learn from its editor, Col. Geo. T. Anthony, whose pleasant presence appeared in our sanctum recently.

Cheap Preparatory School.—A correspondent asks: "Can you inform me of the cheapest school that will afford the best advantages for a preparatory and collegiate course?" We cannot.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Waukesha Co., Wis., April 19.—On the 15th over a foot of snow fell in this section; very little grain sown yet, and no prospect of the ground being ready again before next week.—T. L.

Perry, Jefferson Co., Kansas, April 15.—The spring is backward and dry; there is no grass on the prairies hereabouts, yet, to do much good. Oats are in. Corn plowing commenced. Fall wheat will be almost a failure. Wheat, $1.50; oats for seed, 35c.; corn, 25c.; potatoes, $1; prairie hay, $5 per ton.—John Jones.

Jamestown, Fulton Co., N. Y.—We have had a very hard winter, but the snow is all gone at last, and the frost is mostly out of the ground. We shall commence to plow this week. Grass starting. A very large proportion of the farms here are mostly in grass. Hay is very scarce now; worth $30@35 per ton; stock, of all kinds, low. Butter, 30@35c.—Reform.

Augusta, Ga., April 16.—Spring has fairly opened, though one month later than last year. The trees are green with foliage. Peach trees dropped their bloom some time since; the young fruit is now as large as buck shot. Early garden vegetables are in market. Corn all planted and coming up. Cotton now being planted. Provisions plenty; corn, 90c.; oats, 75c.; flour $6@10 per bbl.; bulk meat and bacon, 5½@8c.—D. J.

Lincoln, Sussex Co., Del., April 22.—Weather cool, with frequent showers; prevailing winds west and south. Fruit trees in blossom; peaches mostly killed by severity of winter. Wheat upon fertilized land looking very fine. Money very scarce, and prices range as follows: Land, $50 to $75 per acre, according to location and improvements; sales are frequent, and many Northerners who settled here are leaving. Stock fodder scarce, and from three to five cents per bundle. Corn, 60c.; wheat, $1.60; oats, 45c.; sweet potatoes, $1.25; Irish, $2.00; eggs, 18c.; butter, 40c.; dried peaches unpeeled, 6c.; peeled, 12c. per pound; cheese, 20 and 25c.—W. B.

Douglass, Hanlson Co., Iowa, April 21.—We are having a very wet, backward spring. Sowing about half done in this county. The first sowed wheat is up. The winter was dry and cold; steady weather, with little wind for this region. Our seeding has to be hurried to be on time with our corn. Day before yesterday the thermometer stood at 70°, the hottest day so far; four days in March of last year it stood at 72°. Wheat is $1; oats, 20c.; corn, 18c.; barley, 30c.; potatoes, 35c.; butter, 20c.; eggs, 10c.; hay, $2 per ton, and plenty. No price for sheep, for there are none for sale. Hired help, $18 per month; land, $3@10 per acre, and room for ten thousand earnest workers to get farms, if they only want a good living. Tell the poor, starved, over-worked city people to come where work and food are plenty, and they will not regret it. —R. B. R.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

The Right Weigh.—Not only is strict Justice, but good Morals are involved in weights and measures; for hath not the Book said, "A false balance is an abomination unto the Lord, but a just weight is his delight?" And this is what makes Edw'd F. Jones of Binghamton, N. Y., such a promoter of good morals—"Four-Ton" morals, too, just the capacity of his popular Scales. With one of Jones' Scales the farmer can assure himself of the exact weight of anything he has to sell, from a cheese or a pig to a load of hay, and in like manner, of anything he has to buy, so there is no guess-work about it. The reputation of these Scales is well established, and their reliability is fully attested by men of unquestionable character and experience.—S. D. H.

The Texan Liebig's Extract of Meat is an article of great utility, convenience and economy in preparing beef tea, soup, gravy, etc. For invalids and all persons requiring nourishment, it must be especially beneficial, being the very essence of strength. The Texan is the pioneer and only genuine American article we have so far; and having used the same, we do not hesitate to recommend this extract. Mr. Adolphus Glanz, as Sole Agent, represents that great improvements have lately been effected, and the shipments reach him in 20 days from the Texan factory. Also, that one of the distinguishing characteristics of this extract is its freshness, strength and superior nutritive value. There is no doubt but that since this domestic enterprise was started by Messers. Harra & Shrade, Liebig's Extract of Meat can be had at half of its former cost, and that the Texan is still the lowest in price.

The Tin-Lined Lead Pipe, so often advertised in this paper by the Colwells, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Co., ought to be remembered at this season, when so many people are building, or making improvements in their dwellings, out-houses, etc. Its use secures pure water, an indispensable article for the health of every household. As "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it is the safe course to get the best water pipe obtainable, and therefore we again commend the Tin-Lined to all, in both city and country, who have occasion to convey water through metal pipes for domestic purposes.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the Rural New-Yorker sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. Terms lowest in winter. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"
Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.
Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 35 Dey St., New York.

It is well to get clear of a Bad Cough or Cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Burnett's Kalliston will impart a *clear, soft* and *beautiful* hue to the skin.

Various Topics.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

DEATH! Has it terrors? Dr. MARVIN told us at the Liberal Club, the other night, that we are constantly dying while we live—that the cells which form our bodies are every day and every minute ceasing their functions, and new cells are forming. Death is simply a change of condition physically—the senses, one after another, cease to act; and yet even then the body is not dead. And he asserts that to die is not to suffer pain: it is simply going to sleep. It is an exquisite sense of rest which comes to us—painlessly, in the abstract. The martyrs who were burned at the stake, after the first few moments of suffering, seemed to have become transformed, and their sufferings ended in an ecstacy of joy. This, he thought, might be a purely physical result. Men and women who moan in their unconsciousness, when ill, often moan without suffering. The sympathy they awaken in their attendants cause the latter more pain than the sick ones endure.

We are constantly dying, yet do not die, in the sense in which we use the term, until the machine wears out or is stopped by the removal of an essential part of the machinery. Then the functions of the body cease to act. The force which has moved the machinery cannot operate it. But the force exists, and the machine resolves into its normal elements, to become transformed by the laws of nature into other forms of life. We live; we, individually, die. And yet we do not cease to exist—no part of us. Death is change. What kind of a change? Who knows the unknowable? We *can* follow matter. Can we follow spirit in its transformations?

WE are but pendulums at best. On the Staten Island Ferry, to-day, came a poor mendicant with his begging paper in his hand—a most abject object. By my side sat a brilliant, talented young fellow, not unknown to fame, more abject than he—more to be pitied than he, because he was dying of "nothing to do"! Not brave? Yes he was! And if I could report what he said to me, the reader would know that he had been and is brave.

"This false, false world!" he exclaimed.

"But this world is *not* false," I retorted. "There is a limit to the swing of the pendulum, that is all. Every man must move in some direction, if he moves at all, in the arc of the circle. If he is not going up he is going down. And when he reaches the lowest point he ascends—he must. If the pendulum stands still of itself, when it is moved it ascends. It must. Sometimes the clockwork of events is out of order. There is no power operating to move the pendulum. Sometimes, although the clock is wound up, the pendulum must be started to move the machinery. If the pendulum is lifted to the highest point without the aid of the machinery, it must swing to and pass the lowest, and will surely reach an equal elevation. But we must never forget that there is always a limit to its ascension. And so it is with human life. The man who starts as high as he can get, must go as low. I never knew it to fail. There are different planes to the arc of each life. They are differently graduated. The longer the pendulum the more gradual the descent and ascent, just as some men seem to travel a uniform grade in life."

I left my friend thinking about it, and went to look at another phase of life.

"What is the difference between happiness in good clothes and happiness in humble garb?" Here is a beautiful child, clad in softest silks, wrapped in softest and warmest wraps, her feet shod with the softest sandals civilization has devised. She is happy, and she has a happy mother, clad with equal taste, care and comfort. From what point in the arc is this pendulum swinging? Perhaps up; perhaps down; at any rate swinging in a higher plane—probably the pendulum is shorter—than this other little rosy-faced fellow with copper-toed shoes, a well-worn cap, plainest cassimere clothing made from father's cast-offs, probably. And this mother seems equally happy with the first. There is content in the face. Each seems to enjoy all that passes, and nothing that can give joy seems to escape the eyes and ears.

What is the difference in the quality of the happiness of each? Is there any? Or in the degree? Is vanity, or pride, a ministerer to happiness? It may be to some. I sometimes think so. But how? Not unless we know it costs some one a twinge of envy, is it? Let us think about it, and if it is the better happiness.

ARCHERY PRACTICE.

THE illustration given herewith represents the popular out-of-door game of Archery, which is yearly growing in favor in this country. If one visits Central Park,

ARCHERY PRACTICE.

in New York, or the grounds of many of the fine residences which line the Hudson, parties of young folks will be discovered engaged in this healthy and delightful amusement. A striking characteristic of our English cousins is their love for open air exercise, and in the pursuit of this will be found the secret of their ruddy cheeks and robust constitutions, which in many instances contrast so favorably with those of American women. The turf, the water, and the lawn have about equal sporting attractions, and while our brothers may be fond of horses and yachts, the women and children can have amusements at home which are nearly as interesting. Croquet has a certain charm, but ladies, like men, love changes, and the practice of Archery is found to be a most agreeable one. During pleasant weather parties congregate among the trees in Central and Prospect Parks, for trials of skill, sight, patience and nerve. Lawn parties having the same object in view promise to be popular this season at the springs, the sea and mountain side. All amusements of this harmless and healthy nature should be encouraged.

A HINT FOR FLEDGELINGS.

It is by no means so easy to get a manuscript printed as some unsophisticated authors fancy, for it has to run the gauntlet of those terrible persons known as "readers." All great publishers, like the Harpers, the Appletons, etc., have several regular readers, besides others, eminent in their various professions, whom they consult in relation to works of their several specialties. Their function is to give full consideration to, and their best advice upon, all matters submitted to them. For this they receive a salary; and it would be considered on both sides a breach of trust if they accepted any compensation whatever from the author for their work. In fact, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, the conscientious "reader" prefers never to see the author in relation to the book while the question is pending. When he has read the manuscript he writes an opinion, which he returns to the firm, sometimes expressed in a few words, sometimes in an elaborate analysis and criticism. But in any case he never recommends a book except after careful consideration. These opinions are carefully copied into a book and preserved for reference. If the first reader's verdict is favorable, the manuscript is then sent to another reader, who knows nothing of what his predecessor has said. Usually, and in all cases of any possible doubt, the work is sent to a third reader. With three opinions, by three different persons, the firm consider that they have materials sufficient for decision in the case.—*Springfield Republican.*

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

DROZ, a mechanic of Geneva, produced a clock which excelled all others in ingenuity. On it were seated a negro, a shephard and a dog. When the clock struck, the shepherd played six tunes on his flute, and the dog approached and fawned upon him. This wonderful machine was exhibited to the King of Spain, who was greatly delighted with it. "The gentleness of my dog," said Droz, "is his least merit. If your majesty touch one of the apples which you see in the shepherd's basket, you will admire the animals fidelity." The King took an apple, and the dog flew at his hand, barking so loud that the King's dog, which was in the room, began to bark also. At this the courtiers, not doubting that it was an affair of witchcraft, hastily left the room, crossing themselves as they departed. Having desired the minister of Marine (the only one who ventured to remain) to ask the negro what o'clock it was, the Minister did so, but obtained no reply. Droz then observed that the negro had not yet learned Spanish, upon which the question was repeated in French, when the black immediately answered him. At this prodigy the firmness of the Minister also forsook him, and he retreated precipitately, declaring that it must be the work of a supernatural being.

Our Story-Teller.

THE LOST LETTER.

A STORY OF TRUSTING AND WAITING.

BY J. C. RETLAS.

THEY were leaning over the gate, looking back at the quiet gray house, where the harvest moon threw strange, shifting shadows from the bare branches, longing to call it "home," now, as they said their last words to each other.

"Good-by, RUTH, good-by. How long it will be GOD only knows; but when I come back, we shall never be alone again."

FRANZ DUNBAR needed no answering assurance from the pale, quivering lips. That was not a face to lightly break troth; she would be faithful to him through good and evil, though weary years should pass ere his return. He trusted her completely, and so went away to the war.

It was the fall of 1863—after the fearful slaughter of Gettysburg—when the heart of the country was heavy with its great woe, despondent in the midst of the struggle, and looking with sad, uncertain gaze into the dim future, not daring to prophesy the end. The call for help was loud; and among many others in Norton who put aside their present gladness—their home loves and comforts, for a deep, unselfish devotion to the country—was FRANZ DUNBAR. The rich old Squire, his father, opposed it with all the strength of his will.

"They're plenty of them, plenty of them, FRANZ, glad to go for a bounty, let alone what I would give them besides, if you will stay. 'Twould be a mercy to rid the land of them; but you, my boy, don't go. I cannot spare you. One more would make little difference, and those rebel sharp-shooters are sure to pick out the only men whom the world is better for. You will break that little girl's heart, at farmer KING'S, unless you heed my words."

Day after day the arguments were renewed between father and son, the strong tugging of inclination making FRANZ more unyielding on the other side. The great contest could not be waged successfully if the flower of the land held back in idle waiting and sent the off-scouring to fight in their stead. There must be brains to rule and lead, as well as hands to wield the weapons; so when at last a reluctant consent was given, young DUNBAR left to join MEADE'S Division, with a blessing wrung out from the father's heart, and a half-uttered curse on the cause that claimed him.

He was a man to win golden opinions from all who knew him. Brave as a lion, dauntless and daring as the knights of old on the battle-field; stern and unflinching in punishing crime, yet merciful to weaker men's infirmities; with a royal calm and patience in days of defeat and darkness; self-sacrificing as PHILIP SIDNEY, when he refused the cup of cold water his very soul craved; tender and gentle as a woman to the wounded and dying—no wonder the soldiers looked upon him with an enthusiasm that could dare and endure all things when "the Captain" led them on.

Among the many deserving of high honor, his name was seen again and again; and as flattering reports sped home to the village from comrades who went out with him, and half a year had gone, and still no great harm had happened to "the boy," his father trusted that he bore a charmed life, and would soon come back to them, "bearing his blushing honors thick upon him." "The Captain says the war will be over in six months," he told, with confident triumph, among many other of the Captain's sayings that passed for sure decrees with the villagers; and they looked forward to the New Year, at the latest, for a grand day of rejoicing, when they should greet their returning soldiers.

And RUTH told not the curious people that she had most right to be glad, but, in her secret, joyful heart, conned over the long letters that had come to her from all parts of the country, wondering how FRANZ could write, under so many tribulations, as often as he did; what it would be like to have only a drum's head to put your paper on, and to trace the words by the light of a camp-fire; or, worse still, the stock of a gun, with the wind continually blowing the precious sheet, and threatening to take strong possession of it. FRANZ had remembered her always, and the tears slowly dropped over the pages torn from his note-book, just on the eve of some terrible engagement, when his love and dread were all for her; or when, after the battle, he would not keep her a moment in suspense,

but, weary and dispirited as he was, wrote his word of cheer to reach her far-off home; or on some gloomy march, in the midst of privation and distress, when he forgot himself, to tell her of the poor fellows so much worse off. She grieved for his hardships more than if they were her's, yet counted them as nothing as she thought of her thanksgiving, when the wound that she magnified into a death-stroke ended only in a two weeks' confinement.

One afternoon in March, RUTH was going home from the office, with a pleased, merry look in her face, as if some bright thought were bearing her so far away that she did not mind the bleak, blustering wind that swept down the street, quickening her slow pace. In truth, she had sent a sweet surprise to her soldier, and was enjoying his wonderment, as he found no scrap of a letter with it. That was to go on to-morrow, but to-day, the envelope only held the picture he had begged for so often—a face half-sad, half-joyful, with a far-off, expectant look in the great gray eyes, and a wealth of dark-brown curls his hands had touched. On the back was written:—"*Mein Liebling* FRANZ.—R. K."

Her father stood waiting for her at the gate. There was something in the face that broke in upon her absorbing dream with a shock that made the present moment an eternity to her. It was that of a man who had been through a great conflict—haggard and worn, as if all courage had left him—who had nerved himself to tell the grief, and yet could not hide his dread and shrinking.

"What is it, father? Is there any news—FRANZ?" she said slowly, as if the words were forced from her.

An expression of impatience changed the fixed outline of his mouth as Mr. KING said quickly: "DUNBAR is well enough, I suppose. Do you think there is nothing else in the world but your lover, child? I do not mean that, RUTHIE; bear with your poor father, for a great misfortune has come to us."

Then he told her briefly that the company in which he had put all his wealth had failed—one of those sudden swamps as disastrous to large as to small holders—so little saved from the wreck that it was as nothing—even his broad lands and old homestead gone; for he had counted so entirely on success that these were mortgaged to one who would drive his claim to the very last dollar.

"I was wild to do it," he added. "Mr. DUNBAR advised me not. Yet it was for you, too, little girl—I thought 'twould be grand to give you such a dowry on your wedding day—and now we may not spend another New Year's here."

RUTH, knowing the worst, did not think this the greatest sorrow that might have fallen to them—did not realize how hard it was for a man who had come to the place of rest after the long labor of his youth, to be once more cast adrift upon the tide without the strength and energy and hope that had buoyed him up at first. So she and her mother told of brighter days to come—that they could do much—and that surely a way would be made for them so that they need not leave the dear old home.

A few weeks went by, and RUTH shook her head gaily as her father hinted that FRANZ's affection would grow cold when he thought he might have the whole family to take care of, when he came back from the war. She had written him all about the trouble, and that instantly a place had opened for her, and she was teaching, while her father had turned farmer in very deed; and with the rich crop they would have this year, and all the work they did, they would soon own the homestead again and not feel their other losses. She did not even hint at his loving her less, as people did in all the novels she had ever read. She would not wrong him by the ungenerous words.

Yet as the accustomed letter did not come, she was grieved, anxious; any other feeling, of suspicion or distrust, she would not cherish, spite of her father's worldly-wise maxims, and her mother's would-be consolatory looks. It could not be possible—she could not be mistaken—she told over and over to herself. The letter may be lost, going through so many hands, before it reaches him, now when dispatches are intercepted so often, railways destroyed and mails robbed. What can be trusted in time of war? Yet why this particular one, when every other has gone right? He may be wounded or a prisoner; and then how cruel he would think me not to write again! Yet, if he was, his father would tell it, and we should know. FRANZ does not wait for me and I ought to get *his* letter even if mine is lost.

RUTH went over her weary course of reasoning every day, and waited in vain for some word. Three months had gone; her first term at school was finished; she had worked with a will if not with her heart, and was very proud of the hundred dollars earned by herself alone. She laid it in her mother's hand that night with a little sigh that he to whom she might have told it so exultantly would know nothing now of all her brave efforts. Then she spoke her sudden resolution boldly:

"Mother, I must write to FRANZ again. I know the letter did not reach him. Something is the matter. There are so many miserable misunderstandings from lost letters—if you knew how he loved me, you could not doubt him."

"RUTH," exclaimed her father, "I forbid it. If he cared for you as you think, he would write again. He is not worthy of you, child. Something is wrong, I know; but 'tis nothing that he wishes to remedy. The Squire used to be very friendly with us, and at first he offered me any aid in his power, even to take the mortgage into his own hands, so that I need not hurry about it; but when he thought I might claim some of his offers, he suddenly grew cold—and it is 'like father like son.' He means to show us that he no longer covets alliance with our fallen house. The poor hath few friends, RUTH. Promise me, dear, you will not write. It is for yourself. I know best."

"If that is your wish, I will not, father," said RUTH, in a low tone, and the subject dropped.

Summer passed into autumn, and autumn wore to winter, and still RUTH taught her school, grew pale and heavy-eyed over her close confinement, while her father toiled early and late, and tried to think out some better way to clear the house of debt. It was a dark prospect for the KINGS. And all this time where was DUNBAR?

Now advanced to the rank of Colonel, following GRANT in his steady, onward march to triumph; always in the thickest of the danger; honored and beloved, but more desperate and reckless than of old, as if it was all one to him that he should rush headlong into the jaws of death. His comrades saw the change, and on the long march, sorely missed the bright, cheerful spirit that was wont to raise their drooping courage in the dullest time, by glad words and prophecies of good. He had grown so silent and gloomy, that they seldom knew that he was near them now; and it all dated from one miserable day in March, when he lost faith in what was holiest on earth to him.

He was on duty of inspection through the quarters, and in passing his friend FRANK MAYNE'S tent stepped in to speak with him. There was no one there, but as FRANZ turned away his eye lighted on a picture that lay on the open page of "Our Mutual Friend." He carelessly bent down to see the face and started as if stung; as RUTH smiled back at him with the same tender look he had watched so often. Mechanically he lifted the card, and read on the back, in her delicate, unmistakable hand, "*Mein Liebling* FRANZ.—R. K;" then replacing it, found his way back to his tent in a sort of maze.

What did it mean? How could it be? She should have told him she knew FRANK, if he was so dear a friend, when *he* had again and again written of his brother officer in such high terms. DUNBAR was a proud man, and as the thought came that her devotion to him was all a farce, and for reason, she loved the other, and kept it from him, his mouth closed with a bitter vow that from henceforth she should be nothing to him, unless the mystery was solved.

By and by he grew more patient, and said to himself, "her next letter will tell me, dear little RUTH. It will all be right." Then he read over her last well-worn sheet, and thought, "I could sooner doubt an angel. I will wait." But it was in vain. That long letter full of the sad changes at farmer KING'S, and all RUTH was doing and hoped to do, and her merry mischief over the picture, by some strange turn of fate never reached Col. DUNBAR'S hands; and so he gave her credit for some consciencious scruples that would not let her carry on the double treachery longer. He avoided his friend for weeks, and when at last he gathered resolution to ask him something about RUTH, he found he had gone to another regiment without one word of farewell.

One sentence in a letter Squire DUNBAR received about this time from his son, was a puzzle to him, but he did as it said, "Never mention my name to the KINGS, nor RUTH'S to me," and so the breach widened.

It was the night before New Year's, and the train from Washington was, as usual, crowded with Government officials, disabled soldiers, officers on furlough, anxious-faced women—all hurrying North. At the last station, a tall, fine-looking man, in Captain's uniform, limped in on his crutch, almost falling over in his eagerness to greet a brother officer whose eye he caught as he entered.

"Why, DUNBAR, old fellow, you on the list of halt and lame?" he exclaimed, as he wrung his hand. "We are friends in woe then."

"Yes, FRANK," replied our Colonel, "my last charge was too much for me. It is rather hard, when I hoped to serve Uncle Sam to the end. I am pronounced unfit for service for some time."

"Well, it's a good thing to go home to your 'ladye love' with some horrible scars; there's a consolation," said FRANK gaily.

"For you, may be; not for me," was the grave answer.

"I? No indeed, DUNBAR; I cannot plead guilty to the soft impeachment. The only love I am devoted to is a pictured one, that I have carried with me through so many dangers. I am now building quite a romance upon it."

DUNBAR visibly started. "Don't you know the original? Let me see the face, will you?"

"I? No," said the other, fumbling in his waist-coat. "It was very odd how I found it. I was going to tell you at the time, but I remember you were so deuced cool to me all of a sudden that I went off to my new command without seeing you. Here it is."

DUNBAR held the card in his hand, looking dimly at it, as he said:—"Tell me now."

"Oh, well it was only this: I found it one day in camp, near the sutler's wagon, in an open envelope—the outside one was gone. I suppose it was lost from the mail, and I thought 'twas a pity some unappreciative soul should get it, so I quietly put it in my pocket. The name was 'FRANZ,' on the back, but there were so many among the recruits who bore that honored cognomen, I knew 'twas no use to ask; so I added a proper quirl to make my 'k,' and it was all right. I knew a second could come from the same place."

"But it did not, FRANK. I would give worlds, if I had them, to undo your work," was the low, quick reply.

Captain MAYNE looked into his friend's face in utter bewilderment a moment; then the truth came to him.

"My dear fellow," he stammered, "I didn't know it. How stupid of me! Your list always went in 'F. DUNBAR.' I never once thought of you. What can I say?"

His heartfelt regret was too genuine for FRANZ to speak the reproaches that rose to his lips. He forgave entirely, as he hoped to be forgiven.

It was a glad welcoming home at the Squire's, spite of the sling which held the Colonel's right arm; and when the KINGS' misfortune and Captain MAYNE'S story were all told, the mutual troubles made the father so uneasy he could not rest till he had sent his soldier-boy right away to the farm.

"Give that to Mr. KING," he said, handing FRANZ a paper. "'Twill give them lighter hearts."

It proved to be a transfer of the mortgage to Mr. DUNBAR, cancelled by him, in Mr. KING'S name.

The house was all their own once more; and they who had mutually doubted each other, forgot the past ere the long explanation came.

RUTH had always waited, trusting that all would be right some day, and so her faith was crowned; and with it came charity that cherishes no remembrance of wrong. She only said:—"Ah, FRANZ! who would have thought one little letter could make so much sorrow for us?"

"It is all over now, dear," he whispered. "We are beginning anew."

SANDS OF GOLD.

Pleasure is precarious, but virtue is immortal.

Fair dealing is the bond and cement of society.

Hard words have never taught wisdom, nor does truth require them.

A passionate man scourgeth himself with his own scorpions.

Good company and good conversation are the sinews of virtue

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

We should not retain the memory of faults we once have forgiven.

Slander is the revenge of a coward, and dissimulation his defense.

MY FIRST LION HUNT.

A WRITER in a London magazine thus graphically describes his first adventure in hunting lions:

On coming in sight of the natives, who had been left to watch the animal, I at once saw that it would be a case of close quarters, as the men only made signs and would not speak; and on our quietly asking where our expected foe was hanging out, they pointed to a large tree, certainly not more than forty yards distant from us. Taking a good look at the caps of my rifle, and feeling with the rod that both balls were close down, I took up a position in front of the tree just in the line of road the natives said the beast was in the habit of taking when going abroad, and placed a native with my second gun close behind me; the rest of our party and the native hunters distributing themselves in a circle round the tree, so as to be ready for whichever side she broke cover. All being ready, a signal was made to a number of natives stationed in the adjacent trees, and they began to shout at the top of their voices; and in an instant we heard a noise like the growling of a mastiff, increasing in sound and intensity. My readers must not fancy that the noise they hear from the kingly beast in captivity is anything like that which he makes when in his native walks. Placing his mouth near the ground, the monster gives a prolonged growl, which reverberates around in a volume of sound which can be heard for miles, striking every living thing with terror.

Such was the sound which now broke the stillness of the air. The native behind me pressed my arm, and told me she was very angry. Immediately after this she got up, and we saw her for the first time as she began walking up and down under the tree, as you see the animals in the Zoo do in their cages, lashing her sides with her tail and sometimes throwing it right over her back. All at once she saw me, rather stooped the fore part of her body, put back her ears, opened her mouth, gave three or four heavy growls, and showed the whitest teeth I ever saw in my life. At that moment I fired my right-hand barrel direct at the dent between her eyes, and no sooner had I done so than, with a frightful roar of agony and rage, down she came full upon me.

Thank God, I am steady and cool, and let her have the second barrel full in the chest; but it failed to stop her. I had just time to seize my second gun from the native, who, fortunately, stood like a rock; and not being able to get it to my shoulder, I fired both barrels from hip straight into her chest; but that did not stop the infuriated beast, for with a plunge she threw me flat on my back and lay on me, with one paw on each side of my chest. She then put her head down with that kind of growling noise with which a bull terrier worries any kind of varmint, right over my throat and chest. To attempt to describe the horrors of the situation I was in would be simply an impossibility. My friends and the natives were transfixed with fear, utterly unable to render me the slightest assistance.

But one little accidental circumstance saved my life. In being thrown down, I had providentially kept hold of my second gun, and on the brute stopping to worry me I thrust it up in involuntary self-defence. Laying hold of it in her massive teeth she took it out of my hands like a straw, and for some moments contented herself with venting her rage upon it, and broke it all to pieces. During all this time my friends, though but a few yards from me, feared to fire upon her lest their shots should strike me. Presently she seized me by the shoulder and shook me as a puppy does a ball of cotton, fearfully mangling and crushing the arm; and then for a time lay perfectly still, keeping her teeth in my shoulder. Suddenly she let go, rose slowly to her feet, staggered away a few yards, and fell dead. My friends, on coming to lift up what they fully believed to be my dead body, could hardly credit their senses at finding me still alive, and, with the exception of a badly mangled shoulder and arm, comparatively unhurt, the more so as I was perfectly drenched with the animal's blood.

It had long been the wish of my heart to have a hand-to-hand encounter with the "lord of the forest," and I certainly had it gratified with a vengeance. I have shot others since, but have never had so near a shave; and frequently, when I wrap myself up in her skin, now doing duty as a rug, I think to myself, with a shudder, how near death I was in obtaining it.

A ST. LOUIS woman, over six feet in hight, recently married a man who is but four feet nine. When she wishes to kiss him she has to stand him on a chair.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

ON BROADWAY.

THERE was gentle pride in her face
And a subtle grace in her pose;
She belonged to a high-born race
And her life was *couleur de rose.*

I touched the hem of her dress:
I inhaled its odor of flowers:
She stooped with sweet grace to caress
A darling some one called "ours."

The gold of her hair was as bright
As the eagles fresh from the mint;
The glance of her eye shed a light
That to my scared heart gave a tint.—

Her voice was like babble of brook,—
Fresh and sweet and musical too;
It swept in and out of each nook
The dead of my life to renew.

I remember the picture she made:
I remember the musical tone:
I forget not the light and the shade
Nor the tropical warmth of her zone.

I cherish the glimpse of her heart
As a memory, precious to me;
Henceforth of my little, a part
For others shall ever be free.

For the little we have is not ours;
'Tis loaned and we surely must pay.
Like the beauty and fragrance of flowers,
We are born and are gone in a day.

The sunshine of life, and the shade,
Are the joy and the grief that we give;
The debts that we owe must be paid;
We must labor to live and let live. C. D. B.

THOUGHTS ON BEAUTY.

BY C. H. C.

IT is my belief that the plainest face may be made to grow beautiful, if, indeed, it possesses no positive deformity. I have seen faces without one regular feature—faces which in repose were undeniably ugly—render themselves, by a smile or an expression of the eye, irresistibly fascinating. This miraculous change of countenance was, of course, produced by the beautiful soul enshrined within, true beauty proceeding altogether from the soul—a beauty that never fades, never dies. How often do we see the most regular and statuesque features, combined with delicacy of complexion, wanting entirely that peculiar and irresistible charm, a lovely expression. There is no fair face so charming as that which is unconscious of its own beauty. I am sorry to say such a face is a *rara avis*, for almost every handsome man or woman is perfectly well aware of his or her attractiveness, and the simple consciousness of it gives to the countenance an expression of vanity and self-conceit.

I believe that it lies within the power of every human being to become, in a greater or lesser degree, the possessor of a soul-beauty which will remain even in the countenance of age. It is simply to cultivate those graces and beauties of mind and disposition that are most calculated to give pleasure and happiness to others, as well as contentment and serenity to one's self. Meekness, modesty, innocence and singleness of heart, truthfulness and purity of soul, benevolence and above all, piety—each yields its own peculiar charm to the expression which glows in every feature, and especially in the eyes. A face of perfect beauty, like that I have in my "mind's eye," not only smiles with the lips, but the lovely soul shines out through every lineament, and actually sheds a halo around. Once or twice in my lifetime I have seen such a countenance.

I once knew a young girl, tall, fair and fragile as a lily, whose expression was the most angelic I ever beheld. It must have been one of the purest and loveliest of souls that animated that delicate form. Modesty and goodness beamed in her gentle smile, innocence and holiness dwelt in her sweet eyes of heaven's own blue. She walked through the world like a being from a higher sphere—all reverenced, all worshiped her. Her beauty was not of earth; so she took her departure to the courts above, just like the melting of a snow-flake—aye, just as silently and as yieldingly as a snow-flake melts in the dark waters of the sea. For years consumption, like a "worm in the bud," had, almost unknown to herself, preyed secretly, but with a grasp, alas! too fatal, upon her delicate constitution; and, although neither herself nor her family appeared to observe it, strangers remarked, with pain, her gradual decline, and whispered their regret that one "so young and beautiful should perish with the flowers."

An angel *was* she—pure, confiding—
An angel *now*—more bright!
Too pure for earth—she's now abiding
In regions of delight.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

"A perfect woman! nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, to *command.*"

IN looking over the RURAL of April 20th, I find the above lines quoted, and followed by an article, in which the writer declares herself not in unison with the last sentiment—"to command." My first impression was, that some Turk, having heard of the Mormons in this country, had come here to establish himself (?)—but, upon further perusal, concluded it must be a voice from the Middle Ages, still sounding down through human lips.

So then, we are to dress, read, sing, play, smile, etc., etc., besides doing an indefinite amount of labor—such as cooking, washing, scrubbing—simply to please this being, who is, after all, only a HUMAN being (and sometimes a poor specimen at that)—making it the *ne plus ultra* of our lives to cater, entirely, to his fancy and taste. But now (just supposing the case, of course) what if this commander returns home, ruled oftentimes, not by his own spirit, but by that of the demon Drink, and, being "monarch of all he surveys," maltreats the servants and children, destroys the furniture, and, perhaps, sooner or later, robs his family of shelter and food, to cancel the account made at the poison-monger's bar! This man must, I suppose, be "warned" and "comforted" and obeyed? Again: he may be deficient in all the qualifications necessary to make a successful business man, and through miscalculation, or stupidity, become involved, and lose all. But it would never do for the partner of his joys and sorrows, gains and losses, to take the chart and compass and help steer through the business fogs that blind him. That would be *commanding*, and we are only to "warn" and "comfort."

The very circumstance of ADAM being placed in Eden "first and foremost," argues quite strongly in favor of woman helping, at least, to command. It is quite possible that the ALMIGHTY, having created ADAM, gave EVE, afterward, as a sign that with her counsels and commands ADAM'S "dominion over the earth" would be more acceptable.

It is said that the progress of a nation's civilization can be estimated by the deference paid to its women. But if woman does't "trundle" out into the world, and by her worth and dignity *command* respect and admiration, all the deference that would be awarded her would not be likely to turn her head. That there are yet some happy homes, I, also, am truly thankful. That there might be many more, I firmly believe, if Mormon women (and some that are not, perhaps) would rise *en masse* and "*command*" the miserable wretches (who have so long deluded them) to the stake. Thank GOD, the light of the Nineteenth Century is fast dispelling the lingering shades of ignorence, and *man* has been declared "fallible." FRIENDLY HAND.

Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y.

THE GARDEN FOR WOMEN.

THERE is nothing better for wives and daughters, physically, than to have the care of a garden; a flower-pot if nothing more. What is pleasanter than to spend a portion of every passing day in working among plants and watching the growth of shrubs, and trees, and plants, and to observe the opening of flowers, from week to week, as the season advances? Then how much it adds to the enjoyment to know that your own hands have planted and tilled them and have pruned and trained them—this is a pleasure that requires neither great riches nor profound knowledge. The wife or daughter who loves home, and would seek ever to make it the best place for husband and brother, is willing to forego some gossiping morning calls for the sake of having leisure for the cultivation of plants, shrubs and flowers. The advantages which women personally derive from stirring the soil and snuffing the morning air are freshness and beauty of cheek and brightness of eye, cheerfulness of temper, vigor of mind, and purity of heart. Consequently she is more cheerful and lovely as a daughter, more dignified and womanly as a sister, and more attractive and confiding as a wife.

FLATTERY is an ensnaring quality, and leaves a very dangerous impression. It swells a man's imagination, entertains his vanity, and drives him to doting upon his own person.

CALUMNY MADE USEFUL.—I am beholden to calumny, that she hath so endeavored and taken pains to belie me. It shall make me set a surer guard on myself, and keep a better watch upon my actions.—*Ben Jonson*

Reading for the Young.

JUPITER AND THE ANIMALS.

FROM THE FRENCH OF LA FONTAINE.

JUPITER, the king of gods and men,
Declared one day,
That all that breathed should then
Appear before him,
And each might say
Without dismay,
If in his body, or his brains,
There was anything he'd like to change.

All came. The god complaisant, nodded, smiled,
And turning to the monkey, said, "Begin, my child,
Compare yourself with these, your friends,
And tell me if you think that one transcends
Yourself in beauty."

"I," said the monkey, "have four feet;
And every one declares my portrait's sweet.
I'm satisfied. Why not?
But I should not be fair,
If I failed to mention to you, Mr. Bear.
No artist could ever paint his face;
His ugliness is by us all felt as a deep disgrace."
Here Mr. Monkey took his seat,
And Mr. Bear rose quickly to his feet.
Deep distress, and loud complaint,
Was by every one expected;
But to his beauties, nor his faults,
The bear's attention was directed.
"My form," he said, "is very fine;
And on the whole, I do not whine
For more attractions.
For my friend, the Elephant,
I'm feeling very sad;
For from his ears you might take much,
And to his tail might add."
Mr. Elephant politely replied to Mr. Bear,
That he thanked him for his courtesy,
And all his friendly care;
But, for himself, he liked big ears,
And preferred a little tail;
And all he wished to say that day,
Was for his friend, Miss Whale.
Of her wisdom, and her goodness,
He had not any doubt;
But for elegance, and beauty,
Her form was much too stout.

Jupiter asked all the beasts;
'Twas the same with all the others,
Bats, to the faults they had themselves,
And lynxes toward their brothers.

Each looked at self with different eyes
From those he looked upon his neighbor;
To him, he nothing could forgive,
To self, he showed much favor.

Although this happened long ago,
'Tis much the same to-day,
For in the pockets of our friends
We all our faults do lay.

Harrisburg, Pa., 1872. E. C. P.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Good Letter is this from SARAH VIRGINIA W., a friend and pupil of "COUSIN JOHNNIE:"—I thought I would write to you, as I see a great many of the girls and boys do. Pa takes your paper, so I read all the letters, and think it very nice. I think you must have a great many friends, to get so many letters. I live in the village of Matawan, N. J., and think it a very pleasant place. We are getting along nicely in the way of improvements in our streets, and hope some day to have a city. I go to school at the Matawan Institute, and take music lessons of "COUSIN JOHNNIE," the very same one that your readers are so well acquainted with. I have two brothers and one sister. We all go to school, except my sister, and she will soon be old enough to go too; her name is ADA. We had a party at "COUSIN JOHNNIE'S" this Winter, and everything passed off very pleasantly. We had music and dancing and a nice tea. I have tried FANNIE'S recipe for sponge cake, and think it very nice. If this letter is worth publishing, please put it in the RURAL. Perhaps it is too long. I do not know, as it is my first.

A Pony, a Watch, and a Dog.—DELLA P. M. B. has lots of presents. She says: I am a little girl eleven years old, and live in a pleasant country town called North Camden. I cultivate lots of flowers each side of a brick wall. Under the tall evergreens I have a set of croquet. I hang a lantern on a tree summer evenings, when I have company, and we have lots of fun. When I was six years old my brother sent me a pony on the cars, that I could ride or drive; a nice little fellow, I assure you. His name was "Billy." Last fall I sold him for $100, and sent the money to brother, and Christmas I found a nice gold watch and chain on the tree for me from him. Last Fourth of July I had sent me, in a little box, from another brother, three hundred miles away, a little black dog with his ears trimmed and his eyes as black as a button, and a silver collar on his neck, with my name engraved on it. I loved him dearly, but he died, and is buried in the orchard.

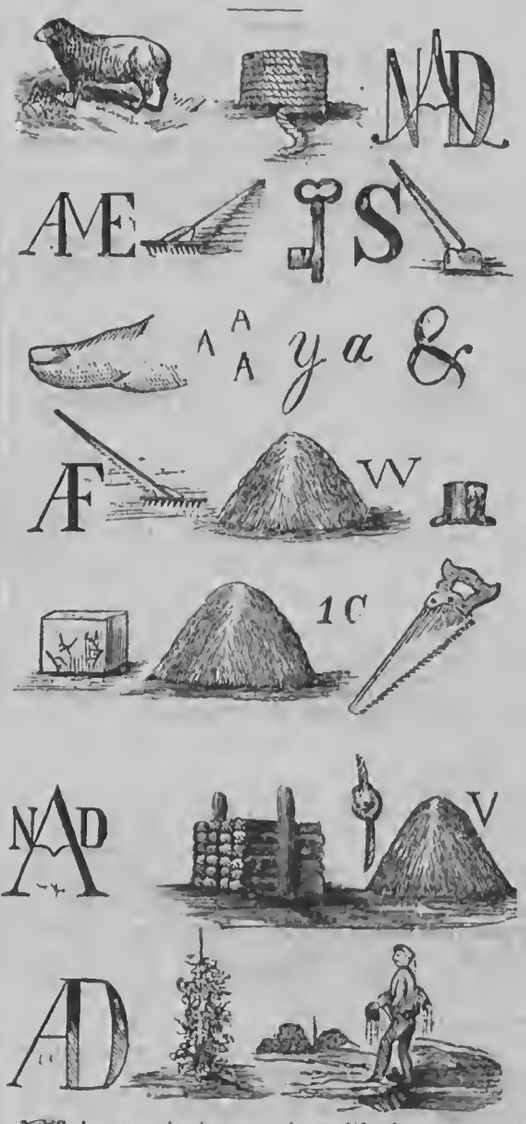
The Daughter of a Light-House Keeper, (B. MAY C.,) writes:—"I am a girl twelve years old. My father is the keeper of the Tibbitts Point Light-House, Cape Vincent, and has been for six years. It is a very pleasant place in the summer time. We have a great many visitors to see the light-house. They say it is a very pleasant place, and they should like to live here in the summer, but not in the winter. We have a large yard and a nice swing; there are nice places to go in bathing, too. We have a horse, and father takes me to school in the summer; it is three miles to the school house. I am a great lover of flowers, and so is my mother, and we have a great many. We do not keep a boat; I wish we did, for there is nothing I like better than a boat ride by moonlight.

"Wild Rose," the Indian Girl, writes us another letter in which our young friends will be interested. She says:—"As some of the girls would like to hear from Wild Rose again, I will pick up courage to write. I am still going to school, and I have become almost civilized. I am going to try to form a Club for the RURAL. It would be so nice if I could get one of those presents to take home with me. I am going home to spend vacation. My home is a long way off, in Cherokee. MATTIE, if you wish to correspond with me you can do so by addressing Box 68, Fort Smith, Ark. Will some one tell me how to bleach a white straw hat?—WILD ROSE.

A Trout Pond.—ALICE W. V., of Oswego Co., N. Y., writes about her father's fishes:—My father is a tanner; he has a nice pond of water; it is never dry. He has a small trout pond, with a nice lot of trout in it. In the winter he cuts holes in the ice, and they come and eat meat out of his hand.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 18.



☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those sending correct answers.

SQUARE-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 2.

1. A MOP.
2. To engage in.
3. A disease.
4. What an ox becomes when killed.

☞ Answer in two weeks. S. A. R. DEAN.

RIDDLE.—No. 3.

As came to Bo-Peep,
His unhunted sheep,
Their tails behind them swinging,
So come to a king
Now o'er the Nan-ling,
Each one a message bringing.
Proud agents of state,
From distances great,
With tails *ad capita* clinging.

But that which is strange
Is, these tails' polite change
From behind to before, when, work ended,
Their owners desire
From the king to retire,
And wish not to leave him offended.
If now you have guessed
What's so poorly expressed,
Let's hear, for my riddle is ended.

Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill. FOURTEEN.

☞ Answer in two weeks, when we will publish the names of those who shall have sent us correct answers.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—April 20.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 16.—All individuals should try to be honest before acquiring honor.

PUZZLE No. 3.—1, T; 2, You; 3, Are; 4, K; 5, Key. The whole, Turkey. Correct answers to this Puzzle have been received from L. W. Derby, M. T. Brooks, A. W. C., Hiram T. Jones, H. A. Norton, Mrs. D. C. Hobart, D. F. Taylor, W. E. Chapman, Geo. Arnold, Ella D. Basinger, W. J. Haverly, H. C. Morrison, Milton T. Hudson, Mary Ann Doane, Albert N. Doane, Addie May Metlere, M. C. Humphrey, Ignoramus, D. B. Strickler.

PROBLEM No. 6.—30 cents.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

At home the coming Cincinnati Convention attracts the most attention. An immense number of delegates will be present, but what their action will be no one can predict....The Alabama claims case again attracts much attention at home and in Europe. The counter cases have been made public. An effort is being made on the part of Cyrus W. Field, and others, to have America withdraw her claims for indirect damages ...A formidable insurrection has broken out in Spain, under the lead of Don Carlos. The Government is taking active measures to put it down....The revolution in Mexico is thought to be nearly at an end....There has been an awful butchery of U. S. Marshals, and others, in the Indian Territory ...The new charter for New York city has passed, but Gov. Hoffman is likely to veto it, since some portions of it are considered unconstitutional. It embodies the new system of cumulative voting.... Charles Francis Adams will accept of a nomination at Cincinnati upon condition .... Hon. Geo. W. Julian has declared against Grant....The Germans of the West are for Cincinnati....The Irish of New York go for Horace Greeley for President.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

The rapid transit question engrosses attention, and protests are made against the proposed Vanderbilt franchise. The Central Underground Railroad men assert that they are ready and anxious to build their road.....The new city charter causes a general election to be held on the 4th Tuesday in May....The Episcopalians want to build a church in Rome, and Hon. Hamilton Fish is interested in it....The Tribune has exposed the butchers who sell foul meat, and they have held an indignation meeting.... H. W. Beecher has addressed the public in favor of opening the libraries on Sunday... An assistant Bishop for Albany has been consecrated at the Cathedral, with much display ...The base ball season has commenced .... The Union, a morning daily, in the interests of the working classes, has appeared....A new weekly, called The Catholic Review, has appeared .....The Cooper Institute Library is to be open on Sunday, one year, as an experiment... In the case of David Barry, shot in a liquor saloon on the 17th, the jury says he came to his death by a pistol shot by David Murphy....Three men fell out of a window in St. Michael's Church on the 22d, and were seriously injured....The question of who shall be the next Mayor excites attention ....There are 30,000 dogs in the city... Only one lecture in fifty delived in this city pays expenses ....In the Stokes case, for the murder of James Fisk, the counsel for the defense have disagreed, and Mr. Bartlett has withdrawn ...The Chamber of Commerce has made a report on Custom House Reform .... Serious charges have been made against ex-Controller Johnson of Brooklyn ....Brooklyn will send a large delegation to Cincinnati....The two great opera troupes, the Nilsson and the Parepa-Rosa, took leave of New York on the 29th and 30th, and sailed for Europe on the 1st of May....Excursion tickets to Cincinnati are issued for $24....Hon. Charles Francis Adams has sailed from this city to Europe....A statue of Mazzini is proposed for the Central Park...The yacht Dauntless has gone to Europe.

Miscellaneous Home News.

The National Sunday-School Convention, which met at Indianapolis on the 17th, invites delegates from the British Provinces....A tornado has destroyed 62 houses in Chester, S. C., and done much damage....There have been distinct shocks of earthquake in Inyo Co., Cal.... The fruit crop of California has been destroyed by frost....Forty more Japanese students have arrived at San Francisco....Ole Bull and wife sail for Norway on the 21st of May....The Mormons deny that they have indulged in offensive exultation over the decision of the Supreme Court ...The puddlers of Pottsville, Pa., are on a strike....An insect plague of buffalo gnats has appeared about Jackson, Miss....The second trial of Mrs. Wharton of Baltimore has been postponed until October . The Lydia Sherman trial, in New Haven, is drawing to a close....The army worm is doing much damage in Tennessee ....There is excitement in Alaska over the discovery of gold and silver.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

President Juarez says the rebellion in Mexico is crushed. He does not care to cultivate relations with European powers .. A rebellion has broken out in Yucatan, and there has been an earthquake in Oaxaca, which destroyed churches and dwellings... The Italian Government is said to be of the opinion that America should abandon the claim for indirect damages ... The Vienna Exhibition opens the 1st of May ....The trip of Miss Nellie Grant through England attracts much attention. Large crowds gather at the stations to see her off....The Carlists have risen in Spain, and that country is virtually in a state of civil war. The Government has arrested many persons, and volunteers are hurrying to arms ...The steamship Ocean Queen has gone ashore in the harbor of Aspinwall, and has been badly damaged .. Reinforcements have arrived at Matamoras, Mexico, giving great satisfaction....Many Carlists have been arrested in Spain. Their war cry is "Viva Charles VIIth, death to Liberals".....The peasants are said to be joining the Carlists in large numbers... Mexico is reported to be becoming more quiet ... A revolution is imminent in Hayti ... Ten thousand men are said to be in arms in Spain against the King. The Cortes assembled in Madrid on the 22d. All the Carlist delegates were absent. The French Government will severely handle all Spanish insurgents it finds upon its soil.... The last financial statement of the Turkish Government is said to be very unsatisfactory .. M. Pereire declines to be the French Embassador to London .... The ship Maria, from Liverpool, foundered near Bombay, on the 15th of March, and 30 lives were lost ...The Sultan sent a steam yacht to Odessa to convey Gen. Sherman and party to Sebastopol....Mr. Bancroft has given a great dinner, at which Prince Bismarck, J. Bancroft Davis, and others, were present.... On March 3d there was an explosion at Tien-tsin, destroying 80 houses and many lives... Spanish troops have encountered some Carlists in Catalonia....The report of an impending rupture between Germany and France is contradicted in the Berlin papers....The Bishop of Ermeland has been warned by the German Government against issuing sentences of excommunication ...It is admitted by Berlin papers that the course of France will cause Germany to act with caution, and continue a longer occupation of French territory than she otherwise would... The strike of the carpenters continues in Berlin Don Carlos has issued a manifesto to the Spaniards, and a general uprising is feared. The Government is ready with troops. The king says he will not impose himself upon the country against the wishes of a majority, but he knows what to do with a turbulent minority.... The steamer Rona has sunk on the Chinese coast, and 60 lives were lost....The steamship Peruvian, with 700 passengers, went ashore on some shoals off Halifax, on the 20th. Passengers all saved. The steamship will be repaired.

Political.

Civil Service Reform is thought to have been practically killed in the House by those who should support the President....The committee on the New Orleans Custom House investigation is charged with holding back the testimony... There has been much excitement in Salt Lake City over the Mormon question ...Mr. Fish says the Cabinet will not back down or change its position on the Alabama question... The Democrats are said to be working to have Charles Francis Adams nominated at Cincinnati. ....David A. Wells is engineering the Cincinnati Convention in Boston....Virginia Liberals propose to support Judge Davis and Horace Greeley at Cincinnati....Col. Forney says Pennsylvania will go solid for Grant....Iowa has abolished the death penalty....Secretary Robeson has again been before the Naval Investigating Committee; he made some startling statements about expensive engines without ships, and good ships with worthless engines; he demanded a complete vindication from the charges made against him by the Sun....It is thought Gov. Hoffman will veto the new charter for the City of New York.... The Liberal movement is making progress in New Orleans....The Republicans of West Jersey have held a Liberal meeting at Camden....A Liberal call has been issued in Indiana....The Exposition Hall is to be used in Cincinnati for the Liberal Republicans....A copy of the American counter case has been given to the public. ....Mr. Elihu Burritt has written a letter to Congressman Peters, pleading for a withdrawal of the claims for consequential damages....The Senate has refused to admit Ablett of North Carolina ...The Beach Pneumatic Tunnel bill for New York city has passed at Albany; also several other bills for quick transit railways.... Gov. Palmer of Illinois has made a speech, "defining his position;" he thinks it time to break party ranks....Charles Francis Adams has written a letter, in which he says he is not averse to a proper nomination from Cincinnati....An Irish league has presented the name of Horace Greeley for Cincinnati....The Liberal movement has reached Connecticut, and a call has been issued....Hon. Geo. W. Julian goes back on Grant....The Missouri delegation to Cincinnati will number 1,000....The Germans of Cleveland have issued a Liberal call....Maryland and Nebraska are going to Cincinnati....Maryland Republicans have been instructed to vote for Grant. ....The President has been called upon by the House of Representatives to demand the release of Dr. Hounrd....The Brooklyn Ring is being investigated... Gen. Geo. J. Stannard, Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., turns out to be a defaulter in the sum of $36,000.

Crimes.

Geo. W. Robinson shot John Scarborough, in a saloon, in Wheeling, Va., on April 19th, killing him instantly....James C. Laughton, aged 15, committed suicide in Boston on April 19th.... Henry H. Faxon of Quincy, Mass., a member of the Legislature, has been assaulted by one Odiorne....Nellie Jewett of Claremont, N. H., drowned herself on the the 16th ...Wm. Hindell, the absconding banker of Girard, Ill., has been arrested in California.....In the trial of Mrs. Fanny Hyde for the murder of Geo. W. Watson, in Brooklyn, the jury failed to agree....There has been a terrible fight between the U. S. Marshalls and desperadoes, at Barren Fork, Cherokee Nation: ten men were killed, three of whom were marshals; in consequence of this fight, Gen. Sheridan has sent two companies of infantry to Fort Gibson....A large number of drunken stabbing affrays have recently occurred in New York city and Brooklyn; as many as 8 and 10 cases are reported in one day....A man named Clark shot his wife, and cut his own throat, in Indianapolis, on the 23d.

Obituaries.

Judge Sturgis, of Sturgis, Mich., on the 17th, aged 84 .. Eliza Couldock, the actress, at Salt Lake, on the 19th....Geo. Heyer, editor of the Oshkosh Democrat, on the 20th....Augustus Bishop, son of Madam Anna Bishop, on the 22d, in New York ... Chief of the Pottowotamies, aged 100, died on the 23d. He paddled the first Chicago family across the lake, in 1818.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Beauty's Best Auxiliary.—Ask the belle of the season what appointment of her toilet-table holds the highest place in her esteem, and she will reply, without a moment's reflection, Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Nothing, she is thoroughly aware, contributes so powerfully to enhance her charms and render her irresistible as that most delightful and healthful auxiliary of Beauty.

Gov. Merrill on the Marion Watches.—Messrs. Giles Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.: I take pleasure in saying that the watch I bought of you, being 21,767, "Fayette Stratton, Marion, New Jersey," made by the United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has given perfect satisfaction; its variation from mean time since regulated being scarcely perceptible.—Samuel Merrill, Gov. of Iowa.

Facts for the Ladies.—Louisa Kelley, Ackworth, Ga., has, with the general use of a Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, for three years supported a family of four adults and two children, built and paid for a house, and has $100 cash on hand. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

It is no joke, but a fact, that the Blanchard Churn is literally *an Automatic Butter Maker*. Try it for yourself. Send to any dealer in first-class farm machinery for a circular,—or a churn.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

New York, Saturday, April 27, 1872.

A rise of 2 per cent in gold since our last report is an incident to continued heavy importations, with only moderate exports of domestic produce. The Treasury is now paying out the May gold interest, but as this barely equals the current receipts of gold for customs, the open market is higher on the prospect of considerable gold shipments. The Government (gold-paying) stocks go up in correspondence with the dearer price of gold, and most of these have become scarce in the market.

General trade continues active, and the imports of foreign goods are running ahead of last spring so considerably as to excite attention to the accumulating trade balance against the country. The Treasury holds an unprecedented sum of gold, about $130,000,000, against which, the outstanding gold notes on the Treasury are only $26,000,000. But the Secretary pursues the stubborn policy of very small sales from his surplus. He did the same thing last spring and summer, and gold, of course, advanced on the export demand. The prevailing sentiment of the business public is much against the course of the Treasury, as there is no question that the Treasurer might as safely put out $15,000,000 gold notes, as to restrict his circulation to less than 30 per cent of his enormous gold balance. It may be that he is influenced by the unsettled nature of our political relations with Great Britain on the Washington Treaty.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	April 13.	April 20.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	274,354,300	273,050,600
Gold and Greenbacks	56,210,700	58,187,200
Deposits	123,287,100	125,630,700
Circulation	27,387,000	27,911,300

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	113	N. Y. Central Scrip	63
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	115⅝	Rock Island	113¾
U. S. 6s of 1881	118½	N. West	81¾
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₱ cts	111	Do. Preferred	95
U. S. New Loan	112⅛	St. Paul	62
N. Y. Bounty Loan	108¼	Do. Preferred	81
Tennessees	70	Lake Shore	97
Virginias, new	51	Ohio and Mississippi	49⅝
Missouri Bonds	96	Toledo & Wabash	78¼
U. S. Currency 6s	126½	Erie	72
Central Pacific	103	Union Pacific Stock	40
Union do	93	Adams Express	59½
Western Telegraph	75	American Express	74½
Pacific Mail	73⅛	United States Exp's	75
N. Y. Central Stock	99¾	Bills on London	109¾

The advances made on last week's table are: On Gold and Government Stocks 2 per cent.; Tennessee Bonds, 2¾; Central Pacifics, ⅜; Union Pacifics, 1¼; Pacific Mail, 5⅜; Erie, 10; Union Pacific, 1; Adams Express, 1¾, and Rock Island, ¾ per cent. The Stocks of N. Y. Central, Lake Shore, N. W. St. Paul, Ohio & Wabash about same as previously quoted. In Harlem Stock, (not usually an active speculative,) there is an advance of 12@14 per cent, on favorable legislation at Albany in regard to the Fourth Avenue and its Grand Depot. The general market strong at the close of the week.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

New York, Friday, April 26, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 10,077 bales of cotton; dried fruits, 173 pkgs.; eggs, 19,503 bbls.; flour, 58,049 bbl.; wheat, 36,200 bush.; corn, 233,200 do.; oats, 201,938 do.; barley, 500 do.; grass seed, 362 bags; beans, 938 bbls.; corn meal, 1,026 do.; do., 1,779 bags; hops, 38 bales; pork, 5,928 pkgs.; beef, 209 do.; cut meats, 3,588 do.; lard, 5,316 do.; lard, kegs 774; butter, 11,138 pkgs.; cheese, 3,764 do.; peanuts, 1,725 bags.; 1,219 hhds. tobacco; 7,712 boxes do.; 4,038 bbls. whisky; 252 bales wool.

Butter.—A more settled appearance of spring increases the caution of buyers in deference to new white, and only really choice half tubs will bring 35c. Welsh is rather slow of sale, and a fair round parcel is now quoted in favor of buyers. The late invoice of California gave complete satisfaction, and an inquiry for the new addition is quite established. State pails are doing no better than selected half tubs. There has been a shipping demand for old, using 425 pkgs. We quote pails, 35@36c.; half tubs, 34@35c.; Welsh, 31@32c.; common state, 25@30c.; Western, 20@29c.

Beeswax—Is held firmly, at 41c. for Southern.

Beans.—Mediums and marrowfats are the same price, a feature which has not occurred before in several years. Receivers are able to place mediums promptly, while for other descriptions the trade drags. Sales of prime mediums at $3.20@3.25, good do. $3@3.10, fair do. $2.80, pea $3@3.30, kidney $3@3.50, red kidney $2.25@3, prime marrowfats $3.20@3.25, good do. $3@3.15.

Cheese.—There is still a very unsatisfactory feeling. The backwardness of the season lends some hope of getting rid of a good part of the old make at comparatively fair prices. Where a prompt bid is made at anything near the views of holders, a trade generally follows. There has not been enough new received as yet to compel a market. Shippers bid low, say about 14@14½c., but holders refuse this feature. Some of the cheese reshipped from England have been offered at 17c.; they are in good condition. We quote, the factory, 17@17½c.; good do., 16@16½c.; fair do., 15c.; farm dairy, 13@16c.

Cotton.—Has been very dull and weak. The advices from the South speak of warm weather. The principal cause of the depression lies in the apprehension that considerable quantities of cotton will be applied on May contracts; many holders for this month are anxious to close out.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛
Good Ordinary	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝
Low Middling	22⅞	23⅛	23⅜	23¾
Middling	23½	23⅞	23⅛	24
Good Middling	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞

For future delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 22⅞c. for May; 23⅛c. for June; 23⅜c. for July; 23⅝c. for Aug.

Dried Fruits.—The few parties who control the stock of apples find it difficult to realize late extreme prices, and, in instances, concessions have been made. Peaches are hard to sell at unchanged prices. Small fruits are scarce and firm.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 7@8c.; Western, new, 10@10½c.; Southern, new, qrs., 8@9c.; do. fine, sliced, —@—c.; new State qrs., 11@11½c.; do. sliced, fine, 13@15c.; Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17c.@18½c.; do. Geo., 15@16½c.; peeled E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½c.; do. quarters, 5½@6c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ₱ lb., 30@32c. Blackberries, 12½@13c. Raspberries 30@32c.

Eggs.—We are having now the heavy supplies that in most seasons come along during Easter, and as the demand is usually lighter at this period, when shad come in, receivers find it difficult to place the supplies even at the material concessions allowed. Sales of Western at 16c.; State, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Long Island, 16½@17c.; Southern, 15@15½c.

Flour.—The home trade have been free buyers, but shippers have bought sparingly. Prices generally are higher, most marked in the high grades, which are scarce. $6.35@6.85 for superfine State; $7.00@7.10 for common extra do.; $7.15@7.25 for good to choice do.; $7.30@7.75 for fancy do.; $6.35@6.85 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.50@7.30 for extra do.; $7.30@8.10 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $7.25@7.75, and trade brands of do. at $7.80@9; good to choice white wheat extras at $8.15@9.25; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.75@9.25; St. Louis at $8.00@9.00 for common to fair extra, and $9.10@11.50 for good to choice. Southern at $8.00@11.50 for extras and $9.50@12 for good to choice. Rye at $4.10@5.10.

Fresh Fruits.—Regular arrivals of Charleston strawberries relieve the dull appearance of the fruit market, and choice will bring $2.50 per quart. Recent shipments were not in fine order, but sold at $2@2.25. The portion of apples that were caught in the canal are nearly worthless. Prime Russets are quotable at $5.50, and lots range at $4.50@5. Cranberries are reduced in stock to a retailing quantity, quoted at $5@5.50 per crate. Peanuts are abundant in the south, and prices are weak here. Wilmington, choice, $2@2.25 per bus.; others, including Virginia, $1.70@1.90 do.

Grain.—In wheat a material advance is quoted, based upon a better foreign market and moderate stocks. The inquiry from all sources has been fair. We quote—No. 2 spring, in store, $1.58@1.61; No. 1 do., $1.62@1.65; winter red Western, $1.78@1.80; amber Western, $1.57@1.60.; and white Western at $1.87@2.05. Rye is quiet at 90@92c. for Western. Oats are coming in freely, and have sold lower: Western, 52½@53½c.; Ohio, 53½@55c. Barley is active and firm at $1.05@1.56 for common to choice Canada West. Corn is offered at lower figures with a slow inquiry. Western mixed, 75c.; Western yellow, 76@75½c.; white Southern, 76c.

Hay and Straw.—Reports from the interior show that farmers have not more than enough stock for their own use, owing to the backward season, and dealers here hold on to winter prices. Sales at $1.40@1.45 for shipping; $1.50@1.75 for retail qualities; 50@65c. for salt; 80c.@$1 for clover. Straw at $1.05@1.10 for long rye; 85@95c. for short rye; 75@85c. for oat; 50@70c. for wheat.

Hops.—As usual at this season business in full parcels is checked, everybody holding off to hear from the new crop. Brewers are taking a few lots at late prices. Sales at 50@55c. for prime, down to 25c. for common; English, 60@65c.

Maple Sugar.—There is some accumulation of stock as the opening high prices keep buyers out of market a while. Very fine samples are arriving from this State; the range is 16@19c.

Poultry and Game.—The supply of dressed is unusually small from near points, as farmers are busy plowing and planting, and not much Western is due at this season. We quote:

Live, State and N. J., 20@22c.; do. Western, 18@20c.; roosters, 11@12c.; ducks, per pair, $1@1.12. Geese—Western, $1.75@2; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey, $2.75@3.25; turkeys, 23@24c. N. J. and Pa. chickens, 25@30c.; do. turkeys, 30@32c.; capons, 42@45c.; broilers, $2.12 ₱ pair; Western chickens, 18@23c.; do. turkeys, 27@28c.; live are scarce and wanted.

Game.—Snipe are in good supply and saleable at the low figures. Wild pigeons arrive freely and are lower. English snipe per doz., $1.75@2; plover, $1.50 do. Wild pigeons $1 feathered and $1.12@1.25 picked.

Peas.—Canada are quiet at $1.25@1.27. Green are in good demand and steadily held at $2@2.20. Southern blackeyed have been sold at $2.70 per two-bushel bag.

Provisions.—Mess pork is held with confidence, with some speculative feeling. We quote at $13.75 for spot, $14 for June. Prime mess, $12.75 for spot, and $13 for May, with sales at these figures. Dressed hogs are steadily held at 5¾@6¾. Middles are in good export demand, and decidedly higher. Short rib, 7¾c.; long clear, 8¼c.; short clear, 8½c. Cut meats are firm at 9¾10c. for hams in pickle, 9@9½c. for do. in salt, and 5¾@5¾ for shoulders in salt. Smoked meats at 10½@11c. for hams, and 6¾@7c. for shoulders. Lard is held higher, with considerable inquiry, and a strong market reported from the West. Western steam, 8⅝c. for spot, 9½c. for June, and 9⅝c. for July. State lard is quiet at 9¾@10c. Beef dull at $7.50@9.50 for plain Western mess, and $10@12 for extra mess. Beef hams are dull at $24@27. Tierce beef is inactive at $15@17 for prime mess, and $18@21.50 for India mess. Tallow is held higher; prime city, 9¾c.

Seed.—Clover is selling at 9@9¼c. for Ohio, 9¾@9¾c. for prime Indiana and Michigan, and 10c. for State, with the business limited to the home trade. Timothy is quiet at $2.75@3.25 for common to prime.

Vegetables.—The large supply and good quality of old potatoes makes dealers very earnest in their instructions to shippers of new from the South this season in reference to sending small sizes. There are always a detriment to trade in the New York market, and this year if seed will be neglected, as buyers will use their advantage in selecting choice old. Bermuda produce is quite freely offered with potatoes at —@— ₱ bbl., tomatos 30c. per 5-qrt. box, onions $4 ₱ crate. Old potatoes are in good receipt by rail and prices are easy. Green peas arrive as heavily as 1,500 crates each steamer, and are quoted at $4.50@5 ₱ bu.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., for seed, $2.25@3.00; P. Blows, $2.25@2.50; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.50@1.75; Dyright, $1.50@—; sweet Del., $3.75@4.00. Onions, red and yellow, $2.—@2.50; Coun., 100 strings, $3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $22@24. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $2. Cabbages, per 100, $5@8. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50.

Whisky—Is quiet, and steadily held at 90½c. for Western.

Wool.—There is a better inquiry from manufacturers for fine lots of domestic and foreign, at full prices. Pulled are easier in price. Latest sales are at 80@85c. for XX Ohio; 70c. for extra pulled; 75@83c. for super; 87c. for unbed; 50c. for Texas; 32c. for California burry; 46@46½c. for Cape; 41c. for Mestiza.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., April 27, 1872.

The market at Little Falls for the week ending April 27th was quite well represented for the season, about 800 boxes from farm dairies having been delivered. Much of this was of rather poor quality, being badly skimmed, and prices went as low as 7c. for the poorest. The sales of fair, meaty cheese, well cured, run from 12c. to 13½c. A considerable quantity was sent forward to New York to be sold on commission. Only a few factories were in market, the prices for this class of goods ranging from 13½c. to 13¾c. Between 200 and 300 tubs of butter were delivered, sales being made at 28c. to 30c.

We have advices from abroad for the first week in April. Our London correspondent reports a steady sale for American cheese, extra fine bringing 70s. to 74s.; fine, 65s. to 68s.; seconds, 60s. to 64s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—English Cheddar, 66s. to 68s.; Wiltshire, double, 60s. to 63s.; Cheshire, medium, 60s.; fine, 68s. to 72s.; Scotch, 66s. to 71s. Dutch Cheese.—Edams, 60s. to 68s.; Gondas, 46s. to 56s.; Derby shape, 64s. to 66s. Butter continues scarce for fine, but for secondary and inferior sorts buyers name their own figures. The quotations are as follows:—Cammells, 116s., for extra; Corks, 128s. to 132s.; Normandy, extra, 136s.; Canadian, 70s. to 90s. The corresponding prices last year were as follows: Friesland butter, 150s.; American cheese, 74s.

The weather during the early part of the week in Herkimer was cold, with a light fall of snow.—X. A. W.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York, April 25, 1872.

There has been quite an increase in all kinds of live stock, and the markets show a weakening in consequence. The shad season may be said to have regularly opened, and people begin to turn to them for a change. Eggs have also cheapened, leaving meats above the general ideas of consumers, hence their neglect to such an extent that at the present writing the markets are well nigh demoralized, particularly in the sheep line. There is more call for spring lambs to serve up with the green peas arriving from the South.

Beeves.—Total for the week just ended, 8,776, against 8,247 for the previous week. This is a very heavy run for a fortnight, and still there is not much decline. About ½c. covers it, but the feeling is much weaker now than it was this day week. There are several droves unsold to-night. The supply was very large last Monday, amounting to 168 cars at Communipaw, 122 at 100th street, and 14 at Weehawken. Large as were the numbers, all were sold. Good quality helped the trade. There were cattle on sale which brought 14c. by the yardful. They were splendid premium-grade Durhams of 10¾ cwt. Even the Texans were of pretty good quality, especially those which had been still-fed. We are now getting many distillery cattle, and the opinion prevails that there are a good many of them to sell this spring. The present warm weather will send them forward. Our receipts of all kinds of cattle since Monday have been 3,451 head. Fat droves sell at 13@13½c., fair cattle commanding 12½@12¾c. Texans are worth 11@12c., as per quality. One drove of scant, 6¾ cwt., went at 12c., 57 lbs. per cwt. Bulls are worth 5@6c. ₱ lb., live weight. Five cars good 7½ cwt. Illinois cattle run out at 12½@13c., with two cars still-fed, 1,225 lbs., grass, at 12¾c., 58 lbs. per cwt.

The following are the closing prices for the week

In comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₽ lb	13¼ @ 13½	13¼ @ 13¾
Good to prime	12½ @ 13	12⅞ @ 13⅛
Ordinary to medium	11⅞ @ 12¼	12 @ 12½
Lowest grade	11 @ 11½	11 @ 11⅝
Average sales	12 @ —	12¼ @ —

Milch Cows.—Cows have sold better during the past few days, and prices are $3@5 per head higher. The late cool weather, with a good beef market, has enabled milkmen to dispose of their fat cows to advantage, and this always makes them the more willing to buy fresh animals. True, milk has been very abundant and low, but this is not likely to continue. Some poor cows have been sold at $25@30 each, with ordinary to medium at $40@55, good to prime $65@80 very few going above $75. Receipts for the week 86.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts for the week 19,202 against 12,374 the previous week. This large increase in numbers, together with a falling off in the demand after mutton was advanced commensurate with the high prices of live stock, has now caused a reaction, and we rate sheep half a cent lower than they were quoted the beginning of the week. Besides this, the market is very dull, and many lots remain unsold. The late prices were the highest for many years, and mutton eaters couldn't stand it, or at least they objected strongly. The high rates also brought stock forward faster, and we now quote 6¼@8c. for clipped, and 7½@10c. for wool lots, a few extras selling at 11c., such as 71 extra 110 lb. Mass. A car 89 lb. O., sheared, sold at 6¾c., with a car good 90 lbs. at 8c., and two cars unshorn Mich., 78½ lbs., at 9½c. Lambs vary from 14 to 19c. per lb., so wide is the range of quality. By the head they sell at $6@9, and are in demand.

Hogs.—The 32,593 head now reported are 4,600 more than were received the previous week. The market rules dull and heavy at close upon ¼c. decline on dressed. There are not enough live selling to make a price, but it would be difficult to obtain 5c. for prime hogs. City dressed sell at 5¾@6¼c.

Veal Calves.—These are increasing in numbers, the arrivals for the past week being 3,151. They are also coming forward of better average quality. The cool weather of last week caused heavy shipments of dressed calves. Some of them arrived in good order and sold at 10@12c., but many of those coming in today—warm weather having set in again—are in bad condition, and the sanitary police take them. We repeat that it is unsafe to send dressed calves to this market thus late in the season. Live vary from 5 to 6½c. for small and poor, up to 7@8¼c. for fair to extras, very few even of choice calves exceeding 8c. One lot Bucks Co., Pa., 160 in number, of 130@150 lbs., just sold at 8c., with a lot 120 lb. State veals at 6c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES

and TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. The well known and reliable remedy for Brown Discoloration of the Face. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by *Druggists*.

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TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE is the only water pipe in the market which combines safety to health with strength, durability, facility of bending, and making perfectly tight joints. Water flows through it as pure as if drawn through silver. It is approved by all the leading chemists and physicians in the country; also, the Water Commissioners of New York, Brooklyn and Boston, in addition to the plumbing of houses, it is largely used in conveying water from springs and wells, also for beer pumps and mineral waters. Circulars and sample of pipe sent by mail free. Address THE COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD M'F'G CO., 313 Center St., New York. Price 15 cents a pound for all sizes. Also manufacturers of Block-Tin Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Solder, etc. ORDERS filled at sight.

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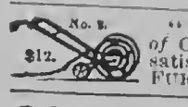

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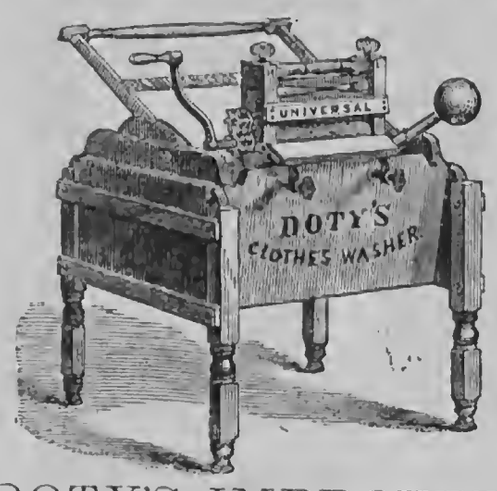

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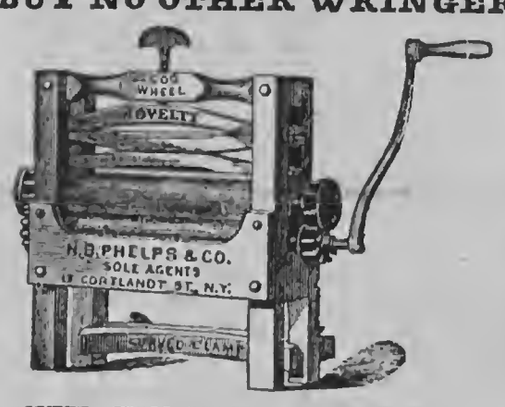

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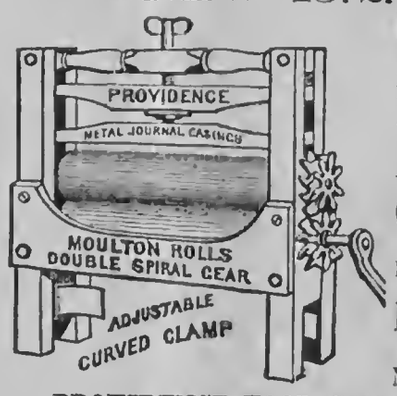

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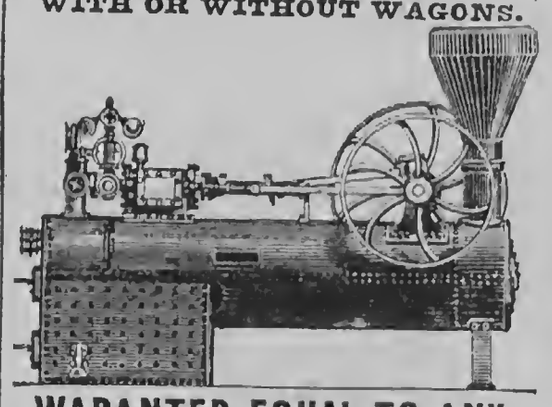

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— Italy has 765 newspapers.

— North Carolina has 4,000 Quakers.

— Coffee was first drunk in Paris in 1667.

— Maryland's oysters pay more than her grain crop.

— Madrid has 11 Protestent chapels and 4,000 worshippers.

— The ice is yet thick and strong on Lake Winnipiscogee.

— Rates on the Atlantic cable have been reduced to $1 per word.

— Geneva is to have a congress of schoolmasters this summer.

— The great truss for the Boston Coliseum is the largest ever raised.

— The late California earthquake was 750 miles long by 500 miles broad.

— The Sycamore Mills at Fall River, Mass., is to contain 32,000 spindles.

— A chicken farm of 20 acres has been started near Wyandotte, Kansas.

— The season is a month late in Maine, and the snow has not all gone.

— A farmer at Shawneetown, Ill., is planting a peach orchard of 7,500 acres.

— Only 350 men are at work in the shipyards of Baltimore, where 1,500 used to be employed.

— The flags for the Navy, War and Treasury Departments are now made seamless, with the stripes dyed in.

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The price is only Twenty Dollars.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
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It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.

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In placing this LAWN MOWER before the Public for the season of 1872, it needs no recommendation, as it has a world-wide celebrity. With the improvements recently added to this favorite Mower, we are fully warranted in saying it has no equal in the WORLD. And its immense sale for the last 30 days throughout the United States is sufficient proof of the above assertion and of its great superiority. This Lawn Mower is constructed upon truly scientific principles, and it is the only PERFECTLY BALANCED Lawn Mower ever made, operated by a ball and adjustable handle, points that are indispensible, securing ease of operating, and a perfect, beautiful and level cut.

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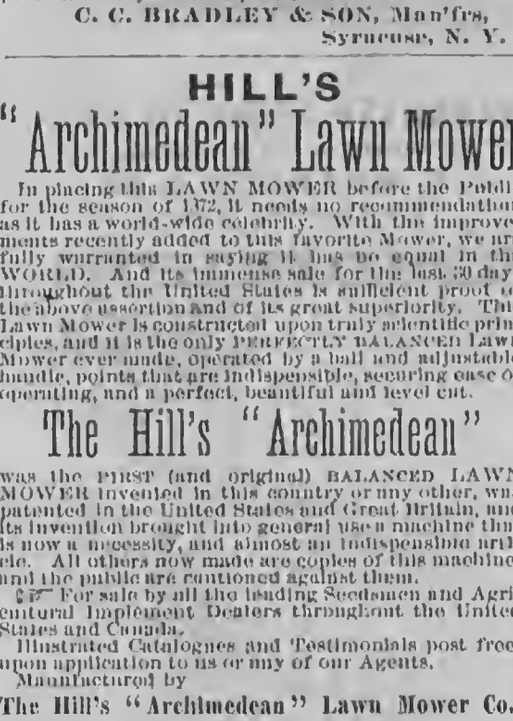

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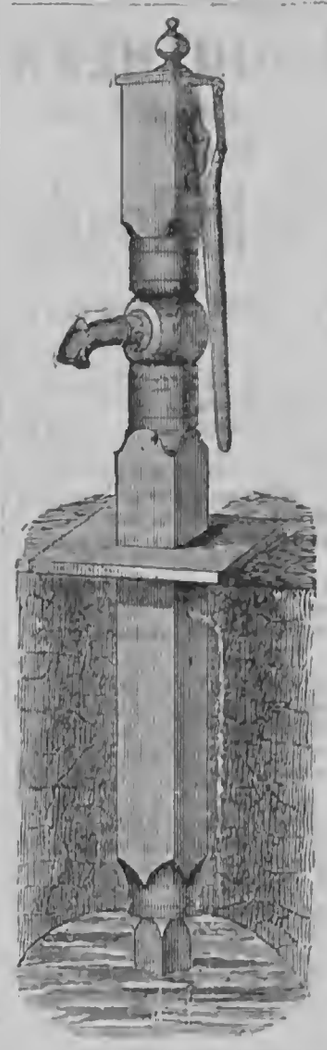

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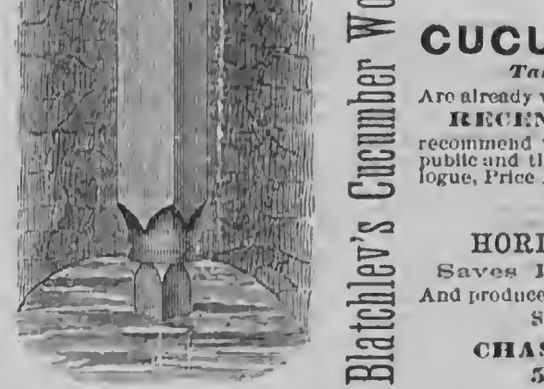
Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents more** a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.



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(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

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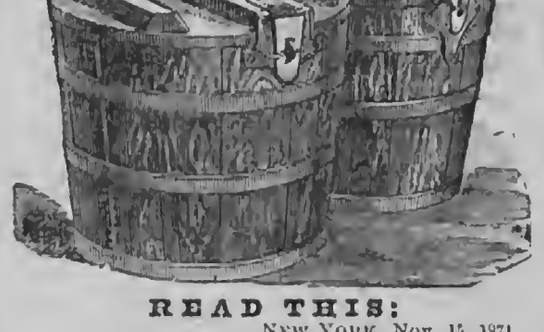

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LATE SPRING! CROWDED WORK!

This year a large amount of work must be done in a very short time. With our wide Harrow more than twice as much ground can daily be prepared for seed as without it, and all crops *cheaply cultivated* through the season in a *superior* manner.

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L. R. AUSTIN, Coldwater, Mich., says:—"I have a 40 and a 30-tooth square drag, but with *your* Harrow can do twice the work in half the time."

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21-page Catalogue; 11 pages farmers' experience.

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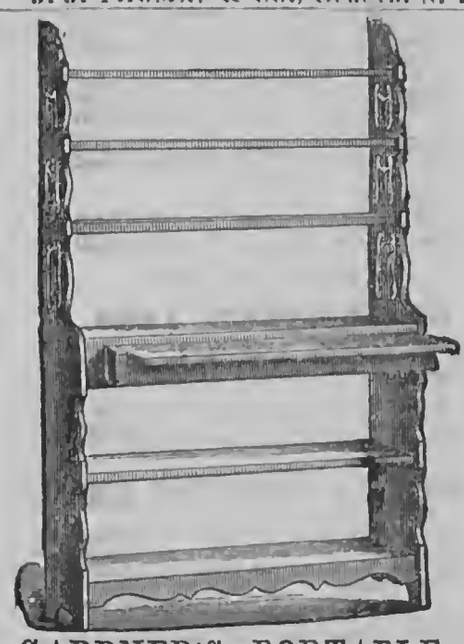

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

M. BODISEO has recently died at Rio Janeiro.

TENNYSON avows his intention of visiting America.

JENNY LIND'S daughter of 14 gives great vocal promise.

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARK was 62 on the 4th of April.

MISS BATEMAN is recovering from an attack of weak eyes.

MISS FOLEY has made a fine bust of Theodore Parker, in Rome.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE is on a tour through Gipp's Land, Australia.

PRESIDENT GRANT has congratulated Gov. Jewell on his re-election.

MAGGIE MITCHELL is forty, and had a fourteen years' courtship.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD'S collection of pictures brought only $85,000.

MISS HOSMER, the sculptor, has recovered from her accident in Rome.

REV. E. E. HALE of Boston was 50 on the 3d of April. He has gone South.

DR. RENZI, author of "History of Medicine in Italy," recently died in Naples.

PROF. AGASSIZ was arrested in Montevideo for filling his pockets with rocks.

REV. DR. BURNS, a celebrated London Baptist clergyman, is coming to this country.

THE friends of Mrs. Dickens intend to tell the true story of her separation from Charles.

JAMES MADISON BELL, the colored delegate from Ohio to Philadelphia, is a graduate of Oberlin.

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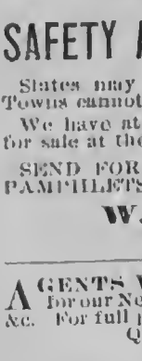

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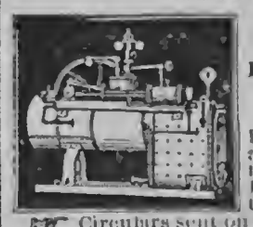

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RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS. ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

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WHOLE NO. 1163.

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$2.50 PER YEAR.

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The Herdsman.

LONG-HORN CATTLE.

YORKSHIRE, Eng., has the credit of giving rise to the Long-Horns. They enjoyed a considerable local reputation. The district of Craven was their original home. Before BAKEWELL'S time CULLEY described them as "Long-bodied, big-boned, coarse, flat-sided, and often lyery or black-fleshed." But many even of these Craven cattle were noticeable for rotundity, length of carcass, mellowness of skin and the excellent quality of their milk. The improvement of the breed dates from 1720. Sir THOMAS GRESLEY and a blacksmith named WELBY did much to improve this stock. Mr. WEBSTER of Canley near Coventry was also a Long-Horn breeder of local note. BAKEWELL improved the breed and they were known as Improved Leicesters. His breeding was close and there was little risk run by crossing. He commenced with two heifers from Mr. WEBSTER'S herd at Canley, using on them a bull from Westmoreland. His aim was rotundity of form and aptitude to feed. In this he was successful. But the result was not an ability to fill the milk pail like the old breed. Mr. MARSHALL describes the characteristics of the Improved Leicesters, or Long-Horns, as follows:—"Fore-end long and light (this we may observe is a fault apparent in the few herds remaining in England); neck thin, head fine but long and tapering, eye large, bright, and prominent. The horns vary with the sex; those of bulls comparatively short, from fifteen inches to two feet. The oxen extremely large, from two and a-half feet to three and a-half feet long. Cows nearly as long, but fine and tapering. Most of the horns hang downward by the side of the cheeks, and then, if well turned, as in many of the cows, shoot forward at the points; the shoulders fine, thin, and well placed; girth small, as compared with Short-Horn and Middle-Horn breeds; the chine remarkably full when fat, but hollow when low in condition; loin broad, and hips wide and protuberant, the quarter long and level, fleshy thighs, with small, clean, but comparatively long legs; carcass round, and ribs well sprung, flesh of good quality, hide of medium thickness, and color various—the brindle, the flinch-back, and the pye most common. As grazier's stock, they undoubtedly rank high; the bone and offal small, and the fore-end light, while the chine, the loin, the rump, and the ribs are heavily loaded, and with flesh of the finest quality. In point of early maturity they have also materially gained; in general they have gained a year in preparation for the butcher."

Such was the character of the Improved Long-Horn, as established by those leading breeders. The Short-Horns seem to have soon displaced this breed, with all its peculiar excellences. There is scarcely a single herd of these Long-Horns left in Leicestershire, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, which were their original homes. The Short-Horns are dormant. A recent writer says:—"Sixty years ago the Long-Horn was the most important and fashionable breed of cattle inhabiting the counties of Derby and Stafford, and there still linger in the district wondrous tales of the quantity of milk yielded by some favorite cow, or the more marvelous weights which the oxen and heifers attained, when grazed on the rich, alluvial pastures of the Trent, the Dove, or the Derwent. From some cause or other, the breed has gradually receded in public estimation, and the only herds of note now existing in England are those of his Grace, the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe Park, Bucks; Sir JOHN HARPER CREW, Bart., Calke Abbey, Derbyshire; JOHN GODFREY, Wigston Parva, Hickley, Leicestershire, and R. H. CHAPMAN, of Upton, Nuneaton, Warwickshire. The Duke of Buckingham has a herd of fine animals, numbering at the present time nearly 100 head; they are directly descended from the

LONG-HORN CATTLE.

Bakewell, Canley, Rollright, and some of the purest old Warwickshire families. The herd is of long standing, and has been bred with great care and judgment. Animals from this herd have frequently distinguished themselves in the show-yard.

"Sir JOHN HARPER CREW, who was formerly an admirer and breeder of pedigree Short-Horns, and though it is scarcely ten years since he commenced to cultivate the Long-Horn, now possesses a herd of forty breeding cows, which, for uniformity of type, could scarcely be excelled by their great rivals, the Short-Horns. They come to hand mellow to the touch. The skin, though thick, is covered with a profusion of rich, soft hair; the rib is well sprung, chine broad, shoulders well placed, barrel round and deep, the general appearance in unison, denoting a healthy and vigorous constitution. They are good milkers, and, as a rule, prolific breeders. What appears to us as their only weak point in these days of high feeding and quick returns is, that they are longer in arriving at maturity than the improved Short-Horn; consequently they give a less return for the quantity of food they consume.

"T. W. Cox, Esq., of Spondon Hall, near Derby, has a very good herd, tracing their account from the herd of Bakewell and the old Warwickshire sorts, on an outlying farm which he has in hand. Both rearing and cheese making are practised at Spondon. A small herd is kept for the use of the hall. All the steers are made off to the butcher at about three years and a-half old. Mr. Cox has long been a successful exhibitor at the Royal, as well as the Smithfield and Birmingham fat shows, and also at many of the local societies in the neighborhood. The family of COX have been celebrated for many generations as breeders of Long-Horns. Mr. CHAPMAN of Nuneaton keeps a herd of thirty cows; they are heavy-fleshed animals, of the old Warwickshire blood. All the calves are reared; the most promising males are saved as bulls. Cheese making is practiced, and Mr. CHAPMAN expresses himself well satisfied with the quantity of the produce; the milk is considered richer in butter than that of the Short-Horn. By a careful selection of breeding animals with a view to early maturity, the Long-Horns might yet regain much of their ancient popularity."

"OVERFLOW OF THE GALL."

ONE week ago to-day I had the misfortune to lose my heifer, two years old—one I raised myself, and thought a good deal of. She was in good order all this winter—indeed, fat; but towards spring she became sick occasionally, and then settled into a steady sickness of three weeks, and died, leaving a calf two weeks old. No one seemed to know what the trouble was. The doctor I employed called it the "dry murrain;" others inflammation of the kidneys, bowels, lungs, horn-ail, or something else. She was never so weak but what she got up without help, till the day she died; and until the last two days would eat and drink some. After she died a *post mortem* examination was determined upon, and three or four of my friends proceeded to the business. Verdict—"Died from overflow of the gall."

I replied that I should sooner think that she died of dropsy; for when the hide was being removed, a yellow kind of water flowed from her body, and the fat was like a soft jelly, full of the same kind of liquid. Her heart-case was enormous in size, and when opened with a knife, discharged a vast quantity of water. The external surface of the heart looked like fried liver, though it appeared natural inside; the lungs of a bluish color; liver looked natural; gall-bag about four inches long. Now, I would like some one to tell me whether overflow of gall occasioned all this. Does it induce a dropsical condition? What are its symptoms and cure? Answers to these inquiries may enlighten my own mind and benefit others. —H., *Friendship, N. Y.*

OUR correspondent is not special enough in describing the appearance and actions of the animal before death. Did the eyes turn yellow, and the skin and urine? Was rumination suspended and the animal thirsty? Was she costive, listless? We suspect the trouble was jaundice, caused by the obstruction of the passage of the bile from the gall bladder into the duodenum. It is a common cause of suffering among cows in spring. We know of no such disease as "the overflow of the gall."

A Blind Cow.—I have a cow that got hooked while in the stanchions, by the cow standing next to her. The tip of the horn struck her in one eye and she is now blind in both. Can any of your readers tell me why she should lose the sight of the eye opposite to the one injured, and what (if anything) will restore her sight?—C. D. R.

Land Department.

NEW JERSEY LANDS AND PEOPLE.

IN the "Diary of a Ruralist," under date of Jan. 17th, I notice remarks upon New Jersey—its "poor lands and penurious people." "Ruralist" should remember that railroads almost universally pass through the poorer section of country, and, in going from New York to Philadelphia, he can by no means see a sufficient portion of our State to enable him to form a just idea of its fertility. True, we have a good deal of idle land that is producing nothing; much more that is miserably tilled, but some that is producing well, and this is the case in every State. New Jersey, from the character of her soil, her location, and her very great facilities for reaching the markets, ought to be the Garden of America. But, even in this age of discoveries and improvements, who could expect that, yet? Though one of the oldest States, she is still in her infancy, and time must be given her to bring the soil to that degree of fertility which will soon, of necessity, be demanded of her.

But, even now, notwithstanding the "hundreds and thousands of acres of poor, worn-out land" that "Ruralist" saw, there are (according to Agricultural Report for 1870, page 38) only four States in the Union that produce as much per acre as our State, while the Empire State stands number ten. I think these statistics will show that, whatever may be the state of her soil as regards fertility, New Jersey will compare favorably with her sister States.

But, with the advantages over other States which she possesses, it would be discreditable to her to only *equal* her neighbors. Much of our land is exceedingly well calculated for market-gardening and for small fruit raising, as well as for producing the more common farm crops,—and we would like to inspire every tiller of Jersey soil with the knowledge that land must be liberally fed with manures in order to get the largest returns; with a zeal that would lead him to try to excel in whatever branch of agriculture or horticulture he might be engaged, and with an aversion to the *common* system of *poor* farming.—JERSEY FARMER.

From Fredericktown, Knox Co., O.—The first settlement of our county was in 1800; since then forests have been receding before the woodman's ax for the last seventy years. The county was heavily timbered, consisting of oak, walnut, poplar and ash, they being the most valuable kinds, with an abundance of maple and beach. Bottom land is timbered principally with sycamore, some of large dimensions, measuring thirty feet in circumference. Our county is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain. It is, throughout, so well adapted to miscellaneous agriculture that our farmers pursue all branches of husbandry. Fruit trees were long neglected, but of late we are setting out new orchards of apple and peach trees. The first total failure of peach trees was in 1856; the previous winter was the coldest known to any of our inhabitants in this county. The mercury ran down to eighteen degrees below zero. The winter of 1871 was much colder, and peach trees, as well as less hardy trees, were more or less injured. The mercury ran down to twenty-six degrees below zero. The farms of Knox county vary in size; there are a few that are quite large—from two to four hundred acres each. Farms are selling at from $55 to $80 per acre.—A. D. SHERMAN.

California Land Monopoly.—W. F. G. writes:—"I learn that California is cursed with land monopolies—that there are these disadvantages to a settler that ought to be removed. Can you tell me anything about its educational facilities?" From what we can learn, the land monopolists of California are a curse to it. Some of them do not even live on their land, nor lease it to tenants; but annually employ a force to put in crops, and again at harvest time another force to gather them; the balance of the year they reside elsewhere. There are many most excellent schools in the State, but, if we are correctly informed, most of the money to support the schools is raised by local taxation. There is no general fund nor public lands set aside for school purposes, as in many of the other new States. Hence the school tax, in many localities, especially where there are large non-resident land owners, bears heavily upon a few.

From Vermillion, D. T.—Please tell FRANK W. TYLER, who inquires the price of Southern Indiana land, and the inducements offered by that locality for a farmer of small means, that no matter what the price, or how extraordinary the inducements, it cannot exceed, if equal, the inducements offered to men of that class by the Vermillion Valley, Dakota. For climate, soil, class of settlers, future railroad prospects, and geographical position, to say nothing of the rapid influx of population, and land free to all who will improve it within from five to fifteen miles of active, growing towns, this valley cannot be vied with by any portion of the United States.

REFERENCES:—Every citizen of Dakota, "FOSTER'S Outline History of Dakota," and every traveler who has paid a visit to this portion of our territory.—F. MCKERCHER.

Inquiries About Florida.—1. Is Florida a healthy country? 2. Would it be advisable for a person somewhat troubled with bilious disease to go from the North to Florida to live? 3. Where would be the best place south of the 37th parallel for a person with limited means to locate? Will not some of your Florida correspondents answer?—H. A.

Inquiry About Oregon.—Will some of the subscribers of your valuable paper, residing in the State of Oregon, please answer the following questions:—What is the price of land, of stock, farm labor, and what the kind of timber? Also any kind of information that would be interesting to a person thinking of going there to settle.—A. COMPTON.

Arboricultural.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Unfruitful Dwarf Apples.—I have an orchard of dwarf apple trees, which have been set out eight years, and have borne scarcely any. Now, I would like to know if it ever will? Most of the trees have grown nicely. Will they ever take root and grow as standards? I would like to place standards in their place if they are worthless.—C. Z. LAURENCE, *Laurence Co., Pa.*

DWARF apple trees usually come into bearing when quite young, and we do not know why yours are an exception to the general rule, unless they have already taken root above the junction with the stock, and are changing to standards. If they are growing vigorously, we should feel encouraged to allow them to remain, provided they are of choice sorts. Perhaps insects destroy the fruit when small, and you would be no better off if the trees were standards. Dwarf apple trees should bear wherever standards succeed.

Deep-planted Pear Trees.—Last year I planted one-year-old pear trees over holes dug large and deep on new land, and did not allow enough for the settling of the filling. The trees now stand from four to eight inches lower than they did in the nursery. Ought they to be raised? The soil is not clay, and not much of it level. The trees are growing well.—X., *Middletown, N. J.*

IF the trees grow vigorously we should not replant them; but to have the roots covered eight inches deeper than they were in the nursery, is a little too much, but on light, dry soils, four inches would not be sufficient to do much injury. In taking trees out of a heavy soil, such as used by most of our nurserymen who cultivate pear trees extensively, and planting them in lighter soils, the roots should be buried a little deeper than they were in the nursery.

When to Cut Timber.—In the old of the moon of August, 1870, I cut down about half an acre of small growth of timber, mostly hickory, from five to fourteen inches in diameter. It lay in the tree as it fell till the following winter and spring, when I trimmed it up and chopped it into stove wood, and put in woodhouse. In the winter of 1871 and 1872 I burned it for common fire-wood, and have not discovered any worm eating or powder-post, as is common for wood in such circumstances. I saved a few buts for ax handles. I split one of them the other day and found it as withy and free from worm-eating as the day it was cut.—JOSIAH FOWLER, *Erie Co., O.*

Mexican Rhododendron.—Please inform me what is the name of the shrub from which the inclosed leaves are taken, and oblige—SUBSCRIBER, *Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

THE leaves are those of some species of Rhododendron, but we cannot give the specific name without having the flowers, or at least knowing their color and size.

When to Transplant Box.—L. W. asks:—"When is the proper time to transplant Box?" Now.

The Swine-Herd.

IMPORTATION OF NEAPOLITAN SWINE.

SEVERAL months since, I forwarded an order to one of the most distinguished breeders, to send me a pair of his best Neapolitan pigs. They have just arrived at this port, in the Italian bark "Lonisa Bruno." They are superior to any I ever saw in England, and quite equal to those imported by my friend, Mr. CHAMBERLIN, of Columbia County, some twenty years ago.

These pigs are of pure slate color, are almost entirely destitute of hair, giving the skin the appearance of that of a West India lap dog. In form, they are much like Fig. 23 of Lord Western's Essex boar, at page 81 of "Harris on the Pig." The barrel, however, is somewhat longer; the back crowning instead of slightly hollowed; the face and ears a trifle more in length—the latter turning forward instead of being pricked up.

The Neapolitan is a size larger than the Essex, matures as early, and fattens as quickly. The pork is said to be *more delicate* than that of any other of the pig kind, with a flavor resembling that of a very fat, tender, six months chicken.

This is a valuable breed of itself, and admirable for crossing on coarse white swine. The produce of such is highly esteemed in Europe. It is said that the Neapolitan has perfected the improved Essex, as now bred in England. A. B. ALLEN.

New York, April 24th, 1872.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Who Originated the Improved Cheshires?—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of March 16th, I find a statement concerning the improved Cheshire pigs, to wit:—That it originated by Mr. T. T. CAVANAUGH of Watertown, N. Y. I also have two circulars from Messrs. CLARK & GREEN of Belleville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., which state that Mr. A. C. CLARK of Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., was the originator of this justly celebrated breed. It is not probable that both are correct; and I would be pleased to know which is.

I have two pigs from Messrs. CLARK & GREEN that answer the description of this breed perfectly; and for beauty and size—considering the amount of feed given—I think there is no other breed of hogs in Central Ohio that will equal them.

I also have a Chester White hog, a year old, that will not weigh over 250 pounds, that we have fed well. Last Saturday I had him castrated and his mouth examined, and many of his teeth were gone, and what were left were nearly all rotten. He has been kept on swill and corn. Will some one please give the desired information?—J. A. REAMY.

Black Teeth Ailing E. W. Libbey's Pigs.—I think that E. W. LIBBEY'S pigs (see RURAL April 6, page 226) have black teeth. I had some similarly affected a year ago. For some time I could not discover what ailed them; they had been fed corn, the slop from the kitchen, with an occasional dose of sulphur, and access to the ground; were in good order and seemingly thrifty. They were taken with a cough and loss of appetite; and trying to eat seemed to make them cough worse; were also weak in the hind parts; could scarcely raise themselves. A neighbor seeing them one day, thought perhaps they had black teeth. We made an examination, and found it so. I took a nail and placed one end on the teeth, which was just forward of the double teeth, gave it a smart blow with the hammer, which broke them, and my pigs soon recovered. Why some should have them and others not, I do not understand; and why they should affect them as they do, I would like to know.—L. B. T.

A Prolific Poland Sow.—WILSON HARVEY of Warren Co., Ohio, has a sow that had 13 pigs on the 22d of February, 1871, 11 of which she raised, and he fed them and butchered them Nov. 22d, and the average weight 265 lbs. gross. On the 21st of August, same year, she had 13 pigs, 11 of which she raised, and will average now (March 25th, 1872), over 200 lbs. gross. On the 11th of February, 1872, the same sow had 13 pigs, 9 of which she is raising. In all, 39 pigs in a little less than one year, 31 of which she raised and is raising. Stock-Poland China, or Warren county hogs. Who can beat this?—S. H. E.

Remedy for Kidney Disease.—We advise EDWIN MACOMBER to feed his pigs corn soaked in the lye of wood ashes, or in strong soap suds, and rub the loins with spirits of turpentine. We have saved pigs in this manner.

Domestic Economy.

ODDS AND ENDS.

To Color Red on Cotton.—I have noticed an inquiry for a recipe for coloring red on cotton that would not fade. I will send one that is used here for carpet rags, and is considered a very good imitation of Turkey red. One pound sumac to four pounds of cloth; steep it over night in the sumac; in another tub of cold water put two ounces of muriate of tin; dip from sumac to the tub of murlate and let stand a short time; then rinse in cold water. Make a dye of basswood—one pound to one of cloth; boil fifteen minutes; cool down; add the cloth, stirring well; boil an hour, then take out the cloth; add one ounce oil vitriol; boil a few minutes; rinse in cold water.

Another recipe, taken from Scientific American some years ago:—One pound of sumac to ten pounds of cloth; soak over night; then give it a strong mordant of the acetate of alum. This latter is prepared by dissolving one pound of alum for every ten of goods; then adding, in a dissolved state, one ounce of acetate of lead, stirring all up and allowing the sediment to fall to the bottom. The clear is then used as a mordant at a temperature of 160°. The goods are handled in this about ten minutes, then sunk under the liquor for six hours, after which they are lifted, dripped and washed thoroughly. Then they are fit for madder dye. This must be done in a copper or brass kettle, gradually brought to a boil, then boil an hour; one and a-half pounds madder to one of cotton; add a little sumac.—J. E. G.

Graham Bread.—Inquiries of S. J. D.—(See RURAL, April 13.) Should the mixture be made so thin as to be really poured into the basin, as is said? Should it remain in the steamer ¾ of an hour from the time it is first set on over the cold water, or should it be ¾ of an hour from the time the water begins to boil? Is it an even or rounded up teaspoonful of soda that is required? In steaming Graham bread raised with yeast, at what stage of the process should it be put into the steamer, and should it, too, be placed over cold water; also, how long should it be permitted to remain in the steamer? I wish a good way to make Graham bread without the use of soda, as I do not consider that its use is healthy. I also wish to use no other than the Graham flour in making the bread. Any information that S. J. D., or any of your readers, will be kind enough to give in regard to this matter, more particularly to that part which refers to making the bread with yeast, will be thankfully received by—J. G. D.

Alcoholic Liquors in Cooking.—Considering the terrible evil of intemperance, which is annually destroying thousands of fathers, brothers and husbands of our land, and embittering the lives of tens of thousands of mothers, sisters, wives and children, and in some parts of the country threatening the very foundations of government, should we not, sister housekeepers, be exceedingly careful, in the preparation of food, not to use any ingredients which may create or excite an appetite for stimulating or intoxicating drinks, as many who have gone down to drunkard's graves have confessed that they acquired the taste for that which wrought their ruin, at their mother's table? Let us at once proscribe, as entirely unworthy our practice, the use, in any form, of intoxicating or stimulating liquors, and discourage it in others, as we desire the prosperity of our loved country, and the everlasting welfare of mankind.—R.

To House-Cleaners.—When you have taken up a dusty carpet, don't touch a broom to the floor until you have taken a dust-pan and fill it with moist earth from the garden or elsewhere. Scatter the earth all over the floor; *then* use your broom as if scrubbing, and finally sweep all up together. You will find that you raise scarcely any dust in the operation, and you will have a very clean floor, that scarcely needs mopping at all. Don't fail to try it once, and you will not need urging to repeat it.—MRS. A. L. GREGORY, *Rockford, Ill.*

Jerusalem Artichokes for the Table.—S. P. N., Binghamton, N. Y., asks "the best mode of preparing artichokes for the table," and adds:—"I remember having eaten them, freshly dug, in my younger days, and am astonished that more of them are not produced." So are we—both as a food for stock and for humans. We have used them on the table as we do cucumbers, for a salad, with vinegar, pepper and salt. Some cook them—we do not know how. Let those who do, tell us.

Soft Graham Bread.—Stir yeast or milk rising into warm skim milk; then stir in Graham flour enough to make a batter as thick as can well be stirred with a spoon; put into deep bake dishes and set in a warm place to rise, the same as kneaded bread; when light, bake moderately until there is a hard, brown crust over the top, which, if preferred, may be softened by covering with a damp cloth.

Graham and Indian Bread.—Take hot water, though not scalding, and stir into it corn meal until it is about half thick enough for a good batter; then cool it with cold water, and make a thick batter by adding Graham flour; give the whole a good stirring; put into pans about three inches deep; let it stand an hour or so, then put it into a hot oven, and bake steadily two hours and a half. When taken out, cover with thick cloths for an hour or two. It is best if eaten when warm, but is good cold.—GERALDINE.

Keeping Eggs in Salt.—L. W. DERBY asks if eggs, packed in salt, put away in some cool place, will keep through the summer months. We know they will keep some time, but have had no experience keeping them through the summer.

To Keep Insects from Hams, it is recommended to sprinkle each ham thoroughly with hickory wood ashes, and then pack in clean casks.

The Apiarian.

THE BEST WAY TO TREAT BEE ROBBERS.

LAST year I had great trouble with my bees—one swarm robbing another. I should like apiarians of experience to tell me how to prevent it.—W. N. O., *Catskill, N. Y.*

C. DADANT thus tells, in the Bee Journal, how he did it:—"I began by contracting the entrances of the neighboring hives. Then I stationed my son in front of the one attacked, directing him to push away with a feather duster (a leafy twig does just as well) all the bees seeking to enter, and let pass all those coming out. Meantime, I procured two pieces of plank, or blocks, about six inches square. I placed one of these each side of the entrance, bringing two corners together, so as to enclose a triangular space or yard in front of the entrance, and covered this yard with a piece of wire-cloth having one-eighth inch meshes—taking care to adjust it so close that not a bee could enter the yard from the outside. The robbers soon cluster on the wire-cloth, seeking for entrance, while some presented themselves under it, striving to get out. In eight or ten minutes, I suddenly pulled away the blocks and wire-cloth, instantly brushing away anew all the bees, till I was sure that no robbers remained; and then replacing the blocks and wire-cloth as before.

"The hives remained thus shut up an hour or two. By that time, most of the robbers, tired of fruitlessly seeking an entrance, had returned to their ordinary labor. The corners of the two blocks were then separated so much as to allow one or two bees only to pass at a time. The inmates of the hive soon became accustomed to the entrance, while the robbers vainly endeavored to gain admittance through the meshes of the wire-cloth. If a few succeeded occasionally in finding the entrance, they were immediately seized by the guards and summarily ejected.

"After sundown, in order to let in the few bees belonging to the hive which had not yet found the new entrance, I removed the wire-cloth, and replaced it early next morning. As soon as I thought that simply contracting the entrance of the hive would secure the colony from further attacks, I removed all my devices.

"This mode of checking robbers will always prove successful, if the *ruchee* has a queen, or the means of raising one, provided all the robbers are got out of the hive before the bees pertaining to it are confined."

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Candy for Bees.—J. S. CHANDLER sends the Bee Keeper's Journal the following recipe for making candy perfectly white: "Best coffee sugar, 2½ pounds; the nicest syrup, 1½ pints; boil very carefully, until by dropping in a little cool water it will fly like glass and will not stick to the teeth when bitten; then work until white. Boil in tin, copper, or brass; not iron. This costs less than 25 cents a pound, and by using good brown sugar, which I think would be just as good, it would cost about 20 cents. I should think, also, that it need not be worked until *very* white, thereby saving some labor. Of course the candy when done must be poured on a greased platter to cool; use nothing but a little flour to keep it from sticking to the hands when pulling it. When pulled sufficiently, draw it out into stick-size, and top it with a heavy knife to cut the sticks the proper length.

Food for Queens when Laying Eggs.—W. G. P. Flour is fed to bees for pollen by apiarians in spring, as soon as they begin to fly. Pollen and water is the chief food of the queen when laying eggs. She must have pollen, and hence the necessity of supplying it to the bees before they can gather it from flowers. Oatmeal, finely ground, is regarded by many bee keepers the best substitute for pollen.

Scientific and Useful.

GUTTA PERCHA.

GUTTA PERCHA is obtained from many species of the *sapotacea*, but chiefly from that known as *Isonandra Gutta* of the Malay Islands, and consists of the solidified milky juice found between the wood and the bark. It is imported in the form of brown cakes, which are sliced thin and washed in hot water, and then kneaded into cakes, which, when rolled between hot cylinders, form sheets, and on being cooled are as hard as wood. This property of becoming plastic is one of the most important in a commercial point of view; for gutta percha thus forms an excellent material for molding, and hence its extensive use in electrotyping, making of picture frames, etc. As a coating for sub-marine cables and for telegraphic purposes it has been largely used, also for water pipes and the soles of shoes. Indeed, it would be impossible to name all the purposes to which it has been applied since pointed out by S. MONTGOMERIE, in 1843, when he first drew attention to its great value and to the source whence it could be abundantly obtained. L. S. H.

USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Mouse Trap.—This little device, for catching out-of-door mice especially, is highly commended. Equipment;—One brick, two pieces of stick, a piece of matting (strong), and a few pens. To set the trap, push the two sticks into the ground about a foot apart. Thread three or four peas on

the string of twisted matting; tie the string tightly to the sticks, the peas being in the middle; rest the brick in a slanting direction on the peas. The mice will nibble through the peas and the matting, and down falls the brick and crushes the nibbler. The ground under the brick should be flat and firm.

To the Old Subscriber that has a Troublesome Siphon.—There is no reason why the water should not run continuously if the pipe is not clogged with worms, dead grass, or some such extraneous matter, and has no air-holes. Try this:—Attach the nozzle of a hand forcing-pump to the lower end of the pipe, and force a copious supply of water back through the siphon, and notice the nature of the discharge from the upper end. Cease pumping, and immediately detach the pump; and if, as above stated, no air-holes exist, the water with which the pipe is already filled will change its course and flow continuously.—A. J.

Labrador Tea.—Inclosed you will find a specimen of plant which is used in this vicinity as tea, and is called Labrador Tea. It is used as a very healthy beverage. It grows on high, sandy soil. Is Labrador the proper name? If not, will you please to give me the proper name?—J. W. H., *Wendover, Ont.*

THE proper or correct name of the plant is *Ledum latifolium*. We suppose almost any plant, not poisonous, is good to steep and make tea, provided one likes such a beverage; but we should prefer the genuine *Thea*, to any of our wild plants.

Sheep Husbandry.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Grub in the Head.—A short time since I saw in the RURAL a remedy for "Grub in the head" in sheep—spirits of turpentine and melted butter. I had a sheep that was down with them, for I had seen her blow them from her nose. She could not get up without help, but when up could walk about. I prepared and used the remedy, according to directions, and about an hour after, on going to the yard, found the sheep dead. I think that her death was hastened by using the turpentine. It is too powerful to be poured in the ear; but I satisfied myself that she had grubs. I opened her head and found six or seven of from ¼ to 1¼ inches in length. If any of your readers are about using the remedy, let them desist; for I fear that the consequences will be fatal.—T. B. G.

Grass for Pasture—Sulphur for Nursing Ewes.—What kind of grain or seed is the cheapest and best to sow for sheep pasture the coming summer? Also, is sulphur good for sheep nursing lambs; if so, in what quantity, and how often.—OLD SUBSCRIBER.

WE know of no grass the seed of which can be sown this spring with the hope of its furnishing feed for sheep the coming summer. We do not recommend feeding sulphur to healthy sheep. Some breeders do. We shall be glad to hear from such on the subject.

Ewes Eating their Lambs.—Is there any preventive against breeding ewes preying on the tails and legs of lambs by eating them off in a few hours after the lamb is dropped. I have several lambs that have had their tails bitten off. To-day I found an ewe that had dropped twins and had actually devoured five legs and both tails within two hours after they were dropped. One of the lambs was dead and the other in a dying condition.—C. J. S., *Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.*

The Sportsman.

NOTES FOR SPORTSMEN.

Hunting Partridges.—The only sportsman-like way to bag partridges is with a good dog and gun. Let J. R. get a *pure-bred* Setter or Pointer, learn to shoot on the wing, and he will despise the trapping of *game* birds, as every true sportsman does.—SPORTSMAN, *Hanover, N. H.*

When to Kill Woodcock in New York.—GEO. HUGUNIN, P. M., Oswego, N. Y., writes us that the law specifying that Woodcock shall not be killed from Feb. 1 to July 4, was amended April 26, 1871, making it unlawful to kill or have in possession from Feb. 1 to July 15.

Industrial Societies.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

The Ingham Co., Mich., Ag. Soc.'s Fair is to commence September 25.

The McDonough Co., Ill., Stock Ass'n holds its annual meeting at Macomb, July 3-5.

The Holt Co., Mo., Ag. and Mech. Soc. holds its next Fair at Oregon, Mo., Sept. 3-6.

The Kansas City Ag. and Indus. Ass'n will hold its next Fair Sept. 23-28.

The Northern Kansas District Fair is to be held at Atchison, Sept. 10-14.

The Nemaha Co., Kan., Ag. Soc. holds its Fair at Seneca, Sept. 18-20. *Sec.*—Wm. Histed, Seneca, Kan.

The Maine State Ag. Soc. is to hold its Fair for 1872 and 1873 at Bangor, that of 1872 to occur Sept. 17-20.

The Minnesota State Fair is to commence Tuesday, Sept. 17—probably at St. Paul, though location is not yet decided.

The Allamakee Co., Iowa, Ag. Soc. holds its Fair Sept. 10-12. *Pres.*—JOHN HANLY, Jr. *Sec.*—C. D. Beeman.

The Greene Co., Ill., Ag. and Mech. Soc. holds its Fair at Carrollton, Ill., Sept. 3-6. *Sec.*—I. K. Powell.

Woodson Co., Kan., Ag. Soc.—Officers for 1872: *Pres.*—G. W. HUTCHINSON, Center Ridge. *Vice-Pres.*—James Crane, Neosho Falls. *Treas.*———, Stokebrand. *Rec. Sec.*—J. L. Gilbert, Kalida. *Cor. Sec.*—R. F. Eagle, Rose.

The Indiana State Fair is to be held at Indianapolis, commencing Sept. 30 and continuing through the week. Officers: *Pres.*—JOHN SUTHERLAND, La Porte. *Vice-Pres.*—I. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne. *Sec.*—Alex. Heron, Indianapolis. *Treas.*—C. Dickson, Indianapolis.

Berks Co., Pa., Ag. and Hort. Soc.—The following persons have been elected officers of the Society for 1872: *Pres.*—ISAAC ECKERT. *Sec.*—Frank B. Shaffers. *Treas.*—Geo. W. Bruckman. This is one of the largest associations in Pennsylvania, having over one thousand members. The Fairs held on their extensive grounds at Reading City, Pa., are among the largest and best attended of any in the country.

Floricultural.

PLANTS CALLED "WILD TEA."

I WILL shed a little light upon the "Wild Tea" subject. The *Ceanothus Americanus* is New Jersey tea, and is sometimes called Wild Tea. It has a woody stem, somewhat like Hardhark (*Spirea*). It has ovate, serrate, accuminate, three-nerved leaves, which are quite pubescent beneath. It has an auxillary panicle of sub-corymed, small white flowers, and blossoms in June.

A plant of another genus, *Ledum latifolium*—Labrador Tea, Marsh Tea—is also called "Wild Tea." This is a perennial plant, with oblong leaves, the leaves of which are somewhat folded (replicate), and are ferughous (irony) and tomentose (having a fine down) beneath. The stock is irregularly branched, and hairy or wooly. In June or July it has a long terminal corymb of whitish or reddish flowers. I have met with it in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Michigan, and, I presume, it is indigenous to all Northern States and Canada, and may be found in almost any marsh therein.

Both are sometimes used as a substitute for Thea (table tea). J. H.

Amber, Mich.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Flower-Basket for Vestibules.—There are so many charming ways of ornamenting country homes with flowers and plants, that we are astonished more devices are not made by inventive housewives for this purpose. We should like (and, in that respect, second the motion of SALLY SECOR, who "*does* wish the ladies would send us sketches of what they are doing in the way of home ornaments") those of our readers who have devices which give themselves and their friends pleasure, to send us sketches of them. One of the prettiest ornaments for a vestibule is a well furnished plant-stand, in the form of a basket, as shown herewith. It is made of cut wood, gathered together in the center with a light brace of iron, and is furnished on the inside with a double zinc basin, of which the first part is perforated, so as to allow the superfluous water to pass off; an iron stem occupies the center, and two branches to support three vases in artistic earthenware, or, better still, in iron wire, tastefully trellised, holding moss in which the plants are placed. Underneath are planted *Dracænas*, *Caladiums*, *Begonias*, *Ferns*, *Pelargoniums*, young *Palms*, *Fuchsias*, with a border of *Lycopods*. A *Cissus* or a *Tropæolum Lobbianum* climbs up the iron stem. The topmost vase contains a *Palm* or a *Yucca*, some light *Pteris* or *Nephrolepis*, some *Commelina zebrina* in falling festoons, and the lateral baskets are similarly decorated. The effect of this basket is very pretty, and requires but little attention.

Plants for Names.—Please give me the names of the inclosed plants. My garden is full of them now in full bloom.—A SOUTHERN GIRL, *Carrolton, Ala.*

IT is always more difficult to name cultivated varieties of plants, because there are of some species thousands of sorts, and all very near alike. True species may readily be determined from dried specimens; but garden varieties are much more difficult. As near as we can make them out, the plants you send are as follows:—No. 1, *Pyrus Japonica*; No. 2, *Muscari Botryoides*, or Grape Hyacinth; No. 3, *Narcissus*; No. 4, *Narcissus Orientales*; No. 5, *Narcissus calathinus*; No. 6, *Narcissus incomparable*; No. 7, *Galanthus nivalis* or early Snow Drop.

Red Flowering Currant.—Inclosed you will find a flower which is admired by every one in Oregon. It grows on a shrub, and the common name for it is the "Dog Currant." It blooms about the 20th of March, and when the berry ripens it resembles the wild grape of Oregon. When they get ripe will send you specimen.—GEO. W. HARTZ, *Gambett Co., Oregon.*

THE flowers are those of the Red Flowering Currant of Oregon and California, known to botanists and gardeners as *Ribes sanguineum*. We have cultivated it for many years as an ornamental plant, the fruit being of little value.

Cannas from Seed.—Please tell me how to grow Cannas from seed.—N. P. C.

CANNA seed, although so very hard that they have long been known by the name of "Indian Shot," grow almost as readily as peas. If they have become very dry, soaking in warm water will hasten their germination. Put the seed in a vessel and pour hot water upon them and allow it to cool; but do not put boiling hot water upon them a second time, nor place water where it will remain hot. After soaking one or two days, sow the seed in pots or in the garden.

Propagating Honeysuckles.—IDA H. M. asks "how to multiply Honeysuckles." One of the simplest methods is to bend down a branch in spring and cover a portion of it in the earth; by autumn it will be well rooted, and can then be separated from the parent plant. Cuttings made in spring or winter will usually grow when planted in the open ground in the same manner as we do with currants.

Leaves for a Name.—Inclosed please find leaves of a plant. Please give name, and if it blooms what kind of bloom it has. —JOHN BLOCK, *West Virginia.*

WE cannot undertake to name plants

FLOWER BASKET FOR VESTIBULES.

from leaves only. We think, however, that the leaves are those of *Euonymus Japonica*, a small evergreen shrub, bearing very small white flowers. It is probably hardy in Virginia, but tender in the latitude of New York City.

Soot for Rose-Bushes.—A correspondent of the New York Observer says:—"Never give up a choice but decaying rose-bush till you have tried watering it two or three times with soot tea. Take soot from a chimney or stove in which wood is burned, and make tea of it. When cold, water the rose-bush with it. When all is used, pour boiling water a second time on the soot. The shrub will quickly send out thrifty shoots, the leaves become large and thick, and the blossoms will be larger and more richly tinted. To keep the plants clear of insects, syringe them with quassia tea. Quassia chips can be obtained of the apothecaries."

A Neat Trellis for Plants.—With a little slightly galvanized wire any one can

TRELLIS FOR PLANTS.

make this little iron trellis in a very neat manner—and it will look much neater and prove handier and more graceful than the painted stick trellises which are so common.

Treatment of Callas.—Will you tell me whether to cut my Calla off this Spring and set it in the cellar to rest, or let it grow all the year?—H. E. A., *Highland, Ulster Co., N. Y.*

LET your Callas grow continually, giving plenty of liquid manure, pot room and water. They require no rest if well fed.

Goodyear Pubescens is the name of the plant FRANK FINCH sends us. It is often used in hanging baskets. The flowers are borne on a spike about six inches high. It succeeds best in the shade.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

About Bees.—*April* 22.—W. E. LADD, according to his note in a late number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, thinks I went beyond my depth in trying to keep bees. Perhaps he is right; but having handled a good many swarms with my own hands successfully, besides reading about everything published on the subject in the past two thousand years, I feel qualified to express an individual opinion in regard to the intelligence of the honey-bee, if nothing more. Movable frames, guides, and a hundred other variations in the structure of hives answer very well for patents; but they add nothing to the instinct of the little honey-gathering insect, which remains always the same. I am not quite so ignorant as not to know how to make the bees "start right" in the movable frames or guides; but the point I wish to make is, that the honey bee is no more intelligent, nor possesses any higher order of instinct than thousands of other species of insects, which are seldom or ever mentioned in the writings of our wise men. I will further assert that there are also scores of other insects of far more value to mankind; and I will not include in the list silkworms nor cochineal. Honey is not one of the necessaries of life any more than whisky or tobacco; but there is money in it, hence the excitement in regard to bee-keeping. But there is one important question connected with this subject which will ere long come up for discussion and settlement in our courts of law; it is whether a man has a right to keep more bees than he can provide pasture for. The gentleman referred to by Mr. LADD who sold $7,500 worth of honey last season, probably did not expend one cent to furnish his bees pasturage.

It is strongly urged by some farmers that bees, by extracting the honey from the flowers of buckwheat, injure, or greatly lessen, the yield of grain; if so, who is to sustain the loss? If this be true with buckwheat, why not with other plants? There are persons who do not choose to live in an atmosphere filled with honey-bees, and in some neighborhoods it is dangerous for a lady or gentleman to pick a flower or gather a luscious fruit, on account of the presence of bees. Apiarians, certainly, have a right to multiply their stocks to any extent; but they may yet be compelled to keep their bees at home, as well as their dogs and fowls. Whole vineyards of luscious grapes are sometimes destroyed by the honey-bees, notwithstanding certain wiseacres declare that the bee cannot break the skin of a grape, not being provided with the proper mandibles or proboscis for this kind of work. Perhaps they dig a hole with their feet; but that they can soon find a way to get at the contents is pretty certain. A neighbor of mine had several fine peach trees last year, loaded with choice fruit; but as soon as the peaches began to ripen, the bees from a neighbor's apiary came in thousands, attacking each specimen as soon as in a suitable condition. I cannot see that a man has any better legal or moral right to keep bees to annoy his neighbors, by destroying their fruit, or by trespassing on their premises, than he would have to keep pigeons, ducks, geese, or any other fowl. My reason for thinking as I do may be owing to ignorance of the rights of man; if so, perhaps Mr. LADD will enlighten me on the subject.

Shepherdias in Bloom.—*April* 23.—A pair of large *Shepherdia argentea*, or Buffalo-Berry trees, in my garden, are in full bloom to-day. This is one of the few edible, fruit-bearing plants in cultivation that must be planted in company, as a single plant will never produce fruit. The pistillate (female) and staminate (male) flowers are borne on separate plants; therefore, those who order Buffalo-Berry trees should remember this, and always purchase a pair, if no more. One staminate plant will answer for a half dozen or more pistillates; but they should always be planted near together. The fruit of this species resembles small red currants, is not only edible, but of an agreeable acid flavor. It is a native of the Northwestern territories, especially on the upper Missouri and mountains of that region. This would, probably, make a most excellent hedge plant, as the ends of the small twigs are terminated with sharp spines. The young seedlings grow quite rapidly, and by mixing the two sexes in a hedge, a most beautiful effect would be produced in the autumn, when the pistillate plants were loaded with scarlet berries.

Effect of Cold Upon Plants.—*April* 24.—The past winter has been the severest ever known in this section of the country. We had but little snow, and, although the mercury did not go as low, by several degrees, as it often has in years past, still, plants, and especially evergreens, suffered terribly. The very hardest species, such as Hemlock, American and Siberian Arbor Vitæ, were killed by the hundreds and thousands. It is very singular how the cold affected individual plants. In hedges, one or more plants were killed, root and branch, and those adjoining not injured in the least. The same indiscriminate slaughter of specimens is observed in groups of the hardiest species known. In a neighbor's garden, I notice American Arbor Vitaes killed, and within twenty feet of them, peach buds were not injured, and the trees, to-day, are in bloom. One specimen is taken, and another left; the cause is past finding out. From my experience during the past winter, I should be at a loss to make out a list of hardy evergreens; for nearly everything of the kind has suffered more or less. If trees that grow wild almost within the Arctic circle are not hardy, then I do not know where we are to look for them, unless it is in the South. A large deciduous cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), raised from seed gathered from a tree near the mouth of the Mississippi, passed the winter uninjured, while species of evergreens from Washington Territory and Oregon, growing within fifty feet, were killed.

Rural Architecture.

BUILDING A CONSERVATORY.

IN reply to Mrs. J. L. M. in the RURAL, I would say that we have a small room, opening from the dining room, and built out into the piazza, which we use for a conservatory. It is warmed from the stove in the dining room, but should be made as warm as possible in building. The floors should be double and filled with coarse mortar between them; the sides should be covered with straw board under the clapboards. Ours has four windows, two on the side and one at each end. The room is six by nine feet. A room of this size will hold 75 or 100 plants of ordinary size. We have found many valuable hints in regard to plants, plant cases, plant stands, etc., in "WILLIAMS' Window Gardening." I would recommend the lady spoken of to procure the book, and I think she will never be sorry.—D. G. B.

I WILL give Mrs. J. L. M. my limited experience about "building a conservatory." The wing to my cottage had a piazza running the whole length, and facing the West, being four feet deep. I enclosed ten and a half feet from the south end, with wainscoting two feet high, and large sash from that up to the ceiling, the sash being three feet wide by five feet three inches long; three sash in front, and one sash at each end. The wainscoting was made double, so that the sash can be dropped down to the floor between the wainscoating; only four lights of glass to each sash, 15 by 23. A door is made to open directly into my dining room. This door is kept open day and night, and the heat from the dining room is ample to keep the plants from freezing in the coldest weather. I heat from a furnace in the cellar, and a register in dining room floor.

A few nights, the past winter, when the mercury ran down to 30° below zero, we put papers between the sash and plants. The floor is made double, with an air space of an inch. It has an incline of about one inch in two feet, and holes bored at the lower edge to carry off the water when the plants are showered. On wash days we leave the kitchen door open, leading into the dining-room, from which the plants gather dampness, that seems to be valuable. On these days we also water the plants with the soap suds. The result is, we have strong, vigorous plants in bloom the year round, and the conservatory windows attract the attention of every passer.

The foundation of the piazza being laid up into cut stone, and the sash and wainscoting being well filled, it does not seem to make my dining-room perceptibly colder than if the conservatory door was kept closed. We have only two years' experience, but have met with success ample to warrant the expense, which was about $50.

I would advise "Mrs. J. L. M." not to build a conservatory of the size she names; it would only be an agravation. Mine is twice as large as she proposes, and I find it insignificantly small—conveniently holding only about sixty pots, two tubs and four baskets. L.

Watertown, N. Y.

The Poultry-Yard.

BRAHMA FOWLS.

I REGARD the Brahma, taking everything into consideration, to be the most profitable of any breed. I do not mean to say that they will sell for the highest fancy prices, but that they are the most profitable to raise to kill. It is the breed for the farmer. They seem hardier, stand our cold winters better, and are the *best* producers of eggs.

In regard to their sitting propensities, many say that they are hard to cure of this desire. To this I will simply say that they are not as hard as the Cochins; but I never have trouble with them. I always let them sit. They are the best sitters and mothers, excepting Cochins, and will raise a brood of Bantam chicks nearly as well as a Bantam hen. As is well known, there are two varieties of Brahmas—Light and Dark—and to tell which is the best is quite a problem, even for one who has bred them for years. If I could have just such fowls as I would wish, I would take Light Brahmas, as their color is so much better; good hens, especially, are beautiful; their penciled necks, green tails and white bodies, full and plump; legs yellow and well feathered. But it is difficult to get such Brahmas.

Of late years breeders have taken it into their heads that Brahmas, to be right, should have the Cochin shape. This is all wrong, and should be discouraged at exhibitions where they compete for premiums. Brahmas used to have rather long legs, compared with Cochins, and looked big. Now this is reversed. I lately saw a Light Brahma cock which was well marked, but rather small as I thought. "What do you think of him?" asked the gentleman who was showing me his fowls.

"He is well marked, but too small," said I.

"How much do you think he weighs?" said he.

"Eight pounds," I replied.

"He weighs nearly twelve."

Appearances are deceptive, but the true shape of the Brahma is large, bulky and grand. Make them stand up; make them look big whether they are or not; for remember that appearances are deceptive, and I should rather have a fowl look larger than it actually is, than smaller.

BREEDER.

KEEPING FOOD BEFORE FOWLS.

IN RURAL NEW-YORKER of March 16th, page 181, GEO. K. HAWLEY says he disagrees with Dr. P. in keeping feed costantly before poultry. Why he should thus disagree with the doctor, having never practiced that mode of feeding, and yet confesses that the desired result is attained, is to my mind not positively satisfactory. My own experience is, that this past winter I have kept feed constantly before my fowls, and obtained more eggs than formerly. By referring to my list of sales of eggs I find that during the month of January there were sold 16⅛ dozens from fourteen hens, or fourteen eggs to each hen during that month, besides a few used in a family of three persons, and they have continued through to the present time at about the same rate. Yesterday there was one hen sitting, and twelve eggs laid.

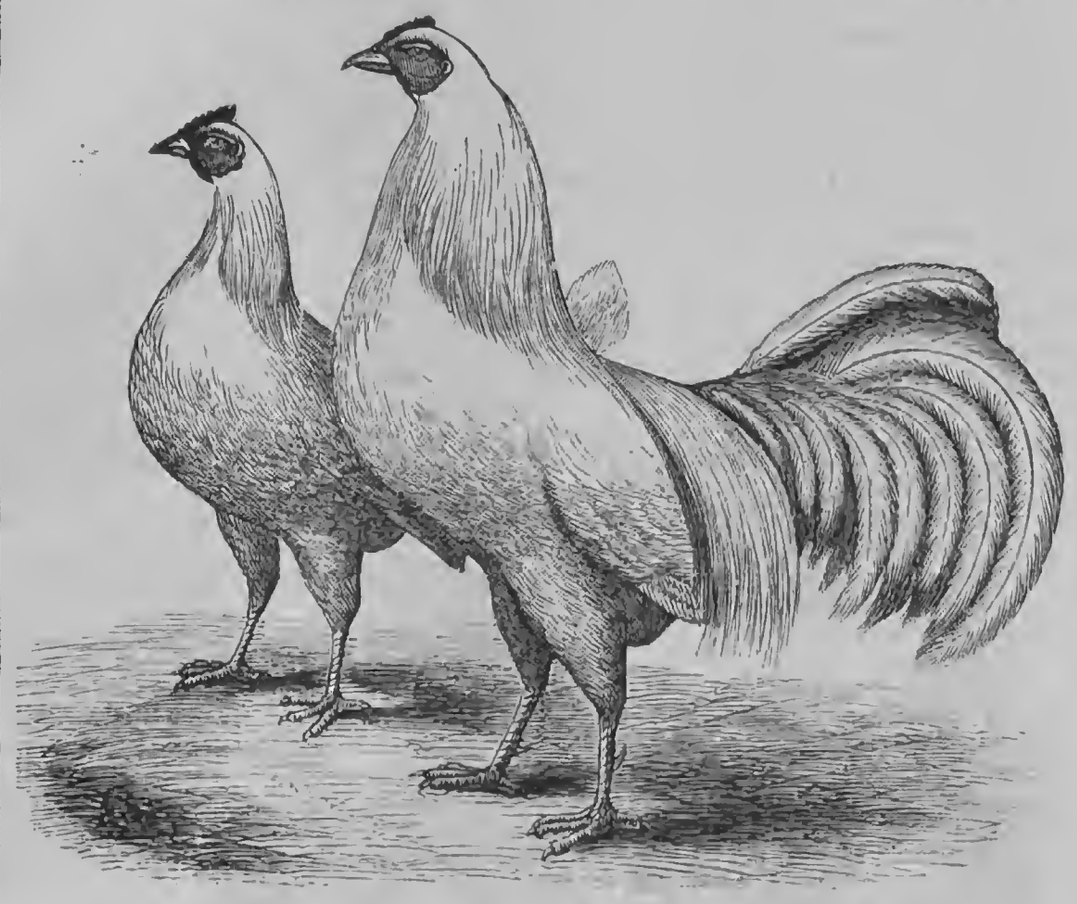
Your correspondent, G. K. H., will observe that if the above average is carried out for each month in the year, he will have from fifty to seventy-five more eggs per hen than the average of hens will lay. My method to obtain eggs in winter, is, to procure young hens, supply the requirements of nature in their feed, and provide them clean, warm quarters. O. P. REEVE.

Middletown, N. Y.

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

IN answer to C. F. TYLER, who desires to know what qualities Silver-Spangled Hamburgs have to commend them except beauty, we would say that our Silver Hamburgs endure confinement remarkably well. They never desire to sit, laying instead. They lay an egg as large as the Brahma, and do not eat one-half as much. Their eggs are very fertile, every egg, as a general thing, producing a chick. The chicks are very lively, easy to rear, and quick in feathering; and were we asked what two breeds we would prefer to keep, if we were so situated as to be unable to keep more, we should say, without hesitation, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, to lay all the time, except a short rest while molting, and Light Brahmas to lay during the winter, and sit on the Hamburg eggs during the summer. As we do not keep all the breeds of fowls, we would not take it upon ourselves to assert that they lay more than any other breed: but we quote W. B. TEGETMEIER, the celebrated English writer on poultry matters, who says of them:—"Their elegance and utility are daily increasing the number of their admirers; and as egg-producers they are unquestionably unrivalled."

Penn Yan, N. Y. B. BROS.



WHITE GEORGIAN GAME FOWLS.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

What to do with Fowls that Break Eggs Before Laying.—In an experience of over twenty-five years with poultry, I have never found any remedy for a hen that breaks an egg before laying. After losing many from that cause I now, as soon as it happens, which I always know very soon thereafter, as I attend to them in person, I have them killed and dressed for the table, and find them as good as any other fowl; but in the event it has not been discovered in time to save them by using as above mentioned, I convert them into fertilizers by putting them in the manure heap. I therefore would advise Mr. H. W. DAWS to adopt the same course; for die they must, sooner or later. I am no fancier; have none to sell; but simply raise them for family use, and when I have any surplus eggs, I dispose of them.—A CONSTANT READER OF THE RURAL, *Richmond, Va.*

Where Have the Shanghais Gone to?—What has become of the much vaunted Shanghai fowls, either White, Red, Buff or Black? I do not see any represented in the Asiatic class at the different poultry shows nor advertised for sale in any of the agricultural papers. What is the reason; have they become obsolete, or are they considered inferior to any of the rest of the Asiatic breeds?—A SUBSCRIBER.

BELIEVING in the Darwinian theory of Evolution, it may be said that the Shanghais have served their time on this sublunary sphere—at least until some enterprising Yankee introduces them—under a new name.

Protest Against Deprecating Over-Feeding.—I have read much in your paper about over-feeding fowls—their being too fat to lay, etc. I don't believe a word of it. I keep from forty to sixty all the time. I gave free access to the corn crib and they became very fat. They have laid an abundance of eggs, especially since the middle of February. When I have been short of grain I have been short of eggs. I have the common barn-yard fowl with a little black Spanish blood in them.—P. H. S., *Macon, Mo.*

Fowls Moping.—Can you inform me what disease it is that affects poultry when they sicken, sit, and mope about, with dullness of eye, and looseness the color of contents of a broken egg? They mope and keep loose for two weeks, or more, and finally waste away, through feebleness, and die. Is this the roup, or not? Please insert this for some one to answer.—N. C.

Brahmas as Layers.—I think I can answer Mr. C. R. R.'s request as regards the Brahama hen laying as well in summer as the native ones. I can say, from experience, that the Brahma hen will lay full as many eggs, if not more, if well taken care of, as any native hen; at the same time they are not so much inclined to hatch as the most of our native hens are. The Brahma hen, when pure, rarely lays less than sixty eggs before wanting to hatch.—E. Y.

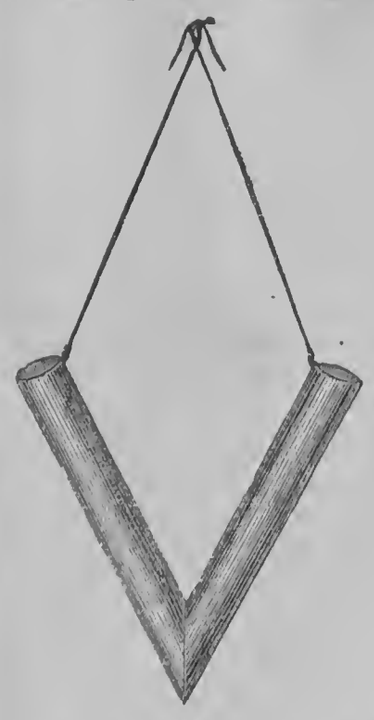
White Georgian Games.—We give an illustration of approved specimens of this breed of fowls. Those who have bred them, claim for them the qualities of good layers, sitters, mothers with superior quality of flesh. The plumage is clear white, with but little yellow tinge on the cocks; legs yellow; comb, face, deaf ear, and wattles, very bright red.

To Keep Insects from Birds' Eyes suspend a little bag of sulphur in the cage. This is said to be healthful for the birds and keeps away the insects by which they are liable to be infested.—P. H. S., *Macon, Mo.*

The Vineyard.

KEEPING GRAPES.

WE have hitherto given one or two modes of keeping grapes by inserting the stems in bottles of water. Here is another method introduced to the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, by W. DODDS, gardener, who has succeeded with it, and its simplicity must commend it to our readers. He says:—"My plan was to cut the grapes, place them in bottles and hang them up to the wires in our late vinery at one end where no plants were kept, the other part of the house being full of plants. I have had them perfect in color, excellent in flavor, the stems quite green, and, many of the bunches as perfect as they were when cut from the vine—all this for over three months." He uses the very inexpensive and portable device illustrated



herewith, in place of bottles, as shown on page 228, RURAL April 6. By its use, if one wishes to take the grapes into another house it is soon done. Mr. DODDS' experience convinces him that dark rooms are not proper places to keep grapes for any length of time in good appearance and flavor. They require plenty of air and light. These tubes—above illustrated—are not costly.

The Horseman.

WOLF TEETH IN HORSES.

I WANT to say in regard to wolf teeth in horses, that I know they will blind a horse. If any one doubt it, let them knock out (or, what is better, draw with forceps) the tooth on one side, and leave the other in; give both eyes the same treatment, and if the eye on the side of the tooth does not go blind I'll forfeit twenty-five dollars for a failure. When a horse-doctor says they do not blind a horse, I advise all to beware of him.

I have never failed of curing, even when a horse could see but very little, with the following treatment:—Get the tooth out. If you have no forceps, get a man to hold the horse; take a No. 10 or 20 spike and hammer, place the spike in the horse's mouth, run your little finger up to the end of the spike, to be sure you have it square on the right tooth, hit the spike *hard* with the hammer, so as to be sure and fetch it the first time, if possible; then take as much fresh-strained honey as you can take up on the point of a case-knife, raise the upper lid of the eye with one hand, have your assistant wipe the honey on the first finger of your other hand, and insert it far up on the inside of the lid; let go. After treating both eyes, take about one tablespoonful of fresh butter, and put in each ear; hold on to the tops of the ears until the butter melts and runs into the head; repeat the treatment, if necessary, in two or three days; or, if you have not honey, take the white end of henbane, and salt—equal parts—and insert it in the eye by blowing it through a quill. In each case, get it under the upper lid. Use the butter the same.

Battle Creek, Mich. O. F. L.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Quarter-Crack.—Having seen in the RURAL NEW-YORKER an article on the treatment of quarter-crack, I am prompted to send you a mode of treatment which I have tried successfully, the fissure growing entirely out in a little over two months, although I was compelled to use my horse every day. First let the fissure be cleared of all dirt carefully, and the edges pared so that they may be brought smoothly together; then by means of a small rod of iron, drawn out to a slender point and bent like a shoemaker's closing awl, and heated, make as many holes, about one-half inch apart, as

it will require sutures for the length of the fissure, through its edges from side to side, just deep enough to hold firmly; next take well annealed iron wire, about No. 10 to 12, in short pieces, pass each piece through the holes across the fissure and bend the ends over so they shall meet, thus closing it smoothly and firmly; and by melting a little beeswax, by means of a heated iron, into the crack, this part of the work is done. Next have a shoe fitted to the foot, closed at the heel, and supplied with toe and heel calks so that the horse will not slip—such as may seem expedient for the season. I am confident, if properly done, you will have the pleasure of seeing your horse all right in a few weeks. I will endeavor to give you the idea by a rude sketch, of a horse's foot so affected and treated.—WM. B. CARPENTER, *Leavenworth, Kan.*

A Balky Mare's Imagination.—R. S. HOUGHTON writes us he used to start a balky mare in this wise:—"I used to act as though I unhitched her, and then take down the tie strap to lead her, and she always followed me right along without any trouble. She was hitched to a load in a bad place and I could not get her to go any other way. Have tried it two or three times successfully.

To Kill Lice on Horses.—J. B. LEE says:—"Use one ounce of arsenic to a pail of soft water. The horse should be washed thoroughly in some warm place."

Dairy Husbandry.

CANADIAN DAIRYMEN AGAIN IN CONVENTION.

The Dairy Conventions this year have been numerous and very largely attended. They commenced during the first week in January, and the last one of note was that recently held at Belleville, Canada, by the Ontario Dairymen's Association. This is a new organization which has been formed for the accommodation of the large dairying interest in the eastern townships of the Province. The interest is larger in this section than we had supposed. It was stated at the Convention that 3,500,000 pounds of Cheese had been shipped last year from Belleville in the county of Hastings, while there were some thirty-four factories located in the counties of Leeds, Grenville and Carlton.

Mr. George Morton of Kingston, who claimed to have taken much pains in collecting statistics of the production of cheese in Canada, puts the quantity made last year at 400,000 boxes. Of this amount 50,000 boxes, he estimates, were consumed in Canada and the rest shipped abroad. If we estimate 60 pounds of cheese to the box, we have the annual cheese product of Canada no less than 24,000,000 pounds. This is a larger yield than we had supposed; and if the figures are correct they will serve an important purpose in estimating the quantity of American cheese to be shipped annually to Great Britain.

Some idea of the remarkable progress which dairying has made in Canada during the past few years may be gathered from a statement made at the Convention by Hon. Mr. Reid, M. P. He affirms that during the year of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, Canada imported from the United States cheese to the value of $360,000, and that the cheese was consumed by Canadians. Now, according to Mr. Morton, Canada not only supplies for her own consumption, but ships abroad annually from fifteen to twenty millions of pounds.

The Convention was very largely attended, K. Graham, Esq., M. P. P., President of the Association, occupying the chair, and several other members of Parliament taking an active part in discussions.

The leading addresses were given by Prof. Belle of the Albert College, on the Chemistry of Milk; by Rev. W. F. Clark of the Ontario Farmer, on the Economy of Dairying; by L. B. Arnold of N. Y., on Handling Milk; and by N. A. Willard of Herkimer, N. Y., on the Production of Milk and the Curing and Marketing of Cheese. As these addresses are quite lengthy, we are unable in our limited space to give even a brief abstract of them, but may refer to such topics and suggestions as appear new in subsequent articles.

Ontario as a Dairy Section.—In discussing this question Mr. Morton of Gananoque said that nearly every section of Ontario, rough or smooth, was adapted to profitable cheese making; every variety of fodder required could be grown. He knew something of the capacity of land in Canada for dairying, being the owner of nine farms, and the proprietor of eight cheese factories. Most of his factories were situated on the Laurentian ridges, and he found them superior for dairy purposes. He believed that the lands in Ontario could produce as good milk, and that as good cheese and butter could be made on this Northern belt as anywhere on the continent. He thought cheese should be made the principal article of export of the Dominion. Dairying was a more profitable industry than any other, and is no longer a speculation. Cheese could be shipped from any Canadian port to England cheaper than from a factory in Western New York to New York City. This he knew from experience, as he was the owner of a factory in Western New York. He thought there were enough good dairy lands in Canada to supply England with all the cheese she needed.

Breeding Stock for the Dairy.—Mr. Nimmo of Napanee said he had thoroughbred Ayrshires and Short-Horns, but he believed the best breed for the dairy was obtained by crossing common Canadian cows with thoroughbred Durhams. He deprecated pure breeds for the dairy, and recommended crosses of thoroughbreds of good milking families on the best milkers of common Canadian cows. He had had much experience in raising stock. A cross between a good native cow and a pure-bred Durham, and then crossed with an Ayrshire, produced excellent milkers. He had seven cows which yielded 7,800 pounds of milk during 1870. Cows must have plenty of good food, and an abundance of good water, for a cow well fed and cared for was better than three poorly treated.

Mr. Brodie of Prince Edwards had been twenty years engaged in breeding animals, and he thought the Ayrshire the most profitable for the dairy, and he should recommend them without hesitation. The Short Horns, he said, were excellent. In some varieties, crossing breeds made excellent milkers, but be careful to select your breeds properly, and do not cross more than two or three times. He thought common stock, crossed with Short Horns, and the cows raised crossed with Ayrshires, would give animals that would prove good milkers.

Alsike Clover for Pasture.—In the discussion on the best grasses for dairy farms, Mr. Hinman of Colborne said that Alsike clover was very hardy and made good pasturage, but it will not do to mow it, and, therefore, he could not recommend it for meadows. He spoke of Red clover as giving a great flow of milk, but the milk was not of the best quality. He recommended seeding pastures with Timothy, Blue grass, White clover, Alsike clover, remarking that enriching pastures is an important element in creating a relish in grass for cattle.

The discussions on the various topics brought before the Convention were animated, and a large amount of useful information was elicited. The Convention, whether in respect to numbers or the character of its papers, may be regarded as a decided success, and the lessons taught will be of very great benefit to the dairy interest in Eastern Ontario. We regret that our limited space prevents our giving a more extended notice of the experience of some of the best farmers in Canada. The following were chosen officers of the Association for the ensuing year:—President, K. Graham, M. P. P., Belleville; Vice-Presidents, Geo. Morton, Gananoque, P. R. Daly, Belleville, Henry Wade, Port Hope; Secretary, S. T. Wilmot, Belleville; Treasurer, James Bird, Halloway.

In returning from the Convention we crossed the river from Kingston to Cape Vincent, and was told by parties who had tested the ice, to reach water, that it was between three and four feet in thickness—a rather unusual scale for the middle of March.

The Garden.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Sechium Culture.—At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club, Dr. Naphegyi introduced the Chayote or bread-fruit of Mexico, and recommended its culture in the Northern States. The gentleman said he had no other interest in this vegetable than to be the introducer of a new vegetable. We regret to inform the doctor that he is too late, as we believe that it has been tried more than once in this vicinity, and failed to be of any use except as an ornament. Had the gentleman been a reader of the Rural New-Yorker, he would have noticed an illustration of his chayote or *Sechium edule*, on page 220, April 8, 1871; also other species of the same alluded to on page 268, April 29. Why don't the members of the Farmers' Club and the remainder of mankind read the Rural New-Yorker, and learn what has been and is being introduced in the way of new and old vegetables.

Mice in Hot-Beds.—I send you what I suppose to be a species of mouse, which I caught in my hot-beds, where they are doing considerable damage, by burrowing through the soil and cutting off the roots of vegetable plants. I have never, until last year, found this animal about my place, and it is new to us here. Will you please to give me its name, and method of destroying?—A Subscriber, *Portsmouth, Va.*

This pest of your hot-beds is the Ash-Colored Shrew (*Blarina cinerea*, Bach). It is quite common from Pennsylvania, southward, to the Gulf of Mexico. We don't know of any better way of destroying them than by poisoning their food with arsenic or strychnine. Find out what kind of vegetable roots they prefer, and then add a very little poison to the same and put it into their burrows.

Applying Manure to Sod for Tomatoes.—T. G. B., Kent Co., Del. has 200 loads good manure, made the past winter, under stall-fed cattle, fed with cooked feed. He has turned it over since March. Has a clover and timothy sod on which he wishes to plant tomatoes, and asks whether to apply the manure in the hill, or broadcast—plowed under the sod or as a top dressing. We have never grown tomatoes on sod ground; but our judgment would be that on his sandy loam for such a crop the sod should be turned under deep, the manure spread broadcast and thoroughly mixed with the soil by using the harrow or cultivator.

Mushrooms in Pots.—I am acquainted with a gardener who grew not long ago some beautiful mushrooms in pots, by accident as it were. In the spring of last year, after removing his old beds, he selected some comparatively spent spawn, and placed it in large pots, which held a bushel or so, setting them, or rather storing them, away in a dry shed. During the summer time, having occasion to look after them, to his surprise he found the pots plentifully supplied with beautiful mushrooms.—*Jabez Jay Chater, in The Garden.*

Lima Beans may be grown without stakes or poles by persistently pinching back after they have attained the desired hight—at least so some experienced gardeners say.

Modes and Manners.

MINTWOOD'S CONVERSAZIONE.

Treatment of a Green Silk.—Miss Merrie B., Waterloo, N. Y.—Your "green silk, with a stripe of gay, brocaded vine," would make an elegant polonaise to wear over a black or green silk petticoat. Leaving it in a dress, a polonaise of green silk a shade or two darker, or of black, with sleeves of the brocade, would also form a stylish costume. Eight to ten yards of silk are required for a polonaise. Information has already been given in regard to trimmings. Unless you are very capable, you will have the polonaise cut and fitted by a tailor or mantua maker. A black one will also do to wear with the poplin. Broad brimmed Leghorn hats will be worn this season as last.

Suit for Summer.—Rowena Cergo, Oneida Co., N. Y., writes she is "seventeen, rather fleshy, red cheeks, blue eyes, fair skin and hair, lives nine miles from the city, and writes to know what sort of an inexpensive suit will become her for the summer." Very stylish suits are made of Berlin striped poplin, black and white, made with a polonaise and trimmed with the same. Slender girls wear the addition of a round cape, if they choose. This goods costs fifty cents a yard, and from twenty to twenty-five yards are required. Two shades of gray, or cameo alpaca make beautiful costumes. With hat, gloves and umbrella to match, one can desire nothing more tasteful. Make the under skirt of the darker shade; trim with ruffles or flounces of the same, with headings and alternate folds of the other shade. If you are stout, and wish an additional wrap with a polonaise for warmth, a half-fitting, lined sacque, or paletot, will do. A light shawl, worn lengthwise, is a convenient wrap for cool days or riding.

Cease frizzing your hair, or it will always be thin. Brush it well, and wear it in a net.

Treatment of the Hair, Etc.—Miss Seventeen—To remove the dandruff from your head, wash it well twice a week with soft water, or water mixed with bay rum, or water in which a little borax and camphor have been dissolved. You can probably do nothing better for your hair than to have it cut. You can put up slips of it here and there once or twice a week in papers to relieve it of its unpicturesque straightness. Have it cut by a hair dresser, not too short. That cut off may be made into the present fashionable crimped chignon, which you can wear on "occasions." I have no "opinion" whatever of the "Curlique, electro magnetic curling comb," etc., you mention, as I know nothing about them.

What will Remove Sun-Burn, Freckles and Pimples on the Face?—Here are some recipes worth trying, perhaps. To remove freckles, apply two or three times a day, with a camel's hair brush, a solution formed of one ounce of rectified spirits of wine, and a teaspoonful of muriatic acid. Burnt alum and lemon juice is also recommended. For sun-burns, put two spoonfuls of fresh cream into half a pint of milk; squeeze in the juice of a lemon, half a glass of brandy, a little alum and loaf sugar; boil the whole; skim well, and when cool apply to the skin. This is also said to be inimical to freckles. The best remedy for sun-burn is to keep from becoming so—only requiring a little care. To cure pimples, eat and sleep regularly, take plenty of exercise, partake of only wholesome foods, and thus insure a healthful digestion. With that established, you have a good skin unless indeed it is diseased of itself, when you should consult a physician.

Dressing very Thick Black Hair.—Anna—You can dress your "very thick black hair" in a variety of ways. Pompadour front with looped braids at the back; one or two Chinese braids with ribbons at the end; or confine it in a net with a row of finger puffs over the top.

Shades and Colors for a Sallow Complexion.—Ira.—"What color and shades will best become a young lady of sallow complexion, gray eyes, and very dark brown hair?" Color known as cerne, cameo, garnet, wine, and black alwarp, illuminated with bright color at the throat and in the hair. The only safe decision can be made by experimenting.

Polonaise With Black and White Silk.—Janet, Ohio.—Make a sleeveless black silk polonaise and wear with your black and white silk. For an economical trimming cut the edge in leaf-like points and bind with the same; a standing ruffle of swiss or lace at the neck, a cravat bow of the same. Indian taffeta is a beautiful new silken fabric $1.50 per yard. Camel's hair cloth, all wool, at 75 cents per yard, is used for polonaises for cool weather, and for traveling costumes.

Cards and Correspondence.—"Jepthas Daughter" asks "for the latest novelties in cards and correspondence material." Ladies' cards are large, and printed in hair-line script. Cards for gentlemen are smaller in size, and for both envelopes are supplied, bearing a monogram, or not. This is a sensible fashion, as in leaving cards at a hotel or boarding houses, they will be, thus secured and addressed, sure of proper delivery. The custom of turning down a corner, or end of card, is now very commonly indulged. The upper left hand corner, signifies a visit in person; the lower left hand corner a visit of farewell; the upper right hand corner, one of felicitation; the other of condolence; one end turned over signifies that the visit is for the family. Cards for dinner parties are also inclosed in an envelope and left in the gentleman's dressing room, addressed, or handed to him at the same time the boquet for the buttonhole is presented. The envelope contains a card bearing the name of the lady he is to escort to dinner.

The square envelope—called the court shape, because used at the Court of St. James—is the fashionable shape for ladies' correspondence. The paper folds but once; if one wishes to use a larger sheet, the bath size is used, which is twice folded. Fashionable tints are violet, cameo, salmon, sea green, gray and rose. The gray with black lines stamped their width from the edge, and called the Oxford style, is used in mourning. For gentlemen, the paper should be unglazed, rough, and thick. Hold it up to the light and one can read the letters "Old Style." Ruled paper, or the following of lines in correspondence, is considered vulgar in cultivated society. A little practice will enable most persons to write tolerably straight without the aid of lines. Sealing wax is used by fastidious people, and always lends a letter a respectable look. A stamp for the same, bearing a device, costs from $3 to $4. Recently a college has been formed in New York for the device and manufacture of coats of arms for Americans. A die costs from $15 to $18, and represents the most prominent or worthy event in the history of the family. If one has been so fortunate as to have invented a telegraph, a steam engine, a perpetual motion, a sewing machine, or discovered a new species of strawberry or cabbage, the design can be made specific and forcible.

In novelties there are many beautiful designs in letter and note paper. A box of note-paper-envelopes, triangular in shape, with the cameo stamp, and containing twenty-five, costs $2 per box. The triangle is a sheet of paper so folded as to represent a three-cornered envelope, and when opened furnishes abundant surface for quite a note. They are very neat and dainty. The "Neptune paper" is of a sea-green tint, and each sheet bears a picture in colors of a different shell; envelopes to match, $3 a box. The "Jockey Club" bears emblems of dogs, horses, and all sporting creatures—$2 per box. Yacht crews have paper stamped with their signal device in color. For misses, the first name in full is stamped in color, at the top of the sheet, or in one corner. Some ladies, with quaint or picturesque conceits, devise their own signs. Thus, Fanny C. Brown, with a fan in gorgeous colors, quirls its string or chain into a C, and perches a honey bee on the end of that, thus giving her name in initial. Then there is toy paper for children, small in size and bearing a design, in color, of some toy.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Underground Railroad. By WILLIAM STILL. Philadelphia: Foster & Coates.

THIS book, by a colored man, has no reference to the quick transit problems in New York, but refers to the manner in which people escaped from slavery before the rebellion. It is a valuable and interesting record of facts, authentic narratives, letters, etc., narrating the hardships, hairbreadth escapes, and death struggles of the slaves in their efforts to reach the North. The book has 70 illustrations, and makes a large volume of nearly 800 pages. It will always be a work of deep interest to colored people, while in a few years white folks will look at it, wondering if it was possible for such things to take place in this country. The book is sold by subscription only. As the work of a colored man it will attract attention. It fully explains the workings of the Underground Railroad.

Ancient America.—By JOHN D. BALDWIN, A. M. New York: Harper & Bros.

ONE of those intensely interesting volumes which gives us glimpses of pre-historic times, so far as relates to this country. The book is profusely illustrated with pictures of the works of the mound builders in the West, ruins in Mexico, and other illustrations. The pictures are from original drawings, and the book gives a summary of what is known of American antiquities. The author has spared no pains to exhaust all sources of information in preparing this work, consulting many English, German, and Spanish works. All who would become familiar with the remains of that other civilization which once flourished in this country, will be glad to possess a copy of Ancient America.

The Labor Question.—Thoughts on Paper Currency and Lending on Interest, as Affecting the Prosperity of Labor, Commerce and Manufactures. By WILLIAM BROWN. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

MR. BROWN is a Canadian writer, who has spent twenty years investigating this subject. He writes in an earnest, favorable manner, and says many good things. He is utterly opposed to paper money, and shows how the issuing of bank notes robs the people, oppresses the poor, enriches the few, deranges commerce, etc. All workingmen should read this book, as well as statesmen, and those who have the good of the people at heart. A large number of questions are discussed, all of which are of interest to the laboring classes. The book makes a volume of 240 pages.

Martin Chuzzlewit. CHARLES DICKENS. Household Edition. New York: Harper & Brothers.

WE have seen nothing handsomer in the shape of books than this household edition of DICKENS' works. The pages are double-columned, with new and handsome type, printed on fine, calendered paper, and profusely illustrated. This edition of Martin Chuzzlewit has fifty-nine illustrations, many of which are full page. For clear reading and convenience of handling we know of no better form than this "Household Edition."

The Thief in the Night.—By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

A SHORT but exciting story of two men who loved one woman, and the consequences. Mrs. Spofford is a fluent, dramatic writer, who knows well how to keep up the readers interest in a story. This book could only have been written by a woman; it contains ideas peculiar to the female. It is beautiful to read—fresh, and full of tropical life, sunshine, and flowers.

Notes, Explanatory and Practical, on the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Galatians. By ALBERT BARNES. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A REVISED EDITION of a well-known work to which it is only necessary to call attention. Probably we shall never have any better work of its kind. The volume is a handy, compact one, of 367 pages.

The Rival Collection of Prose and Poetry, for the use of Schools, Colleges and Public Readers. By MARTIN LARKIN. New York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.; pages 501.

A LARGE, handsomely-printed book, full of good selections from the best American and English authors. All who are looking for a selection of this sort will find in this everything they can wish.

The Lovels of Arden. By M. E. BRADDON. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS is select novel No. 369. Novel readers are familiar with Miss BRADDON'S sensational style. The work is of usual interest, being an English love story, which introduces artists, pretty women, men of abnormal wealth, etc.

Miscellaneous.

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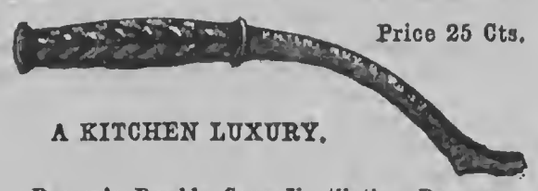

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JESSE VAUGHN of Lancaster, N. Y., under date of September 20th, says:—I applied the Double Refined Poudrette, last Spring, on corn and potatoes, and I believe I have the best corn in town, and my potatoes are an excellent crop. I have used your Double Refined Poudrette several times before, and always with good results, but this year the effect has been more perceptible than ever before.

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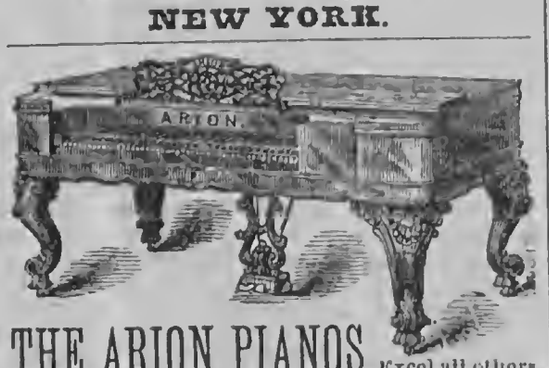

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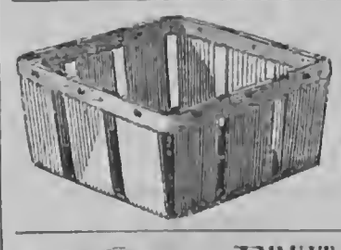

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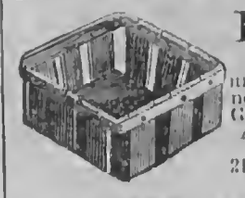

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ADVERTISING RATES.

After April 1, 1872, the Rates for Advertising in Moore's Rural New-Yorker will be as follows:

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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872.

HONESTY—INDEPENDENCE.

We must commend honest, independent men, wherever we find them. We must especially commend honest, independent journalists—men who will not be the organ of any man or set of men, but who will be guided only by their own convictions in the discussion of public affairs. Hence we rejoice that Horace Greeley has decided that The Tribune shall not, henceforth, be the organ of any party—that it shall not stoop to suppress Truth, refuse to commend what is right, nor fail to uphold what is good because it may be in the interest of any class of politicians to do so.

One cause of our civil dissensions, our political wrangles, our failure to elect the best men to office, our confusion of political terms and nomenclature, our injustice to honest men, our failure to support the wisest internal policy, our inability to vote intelligently, our distrust of politicians, and of the general confusion into which we are quadrennially thrown in our efforts to secure wise executive officers, is due to the fact that we have had no free and independent Press, with power and influence enough to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

It is to us one of the best evidences that days of regeneration are dawning, when such papers as The Tribune discard partisan allegiance and proclaim their faith in and allegiance to the honesty and intelligence and best interests of The People, regardless of partisan purposes and policies. It means the secession of one of the greatest powers of corrupt centralization. It means a recognition of the important fact that Public Interests are paramount to partisan success. It means the dissemination of Truth and a free, frank, and full discussion of all measures affecting the Public Welfare. It means a recognition of the Supreme Sovereignty of the People, the power of Public Opinion and of the fact that the only safety to the Republic depends upon the clear and intelligent comprehension by the People of the Truth, no matter upon whom the weight of their disapproval may fall.

No patriotic man or woman will fail to rejoice, with us, that a journal with the acquired prestige of The Tribune, has thus segregated itself from all partisan bondage and is hereafter to "fight on its own hook." It does not matter whether we may agree or disagree with its postulates, the fact that its opinions are in no wise colored by partisan prejudice and affiliations, will give us faith in its motives and enable us to weigh its arguments with the greater nicety and impartiality; and its power to furnish us with *facts* will render it a most powerful aid to us in determining our own duty as Men and Citizens of the United States.

P. S.—Since the preceding was written (some days ago) and placed in type, and while closing this paper for the press, a telegraphic dispatch announces that Horace Greeley has been nominated for President by the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention. Well, we will not take back anything aforesaid, nor will we, at present, express our opinion in regard to the important event announced. "We shall see what we shall see." Meantime, we trust other influential journals, as well as The Tribune, will place themselves in the position the Rural New-Yorker has so long occupied—that of fearless independence in discussing Political and National Affairs.

AX-GRINDING AT THE FARMERS' CLUB.

There is always some one ready to turn the Club's grindstone, another to keep it wet, and a third person, who is skilled in holding dull axes upon it, when any one wants grinding done. We should not say a word about this neat little business if it were not a fact that frauds are thereby perpetrated upon the public. This is the way the thing is done: If a fellow wants his ax ground, he hunts up some one of these professional ax-grinders—and there are a half-dozen of them, more or less, attached to the Club, whom any one can point out, or who carry a label on their faces which indicates their vocation—and engages him for the campaign. Having arranged the matter satisfactorily with this professional, the latter informs the gallant Commander of the Club that he has a matter of great importance to introduce, and secures a hearing. He thereupon exhibits the dull ax, and suggests the appointment of a committee to put it in cutting condition. Knowing the men who are skilled in the business, he sends up a slip of paper to the jolly old Commander, who is good natured enough to appoint the persons named upon it as the committee. In many cases, this committee is appointed without any vote of the Club, and consists of men who are, like professional jurymen, "always ready for a job." Of course, this committee "examine" the dull ax and its owner and at the next meeting proceed to sharpen it, by making a "report," which, in nine cases out of ten, is full of fulsome praise and besputtered with superlative adjectives. Sometimes, a vote of the Club is taken to accept (not adopt) the report. At other times, it is simply "received;" and at other times, no action whatever is taken upon it. But if it is made and read before the Club, that is sufficient. The ax is sharp. It is published far and wide as a report of a committee of the Farmers' Club, and as having been adopted by that distinguished body. Of course, the ax thus sharpened cuts well. The owner gets compensated, and the ax-grinders get compensated; what do they care how much it wears off the grit (reputation) of the grindstone (Club)?

Efforts have been made by some of the members to break up this species of ax-grinding, and to save the reputation of an institution that may do much good, by abolishing special committees, and thus compel these professional ax-grinders to use their own grindstones. It has failed, although the Agricultural Committee professed to favor this reform. Still these special committees are appointed, and the time of the Club is largely consumed in grinding special axes for individuals. At the last meeting we attended, such an ax was ground by one of these professionals, and an effort made to get it adopted by the Club. A motion to recommit the report was not acted upon by the autocratic Commander, and the whole thing was left without action. But in several of the papers controlled—or wheedled—by the professional ax-grinders, the report was announced *adopted!* This is simply an illustration of the way the thing works.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

There are compensations in most kinds of business which make up for a good deal of dull routine. The old Agricultural Missionary (meaning myself) meets with a thousand things, funny, pathetic, horrid, sentimental, etc., etc., which, if he was Corresponding Editor of a paper devoted to gossip, he could weave into a sort of Dolly Varden miscellany of many colors. Take one day on the road, as a sample of many such.

Last week I was roaming through the County of Huron, State of Ohio, and left the train of the C. C. C. & I. "Bee Line" R. R. at the station of Greenwich; where, striking up a friendly relation with Wm. Haviland, (Post-Master and Agent of the Rural,) I had soon seduced the amiable William into the weakness of lending me his horse and carriage for an afternoon's drive in the country. The Rural has a big list within the range of the Greenwich post-office, and this is as good an introduction as the Missionary needs in his parish.

On a circuit of half a dozen miles are a succession of most excellent farms, on which the business of tillage, wool growing, dairy husbandry, and orcharding are pretty well distributed. Here is the farm of L. P. Sisson, stocked with some of the finest Short-Horn cattle in the country—land tile-drained, clean, high fences, and such an orchard! If it had not been for that final clause in the Tenth Commandment—"or anything that is his"—I should have been guilty of covetousness, for I *do* love to see a nice orchard. Right across the way from this last is the homestead of L. B. Marsh, an old Rural New-Yorker, from Onondaga Co., fifteen years ago. Coming on to this farm from a neighboring township, a few years ago, Mr. Marsh found an old turf-bound orchard, the fruit always small and wormy, into which he turned a lot of hogs, and has let them cultivate it ever since. The result is, good crops of fair apples, all free from worms. On the next hill—the hills are just far enough apart for homesteads—is the residence of Mr. McMillan, another of our Rural family, with a nice farm like the rest. All these men are cultivating Osage Orange hedges, for road and division fences, by the mile. The cultivation of this hedge is again becoming very popular in Ohio. The next hill is surmounted by the elegant residence of Mr. Parrott—a twenty thousand dollar farm, of excellent quality. Turning towards town on another road, I came upon a notably neat farm with a splendid new barn of modern architecture, and on inquiry was told it was the homestead of H. G. Washburn, another Rural man, with a stock of nice sheep. Near by this last is the home of the jolly old shepherd, J. B. Hale, with whom I have had lots of fun in the former days of Merino sheep.

This is a sample of a dozen like matter-of-fact things which I encountered on that road. Now let me tell you a sentimental story.—S. D. H.

[The sentimental story is given on page 319, under heading of "A Romantic Reminiscence."

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Large vs. Small Farms.—A correspondent, with an inquiring turn of mind, asks us if we are an advocate of large or of small farms. To be specific, we may say that we do not advocate either. We do not care whether a farm is large or small, so long as it is made as productive as possible. We do not know any reason why a man with sufficient brains, capital, and energy, should not cultivate well one thousand acres as easily as another man with less capital, but equal brains and energy, does ten acres; nor do we see any harm to grow out of it. We are opposed, however, to one man owning or controlling large tracts of uncultivated land, and calling it "a large farm," and himself "a large farmer." We are so opposed, because he does a greater public injury than public good by so doing. He may be a stumbling block in the way of every progressive farmer in his neighborhood, and profit by their thrift and industry, which enhances the value of the land he holds, without any effort of his own. We never did believe in a dog-in-the-manger policy in anything.

Michigan Agricultural Report.—We are indebted to R. Haigh, Jr., (Secretary *pro tem.*) for a copy of the "Ninth Annual report of the State Board of Agriculture of the State of Michigan, for the year 1870." This Report was made by the late Sanford Howard, whose sudden death, last year, caused a delay in its publication. A portrait of Mr. Howard is appropriately given as a frontispiece. The volumes contain much statistical and other information of special value to the people of Michigan, and all others interested in its agriculture. The Report exhibits the ability and careful accuracy ever displayed by Mr. Howard, and many will prize it highly from the fact that it was the last work prepared by that accomplished writer on Agriculture and kindred topics.

Buying Implements.—A "Patron of Husbandry," in Iowa, writes:—"We are having a lively time here among our implement manufacturers. Some of the Granges have been resolving not to purchase certain implements of certain manufacturers. I question the policy of such resolutions. What do you think?" We think, if we were a Patron of Husbandry, or any other man, we should buy the best implements we could find, where we could buy them cheapest, pay cash down for them, and then take good care of them after we got them—neither borrowing nor lending (except to serve a neighbor in distress), nor allowing them to be exposed to the elements one moment when not in use. It is the cheapest and best way to have good implements to use that we know of.

Where to Go to School.—J. H. C., Prescott, N. Y., 16 years old, working for himself, wants to know where he can go to school when he gets money enough; how much it will cost him to get an education? He should write to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., asking this information, because there he can help to pay his way by daily labor. The Faculty will be glad to give him the required information.

Importing Stock for Breeding Purposes.—We notice that the Secretary of the Treasury has informed Congress that he construes the law regulating the importation of stock for breeding purposes free, to admit such stock from any foreign country—even Canada. The law has been supposed by some to exclude Canadian stock.

The Canada Thistle is to be exterminated from and kept out of Illinois, if there is any virtue in laws and penalties, and Commissioners of Canada Thistles to see that the law is enforced—for such a law has been passed by the Legislature. Illinois readers of the Rural should make themselves acquainted with its provisions.

Arbor Day in Nebraska seems to have been properly observed by one man, at least; for we see it stated that on that day (April 10) Mr. J. D. Smith, near Lincoln, Neb., planted, within ten hours, 35,550 forest trees—a tolerably good day's work! That is the way to protect our forests—plant trees.

The Stone and Rail Fence described by J. W. N. may be patented; but we do not think it is. He should apply direct to the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., for answers to such questions. There is where we should have to obtain it, and he can get it direct as easily as we can.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Condition of Winter Grain.—The Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture says: "The April returns, as a whole, indicate rather more than average amount of destruction by winter-killing, retarded growth, and stunted appearance, but a sound condition of the roots of plants in suitable soil, or that covered uniformly with snow, which, with favoring weather, may secure a vigorous growth and a good yield."

Jonesboro, Union Co., Ill., April 27.—Thermometer 80° in the shade to-day. Peaches have shed their bloom. We shall have the largest crop of fruits of all kinds ever grown in Southern Illinois.—B.

Pentwater, Oceana Co., Mich., April 24.—I think that half or more of the peach buds are killed. Fruit trees are looking exceedingly well after such an uncommonly cold winter. The 21st inst. there was a fall of about six inches of snow. Very little rain to date.—G. W. G.

Westport, Conn., April 30.—The season is very backward here; frost not all out in some places where the ground was covered with manure. Oats are nearly all sown; some potatoes planted. No pasture yet; hay scarce. Weather dry and cold for the season; plenty of frost this morning. Apple trees bid fair for a good crop of blossoms. Pear trees look promising. Strawberries badly injured by frost. A good many of the wild blackberries killed; raspberries also. Eggs plenty and cheap—18c. per doz.; butter, 30@40c. A good many onions have been sown. Nothing will grow very fast until we get rain and warmer weather; prospect is dry weather.—A. S. N.

RURAL BREVITIES.

A Subscriber, Tipton, Iowa, can probably get the rubber bandage he refers to at any rubber store in Chicago.

The Wisconsin Dairyman's Association is to hold its first semi-monthly sale of products at Watertown, Wis., June 15.

Samuel H. Brown, a successful breeder of Essex and Berkshire pigs, died at Maple Grove Farm, Millbrook, Duchess Co., N. Y., April 5.

Mollie M. is informed that we have had no occasion to use the "magic compound" spoken of, and cannot say whether it is a humbug or not.

We notice it is estimated by Texas papers that the entire loss of cattle in Western Texas the past winter is 200,000 head. We don't believe it; we regard it a "bull" story.

The Nebraska Farmer, monthly, (Vol. 1, No. 1, $1.50 a year,) Abraham Deyo, Lincoln, Neb., Publisher and Proprietor, is the latest contribution of Agricultural periodical literature we have seen, and it is creditable to Nebraska.

Mr. Caird, in the London Times, places the number of cattle in Great Britain, annually available for the butcher, at 2,336,000; and sheep at 11,033,000; and yet these numbers are entirely inadequate to meet the consumptive demand.

New York City recently received 20,328 pounds of fresh roll butter, done up in a most compact form, enveloped in snow-white linen, and packed in brine in iron-bound tierces, from California—the first received from that State.

We are glad to notice that many English farmers are settling in Virginia, and are contented and satisfied with their prospects. Virginia is one of our best States for agricultural purposes, and deserves more attention from emigrants than she receives.

A Superior Specimen of Sweetness was the sizable cake of Maple Sugar sent us, some time ago, by our long-time and very efficient Agent-Friend, Wm. A. Hart of Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y. It was the best "extract of maple" we have tasted for a long time.

A Bill is before the English Parliament which provides that no child shall be employed in agriculture under the age of eight years, and that no one from eight to twelve years shall be employed who cannot produce a certificate showing that he or she has attended school a certain time within twelve months

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the Rural New-Yorker sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"
Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.
Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

To let a Cold have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold you have only to use judiciously Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

The Public have for years endorsed *Burnett's Cocoaine* as an unrivaled hair dressing.

Various Topics.

OSWEGO NORMAL SCHOOL.

We give herewith a view of the Oswego Normal and Training School building, from Randall's "History of the Common School System of the State of New York," published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. In his work Dr. Randall speaks thus of the Oswego School:

This institution was organized by State legislation, in 1867, by the adoption and enlargement of the Training School previously established in 1863, and is now one of the largest and most prosperous institutions of the kind in the country, having an attendance of about 500 pupils, and graduating annually between 80 and 100. Edward A. Sheldon, A. M., late City Superintendent, is the Principal and Professor of Mathematics, a position which he has occupied since the first organization of the institution; Joseph A. Prindle, A. M., Head Master and Professor of Natural Sciences and Ancient Languages; Isaac B. Poucher, A. M., Teacher of Arithmetic and Algebra; Herman Crusi, of Geometry, History, and Philosophy of Education, and of German and French; Mary Howe Smith, Geography and History; Matilda S. Cooper, Methods in Arithmetic, Grammar, and Object Lessons; Mrs. A. T. Randall, Reading and Elocution; Sarah J. Armstrong, Rhetoric, English Literature, and Composition; Mary E. Perkins, Drawing; Mary D. Sheldon, Gymnastics, Botany, and Latin; Martha McCumber, Principal Practicing Schools; and Kate Davis, of the Primary Department. Special attention is bestowed upon the preparation of Primary School teachers. The Practicing School is composed of about 400 children of primary and junior grades.

OSWEGO NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

AN ITALIAN LOVE TRAGEDY.

The city of Rome has been agitated recently by a tragedy as fearfully romantic as any that have been told in romance or sung in opera. On the 25th of February the Princess Caterina Chigi, a beautiful girl of eighteen years, went out for a walk to a jeweler's on the Corso. Nothing more was heard from her until the 27th, when her body rose to the surface of the Tiber. It was clad in the rich attire she wore on the day of her disappearance, but it was stained with blood from a dagger stab in her breast. The weapon, which had a beautiful diamond hilt, still remained in the wound, while on the plain white collar, pinned to her dress, was written the word vendetta. Vengeance, not the desire of robbery, was the inspiring cause of the crime. The deceased had been sought and won by Erberto Giuglie, junior prince of Aldobrandini, a house like hers, among the most illustrious in Rome. Religious ideas, however, gained possession of her mind, and she resolved to enter the cloister. The 25th of March, the feast of the Annunciation, was fixed upon as the day when she would turn her back upon the world.

When Erberto knew of her determination he was very angry, charging her with perjury, and vainly endeavored to induce her to abandon her change of plan. He then became sullen, and absented himself from the Chigi palace, where he had hitherto been a frequent visitor.

The circumstances of Caterina's death would make one suspicious, if not quite confident, that she had fallen a victim to Erberto's rage, even without positive proof that he was her assassin. They view things somewhat differently in Italy, and at last accounts Erberto had not been arrested. His high rank has given him immunity, and made many believe that he could not be the perpetrator of so fiendish a crime. The ownership of the very valuable dagger would seem to be easily traceable, and it is probable that ere this Erberto has been taken into custody, unless other developments have shown that another person is the criminal. The idea of Caterina's suicide is not tenable. The Chigi family are in the deepest mourning, and it will be long before the public will cease to talk of the sad fate of the young and beautiful princess.

ATTENTION TO SANITARY LAWS.

The present year seems to be regarded by medical men as an exceptional one for the prevalence of diseases of a malignant type. The cause of this is not definitely known; it may be some atmospheric peculiarity—the deficiency or the excess of some element in it. But it *is* a well-established fact that epidemics of every kind are checked by strict attention to sanitary laws, and spread rapidly when these laws are neglected. Fevers of various kinds are known to be caused by imperfect drainage, ill-ventilated rooms, and a general want of cleanliness. And even where general cleanliness is not neglected, the exhalations arising from a damp cellar or from a stagnant pool in the vicinity will engender disease. A careful inspection of houses by the occupants is a great safeguard, if discovered difficulties are promptly remedied. And now that the time of year leads us to hope for spring weather, we would suggest that ladies interest themselves somewhat about this matter, and personally examine their dwellings and surroundings, and assure themselves that everything about them is in as cleanly and wholesome a condition as is possible.

HOME CONVERSATION.

Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of their parents what they deem it drudgery to study in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up intelligent if they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. We sometimes see parents, who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent and uninteresting at home among their own children If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficiently for both, let them first use what they have for their own household. A silent house is a dull place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can. How much useful information, on the other hand, is often given in pleasant family conversation, and what unconscious, but excellent mental training in lively social argument. Cultivate, to the utmost, all the graces of home conversation.—*Good Health.*

A ZEPHYR.

Mr. R. H. Stoddard, the poet-editor of The Aldine, one evening found some difficulty in finishing a poem that he had commenced, and as he sat musing over it, his fancy wandered from the subject and found expression in these lines:

Birds are singing 'round my window,
Sweetest songs you ever heard
And I hang my cage there daily,
But I never catch a bird,

So with thoughts my brain is peopled,
And they sing there all day long,
But they will not fold their pinions
In the little cage of song.

No dust affects the eyes like gold dust, and no glasses like brandy glasses.

A TRUTHFUL ROMANCE.

A Boston woman, who had long been given up for dead by all who were dear to her, lately appeared, "the ghost of her former self," to those who had thought never to see her again. She told a story of strange and horrible suffering. More than a score of years ago she had sailed, a young girl of 18, with her missionary husband for "India's coral strand." The vessel was wrecked on the Arabian coast and all on board perished save her husband and herself. He was preserved only to fall a victim to Arab cruelty and she to Arab slavery. While her beauty lasted she was the favorite wife of the most powerful chief in the South Arabian desert, but when that waned she fell from her "bad eminence," and was transferred to the harem of an inferior sheik. And so she lived, praying for death, but not daring to die, till, bandied from one barbarian to another, she, a Boston lady in whose veins flowed the purest Puritan blood, found herself the wife of an Arabian water-carrier. From his power an American traveler freed her and provided her with the means to reach home.

THE LOWEST TYPE OF HUMANITY.

On the Island of Borneo has been found a certain race of wild creatures, of which kindred varieties have been discovered in the Philippine Islands, in Terra del Fuego, and in South America. They walked unusually, almost erect on two legs, and in that attitude measure about four feet in hight. They are dark, wrinkled and hairy. They construct no habitations, form no families, scarcely associate together, sleep in caves and trees, feed on snakes and vermin, on ants, eggs and on each other. They cannot be tamed or forced to any labor, and are hunted and shot among the trees like the great gorilla, of which they are a stunted copy. When they are captured alive, one finds with surprise that their uncouth jabbering sounds like articulate language. They turn up a human face to gaze at their captors, and females show instincts of modesty; and, in fine, these wretched beings are men.

The Press.—The following is from a speech delivered by Dr. Chapin:—"I love to hear the rumbling of the steam power press better than the rattle and roar of artillery. It is silently attacking and vanishing the Malakoffs of vice and the Redans of evil; and its parallels and approaches cannot be resisted. I like the click of the type in the composing stick of the compositor better than the click of the musket in the hands of the soldier. It bears a leaden messenger of deadlier power, of sublimer force, and of a surer aim, which will hit its mark, though it is a thousand miles ahead."

Philanthropy is not religion, but there is no religion without philanthropy. He that is indifferent to the poor is no Christian, no matter what his creed or his professed experience. How to care for the poor is another question. It is to be done not merely by feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, but yet more by laws, and educational and religious influences which enable them to provide for themselves.

POETICAL BREVITIES.

THE FAMILY.

The family is like a book—
The children are the leaves,
The parents are the cover, that
Protective beauty gives.

At first the pages of the book
Are blank and purely fair,
But time soon writeth memories,
And painteth pictures there.

Love is a little golden clasp
That bindeth up the trust;
Oh, break it not, lest all the leaves
Shall scatter and be lost.

THE FATE OF BEAUTY.

A rose in beauty, glowing,
Beside a clear stream flowing
In rapid tide,
In the clear wave's reflection
Admired her own perfection,
And loved and sighed.
The wilding breeze, upspringing
Despoiled the leaflets, flinging
Them down the wave,
To seek, all crushed and vapid,
Young Beauty's fate so rapid,
An early grave!

UTOPIA.

There is a garden where lilies
And roses are side by side;
And all day between them in silence
The silken butterflies glide.

I may not enter the garden,
Though I know the road thereto;
And morn by morn to the gateway
I see the children go.

They bring back light on their faces;
But they cannot bring back to me
What the lilies say to the roses,
Or the songs of the butterflies be. [*F. T. Palgrave.*

SMILES.

A smile is but a little thing
To the happy giver,
Yet full oft it leaves a calm
On life's boisterous river.

Gentle words are never lost,
However small their seeming;
Sunny rays of love are they
O'er our pathway gleaming.

Our Story-Teller.

MINNIE DALE

BY ROSE GERANIUM.

Minnie Dale sat on an upper porch in the stealing chill and blackness of a far-spent, early spring twilight. The faint, slim moon, that glided swiftly over its track of marvelous, dreamy flakes of white cloud and mysterious, quivering, blue-black, had dropped behind the bare forest, and a thousand stars, like wind-tossed crocus petals, seemed to alight and float upon the half liquid expanse.

An almost audible hush anear, creeping, zephyr-bearing, in a silvery whisper, from the meadow stream, and following the pathway of the sound went the maiden's straining gaze, to rest on the water, which shot forth a faint, tender gleam. There had been work in her hands and a book upon her knee, but all had fallen to the floor, and her fingers unconsciously clutched the great masses of dark hair, drawing it over her bosom like a scarf. She was half crouched, half kneeling, her slender form leaning upon nothing but itself, and a look, part loneliness, part defiance, brooded over her features.

And Minnie was dreaming—dreaming of the ocean,—fancying the white, distant flash a gleam from some high-tossing billow, and the indistinct murmur an echo from the weary sea, complaining to the crags. Back as far as recollection bore her into the vague shadows of childhood, reached the longings for loveliness, and failing nearly all types of the *real*, her fertile brain caught every floating shadow and seasoned imagination.

How she slid into her musical name I cannot divine. Plain, straight-forward, useful, suggestive of nothing but angles, were her honorable parents, bearing about them, withal, a hinting of Quaker. Eighteen years previous to the date of my story they had ended their deliberation at the cradle-side by declaring "the child shall be called Minerva;" sole witness to-day, family record; for by insinuating degrees the title which was certainly born with her gradually found grace before her parents' eyes, until from toleration they slipped into practice.

So she was called MINNIE, and, as I have said before, she longed for beautiful things, and also to be loved, both of which desires were gratified in a degree very moderate indeed. I will not say her parents did not love her; value they certainly did, both from a sense of her usefulness as a manual automaton and a vague appreciation of intellectual worth. But in their hard, toilsome lives good things were so uncommonly scarce that the news of an active, live bit of talent alighting by their hearthstone was believed too good to be true. So, half of need and half neglect, they shut their practical eyes and unbelieving hearts to the state of things existing, and sought to train the damsel's hands and rivet her energies to all the due housewifely theories and practices. The restless soul that sat enthroned in the brown eyes declined steadfastly the honor, and obstinately bowed to the bent of its own sweet will, as well as the upstream tendency and divers small obstacles permitted.

"Sweep, cook, make garden, bed-quilts and grand dresses,—go to church and listen to the preacher preach his sermons," was the Code.

"Sing, do work by violent, spasmodical attacks, read, think, talk to nature and let her talk to you," said Instinct. I think Instinct was a little wrong, but a great deal right.

"You will be in beggary by and by," menaced the Code; but the sweet inner voice whispered: "Follow on, seek the pure." And with divided aim she went through the days, listlessly, waiting—"waiting for something to happen."

It is a fearful thing for this kind of desolate "waiting" to visit a young spirit in its bud-time. Heart-loneliness is sad, full sad to bear; but oh! the fearfulest sigh ever wrung from mortal lips is that which breathes the anguish of a young, faithless and despairing heart. I know not whether I should say MINNIE had never loved, or that she had always loved. I think she was born overflowing with affection, and she lavished it freely upon everything that did not resent it. Birds, bees, blossoms; things helpless and grotesque, all come in for appreciation, all requited. Red-robin dropped from his perch to the lowest twig of the plum tree to trill her a voluntary. Sagely blinked the brown toad as he sat by the door stone and dreamed of rare crumbs from her fingers. The flowers she stole time to tend breathed their grateful incense, and she sung on, in a kind of negative happiness that held possibilities for either grand enjoyment or fearful agony.

To-night, as she sat alone, a thousand minor keys were being touched by the spirit she was wooing. Visions of what her life had been—of what it might be. No wonder her soul rebelled at its fetters; yet underneath all ran a sweet melody of gratitude for blessings.

"O, what a joy to exist!" she murmured rapturously; "Some time I shall be *free*, shall mount to the glittering stars and track the wind spirits to their homes. Oh! how transcendentally glorious to be immortal!"

She sprang up in an ecstasy of delight, as if to rid herself of the clinging weight of flesh, then sank again upon her knees, hot tears bursting up.

"How hard to be alone!" moaned the quivering lips. "If only some one would think and feel as I do—would pity and guide me."

Very tenderly over her soul broke the music of a still small voice, whispering: "Cast thy burdens on the LORD." With frame bowed and tremulous she wept her sorrows out before the All-loving Heart, and when she arose a sweet trust, a holy confidence, enveloped her as a mantle. All through her dreams wound the stream of new, strange peace, and her awakening utterance was one of thankfulness and wondrous bliss. With her, believing was doing, and she carried her faith continually about her, nothing changed, save a gentler, more patient tone and added earnestness.

A year, a whole year passed and again the early blooms were bursting forth. In the sweet Sabbath evening calm, MINNIE wandered forth, as was her delight, to seek the first opening violets in the pastures. Close by the brook-side she found them—gems of starry beauty, all mirrored in the clear pure tide. Her song ceased, her eager fingers sprang forward to gather the blue delights, and a joyous ripple—a song without words—broke from her lips.

Long she sat among them, forgetting herself, everything, in her child-like pleasure. They, like all sweet finger-prints of the Creator, only lifted her thoughts from perishable things to the changeless glories of that fair country to which she was, all unconsciously, fast hastening. Her heart, full of deep emotion, welled over, and her thoughts found utterance as to some listening creature.

"Oh! if I could only take you with me, could find you *there*," she exclaimed at last. "It seems so hard that pure beauty like yours should be fading, while I so gross, so unlovely, may be exalted to immortality, and learn and grow wiser all through eternity. And I shall find those there who will understand me."

"GOD grant it!" uttered a voice at her side, so tender, so full of sympathy that it scarcely surprised her in her reverie. Looking up she beheld a face reflecting all the varied feeling that was playing upon her own; and the stranger continued, as he gathered up a handful of blooms that had fallen from her lap and held them in his grasp,—

"I owe you an apology for my accidental intrusion, but I hasten from that to offer you thanks. A nature like yours will not regret betrayal when you know how deeply your words have comforted me, soothed me, as none ever have before. Longings and loneliness like yours have been my lot. In the stir of a busy world I have ever been alone, and my heart has cried restlessly for sympathy. Here I have found it—full, pure. I would have retired at the sound of your voice, but my spirit stayed to drink the sweetness it forever craved. Forgive me, and again let me thank you."

Her eyes were dimmed by tears of unutterable feeling. She would have answered, but her voice refused utterance. He took her hand, warming it in his clasp for an instant, and was gone.

In the gray dawn, amidst the hum and bustle of the farm-house duties, MINNIE was missing from her place, and when they sought, they found her lying very still and white, with a strange radiance in her eyes.

"Not sick, but very, very tired."

All day long she lay like a thirsty, drooping flower, her flushed cheek crushing the wilted violets that strewed her pillow. Her sister, substantial, bluntly-kind duplicate of her parents, moved wonderingly about, and "could not see how she was sick—she did not complain." Good, spirit-blind creature! None were swifter than she to minister to bodily suffering, but the meaning of mental anguish, a thirsting for soul-food, she had never felt—could not understand. So she brushed the shriveled bits from her pillow and snowy spread, brought up such tempting food as her taste suggested, bathed the hot forehead, and left her to herself.

Evening came, and again the dawn. Still MINNIE was no better. They must have a physician. They had little use, ordinarily, for such aids; colds and toothaches were the prevailing diseases in the DALE family, and were, unexceptionally, repulsed by seasonable resorts to penny-royal tea and hot poultices. But they "must have a doctor" now, and accordingly a farm hand was dispatched to the village for such representative of his skill as could be easiest found. Soon he came, and the eagerly outstretched hand, the smile on the weary face of the patient girl, the quick flash of pain that crossed his, were the mutual signs of recognition.

He replied to their anxious questionings, giving such explanations as they could best understand. "Her frame was exhausted, her strength gone." He left a simple prescription, and recommended physical quiet and cheerfulness.

Days passed, and she did recover. Dr. HALLEM sat for hours at her couch, talking of the things she liked, reading from poems that thrilled her through and through, and her soul was in ecstasy. But she would not gain strength. At last, one day he threw aside his book, and bent over her in anguish.

"MINNIE, sweet sister of my soul," he cried, "is there no hope! Will you not return to me? Oh! come back to happiness—it is ours."

She smiled wearily, lifting her hands to his. Fully and well had their souls understood, though language had been idle. "It is too late," she replied, piteously, "too late now; but by-and-by we may talk and roam together. Do not grieve. My memory will be to you what you are to me as I near the crossing."

She bade them all good-by, and grieved to see their hearts so full of pain. "And now sing to me," she said, as her face lit up with an unearthly brightness.

Not in his own strength, but in a prayer-wrought power, rose the grand voice of Dr. PAUL HALLEM in holy song, and when he had ceased, the hand that lay in his had loosened its clasp forever.

LET us not love those things much which we are not sure to live long to love, nor have long if we should.—*Fuller.*

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

A GIRL, young and pretty, and above all gifted with an air of admirable candor, lately presented herself before a Parisian lawyer.

"Monsieur, I have come to consult you on a grave affair. I want you to oblige a man I love to marry me in spite of himself. How shall I proceed?"

The gentleman of the bar had, of course, a sufficiently elastic conscience. He reflected a moment, and then being sure that no one overheard him, replied hesitatingly:

"Mademoiselle, according to our law, you always possess the means of forcing a man to marry you. You must remain on three occasions alone with him; you can then go before a judge and swear that he is your lover!"

"And will that suffice, Monsieur?"

"Yes, Mademoiselle, with one further condition."

"Well?"

"Then you will produce witnesses who will make oath to having seen you remain a good quarter of an hour with the individual said to have trifled with your affections."

"Very well, Monsieur, I will retain you as counsel in the management of this affair. Good day."

A few days afterwards the young lady returned. She was mysteriously received by the lawyer, who scarcely gave her time to seat herself, questioned her with the most lively curiosity.

"Capital! capital! Persevere in your design, Mademoiselle, but the next time you come to consult me, give me the name of the young man you are going to make so happy in spite of himself."

A fortnight afterwards the young lady knocked at the door of the counsel's room. No sooner was she in than she flung herself into a chair, saying that the walk had made her breathless. Her counsel tried to reassure her, made her inhale salts, and even proposed to loosen her garments.

"It is useless, Monsieur," she said, "I am much better."

"Well, now tell me the name of the fortunate mortal."

"Well, then, the fortunate mortal, be it known to you, is yourself!" said the young beauty bursting into a laugh, "I love you, I have been here three times *tete-a-tete* with you, and my four witnesses are below, ready and willing to accompany me to a magistrate," gravely continued the narrator.

The lawyer, thus caught, had the good sense not to get angry. The most singular fact of all is, that he adores his young wife, who makes an excellent housekeeper.

THE BENEFITS OF WALKING.

WALKING briskly, with an exciting object or pleasurable interest ahead, is the most healthful of all forms of exercise except that of encouragingly remunerative, steady labor in the open air; and yet multitudes in the city, whose health urgently requires exercise, seldom walk when they can ride, if the distance is a mile or more. It is worse in the country, especially with the well-to-do; a horse or carriage must be brought to the door even if less distance has to be passed. Under the conditions first named walking is a bliss; it gives animation to the mind, it vivifies the circulation, it paints the cheek and sparkles the eye, and wakes up the whole being, physical, mental, and moral. We know a family of children in this city who, from the age of seven, had to walk nearly two miles to school, winter and summer; whether sleet, or storm, or rain, or burning sun, they made it an ambition never to stay away from school on account of the weather, and never to be "late;" and one of them was heard to boast that in seven years it had never been necessary to give an "excuse" for being one minute behind time, even although in winter it was necessary to dress by gas-light. They did not average two days sickness in a year, and later they thought nothing of walking twelve miles at a time in the Swiss mountains. Sometimes they would be caught in drenching rains, and wet to the skin; on such occasions they made it a point to do one thing, let it rain, and trudged on more vigorously until every thread was dry before they reached home.

ONE of the young Japanese girls has a brother in New Haven, who has requested that his sister may be kept out of his sight, as he no longer cared to look upon her after she had so far lowered herself as to seek an education.

IT is said a new woman's rights paper, to be called the New Times, will soon appear in New York.

Sabbath Reading.

THE BREAD OF THE HOLY YODOKEES.

FROM THE GERMAN OF ROSEGARTEN.

To prove His servants' truth and love,
The LORD, in beggar's plight,
Hungry and blind and lame, appeared
To good Yodokees' sight.

"Give," cried the saint. The steward said:
"One loaf alone is found,
What will remain for thee and me
And for our faithful hound?"

"Give," said the abbot, "without stint,
The LORD will send us more."
The steward took the knife and cut
The loaf in pieces four;

And, turning to the beggar, said,
A little frowningly,
"Thou one, the holy abbot one,
Two for the hound and me."

Ere long the beggar came again,
More wretched than before.
"Give him my piece," the abbot said,
"The LORD will send us more."

Naked and starving, still again
He wailed at the door.
"Give him thy piece, good steward, give,
The LORD will send us more."

He came the fourth time. "Steward, give
The hound's piece for his need,"
The abbot said; "the LORD will care
Who doth the ravens feed."

The beggar went. A voice was heard:
"My son, thy love I see,
Disciple true, as is thy faith,
So shall it be to thee."

The steward to the window ran,
And, on the stream near by,
Loaded with corn, and oil, and wine,
Four little ships did lie.

He hastened joyous to the strand,
But saw no man; instead,
Upon a white flag, wrought with gold,
In flaming words he read:

"He who the hungry raven feeds
Sends four ships to thy shore,
For thee, the steward and the hound;
The fourth one for His poor."

FANNY M. BARTON.

THE GIRONDOLA.

THE grand fire-works, which annually take place Monday evening after Easter, in Rome, at the expense of the Government, are very superb.

At the moment the clock of Santa Maria del Popolo struck the hour of eight, a lurid glow shot athwart the Pincian, the loud report of three cannons, followed simultaneously by a shower of rockets, gave the signal; and with the same magical rapidity as marked the golden lighting up of St. Peter's, the "New Jerusalem" in glorious beauty stood revealed. There it was—its lofty pinnacles, its streets of jasper, and its gates of pearl, as shown to the Evangelist St. John by the angel! And on a rising mound of glory stood St. John, while by his side a Being all glorious, with wings of silver, was pointing to this city of the Great King.

We were permitted to gaze on this beautiful scene for five minutes, when it gradually faded away and away, until, with the last faint glimmer, there shot into the air long streams of fire, breaking into myriads of many-colored stars flashing through golden rain! Again the cannon pealed, and rockets like the tails of comets trailed across the heavens; and then we saw another palace of a ruby hue, transparent, beautiful; over the entablature was written in letters of gold, "*Viva Pio Nono*," surmounted by the papal arms, at which the band struck up the national air. This vanished, and instantly the heavens were brilliant with sheets of variegated fire, in form like immense bouquets, from which little meteors, like birds, would suddenly dart and skim down to earth, or soaring higher, would shake down tiny particles of light, as it might be shivers from a rainbow.

Again the booming cannon and the hissing, flashing rocket; and now the whole front of the Pincian was one scene of blazing wheels, spinning round and round with ever-increasing speed, dropping sparks of gold and silver; and then from each cylinder suddenly burst forth streams of fire of every hue, mounting high in the air, and then, with a deafening explosion, forming into crowns and wreaths of the most ravishing beauty, sailing above the heads of the crowd, and then vanishing away.—*Our Monthly for May.*

ALWAYS consult discretion—it is more discreet to be silent than to speak when it is not accompanied by sense and reason.—*Epictetus.*

HE that has no bridle on his tongue has no grace in his heart.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

LOVE'S LIFE.

BY R. W. EASTERBROOKS.

Did you ever bury a love, My Dear,
And put it out of sight,
In the stillness of the night,
As something dead and forever gone,
Something dead which you might not mourn.
Something you were above, My Dear—
Something you were above?

And then has it ever passed, My Dear,
From out of its narrow tomb,
From out of surrounding gloom,
And hurried along to your soul once more?
With never a sound has it loosed the door
You barred and bolted fast, My Dear—
Barred and bolted fast?

I buried a love one night, My Dear,
Buried it down below,
One night long years ago,
And covered it up with the sod,
And over its ashes I trod
Till all was firm and tight, My Dear—
Till all was firm and tight.

And then I left it alone, My Dear,
What use to guard a spot
Where life and hope were not?
But graves where love is laid away
Must e'en be guarded night and day,
And hearts must be their stone, My Dear—
Hearts must be their stone.

So I left the old for the new, My Dear,
Turned away from my dead
With strangely silent tread.
Of what avail? There has followed me,
In all my journeys o'er land and sea,
The ghost of my love for you, My Dear—
The ghost of my love for you.

And we have met again, My Dear;
You crossed my weary way
For the first time since to-day.
Your smile grew sad as it met my eye,
And mine grew pensive—do you know why?
That both had suffered was plain, My Dear—
That both had suffered was plain.

Upon my heart is your head, My Dear,
And o'er the troubled past
Link rest and peace at last.
And as for the love that I buried below,
In silent sorrow long years ago,
I hardly think it was dead, My Dear—
Hardly think it was dead.

A ROMANTIC REMINISCENCE.

[We segregate the following from some "Notes by the Wayside," by our Corresponding Editor, Col. Harris—written from Huron Co., Ohio. The Colonel, after speaking of practical matters observed during a day among old friends in the country, says, "Now let me tell you a sentimental story"—and the story follows:]

Between ten and twenty years ago, while I was editor of the old Ohio Cultivator, I had for a constant subscriber at the Greenwich post-office, a fine old Quaker gentleman by the name of Smith, and among his children was one Annie, a girl of lithe form, raven hair and gipsey face, with quite a dash of romance for a Quaker girl. Sixteen years ago this Annie suddenly appeared in my office at Columbus, told me her name, took a pair of scissors and clipped a lock of my abundant back hair (for an album hair-wreath, as she said,) and as suddenly disappeared.

I had not seen one of the family before or since; but finding myself in the neighborhood on this occasion, I alighted at the homestead of the Smiths, walked up to the open door, where sat a venerable Quaker lady and a gipsy-featured girl—neither she nor I as young as we were once—and I said, "Pardon me, friends, but about sixteen years ago a young woman came into my office and clipped a lock of my hair, and now I have come to see what she has done with it."

By the time this clever bit of introduction was uttered, Annie's bonnie brown eyes were wide open, and her hands extended eagerly to clasp mine, as she exclaimed—"Are you friend Harris?" Well, of course I was; and then I was introduced to the venerable mother, and we sat and talked a steady stream for an hour; and Annie showed me the hair album, where, among many (other) distinguished names, was my own, along side of the identical lock of hair which this Delilah had clipped from my hirsute tresses, as before mentioned.

The elder Smith had been educated for the ministry, in New York; but, his health not being good, had settled here with his wife, in the wilderness, fifty-two years ago, and last year he died. The venerable widow is a lineal descendant of the family of Kip, from Holland, the original proprietors of lands in the lower part of Broadway in the city of New York. Widow Smith told me that she remembers hearing her great-grandmother say that she had milked the cows, barefooted, in a pasture where Trinity Church now stands! S. D. H.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FEMALE ATTIRE.

How shocked would those ladies of our "first society" be, if they knew that their torturing and ill-formed shoes on whose stilt-like heels they tilt and suffer, no Paris shop-keeper would ever offer to a lady. For more than two years American women, especially young girls, have walked the public streets, with conspicuous chains and lockets, or flaunting bows of ribbon, attracting the attention of every passing gazer, solacing themselves by the thought that it was "perfectly French." If so, it was a custom which no French lady would wear on the public pavement. The dress of the French lady is artistic, simple, faultless—faultless often because it is simplicity itself. She may wear brilliant colors in her drawing room, and in her carriage—never on the street. When she walks she wears black or gray, and it never drags on the ground. When she goes to church she wears the same colors—is always attired in the simplest manner. This is true also of Italy. In the Sistine chapel, Rome, no lady can enter unless attired in black, with no covering on her head but a veil of the same hue. What a contrast to the church attire of American women! They are accustomed to think of themselves as perfect saints compared with Italian and French women, yet they enter the house of God as they would a theater. They don their gayest plumage, hang on all their chains and lockets, take off their kid gloves to show their diamond rings in the sacred temple just as in the Academy of Music. Worse, they stare and comment on each other's costumes, and absolutely make the church of worship a place in which to study the fashions. The same lack of fitness in dress is seen in the utter disregard to age, as well as occasions in the adaptation of dress. The woman of thirty or forty may be as beautiful as a woman of twenty, by her own right, if there's no incongruity between her years and her attire. It is only when the woman of forty dresses like the girl of twenty that she looks absurd. A French married lady never wears a round hat; an English lady only in traveling; an English maiden never at church. Yet everywhere American matrons, with faces lined and scarred, may be seen with staring jockeys, set on their gray heads like helmets, beflowered and befeathered, and more fantastic than the ones worn by their little daughters of ten. Flannel and linen and muslin are worthy of their Princes and Princesses abroad, but are by no means fine enough for the little Princes and Princesses American. All of which is not French, though to be "perfectly French" has been the alpha and omega of our alphabet in dress.

ANOTHER VIEW OF "WOMANS RIGHTS."

A "fair" paper in Troy, New York, concludes an editorial on "Woman's Rights" thus:—"Truly, there's a good time coming, boys. We shall have our 'thirds' in our wives' property, and they will be bound to support us and our children and pay our debts. There was but one drop of bitter in the prospective cup. It grinds us to confess it, but the humiliating concession must be made—*woman will* carry the latch key. She will go out after supper to 'see a woman' or to the 'post-office,' or to serve on a 'committee.' After mending the stockings, and canvassing the character of all the other men in our parish, with our clergywoman, who has dropped in, we go to bed. We lie awake between the measles and the whooping-cough, and late, near our wife stumbling over the door mat, fumbling about the keyhole, and coming up stairs *a la* Nebuchadnezzar, and experience the sensation of a corner 'grocery' entering our chamber. The picture becomes painful, and we drop the curtain."

Pretty Girls, unless they have wise mothers, are more educated by the opposite sex than their own. Put them where you will, their is always some *man* busying himself in their instruction; and the burden of masculine teaching is generally about the same, and might be stereotyped as follows: "You don't need to be or do anything. Your business in life is to look pretty, and amuse us. You don't need to study; you know all by nature that a woman need to know. The only sense you need is lovely nonsense. You are, by virtue of being a pretty woman, superior to anything we can teach you; and we wouldn't, for the world, have you anything but what you are."—*Pink and White Tyranny.*

A friend should be one in whose understanding and virtue we can equally confide, and whose opinion we can value at once for its justness and sincerity.

Reading for the Young.

WHICH IS THE BEST?

A DIALOGUE FOR SIX LITTLE GIRLS.

1st Girl—I'm a little country lassie,
I can iron, churn and bake,
Wash the dishes, feed the poultry,
Mix a famous johnny-cake;
Ride the horses down to water,
Drive the cows to pastures green—
I would not exchange my station,
For the throne of England's queen.

2d Girl—Mother calls me little student;
I can cipher, read and spell,
Draw a map or bound a country,
And in "mental" I excel.
I shall climb the hill of knowledge,
To its very top will go,
Then success will crown my efforts,
Teacher says—and ain't it so?

3d Girl—I am nothing but a noodle,
Mother told me so to-day.
But I really cannot study
When the very fields are gay.
Birds are calling from the tree-tops—
Spring is waking lake and rill;
You may mope o'er prosy lessons,
I will be a noodle still.

4th Girl—I'm a little city maiden,
You would know this by my style,
Quite unlike those country rustics,
With their broad uncourteous smile.
I'll not soil *my* hands by labor,
Mine were made for higher things;
Papa calls me "little angel,"
All I lack, he says, are wings.

5th Girl—I'm my mother's little helper,
And am happy all day long;
I can bring dear papa's slippers,
Sing the baby's cradle song.
Rock him till the angels' whispers
Make him smile from dreamland shore;
Ran a thousand ways for mother,
Can a little girl do more?

6th Girl—I's my mamma's 'ittle darling.
very small Don't you fink I's fresh and sweet,
With these roses at my shoulders,
And my muslin dress so neat?
Mamma made it dist on purpose
'Cause I's goin' to speak to you.
It *is* lovely, don't you fink so?
Wish 'twas yours? I *bet* you do.

[*Jennie Joy in Schoolday Visitor.*

LETTERS TO YOUNG RURALISTS.—VI.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

I was much interested the other night in hearing a gentleman talk about "snakes," so I tried to remember something he said to tell my little "Rural cousins." He had for a pet, at one time, he told me, a large black snake which he kept up in the garret, and which grew so tame that it would come out whenever he rapped on the floor, and drink milk from a spoon in his hand. It would also submit to have its back scratched, with evident pleasure. Black snakes, as some of you may know, are not poisonous, their means of defense being the power of winding themselves around their enemies, or their prey, and squeezing them to death. They are able to swallow quite large objects sometimes. The gentleman said he once saw one that had undertaken to swallow a nest of young woodpeckers! But, alas! for Mr. Snake, the nest was down in the hollow of a tree, and though his head went in the hole easily enough, he found it impossible to draw it out after taking in nest and birdies, so there he was discovered, hanging out of the hole, choked to death!

He also told us about the hoop snake, which has a sting upon its back, near its tail. When about to attack any object, it erects this sting like a thorn, takes its tail in its mouth, and rolls itself along like a hoop, with wonderful quickness, till it reaches its destination, when it suddenly lets go its tail, and strikes its thorn into the object of its wrath. It is said that any one so struck will die in twenty minutes. He told us, too, about the king snake, the natural enemy of the rattle snake and copperhead. It is said these latter snakes leave an odor like that of cucumbers, where they have passed along, and if the king snake gets upon their scent he will follow it up like any hound, till he finds them, when a battle takes place, in which, although he has neither fangs nor sting, he is sure to be the victor. It is in this way:—The rattlesnake (and the gentleman said it was the same with all snakes with poison fangs), makes a coil and throws himself upon his enemy, striking its fangs into it. These fangs, which are two in number, lie back against the roof of his mouth when not in use, and have a little poison sac at the root. When struck into any object a drop of poison is poured into these hollow fangs, and a tiny stream flows into the wound. But if he fails to reach his object he is unable to make another attack until he has again coiled himself. This the king snake knows, and while the other is preparing to make a new coil, he glides rapidly up to him, winds himself around the poor fellow, and squeezes him to death! But there—I have taken up so much space that I must now end the "snaky" part of my letter, by telling about another snake who, when danger is near, makes a hissing noise, which says to her little ones:—"Come to your mother, right away." The obedient little snakes (an example to some little boys and girls I have seen) hurry as fast as possible to her, she opens her mouth and they all crawl in, and away she wriggles to a place of safety.

I am glad Minnie S. likes Cousin Johnnie's letters. As she is the oldest, she must try and set a good example to her little sisters and be a comfort to her parents. Martha J. P. has so many pets it is a pity she could not share them with Anna B. Mc., who has none. I hope Anna will get a prize next time for perfect lessons. Lily B. F.'s plan of studying an hour a day in vacation is an excellent one, and I recommend it to all scholars.

Pleasure.—The roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of him who plucks them, and they are the only roses which do not retain their sweetness after they have lost their beauty.

The most beautiful nature in the world is kindness.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 19.

F. McMaster.

☞ Answer in two weeks, when we will publish the names of those sending us correct answers.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ENIGMA.—No. 1.

I am composed of thirty letters.
My 4, 24, 14, 16, 8 is essential in cooking.
My 9, 29, 2, 15, 11, 12 every housekeeper should possess.
My 1, 17, 22, 23, 10, 30, important member of the family.
My 18, 6, 13, 11, 8, 27, 12, a kind of cake.
My 28, 13, 19, 3, 21 don't receive much attention.
My 3, 5, 28, 25, 13, 3, troublesome freak of fashion.
My 30, 7, 26, 15 is a weaver's utensil.
My whole has been learned since marriage.

May.

☞ Answer in two weeks, when we will publish the names of those sending correct answers.

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.—No. 1.

Three-fifths of one-fourth of three-fifths of five score,
One-third of two sixes divided by four,
One-half of two-thirds, of six more than four threes,
One-fourth of two dozen and eight, if you please:
The initials of these when joined, you will spy
A thing this very moment under your eye.

Joseph Schultz.

☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those sending correct answers.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—April 27.

Illustrated Rebus No. 17.—Always dare to do right.

Biblical Enigma No. 2.—John P. Brady gave me a black walnut box of quite a small size. Correct answers have been received from Mrs. Mary Ann Doane, Mrs. Jason Alexander, H. A. Norton.

Double Acrostic No. 1.—1, Hydra; 2, Umbel; 3, Drab; 4, Soda; 5, Oblation; 6, Nectary. *Initials*, Hudson. *Finals*, Albany.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

A LARGE number of Liberal Republicans met in Convention at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. Nearly all the States and Territories were represented. CARL SCHURZ was permanent President of the Convention. On the 3d inst. HORACE GREELEY was nominated for President—the final (sixth) ballot standing 482 for GREELEY to 187 for CHARLES F. ADAMS. B. GRATZ BROWN of Mo. was nominated for Vice-President. The Convention is said to be large and enthusiastic....Dr. Livingstone has been found by a Herald correspondent..... The insurrection in Spain continues. Some battles have been fought, with varying success. Marshal Serrano has taken the field....Affairs in France are quiet. ..The Charter for New York City has been vetoed....The duty on coffee and tea has been removed ....A compromise on the consequential damages question is pending between England and America....Brigham Young has been released....New York judges are being impeached. ..A battle is impending at Matamoras, Mexico.....The eruption of Vesuvius has abated....A terrible hurricane has occurred at Zanzibar, destroying $10,000,000 of property.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE Methodist Book Concern frauds are again before the public. The charges of fraud in the binding department are said to be confirmed ....Brooklyn Bridge frauds are alleged, and an investigation is demanded. The solid rock for the New York tower of the bridge has been reached....Louis Lang has sold his collection of paintings....Carl Rosa has taken naturalization papers....The contents of Dr. Helmbold's famous drug store have been sold by the sheriff ..The Bar Association is confident of the impeachment of Judges Barnard, Cardozo and McCunn ... Franz Abt, the great composer, has arrived, and been banqueted by the Germans ...The anti-Woodhull woman suffragists have held a meeting at Cooper Union....Edward J. Warren, a wealthy merchant, died of an overdose of morphine in the New York Club House, on the 27th . On the 27th a fire took place at No. 24 Wooster street, the organ manufactory of Henry Erben. Two men were burned to death. The loss was some $70,000....On the 27th a fire took place at No. 333 Broadway, in the dry goods house of Oberlander, Keefer & Co. Loss, $300,000. ..Edward S. Stokes has issued a card, denouncing many of the reports about him, and demanding a speedy trial for the murder of Fisk....A report in relation to the Methodist Book Frauds has been made. It is admitted, and denied, as usual, that there have been frauds ....Gov. Hoffman vetoed the city charter on the 30th.....Miss Nilsson had a very enthusiastic farewell to America on the evening of the 29th. All rapid transit schemes seem likely to come to an untimely end....Horace Greeley did not go to Cincinnati....The news of the veto of the charter made no excitement outside of the Committee of Seventy. The Legislature sustained the Governor in his veto....The City Election bill has been vetoed... All of Stoke's counsel have withdrawn from the case....Judge Cardozo has written a letter of resignation.

Miscellaneous Home News.

BRIGHAM YOUNG was released on the 25th.. The Ku-Klux hung an old and wealthy man named Varrall in Williamson Co., Ill on the 25th ....Steamers are running on Lake Champlain, four weeks later than usual....The Kentucky Public Library has been opened in Louisville... The Homeopathic Fair in Boston netted $80,000 ....There is much border ruffianism in the Cherokee country, and in Holden Co., Mo., Gov. Brown has been obliged to order out the militia ... A Japanese law student has joined the Methodist church in Washington....The Japanese in Washington have given a banquet. The latest mails which they have received from home deny the reports of persecutions of the Christians.... Brownsville, Texas, is full of refugees from Mexico.

Crimes.

JOSE CASTRO, horse thief, has been hung in San Barito, Col....William Kocker is charged with the murder of officer Stocks of Pittsburgh ....Dr. R. Hitchcock of Philadelphia has been committed for mal practice, causing the death of a woman ...Three men have been brutally murdered near Holden, Mo., by a mob, said to number 1,000. The men were known as the signers of the Cass Co. bonds....Mrs. Lydia Sherman of New Haven was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to prison for life....The wife of H. Malokan of Davenport, Iowa, while insane, drowned her child and herself, on the 26th... A fatal shooting affray between a constable and some violators of the game laws, is reported from Salina, N. Y., on the 28th....Fourteen Ku-Klux have been sentenced in Charleston.

Obituaries.

GEN. J. C. MCFENAR died in Louisville, on the 25th... Hon. A. J. Walker, Chief Justice of Alabama, died on the 25th... Hon. Wm. C. Clark, Attorney General of N. H., died on the 25th.... Ann Preston, M. D., dean of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, on the 18th....Perrian Stevens, the great hotel king....Geo. C. Hall, an Erie Director....Oliver Whipple, a famous manufacturer of powder, in Lowell, Mass Alexander Borgia, Grand Commander of the Knights of St. John, in Rome, aged 89 He was a descendant of Lucrezia Borgia....Horace Mahew, an English author, May 1st....Lieut. Gov. Gramelly of Mo. on the 28th of April....John P. Brown, Secretary of the American Legation.

Fires.

GREAT fires have raged in the Shawangunk Mountains, N. Y....A planing mill at Allentown, Pa., on the 26th....An oil train on the Hudson River Railroad at Greenbush; loss $4,000... Grist and saw mills at Morrisburg, Canada, on the 26th; loss $10,000 ...Central City elevator at Peoria, Ill., on the 25th; loss $25,000....Hat factory at Craigville, Orange Co., N. Y.; loss $10,000....The village of South China, Me., on the 26th....The Beacon office at Akron, Ohio; loss $30,000.... Bookstore in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th; loss $40,000....Great fires have raged in the Catskill Mountains....The Germania Hotel and Union School House at Warren, Pa., on the 29th; loss heavy....Furniture house in Springfield, Mass., on the 29th; loss $13,000....Sowhegan Mills in Milford, N. H., on the 28th; loss $100,000....Fifty house at Penn Yan, N. Y., on the 30th... The State prison at Wethersfield, Conn., damaged to the amount of $17,000....Car house and rolling mill at Nashua, N. H., on the 30th; loss $50,000 ....Tanner's, N. Y., on the 1st; loss $20,000 . Woolen mill in Columbia, Pa., on the 30th; loss $30,000....The Catholic Church in Pawling, N. Y.

Political.

THE Woman Suffragists will hold a National Nominating Convention in New York, May 9th. ...The report of Attorney-General Williams on the condition of the South shows an improved state of public morals, a gratifying disappearance of the Ku-Klux, and a dying out of social ostracism....There are fears that our Government will back down on the question of "indirect claims" against England....The Rifle Range bill has passed the Assembly at Albany. ..The Postal Telegraph bill was reported in the Senate on the 25th....The Albany Assembly begun the impeachment of the New York Judges on the 1st of May ...The World endorses Charles Francis Adams, and the Albany Argus repudiates him....Over 300 delegates went from New York city to Cincinnati. .. Gen. J. D. Imboden favors a Liberal Republican platform ...Gov. Blair of Michigan is a Liberal....A delegation of workingmen from New York city have seen the President in relation to the 8 hour law; he promised that the law should be enforced... Brigham Young made a speech before some Mormons.... There was not so much of a rush to Cincinnati as was expected... The Senate has passed the bill abolishing the duty on tea and coffee.... Susan B. Anthony was at Cincinnati....Gov. Hoffman's veto of the New York Charter was sustained by a vote of 79 to 38....The Governor has vetoed the City Election law for New York.

Disasters.

SIX persons were burned to death in the town of New Scotland, N. Y., on the 26th, by the name of Valmer. ..The Boston Jubilee Coliseum was blown down on the 26th, the towers and great trusses falling, with a tremendous crash. The wind was blowing 40 miles an hour. The house will be rebuilt.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

THE English Government will not assist the International Prison Congress.....The Atlanta Boat Club has been handsomely entertained in Liverpool and London.....The Tichborne claimant has been set at liberty....The strike of the farm laborers has become serious, and is attracting much attention.....A monument to Earl Mayo is proposed in London.....Lord Northbrook, the new Viceroy of India, has arrived in Calcutta..... The Tichborne claimant asks for £4,000 more to prosecute his claims....The English mails for Australia are to be transported by way of San Francisco....The Earl of Zetland is ill .. The Empress Augusta of Germany is visiting Victoria.....Two thousand cartmen have struck in Liverpool....Earl Russell's motion has been postponed until the 6th of May....The Imperial Government has agreed to guarantee Canada a loan of £2,500,000 for a Pacific Railway, if Canada will accept the Washington Treaty.... There has been a rumor in Toronto that America has withdrawn the indirect claims. The Times congratulates the United States, and President Grant is to be complimented in Parliament.... The Atlanta Boat Club has made a favorable impression....The Earl of Dufferin will send his yacht to New York, to compete in the races.... A Polar expedition is projected....Prince Charlie won the 2,000 guineas race at Newmarket.

From France.

MANY Internationals have been arrested in Lyons ...Two or three Generals are to be tried before a court martial....Genton has been shot at Salory, and Blanqui has been transported for life....Passports for Switzerland are no longer required .. Gen. Wimpffen asks to be retired from the army ...The German troops still occupy France and will do so until the indemnity is paid, which may be until May, 1874 .. The Assembly refuses to allow the President to appoint a Council of State....Germany declares herself friendly to France.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE eruption of Vesuvius, on April 26th, had assumed terrible proportions; thousands of people had left their homes, and were encamped on the fields; the flames rose to a great height, sending up rocks, and shocks of earthquake were felt at Naples; a dispatch send in the Chamber of Deputies, at Rome, on the 26th, said that 200 people had been burned by the lava; the people had left Jone del Greco. ..Gold has been discovered in the Red River country....There are reports that many prominent Cubans have surrendered to the Spanish authorities Von Beust contemplates a visit to the United States. ....On the 28th, the eruption of Vesuvius was decreasing; a new crater had opened near Tersigna; the stream of lava was 16 feet deep; thousands of acres of arable land have been ruined by the ashes....Fighting was going on around Matamoras, Mexico, on the 28th, and a bombardment of the place was daily expected The Canadian Pacific Railway bill has been introduced into the House ...The labor troubles continue in Germany, and thousands are out of employment in Berlin....On the 29th, the eruption of Vesuvius was grander than at any time since 1631; a shower of three inches of ashes fell in Naples, and business was suspended; fearful electric phenomenas took place .. The earthquake in Syria proves to have been fearful; some 1,000 people were killed, including four Americans....The late Tycoon of Japan has been called from retirement, and received an honorable appointment. ..The black flag has been hoisted at Matamoras, and many wounded are taken into the city ...Peace has been established at Hayti. ..The Pope has received 3,000 Romans; he stigmatized the scourge of unbelief....No damage has been done to Naples....Reinforcements continue to arrive at Matamoras.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Facts for the Ladies. — Miss S. A. Davis, Berlin, N. Y., has used Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine seventeen years in collar making; supported herself and an invalid mother, whom she also tended, and has saved over $2,000; she has been a constant worker by foot power and not sick a day. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Watch No. 24008, Stem Winder — Trade Mark "United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) Marion, N. J."—has been worn by me about five months, during that time has varied but eight seconds. I have worn it while riding on horseback and in railroad cars.—CHAS. H. WOLF, firm Chas. H. Wolf & Co., Pearl St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Founded on a Rock:—The disappointed adventurers who have from time to time attempted to run their worthless potions against Plantation Bitters, vow that they cannot understand what foundation there is for its amazing popularity. The explanation is simple enough. The reputation of the world-renowned tonic is founded upon a rock, the Rock of Experience.

We have never yet seen a Book of Testimonials containing more valuable evidence of real merit in the article spoken of, than the little pamphlet entitled "What people say about the Blanchard Churn." Send to any dealer in dairy implements for one of them.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, May 4, 1872.

SINCE our last report the Treasury Department has published the monthly schedule of the Public Debt to May 1. It makes a further reduction of $12,588,000 on the Principal of the Debt, and a reduction of $900,000 per annum on the interest charge of the Debt. The following is the present classification of the Funded Stocks of the United States, payable, Principal and Interest, in Gold:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, MAY 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$243,333,450	$35,158,200	$279,091,650
5-20s, 1864	32,755,800	37,239,150	71,555,000
5-20s, 1865	120,128,321	40,170,900	160,299,250
5-20s, 1865, (new)	164,450,000	63,901,350	228,110,350
5-20s, 1867	225,535,400	92,438,050	330,073,850
5-20s, 1868	26,051,300	13,214,500	39,265,800
Total 5-20s	$822,854,250	$282,241,150	$1,105,095,500
Sixes, 1881	91,368,550	192,312,650	283,681,200
Fives, 10-40s	166,200,550	138,357,750	191,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,055,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1881	78,065,650	121,935,350	200,000,000
Total	$1,092,451,500	$740,892,900	$1,833,344,400
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150

Reduction of Funded Debt	$304,501,750
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869	124,255,340
Present yearly charge	104,054,631
Reduction Interest Charge	$20,200,719
Reduction in Funded debt as above	$304,501,750
Reduction of Treasury Circulation	23,218,068
Total payments on Debt	$327,719,818

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	April 20.	April 27.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	273,050,500	274,050,600
Gold and Greenbacks	58,187,201	63,339,100
Deposits	195,620,700	203,139,100
Circulation	27,911,500	27,840,000

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	112¼	N. Y. Central Scrip	92¾
U. S. 5-20's of 1865	115¾	Rock Island	116¾
U. S. 6s of 1881	118¾	N. West	80¾
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₱ cts	111½	Do. Preferred	91¾
U. S. New Loan	*111½	St. Paul	61¾
N. Y. Bounty Loan	106½	Do. Preferred	80¾
Tennessees	69½	Lake Shore	97¾
Virginias, new	54	Ohio and Mississippi	50¾
Missouri Bonds	96	Toledo & Wabash	78¾
U. S. Currency 6s	116¾	Erie	69¾
Central Pacifics	102¾	Union Pacific Stock	40¾
Union do	92¾	Adams Express	60¾
Western Telegraph	77¾	American Express	75
Pacific Mail	77¾	United States Exp's	78
N. Y. Central Stock	90¾	Bills on London	109¾

* Ex. May quarterly interest.

The changes in our quotations are a decline of ¼ per cent. in Gold and an advance of ¼ per cent. in the Government Stocks. The latter are comparatively scarce on the market, and although the Treasury offered on Wednesday to buy $2,000,000 United States 5-20s at or below the price of Gold, only $600,000 Bonds were obtained on these terms. In the Railroads, the decline is 4 per cent. from the extreme price of last week on Erie Stock. There is an advance of 3 per cent. on Rock Island, while New York Central, the Northwests, the St. Pauls, Lake Shore, Ohios, and Union Pacific are about the same figures as on the previous report. There is a strong speculation in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail, and both are 3@4 per cent. higher than last week. The Express Stocks are 3 per cent. higher on United States.

The Bank report shows a further increased strength of five millions in Greenbacks, and Money has settled down to a comfortable supply to the Brokers and Merchants, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The Gold exports, usual at this season of the year, are still delayed by a supply of Bills drawn against various American Stocks which have been going abroad. Only about a million of Gold went out last week.

In general trade business is falling off in Dry Goods, while in Sugars, Metals, etc., the demand continues good and the importations large. Congress has voted, and the President approved, Free Tea and Coffee, the act to go into effect July 1. This takes a tax of 15 cents the pound off Teas and 3 cents the pound off Coffee. There will not be much trade in either until the duty is taken off. The current importations will go into Bonded Warehouses to await the operation of the new act.

It is reasonably certain that little else will be done with the Tariff this season, and quite sure that the Income Tax will be dropped.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. report the sale of Northern Pacific Gold Bonds during March and April as $1,891,900.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, May 3, 1872.

Beans and Peas.—There is more inquiry for marrowfats mainly from exporters with prices a little stronger. The market generally is firm with a well distributed business. Sales of prime mediums at $3.25, good do. at $3.05@3.20, fair lots as low as $2.90, prime marrowfats $3.25, good lots at $3.05@3.20, fair do. down to $2.70, kidney $3.40@3.50, pea $3.20@3.30, red kidney $2.25@3. Peas are steadily held at $1.25@1.27 for Canada and $2@2.20 for green.

Beeswax.—The arrivals are small and an immediate outlet is found for all that is received at full late prices. Southern 40@41c.

Broom Corn—is hard to sell at 7@9c. for new hurl, 5@7c. for new green, 3@5c. for red and 3@6c. for old.

Butter. New butter is decidedly lower, and, although trade is fairly active at the close, the few days of dullness have made sellers anxious to close out the white receipts as fast as they arrive, irrespective of declining quotations. A few tub parcels of slightly yellow, and grassy flavored quality, begin to arrive, but even these are not quoted above 35c. Welsh and half-tubs while range about together. Another carload of California has come forward, having been 34 days on the passage by rail—certainly long enough to see if it would *keep* for market. It was put out at 25c., the top price for Orange Co. fancy pails. We quote, pails, 30@35c.; extra half-tubs, 33c.; white do., 30@31c.; do. Welsh, 29@30c.; common State, 24@25c. Western, 25@28c. for fine, and 18@23c. for common. Receipts of butter for April, 36,050 packages; same month last year, 30,000 do.

Cheese.—The market is weak, with a slow trade; a few lots of old are coming in, and the receipts of new are a little larger. The business is still almost entirely from the home trade. Small lots of new are selling at 12@13½c., and occasionally 14c. Old brings 16c. for prime. The quotations are for old, fine factory, 16c.; fair lots, 14@15½c. State dairy, 14@15c. for fine, and 11c. for common. New at 13@14c. for prime factory, 12@13c. for fair lots, skimmed do., 10@11c. Farm dairy, good, 11@12c.; common do., 9c. Receipts of cheese for the month of April, 18,710 boxes; same month last year, 15,300 do.

Cotton.—The market is pretty well under the control of speculators, and the high figures ruling for contracts tends to keep prices generally pretty well up. The business from spinners and exporters is unimportant. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20	20¾	20¾	20½
Good Ordinary	22¼	22¾	22¾	22¾
Low Middling	23	23½	23½	23½
Middling	23¾	23¾	24¼	24¼
Good Middling	24½	24¾	24¾	25

For future delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 23¾c. for June; 23 15-16c. for Aug.; 22¾c. for Sept.; 20¼c. for Oct.; 19¾c. for Nov.; 19¾ for Dec.

Dried Fruits.—Prices of apples are weak, with a slow trade. Peaches are quiet. Small fruits are scarce. Apples—Old State, qrs., 6@7c.; Western, new, 10@10¼.; Southern, new, quarters, 9c.; do. fine, sliced, 12@13c.; new State qrs., 11@11¾c.; do. sliced, fine, 13@13c.; Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17c.@18½c.; do. Geo., 15@16½c.; peeled E. Sh. Va., 15@16½c.; new unpeeled halves, 7¾.; do. quarters, 5½@6c. Plums, 25@27c. Cherries, new, ₱ lb., 30@32c. Blackberries, 12¼@13c. Raspberries 30@32c.

Eggs.—Prices have again declined, the arrivals being unusually heavy. Pickling has commenced. The indications are that prices will rule a little firmer. Sales at 15½@16c. for Western; 16@16½c. for State and Pennsylvania, and 16½@17c. for Jersey. Receipts for April, 16,330 bbls. Same month last year, 70,800 do.

Feathers.—Live geese, 60@75c.; mixed, 40@50c.; hen, 7@9c.

Flour.—Prices have again been advanced 10 to 15c. per bbl. The business is nearly all for home use. Receipts are moderate, at $6.50@6.80 for superfine State; $7.10@7.25 for common extra do.; $7.30@7.40 for good to choice do.; $7.45@8.00 for fancy do.; $8.50@8.90 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $7.00@7.40 for extra do.; $7.45@8.25 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $7.40@7.90, and trade brands of do. at $7.90@8.25; good to choice white wheat extras at $8.30@8.50; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $8.00@8.50; St. Louis at $8.00@8.25 for common to fair extra, and $8.30@12.00 for good to choice. Southern at $8.00@8.75 for extras and $8.80@12.25 for good to choice. Rye at $4.25@6.20.

Fresh Fruits.—Russets range at $4.75@5.50, the latter for Roxbury. Cranberries $6 per crate. Charleston strawberries are in good supply, and public places already begin to use them. They have dropped to $1.25@1.50 per quart.

Grain.—Wheat further advanced 3@5c. per bushel, but at the close has become weak, on account of decreasing shipping trade.

We quote—No. 2 spring, in store, $1.59@1.64; No. 1 do., $1.65@1.66; winter red Western, $1.80@1.84; amber Western, $1.88@1.92; and white Western at $1.88@2.06. Rye is quiet at 91c. for Western in store. Oats are active and a trifle higher. Sales at 62½c. for Western in store, 58c. for do. afloat, 54½@56c. for Ohio. Barley is dull at 70c. for Western, and 91c. for Canada East. Corn is in active demand, principally from exporters, with large sales for spot, and forward delivery at better prices. Western mixed, afloat, 74½@75c.; Western yellow, 74½c.; white Southern, 78c.; also at 80c., deliverable the last half of May and first half of June, and 68c. for all June.

Hay and Straw.—There is very little stock coming in, and prices still rule unusually high for the season. Hay at $1.45@1.50 for shipping; $1.55@1.81 for retail qualities. Clover, $1@1.10; salt, 65@80c. Straw at $1.10@1.15 for long rye; 90c.@$1 for short rye; 80@90c. for oat; 55@65c. for wheat.

Hops.—As usual at this season business in full parcels is checked, everybody holding off to hear from the new crop. Brewers are taking a few lots at late prices. Sales at 50@65c. for prime, down to 25c. for common; English, 60@65c.

Provisions.—For pork there is a firm market, with a moderate trade. The reports from the West are encouraging. Mess, $13.75 for spot, $14.25 for August. September and October; extra prime, $11.25; prime mess, $13.25@13.50. Dressed hogs are steadily held at 6@6¼c. for city; middles are offered sparingly; long clear, 7c.; short rib, 7¾c. Cut meats meet with a fair shipping demand at 9¾@10c. for hams in pickle, 9¾@10c. for do. in salt, 5½@6c. for shoulders in salt, 6@6¼c. for do. in pickle. Smoked meats are quiet at 10½@13c. for hams, 6¾@7c. for shoulders, and 7¾@8¼c. for clear rib. Lard sells slowly, but holders are very firm in their views. Prime Western steam, 9¾c. for spot, 9¾c. for May, 9 11-16 for July, 9¾c. for August. Stearine is selling at 9½@9¾c. Beef meets with more attention at $7.50@9 for plain Western mess, $10@12 for extra mess, $15@17 for prime mess in tes., and $19@21 for India mess lcs. Beef hams are selling at $25@27. Tallow is in fair demand at 9¾@9¾c., with a steady market. Stock of pork in yards May 1st, 77,685 bbls., 11,754 of which are old. Stock of beef in yards May 1st, 56,203 bbls. and tcs., 7,155 of which are old.

Poultry and Game.—There is a full range of prices ruling for poultry, with small supplies. Pigeons are lower. We quote:

Live, State and N. J., 20@22c.; do. Western, 18@20c.; roosters, 11@12c.; ducks, per pair, $1@1.12. Geese—Western, $1.75@2; do. Canada, $1.75@2; do. Jersey, $2.75@3.25; turkeys, 22@24c. N. J. and Pa. chickens, 25@30c.; do. turkeys, 30@32c.; capons, 42@45c.; broilers, $2.12 ₱ pair; Western chickens, 18@23c.; do. turkeys, 27@28c.

GAME.—English snipe per doz., $1.75@2; plover, $1.25@2 do. Wild pigeons 50@62c., feathered, and 25@33c. picked.

Seed.—The home demand has been very light this season. There is scarcely any business at the close. Clover 8¾@9¾c. for Ohio, 9½@9¾c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10c. for State. Timothy is selling in a small way at $2.75@3.25.

Tobacco.—There is a good business in seed-leaf, for export at full prices; beyond this the market is quiet. Sales of Kentucky leaf at 8@11c. Sales of Ohio seedleaf, new crop, 9½@14c.; Wisconsin do., 9@9½c.; New York do., 10@11c., and Pennsylvania at 17c.

Vegetables.—Green peas arrive freely, latterly in poor order, many lots barely paying freight; lots in good order brought $2@2.50 per bushel. Northern asparagus is in fair supply. Oyster Bay quoted at $5 per doz., and Shrewsbury, $2.50@4.00. Old potatoes are something firmer for choice bbls.; bulk about as before. Onions of all kinds are dull. Bermuda produce is in fair demand, and the market is enlivened with some other items of Southern green stuff than peas.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., for seed, $2.25@3.00; P Blows, $2.50@2.75; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Moultor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.50@1.75; Dyrlght, $1.50@2; sweet (bl)., $4.00@4.50. Onions, red and yellow, $2.25@2.50; Conn., 100 strings, $3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $22@24. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $2. Cabbages, per 100, $6@8. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50. Bermuda potatoes, $8.50@9; do. tomatoes, 5-qt. crate, 90c.; do. onions, per crate, $3.

Wool.—Full prices are current in all grades, with a moderate business. Sales of heavy fleeces 70c., super pulled, 78c.; tubbed at 70c.; fall clip California, 37½c.; Montevideo, 51@53c.; Cape at 46c.; Australian, 65@70c.

Whisky—Closed dull and weak at 90c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., May 4, 1872.

THE delivery of farm dairies at the Little Falls market for the week ending May 4th has been something over 800 boxes. Much of this was of inferior quality, being badly skimmed, and prices ranged, according to quality, from 8@12c. Extra farm, mealy and well cured, went as high as 13c., and we heard of one fancy lot reaching 14c.

The factories now begin to come forward more freely, the delivery this week numbering upward of 2,000 boxes. We give quotations of prices paid for leading factories, as follows:—Manheim, 13c.; Newport, 12¾c., Countryman, 12¾c.; Young, 12¾c.; A. Smith & Co., 13c.; North Fairfield, 13¼c.; Middleville, 12¾c.; Bates, 13c.; Shells Bush, 12¾c.; Bethel, 12¾c.; Cook & Ives, 13c.; Old Fairfield, 12¾c. All this cheese, it must be understood, was more or less skimmed.

The range of prices for butter was from 24@26c., and the finer qualities bringing 27c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1872.

WITH the exception of sheep, the live stock markets have been abundantly supplied during the past week. And yet the trade has been good, with few exceptions. Calves are abundant. Sheep are scarce.

Beeves.—Total for the week just ended, 8,253, against 8,776 for the previous week. Of this number, 4,351 were on sale last Monday—138 car loads at Communipaw, 13 at 106th St., and 20 at Weehawken. There was a fair demand. The stock was all sold, with a few exceptions. Texans went at 10@11¾c., and fat Illinois corn fed cattle at 12½@13c.; a few of the finest reaching 13¼c. Since then we have had 3,108 beeves, largely from Cincinnati distilleries. Some of the sales of to-day were 95 head good Ohio still fed steers, of 7¾ cwt., at 12¾c.; 61 Ill. corn steers, 7¼ cwt., coarse, at 13¼c.; 45 prime, 8 cwt., at 13¾@13¾c., and 5 cars Cherokees, 977 lbs., at 10½c.; 57 lbs. per cwt., with some bulls at 5½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Prices are scarcely as high as they were on Monday.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₩ lb	13 @ 13¼	13¼ @ 13½
Good to prime	12 @ 12¾	12¾ @ 13
Ordinary to medium	11 @ 11¾	11¾ @ 12¼
Lowest grade	10 @ 10¾	11 @ 11¾
Average sales	11¾ @ —	12 @ —

Milch Cows.—Receipts for the week only 51 head, and trade is better. The demand rather calls for more cows, while farmers are too busy to send them forward. Besides, they have parted with about what they wish to spare, and dealers find it difficult to pick up good milkers with which to fill orders. Some poor cows have been sold at $28@32 each, with ordinary to medium at $40@60, good to prime $65@80, very few going above $75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts for the week 8,161 against 19,207 the previous week. This is the lightest run of the season, and still prices are not advanced. There is a fair demand for spring lambs, but mutton finds little favor. A dullness in wool keeps pelt buyers away. We regard the prices as ½@¾c. lower than they were one week ago. Sales of 2 cars O. sheared sheep, 82 lbs., were made at 7c.; a car 91 lbs. at 6¾c.; a car ordinary 86 lbs. Ill. unshorn sheep, 7¼c.; a car 95 lbs. fat O. wool sheep, 10½c. Lambs are worth 14@16c., a few prime selling at 17c. One lot of 33 Jerseys, 48 lbs., sold at 16c., with 83 at $8.50 per head; 49 at $8, and some culls at $3@5 per head. We quote unshorn sheep at 7½@10¾c. Just at the close there is a better feeling in sheep.

Hogs.—Total for the week 33,116, against 32,952 one week ago. City slaughtered sells at 5¾@6¾c. and live at 4½@4¾c.

Veal Calves.—Total for the week 3,357. They are very plenty to-day, and prices have reached the lowest point. State calves selling by the hundred at 5@6c. per lb. live weight. Some lots went below 5c. The best Bucks Co. were put down to 7c. this morning, one lot of 100 weighing 140 lbs. selling at that price, with 60 State calves 130 lbs. at 5c., and 165 of 135 lbs. at 6c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES

and TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. The well known and reliable remedy for Brown Discoloration of the Face. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by *Druggists*.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

3 GLADIOLUS or 2 TUBEROSE BULBS for SARAH D. MARTIN, Marblehead, Mass. 25 Cts.

150 Per Cent. Saved.

Buy Flower Bulbs from Grube & Nieuwland. Send for Catalogue. 13 First St., New York.

EGGS preserved, Dry and Fresh, at trifling cost, by J. KNAPP'S Patented Process, Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y. Rights for sale. Reliable Agt's wanted. Send stamp for Circular. Give P. O., Town, Co., State.

NEXT OF KIN.

24,717 ADVERTISEMENTS (Gunn's Index to) for NEXT OF KIN, CHANCERY HEIRS, and LEGATEE, since 1670. Price 60 cents. I. N. SOPER & CO., 27 City Hall Square, N. Y.

ENGINEERS and Mechanics, don't fail to read the monthly numbers of "THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER." Everything new relating to the industrial arts and sciences will be found duly chronicled and handsomely illustrated. $1.50 per year. All newsdealers have it.
WESTERN & COMPANY, Publishers,
P. O. 5369. 37 Park Row, New York.

LOW CASH RATES!

THE

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED 1850.

$10,000,000 ASSETS.

Issues policies of Life Insurance on all the ordinary plans at lower rates than other mutual companies and pays annual dividends increasing yearly. The plan called

DEPOSIT INSURANCE,

lately introduced by this Company, is superior to any short term Endowment or *Tontine* plan, as it fixes a large surrender value for the policy at the end of any of its current years.

☞ Agents in all the principal cities and towns.

IVY PATTERN

HALL, ELTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE,

HEAVILY PLATED WITH PURE SILVER.

A full assortment of Table, Dessert, Tea, Egg and Salt Spoons; Pie, Oyster, Pickle and Beef Forks; Soup, Oyster, Gravy, Cream and Mustard Ladles; Butter, Tea, Dessert, Cake, Ice Cream, Pie, Crumb and Fish Knives; Sugar Tongs, Shells and Sifters; Berry Shells, Nut Picks, Napkin Rings, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

☞ Also, a full line of PLATED WHITE METAL TABLE WARE.

Factories, Wallingford, Conn. Salesroom, 36 Park Row, New York.

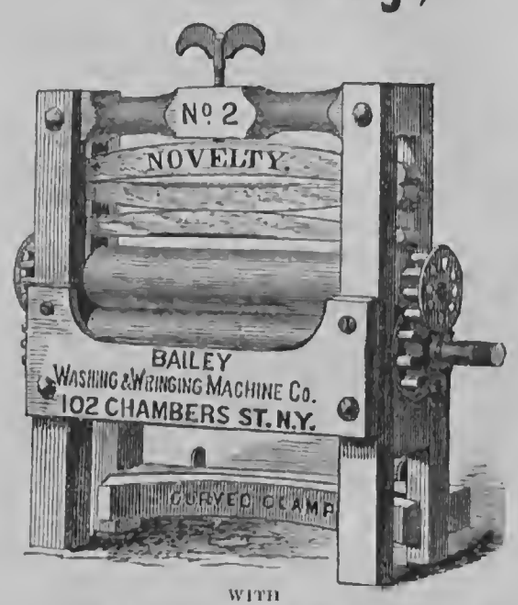
ESTABLISHED 1837.

NOT TOO LATE.—I am selling first-class Strawberry Plants $2 per M.; Blackberries, $10; Raspberries, $8; other stock low. Circular free.
S. DUFFELL, Yardville, N. J.

The Best Clothes Wringer

IS THE

"Novelty,"



WITH

COG WHEELS ON BOTH ENDS

OF THE ROLLS,

AND

PATENT CURVED CLAMP.

These, with other improvements, make it more desirable than any other.

TRY THE "NOVELTY"

and satisfy yourself that it is the Best.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Bailey Washing & Wringing Machine Co.,
102 Chambers St., New York.

THE UNIVERSAL

Twine & Thread Cutter

SAVES

TIME, TWINE,

THREAD, FINGERS,

AND TEETH,

And is all combined in a convenient and neat little device, which is worn (like a badge) on the coat, vest, or lady's dress or work-basket. It is received with unbounded favor by all Merchants, Clerks and Salesmen in Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware, Drug, Boot and Shoe, and all other business where thread or twine is used.

Its unprecedented sale is its best recommendation.

A CUTTER WILL BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF 25 CTS., AND IF NOT SATISFIED THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

"I would not be without it."

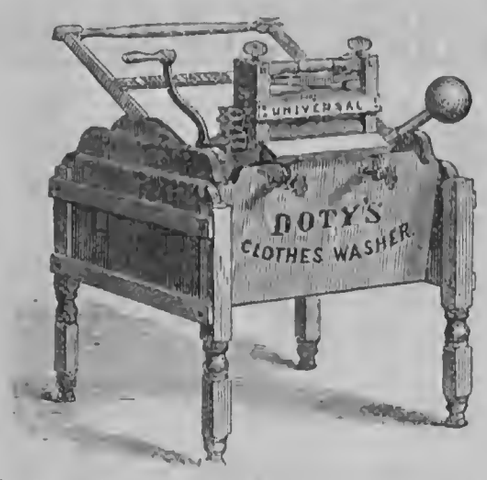
DOOLITTLE MF'G CO., 599 Broadway, N. Y.

Splendid inducements to Agents and the Trade. Be sure and send for one.

Please state you saw this in RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

THE BEST IS CHEAPEST.



DOTY'S IMPROVED

CLOTHES WASHER,

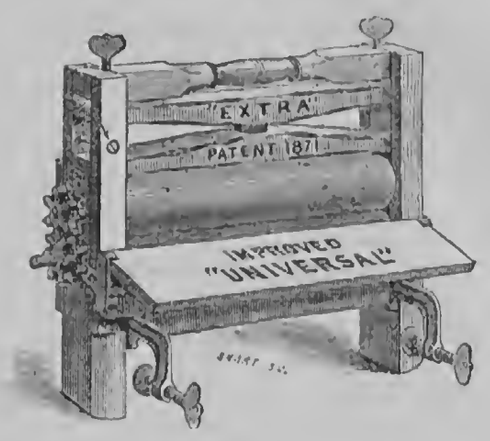
WITH THE

METROPOLITAN BALANCE WEIGHT.

This machine will wash clothes well and thoroughly, much faster and easier than can be done by hand, and with far *less wear to the garments.*

What is Said about It.

"You cannot do a better thing for your wife on a washing-day than to provide her a Doty Washer and a Universal Wringer. It will keep aches from her back and arms, wrinkles from her forehead, and roughness from her hands. It will do the work of a hired woman, and save your linen from being scrubbed out and her temper from being chafed out."—*N. Y. Weekly Tribune.*



Why the Universal is Superior to all other Wringers.

It has **ROWELL'S PATENT DOUBLE COGS.**

It has the **PATENT STOP,** which keeps the Cogs from disconnecting.

It has the **MALLEABLE IRON FOLDING CLAMP.**

It has the **FOLDING APRON,** or Guide.

It has **Two PRESSURE SCREWS,** which give double the capacity for pressure.

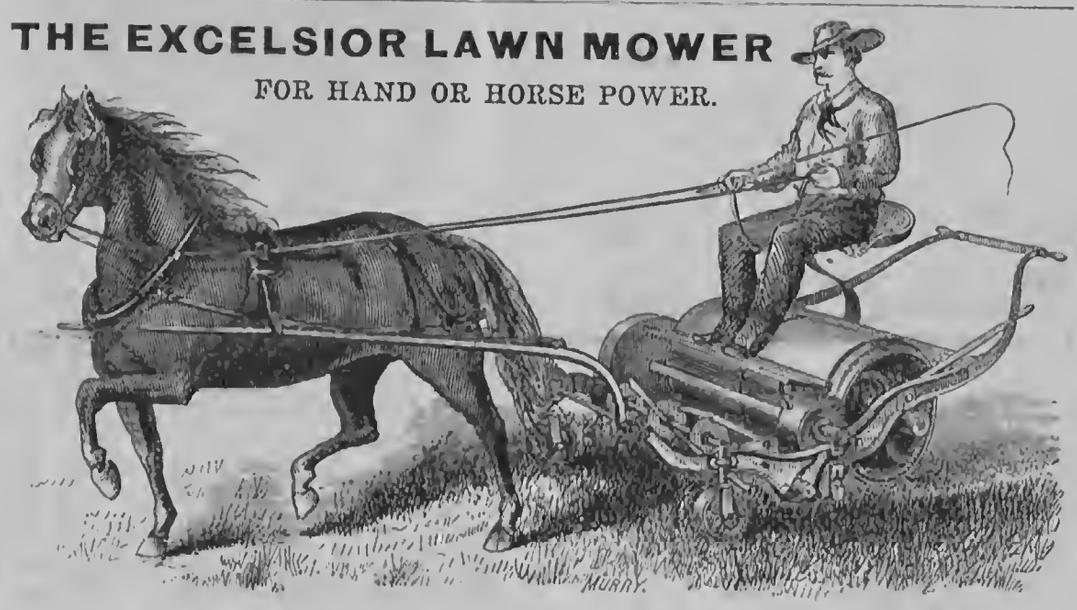
Sold by the House Furnishing and Hardware Trade generally.

METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE CO.,

R. C. Browning, President, 32 Cortlandt St., New York.

THE EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWER

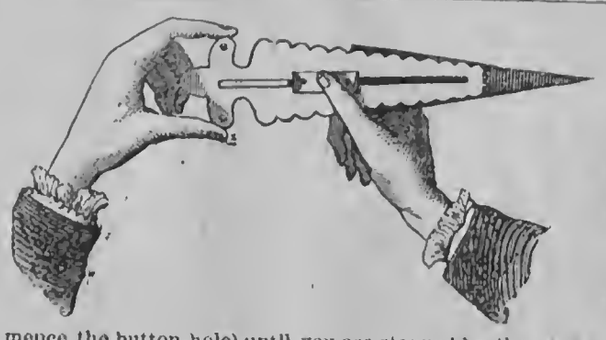
FOR HAND OR HORSE POWER.



Manufactured by **Chadborn & Coldwell M'f'g Co.,**

(Send for Circular.) **Newburgh, N. Y.**

☞ **For sale by all first-class Dealers and Seedsmen.**



THE PROTEAN LANCETTE.

Experience teaches that to secure for an article the favor and patronage of the LADIES, it must combine beauty and elegance of design, with practical utility. The favor with which our modification of the **BUTTON-HOLE CUTTER** has been received predicts that no Lady's Work Basket will be regarded as complete without it. It is also an admirable Envelope, Leaf and Paper Knife.

DIRECTIONS.

To extend the Lancet, hold the instrument as illustrated by the engraving; then holding it as you would a pen, with the cutting edge from you, insert the point (where you wish to commence the button-hole) until you are stopped by the gauge. Be careful not to extend the point too far at first, but cut and try until the hole is a sufficient size to allow the button to pass through; then observe at what point the slide is on the scale, that you may be able to retain the size.

The Lancet can be sharpened like an ordinary knife. Samples mailed post-paid on receipt of 50 cents.

DOOLITTLE MANUFACTURING CO., 599 Broadway, New York.

The Boys' Photographic Cabinet.

With this Cabinet every boy is enabled to photograph, without extra expense, his own or his friends' Cartes-de-Visite, every description of Pictures, Engravings, Stereoscopic Slides, Designs, Ferns, Leaves, Flowers, etc., etc., and affords endless, harmless and instructive amusement to every purchaser.

This Cabinet contains Printing Frame, Negatives, Gold, Silver, Toning and Fixing Baths, Albumen Paper, Filters, Stirring Rod, etc., etc. Also Full Instructions. Price $2.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by
HAPPY HOURS COMPANY,
22 Ann St., New York.

THE NOVELTY HAND STAMP,—With complete case of type, for marking Linen, Cards, Envelopes, etc. A perfect Little Gem. Price, $1.00, post paid $1.25. Samples free.

AGENTS WANTED

Address F. P. Follett, 3 Asylum St., Hartford, Ct.

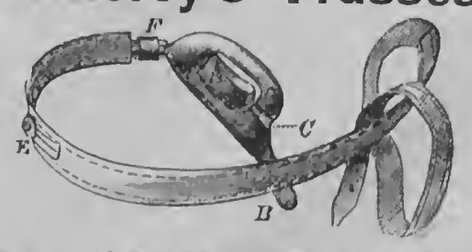
SCHENCK'S SHIPPING TAGS

ARE WATERPROOF.

Horticulturists and Nurserymen must have them. $1 to $4 per 1,000.

P. O. Box 2564. 90 Ann St., New York.

Pomeroy's Trusses.



The "FINGER PAD,"
The "ADJUSTABLE,"
The "NIGHT"

Truss,

UNRIVALED FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

Descriptive Circular, with Price List, etc., sent on application, and full letter of advice when requested.

No one should purchase a truss without first calling on or writing to us for information and advice.

POMEROY & CO.,

744 Broadway, Cor. Astor Place, N. Y.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. STAFFORD M'F'G CO., 66 Fulton St., N. Y.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

VERDI is going to Egypt for his health.

JULIA WARD HOWE is lecturing on San Domingo.

THE women of Rome propose a statue to Garibaldi.

PRINCE ARTHUR has been lecturing on the art of war.

CYRUS W. FIELD is working for England in Washington.

JOAQUIN MILLER has decided to provide for his children.

HIRAM POWERS will soon visit his early home in Vermont.

KATE FIELD has made a successful lecturing *debut* in England.

IT is denied that Dr. Rufus W. Griswold was ever in love with Alice Carey.

LORD BYRON, Gen. Butler, and James Fisk were much admired by the ladies.

DR. WM. A. PENNIMAN has left $30,000 for a Homœopathic hospital in Minneapolis.

IF Gen. Grant would only withdraw from the Philadelphia Convention, all would be lovely.

MRS. FISK will build a $25,000 monument on the grave of her husband. Mead is to be the artist.

SOME good people are alarmed that Mr. Beecher should advocate the opening of public libraries on Sunday.

FRED DOUGLASS says personal devotion to Charles Sumner is not inconsistent with political fidelity to Gen. Grant.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

MINER'S GOLD MEDAL **SUBSOIL PLOW.**

The cheapest and best. *In fact, the only Subsoil Plow worth buying.*

Send $7 for the Horse, $9 for the 2-Horse size, and mention where you saw this advertisement.

Send to us for any Circulars that you wish about AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, SEEDS or FERTILIZERS.

R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
P. O. Box 376. 189 & 191 Water St.,
NEW YORK.

NOT TO BE PAID FOR TILL TRIED.

THE EUCLID.

The best two-horse plow for all work ever made. Easy to draw and easy to hold. Price $10.

Send for Illustrated Circular to

PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS,
94 Beekman St., New York,
61 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.

CARHART'S
PATENT TWO-HORSE
Pulverizing Cultivator

Was Awarded the First Premium at State and County Fairs in 1870 and '71.

It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.
The price is only Twenty Dollars.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
It can be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.
It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.

C. C. BRADLEY & SON, Mnn'frs,
Syracuse, N. Y.

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE MACHINES.—For the best in the world, address CALVIN CAHR & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

BUY THE BEST!

MOWER & SELF-RAKING REAPER

MANUFACTURED BY ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO

STYLES, SIZES & PRICES TO SUIT ALL FARMERS.

Descriptive Circulars Forwarded by Mail.

IMPROVED FOOT LATHES. With Slide-Rest and Fittings. Just the thing for the Artisan or Amateur Turner.

Also, HAND PLANERS.

"Many readers of this paper have one of them." Selling in all parts of the country, Canada, Cuba, Europe, &c.

Send for descriptive Catalogue.

N. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

WOOD'S
CELEBRATED
HARVESTING MACHINES

Greatly Improved for 1872.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

Address

WALTER A. WOOD, President,
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.,
Or **30 Cortlandt St., New York.**

PUBLIC HEALTH PROMOTED!
AGRICULTURE BENEFITED!!

GOUX'S
PATENT ABSORBENT CLOSET AND URINAL.

Container for Farm Use.

May be Fitted to any Seat.

The Goux system possesses all the advantages of the dry-earth system, without its disadvantages; it is economical, deodorizing and self-acting. The whole refuse of every house—as excreta, liquid or solid, ashes and sweepings—are disposed of and turned to account, and it is applicable in individual cases, dwellings and in large communities.—*Scientific American, Jan. 1, 1872.* ☞ Send for Circular.

GOUX FERTILIZING COMPANY,
Cor. Varick, Vestry & Canal Sts., New York.

$500 CHALLENGE

Toward expense of a Public Test that the

PATENT LIGHTNING SAWS

Excel in Speed, Ease and Simplicity all others. Of Boynton's Latest Improved Cross-Cut and Wood Saws, not *one* failed in 20,000. Cross Cut ($1 per ft.); Wood Saws ($1 each). *For sale by all Dealers.*

E. M. BOYNTON, 80 Beekman St., N. Y.,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

STEEL
CROW-BARS AND HARROW TEETH.

We beg to call the attention of Farmers and others to this new class of goods—quite as strong, with two-thirds the weight, and less cost than the old-style iron ones. Sold by Hardware Dealers generally.

Crow-Bars.....	10 to 30 lbs.....	11 cts. per lb.
Harrow Teeth..	⅜ in. square....	12½ "
" " ..	⅜ "	13½ "

Address **SWEETS M'F'G CO.,**
Syracuse, N. Y.

The Philadelphia Lawn Mowers For 1872.

Warranted to work satisfactorily. 7 different sizes, ranging in price from $15 to $150. Perfect Machines. Send for Circular giving full description.

GRAHAM, EMLEN & PASSMORE,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
631 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SUPERIOR HAY SPREADER.

Farmers, be sure and examine the only perfect Spreader ever put into the field. The SUPERIOR is acknowledged by all to be the only Machine that will spread, disentangle and turn over all grass passed over. It is the neatest, best built and only true working tedder. Send for Descriptive Circular, and read the numerous testimonials received. JAMES FRAZER, General Agent, Newburg, N. Y., and for sale by NEW YORK PLOW CO., Beekman St., New York.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS, address Acme Linen Marker Co., 33 Barclay St., N. Y., for Circulars, samples, &c., of the only reliable Linen Marker ever invented.

Implements, Machinery, Etc.

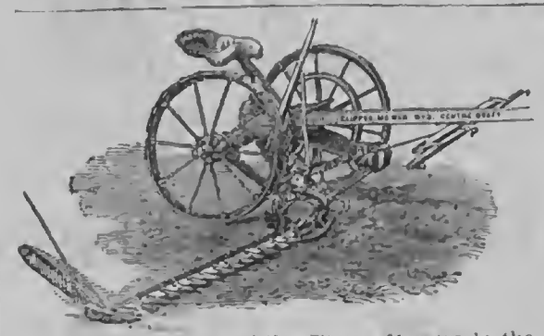
VICTOR.

A glance at the accompanying illustration will show that the "Victor" is the handsomest Lawn Mower made. It is also the most simple in its construction, and, all its parts being interchangeable, the most durable. It will cut wet grass as well as dry. It is impossible for it to clog, as all its gears are perfectly inclosed in the frame of the machine. Draught light. IT IS A SELF-SHARPENER; in fact, the "Victor" is so incomparably the best machine made that all we ask an intending purchaser is to compare it with any other before buying.

For sale by all first-class hardware and agricultural houses.

Send for Circular to the ARBETTER LAWN MOWER CO., Hartford, Conn.

THE ONLY PERFECT LAWN MOWER IN THE WORLD.

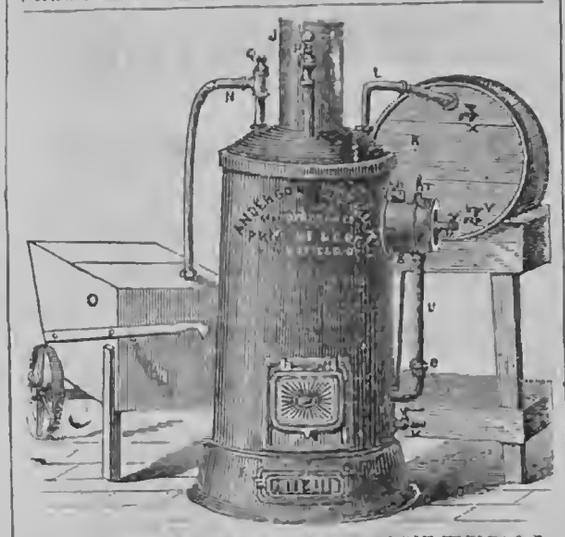


The *uniform success* of the Clipper Mowers in the field, the testimony of every farmer who has used them, that they are the *lightest in draft*, the *most durable* and the *most economical* machine for the farmer to buy, fully substantiates what the proprietors have always claimed—that the Clipper is the **Best Mower in the World.**

To the No. 4 size is attached the Dropper (cutting 5½ feet, with *separate Finger-Bar* for reaping), constructed with great improvements—in fact perfected; and in point of efficiency, strength, lightness of draft and symmetry of proportions, it is, as a Reaper, also unequaled. Farmers! see it before you buy. Pass your own judgment upon it. Look at its many improvements possessed by no other machine. Remember, it is fully warranted. Send for Pamphlet.

THE CLIPPER MOWER & REAPER CO.,
P. O. Box 6173. 151 Chambers St., N. Y.

New York State Agricultural Works
WHEELER, MELICK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS, PATENTEES & MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILWAY CHAIN AND LEVER
HORSE POWERS,
Combined Threshers and Winnowers, Overshot Threshers, Clover Hullers, Feed Cutters, Saw Mills, Horse Rakes, Horse Pitchforks, Shingle Machines, Straw Preserving Rye Threshers, &c., Albany, N. Y.



ANDERSON'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, for *Steaming* FEED FOR STOCK Heating Cheese Vats; Tannery Vats, Conservatories, &c. This Steamer is made of Wrought iron, thoroughly riveted and finished in good style. It has a reliable Automatic or Self-regulating Water Feeder, Safety Valve, Vacuum Valve, Water Gauge Cocks, Whistle, &c., all complete. The boiler is peculiar in construction, being ONE COMPLETE DOUBLE BOILER WITHIN ANOTHER, the two communicating one with the other. It has an extraordinary amount of fire space for the size of the boiler: No. 3, a medium size, having 3,833 square inches of fire surface; consequently, it requires but little fuel to run it. Either wood or coal may be used for fuel.

It will cook more feed, or heat more water, in a given time, than any other Steamer of the same size or cost. It is more durable than any other, for the reason that the fire-box is made of wrought iron, and is *entirely surrounded with water.* We are also manufacturing:

Anderson's Low Pressure Steam Heater, for Heating *Private Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Conservatories, &c.* We manufacture for all the territory east of Illinois.

For further particulars address

P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

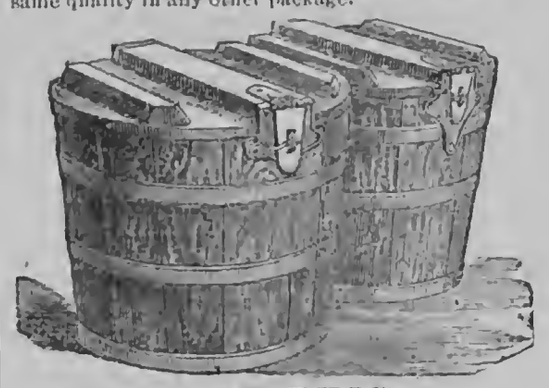
CIDER NEW POWER SCREW PRESS, RATCHET-HEAD SCREWS, IMPROVED GRATER, SEED WASHERS, and forty other articles for Cider Mills and Vinegar Factories. For Circulars, address J. W. MOUNT, Medina, N. Y.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND BUTTER BUYERS!

PACK YOUR BUTTER
IN
WESTCOTT'S
RETURN BUTTER PAIL

Approved and recommended by the leading authorities of our country on dairying, and acknowledged by all butter dealers to be the very best package in use.

Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents more** a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.



READ THIS:

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market.* It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommends its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.

Respectfully,

(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.

X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail,** and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.

SILSBY BROS.,
Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.

CHEAP CORN CULTURE.

THOMAS' SMOOTHING HARROW.

81 SLANTING TEETH OF TEMPERED STEEL. $25

LATE SPRING! CROWDED WORK!

This year a large amount of work must be done in a very short time. With our wide Harrow more than twice as much ground can daily be prepared for seed as without it, and all crops *cheaply cultivated* through the season in a *superior* manner.

ALLEN HIGLEY, Windsor, Ohio, says:—"I saved one-half month's labor in two days, getting a much better crop without using a hoe."

ANDREW RAESSLER, Shelbyville, Ill., says: I can harrow twice as much ground with it as with other Harrows."

EDWIN THORNE, Millbrook, N. Y., says:—"We can dispense with cultivating once each way, saving a vast amount of labor."

E. F. SMITH, Morning Sun, Iowa, says:—"It was much easier on the team, though one-third wider, doing more work."

L. R. AUSTIN, Coldwater, Mich., says:—"I have a 40 and a 30-tooth square drag, but with *your* Harrow can do twice the work in half the time."

IRA BEARD, Cuhoka, Mo., says:—"I think it equal to three common Harrows."

F. PETITT, Salem, N. J.:—"My brother says his does the work of three old Harrows; mine I think saved me $5 in one and a-half hour's work."

BOYS RIDE AND DO ALL THE HARROWING.

24-page Catalogue; 11 pages farmers' experience.

J. J. THOMAS & CO., Geneva, N. Y.

AMES PLOW COMPANY.
IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.
56 Beekman St., New York, and Quincy Hall, Boston.

ROPER HOT AIR
ENGINE COMPANY, 124 Chambers St., N. Y.

TACKS and NAILS of every variety, in packages **TO SUIT,** sent to any address by **AMERICAN TACK CO.,** *Manufacturers,* 117 Chambers St., N. Y.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— Sheldon, Ill., has 10,000 acres in flax.

— Spotted fever rages in Brooklyn, N. Y.

— Gas in San Francisco is $2 per 1,000 feet.

— There is an unusual rush for Europe this year.

— The Chinese of Louisiana do not like negro overseers.

— The saving banks of Boston have $15,000,000 on deposit.

— Strikes among the builders are apprehended in Chicago.

— The Government bridge at Davenport, Ia., cost $1,196,000.

— Soldiers and Sailors are to hold a reunion in Cleveland, Ohio.

— Five hundred men are working on the Boston Jubilee building.

— A sugar factory at Freeport, Ill., wants $60,000 worth of beets.

— The largest Baptist Church in New York is said to be the colored.

— Part of the Adirondack Mountains is to be set apart for a public park.

— Connecticut raises the best tobacco for cigar wrappers in the country.

— There are but four temperance men among the crowned heads of Europe.

— The Irish Constabulary Band of 70 pieces will attend the Boston Jubilee.

— The preachers of Lancaster, Pa., have declared against Sunday funerals.

Paints, Oils, Blacking, &c.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

MORE THAN

100,000 HOUSES

HAVE BEEN PAINTED WITH THE

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT

IT IS THE BEST

In the world for exterior work upon Cottages, Villas or Buildings of any kind, whether built of brick, wood or iron. It is a liquid, *ready for use*, and requires no oil thinning or drier. Purest white, and any desired shade can be had in packages from one gallon upwards.

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For the foundation there are required 65 perches of stone-wall, (25 cubic feet to the perch,) the wall being 5½ feet high and 18 inches thick. 17,000 bricks may be used for underpinning, chimneys, and piers for verandas; the chimneys built with grate fireplaces, as on the floor plans, and the piers carried down below frost; underpinning 2½ feet high by 8 inches thick; with 8 windows, each of 3 panes 10 by 16 glass. Outside sills of the following length, namely, two 25½ feet, two 19 feet 4 inches, two 22½ feet, four 5 feet, two 8½ feet, one 11 feet, one 6½ feet, one 14 feet, and one 16 feet 4 inches; all 3 by 8 inches, (halved?) at the angles.

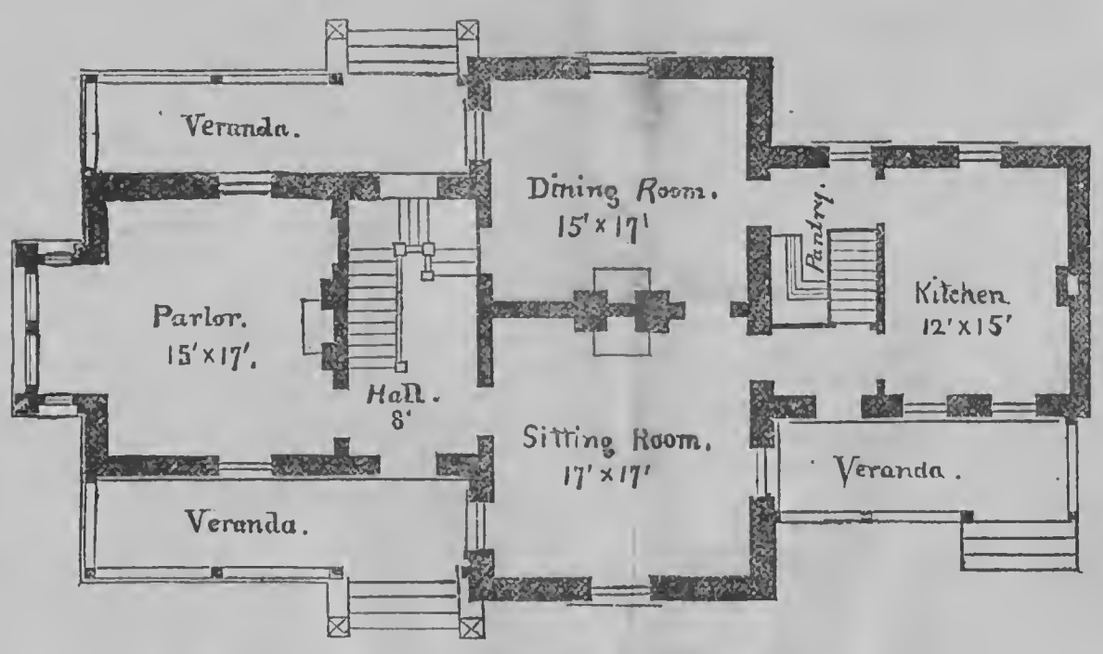
In addition to the above, two girders will be necessary in the center of the house, respectively 19 and 16 feet long, and 6 by 8 inches, with a substantial pier or post under the center of each. For the first floor, 48 joists, 19 feet 4 inches long, and 2 by 9 inches (repeated in the second floor), and 16 joists, 16 feet 4 inches long, and 2 by 8 inches, are required, joists to be set 16 inches on centers, with cross-bridging nailed in between them. The joists in the second story to be supported on 1 by 6 strips set into the studding. The walls require 8 corner studs 19 feet long, and four 12 feet long, each 4 by 4 inches. Also, 66 studs 19 feet long, 45 studs 23 feet long, 26 12 feet long, and 11 16 feet long; besides 10 studs 12 feet long, for the bay window, to be 2 by 4 inches, set 16 inches on centers; 2 plates 25½ feet long, two 22 feet long, and four 16 feet long, each 3 by 4 inches.

For the roofs, 30 rafters, 21 feet long, twenty-eight 10 feet long, and twenty-four 12 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, are necessary. The gable rafters, and the projecting parts generally, require to be planed and chamfered. Veranda floors framed with 10 sills, 1 to each post, 6½ feet long, 6 by 8 inches, 24 joists 8 feet long, and 8 joists 10 feet long, 2 by 8 inches. The foregoing framing-timber may be of spruce or hemlock, but the exposed framing for the veranda should be of sound pine. The length and sizes required are as follows—namely, 8 posts 15½ feet long, 2 posts 19 feet long, 4 posts 12 feet long, 6 inches square; also 2 plates 25 feet long, one 19 feet long, 4 by 6 inches, and two 1 feet long, and 6 by 6 inches; besides, 21 braces 3½ feet long, 4 by 6 inches, between the posts and plates, 10 rafters 8 feet long, and 3 by 4 inches, for the rear veranda; 8 rafters 6 feet long, and 3 by 4 inches, for the bay window; 6 rails for the balustrade, 8 feet long, 3 by 4 inches, and three rails 6½ feet long, 3 by 4 inches. The total of the spruce framing specified, including partition-studs mentioned hereafter, is 8,400 feet, and that of the pine timber is 1,106 feet, board measure taken in both cases.

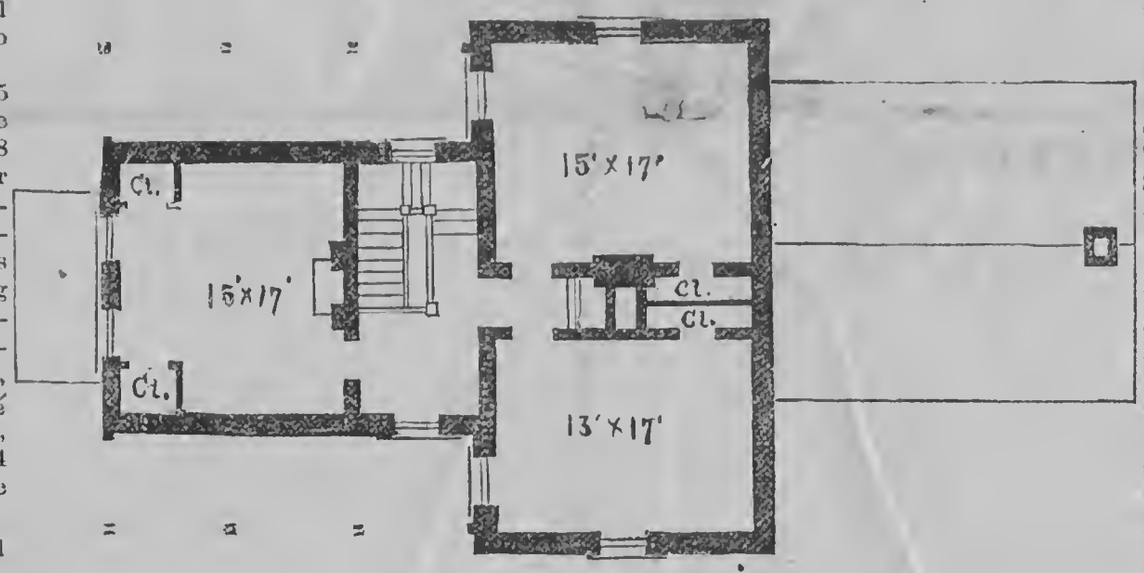
The *exterior* dimensions correspond with those of the plans, and the size of the rooms is consequently somewhat increased by the diminished thickness of the framed walls. The net surface of walls to be covered is 3,150 square feet; using tongued and grooved sheathing, a liberal allowance must be made for waste, and 4,000 feet gross would probably be near the quantity required. The actual surface of the roof is 2,900 feet allowing for roof-planking 1¼ inches thick, and for loss in tonguing, the quantity required is about 4,500 feet, board measure; slating 27 squares, and tinning 280 feet.

Gutters, about 120 feet in aggregate length, to be formed at the eaves, by building upon the roof planking, making the gutter like a flattened V in section; line it with tin, and secure it by galvanized iron straps extending back under the slating. Four leaders upon the higher portion, and two upon the lower part are required; in all about 100 feet in length. The exposed part of the roof-planking of course should be planed, and the openings in the timber-work of the verandas, as well as the angle of the gables, should be filled with scroll-sawed work.

About 210 lineal feet of 1½ by 8 stuff is required for the water table, and 800 feet, board measure, for the bases to verandas, corner-boards, cornices, etc. The net surface of flooring required is 3,050 feet, including floors for verandas. If 1¼ inches thick, as it should be, and laid in narrow strips, 4,500 ft., board measure, would be about the gross quantity required. Four long windows open on the front verandas, glass 3 feet by 8 feet 9 inches. There are 15 other windows, besides those in the bay.



MISSOURI COTTAGE—PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.



MISSOURI COTTAGE—PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

A MISSOURI COTTAGE—ELEVATION.

Sizes of glass in the principal rooms of first story 2 feet 8 inches by 6½ feet, in the kitchen 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet, and in the second story 2 feet 6 inches by 5 feet; 4 of these last, under the veranda roofs, are half of the size given. For exterior finish the windows should have a sill 2½ inches thick, casings 6½ inches wide, with coved band 1¼ by 3½ inches, and corbels under the sill.

Two entrance doors, one at each side of the hall, besides the kitchen door and 16 passage and closet doors, are necessary. Sizes, according to position, 3 by 7 feet, 2 feet 10 inches by 6 feet 10 inches, and 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches. The external walls should be lined up with bricks, or with lath and plaster furred off at least 1 inch from the wall sheathing. Sometimes when bricks are used they are set flush with the inner side of the studding of the walls. The framing should form three systems, that inclosing the two central rooms being the first, and those of the parlor and kitchen making the other two. In this way some of the central partitions will be set in raising the frame, but in addition to these, 40 studs 10 feet long will be required in the first story, and 50 studs 9 feet long in the second story; to be 2 by 4 inches.

Of plastering, 150 yards are required for the cellar ceiling, and 60 yards for the rest of the house. For the cellar one coat is sufficient, the chief use served by it being to protect the upper part of the house from dampness. For the occupied part of the house, however, the best plastering, usually three coats, is the most satisfactory, and in the long run apt to prove the cheapest. The principal stairs should be finished with hard wood newels, rail, and balusters. The inside finish would require about 1,800 feet, board measure, of material, mostly 1 inch thick. Kitchen and pantry to be sheathed up about 3 feet from the floor, and the pantry to have a cupboard on one side, with four shelves all around. The estimate for inside finish allows 20 feet to each window, and 30 feet to each door.

The materials named in this specification, estimated at New York prices, foot up in the sum of $2,715. To this are to be added the carpenter's work, painting and extra hardware and plumbing.

NOTES FOR BUILDERS.

Wooden Nails.—In these days of millions of iron, copper, and zinc nails, tacks, and brads, of lightning, self-feeding, and almost automatic nail machines, it is wonderful to find wooden nails coming into use Wooden pegs made by the same machines as shoe pegs, are now largely used for fastening boxes, and manufacturers receive large orders from the West, for inch pegs for this purpose. In China, Japan, and Hindostan, pegs of bamboo have been always used in fastening tea chests and wooden packages. The idea of using wooden nails seems to us a good one. The treenails used in ship building are an example of the value of such wooden nails. The rusting of nails exerts a very destructive action on timber, and this will be avoided by the use of wooden pins. Moreover, it is almost certain that before many years pass away, wood will become so valuable that it will not pay to use the material of packing boxes for firewood, as is at present done Now, so long as iron nails are used, it becomes a difficult matter, and one involving the rapid destruction of tools, to use old lumber. The use of wooden nails will obviate this difficulty.—*Scientific American.*

Form of Roofs.—The American Builder says:—"Perhaps no part of the builder's work requires more study than the roof form. To utilize the largest amount of space, and at the same time secure a certain piquancy of effect with the least outlay, is not an easy task, however easy it may seem to those uninitiated in the mysteries of building. Too great care cannot be used in choosing the proper number and variety of angles which so help to break monotony, and secure graceful contour. No where are these salient points seen to so great advantage as in the country, where the reaches of distance may be rendered the more picturesque by certain styles of building."

Stanchions for Fastening Cattle.—I see some of your correspondents do not like the stanchion for fastening cattle. I built a cattle barn last fall and received the engravings of stanchions in the RURAL NEW-YORKER just in time to adopt them. I put in the one LOGAN described in your issue of August 19th, and am well pleased. The cattle rest apparently as easy in them, either standing or lying, as though they were free, and are perfectly contented. That alone will pay me for the RURAL for several years.—C. F. MANIS.

The Herdsman.

FEEDING STOCK IN MAINE.

THE winter session of the Maine Board of Agriculture was held this year in the town of Paris. The State suffered last summer from a plague of grasshoppers more severely than ever before; they have done more damage in Utah in times past; but no State east of the Rocky Mountains has ever suffered so severe a calamity. This visitation has naturally turned the attention of farmers to the study of the cheapest method of feeding cattle. Great numbers of them are weighing accurately every mouthful of food that is eaten by their cattle, and keeping a record of each day's feeding. When the winter is over they will be able to give results that may be relied on, and which will enlarge the area of agricultural knowledge in a very considerable degree.

Browsing is resorted to, to a considerable extent. Fish are also fed to the cattle. After a little while they become very fond of them, and this strange food seems to answer very well for them. There was a great deal of very interesting matter communicated to the board, which will probably be published in due season in the annual report of the board; in the mean time I select a few items in advance for the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Mr. THAYER finds that twenty pounds of well cured hay will, divided into three equal portions, keep a cow in good condition for 24 hours. When the cow is fed on ten lbs. of hay and five lbs. of meal, she will keep in the same condition as when fed on twenty pounds of hay. According to his experiments twenty bushels of corn are equivalent to a ton of hay. It is to be understood that the hay referred to is cut when in blossom and cured without exposure to dew or rain.

Mr. LAWRENCE has kept a colt a year old in a constantly growing condition on one quart of oats and four pounds of hay per day; the ration is divided into three equal parts and one part is fed at early morning, noon, and just before dark. This is the smallest ration that I have ever known for a colt. When the hay is Timothy, he cuts it; when it is of red top (*Agrostes vulgaris*) he feeds it without cutting. In all cases he wets his hay and oats with warm water He feeds his cows on ten lbs. of hay and four quarts of corn meal, wetting both with warm water before feeding. These experiments are interesting and instructive because there is no guess work about them; every particle of food given to the animals since they left the pasture has been accurately weighed and the weights carefully recorded. M.

SPAYING COWS.

L. B. ARNOLD, in a late Country Gentleman, thus describes the process:—"The operation of spaying cows is quickly and easily performed, and without much injury to the cows, but it requires an expert to perform it. The cow to be operated upon is placed in a stanchion, with her right side next to the side of the barn, or against something that will keep her from turning around that way. An assistant stands on her left side, and with his hand against her hip holds her to her place. This is all the fastening required. The operator, after lubricating his arm, inserts his hand into the vagina, carrying a short bladed knife. The ovaries to be removed being on the outside of the uterus and near the point of connection with the vagina, the operator moves his hand carefully to the proper point, and cuts a slit in the upper side of the uterus large enough to insert his fingers, so that he can put them through, grasp one of the ovaries and pull it inside. Then, with a pair of pincers (long enough to reach in and grasp the ovary and one end still remain outside), the ovary is firmly clasped close up to the uterus, so as to be sure to hold the whole of it, and the pincers fastened. With the hand outside the pincers are turned, and the ovary twisted off. In the same way the other is twisted off, and the work is done. The cutting requires to be done with caution, as the rectum lies on the uterus at the place of cutting, and a little inaccuracy might cut through it and produce death. The operator, too, must make himself acquainted with the exact location of the ovaries, to enable him to make the incision at the right place. The operation requires from ten to fifteen minutes to the cow. It seems not to be very painful, and they get over it in about a week. It is much less severe than cutting through the side, but I do not think it is quite as sure to be perfectly effectual. The operations for me were performed by Prof. LAW of Cornell University."

WHY ANIMALS NEED SALT.

PROF. JAMES H. JOHNSON of Scotland, says that half the saline matter of the blood (75 per cent.) consists of common salt, and as this is partly dissolved every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body is sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. It is better to place salt where the stock can have free access to it than to give it occasionally in small quantities. They will help themselves to what they need, if allowed to do so at pleasure, otherwise when they become salt hungry, they may take more than is wholesome.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Does Smutty Corn Poison Cattle?—R. M. BEAVER, Marshall Co., Ill., writes the Western Rural:—"I can answer that question understandingly, that it does—if they can get what smut they can eat. It is not a common occurrence, and I think it is never fatal, except in large and late varieties of corn. I am satisfied there is no cure after the effects are observable. Plenty of salt is a good preventive of bad results. Water only makes them eat the more. I have lost ten head out of one hundred in one day. This occurred in corn that was brought from Kansas here; it was large and late. I never had one to get up the second time, or live one hour after taken. A little at a time will do no harm."

Scours in Calves.—Will you give the best remedy for a calf that scours—discharges bloody; *eats* and *acts well*, but grows thin in flesh; age 4 weeks; feed skimmed milk, occasionally sour. Have had calves troubled so when 3 months old. —M. A. HULL.

GIVE two or three ounces of castor oil with flour gruel; or two ounces of salts, followed with draughts of oak-bark tea; or give pulverized catechu, opium and Jamaica ginger, of each a-half ounce, and prepared chalk one ounce, mixed and divided into twelve powders. Give a powder twice a day. Bran mashes, green food, flour gruel, and plenty of salt should be given.

Do Cattle Chew Grain?—U. S. PETERS, Otsego, N. Y., asks the Farmers' Club this question—whether they chew it as they do hay or grass, and whether it makes any difference whether meal is fed before or after eating hay. To this Mr. CRANE responded. "Cattle do not chew grain as they do hay, therefore it is better to have it ground. I have seen this matter carefully tried, and particles of the barley and oats would pass through whole, thus showing that they were not chewed after having once passed from the mouth. I do not believe in cooking food for cattle, but I know it is best to have it ground fine."

A Freak of Nature.—ALEXANDER F GOULD had a cow drop her calf about the middle of March. She gave no milk, and he concluded he was going to lose the use of her. About the 22d of April she dropped another calf. They were both full grown and smart. The first could not have been an abortion, because it would have affected the last as well as the first. She now gives a good mess of milk. The above came under my observation, as I reside with Mr. GOULD. Has any one ever known an instance of the kind?—H. H. LEACH, *Pamodia Four Corners, Jeff. Co., N. Y.*

To Take the Swelling Out of a Cow's Bag, a correspondent of the New England Farmer recommends rubbing the bag well with skunk's oil, once a day for two or three days. He adds:—"The oil of a fat skunk may save ten of your best cows, worth $50 each." It is also good to rub on the bag when hurt in summer. The editor says skunk's oil is very soft and penetrating—that it has long been considered one of the best applications for scratches in horses and for any trouble with the skin of animals when it is chafed.

Thorough-Bred vs. Full Blood.—C. C. B., Summit, Ind., is informed that "full blood" and "thorough-bred" are synonymous terms as applied to stock.

To Cure Barn Itch on Cattle, two or three applications of fat salt pork are recommended.

Hygienic Information.

CURE FOR WHITLOWS.

I HAVE seen various prescriptions for these most troublesome affections in your journal from time to time. I think I can give you a much better one—one which is inexpensive and effectual for whitlows, or any kind of external inflammation. I was laid up with one eleven weeks, out of which came a bone five-eighths of an inch long; and another, seven weeks, which threw off another such bone. The pain was indescribable. It is now thirteen years since I have been in possession of my remedy, before which I was scarcely a year without one or more. But since I have had it, I have never had one come to a head, though I have felt them in their incipiency several times, at which I have applied a plaster, which has invariably given speedy relief, which is as follows:

Take a pint of salad or sweet oil, and half a pound of red lead in powder; beat them well together; set them over a slow fire and keep stirring. Let them simmer very gently till the composition is turned a light brown; then take it from the fire and add two ounces of resin and two ounces of beeswax; keep stirring until they are well mixed, and when nearly cold it can be formed into rolls or other convenient form for use; it is to be made into plasters as required. It will keep good any length of time. A plaster may remain on several days, unless thrown off by the matter, which will never be the case if applied in time. Be exact in the quantity of the articles, and particular in boiling; if boiled too long, it will turn to a very dark color and be nearly spoiled. GEO. HAWKE.

Macon, Mo.

ARTESIAN WELLS A SOURCE OF DISEASE.

WE notice that the medical journals are asserting that the artesian well system, especially in the Southern States, is operating disastrously upon the sanitary condition of the people where it exists. Localities that were not unhealthy prior to the flowing of these wells have become unhealthy, and malarial fevers prevail. This is attributed to the large amount of moisture they bring to the surface, to the enhanced decay of vegetable matter in hot climates as a consequence, and to the deposit from these mineral waters of deliquescent oxides and salts which retain moisture. While we hear of these complaints in the warm climates, we have heard and read of none in the more temperate latitudes—for instance in Illinois, where there are numerous wells discharging great quantities of water. Do any of our Livingston Co., Ill., readers know of any facts going to establish this objection to them there?

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Best Hair Restorer.—Make a strong tea (say a pint each) of red sassafras and sage; pour them into a quart bottle, and saturate the scalp thoroughly two or three times a day, using a stiff brush. The more you use the brush the better. If the hair is harsh, put a spoonful of hickory nut oil (which can be obtained by pressing the kernels in a vice) into the bottle. I know the above is good, for I have seen it tried on an old lady's head whose hair had fallen off from the effects of sick and nervous headache, till she was entirely bald. In about three months a coat of hair as soft and fine as an infant's appeared. Please try it, and report success. "Time and Patience" is the motto.—R. GUTHRIE, *Campbellsburg, Ind.*

Remedy for the Rheumatism of the boy twelve years old, who wrote in RURAL NEW-YORKER, April 6. The following has invariably relieved me when attacked:—To one drachm of iodide of potash, add one pint of cold water, and take a dessert spoonful of the solution three times a day. Bathe the parts affected with a strong decoction of vinegar, saltpeter and red peppers, steeped together. It is better if applied warm. If practicable, wrap the affected parts in a red flannel cloth saturated with the above.—N. WILLIAMS, *Highland, N. Y.*

Bronchitis and Catarrh.—Mrs. L. PEEBLES asks for a remedy for bronchitis and catarrh, she having been a sufferer for more than a year.

Ringworm Remedy.—Take one-half teaspoonful pulverized gunpowder, one-half as much lard; mix well together. Apply once—a sure remedy.—H. G. ADAMS.

Field Crops.

THE CULTURE OF SAGE.

SAGE is most profitably grown as a second crop. The seed should be sown in early spring in drills about eight inches apart, the young plants kept free from weeds, and the ground about them pulverized by frequent hoeing. Previous to sowing the seed the ground should be enriched with some light kind of manure, thoroughly rotted and well spaded under. After fining down with the rake the lines are struck out, the seed sown—one ounce being sufficient for 200 feet of drill—and covered lightly. If the ground is dry enough to permit, it is always best, after the seed is sown and covered, to roll the bed or pat it down with the spade. This is very important, particularly in dry weather. Many argue that the less compact the ground the greater its power to absorb the dews, and consequently the better it is for the seeds. This, at first sight, would appear to be true; but, though more moisture is absorbed at night, it is also more easily evaporated during the day, and it is the extremes of moisture and dryness, rapidly alternating, that cause seeds to shrivel and die. In very dry weather, if I have occasion to sow seeds, I frequently walk over the drills, pressing the soil upon the seeds with the ball of the foot. A uniform degree of moisture, even if it is not great, with the proper amount of heat, will soon germinate seeds. This is an important point, and one in which failure very often occurs.

The young plants are allowed to grow in the seed-bed until July, when they are planted in the field, the rows fifteen inches apart and the plants in the rows ten inches. By frequent hoeing and proper attention, the sage will completely cover the ground by early fall, provided, of course, that the ground has been well manured, when it should be gathered before hard frosts.

A ready market is found for it, in the cities, in the green state, but those unhandy to market generally dry it and keep until winter.

To dry it nicely requires some care. We stretch stout twine across a building, or attach it to the rafters, having the strings about 18 inches apart, then cut the sage close to the ground and hang on these strings. After a little practice it is rapidly done, as the plants, by being cut low, will not average more than three branches each, making the labor of hanging much lighter than if it should be cut high. The plants should not be crowded too much upon the strings, and should be abundantly aired, as this will tend to give the sage, when dried, a lively green color. When preparing for market, which it is best to do on a damp day, we take from the strings and place in a pile convenient to the workman, who, with a block before him, grasps a small handful and chops off the ends of the branches, while two or three other workmen are engaged in tying in small bunches. One active chopper will thus keep in employ about three tyers. The coarse ends of the branches are useless for market purposes.

Some markets prefer to buy by weight, when it is prepared the same as when sold by the bunch, except that it is not tied, but packed loosely in bags, containing 5, 10, or 20 pounds.

We consider this method of raising sage much superior to the old one of allowing the plants to remain in the ground year after year. By this plan, it occupies the ground but two and a half or three months, and may follow, as a second crop, early vegetables that are cleared off by the middle or last of July. M.

POTASH FOR POTATOES.

IN a recent address, Dr. NICHOLS, of the Journal of Chemistry, alluded to the "deterioration in our potato crop during the past twenty years," and made the following explanation regarding the causes of this falling off:—I have a field of potatoes upon my farm which I expect will yield 300 bushels to the acre, which may be regarded as an old-fashioned crop. I know that this crop will remove from the soil, in tubers and tops, at least 400 pounds of potash. I am also certain it will remove 150 pounds of phosphoric acid. Now these amounts are very large, and serve to show that the potato plant is a great consumer of the two substances; and also, it shows that in order to restore our potato fields to their former productive condition, we must supply phosphatic compounds and substances holding potash in large quantities. For six or eight generations in New England, our fathers have been exhausting the soil, by removing these agents in their potato and other crops, and we have reached a time when the vegetables are starving in our fields for want of their proper food. Our farmers have found that new land gives the best crops, and this is due to the fact that such fields afford the most potash. But so long as we crop our pastures so unreasonably, we cannot resort to new land, as land is not new that has had its potash and phosphatic elements removed by grazing animals. Remember that a potato field which gives but 100 bushels to the acre requires at least 160 pounds of potash, but by allowing the tops to decay upon the field, 60 pounds of this is restored to the soil again, as that amount is contained in them. A medium crop of potatoes requires twice as much phosphoric acid as a medium crop of wheat, so that in two years with wheat, the land is deprived of no more of the agent than it loses in one year with potatoes.

SUGAR BEETS IN NEW JERSEY.

THE State Legislature of New Jersey has passed a law exempting from taxation for ten years any establishment engaged exclusively in beet sugar manufacture. Calling attention to this fact, Prof. GEO. H. COOK of the New Jersey Agricultural College says:—"The introduction of this business in this State must begin with raising the beets; and for this purpose trials as to the methods and cost of cultivation need to be made. Farmers are entirely safe in raising the beets, for they make excellent feed for stock, being quite equal to carrots, mangold wurtzels or turnips for that purpose, and from ten to twenty tons an acre can easily be raised. On the farm of the State Agricultural College, last year, two kinds of sugar beets were raised, the Silesian, which yielded eighteen tons an acre on good ground, and the Nursery, on poorer ground, which yielded nine tons. They were cultivated in rows twenty-eight inches apart, and about ten inches apart in the rows. The planting was in the latter part of May. * * * The benefits to the farmer are, 1st, that the manufacturer will pay him $5 or $6 a ton for the beets and return the pulp, which is about one-fifth the weight of the beets, or say three tons an acre, and which for feeding cattle is worth about one-half as much per ton as good hay. 2d. The manufacture is carried on in winter and not in summer, and so furnishes winter employment for the same set of laborers that work on the farms in summer. 3d. It supplies the stimulus and the rewards for improved tillage, at the homes of the farmers everywhere."

POTATOES WITHOUT BUGS.

E. P. F. BRAUDER, Redfield, Mich., gives the following mode of planting potatoes, in the Western Rural:—"Prepare the ground as usual—the drier and richer the better. When warm, plant your potatoes the usual depth, as thick as the soil will warrant. I think one, or, at most, two good eyes in a place, best, but if soil is rich, they may be thick enough, so that the whole ground may fill with tubers, and cover with straw sufficient to keep down all weeds, say from three to five inches, and your potatoes will need no more care until they are ready for the harvest. Do not plant till the ground is warm, as the mulch keeps out heat. Cover with earth before mulching, or the tubers will be ill-flavored. The 'Colorado beetle,' or 'yellow-striped potato bug,' will not touch them, as its larvæ are not migratory, and as it cannot penetrate the straw to reach the earth, the instinct to preserve the race, so strong in all insects, bids it shun the straw-covered ground."

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Sowing Grass Seed with Buckwheat.—A Michigan correspondent asks us if we would recommend sowing timothy and clover seed with buckwheat. We reply no. We have tried it, and never found it a successful practice in any instance, although we have read of it being so. If we wanted a good meadow or pasture, we should prefer to treat the land as we would for buckwheat, but sow the clover, timothy, etc., without the buckwheat. We should expect enough better stand of grass to compensate for all we might lose from the absence of a buckwheat crop.

Brazilian Southern Queen Potato in Mississippi.—A. C. STEIDE speakes highly of this sweet potato in the Rural Carolinian, for Jackson Co., Miss. He says:—"I find the Southern Queens the most prolific and best keeping potatoes in this county. I find my hogs prefer them to any other potato. I think them the best potatoes for stock that can be grown here. I find them sound in the ground now, where they were planted last spring, notwithstanding the unusually severe cold of January and February. The Southern Queen is not a good table potato, and I raise it only for stock. If you wish to grow large ones, you must mulch heavily between the rows with straw, or lay rails or brush, so that the vines will not take root between the rows; indeed, you will find that mulching any potato will increase its size and quality."

Sunflowers as a Field Crop for Oil.—Have none of your readers grown sunflowers and manufactured oil from the seed? If so, I wish they would give their experience, especially as to the manner of extracting the oil. Not long ago, on a friend's table, I found a delicious salad oil, which I was assured was made from sunflower seed; but how it was extracted, what machinery was used to crush the seed and express the oil, I could not learn. We know by experience that sunflower seed is an excellent food for fowls, and although I have never fed it to stock, I am satisfied that it may be utilized in that direction. I should be glad for facts from men of experience as to the matter suggested above; and I have no doubt others will profit thereby as well as—R. N. GREEN, *Lake Co., Ill.*

Orchard Grass.—Will you please inform me what orchard grass seed is worth per bushel, and where it can be obtained?—P. BROWN, *West Liberty, Iowa.*

THIS is one of many similar inquiries. It would seem natural that our subscribers, desiring to obtain seeds of any sort, and to learn the price thereof, should write to a seedsman for information; but the thought does not seem to have occurred to them. We presume there are seed stores near Mr. BROWN that can furnish him with the seed, as well as those advertising in our columns. Seed can be obtained of any of the New York city seedsmen advertising in our columns at from $3.50 to $4 per bushel. The seed is growing scarce, and there is a prospect of an advance in price. The demand for it is large.

To Prevent Crows Pulling Corn.—Take, to each peck of corn wet with warm water one tablespoonful of gas tar; stir until it is well blackened; then roll in plaster to dry. I have tried it for years, and never knew it to be disturbed by anything. It is also a good way to prepare corn to sow near a barn where fowls are apt to scratch it out. They will not eat more than one kernel.—W. A. D.

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Dr. Hexamer's Strawberry List.—Dr. F. M. HEXAMER, a careful and extensive strawberry grower, near New York City, writes the Horticulturist:—"From many years' careful observation at our own fruit farm as well as from the results of fruit growing on soils different from ours, I recommend for general cultivation the following select list of strawberries as best adapted to the widest extent of territory and the different systems of cultivation:—On heavy soil, Nicanor for early; Wilson and Charles Downing for medium or main crop; Triomphe de Gand and Jucunda for late; Napoleon III for the latest. On light soil, Downer for early; Wilson and Charles Downing, main crop; Seth Boyden and Green prolific late; and Kentucky for latest. All of these varieties are valuable for the market on account of their firmness."

Lawyer Apple.—We have received today (May 4) a specimen of this apple from Messrs. PARK & GOODYEAR, Parkville, Mo. It is a beautiful apple—large, dark red, and of mild flavor. It is described as of a "rich, sprightly cranberry flavor, hardy and productive." It is evidently a good keeper; but we cannot call the flavor rich nor sprightly. But it has a flavor that will please many—not sufficient cranberry flavor to please us. It is certainly an acquisition as a late keeper for the more Southern latitudes.

The Walter Grape is highly spoken of—is said to have been successfully cultivated at Oshkosh, Wis., Mr. J. P. ROE of that place being inclined to place it at the head of the list of grapes. He had better give it further trial before he does so.

The Horseman.

EDUCATING HORSES.

THERE are some who are natural teachers. They are sagacious, good judges of human nature, self-controlled, vigilant, quick to discover and seize upon the weaker points of character and thereby attack the fortress of Disposition and carry it by storm, breaking down or overwhelming insubordination. So with horse-educators. The first thing essential in horse education is an educated, well-balanced, thoroughly cool and sagacious man, who understands horse-nature, as the phrenologist understands human nature, at sight, and who knows just where and how to aim in order to hit the most impressible part of the animal's disposition.

Such a man Prof. MAGNER seems to be; but that he can teach any man to be what he is himself we have serious doubts. He can tame vicious horses. So we have seen teachers tame vicious boys. But all men are not horse-tamers nor boy-tamers. But every one may learn something by seeing how a skilled mechanic makes a machine; so any man who desires to, may learn something by seeing how a skilled horse-educator controls a horse; hence it usually pays a man who has to do with horses to see how other people manage them.

Prof. MAGNER is, without doubt, most skilled in horse management—has common sense, is a judge of horse nature and has nerve, magnetism and all the qualities which go to make up a thorough horseman. And judging by his book, which is before us, entitled "The New System of Educating Horses, including Instructions in Feeding, Watering, Stabling, Shoeing, etc., with Practical Treatment for Diseases," he has knowledge that is valuable to every horseman. We can commend his book, and, so far as we can judge, his system of educating horses, to the attention of our readers.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

To Cure a Balky Horse.—When he stops and refuses to be coaxed to go, one should first determine by his grit whether it can be whipped out of him. If you whip him, confine him as close as possible by winding the lines round the hub of the wagon. Go at him with a brush or limb. Be thorough, or it is of no use. If that does not cure him, drive down a stake, put on a strong halter, check him up, and chain his whiffletree back to the load; take off the other horse and leave him to consider his ways without food or drink. When you think he has repented, take the other horse back, hitch on; try him; if he rebels, leave him until he will go. In all cases be very sure not to overtax his strength with too much load. O. F. L.

Three-Horse Evener.—Here is my plan:—Take a white oak or ash scantling, 2 by 4, 5 feet 3 inches long; dress off, and taper each end to 4½ inches on one edge, leaving it the full thickness 2 feet from one end. Now bore a hole 1½ inches from the end, and 3½ inches from the straight edge; next bore a hole 20 inches from the first, and 1½ inches from the last hole; 40 inches from the second, which makes it come 1½ inches from the end—same as first hole; attach a clevis and ring from the 20 inch hole to the plow, a common double-tree, with two horses at the first, and the last hole for the third horse. I have used this plan a long time, and have found it to work well.—J. A. D., *Ancaster, Ontario, C. W.*

Horse Distemper.—I. F. DAY.—The best mode to treat horse distemper is to feed plenty of bran mashes, and poultice the throat with bran or turnips, and as soon as the swelling begins to soften, if it does not break, it should be opened with a knife. Also smoke the nostrils with old boot leather, in a kettle or tin, once a day, which helps to loosen the discharge from those parts. Do not get him wet or exposed to cold, and he will certainly come round all right.

Sore-Shouldered Mule.—I think the following is better than the one given by "T. B. C.," Meadville:—To two quarts of white oak bark liquid, add two ounces sulphate of zinc; bathe the part affected night and morning.

To Cure a Kicking Colt.—Fasten a cord to the end of his tail, pass it between his legs and fasten to the lower part of the collar; draw tight, and your colt will not lift a foot to kick.—WM. BASSETT, *Oakland Co., Mich.*

The Sportsman.

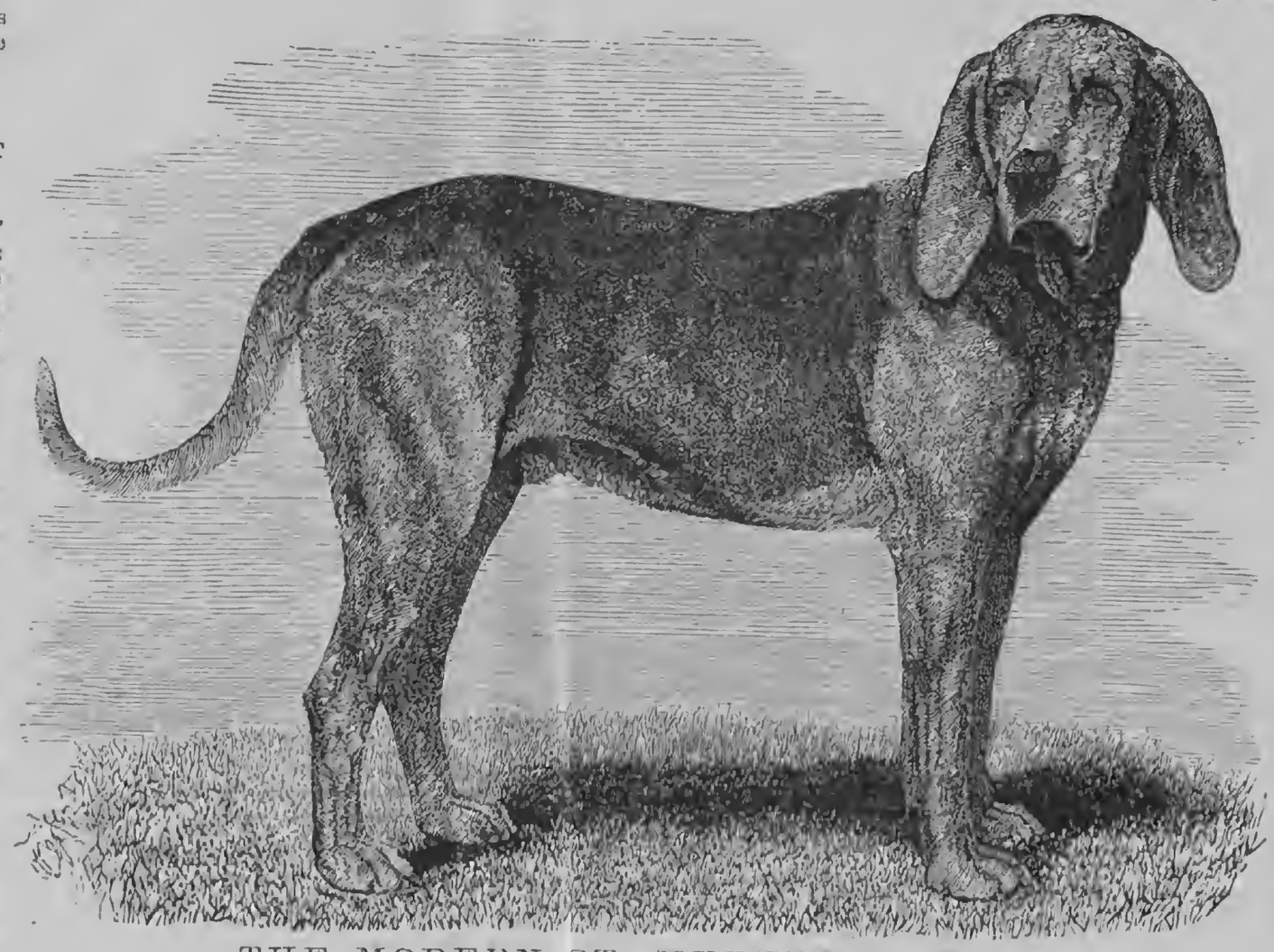
TACKLE FOR TROUT.

In answer to Charley's inquiry as to what tackle to use to catch trout and horned dace, I state that, though not much of a sportsman, as a general thing I can catch trout and horned dace where there are any to be caught. I use a pole about ten or twelve feet long; a line five or six feet long; a hook with an eye, and the barb turned to one side; a small lead sucker about six inches from the hook; for bait, use angleworms or grasshoppers. A hard linen line is best, for trout sometimes bite off the hook. Use the same tackle for horned dace.

Preble, N. Y. G. O. R.

THE MODERN ST. HUBERT HOUND.

This Royal French breed of hounds, according to Count Le Couteulx de Canteleu, were in the eighth century known as Flemish hounds, and are descendants from the famous Belgian hounds mentioned by Silus Italicno. The author above named says:—"There is no doubt that the English bloodhound is a descendant of the St. Hubert hound. This hound is not existing in its original purity in France. It does not change scent easily, has a fine nose, is deep-tongued, but is a little too heavy and throaty. These are the features preserved in the English bloodhound, while, in France, crosses have produced harrier-like dogs, well shaped, active, light, very fleet, full of love of sport, hunting the roebuck particularly well." The author recommends, as a means of reviving the ancient St. Hubert, breeding the stallion English bloodhound, to the female black hounds, to be found in Ardennes or the Voges — thus intermixing the elements of both. Our illustration is of the Modern St. Hubert Hound.



THE MODERN ST. HUBERT HOUND.

Farm Economy.

TO MAKE A FARM PAY IN ARKANSAS.

O. Jones, Hempstead Co., Ark., writes: "I wish to know how to make my farm pay a profit proportionate to investment. The 'cotton and corn' system in vogue here *don't pay*. I have two hundred acres open land. The soil is stiff, black land. Sixty acres good bottom land, the rest hilly and much worn, gullied, &c. I have a good market for hay, grain and stock. I live 80 miles from navigation. I have a summer 'range' for cattle and horses and a winter one for hogs. Labor is high and land cheap."

In response we can only suggest what our correspondent himself suggests in his note. The good bottom land will grow red top and Timothy grass, and the uplnnd the clovers, orchard grass, &c. Those worn and gullied lands ought to be in grass. If there is a good market for hay, grain and stock, you should utilize your lands to supply that demand. Grass and stock raising involve little labor comparatively, which you say is high. Grain, with the implements of culture and harvesting now in vogue — gang plows, drills, reapers and threshers—need not involve much dependence upon labor. The more grass you produce and stock you keep, the more grain you can grow on a given quantity of land, provided the manure is properly saved and used. If there is any market for milk, butter and cheese, so much the better. Get your lands in grass, growing enough corn to feed your teams, and grain to supply your household. Plow under your clover to enrich your worn land until it is in a condition to provide permanent pasture or meadow. Judicious, economical conduct of your farm in this way will every year add to its value and to your profits and resources. But one thing should be fixed upon as an unchangeable policy. Make every inch of land produce something.

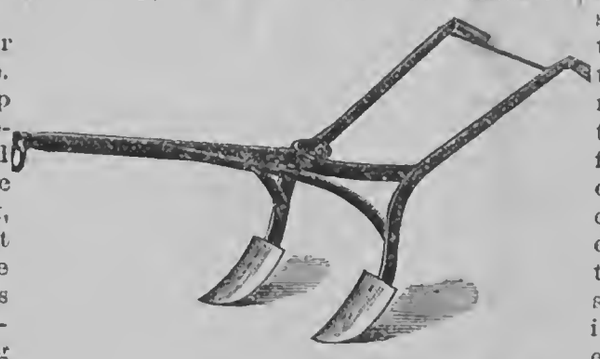
PLASTER ON MOSSY PASTURES.

F. M. C. is informed that we would sow plaster this spring on upland pastures and meadows that are mossy. We have often done it with profit. It is not a bad plan to harrow such meadows and pastures, and sow liberally with grass seeds—Timothy, red-top, orchard grass, and the red and white clovers. Then roll the land, and top-dress with plaster, ashes, and well-rotted manure, if you have it. Grass lands, whether pasture or meadow, pay for care, cultivation, and feeding, as surely as any lands cropped in any manner you please. When such land becomes mossy, it is a sure sign the husbandman has neglected it, and is likely to lose the interest on the money invested in it. It is wanton shiftlessness that allows good grazing lands to grow up in moss.

We should have said that a liberal top-dressing of lime is also excellent, or a mixture of lime, ashes, and plaster. Salt is also often used in such a mixture with profit, in equal parts.

THE ALLIANCE SHOVEL PLOW.

We need not argue the value of a shovel plow with any tillage farmer who has ever used one; but, simple as a shovel plow looks, the proper adjustment of this implement is one of the nicest feats of mechanism. To be right, the shovel plow must be set *just right*. Here is the figure of a double shovel plow, which I have watched from its invention, a few years ago, by Mr. Nixon, of the Alliance Agricultural Works, to its present perfection of form and adjustment, and know it is just right; and, better than this, the farmers of Ohio have found out that it is just right, and the plows go off hot from the shop, like hot cakes. The Alliance



Shovel Plow has a wrought-iron frame—strong, light, and easily adjusted to run deep or shallow, and is sold at about $7. Nixon & Co., Alliance, Ohio, are the manufacturers.—S. D. H.

Utilizing the Contents of Privy Vaults.—Thomas Darling is informed that the contents of privy vaults should never be wasted by agriculturists—they should always be utilized. Night soil is one of the most valuable available manures; one least used by American farmers, and yet, one which should be most economically saved. The best way we know of to prepare it for use, is to daily throw into the vault a small quantity of pulverized charcoal; or dried muck will do; or coal-ashes; or even clayey loam is better than nothing. Thus, it is deodorized, and rendered portable, and may be applied as other manures are. We have never tried leaching it, and applying it in liquid form, as you suggest, but it certainly may be so used; though we should prefer the above mode.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Planting Strawberries.—*May* 1.—To obtain fine, large strawberries, one needs to plant new beds almost every year. It is true that some varieties will yield well in old beds, but as a rule the improved larger sorts should not remain in the same beds for more than two or three years, and I am inclined to think that it is the cheapest plan to destroy the old beds after they have produced one good crop. If the soil is rich enough for strawberries it will produce a bountiful supply of weeds, and to keep these in check is really more work than to set out a new plantation. A man can certainly plant an acre with strawberries in much less time than he can clean out weeds from the same space, especially if they are to be pulled by hand or cut out with a hoe from among a thick mat of old strawberry plants. Two crops of fruit from the same plants is about as much as should be attempted from any of the larger sorts. Frequent renewals will, in the long run, be the surest system for obtaining large fruit and a profitable crop.

I still retain some of the older sorts, such as Wilson's Albany and Triomphe de Gand. These two are my first choice; and, although I have tried five hundred other sorts, I have found no superiors, when we take all their good qualities into consideration. In quality there are many better berries; in size, a few only that are larger than the Triomphe when given high culture; but for productiveness, I have found none that equal the Wilson. Of course, in other localities and soil, my choice might be different. Experience is the best teacher in horticultural affairs, and one needs to try many sorts in order to find the best for any locality or soil. I would not advise a man to decide from the appearance of my variety on my grounds as to which one or more would do best in his, unless he was located in my own immediate neighborhood, and on a similar soil.

Magnolias in Bloom.—*May* 2.—Among the more showy of the early blooming trees, the Magnolias will long be placed in the front rank. *Magnolia conspicua* is a magnificent species from Northern China; the flowers, a pure white, with a faint tinge of purple at the base of the petals. The flowers are three or four inches long, and about the same in diameter. They appear before the leaves, and are produced in such abundance that a tree, when in bloom, looks like an immense snowball. *M. Soulangiana* is similar to the former, except the flowers are striped and tinged with purple. *M. Lennei* is a comparatively new hybrid variety, with large, rich, bright purple flowers. At present, the price at which good, strong plants are sold ($5) will prevent its rapid dissemination; but in a few years it will, no doubt, be as plentiful as the older sorts. My only plant of this sort passed through the late severe winter without injury, and it is today in bloom. There are several other species and varieties which bloom at this time, or a few days later, that are deserving of special attention by those who admire handsome, ornamental trees.

Siberian Peonias.—*May* 3.—The greater part of the peonias in cultivation originated from species natives of very cold climates, and some of the earliest blooming sorts come from Siberia. Some of these are very beautiful, and bloom with the Hyacinth, Snowdrop, Tulip, and other early spring-flowering bulbs. One of the prettiest of these Siberian peonias is the double fringe-leaved *P. tenuifolia pleno*. The flowers are deep crimson, and only about two inches in diameter. It is an improved variety of the wild, single species, and only grows six to ten inches high. The foliage is as handsome as the flowers, being finely cut, looking more like green feathers than leaves. There are also several other Siberian species, such as the *P. tritenatar*, or thrice-three-leaflets, and the *P. vestalis*, or white Siberian, *P. uniflora*, or one-flowered, and many other beautiful species and varieties. The rage for new plants has made people overlook these old and valuable plants, and has resulted in a great loss to our gardens.

Orobus Vernus.—*May* 4.—This is another early spring-flowering plant belonging to the pea family. The name of the genus is derived from two words—*oro*, to excite, and *bous*, the ox, as many of the plants included in the genus furnish nourishing food for cattle. This little vernal, or spring-blooming, species has quite large, purple, pea-shaped flowers; root is perennial, forming large clumps, from which a great number of flower-stalks shoot in early spring. My plants have been in bloom for the past two weeks, coming in with the earliest of spring flowers. *Orobus Vernus* is another of the old plants seldom seen in cultivation in these days of far-fetched and dear-bought novelties.

Arboricultural.

BLIGHT AMONG THE PEACHES.

Having been a reader of your paper in years past, I feel that the enclosed specimen of peaches will afford you some interest. Hope you will be able to throw some light upon the cause. The enclosed sprig is a fair sample, taken at random from an orchard of about one hundred trees. Single fruit is the exception. Many of them are four double; large quantities three; and more than half as per specimen enclosed. The trees are about ten years in bearing; had very little fruit last year, it having been killed by late frost.

Van Buren, Ark. W. J. Alexander.

The peach buds have probably been injured by cold or sudden changes, but not enough to entirely destroy them; the result being an abnormal growth. A similar phenomenon is often seen in the wild native plum, when cultivated in uncongenial soils and climate—the fruit assuming the form and appearance of a fungus growth without the seed or texture of the natural fruit. The cause of such changes is not positively known, but may be considered as climatic, the result being a deformed growth.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Transplanting Norway Spruce.—Will you please tell me at what time of the year I should transplant "Norway Spruce?"—J. W. Avaun.

Just as soon as the ground is dry, and warm enough to work easily in Spring. When you begin to plant potatoes and garden vegetables, it is time to transplant evergreens of all kinds.

Time to Cut Cions.—Please inform me the best time to cut cions for grafting, to insure their growth.—D. P. Compton, *Meadville, Pa.*

It is too late to cut cions for grafting this season, unless from trees that have been transplanted and the buds are still dormant. The seasons best for this purpose are Fall, Winter, or early Spring.

The Poultry-Yard.

ABOUT PIGEONS.

The Archangel Pigeon.—The illustration of a pair of these pigeons, which we give, will attract attention. This pigeon is not easily obtained. It was introduced into England from Russia. We never saw one in this country. Its coloring is rich and unique. The head and neck-hackle should, after the first molt, according to TEGETMEIR, be of a deep and brilliant copper-red, changing into dark bronze; the wings and back of a deep black, shining with a brilliant burnished luster, and reflecting the richest iridescent hues of blue-green. The flight feathers are of dusky black. The tail, when first imported from Russia, was black, but was found by T. to be of a dull blue at the base with a black bar at its termination. The eye is a bright, golden, orange red. Some of the birds are pearl-eyed. The small feet should be of a bright, deep red. The tuft is formed at the junction of the feathers of the skull with those of the neck; these feathers should not be sufficiently long to overlap, and should end in a finely drawn point at the back of the head. Any approach to a broad shell-tuft, resembling the Trumpeter, is to be regarded a defect. This pigeon has a smart carriage, stands well on its thighs, the head well up, the shoulders close set, and the girth narrow. These pigeons are prolific and make good nurses.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES

Hens Laying Small Eggs.—I would like to ask if any of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER can tell me what makes our hens lay so many small eggs? We always have more or less of them, but this season a great many more than usual—sometimes two or three a day. They are all sizes, from a robin's egg to a quail's. The eggs are perfect in shape, and have a good shell on them. Their feed is corn, oats, wheat screenings, tallow scrap, etc. I used to think that it was the last egg that a hen laid when I find a small one; but now I think I have some hens that lay all small eggs. If I knew which ones lay these small eggs, I could soon put a stop to it; but the trouble is to find out. Our fowls are of several different breeds, mixed, such as Black Spanish, Black Hamburg, and one or two other kinds. I do not think other people's hens trouble them in this way; at least I do not hear any complaint. Our hens lay pretty well, generally, having averaged, in years past, 100 eggs to the hen, in a flock of from 70 to 90. Hoping some one can give us a little light on the matter, and will do it through the RURAL, I am—N., *Westport, Conn.*

Pulling Peacock Feathers.—I see an inquiry in RURAL NEW-YORKER of April 13, as to what time a peacock's tail should be plucked. We have had a fowl of that kind for six years. We pull his tail from May until the last (just as we can get hold of him, as he is very wild about pulling time, and seems to have a knowledge of what is going to take place). If left longer than the last of May, he begins to lose it. At the time above mentioned I strip him of all of his beauty; the breast and neck feathers are very nice for making lamp mats, decorating home-made picture frames, etc. Our fowl is very quarrelsome with male turkeys; we are obliged to keep two gobblers all the time, one *alone* he would soon put out of the way. The peacock is a bird of great activity; we would not do without ours for twice the worth of him, he is so lively and such a curiosity to persons that have never seen one strutting.—MRS. C. L. WATERS, *Clarksburg, W. Va.*

Packing Eggs.—I wish to inquire of some of your readers if the method of keeping eggs, published last December and endorsed in February, will preserve those put down early in the season, say in May and June? Last year I used lime water—a recipe that I saw in the RURAL—1 pint salt and one pint lime to one pail water. It preserved them perfectly; but the shells of part of the eggs were badly discolored, which raises objections in the market. If any one can give me a better plan, or tell me how to prevent the discoloration, it will be gratefully received by—ONE RURAL READER.

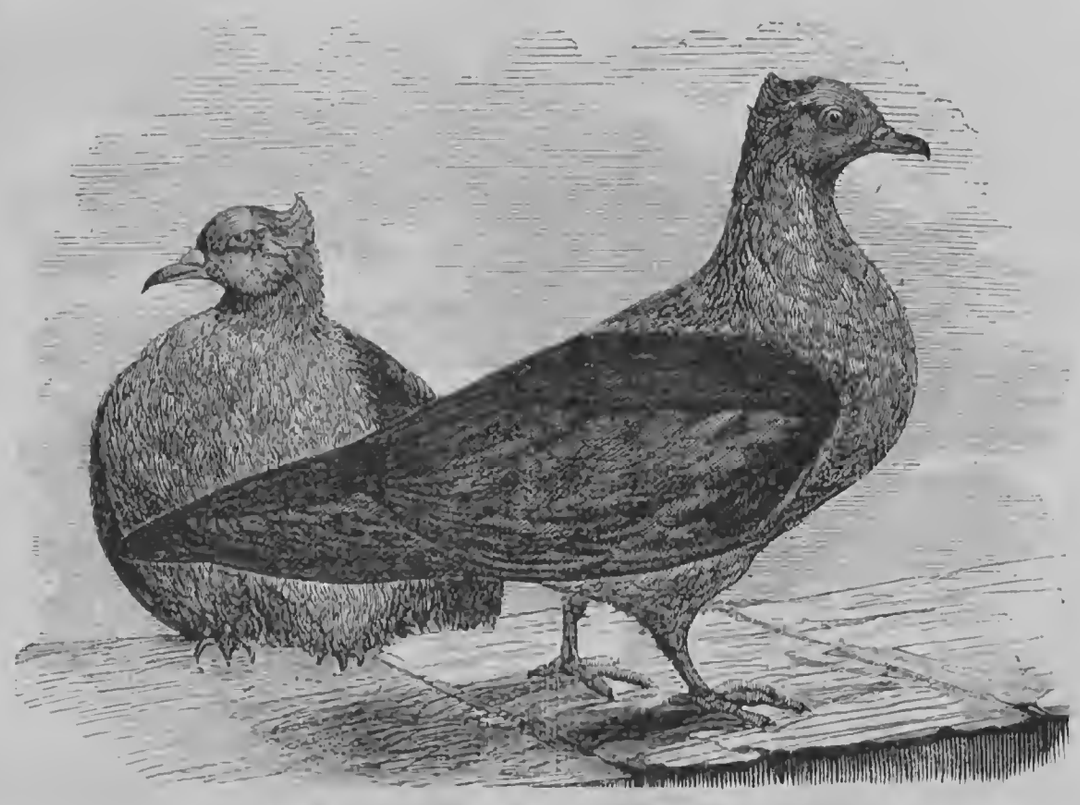
Golden Pheasant Fowls.—G. R. CRANDALL asks for a description of Golden Pheasant fowls. We know of no distinct breed of fowls with that name. The Golden Spangled Hamburgs are sometimes called Golden Pheasants, but improperly. They are an excellent fowl. Their color is golden or orange-yellow, each feather having a glossy dark-brown or black tip, particularly noticeable on the hackles, wing-coverts, and also on the darker feathers of the breast of the cock. The plumage of the hen is yellow or orange-brown, margined (as in the case of the cock) with glossy black.

Spangled Silver Hamburgs.—In reply to the inquiries of C. F. TYLER, "What quality have silver-spangled Hamburgs to commend them except beauty? Will they endure confinement well?" I would say, they are the most prolific layers of all varieties of fowls. Their eggs are not large, but their weight per annum, probably, will exceed all others. They will endure confinement as well as any of the small-sized breeds, but not so well as Brahmas and Cochins.—J. CLARENCE SIDELL.

Scurfy Legs.—In answer to ROBERT TEASE in RURAL NEW-YORKER, March 9, and also to J. A. K., in RURAL, April 13, I would say their fowls have scurfy legs. Two or three applications of turpentine to the legs in as many weeks will cure them. I do not mean spirits of turpentine.—P. H., *Lynn, Mass.*

IF ROBERT TEASE will grease his fowls' legs with kerosene oil once or twice, they will soon get well. I have tried it on my own, and never knew it to fail.—A. C. S.

Limed-Leg Disease.—J. A. K.'s fowls are afflicted with the limed-leg disease. He must cure them, or they will die. Take



ARCHANGEL PIGEONS.

equal parts of sweet oil and oil of turpentine, and apply to their legs twice a week. The best time to doctor fowls for such diseases is when they are at roost.—J. L. C.

Poultry with Denuded Necks.—J. M. W., Batavia, N. Y., writes that a large number of his fowls have their feathers picked off the neck, leaving a bare, but apparently healthy skin. No symptoms of lice exist. Asks what ails them and what to do for them. Your fowls evidently need animal food. Give them fresh meat two or three times a week and burned bones or oyster shells, charcoal, and plenty of good, clean water.

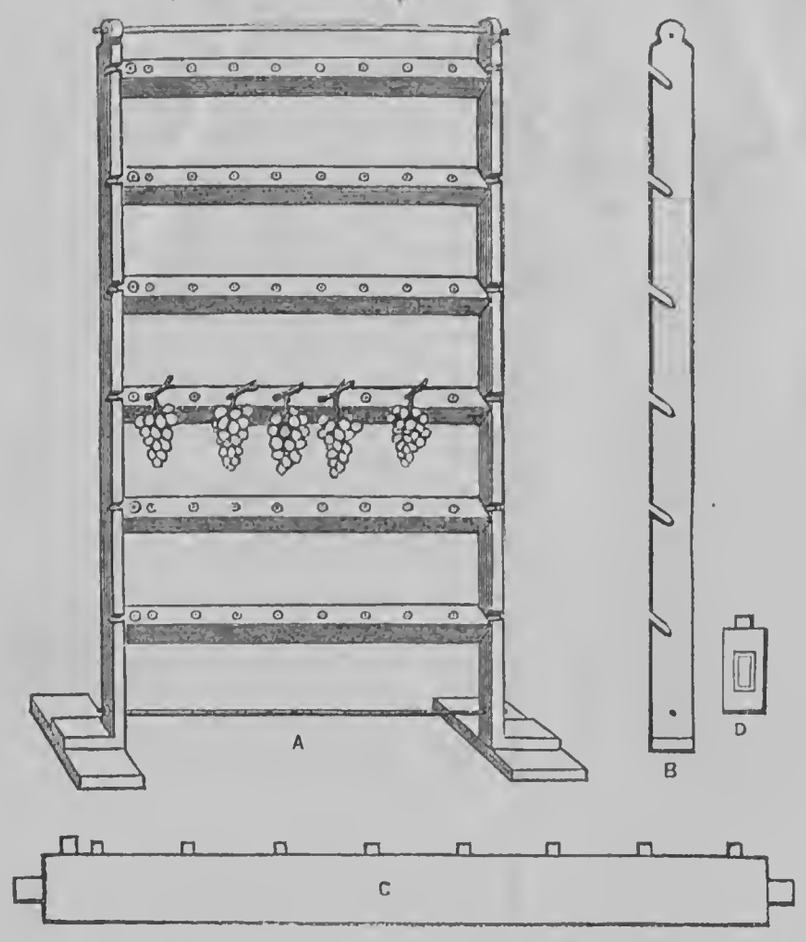
Eggs Disappearing from Under a Sitting Hen.—L. W., Mamaroneck, N. Y., has a Light Brahma hen sitting, from under which several eggs have disappeared, leaving no trace whatever. No other hens can get to her. Asks what has become of them. He concludes she has eaten them.

Lice on Young Chickens.—"A Constant Reader" asks for the best known remedy for lice on young chickens. Let those who have good and sure remedies reply.

The Vineyard.

VINEYARD NOTES.

Preserving Grapes.—Here is a new English device for preserving grapes with the stems in water, of a class with those heretofore given in these columns. Instead of a series of bottles, or of tubes, as recently given, a zinc trough is substituted, and the stems are thrust through the rails. A, is the front view; B, side view of the support; D, edge view of the trough; C, side view of trough. This method of keeping grapes—by putting the stems in water, as



AN ENGLISH PLAN FOR PRESERVING GRAPES.

heretofore described—is obtaining great favor among the gardeners of England, and will be found useful here. A prominent gardener says:—"There is no question about its being the right course to pursue with late grapes. It not only relieves the vines, and allows one to clear the house, and utilize it for any other purpose, but the grapes may be kept perfectly for months."

Floricultural.

FLOWERS FOR BOUQUETS.

I WANT a special catalogue of the best flowers for bouquets, up to the present time, to be grown, summer and winter, in the open border, in the green-house, or in the conservatory or stove room. Has any publication been issued on the special subject of cut flowers? Can a conservatory be heated satisfactory without injury to plants by an anthracite coal stove, wherein the heat can be regulated?—D. R., *St. Paul, Minnesota.*

THERE is a great variety of plants which are indispensable for the conservatory or green-house in winter, but of no value for cut flowers in summer. We will first give a list of shrubs or woody plants that bloom freely in winter. *Azaleas Chinese; Camellias; Daphne odora*, flowers purplish white, very fragrant. *Pittosporum variegatum*, flowers white. *Abutilon Mesopotanicum*, trailing or drooping habit, free bloomer, the calyx scarlet, the petals golden yellow. *Poinsettia pulchertima*, a tropical plant producing bracts six to eight inches in diameter of a bright scarlet. *Libonia floribunda*; this is truly a great acquisition to our winter blooming plants; tubular flowers an inch in length, orange scarlet. *Bouvardia Hogarth*, bright scarlet, trusses large, free bloomer, the best of all colored varieties. *B.-jasminoides*, pure white, branching habit, good growers and free blooming variety. *B. Davisonii*; flowers white, but not a very vigorous grower. *Calceolaria* in variety. *Gardenia Florida*; flowers white. Double white flowering Almond. *Deutzia gracilis*; flowers pure white. *D. crenata flora pleno*, pinkish white. *Weigela nivea*; though the above four shrubs are hardy, they are indispensable to the green-house.

Half Shrubby and Herbaceous Plants.—Monthly Carnation. *La Purite*, carmine color, the best of all pinks for forcing. *President Degraw*; pure white, deeply fringed. *Edwardsii*; similar to *Degraw*, but of a much freer growth. *Calla Ethiopica*; flowers pure white. *Cuphea platycentra*; scarlet. Double white *Chinese Primrose*; probably no plant gives better satisfaction than the Primrose; a strong plant will produce from three to four hundred flowers during the winter. These plants require plenty of pot room to make them bloom well. *Eupatorium arboreum*, bluish white. *E. conspicuum*; fine white. *E. elegans*; pure white, very profuse bloomer. *Fuchsia speciosa*, *F. serratifolia*; two best varieties for winter blooming. The plants should not be allowed to flower much through the summer where one intends to have them bloom in winter. *Geraniums* in variety; the double ones do not bloom as freely in the house as the single ones. *Heliotropes*; if these are wanted for winter flowering the plants to be taken up should be severely pruned in August; this will cause young shoots to start out. The plants require plenty of room and a place near the glass. *Mahernia odorata*; flowers bell-shaped, yellow. *M. vitata*; crimson, blooming in early spring; very fragrant. *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides* (Smilax); a trailing vine extensively cultivated in cities for its leaves, which are used in cities for making wreaths, etc. *Salvia splendens*; an old variety, but a very showy plant on account of its flowers, which are of a bright scarlet. *Stevia compacta*; fine compact truss of pure white flowers. Of Roses there is a great variety; but there are but few good winter blooming sorts, as most kinds are subject to mildew. The following we think among the best:—*La Pactole*; canary yellow. *Countess de Bertha*; one of the very best, and very fragrant. *Agrippina*; bright crimson. *Suffrano*; orange yellow. This is a standard sort and highly prized, it being a free bloomer and strong grower. *Bon Silene*; this is a very fine rose, the bud being very large, of a purple and carmine color, grown very extensively by florists, it being one of the best for forcing in winter.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

The Odor of Flowers.—A scientific contemporary says:—"It may be laid down, as a general principle, that a larger proportion of white flowers are fragrant than those of any other color; yellow come next, then red, and lastly, blue; after which, and in the same order, may be reckoned violet, green, orange, brown and black."

A Bouquet of beautiful Wild Flowers was received by mail, (male?) at the RURAL sanctum last week. From whom?

Dairy Husbandry.

RELATIVE RICHNESS OF MILK.

In the RURAL NEW-YORKER, April 6th, is an interesting article under the heading, "How much Milk Required for a Pound of Butter." To my mind there are various points of interest that must be looked at, and taken into the account before we can understandingly settle this milk and butter question. It is a well known fact that the milk of a three or four year old cow will not make so much butter per quart as the milk of the same cow when seven or eight years of age.

Again, as stated in the article referred to near its close, the milk of the same cow is richer late in the season than early in the season when the grasses are more succulent. Again, on the same principle, it will be found that the milk of the same cow will vary much in richness in different seasons, even when kept in the same pasture. Of this I had a striking proof in the summers of 1870 and 1871. In the summer of 1870 I had two thorough-bred Durham cows (mother and daughter, aged six and three years) that I had to milk three times a day from the time they dropped their calves early in May, until after harvest. In 1871, the same cows in the same pasture gave only about two-thirds the amount of milk. To my surprise, at the close of the year, I found that the amount of butter made in 1871 exceeded the amount made in 1870. In 1871 we had very little rain; in 1870 a good supply. Hence, the wetter the season the less butter we should look for in proportion to the quantity of milk. Then frequent hot days in rainy seasons have their influence in cutting down the product of cream.

There is another point to be taken into the account before the main question can be settled understandingly. Suppose here are two cows that give each twenty-five quarts of milk per day, the milk of one weighing twenty-five lbs., and that of the other only twenty-three pounds, which cow has furnished the richest milk? Within the last ten years I have found only one man, with whom I have conversed, orthodox on this point; all, with that single exception, have said "*The heaviest* milk is the *richest*." If poor milk is lighter than rich, why do we not find the cream at the bottom of the pan? T. L., SEN.

Menomonee Falls, Wis.

CONCERNING CURD MILLS AND MILK COOLERS.

WILL you please give me your opinion of the Curd Mill. Is it a good mill? How is it operated? Will a cooler of this sort be sufficient—viz:—Take a barrel with a scroll of pipe on the inside. While the barrel is full of cold water, let the milk run through the scroll. About the bellows-cooler and the aerator, how are they made?—B. G. KENYON, *Benton Co., Iowa.*

THE curd mill is a very useful appliance in the dairy. It is of especial service when the cheese is to be made from milk that has not been kept in good order, or that happens to be faulty from a variety of causes liable to occur in hot weather. When the curds are packed in the vat, after the Cheddar method, the curd-mill is indispensable, since by its use the mass is broken up preparatory for salting with much more readiness and uniformity than can be done by hand. In addition to improving the texture of the cheese by the use of the mill, the grinding of the curd and exposing its particles to the air at this stage is thought to have a favorable influence in promoting a good flavor to the cheese.

Curd mills are made with single and double cylinders, and are usually worked by hand, the mill being placed across the vat. Some of the mills have a heavy balance wheel, which facilitates their operation.

Recently a curd mill has been invented which cuts the curd into small cubes. It consists of a triangular box, with two sides formed of knives in checks, with a gang of knives in checks working backward and forward in the box, and moving on a pivot at the acute angle of the box. This machine requires much less power in its operation than the cylinder.

Milk can be thoroughly cooled by pouring it through a scroll of pipe arranged in a barrel and surrounded with cold water. A milk cooler of this kind can be made very cheaply, and without much trouble, but is somewhat objectionable on account of the difficulty of keeping it clean; besides it does not give a chance to air the milk, which is important for the escape of animal odor, thus assisting in the better preservation of the milk. The aerator and cooler combined will be found a much more useful appliance in this line of dairy implements.

CHEAP AND SIMPLE MILK AERATOR.

MR. B. B. MOON of Norway, Herkimer Co., N. Y., formerly of the North Fairfield factory, and well known as a skillful manufacturer of "fancy factory" cheese, writes us as follows:

"An effective utensil for airing milk is an inverted three-quart tin basin with a socket attached to the bottom for a handle with which to force the inverted basin to the bottom of the can of milk. A few holes in the bottom of the basin will allow the air to escape after being forced into the milk. Perhaps a better form of the vessel would be that of a prism with the socket attached to the edge opposite the open side—the holes for the escape of the air to be about two inches apart along the edge. I believe this machine is *unpatented*. It is cheap, easily cleaned, and, I think, will be effective for the purpose designed."

We give a rough sketch of the implement suggested by Mr. MOON in Fig. 1. *S.* being the socket for the reception of the handle, and *a*, *a*, the holes for the escape of air.

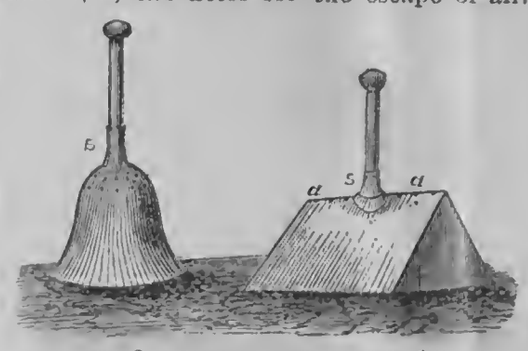


FIG. 2. FIG. 1.

We are inclined to think that a better form of the implement would be that of an inverted bell, something like that of Fig. 2. It would present less sharp corners to clean, and is more equally balanced, thereby being more readily forced down into the milk.

This is an implement which any tinsmith can make and will cost only a few shillings; it is very simple, is within the reach of every dairyman, and if, as Mr. MOON says, it is efficient in airing milk, will commend itself to every one who desires to improve the quality of his milk and keep it in good order preparatory for the factory.

COMPOSITION OF CONDENSED MILK.

THE London Lancet gives the following as the average composition of samples of condensed milk furnished in the London market. It says:—"Condensed milk is now prepared on such a large scale and by so many different manufacturers that there can be no doubt of its utility or of the large demand which exists for such an article. The results below agree as nearly as can be expected with others made recently in the laboratory. The sample was perfectly sweet, sound and free from lactic acid:"

Moisture	25.10
Fat	11.73
Caseine	15.17
Milk sugar	16.24
Cane sugar	29.46
Ash	2.30
	100.00

DAIRY NOTES.

Skimming Milk for Cheese.—WM. BLANDING says:—"Does the English cheese contain more butter than ours? On the contrary, our cheese, by analysis, shows richer in butter than theirs. When the American cheese reaches the other side of the water, if poor in manufacture, ever so porous and spongy, or ever so poor in flavor, it is not poor in butter, but is richer in that quality than the goods we are striving to imitate or excel. This would seem to indicate that the excess of butter might be saved, and the quality secured by good milk, careful manufacture and curing. It is a question with some, whether all the cream will work into the cheese if it once becomes separated from the milk. I have had opportunity for some observation, by working up the milk twice a day, as compared with once, and have had as good results in both quality and quantity in the latter case as the former, and in both cases had, as far I could see, an equal amount of cream rise on the whey vats."

Selling Creamery Butter Early.—H. COOLEY, Greene, says:—"A strong argument for the early sale of creamery butter, is found in the fact that the very best butter rapidly loses flavor, and at sixty or ninety days old would hardly be recognized as the same that it was when first made. Few families use more than ten pounds of new butter before it deteriorates in flavor perceptibly. Our patrons soon learn this fact, and call for their butter in smaller quantities and oftener. The particular aroma which is especially sought after is essentially characteristic of new butter.

Domestic Economy.

THE "WHY" IN VEGETABLE COOKERY.

WHY should Seakale never be boiled in plain boiling water, but in milk and water and salt; or, instead of milk, a little bacon fat, butter, lard, or beef dripping?—Because kale requires to be cooked in soft water and be kept of a good color. Soda would soften the water, but turn the kale black. Equal parts of milk and water may be used, but then milk is expensive, while by using a little fat in the water the kale is equally good, and is not greasy when served.

Why should Celery for sauce or for stewing be boiled in a little milk, butter, and salt, and with sufficient water to very little more than cover it?—Because it requires soft water to cook it in, and the milk and water in which it is cooked will, after the celery is dressed, serve for sauce if it be thickened with one or two tablespoonfuls of corn-flour mixed with a little milk, and adding it to the celery and liquor it is in. It is then converted into a thick sauce, and served as such, or if for stewed celery the latter can remain in the sauce till wanted, then be placed in a dish, and the sauce strained over it.

Why should Carrots not be split for boiling?—Because the flavor is entirely lost by splitting them. They require boiling in soft water; soda would blacken them. Some fat, as dripping or other fat, should be put in the water when it is put on cold; when it boils fast put in two ounces of salt, and the carrots whole or cut across, *not split*, and boil them two hours after they have boiled up. These directions are for boiling carrots in winter.

Why should summer Carrots not be scraped?—Because the delicate flavoring would be spoiled. They should be washed clean, be put into boiling water with a little fat and salt, be boiled from fifteen to twenty minutes, then be strained and thrown into cold water. With a clean cloth rub off the outside skin, and throw each carrot as it is done into hot water till the moment of serving.

Why should Parsnips not be split for cooking them?—For the same reason as for carrots—splitting destroys the flavor. They should be boiled as directed for carrots, but only for twenty minutes, half an hour, or an hour, according to the size—the largest only an hour.

Why should Soda be boiled with greens, cabbages, broccoli, and turnip greens?—Because the oil which all these vegetables contain, more or less, the soda extracts, and leaves the greens sweet and wholesome; but the water is, after boiling the greens with soda, most unwholesome, perhaps poisonous. How wrong, then, it is to eat greens not cooked with soda. A piece of soda, filbert size, is sufficient for a very large saucepan of boiling water. Turnip greens have scarcely any oil in them, but are, nevertheless, much more wholesome for eating when cooked with a little soda. From the seed of cabbage the colza oil is manufactured.

Why should Vegetables be washed in rather warm water first, then in cold, to cleanse them from sand and insects?—The hot water, which must be hotter than tepid, causes the insects and sand to fall out at once. Insects do not always dislike cold water and salt, but the hot water kills them. It must be understood that only a small handful of greens or one head of cabbage at a time must be washed, and then instantly thrown into the cold water, which crisps and thoroughly cleanses them. Spinach, leeks, celery, and seakale are thus rendered very clean, and, moreover, are very rapidly cleansed. It is worse than useless to attempt to cleanse vegetables in salt and water. The hardness which salt creates in the water prevents all cleansing properties. The salt may kill the insects (it does not always do this), but they stick on hard and fast; the hot water makes them fall out at once, and the cold water crisps and blanches them.

Why should Savoy Cabbages, white-heart summer cabbages, and cabbages that have been a long time growing, be cut across the ribs of the leaves, and not lengthwise? Because all cabbages that have been a long time coming to maturity have extremely tough fibers; if these are cut lengthwise one has to chop the fibers with the teeth in eating them, and, moreover, such cabbages take a longer time to boil, and are often served a tasteless, overdone, watery mass. If such greens be cut across the stems, in circles of two inches in width, be washed in warm water, then in cold, and be boiled in boiling water and a little soda for from fifteen to twenty minutes, not a moment longer, if so long, the greens are sweet and exceedingly tender and wholesome, purifying the blood and promoting health. A dish of badly cooked greens is enough to create a severe fit of indigestion in those who eat them.

Why should the stems of hard white Cabbages be never cooked with the other parts of the cabbage? Because they take twice as long to cook as the soft parts, so that the latter is an unwholesome paste before the stalks are done, and if they are thrown away either before or after cooking them it is waste. The stems of cabbages that are crisp should have the soft green part cut from them to be cooked by itself; the stems when stripped from the green be tied in small bundles, cooked for from twenty to twenty-five minutes in plenty of boiling water, salt, and a little soda, and be served with butter sauce over them. Then a dish of seakale is not more delicious. These cabbage stems may be called "chardoons," and will gratify the palates of all who taste them thus cooked. Young spring cabbages, of course, do not need this treatment.

Why should Turnips be cut across the fiber in rings of less than half an inch in thickness? For three reasons:—First, the turnip need only be peeled very thin, instead of in the usual manner, thickly and wastefully; secondly, by so cutting them the fibers are cut across, so that however old the turnip is, it is never stringy; thirdly, they require only fourteen minutes to boil in plenty of boiling water and salt, and thus the delicate flavor of the turnip is preserved, also they can be more easily mashed. The thinner the circles of turnip are cut, the quicker they cook and the less fiber they will have.—*Mrs. Warren, in Treas. Lit.*

COFFEE VS. HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

IN a late RURAL NEW-YORKER, a lady asks "how to make good coffee, to please my husband?" Allow a dessert spoonful of coffee for each member of the family; put in a little egg; then pour on some cold water, and let it stand for a minute or two; then pour on boiling water. Do not let it boil long. Now, this will make good coffee, but as to pleasing her husband, I fear she will find that a life-long question.

This coffee query suggests two scenes: First, I fancy a cosy dining-room; breakfast table neatly set, and a large family seated around it. A kind, gentle wife and mother is pouring out the coffee. She passes a cup to her husband; he tastes it, then pushing the cup hastily from him, says: "MARY, I do wish you would learn how to make coffee; this is not fit to drink."

Poor woman! She says nothing, however, but as soon as breakfast is over, she writes to RURAL readers to know "how to make coffee to please her husband."

Again, I fancy another family seated at a breakfast table. The husband is sipping his coffee, and speaks highly of it, then says: "Wife, I expect friend BROWN here next week. A capital fellow, with but one weakness, and that is a liking for good coffee; so if you want to impress him favorably, give him No. 1 coffee to drink." This wife smiles assent, and she, too, writes to know "how to make *very* excellent coffee."

If all husbands would kindly suggest, instead of demanding, changes or improvements in cookery, there would be less of this "incompatibility of temper" that causes so many husbands and wives to be divorced. If wives would but thankfully receive suggestions from their husbands, instead of getting angry, and saying "they reckon they know how to keep house," fewer husbands would be driven from their homes to the bar-room.

Oh, ye girls who contemplate matrimony! either banish the thought from your minds (as you will, if you are wise), or devote your whole time and talents to the study of domestic economy! Your romantic lover tells you he cares naught for "meat nor drink" while he possesses your love; but he will get over that after you give him a few "wash-day dinners."

Young men who are about to become martyrs, practice eating sour bread and drinking weak coffee, so that you may be better prepared for tranquilly entering the married state! Would that all were as free from care as me, for I will be

"AN OLD MAID."

Brine for Cucumbers.—My rule is one pint of rock salt to one pail of water.—DELLA M. F., *Coldwater, Mich.*

Domestic Inquiries.—L. H. O. asks "how to brighten up soiled black kid gloves."

Scientific and Useful.

HOW A HARNESS SHOULD BE MADE.

I HAVE been a constant reader of your valuable paper for over two years, and in all that time I have never seen any account in regard to the manufacture of harness—such as heavy draft and light carriage harness. I think it is a matter that every farmer should be interested in, also every man who owns a horse, to have his harness made for draft in the most uniform style and for service. I will give my style, and would be glad to hear from others:—First, the collar should be made of the best of kip with a light upper rim and heavy draft or bulge—large, with a gradual taper to the top of the throat; all well stitched with thongs. The hame should be made to fit the neck of the horse, as there are so many different shaped necks; so should the collar. The trace should be of good solid leather, cut two inches wide and of any desired length, of three even pieces of leather, with three rows of stitching from end to end. The breeching should be folded and well stitched; hip straps, one and a-quarter inches in width; side straps, one and a-quarter inches wide; back strap, one and three-quarter inches wide; back-band, one and three-quarter inches, stitched double, with a heavy center pad; belly-bands, one and three-quarter inches, folded; all of the best of leather; bridle head-piece, one and three-quarter inches wide; cheeks, one inch; throat-latch, three-quarters of an inch; hitching strap, one inch; all to buckle into the bits, which should be made of leather, for winter use.

Our light harness, according to my judgment, should be made light and of the best material. Collar, light; traces, one and one-eighth inches; breeching, one and three-quarter inches wide; a one and one-half inch hip-strap, five-eighth stitch; double backing-straps, seven-eighth stitch; double back-strap, one and one-eighth inches wide, stitched double, twenty-two inches from crupper end; crupper, round, with large swell in center; saddle, two and a-half inches wide; shaft tugs, seven-eighth inch; belly-bands folded, one and a-quarter inches wide; bridle head-piece, one and one-eighth inches wide; checks, five-eighths of an inch wide; throat-latch, half an inch wide; reins, five-eighths of an inch; center-piece of rein, half an inch; hitching-strap, five-eighths of an inch.

I want to hear from others who are interested in harnessing their horses and desire a harness for strength, durability and neatness. J. J. T.

USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Cement for an Aquarium.—I send you a recipe which I have used eight years in my own aquarium with perfect success. The cement has never been removed, and the tank has never leaked a drop during the time:—One part, by measure, say a gill, of litharge; one gill of plaster of Paris; one gill of dry, white sand; one-third of a gill of finely powdered resin. Sift, and keep corked tight till required for use, when it is to be made into a putty by mixing with boiled linseed oil, with a little patent dryer added. Never use it after it has been mixed with the oil over fifteen hours. This cement can be used in marine as well as fresh water aquaria, as it resists the action of salt water. But the tank must have either an iron or stone frame work; a wooden one will warp and cannot be made tight with any kind of cement. Be sure your plaster of Paris is pure. Dentists always keep that which is good. It is best to let the tank stand a day or two before the water is put in. The best plants I have used are the water cress and the Calla lily.—MRS. D. R. B., *Fredonia.*

Aquariums.—W. A. WEAVER asks some one to give him directions for the construction and management of fresh water aquariums. On page 92 of RURAL NEW-YORKER, August 12, 1871, he will find an illustrated article which will answer his inquiry. But it is quite possible some of our readers can give him instructions which will be equally valuable. We shall be glad to publish such.

Wax Flowers and Hair-Work.—I should like to know how to make wax flowers and hair-work (hair-flowers). Will not some one of the readers of the RURAL give me instructions?—MRS. S. B. WARD, *Marion Co., Oregon.*

Pipe to Supply Water for Trout-Ponds.—Lead is preferred to iron; but wood pipe is preferred to either by those who have used the three. This answers R. P. N. of Connecticut.

Miscellaneous.

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943.

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Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.50 per Year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50; Seven Copies and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

ADVERTISING RATES.

AFTER April 1, 1872, the Rates for Advertising in MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER will be as follows:

Inside, 14th and 15th pages (Agate space)..90c. per line.	
" 5th, 7th, and 13 pages.....1.00	"
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SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

KEEP COOL, AND GROW CORN.

Now that the great quadrennial Presidential Campaign is at hand, it behooves the Producers of the Country—and of such are most of our subscribers—to keep cool, and attend, first and foremost, to the labors of the Farm, the Work-Shop and the Factory. It is the first duty of the Rural Population to Plant, Cultivate and Harvest—for the production of corn and other crops is of far more consequence to the prosperity of the People and Country, than the election of this or that man to the Presidency, or the dominancy of any political party. Not but that we would have producers actively participate in political and governmental affairs—for it is right and proper that they should do so—but at the present time, especially, it is of paramount importance to make suitable provision for feeding and clothing the people. Much as is and will be said about corruption, and the impending ruin of the Republic (unless this or that party succeeds), those who have witnessed the wild and injurious excitements of Presidential contests during the past forty years, know that the salvation of the Nation depends more upon the industry, integrity, and the (so to speak) "level-headedness" of the masses, than upon the elevation of any man or political organization.

Let us take things calmly and sensibly—attending to our home business with assiduity—then intelligently examine, and dispassionately decide, upon the claims of this or that man or party to our suffrages, and finally act (vote) in such manner or direction as we believe will secure the best interests of the whole people and country. There are already indications that the Presidential Campaign of 1872 will be one of the most heated and demoralizing ever experienced. Thousands of ordinarily calm and level-headed people will be likely to become more or less excited, and not a few—either honestly seeking the good of the country, or with the chimerical idea of securing office and emolument—will injure themselves by neglecting their business, and spending time and money which should be carefully husbanded.

Doubtless corruption exists in our Municipal, State and National affairs, and there is need of reform in many departments of Government. The developments of the past year—notably those concerning the operations of the Tammany Ring in New York—have properly awakened the people on the subject, and various reforms have been inaugurated and should be consummated. The truth is that corruptions of various officials—Local, State and National—have been so thoroughly ventilated by the Press that the People will not fail to see that reform is instituted in many departments, whatever political organization may prevail. But while constrained to help the good cause of political purification in all proper ways, let us not forget that it is a paramount duty to feed and clothe the Nation—and hence that we should Keep Cool and Grow Corn.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Sanctum Gossip.—"Daily Rural Life" entered the sanctum the other morning, fresh from the breezy Jersey hills, with his hands full of flowers. His first salutation was, "Isn't this a tough Spring? I tell you I believe what the Winter left unkilled the dry Spring will use up." Dry? "Yes, sir, dry. We are all drying up. We dare not move a plant; work is behind, and the deuce to pay generally. Pray for rain, B.; pray for rain." And the venerable old gentleman whisked out of the sanctum as if he was after a beetle.

—Another gentleman, from Brooklyn, came in, and asked us if we had ever seen a geranium whose stems and foliage were a pure creamy white, without a tint of green about it. We had not. He had found one in the possession of a German shoemaker in Brooklyn, who had grown it four years. It is evidently a sport, or has been propagated from one. Our friend thinks it permanent and beautiful. Of its blossoms he could say nothing—did not know as it had ever bloomed. The shoemaker had refused $20, offered him by a Greenwood gardener, for the plant.

—A gentleman, with a farmer-face and demeanor, but looking as if he preferred other men should do the work, pitched into us the other day because we opposed the free distribution of seeds by the Department of Agriculture. He wanted to know what the Department is for if not to help farmers to reliable seeds. We replied that if that is what it is for, it is a stupendous failure, for its seeds are no more, if, indeed, they are not less, reliable than those sent out by our first-class seedsmen.

—General FRANK D. CURTIS showed us his handsome face the other day. He has been to Washington. Although he told us a good deal about the Department of Agriculture, he did not tell us anything new. Evidently he thinks somebody ought to relieve poor old Judge WATTS and his over-tasked Chief Clerk SWANK, and allow them a vacation. But we were more interested in what he said about tree planting. Said he planted a thousand trees the other day—Larch, Chestnut, Norway Spruce, etc. He is planting trees on every spot of land that cannot be profitably cultivated—trees that will make valuable timber some time. Then he told about his orchard grass meadows. He says those that are four years old are splendid. He has just been seeding seven acres. He put on the seven acres a bushel of Timothy, a bushel of Red Clover, and five bushels of Orchard Grass seed. He sows the Timothy and Clover because he finds that Orchard Grass does not get established under two or three years, and he wants the Timothy and Clover to occupy the land and protect the Orchard Grass plants. The latter is slow to start, but when a field is once seeded well with it, it makes excellent pasture or meadow.

—Another old friend came in to say that he thought every man who had ever used commercial fertilizers ought to give his experience with the same, and state what per cent. of benefit he had derived thereby. He thought such statements, with details as to the manner of use, ought to be given as a matter of self-protection. He wished we would say so. Here it is.

Some Facts about Tacks.—The length of Tacks, as understood and given by the manufacturers, is by the "ounce," which is printed on the label, and stenciled on the box or package in which the goods are placed for transportation. "Three ounce" (3 oz.) means that the package so labeled contains tacks three-eighths inch long, and that for every three ounces of tacks of that length there should be 1,000 tacks. Four ounce would be seven-sixteenths inch long; six ounce, eight-sixteenths; eight ounce, nine-sixteenths inch long, and for each "full-weight" package thus labeled there should be 1,000 tacks.—and so on up to twenty-four ounce, which likewise is equivalent to one and a quarter inches long, and 1,000 tacks. The manufacture of tacks is becoming an extensive business in this country. The American Tack Co. (whose advertisement will be found in this paper,) furnish a superior article, and have recently adopted the plan of supplying consumers direct, either by mail or express, according to the size of the package or quantity ordered.

Lightning Rods.—Our good friend JOHN PHIN, who is both genial and sensible, read an Essay before the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, recently, entitled "Plain Directions for the Construction and erection of Lightning Rods," which has been published in neat form by the Handicraft Publication Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y. City. Every man who has, or wants to have, a lightning rod should read it. It proves that lightning rods are a protection, tells what lightning rods should do, states the proper material for them, the proper size, best form and arrangement, whether they should be painted, terminations, best method of attaching, etc., etc. Thoroughly practical and scientific, it is a most useful hand-book for the protection of those who purchase.

The Carhart Patent Two-Horse Pulverizing Cultivator, writes a correspondent, has decided merit, and is destined to come into general use. It is as simple as a plow or harrow, and, in many places, does the work of both. It can be run deep or shallow, as circumstances may require, and will pulverize and level short undulations better than can be done in any other way. It is just what has always been needed, and cannot be dispensed with in good and thorough farming. When the soil is well fed and thoroughly worked, an abundant harvest is sure to follow. This cultivator is particularly adapted for exterminating quack and thistles. By using a peculiar-shaped tooth, it cuts off every thistle, and works quack and other roots toward the top of the ground. It can be changed in a variety of ways, and used in the place of many other implements, and the cost being only $20, brings it within the means of every farmer.

Graceful Compliment to an Eminent American Horticulturist.—The London, Eng., Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette, of April 6, publishes an excellent portrait of Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER of Boston, with an elaborate biographical notice which it introduces in the following terms complimentary to our countryman:

"We are glad to have the opportunity of laying before our readers the portrait of one of the most distinguished of Transatlantic Horticulturists, and one who, by his zeal, industry and determination, has not only conferred lasting benefits on his own country, but has, by his careful researches and experiments in hybridization and fruit culture, laid the horticulturists of all nations under heavy obligations to him. The name and repute of MARSHALL P. WILDER are as highly esteemed among the elect fraternity in Great Britain as they are in America."

No one can rejoice more than ourselves when such just compliments are paid to American citizens whom we delight to honor.

St. Paul, Minn., Commerce.—We have, from OSSIAN E. DODGE, Sec'y of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, the fifth annual report of that organization—a most carefully prepared and complete work, illustrating the wonderful growth and commercial enterprise of that young city. From this report we learn that there were in 1871 seventy-four wholesale houses in the city whose sales amounted to $13,341,826. There are ten railroad lines entering the city, on which 39 trains arrive and 40 depart daily. The number of buildings erected in 1871 were 832, at a cost of $1,735,781. Elaborate tables of imports and exports are given, showing a wholesome trade.

George Vasey, Botanist of the Department of Agriculture.—We notice by the last Monthly Report of the Department, that GEORGE VASEY of Illinois makes his appearance as Botanist of the Department. We have known Mr. VASEY some years, and of his work. He is a modest, industrious man. Judging by his salutatory he has a liberal comprehension of his duties, and we hope he may prove, by his work, to the agriculturists of the country, that there is a direct practical relation between botany and agriculture.

Catalogues, Etc., Received.—From CHILDS & CO., Los Angeles, Cal., price list of Los Angeles, Nursery....From H. HERBERT EMERY, Rules and Regulations of Grand Industrial Exposition at New Orleans, commencing May 1, under the management of the South-western Exposition Association....From T. C. MAXWELL & BROTHERS, Geneva, N. Y., Wholesale Trade List....From T. S. HUBBARD & CO., Fredonia, N. Y., Wholesale Price List of Grape Vines....From KINGMAN & CO., Peoria, Ill., Catalogue of Standard Farming Machinery and Tools.

Nathan C. Ely Ill.—His many friends will be sorry to learn that the Hon. NATHAN C. ELY, the genial and highly respected Commander of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute is seriously ill with Pneumonia—so ill that he will be unable to preside at the Club for several weeks. He will be greatly missed there; for we know of no one who can take his place and impart to its proceedings the same vivacity and spiciness, and direct it with equal wisdom.

The American Artisan announces the dissolution of the firm of BROWN, COOMBS & CO., the retirement of Mr. COOMBS, on account of his health, and the purchase of his interest in the Patent Agency and Artisan by Mr. LEICESTER ALLEN, for the last four years Associate Editor of the Scientific American, who will hereafter be the Editorial Manager of the Artisan.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Noxious, Beneficial, and Other Insects of Missouri, made by State Entomologist CHARLES V. RILEY, has been received. It is a volume of 150 pages. It is fully illustrated, and contains information of great practical value to the agriculturists and horticulturists of Missouri. It is a credit to the State, to its liberality and intelligence, and to the industry and scientific ability of its author.

Farm Gardening and Seed Growing, by FRANCIS BRILL, (New York: ORANGE JUDD & CO.,) seems to be a very sensible, practical work by a practical man. Mr. BRILL'S father was a gardener; and he himself has had an extensive experience, and he talks about what he knows, which is more than can be said of many authors of industrial works.

The Pair of Dressed Chickens sent us, recently, by O. HOWLAND, Auburn, N. Y., were appreciated by those who had the good fortune to place their pedal extremities under our dining table, and partake thereof. Thanks!

JAMES HOARD and JOHN SISSON, Almond, N. Y., have 9 ewes which have 19 lambs. They want to know who can beat it!

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Forest Hill, Harford Co., Md., May 6.—A fine show for fruit of all kinds. Peaches, cherries, pears and apples all in bloom at this time. It is quite dry here—main wells and springs without water. Wheat very poor; killed by fly in Fall, and Winter freezing.—L. M. V.

Olivet, Mich., April 23.—The season is very backward; but very little plowing done yet in this vicinity. Wheat very poor, but the weather is favorable—cool, with an occasional rain and some snow. Stock wintered very well; sheep have done the poorest; farmers are losing from 30 to 50 per cent. of the lambs. It is the wish of the people generally that Congress will not reduce the wool tariff, but let it remain as it is.—T. B. L.

Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss., May 1.—Planters here are fully two weeks behind time and cotton is suffering for want of rain. Our gardens will soon suffer for like reason. Strawberries commenced ripening with me April 2d; first good mess, April 15th, and excellent quality—variety, "Wilson's Albany." Fruit of all kinds promises to be plentiful. Had a mess of Irish potatoes—"Early Rose"—two weeks ago; planted in January.—G. C. E.

Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., May 4.—The weather is very cold yet. Grain mostly sown. We have had but very little rain this Spring, and the ground is very dry for so early in the season. We have constantly cold west winds. Grass has a very poor start this Spring, and unless we get rain soon, the hay crop will be light in this section. Farmers are now plowing for corn. Wages will average round here from $18 to $20 a month by the year; by the season, $20 to $30, and good hands scarce at that.—R.

Highland, Oakland Co., Mich., April 24.—Spring very cold and backward; some of the farmers have just commenced sowing oats, but more are plowing than sowing. Wheat is looking bad,—worse than I have seen it in twelve years. In a drive which I took the 21st and 22d, from Fenton, Genesee county, across the country South to Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, distance 42 miles, I saw but four good pieces of wheat, and those were well protected by timber. Some were plowing up their wheat and sowing to oats. I do not think, on an average, that farmers will get any more than their seed and bread.—L. C.

RURAL BREVITIES.

MRS. E. E. RUTH, Decorah, Iowa, asks where she can get *Beaucarnea recurvata*.

MARQUIS D. JOHNSON of Vermont should examine our terms for advertising.

C. B. SHOULD write to any seedman advertising in our colums for tobacco seed. You cannot get it into a hot-bed too soon now.

MARY ANN DOANE is informed that there is no law that we know of against using letter envelopes as many times as one chooses, by turning or otherwise.

CANADIAN FARMERS are organizing Monthly Fairs, after the manner of Old England, in various parts of the Dominion, for the sale of live stock and other farm produce. American farmers will be wise enough to do so yet.

EVERY day we get requests to republish certain articles that have hitherto appeared, because the readers have lost the papers containing them. We cannot do it. It is easier to save and file the RURAL.

AUGUSTUS J. ROWE, Exeter, N. H., sends us a patented device for fastening a cow's tail during milking, which he says is much used and liked in his neighborhood. It was invented by JOHN M. WEARE.

THE well-known house of B. E. HALE & CO., Eastern Agents for the Rock River Paper Co., manufacturers of paper roofing, sheathing, etc., has removed from Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort St., to Nos. 56 and 58 Park Place—a much more eligible place for their increasing business.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY will meet at Detroit, May 16th. Some of the important topics likely to come up before it for discussion are:—Rotary Elders; a New Basis and Ratio of Representation; Preaching by Women; The Boards; Contributing and Dispensing; Sustentation, etc. Send $1 to JOHN H. DEY, at Detroit, and get a full daily report, pre-paid.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

It is Altogether Wrong to trifle with a Bad Cough or Cold, when the risk is so great and a remedy so sure, prompt and thorough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily found.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"
Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

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Barbers.—Honest and intelligent ones recommend Burnett's Cocoaine.

Biographical.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN

OF MISSOURI.

SUCH is the ticket presented by the Liberal Republicans, in National Convention assembled, (at Cincinnati,) and which is being indorsed by many outside of that organization. As a matter of information and history, we give herewith brief biographical sketches of the nominees—together with a portrait of each, from recent photographs—the same as we propose doing in regard to the candidates of the other parties, when presented for the suffrages of the people:

HORACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY was born at Amherst, N. H., Feb. 3, 1811, and is, consequently, sixty-one years of age. His father, ZACCHEUS GREELEY, was an honest farmer. HORACE was a hopeful son, given greatly to a thirst for knowledge, and it is recorded of him that before he had attained the age of ten years he had read every book that he could borrow within a circuit of ten miles of his father's house, and this mostly at night by the light of pine knots, for there was no gas in those days and grease was scarce. HORACE early determined to become a printer, and at the age of fifteen he entered the office of the Eastern Spectator, at Poultney, Vt., as an apprentice. Here he served for four years, becoming the best typo in the office, and devoting his spare time to giving assistance in editing the paper. His knowledge of political statistics, party leaders, movements, etc., was so extensive that he was regarded an authority in such matters. Meantime his parents had removed to Erie, Pa., where HORACE now visited them. He worked as a compositor in Erie, Jamestown and Lodi, until August, 1831, when he went to New York with a scanty wardrobe and only ten dollars in his pocket, seeking employment. He found it, and for two years filled situations in various offices.

On the 1st of July, 1833, he entered into partnership with FRANCIS STORY, and they commenced business as the printers of Dr. SHEPARD'S "Morning Post," the first penny paper ever published. The paper failed in 3 weeks, and the firm of GREELEY & STORY was dissolved in six months by the death of the junior partner. Mr. GREELEY then took in as partners JONAS WINCHESTER and E. SIBBETT, under the firm of GREELEY & Co. They started the "New Yorker," of which Mr. GREELEY was editor, in 1834. It was a political, literary and family newspaper, and lived seven years. During this period Mr. GREELEY wrote for the "Daily Whig," and in 1838-9 he went to Albany and edited the "Jeffersonian," a Whig weekly, at the urgent solicitation of SEWARD and WEED, in whose interest it was published; but these ungrateful politicians gave him scarcely enough for his services to pay his board and washing, although the ability with which he conducted the paper was a subject of general remark and surprise. In 1840 he edited the "Log Cabin," a HARRISON and TYLER campaign paper, and on April 10th, 1841, he commenced the publication of "The Tribune," the history of which is the history of Mr. GREELEY for the past thirty years. He was in Congress for a short time, in 1848-9, was candidate for Comptroller of this State, against Judge ALLEN, three years ago, has written several practical and historical works, and often lectured on political, practical, and social subjects; but it is as Editor of the New York Tribune that HORACE GREELEY has achieved his fame, and he is to-day regarded as the foremost of American Journalists.

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN.

B. GRATZ BROWN is a native of Kentucky, and 46 years of age. He graduated at Yale College, in the class of 1847, studied law, and settled in St. Louis, where he soon became prominent in politics. Like Mr. GREELEY, he first attracted public attention and won fame as an Editor—as Editor of the St. Louis Democrat, from 1850 to 1857. He had supported VAN BUREN and ADAMS, in 1848, and as an emancipationist in a slave State, gravitated toward the Republican organization, of which he was the original head and front in Missouri, supporting FREMONT in 1856, LINCOLN in 1860 and '64, and GRANT in 1868. When the rebellion opened, he was in at the beginning, participating in the capture of Camp Jackson, and the subsequent operations which held Missouri to the Union. In 1863 he was chosen to the U. S. Senate, to fill the unexpired term of WALDO P. JOHNSON, secessionist, who was expelled for treason.

He was elected to the State Legislature in 1852, and remained there for a number of years. He entered life as a Democrat, following BENTON. He became identified with the German population of St. Louis, and has always been supported by them. He is said to have made the first speech in behalf of emancipation in a Southern Legislature. In 1866 he declined a re-election to the U. S. Senate, and did not participate in politics until 1870. He opposed the proscriptive Constitution of Missouri, and a large party of Liberals, led by SCHURZ, made Mr. BROWN their standard-bearer for Governor. He was elected by the unprecedented majority of 42,000. His administration has been a success, and he is looked upon as a founder of the Liberal Party. In appearance, he is of average hight, light complexioned, with reddish hair, and blue eyes.

HORACE GREELEY.

JAPANESE PRINCESSES.

THE Japanese Princesses are five in number, three in their teens and two still younger, and they retain the native dress, which, to a Chicago reporter, seems to lack petticoats. It is marked by a thick girdle, wide sleeves, and overskirts lashed to the sides. The hair is gathered into several chips, secured by gay skewers, ribbons, etc. Their faces are broad and noses flat, but they have fine eyebrows and eyes, and "after all they are pretty." They are to be sent to different schools, to secure more complete disuse of their native tongue, and enable them to learn English more rapidly. Ten of the present party have been in America before.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

A NEW ARROW FOR LOVE.

BY C. CORDNER.

HE comes with such a witching way
What can I say?
He pleads a little, then he smiles,
Which so beguiles!
Sometimes a great round tear he shows,
Which he says flows
Because his arrows find no mark
Upon my heart!
Then, chubby knees are bent in prayer—
"I *want* one there!"
Then quivers dropped, and bows unstrung—
"He's to be hung,"
Unless an arrow he can find
To change my mind.
So, day by day, the question wears,
With all its prayers.
A shining ring around my feet,
Where bright eyes meet,
As ever round and round it turns—
And sometimes burns
Me, for my waywardness and fun,
Because not won.
Well—I've made up my mind for *once*,
(Being no dunce,)
That till the arrow *can* be found,
Above the ground,
Whose point shall bear a diamond light
To give Love sight,
I'll keep on teasing with my fun
Till it is won.

Our Story-Teller.

IN THE TWILIGHT.

A TALL, blue-eyed girl, with loose, brown curls flowing from her face, like an aureole of amber brightness, and a slender throat, white and smooth as mother of pearl, that was Valentin Bruce, as she sat by the open French window, dreamily watching the sunset flame melt into open billows of light.

And Colonel Mordaunt smoked his despairing cigar in the fragrant shadows of the shrubbery, and wondered what fortunate mortal might be fated to buy Valentin's wedding ring, and pay her millinery bills, and to be her humble slave and servitor through life.

Colonel Mordaunt tossed his cigar among the rose acacias that skirted the lawn, and began to select a cluster of exquisite moss roses, heedless of the thorns that pierced his unaccustomed fingers.

"She likes flowers," he soliloquised, "and moss roses are certainly the prettiest flowers that grow. I will win a smile from those velvet lips of hers."

He twisted a blade of pliant grass around the mossy stems, in place of a ribbon, and sauntered carelessly up the gravel walk.

All of a sudden he stopped.

"Frank Aldrich's voice," he exclaimed, biting his lips with vexation, as a merry peal of laughter floated through the purpling twilight from the open meadows beyond.

"What brings the puppy here, now, of all times and seasons in the world."

"Hallo, Jack!" said Aldrich, "been sentimentalizing out in the dew? The ladies were just fretting over the chance of your taking cold."

Mordaunt's face brightened up—then Valentin did think of him sometimes.

"That is," pursued the relentless Aldrich, "poor, thoughtful sister Katy said she was afraid you would have a cold, and Miss Bruce said nothing."

Mordaunt's countenance elongated again. But he stepped forward and laid the knot of moss roses on the folds of Valentin's white muslin dress, with a few murmured words that nobody could understand.

"Flowers yet?" said Frank, superciliously, "upon my word, Jack is getting prodigal."

Valentin looked carelessly down at the cluster of pink buds, and then deliberately took them up and tossed them out upon the lawn.

"Explain, if you please," said Frank, composedly, while Mordaunt grew scarlet, and bit his lips until the blood started.

"There was a worm—a horrid green worm on one of the buds," haughtily said Valentin, shaking off one or two crimson petals that still adhered to her dress. "I have a perfect horror of all such noxious insects."

"Do you hear that, Jack?" appealed Mr. Aldrich, lazily turning around in his chair. "It is a pity you were so unfortunate in the selection of your floral offering."

But Mordaunt had left the room. Kate followed him the next minute.

"Dearest Jack, are you vexed with Valentin and Frank? They don't mean to annoy you, I'm sure——."

"Not vexed, dear," said Mordaunt, speaking slowly and sadly—"only grieved. I am sorry Miss Bruce finds me so disagreeable."

He went up stairs, while Kate hesitated a moment below.

"He is better by himself," she said, men-

tally. "Poor fellow, he's dreadfully in love, and I wish Valentin and Frank wouldn't tease him so."

And she went down to gather honeysuckles for the parlor vases, and muse on her brother's manifold grievances.

"It's too bad, so it is!" she murmured, winking back the bright drops that would suffuse her hazel-brown orbs. "I shall talk seriously to Valentin about it this very evening."

Meanwhile, Mordaunt stalked sulkily up stairs, into his sister's pretty little sitting-room, where the muslin curtains were fluttering to and fro in the delicious night wind, and the sofa was drawn into a little recess beside a table all littered with books and magazines, needle cases and thimbles, and the indescribable *debris* which two girls invariably collect around themselves in the course of a June afternoon.

He threw himself recklessly down on the sofa and drew the soft fold of Kate's cashmere shawl over him, as if jealous lest the soft eyes of the watching stars, that were just beginning to gem the heavens, should witness the struggle that convulsed the strong man's heart.

Not that his grief wrought itself into any external sighs. No, there was neither groan nor motion more than there had been when he was wounded at Spottsylvania, and rode on at the head of his regiment as bravely as though the red blood had not been dripping from his arm with slow and deadly drain. One might almost have fancied him asleep as he lay there white and silent, with the curtain sweeping down around his motionless head.

"Katy!"

Like the tremulous coo of the wood pigeon. Valentin's voice murmured the two soft syllables with the coaxing accent of a child. And in the same instant she knelt down beside the sofa, her white dress sweeping over the crimson carpet in tides of translucent pearl, and one arm thrown carelessly over the folds of the deceitful cashmere shawl. Mordaunt's first impulse was to spring up and declare his individuality—his second to lie still and let fate manage the matter to suit her capricious self. So he lay still accordingly, experiencing a very singular and not at all disagreeable sensation from the contact of the caressing arm.

No doubt he was a treacherous, hypocritical wretch—but, fair lady, or chivalrous gentleman, don't judge the poor fellow too harshly, until you have been in precisely the same circumstances yourself. It is just possible—only possible, you know—that you might do the same thing.

"Now you are angry with me, Kate!" pleaded the soft voice, "because I threw those flowers away? And you won't speak to me; and I know I deserve it, darling."

There was a moment's silence, as if Miss Valentin had expected some sort of a response to her pretty penitence. But she didn't get any; so, after a brief pause, she went on:

"Indeed, Kate, I did not mean to grieve you—and I won't do it again. I am sorry for my ridiculous freak. Do you suppose he was very angry, Kate? Do you think I ought to ask his pardon? But then you know he didn't see me steal around the lawn, when that odious Aldrich was gone, and pick up the roses again."

There was strong symptoms of coming tears—a sort of quivering sob in the voice.

"You won't forgive me, Kate? Not if I tell you that I really do love your tall, stern brother? Only, Katy, I was silly enough to want to tease him a little, and test my power over his noble heart. I love him, Kate, I may tell you of it, dear, without being bold, or unwomanly, because you know we have often talked about his liking me a little—and—oh, Kate, answer me!—don't be so cold and cruel! Surely you can't be asleep!"

"Where are your lips, *cher amie!*" she coaxed, playfully. "I shall soon break the magic spell of silence that binds them. You know you never could keep vexed with me more than five minutes at a time. Why, where's your hair? Where—"

She sprang suddenly to her feet with a piercing scream—her wandering hand had touched the dark, heavy mustache on which Colonel Mordaunt prided himself so specially.

He strove to catch the hand—to detain the frightened beauty long enough to plead his cause in earnest, impassioned words, but in vain. Fear seemed literally to lend her wings. Away, like a frightened white dove she flew, uttering wild, hysteric screams, and fairly falling into the arms of the astonished Katy Mordaunt, who was just coming in from the star-lighted garden with both hands full of dewy branches of honey-suckles.

"Valentin," she exclaimed, dropping the spicy blossoms, "why, what is the matter? What can have startled you so dreadfully?"

"Oh, Katy! Katy!" sobbed Valentin, clinging to her friend's shoulder with a nervous vehemence, "there is a man in your room—a robber, hiding under your cashmere shawl on the sofa. Oh, I am nearly frightened to death!"

Katy's serene, brown eyes dilated a little—then brightened into a smiling archness. "A robber!" she repeated with provoking calmness. "Nonsense, Valentin, you are mistaken. It was only Jack. I saw him go in there not half an hour ago. The idea of taking our Jack for a robber." Katy's laughter rippled merrily at the mere fancy.

Only Jack? In the midst of her terror, the possibility had never once occurred to Valentin Bruce's mind. Only Jack! The forty thieves themselves would have faded into nothingness before the mere idea of Colonel Mordaunt having heard all these soft pleading and unconscious admissions. One moment Valentin felt as if every vein throughout her whole frame were filled with molten fire—then she grew white and cold as a marble statue. Life and strength seemed ebbing away from her, and for the first time in her life Valentin Bruce fainted away.

Katy Mordaunt quietly sprinkled scented water on the pallid forehead, and began to unlace the white muslin dress. As she did so, a faded bunch of flowers fell from Valentin's bosom, and Katy smiled to herself as she recognized the moss buds that had been so haughtily thrown out on the lawn that very evening.

"I'll keep them for Jack," she said. "Ah, Valentin, you'll be my sister-in-law yet."

How shyly the blue-eyed damsel stole into the breakfast room the next morning. She would cheerfully have fasted all day long, sooner than enter into the presence of the tall Colonel; but what was the use? The dreaded first interview must be got over, sooner or later, so here she was, with downcast lashes, and cheeks dyed as deep pink as the rose-colored wrapper she had on. No more haughty airs and graces; no more cool composure. She was at Mordaunt's mercy, and she knew it. Now, would he take a cruel advantage of her helplessness. Or would he—

But just there her cogitations always stopped.

He was standing at the window, looking out upon the morning sunshine that bathed the short, velvety grass before the piazza. But he turned quickly as she entered, with a bright, welcoming smile.

"Valentin," he said gently, "was I dreaming last night, or did I hear you say that you loved me? Oh, my darling, tell me that it was no baseless dream!"

She came slyly to his arms, and nestled there like a fluttering fawn, voiceless, yet happy. Still he was not contented.

"I want to hear it from your own lips yet again, Valentin. Nay, dearest, don't shrink away so pleadingly, but answer me."

"What shall I say?" she murmured, timidly raising her soft eyes to his face.

"Tell me that you love me."

Sweeter than the fall of musical cascades through groves of tropic bloom, softer than the thrill of nightingales in Persian valleys, the three charmed words touched on his ear, and he knew that she was his—his forever.

The courtship is drawing to a termination now—the white satin dress is finished, and the wedding-cake iced to perfection, and the white roses are in bloom that shall soon be woven into bridal bouquets; but Valentin is still extremely sensitive on the subject of Cashmere shawls and twilight confidences. And Katy Mordaunt—saucy little elf that she is—declares that Miss Valentin Bruce took advantage of its being leap-year to confide her sentiments to the dark-haired lover whom she delighted to torment.—*Selected.*

A CEYLONESE STORY.

LONG ago, a king—or, as some say, a very wealthy man, but it does not matter which, though a king sounds better—had an only child, a daughter, the heiress of all his wealth, who could not or would not speak. He tried all means to cure her, but in vain. At last he sent forth a proclamation that whoever, being of fitting degree, could restore speech to his daughter could marry her and eventually be lord of all her father's wealth. Many tried, but all failed. At last a prince who had a magical gift—that of causing things inanimate to talk with him—came forward, and was admitted to the hall where the princess was. He spoke to her, and tried to induce her to speak, but answer he got none.

Now a lamp was hanging in the hall, and to it the prince good-humoredly addressed himself. "Lamp," said he, "I will tell you a story."

"Say on," replied the lamp.

"Well," went on the prince, "four travelers—a carpenter, a painter, a cloth-merchant, and a jeweler—set out on a journey. By-and-by they came to a rest-house, halted there and prepared their food. The keeper of the rest-house had laid down on the floor a log of wood very suitable for carving. The carpenter, seeing this, pulled out his carving-gear, and carved the log into the shape of a woman, life-size and exquisitely beautiful. The painter next took his brushes and colored and po.ished the figure till it shone as brilliantly fair as a goddess. Then the cloth-merchant opened his packages, chose the finest silks and embroidered robes, and dressed the figure in his choicest drapery. The jeweler took gems, ear-rings, necklaces and spangles, and all such things, and bedecked the figure with them. Last of all, the figure was endowed with life. I do not take on me to explain how that came about, but it was the fact!"

"No more do I," said the lamp; "but, pray, go on. I hate digressions!"

"When," continued the prince, "that exquisitely beautiful being burst into life, all the four fell violently in love with her, and each wished to make her his wife.

"'Why, I shaped that matchless figure,' said the carpenter.

"'And I bestowed on her that blooming complexion,' retorted the painter.

"'And I robed her,' exclaimed the merchant.

"'But what are your choicest robes to the costly gems which were my gift? A woman is of little account without jewels,' cried the jeweler.

"Thus they went on clamoring and disputing. Now, O lamp! who was to be declared the rightful owner?"

First the lamp said one and then another, giving reasons—and whatever the lamp said, the prince contradicted. The dispute waxed hot and furious, but seemed never to come nearer to an end.

The princess heard all the dispute, and held her peace. At last she could bear to keep silent no longer. So she cried, "You are both silly! The true owner was none of the four, but the keeper of the rest-house, for to him the wood she was made of belonged!

"Ah! yes," said the prince, "you are in the right, my princess! And now that you have spoken, let me claim my reward and take you for my wife!" So they went before the king, who was enchanted with the cure, and they were married straightway and lived happy ever afterward—at least it is said that the princess never gave her husband any cause after marriage to reproach her for too persistently holding her peace.

THE LITTLE ROMANCE.

M. DE FONTANILLE had quitted Gascony, to lead at Paris the joyous life of a bachelor. Loving all the pretty things of this world, he kept his adoration for pretty little feet, so he busied himself in making a collection of all the darling slippers which had merited his enthusiasm, and he wore always over his heart the gay satin shoe of his most recent love. Business called him to Strasbourg. There he encountered, in a drawing-room, set up on the gilt Sphinx of an enormous Gothic andiron, a living foot, —smart, charming,—of admirable purity of form, and not larger or thicker than a biscuit *a la cilterc*. Astonished and ravished at the same time, M. de Fontanille procured an introduction to the mother of the damsel with that delicious little foot. He saw it every day, and became impassioned with it, till discovering that a provincial shoemaker, called in to make a new shrine for his idol, was waiting below for orders, he took fright lest the craftsman should bruise, wound, or, most dreadful of all, dishonor it by giving it a corn. His disquietude was fearful, insupportable; and in order to save that little *chef-d'œuvre* of which he wished to become lord and master, while making it his god, he offered up to it his name, his heart, and his hand! He was accepted, and after his marriage M. de Fontanille went nearly every year to Paris in order to have made, under his own inspection, new shoes for his wife. —*Memoirs of Madame Lafarge.*

A MAN cannot possess anything that is better than a good woman, nor anything worse than a bad one.

The world cannot make up for the loss of a happy conscience.

Sabbath Reading.

LONGINGS.

I LONG for strength, O LORD—
For strength to rise to Thee;
I long for sight, O LORD—
For sight thy face to see.

I long for life, O LORD—
For life that Thou dost give:
I long for grace, O LORD—
For grace that life to live.

I long for peace, O LORD—
For peace that knows no end:
I long for love, O LORD—
For love that Thou dost send.

I long for hope, O LORD—
For hope in Thy great love:
I long for faith, O LORD—
For faith to rise above.

I long for zeal, O LORD—
For zeal in Thy great cause:
I long for light, O LORD—
For light to learn Thy laws.

I long for CHRIST, O LORD—
For CHRIST who died for me:
I long for rest, O LORD—
For rest eternally.

I long for Thee, O LORD—
For Thee, for Thee I long!
When shall I find in Thee
The burden of my song?

Nova Scotia, April, 1872. VIOLET.

MR. COLLYER'S LAST SERMON BEFORE THE GREAT FIRE.

THE organ was of sweet tone, and was very well played; something almost weird in the voluntary started the tears in Rachel's eyes. Then the preacher rose in the pulpit. A large, strongly-built man, with full, cheerful face, iron-gray hair, and sympathetic, though piercing eyes, read the opening hymn, with a home-like earnestness, that, in an instant, made them forget him, while they were lost in the emotion of the lines. This direct simplicity controlled them even more when he read the Scripture. The passage was that in Luke, describing the unfruitful fig-tree, and the allusion to the eighteen men who were killed by the tower in Siloam. The young people felt almost as if the eighteen were their own friends, and wondered why they had never before cared for their destruction. After prayer, the congregation sat silent, while a few plaintive chords from the organ seemed to take up the eager and intensely personal petition. It was really a relief that no one said a word for those over-charged minutes. And when the preacher did rise, with the hymn-book, and read the first verse of the hymn, with intense feeling, no one was surprised that he laid down the book, and sat down, as if he could read no more.

"I want a principle within,
Of jealous, godly fear;
A sensibility to sin;
A pain to feel it near."

After the hymn was sung, he gave out his text.

"Or those eighteen, upon whom the tower in Siloam fell and slew them; think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem?"

Our young friends had never heard such a sermon. They were magnetized by the speaker's personal power; they were led along in perfect sympathy by his simplicity; they were moved to intense feeling by his undisguised emotion. In the beginning, this or that quaint illustration or suggestion, thrown in without any reserve in his curious Yorkshire dialect, made them turn to each other sometimes with a sympathetic smile. But, before he was done, sympathy expressed itself rather by pressure of hand with hand, or stillness even more rapt than ever. For he was speaking now of the mutual and common life of men. How impossible for any one of us to live for himself, or to die for himself! We must not say nor think, that those are publicans, and we are purer than they; do they sin, is it not because the atmosphere of their lives has been so tainted? and who is responsible for that atmosphere, if not we, among the rest? He just alluded to the horrible frauds detected just then in the New York Ring, but it was without invective. From that allusion he passed on to speak with intense feeling of that average conscience of the nation, in which the conception or execution of such frauds could be possible; and he held man, woman and child to the duty of purifying that conscience and quickening the common life.

As our friends began their walk home, Nettie found herself walking with Mark Hlusdale. "If I lived within twenty miles of that man," she said, "I would hear no other preacher. I would come here if I came barefoot. O Mark! what lives we lead. How can one fling away life as one does?"

It seemed to Mark that he had never seen the real side of Nettie beneath her merry play, before.

Jane and Rachel were together, Horace with them. "I was never in a Unitarian church before," said Rachel. "Are they always so grave and silent as they leave church, and as they go home?"

"I doubt if they always hear such sermons," said Horace. "These people seem to me to feel as I do; as if I never knew before my duty to the world, or as if"—and he paused and shuddered—"as if we were all on the edge of a common calamity."—*"Old and New" for May.*

Ladies' Port-Folio.

DOES HE LOVE ME?

PRETTY robin at my window,
Welcoming the day
With thy loud and liquid piping,
Read my riddle, pray.
I have conned it, waking, sleeping,
Vexed the more for aye—
Thou'rt a wizard, pretty robin—
Does he love me? Say!

Lady violet, blooming meekly
By the brookiet free,
Bending low thy gentle forehead
All his grace to see,
Turn thee from thy wooing water—
Whisper soft, I pray,
For the wind might hear my secret—
Does he love me? Say!

Star, that through the silent night-tide
Watchest over him,
Write it with thy golden pencil
On my casement dim,
Thou art skilled in love's deep magic;
Tell me, then, I pray,
Now, so none but I may read it—
Does he love me? Say!

[*Harper's Magazine.*

ANOTHER WOMAN'S VIEWS.

C. H. C., in RURAL NEW-YORKER of April 20, gives some sensible remarks, with such absurdities, that I would fain call attention thereto. She believes that man should always *command*, and woman obey, because ADAM was created before EVE. Upon that logic, should not man obey the inferior animals, seeing they were first created? We are informed in GOD'S Word, confirmed by geology, that the All-Wise, in His plan of creation, began with the lowest, the most simple, of vegetable and animal life, and progressed upward with His creations; higher, and still more high, until He created man in his own image, and breathed in his nostrils the breath of life, and he became a living soul. He then rested from His labor; and beholding all the works of His hand, declared that all were good. But ADAM, though master of all creatures upon earth, was not satisfied, but desired a help-mate—not a slave, to go and come at his *command*, but a companion; "some one to love," some one to share his joys as well as his toils—for he found it was not good to be alone. The creative power was again called into action, and EVE was formed; but not of the *dust* of the *earth*. How dare any one affirm that the Almighty could retrograde in this one instance? "And they shall be no more twain, but one flesh." Can the right hand *command* the left? Where love dwells there is no occasion to *command*, as a request will suffice, and none but a despotic dastard would wish to inspire a wife or child with fear. Perfect love casts out all fear.

It is hard enough for a child to obey a parent, sometimes, though fully aware that the parent must be the proper judge of what is for the best. There is something so repugnant to free agency in a *command*, that parents would find their children more tractable if fewer commands were given. But to be commanded by a person of near one's own age,—with but little if any better judgment, and possibly less experience and conscience,—how preposterous! The word obey ought to be left out of the marriage ceremony, and *is* by men of thought. It is but a dead letter to all but the conscientious woman, and she is the one who ought to be permitted to follow the dictates of her own conscience. Why compel a woman to tell a falsehood at the altar of Hymen? I say compel—for who dares, at such a time, to speak forth her mind and say I am willing to be a good wife, but shall *never obey* him, should he require me to do wrong. None but a narrow-minded egotist would claim the right to *command*, because, forsooth, he belongs to the stronger and his wife to the weaker sex. Nowhere in life does the Golden Rule work more harmoniously than in the marriage relation.

I quite agree with C. H. C. in her opinion of ear rings. I think it would indicate as much refinement to have the nose pierced and wear rings therein as to wear them in the ears. I indorse her ideal of a well-bred woman; there is redundancy in the phrase, well-bred lady. No one can be a lady unless well-bred—if applied to a lady of wealth—but the best of it is that good breeding is free to all, and the poor can exercise as good taste in their apparel as though they were able to attire themselves in rich fabrics. Nothing but selfish vulgarity could tempt a woman to make herself conspicuous by her dress or deportment. True refinement shuns display. Oh, would I could persuade my sister travelers to eternity to give up all this senseless extravagance, this excessive adorning of the perishable dust, this frivolous pursuit of vanity, that leaves the heart a barren waste and the life but a *season*, with no *seed time* or *harvest*. GARNET.

THE RIGHTS OF SOME WOMEN.

WE have in mind two among the most agreeable women we have ever met, both in manners and general cultivation, who are fitted personally to adorn any drawing-room, and who can converse intelligently on any subject which may be broached there, but who are not in general society, in the town where they live, simply because one of them is a dressmaker and the other a milliner. Both devote their evenings to reading and study; they travel, they hear the best music, and are familiar with the best thoughts of the day; and to the few who are really acquainted with them, they are valued friends. But they are not often invited—because nobody thinks of it. Can society afford to do without such women as these? And their case is not exceptional. It is true that there are scores of young girls in our shops whose breeding and whole appearance are very questionable, and who could not be received, at present, into polite society. But do we hold out any inducements to them to cultivate themselves? Do they see that those in their position who have become refined and intelligent are any better off, socially, than themselves? Nay, may not they seem rather worse off, as having lost a taste for one kind of society, and failed to obtain admission to another?

But, it may be answered, we have church sociables for these very people. Yes, we have; and most of them are very poor affairs indeed. Would it do you much good, if you were a shop-girl, to go once a month to tea, at a church parlor, and be waited on with condescending assiduity by Mrs. Jones, who never speaks to you in the shop except to give an order? Or do you even care much for her kinder and more thoughtful neighbor, whom you always like to serve, because of her gentle ways, when she urges you to come to these sociables and "get acquainted," and never would think of asking you to her house for that purpose, no matter how unexceptionable your English and your dress?

Our rule is not so revolutionary as it seems. We *do* believe in an arrangement of society which shall permit the introduction of all worthy to take a place in it; a society where, at least for those not native to it, the qualifications shall be refinement and intelligence. Some are in who ought to be out, no doubt; but this cannot be helped. It is for those who are out and ought to be in that we now speak.—"*Home and Society*," *in Scribner's for May.*

FASHION IN THE NEW AND IN THE OLD WORLD.

THE young king of Siam, cherishing a friendly regard for an American lady who had, during the reign of his late father, resided in the royal city, requested her to send him her likeness. This was accordingly done by the hands of a mutual friend, and the gift, as we learn from a recent letter, was received with marked pleasure by the monarch. But after a long and careful scrutiny, he asked with a puzzled air, "Has my friend changed her nation or her religion? It must be one or the other. The features are the same, but the *dress*? This is not the costume she wore when I saw her last."

And thus it ever is in the East. Orientals cannot possibly comprehend why the style of dress should be changed, unless of necessity. Among them each nation and tribe has its peculiar costume, as well as its insignia of religious creed; and these fashions are *perpetual*, the lapse of thousands of years ordinarily being unmarked by any special change. The loose Oriental sleeve, adopted of late years by our ladies, has been worn in China for thousands of years; the various basques, sacks, and jackets, so generally prevalent among us at the present time, have all been portions of the national costumes of Burmah, Siam, and Malaya from time immemorial; and so of many of the styles introduced as *new* in our Western World. *Some* of their fashions, it is true, seem very absurd to our unaccustomed eyes; but ours doubtless appear equally strange to an Oriental, who regards red as the appropriate color for a bride, white for mourning, and yellow as the distinguishing costume of the clergy.—*May number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

ONE of the happy pair who had their heaven-made match sanctioned on the 29th of February, was horrified by the officiating and mathematical clergyman declaring that the golden anniversary of their wedding would not occur till 2072.

Reading for the Young.

THE "CALICO RUFFLE."

BY MAJABA.

EASTWARD on from a prairie home,
Sweet with the bloom of May,
Journeyed along a little maid,
Whose kin folks far away
Lived in style, and daily tried
Each other to outshine,
Although, alas! no one possessed
A gold or silver mine.

This little maiden, sporting with
Ten summers and one more,
As little knew of fashion's ways,
As they of ancient lore.
At first all seemed both nice and grand,
Although it was quite new,
To see the girls keep dressed each day,
Like Sunday all week through.

A simple dress were there one day,—
Dainty and trim and neat,
Its hue most pink—only more like
The apple blossoms sweet—
Recalls the words not yet forgot,
"A ruffle,"—with a sneer,
"On calico!" Ah! proud Miss KATE,
You buy your style too dear.

For you give up a warm, true love,
For heartless, haughty pride,
And cherish a rude, selfish mien
Fine dresses cannot hide.
But you may learn, as years pass on,
And fortunes come and go,
That life has more within its gift
Than fashion, dress and show.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Letter to "Cousin Johnnie."—M. A. W." writes the following good letter:—"COUSIN JOHNNIE" complains that the questions in her first letter have not been answered. I will try to answer them, but whether it will prove satisfactory to her, or not, I cannot tell. Her questions were: "What is education, and what is the use of it?" Education is the cultivation of the human faculties, and without the use of education we should be unable to answer "COUSIN JOHNNIE'S" letters, or even to read the RURAL NEW-YORKER. I am afraid that I have answered "COUSIN JOHNNIE'S" questions poorly, but then my education is not finished as "COUSIN JOHNNIE'S" is, so you must excuse all mistakes. I am sorry to tell "COUSIN JOHNNIE" that my calf will not be a pet like hers, for after feeding and tending it all winter, it quietly breathed its last a few days ago. My school is closed and I am home on a vacation, which I am trying to improve by learning to twist yarn. It is the first step towards spinning, which I hope to be able to do some day. I would like to know if "COUSIN JOHNNIE" can spin, and whether she lives so far away that we shall never meet? I expect as soon as the roads get settled to resume my old amusement, horseback riding, and I would like to have her come and ride with me."

A Little Deaf Boy, WILLIE A. H., writes from Galway, N. Y., as follows:—"My father takes the RURAL, and I thought I would write you a letter to put in it. We live in the town of Galway. I am nine years old. I have been very sick, so my mother says, and I cannot hear anything, only funny noises in my ears. My ma tells me things, and I know what she says by her lips. I pray to GOD every night to make me hear, and I hope He will, for it will not do me any good to go to Church or Sabbath School while I am so deaf. When we moved pa had to hold me on his lap; I could not walk, but I can now, and ma lets me go out doors when it is warm. I have a nice desk, and I keep all my things in it; it has a large drawer in it, and I put my clothes in that. My uncle gave it to me."

A Buckeye Girl's Figures.—LILLIE B. F., writing from Fremont, Ohio, says; "Now what do you think of this city of six or seven thousand people, who let their cows, pigs and geese run in the streets and get their living out of farmers' wagons? * * * It is vacation now, and I am helping ma to cut and sew carpet rags, but I do not neglect my arithmetic; I study one hour each day. Pa is a farmer, and owns 185 acres of land. He raised last year 568 bushels of wheat, 1,701 bushels of oats, and 600 bushels of corn; he sold $127 worth of clover seed, $105 worth of hogs. Potatoes were poor; he sold but one load, for 55 cents per bushel. Colorado bugs were plenty. He raises horses, cattle and sheep.

Eight Sisters in a Group.—EFFIE E. O., writes:—I live in Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y. I have seven sisters; three are married. I had four brothers, but they are all dead. Two years ago one of my sisters came from the West and we all had our likenesses taken in one picture. The artist said he had never taken eight sisters in one group before. The Watertown, Carthage, and Sackett's Harbor railroad is going through papa's farm. The Railroad Co. has promised us a depot.

A LESSON FOR BOYS.

ONE day a fine Newfoundland dog and a mastiff had a sharp discussion over a bone or some other trifling matter, and warred away as angrily as two boys. They were fighting on a bridge; and being blind with rage, as is often the case, the first thing they knew over they went into the water.

The banks were so high that they were forced to swim some distance before they came to a landing place. It was very easy for the Newfoundlander; he was as much at home in the water as a seal. But not so poor Bruce; he struggled and tried his best to swim, but made but little headway. Old Bravo (the Newfoundlander) had reached the land, and then turned to look at his old enemy. He saw plainly that his strength was fast failing, and that he was likely to drown. So, what should that noble fellow do but plunge in, seize him gently by the collar, and, keeping his nose above water, tow him safely into port!

It was funny to see these dogs look at each other as they shook their wet coats. Their glance said as plainly as words, "We'll never quarrel any more!"

THE DIFFERENCE.

"WILLIE, why were you gone so long for water?" asked the teacher of a little boy.

"We spilled it, and had to go back and fill the bucket again," was the prompt reply; but the bright, noble face was a shade less bright, less noble than usual, and the eyes dropped beneath the teacher's gaze.

The teacher crossed the room and stood by another, who had been Willie's companion.

"Freddy, were you not gone for the water longer than was necessary?"

For an instant Freddy's eyes were fixed on the floor, and his face wore a troubled look. But it was only for an instant—he looked frankly up to his teacher's face.

"Yes, ma'am," he bravely answered: "we met little Harry Braden and stopped to play with him, and then we spilled the water, and had to go back."

Little friends, what was the difference in the answers of the two boys? Neither of them told anything that was not strictly true. Which one of them do *you* think the teacher trusted more fully after that? And which was the happier of the two?

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 20.

WHAT five songs are illustrated above?
Rockford, Ill. FOURTEEN.

☞ Answer in two weeks, when we will publish the names of those sending us correct answers.

PROBLEM.—No. 7.

MY garden is an equilateral triangle. From a stake near its center it is 20 rods to one corner, 30 rods to the second corner, and 40 rods to the third. How long is one side?

This problem can be solved, and an exact answer obtained, by plain Geometry and Algebra, without any "higher equations" or Logarithms; but, as BURLESON said once, "It will puzzle the most skilled to determine it." An *approximative* answer can easily be found, however, by using Logarithms. MATHEMATICUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those who send correct answers.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—May 4.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS NO. 18.—Europe and America show to Asia and Africa what they once saw and would not have—a Divine Saviour. Correct answers have been received from A. L. Skeel, Mrs. D. C. Hobart, Clara A. Young, James L. Gallagher, Charles E. Welch, Samuel Parsons, Henry E. Bradley, Edward M. Blanding, Alonzo G. Woodworth, Will H. Frize, Mrs. M. E. Moffitt, Ida M. Potter, John S. Chase, Henry Griswold, Susan Walker.

RIDDLE NO. 3.—The "King" is the Sun and the "Agents of State" are the Comets. No correct answers to this riddle have been received.

SQUARE-WORD ENIGMA NO. 2.—
1—S W A B
2—W A G E
3—A G U E
4—B E E F

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE Cincinnati nominations of Greeley and Brown have everywhere been the subject of much discussion, and people all over the land are watching events, and deciding under which flag to fight....The Democratic National Committee has issued a call for a Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 9th of July. It is impossible to foreshadow its action....The Washington Treaty appears to be in a bad way, and fears are expressed that it will fail. It is said the Government at Washington refuses to withdraw the indirect claims....The Carlist insurrection in Spain has assumed formidable proportions. A battle has been fought in which the Carlists were defeated, but they are still very strong, and have control of several provinces... There has been a terrible flood at Madras, with a loss of many lives....The burning of many villages has been a feature of the minor disasters in the United States.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THERE was much excitement over the news of Mr. Greeley's nomination... A meeting has been held at the Cooper Institute for the purpose of building a monument to Gen. Thomas and New York's fallen dead....Stokes is sorry his counsel have deserted him....The Book Concern fraud has excited much attention at the Methodist General Conference session in Brooklyn, and Dr. Lanahan has made an appeal for justice ...Steinway and Sons gave a great banquet on the 4th, upon the completion of their 25,000th piano! Franz Abt, the great German composer, was present....The new Cotton Exchange was opened on the 4th....For the week ending the 4th there were 45 fires. Loss $71,000. ....Fifteen hundred painters have struck for 8 hours a day ..Gov. Hoffman has vetoed the Beach Pneumatic Bill....A fireman named Kraft was beaten to death by roughs on the 6th Greeley, as well as Grant clubs, are being formed throughout the city .. A wealthy merchant, named Henry Howard, is charged with defrauding the Government....Three suicides were reported on the 6th ...Small-pox continues to increase rapidly....The so-called "Lord Gordon" trial has commenced. It has been pretty clearly proved that he is an impostor....The Bar Association recommend the impeachment of Judge Curtis....T. Buchanan Read, the poet, is dangerously sick at the Astor House....The Universalists have held a meeting, and Mr. Greeley has advocated a Universalist Book Concern....The National Temperance Society held its annual meeting on the 8th....The Peace Society and the American Tract Society have held meetings.

Political.

THE World regrets the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and will support a regular Democratic candidate, if one is nominated....There was much rejoicing in various parts of the country over the Greeley nomination. One hundred guns were fired in New York, Albany, Syracuse, and other places..... The Cincinnati Germans have bolted the Greeley ticket....The New York Post thinks the Cincinnati Convention a failure ....The Senate has passed the Pacific Mail Subsidy bill....A new charter for New York has passed the State Senate....Mr. Judd's jury bill has become a law....The Alabama claims muddle continues, and the President and Cabinet have had a conference with the Foreign Affairs committee. It is now said the President will stand by the treaty, indirect claims and all.... Sir John A. Macdonald has made a powerful speech in favor of the Washington Treaty. He claims that it is for the advantage of Canada.... The court of impeachment has acquitted Gov. Reed of Florida....The Democratic National Convention is to be held on the 9th of July, at Baltimore....The Cincinnati nominees are well received in Mississippi....The Arms Investigation Committee has reported, and the War Department is exonerated....A Labor Reform Convention has been held in Williamsport, Pa. ... Greeley ratification meetings have been held in various parts of the country, and his nomination is daily growing more popular....Senators Fenton and Trumbull, S. P. Chase, and Garrett Davis have congratulated Mr. Greeley on his nomination....New Jersey Germans indorse Mr. Greeley....E. V. Smalley, a reporter for the Tribune, has been removed from a clerkship of the Military Committee....Tariff bills occupy the attention of Congress ...The resignation of Judge Cardozo has put an end to his impeachment ...The Union Republican Committee of New York City will not send delegates to the State Convention. It indorses Greeley....The Local Option Temperance law has passed at Albany .. The Albany Assembly has voted to remove Supt. Miller of the Insurance Department The Eight Hour law is to be enforced on the new post-office building in New York. The same law will be enforced on all Government works.

Miscellaneous Home News.

WHEAT is a failure in the Atlantic States, but is above the average in the South and West. Other grains, with cotton and tobacco, are doing well....Merino sheep to the value of $15,000 have been shipped to San Francisco....A National Convention of Photographers is in session at St. Louis....The Texas border is to be protected from Mexican cattle robbers... There is great excitement in Cincinnati, by the Irish, over an alleged Fenian traitor, one Corydon....The Army of the Potomac has held a grand re-union at Cleveland, Ohio. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford made the address, and Ed. T. C. Stedman read the poem.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE city of Madras has been visited by a terrible cyclone, and great damage has been done to the shipping....The eruption of Vesuvius has been followed by a great whirlwind, which has destroyed such houses and crops as the fire and ashes left . The toleration of Christians has been decreed in Japan....Seven new forts are to be built at Konigshurg....The Shakh of Persia will visit Europe....The rumors of Gortschakoff's resignation are pronounced false ...Marshal Bazaine demands of M. Thiers a trial.... There has been a great riot at Kharkof in South Russia. Many rioters were killed and wounded The President of the International in Copenhagen has been arrested....The Dutch Cabinet has resigned... A railroad from the Rio Grande across Mexico, to the Pacific coast, is proposed ....A World's Fair is to be held in Mexico ... Matamoras is still in a state of siege....The Strasbourg fortifications will cost $35,000,000 ... There have been grave disturbances at Copenhagen from the Internationals. The leaders are to be tried for high treason. The military have been called out to guard the palaces . Great floods have occurred at Melbourne, and 400 people are reported drowned....Gambling is to be suppressed in Havana....The revolutionists have abandoned Matamoras, large numbers of them having deserted .. A flood has occurred in the Southern part of British India. A thousand lives have been lost, and 15,000 are homeless... Canada proposes to abolish the duty on tea and coffee, on account of the changes in the U. S.

Fires.

PLANING and grist mills in Newton, Me., on the 3d; loss, $10,000....A great fire in Plainfield, N. J., on the 4th, destroyed stores and houses; loss, $100,000. . Oil refinery in Cleveland, on the 4th; loss, $25,000....A large fire in Hudson, Wis., on the 3d, destroying 10 to 15 buildings; loss, $125,000....Five grain elevators, two hotels, and other buildings, in Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 4th; loss, $300,000....On the 6th, Niblo's Garden Theatre, in New York, was destroyed, and the Metropolitan Hotel was damaged to the extent of $10,000; the aggregate loss is $200,000; the cause of the fire is unknown; it was first discovered in the roof; the theatre was owned by A. T. Stewart, and will be rebuilt by September 1st. .. Nine houses at Muskegon, Mich., on the 9th.... Houses, hotels, etc., at Pische, Utah, on the 5th; loss, $100,000....The Marion House, at Sedalia, Mo., on the 6th loss, $20,000....Large fires have been raging in the woods along the Hudson.... Opera House at Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 8th; loss, $75,000....Court House at Paris, Ky., on the 7th... Steam stone mill, at Whitefield, Me., on the 7th; loss, $10,000....Tannery at Oakland, Sullivan Co., N. Y., on the 7th; loss, $20,000.... The business portion of Ingersoll, Canada, on the 7th; loss, half a million of dollars.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

THE Times suggests that it would be well to let Canada go....The Commons refuse to pass the unlawful Assemblies Repeal Bill .... It is proposed to buy the Atlantic cables, or at least reduce the rates....The Liverpool strike has ended ...The Newmarket race for 1,000 guineas was won by M. Lefevre's Reine in 1.54 by a neck ....A copyright treaty with the United States is urged....The dock laborers and sailors are on a strike in Southampton....It is said Lord Russel's address to the Queen on the Alabama Claims will be again postponed ..,The English Press comments favorably on the nomination of Mr. Greeley....The Queen has held a reception at Windsor, and received a number of American ladies....The Gladstone Government was defeated on the 7th ... A deputation of Scotch Clergymen has sailed for America....The Atalanta Boat Club crew excites the admiration of the English papers. A great struggle with the London Club is predicted on the 10th of June.

From France.

MARSHAL BAZAINE is to be tried at Versailles....Justice is to be administered to all generals who served during the war....Two hundred and fifty Communists have been sent to New Caledonia, in the South Pacific ...Miss Nellie Grant and Madame Thiers have been to Versailles to see the fountains...,The Commandant of Phalsbourg is to have the cross of the Legion of Honor....Marshal Bazaine has surrendered himself for trial....A review of the Paris troops will take place on the 19th. ..The Hotel de Ville is to be rebuilt at a cost of $1,750,000 ...The Marquis de Noailles will represent his country at Washington.

From Spain.

REPORTS of the insurrection are contradictory... There is much uneasiness at Madrid, and fears of the troops deserting the King are expressed....It is announced that the Republican members of the Cortes will resign....May 5th, the Carlists were defeated at Navarre, after a nine hours' conflict; the whole Carlist center was captured, and Don Carlos was reported a prisoner....Railroad bridges have been burned. ...The people cheer and ring bells when Don Carlos appears....A Republican rising in the South is feared .... Don Carlos is flying for France....There were more rumors, on the 6th, of the capture of Don Carlos....Seven hundred and fifty insurgent prisoners have arrived at Pampeluna ...The Carlists are masters of Biscay.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. Coyne, Richmond, N. Y., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine since Sept., 1857, for the work of a large family; learned to use it without any instruction, and in three days has made three shirts, hemmed three tablecloths and six towels. It is the only machine that does work nicely enough for her; her little daughter learned to use it in one afternoon, and can run it as fast and do as good work as any one. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Lyon's Kathairon.—Applied to the waste and barren places of the scalp, it fructifies and enriches them with a new and ample growth. It is not, of course, pretended that it will do this if the capacity for reproduction is extinct, but so long as it remains that wonderful rehabilitant will assuredly propagate the germ of the hair into life and activity.

Watch No. 1079, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being half a second.—I. CALVIN SHAFER, 76 Cortland St., New York.

The more intelligent a farmer is, and the more particular he is about everything connected with his dairy, the better he appreciates and likes the Blanchard Churn.

The Jones Scale Works better than any other. Four-Ton Hay Scales, $75. Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, May 11, 1872.

THE general trade of the week is well up to the average of business at this season of the year. With the exception of Dry Goods, the importation and sales of Foreign Merchandise are considerably ahead of last Spring, and the same is true of merchandise of Domestic manufacture. In the exports of Agricultural Produce the gain is less material, although there is some improvement noted in Breadstuffs and Provisions. The Foreign trade returns for seven months of the current fiscal year have been made up by the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, and from these we publish the following summary, showing a heavy adverse balance against the country, to be settled in Gold and American Stocks:

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—SEVEN MONTHS.

Imported goods in gross	$322,173,305
Re-exported to other markets	8,223,110
Total, as for U. S. markets	$322,944,795
In bond, June 30, 1871	$68,324,069
In bond Jan. 31, 1872	70,406,408— 2,081,839
Total taken for consumption	$320,862,956
Exports American produce, gold value	245,641,505
Trade balance, July 1 to Jan. 31	$75,221,451
Exported in domestic specie	$28,371,957
Exported in foreign specie	4,864,996
Together	$33,236,903
Less foreign, imported	6,764,254
Net outgo of specie	$26,472,649
Apparent balance against United States	$48,748,802

COMPARISON WITH CORRESPONDING MONTHS.

	July 1 to Jan. 31, 1872.	July 1 to Jan. 31, 1871.
Goods for consumption	$320,862,956	$270,255,258
Produce exported	245,641,505	229,414,787
Regular trade balance	$75,221,451	$40,840,471
Net specie outgo	26,472,949	41,592,973
Apparent balance	$48,748,802	$752,502*

* In favor of United States.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	April 27.	May 4.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	274,050,600	279,409,000
Gold and Greenbacks	63,339,000	65,732,800
Deposits	203,139,100	211,636,400
Circulation	27,840,000	27,809,800

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	114	N. Y. Central Scrip	92
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	115⅝	Rock Island	*111¾
U. S. 6s of 1881	118⅛	N. West	75⅝
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₰ cts	110⅜	Do. Preferred	92½
U. S. New Loan	111⅛	St. Paul	58⅝
N. Y. Bounty Loan	100	Do. Preferred	79
Tennessees	68	Lake Shore	95
Virginias, new	54	Ohio and Mississippi	46¼
Missouri Bonds	95	Toledo & Wabash	75½
U. S. Currency 6s	116¾	Erie	69⅝
Central Pacifics	103	Union Pacific Stock	38¾
Union do	92¼	Adams Express	99
Western Telegraph	75⅝	American Express	75
Pacific Mail	75⅝	United States Exp's	77
N. Y. Central Stock	97⅝	Bills on London	109⅝

* Ex. Dividend.

The changes in our Stock quotations are generally against the market, and heavily so on most of the Western Railroads, and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The Government Stocks keep up to previous quotations, without following the advance of 1¼ per cent. in Gold. The consequence is the Treasury was able to buy this week $4,000,000 U. S. 5-20s below the price of Gold, and sold $2,000,000 at an advance of 1¼ per cent. on the previous weekly sale.

The market for both Gold and Stocks has been influenced by the unsettled diplomatic relations between this Government and Great Britain in regard to the proper construction of the Washington Treaty. And also by a sudden rise of Interest at the Bank of England to 5 per cent. These influences have not affected our own Money market, however, as the Bank movement continues to gain strength, and the Country Bank balances in New York, as usual at this season of the year, are on the increase.

Nothing new of a financial nature has occurred at Washington, since the approval by the President of the Act of Congress abolishing the Tea and Coffee duties after July 1.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, May 10, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 9,401 bales of cotton; dried fruits, 307 pkgs.; eggs, 17,681 bbls.; flour, 42,789 bbl.; wheat, 7,500 bush.; corn, 302,250 do.; oats, 81,100 do.; barley, 7,500 do.; grass seed, 16 bags; hops, 126 bales; beans, 455 bbls.; pork, 6,631 pkgs.; cut meats, 7,994 do.; lard, 4,254; kegs do., 620; butter, 11,368 pkgs.; cheese, 3,982 do.; peanuts, 1,747 bags.; 2,101 hhds. tobacco; 10,143 pkgs do.; 4,615 bbls. whisky; 1,393 bales wool.

Beans and Peas.—Holders of marrowfat beans have been encouraged by an increased speculative inquiry and some call from exporters, and have advanced prices 15@30c. per bushel; but the improved prices are entirely nominal. Medium beans are in small supply and firmly held. The quotations are for prime mediums $3.25@3.30; good do. $3.10@3.20; fair do., $2.80@2.90; prime marrowfats $3.35@3.50; good do., $3.15@3.30; fair do., $2.90; red kidney, $2.25@3.00; kidney, $3.40@3.50. Peas quiet at $1.25@1.27 for Canada and $2@2.25 for green.

Beeswax.—The supply is insufficient, and 41c. is readily obtained for Southern

Broom Corn—is quiet at 7@9c. for new hurl, 5@7c. for new green, 3@5c. for red and 3@6c. for old.

Butter.—The supply has been light throughout the week, and has daily sold out close. Prices are firmer with the present limited arrivals, but with the improvement that now attends the quality of late make, fair receipts can be used at the prices, especially as the market is strengthened by a steady eastern and other out of town demand. We quote Orange Co. and River pails at 30@35c.; Chenango and other State pails, 30@33c.; Penn. do., 30@33c.; Welsh tubs, 30@31c.; half tubs 32@33c., including selections.

Cheese.—Prices of old have settled to a point which will probably be sustained until the market is cleared of this description. The market for new has fairly opened, as we have had a pretty good assortment on sale the last few days. Shippers have bought a few lots of strictly choice at 11c., but free business at this price is not warranted, on account of a decline in the Liverpool market. The markets at interior points have been generally a fraction higher, and this has given some encouragement here. The shipments for the week were 349,000 lbs., largely made up of skimmed, and sold at 11@12c. We quote fine old, 16@16½c. New at 13½@14c. for prime factory, 12c. for fair lots, 8@11c. for skimmed. Ohio factory, 13¼c. Dairy, 11@12c., for good.

Cotton.—The market has been very dull, and a fractional decline in prices is quoted. Exporters are out of the market. A fair quantity of stock offered.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅝	19⅞	20	20⅛
Good Ordinary	22	22⅛	22¾	22⅞
Low Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23½
Middling	23¾	23⅞	24⅛	24¼
Good Middling	24½	24⅝	24⅞	25

For future delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are 23c. for May; 23½c. for June; 23¾c. for July; 23½c. for Aug.; 21¾c. for Sept.; 20c. for Oct.; 19⅝c. for Nov.; 19c. for Dec.

Dried Fruits.—For apples speculators are carrying the market along, and have been buying a considerable number of poor lots to keep control, paying 2½@5¾c. A small lot of blackberries have been sold at 13c. Peaches are dull and prices are entirely nominal.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 6@7c.; Western, new, 10@10¼c.; Southern, new, qrs., 9@9½c.; do. fine, sliced, 12@13c.; new State qrs., 11@11¼c.; do. sliced, fine, 13@14c.; Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do. Geo., 15@16½c.; peeled E. Sh. Va., 16@17c.; new unpeeled halves, 7¼c.; do. quarters, 5½@6c. Plums, 27@28c. Cherries, new, ₰ lb., 33@34c. Blackberries, 13@—c. Raspberries 33@35c.

Eggs.—Prices were put up early in the week to 17c. for Western, but the supplies the last day or two have been very heavy, and as heavy stocks are being carried the market is back again with a weak feeling. Sales at 16@16½c. for Western, 16½@17c. for State, Pennsylvania and Jersey.

Feathers.—Live geese, 60@75c.; mixed, 40@50c.; hen, 7@9c.

Flour.—An active call from the home trade and an increased number of orders on the market from shippers creates a very strong market with an advance of fully $1 per bbl. on the high grades and 40@50c. on other sorts. Receipts, $6.85@7.35 for superfine State; $7.50@7.70 for common extra do.; $7.75@7.80 for good to choice do.; $7.85@8.50 for fancy do.; $6.85@7.30 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $7.50@7.35 for extra do.; $8.00@8.85 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $7.85@8.50, and trade brands of do. at $8.55@10.00; good to choice white wheat extras at $8.00@10.25; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $8.00@10.75; St. Louis at $9.00@10.50 for common to fair extra, and $10.00@13.25 for good to choice. Southern at $8.25@10.50 for extras and $10.55@13.25 for good to choice. Rye at $4.75@5.75.

Fresh Fruits.—A few extra preserved red apples are quoted at $6.50@7, Russets range at $4.50@5.50, the latter for Roxbury. Some very choice large table Russets, from ice-house, are bringing $6 in a small way. Receipts per rail are in uneven condition, and have to be resorted to bring above prices. Strawberries are in demand, with the Charleston steamer bringing 2,000 quarts on some days. They sell at $1@1.25. Peanuts in fair demand, at $1.90@2.25 for North Carolina, and $1@2.20 for common to prime Virginia.

Grain.—Wheat is fully 8@10c. higher, with considerable inquiry from millers and speculators and better news from abroad.

We quote—No. 2 spring, in store, $1.72@1.75; No. 1 do., $1.76@1.78; winter red Western, $1.90@2.00; amber Western, $2.00@2.03; and white Western at $2.00@2.15. Rye is in the seller's favor, quoted at $1 for Western. Oats have advanced with a good trade; Western 55@57½c., Ohio 57@59c. State malt has been sold at $1@1.10 for two-rowed and four-rowed. Corn has been in brisk demand, largely from exporters, with free sales for forward delivery. Prices are decidedly higher; Western mixed 76@76½c., white Western 80c.; also for June at 80@80c.

Hay and Straw.—This has been the most remarkable season for several years. There is scarcely enough stock received to meet the calls from the home trade outside of providing for shippers. Receivers obtain pretty much whatever price they please. A few lots of shipping hay have been sold at $1.70, and strictly prime, for retailing, as high as $2, with common lots at $1.70. Straw at $1.15@1.20 for long rye; 80c.@$1 for short rye; 80@90c. for oat; 55@75c. for wheat.

Hops.—Business is at a stand-still, pending the reports from growing crops. A few sales to brewers are all that are reported. Prime qualities, 60@65c., with common at 25c.; English, 60@65c.; Bavarian, 65@75c.

Maple Sugar.—Prices for choice a shade firmer. Dark, 14@15c.; choice light-colored, brick and small cakes, 17@19c. Maple syrup, $1.25@1.50 per gallon.

Milk—is in good demand now that the warm weather has set in. The various roads brought, last week, nearly 8,000 cans, which sold readily at an average of $2.30 per can.

Poultry and Game.—Pigeons in smaller receipt and better prices obtained. For live poultry the demand is falling off and prices are weak. We quote: Live, State and N. J. chickens, 19@20c.; do. Western, 17@18c.; roosters, 11@12c.; ducks, ₰ pair, $1@1.12. Geese—Western, $1.50@1.75; do. Canada, $1.50@1.75; do. Jersey, $2.75@3.25; turkeys, 22@24c. dressed N. J. and Pa. chickens, 23@24c.; do. turkeys, 25@26c.; capons, 42@45c.; broilers, $2 ₰ pair; Western chickens, 18@23c.; do. turkeys, 23@24c.

GAME.—English snipe per doz., $1.75@2; plover, $1.25@2 do. Wild pigeons $1, feathered, and $1.12½ picked.

Provisions.—Pork is held firmly with small trade. Mess, $13.75 for spot, $13.80 for July. Extra prime, $11@11.25; prime mess, $13.25. Dressed hogs 5½@5¾c. Middles are lower, with less trade; long clear, 7¼c.; short clear, 8c; short rib, 7¼c.; long rib, 8½. Cut meats are offered freely at weak prices; hams in pickle, 9@10c.; for do. in salt, 8¾@9¼c.; shoulders in salt, 5¾@5¾c.; do. in pickle, 5¾@6¼c. Smoked meats are selling slowly at 10½@13c. for hams, 6@6½c. for shoulders, and 8@8¾c. for clear rib. Lard is firm at 9¾ for prime steam, for spot, 9¾c. for May, 9⅞ for July. Stearine is quiet at 9¾@9¾c. Beef is offered freely at $7.50@9.50 for plain Western mess, $10@12 for extra mess. Tierce beef is dull at $15@17 for prime mess. $19@21 for India mess. Tallow is held firmly with a good trade from shippers; city, 9⅜.

Seed.—Grass are selling in lots to the home trade at 9¼c. for Ohio, clover, 9½@10c. for Indiana, Michigan and State. Timothy at $2.50@3.

Tobacco.—The export trade has been unusually brisk thus far this year, and holders have been enabled to obtain a very satisfactory range of prices. Sales at 20@40c. for sundry lots of old, and of new at 13@18c. for Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers; 25@30c. for do. seconds; 10½@15c. for New York; 10½@12c.; for Ohio; 8½@9½c. for Wisconsin. Kentucky leaf has been in slow demand, the home trade almost the only buyers. Sales at 8@11c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes have a fair sale but the demand is not strong enough to advance quotations. Asparagus is abundant and is one of the items that yearly finds increased consumption. Green peas from Florida and Charleston are irregular in price owing to variable condition. Poor crates sold as low as 40@50c.; best, $2. A few new potatoes from Florida brought $6. Bermuda onions are lower.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., for seed, $2.25@3.00; Pinkeye Blows, $2.50@2.75; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.50@1.75; Dyright, $1.50@2; sweet Del., $4.00@4.50. Onions, red and yellow, $2.25@2.50; Conn., 100 strings, $3. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $22@24. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $2. Cabbages, per 100, $6@8. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots per 100, $1.50. Bermuda potatoes, $8.50@9; do. tomatoes, 6-qt. crate, 90c.; do. onions, per crate, $1.50@1.75

Whisky—Is lower, with free receipts. Sales at 85c. for Western.

Wool.—There is more inquiry from manufacturers. Foreign meet with the most attention at the moment. Holders are very firm in their views. Latest sales at 55c. for unwashed Georgia, 75c. for washed do., 77½@80c. for Ohio, 85c. for combing pulled, 80c. for super pulled, 33@36c. for Mestiza, 40c. for Buenos Ayres, and 47c. Cape.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., May 11, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending May 11th was brisk, with a delivery of about 300 boxes from farm dairies, and sales of from 1,500 to 1,800 factory. Much of the farm lots was very lean, and prices ranged from 6c. to 13c., according to quality. Fair, well cured cheese sold readily at 11c. to 12c., while the more meaty brought from 12½c. to 13c.

The factorymen were present in goodly number, and transactions were brisk. We quote leading sales as follows:—Ladewville, 12½c.; J. D. Ives, 13c.; A. Smith & Co., 13c.; Countrymen, 13¼c.; Eatonville, 13¼c.; Top Notch, 13c.; P. Shaup, 13c.; Snell's Bush, 13¼c.; Old Fairfield, 13¾c.; Columbia Center, 13¼c.; Dairy Valley, 13⅜c.; Crain's Corners, 13¼c.; Danube Cold Spring, 12c.; North Fairfield, 13½c.; Herkimer

Co. Central, 13c. (skimmed, 10c.); Keys, 12¾c.; Manheim, 13¼c.; Middleville, 13¼c.; Newport, 13½c.; Newville, 13¼c.; Norway, 13c.

About 200 tubs of butter, on delivery and sales, were made at 25c. to 27c.

We have advices from abroad for the third week in April. Our London correspondent says stocks of American cheese nearly exhausted, and extra fine sells at 74s.; fine, 69s. to 70s.; good, 64s. to 68s.; secondary, 56s. to 58s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—English Cheddar, 60s. to 62s.; Wiltshire, double, 64s. to 74s.; Cheshire, medium, 56s. to 60s.; fine, 62s. to 70s.; Scotch, 66s. to 72s. Dutch Cheese.—Edams, 44s. to 66s.; Gondas, 62s. to 66s.; Derby shape, 50s. to 60s.

In butter, sales are nearly confined to best European. We give quotations:—Clonmells, 116s.; Corks, 114s. to 116s.; Normandy, extra, 130s. to 134s.; Canadian, 70s. to 85s. The corresponding prices last year were, Corks butter, 120s.; American cheese, 76s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1872.

THE sudden change from cool to hot weather caught the butchers with large quantities of dressed meats, which they are now working off, instead of buying live stock. In the case of veal, and to a small extent, of beef, the sanitary police have made some seizures of meat spoiled by the hot weather. With the exception of sheep, which are not plenty, prices are lower, and the markets are both overstocked and extremely dull. Fresh vegetables are coming forward freely, and they are taking the place of meats to a considerable extent, shad coming in for a large share of patronage.

Beeves.—Total for the week just ended, 8,489, against 8,253 for the previous week. Of this number, 4,398 were on sale last Monday—140 car loads at Communipaw, 131 at 100th St., and 10 at Weehawken. The stock was pretty well used up on that day, the weather being favorable, and 13¼c. were obtained for choice animals, good selling at 12½@13c.; but, with 3,500 cattle since then, and a heated term ushered in, there is a complete change. It will be borne in mind that our receipts of cattle have been very large of late, and it is a marvel that the market did not break before. Even now the talk at the West is that the stock has been sent forward so much faster than usual that the supply is likely to run short, and that prices will probably advance again. Somewhat unsettled markets may be looked for during the early summer. Grass is very good at the West, and cattle generally look well. There are more distillery cattle than usual coming forward. Several hundred of to-day's receipts could not be sold, though offered at a decline of ½c. from the rates of Monday. It takes very fine animals to bring 12½c. One car of 8¾ cwt. sold at that price to-day, with some fair 6 cwt. Cherokees at 10¾c. Missouri is sending in a good many cattle.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₽ lb	12¼ @ 12¾	13 @ 13¼
Good to prime	11¾ @ 12¼	12 @ 12¾
Ordinary to medium	11 @ 11½	11 @ 11¾
Lowest grade	10 @ 10½	10 @ 10¾
Average sales	11½ @ —	11¾ @ —

Hogs.—Total for the week 41,831, against 33,146 one week ago. Such enormous receipts in the hottest weather of the season, thus far, could scarcely fail to depress the market, but no one looked for such a complete demoralization and so great a decline, amounting to close upon 1c. ₽ lb. on dressed, no one being found to purchase live hogs at any price. The dealers are losing heavily. The hog crop was evidently an enormous one. City slaughtered sell at 5¼@5¾c.

Milch Cows.—Receipts for the week only 93 head. The little improvement noted last week still continues. Warm weather has made a better demand for milk, hence producers are the more ready to buy fresh cows. Whole car loads have been sold at $55@60 per head, with single cows at $75@80. We noticed a fancy animal holding for $100. Few cows are now sold below $40. Some poor cows have been sold at $30@35 each, with ordinary to medium at $40@60, good to prime $65@80, very few going above $75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts for the week 13,798 against 8,181 the previous week. This light supply would cause a stronger market but for the hot weather and a decline in beef. Even mutton cannot now be kept any length of time without spoiling, so great is the heat. High mutton and cheap veal turns the trade upon the latter. It takes very fair unshorn sheep to bring 9¼c. Some lots of 91 lbs., Ill., sold at 9¾c. Most of the sheep are now coming from Ohio, and have been sheared. They sell at 6¾@7¾c., a few extras going at 8c. Spring lambs are in good demand, and are worth 14@16c. ₽ lb. Something fine sells a little higher. One choice lot of rising 70lbs. went at 18c. They are mostly sold by the head, at $6½@8¾ each, with extras at $9.

Veal Calves.—Total for the week 5,171. The very low prices of last week induced butchers to turn their trade in this direction, as far as possible, for their greatest profit was in veal. Those sending dead calves to market have been very fortunate until now. The present hot weather turns them over to the Sanitary police. Live calves are quoted at 5¾@6c. for ordinary, 6¾@7c. for fair to good, and 7¾c. for choice.

DIED.

COOK.—In Williamsport, Pa., the 1st Inst., Mrs. S. A. COOK, wife of HORACE J. COOK, in the 38th year of her age.

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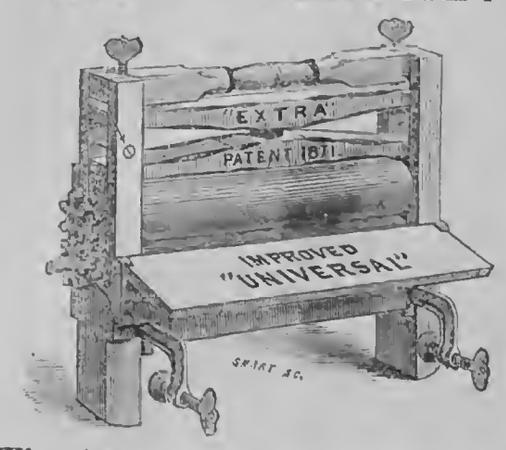

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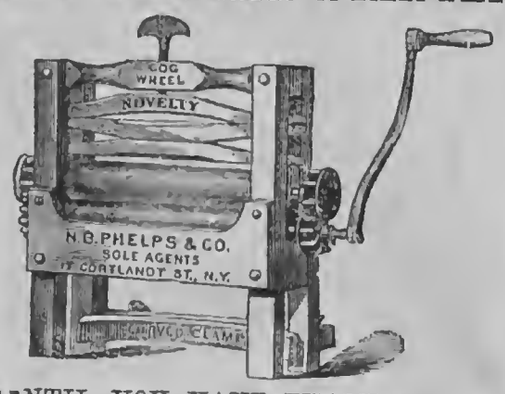

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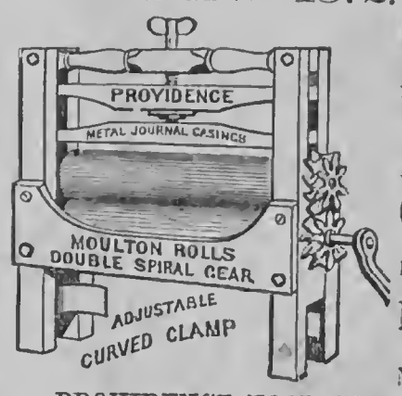

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BERKSHIRES OF UNSURPASSED EXCELLENCE.—Every Pig with authentic pedigree. My breeding stock chiefly imported direct from England. Model Pigs, all ages. Short-Horns of purest and most fashionable blood, all ages, for sale. *Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.* Superior high-bred Shepherd Dogs. Also a few unexcelled Fox Hounds, true as the compass to the North Pole. Ten head of superior high-bred Geldings, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts, fast trotters and pacers. Address
H. C. GRAFF, Greendale Stock Farm, Maysville, Ohio.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—AT REDUCED prices—from twelve varieties of pure-bred Fowls. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. W. S. CARPENTER & SON, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.

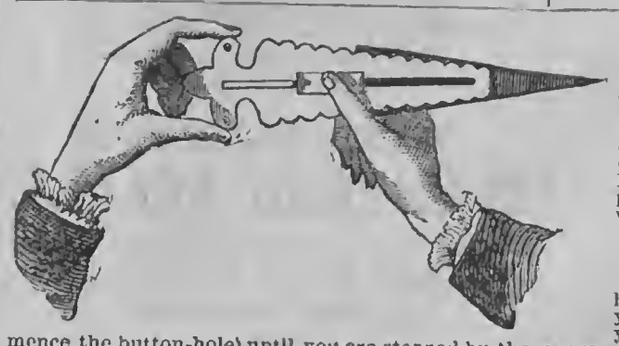
MARK PITMAN, North Beverly, Mass., will sell Eggs from his celebrated strains of
FANCY FOWLS,
during the season. Warranted equal to any breeding stock in this country.

EGGS preserved, Dry and Fresh, at trifling cost, by J. KNAPP'S Patented Process, Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y. Rights for sale. Reliable Agt's wanted. Send stamp for Circular. Give P. O., Town, Co., State.

NEXT OF KIN.
24,717 ADVERTISEMENTS (Gun's Index to) for NEXT OF KIN, CHANCERY HEIRS, and LEGATEE, since 1600. Price 60 cents.
I. N. SOPER & CO., 27 City Hall Square, N. Y.

SCHENCK'S SHIPPING TAGS
ARE WATERPROOF.
Horticulturists and Nurserymen must have them.
$1 to $1 per 1,000.
P. O. Box 2564. 90 Ann St., New York.

THE PROTEAN LANCETTE.



Experience teaches that to secure for an article the favor and patronage of the LADIES, it must combine beauty and elegance of design, with practical utility. The favor with which our modification of the **BUTTON-HOLE CUTTER** has been received predicts that no Lady's Work Basket will be regarded as complete without it. It is also an admirable Envelope, Leaf and Paper Knife.

DIRECTIONS.

To extend the Lancet, hold the instrument as illustrated by the engraving; then holding it as you would a pen, with the cutting edge from you, insert the point (where you wish to commence the button-hole) until you are stopped by the gauge. Be careful not to extend the point too far at first, but cut and try until the hole is a sufficient size to allow the button to pass through; then observe at what point the slide is on the scale, that you may be able to retain the size.

The Lancet can be sharpened like an ordinary knife. Samples mailed post-paid on receipt of 50 cents.

DOOLITTLE MANUFACTURING CO., 599 Broadway, New York.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

DELMONICO of New York has gone to Europe.

HERR WACHTEL is the father of eight children.

MADAME TAGLIONI is giving dancing lessons in London.

VINNIE REAM will publish a book of poems and sketches.

NELLIE GRANT has been presented to the Queen of England.

WALT WHITMAN has been visiting his mother in Brooklyn.

SENATOR SUMNER'S house is a perfect boudoir of elegance and art.

A NEW edition of Parton's life of Greeley is to be brought out at once.

The King of Italy has been to Naples to see the Eruption of Vesuvius.

DR. CHAPIN'S Church has given Miss Abbott $6,000 to go to Italy with.

MARTIN MILMORE is making a marble bust of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

J. D. PERRY of Boston is putting the features of Horace Greeley into marble.

MINISTER DE LONG has leave of absence for two years and pays all his own expenses.

ERNEST W. LONGFELLOW has just finished a portrait of his father, Henry W. Longfellow.

REV. J. W. F. WARE of Baltimore has been writing enthusiastically about Maggie Mitchell's playing.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

NOT TO BE PAID FOR TILL TRIED.

THE EUCLID.

The best two-horse plow for all work ever made. Easy to draw and easy to hold. Price $10.
Send for Illustrated Circular to

PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS,
94 Beekman St., New York,
61 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.

ROPER HOT AIR
ENGINE COMPANY, 124 Chambers St., N. Y.

CARHART'S
PATENT TWO-HORSE
Pulverizing Cultivator

Was Awarded the First Premium at State and County Fairs in 1870 and '71.

It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.
The price is only Twenty Dollars.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
It can be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.
It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.

C. C. BRADLEY & SON, Man'frs,
Syracuse, N. Y.

STEEL
CROW-BARS AND HARROW TEETH.

We beg to call the attention of Farmers and others to this new class of goods—quite as strong, with two-thirds the weight, and less cost than the old-style iron ones. Sold by Hardware Dealers generally.

Crow-Bars..... 10 to 30 lbs..... 11 cts. per lb.
Harrow Teeth.. ⅜ in. square.... 12½ "
" " .. ½ " .... 13½ "

Address SWEETS M'F'G CO.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

The Philadelphia Lawn Mowers
For 1872.

Warranted to work satisfactorily. 7 different sizes, ranging in price from $15 to $150. Perfect Machines. Send for Circular giving full description.

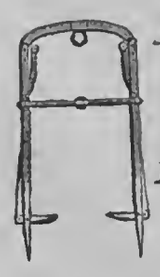
GRAHAM, EMLEN & PASSMORE,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
631 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SUPERIOR HAY SPREADER.

Farmers, be sure and examine the only perfect Spreader ever put into the field. The SUPERIOR is acknowledged by all to be the only Machine that will spread, disentangle and turn over all grass passed over. It is the neatest, best built and only true working tedder. Send for Descriptive Circular, and read the numerous testimonials received. JAMES FRAZER, General Agent, Newburg, N. Y., and for sale by NEW YORK PLOW CO., Beekman St., New York.

IMPROVED FOOT LATHES, With Slide-Rest and Fittings. Just the thing for the Artisan or Amateur Turner.
Also, HAND PLANERS.
"Many readers of this paper have one of them." Selling in all parts of the country, Canada, Cuba, Europe, &c.
Send for descriptive Catalogue.
N. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H.

Double Harpoon
Horse Hay-Fork.



Highest award and Bronze Medal at the New York State Fair and Trial in 1870.
Thirty Premiums in 1870.
Endorsed by 1000 Farmers in 1870.
Descriptive Catalogue Sent Free.
Pennock Manufacturing Co.
Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa.
Received several hundred Premiums in 1871.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

WOOD'S
CELEBRATED
HARVESTING MACHINES

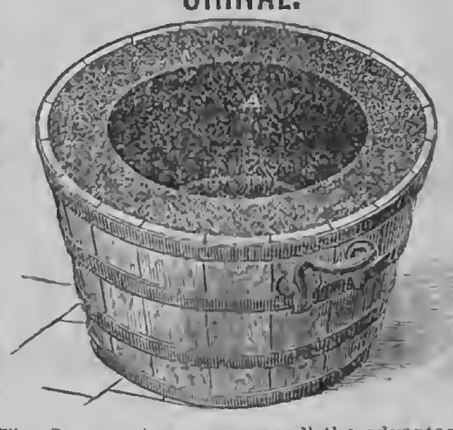
Greatly Improved for 1872.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.
Address
WALTER A. WOOD, President,
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.,
Or 30 Cortlandt St., New York.

TACKS and **NAILS** of every variety, in packages TO SUIT, sent to any address by AMERICAN TACK CO.,
Manufacturers, 117 Chambers St., N. Y.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROMOTED!
AGRICULTURE BENEFITED!!

GOUX'S
PATENT ABSORBENT CLOSET AND URINAL.

Container for Farm Use.



May be Filled to any Seat.

The Goux system possesses all the advantages of the dry-earth system, without its disadvantages; it is economical, deodorizing and self-acting. The whole refuse of every house—as excreta, liquid or solid, ashes and sweepings—are disposed of and turned to account, and it is applicable in individual cases, dwellings and in large communities.—*Scientific American, Jan. 1, 1872.* ☞ Send for Circular.

GOUX FERTILIZING COMPANY,
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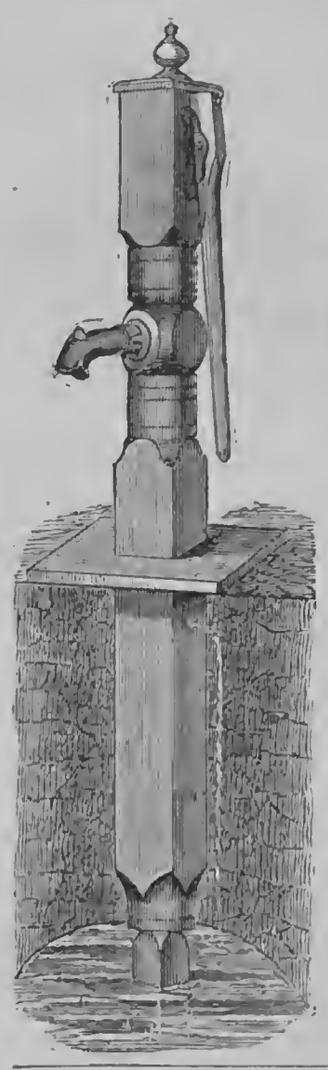
$500 CHALLENGE

Toward expense of a Public Test that the
PATENT LIGHTNING SAWS
Excel in Speed, Ease and Simplicity all others. Of Boynton's Latest Improved Cross-Cut and Wood Saws, not one failed in 20,000. Cross Cut ($1 per ft.); Wood Saws ($1 each). *For sale by all Dealers.*
E. M. BOYNTON, 80 Beekman St., N. Y.,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

HOWE'S
STANDARD SCALES.
Weighmaster's Beams and Frames, Patent Balances, Railroad, Mill and Store Trucks, and Patent Money-Drawers.

ELLISON & CO.,
No. 3 Park Place, New York.

Implements, Machinery, Etc.



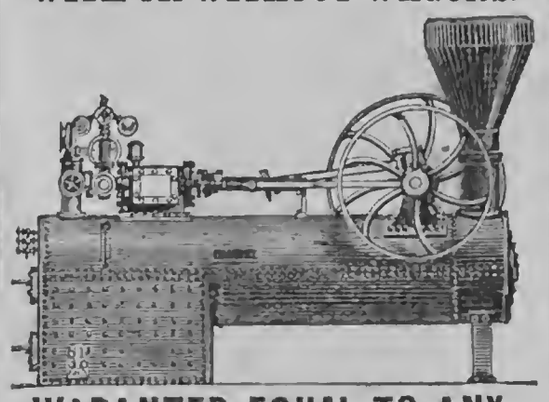
Blatchley's Cucumber Wood Pumps. Trade Mark. Patented.

BLATCHLEY'S
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS,
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap,
Are already widely known and deservedly popular.
RECENT IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS,
recommend these Pumps still more strongly to the favor of the public and the trade. Dealers supplied with full Descriptive Catalogue, Price List, &c., upon application.

TINGLEY'S PATENT
HORIZONTAL ICE CREAM FREEZER,
Saves Ice, Saves Time, Saves Labor,
And produces the finest quality of Cream known to the Art.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

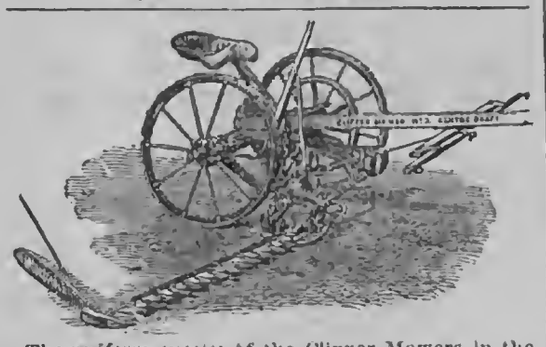
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
WITH OR WITHOUT WAGONS.



WARANTED EQUAL TO ANY.
☞ Circulars on application.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

BUY THE BEST!

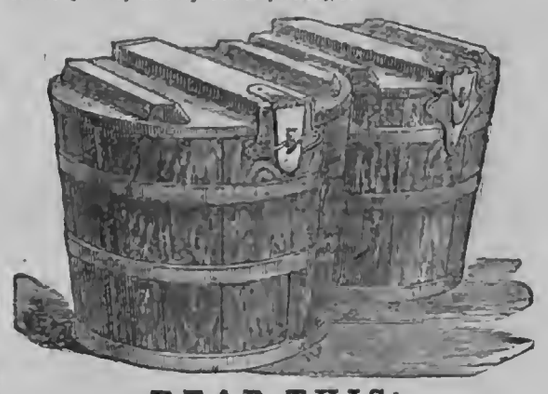
STYLES, SIZES & PRICES TO SUIT ALL FARMERS.
Descriptive Circulars Forwarded by Mail.



The *uniform success* of the Clipper Mowers in the field, the testimony of every farmer who has used them, that they are the *lightest in draft*, the *most durable* and the *most economical* machine for the farmer to buy, fully substantiates what the proprietors have always claimed—that the Clipper is the **Best Mower in the World.**
To the No. 4 size is attached the Dropper (cutting 5½ feet, with *separate Finger-Bar* for reaping), constructed with great improvements—in fact perfected; and in point of efficiency, strength, lightness of draft and symmetry of proportions, it is, as a Reaper, also unequaled. Farmers! see it before you buy. Pass your own judgment upon it. Look at its many improvements possessed by no other machine. Remember, it is fully warranted. Send for Pamphlet.
THE CLIPPER MOWER & REAPER CO.,
P. O. Box 6173. 154 Chambers St., N. Y.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND BUTTER BUYERS!
PACK YOUR BUTTER
IN
WESTCOTT'S
RETURN BUTTER PAIL

Approved and recommended by the leading authorities of our country on dairying, and acknowledged by all butter dealers to be the very best package in use.
Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents** more a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.



READ THIS:
NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.
We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market.* It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommend its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.
Respectfully,
(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.
X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail,** and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.
SILSBY BROS.,
Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.

CHEAP CORN CULTURE.
THOMAS' SMOOTHING HARROW.
81 SLANTING TEETH OF TEMPERED STEEL. $25

LATE SPRING! CROWDED WORK!

This year a large amount of work must be done in a very short time. With our wide Harrow more than twice as much ground can daily be prepared for seed as without it, and all crops *cheaply cultivated* through the season in a *superior* manner.

ALLEN HIGLEY, Windsor, Ohio, says:—"I saved one-half month's labor in two days, getting a much better crop without using a hoe."

ANDREW RAESSLER, Shelbyville, Ill., says: I can harrow twice as much ground with it as with other Harrows."

EDWIN THORNE, Millbrook, N.Y., says:—"We can dispense with cultivating once each way, saving a vast amount of labor."

E. F. SMITH, Morning Sun, Iowa, says:—"It was much easier on the team, though one-third wider, doing more work."

L. R. AUSTIN, Coldwater, Mich., says:—"I have a 40 and a 30-tooth square drag, but with *your* Harrow can do twice the work in half the time."

IRA BEARD, Cahoka, Mo., says:—"I think it equal to three common Harrows."

F. PETITT, Salem, N. J.:—"My brother says his does the work of three old Harrows; mine I think saved me $5 in one and a-half hour's work."

BOYS RIDE AND DO ALL THE HARROWING.

24-page Catalogue; 11 pages farmers' experience.
J. J. THOMAS & CO., Geneva, N. Y.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— There are 51,000 Chinese in Cuba.

— The population of Alaska is 27,097.

— Greeley Clubs, with white hats, are in order.

— A man 83 years old was recently married in Boston.

— The rumor of the suspension of the N. Y. Standard is false.

— Some of our papers think the cartoonists are overdoing the business.

— The public debt was reduced twelve millions and a-half in April.

— The average water fall of New England is between 44 and 46 inches.

— The Atlantic Monthly has had but three editors since it was started.

— The imports in Boston for April were estimated at ten millions in gold.

— The question of beer or no beer has recently excited Massachusetts politics.

— The Germans will throw away the Prussian needle gun for a better weapon.

— The Quadrennial Methodist Conference was in session in Brooklyn last week.

— Subscriptions for the relief of Antioch have been started in London and New York.

— Another bridge, to cost $4,000,000, is to be built across the Mississippi at St. Louis.

— A beautiful monument to Walter Montgomery has been erected in Brompton, England.

— The amount of capital invested in menagerie property in this country is two millions of dollars.

— A World's Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations is to be held in Amsterdam in August.

— The students of Amherst will test the question whether they can be compelled to go to church on Sunday.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

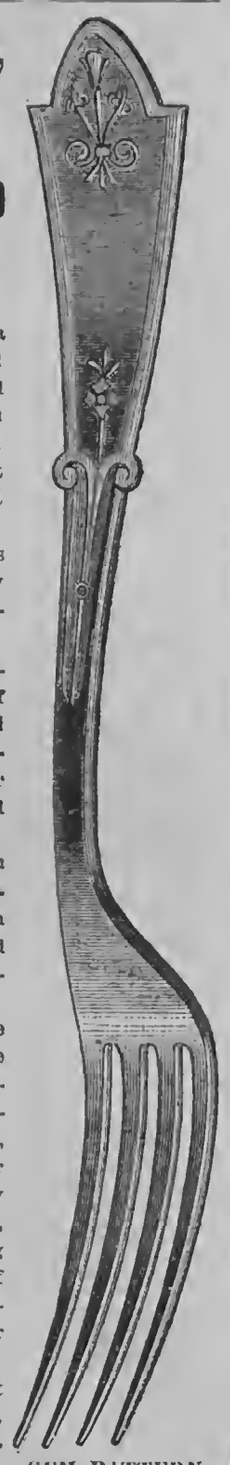
DO YOUR OWN PRINTING
WITH A **NOVELTY JOB**
PRINTING PRESS!
The Best Press ever Invented for the Purpose.

The most valuable addition to the **Business Office**; the most efficient Instructor in **Schools**; the most fascinating and instructive amusement in the **Family**, and is unsurpassed for the use of **Amateur** and

REGULAR JOB PRINTERS.

Send for Descriptive and Illustrated Pamphlet to **BENJ. O. WOODS**, MANUFACTURER, 349-351 Federal and 152 Kneeland Sts., Boston; W. Y. EDWARDS, 543 Broadway, New York; KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG, 917 Market St., Philadelphia; J. E. EDWARDS, 120 North Sixth St., St. Louis; A. C. KELLOGG, 53-55 South Jefferson St., Chicago, Manufacturer's Agents.

REED & BARTON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.



GEM PATTERN.

This Illustration represents a new design of Electro Plated Fork, manufactured by Reed & Barton. In design and finish it so much resembles the solid silver, that even an expert would find it difficult to detect the difference.

All their forks and spoons are made of the finest quality of Nickel Silver, and are heavily plated with pure silver.

They also manufacture almost every other article of Table Ware, such as **Tea and Dinner Sets, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Water Sets, &c.,** in many new and beautiful designs.

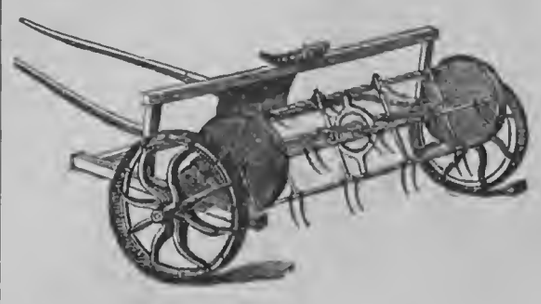
They pay especial attention to their **Patent Seamless-Lined Ice Pitchers,** which have been so thoroughly tested and given such satisfactory results.

Reed & Barton now have one of the largest works in the country, but they find it necessary to make extensive additions this season. They will, besides greatly enlarging their principal factory, build a new one, 240x40, three stories high, with French roof, thus adding more than 40,000 square feet of floor to the space now occupied in the production of their goods.

They have salesrooms at the factory, at Taunton, Mass., and at No. 2 Maiden Lane, New York.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

THE AMERICAN HAY TEDDER



Enables the most important Agricultural product of America to be cut, cured and stored in the barn in one day. Improves the quality and increases the value of the hay crop. Prevents all risk of damage from storms and sudden showers. Is simple, durable and of light draft. Was awarded the New England Agricultural Society's only first prize, at the Great Field Trial, at Amherst, Mass., as being superior to all others, and the best and only perfect machine for tedding or turning hay.

MADE ONLY BY

AMES PLOW COMPANY,

53 Beekman St., New York,

and Quincy Hall, Boston.

☞ Send for Descriptive Circular.

HILL'S "Archimedean" Lawn Mower

In placing this LAWN MOWER before the Public for the season of 1872, it needs no recommendation, as it has a world-wide celebrity. With the improvements recently added to this favorite Mower, we are fully warranted in saying it has no equal in the WORLD. And its immense sale for the last 30 days throughout the United States is sufficient proof of the above assertion and of its great superiority. This Lawn Mower is constructed upon truly scientific principles, and it is the only PERFECTLY BALANCED Lawn Mower ever made, operated by a ball and adjustable handle, points that are indispensible, securing ease of operating, and a perfect, beautiful and level cut.

The Hill's "Archimedean"

was the FIRST (and original) BALANCED LAWN MOWER invented in this country or any other, was patented in the United States and Great Britain, and its invention brought into general use a machine that is now a necessity, and almost an indispensible article. All others now made are copies of this machine, and the public are cautioned against them.

☞ For sale by all the leading Seedsmen and Agricultural Implement Dealers throughout the United States and Canada.

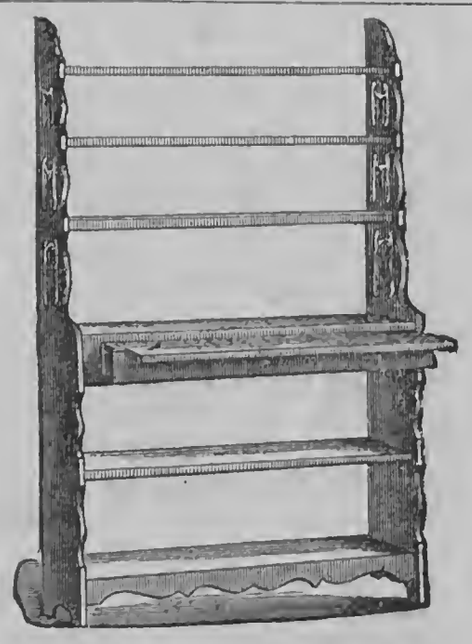
Illustrated Catalogues and Testimonials post free, upon application to us or any of our Agents.

Manufactured by

The Hill's "Archimedean" Lawn Mower Co.,

Hartford, Conn.

(Works at Colt's Armory.)



GARDNER'S PORTABLE
BOOK-RACK, BOOK-CASE, AND WRITING DESK COMBINED.

This is the first good article of furniture that has ever been made, which can be taken apart in less than a minute and packed away or shipped from place to place all easily as a few short boards, and can be set up again by any person in a few moments without the aid of any tools. Small sizes form a substantial and complete Book-Rack. Larger sizes form a substantial Writing-Desk and Book-Case Combined.

Prices for large sizes, 6 feet 4 inches high, solid Black Walnut, from $10 to $22. Prices for smaller sizes down as low as $1. Also, Portable Wardrobes, prices $10 to $20.

A liberal discount to the trade. Ten per cent. off to all preachers.

The First Premium was Awarded
on our Book-Racks and Writing-Desks at the
Great Fair of the American Institute
NEW YORK, 1870.

Our goods can be found at the Furniture Dealers and Bookstores generally throughout the country.
Manufactured by

The Gardner Manufacturing Company,
110 BOWERY, N. Y.,
Manufacturers of Looking Glass and Picture Frames.

Real Estate, Etc.

The 1st Division of the St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.

Offer for Sale

1,500,000 ACRES
PRAIRIE, TIMBER,
AND
MEADOW LANDS.

Prices range from $4 to $15 per acre.

Ten Years Credit given when desired.

ALSO,

TOWN LOTS
AT MODERATE PRICES,
In Towns at R. R. Stations.

GOVERNMENT LANDS
Still to be had under Homestead Law along both lines of this Company.

☞ For particulars and pamphlets apply to

HERMANN TROTT,
General Office at St. Paul, Minn. **Land Commissioner.**

Paints, Oils, Blacking, &c.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
MORE THAN
100,000 HOUSES
HAVE BEEN PAINTED WITH THE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT
IT IS THE BEST

In the world for exterior work upon Cottages, Villas or Buildings of any kind, whether built of brick, wood or iron. It is a liquid, *ready for use*, and requires no oil thinning or drier. Purest white, and any desired shade can be had in packages from one gallon upwards.

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CHAS. HALLETT, Esq., of Riverhead, L. I.:—"Years ago I had your paint applied by the side of the best white lead. The lead requires repainting, but the Averill Chemical is yet looking well."

Gen. DAVID H. STROTHERS:—"Your Paint fulfills your representations."

Rev. S. C. ALEXANDER:—"Our Institute has saved $150 by using your Paint. It is splendid."

PETER HENDERSON, Esq.:—"I find the Chemical Paint retains the colors and gloss far superior to that done by the lead and oil at the same time."

Gen. JAS. NEGLEY, M. C.:—"I find it the cheapest and best."

SETH THOMAS, Esq.:—"It gives better satisfaction than any paint I ever used."

Sample card of beautiful colors, and recommendations from owners of the finest residences in the country, furnished free by the
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO., 32 Burling Slip, New York, or 118 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

P. S.—The superiority of these Paints has already brought numerous *worthless* imitations in the market. We caution the public against using them.

The Season for Painting
HAS COME AGAIN.

If you propose to paint, first send stamp for a book called "Plain Talk with Practical Painters, with Samples of Colors." The book is worth a dollar, and costs nothing. JOHN W. MASURY, 111 Fulton St., New York. ☞ Specialty in Pure Paints and Colors. Masury's Ready-Made Colors are the only ones which stand the test of time. Do not be deceived.

Musical Instruments.

DUNHAM & SONS,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1834),
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER of November 18, 1871, says:

"Having used one of their instruments in our family for twenty years, we can confidently commend them to our readers as being first-class in every respect. Both professional and amateur players on the piano pronounce our DUNHAM very superior in tone. An instrument that has retained its brilliancy and sweetness of tone for a score of years needs no further commendation."

17 Union Square,
NEW YORK.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway, N. Y.

U. S. Piano Co., 865 B'way, N. Y. NO Agents. Circulars free. **$290**

A **NEW COLONY IN KANSAS!** At "SKIDDY," in Neosho Valley, on MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY, Under the auspices of the NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION.

THE AMERICAN COLONIST AND HOMESTEAD JOURNAL,
containing maps, with full particulars as to the Organization of the Colony, the Lands, Productions, Climate, Wood, Water, etc., SENT FREE, on application to S. R. WELLS, Sec'y N. B. of Migration, 389 Broadway, New York.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!
ON THE LINE OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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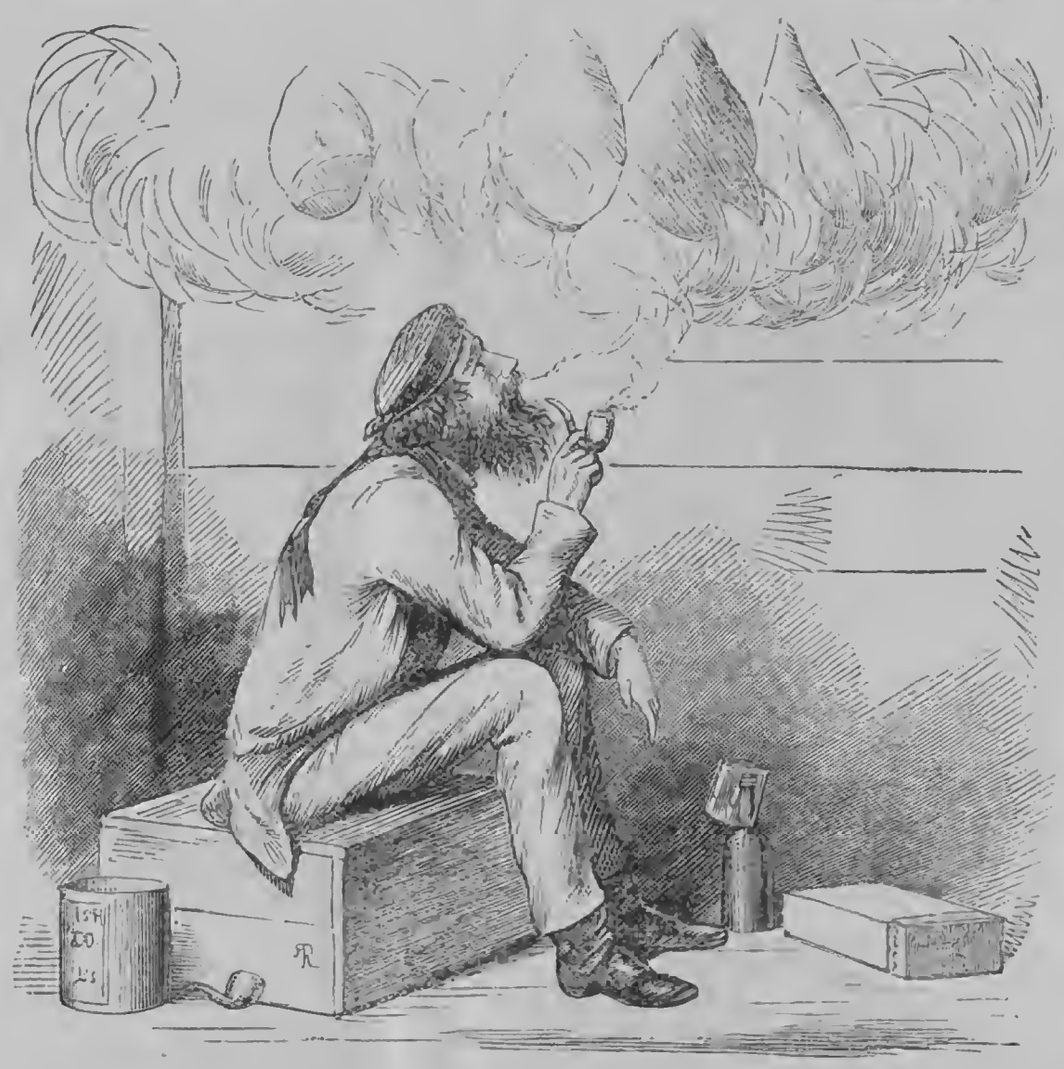

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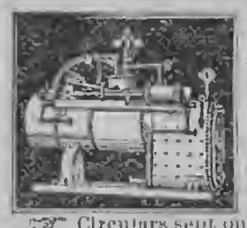

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Read recommendation in RURAL NEW-YORKER, March 30, page 206. Send for Circulars to NEWPORT LEAD WORKS, Newport, R. I.

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RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS. ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

VOL. XXV. NO. 21.
WHOLE NO. 1165.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 25, 1872.

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Floricultural.

SOMERLEYTON GARDENS.

Entrance to the Winter Garden at Somerleyton, England.

We give herewith an illustration of Rural Adornment as seen in the Somerleyton Gardens in Suffolk, Eng. We publish this to illustrate the taste of the Old World and as a suggestion for the New—to aid in the education which the rapid acquirement of wealth renders necessary to our people. All beautiful forms educate. All suggestions of this character help us in the work of making practical our own conceptions of beauty. The Winter Garden, the entrance to which we show, is 100 feet square, with a lofty dome-shaped roof. The Garden describes its interior as follows:

In its center is a noble fountain, supported on rock-work by four dolphins, and surmounted by a marble statue of "The Nymph of the Lily," from the top of which the water is thrown through a jet to a hight of nearly fifty feet. Water is also emitted from a number of small jets and from the mouths of dolphins situated near the base of the rock-work. This fountain is surrounded by a basin some fifty feet in diameter. Cool-house ferns ornament the base of this tasteful display of water works, among which we noticed *Woodwardia radicans*, *Scolopendriums*, etc.; and in this water are *Callas*, *Valisnerias*, and other aquatic plants. The roof of this Winter Garden is supported by light iron columns, all of which are covered with climbers, such as *Passifloras*, *Kennedyas*, *Fuchsias*, *Tecomas*, *Lapagerias*, *Tacsonias*, *Mandevillas*, etc.; trellisses along the sides of the house in front of the glass, and also the rafters, are covered with the same elegant drapery. From the roof are suspended ornamental wire-baskets filled with plants of a suitable character. Marble statues, and vases filled with flowers, stand at regular intervals apart along the passages and other prominent situations. At the middle entrance to the hall are two aviaries, which give life and interest to that part of the building. Surrounding the grand central display of waterworks are beds filled with *Camellias*, *Acacias*, *Tea Roses*, *Brugmansias*, *Hydrichiums*, and similar plants, planted out, the whole fringed with plants in flower in pots. Palms and tree ferns are, however, what would set this house off to best advantage, and for which it seems in every way suitable.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

A Non-Blooming Cactus.—I have a cactus, brought from South Carolina in 1862. I do not know its name; grows on stems over an inch in diameter, covered with thorns. It never has blossomed. Can any one tell me the reason?—J. E. G.

In cultivating the *Cacti* due regard should be made to the natural habit of the plant by dividing the year into periods of growth and rest. For six months or more the plants should be kept growing by giving water; then it should be gradually withheld and the plant allowed to rest for a few months; then again moisture should be applied. This, of course, is a very general rule; but it will apply to most of the cultivated as well as wild species and varieties. The flowers usually appear after the period of rest and as soon as the new growth commences. There are, however, some of our native tropical species which do not bloom until they are several years old, and when brought under cultivation this period seems to be almost indefinitely postponed.

Plant Exchange.—Would some of your California subscribers be kind enough to send me some specimens of the ferns of that State, and receive in return those which are natives of New York? I have tried to find them at the florists, but without success. They are plants which are worthy of more general cultivation.—James Fitzgerald, *Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.*

Simple Mode of Growing the Huntsman's Cup (*Sarracenia purpurea*).—Get healthy, fresh young plants, and pot them in peat now with a few lumps of crocks or a few lumps of peat at bottom, the last the best. Use thirty-two or forty-eight sized pots, according to the size of the plants, and then place them on a light shelf in a greenhouse or pit, near the glass, with full light in either case. Put a saucer under each, filling it with water, and keeping it so, not otherwise attending to the plants, except perhaps to syringe them when the other inmates of the house or pit receive that attention. In that way you will have dwarf, healthy, and stubby specimens of this most interesting plant, that will, after a year or two's growth, bear comparison with any in existence.

Send us Floral Notes—Not describing the pleasure you derive from floriculture, but practical experiences and facts observed, that will enable others to succeed as you do.

ENTRANCE TO SOMERLEYTON GARDENS.

The Horseman.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Mr. Bonner's Colt Startle, five years old, trotted, Friday, May 10, during a strong gale, and carrying the proper weight, a full mile in 2.24¾ minutes. This did not satisfy Mr. Bonner, who insisted on the colt trotting again, which he did, making the mile in 2.19¾ minutes, doing the first quarter in 31½ seconds; the half mile in 1.09; the three-quarters in 1.43¾, and the mile in 2.19¾. Commodore Dodge, Robert Fletcher, and Sim Hoagland acted as judges. Startle was driven by Geo. Hopkins. Startle was sired by old Hambletonian; his dam was a Star mare, the blood of which has crossed best with Hambletonian. He is gentle in disposition, and honest and square in his trotting. He is probably the most valuable trotting stallion in the world.

Breeders' Trotting Stakes for 1874.—Trotting Sweepstakes for three-year old Colts and Fillies of 1871; mile heats in harness, to be governed by the rules of the National Association for the promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf, $150 each; $25 to be paid at time of entering, $25 on or before April 1st, 1874, and the balance ($100) on or before the 1st of September preceding the race, after which the whole amount will be play or pay. The race to be trotted at, or in the vicinity of Albany, on Tuesday, September 22d, 1874, good day and track, or the next good day and track. Gentlemen of Albany will add $250—either to go to the winner, in which case the second horse will save his stake, or to go to the second horse, in which case the third horse will save his stake—as may hereafter be decided.

Sealed entries must be made on or before Thursday, June 27th, 1872, enclosing forfeit money, and must accurately state color, sex, marks, pedigree, breeder's name, and date of birth; they must be endorsed, "Breeder's Stake for 1874," and enclosed in an outer envelope addressed to Messrs. Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y., who will properly record the same, and in due time notify subscribers and the public of the particular track selected.

Wolf or Blind Teeth, Ringbones, Etc., in Horses.—I am satisfied they do affect the eyes, and should be pulled when they first affect the eyes. I have saved several of my own from blindness by extracting them; and when the eyes were covered with film, have removed it by blowing in soap, or crushed sugar, pulverized very fine, through a quill or elder. I have cured a number of ringbones and curb-spavins by blistering with Spanish flies. Get ten cents worth of the powder from the druggist; put them in a bottle; cover 1½ or 2 inches with alcohol or spirits of turpentine; after standing 24 hours, shake it, and apply, by rubbing it in three or four times. If that does not kill them, apply again in ten or twelve days. When getting well, it, and all other sores, should be greased, to prevent white hair.—L. M. V.

Balky Horses.—One correspondent of the Rural New-Yorker cures his horse of balking by a rope "persuasion," and by speaking some word or sentence in Dutch or Hog Latin that he has not been accustomed to hear, so that if he ever dares to balk again, the repeating of that same sentence will remind him of his rope persuasion. What a remarkable memory that horse must have! Another correspondent thinks there is no cure, and so kills. Here is a remedy which I have frequently seen recommended, and have also seen tried with success:—Fill the horse's mouth with a piece of turf, which will give him something else to think of, and he will start ahead.—M. Hunt.

Remedy for a Kicking Colt.—An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. I take a good strong cord, double the brush of the tail, put a stick in and make it fast to the whiffletree or tongue of the wagon, if they are double. Use gentle means, be firm, and drive the animal steadily along.—Liberty Fiske.

How to Prevent a Horse Pawing in the Stable, is what several correspondents would be glad to know. One of our correspondents recommends attaching a weight to the leg, by means of a short strap or chain. We have never tried it. Perhaps some of our correspondents have suggestions to make.

How to Care for a Young Mare.—D. Z. Mosher asks if some of the readers of the Rural New-Yorker will give instructions as to the care to be taken of a young mare just previous to foaling.

Inquiries for Horsemen.—A subscriber asks some one to give a remedy for curb on a horse's kind knee joint....What will cure a whistling horse, when driven fast? Is it an affection of the bronchial tubes?—* *.

Industrial Topics.

GOOD EXAMPLE FROM THE SOUTH.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Having been much interested by conversation with an old friend, now resident here, about agricultural movements in Virginia, &c., I think it may interest you and your readers to learn something of his experience among the farmers of the "Old Dominion," who often invite him to address them at their sociable meetings. I requested him to make a note of the way these meetings are got up, as farmers in other regions, through your wide-spread "RURAL" parish, may be interested thereby, and may be tempted to try how similar meetings may promote improvement (socially and agriculturally) in their respective neighborhoods. He was an efficient cavalry officer in the late war, on the Union side—a Major in command, and since brevetted as a Colonel for his gallantry. He has "converted his sword into a reaping hook," and now meets, on cordial terms, with many whom he formerly met in the battle-fields of Virginia. His example, and the example of those Virginia farmers who now welcome him at their "Agricultural Sociables," are worthy of special commendation in these days, when we all should try to let "the dead past" be buried, and try harmoniously to profit by its sad lessons, in our efforts to promote the common welfare in the "living present," with the hope of a "better future." Here is a short communication he favored me with, and it is at your service if you will print it.

POTOMAC.

Washington, D. C., April 29, 1872.

Farmers' Clubs in Virginia.

ONE of the pleasing and hopeful signs of the times in the "Old Dominion" is the numerous live Agricultural Societies which are springing up among them, such as Town and County Clubs, "Patrons of Husbandry," and others. They are well calculated to enlarge and give play to the social feelings, and bring those who would otherwise seldom meet, into social relations. Then, also, information and instruction will be enjoyed and disseminated by a free comparing of notes and views, and in relating various experiments and results. This is one of the great wants of the farmers—the cultivation of greater sociability among the families, and more mutual instruction, by freely and frequently interchanging ideas and facts in regard to their common avocation and interests—by "glinting of mental blades."

The common mode and custom now, in this State, is for farmers in a neighborhood to form a society, and meet, from month to month, at the residences of the different members, where friendly greetings are exchanged, business transacted, and projects discussed, and a good farmer's dinner enjoyed: and as the hospitable and thrifty matron, at each farm, in turn, gets up this pleasant entertainment, of course there is a proper ambition and rivalry, with all, to be as good as any, which stimulates taste and tidiness. Then, at each meeting there is a "Critical Committee" appointed, whose duty it is to carefully examine the farm and premises where they meet, inspecting everything about it—crops, stock, buildings, orchard, etc,—and read a report thereof in open meeting; and this, of course, has its good effect, in stimulating the owner to have all his affairs in creditable order, that the "Critical Committee" may have little to condemn and much to approve. Order, system, and neatness, are enhanced by this pleasant custom. Often, if the committee happen to have a warm vein of the humorous, these reports are very amusing.

Then, to facilitate getting home comfortably, the meetings are always appointed to be held about the time of the full moon, each month, that those who live at a distance may not have dark nights to drive in. A pleasant feature of these meetings is, that the women and children of the families attend, and enjoy the sociability and instruction as well as the "Lords"—which is right. Long may they prosper and improve, enjoying concord and growth.

D. S. C.

VEGETABLES FROM BERMUDA.

FOR the last twenty years Bermudans have been quietly but successfully growing a large quantity of potatoes, onions and tomatoes, which have been sent to the New York market, and have arrived so early in the season as to defy competition from our native growers. It is not unusual to receive their potatoes as early as the 10th of March, and the tomatoes much earlier, the onions ripening later than either. These potatoes are the product of the old and well-known Western red variety, which are sent to their island in the Winter and are planted in the latter part of December or the first of January. The appearance and quality of them is entirely changed from the original, making the best of all early varieties received in this market. A number of persons in this country have planted these potatoes, to see if this improvement in them could be retained; but, so far as I have ascertained, have met with no success. The quality and appearance of the onions are also changed, being lighter in color, quite soft, and much sweeter than the State or Eastern article.

The tomatoes are the small variety, round and quite smooth; they do not possess much flavor, but generally sell at high prices to the keepers of restaurants and hotels. They are picked before they are thoroughly ripe, wrapped separately in paper, then packed in small, slatted crates containing about six quarts each.

The plan adopted by the native Bermudans to ship their onions is a novel one. They take a large leaf, resembling the palm, cut or tear it in strips down to the main stems, then, with the aid of other strips, they form it into a bag, the top of which is made just large enough to admit the onions, which is closed when full. This plan works well, for it secures ventilation, which is a necessity for the safe transportation in the holds of vessels. The size of these bags varies according to the size of the leaf, ranging from eight to twenty pounds each when full, thus giving consumers an opportunity to buy a small quantity in the original package. They are sold by weight, except when they are sent in barrels.

NOW AND THEN.

Farm Implements.

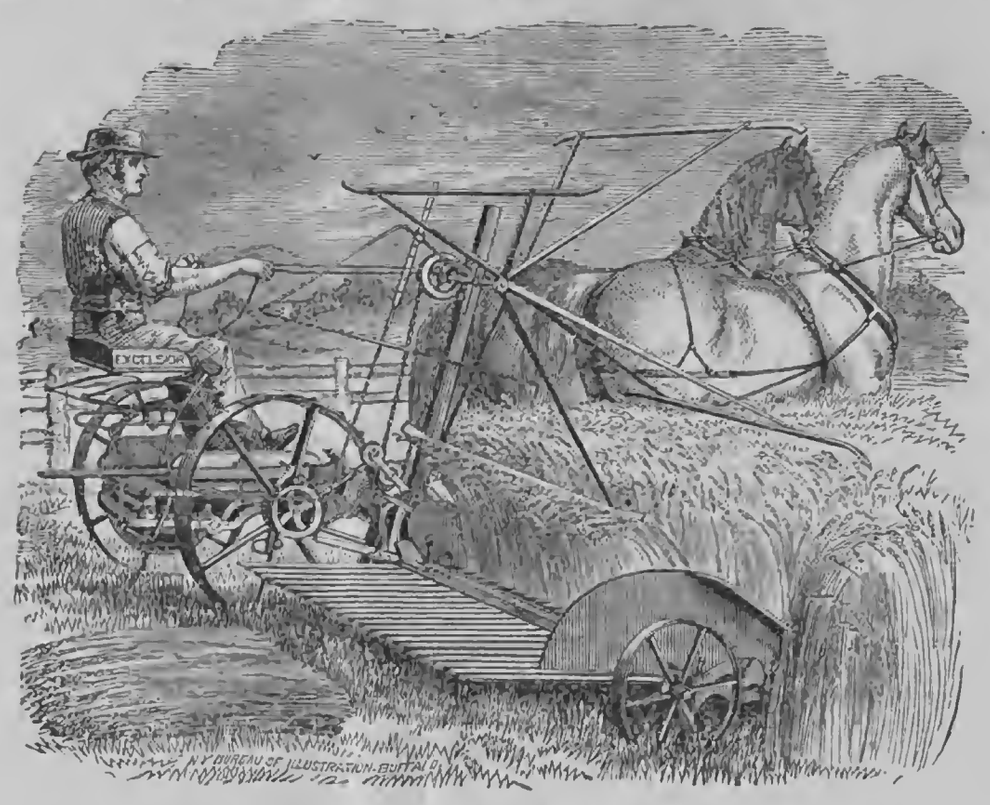
THE EXCELSIOR REAPER AND MOWER.

IT is a good thing to hit upon a good name, and then it is rather desirable to have a good thing to go along with the good name. When, in 1861, JOHN F. SEIBERLING, of Ohio, brought out The Excelsior Reaper and Mower he had a good thing with a good name to it; and, being a man of good common sense, as well as a skillful mechanic, he has since put the manufacture and sale of The Excelsior into the hands of faithful mechanics and reliable business men—as all people who have occasion to do business at the principal office, in Akron, can testify.

Mr. SEIBERLING is an *inventor* rather than a copyist, and when The Excelsior was first put upon public exhibition, all the old machine men scrutinized it closely, and comprehended that a new and strong competitor had entered the field—one which did not infringe any of the existing patents, but was capable of marching on to victory upon its own original principles.

The next great advance with The Excelsior was the invention of the Dropper, or Slatted Platform Attachment, for reaping, thus dispensing with the labor of the raker, or the expense of the costly self-rake attachments then in use. This Dropper was original with The Excelsior, and has since become so much of a necessity that most of the reapers in use have been obliged to attach it in some way, to meet the popular demand.

The gearing of The Excelsior is simple and effective. It has one large spur-wheel keyed to the main shaft, and with its ratchets and pawls, is protected from dirt or clogging. Both the ground wheels drive, or either one of them will drive, turning to the right or left. In backing, the machine is out of gear. A valuable and original feature of The Excelsior, is the cut-off rod, which, at the same time, and by the same motion of the foot which drops the slatted platform to discharge the gavel, arrests the falling grain from the sickle and holds it till the platform is again in place to receive it.



THE EXCELSIOR REAPER AND MOWER.

The Excelsior is an iron-frame machine, with a forward cut, which enables the driver to see his work without danger of being thrown before the sickle. The workmanship of The Excelsior is neat and honest, in all its parts, and the machine can be safely commended as one which will give satisfaction. As the establishment at Akron has jurisdiction of the State of New York, they would especially commend their Excelsior to the host of RURAL readers in the Empire State, as well as elsewhere. For terms of sale, &c., address J. F. SEIBERLING Co., Akron, Ohio.—S. D. H.

The Swine-Herd.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Swine-Herd Book.—JOHN B. TOLLMAN writes to the Farmers' Club of the American Institute as follows:—"Some one suggested the propriety of establishing a herd-book for swine. I think that suggestion the most sensible one that has been presented for the consideration of the Club for some time, and I hope the members of the Club will take immediate action on it, and have a book published as soon as possible to protect honest feeders and shippers against the unprincipled scoundrels who are shipping hogs all over the country represented as thoroughbred that are not good grade of the breed they are represented to be. I have known persons to get pigs from Chester county represented as pure Chester whites, and for which they paid a large price, and the progeny of those pigs were almost as black as a Berkshire or Poland China. Such deceptions by unprincipled men have got the Chester whites into disrepute in our section of the country. I would suggest to the honest breeders and shippers of swine to petition the legislatures of the different States to have a law passed immediately making it a felony, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for selling or shipping swine that are not thoroughbred of the stock represented."

Steamed Food for Hogs.—A farmer at Quasqueton, Ia., fattens his hogs on ground corn, steam cooked, saves from one-third to one-half the feed thereby, and has better pork and heavier hogs than he can get by feeding corn raw. He cooks his feed by burning cobs; 34 pounds of cobs will cook 2½ bushels of corn.

To Decoy a Pig, instead of driving him, some ingenious chap recommends tying the end of a strong cord to an ear of corn, drop it in front of the pig, 5 or 6 inches from his nose, and commence walking away with it slowly in the way you wish the pig to go. If he gets disheartened at the prospect of getting hold of it, allow him a slight nibble, and then proceed.

Field Crops.

ORCHARD GRASS.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Germantown Telegraph says:—"I have raised orchard-grass for several years, and like it better the more I am acquainted with it. I have never raised it in the shade or near trees, nor did I know that it was named because of its adaptability to orchards. I have raised it on common loamy soil and on meadow-bottom. Have very heavy crops, and find it to be the best of feed for cows, especially the rowen. I have always cut mine three times a year on good land. I am not ready to give up Timothy, but am sowing more and more orchard-grass every year. I would not advise one to have his whole farm in that or any other one kind of grass. Orchard-grass *must* be cut early or much of its value will be lost. All I took up my pen for was to say that it will grow well in the sun.

"I have no doubt but that many, perhaps the majority of those who try it, will be disappointed with it. It matures about four weeks earlier than Timothy, and our people who are not used to cutting hay in May or June, will let it stand till it gets hard, and thus lose much of the value of the first crop, and diminish the quantity of the next. But if cut very early, and well cured, and the next crops of rowen are cut and cured in season, it will produce more value of feed for a Winter dairy than any grass I ever raised. I have this winter been feeding *three* crops of it, grown from seed sowed the 11th of last April. It was cut July 1st, August 1st to 7th, and September 18th, and produced over three tons to the acre. The stoutest of the first crop weighed over two tons to the acre, by actual trial of measured sample."

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Alsike vs. Red Clover.—E. T. BRYAN, Calhoun Co., Mich., says:—"I think the Alsike far superior to Red clover, for the following reasons: 1. It will stand severe drought better. 2. It is not as liable to winter-kill. 3. It will flourish on both dry and moist land. 3. The hay and pasture are far superior. 5. The stalks and leaves are green when the seed is ripe. 6. Alsike clover-blossoms are richer in honey, and bees work on them equally as well as on the common white clover. 7. It will yield as much or more hay and pasture per acre. 8. The hay is no more dusty than Timothy, the stalks being smooth and without fuzz. 9. It will usually yield three times the quantity of seed per acre, the seed growing in pods like the common white clover. In fact, it is a mammoth white clover, and of the same nature, which all practical farmers understand.

Beets for Stock.—Prof. J. B. TURNER, Jacksonville, Ill., writes the Prairie Farmer:—"I think the White Silesian beet the richest, and the Red Mangel Wurtzel the best to stand drought, and most prolific of any I have tried. We sow our beets about the middle of May or first of June, according as the season and the ground may be. Sprout it before sowing, so as to get it up ahead of the weeds; and if we can, mix a few radish seeds, which will come up quick to show the drills more plainly; cover about one inch deep in fine soil, and roll if dry. We sow and weed with our hedge-drills, in drills eight and ten inches apart. But those who sow by hand had better sow twenty inches apart, so that a horse can cultivate them, and sow about eight pounds or ten quarts of seed to the acre, and thin out to six inches apart.

The Peerless Potato.—A. W. BRIM writes us, "There are two kinds of potatoes very different from each other, claiming to be genuine 'Peerless.' One kind resembles quite closely, in shape and color, the Early Rose; the other is large, round, and has a white skin. Can you give us through the RURAL NEW-YORKER a description of the genuine Peerless?" Yes. The Peerless has a dull white skin, occasionally russeted, shallow eyes, white flesh, mealy, oblong in shape, grows large, often weighing one and a-half to two pounds. It is very productive.

Lucerne, or Alfalfa.—S. M., Sugar Creek, Ill., is informed that *medicago sativa*, called by the Spaniards Alfalfa, and by the English Lucerne, is a perennial. We do not think it so valuable in his locality for any purpose as the common red clover.

The Poultry-Yard.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Gapes in Fowls.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of April 27, a contributor thinks he can master roup in fowls by the use of homeopathic remedies. Is "roup" the disease commonly called gapes? If so, I would like to know his success, for gapes is *certainly* produced by *live* worms in the wind-pipe. I did not believe it until this year, a *post-mortem* examination revealing the fact to me, in this wise:—I held a chicken in my hand when it died; was trying to relieve it by the use of a small feather inserted into the trachea. As soon as it died, I cut off its head, opened the trachea, and found five living, squirming worms; one was an inch long; they were as large in diameter as a No. 9 needle; all were as red as blood. How can homeopathy kill these worms, and remove them so that they shall not obstruct breathing?—that is the question.—MARY H. CALDWELL.

GAPES is a trouble very different from roup. To relieve a chicken attacked with gapes, take a small quill feather, strip it, except a half inch at the extremity, dip the feather end in spirits of turpentine, and pass the feather so prepared down through the small openings of the wind-pipe of the chicken, at the base of the tongue, give it one or two turns, which will generally bring up or destroy the worms. The turpentine at once kills the worms, and its application causes coughing, during which, those that are not drawn out by the feather are expelled.

Diseased St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Chickens.—LYMAN SEARS writes us of his chickens, which we judge have been well taken care of; yet they are diseased. He says:—"The first symptoms are drooping and dumpishness; stand very erect when standing; appetite not very good; in about three days the crop will be distended and hard, the skin being generally black; in three days more a hole will appear in the crop, from which the food will come out—in one case the whole crop, skin and all, came out, leaving the breast bone bare. The flesh is black, with a very offensive smell; this one would pick up corn and swallow it, and it would drop out on to the ground. Six have died, or rather I have killed six within the last three weeks. Now if any one knows what is the trouble, and a remedy, they will confer a great favor by telling me?"

Game Fowls.—J. F. JOHNSTON writes: One of your correspondents says—"If we keep fowls for beauty, keep Hamburgs." Right, so far as it goes; but why not add the graceful and sprightly Game, Earl Derby, Sumatra Pheasant, Spangled, &c., &c., or the no less beautiful White-topped Poland? If one has no eye for beauty and wish bulk of carcass, then the Asiatics, unwieldy of course as they are, are the birds. But as for a fowl which is the best for all purposes, or which combines all good qualities—opinions, of course, vary—I choose the Game as approaching nearer than any other to a perfect bird. They are hardy, good layers, good mothers, not equalled for meat by any other, and for beauty—where is there combined in one bird of any other breed, so much grace of movement, beauty of plumage and symmetry of form?"

Buff Cochins as Winter Layers.—D. W. H. (page 297) asks "who have tried them to say if the Buff Cochins are good Winter layers, and why they are never recommended for profit?" Yes, they are good Winter layers; but they should be kept but one year; or if kept a second year the older ones should be separated from the younger ones and fed more sparingly, as they are liable to get too fat to lay well. They are never recommended for profit simply because they will recommend themselves. Defective poultry, like defective implements, require to have their strong points shown up and illustrated in order that their weak ones may be less visible. The Buffs are one of the few kinds of "substantials" which only require to be known to be appreciated.—FARMER, *Mystic Bridge, Conn.*

Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.—C. F. TYLER wishes to know what quality Silver-Spangled Hamburgs have to commend them except beauty. I can say, emphatically, they have every quality, except size. They are very hardy, will endure confinement well, and will lay more eggs than any other breed of fowls known. (I speak from experience and observation.) They are non-sitters. My largest weigh:—cocks, six pounds; hens, five pounds. They lay a medium sized egg. Their flesh (what there is of it) is full as good as the much-lauded Brahma. Could they be bred a little larger, they would combine all the good qualities. They might be bred larger if breeders would take the same pains with them in that respect they do with Brahmas and Cochins.—A. Y. VAN EPPS.

A Hen that Over-Lays.—I have noticed in the RURAL NEW-YORKER remedies for almost all diseases that poultry is heir to, with one exception. I have a pure-bred Partridge Cochin hen that a few weeks back took a notion to lay two eggs a day; since that time it has averaged three eggs in two days, some thereof being soft-shelled. I cannot account for it, but believe that it will eventually wear down the hen and cause it to die. My hens are constantly supplied with sand, lime, and broken bone. Will you please state a remedy, or at least the cause, and a preventive? The hen appears hearty and lively, and at the time of writing weighs ten pounds.—SUBSCRIBER, *Schoeneck, Pa.*

SOME attribute such results to over-feeding. We have no well established theory in relation to the matter, and shall be glad to hear from intelligent correspondents, in response to the above inquiry.

Egg-Eating Hens.—A writer in the Journal of Horticulture advises:—Any one who is troubled with hens eating their eggs, to break an egg and dust the contents with fine Cayenne pepper, turning the egg round, so as to get the pepper before the yolk, if possible, and leave the egg in the offender's nest. Or, if he catches her in the act of eating an egg, let him drive her away quietly, and place pepper in the remainder of the egg, endeavoring, as stated above, to get the pepper underneath. He will very soon see her running furiously about with distended beak. If one dose is not sufficient, administer another, a little stronger; but one dose has proved to be a perfect cure.

Hens Losing Feathers.—My hens are losing their feathers, and have done so for three years past. They begin to shed them in March, and get almost entirely naked during the summer. What will prevent or remedy it?—A RURAL SUBSCRIBER.

Do you give them any animal food and lime? If not, you should—plenty of it.

The Diseased Fowls in Texas.—(See RURAL March 30, page 212.) If your subscriber at San Antonia, Texas, will apply lard twice a day for two or three days, I will insure a cure.—A SUBSCRIBER, *Arkadelphia, Ark.*

Nest Building.—I should like poultry fanciers of experience to state the best method of nest-building for hens. Should they be elevated or made on the ground? In either case what are the advantages?—H. W. DEWS.

Gapes in Pennsylvania Chickens.—Sharon, Pa., subscriber, is informed that his chickens have the gapes. See articles on the subject in back and future numbers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Partridge Cochins.—B. A. K. asks Mr. VAN WINKLE to give his experience with "Partridge Cochins" through the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

There's no use o' Talking.—We don't intend to advertise any body's Japanese Bantams, or any other fowls without pay for it.

Domestic Economy.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Egg Plants, or Vegetable Eggs—Are used in their green state—that is, while the seeds are soft and white. They will do as soon as they are large enough; but economy suggests that they be full size before pulling. Pare off the outside rind, cut around in slices one-quarter of an inch in thickness. Have on a dish equal portions of salt and pepper, which must be rubbed with the fingers on to each side of the slices; then roll in flour and fry on a buttered griddle. When brown on both sides they will be soft and ready to eat while hot. They make a nice breakfast dish, and are a substitute for meat.—MRS. C. BLAIR, *Crawfordsville, Ind.*

How to Put up Pickles for Market.—A lady at Neosho, Mo., asks some of our correspondents to tell her how to put up pickles for market well and profitably—all the ways of keeping them, what to put them in, etc., and if it will pay to put them up in salt in kegs or barrels at 40 or 45 cents per gallon. Where can she get cider vinegar? Is there a rule for making whisky pickles? How are peppers pickled? These are her questions.

The Apiarian.

REPLY TO MR. MOORE.

WE did not intend to make any reply to anything that Mr. MOORE might have to offer in regard to our answer to his attack upon us, in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of March 2d. But we find so many misstatements in his article published in the RURAL of April 27th, that we cannot pass them unnoticed. Let us examine the "facts" as submitted by him in said article.

1. In our article published in the RURAL of February 10th, in referring to the hive we had previously described, we said:—"It possesses more advantages, with fewer objections, than any patent hive we have ever seen, in our opinion. Remember, we always mean the latter, if we do happen to forget to say so." In the RURAL of March 2d, after asserting we had described a Langstroth Hive, he says:—"I then found he meant the *latter* (patent hive), though he *forgot* to say so." Yet he would make our readers believe that he quoted from our article as it was printed. Does Mr. M. want the credit of making us correct the printers' mistakes? It seems he would like to make it look as though we were not honest enough to do so.

2. In answer to his "query," we will only say that he has repeatedly *told us* that it was Mr. LANGSTROTH.

3. As a "clincher" he says the hive in question is described in the "Hive and Honey Bee," published in 1859. We know it is an easy matter to make assertions; but we demand the proof. We challenge Mr. M. to produce a word that describes the hive we delineated in the RURAL of Dec. 16th, 1871. Mr. M. makes a quotation from LANGSTROTH to show that this hive was in use thirteen years ago. Does the simple fact that Mr. L. mentioned a two-story hive prove it was in use then? The only illustration of a two-story hive in his work plainly shows Mr. L.'s idea of such a hive to be wholly unlike the one we described. Mr. M. will have to try again, for it don't *clinch* worth a cent.

4. To fortify his position he quoted from the pen of one who has an *ax to grind*. But do such assertions *prove* anything? Although friend M. infers that we know nothing of what we are writing about, we can inform him that the principle of the two-story hive was known and *described* more than twenty-two years ago, which was previous to the first issue of the "Hive and Honey Bee."

5. We had received many inquiries from the readers of the RURAL asking our opinion of a good hive; and we finally consented to give our views through these columns. We should not have said a word in regard to patent hives, had not our opinion been repeatedly called for. Mr. M. seizes the opportunity, occasioned by a typographical mistake, to make an ungentlemanly attack upon us; making assertions he can not sustain. We have no personal interest in the hive in dispute; but have ever given advice with a view to benefit the great mass of bee keepers who wish to learn how to make their bees a source of income; and, judging from the many letters of commendation we have received from our readers, we should say that our efforts have not been altogether unsuccessful.

HERBERT A. BURCH.
South Haven, Mich., May 2d, 1872.

"ARTIFICIAL SWARMS."

WHEN artificial swarms are made, as described by "M. C.," on page 282 of RURAL NEW-YORKER, the queen should be left in the lower hive, or new swarm, and the upper, or parent hive, supplied with a fertile queen, or, at least, a sealed queen cell, after being removed to the new stand. Unless this is done, one hive will be left without a fertile queen from fifteen to twenty days. If the parent hive is left queenless, the cells occupied with brood will be filled with honey as fast as bees hatch; and unless emptied, there will not be the room for brood there should be. Had a queen been given, eggs would be deposited in cells, and the honey stored in boxes. Should the new swarm be left queenless, all comb built, until they have a queen, will be drone comb; and it will not make a good stock hive. I prefer waiting until natural swarms *should* issue, then place half the combs, with adhering bees, in new hive, filling up both hives with empty frames placed between the combs, so as to secure straight combs on frames given. I give a fertile queen to a new hive, after placing it on stand. When a new hive is set up in the same apiary, or within range of flight of an old hive, combs should be selected so as to give the new hive two-thirds or more of the brood, as a good many bees will return to the old stand. I have hived natural swarms without having them cluster before hiving, as follows:—The queen's wings having been previously clipped, and a hive in readiness, as soon as swarm begins to issue, look for queen in front of hive. As soon as bees commence returning, put the queen on alighting board, and the swarm will enter the hive; after which, remove the hive to a new stand, and replace parent hive on its stand.

Rochester, Pa. J. E. MOORE.

Entomological.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Breeding or Hatching Butterflies.—I wish some Naturalist would inform me how to breed or hatch butterflies from the egg.—N. P. SANGBORN.

To breed butterflies successfully, one not only requires a thorough knowledge of the habits of each species, but a place in which to confine the sexes until the eggs are laid. The eggs must then be kept where they will not be injured by severe changes of temperature, or too wet or too dry. With our native butterflies it is not so difficult a matter as with foreign species, although some of them do not bear confinement very well. When the eggs are hatched it is not difficult to rear the larvæ, provided we know what kind of food they require, for they may be confined in fine wire or gauze cases, and fed until they change to chrysalis. By a little observation and a few experiments you can soon learn to manage the most common species, but there are thousands of species, and each has its own peculiar habits, all of which must be learned before you can become an expert in rearing butterflies from the egg.

Wire-Worm in Corn.—J. B., Tioga Co., Pa., asks for a remedy for wire-worm in corn. The best we know of is to dip the seed corn in diluted tar, when warm, and roll it in plaster to dry it, before planting. Another mode which is pronounced successful, but which we have never tried, is to put the corn in a strong decoction of copperas water—one pound of copperas to sufficient water to cover a half-bushel of seed—at noon, the day before planting. When ready to plant, take out the corn—say a peck—add one pint or more of soft soap, stir thoroughly, and then add plaster enough to dry it and keep it in condition for planting. It is asserted by a correspondent who has tried it, that this will not only prevent the ravages of the wire-worms, but "will increase the crop more than thirty per cent. on some kinds of soil." We are not prepared to believe the latter assertion, however.

Killing Minute Insects.—I wish to know the best manner of killing minute insects, without deforming them, so as to be examined with a microscope.—A FRIEND OF THE RURAL.

PLACE them in any vial, or where the fumes of ether or camphor can be introduced and confined for a few moments. Do not touch the insects with any liquid, for this is not necessary; a drop of ether or a lump of camphor can be introduced without coming in contact with your specimens. Mount them upon your glass slides with Canada balsam.

White Worms in Soil.—"VIOLET" writes that the soil in which her home plants are growing is filled with white worms, and wants to know the cause. Of course, we cannot tell without knowing more of the soil and circumstances, but would suggest watering the plants with tobacco water; and if it does not destroy the worms, stir a little sulphur into the soil about the roots of the plants. The worms certainly do the plants no good, and it is best to destroy them.

Killing Grasshoppers.—An Australian newspaper says that the practice has been very successfully adopted in gardens, of sowing rows of common larkspur, the leaves of which attract grasshoppers at once, and when eaten is certain death to them—and that thousands of grasshoppers have been thus seen lying dead—all of which may or may not be true. We cannot say that we believe it. Let some one try this season.

To Destroy the Cotton Worm, a correspondent of the Southern Cultivator says apply a solution of arsenic in water, sprinkled upon the plants by means of a common garden watering pot. Two pounds of arsenic to three pork barrels of water is the proportion, and this, it is said, will be sufficient for one acre of plants.

Arboricultural.

THE BRAZIL NUT.—(Bertholletia excelsa.)

THE *Revue Horticole* says the fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa* is commonly called the "Monkey's Pot," which name is also given to the *Lecythis ollaria*. This arises from the fact that its form suggests that idea, and because the monkeys eagerly devour the seeds contained within it, drawing them out through an opening at the top of the fruit, which they enlarge if necessary. The fruit, which seldom reaches us entire, is surrounded by a kind of thin, green shell, at the bottom of which is an exceedingly hard woody covering, enclosing a number of irregularly triangular seeds not unlike a slice of a melon cut away a little on one end. These seeds are shut up in a woody, wrinkled, brown coat, which, though rather thin, is very tough. When fresh they are good to eat, having a flavor somewhat like that of the hazelnut or walnut; but as they become old the decomposition of the large amount of oil they contain causes them to taste rancid.

According to HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND the fruit is about the size of a child's head, being from 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Some are oval-shaped and others rounded but depressed above and below. The fruit consists of a woody capsule, valveless, covered with a thick, fleshy rind, which shows slight traces of four or five rounded angles that it had in its ovarian state. The lid at the top is very small, and unlike that of the fruit of the Lecythis, falls inside the capsule instead of outside. When the fruit is ripe, and the partitions of the cells have gone, there appear sixteen to twenty bony, wrinkled, kidney-shaped seeds, a little flattened on the inside. The kernel consists of a fleshy, whitish, inseparable, homogeneous substance.

In December, 1821, "I saw the *Bertholletia* flowering at Cayenne. This was the second time it had flowered, but no fruit arose therefrom, which was most likely due to the youth of the plant, although it was then twelve years old and 40 feet in hight. There are but few homes at Cayenne which have not some of these trees. The fruit which I have examined and drawn came from Brazil. The Portugese of Para send yearly a large quantity of the seeds of the *Bertholletia* to Cayenne under the name of Touka, and this name has been also given to the trees which have sprung from them. These seeds are sold at the Cayenne market. As long as they are fresh they are equally as good as our sweet Almonds, but they turn rancid very quickly." These fruits, which are called also Brazil Chestnuts, and to which the natives give the name of "invia," furnish a very large amount of oil for burning.

This is what M. BONPLAND has to say about it:—"We have been very fortunate, M. HUMBOLDT and I, in finding some of these kernels during our voyage upon the Orinoco. For three months we lived only on bad chocolate, on rice cooked in water, always without butter and often without salt, until at last we got a large number of the fresh fruits of the *Bertholletia*. It was in June, and the Indians had just made a harvest of them. These kernels are of a most exquisite flavor, especially when they are fresh. The tree came originally from Brazil, but it is also to be found in Spanish America, where it forms forests upon the banks of the Orinoco."

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

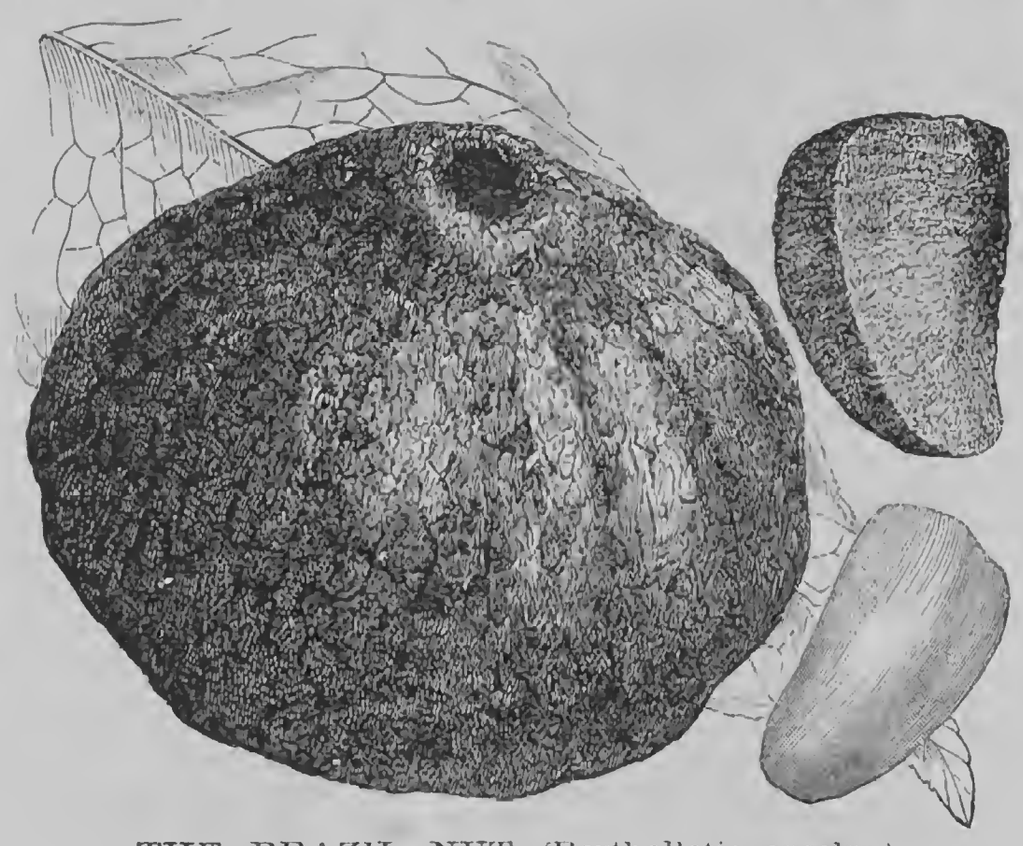
Flow of Sap in Maple Trees.—It would please a number of your readers, who have not had a very extensive education, but who, nevertheless, are wise in their own conceit, to have the following question answered:—"In tapping a maple tree, does the sap come from below or above?" Will you be so kind?—H. J. PAGE.

As soon as the earth thaws in Spring the roots imbibe water. This is carried upward, meeting in its course the elaborated sap of the previous season, which imparts to the crude sap the sweet taste observed in the maple and many other species of trees. Were it not for the presence of this elaborated sap of the previous season, we would get no sugar from it by boiling. Now the liquid portion of the sap certainly comes from the earth in Spring, but it may have passed far above the point where the tree is tapped, and then descended again at the time this operation is performed. We are well aware that many persons believe that the sap of trees descend into their roots in winter; but this is an error, there being no more sap, either crude or elaborated, in the roots at one time than another, unless we except the few days which may elapse between the thawing out of the roots before the stem and branches. The sap may liquify in the roots before it does in the stem, and *vice versa*; for it is a well known fact that a large amount of water (crude sap) is always present in the living tree, whether it be frozen or otherwise; but it is not so abundant as to insure a rapid flow from wounds except in early Spring. Of course we are now speaking of our northern deciduous trees. When a maple is gorged with crude sap in Spring, the flow will be in all directions into any wounds made. To prove that sap will flow crosswise of the grain we have only to cut out small sections of the wood alternately around the stem, and in such a manner that every continuous line of cells from the root upward is severed, and then we will find that the tree still has the power of sending up its crude sap to the leaves, where it will be assimilated and again returned downward, depositing organized matter in the form of cells as before.

The Uses of Willow Wood are thus stated by the Cabinet Maker:—In England, there is no wood in greater demand than sound willow; it is light, smooth, soft, tough, will take a good polish, and does not easily burn. It will bear more pounding and hard knocks, without splinter or injury, than any known wood, and hence it is used for cricket bats, and whenever it can be obtained, for the floats of paddle steamers, "strouds" of water wheels, brake-blocks for luggage and coal trucks, the sides and bottoms of carts and barrows, where wear and tear are greatest. To the wood-turner it is invaluable, and were it grown as timber, and obtainable, it would be used for many purposes to which foreign timber is now applied, and that, too, with considerable advantage both to producer and consumer.

Winter Apples in Northern Indiana.—C. C. B. has an opinion that it will be found profitable to plant eight or ten hundred choice fruit trees—apples of best winter varieties, cherries and pears best adapted to that climate. We do not apprehend that any less fruit is to be eaten hereafter than heretofore. And good winter fruit ought to be as valuable in Indiana as in any State in the Union.

Ants on Peach Trees are regarded by a writer in the Boston Cultivator as his best friends, he asserting that they destroy the lice that cover the young and tender leaves.



THE BRAZIL NUT.—(Bertholletia excelsa.)

Scientific and Useful.

IMPROVEMENT IN TELEGRAPHY.

Telegraphing Two Ways, Simultaneously, on a Single Wire.

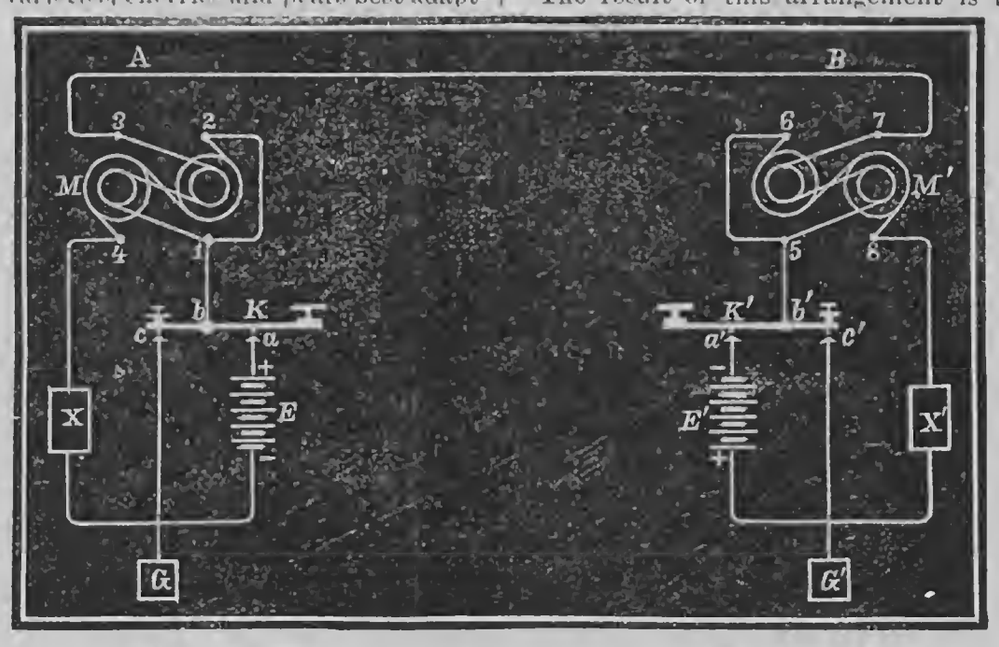
NOT long since we announced that means had been discovered and devices made whereby messages could be sent over a single wire, in opposite directions, at the same time, thus doubling the working capacity of present telegraph lines. We find in the Pacific Rural Press the accompanying diagram and description, showing how this is done:

In the ordinary manner of transmitting signals from one station to another, as from *K* to *K'*, as shown in the accompanying illustration, when the key at *K* is depressed and contact made at *a* with the *positive* pole of the battery, *E*, a signal is made to pass on through *b* 1, and the relay *M* to 3, over the line *A B*, through 7 and the relay *M'* to 5, to *b'* and the *negative* pole, *a'*, of the battery, *E'*. The ground wires *c G* and *c' G'* being adjusted to take the place of the return wire, which was employed, as above said, on the earliest telegraphs. On a main wire, so adjusted, a signal could be sent only one way at the same time. The modification of the device by which it is made possible to transmit signals both ways at the same time is as follows:

In the ordinary device the relays *M* and *M'* were wound with *single* wires in *one* direction; but in the double transmission system, which we will now describe, they are wound with *two* wires in *opposite* directions. The second wire passes from 1 through 2 around relay *M* to 4, thence through a "resistance coil," *X*, to the ground wire, *c G*.

A similar arrangement is connected with the opposite station at *B*, as shown, where, however, the positive pole of the battery is connected with the ground.

The result of this arrangement is that when a current is sent from the battery, *E*, it is divided at 1, one-half passing through the relay, *M*, by the wire wound, say from left to right, and *via* 1 and 3 to the main line of wire, *A*, and station at *B*; while the other half passes through the relay by the wire wound from right to left and *via* 2 and 4 through *X* to the ground wire *c*, *G*. The same connection and division of currents will be noticed by the corresponding lettering of the station at *B*—the half current passing thence to the station at *A*.



TELEGRAPHING BOTH WAYS, SIMULTANEOUSLY, ON A SINGLE WIRE.

It is by this *division* of the electric current—one-half going to the ground and the other over the wire—that it is found possible to send messages both ways at the same time, without any interference of the one with the other.

It must not be understood, however, that any portion of the signals are conveyed by the *ground current*. All the signals pass and repass over the one main wire. The philosophy of the thing is well understood by such electricians as have made the subject a matter of study; but it is rather too abstruse to be clearly defined to the ordinary reader.

In the practical working of the system two instruments are placed upon a table, at each end of the line, one of which receives, while the other simultaneously sends messages—a low partition being placed across the center of the table, between the receiver and sender, to prevent the sound of the instruments from interfering with each other.

Only one condition is requisite to the perfect working of the system, and that is that the current must be equally divided at 1 and 5. This result is secured by an ingenious adjustable arrangement at the two points of resistance, *X* and *X'*. It would be difficult to explain this principle, or the adjustable nature of this resistance, or "rheostat" as it is technically called; but the device is perfectly familiar to every electrician. If a wire, say 100 miles in length between two stations, is in perfect working order, the "rheostat" (*X*) must be equivalent in its resistance to the resistance encountered by a perfectly insulated wire of that length. But if by reason of unfavorable weather, or imperfect insulation, a greater resistance is encountered on the main wire, making it equivalent to say 150 miles in length, the extra 50 miles can be instantly applied to *X*, and the balance be thus kept constant and equal.

USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

To Polish Oak.—Slightly oil the work with linseed oil, and then rub off; then make a paste of whiting and paraffine oil, colored with yellow ochre, or something darker if necessary for the color of wood. After the wood is well filled in with this paste, it must be well rubbed off clean, and let stand two or three hours before the polish is applied.

To Get Rid of Ants, the following mode is recommended:—"Place a fresh meat bone where the ants can get at it, and they will flock to it in large numbers. When they are on it, dip it in hot water; repeat it a few times and the ants will have disappeared."

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

The Matthews Apple.—Dr. J. STAYMAN, Leavenworth, Kan., writes as follows to the American Agriculturist, concerning this fruit:—"This is an apple of great promise, being very beautiful and perfect. It originated in Nelson county, Virginia, on the farm of Mr. MATTHEWS, and was first introduced to the public by TYREE DOLLINS of Albemarle Co., Va., from whom we received specimens at the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Richmond, Va., September last. Tree, a stout, upright grower, with light-colored bark. Fruit, medium to average; weight, from six to ten ounces; form, round, slightly conic; skin, smooth, rich waxen yellow; dots, large, scattered, whitish or gray; stem, medium, slender; cavity, wide, deep, green; eye, small, closed; basin, rather narrow and shallow, furrowed; core, large, round, open; carpels, large, hollow; seeds, medium, ovate, plump, dark; flesh, yellowish, very tender, juicy, pleasant sub-acid; quality, good to very good; season, October to February."

Cranberry Culture.—In reply to the inquiry of T. M. ROBINSON of Colorado, in regard to the probabilities of successful Cranberry culture in that region of country, we must refer him to the authorities on that subject. See our book list.

Fig Culture in California.—W. H. HAYNIE, in the Sacramento Farmers' Club, said that the white Smyrna Fig could be grown and cured as well in that State as in Smyrna or any of the countries of the Mediterranean. They cannot be imported at less than 28c. per lb. He estimates that an acre of fig trees 10 years old will produce 30,000 pounds of figs.

Farm Economy.

WILLOW BASKET-MAKING.

CAN you not induce some of your German readers who know how to make willow baskets—such as are so useful in all domestic and farm affairs—to give instructions thereon through your excellent paper? It would be of great service to some of us, who have plenty of willows and occasional time, which we would gladly utilize.—R. M. HOPKINS.

WE shall be glad to receive such contributions from any practical basket-maker. Meantime, we copy the following, with accompanying illustrations, from one of Loudon's works:—One year's shoots of the common willow, or of some other species of that family, are most generally used. The shoots are cut the preceding Autumn, and tied in bundles, and if they are intended to be peeled, their thick ends are placed in standing water to the depth of 3 or 4 inches; and when the shoots begin to sprout in Spring, they are drawn through a split stick stuck in the ground, or an apparatus consisting of two round rods of iron, nearly half an inch thick, 1 foot 4 inches long, and tapering a little upward, welded together at the one end, which is sharpened, so that the instrument may be readily thrust through a hole in the stool, or small bench, on which the operator sits. In using it, the operator takes the wand in his right hand by the small end, and puts a foot or more of the thick end into the instrument, the prongs of which he presses together with his left hand, while with his right he draws the willow toward him, by which the bark is at once separated from the wood; the small end is then separated in the same manner, and the peeling is completed.

Every basket consists of two parts—the framework of the structure, and the filling-in or wattled part. The principal ribs in common baskets are two—a vertical rib or hoop, the upper part of which is destined to form the handle; and a horizontal hoop or rim, which is destined to support all the subordinate ribs on which the wands are wattled. The two main ribs are first bent to the required form, and made fast at their extremities by nails or wire. They are then joined together in their proper position, the one intersecting the other; and they are afterwards nailed together, or tied by wire at the points of intersection.

The operation of wattling is next commenced, by taking the small end of a wand and passing it once or twice round the cross formed by the points of intersection; after which one, or perhaps two, secondary ribs are introduced on each side of the vertical main rib. The wattling is then proceeded with a little further, when two or more secondary ribs are introduced; and the process is continued till a sufficient number of subordinate ribs are put in to support the wattling of the entire structure. The whole art, as far as concerns the gardener, will be understood from the following figures:

Fig. 1 shows the handle and rim of what is called the Scotch basket, made fast at the points of intersection.

Fig. 2 shows the same skeleton, with the ribs of one side added and the wattling or woven work commenced.

Fig. 3 represents the commencement of what is called the English mode of basket-making, in which three parallel rods of two or three feet in length, according to the intended diameter of the bottom of the basket, are laid flat on the ground, and single rods are tied around the whole, fastening them closely together at the center, as shown in

Fig. 4. Then the material is interwoven through these central rods, so as to make a complete star of them, as shown in

Fig. 5, which is the upper side of the bottom.

Fig. 6 shows the lower side.

Fig. 7 shows the bottom complete, the under side of it being uppermost.

Fig. 8 shows the bottom turned upside down, the points of some of the radiating ribs cut off, some of the rods which are to form the side ribs inserted, and the side weaving commenced.

Fig. 9 shows the basket nearly completed, with part of the rim finished, and the rod on which the handle is to be formed inserted.

Fig. 10 shows the rim completed and part of the handle plaited.

FIG. 10. FIG. 9. FIG. 8.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Dissolving Bones.—Mr. PATTEE, Warner, N. H., at a recent Agricultural Convention, gave the following formula for reducing bones:—Place them in a large kettle, mixed with ashes and about one peck of lime to a barrel of bones. Cover with water and boil. In twenty-four hours all the bones, with the exception, perhaps, of the hard shin bones, will become so much softened as to be easily pulverized by hand.

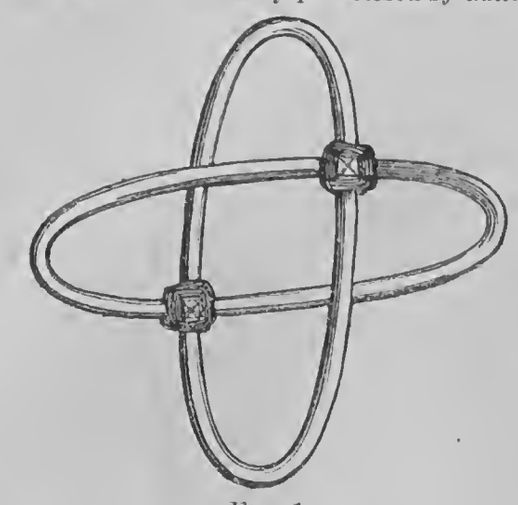


FIG. 1.

They will not be in particles of bone, but in a pasty condition, and in excellent form to mix with muck, loam or ashes. By boiling the shin bones ten or twelve hours longer, they will also become soft. This is an easy and cheap method of reducing bones. If the farmer will set aside a cask for the reception of bones in some convenient place, and throw all that are found on the farm

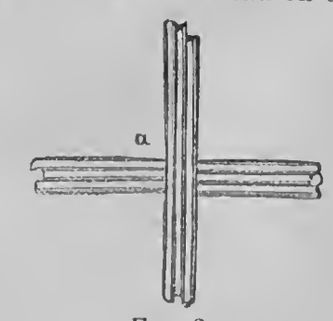


FIG. 3.

into it, especially if one or two dead horses come into his possession, he will be likely to find a large collection at the end of the year, which would prove a valuable adjunct to the manure heap.

Cotton Seed as a Fertilizer.—Mr. G. G. Zenor, a planter near Pattersonville, Louisiana, last year made 65 hogsheads of sugar from 35 acres of old prairie land. From 12 acres, fertilized with cotton seed at the rate of $15 per acre, he obtained 35 hogsheads, or nearly 3 hogsheads per acre. The remaining 23 acres produced 30 hogsheads, or less than 1⅓ hogsheads per acre. This surplus product of 1⅔ hogsheads, about 2,000 pounds per acre, involved an additional cost for fertilizers of about three-quarters of a cent per pound.

Decomposing Corn Stalks.—M. G. F., Conneaut, O. Treat your corn stalks and stable manure as follows:—Lay a layer of muck, then of corn stalks and manure mixed with lime, then muck, then lime and manure again, thus alternating and covering the whole with muck. In thirty days pitch the entire heap over, mixing it together, and do it once a month until it is ready to use.

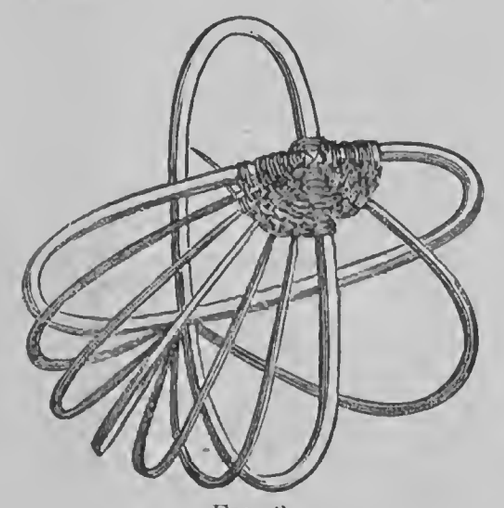


FIG. 2.

Thomas' Smoothing Harrow, B. C. WILLIAMS is informed, has 81 teeth made of steel rods one half inch in diameter, hardened and set in 2 by 2½ inch oak, slanting backwards at an angle of 25 degrees. The

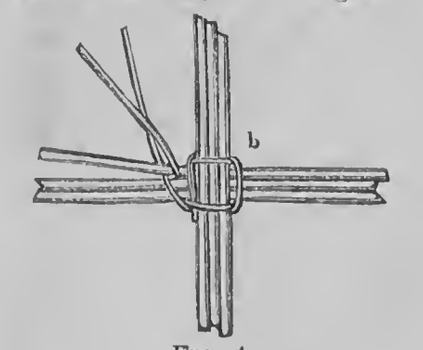


FIG. 4.

harrow is in the form of three gates fastened by hinges. The teeth are always bright and clean, never clog, cut through instead of pushing the lumps aside. It is an excellent implement.

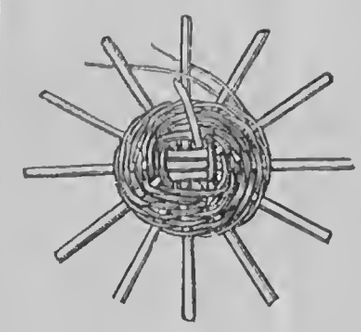


FIG. 5.

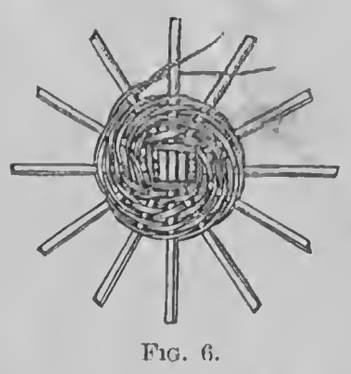


FIG. 6.

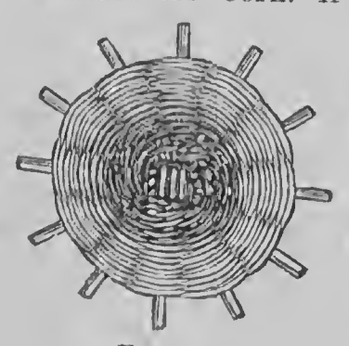


FIG. 7.

Fresh Horse Manure for Corn.—If we had fresh horse manure and desired to apply it to corn ground, and that corn ground was green ground, and a stiff soil, we should spread it on the land just before plowing and turn it under about four inches deep, following the surface plow with a sub-soil plow, of course. If it is old land we should apply in the same manner. We have seen excellent results, however, by spreading on sandy soils after last hoeing.

Industrial Societies.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

Connecticut River Valley Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—Capt. CHESTER PIKE, Cornish, N. H. *Vice-Pres'ts*—Hon. John G. Sinclair, Littleton, N. H.; Samuel Cratt, West Lebanon, N. H.; Robert Elwell, Langdon, N. H.; Alexander McLane, Fairlee; D. S. Pratt, Brattleboro; Thos. E. Hatch, Keene, N. H.; Wm. Clark, Claremont, N. H.; Daniel F. Tillottson, Orford, N. H.; Henry F. Arms, Springfield; Fenelon Arnold, Westminster; Samuel Walker, Charlestown, N. H.; D. E. Fisk, Shelburn, Mass.; H. A. Stockbridge, Hadley, Mass.; John Johnson, Bradford. *Treas.*—Chas. W. Pierce, Orford. *Sec.*—D. E. Willard, Orford. *Ex. Com.*—C. Pike, Samuel Cratt, Geo. H. Stowell, Alexander McLane. Fair, Sept. 17-19.

Kennebec, Me., Union Ag. and Hort. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—J. M. CARPENTER, Pittston. *Vice-Pres'ts*—N. Foster, Gardiner; W. P. Atherton, Hallowell; Z. H. Blinn, Dresden. *Treas. and Collector*—John Stone, Gardiner. *Sec.*—S. Smiley, South Gardiner. *Trustees*—J. M. Carpenter, Pittston; W. R. Wharff, Gardiner; D. Lancaster, Farmingdale; S. Lord, Hallowell; S. L. Boardman, Augusta; J. W. Robinson, Litchfield; John Knox, W. Gardiner; A. N. Douglass, Chelsea; J. D. Willard, Dresden; J. B. Beedle, Richmond; H. H. Northey, Whitefield.

Shawnee, Kan., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872:—*Pres.*—H. T. BEAMAN. *Vice-Pres.*—E. Carriger. *Sec.*—W. J. Stagg. *Treas.*—C. W. Jewell. *Directors.*—S. H. Johnson (at large); C. W. Higginbotham, Rossville; W. F. Johnson, Silver Lake; G. H. Macauley, Soldier; A. Washburn, Topeka; G. W. Spencer, Tecumseh; A. G. Miller, Monmouth; G. W. Berry, Williamsport; W. C. Hoagland, Auburn; E. G. Moon, Dover; Jas. Swan, Mission; B. B. Van Horn, A. M. Coddington, A. J. Ryan, and A. J. Huntoon, Topeka City.

Western Pa. Poultry Soc.—Officers for 1872:—*Pres.*—JOHN KENNEDY, Pittsburg. *Vice-Pres'ts*—E. Gregg, Pittsburg; Dr. A. H. Gross, East Liberty; Frank Ardary, James Lockhart, and W. A. Reed, Pittsburg; James Blythe, Robert Henderson, and B. F. Holmes, Alleghany City. *Treas.*—C. A. Stevens, Pittsburg. *Cor.* and *Rec. Sec.*—C. B. Elben, Lock Box 303, Pittsburg.

The Woolen and Cotton Manufacturers of the West will hold their annual exposition in Chicago in August 6-9. We hope to have a large gathering. We invite the wool growers, and trust a more cordial feeling may be inspired between the grower of wool and the manufacturers, by becoming better acquainted with each other; their interests are mutual.—G. S. B.

The Bureau of Agriculture of Tennessee consists of six Commissioners—two from each grand division of the State. They are appointed by the Governor. The appointees are:—Thomas Crutchfield, Chattanooga; Hunter Nicholson, Knoxville; W. H. Jackson, Nashville; J. B. Killebrew, Clarksville; R. B. Hurt, Jackson, and A. B. Haynes, Memphis.

West Somerset, Me., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—SAMUEL W. TINKHAM. *Vice-Pres.*—Luke S. Muntor. *Sec. and Treas.*—Asa W. Moore. *Marshal*—Wm. W. Waugh. *Trustees*—Wm. W. Waugh, Otis M. Hilton, David Stevens, 2d, David Elder, John Heald. Fair at North Anson, Oct. 1-2.

Pottawatomie, Kan., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—J. A. BEAL. *Vice-Pres'ts*—L. H. Crowl, Henry Short, G. A. Leland. *Treas.*—Thomas Huey, Louisville. *Sec.*—E. Walker, St. George. *Directors*—A. P. McMillan, L. R. Palmer, J. Collins, J. P. Shannon, C. C. Foot.

Republic Co., Kan., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—A. ODELL. *Vice-Pres.*—R. P. West. *Sec.*—I. O. Savage. *Treas.*—J. M. Ryan. *Ex. Com.*—W. P. Penke, John Bowersox, Abram Kindy, Joseph Booth, J. E. Van Natta, Fred. Collins, Sr., A. B. Wilder.

The New York State Ag. Soc's fair is to open Sept. 16. Utica, Elmira, and Watertown have presented their respective claims for it, which have been referred to a sub-committee of five of the Executive Committee, who are to decide May 21.

Adams Co., Ill., Bee Keepers' Ass'n.—Such is the name of a recently organized body, with the following officers: *Pres.*—W. A. BYRD. *Vice-Pres.*—E. F. Humphrey. *Sec. and Treas.*—T. Butterworth.

The Royal National Tulip Society of Great Britain holds its next exhibition in the Botanic Gardens, Old Trafford, Manchester, May 25.

The Vernon Co., Wis., Ag. Soc. holds its next fair at Viroqua, Oct. 1-4. *Pres.*—JOHN C. DAVIS. *Sec.*—G. W. Nuzum, Viroqua, Wis.

The S. W. Wis. Indus. Ass'n will hold its third annual fair at Mineral Point, Sept. 4-7.

The Adams Co., Ill., Ag. Soc. is to hold its next Fair at Quincy, commencing Sept. 2.

The Illinois State Fair is to be held at Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 16-21.

The Garden.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Coal Ashes for Garden Walks.—The Germantown Telegraph says:—"We wish again to impress upon the readers of the Telegraph that nothing makes better garden walks than coal ashes. They are of more value for this purpose than any other that they can be applied to that we know of. Where the walk requires it, dig it out two or three inches—put the coarsest portion of the ashes at the bottom and the other on the top to the depth altogether of three or four or even six inches, and then roll well. These walks are always dry and pleasant to the feet, and are rarely troubled with weeds, and when they are, they can be readily removed."

To Exterminate Moles from a Garden a genius says:—"Dig a hole like a post hole across one of the mole holes, and in the bottom place some rags previously dipped in sulphur. Set fire to them, and, when once well on fire, cover up close with a board, and the mole hole acts as a pipe. The mole leaves."

Dairy Husbandry.

SUNDAY CHEESE MAKING.

A WAY OUT OF A GRIEVOUS BURTHEN.

SUNDAY cheese making has been very justly termed "an abomination." It is offensive to good morals and a stain which every Christian community must desire to see wiped out. The churches have from time to time appealed to the dairymen in convention to close the factories on Sunday, and take some means for doing away with what seems to Christians to be a heinous sin. These appeals have hitherto had but little force or influence, because the patrons of factories claim that no feasible plan has been presented to relieve them and the cheese makers from the difficulty.

The cows must be milked on Sunday and the milk cannot be wasted or lost. The farmers argue that there is less evil in compelling a half dozen persons to labor at the factory on Sunday than to subject the families of a whole neighborhood to work on this day. They are not provided with the necessary conveniences for making butter or cheese at the farm, and they cannot afford to employ the requisite skill for manufacturing in the dairy for this seventh part of the time. An experienced dairy woman commands high wages, and if the Sunday's milk cannot be managed at the factory, we may as well go back to farm dairying and close up our factories altogether. We admit, they say, that it is hard upon the factory hands to be tied down to work every day in the week for six to nine months of the year, but we see no way out of the difficulty. We pay a large price for manufacturing, and the relief from Sunday work on the farm is one of the compensations. We engage our factory hands with the full understanding that our Sunday milk is to be properly cared for by them. They are well paid for their labor, and it is useless to talk about keeping the milk over at the farm on Sunday. If we are forced into this measure, we shall abandon the factories, and this interest, in consequence, must perish.

We have discussed this matter with dairymen in the old dairy districts and find a very strong, and we might say, almost universal aversion against holding the Sunday's milk at the farm for any purpose. All kinds of excuses and arguments are used against it, and even though it may be clearly proved that a profit would result from turning the Sunday's milk into butter, still farmers utterly refuse to adopt the system. If the cheese factories are to be relieved, some other plan than that commonly proposed must be inaugurated.

After looking over the matter in all its bearings, we can at present see but one feasible way out of this abuse. Since the farmers insist upon hauling the Sunday's milk to the factory, that point must be yielded by the opponents of Sunday cheese making. But what shall be done with the milk after it arrives at the factory? We should advise that it be set for butter-making at the factory. It has been generally supposed that at cheese factories, as now constructed, it would be impracticable to receive milk and keep it over a day for butter-making; that the expense of erecting suitable apartments and fixtures for this purpose must preclude the idea of any such arrangement. We think this is not so. Indeed nearly every old factory, with an outlay of a few hundred dollars, could have a suitable milk room where the Saturday night and Sunday morning's milk may be received and set aside to cream. A simple "lean-to" adjoining the present milk room and communicating with it by a door, would in many cases suffice. Then the internal fittings may consist in a set of the JEWETT pans, or something similar; a simple arrangement being made to conduct the water provided at the factory so that it will have a constant flow under the pans.

With the usual spring-water constantly flowing under the pans, and with proper attention to cleanliness, the Saturday night's milk will keep sweet until Monday morning. The milk then being skimmed may be mingled with the whole milk of Sunday night or Monday morning, and a fair quality of cheese made therefrom.

Upon this plan it will be observed the factory hands on Sunday will have no work to attend to except receiving the milk as it comes in, and nearly the whole day is secured as a time for rest. We believe this system is entirely practicable and is almost wholly free from objectionable features. It is true a little more work will be required on Monday morning in skimming the milk and in churning, and in making the cheese; but as this comes but once a week, and after a day of rest, it will not be objected to by the factory hands. The making of butter one day at a factory will be of very great convenience to patrons who, under the present system, are often obliged to purchase their summer's butter at high prices, and not unfrequently have much difficulty in obtaining their supply.

In a pecuniary point the milk standing over on Sunday will be found to net better returns than for any other day of the week.

We have now more than a thousand cheese factories in the State of New York alone. Say that the number of hands to a factory, on an average, is four, and we have four thousand workmen, who, under the present system, have no day for rest or recreation during the cheese-making season. Leaving the question of morals and religion entirely out of the argument, it must be admitted by all that one day of the week is needed by the cheese-makers for restoration of muscular and nervous force. The labor at factories, as now conducted, is vexatious, exhaustive, and very hard to be borne. The cheese-makers have for years asked for relief, but could devise no way out of the trouble that would be satisfactory to patrons.

We have always been opposed to Sunday cheese-making, and have, from time to time, suggested methods by which it could be avoided, but there is no plan which so fully meets the views of farmers with whom we have consulted as that we have now proposed. We have submitted the plan to a large number of dairymen, and it meets their approval without an exception, and hence we call attention to it in this public manner.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Ornamental Leaf Plants.—*May 7.*—I have been setting out bedding plants to form groups and borders, which, if the weather proves favorable, will make a splendid show during the summer. In the center of one large oval-shaped bed there are some strong plants of *Erianthus Ravenna*, a beautiful grass which grows ten or twelve feet high. Surrounding this there are a few plants of the "Striped-leaved Reed" (*Arundo donax striata*). The next row is entirely of strong tubers of *Caladium esculentum*, a plant with light green leaves three to four feet long and about two broad. The third row is made up of various varieties of Geraniums, which will be kept down to about one foot or a little more in hight. The fourth and last row is of Verbenas, as these answer well for a boarder. I have also planted other groups entirely of Coleuses, and think, upon the whole, we have few plants equal to them for decorating small gardens. They are easily propagated and grow luxuriantly in any good soil, making a splendid show until killed by the frosts in Autumn.

Groups made up entirely of ornamental leaf plants make a grand ornament, but I like to mix in a few with gay flowers, such as the *Geraniums*, *Salvias*, *Verbenas*, *Lantanas* and similar well known kinds, as the contrast between their bright flowers and the tropical foliage of other plants is quite unique. Among rock work the *Dracenas*, variegated *Yuccas*, *Begonias*, *Vincas*, and a host of other beautiful species and varieties may be employed to work up a beautiful picture, such as is never seen elsewhere except in the garden.

Ribbon gardening has been quite popular in England, but I think it will never make much headway in this country, as our climate is rather severe on many of the variegated leaved plants, and unless each line in the ribbon is perfect the effect is anything but pleasing. Grouping, or massing, is to my notion the best system, and with these forms one can "Come the Dolly Varden" sufficient to satisfy a pretty high style of decorative art.

A Few Beautiful Shrubs.—*May 8.*—After the long, dreary Winter, our admiration of beautiful flowers become somewhat intensified, and we hail the early Spring flowers with delight. The earliest of the flowering shrubs may not be any more beautiful than the later kind, but it is quite natural to study them more minutely, and thereby form a closer acquaintance with their merits. Among the most attractive of those in bloom at this time, I consider the following as indispensable:—*Cercis Japonica*, or Japan Judas tree. The flowers are produced in such abundance that the branches are hidden from view. The color of the flowers is a rich bright crimson. This shrub is not so rapid a grower as a native species, but it is far superior as an ornamental shrub or tree. *Pyrus Japonica*, such as the pink, scarlet or light crimson, double crimson, and other varieties, are certainly among the most showy of early blooming shrubs.

The Double Plum-leaved spirea (*Spiræa prunifolia pleno*) is the most showy of the white varieties at this season. The pink and white Dwarf flowering Almonds are old favorites, only excelled by the newer double-flowering plum (*Prunus triloba ta*). But when one begins to specify and describe the individual merits of plants, he is very likely to tell a long story; therefore, I will only name a few of the beautiful shrubs which are in full bloom, and in view from my library window:—*Andromeda floribunda*, *Cassandria calyculata*, *Caragana*, in variety; azaleas, hardy, early, Chinese sorts; Hawthorns in variety; Lilacs, many sorts; Rhododendrons, a few of the very earliest foreign species and varieties; Double Chinese apple (*Pyrus spectablis*); Double Chinese cherry (*Exochordia grandiflora*)—a grand shrub in all its proportions; *Viburnum lantanoides*.

The above may be considered as medium early, there being a few which bloom a few days earlier and are now out of flower.

Shearing Evergreens.—*May 9.*—A large pair of hedge shears is an excellent implement for shearing and shortening the small branches of evergreens, whether they are growing singly or in hedges. The past Winter has scorched so many of our choice kinds that considerable shearing is necessary to remove the dead twigs and leaves. The dry weather which has followed a dry, cold Winter, is rapidly annihilating the few plants which were alive at the opening of Spring. We have had, in this locality, but one good shower since the buds started, and all trees and plants that have been moved are suffering terribly. I have kept the shearing process in constant use, but fear that the ax will have to be applied to the roots of many fine specimens, unless we soon have more favorable weather. My lawn is so badly burnt up with drouth that no shearing is required, consequently the lawn mowers are lying idle. The drouth is even more severe than last year, as it commenced so early that we have had no chance to safely plant or transplant.

Yama-Mai Silkworms.—*May 11.*—A few weeks since I received some eggs of the *Attacus Yama-mai*, one of the Japan oak-feeding silkworms. I have kept the eggs in a cool cellar until three days ago when they were brought into my office, where they have already commenced hatching. Whether I shall succeed in rearing any of these worms is of course uncertain, but the experiment is worth trying, and I will report progress or failure from time to time. The introduced English sparrow has annihilated the much feared Ailanthus silkworm (*Attacus* [Samia] *Cynthia*, DRURY), and it is quite probable that they will do the same for any other that is reared in open air. These little pests, or friends, (it is doubtful which they will prove to be,) not only devour the worms as soon as they emerge from the egg, but also hunt the full-grown moths. A dozen sparrows chasing one moth is not an uncommon sight in our cities where these birds are numerous.

Hygienic Information.

HOW TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.

THE stomach makes blood, and the lungs give life to the blood. If an individual has two gallons of blood in his body, and the food taken into the stomach makes one pint of blood in twenty-four hours, in sixteen days he would have new blood. The human body, consisting of bones, muscles, sinews, blood-vessels, organs of reproduction, nutrition, respiration, and of thought, etc., is constructed, nourished and sustained in accordance with certain laws common to organized beings. It is made up of the elements that surround us, such as animals, vegetables, and water. These substances, taken into the stomach, undergo the process of digestion, and the chyle, or nutritive portion, enters into the composition of the blood, and by this means is brought in contact with all parts of the system. Our bodies are always undergoing change, constantly wearing and wasting away, and constantly supplied and repaired by food, drink, and air; particles are displaced and thrown off, and new particles are deposited in their places, so that, by this gradual but constant exchange of particles, it is estimated that the soft parts of our bodies become entirely changed in the space of about one year, and our bones in seven years; hence, all the flesh of our bodies at the present time, will, in the course of one year, pass away, and, by the combination of new particles, its place will be supplied; and in seven years a like change will take place in bones, giving us entire a different body from our present.

The atmosphere is composed of 78 per cent. of nitrogen, 21 per cent. of oxygen, and nearly 1 per cent. of carbonic acid. In it there is always mixed more or less of vapor. When pure, this is the air we breathe; and we are so constituted that we require a constant supply, or animal life is suspended. The venous blood in the body, through the lungs, is exposed to the action of the air we breathe, by which it is purified, and changed from a dark purple to a bright red color, when it again circulates through the system. In this action of the air upon the blood, about eight per cent. of the oxygen is exchanged for nearly the same amout of carbonic acid. The oxygen imported to the blood is a supporter of life, while the carbonic acid thrown off in exchange is a deadly poison.

It is estimated that an individual will breathe, on an average, one gallon of air in a minute; and if air was bottled up and sold at a certain price per breath, people would be particular about its quality, and the amount obtained at each inspiration. Why not be equally as particular when nature has provided a bounteous and free supply, and attached the reward of health to its proper use, and the penalty of disease for neglecting to use it freely?

There are many medicines advertised to cure all diseases; and there are men traveling over our country who promise a cure for so much money; many that are afflicted with chronic disease are trying one medicine and another, looking for a remedy—a secret something just discovered; not realizing that they have a better remedy within their own means. If they would breathe pure air as GOD has given it to them, and if each individual would pay special attention to the regulation of his own diet, avoiding all extremes, either of excess or abstinence, no medicine would be needed. The infinite variety of vegetables and animals with which we are blessed, is evidence that Nature has adapted them to the constitution and wants of an infinite variety of persons, and that each one should select the kind that is best adapted to his nature and his wants, and eat just the amount his system requires for nourishment, and not any more, of such kind of food as the stomach can easily digest. This will make healthy blood, and it will require but little medicine to cure all or nearly every one that is afflicted with chronic disease.

Rutland, Pa. D. S. ROBLYER.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Vegetable Spores in the Blood.—Prof. RICHARDSON of Philadelphia, several years ago, in the course of his experiments to determine whether bacteria (vegetable spores) pass from the stomach into the blood, swallowed 4 ounces of water which contained, according to his estimate, 27,000,000,000 of these minute organisms. In half an hour he discovered them in abundance in a drop of blood taken from the end of his finger. To swallow at a single gulp twenty times as many vegetable spores as there are human inhabitants on the earth, is but a small exploit for a modern scientist.

Cancers Cured by Jersey Tea.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Feb. 24 you express doubts of the veracity of a correspondent who gives statement of cancer cured by "Wild Tea." I have, within the last few months, heard of several cases of cancer cured by the use of the leaves of *Ceanothus Americanus*, commonly known as Jersey Tea, Red Root, etc. Perhaps this may have been the plant used by your correspondent and not the Pipsisaway, as appears to be understood by another correspondent.—C. W. INGRAHAM, *Eastmanville, Mich.*

Remedy for Nasal Catarrh.—Make a weak brine, and snuff up the nostrils, and let it run down in the throat; also wet the head with the same. If persisted in a sufficient length of time, it will effectually cure nasal catarrh. It is said by a physician that the various mixtures sold as "Catarrh Remedies," in many cases, are only salt disguised so as not to be known. Wetting the head with salt and water will stop the hair falling out.—T. E. O., *Millport, N. Y.*

Hygienic Inquiries.—M. E. S., Cumberland, N. Y., asks for a cure for bunions.

Modes and Manners.

MINTWOOD'S CONVERSAZIONE.

Shell Frames, Etc.—"A. F." asks for "the best and prettiest way to make shell frames." Pretty shells, arranged artistically, will be sure to make a pretty frame. Perhaps some one of our readers may be able to give A. F. explicit instruction.

Photographing a Bride.—It is a mere matter of taste, whether or not a bride should be dressed in bridal attire when being photographed for a marriage certificate. If the space allowed is large enough for a full length picture, showing the costume, it would be in clever keeping with the conditions.

Miscellaneous Answers.—MARY C. H., Nelson.—Make the poplin trimming into frills of side plaiting, and stitch on an inch from the upper edge. Small, loose sleeves are worn. Black alpaca remains fashionable. Dresses are cut high at the neck, and finished with a cord or narrow band. When you wish to introduce "two girl cousins of the same name to a friend," address the elder as "my cousin, Miss SMITH, from New York," and the younger, "Miss JULIA SMITH, of Smithtown," or from whatever place she may be.

Swiss Muslin Graduating Dress.—SOPHIETTE, Ohio.—Your idea of making your "Swiss muslin graduating dress, with graduated ruffles nearly to the waist," is good. Make the waist a basque, separate from the lining, with small, open sleeves, and trim with ruffles; upright ruff of lace, or blonde, at the neck. Make the skirt with a demi-train; the petticoat worn beneath should be of the same length. Necktie, hair-ribbon, and sash of very pale, silvery blue, or lavender.

Fashions for Boys.—A simple, jaunty suit for boys from five until nine years of age, is the English sailor costume, and may be made of white linen, duck, or pique—duck preferred. The waist is blouse, falling loosely over the waistband; seam on the shoulder and under the arm; coat sleeves, and pants coming just below the knee, only loose enough at the bottom for the feet to slip through. A large sailor collar, with the points coming just back of the shoulder, and forming a rather deep square at the back, broad cuffs on the sleeves, and stripes down the outside of the pants, are cut from blue cloth, Chambre or French calico. About half an inch from the edge of blue, sew a narrow white cord or braid; flat pearl buttons an inch in diameter. The blouse is cut rather low at the throat, and should be worn with a shirt beneath. A blue cravat tied in a sailor knot, at the union of the sailor collar in front, a straw sailor hat with a blue band, blue and white striped stockings with button boots complete a very pretty summer costume for boys, that any housewife can make. They are pretty made of white flannel and trimmed with blue flannel; for boys less than five years of age, dresses with short sacques or jackets are worn. The skirt is plainly gored or laid in kilt pleats. The jacket is cut in Vandykes around the bottom, and bound with braid, the corners being left square, clipped or rounded. Plaited poplins make up stylishly, and for cool days velveteen or plush, with white shirt waist under the jacket; for hot weather, linen, pique, or calico. Boys over ten years of age, wear a full suit, coat, vest and pants of gray, drab, brown or blue cassimere or melton cloth.

Fashions for Young Girls.—Hair worn loosely or in braids; dresses nearly to the tops of the boots; no hoops worn; flounce on the bottom of overskirt trimmed with a ruffle, or scalloped and bound; short jacket or round cape for wrap. A pretty costume for a girl of ten or fourteen, is a petticoat of light-blue wool delaine, with a flounce, or alternate ruffles of blue and gray delaine; a polonaise of light-gray (or drab) delaine trimmed with the blue; a gray straw or silk hat with blue ribbons, two long ends falling below the waist at the back; ruffle in the neck, blue necktie, and gray gloves. Small checked poplins of black and white, blue and white, or pink and white, make up well for misses. Many are made with overskirts looped at the back, and basque waists.

Street Dresses.—Quite a marked feature of some new and elegant dresses, is the very deep skirt trimming. The skirt is cut off, half or three-quarters of a yard from the waist, and finished with a flounce laid in kilt plats. The overskirt is short in front, long behind, and looped. Frequently, the front of the skirt is trimmed high, with only a flounce of moderate width at the side and back. A skirt trimmed with a ruffled flounce, has the front width ornamented with perpendicular puffing or ruffles, with, perhaps, bows down the center. The fashion of varying the trimming in front is quite common. A stylish linen suit has the skirt, over-skirt and mantle (round cape) trimmed with fringe of the same shade, with parasol and hat of the same. Fringe does not wash well, unless great care is taken, so that flat braids, scalloped edges, etc., are to be preferred in all wash goods.

The Shirt Waists, of calico, etc., that were so popular last summer, will continue to be worn. They are made with plaits, and in length come well over the hips. A shirr string at the waist confines them, and is let out when the waist is washed or ironed. They fit much better than when made with a waistband. The sleeves have a little fullness at the top, and at the bottom are finished with a deep cuff.

How to Make a Black Alpaca, Etc.—AGNES H., Newark.—Make your black alpaca with a polonaise; coat sleeves, left open at the under-sleeve for a few inches; trim with two bias ruffles. Trim the front and side widths of the skirt with a deep kilt flounce, and ruffle the remaining widths to the same hight. You can add a round cape or mantle if you like. Make the sleeves of your Victoria lawn coat shape; shoot and finish with a kilt frill to match the skirt trimming. A Llama lace sacque, "good enough for anybody," can be had for $28. Those of guipure cost from $50 up.

In Summer Silks, narrow stripes are to be preferred—black and gray, blue and white, white with green, or lavender. A black and gray, with the polonaise trimmed with fringe to match, makes a serviceable and elegant costume. From twenty-five to thirty yards are required. It costs from $1 up. At present, the polonaise is the "most approved" style, although many prefer the basque and overskirt, which admits the wearing of a cotton or linen skirt waist.

Church Gloves, with a black suit, may be gray, straw color, or salmon. Gloves should harmonize with the other colors worn—not necessarily match them. In regard to linen suit, read elsewhere.

White Tucked Dress.—SUE L. W., South Butler.—You can wear your white tucked dress skirt as a looped tunic over a black dress; or wear a black (silk) polonaise over that; or ripping it up carefully, make a polonaise of it, to wear over a black silk suit.

Ella La Rue will find directions for her "little sister's dresses" in "fashions for girls." "Little" is an indefinite description.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Graham Bread.—There is but one way only to make Graham bread, viz:—Obtain first-class flour and make it *precisely* in the same manner as wheaten bread, with bakers' yeast. It is the most natural and wholesome of all breads. Some people fancy that with the addition of soda, molasses, steaming, etc., it becomes more palatable. This is all bosh; for the manner in which it is generally made renders it by no means healthy or digestible, while *au contraire*, the simpler it is prepared the better, like all other food. I have used it made according to the above plan for twenty years, only varying from the same when traveling, and then have been compelled, at hotels, to worry down trash, yclept Graham bread, made out of villainous compounds and prepared, no doubt, according to some of the "precious" recipes occasionally appearing in various newspapers.—P. I. C., *Vineland, New Jersey.*

Preserving Sweet Corn.—M. B. WADE, Fairfield, Co., Conn., prepares sweet corn as follows:—"We take the corn right from the hill, and take off some of the husks, but not all, and put it in the stove-oven, and leave it there to cook from twenty to thirty minutes. Then take it out, take off the rest of the husks, and with a two-tined fork take the corn from the cob, put on dishes, and return to the oven to dry. This is the Indian method, only instead of the oven they used hot stones, and burned the corn with with them until cooked, and then dried in the sun."

To Boil Eggs.—Who does not know how? Yet how few people know the way to boil them in order to retain all their delicious flavor. Allow me to tell you my method:—I put one half dozen eggs into a tin pail, and pour about two quarts of boiling water over them; then set the pail on the hearth, where the heat is not kept up, and let them remain from six to ten minutes, according as we like them cooked, hard or rare. By so cooking the white is always tender and delicious. Try it.—MONA, *Titusville, Pa.*

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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872.

STIMULANTS.

There is no class of men who need to use stimulants more than farmers and horticulturists. We make this assertion deliberately and with the profoundest conviction of its truth. The nature of their vocation, and their relations to nature, prove it. Stimulants produce heat; heat is a means of motion; motion is essential to growth; growth is essential to production. No one will suppose, we hope, that when we say farmers need to use stimulants, we mean they need to pour them down their throats. We are led to commend stimulants in agriculture, because a gentleman said to us the other day that something ailed his soil; it seemed dead; did not appear to have vital force; was inactive; did not produce. We told him it needed stimulating. "Stimulating?" said he; "how is that done?" Firstly, drain it; then plow it deeply, turning under active, unfermented manures. It will lose its inertness, will exhibit vitality, will germinate seed and produce a crop. He had never heard of stimulating soil before!

Another friend of ours had been stimulated by something he had seen or read, to save all the manure made on his farm, and get all he could elsewhere. He told us after his first year's experiment that it had astonished him to find so much material that had before gone to waste. The very process of saving and applying had not only benefited his farm, but acted as a stimulant to himself. He had learned that with a bank of stimulating material to draw from, he could make every nook and corner of his farm pay. He did not confine himself to a crop of wheat, a field of corn and a patch of potatoes—leaving his meadows and pastures to take care of themselves. Now, added to excellent staple crops, he produced early and late peas, beans, and roots of all sorts; in fact, he did not cease to plant and sow from April 1st to August 1st. The sweet herbs he grew in out-of-the-way nooks, paid for his magazines, papers and books for the year. His pea crop fattened his hogs; his pumpkins and sowed sweet corn made his beef; his sowed corn kept up the milk of his cows during drouths, and his sugar beets and parsnips kept it up late in Winter; his melons, grown in fence corners, gave his boys all the pocket money they needed; his turnips, grown in his corn fields, kept thirty sheep through the Winter, with a very little hay and corn meal added; his crop of saffron bought the women their bonnets and shoes; he sold his neighbors spring and fall bulbs enough to pay for his two girls' wardrobes; he grew evergreens and young maples enough between his orchard rows to pay for his hired help; he always has seed corn, seed wheat, strawberry, tomato, pepper, celery, etc., plants to sell. And so he went through the list. Of course the production of all this involved labor. But it paid him to hire and pay good wages.

And this was all due to stimulants! He did not hesitate to buy ashes, leached or unleached, lime, refuse salt, livery-stable manure, coal ashes, bones, shells, etc., etc., wherever he could find them. He never went to town but he carried something to sell; he never left town with an empty wagon; he would not waste the time of traveling home unloaded. If his clays needed sand, he drew sand and mixed with them; if his sand needed muck, muck was incorporated with it. As soon as one crop was off he had stimulants to apply to the land, and planted it with a crop that he knew it would mature. In this complex husbandry he found not only profit, but the greatest pleasure. He said it was as good as a variety theater to him to watch these various crops grow; and as delightful a stimulant to his mind and body as any drinking bout could be to a bummer.

He believed in Agricultural Stimulants. So do we!

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The National Swine-Breeders' Convention, called to meet in New York city May 14, did meet and was organized by the selection of Henry Stewart for Chairman, and Chas. D. Bragdon Secretary. Col. Frank D. Curtis, on behalf of the Committee appointed by the Farmers' Club to inaugurate the movement, stated its object, read letters from prominent breeders in various parts of the country, endorsing the object, some of whom recommended the adjournment of the Convention to a point more central to the mass of swine-breeders, and to a time late in the fall, when it would be more practicable for them to attend. The propriety of so doing was apparent. Col. Curtis moved that a Committee of five, including the Chairman and Secretary of the Convention, be appointed to select and name a Committee of three for each breed of swine bred in America—the duties of these respective Committees to be to report at the adjourned meeting of this Convention upon the history, characteristics, and a scale of points for the respective breeds; also to name a Committee of three to report at the same time on the question, "What constitutes thoroughbred swine." Col. Curtis' motion was adopted, and Messrs. Curtis, Chase and Weld were named. This Committee was also instructed by the Convention to consult with breeders generally throughout the country, and to call another Convention, not earlier than November, at such point as may seem most agreeable to the majority of those interested.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the selection of Committees to report upon "the history, characteristics and points of excellence" of the various breeds, is the work the Convention has provided for accomplishing. This work, if done as it should be, involves the selection of the best posted and most impartial breeders of the different breeds of swine as committeemen. To make this selection is the duty of the Committee named, and said Committee desire the co-operation and counsel of all intelligent breeders, in order that the Convention, when it meets in the fall, shall have acquired, through the agency of these Committees, material upon which to have discussion and action, and from which may be crystalized information that shall be a protection to both breeders and buyers of swine.

Botanist of the Department of Agriculture.—Mr. Swank, who runs the Department of Agriculture at Washington—Mr. F. Watts drawing salary as Commissioner—has at last succeeded in finding some one to accept the position of Botanist. We see by our exchanges that Dr. George Vasey of Illinois has been offered the appointment. Should Dr. V. take the position from which Dr. Parry was ejected with so much indignity, it will be a source of regret to his botanical friends. We can only suppose that he is not aware of the circumstances of Dr. Parry's removal.—*Hearth and Home.*

We do not regard such talk as very wise. A Botanist is, or is not, needed in the Department. If one is needed, the country's interests are paramount to the feelings of Dr. Parry's "botanical friends." We do not see that Dr. Vasey, in accepting the position lately held by Dr. Parry, is doing anything that he ought not to do. Here is an opportunity for him to be useful to the country and earn his daily bread. It is plain that, under the present administration of the Department, Dr. Parry cannot re-occupy that position. If it is important, it should be occupied; why not by Dr. Vasey? If it is not important, why should Dr. Parry ever have been put there, and why should his friends have labored to secure his re-appointment? Why should public interests suffer because of personal quarrels?

Veterinary Vandalism.—There is a class of men who travel through the country professing to be Veterinary Surgeons, who are unknown and not likely to be known long in any locality. They do swindle farmers—there is no doubt of it. Our stock interests are becoming of such magnitude, and the diseases which effect stock so common, that nearly every thousand farmers who breed horses, cattle, sheep and swine, ought to support a skilled Veterinary Surgeon. There is need of such aid in domestic husbandry. But we ought to have laws which will properly punish mal-practice in the treatment of domestic animals as well as humans. This sort of protection should be afforded by law. Until it is, these itinerants will thrive on ill-gotten gains. It seems to us that country physicians ought to find it profitable—and it certainly would not be undignified—to combine with their practice for the salvation of human life, veterinary practice. There is a rich and useful field open before them in this direction; and the knowledge of the laws governing human health are not inapplicable in the treatment of dumb brutes.

Our Premiums are Appreciated—As is shown by the acknowledgments we are almost daily receiving from Agent-Friends of the Rural New-Yorker. To show how highly our Premiums are prized, and that they are, as we claim, genuine and valuable, we quote from several letters lately received:

U. M. Scott of Montgomery Co., Ind., thus tersely acknowledges and reports:—"The Boston Premium Organ came to-day. It is a much finer organ than I expected to get. Accept my thanks for the same. I shall still continue to add to my list of subscribers to the Rural."

Dell Morgan of Erie Co., N. Y., thus closes a business letter:—"I have received my premium, the Regulator Seed Drill, and am very much pleased with it. Please accept my thanks. I never did any work that paid better than getting up a club for the Rural New-Yorker."

Austin Jackson of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., writes:—"Please receive my thanks for a very nice Watch which I have just received as premium for obtaining subscribers to the Rural New-Yorker for 1872. Also a half dozen Dessert Knives. This is the eleventh year that I have acted either directly or indirectly in circulating what I think the best family paper that I ever saw. I am thankful for the many substantial presents which you appropriately term 'Good Pay for Doing Good.'"

Frank Batchelor of Allegan Co., Mich., writes:—"My premium (one dozen hard-rubber handle dining-knives) arrived safely, and immediately after being ordered. In regard to them, I can only say that they, like everything else from the Rural Office, are first class, and just what they were represented to be. Let me once more extend to you my thanks and assurance that here the Rural New-Yorker has a warm friend and an earnest worker. The increase of my club over former years is the strongest proof I can furnish you of the appreciation of your late improvements in the Rural."

Strike Against Gang Plows.—The Yorkshire (Eng.) farm laborers have in several cases refused to work the two-furrow gang plows, which are drawn by three horses and controlled by one man, and thus save one man's and a horse's labor to the farmer. We suppose that this is an illustration of the intelligence of the English farm laborer, and it is a sample of the reasonableness of strikes in many cases.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Imlaystown, Monmouth Co., N. J., May 8.—Weather warm and dry. The 4th was very cold and blustering. Fruit trees all out in full bloom. Winter wheat and rye look bad. Grass short; two weeks behind time. Oats all sown. Corn planting going on. Wheat, $1.00; corn, 75c.; potatoes, 80c.; oats, 40c.; butter, 25c.—D. H.

Butler Co., Pa., May 3.—Morning frosty; 1 P. M., cold rain falling; all out-of-door business stopped; poor fall crops all over the county; land bare all winter, with very little snow or rain. Rain this week; grass starting in pastures. Fodder all gone. Hay sold at $20@$25 per ton; oats, 65c.; corn, 65c.; potatoes, $1@1.25. Stock healthy but lean; hired help, $1@1.25; oil labor, $2.50@3 per day.—P. B.

Frewsburg, Chaut. Co., N. Y., May 5.—This morning there was a very heavy frost, and yesterday morning the ground was white with snow. We have, however, had some fine weather, and a good many oats have been sown, and some potatoes, etc., put in the ground. Hay is scarce, and worth from $16 to $20 per ton. Young cattle get a fair living in the pastures, but cows and working animals have to be fed. Butter is worth 28@30c.; farm hands get $18@23 per month and board. We have had a great deal of high wind this Spring. Fences have been blown down, timber uprooted, and some buildings unroofed.—A. H. A.

Plainwell, Mich., May 10.—The Spring thus far has been very cold and backward, with extremely high winds; however, we have had a few nice, warm days, which were duly appreciated. Wheat was badly Winter killed, but what is left looks finely. Oats are up and looking well. Corn is about one-half planted; the balance will be put in shortly. Apples, cherries, strawberries, currants, etc., etc., give promise of an abundant yield, but the peach trees look sorry enough, and there is a fair prospect of *no crop at all.* Wheat is worth $1.80; corn and oats, 35@45c.; potatoes, $1; cows sell at prices all the way from $25 to $50.—F. B.

Fond du Lac, Wis., May 8.—Spring very late. Wheat and oats all sown. To-day it is raining, for the first since Spring opened. Snow passed off without rain. Ground being dry, was well tilled. Having much cold weather; ice formed half inch thick the 1st inst. Am experimenting, or rather testing, Ramsdell's Green Mountain Spring Wheat, and also White Australian. Quite healthy here. A few cases of small-pox and spotted fever in some of the neighboring towns. Wheat bringing $1.30; oats, 35c.; hay, $10@12 per ton; potatoes, 90c.@$1; butter, 20c.; eggs, 10c.; good horses, $300@400 per pair; cows, $25@40; sheep, $4@6, but none for sale, in consequence of the wool fever raging.—O. B.

Winslow, Stephenson Co., Ill., May 6.—We have had a very backward spring. But very little seeding done previous to April 15, and not much plowing, the ground remained so wet. Farmers in this vicinity are sowing more small grain this year than last, and will plant less corn, anticipating a cold, poor corn season; but I shall plant as much as I had intended to, and let it take its chance. There are a great many oats to be sown yet. I finished rolling my small grain the 4th inst. I think the use of the roller to be almost as indispensable as the use of the harrow, especially this Spring, as so much of the land was plowed pretty wet and has dried out and left it lumpy; but if it is rolled it is left finely pulverized and smooth for the reaper.—A. L. S.

Lyndonville, Vt., May 10.—Season backward. The sugar season, which was nearly a month later than that of last year, ended about a week ago, with not over two-thirds the usual yield. Quality of sugar made this season not super-excellent. Farmers just beginning their Spring's work; very little grain sown yet. Notwithstanding the past Winter was unusually long and cold, the great depth of snow kept the ground from freezing, and grass is looking finely; no thaws during the Winter to cause it to winter-kill. Hay is scarce and brings high prices—$20 to $25 per ton. Considerable Western corn is fed to stock; in many instances it has been their chief reliance. Good horses sell at sight for remunerative prices. Beef cattle are doing better than during the Winter; and sheep—mutton and store—are in demand, and held at high figures.—I. W. S.

Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 13.—The Spring is very backward, especially the work. Farmers were fully one month later in commencing operations than in 1871. The ground has been frozen to an unusual depth—upwards of four feet in many places—the frost not all out yet. Many hop yards have suffered severely during the winter, full one-third of the hills having died out in some yards, besides a good many of those standing being materially weakened. The price of hop roots has varied from $2 to $5 per bushel, commencing with the latter price, and are now selling in some cases even less than $2. The majority of those sold in this vicinity have gone into Otsego Co. The acreage will be increased here, probably on account of high prices. Winter wheat, as a general thing, looks well; grass backward on account of the absence of rain. We have not had a good, soaking shower this spring. It has been quite cold most of the time, a strong, northwest wind generally prevailing. Oats are worth from 60 to 65c. per bush.; corn, 85 to 90c.; potatoes, 50c.; hay from $15 to $20 per ton. Cows are worth from $40 to $60 per head.—C. G.

RURAL BREVITIES.

Milton Y. Hudson is informed that orchard grass will do well if sowed in the fall with winter wheat.

P. F. Richardson is informed that it is decided that after July 1, 1872, there shall be no import duties whatever on tea and coffee.

We notice that several Subordinate Granges of Patrons of Husbandry have recently been organized in South Carolina, and a State Grange in Mississippi.

Potatoes and Seeds are still needed by the sufferers by fire in Wisconsin. Contributions may be addressed to Capt. A. J. Langworthy, Green Bay, Wis.

We see it asserted that the town of Granby, Nicolet Co., Minn., has voted to buy $100 worth of strychnine, with which to poison its blackbirds. We cannot call that wise.

We notice the announcement of the death of J. B. Skinner, Rockford, Ill., the inventor of an excellent gang plow and a castor coulter for plows. Mr. Skinner was a useful man, and will be missed.

A correspondent asks if we would "recommend a young agricultural society, holding its first Fair, to offer prizes for fast trotting." No—not if it wants to prosper as an *agricultural* society, distinctively.

Seven hundred acres of beets have been contracted for by the Fairport, Ill., beet Sugar Factory at $4 per ton, which, it is expected, will furnish 50 tons per day for 300 days manufacture. The cost of the buildings and machinery for this factory is $150,000.

Samuel Brannan, Calistoga, Cal., has 8,500 mulberry trees ready to furnish food for silk worms, and offers 20 or 30 persons, skilled in silk worm culture, the free use of all his mulberry leaves, and to erect whatever buildings are requisite for the proper conduct of the business.

"A Subscriber," Berlin, Mich., says he wants 150 hay caps—that he knows of many others who want more or less—and asks where they can be procured. We believe R. H. Allen & Co., of 189 Water St., New York, supply hay caps, two yards wide, at $1 each.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

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Various Topics.

THE MASSACRE OF CUBAN STUDENTS.

[SEE ILLUSTRATIONS.]

THE pictures herewith given represent places connected with one of the most brutal and awful incidents of the Cuban revolution; an incident which excited the whole civilized world. The tragedy is of such recent occurrence our readers will remember it. On the 25th of last November a number of students from the Medical College of Havana visited the cemetery of San Lazzaro, where the two heroes of the Loyalist Party, CASTANON and GROSMAN, are entombed. While there they were charged with disfiguring the tombs of these men, who had actively opposed the Cuban insurrection. The chaplain of the cemetery lodged a complaint against them, and they were arrested by the order of Gen. CRESPO, but after a trial before a military tribunal, were acquitted. Upon this a cry arose among the volunteers for their blood, and Gen. CRESPO, afraid of his own forces, consented to have them tried by court martial, the officers of the volunteer force constituting a majority. Two were acquitted, thirty-one were sentenced to hard labor in the galleys, and eight were shot within forty-eight hours in the Plaza de la Puorta. Their ages were from fifteen to nineteen. Within a week orders have been issued by the King of Spain for the release of the students who were sentenced to the galleys, and they have been put on board of a man of war, and will be sent to Spain.

Our engravings represent the cemetery and the tomb of CASTANON, where the alleged desecration took place. Cuban cemeteries differ from those of the Northern States, resembling those found in New Orleans. The dead are not buried in the ground, but shelved in dry niches built into walls of solid masonry, like the ovens or retorts of a gas house. The bodies are packed away in curiously-shaped coffins in the niches. A stone slab seals the mouth of the niche, and on it the names, etc., of the deceased are inscribed. In some cases these slabs are protected by glass projections, between which and the slabs are placed lamps, flowers, crosses, and immortelles, as shown in the picture. The only injury done to the tomb of CASTANON was a scratch on the glass, with a diamond ring. This fatal scratch, which caused the effusion of so much blood, is shown in the picture.

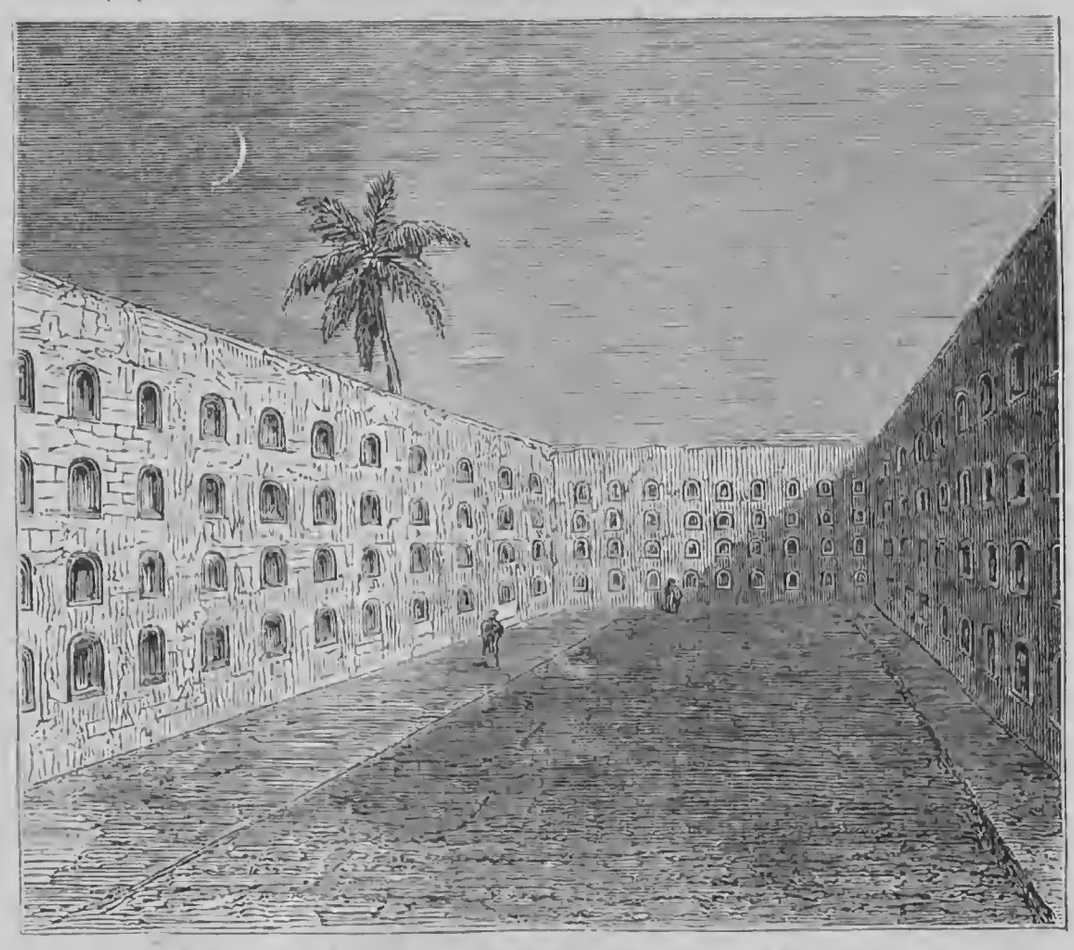
DUTY OF PLAY.

THE Christian Union has this very sensible article on the Duty of Play:

"As a people we do not know how to play. Of all arts, we are most backward in this. We can work, we can talk, we can fight—but we cannot play. We do not play. We are always intent on business. Our very fun flashes out as an incident in the midst of strenuous activity. We are forever DOING. When it is not our own business, it is the business of the church or of society. We stop long enough to eat and sleep, simply because we cannot help ourselves. But the eating and the sleeping are thrust in edgewise, as it were. They are intrusions; and we dispatch them at the highest speed, and carry our cares to our meals and into dreams. If we do profess to take amusement we so manage as to keep up the full tension of the system; we do it *hard*.

"We have spoken of this as peculiarly an American defect. Any one will find it so who looks at the European peoples. See the Germans,—the nation that just now shows best in the world's race. The true German has a side of life that the American knows nothing about. Go into a respectable German beer-garden or concert saloon, toward the close of the day. Here are the counterparts of our professors and business men, and mothers of families. Thing incredible to American ears, they are idle, and are happy in it. At intervals they listen to charming music. For the rest, they chat, they drink a glass of beer or a cup of coffee, they stroll about, they seem wholly purposeless and altogether at their ease. Their enjoyment is of a very simple kind, there is no excitement in it, it is just rest and play. We do not propose their way as a model for Americans; but it is one way, and in their case it proves most effectual, of letting the strained and wearied system refresh itself.

"Look again at the English, especially the upper and middle classes,—their field sports, their hunting, their long Summer vacations. The universities keep term hardly more than half the year. The professional man takes his months in the Summer and Autumn, for shooting excursion, or for a tramp in the mountains of Scotland or Switzerland. The life of Sir Henry Holland affords a good instance. Here was a hard-working man who reached the summit of his profession, and every year of his life took two solid



CEMETERY OF SAN LAZZARO.

months for pleasure travel. Nor is this an exceptional case. And what return these Englishmen get for their investment in rest and recreation and country life! What an amount of work they achieve! See Gladstone and D'Israeli, leading the Government and the Opposition, and meanwhile writing novels and theological essays, in an incidental way! To our nervous force these men add a solid basis of physical strength, that gives their best an advantage over our best in real capacity for work.

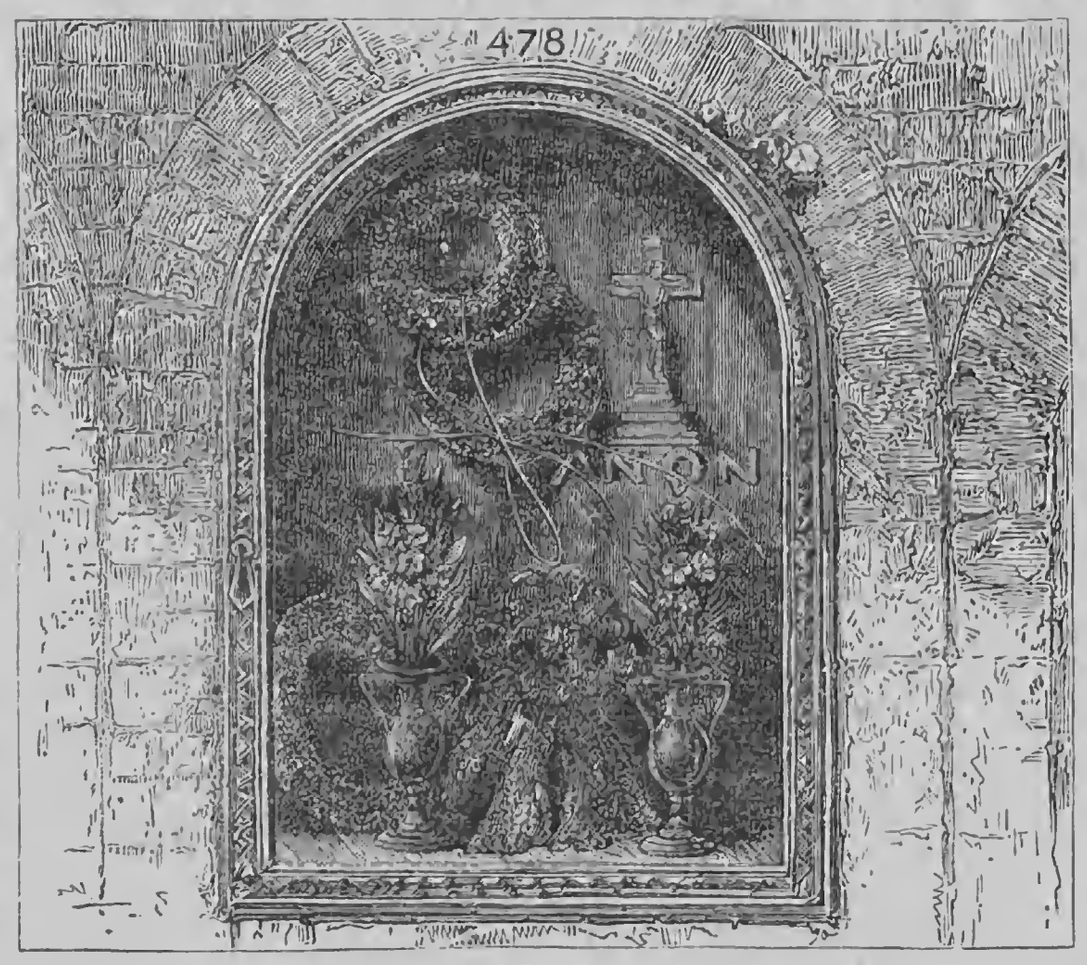
"It is idle to expect one people to copy its methods of recreation from another. Our people will not take their amusement as the Germans do or as the English do. they will rather grow into ways of their own, naturally developed from their character and circumstances. But it is high time that each one should for himself heartily accept and act on the principle, that play is just as much a necessity to him as food or sleep. Let it take what form he likes—social enjoyment or bodily exercise; gardening, riding, walking, rowing; public amusements;—anything that is innocent, that he enjoys, and that does not task the same faculties as his work. To have something of this kind is a religious duty. No man can be a strong and well man without it. And no one has a right before God to be anything but strong and well, so far as lies in his power."

CATO says, the best way to keep good acts in memory, is to refresh them with new ones.

WANT IN LIFE.

THERE is nothing more fortunate for moderate genius than to be born poor. The "silver spoon" class are a very comfortable people, no doubt, but the great trouble with them is, their education is mainly of this order, and if they don't become very great they are extremely likely to become the very opposite. There is no middle ground for them, for they were not taught to regard any, and consequently, they are, as a general thing, unfit for it. Poverty has helped men to solve some of the greatest problems of life. Half its brave deeds have been a necessity, and the most of its noble sayings have been born of a determined opposition. It does a man good to put him at his wits' ends. Emergencies make men. Any man can be a general or a pilot in a calm; but storms show the metal. Reputation is made more by boldness and will, than by ability and patience. Life is too short to wait for the tide whose ebb leads on to fortune. We must make the most of present opportunities, but we shall hardly do it, unless present opportunities are in the main present necessities. The man who works out these to the fullest extent is the most successful man.

MAN being not only a religious, but also a social, being, requires for the promotion of his rational happiness, religious institutions which, while they give a proper direction to devotion, at the same time make a wise and profitable improvement of his social feelings.—*Hosea Ballou.*



TOMB OF GONZALO CASTANON.

PERHAPS every one is not able to stem the temptations of public life; and if he cannot conquer he may properly retreat.—*Dr. Johnson.*

"THE DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE."

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

O LOVE, what golden days were ours
Among the corn and cotton flowers;
Under the trees so thick and cool,
And at the heron-haunted pool,
And by the river deep and quick,
In Autumn when the nuts lay thick.

What races o'er the prairie free!
What lingerings 'neath the vine-clad tree!
What fishing on the mountain lake!
What squirrel hunts in cedar brake!
What gatherings by the pine fire's blaze!
What pure, what Eden-tinted days!

And what remains of days so fair?
A Memory that is half a prayer;
A Love which owns immortal ties
And lifts its head above the skies;
A Hope which gilds with Heav'nly light
The darkest hours of earthly night.

[*Christian Union.*

Our Story-Teller.

THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

BY DE FORREST P. GUMMERSON.

I.—By the Lake.

"Alas! how easily things go wrong,—
A sigh too much, or a kiss too long,
And there follows a mist and a weeping rain,
And life is never the same again."

"Is it for all time, DALLAS?—forever and forever?"

"Yes, for all time. This love of yours, which I once believed to be wholly mine, I cast in the dust at your feet; tear its fibers, root and branch, from out my heart, wherein they have been interwoven; and for all time, ALICE."

"Oh, Heaven! Will nothing move the man to pity?"

"Pity! What had you to do with pity, ALICE DAY, when on bended knee I plead with you not to go with this man to the concert last night?"

"He was my cousin; there surely could not have been harm in that."

"But he was a gambler and a noted villain. I recognize no tie of blood which binds together the pure and good with the base and ignoble; besides, ALICE, the woman who becomes my wife, if she would be truly happy, must listen to my wishes more than you have yet been willing to do. I see plainly we were not made for one another, and it is better that we should part at the very gate of—rather than after we had entered into—matrimony. So, once more, ALICE DAY I say, 'good-by' for all time."

And he was gone. DALLAS! whom she loved—oh, how dearly! She was not strong, this woman, and could not always see plainly between right and wrong; and it had seemed such a funny thing to see her lover kneeling at her feet and begging a favor of her, that she could not resist the temptation to tease him—just a little—for this once, by going. It was her cousin, too, with whom she was to go, and he had always been very kind to her. I think she might not have known how bad he really was, and therefore was not so very wrong, after all; at least she thought so.

DALLAS REEVES was gone. Out from the heart that loved him even better than he knew, he had torn himself forever. In one month more he would have married ALICE DAY; now, never!

Alas! how little does the happiness of one's whole life depend on! An angry word, and the joy within our homes is gone. A careless action, and the wreck of a life is all that is left, and the sun is hidden in darkness evermore.

ALICE DAY wandered out from the grove in which she had parted with DALLAS REEVES—somewhere, I do not think she knew; and with only the soft pale moon looking down from its eyrie in the sky, reached the lake. How cool it looked to her fevered gaze. Here she could still the beating of her aching heart. How it rippled and danced 'neath the moon's soft rays. After all, life was sad—hardly worth the struggle it cost—and the sorrows were greater than the joys. Perhaps true happiness could only be found beneath these laughing ripples that, in spite of her sad heart, went dancing on and on. Should she try it?

She carefully untied the fastening of her bonnet and laid it upon the ground; then her cloak was laid beside it. This done, she knelt, and prayed that GOD would forgive her for the rash act she was about to commit. She knew that she was wrong; but what was life to her without the love of DALLAS REEVES? Better, far better that she should sleep beneath the still, cool water, than live through years of untold agony alone!

Her prayer finished she arose, and, looking not back nor faltering, she reached the bank of the stream, and would have plunged therein had not a strong arm held her back, and a low, sweet voice whispered these words in her ear, "Not thus, sister! Take not thy life into thine own hands, lest GOD, who gave it thee, be angered."

Turning quickly, ALICE DAY stood face to face with one of those good angels who suffer with those who suffer—a "Sister of Charity." Clad in the garb that is usually worn by those who have adopted this holy calling, a soft smile stealing over her face, betokening peace within, she did indeed do honor to the name she bore.

"Who are you, and by what right do you hold me here? I do not wish to live. Far, far better you had let me go. It had been over then."

"Ah, my child, I once thought as you do now. The scene was much the same as this; perhaps our sorrows have been alike, too. Ten years," she said, musingly, "ten years ago, and by this very stream, I, too, would have taken my life. But GOD sent a ministering angel to my side and stayed me from this sin. If you are homeless, come with me. In a few days you will think better of this and thank me for thus interfering with your plans."

ALICE DAY suffered the Sister of Charity to replace the cloak about her and arrange her bonnet without one word of remonstrance, and when she gently led her away from the scene of the last few moments she did not refuse to follow her.

Through pleasant paths and over beauteous hills the Sister wandered with the fair young girl whose life she had but just saved, until they reached a pleasant cottage which had been purchased as a home for the Sisters of Charity. That it would not be pleasant for this poor weak girl to see any of the inmates of this home until she had become more calm, the Sister felt and knew, and so she kindly took her to her own room, and throughout the silent hours of the night sought by prayer and gentle words to bring back peace to this troubled soul.

When the morning had dawned Sister AGNES stole gently away from the woman she supposed to be calmly sleeping. But sleep had not come to ALICE DAY, and when she found that she was alone she arose and, having dressed herself, went out into the open air.

It was a favored spot whereon this cottage stood. The scenery all about it was of wondrous beauty. At the back stood a fine grove of chestnut trees, from out which the feathered songsters could be heard in one continuous roundelay. At the foot of the hill, facing the cottage, lay a calm and placid sheet of water, upon whose bosom no boat glided to ruffle or disturb its stillness. And far over the hills beyond the golden sunlight was struggling through partial rifts in the clouds, and shedding its rays in unbroken beauty upon the lake. ALICE DAY drank all this beauty in, as one in a dream. "What should she do here?" None but the pure and good should dwell in a place like this.

She was aroused from the reverie into which she had fallen by the same tender soul that had saved her by the water's side from self-destruction, asking her "To come into the house and rest."

"Rest!" she echoed, "Rest! Shall I ever rest again?"

"Yes, my child, when the excitement has gone you will find rest. 'He giveth his beloved rest,' and you are one of these. CHRIST came into the world to save *sinners*, not the good.'

ALICE DAY was too weak to return an answer to this. The excitement was fast wearing off, and utter prostration was taking its place. When the day had passed, and the soft moon came again with its pale splendor, struggling through the white curtains of the room which had been given her, its rays fell upon a group of women seated by the bedside of one whose look was more that of a spirit than "of the earth, earthy."

II.—In the Hospital.

THREE years have passed since the moonbeams fell upon the face of ALICE DAY, and the Sisters of St. Ursula watched by her bedside. The spot whereon their home had nestled like some white-winged bird, bore no trace of its former peace-like beauty. The fences were broken to the ground, its blinds hung by one hinge, and all around was the very picture of desolation. No Sister, in her simple garb, could be seen about the shaded grounds now, nor could the vesper song be heard at early eventide.

War, grim war, was in the land, and everywhere the grim monster Death rode his pale horse, and guided his steps with relentless hand. Sons, stricken down in the pride of their manhood, lay ghastly and dead upon many a battle-field; while in hundreds of households could be found mothers, like "RACHEL weeping for her children because they were not." The hospitals were filled with the wounded and dying, and throughout the length and breadth of the land the new-made widow's tears were falling, and hearts were breaking day by day. Those who were in the hospitals during the late war will bear me witness that I speak but truth when I say, that among all the throng of noble men and women who came to care for the suffering ones, none were more efficient, self-sacrificing, or utterly regardless of self, or fearless of danger by contagion with disease, than the Sister of Charity, who, with noiseless steps, glided in and out among the long line of beds, stopping to smooth a pillow here, or to apply cool water to the parched lips of some sufferer a little further on; who watched night after night without sleep, and fainted not at their work.

In one of the wards of the general hospital at Washington lay a young man, apparently about twenty-seven. He had been wounded at Spottsylvania, in the left knee, and in such a manner as to cause intense pain, from which he was not free a moment. So the surgeon in charge had ordered that an opiate should be given him, in order that he might obtain rest, without which it was impossible for him to recover. It was necessary that this opiate should be administered frequently, as the intensity of the pain was such as to overcome even a much stronger opiate than the surgeon had deemed it advisable to give, in the weak state of the young man. Hence some one must be found who could remain by his bedside during the whole day, and, if necessary, the night. All the men were needed to carry upon stretchers to a building some half mile distant, a boat load of wounded soldiers who had that morning arrived, and for whom there was not room in the general hospital.

A Sister of Charity offered her services. She "had slept for over two hours," she said, "and would not require any more rest for some time to come." A beautiful face was that which belonged to this Sister of Charity—so beautiful that even the close folds of white linen that hid her hair could not rob it of even a tithe. She seated herself by the bedside of the wounded soldier, and busied herself in preparing lint from a pile of linen which lay at her side. The soldier slept well for some hours; then, as the opiate gradually lost its power, he opened his full blue eyes and met those of the Sister of Charity looking earnestly into his. As she felt that his gaze was full upon her, she gave a quick start, and would have left his side, had he not said, in words that sent a thrill through her very soul, "ALICE DAY, what do you here, and dressed as a Sister of Charity? Have you gone mad?"

"No, DALLAS, I am not mad," she answered, quickly, "though Heaven knows you once nearly made me so."

"Then why do you wear this garb?" he asked.

"Because, when you cast me from you, and I would have taken my own life, one of the Sisters of the Order to which I now belong saved that life, which, without your love, I considered worthless."

"ALICE!—ALICE DAY! I have repented of that mad fit of passion, and when the war had ended would have claimed you for my wife. Did you receive the letter which I wrote after my enlistment?" he asked.

"Too late, too late, DALLAS, comes this avowal to me. I have promised before GOD and man to renounce the world with all its pomp and vanities, and I will keep my word. The life that you once claimed I would have thrown away. The life that was saved belongs to GOD."

"And the letter?—"

"No, I did not receive any. I never went into the town again after that fearful day when you left me forever."

"But, ALICE, surely you are not lost to me forever. Cannot this Order absolve you from your vows?" He forgot his pain now, in his eagerness. "You must and shall be mine! I have learned that what you told me then was true. May GOD forgive me for my unjust treatment of you in the past."

"Oh, why do you tell me this now?" she said. "The time was when I could have been your wife; but now, never—never!"

And ALICE DAY lay on the floor, while DALLAS screamed for help. Help came in the person of Sister AGNES, she who had saved ALICE from the committal of that fearful crime. As she entered the room her eyes fell upon the name of DALLAS REEVES on the narrow board at the head of his bed, and then she knew all—for ALICE had told her the name of him she loved, and for whom she would have died.

Sister AGNES had ALICE conveyed to another part of the building, and at evening she found her better, and advised her to quit forever the roof that sheltered her lover. ALICE obeyed. She knew that in the future DALLAS REEVES was as lost to her as though he were dead. But she would bear this cross without one murmur, hard as it would be.

DALLAS REEVES never left that bed of pain alive. The excitement brought on a fever which terminated his life in a few weeks. His last words were, "ALICE, my beloved, meet me in Heaven."

ALICE DAY—sweet Sister ALICE, as she is called—still lives. Through all weather she may be seen wending her way upon some errand of charity, and there is scarce a poor family for miles around but blesses her name. She never mentions the name of DALLAS REEVES, now, even to herself. But in the innermost recesses of her heart is enshrined a pleasant memory of what she might have been had she not become a Sister of Charity.

CUPID ON THE WING.

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.

SHAKSPEARE must have had an intuitive impression of the character and requirements of the youthful heart, when he made the beneficient contribution of comfort and encouragement to the future generations of unfortunate lovers by coining that maxim of hope, that "All's well that ends well."

A very pleasant private reception at one of our principal hotels the other evening, was the result of a deep faith in this sentiment, aided, perhaps, by an application of woman's wit and a man's courage and perseverance.

Charlie R——ls a dashing, jolly young fellow, twenty-four years of age, a graduate of a Canadian University, and a general favorite. He sojourned in this city last winter, being connected with a prominent insurance company, and made many friends; but following an impulse, he emigrated south, and next turned up in New Orleans, where he met with flattering business success. But business success could not cure his heartache, which had been effected during a visit to New York city, where Cupid had penetrated his heart with an arrow dipped in the affection of one of the fairest Knickerbocker belles. The existence of an obnoxious guardian, who didn't see matters in that particular light, was the thorn in that young man's side, and to add to his discomfiture he received a touching appeal from the adorable, informing him that the obdurate relative was endeavoring to force her into a marriage with a rich old chap whom she detested, and bidding her Charles hie to the rescue. He hied, and landed in New York only to find the object of his passion immured in a boarding-school, and guarded by a big brother. But "Love laughs at locksmiths."

A skillful stratagem soon procured them an interview. A few hurried preparations were made, a reverend gentleman called into service, the residence of a mutual friend appropriated for the occasion, a ceremony performed, and the happy couple were off for the West and sunny South. Indignant relatives were violent at first, but finally became reconciled, and intercepted the happy party with a telegram of forgiveness, and an invitation to return. The culprits, however, are in no haste to conclude their tour, and will not return till after visiting New Orleans and other places of interest.

They have every reason to believe that "All's well that ends well."—*Cincinnati Post.*

THREE THINGS.

THREE things to love: courage, gentleness, and affection. Three things to admire: intellect, dignity and gracefulness. Three things to hate: cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude. Three things to delight in: beauty, frankness, and freedom. Three things to wish for: health, friends, and a contented spirit. Three things to like: cordiality, good humor, and cheerfulness. Three things to avoid: idleness, loquacity, and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate: good books, good friends, and good humor. Three things to contend for: honor, country, and friends. Three things to govern: temper, tongue, and conduct. Three things to think about: life, death, and eternity.

AN honest man lives not to the world, but to his own conscience.

Sabbath Reading.

RESURRECTION.

THERE is a rainbow in the cloud
That overhangs the grave; the shroud
Is tinged with its meek glory hues;
And for the dead there is good news.
The man is weary and weak and old;
His heart is drowsy and numbed with pain:
He falls asleep; he is still and cold;
He never will wake or rise again.

So sinks the sun; so falls the leaf;
So the flowers unfold and fade;
So the beautiful, frail and brief,
In the dreary, wintry grave are laid.
But do not weep; though the sun may sleep,
And dark and cloudy may be the night;
For the day will break and the sun shall wake,
And scatter the clouds with his morning light.

And so the leaf; and so the flowers;
Winter is drear and dark and cold;
But Spring will come, with her sun and showers,
And leaves and blossoms again unfold.
Then do not weep;—neither dark nor deep
The grave should be, to believing eyes;
The Lord hath risen; hath broken the prison;
And all that sleep in the grave shall rise.

"SHALL I TAKE HIM IN?"

THERE he lies—there in the snow, with the fierce winds howling around him. And so young, scarce twenty, and yet dead to all the world around him; killed by that demon Alcohol. Dead—killed, did I say? No, even as I look at him lying there in the snow, I can see that he breathes. But shall I take him in? No, he's drunk; let him remain! But then I think of a fond mother watching for her poor, erring boy—of some fond sister, whose prayers go up to the great Redeemer for her wayward brother. Yes, I'll take him in; and as he recovers from his drunken stupor, I'll offer him the pledge. I'll speak of CHRIST, the Redeemer of fallen man, to him; I'll try to raise him to a higher and nobler life. Perhaps I shall be able to make a man of him yet. GOD knows; I don't.

Christian reader, is there such an one in your quiet little village? Is there not some young man that you can give some word of encouragement to seek the narrow path again—that you can help to leave the bar room and the gaming table? MENZER B.

Whitney's Point, N. Y., 1872.

SIMPLICITY.

KRUMMACHER illustrates simplicity by the following fable:

The angel who takes care of flowers, and sprinkles dew over them in the still night, slumbered on a spring day in the shade of a rosebush. When he awoke, he said:

"Most beautiful of my children, I thank thee for the refreshing odor and cooling shade. Could you now ask any favor, how willingly would I grant it!"

"Adorn me, then, with a new charm," said the spirit of the rosebush, in a beseeching tone.

So the angel adorned the loveliest of flowers with simple moss. Sweetly it stood there in its modest attire, the moss rose, the most beautiful of its kind. So the costliest ornaments are often the simplest. There is no gold, nor jewel, nor sparkling pearl, equal to the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is, in the sight of God, of great price."

GOLDEN WORDS.

VERY near together are hearts that have no guile.—*Confucius.*

LET us have unspoken creeds, and these quick and operative.—*Alcott.*

THE gods themselves cannot help a man who loses opportunities.—*Chinese Proverb.*

PRAYER and religion are one and inseparable; as much as there is of one, so much of the other.—*Hedge.*

WHOSO would climb over a staircase of subjected men into a lonely happiness, will find it misery when he arrives.—*Alger.*

WE want more of the tribe of Issachar, men that had understanding of the times "to know what Israel ought to do;" and then we want men to teach Israel what to do, and stimulate Israel to do it.

PROF. PARK tells the ministers that whenever the Bible is read in the pulpit the looks and tones of a reader are far more appropriate than those of a declaimer. The *pastor* need not make gestures when the *apostle* is speaking.

IF the divine earnestness within us only shifts and does not die, it matters little what becomes of our mere theology; and deep-hearted, practical faithfulness is not separable long from true-thoughted, practical faith.—*Martineau.*

Ladies' Port-Folio.

THE LONG WHITE SEAM.

As I came round the harbor buoy,
The lights began to gleam,
No wave the land-locked harbor stirred,
The crags were white as cream;
And I marked my love by candle-light
Sewing her long white seam.
It's aye sewing ashore, my dear,
Watch and steer at sea;
It's a reef and a furl, and haul the line,
Set sail and think of thee.

I climbed to reach her cottage door;
Oh, sweetly my love sings!
Like a shaft of light her voice breaks forth,
My soul to meet it springs
As the shining water leaped of old,
When stirred by angel's wings.
Aye longing to list anew,
Awake and in my dream,
But never a song she sang like this,
Sewing her long white seam.

Fair fall the lights, the harbor lights,
That brought men into thee,
And peace drop down on that low roof
For the sight that I did see,
And the voice, my dear, that rang so clear
All for the love of me.
For Oh, for Oh, with brow bent low
By the flickering candle's gleam,
Her wedding gown it was she wrought,
Sewing that long white seam.

[*Jean Ingelow.*

A MAY RAMBLE.

BY ALIQUA.

THIS pleasant May morning seems to take you by the hand and lead you away along the grassy country roadsides and over the sunny hills. You pause now and then to listen to the song of oriole or blue bird, or gather from some sheltered fence corner a cluster of fragrant violets.

And so, wandering in the warm sunshine that seems the kind hand of the smiling sky resting in blessing on the earth, you come to a green wood and enter in under the arching branches. Ah! this sweet May morning has led you in familiar pathways. It was here you came in the bright spring days of your childhood, hurrying away from the school house with little companions when the bell rang for nooning.

A little brook, escaped from the forest shadows, runs singing through the lane; a shallow brook with a low voice that murmurs of pleasant things, with little trout skimming through its clear waters and disappearing in the shadow of the foot bridge, with grasses bending over it, and wild birds sweeping down to drink. As you waded with your shoes and stockings hung over your arms in those days agone, the rippling waters kissed your feet, but told no tales of any rougher pathways that they might find to tread in coming years. And just within the wood what comfortable mossy banks and fallen trees whereon to rest, while the brook rippled on and took no rest, and MARIE with the flute-like voice sang till all the birds and all echoes answered. The delicately-tinted spring beauties smile up at you to-day with their unchanged faces, though the faces of all the old playmates are changed and gone. The tall trees look down and shake their heads gravely in seeming wonder if this be one of those merry children. Their trunks are disfigured here and there where the letters of your names were cut in the bark years ago, and the breeze whispering all about you seems to sigh that some of

"The names you loved to hear
Have been carved this many a year
On the tomb."

Where that high board fence keeps guard to-day there used to be one of mossy rails; you remember how like a flock of partridges you children scrambled through it and over it, with now and then a rail following after; how blue the violets were in its mossy corners at the feet of the sweet-brier bushes that nodded their pink blossoms at the rustling corn in the sunny fields beyond. You smile to think how reverently you used to pass around each mossy mound, thinking them all to be the graves of Indians who had passed to the Happy Hunting Ground. You pause where the swing used to be,—scene of many a fall when your little hands slipped from the rope and you came down into somebody's arms, or to find that earth was hard under all her matted leaves.

A little further on you come to the brook again, dark and silent here under the evergreens, and the log that serves as a bridge sways as you pass over. Ah! here are the old mossy nooks, the shadow and the silence. Here grow the scarlet berries and the long mosses you wove into such pretty wreaths and baskets, and the fadeless ground-pine you carried home to place about the picture of little FRED, who died. Here ELLA would throw herself down, oblivious to you all, with a far-away look in her dreamy eyes; fair ELLA, of whom a friend writes that she is passing rapidly into the shadow of death this sweet May-time. Just over there stood an old tree you called the Indian, because in your school-reader there was a speech of an ancient chief who pronounced himself like a dying hemlock, "dead at the top." This old tree was dead at the top and leaned eastward and had a broken branch that creaked and sighed in the wind. But the old Indian has fallen, and his creaking arm is silent now.

You return through the maple wood, and all the wild flowers greet you as an old friend, while the squirrel races away before you, and the birds seem holding a perfect jubilee of song in the green arches overhead. You come back, happy-hearted and refreshed, to your busy life, and no one guesses you have been rambling with the May morning in a wood that is scores of miles away.

"THOUGHTS ON BEAUTY."

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER of May 4, is an article with the above title; and, although it sets forth the most common and generally received opinion in regard to that beauty which is "only skin deep," another honest thinker may be allowed a slightly different expression. Not that the ideas are esteemed erroneous, for in general they are truth itself. However, we take issue with the writer's assertion that consciousness of beauty "gives the countenance an expression of vanity and self-conceit." It may, but there is no reason it should. We may, with all due propriety, admire the beautiful in the faces of others; then why may not a face see and credit each of its own points of beauty, with the same appreciative eye, far removed from petty vanity?

Beauty is a great gift from GOD—as much to be valued and recognized as the talents given. Then it has the appearance of ungratefulness in the possessor of it to be entirely unconscious, or to ignore it in mistaken self-depreciation. Much more fitting would it be for Beauty to recognize this, and, with a due feeling of thankfulness to the Giver, and a knowledge of the true use of the charms, there will be no room in the heart for silly self-conceit. Methinks, too, that sometimes the protesting *unconscious* beauty, will be found vastly more puffed up with vain glory than the one who can calmly study the merits of self, as she would the loveliness of a painted picture.

Akin to this is the custom of belittleing everything we may happen to possess when praised by another. We would honestly admire it if owned by some one else; yet as it is ours it is more proper and becoming to modestly deprecate it. It may be the proper spirit to manifest under the circumstances, but to me it is slightly bordering on the humbleness of URIAH HEEP.

Again—did the writer, in the last instance, alluding to the early death of a beautiful young girl, mean to sanction the old-time superstition that there are persons born into the world too good or too beautiful? GOD, we read, after the creation of earth, "saw it was very good." In His wisdom, then, He would plant no human flower in it which would be too beautiful to expand and complete the mission He gave it. It is an unworthy doctrine to believe of Him who has made flowers to bloom and come to perfection, even as "fair and fragile as a lily." JASPER.

HEART DISEASE.

THOSE ladies who suffer from the distracting grievance and disability of being treated too much as drawing-room pets, and shielded too carefully from the rougher blows of the battle of life, may possibly learn resignation, if they cannot derive complete consolation, from some dry but significant researches which Dr. Quain has made, and in which he stated the result in his first Lumleian lecture on disease of the heart, at the College of Physicians. Enlargement of the heart, one of the most distressing and fatal diseases, is more than twice as frequent in males as in females, the precise proportion being eight to three. This remarkable liability to the enlargement of men's hearts, as compared with those of women, is, he thinks, unquestionably due to the greater amount of work and anxiety which, in the present dispensation, falls upon men. Ladies may take this fact to heart, and reflect whether, in claiming the rights of women, they may not at the same time incur the risks of men, and with them a new and unexpected form of disability. They might do wisely to rest content for their sex, with hearts suffering, it may be, from those tender affections which often pain, but never kill.—*British Medical Journal.*

Reading for the Young.

THE OWL.

BY C. H. C.

THE owl has a nest in the sycamore tree—
The old, hollow sycamore tree;
I watch him sit there in the twilight air,
And he winks and he blinks at me—
That owl in the sycamore tree.

The owl sits alone on the sycamore bough,
The shady, old sycamore bough;
He hoots and he cries as the daylight dies—
"Too-hoo! Too-hoo!" I hear him now,
That owl on the sycamore bough.

The little birds sleep in the pine tree's shade,
In the whispering pine tree's shade:
They sleep without fear, though their foe be near,
I marvel they are not afraid—
Those birds in the pine tree's shade.

Beware! gentle warblers! your tyrant is nigh!
Your night-roving tyrant is nigh:
Hark! the rush of his wings—destruction he brings—
Awake! In a moment ye die!
Beware! for your tyrant is nigh.

Sycamore Villa, L. I.

LETTERS TO YOUNG RURALISTS.—VII.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

Now, my dear children, I want to say a few words to you this time about your letters. I saw Mr. RURAL, when in New York, the other day, and he said he did not think they were nearly as good as they were a year ago. Now shall I tell you what the trouble is? I think there is a little too much sameness about the letters. They seem to be modeled one after another, till we are almost certain before reading each that it will tell us, "I am so many years old, have so many brothers and sisters, go to school or not, as it may happen, and have a dog or a cat for a pet!" Now, why can you not strike out in a new direction? Give us incidents of your everyday life. Those who live in towns or cities describe the places of interest there. Those who live in the country, observe carefully the habits of the insects, birds and animals, and tell us about them; or tell us the name of any pretty wild flowers, and where and when we can find them.

Some of you are writing from almost every part of the United States, and as the habits, customs, and even the mode of speaking, are quite different in different States, it would be very interesting to hear about them. There is WILD ROSE, when she goes home to spend her vacation, could write us charming letters about life among the Indians. B. MAY C., the next time, might give us a description of the lighthouse, both inside and out. The Southern boys could tell us about rice and cotton growing. A good many of us know nothing about such things, and to see a field of either, common as it is to them, would be to us a real curiosity.

But, though many of your letters, my dear children, might be made a great deal better, some of them are very good indeed—far before the first one I ever wrote, which ran thus: "*Dear Grandma*—As I haven't anything to say I can't say much." This lack of contents, I thought, was fully made up by the elegant sheet of paper, with its wide border of green and gold, and a picture in the left hand corner of a young woman in a garden picking flowers, and the handsome wafer on the envelope inscribed with some such appropriate motto as "Strike while the iron is hot!"

PROUD OF HIS MOTHER.

"It was a cold night in winter. The wind blew, and the snow was whirled furiously about, seeking to hide itself beneath cloaks and hoods—in the very hair of those who were out. A distinguished lecturer was to speak; and, notwithstanding the storm, the villagers very generally ventured forth to hear him.

"William Annesley, buttoned up to his chin in his thick overcoat, accompanied his mother. It was difficult to walk through the fallen snow against the piercing wind; William said to his mother—

"'Couldn't you walk easier if you took my arm?'

"'Perhaps I could,' his mother replied, as she put her arm through his, and drew up as close as possible to him.

"Together they breasted the storm, the mother and the boy who had once been carried in her arms, but who had now grown up so tall that she could lean on his. They had not walked very far before he said—

"'I am proud to-night, mother.'

"'Proud that you can take care of me?' she said to him with a heart gushing with tenderness.

"'This is the first time you have leaned upon me,' said the happy boy.

"There will be few hours in William's life of more exalted pleasure than he enjoyed that evening, even if he should live to old age, and should in his manhood lovingly provide for her who, in his helpless infancy, watched over him."—*Well Spring.*

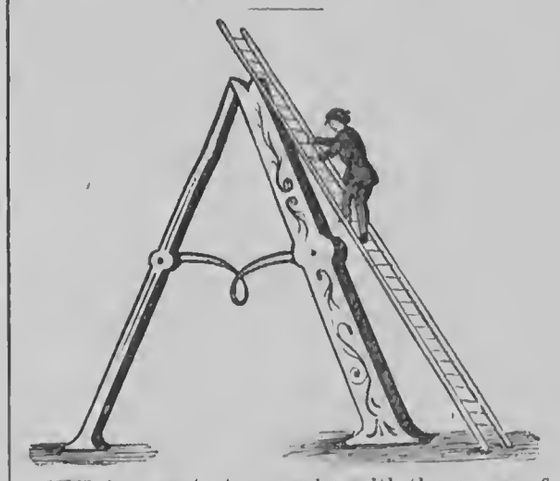
HOW TO ENJOY LIFE.

IT is wonderful to what an extent people believe happiness depends on not being obliged to labor. Honest, hearty, contented labor is the only source of happiness, as well as the only guarantee of life. Idleness and luxury induce premature decay much faster than many trades regarded as the most exhaustive and fatal to longevity. Labor in general actually increases the term of life. It is the lack of occupation that annually destroys so many of the wealthy, who, having nothing to do, play the part of drones, and, like them, make a speedy exit, while the busy bee fills out its day in usefulness and honor.

Let young people heed the above facts, and remember that industry—labor—is not only requisite to success in any calling, but also the great source of health and happiness.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 21.



☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those sending correct answers.

BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.—No. 1.

I AM composed of sixty-four letters:
My 2, 57, 9, 33, 6, 14 was a celebrated musician.
My 42, 51, 22, 51, 62, 44 was a famous English poet.
My 58, 6, 45, 4, 57, 58, 54, 3, 14, 53, 6, 49, 1, 35, 7, 16, 58, 50 is an American novelist.
My 11, 15, 58, 31, 5 was a famous Italian poet.
My 37, 63, 6, 44, 61, 14, 54, 61 first established the identity of lightning.
My 59, 36, 40, 26, 46, 1, 52, 43, 61, 3, 10 is called the prince of orators.
My 4, 26, 24, 6, 13, 3, 21, 21, 43, 3, 14, 25 is a New York editor.
My 55, 8, 32, 50, 13, 31 was a Roman philosopher.
My 1, 56, 29, 42, 6, 10, 28, 39, 3, 25 was a noted writer.
My 14, 12, 23, 58, 38, 30, 41, 10 was a celebrated king of Sparta.
My 22, 6, 21, 31, 60, 5, 45, 18, 3 was a noted general in the Revolutionary war.
My 6, 16, 15, 53, 54, 42, 48, 11, 20, 10 was a great mathematician.
My 13, 54, 13, 17, 63, 29 was a famous Roman orator.
My whole is a verse in the Bible.

New Hackensack, N. Y. JOSIE WOOD.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 4.

My letters five I'd like to see
How you'd arrange, and what I'd be.
One way, in me, resthetic grace,
Beauty and comfort you may trace.

Another method brings to view
A noble race—to dare and do—
Who oft have shown, in Hist'ry's page,
How brave men Duty's conflict wage.

Read *backwards*, and I'll give you, then,
Among the foulest things we ken;
So words, misunderstood, not meant,
Fond ties have oft asunder rent.

Read *rightly*, and thy gloom I'll light
With heaven's shining beauties bright;
Most other things are better, too,
If *taken right*—*so try it*, do!

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—May 11.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 19.—Napoleon Fourth won't hinder a Hohenzollern prince from sitting on the Spanish throne. Correct answers have been received from H. A. Norton, Fred. Snell, E. G. Seekell, R. M. Bernhard, James M. Laing.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ENIGMA No. 1.—Many are the trials of a housekeeper. Correct answer received from Orin S. Moore.

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE No. 1.—
Nine.
One.
Six.
Eight.

Correct answers have been received from Leona Woodward, W. G. Parker, Levi J. Whitlock, Frank E. Smith, H. A. Norton, A. Barlow, Ed. S. Marsh, Eva L. Reynolds, W. Van Sann, Mary Ann Hull, Fred. Snell, E. G. Seekel, Emma S. Frederick, Annie Reese, Emma M. Newton, Orin S. Moore, Wm. O. Hillman, Charlie Searles, Lizzie Rickenbrade, C. M. Hendershott, G. W. Crandall, Manly T. Blakeslee, Henry S. Seymont, Willie Sippell, W. L. Colgrove, Mary E. Campbell.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

A SUPPLEMENTAL treaty to the Washington Treaty is under consideration, which will supersede the indirect claims, and enable England and America to come to some conclusion....The Rochester, N. Y., Democratic Convention endorsed Cincinnati....Horace Greeley has withdrawn from the Tribune.....Mr. Voorhees of Indiana has become a Grant man....The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Connecticut have elected O. S. Ferry as Senator....Numerous towns and villages have been destroyed by fire ....Read, the poet, has died....A severe drouth is feared in many places....The Cuban students have been released... The insurrection in Spain makes but little headway.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

ON the 10th, at 8¾ P. M., Charles H. Phelps, a jeweler on Sixth Avenue, was shot by burglars, who escaped. The crime is considered one of the boldest since the assassination of Mr. Nathan Many of the Catholic clergy of this city will vote for Greeley....St. Ignatius' Church, the "Ritualistic," was opened on the 12th ...The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Baptist, has taken a new departure, in favor of open communion....About 1,800 carpenters have struck for eight hours....A Polish Fair is in progress....Another Japanese commission has arrived at the St. Nicholas ... Judge Leonard is the successor to Judge Cardozo....Rev. Merrill Richardson has resigned his pastorate on account of ill health....A large number of workingmen's demonstrations have taken place in favor of the eight hour law. Most of them have been successful....On the 15th Horace Greeley absolutely withdrew from the control of the Tribune ..The carpenters have had a successful "strike," and the bricklayers are to follow....A petition against Free Masonry has been presented to the Methodist General Conference....L. C. Spencer of Oil City, a merchant, committed suicide on the 18th, at the Merchant's Hotel ...Father Gavazzi has lectured against Papal infallibility....Prof. John Fisk has lectured at the Cooper Union in defense of Darwinism.

Political.

IN the report made by the French Arms Investigating Committee, Mr. Sumner is censured for refusing to answer certain questions. No interest of the Government was sacrificed by the sale of the arms....On the 10th all hopes of an arrangement between England and the United States respecting the Alabama claims were given up....Senator Sumner will not allow the Amnesty bill to pass, if he can help it, without his Civil Rights bill is added....The Ihnell records are missing from the War Department, and an inquiry is going on in relation to them. The President has asked Mr. Casey, the Collector of Customs at New Orleans, to resign, also his deputy, Herwing ...Congress is likely to appropriate $200,000 to finish the Washington monument ....The Kansas bribes are to be investigated during the recess of Congress....A branch of the woman suffragists have nominated Mrs. Woodhull for President, and Fred. Douglass for Vice-President....The President has had a special Cabinet meeting on the Alabama claims, and has sent the correspondence to the Senate ...Supt. Miller of the N. Y. Insurance Department has resigned. ..Mr. Voorhees has repudiated the Cincinnati Convention in a speech in the House....The President's message to the Senate relative to the new article for the Washington Treaty, and the article itself, have been made public. While the indirect claims are allowed to remain before the Geneva Board, no claims for money will be made, and such claims are to be repudiated hereafter. It is thought the Senate will favorably advise the President in this matter....A Postal Telegraph bill has been agreed on by the Committee....Orris S. Ferry has been elected Senator for six years by the Conn. Legislature....Gen. Kilpatrick will stump the South for Greeley....The New York Legislature has adjourned... Messages have been sent to the Senate concerning the treatment of immigrants, and the persecution of the Jews in Roumania ...Whittier indorses Greeley The correspondence with England on the indirect claims question has been published, and the Senate is considering the President's proposition of a supplementary treaty. His message had the effect to send up American securities in England The N. Y. Democratic Convention met at Rochester on the 15th. The Cincinnati platform was indorsed, and many liberal delegates will go to Baltimore, which is thought favorable for Greeley ...The Republican Convention of N. Y. has met at Elmira, and heartily indorsed Grant.... Texas, Maine, and Tennessee have indorsed Grant... The Reform Republicans have issued an address to the people of New York .. The N. Y. Chamber of Commerce indorses the Supplemental Treaty, which is a virtual withdrawal of indirect claims ...Gov. Hoffman has vetoed the last Charter for New York City.

Miscellaneous Home News.

SOME 1,500 men employed in the copper mines in Houghton Co., Mich., struck on the 10th, and committed some outrages .. For the week ending May 11th, Philadelphia had 50 fatal cases of small-pox....In San Francisco, 300 natives of Alsace and Lorraine have sworn allegiance to France....The Germans of Philadelphia have given Franz Abt a grand torchlight procession....On the 13th, there was a great ice blockade at Buffalo, and 100 vessels were frozen in....T. Buchanan Read was buried at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, on the 11th.., The strike at the Michigan copper mines was extending on the 14th... There has been a fearful hail storm in Utah .... United States detectives seized $5,000 worth of whisky in Boston, on the 13th. ....The San Francisco stock market has broken down.

Crimes.

ON the 12th Wm. Ramsay of Philadelphia was shot by one Samuel Woodlow....Capt. L. H. Sanger has had a trial by courtmartial at Fort Lucky, D. T., for seduction, abortion and conspiracy... David Scott and Mitchell Cherest, the Windsor Locks, Conn., murderers, have been imprisoned for life....A negro has been lynched at Carthage, Tenn.... Three men were shot at Carthage, N. Y., on the 12th, in a foolish affray about a serenade....On the 13th a rag picker named Laible cut open the skull of a policeman named Leslie, in New York, with a cleaver, inflicting a mortal wound....One Henry Ultroff was stabbed by one Conroy on the 13th, in New York....Daniel Gleason of North Adams, Mass., has pleaded guilty of wife murder....Keinpke, the murderer of Mumford, near Kenosha, Wis., has been arrested....Mary Ann Lowden of N. Y. city was killed on the 13th by one George R. Gyles, an shorthunist. He has been arrested... Three of the four men concerned in the robbery and murder of Mr. Phelps of New York have been arrested....Mr. Edgar J. Day has been robbed of a large amount of money in Washington Avenue, Brooklyn ...A boy named John Mc Mura of Mt. Pleasant, N. Y., shot his father on the 13th, because he was reprimanded for running away from school.

Obituaries.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, the painter-poet, author of "Sheridan's Ride," died at the Astor House, New York, on the 11th, aged 51. He had just arrived from Rome where he has been since 1867... On the 10th Max Goepp, a well-known Democratic Lawyer of New York, aged 42....A grandson of Daniel Webster has been burned to death in Boston, while in a state of intoxication ....James H. Smith, President of the National Bank of Norwich, N. Y., on the 15th ....Josiah Macy, an eminent banker, at Rye, N. Y., on the 15th.

Fires.

THE business portion of Somerset, Pa., on the 10th. Fifty families were made homeless, and the loss is estimated at one million of dollars....Hotel and dwellings in Tully, N. Y., on the 9th. Loss, $40,000....On the 10th, the Brooklyn sugar refinery. Loss, $300,000....On the 10th there were two fires on Pearl street, New York. Loss, $30,000 Powder mill at Carbondale, Pa., on the 13th. Loss, $50,000....Factory and store at Monticello, N. Y., on the 13th. Loss, $11,500 Great fires have raged in the woods near Sermton, Pa....Lumber yard at Pawling, N. Y., on the 14th. Loss, $5,000. .. Kemptville, Canada, was nearly destroyed on the 14th. Loss, $80,000 ....Great fires have raged in the woods in Ulster Co., N. Y., and on South Mountain, near Carlisle, Pa. The lead works on Liberty street, Pittsburg, Pa., were destroyed on the 12th. Loss, $500,000.. On the 11th saw mills at Wrightsville, Pa. Loss, $20,000 On the 10th, iron foundry at Louisville, Ky. Loss, $12,000 ...On the 11th, shops at Pottsville, Pa. Loss, $15,000....Elevator in Wabashaw, Minn., on the 13th. Loss, $21,000 ..Knitting mill at Amsterdam, N. Y., on the 11th. Loss, $70,000....The remaining stores of "Iron Block," in Toronto, on the 12th. Loss, $150,000.. Sash factory and Gazette office, at Geneva, N. Y., on the 12th. Loss, $10,000....The woods on Shelter Island, N. Y. Loss, $50,000.... Rag store in Warren street, N. Y. Loss, $40,000 ....On the 13th, 16 tenement houses in Brooklyn. One hundred families homeless.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

VICTORIA has given the order of Victoria and Albert to the Empress of Germany....Public opinion in England is averse to any action which will close negotiations for a settlement of the Alabama Claims....The Washington treaty has been the subject of much debate in the Canadian Parliament... Strikes are becoming very numerous....Great woman's rights meetings have been held in London....The London International exhibition was opened on the 27th of April....On May 13th, Mr. Gladstone discussed the Alabama claims; he predicted a settlement, and was cheered; Mr. Disraeli praised the Premier.

From Spain.

TAXES are to be increased....An important engagement is expected in Biscay, the Carlists being masters of the Basque provinces; the Government wishes to raise 40,000 fresh troops. ....Several Carlist leaders have been arrested in France....The Government has 15,000 troops in Biscay....A force of Carlists has been driven into Portugal.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

M. GAMBETTA says France must not speak of revenge—patience and tenacity are the watchwords. ..The revolution in Mexico is almost at an end...The Cubans have abandoned their watch over the American ship Virginius....The Havana students have been pardoned....The new constitution for Switzerland has been rejected; all the Catholics voted against it....There have been a number of changes in the Brazilian Cabinet; it has rained for a fortnight in Brazil, doing much damage to the railways... The Cuban students have been released at Havana, and the city is tranquil; the students will go to Spain. ...Three hundred thousand francs have been raised in France for the sufferers by Vesuvius; three departments will soon be evacuated by the Germans; Marshal Bazaine is under arrest.... There has been a severe earthquake at Haswick, Iceland.

RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNESOTA.

THE Red River section of country on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad presents remarkable inducements to permanent settlers and to health-seeking tourists. the rich productiveness of the land yielding large returns to the farmer, and the steady, wholesome range of the temperature is of great curative benefit to the invalid. A private letter from a resident for several years at Oak Lake, Minn., gives some interesting facts on the above points. The soil is very rich, causing a rapid growth of the crops. For instance, corn planted the 23d of May was dry enough to take from the stalk and grind in September; tomatoes sowed May 3 were ripe August 15; watermelons were planted and ripened inside of twelve weeks; and potatoes, planted for an experiment on July 4, grew to one pound's weight. The writer refers to the heavily-timbered portion of the country and the numerous streams for the conveyance of timber to the Red River, and as he settled there before there was any prospect of the Northern Pacific Railroad being built, he knows of no such region for the man of energy or the invalid, according to their respective needs. The yield of hay in that section is from two to five tons per acre; wild fruit, such as plums, strawberries, currants, &c., flourish in great abundance; fish are numerous and excellent; wild fowl and game abound, and herds of moose, elk and deer are met with. The healthfulness of the climate is proved by his experience as a physician for twenty years; and no case of miasmatic disease or pulmonary disease has originated there; while among the natives born and reared there, functional derangements of the vital organs are less frequent than among the people of any other section of country, showing the benefits in the matter of health by long residence in that climate. Thousands of excursionists, engineers and others employed on the Northern Pacific Railroad, can attest to the beneficial effects of the climate in the Red River Valley.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

The United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) employ 500 hands in their works at Marion, N. J., and are turning out 250 of their celebrated time-keepers daily, or one watch per day for each two hands employed: their working time is ten hours per day, or 600 minutes, producing a fine watch complete every two and a-half minutes, and a little more, and even at that, are unable to keep pace with the constantly increasing demand caused by the extraordinary records the watches are making as accurate and reliable time-pieces, an instance of patient and persevering energy and enterprise, rewarded by prosperity which we are glad to see.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. S. D. Joyce, Kingston, Mass., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine since 1867, in general sewing, sometimes changing her silk or thread twenty or thirty times a day, working as easily as with hand needle. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Delicate Creatures.—There is a healthful and odoriferous toilet article, known everywhere as Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which literally transfigures a cloudy or sallow skin, suffusing the discolored face, neck, arms and bosom with a soft, pearly tinge, and imparting to the surface a smoothness and a gloss like that of polished marble.

Our sympathies would be given to the farmers who are wheedled into buying poor churns, if we did not know that there is no need of their being deceived. Buy an article proved by twenty years' use to be just what it is represented. Buy the Blanchard Churn.

Bores, in the guise of Traveling Agents, not employed by us. Thus we sell our scales at such low prices. Sold on trial anywhere in the United States. Free Price List, THE JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

GENERAL Trade begins to feel the approach of Summer dullness, but there is more doing than this time last year in Merchandise, by nearly or quite ten per cent. The great falling off is in the Cotton export (as well as receipts) at the Southern ports. This affects seriously our trade balances with Europe, and there is no present remedy, as the Cotton is not here to spare to the Foreign markets. The falling off in the crop receipts, already 1,100,000 bales, will be 1,250,000 bales, as compared with the last crop, and in place of 3,100,000 bales marketed abroad, we shall scarcely be able to spare 1,900,000 bales. The difference in price, however, in favor of the present crop, will nearly make good the deficiency in quantity. The accounts of the new crop, recently planted, are generally promising, and the extent of land under Cotton cultivation is believed to have been materially increased.

The Treaty has come up for discussion at Washington in a new shape, and the suspense as to the ultimate result has not yet been removed, nor the adverse influence upon financial affairs diminished. Gold keeps firm at 111 per cent., and while the Government Stocks keep pace within ¼@1 per cent,—with the price of Gold, other American Stocks, and especially new Railroad enterprises suffer, for the time, in the markets abroad. Our present impression is that the Senate will, by a two-thirds vote, advise the President to accept a supplementary article to the Treaty on the question of indirect damages.

The City Bank movement is expanding in Call Loans and Deposits, and the lawful Money basis in Gold and Greenbacks is also better than in the previous return. Money is 7 per cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 7@8 per cent. on prime Merchant paper.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	May 4.	May 11.
Capital	$87,155,500	$87,154,000
Loans	279,409,000	285,202,800
Gold and Greenbacks	65,732,800	67,310,700
Deposits	211,936,400	217,267,500
Circulation	27,899,500	27,714,200

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	114	N. Y. Central Scrip	92
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	116¼	Rock Island	111
U. S. 6s of 1881	118¾	N. West.	75¼
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₱ cts	111	Do. Preferred	93
U. S. New Loan	112	St. Paul	59¾
N. Y. Bounty Loan	103¾	Do. Preferred	73¾
Tennessees	71	Lake Shore	95¾
Virginias, new	53	Ohio and Mississippi	27¾
Missouri Bonds	96¾	Toledo & Wabash	35
U. S. Currency 6s	116¾	Erie	69
Central Pacifics	103	Union Pacific Stock	85¼
Union do	93	Adams Express	99
Western Telegraph	75¼	American Express	76
Pacific Mail	82¾	United States Exp's	79
N. Y. Central Stock	97¾	Bills on London	109¾

The advance in Pacific Mail Stock is the only important change in our present table from last week. The business in the stock (almost wholly speculative) has been immense, and the excitement continued to the close of the week. The fluctuations have been 75 up to 87¼, then down to 79¾ and up again to 82¾ per cent. Congress is about to grant an extra subsidy of $500,000 per annum to the Company for semi-monthly mail service to China and Japan, making the whole mail subsidy one million dollars a year. The State Legislature has authorized a reduction of Capital Stock from $17,200,000 to $10,000,000. The speculation in the Railroad Stocks has been fairly active, but the fluctuations comparatively moderate.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, May 17, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 7,331 bales of cotton; dried fruits, 202 pkgs.; eggs, 20,529 bbls.; flour, 45,203 bbl.; wheat, 195,075 bush.; corn, 498,000 do.; oats, 77,102 do.; barley, 40,216 do.; grass seed, — bags; hops, 21 bales; beans, 240 bbls.; pork, 2,575 pkgs.; cut meats, 6,671 do.; lard, 5,956; kegs do., 173; butter, 11,107 pkgs.; cheese, 10,587 do.; peanuts, 2,554 bags; 1,572 hhds. tobacco; 9,141 pkgs do.; 3,697 bbls. whisky; 846 bales wool; corn meal, bbls, 6,552; do. bags, 2,211; rye, bu., 8,150; malt do., 9,185; beef, pkgs., 68.

Beans and Peas.—Stocks are very light, and prices have been steadily advancing. Prime mediums, $3.35@3.40; fair lots do., down to $3.30; pea, $3.40@3.60; kidney, $3.40@3.50; red kidney, $2.25@3.00; prime marrowfats, $3.40@3.50, with fair lots at $3.30@3. Canada peas $1.22@1.25; green do., $1.90@2.

Beeswax—Is coming in more freely, but the supplies are higher comparatively, 40½@41c. obtained for Southern.

Butter.—There is a fair demand, still market buyers are beginning to purchase State cautiously, with a view to the use of Western, which will soon assume commercial quantities. There is, however, no surplus of moment left from the grade of butter now arriving. Packages are small at this season, and in actual stock represent only about one-half of later supplies in similar reported totals. White butter is now pushed one side, and the best of it will not exceed 25c. The remnant of California, including another recent arrival of 100 packages, is being put up for Southern use on account of its rich color. Exports past week 549 packages, chiefly grease. We quote State pails, fine, 33@35c.; do. common to fair, 28@31c.; State half tubs, fine, 30@31c.; selections, 32c.; Welsh, packages, fine, 29@30c.; common State, 26@26c. Western ranges at 25@28c. for nice Western reserve; common Western, 22c. Grease and inferior, 7@15c.

Cheese.—The Cable quotes a weak market in Liverpool, but this has been offset by the advance in good. Shippers are disinclined, however, to work freely and prices are not settled. The stock of old is reduced to about 3,000 boxes. Sales of new to shippers have been at 14@14½c. for prime factory, the latter price obtainable only for one lot, a small factory. We quote prime factory 13½@14c., fair do. 12c., skimmed 8@11c., Ohio factory fine 13@13½c., farm dairy good to fine 12@13c.

Cotton.—The demand has been almost entirely from spinners. Prices are about the same:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19¾	20	20¼
Good Ordinary	22¼	22¾	22¾	22¾
Low Middling	23¼	23¾	23¾	23¾
Middling	24	24¼	24¾	24¾
Good Middling	24¾	24¾	25¼	25¼

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 23 9-16 for May, 23 11-16 for June, 23 15-16 for July, 22 for Sept., 20¾ for Oct., 19¾ for Dec.

Dried Fruits.—Apples are unchanged, though it is thought the late attention given to peaches will shake them from their position. The sales of 150,000 lbs. quarter peaches are reported in N. Y. at 6c., and 200,000 lbs. at Philadelphia at 7½c., all in a speculative way. Blackberries are now released to the trade with a stock of 1,300 lbs.; small sale 13½c.; other small fruit same.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 6@7c.; Western, new, 10@10½c.; Southern, new, qrs., 9@9½c.; do. fine, sliced, 12@13c.; new State qrs., 11@11½c.; do. sliced, fine, 13@14c.; Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do. Ga., 15@16½c., peeled E. Sh. Va., 16@17c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½; do. quarters, 6@6¼c. Plums, 27@28c. Cherries, new, ₱ lb., 33@34c. Blackberries, 15@13½c. Raspberries 33@35c.

Eggs.—The market has been very much depressed. The arrivals are the largest known for this season of the year. Stocks have accumulated to an extent that lead holders to accept anything like fair prices. Sales of Western at 13½@14½c.; State at 15@15½c.; Southern at 13@14c. There is more than the usual difference made now in prices of parcels from distant points on account of the warm weather.

Flour.—The market has been steadily advancing under a good call from the home trade, small arrivals and firm foreign markets. $7.20@7.40 for superfine State; $7.65@7.85 for common extra do.; $7.90@8.00 for good to choice do.; $8.05@8.65 for fancy do.; $7.20@7.40 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $7.65@8.20 for extra no.; $8.25@9.10 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $8.15 @8.70, and trade brands of do. at $8.75@10.40; good to choice white wheat extras at $9.10@10.55; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $8.50@11.00; St. Louis at $9.60@11.00 for common to fair extra, and $11.10@13.50 for good to choice. Southern at $8.75@11.20 for extras and $11.25@13.50 for good to choice. Rye at $5.25@6.25, for common to fair.

Fresh Fruits.—Strawberries are now in from Charleston and Norfolk. The quality of the picking is poor, showing the defects of a heavy rain storm South. They range at 50@75c. per quart. Apples have little more than a cooking demand, the retail trade running on bananas, which are now very abundant. Few prime peanuts now remain in first hands. Russets range at $2.50@3.50 for golden and Roxbury. N. C. peanuts, prime, $1.90@2.25; Virginia, $1.75@2; common, $1@1.25.

Grain.—Prices of wheat show a marked advance, mainly owing to reports from abroad.

We quote No. 2 spring, in store, $1.70@1.72; No. 1 do., $1.76@1.77; winter red Western, $2.00@2.08; amber Western, $2.00@2.10; and white Western at $2.10@2.25. Rye is dull and lower, State sold at $1.15; Western, in store, $1. Oats have advanced but closed weak; sales at 54@56c. for Western, 56@60c. for Ohio, 56½c. for State. Barley is active, at $1.05 for Canada West. Corn has been in good speculative demand, and is higher, closing at 75@75½c. for Western mixed, afloat, 80c. for prime white Western.

Hay and Straw.—There has been a little more stock coming in, some parties showing some disposition to realize at the unusually high prices, but a number of holders are not anxious, as with the drouth there is some apprehension about the crop. Sales at $1.80 for shipping, and $1.90@2.25 for retail qualities. Clover $1.40@1.50. Salt 75@90c. Straw at $1.25@1.35 for long rye; $1@1.10 for short rye; 80@90c. for oat; 70@75c. for wheat.

Hops.—There is a moderate trade in choice stock at steady rates. There is scarcely any domestic here that will suit buyers. We quote best grades 60@65c.; common lots 25c.; English, 60@65c.; Bavarians 65@75c.

Maple Sugar.—Quoted at 12@16. Receipts about all here.

Milk.—Receipts are heavy, averaging 8,650 cans per day by the various roads. This is above last week, but the demand has used it up, with some days showing room for more. The average price is quoted at 2¾c; the range was $2.50 up to $5 per can.

Poultry and Game.—Dressed fowls near points quoted at 25@30c. for turkeys, 20@25c. for fowls, and $1.25@1.50 for Spring chickens. Poultry from all points should now be packed in ice. Live, State and N. J. fowls and chickens, 19@21c.; do. Western 17@18c.; roosters, 12c.; turkeys, 23@25c.; ducks, Western, per pair, $1@1.25; Geese, Western, $1.62@1.87.

GAME.—English snipe and plover, per doz., $2@3. Wild pigeons are scarcer, and quoted at $1.75@2 per doz.

Provisions.—In pork there is an improved feeling based upon reports from the West. Mess $13.87 for spot, $13.90 for June, $14 for July, extra prime $11, prime mess $13. Dressed hogs are firm at 5¾@6¾c; middles meet with a good demand from shippers at full prices; short rib 7¾c., long clear 7¾c., short clear 8@8¾. Cut meats are selling freely to shippers; dry salted shoulders 5¾c., pickled hams 9¾@10c., smoked meats are steadily held at 10½@11c. for hams, 6@6¼c. for shoulders, 8@8¾c. for clear rib. Lard is weak at 9¾ for prime Western steam, 9¼c. for June, 9¾c. for July. Stearine at 10c. for prime. Beef is dull at $7.50 @9.50 for plain Western mess, $10@12 for extra mess. Beef hams at $22@27. Tierce beef at $15@17 for prime mess, $19@21 for India mess.

Seeds.—There is only a small home trade. Clover at 9½@9¾c. for Ohio; 9¾@10c. for Indiana and Michigan. Timothy at $2.50@3.

Tobacco.—The business in seedleaf is is unusually brisk, the trade almost entirely from shippers, with now and then a lot taken by speculators. Prices are very firm. Leaf is quiet. Latest sales of Kentucky leaf at 8¾@14c. Seed leaf 21@22c. for old Conn. wrappers; new crop Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 13@16c.; do. for seconds 25@30c.; Ohio, 10@12c.; Pennsylvania 15@18c.; New York 11@12c.; Wisconsin 9@9¾.

Vegetables.—Holders of potatoes begin to find the stock most too heavy, and have been pressing their goods for sale more or less, and the consequence is a lower range of prices. The opening of the canals has thrown some little stock on the market that has been locked up all Winter. Russian turnips are scarce, and for the few lots here advanced prices are obtained. Asparagus is coming in from all directions, and prices are much lower. Green peas vary in quality, with parcels from Norfolk selling much higher than those

from Charleston or Savannah. A few lots of cucumbers have come in from Charleston.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., for seed, $1.75@2.00; P. Blows, $2.00@2.50; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.50@1.75; Dyright, $1.50@2; sweet Del., $1.00@4.50. Onions, red and yellow, $1.00@1.50. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $22@24. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $3. Cabbages, per 100, $6@8. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots, per 100, $1.50. Bermuda potatoes, $8.50@9; do. tomatoes, 5-qt. crate, 90c.; do. onions, per crate, $1.50@1.75. Asparagus, N. J., per doz., $1.; do., Oyster Bay, $2@2.25. Peas, Va., bushel, $8. String beans, per crate, $6. Cucumbers, S. C., crate, $3@4.

Whisky—is firmly held at 90¼c. for Western.

Wool.—Business is slow and prices are much the same. Sales at 57@59c. for medium unwashed fleece, super pulled 75c., Texas at 47½c., Fall clip California 32@35c., East India 42, Montevideo 52, Australia 73.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., May 18, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending May 18 was brisk with large offerings, nearly all of which were taken. The delivery of farm dairies was about 1,183 boxes, and prices ranged from 10@13c. A large proportion of the lots was more or less skimmed. Factorymen were present in considerable number, and the offerings amounted to nearly 3,000 boxes. Full milk brands, well cured, went as high as 14c., and prices generally ranged lower in proportion to the qantity of cream removed. We give quotations of leading factories as follows:—Manheim Turnpike, 13¾c.; Middleville, 13¾c.; Mohawk Valley, 13¾c.; Norway Association, 13c.; Palns Hollow, 13¾c.; Ladueville, 13c.; Reydon, 13c.; Shells Bush, 13¼c.; Snells Bush, 13¾c., Smith, 13c.; Zimmerman Creek, 13c.; Brockett & Foster, 13c.; Bellinger, 13c.; Cook & Ives, 13¾c.; Cold Creek, 13¼c.; Columbia Center, 13½c.; Christman, 13c.; Dairy Hill, 13½c.; Eatonville, 13½c.; Old Fairfield, 13¾c.; Cold Brook, 13¾c.; Henderson, 13¾c.; Herkimer Co. Central, 13¾c.; Hill, 13¼c.; Herkimer, 13¾c.; J. D. Ives, 13¾c.; Keys, 13¾c.; Klock & Nellis, 13½c.; Avery & Ives, 13c.; Manheim, 13¾c.; St. Johnsville, 13¾c.; A. Smith & Co., 13¾c. The delivery of butter has fallen off, the whole amount in market being less than 100 tubs. Prices ranged from 24@27c., the bulk going from 24@25c.

The weather is pleasant, but dry, and the country is suffering for want of rain.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 16.—Flour is decidedly higher. Best wholesales at $10.50 and second at $10 per barrel. Wheat $1.95@2 for red winter, $2@2.20 for amber to white. Corn, 75c. Oats, 52c. ℔ bush. Beans scarce at $2.25@2.75 ℔ bush. Rye 95c@$1. Butter 1@2c lower, selling at 25@28c. Wool is nominal at 60@65c., a decline. No sales made yet. Sheep pelts $2.50@4 each. Potatoes are lower. Peachblows bring $1.50 per barrel; other kinds $1@1.25 per barrel. Hay scarce, $17@25 per ton. Dry weather continues, and wheat and grass must be very light crops.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1872.

WITH cool weather again, there is a good demand for meats of all kinds, and the markets generally show an upward tendency. Cattle are coming forward more sparingly, and sheep run light. Lambs are increasing in numbers, but the demand uses them up quite as fast as they arrive. Hogs are still plenty and cheaper, but they are improving a little under lighter arrivals. The demand for pork is very light, so far as the fresh trade goes, but cutters are actively at work curing large quantities for shipment abroad.

Beeves. Total for the week just ended, 7,548, against 8,189 for the previous week. Of this number, 4,511 were on sale last Monday—161 car loads at Communipaw, 117 at 100th St., and 7 at Weehawken. There was very little change in price, but a few lots held over for want of purchasers. Since then the arrivals have been moderate, only 2,200 coming forward, and the market shows a little firmness, with an attempt on the part of dealers to shove them up again. So completely is the trade in the hands of a few speculators, that they immediately check the arrivals when the market shows signs of being overstocked. Feeders of distillery cattle are now hurrying them off before the hot weather sets in. Most of those sent in of late were fat, and sold close up to the prices of corn-fed steers. Texans are scarce. They are worth 11@11¼c. One drove, fed in Missouri, 7 cwt., good flesh, sold at 11¼c., 56 lbs. per cwt. Of the Illinois cattle—and four-fifths of the stock now hail from Illinois—137 stillers, 6¾ cwt., sold at 12½c., 58 lbs. per cwt., with 47 corn-fed, not as fat, 7 cwt., at 12¾c.; 153 or 7¼ cwt. at 12@13c., with 222 Indiana stillers, 7½ cwt., at 11¾c. Bulls sell at 5¾@5½c. ℔ lb., live weight. The dry weather begins to frighten the farmers, and some of them incline to reduce their stock of cattle as a precaution. From all we can learn, it does not look like having a glut of cattle this spring, save in an exceptional market. Most of the droves sent in during the past week made their owners a little money.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ℔ lb	12¾ @ 13	12½ @ 12¾
Good to prime	12 @ 12½	11¾ @ 12¼
Ordinary to medium	11½ @ 11¾	11 @ 11½
Lowest grade	10½ @ 11	10 @ 10½
Average sales	11¾ @ 12	11½ @ —

Hogs.—Total for the week 39,731, against 41,831 one week ago, with lighter receipts, and a strong movement on the part of dealers to check the heavy losses they were sustaining. Cooler weather aiding, the downward course has been checked, and an upward turn begun. Dealers lost more than $100 per car-load last week, while one or two hot days caused a great mortality among the hogs themselves. Live are now worth 4½@4¾c., after selling down to 4¾@4½c. City slaughtered sell at 5¾@6¼c.

Milch Cows.—Receipts for the week 113 head. Cows are in good demand, milk having advanced. Fresh cows are coming forward somewhat freely, but all the good ones are soon taken, mostly by dealers, who peddle them out among milkmen. A fancy cow is sometimes sold close up to $100, some gentleman, going out of the city to spend the summer, taking her to his rural home. Poor cows have been sold at $30@35 each, with ordinary to medium at $45@65, good to prime $70@80, very few going above $75.

Sheep and Lambs. Receipts for the week 13,333 against 13,798 the previous week. Under continued light arrivals the market is rather stronger, only farmers begin to send in poor stock, mostly clipped. Some of these thin sheep have been sold down to 5½c., and so up to 7c. for medium and 7¾@7¾c. for prime to extra stock. A car extra fat 154 lbs. Ky. sheep were sent in and only brought 7¼c., being too heavy for warm weather. Farmers should bear in mind that heavy sheep ought to be marketed in cool weather. Those same sheep would have sold for 8¼c. a month ago. Lambs are in good request, and many of them now sell by weight, viz., at 11@16c., so variable is the quality. By the head they went at $1.25@9.

Veal Calves.—Total for the week 1,370. The veals are doing better, both cool weather and a lighter supply aiding the dealers. Buttermilk calves have made their appearance. They are worth 5@5½c. Some choice milk veals sold up as high as 8¼c., but they were very fine. Live calves are quoted at 5¾@6¾c. for ordinary, 6¾@7¼c. for fair to good, and 7¾@8¼c. for choice.

PRACTICAL DAIRY HUSBANDRY, by X. A. WILLARD, A. M., is issued by D. D. T. MOORE, containing a comprehensive survey of the routine of dairy farms, management of grass lands, selection and management of stock, milk, and the manufacture of butter and cheese. An interesting chapter is devoted to an account of associated dairying, its progress in this country, and its industrial and financial results. The volume is remarkable for its completeness, and the clearness and accuracy of its details. No important point connected with the subject appears to have been overlooked, and the style is a model of simplicity and compactness of statement. There are few volumes, indeed, of the farmer's library that contain such a variety of practical information, and in which the method is so well adapted to the nature of the subject.—*New York Tribune.*

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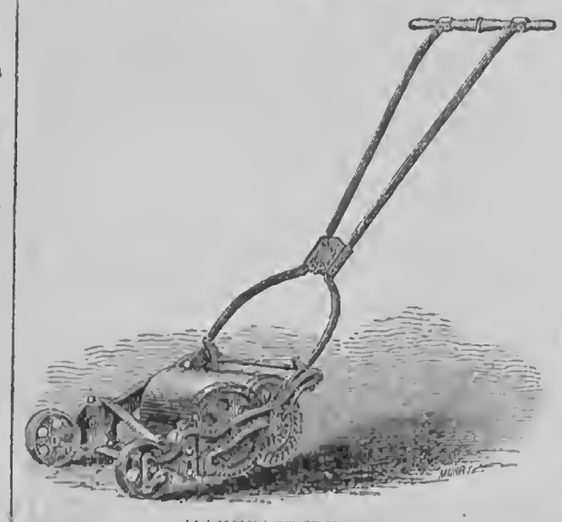

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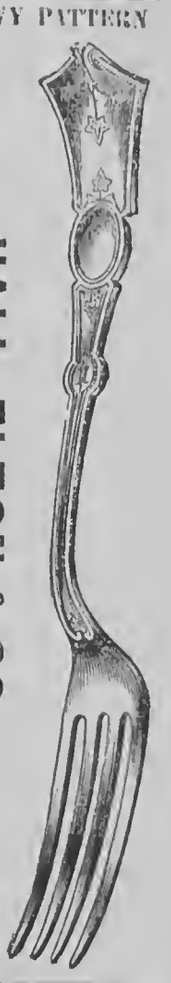

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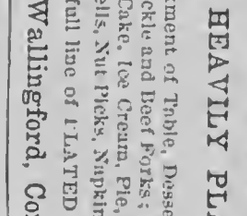

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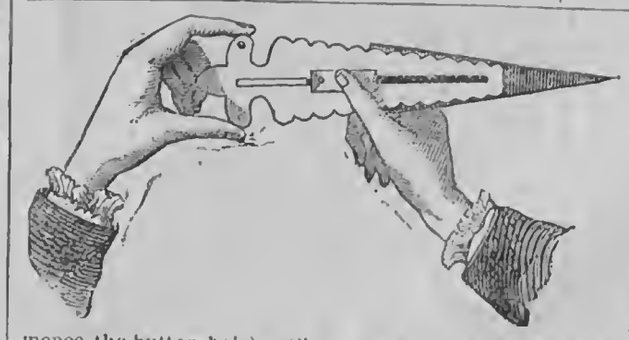

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

JEAN INGELOW is in Italy.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN is suffering from the gout.

ROBERT BONNER has paid $5,000 for an unborn colt.

KATE STANTON will stump the country for Greeley.

BAYARD TAYLOR is to become a resident of New York.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT had his watch stolen in Mexico.

NILSSON has been presented with a gold banjo worth $500.

MEDALS of Mr. Greeley are to be struck for campaign badges.

GEN. GRANT has completed another cottage at Long Branch.

FANNY FERN has written a new book called "Caper Sauce."

MRS. HORACE GREELEY is said to be a native of North Carolina.

IT is now said that Lucretia Borgia was a good, pure, pious woman.

HORACE GREELEY will attend the New York State Editorial Convention.

CHARLES DICKENS, JR., denies that in early life his father was a member of a theatrical company.

DR. WM. JOOS of Switzerland contemplates purchasing 100,000 acres of land in Minnesota for a colony.

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JANES & KIRTLAND,
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Pulverizing Cultivator
Was Awarded the First Premium at State and County Fairs in 1870 and '71.

It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.
The price is only Twenty Dollars.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
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It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.
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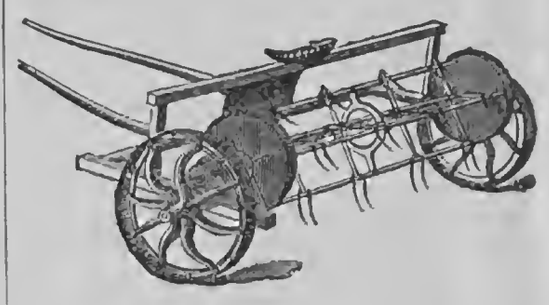

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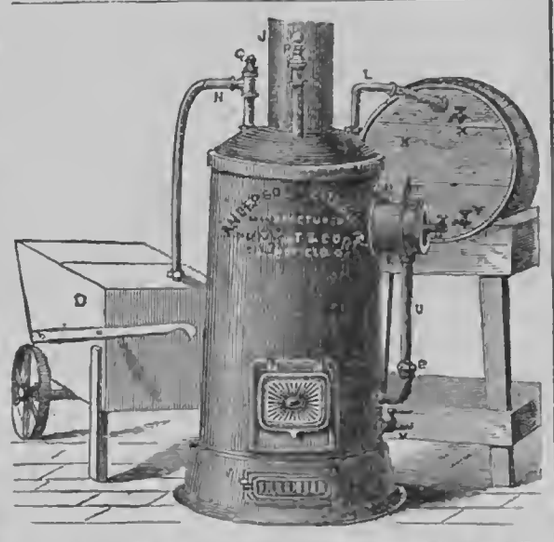

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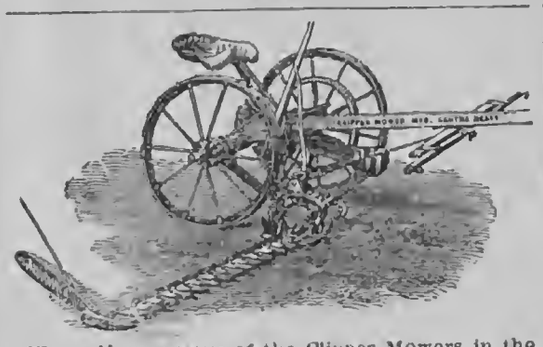

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NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.
We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market*. It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommends its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.
Respectfully,
(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)
The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.
X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail,** and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.
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Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
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CHEAP CORN CULTURE
THOMAS' SMOOTHING HARROW.
81 SLANTING TEETH OF TEMPERED STEEL. $25

LATE SPRING! CROWDED WORK!
This year a large amount of work must be done in a very short time. With our wide Harrow more than twice as much ground can daily be prepared for seed as without it, and all crops *cheaply cultivated* through the season in a *superior* manner.
ALLEN HIGLEY, Windsor, Ohio, says:—"I saved one-half month's labor in two days, getting a much better crop without using a hoe."
ANDREW RAESSLER, Shelbyville, Ill., says: I can harrow twice as much ground with it as with other Harrows."
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E. F. SMITH, Morning Sun, Iowa, says:—"It was much easier on the team, though one-third wider, doing more work."
L. R. AUSTIN, Coldwater, Mich., says:—"I have a 40 and a 30-tooth square drag, but with *your* Harrow can do twice the work in half the time."
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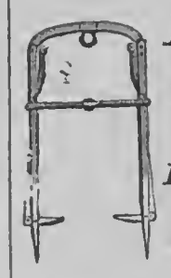
F. PETITT, Salem, N. J.:—"My brother says his does the work of three old Harrows; mine I think saved me $5 in one and a-half hour's work."
BOYS RIDE AND DO ALL THE HARROWING.
24-page Catalogue; 11 pages farmers' experience.
J. J. THOMAS & CO., Geneva, N. Y.

Double Harpoon
Horse Hay-Fork.



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Also, HAND PLANERS.
"Many readers of this paper have one of them." Selling in all parts of the country, Canada, Cuba, Europe, &c.
Send for descriptive Catalogue.
N. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— Wheat is two feet high in Kansas.

— London has 378 monthlies and 58 quarterlies.

— London consumed 116,463 tons of fish in 1871.

— Small-pox rages in London as well as New York.

— Greeley white hats, with Brown bands, are the rage.

— The New York anniversaries were not well attended.

— Twelve iron steamships are building on the Delaware.

— Cork trees are being planted with success in California.

— San Francisco has a new Chinese Temple, with 75 gods.

— There are 11 steamboats on the waters of Puget Sound.

— California flour is coming to New York City direct by rail.

— Nebraska is as big as England and Scotland put together.

— The natural death of a politician in Mexico is to be executed.

— The early closing movement has made great progress in London.

— Droves of antelope graze on the prairies near Ellsworth, Kansas.

— New York photographers are hunting Mr. Greeley for his picture.

— The temperance question excites much attention in New England.

— Stamps to the amount of $10,000 were affixed to Erastus Corning's will.

— There are apprehensions of a drouth in various parts of the country.

— A statistical congress is to open in St. Petersburg on the 20th of August.

— The University of Strasbourg has been opened with great ceremony.

— A large number of Southern editors are coming North on an excursion.

— It is fashionable now to denounce the Reform Legislature of New York.

— Poughkeepsie has fired a salute over the passage of the Hudson River bridge bill.

— The English have given $700 to the widow of Nicholls, who killed himself and four children.

— A great shower of falling stars would be the worst effect of coming in collision with the comet.

— Constantinople is to be rebuilt, with wide streets, tramways, and houses of imposing architecture.

— Nearly all of a colony of 300 persons who recently left Lancaster and Chester counties, Pa., for Kansas, have returned, greatly disappointed in their anticipations.

Fertilizers, Etc.

BONE FLOUR

AND

BONE MEAL,

Warranted PURE and sold at

REDUCED PRICES!

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Stock, Poultry, &c.

AYRSHIRES.—INCREASE OF THIS year for sale. 1 Bull, 15 months; 1 Bull, 2 years; one Heifer, 1 year old; 1 heifer, 2 years old; *Miss Drew*, imported, 14 years old; Lassie, 8 years old. The Bulls are rare; the females also—both running in deep milking families back to 1810.
HARRISON LORING, South Boston, Mass.

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BERKSHIRES OF UNSURPASSED EXCELLENCE.—Every Pig with authentic pedigree. My breeding stock chiefly imported direct from England. Model Pigs, all ages. Short-Horns of purest and most fashionable blood, all ages, for sale. *Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.* Superior high-bred Shepherd Dogs. Also a few unexcelled Fox Hounds, true as the compass to the North Pole. Ten head of superior high-bred Geldings, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts, fast trotters and pacers. Address
H. C. GRAFF, Greendale Stock Farm, Maysville, Ohio.

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E. G. STUDLEY, Claverack, N. Y.

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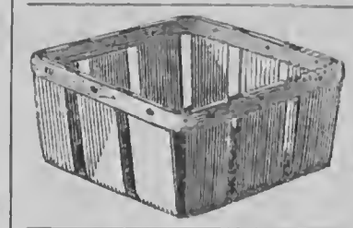

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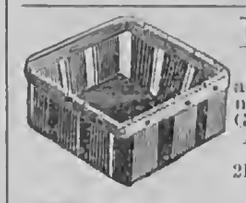

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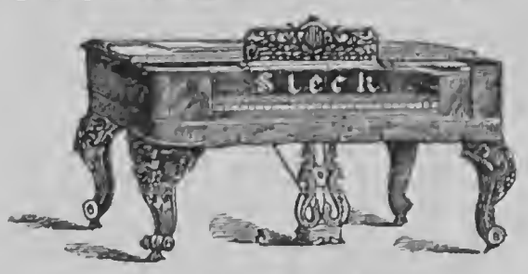

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Cheap to Buy; Convenient to Use; and Easy to Manage.

Read recommendation in RURAL NEW-YORKER, March 30, page 205. Send for Circulars to
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Agents Wanted. $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. SECOMB & CO., *Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.*

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RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS, ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

VOL. XXV. NO. 22.
WHOLE NO. 1166.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 1, 1872.

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DRACÆNA SURADOSI, VARIETY MACULATA.

THE Dracænas are all beautiful tropical plants, well suited to house culture. The best known, perhaps, is the *D. terminalis*, with its long, bright red or purple leaves. It is largely used by our florists for vases and as a center figure in hanging baskets. Among the many species known there are few which would not be an ornament to any conservatory, the foliage being more beautiful and attractive than the flowers. Africa has given us the best and most showy species, among which the one shown in the accompanying illustration is exceedingly rare as well as beautiful. It was found on the banks of the Old Calabar River, in 1863, by G. MANN, but afterwards sent to the Glasgow Botanic Gardens by Mr. CLARKE. It is a shrub six to eight feet high, throwing up copious, stout, erect, rod-like surculi from the roots. Leaves in scattered, opposite pairs, and whorled in threes, spreading, flat, four to six inches long, one to two inches broad, beautifully blotched with golden yellow. Flowers in a globose corymb; greenish-white. A beautiful shrub for the conservatory or the parlor, readily propagated from cuttings.

TROUBLE WITH HYACINTHS.

WHAT is the matter with my hyacinths? The flower spike does not push up far enough, but begins to bloom in a poor sort of way when close to the bulb and hidden by the leaves. Many of the buds blast, and look as if their edges had been gnawed off. I have tried raising hyacinths in the house for the past three years, and am nearly discouraged by my poor success. Have purchased the bulbs of different dealers, and have procured single and double and common, as well as the choicest named varieties; have tried them in glasses, in pots and in boxes. Have kept some six or eight weeks in a dark closet, others in the cellar; have covered with a board the box containing others until it interfered with their further growth. Have tried them in a warm room with a southern exposure, in a moderate temperature at a western window, and when it looked as if the old trouble was returning, removed them to a cool room with an eastern exposure. Have used common garden soil and one prepared with sand and the decayed refuse from under an old wood pile; have tried (with some little benefit) paper cones placed over the bulbs, to cause the stem to lengthen.

When using glasses, with some I changed the water frequently; with others only when it became foul; put charcoal in the water with some, and not with others. In fact, I have tried every expedient that suggested itself, in order to insure success, but all to no purpose. Two of the rooms in which my experiments were conducted were heated by direct hot air pipes, while the third was warmed by heat communicated from the hall only. The bulbs have never been frozen; there is no gas in the house, no indications of mice, and the bulbs were planted so the tops slightly projected above the earth; when grown in glasses, the water just touched their base.—J. Q.

YOU are certainly unfortunate, but we cannot tell why the bulbs fail to bloom. We have raised the bulbs ourselves, bought them at different seasons, and of various importers, but never experienced a failure in making them bloom either in water or earth. We have been forcing hyacinths all Winter, and have some at the present time with spikes of flowers eight inches long. They were potted singly, one bulb in a pot of fine rich soil. They have had no care, except being supplied with plenty of water and kept in a warm room.

BEST FLOWERS FOR A BRILLIANT SHOW.

Petunias.—If I could have but one kind of flowers, it should be Petunias. Seed sown in the open ground in May will produce flowering plants in June that will make a brilliant bed through the Summer and Autumn. The blotched and striped is the most showy variety. Sow the seed thinly in a seed bed, coveringly with fine soil, and when the plants are an inch or more high, transplant eighteen inches apart into rich soil, and they will completely cover the ground in a short time.

Phlox Drummondii.—Every one who cultivates flowers, should have Phlox. Some of the varieties are brilliant and dazzling, while others are very delicate in color, and when mixed in a bed, make a splendid display from June until hard frost. A foot apart is quite near enough to set plants. One of the most common mistakes with all kinds of plants is to set them too thick. This is especially so with Phlox Drummondii. Plants set thick will mildew badly, and the flowers will be much smaller than if set a good distance apart.

Portulaca.—This is one of the most brilliant low annuals in cultivation. A bed in full flower almost puts one's eyes out to look at it when the sun shines. The Double Rose-Flowered Portulaca, introduced a few years ago, is indeed a gem; the flowers, which are produced in great profusion, look like small roses, and are of many colors. Sow seeds in the open ground, and transplant six or eight inches apart into light, rich soil, fully exposed to the sun. A very good way is to put these kinds in one round or oval bed made full and rounding towards the center. In the center put Petunias; next Phlox Drummondii, with a border of Portulaca. Such a bed will commence to flower in early Summer and make a constant and brilliant display until frost. AMATEUR.

Amherst, Mass.

DRACÆNA SURADOSI, VARIETY MACULATA.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Query About Plants.—1. Inclosed find a plant, which please name for me. 2. Also, please tell me how to propagate Crown Imperials. 3. Is the *Lilium Giganteum* quite hardy?—C., *Sherman, Texas.*

1. *Anemone Caroliniauum.* 2. Crown Imperials may be propagated from seed sown as soon as ripe. They are also propagated by division of the old bulbs or from the small offsets which are produced around the base of the old bulbs. Even the scales taken off from the outside of the bulbs, if planted in sandy soil and well watered, will produce small bulbs. It requires several years to produce large blooming bulbs from scales or the small offsets. 3. The *Lilium Giganteum* is not quite hardy in the Northern States, requiring a slight protection. But in Texas there would be no difficulty in growing this splendid lily, at least we think not.

Geranium Leaves are often made spotted by the rays of the sun striking on them when wet. This occurs indoors where air enough is not present to evaporate the moisture before the sun's power is felt.

The Flower Gardens cultivated by girls and boys ought to present a fine appearance this month. Do they?

Field Crops.

HOW TO KILL QUACK GRASS.

QUACK grass is one of the worst posts that a farmer has to contend with, I think, but where a farm is kept for grazing purposes, it is not to be dreaded as it is where it is used more particularly for raising grain. I have contended with a great many noxious plants, and consider quack grass worse than all others, Canada thistles not excepted. Some writers say that deep tillage will eradicate it; but as I have tried it, I can say from experience that it will not do it. A great amount of it can be destroyed by cultivating hoed crops, such as corn, potatoes and beans; but where it is as thick as it is in many places, it is very expensive and fatiguing to the farmer.

The way the most of the Western New York farmers manage to kill quack grass, is as follows, viz.:—As soon as corn planting is over, plow the field that you wish to rid of the pest, about four or five inches deep, and then harrow the ground thoroughly three or four times over; after which rake the field with a steel wire-tooth horse rake and you will be surprised when you collect the roots that have been pulled out by the harrow and rake. Where a field has been long seeded down, and there is any quack grass in it, it will be found matted only about four or five inches below the surface; this is why I do not advocate plowing any deeper the first time. When the roots are dry, gather them together and burn them and plow the field again, going through the same operation as at first, but one or two inches deeper every plowing, and my word for it quack grass will not be as abundant as it was before.—LEXINGTON, *Rochester*.

HORACE PIPER writes the Country Gentleman that the following method of destroying this grass, he knows, may be adopted with success:—Plow the ground late in Autumn, just before it closes. The grass will then have no time to grow and extend its roots before winter, and the frost will disintegrate the soil so that it may be easily pulverized. In the Spring cross-plow carefully and harrow with a long-toothed, heavy harrow till the ground is thoroughly mellowed. Then apply an implement which, for convenience, I will call the eradicator. It is made like an iron-tooth garden rake, the head being about five feet long, and containing strong steel teeth about fourteen inches in length four or five inches apart, and curving a little forward. To this handles are added for guiding it, and shafts for the attachment of the horse. This tool, when drawn over the mellow ground, extracts the long and fibrous roots of the grass, and collects them into heaps, which may be carted away and burned when dry. The roots generally extend into the ground about as deep as it has been previously cultivated, and if the land is found to be very full of them it may be advisable to plow it a second time in Spring, a little deeper than before, and to apply the eradicator again, by which the principal part of the roots may be removed the first year. If the land is green sward, it must be cultivated in the common way the first season.

While planting and hoeing, let each man keep a steel-pronged garden fork along with him, with which he may remove the grass roots in places where they are numerous, and also a basket in which they may be placed and carried away. This may seem to be a long and tedious process, but it is making haste slowly, and in the end will be found the quickest way to attain the desired result. Two seasons will generally be found sufficient to eradicate most of the grass, but the process should be continued from year to year till not a particle remains. If this grass grows in the mowing fields be careful to cut it early in the season before any seed can mature, and do not purchase any hay containing it, to be consumed on the farm; otherwise the seeds will be carried in the hay into the barn, and thence in the manure into the cultivated land.

WHEAT CULTURE.

I HAVE been employed in raising wheat and all other crops of grain common to the latitude of New York. I was employed from childhood till past fifty-two years of age, in the labor of clearing land and raising wheat on "new land." I saw the deterioration of wheat in Otsego County. It was not occasioned by the application of barn-yard manure. It was owing to the exhaustion of what is called "humus." Winter wheat did not give a good yield in Cattaraugus Co., except on a few favorably located spots. On those spots wheat did not do well after the first crop.

In Wyoming Co., wheat was, for many years, the leading crop. But, even there, it deteriorated. Its deterioration was not owing to the application of manure. The same causes that injured wheat in Otsego also injured it in Wyoming. Some varieties were attacked by the weevil.

I have raised wheat for 21 years in Wyoming Co., with varied results. It has been injured by rust. It has been injured by excessive wetness, and by a combination of causes. But the harvest of 1871 was one of our very best. I have not learned that any person met with a failure.

I have experimented, in the way of crops of all kinds, during the last nine years, and I think *experience* authorizes me to affirm that he who would *teach* must first LEARN!

I lay down a few rules as invariably necessary. *First:*—To secure good results in raising wheat, in my neighborhood, land must be under-drained. *Second:*—It must be so subsoiled as to prevent the possibility of water standing upon the surface 24 hours after the heaviest rains. *Third:*—The best manner of applying manure to wheat land is to use only well-rotted manure as a top-dressing. *Fourth:*—Wheat should be sown between the 10th and 20th of September. *Fifth:*—I have obtained the best results by the use of the drill in seeding.

On a piece of land containing a little over four acres, I underdrained nearly one acre for experimental purposes. That same acre I subsoiled. The subsoiled part I "top-dressed;" the balance of the field I heavily manured in the common way. The result has been this:—I have twice sowed it with wheat; I have twice planted it with corn; I have sowed it with clover, and mowed the crops, and every crop has demonstrated in favor of blind ditching and subsoiling. The improved part has given at least twice as large a crop as the unimproved.

In 1871 I plowed the whole field. The improved part, including a strip two rods wide on the west side, I planted with potatoes. The subsoiled part demonstrated, as in every other crop. I am now an old man, and can do but little more for the benefit of the world. I now most earnestly entreat all who cultivate land to "Prove all things, and to hold fast that which is good."

Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y. RUFUS PEET.

DETERIORATION OF SOUTHERN SUGAR CANE.

THE Southern planters and papers are complaining of the deterioration of the ribbon cane, almost exclusively used by sugar planters; and to this deterioration the deficiency in the staple product is ascribed. This degeneracy is ascribed to bad cultivation, deficient labor and drainage, and to the inferior cane used in planting. It is asserted that the ribbon cane of to-day is almost wholly unlike the original cane imported by Judge BORRIN in 1810, from Java. It has entirely changed color, and its juice has lost its original aroma. It is more delicate and puny in its growth, more easily affected by frost, and more subject to decay in windrow or mattresses, put up for seed. The stubble will not keep sound after the first year, and the juice tastes like sorghum or corn stalk juice, requiring more boiling to make it granulate, and yielding less sugar and double the molasses it used to do. High cultivation and fertilizing has failed to restore it to its original vigor and quality.

This condition of things is likely to result in a combination of Louisiana planters to employ some experienced person to proceed to India, Java, or Sumumatra, to select and import enough of the best stock of that country to supply planters. The Department of Agriculture has also addressed a circular of inquiry to the sugar planters, with a view of eliciting the information necessary to securing a supply of the best kind of cane for planting. The importance of action in this matter is important; but we doubt whether the Department cannot safely leave it to private enterprise to supply what is wanted. For we remember that importations made under the auspices of the Department have hitherto profited few except the agent sent to select.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

The White Rose Potato.—Dr. HEXAMER having been reported as saying that "the White Rose potato," which it is claimed originated in Grant Co., Wis., "is the Harison under a fictitious name," denies having said so; but he did say "The White Rose looks so much like the Harison that I cannot distinguish one from the other."

Farm Economy.

CLEARING LAND.

THERE are three methods to be pursued in clearing land where the timber is to be burned on the ground. First, under-brush and pile all the brush close and cut up the old logs and down trees. Under-brushing means cutting every tree and bush under 8 inches. Then fall your large timber on, or as near as possible to, the brush heaps that you have already made; trim every limb close, and pile the brush on the heaps; cut the bodies from 14 to 18 feet long; leave the rail timber standing until you burn, because if you fall it when you fall the other timber you would be likely to burn it up. When there is sawing timber to be saved, under-brush in the fall and cut the saw-logs in the winter, and get them out of the way; then cut the other timber as above stated; burn in June or August, and then "log off." If you can, get it off time enough for winter wheat; plow with a shovel plow, if not too much sward, and seed with grass seed. This method is attended with the most labor, but you got the use of your land the first season. Many fail in clearing land by not taking enough pains in burning out and piling brush.

The second method is to windrow; that is, to under-brush and throw the small trees in windrows, five or six rods apart; then fall the large timber on the windrows and lop down the limbs and throw in the brush that does not fall on the heaps, and leave the bodies without cutting up. Let it lie about three years, then put fire in, in a dry time, and burn it; then throw poles across the logs where you want to cut them, and build a fire on them, and by attending to it, you can burn the logs off. In this way, however, the land gets foul.

The third method consists in under-brushing and girdling the large timber—that is, chopping through the bark around the tree. When the trees are dead and dry, cut and fall across each other as much as possible and burn. Trees should be girdled in June. In cutting up timber a cross-cut saw can be used to good advantage, if it can be kept in good order. To have the stumps rot the quickest, cut the timber in June.

Athens, Mich. JOHN MCLEAN.

FISH GUANO.

LARGE quantities of fish guano are used in New England. CHAS. W. DICKERMAN writes the New England Homestead that a Mr. HALL, fifty years of age now, and all his life a farmer, was the first man to manufacture fish guano in this country—twenty years ago. From a small beginning, the business has extended until now Mr. HALL is President of the Quinnipial Co. at Pine Island, which last year sold over 3,000 tons.

The season for catching the fish from which this guano is made extends from May to October. This Company receive from 1,000 to 300,000 fish per day during the season. These fish are unloaded into large tanks and steam forced into them until the mass boils; they are then subjected to pressure until the oil is expressed. This oil sells for about 50 cents per gallon, and it has sold as high as $1.30 per gallon. The amount obtained from one thousand fish, varies from three to twelve gallons, according to their fatness. It is suspected that large quantities of it are used for the adulteration of linseed oil. After the oil is expressed, the fish are dried, either on a platform in the open air or in a revolving dryer over artificial heat.

MANURE FOR CORN AND POTATOES.

SOME farmers handle their manure wrong, in my opinion—especially with reference to potato and corn crops. The mistake they make is in hauling out their manure for these crops in the Fall preceding the planting season, thereby losing one-third the strength of the manure. The plan of all farmers who give this a consideration is to not draw out their fertilizers until within a week or two of the time of planting—just long enough before to have the manure heat. Some may say they do not have time to do this; but it will pay, even if they have to hire help; for the manure rots away to such an extent that I can safely say that one-third is lost. I do not include small crops, for they need fine manure. If any one does not believe this theory, let him try it.

Rahway, N. J. F. P.

Saw to Cut Down Timber.—Farmers in Wood Co., O., cut down timber with a common cross-cut saw. They first cut a notch in the side of the tree toward which it is desired it should fall. Then they saw from the other side, inserting the saw as high, or higher, than the upper part of the notch in the opposite side. It will be found necessary to hold the saw firmly against the tree. Use a wedge to throw the tree over. —H. W.

Industrial Topics.

FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

The Eight Hour System, or any other system, on a farm, is objected to by a certain class of people, because it is said if it is recognized it would result in a total loss of a crop. This, Mr. Editor, is what some people would call "bosh." There is no more need that a man should lose his crop, when it is understood that a day's work means eight hours labor, than that the farmer is swindled because a bushel of corn must weigh fifty-six pounds in order to be a legal bushel. When I hire a man by the day, or month, I am specific in my bargain. If I pay him for a day's work—say $2—both he and I understand distinctly that he is to faithfully give me ten hours labor for that amount; and that if my needs are such that he works over-time, I pay him for such over-time *pro rata*. So when I hire a man by the month—say at $20—it is understood between us that he is to give me twenty-four or twenty-six days labor, of ten hours each, for that amount. If he makes over-time, I am to pay him *pro rata*. I have never found that I could not command the services of my men as many hours per day as it was profitable to me to have them work; and I have never yet found men so hired dissatisfied with the specific character of the bargain. I always took pains to be as just to them as I expected them to be faithful to my interests. And it is my deliberate opinion that when farmers recognize this business principle of paying for what they get, and getting what they pay for, there will be more successful farmers. There is nothing impracticable about it; and the recognition of the rights of laborers on farms will help to improve the class of labor that will be found available.

"Charge It."—I rode to town the other day with SAM STEWER. He said he was in "a deuce of a hurry." He had sold a tub of butter to be delivered at the station that day, and he had a field ready to sow with wheat. He didn't know how to spare the time, but he "needed the money," and so harnessed his team to deliver the butter. This he did, got his cash, and, returning from the station, stopped at a store to get two pounds of tea, a pound of coffee, a pound of allspice, five pounds of sugar, and a gallon of molasses. The packages were put up for him. He hustled them into the wagon, and, as he was untying the tie-strap, he shouted to the merchant, "Charge it."

After we had started home, I said:—"Why did you not pay that bill? You had the money in your pocket."

"Yes; but you see I had got to buy some clover seed of PETER JUNIPER, who only deals for cash—don't give credit. Then I have got a bill to pay at the milliner's. My wife wants a new bonnet, so does daughter SALLY, and last year's bill is not paid; and the women folks said they would not ask for any more credit there until it was, so I've got to give them fifteen or twenty dollars to pay up last year's bill so that they can get their head gear. The fact is, GARRULOUS, I'm behind time all the while. These middlemen do take the life-blood out of us farmers."

"Bah!" said I. "That is all nonsense. There are two words, STEWER, that you should never speak to a man or woman of whom you make a purchase; nor should you allow any one to say them for you. If you will agree not to do so, I will warrant that within two years you will be out of debt, a free, happy, and independent man; and that what you buy will cost you from seven to fifteen per cent. less than it does now!"

"What words?"

"Never say 'charge it!' Never allow any one to say 'charge it.' The man who does so has to pay a good round per cent. for the use of the money he thus borrows—more than any farmer can afford to pay. I've tried it, STEWER, and I know. You have often wondered how I manage to always have ready money. It is because I do *not* say 'charge it.' It is because I *will not* say 'charge it.' It is because I will not buy what I cannot pay cash for. And it is because when I do buy, I can get it cheaper than you can, because I do pay cash for it, and you say 'charge it.' That's what ails you, STEWER. And you'll always be a STEWER, and in a stew, as long as you say to anybody, 'charge it.'"

Sheep Husbandry.

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

A CIRCULAR issued by F. C. D. McKAY, the general agent of the American Emigrant Company, gives the following:—The company have already 10,000 sheep scattered among the farmers who purchased land of them, in flocks ranging in size from 50 to 200 head.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

2. Take up lamb rams early in the summer, and keep them up until December 1, following, when they may be turned out.

3. Drop or take out the lowest bars as the sheep enter or leave a yard, thus saving broken limbs.

4. Count every day.

5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.

6. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily, for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.

7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, by any means, in the Spring.

8. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.

9. Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.

11. Separate all weak or thin or sick, from those strong, in the Fall, and give them special care.

12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound; and if it is fly-time apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it up with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

14. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff or burs.

15. Cut tag-locks in early Spring.

16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

17. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.

18. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.

19. Have at least one good work by you for reference. This will be money in your pocket.

PROFITS OF SHEEP FEEDING.

I THINK we may estimate that for sheep weighing about 100 pounds it takes about two pounds of hay per day, or its equivalent, to keep the sheep alive and healthy, without gaining anything in weight. Give them one pound of corn per day in addition, and a good sheep ought to gain two pounds per week in live weight. The account with 100 sheep would stand as follows:

Dec. 1st, 1871—	
100 sheep, 100 lbs. each, at $3.50	$350 00
10 tons of clover hay, at $18	180 00
180 bushels corn, at 50c	90 00
	$620 00
March 10th, 1872—	
100 sheep, 120 lbs. each, at $6.50	$832 00
Manure from 10 tons clover hay, at $9.64	96 40
" " 5 tons corn, at $6.65	33 25
	$961 65

This shows a very fair profit. On farms where there is plenty of good wheat straw, the sheep can be wintered at less cost. The profit does not come from the increase of weight of sheep so much as from the increase in price, and provided the sheep are fat enough in the Spring to bring the highest price, a few pounds less tallow on each sheep will make little difference in the result—certainly nothing like as much difference as that between the cost of hay and straw. So far as the amount of nutrition is concerned, corn at 50 cents per bushel is far cheaper than hay at $18 per ton. The most prevailing folly is in wintering sheep on straw alone. A little corn in addition to the straw, will keep the sheep in good health and vigor, and pay better than most agricultural operations with which I am acquainted.—*J. S. Bowles, in American Agriculturist.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Covering Grain with Sheep.—In reclaiming what is known in California as the 'Tule Lands,' the system adopted is to burn off the tule, which leaves a bed of ash soil, several inches deep. Crops—usually barley or wheat—are sowed in this soil, and covered in by sheep that are driven several times across the ground seeded.

We have repeatedly adopted the same course in seeding to small grain in standing corn. A well-trained flock of sheep can be herded back and forth through a field of standing corn, and will thoroughly cover the seed without at all injuring the corn, and will greatly benefit the subsequent crop, by eating out many of the weeds that would otherwise remain to scatter their seed far and wide over the farm.

The packing the ground gets from such treatment, we have found greatly assists in avoiding the freezing out that proves so injurious to sections that are unprotected by snows through a large portion of the Winter.—*Western Rural.*

Hoof-Rot in Sheep.—I have used the following remedy with great success. I never knew it to fail if judiciously applied: Prepared Alumine, 1 ounce; pulverized Sulphate Copperas, 1 ounce; pulverized Sulphate Zinc, 2 ounces; Oil Tar, 3 ounces; pulverized Alumin, 2 drachms; mix. The remedy should be applied every third or fourth day in bad cases. When the sheep are treated, every lame sheep should be taken from among the sound ones and put in separate fields. The unsound sheep should have several applications after they are sound and well. When the horn is separated from the fleshy sole it must be shaven down to the live or sound flesh with a sharp knife. No permanent cure can be performed without this. Every flock-master should have a copy of Randall's Practical Shepherd to become thoroughly acquainted with the pathology of the feet.—G. W. S., *Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.*

New Disease Among Sheep.—In California sheep are said to be dying of what is supposed to be lung disease. When first attacked they froth at the mouth. The froth at first is white, but gets bloody when the sheep is dying. In that section an occasional loss has heretofore been observed in sheep when affected in this manner, but havoc recently made led to examination, from which the conclusions arrived at was, that lung disease and not poison, is doing the work.

Angora Goat.—WILLIAM H. LEASE is informed that we do not know that any one in this country has got rich by selling the fleece of the Angora goat. Many who have had the animals for sale have figured out fortunes on paper—but that is all. We do not know who has them for sale.

Turn Lambs into Corn Fields.—Tell your subscribers to turn the lambs into the corn field on taking them from the ewes. They will do the corn no injury, and find there plenty of the best of food. I never saw lambs do as well as when treated in that way.—A SUBSCRIBER.

The Swine-Yard.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

What is the Matter with my Pigs.—I have three Poland China pigs, all of one litter, that at times lose the use of their hind legs. First the joint just above the toes seems to take the cramp and they stand on the points of their toes. Next the hock-joint cramps, and their legs become straight and stiff. Then the cramp seems to take them in the hips. They cannot move forward, and after standing a while they gradually settle back upon their haunches, with legs wide apart. They remain in this position a few minutes, when the cramp appears to leave them, and they get up and walk off, and in a few minutes they are down again. I have kept and bred hogs pretty extensively for the past thirty-five years, and never had any thus afflicted before. Can you, or some of your readers, tell me what ails my pigs, and what will cure them?—LYSANDER W. BABBITT, *Council Bluffs, Iowa.*

Swine Frothing at the Mouth.—Can any of your readers tell me if it is an indication of any serious disease, for a hog to foam at the mouth?—E. P. A.

Healthy hogs—especially males—often froth at the mouth when excited. We do not know that it is necessarily an indication of disease. Diseased animals sometimes froth at the mouth; but in such cases there are other and surer indications of disease.

For Kidney Worms in Hogs, feed them corn soaked in weak lye.—R.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Packing the Soil.—*May* 13.—In setting out plants on newly plowed light soils there are few persons who fully appreciate the importance of making the soil compact about the roots. More than two weeks since I had several hundred strawberry plants set out in light, loamy soil, only slightly moist at the time; and although the planting was carefully done, I concluded to try the experiment of rolling the entire surface over, plants and all, with a heavy iron roller. My head gardener thought this was useless; but I had it done, leaving three rows untouched. The result shows the benefit of compressing the soil; for those in the rolled portion of the bed are alive, while the others are dead, there having been no rain since planting. During my entire experience in gardening I have found that this packing the earth about the roots of recently planted trees and shrubs one of the most important, but usually most neglected, operations. It is very difficult to make workmen do this; but it should be insisted on by every one who is setting out choice plants. If farmers would use the roller more on their meadows and grain fields, they would find their crops increased far more than the cost of application. Wherever the soil is light the roller is needed to make the surface more compact, keep out the drying, hot winds, compress the earth against the seeds and roots of small grains, and, in compact, clayey lands the roller should be used to break up the lumps and pulverise the surface soil, thereby allowing the young plants an opportunity to grow. The proper manipulation of the soil is one of the operations belonging to successful agriculture and horticulture, of which very few persons seem to know anything. To tell a man that he must make his soil deep, rich and light, and then roll it down, seems to be contradictory advice; and so it is to those who have had no experience in such matters; but it is no more unphilosophical than beating cream to make one portion more compact and the other a thin liquid.

The Foreman Strikes.—*May* 14.—My foreman struck for higher wages to-day; or, in other words, he had a call to another parish, for a bigger salary than he could obtain in his present one. Of course, this is a legitimate transaction, and in accordance with the custom of the day, and I had no other alternative than to pay advance wages or let him go. I chose the latter, and I have been acting as foreman myself. Repotting plants in the greenhouse, and directing the planting of small stock, is no new business for me, and I have been digging in the dirt to-day with a will. Of course I am a little tired to-night, but there is a compensation for it in sound sleep and a glorious appetite. Sometimes I almost wish that I was obliged to work as hard, physically, as I did twenty years ago; for then I had no dyspepsia, slept soundly, and had splendid dreams of happiness in the good time coming, when I should be able to rest occasionally.

Plunging Potted-Plants.—*May* 15.—There are many kinds of greenhouse plants that should be kept in pots during Summer, in order to secure an abundance of flowers the next Winter. I have had a plunging bed made for this purpose, in a half-shady situation, under some large trees. *Camellias, Azalias, Begonias, Bouvardias*, and similar plants, should be repotted as soon as they have finished blooming in Winter or Spring, and then plunged in such a bed as I have described. The pots should be plunged up to the very top, and placed as near together as the branches of the plants will allow. Roses and fuschias that are wanted for Winter blooming, should also be kept in pots, and all buds that appear during Summer removed as soon as they appear. In dry weather the plants should be frequently watered overhead, and the earth in and around the pots kept moist. If ladies who keep many window plants would try this plunging system during Summer, they might save many choice species that are otherwise lost. Camellias in particular, are very likely to be injured if the pots are exposed to the hot, dry winds in Summer, the plants making a feeble growth, and the buds drop long before the usual time of blooming.

Utilizing Waste Water.—*May* 16.—This long and severe drouth which is now upon us should awaken the people to the importance of utilizing the waste water to be seen on every side in small brooks and rivers, where it flows, unused, to the great oceans. In these streams there is a source of untold wealth, requiring not a large expenditure of capital to put it into use. The products of our lands might be nearly doubled in the aggregate by the free use of water alone, to say nothing of being certain of a crop every season. We seldom suffer loss in this country from too much rain; but there is scarcely a season that does not bring its drouth to one or more States of the Union. Wherever there is a few feet of fall in a stream the hydraulic ram can be employed to throw water to the proper elevation to irrigate a farm. Water-wheels may also be used for power to work a pump; or a hundred dollar windmill will answer the same purpose. In fact there is no lack of machinery to do this kind of work cheaply; and now that water pipe, made of wood and tarred to prevent decay, can be purchased for a dollar and a quarter per rod, (one inch bore) the conveyance of water even to a considerable distance is not a very expensive operation. I do not believe that there is a farmer or gardener within a hundred miles of New York city who would not have saved enough already this season, in the increased growth of his crops to have paid for all the machinery necessary to have supplied his place with water. Hay is likely to be very scarce this season all for the want of water; and the same is true in regard to other crops; still I fear that few will try to avoid these losses in the future by erecting the necessary apparatus for irrigating their lands.

The Sportsman.

NOTES FOR SPORTSMEN.

The Best Breech-Loading Rifle for Target and Sporting.—I saw an inquiry in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of April 13, from F. A. C., wishing information respecting the best rifle for target and sporting purposes. I will briefly give him the benefit of my experience, having used many breech and muzzle-loaders, and thoroughly tested them at long ranges. I have long since given my preference to the Maynard, as regards accuracy and force at long range; also for simplicity and ease of manipulation, this gun takes the lead. A serious objection to a breech-loader using the metallic cartridge, is the inferior quality of powder that is often used; also, in many instances, the shells are not evenly charged; consequently, the result would be unsteady shooting from either cause. Whereas, the shells used in the Maynard rifle are loaded by yourself; the powder used is subject to your own inspection; and, by a simple process, every shell can be evenly charged. The wear of the Maynard is less than any other breech-loader. I have used one of these rifles six years, and it is as good now as when new. The size used by me for sporting is 26 inch barrel, 35 calibre; for target, the 32 inch, 44 calibre. As regards muzzle-loaders, I consider them as accurate as breech-loaders; but the superior advantages that the breech-loaders possess over them will soon do away with them.—C. C. OWEN, *Grand Blanc, Mich.*

A Woman Catches the Largest Speckled Trout ever caught in America.—A Plattsburgh (N. Y.) correspondent of the Sun states that Mrs. WILLIAM C. RHODES, an expert angler, caught in Chazy Lake, Wednesday, May 8, a speckled trout weighing *twenty-two pounds and one ounce.* She was out trout fishing, two miles from the hotel, had caught nine trout, averaging about two pounds in weight, when her bait was struck with such force as to nearly pull her out of the boat. Feeling that she had him securely fastened she began playing him. She had no gaff-hook, and was compelled to tow him two miles. She was engaged in her struggle with the fish a little over two hours. When near the hotel she called for help and gaffs. No landing-hook was at hand, but parties went to her assistance with boats and met her a few rods from shore. The water was getting shallow, and the fish began to struggle and lash the water into a foam, and it was feared he would break his hold on the line and escape. Finally two men jumped into the water and seizing the fish by the gills landed him on the lawn. As above stated it proved to be a speckled trout weighing 22 lbs. 1 ounce. It was immediately dressed, packed in ice and sent to Gov. HOFFMAN. It weighed 19 lbs. 1 ounce dressed.

How to Trap Fish in a Moss-Grown Lake.—A correspondent at Muscatine, Iowa, asks how to make a trap to catch fish in a small lake where there is so much moss that a net is of no use.

Entomological.

CABBAGE PESTS.

I HAVE mailed you a tin box containing some worms, which I would like to know the name of. They look something like the "cut worm," but they do not work in the same way. We set out a lot of early cabbage plants, and they, and the other insects at work at them, bid fair to destroy them. There is a very small bug (spider, I call it,) on the leaves; there are thousands of them—I should think as many as fifty on some of the leaves. They appear to suck the substance all out of the leaves, leaving them dry and white. I never saw anything like them before that I know of. The plants were bought of Mr. PETER HENDERSON, and I think these insects were imported with the plants, as I have not seen them except in that field.

The cabbage butterflies are here also, laying their egg on the plants; so between them all, and the dry, cold weather, I think it will be a wonder if I succeed in raising any cabbage. I neglected to say that these worms feed upon the beans—in the night, I suppose—as I find them in the yard near by the plants. The cut worm would take the plant off near the ground; these are not particular about the tenderness of the leaves; but from the appearance I think they take the first they come at. There is something eating off the strawberry bean, and think it is the same worm, but do not know. If you can give me a remedy for any of these pests it will be thankfully received by—A. S. NASH, *Westport, Conn.*

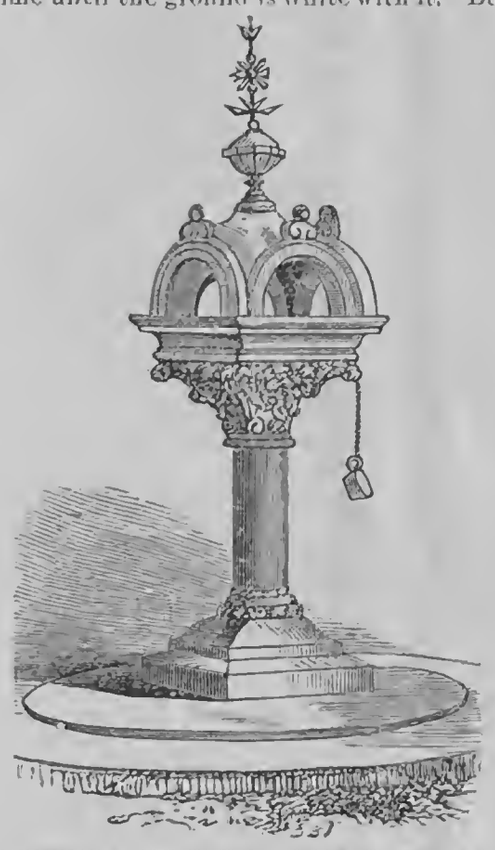
WE accidentally lost the worms before having an opportunity of a close examination. There are several species of these worms, the habits of which are somewhat similar, although varying in their mode of attacking plants. Some attack the plants close to the surface, or just beneath it; others climb up several feet, frequently cutting the leaves from plants that grow quite tall. They are all the larvæ of some kind of a moth, most of them having been figured and described in our entomological works. How to destroy them is quite another subject; and as they usually work at night they escape the birds, and many other natural enemies. If you will use a lamp and spend an hour or two every night hunting them, you may save your cabbages. Or by careful search many may be found during the day time in their hiding places just under the surface of the ground. For the aphides, use freshly slaked lime dusted on the affected plants while wet with dew, or just after a rain. Lime will also aid in keeping off the cabbage worm, as the white butterfly (*Pieris rapæ*) is not so likely to frequent cabbages that are dusted with lime as others. Scores of substances have been recommended for killing the cabbage worm, but we doubt if any of them are really practical on a large scale. There is a little parasitic fly which has already commenced its work of destruction upon this pest, and it will probably soon reduce their numbers to such an extent that we shall not have to fight them ourselves.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

To Destroy the Aphis on Single Plants, an English writer recommends the following mode:—If the infested plant is small and short, take three or four Laurel leaves, beat them all over with a hammer so as to thoroughly bruise them, then place them round or under the plant, and cover. A bell glass does best. Let all remain closed for a few hours, and the aphides will be found dead, each hanging by its proboscis only. If this process is repeated within a day or two to make sure, the plant will be perfectly freed, and in some cases is not again attacked. This way of killing aphides may be acceptable to those who dislike tobacco smoke, all danger arising from an overdose of it to a very tender plant is avoided; and the Laurel is so generally grown that it must be almost everywhere at hand for the purpose.

Colorado Potato Beetle.—A correspondent asks how to destroy this beetle without injuring the potatoes. The means most generally adapted in the West is dusting the vines on which the beetles are at work with Paris Green. Some dust it on pure; but if mixed with ten or fifteen times its weight of calcined plaster, or common flour, and thus dusted over the plants it is said to be effectual. It is a poison, and in dusting it over the vines through a perforated tin pan or dredging box, care must be taken to keep on the windward side of it so as not to inhale the poison. It in no wise injures the crop or affects the quality of the potatoes.

Worms on Currant and Gooseberry Bushes.—Mrs. C. E. KEAT asks how she can keep the worms off of currant and gooseberry bushes. One of our correspondents does it by the use of a pint cup, the bottom of which is punched full of holes; after a rain or heavy dew, he fills the cup half full of air or water-slaked lime, and with the cup in his right hand, lifts the bushes and peppers the worms with the lime until the ground is white with it. But



DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN CENTRAL PARK.

the best remedy we know of is to sift on the bushes infested powdered *white* hellebore, which may be obtained at most drug stores.

Will Nitrate of Silver Kill Bark Lice?—So asks G. W. GRANT. He says an old lady says if nitrate of silver is put into the body of a tree, it will kill the lice without injuring the tree. We have never tried it, but have not the least faith in it. The best way we have ever found to kill bark lice on apple trees is to manure and cultivate them well; top-dress the ground over the roots with ashes, leached or unleached, and wash the trees thoroughly in spring, two or three times, with strong soap suds. It is a good plan to whitewash the trees *late in the fall*, with the same object.

Scientific and Useful.

THE TRAPPING OF VERMIN.—I.

FEW people have any idea of the amount of damage done by those animals usually denominated vermin, such as the mouse, the rat, the fox, and others. The extent to which rats and mice destroy grain is something astonishing, while the fox, the mink, and the skunk, do more or less damage to the farmer's poultry yard. Almost every housekeeper is, at some time or other, tormented with these pests—rats and mice—and numberless are the methods adopted for the purpose of getting rid of them. Traps, cats, poison, and numerous other schemes are called into play, but too often without success. A really good cat is one of the simplest and best agents for destroying rats and mice, but, unfortunately, a really good cat is not readily found. Poison, if judiciously managed, is, perhaps, the most efficient means of getting rid of them, but to it there are the serious objections of danger, and of the possibility of our being afflicted with the horrible odor of decaying bodies; so that, on the whole, traps are the best, safest, and most efficient, provided they are properly used.

We would say here, however, that it will, in many cases, be found that prevention is better than cure in this matter, as in many others. In houses in which food is left liberally scattered about, mice and rats will abound; but if we are careful to lock up every scrap of eatables, we can soon starve them out, and drive them off to more hospitable quarters. In some cases it is, of course, impossible to adopt this plan; but wherever it can be put in operation it will be found most successful.

The mouse is the most common, and fortunately the most easily captured, of all the household pests. It is so silly that it will go right into a trap that already contains a dozen of its dead companions, and we have never found the slightest difficulty in capturing every individual on the premises. The best trap is the old-fashioned spring-wire trap, which is sold in the hardware stores for four or five cents per hole. It is not a good plan to purchase a trap with too many holes, for after a time the trap becomes offensive, and had better be thrown away. It is better to buy several traps with not more than two holes each; the traps cost less, and they can be distributed over a large space. Contrary to the practice in all other cases, the mouse-trap ought to be baited, and almost anything will serve for this purpose. Cheese is good, and so is fish, though meat or bread will answer well. No difficulty need be apprehended, for unless the mice are too well supplied with food *outside* the trap, they will be sure to go into it.

As it may sometimes happen that our readers will have occasion to capture a mouse when no regular trap is at hand, we give the following plan, which is very old, very simple, and for which the materials may be found in every house. Take a common thimble and stuff a little cheese into it. Upon this thimble support a common bowl in the manner shown in the engraving. When the mouse attempts to get the cheese out of the thimble he pushes it from beneath the bowl, and is himself captured. By means of this simple contrivance we have caught dozens of mice, but it is not so convenient as the wire trap. We may add that the bowl ought to be set on a piece of loose board so that the board, bowl and mouse may be lifted up at once and the little prisoner dropped into a pail of water.

Another contrivance, which is easily extemporized, and is very effective, is a simple dead-fall made of a tile, a flat stone, or even a common brick, though the latter is rather too narrow. The tile, or its substitute, is supported on a figure-four, as it is called, which is made of three pieces of wood arranged in the form of the figure 4, and placed together so ticklishly that the slightest touch of the bait, which is fastened to the projecting end of the horizontal piece, will bring the whole affair down.—[To be continued.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

The Central Park Drinking Fountains are among the many attractive and ornamental comforts to be found in the Park for the convenience of visitors. We give an illustration of one herewith, which shows that even in their construction regard is had for beauty of form. Some of these are of iron; others of cut stone; all are adapted in form so as to harmonize with their surroundings.

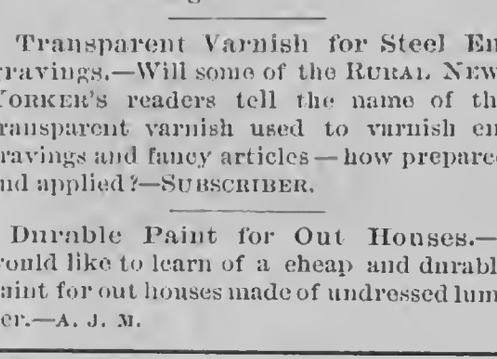
Transparent Varnish for Steel Engravings.—Will some of the RURAL NEW-YORKER's readers tell the name of the transparent varnish used to varnish engravings and fancy articles—how prepared and applied?—SUBSCRIBER.

Durable Paint for Out Houses.—I would like to learn of a cheap and durable paint for out houses made of undressed lumber.—A. J. M.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

To Remove Hoarseness.—A lady inquires for a remedy for hoarseness. A little horseradish root, grated and eaten with the food, will usually effect a cure. But it must only be eaten in small quantities at a time, as it is liable to create inflammation when partaken in large quantities. When hoarseness has existed for a long time, it may take some time to remove it. In hoarseness, the bronchial tubes are obstructed, and the horseradish has a tendency to promote secretions of the system and gradually remove the obstructions. I



MOUSE-TRAP.

speak from experience, having formerly been a sufferer from this complaint. In such cases boiled wheat, mush and milk, fruits and vegetables should form a principal part of the diet.—H. E. S.

Exposing the Arms of Children.—A very distinguished Paris physician says: "I believe that, during the twenty years that I have practiced my profession, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms. Put the bulb of a thermometer into a baby's mouth and the mercury rises to ninety degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare and even cool, the mercury will sink to fifty degrees. Of course, all the blood that flows through these arms must fall from ten to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart. Need I say, when these currents of the blood flow back to the chest, the child's vitality must be more or less compromised? And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at the frequently recurring affections of the tongue, throat, or stomach? I have seen more than one child with habitual cough or hoarseness entirely relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm."

Rheumatism Remedy.—Rheumatism is said to result from want of acid in the system; therefore, take lemon juice, with as little sugar as possible—at least one lemon a day. Another:—A tablespoonful of mustard every morning, for three mornings; then skip three, and so on, until you have taken it nine mornings.—H. M. G.

—I never was troubled with rheumatism myself, but my mother and grandfather have been greatly relieved by using lemons freely. Mother used several dozens. Slice the lemons and sprinkle on sugar.—G. F. R.

To Prevent the Odor of Perspiration.—I saw in RURAL NEW-YORKER, May 9, on page 294, an inquiry made for something to prevent the unpleasant odor arising from excessive perspiration. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place two tablespoonfuls in a basin of water, washing the face, hands, arms, and under the arms, with this. It leaves the skin as fresh and clean as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless, and very cheap.—DOR.

Small-Pox Remedy.—Apply raw onions, halved, under the arms, in the hands, and on the bottoms of the feet; change several times a day; diet, chicken broth. It has cured several without leaving a scar, and without having medical assistance.—W. M. M., *Mississippi.*

Ringworm Remedy.—Some years since I had two severe ringworms, one of them passing entirely through my beard. After having suffered with them for several months, I procured a pint of dried elder berries, which I stewed and ate. The ringworms disappeared within a week.—F.

"White Moles" in the Forehead.—Can some one tell me some safe method of removing small white protuberances from the forehead—called by some white moles?—MRS. H. E. S.

T. L. O. asks "what is the cause of the disease known as 'Hay Fever' or 'Harvest Tilthina,' and what remedy should be applied?"

Arboricultural.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Tropical Plants and Trees at Amherst.—The plant house at the Amherst, Mass., Agricultural College has been enriched by a present of 67 new plants, mostly tropical, from the Government botanical garden at Washington. There is a mahogony tree, about a foot high, in the collection, and an unknown plant has been received from Hayti. The banana plant has a large cluster of first fruit, which will ripen in about two months, and the sago palm has its first bud, although it has been at the College four years, and was owned by President CLARK some time before.

Planting Evergreens in Barn-Yard Manure.—T. C. BAHELIEN, Huntington Co., Ind., writes us he received a lot of White Pines and Arbor-vitæ, the first of April; dug large holes, filled the holes half full of barn-yard manure; set the trees on the manure, and filled the holes with good, rich soil. Of course the trees died, and our correspondent wants to know why? Because they were planted in manure instead of the good, rich soil. If you had used no manure probably every one would have lived. Verdict—"Killed by kindness."

To Protect Orchard Trees from Hogs.—A. A. HULL, Frederick Co., Md., pronounces the following "a sovereign remedy:"—"A strong solution of assafœtida, made by pouring on hot water and then grinding it thoroughly with an iron bolt or bar. Apply to the tree with a whitewash-brush."

The Poultry-Yard.

PROFITS OF POULTRY KEEPING.

Report Made to Farmers' Club of New Brunswick, N. J., by Frank G. Hart.

POULTRY ACCOUNT FOR 1869, 1870 AND 1871.

In 1869 we first commenced keeping an account with our poultry. We had about sixty fowls—forty hens and twenty cocks; some of the latter being small, were sold soon, leaving about fifty for breeding. Every egg laid and every pound of poultry sold or used were credited to them at market prices; every egg set and all the feed consumed were charged at ruling prices. At the end of the year they stood as follows:

	Dr.	
To 60 fowls, at 50c	$30 00	
" feed, and eggs set	84 61	
		$114 61
	Cr.	
By 115 fowls, at 50c	$57 50	
" eggs laid, 2,784, (about 70 each) and poultry	126 49	
		$183 99
Balance		$69 35

Average per fowl, $1.38.

The fowls occupied a plum orchard of about three-quarters of an acre—room enough for one hundred fowls or more—and a small building for laying, roosting, &c.

In 1870 we tried again, starting on a larger scale, 115 head in all—85 hens and 30 cocks. Killed off some cocks, leaving about 100 for breeding. Kept them in the same condition as last year. At the end of the year their debit and credit was as follows:

	Dr.	
To 115 head, at 50c	$57 50	
" feed, and eggs set	126 27	
		$183 77
	Cr.	
By 215 head, at 50c	$107 50	
" eggs laid, 7,458, (about 88 each) and poultry sold	243 57	
		$351 07
Balance		$167 30

Average profit per fowl, $1.07.

In 1871 we tried it on a still larger scale, having three yards to confine our poultry in. Started with 215 old fowls—190 hens and 25 cocks. We ran mostly on chickens, not trying to get eggs; consequently the average number of eggs to the hen is smaller. We sat in all 3,200 eggs, mostly Dunghills, some pure stocks, and a few ducks and turkeys. We hatched about 2,000 chicks and will probably raise about 1,000 head in all; at one time 59 hens were sitting on 767 eggs, and 25 or 30 hens were hovering several hundred chickens. The season was very poor for raising poultry—so many heavy storms; in one storm we lost over 70 birds. We also find that *crows* are very fond of chickens, over 300 being charged to them; a *real man* is the only "scarecrow." Our stock generally consists of Dunghills, but we are running into pure blood some—Brahmas, Leghorns, White Cochins and Houdans. Our account runs as follows for 9 months:

	Dr.	
215 hens and cocks, at 50 cts	$107 50	
Feed	201 59	
2,920 set (common)	48 83	
250 duck eggs	6 00	
Guelder W. Cochin and Houdan eggs	15 00	
Pepper and alum	5 00	
		$383 92
	Cr.	
9,573 eggs (about 50 each) at 19½c	$187 01	
Old fowls sold	22 10	
Young fowls sold (157)	80 74	
194 chicks at 8c	15 52	
35 ducks	22 04	
Ducks' feathers	1 50	
STOCK ON HAND.		
146 chickens, fattening, at 60c	$87 60	
100 Pure Brahmas	150 00	
Two pairs Houdans at $10	20 00	
Two pairs Cochins at $10	20 00	
400 chickens (Dunghills)	200 00	
150 old fowls at 50c	75 00	
35 ducks at 50c	17 50	
15 turkeys	10 00	
		$909 01
Balance		$525 09

Average per fowl, about $2.50

We set our hens in boxes that have covers, so one hen cannot bother another. They are placed along the house in rows of fifteen or thereabout—some on the floor, others about three feet from the floor. When a hen wants to set, we put 13 eggs in one of these boxes, sprinkle a handful of wood ashes over them—sometimes we put in a stalk or two of tanzy—put her in, shut down the cover, and bid her good-by for two days. Then we raise the cover and take her out (she would stay on longer if permitted). See that she has plenty of feed and drink, put another handful of ashes on the eggs, put the hen on again, and cover her up. In this way we succeed in keeping a hen sitting for two or three months. Our nests are placed in dark places, which, we think, makes it easier to accomplish the above.

The tanzy and ashes placed in the nest tend to keep off lice, but are not warranted. Eight days before the hen is to come off, we sprinkle the eggs with cold water when she is off the nest feeding; this prevents the eggs getting too hot and the chicken dying in the shell.

We are not bothered much with the gapes. We have lost but one chicken with them, and his head was cut off to help him along, so he did not die of gapes. We try to prevent, but not to cure. Large quantities of black and red pepper are mixed with their food two or three times a week.

During 1870 we were troubled with cholera in our fowls, losing some twenty; this year we have lost none. Our preventive is alum, two or three times a week, in their drink. Our chickens sometimes get crop bound; we succeeded in curing one very valuable one, by cutting open his crop, taking out the hard mass, sewing the wound, and feeding on soft food for two or three days.

One word about ducks, as everybody declares that they eat their heads off. We commenced on a small scale, not having any old ones. Result:

	Dr.	
To 250 eggs	$6 00	
" Feed	20 25	$26 25
	Cr.	
By 35 ducks sold	$22 01	
" Feathers	1 50	
" 35 ducks on hand	17 50	$41 04
Total profit		$14 79

We have had what we consider bad luck; we bought 250 eggs, nearly three-quarters of which were bad and did not hatch.

The feed for our 900 chickens, and the eggs for hatching the chicks have cost $157—

SEVERE ATTACK OF DISTEMPER.

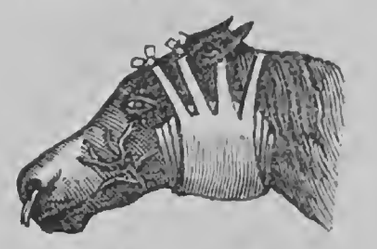
about 17½c. each. We generally calculate that their manure will pay for all the labor in hatching and rearing. We have also tried an experiment in fattening fowls. We put 60 chickens in our corn-crib and fed 8 days on corn. Result:

Weight when taken out	250 lbs.
" " put in	227 "
Gain on the 60 fowls, at cost of 7c. per lb.	23 "

New Brunswick, N. J.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Cholera in Poultry.—A New York city reader asks for a remedy for cholera among poultry. The following are said to be remedies:—When the fowls begin to droop and look sleepy, give three or four tablespoonfuls of strong alum water, and repeat the same the next day. Mix their feed with

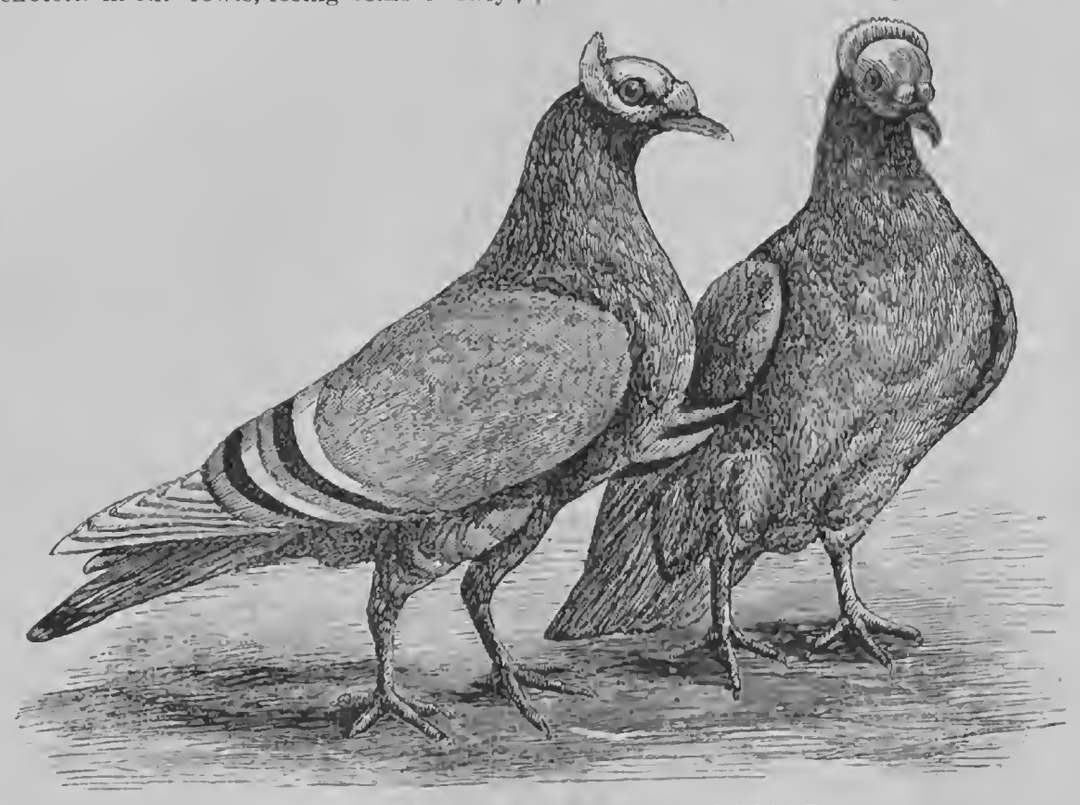


APPLYING AN EIGHT-TAILED BANDAGE.

strong alum water, feeding twice a day for two or three days—afterwards once a week. Another is, to feed cooked Indian meal, red pepper, gunpowder and turpentine, mixed together; for a dozen fowls put, in a day's feed, a tablespoonful each of these ingredients, well mixed with the meal. Give this food every other day for a week.

Japanese Bantams.—We still have inquiries for these fowls. We have also considerate correspondents who have them and are willing to advertise them—*at our expense!*

Blue Brunswick Pigeons.—We give herewith a copy of portraits of a pair of so-called Blue Brunswick Pigeons, by HARRISON WEIR. These pigeons belong to a class known as "German Toys." This class



BLUE BRUNSWICK PIGEONS.

includes a very large number of pigeons of different varieties, characterized almost entirely by mere variations in the color and disposition of the feathers. They generally closely resemble the wild blue dove in form and arrangement of plumage, though some are characterized by feathered feet, others by turned crowns and tufts over the upper mandible, and some combine all these peculiarities. The variety Blue Brunswicks have flight feathers, wing bars and heads white, the rest of the plumage being blue. Our illustration sufficiently indicates their form.

To Prevent Hens Breaking Eggs before Laying.—Feed boiled wheat and pulverized egg shells, and keep coal ashes where the hens run.—J. L. C.

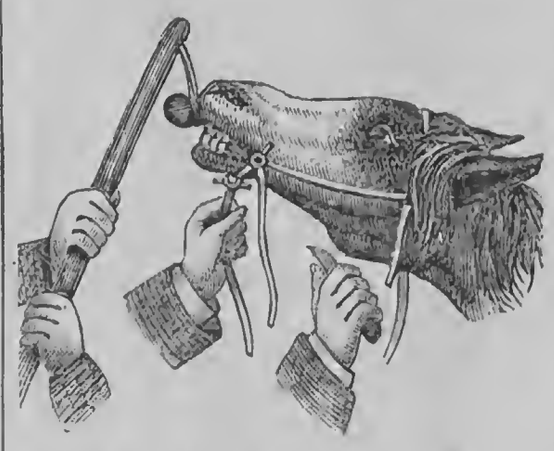
The Garden.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

To Destroy Weeds in Garden Walks.—W. F. R. asks the best mode of destroy-

EIGHT-TAILED BANDAGE.

ing weeds in garden walks. We have used salt with satisfaction, finding that a liberal use of it makes the walk harder and pleasanter to walk upon. Another method we have seen recommended is, to procure the darkest, cheapest sulphuric acid, and mix in a glazed pan with about twenty times its bulk of water. Have a copper can pierced at the bottom, or a copper water can and rose [one of glazed earthenware would be still better if it could be obtained], with which apply the liquid till the ground is just wetted all over, and no more. Don't go within six inches of the edgings, nor make any spray fly, as it kills whatever it touches, and so makes nasty spots on leaves of plants. It kills every seed in the walk; and weeds mostly come from the store of seeds. First



OPENING THE ABSCESS IN DISTEMPER.

let the walk be roughly hoed up, and the bulk of the weeds picked or raked away, and the liquid will kill all the rest completely. In a day or two roll the walk, and it will be as bright and nice as if it were freshly gravelled. The acid, if applied in the spring, will last all the summer well.

The Horseman.

STRANGLES OR DISTEMPER.

[SEE ILLUSTRATIONS.]

WE have several inquiries as to the best mode of treating horse distemper. In response, we copy the following from Prof. MAGNER'S work on "Educating Horses." He says:—This is another form of sore throat familiar to every one. Its design seems to be to throw some poisonous matter from the system, and the object should be to keep the strength of the animal up and hasten suppuration.

The horse is out of sorts; the neck becomes sore and stiff; an enlargement appears, which is first hard and tender; there is some discharge from the nose. The case usually grows worse, if very severe, often threatening to cause suffocation; horse unable to eat or drink but little, and strength is lost rapidly.

Use freely a poultice made of wheat bran and warm vinegar, changing as often as the poultice becomes dry, using the eight-tailed bandage, until the enlargement becomes soft and can be opened, when relief will be prompt. Or the following treatment may be adopted, which is similar, and if the alteration is not good, is preferable:—Take spirits of turpentine, two parts; spirits of camphor, one part; laudanum, one part. Put this on the neck with a brush, if convenient, or any way to apply it without exciting pain, three or four times a day, until soreness is caused. After each application, have ready three or four pieces of flannel, which should be a thick article; put these over the parts and bind on with the eight-tailed bandage. When the tumor points, open it, and be sure that the matter has a thorough outlet. Sometimes the inflammation is so deep as to cause serious soreness and swelling of the throat. In this case the horse must be nursed carefully, by feeding with warm gruel; the drink should be warm; grass, or anything that will tempt the appetite, should be given. Simpler treatment would be rubbing on the enlargement an ordinary fly-blister, to bring the enlargement to a head. Physic must not be given.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

A Sick Mare.—I wish to inquire through the columns of your paper for a remedy for a sick mare, which the doctor I employed pronounced farcy. The mare is with foal; she commenced making bag until it got quite hard; then it commenced swelling in front of the bag and extended to the chest—a hard swelling; when the finger is pressed on it the dent remains some time. The doctor bled and roweled her and gave her a dose of aloes; but she does not seem to get any better. If some of your RURAL readers would give a remedy and the name of the disease they would confer a favor.—JOHN MCMULLIN, *Oswego Co., N. Y.*

IF your mare has the farcy, as we judge she may have, from your description, she is as near worthless as she can be and be good for anything. We never saw an animal so diseased made sound or valuable by any remedies, nor have we ever heard of one being so cured.

After a Mare Aborts.—Can you, or some of the readers of your paper, tell me how a mare should be treated after aborting, or slinking her foal, as it is commonly called. I have noticed, and heard it remarked by others, that a mare does not thrive well for several months after slinking her foal, especially if she is half way along or more. She seems to have irregular and prolonged heats, looks bad, is weak, and oftentimes will not get with foal the succeeding year. If you would give the mode of treating such cases in your valuable paper, it might be of much benefit to horse raisers, as such cases will happen, even among the most careful.—J. A., *Cass Co., Missouri.*

WE have had no experience in such a case, and must ask some of our readers who have, to respond.

Condition Powder for Horses.—The Turf, Field and Farm says those keeping horses should twice a week throw in a handful of salt and ashes. Mix them by putting in three parts of salt to one of ashes. Horses relish this and it will keep their hair soft and fine. It will prevent bots, colic, etc. A little ground sulphur mixed with salt and ashes, and given once in two or three weeks is also beneficial. All domestic animals will be thus benefited.

Dead Pulling Horses.—The Country Gentleman says it is a characteristic of the breed of horses known as Suffolk Punches to continue pulling at a dead pull, longer than any other horse.

Dairy Husbandry.

THE MILK QUESTION AGAIN.

In the New England Farmer is a statement of the cost of the necessary buildings and machinery, with the partial explanation of the process of condensing milk, together with a statement of the cost and profits of the business per day, with the milk costing 12½ cents per gallon. Now, the farmers of this section are completely at the mercy of the contractors in selling their milk, and for seven months of the year receive only this price for their milk, and are liable, even at that, to have their milk returned on their hands as sour; or if they have more than they want, not to be taken at all, thus leaving it on their hands; and as they have not made preparations for utilizing it in any other way, it is a complete loss in many cases. If the statement is correct, I think it will be a good way out of the difficulty, as it would not only be a good operation for those most immediately concerned, but by taking so much milk out of the market, it would make a better price for that left (by reason of smaller supply). If, therefore, you can give me any information in regard to the matter, you will confer a great favor, as well as help settle the question of how best to market the milk.—James M. Riley, *Boston, Mass.*

We are glad to see public attention directed to the subject of condensed milk. The city milk consumer has been subjected to frauds in milk dilution and adulteration year after year, with no hope of redress. Farmers in the country, who send their milk by rail to the city, are often at the mercy of the middlemen, while the difficulty of keeping milk sound and in good order until it is delivered to the consumers, seem to demand a radical change in the way milk is usually put upon the market. Again, milk as it comes from the cow, as is well known, contains 87 per cent of water. To transport this water over the railway for long distances, and in carts, to the door of the consumer, entails a heavy expense, which must either be taken from the producer or charged to the consumer. We see no ready way of obviating the difficulty of putting pure, healthy milk upon the city and village markets, except it be by the establishment of milk condensing factories, and the substitution of condensed milk for the vile fluid under the name of milk now generally sold in cities.

As a sanitary measure the use of condensed milk, in preference to the crude article as sold in the cities, can hardly be over-estimated. There can be little doubt but that a vast train of diseases is induced or aggravated by the use of crude milk as it comes to the city consumer. Even in the country and upon the farm milk not unfrequently contains germs of disease and is unwholesome, though perhaps unsuspected by the dairyman who produces it. Now the process of condensing destroys these germs or living organisms while the milk is fresh, and before they have time to multiply and spread their accumulative poison throughout the fluid. Hence condensed milk may be regarded as more reliably healthy than any ordinary specimen of crude milk.

Condensed milk has been approved by the most distinguished chemists, medical and food authorities, and the general adoption of this milk for infants would contribute largely to decrease the terrible mortality arising from unhealthy food given to children.

Plain condensed milk—that is, milk manufactured without the addition of sugar—will keep sound and in good order for several days. It is simply crude milk eliminated of 75 per cent. of its bulk in water, and is sent to the consumer in large cans, and sold by the quart in the same way as crude milk. We do not see why a certain number of these establishments could not be made profitable to milk producers.

The cost of transportation and the handling of the milk would be seventy-five per cent. less than for crude milk, while its longer keeping qualities and uniform character ought to render it popular with the consumer.

It must be remarked, however, in this connection, that condensed milk manufacture requires skill and experience in its operators and much attention to details. Provision must be made that only good, clean, healthy milk be received at the factory; and unless this matter is thoroughly attended to and a good reliable article manufactured, the condensing business will be liable to turn out a failure. As has been stated before in these columns, a factory and its appliances will cost from $10,000 to $20,000, according to its size and the machinery with which it is furnished.

DAIRY NOTES.

I have commenced putting up a dairy house or creamery, and want to ask you a batch of questions, and wish you would answer through the Rural New-Yorker.

1. I want to know what is the most approved method of setting milk, (my purpose being to make butter and skim cheese,) having plenty of cold spring water; and by piping thirteen rods we get nine feet fall.

2. What is the suitable kind of pipe to use for such purpose?

3. What kind of apparatus is necessary to make cheese for fifty cows? Please answer in detail.

4. What is the usual price paid for milk when sold to factorymen—say in Western New York?

5. What does sweet cream butter bring in market as compared with other kinds, also skim cheese?

6. Is it difficult to churn such cream?

Why don't all of these dairy apparatus manufacturers advertise their fixtures in the Rural; they must know that all dairymen take that paper, or should.—Austin B. Culver, *Westfield, N. Y., May* 10.

1. The most approved method of setting milk for cream is to have cold spring water constantly flowing about the vessels containing the milk, so as to keep it at uniform temperature of about 60° Fahr. There are two methods for effecting this object, viz., by having tanks or pools sunk in the earth, which are to receive the water. In this case vessels of tin, 20 inches long and 8 inches in diameter, are used to hold the milk. They are filled within 3 inches of the top and immersed in the water to the depth of the milk. This is termed "deep setting," and is very extensively practiced at the butter factories where large quantities of milk are manipulated.

A less expensive method, and one very much liked by some, is to use the Jewett pans. They are constructed to hold the entire mess of milk from a herd of 20 up to 100, or more, cows. The pans are arranged so as to allow water to flow under the milk, and four pans are sufficient. The milk is set from three to four inches deep in the pans, and the flow of water under the milk holds it at uniform temperature. There are a number of butter factories in Franklin Co., N. Y., where this apparatus is used, and they report a good yield of butter.

2. Good pine logs are suitable for conducting the water, and perhaps, on the whole, are as good as anything. Cement, piping, lead and iron are used. In the matter of piping we should be governed somewhat by the expense.

3. There are so many kinds of cheese making apparatus, all good, that it would seem almost invidious to designate any particular one. We should advise our correspondent to consult "Practical Dairy Husbandry," published at the Rural office, which describes pretty fully several kinds of apparatus in use among dairymen. We may remark, however, that for a small quantity of milk—say from fifty cows only, and for making only the cheese—the "self-heaters" as they are called, or vats that have heaters underneath, or attached, are in all respects efficient. But in butter and skim cheese manufacture, the vats may be supplied with heat from a steam boiler, while an engine to supply power for driving the churns will be found convenient. Of course, the expense is greater for this than for the other; but when there is much cream to churn, we should prefer it.

4. There is no stated price for milk when sold to factorymen. The price is usually regulated in accordance with the price of cheese, less the cost of manufacturing and furnishing. Thus, for instance, if ten pounds of milk, on an average, is taken for one pound of cheese which sells for 14c., and if two cents per pound be charged for "manufacturing and furnishing" the cheese for market, then the ten pounds of milk is worth 12c. In other words, ten pounds of milk is worth at the factory two cents less than the average price of a pound of cheese as sold from the factories.

5. A fancy article of butter, whether from sweet or sour cream, brings the highest price in market. The butter will be ranked in market according to its quality. We do not understand that there is any premium for "sweet cream butter." Skimmed cheese also commands a price in accordance with its quality. As a general thing, skim cheese of fair quality brings from two to five cents less than whole milk cheese per pound. We have known instances where small, fancy-shaped "skims" sold as high as whole milk cheese.

6. Cream churns more readily when it goes to the churn slightly acid; it is said also to give the best yield when churned in this condition, and we should so recommend.

Domestic Economy.

BILL OF FARE FOR A WEEK.

Monday's Dinner. — My Monday's breakfast was published on page 214, Rural New-Yorker, March 30. Here is my dinner. As it is wash day, I shall have to make arrangements accordingly. I have baking to do (which I do not mean shall happen again on Monday as long as I do my own work). First of all, my sponge for my bread is light; I must mix that, and while it is rising, I will make some mince pies. I keep the mince all prepared, and then it is handy. I will bake two or three, for they will keep a few days, and other pies, or almost all others, are better to be eaten the day they are baked. I will bake cookies, ginger snaps and fruit cake, as they will all keep, if made good. I contend it is economy to make anything so it will keep, if not eaten at once. I like to keep fruit cake on hand, for it makes a very good dessert with a cup of coffee, in case of unexpected company.

Now that I am done baking, I am going to have roast beef for dinner. The roast weighs six pounds; we have to roast a piece as large as that, in order to have it good. We have dinner at one, and, as it takes fifteen minutes to a pound for it to bake, it is time it was in the oven. The oven wants to be quite hot, I think, for the meat retains the juices better to have the oven hot at first. I do not season my roast until a few minutes before it is done. I will have potatoes, turnips and baked squash; and while they are cooking I will set the table. I want plates, glasses, napkins, &c. I will have tea, so I will put on the tea service. I will have grape jelly and pickles, as they are both good with a roast; also, brown bread, white crackers and ginger snaps, as it will not injure the crackers or ginger snaps if they are not eaten. For a dessert I will have mince pie, cheese, and some apples. I like to see fruit on a table. It always tastes good, too, to most people, after dinner, and it is, I believe, considered wholesome.

I will now take up my dinner, as it is done. I will mash the potatoes, turnips, and squash; put them in vegetable dishes and smooth them nicely down; take up my meat, which is done just right. I have just tried it with a fork, and the juice looks right. I will put the roast on a platter—not too big a platter nor too small; I dislike to see a small roast on a large platter. Now my dinner is ready, and good enough for any one who likes it. One gets accustomed to what our family likes, and we must cook accordingly. I think in a family of five or six, if they all like one kind of meat, there's no sense in getting more than one kind—if you have soup, especially. I intended to have had soup to-day, but could not get around to it; but if you are all well and hungry, you will make out, I think, quite a good dinner. In my next I will tell you what I had for tea. M. N. R.

Union Springs, N. Y.

FLAVORING WITH LEAVES.

D. Bury, in The Garden, says:—Leaves are more or less popular for garnishing, but it has often surprised me that they are so little used for flavoring. With the exception of sweet and bitter herbs grown chiefly for the purpose and parsley, which is neither bitter nor sweet, but the most popular of all flavoring plants, comparatively few other leaves are used. Perhaps I ought also to except the sweet bay, which is popular in rice and other puddings, and certainly imparts one of the most pleasant and exquisite flavors. But, on the other hand, what a waste there is of the flavoring properties of peach, almond, and laurel leaves, so richly charged with the essence of bitter almonds, so much used in most kitchens! Of course, such leaves must be used with caution, but so must the spirit as well. An infusion of these could readily be made, either green or dry, and a tea or table spoonful of the flavoring liquor used to taste.

One of the most useful and harmless of all leaves for flavoring is that of the common syringa. When cucumbers are scarce, these are a perfect substitute in salads or anything in which that flavor is desired. The taste is not only like that of cucumbers, but identical—a curious instance of the correlation of flavors in widely different families.

Again, the young leaves of cucumbers have a striking likeness in the way of flavor to that of the fruit. The same may be affirmed of carrot tops, which are as like carrots in taste as may be. In most gardens there is a prodigious waste of celery flavor in the sacrifice of the external leaves and their partially blanched footstalks. Scores of sticks of celery are cut up into soup, when the outsides would flavor it equally well or better.

The young leaves of gooseberries added to bottled fruit give a fresher flavor and a greener color to pies and tarts. The leaves of the flowering currant give a sort of intermediate flavor between that of black currants and red. Orange, citron, and lemon leaves impart a flavoring equal to that of the fruit and rind combined, and somewhat different from both. A few leaves added to pies or boiled in the milk used to bake with rice, or formed into crusts or paste, impart an admirable and almost inimitable bouquet. In short, leaves are not half so much used for seasoning purposes as they might be.

ODDS AND ENDS.

New Mode of Washing.—The ill effects of soda on linen have given rise to a new method of washing, which has been extensively adopted in Germany, and introduced into Belgium. The operation consists in dissolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and adding to this one tablespoonful of turpentine and three of liquid ammonia; the mixture must then be well stirred, and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover up the vessel containing them as nearly hermetically as possible. The clothes are afterward washed out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be reheated, and used a second time, but in that case half a tablespoonful of turpentine and a tablespoonful of ammonia must be added. The process is said to cause a great economy of time, labor, and fuel. The linen scarcely suffers at all, as there is little necessity for rubbing, and its cleanliness and color are perfect. The ammonia and turpentine, although their detersive action is great, have no injurious effect upon the linen; and while the former evaporates immediately, the smell of the latter is said to disappear entirely during the drying of the clothes.

Home-Made Candy. — Use a new tin basin; put into it four tablespoons of water, one pound of "coffee A" sugar, one teaspoonful of good cream tartar; boil, stirring constantly to avoid burning. After it begins to have a soapy appearance, try it often, by dropping a little into cold water, and if done, it will at once become brittle. Butter an earthen dish, and pour the hot candy into it, that it may cool just enough to handle. Flavor to taste with oil of peppermint, wintergreen, sassafras, or lemon. Two drops of oil will flavor it strong. For variety, divide into three or four parts, and flavor differently, by touching one kind of oil to each; work in the hands at once; the more it is pulled the whiter it will get.

Hoarhound Candy is made, in every respect, like the other, except after it is cooked enough, add to the same quantity, while boiling, one tablespoon of the fluid extract of hoarhound; then pour it into a dish large enough that it may flow out thin; butter the edge of a case knife, and indent the candy on top, while it is yet soft, in shape of sticks, or in squares; after it is cold, it will follow these indentations in breaking.—Mona, *Titusville, Pa.*

How to Mix Mustard.—Mustard should be mixed with water that has been boiled and allowed to cool; hot water destroys its essential properties, and raw cold water might cause it to ferment. Put the mustard in a cup, with a small pinch of salt, and mix with it very gradually sufficient boiled water to make it drop from the spoon without being watery. Stir and mix well and rub the lumps well down with the back of a spoon, as mustard properly mixed should be perfectly free from these. The mustard pot should not be more than half full, or rather less, if it will not be used for a day or two, as the mustard is so much better when fresh made.

Stamp for Stamping Butter.—Mrs. C. E. Keat asks "how can I get a nice stamp for stamping butter?" Most dealers in wooden ware keep them. If those near you do not, take a piece of hard maple, mark on one side of it the outlines of the figure you desire to produce on the butter, and ask your brave husband or noble boys to carve out these figures for you, so that when you press it upon the butter ball it will leave just such a device—say your own name—as you want. It is easily enough done.

Domestic Inquiries.—S. A. H. asks for a recipe for preserving eggs in lime water and brine.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Science Record for 1872. By ALFRED E. BEACH. New York: Munn & Co.

THIS book is a compendium of scientific progress and discovery during the past year, fully illustrated. It has portraits of R. G. GATLING, Gen. M. G. LEGGETT, the Commissioner of Patents; Sir. FRANCIS PETTIT SMITH; SEVERINO GRATTONI, the engineer of the Mont Cenis Tunnel; MICHAEL FARADAY, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, JOHN A. ROEBLING, Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Prof. MAHAN, LOUIS AGASSIZ, Prof. DARWIN, and others. The letter press of the book is devoted to accounts of recent inventions and great works in progress in various parts of the world, most of which are amply illustrated. We have seldom seen a more valuable or interesting work. Young men will find it more entertaining than any romance they ever read.

Window Gardening

Is the title of a new work of 300 pages, edited and published by HENRY T. WILLIAMS, 5 Beekman street, N. Y. City, which is devoted especially to the culture of flowers and ornamental plants for in-door use and parlor decoration. It is profusely illustrated. An examination proves it to be full of practical information and suggestions adapted to meet the wants of those who delight to decorate their homes with plants and flowers. It not only furnishes lists of plants adapted to the various modes of in-door culture, but gives details for their treatment which will greatly enhance the pleasure to be derived from this delightful mode of Home Decoration. Its price is only $1.50.

My Hero; or, Contrasted Lines. By Mrs. A. E. PORTER. Boston: D. Lathrop & Co.

A STORY of considerable interest intended for children. In the main it is readable, but the effort made to point a moral is painful and absurd. Such a passage as the following, on page 41, is not the thing for a woman to say to a man in a children's story: "Go, infidel! atheist! blasphemer! I will not drink of your cup nor eat of your meat. Give me back my child, and the wealth which I brought to you, and let me never see you more." This remark was called out because the husband did not believe the Scriptures inspired! The book increases in interest as the story develops, and the little hero proves to be a hero indeed.

The Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A., by the Rev. L. TYERMAN. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE last and third volume of this great and exhaustive work is out, and completes what proves thus far to be the most satisfactory life of the founder of the Methodists ever published. A life of 88 years, full of labor, has been concisely narrated, and three great books are the result. We hope some day to see a more general view of his life written, better adapted for popular reading. Many will find these books tedious, they are so spun out. As a cyclopedia of the life of JOHN WESLEY, nothing could be better. It will ever be a standard work.

The Life and Times of Henry, Lord Brougham, written by himself. Vol. III. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE concluding volume of the life of this eminent English statesman is out, and all who have commenced the work will be sure to complete it. This book is valuable to students of history, and gives us an insight into the workings of the English Government. It is a peep behind the scenes, and explains the motives which prompted certain members of the Government at the time of Lord BROUGHAM'S administration to do as they did. The book is mostly composed of letters, many of which are quite interesting.

Salad for the Solitary and the Social. By an Epicure. Redressed and Compounded. New York: DeWitt C. Lent & Co.

A READABLE, popular, toothsome book, containing 52 illustrations by American artists. This book has had a sale of over 30,000 copies in England, and will, doubtless, be as popular in this country. It contains pleasantly written essays on a large number of delightful subjects, such as Matrimony, Book Craft, the Mysteries of Medicine, the Shrines of Genius, the Humors of Law, etc. A volume of over 500 pages, it is filled with rare bits, sure to please all tastes.

Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature. By Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D., and JAMES STORY, L. T. D. Vol. IV.—H. T. J. New York: Harper & Bros.

WE only need to call attention to this great work as it is passing through the press. Since the death of Dr. M'CLINTOCK, Dr. STORY has had the entire editorial charge, but he has been assisted by Prof. SCHEM, and a large number of clergymen of all denominations. The articles in this Cyclopedia are concise, comprehensive and readable as well as reliable. Nothing we can say will add to its value.

A Brave Lady. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New York: Harper & Bros.

ONE of those quiet, home-like stories of English life, so pleasant to read in this great, bustling, busy, American world. The author is no commonplace writer, and attempts to picture every-day trials in an interesting manner, pointing out the short comings of both men and women. This she does in admirable spirit and manner. Marriage and love run through the book like a golden thread, and help to keep up the interest.

The Inland Monthly Magazine is the name of a popular and deserving St. Louis publication, published by CHARLOTTE SMITH, and edited by MARY NOLAN.

THE May number has portraits of Mayor BROWN of St. Louis, and a Mrs. DAY, one of the handsome women of that city. Most of the articles are original, and very readable. The magazine is worthy of a liberal support.

Robert of Woodleigh, and other Poems. By PHILIP STONER. New York: James Miller.

A POEM of Virginia life, pleasing to read, and giving promise of better things by the same author. "Is it wrong to kiss?" is one of the best minor poems in the book, and is quite pretty.

New Publications.

WILLARD'S PRACTICAL DAIRY HUSBANDRY: A Complete Treatise on Dairy Farms and Farming, Dairy Stock and Stock Feeding, Milk, its Management and Manufacture into Butter and Cheese, History and Mode of Organization of Butter and Cheese Factories, Dairy Utensils, Etc., Etc.

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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

After April 1, 1872, the Rates for Advertising in Moore's Rural New-Yorker will be as follows:

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SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

OUT-OF-DOOR NOTES.

An Editor Getting Fresh Air.

It is a good thing to find a sensible physician once in a while. The writer thinks he has found one. His breathing apparatus got out of order, and he was directed to visit Dr. ——, whom he had never seen before. The physician didn't look wise nor attempt to talk profoundly. But he went straight to work. He thumped and listened, and listened and thumped; made me inhale, exhale, and hold my breath. He finally decided that I did not need any medicine, but did need and must have fresh air and plenty of it. Believing that a sensible prescription, I at once decided to take large doses of it, and shall continue to do so. Meantime I shall not be idle. If I can learn anything I shall; if I do learn aught that I think will interest or benefit the Rural readers, I shall let them know it.

The Cost of Living.

Down New York Bay is Staten Island—20 to 30 minutes' ride on a ferry-boat from the foot of Manhattan Island. It costs ten cents to go there. One gets plenty of fresh air *en route*. Once there, if one starts before lunch, he gets an appetite which suggests food. On this imperative suggestion I actually ordered a dinner, got a good one cheap—compared with New York prices. I saw "the Philosopher" written over the face of mine host.

"How can you give me so cheap a dinner?" I asked. "It costs you as much for fruit, vegetables, meats, etc., here, as in New York?"

"Ya; but mine frau and minesel' do our own vork—attends to our own plzziness."

That's the secret! The drones who live without work increase the cost of labor and provisions. It makes a difference with a man's profits whether he and his wife work or not! So long as laborers are scarce and labor is high, so long will it pay men and women to do their own work! And the more labor they perform the more certainly can they compete with those who hire their labor performed.

Propagating Plants in Tan Bark.

Artist Hochstein, upon whom I called, invited me to look at New York Bay from the Stevens place, and I went with him. Once through the gate we came upon the gardener, Mr. Adam H. Henning. Looking through his admirably kept plant-houses, he said—

"I've made a discovery, accidentally."

"What is that?"

"You see those Coleus there in that hemlock tan-bark. I got that fresh from Newark not long since. I have found that that inch and a half of tan-bark is so much better than sand to propagate Coleus in, that I am using it altogether. In eight days I get cuttings well rooted, ready to pot. See!" and he pulled up several that he said he planted eight days ago. They were well rooted. He has experimented but little with other plants, but says he can root Coleus by the million in spent hemlock tan-bark.

Moss on the Walls of a Conservatory.

We went into the Conservatory. In the center stood The Three Graces. My friend Hochstein upbraided me for confining my attention to the plants, and especially to one side of the conservatory, the wall of which was covered with moss, and plants of various kinds growing therein. The moss on the wall was about an inch and a-half thick, held in place by a course net-work of wire which was so covered by moss as scarcely to be visible. In this moss were growing *Begonias, Lycopodiums, Ferns* (the smaller ones), in variety, *Saxifragas, Mimulus moschatus*, the smaller species of *Caladiums*, etc., etc.—plants that require little nourishment. They are planted in the Fall and grow through the Winter, thriving in this wall of moss, being watered with a syringe as needed. I have seen no more beautiful sight in a conservatory. Indeed the walls of living rooms might be so ornamented, I judge—especially where uniform heat can be kept up.

Tough Way of Getting a Living.

In one of my pedestrian excursions I came upon a farmer leaning over the fence by the roadside. His team was "blowing," he said. I said, "That is a pleasant business—plowing."

"Tolerable," was the reply; "but it's a mighty tough way of getting a living, I tell you. The fact is, sir, farmers, according to my notion, are about the worst abused class of people I know of."

"I suppose so; but did it ever occur to you that each class of men who labor think the same thing of themselves? I never have found any man who did not think his lot in life about as tough as any that could be devised. And yet, if you and I stop to think and compare our own enjoyments with those of others, we shall be apt to find something to congratulate ourselves for. This business of plowing seems prosy and dull. But it only seems so to a prosy and dull man. It is ourselves, not our environment, who settle the question of content, pleasure, joy. Some people are susceptible—very—to external influences; but if the external influences give color to their lives, it is because their inner life is not as strong, sturdy, independent and free as it should be—so as to give color and character to their environment."

My new-found friend shook his head doubtingly, but did not venture a word. He turned to his plow again, apparently thinking, "Well, my dear fellow, if you had to follow this plow day after day, turning over this soil, and wrestling with these plow-handles, it would wrench such nonsense out of you!"

But I had done it, and knew whereof I was talking. There is no need that any man's employment should dwarf him. Even the soil we turn over, the plants we see, the buds, insects, worms, may yield us nutrition for mental growth, and enrich our lives. But it is this vicious habit of seeking to look beyond our horizon, and straining our eyes to catch a glimpse of what we cannot see, that closes our eyes to what is present—is about us that is more wonderful, worthy of study, and full of compensation. We are all of us too apt to wish ourselves somewhere else—seeing, hearing and doing something else, when we should be content to stay and study and work at home. If I could only make people see that it is themselves, and not their circumstances, that are at fault, there would a great flood of content flow over them and irrigate and enrich their lives.

Mulching.

The evergreens have died by thousands during the past Winter. In almost every suburban yard, in Central and the other Parks, are dead evergreens. And to-day I saw scores of newly planted deciduous trees that will never start a bud because of the drouth. It is my opinion that most of these evergreens might have been saved, and that a large per cent. of these newly planted deciduous trees would have lived had they been properly mulched. Such a Winter and Spring as have passed, involve the necessity for protecting the roots of plants and trees as certainly as a moist, cold Winter makes the clothing of their stems necessary. The dry, cold Winter and Spring exhaust the vitality of roots beyond redemption. The roots must be protected in such cases; and thorough mulching is the best and cheapest mode of affording needful protection.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Volume Transactions of American Pomological Society, at its session, at Richmond, in 1871, has been received. It includes a magnificent steel portrait of the President, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, and the detail of the proceedings at Richmond, including annual addresses, reports of committees, list of members, discussions, reports of the State Fruit Committees—which are very full and valuable—and finally, the Society's revised and most complete Catalogue of Fruits. This Catalogue, made by the Fruit Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilder, Barry, Downing, Flagg, Manning, Elliott, and Berckmans, exhibits a vast deal of laborious care, knowledge, and the conscientious digesting and arranging of facts furnished the Committee from all parts of the country. The newly adopted arrangement of fruit tables has involved a change in the size and shape of the volume from the old one. This will be regretted by many, but seems to have been unavoidable, and indicates the rapid progress of fruit culture in this country, and the just recognizance of the fact by the Committee. The volume is admirably printed, and valuable as a historical record of the growth of American Pomology, and as a reference and guide to American fruit growers in their selection of fruits.

The Unveiling of the Shakspeare Monument, in Central Park, Thursday, May 23, was a notable event—notable for the loveliness of the day, the vastness of the concourse of the best people of New York and vicinity, the completeness of the arrangements, the music furnished (by Thomas and the Arion Society), the speeches of gift and acceptance, the scene when the veil dropped from the bronze revealing the effigy of "The Bard of Avon," the oration by the venerable William Cullen Bryant, and for the ovation to Edwin Booth when he mounted the rostrum to recite a poem by R. H. Stoddard. It was a day long to be remembered for its enjoyment and associations.

Don't Bet on Election.—A friend wants our opinion as to the probable result of the Presidential Election, and whether it is "safe to bet on Horace Greeley." We can't say as to the result, and reckon no one can prophesy correctly. Though Neighbor Greeley is getting a good start, he hasn't a "sure thing" yet, by any means. As to betting on the result, *don't do it*—but if you *must*, wait until all the horses (candidates) are entered; and even then it will be doubtful, for, as the unsuccessful speculator in the Petroleum oil regions said, "You can't most always tell until *after* you bet." So, don't bet.

Maine Agricultural College.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer asserts that "of the whole Board of Managers, one possibly may be a farmer, while there are two lawyers, a merchant, a lumberman, and a U. S. Official, men not identified with, or even practically interested in Agriculture, who have the supervision and management of that school at Orono, wherein farmers' sons are to be taught what *they* 'know about farming.' The tendency of the whole matter is, as ex-Governor Chamberlain predicted, that the College would drift out of Agriculture into Literature."

Catalogues, Etc., Received.—From Briggs & Hill, Russellville, Ky., Catalogue of the Greenlawn Herd of Short-Horn and Jersey Cattle, Swine, and Sheep. From Marshall P. Smith, Baltimore, Md., pamphlet, descriptive of the "Baltimore Process of Progressive Pneumatic Evaporation in the Drying of Fruit and Vegetables." From Richard Lauer, 52 Cedar street, N. Y. City, L. Van Waveren & Co's Catalogue of Dutch Bulbs, for which Mr. Lauer is solo agent.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Dallas, Texas, May 10.—We have a very fine season. Next week the farmers will begin harvesting wheat. All the crops are very promising, and all the country is very inviting.—J. R.

Taylorsville, Hanover Co. Va., May 16.—Weather cool and very dry; no rain of any account since April 1st; wheat looks as though none would be made—too short to be saved. Corn comes up badly; early corn died in the hill for want of rain. Tobacco plants backward; all kinds of farm produce high, and prospects very gloomy.—H.

Blue Ball, Lancaster Co., Pa., May 18.—The long dry spell of weather we are having is blasting all hopes of more than a quarter of a crop of wheat. Many fields are bare as cornfields. Grass is well set, but the drouth will keep it short, and we can't expect much of a crop. Fruit prospects are good. Corn is coming up nicely. Price of wheat, $2.15; corn, 65c., oats, 50c.; potatoes, 35c.; butter, 22c.; eggs, 16c., lard, 8c.; bacon, 6c.; day's wages, $1. Good fresh cows, $40@50. Well water getting scarce.—A. G.

Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y., May 12.—A cold, dry Winter and Spring, so far. Cisterns dry, and well about played out. Plum and cherry trees in full bloom. But little gardening done yet. Wheat fields look bare and discouraging. Many fields have been plowed up and sowed to Spring grain. Stock, mostly, looks bad. Sheep scarce and high. Sheep have been so low that few farmers thought it profitable to raise lambs, and those who did have lost from two-thirds to all their lambs this Spring. Wheat, $2@2.25, corn, 60c.; oats, 45c.; eggs, 12c.; butter, 20c.; wool, 75@80c.—Old Subscriber.

Middleville, Barry Co., Mich., May 20.—The season is very backward and dry. We are now having gentle rains; vegetation is growing finely; grass is looking well; winter wheat rather poor; peach crop will be almost a total failure. Apple, pear, cherry and plum trees are in full bloom; the smaller fruits bid fair for a bountiful crop. corn planting is nearly completed. The Colorado beetles have made their appearance as usual. White wheat, $1.75; corn, 50c.; oats, 40c.; clover seed, $5.50@6; potatoes, $1; eggs, 10c.; butter, 16c. per pound. Farm labor rather scarce at $20@25 per month.—J. F. E.

Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., May 19.—This is the first Spring I ever knew without having rain. But one light shower since the snow went off; continual cold west winds; on the nights of May 15, 16, and 17 there were hard frosts, but today there is a change; a steady hard and warm rain from daylight until two o'clock; everything looks refreshed, and if more rain follows in time, we may see good crops. Grass is very small yet; oats are small, and, owing to so much cold weather, do not look very good. Planting about half done around here. Pear and plum trees in full blossom; apple blossoms not quite out yet. There have been heavy fires in the woods around here, doing considerable damage in some places; but I think the rain to-day will check them. It looks at present as if we might get more rain.—R.

Westport, Conn., May 21.—Weather, since my last report, has been dry, until last Sunday, when we had a fine rain, making everything look fresh and green. The grass in some places was just about dead. Potatoes and Corn not all planted yet. Pasture very short, and will be so unless we get heavy rains, and if we do, it cannot be much on a great deal of the pasture lands, as the grass roots are not there. Apple trees have about all been loaded with blossoms, and bid fair for a heavy crop. Strawberries are coming on very slow; crop will not be large. Currants looking well. Cherries and peaches set well. Grapes looking well. Early cabbage not looking very well; full of lice, worms, etc. Plenty of wire worms in yard. Corn, 90c.; Oats, 68c.; butter 30@40c.; eggs, 18c.—A. S. N.

Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 13.—Having occasion last week to pass through this town, and Wheatland, Chili and Gates in Monroe Co.—all noted for wheat—I observed the condition of the different fields and found many in which more or less of the wheat was killed by water freezing upon them. Early sown barley is up and looks well, but all crops want rain, and Spring crops will soon fall away if it is delayed. The showers this Spring have been light, and their good effect has in a measure been destroyed by being followed with frosty nights and cold winds. The cherry, plum and apple are opening in abundance of blossoms. The buds on several of my grape vines are mostly killed; the sap is circulating freely through the canes. They are large and old vines; other and younger vines are doing well.—D. L.

Toledo, Ohio, May 11.—Spring opened late, but is now about as forward as usual. Been very dry for a year and a half. Ground in the finest condition for Spring crops. Oats looking fine; corn and potatoes being planted; wheat, very poor show; apples, pears, and cherries, blossoming very full; peaches all killed. The thermometer indicated 21° below zero Dec. 21st, at nine o'clock A.M., and from 6° to 15° below the first week in February. The wood being so thoroughly ripened, and the air so dry, we thought some peach buds would live, but out of 3,000 trees have not seen a blossom. The farmers have been buying great quantities of the oats and corn that were burned in the elevators (April 13th), to feed cattle and hogs, at from one cent to ten cents per bushel, according to quality. It proves a very *good* and cheap feed. Much of it is only a little scorched.—Francis Granger.

RURAL BREVITIES.

Two steam plows are entered for a trial at the Fair of the Adams Co., Ill. Ag. Soc.

Alfalfa or Lucerne seed can probably be obtained at any first class seed store.

A. D. Moore is informed that we do not know of any work upon teazle culture.

A ton and a-half of sorghum seed was recently shipped from St. Louis, Mo., to Milan, Italy.

Prof. Manly Miles has been selected as umpire to locate the Agricultural College of Ontario.

C. V., Elmira, N. Y., asks for a cheap and good walnut stain, to be applied to the wood work in a dining-room. Can any of our readers give a recipe for one?

Gleason F. Lewis, Cleveland, O., is reported to have purchased the Agricultural College scrip of Virginia—300,000 acres—for which he paid $285,000, or 95c. per acre. He also paid 90c. per acre for the Alabama scrip.

The girls in the Iowa Agricultural College are not only keeping up with the boys in the classes, but doing all the housework under the superintendence of the matron. Good! We need practical women as well as men.

There is only one lady student in the Michigan Agricultural College, because there are not accommodations for more. But there should be, and Michigan farmers should insist that their daughters be educated practically, as well as their sons.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the Rural New-Yorker sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sooner or Later, a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, all symptomatic of some serious Lung Affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

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THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

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All Druggists sell Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Various Topics.

MINTWOOD'S CONVERSAZIONE.

Hats—Summer Styles.

We illustrate herewith a number of different styles of hats, simple enough in construction to be made at home. Fig. I. is a hat of gray straw, trimmed with a scarf of green silk and green and gray feathers, to match a costume of gray, with green silk piping. Fig. II. is much worn by little girls and misses. This is of brown and white straw, trimmed with brown ribbon and white roses. Fig. III. is a riding hat, with a long scarf of gauze—blue, violet, mauve, gray, green, or black. Fig. IV. is a girl's travelling hat, of straw, trimmed with silk or ribbon of the color of the dress. Figs. V. and VI., little girls' hats, of white straw, trimmed with blue and white striped ribbon and black velvet.

HATS—SUMMER STYLES.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN SCOTLAND.

A correspondent of the "Scottish American Journal," writing of a visit to Scotland, says:

Taking a general survey of the Old Land, socially, morally, and politically, the one word which would seem most logically to cover the whole ground is, solidity. Everything is solid, from a sole of a shoe to the leg of a "cutty-stool." Things are made to last, and there is a reality and intensity about the whole country and its surroundings which strikes an American as remarkable and unfamiliar. Sit down, for example, at a Scotch dinner table. The plates are huge; the muckle spunes would frighten the dainty mouth of a New York belle; the very table at which you sit and the chair you sit upon, are solid as a rock. Mark the broth; why, its very look is "stodgy."

The houses are substantial, and furnished more with an eye to comfort than to show. You find dining-rooms with crimson curtains, thick carpets, cosy sofas and the walls adorned with pictures—I speak now of houses of the middle classes—a large, perhaps elegant sideboard, suggestive of good wines and comfortable fare stands at one end of the apartment, while a hospitable looking fire burns brightly in the open grate. You do not dine in a cellar with four bare walls and a cheerless table. The Scotch people, in point of fact, do not cram all their glories into one gilded saloon; they disseminate them through the house, and they are to be found in the bedrooms, bathrooms, and plumbing arrangements, down to the minutest particular.

With regard to social happiness, it appears to me that the Scotch people are happier in their own country than they are abroad, for the reason that business and pleasure are more equally divided, and politics do not permeate so completely the social system. Social pleasures there, are more in doors than out. One old friend takes dinner with another old friend; they speak of things, of people, and of books; they crack jokes and tell stories. Dinner parties are much in fashion in the larger cities, but in the heart of the country the old-fashioned tea-party still is held. There is comfort in these Scotch tea-parties, after all. The cosy room, the closed curtains, the open fire, the hissing urn, the pleasant interchange of thought, the music in the drawing room, the little supper afterwards, the tumbler of toddy, the jokes of the old folks, the flirtations of the young ones—in short, hospitality with comfort. I do not call it comfort to go to a man's house and sit in a cold-rife parlor like a sentimental owl or a stucco image, and exhaust one's conversational protoplasm on ice water and hot air.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN CHILDHOOD.

Harriet Martineau says that in childhood the Princess, afterwards Queen Victoria, was usually met, even on cold and windy days, dressed and in exercise in good pedestrian style, crossing heath, perhaps, with her young companions, in thick shoes and stout duffle cloak—and that she was reared in as much honesty and care about money matters as any citizen's child. It became known at Tunbridge Wells that the princess had been unable to buy a box at a bazar, because she had spent her money. At this bazar she bought presents for almost all her relations, and had laid out her last shilling when she remembered one cousin more, and saw a box, price half a crown, which would suit him. The shopkeeper of course placed the box with the other purchases, but the little lady's governess admonished them by saying:—"No; you see the princess has not got the money, and therefore, of course, she cannot buy the box." This being perceived, the next offer was to lay by the box till it could be purchased; and the answer was:—"Oh well, if you will be so good as to do that—" and the thing was done. On quarter-day, before 7 in the morning the princess appeared on her donkey to claim her purchase.

TALK AND INSPIRATION.

Good talk is not a matter of will at all; it depends—you know we are all half materialists now-a-days—on a certain amount of active congestion of the brain, and that comes when it is ready, and not before. I saw a man get up the other day in a pleasant company, and talk away for about five minutes, evidently by a pure effort of will. His person was good, his voice was pleasant, but anybody could see that it was all mechanical labor; he was spurring for wind, as the Hon. John Morrissey, M. C., would express himself. Presently—do you—beloved, I am afraid you are not old enough—but do you remember the days of the tinder-box, the flint and the steel? Click! Click! Click! Ah-h-h! knuckles that time! Click! click! click! a spark has taken, and is eating into the black tinder as a six-year-old eats into a sheet of gingerbread. Presently, after hammering away for five minutes with mere words, the spark of a happy expression took somewhere among the mental combustibles, and then for ten minutes we had a pretty wandering, scintillating play of eloquent thought that enlivened, if it did not kindle, all around it.

If you want the real philosophy of it, I will give it to you. The chance thought or expression struck the nervous center of consciousness as the rowel of a spur stings the flank of a racer. Away through all the telegraphic radiations of the nervous cords flashed the intelligence that the brain is kindled, and must be fed with something or other, or it would burn itself to ashes. And all the great hydraulic engines poured in their scarlet blood, and the fire kindled and the flames rose; for the blood is a stream that, like burning rock-oil, at once kindles, and is itself the fuel. You can't order these organic processes, any more than a milliner can make a rose. She can make something that looks like a rose, more or less, but it takes all the forces of the universe to finish and sweeten that blossom in your buttonhole, and you may be sure that when the orator's brain is in a flame, when the poet's heart is in a tumult, it is something mightier than he and his will that is dealing with him.—*O. W. Holmes.*

Newspapers.—Dr. Johnson when in the fulness of years and knowledge, said:—"I never take up a newspaper without finding something I would have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction and amusement." The newspapers in Johnson's time were meager enough compared with those of to-day. Now a yearly newspaper volume is a perfect encyclopedia.

Fig. 5. Fig. 6.

LITTLE GIRLS' HATS.

TWO NAMES.

By Jean Floyd.

There were two who stood on the lone sea-shore,
As the tide began to flow;
One traced his name on the rock above,
And one on the sand below.

One idly glanced at the rising wave,
And the sunset skies aflame,
And one spake low—"I will have a place
On the shining rolls of Fame!"

Faster and faster the tide came in,
Like a living thing unchained,
And the name on the sand was washed away,
But the name on the rock remained.

Years passed away; and a gray-haired man
Came back to the lone sea-shore.
His place was bright on the rolls of Fame,
But the strength of youth was o'er.

And when, to the well-remembered place,
At last, the wanderer came,
Though marked with the wear of sea and storm,
The rock still held his name.

"The name on the sand is gone," he said,
"And the name on the rock is dim.
What matter my laurels, when at last
I sleep in the dust with him?"

Our Story-Teller.

GRIPPER'S MISTAKE.

A PRACTICAL STORY.

One of the first settlers in the Wild River region was Daniel Somerby. He was a quiet, well-meaning man, content to live upon the results of honest toil, and anxious to render unto every man his due. He bought his land when it was cheap, in fact, when the price had been merely nominal; and what with hunting and fishing and cultivating such land as he was inclined to clear, he managed to live very comfortably. Another of the early settlers was Jasper Gripper. But Gripper was a different sort of a man from Somerby. He was close and tricky, and could bear down very hard upon his neighbors in pursuing his own interests. He boasted to his friend that no man should ever overreach him.

Time passed on, and it became known to the lumbermen of the Massaquoit that the best pine in the country came from the Wild River region. One day early in Spring a gentleman came from the distant city and looked up and down the river on Jasper Gripper's land; and on the following day he was joined by two other gentlemen. Gripper had often thought what a splendid place that would be for a dam and mill. With a firm dam the power would be enormous. There was only one trouble; the extreme freshets to which the river was subject in Spring and Autumn would render it difficult to fix the dam. But then there were engineers who could overcome all such difficulties.

Finally the gentleman who had first visited the fall introduced himself to Mr. Gripper as Mr. James Bates, and frankly stated that he had been commissioned to examine the fall, and, if he thought proper, to purchase. Jasper Gripper was keenly and sharply alive. His eye teeth were cut. He knew that for several years the attention of the lumbermen had been directed to the Wild River pines, and that lately people had discovered that the land was of the very best quality. And, moreover, he knew that the fall on his land was the only site on the river, anywhere in that region, where the dam could be safely erected. There was another fall, six miles below, but it was of a wild, roaring, turbulent character, locked in the jaws of towering granite, where no mills could possibly be built.

"Of course," said Mr. Bates, "we cannot think of paying much for the water privilege, and but very little for the land which would be required for our buildings. The expense of erecting a suitable dam will be very great, and at best we run great risk. You will be the gainer in every way. Not only will it open a ready market for your lumber, but the value of all your surrounding land will be enhanced."

Mr. Gripper winked, and then nodded. He had his own interests to look after. If he did not look after them he was sure nobody else would. After a deal of thinking, he said he would sell the water privilege, together with ten acres of land adjacent, for two thousand dollars.

The agent was astonished. He considered the price ridiculous.

"Why," said he, "you did not pay so much for your whole territory."

It made no odds what he (Gripper) had paid. His price had been named, and the company could take it, or let it be.

Mr. Bates was not authorized to accept

such terms. He must confer with his principals. And he went away.

In a few days he came again, this time in company with three others. They went up and examined the water privilege, and then came back to Mr. Gripper's house, where they informed that individual that if he would throw in ten more acres of land they would accept his offer.

Gripper thought he had them. He had thoroughly digested the matter and had come to the conclusion that the water power would be of inestimable value to a company able to improve it, and that they were bound to have it.

"Gentlemen," said he, "my offer of two thousand dollars was made for your acceptance several days ago. I did not leave it open to your pleasure. I have since been examining the property more thoroughly, and have concluded not to sell for less than three thousand."

"Why, bless your soul, man," cried one of the company, "do you realise how our mills, erected on that site, would benefit you. The value of all the rest of your property would be doubled—aye, quadrupled—the moment our wheels are set in motion. We had supposed you would freely give the water-power to a responsible company who would improve it."

Mr. Gripper laughed scornfully. He knew his own interests better than that; they could take up his offer, or leave it, as they pleased.

After much discussion, Mr. Bates spoke thus:

"Mr. Gripper, we would like your final offer to remain open to our acceptance three days, at the end of which time you shall have our answer. Will you accommodate us?"

"When I said three thousand dollars," replied Mr. Gripper, "I meant to include only ten acres of land. If you want ten acres more, I must call it thirty-five hundred."

And with this monstrous proposition, which was to be open three days, the parties separated.

One of the gentlemen of Mr. Bates' party was Bento McIntosh, the most accomplished civil engineer of the day.

"You spoke of another fall below here," he said, after they had left Gripper's residence.

"Yes," answered Bates, "But you will find it utterly impracticable."

Still McIntosh desired to look at it, and thither the party bent their steps.

The fall was found to be a tumbling, dashing flood, pouring down a declivity of at least seventy feet in a distance of twenty rods, leaping and surging over the jagged shelves of rocks into a boiling chasm below, while on both hands arose perpendicular walls of solid granite, showing that at some period far remote the mountain torrent had literally cut its way through the adamantine ledge.

McIntosh examined the land below the falls, and at a point not far distant in that direction he found a shallow swell, or gully, overgrown with grass and shrubbery, but with a deposit of river sand upon its bottom. The appearance of the place attracted his attention.

"Probably," said Mr. Bates, "it is where the melted snow and heavy rain find their course from the hills."

"I think not," said McIntosh. "This sand is from the river—not from the hills—and you will observe that it could not have backed up by any rise from the water below. Let us follow it."

So they struck into the water path, and followed it up around the ledge, by an easy and gradual ascent, until it led them upon the river's bank nearly a quarter of a mile from the fall.

"Eureka!" cried McIntosh, clapping his hands, exultantly. "Here we have a water course, marked out and graded by Nature herself, which will yield a power immeasurably superior to the one above. And, moreover, all danger from flood is debarred."

The others quickly comprehended the value of the discovery. They saw that by cutting a canal along the old water course over which the river had poured a stream at its highest flood, they would be able to control the water at will, and use it over and over again for mills, set one below the other along the gracefully curved track. And two things more—the sites were more favorable for building than were those above, with better timber land surrounding, and the furious cataract would not be between their mills and the market.

The next question was, Who owned the newly discovered privilege? It belonged to David Somerby. They visited him and carefully opened their business.

"Look here, gentlemen," he said, after they had beaten the bush awhile—their experience with Gripper had made them cautious—"let us understand each other. Tell me plainly what you want, and I will tell you as plainly what I will do on my part."

Mr. Bates made up his mind that he had an honest man—a straightforward man—to deal with, and he stated his case plainly and frankly. He not only told how the company would develop the water power and erect their mills, but he went on to point out the advantages which would result to the owner of the adjoining land, both in enhancing the value of the land in itself and also of the magnificent pine and spruce timber with which it was covered.

Mr. Sombery listened attentively, and at length told them to call upon him on the following morning. He wanted to sleep upon it.

That evening Jasper Gripper called down to see his friend Somerby. He wanted to purchase five hundred acres, more or less, of the pine interval spruce upland adjoining his land. Gripper fought shy, and hung on, and Somerby only got rid of him by assuring him that he was not at present at liberty to sell.

"Aha!" chuckled Gripper. "Them 'ere mill folks have been here. They want the land. Well, well, let 'em buy it; I shall own the land between it and their mills, and they'll find it hard work to get their logs up without my consent."

And Gripper returned to his home, firmly persuaded that the company had resolved to purchase his water privilege. Oh! why had he not asked them five thousand dollars for it?

On the following morning Mr. Bates and his friends were punctual, and when Mr. Somerby had been asked what conclusion he had arrived at, he spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, I have thought the matter all over, and have made up my mind. I have two propositions to make, and you can accept which you choose. All told, I own about fifteen hundred acres of land in this section, and the river cuts it nearly in halves. Full half of it is rich interval covered with pine, and the rest is upland and hill, with spruce, hemlock, and oak. First, I will give you the land for your course, and deed you the power, and also give you all the land necessary for your mill buildings, provided that you, on your part, will set at once about developing and improving the power and putting up the mills. Or, I will turn all my land into the stock of the company, at a fair appraisal, and become one of you."

Mr. Bates was authorized to accept the first on the spot, and to give bond, if necessary, for the performance of the company's part of the contract. But he liked the second offer best, though before accepting it, he must confer at headquarters.

Mr. Somerby informed him that the offer was open to him as long as he desired.

On their way back, Mr. Bates and his companions called on Jasper Gripper.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Gripper, as soon as mutual salutations had been exchanged, "you will understand that when I offered the twenty acres of land, I did not intend, for the price named, to include the timber standing thereon."

"It makes no difference," returned Mr. Bates, with a smile, "we have concluded not to purchase your water privilege."

"How? Not purchase?" gasped Gripper.

"No. We do not want it." Mr. Bates didn't think it necessary to tell him of better power which they had discovered.

"But, gentleman, there must be some mistake."

They assured him there was no mistake at all. Mr. Gripper was in agony. He would take $2,000; he would take $1,500; he would take whatever they were willing to pay. He would give them the water and the land if they would only put up their mills thereon.

But they would not do it. In seeking to overreach them he had overreached himself. And they left him a prey to remorse and bitterness of spirit.

The company before whom McIntosh laid their report appointed a commission, with full power to decide and negotiate; and upon visiting David Somerby's section they concluded to accept his second proposition. So he surrended his land into the stock of the company, and became one of them; and we may here remark that six months later he was not a little surprised upon being appointed superintendent of the lumbering gangs, with a salary such as his wildest dreams of wealth had never grasped.

The water power was developed under the engineering of Bento McIntosh, and it proved greater than he had anticipated. The mills were erected—first mills for sawing lumber, and then mills for grinding grain, and in time other mills for making cloth and for fabricating various other articles necessary to the comfort of man.

The land of Jasper Gripper was, of course, raised in value; but it availed him not. The sight of David Somerby, wealthy and respected and honored with offices of profit and trust, while he was shunned and shut out from the public confidence, filled him with wrathful suffering. Verily, he had overreached himself in his narrowness and selfishness of spirit.

To-day a flourishing town is in sight of David Somerby's section, and the hum of thousands of busy spindles makes cheerful music for the happy and prosperous operatives; and from its tireless looms and clanging forges flows out the wealth of the nation.

AN OREGON ROMANCE.

HOW A YOUNG IRISH WOMAN WON A GOOD HUSBAND.

THERE were married in the city last evening a couple whose love-making and marriage furnish us a theme upon which to write a romance; but as we are not novel writing at present, we shall narrate the story as it comes to us plainly and concisely, leaving to some other one the task of writing the history for publication in book form.

During the Spring of last year there appeared upon the railroad a fair haired, smooth faced, muscular fellow, with a rich Irish brogue, who applied for work, expressing himself as willing to do anything. He had "an ould father and mother in the ould country that he wanted to help to America, and was willing to work hard for good wages." He was given a pick and shovel, and told to pitch in, which he did with a will. Although he was a little awkward at first, he soon mastered the science of handling the shovel, and came to be regarded as one of the best men on the work. He had a pleasant voice, told a good story, and made many friends among the workmen, who regarded him with special favor. After a while Mr. Hallett, the contractor, had his attention called to the new hand, and, finding him quick at learning, gave him command of a gang of men, and found that his confidence was not misplaced.

In the same camp was another foreman who was as lithe and active a young fellow as can be found in any part of the country. Between the two a warm friendship sprang up, and when not at work they were always together. The other men became somewhat jealous of Mike for occupying so much of Jimmy's time and drawing him away from their company, but of course could not say anything.

The summer passed away and the winter months, with their rain, came, and when work got slack and men began to drop off and come into the city, Mike proposed to Jimmy to go to Portland, take a room and live until Spring. The proposition, however, was rejected by Jimmy, who declared that he did not want to come to the city So the two remained at Eugene for several weeks, waiting for the recommencement of the work.

Somehow or other, during the winter, Mike made a discovery—and that was that Jimmy was not what he had represented himself to be. That instead of being a man he was a woman. An explanation was made and Mike's feelings soon underwent a change, and he found that Cupid had pierced his heart. He proposed to Jimmy to come to the city, where she would receive her proper habiliments, and then they would form a copartnership for life and in proper time return to work on the road as sub-contractors. The proposition was agreed to and last night saw Mike and Jimmy made man and wife. They have purchased a tent and gone down to Cowlitz River, for the purpose of assisting in the building of the North Pacific Railroad from Humphrey's to Olympia. During the coming summer "Jimmy" will preside over the culinary department unless Mike should get sick, when, she declares, she will go out and "boss" the men.

DEEP VOLCANIC CRATER.—Far back into the history of the globe, the volcano of Pichincha, the only one in Equador, formed for itself a chimney, funnel shaped, which is the deepest vent hole of the kind yet discovered on this earth. Its perpendicular depth is 2,500 feet, with a diameter at the bottom of 1,500 feet, expanding gradually all the way to the top, where the diameter is three-quarters of a mile.

SPEAK kindly at all times, it encourages the downcast, cheers the sorrowing, and very likely awakens the erring to earnest resolves to do better, with strength to keep them.

Sabbath Reading.

TRUST.

BY LORETTA E. KNAPP.

DEAR SAVIOUR, guide me in the right—
I cannot see,
But for the radiant lamp of light
You set for me.

There's many a flickering transient light
To lure me on.
Then leave me in the darkest night,
Lost and alone.

When storms with dark portentious mien
Gather on high,
I on Thy loving arm will lean;
For Thou art nigh.

What if the lightning's vivid flash
Terrors reveal;
And deafening thunders near me crash,
Peal after peal?

Above the storm Thy voice I hear,
Cheering me on;
Thy Lamp is showing, bright and clear,
The pathway home.

DIFFERENT CONCEPTIONS OF GOD.

A great many persons call the conception which they have, "Father." I have no objection to that. But, though they do not believe in Christ, if they should tell me what it was they called "Father," I should find that every bit of it was what they got from Christ under a new name. Men who disagree in regard to the name of the being whom they worship are looking at the same Saviour, with the same qualities and under the same circumstances. And though there may be jealousy among worshipers of different faiths, there is no jealousy in heaven between Father, Son and the Holy Ghost. Whoever approaches any conception or view of God with childlike faith, with yearning love, with a real desire to know the truth and to follow it, will be accepted. God will not stand upon the etiquette of a grace which requires that everything shall be done according to a prescribed method and in a certain way. He has a fatherly heart; and no father ever rebukes a child because it says "mother" instead of "father" when it rushes into the house after long absence from home. Mother is father, and father is mother, so that the child's love to either is love to the other in ordinary circumstances. And if it is so with us on earth, how much more is it so with God in the heavenly land!—*Beecher.*

LOOK UPWARD.

A YOUNG man once picked up a gold coin that was lying in the road. Always afterward, as he walked along, he kept his eyes on the ground, hoping to find another. And in the course of a long life he did pick up, at different times, a goodly number of coins, both gold and silver. But all these years that he was looking for them he saw not that the heavens were bright above him. He never let his eyes turn away from the filth and mud in which he sought his treasure; and when he died—a rich old man—he only knew this fair earth as a dirty road in which to pick up money.

THERE may be a knowledge without love. Did you never know any so cunning in the story of the Gospel that they could tell you the manner of Christ's life and death, from point to point, and yet have no more love of Christ in them than there is fire in a fish pond? The seat of knowledge is the head; of love, the heart. The sun may shine clear in a frosty day, yet for all his light, it may be bitter cold, and the face of the deep frozen. Our eyes may see when our bones shake. The beam of knowledge may fill our heads, and yet winter lie cold at our hearts.

A SCOTCH minister, of a most gentle nature and very reluctant to reprove, was traveling in the stage-coach between Stirling and Glasgow. A blustering fellow-passenger had, in the form of oaths, often mentioned the devil's name. By-and-by he began to take the name of the Deity in vain. "Stop, sir," said the minister, "else one or other of us must go out. So long as you used the name of your own master I was silent; but I shall not hear you speak irreverently of mine."

BE thankful for such mercies as you have, and if God sees it will be for your good and His glory, He will give you many more. At least, do not make yourself and others unhappy by your ingratitude and complaint.

WE cannot conquer fate and necessity; yet we can yield to them in such a manner as to be greater than if we could.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR.

[If men only appreciated the helpfulness of loving words, they would certainly coin more for daily use. They are the best tonic in the world for tired hands as well as tired hearts, although we have full faith in the efficacy of helping hands. The following verses from "Poems of Home Life," tell a profitable story:]

A good wife rose from her bed one morn,
And thought with a nervous dread
Of the piles of clothes to be washed, and more
Than a dozen mouths to be fed;
Of the meals to get for the men in the field,
And the children to send away
To school, and the milk to be skimmed and churned;
And all to be done that day.

It had rained in the night, and all the wood
Was wet as it could be;
There were puddings and pies to bake, besides
A loaf of cake for tea.
And the day was hot, and her aching head
Throbbed wearily as she said,
"If maidens know what good wives know,
They would be in no haste to wed!"

"Jennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?"
Called the farmer from the well;
And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow,
And his eyes half bashfully fell;
"It was this," he said, and coming near,
He smiled, and, stooping down,
Kissed her cheek—"'twas this, that you were the best,
And the dearest wife in town!"

The farmer went back to the field, and the wife,
In a smiling and absent way,
Sang snatches of tender little songs
She'd not sung for many a day.
And the pain in her head was gone, and the clothes
Were as white as the foam of the sea;
Her bread was light, and her butter was sweet,
And golden as it could be.

"Just think," the children all called in a breath,
"Tom Wood has run off to sea;
He wouldn't, I know, if he only had
As happy a home as we."
The night came down, and the good wife smiled
To herself, as she softly said:
"'Tis so sweet to labor for those we love,
It's not strange that maids will wed!"

ON WIVES OBEYING THEIR HUSBANDS.

Dear Rural:—That little sketch of mine in your issue of April 20, entitled "Fashion and Folly," but alluding to wives obeying their husbands, was not written for *criticism*. I merely dashed it off for a purpose of my own, having in mind some married women of my acquaintance who were in the habit of *domineering over their husbands*—men who were far their superiors in mental acquirements. A hen-pecked man is, to my mind, a *pitiful sight*, and a great many women *do* hen-peck their husbands, as everybody knows. Some men bear it patiently, for *reasons of their own*, and others are too noble-minded to retaliate. When I hear a woman ridicule the idea of obeying her husband, I always suspect her of being the kind that makes him "stand around," Xantippe-like. An amiable woman, who loves her husband, delights in obeying him in all things just and reasonable, if he be a sensible and not an exacting man. I do not think I would, myself, be willing to obey a too-exacting or a tyrannical man. I should certainly rebel if he went too far. It depends a good deal on the *kind of man* you get, my fair friends—remember that!—that is, provided you get one at all.

In the olden time a good wife was considered one who reverenced and obeyed her husband. St. Paul exhorts women "to submit themselves to their husbands—for," he says, "the husband is the head of the wife." And also, "as the church is subject unto Christ, so let the wives be to their own husbands, in everything." Husbands are exhorted to love and cherish their wives—but women to reverence their husbands. It is to be regretted that many women now-a-days neither believe in the Good Old Book nor regard its teachings. There are getting to be so many "woman's rights women" in this progressive age that, if they are allowed to go on as they have been going on, and as they will go on, if not stopped in setting a bad example, I am afraid there will be but few modest and amiable women left whom men may love and cherish. C. H. C.

Sycamore Villa, May 18, 1872.

EARLY DUTCH DAYS IN NEW YORK.

"Dinner parties" in these primitive days were unknown; but this seeming lack of social intercourse was more than made up by the well-known and numerous tea parties. To "take tea" out, was a Dutch institution, and one of great importance. The matrons arrayed in their best petticoats and linsey-jackets, "homespun" by their own wheels, would proceed on the intended afternoon visit. They wore capacious pockets, with scissors, pincushion and keys hanging from their girdle, outside of their dress; and, reaching the neighbor's house, the visitors industriously used knitting needles at the same time. The village gossip was talked over, neighbors' affairs settled and the stockings finished by tea time, when the important meal appeared on the table precisely at six o'clock. This was always the occasion for the display of the family plate, with the Lilliputian cups, of rare old family china, out of which the guests sipped the fragrant herb. A large lump of loaf sugar invariably accompanied each cup on a little plate, and the delightful beverage was sweetened by an occasional nibble, amid the more solid articles of waffles and Dutch doughnuts.

A model housekeeper rose at cockcrowing, breakfasted with the dawn, and proceeded to the duties of the day; and when the sun reached the meridian or "noon mark," dinner, which was strictly a family meal, was on the table. This domestic timepiece answered every purpose, so regular were the hours and lives of the people. At one time there were not more than half a dozen clocks in New Amsterdam, with about the same number of watches. But they were strikingly peculiar in one respect; they were scarcely ever known to go, and hence were of very little practical utility. No watchmaker had found it profitable to visit the settlement; and this was a period of two centuries before the invention of Yankee clocks. For a long while, time was marked by hour-glasses and sun-dials.

The Dutch ladies wore no bonnets, as is still the fashion with some of the German emigrants who now arrive at Castle Garden. At New Amsterdam the fashionable dress was a colored petticoat (rather short, for ease in walking,) waist jacket, colored hose of homespun wool, and high heeled shoes, suitable to a city destitute of pavements or sidewalks of any kind. The Dutch burghers wore long-waisted coats, with skirts reaching almost to their ankles, and adorned with large silver buttons. The wardrobe of a prominent burgomaster at the transfer of New Amsterdam to the British was as follows:—A cloth coat, with silver buttons, worth fifteen dollars; a stuff coat, ten dollars; cloth breeches, ten shillings; a cloth coat, gimp buttons, seven dollars and fifty cents; a black cloth coat, seven dollars; a black velvet coat, fifteen dollars; a silk coat, breeches and doublet, six dollars; silver cloth breeches and doublet, five dollars; a buff coat and silk sleeves, five dollars; three grass green cloaks, six dollars each; besides several old suits. To those also must be added, linen, hose, shoes with silver buckles, a cane with an ivory head and a hat. It may be doubted if our present mayors, with all their cloths and cassimeres, possess even one tithe of such an assortment of coats, pantaloons and vests as this official Dutchman, their predecessor, in "ye olden time."

BEAUTY OF OLD PEOPLE.

Men and woman make their own beauty or their own ugliness. Lord Lytton speaks in one of his novels, of a man "who was uglier than he had any business to be;" and if he could but read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good-looking or the reverse as that life has been good or evil. On our features the fine chisel of thought and emotion are eternally at work. Beauty is not the monopoly of blooming young men and of white and pink maidens. Theirs is a slow-growing beauty which only comes to perfection in old age. Grace belongs to no period of life, and goodness improves the longer it exists. I have seen sweeter smiles from a lip of seventy than upon a lip of seventeen.

There is the beauty of youth and the beauty of holiness—a beauty much more seldom met, and more frequently found in the arm-chair by the fire with grandchildren around its knee, than in the ball-room or promenade. Husband and wife, who have fought the world side by side, who have made common stock of joy or sorrow, and aged together, are not unfrequently found curiously alike in personal appearance, and in pitch and tone of voice—just as twin pebbles on the beach, exposed to the same tidal influences, are each other's second self. He has gained a feminine something, which brings his manhood into full relief. She has gained a masculine something, which acts as a foil to her womanhood.

A Good Wife.—The following sentences from Archbishop Secker's "Wedding Ring" are worth reading twice:

Hast thou a soft heart?—it is of God's breaking.
Hast thou a sweet wife?—she is of God's making.

Speak kindly at night, for it may be that before the dawn some loved one may finish his or her space of life for this world, and it will be too late to ask forgiveness.

Reading for the Young.

GRAMMAR IN RHYME.

We advise every little grammarian just entering on the study, to commit to memory the following lines. The author, whoever he is, deserves much credit. With one exception—"Thirty days hath September"—it is the most poetical effusion in its line we ever met with:

1. Three little words you often see,
   Are Articles—*a*, *an* and *the*.
2. A Noun's the name of any thing,
   As *school* or *garden*, *hoop* or *swing*.
3. Adjectives tell the kind of Noun,
   As *great*, *small*, *pretty*, *white* or *brown*.
4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—
   Her head, *his* face, *your* arm, *my* hand.
5. Verbs tell of something to be done—
   To *read*, *count*, *sing*, *laugh*, *jump*, *run*.
6. How things are done the Adverbs tell,
   As *slowly*, *quickly*, *ill* or *well*.
7. Conjunctions join the words together,
   As men *and* women, wind *or* weather.
8. The Prepositions stand before
   A Noun, as *of* or *through* a door.
9. The Interjection shows surprise,
   As, *Ah!* how pretty—*Oh!* how wise.

The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking, teach.

HOMES WITHOUT HANDS.

BY MRS. SARAH A. GIBBS.

E—— was sick. Not confined to her bed, or even to her room, but on that debatable ground between sick and well that is sometimes ruled over by Giant Fretfulness and his brother Impatience. Dolls had lost their charm, and were thrust ignominously, face downward, under the lounge in her own room. The children's magazines and stories had all been read so many times there was no amusement in them. Slate and arithmetic were produced, but compound numbers and fractions proved unmanageable, and disappeared as suddenly as they came.

As day after day went by, and the new sled stood idle while the sliding was just "splendid," the question "What can I do?" became a serious one to us. "Little Women" and the "Old-Fashioned Girl" were just as charming as ever, but when one knew just what Jo, and Laurie, and Polly, and every one would do, what was the use of reading them again; and the Sabbath School books, where all good children die young, were not very encouraging, to say the least.

Natural History had not been tried, and when Wood's "Homes without Hands" was brought home, the problem of amusement and instruction combined was solved. These wondrous "Homes" were far more interesting than fairy stories, and the strange actions and wise thoughts of their builders a source of infinite pleasure. There is a funny picture of the Trapdoor Spider of Jamaica, which burrows in the ground, and lines the interior of its home with a soft white felt of its own manufacture, and closes the entrance of its house with a trap-door which is lined with the same felt-like substance as its house; but outwardly it so closely resembles the soil around as to be scarcely distinguishable. When Mrs. Spider is "not at home" to her friends, she has only to close her front door, and her privacy is undisturbed.

Then there is the Tailor Bird, doing its own family sewing without the aid of sewing machine or fashion plates, in a way that does credit to its bringing up. Choosing a convenient leaf, it pierces a row of holes along each edge with its beak, and procures a thread—a long fiber of some plant—and passes it along through the holes, drawing the sides of the leaf toward each other so as to form a cone, point downwards. This it lines with down, making a warm, light and elegant nest. The industrious little Tailor Bird may have suggested to Eve the possibility of sewing, when fig leaves became desirable. That a bird should sew, if it has been brought up to it, seems reasonable, but with a bower in every tree, is it not passing strange that any bird should build one for amusement?

Yet the Bower Bird of Australia, at a vast outlay of time and trouble, weaves a platform something after the fashion of a door mat. It then looks for some long and rather slender twigs and pushes their bases into the platform, working them tightly into its substance, and giving them such an inward inclination, that when they are fixed at opposite sides of the platform their tips cross each other and form an arch. When this arched alley is long enough to meet their views of what their ball-room or town hall should be, they proceed to ornament it after the fashion of the first families of Bower Birds. Scraps of colored ribbon, shells, bits of glass and china, feathers, anything gay suits them, and such articles are used in the greatest profusion.

The picture of the Water Hen is simply charming. Five little chicks, like puffs of black down, are floating among the lily pads, keeping close to the mother bird, while on the bank just above them is a nest containing seven white eggs which a sitting hen has just left.

One of the prettiest engravings is the home of the Coot. In the foreground is a grassy tussock, of which a pair of Coots, with four downy ducklings, have taken possession, while just beyond a mother Coot issues from a similar tussock, followed by her whole brood. In the background a pair of Swans float majestically along, one of which is carrying her brood on her back, after the fashion of her family.

The funny town of Prairie Dogs, and the wonderful nest of the Harvest Mouse are stories told by the illustrations more vividly than they can be narrated by words.

I have told you just these few things about the book, thinking some of the Rural girls and boys might not know of such an excellent help to a knowledge of these curious homes around them. If you could all read it I am sure you would be quicker to notice, and more careful about disturbing the homes of birds and insects that are constructed with such skill and patient labor. And I am sure you would feel that while your own homes are the pleasantest in the world, that equally well adapted to the wants of the builders are these "Homes Without Hands."

SANDS OF GOLD.

One never loses by doing a good turn.

To raise esteem we must benefit others; to procure love we must please them.

Wealth gained by the loss of character, self respect and virtue, is dearly purchased.

Kind words are balm to the soul. They oil up the entire machinery of life, and keep it in good running order.—*Elm Orion.*

A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 22.

☞ Answer in two weeks, when we will publish the names of those sending us correct answers.

BIBLICAL SQUARE-WORD.—No. 4.

A wicked king of Judah.
A deep mud.
A prince of Midian.
A mountain which overlooked the promised land.

Isola.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 5.

Three parts of a cross and a circle complete;
Two semicircles a perpendicular meet;
A triangle that stands upon two feet;
Two semicircles and a circle complete?
When properly joined it gives the name of a plant.

Joseph Schultz.

☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those sending correct answers.

CURIOUS QUERIES.—No. 2.

1. Why cannot a man and his wife quarrel?
2. What vegetable makes a difference between a bird and a lover?
3. I have four letters; if you take away one you leave me but one. What am I?

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—May 18.

Problem No. 7.—67.664+ rods. No correct answers have been received to this problem.

Illustrated Rebus No. 20.—1. "Ben Bolt;" 2. "Last Link is Broken;" 3. "Light of Other Days;" 4. "Paddle Your Own Canoe;" 5. "Vacant Chair." No correct answers have been received to this rebus.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

An amnesty law has passed and been signed by the President. It relieves some 150,000 people. Less than 500 are now disfranchised....The supplement to the Washington Treaty has been favorably reported, and is likely to pass the Senate....The tariff bill has been modified, relieving the country of some $44,000,000 of Taxes. ....Horace Greeley has accepted the Cincinnati nomination in a formal letter....The Methodist Conference has elected eight new Bishops....A large number of eight-hour strikes in New York have been successful....Numerous fires have occurred....Canada has ratified the Washington Treaty....Dr. Livingstone has again been heard from....There has been a terrible fire in Yedo, China....The Carlist insurrection is dead... Affairs are quiet in Mexico.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

A Palestine Exploring Society has been formed ...By a new law the police have charge of cleaning the streets, and it is hoped the city will soon be clean....The Methodist Conference, so long in session, has considered the status of women in the church, the free church in Italy, union with the African M. E. Church, and the publication of quack medicine advertisements in the papers....The German bakers have put up the price of bread....Herr Franz Abt has had a welcome concert at Steinway Hall ... Whitelaw Reid has been made President of the Lotos Club ...Three cases of malpractice are under investigation in this city ...The police have invited proposals for street cleaning ...A large number of bricklayers, carpenters, cabinet makers, etc., have struck for eight hours ..Some of the young convicts at the House of Refuge have been engaged in a riot, and stabbed the foreman and assistant foreman of the shoe shop. Twenty-seven are under arrest for trial... The Grand Army of the Republic will celebrate Decoration Day....The Tribune has made an exposure of the milk dealers, showing that a large number adulterate their milk with water, chalk, saleratus, etc. The city consumes nearly 100,000 gallons each day....The Methodist Book Concern quarrel has broken out with great feeling in the Methodist Conference.. .A grand ratification meeting for Greeley and Brown is to be held in Union Square. .The Germans celebrated Whitsuntide with processions, festivals, etc... The master carpenters have protested against the eight-hour strike, but have been forced to yield ....On the 21st the Methodist Conference elected the following gentlemen Bishops:—Thomas Bowman, William L. Harris, Randolph S. Foster, Isaac W. Wiley and Stephen S. Merrill ..A fine statue of Shakespeare was unveiled at Central Park on the 23d....Three Methodist Bishops were elected on the 22d, viz.:—Edward G. Andrews, Gilbert Haven, and Jesse T. Peck ...The Stokes case came up for trial on the 22d, and went over until the 23d ...The upholsterers are striking for eight hours. A verdict against G. R. Gyles, for the murder of Mrs. Lowden, has been rendered ...The Fleetwood races have commenced. The Jerome Park races commence June 5th . One Richard R. McIlvane absconded from Wall street on the 22d with $38,000.

Political.

The Alabama Claims Treaty was discussed on the 18th in the Senate, but no vote was reached. Many papers think the Government is in a ridiculous position....Gen. Howard thinks the Arizona Indian problem can be solved without a war ...Gen. Butler's attempt to have Congress take a recess, has failed. It has been voted to adjourn on the 29th of May....The duty on printing paper has been reduced....Opposition to the Postal Telegraph has appeared in the Senate....Nebraska has endorsed Grant....The effect of Gov. Hoffman's veto of the charter for New York city is to retain all the city officials. It is now said indictments will be brought against the Mayor and others ..Mr. Greeley has delivered an address to the colored people of Poughkeepsie. Afterwards he was serenaded. He withdraws from the stump . The free list on the tariff bill has been enlarged in the House. On the 18th the Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to recommend the adoption of the Supplemental Treaty ...A bill for the relief of Dr. J. Milton Best of Paducah, Ky., has passed Congress....Arkansas has indorsed Grant ...Tammany proposes to take a new departure, and cease being a secret society . A vast number of Western railway schemes are pressing upon Congress . .United States bonds in lieu of those destroyed or defaced, are to be issued....Hon. John D. Defrees has charge of the Liberal Republican Headquarters at Washington... The Senate has spent much time discussing the Ku-Klux laws ...The Tariff and Tax bills have passed the House .. Senator Conkling has fallen out with the Associated Press, and is in favor of expelling certain reporters from the gallery of the Senate ...The trial of Judge Barnard commenced at Albany on the 22d .. Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard has declared in favor of Greeley.... Horatio Seymour has indorsed Greeley... An extra session of Congress is to be called to discuss the Alabama Treaty....Gen. Butler opposes the Supplementary Treaty .. The Liberals and Democrats of Indiana propose to unite..... Horace Greeley has written a long and formal acceptance of the Cincinnati platform and nomination ....The much-talked-of Amnesty bill passed the Senate on the 22d. It relieves some 150,000, and leaves less than 500 in the South who are disfranchised. These are prominent men, such as ex-Senators, generals, judges, etc ...Secretary Robeson has been exonerated by the House Committee of Investigation.... The Civil Rights bill and the Ku-Klux bill have passed the Senate, and the former is likely to pass the House ...It is thought the Senate will take a week to discuss the Supplementary Treaty....Gov. Hoffman has signed two rapid transit bills for New York city....Charges of fraud against Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect, are to be investigated....R. J. Oglesby has been nominated for Congress by the Illinois Republicans. ..Illinois indorses Grant....Mr. Sumner hopes to see some one besides Grant nominated at Philadelphia... The Illinois Democracy will go to Baltimore for Greeley.

Miscellaneous Home News.

The English of Ithaca have given Goldwin Smith a supper .. The trouble at the Michigan copper mines ended with the appearance of the troops....The National Schutzenfest commenced on the 20th inst., near St. Louis....The great boat race on the Schuylkill between Conlter and Covett of Pittsburgh, and the Biglin Brothers of New York, on the 20th, was won by the latter... The American Institute of Homeopathy has been in session in Washington ...The next New York State Agricultural Fair is to be held in Elmira....The Grand Lodge of Pa. Odd Fellows has been in session in Philadelphia... Franz Abt has received a welcome in Buffalo ...The Presbyterian General Assembly is in session at Detroit....The Reformed Presbyterian Synod has been in session in Brooklyn.

Crimes.

Mrs. McCarthy, tried for the murder of Mr. Hull, at Utica, has been acquitted....An attempt was made on the 20th to murder three drunken men in Chicago....Two men have been stabbed in a saloon in Brooklyn, E. D., probably fatally....Col. Geo. McDougall of Cal., committed suicide in Washington on the 16th....A fearful massacre is reported by Mexicans and Indians of 17 white folks, near old Fort Lancaster. The troops killed six of the Indians.

Disasters.

Four children were burned to death in Memphis, Tenn., on the 17th, by a coal oil fire....The brig Huntsman, on the 20th of April was lost off Cape Charles, on the coast of Labrador, forty-five men were lost, mostly from Harbor Grace. A large number were injured.

Obituaries.

Charles E. Lex, city Solicitor of Philadelphia....John Greeley, uncle of Horace Greeley, at Londonderry, N. H., on the 16th, aged 88.

Fires.

In the depot at Norfolk, Mass., on the 14th; loss, $30,000....The village of Tobyhanna, Pa., has been surrounded by the fires of burning woods, and was saved with great difficulty after a week's fighting .. A bonded warehouse in New York city, on the 18th; loss, $10,000. ..Flouring mill at Manchester, Mo., on the 17th; loss, $30,000 . The rains have extinguished the various fires in the woods; Dodge & Co. are said to have lost $100,000 worth of timber at Tobyhanna, Pa . Another of Dr. Jayne's great buildings, in Philadelphia, was destroyed on the 19th ...Varnish factory at Hunter's Point, on the 19th; loss very heavy....The losses by the Philadelphia fire amount to $752,500 ...Tallow factory near Albany, on the 18th; loss, $10,000 ..Jam-house at Kingston, N. H., on the 20th; loss, $10,000 .. Forest, to the extent of 2,000 acres, near Binghampton, N. Y. ..Knitting mill in Amsterdam, N. Y., on the 21st; loss, 45,000.. Wheat warehouses at Hudson, Wis., on the 20th; loss, $40,000....Linseed oil works in Chicago, on the 21st; loss, $16,000. ..Picker room of a woolen mill, in Philadelphia, on the 22d; loss, $20,000

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

Canada has practically ratified and confirmed the Treaty of Washington....On the 17th, all England was anxious about the Treaty, and hoped for a favorable settlement by the American Senate....Solicitor-General Jessel hopes to see the Geneva Arbitration settle all disputes. ...The Cunard steamship Tripoli has been lost on the southeasterly extremity of the Irish mainland; the passengers were saved .. Further news has been received in London from Dr. Livingstone; he was at Myembe; Mr. Stanley, of the Herald, was at Ujiji....The farm laborers' strike is successful in many places.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

On May 2d, in St. Peters, Martinique, a horrible crime was committed. The family of John Fangler, consisting of ten persons, was murdered. The family had inherited six millions of francs, and were murdered by a confederate of the will....It has been proposed to restrict the influence of religious orders in Germany....The Viceroy of Nankin is dead ...The Emperor of China, aged 16, is about to be married . .A terrible fire has taken place in Yedo during a gale. Six square miles were destroyed. The flames leaped for miles. Many people perished, and 20,000 were made homeless. The Government fed the people on rice The Japanese Fair is soon to open at Kioto....The railway from Yokohama to Yedo will soon be completed... The Government troops (Spain) are said to have been defeated at Bilbao....There are fears of a rupture between Salvador and Honduras. All the able-bodied citizens of Salvador have been called to arms....All edicts against Christianity in Japan have been abolished by the Tenno A filibustering steamer from New London, the Edgar Stewart, which landed an expedition in Cuba, has been taken possession of by U. S. steamer Wyoming.. .The Spanish army is to be raised to 80,000 ..Don Carlos has escaped from Spain. He is 25 years old.... More reinforcements have arrived in Cuba ... There has been much excitement in Hayti because the Captain of the U. S. war steamship, Nantasket, landed a boat's crew and a howitzer, for practice... The Spanish Government is irritated at the French Government for its attitude towards the Carlists .. Some 4,000 Carlists have submitted to the Government ....A band belonging to the German army will soon sail from Berlin for Boston....Hon. Chas. Francis Adams has gone to Geneva. .Daniel E. Sickles has arrived in Madrid ...Order has been restored in the Spanish Province of Biscay.... War frauds are attracting much attention in France....Military operations in Mexico are unimportant. Juarez refuses to give up his dictatorial powers, and there has been much excitement in Congress in consequence....Gen. Blanco has defeated the revolutionists in Venezuela.... The last Carlist band in Lerida has surrendered ....Gen. Ulrich is blamed by the French Commission on Capitulation for surrendering Strasbourg....A Spanish gunboat has captured a British schooner at Savaca-in-Mer, Cuba....Antioch is a mere heap of ruins ..Marshal Bazaine expects the court martial to go against him ... Irish immigration to America is on the increase.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Homes in the West.—The attention of those interested is called to the announcement of the land department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, published elsewhere. That Company offers for sale to settlers and colonies a large body of excellent farming and timber lands in Central Minnesota at low prices, and on seven years' credit. A large portion of the offered lands are situated in and near the Red River Valley, famous for its beauty and fertility, and the current of emigration is setting strongly in that direction. With wise liberality the Company agrees to carry free over its road all purchasers of land with their families, and offers transportation from leading points at greatly reduced rates to all who desire to settle on the line of their road, whether they purchase railroad lands or take free Government homesteads. The public lands along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota subject to homestead entry are represented to be of excellent quality and are convenient to markets.

The People's Stamp of Value.—The Government endorsement, which legalizes the sale of Plantation Bitters, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous Vegetable Tonic. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, the still more valuable stamp of public approbation. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a Tonic, Corrective and Alterative is world wide.

Watch No. 1894, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me six months; its total variation from mean time being eight seconds.—H. Cottrell, 128 Front St., New York.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. H. F. Taylor, Brasher Falls, N. Y., has used a Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine since 1858, in dress-making and family sewing, without any repairs, and has broken but two needles in thirteen years. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

All the first-class Agricultural Journals in the country give the Blanchard Churn as one of their premiums for a certain number of subscribers. This is a pretty good endorsement of the churn, as they are in a position to known which is *the best*.

No Agents, no Discounts, no Commissions. One price to all. Purchasers save two profits. Sold on trial anywhere in the United States. Free Price List. The Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

New York, Saturday, May 25, 1872.

Since our last report it is pretty well ascertained that the Senate will advise the President to admit the supplementary article to the Washington Treaty proposed by the British Government. This removes a cause of serious anxiety to trade and financial interests, besides opening the way to renewed American Stock negotiations abroad.

Our City Bank movement continues to gain strength, and the ease of the Money Market for the Summer months, at 6@7 per cent., is already fairly assured.

General Trade moves steadily, but not so actively, of course, as earlier in the season. The importations are now large in such staple Foreign Merchandise as Sugars, Metals, Teas, &c., while the current entries of Foreign Dry Goods are light. The Cotton receipts are running down to a few thousand bales per week, and the Cotton exports continue very light. The active shipment of American Gold Coin is now supplying a good share of the Foreign Exchanges, and the amount going from this port for the week is nearly four millions. The price of Gold is no higher (but a fraction lower) than our previous quotation. The Treasury is selling and disbursing nearly as much as the export demand requires.

The session of Congress is drawing to a close, and we shall probably know in a week or ten days the final disposition of the Tariff and Taxes amendments. The bill has gone from the House to the Senate, but in so crude a shape that radical changes will no doubt be made by the Senate Finance Committee.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	May 11.	May 18.
Capital	$87,154,000	$87,154,000
Loans	285,302,800	285,914,100
Gold and Greenbacks	67,310,700	69,115,700
Deposits	217,267,600	219,267,600
Circulation	27,714,209	27,658,409

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	113⅜	N. Y. Central Scrip	93⅜
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	116⅝	Rock Island	111⅛
U. S. 6s of 1881	119	N. West	75¾
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ⅌ cts	112	Do. Preferred	91
U. S. New Loan	112¾	St. Paul	58
N. Y. Bounty Loan	109	Do. Preferred	78½
Tennessees	73	Lake Shore	95⅜
Virginias, new	56	Ohio and Mississippi	48
Missouri Bonds	93⅜	Toledo & Wabash	75
U. S. Currency 6s	116⅝	Erie	60¼
Central Pacifics	103¼	Union Pacific Stock	40
Union do	92⅜	Adams Express	*96⅛
Western Telegraph	77⅛	American Express	80
Pacific Mail	78⅛	United States Exp's	80½
N. Y. Central Stock	96¾	Bills on London	109⅝

* Dividend off.

The principal fluctuations since our previous table of quotations have been in Pacific Mail and Erie Stock. The business in Pacific was very large throughout the week. Sales ran up to 87¼ and down to 77⅜ per cent., under the manipulations of the leaders in the stock. The Company have secured all they petitioned for at Albany—an amended charter—and also the extra subsidy from Congress of a half a million per annum for the China and Japan mail service. The Erie Stock advanced from 69 to 76 per cent., and returned to 69¼ per cent. The Express Stocks have advanced from 2 to 5 per cent. The Western Railroad Stocks are quoted about the same as at the close of the week before.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

New York, Friday, May 24, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 6,378 bales of cotton; dried fruits, 92 pkgs.; eggs, 16,715 bbls.; flour, 47,464 bbl.; wheat, 170,523 bush.; corn, 614,705 do.; oats, 157,788 do.; barley, 16,885 do.; grass seed,—bags; hops, 47 bales; beans, 360 bbls.; pork, 1,886 pkgs.; cut meats, 7,269 do.; lard, 2,752; kegs do., 250; butter, 11,641 pkgs.; cheese, 18,107 do.; peanuts, 2,554 bags; t,582 hhds. tobacco; 11,225 pkgs do.; 4,558 bbls. whisky; 1,200 bales wool; corn meal, bbls, 4,314; do. bags, 1,385; rye, bu., 8,150; malt do., 5,570; beef, pkgs., 68.

Beans and Peas.—The arrivals of medium beans have been a little larger, and with a slight accumulation of stock there has been more disposition to realize. Marrowfats are held firmly with some export demand; other descriptions are in small stock and in the buyer's favor. We quote prime mediums $3.35@3.45, good do. $3.10@3.25, fair do. $2.80, prime marrowfats $3.45@3.50, good do. $3.15@3.30, fair do. $2.90, pea $3.40@3.60, kidney $3.40@3.50, red kidney $2.25@3. Peas dull at $1.20@1.21 for Canada free and $1.90@2 for prime green.

Beeswax—Supplies have been a little larger and prices are lower. Sales of Southern at 40@40½c.

Broom Corn—Is hard to sell at the moment. New hurl, 7@8c.; new green, 5@7c.; do. red, 3@5c.; old do., 3@5c.

Butter.—The weather has become more favorable for production and sellers keep well sold up without straining for the higher prices that the small receipts would to some extent justify. There is a good steady trade, and on some of the particularly short days dealers have been enabled to work off some of the small accumulation of white and common stock. At the close prices are quoted at the utmost limit, as sudden heavy receipts will soften a market that is forced to use up the grades of new offered at this season. With the evidence of a local supply in California we can look for no outlet through that section this season. Still, our trade to manufacturing points Eastward is increasing yearly, and the withdrawal of California buyers will be somewhat compensated for by the fact. Yellow butter for Southern use is scarce and wanted and receivers are instructed to save good parcels for the purpose when they arrive. We quote:

State pails, fine, 33@35c.; do. common to fair, 28@29c.; State half tubs, fine, 30@31c.; selections, 32c.; Welsh, packages, fine, 28@30c.; common State, 25@26c. Western ranges at 25@27c. for nice Western reserve; common Western, 22c. Grease and inferior, 7@15c.

Cheese.—The result of the sales in the interior lately gives a more confident tone to the market here, and at the close the feeling is further enhanced by reports from the other side, which represent an increased inquiry and better figures paid. The receipts are somewhat larger than for the same period last year, but they have been worked up pretty close. Sales have been made to shippers of fine factory at 14½@14¾c., with the home trade paying 15c.; good do., 13@14c.; do. skimmed, 5@9c.; Ohio factory, 12½@13c.; do. common, 9c. Dairy at 12@13c. for good lots, and 6c. for common.

Cotton.—The tone of the market is more in the seller's favor. The receipts are small, with better foreign news, and a fair inquiry from spinners.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20¼	20⅜	20⅝	20⅞
Good Ordinary	22⅜	23	23¼	23⅝
Low Middling	24⅛	24¼	24½	24⅝
Middling	24⅞	25	25¼	25⅝
Good Middling	25⅝	25⅞	26	26⅜

For forward delivery there is an active business in early months, with prices higher. Sales on the basis of low middling at 21⅝ for June, 21⅞ for July, 24⅝ for Aug., 22⅜ for Sept., 20⅜ for Oct., 19⅞ for Nov., and 19⅜ for Dec.

Dried Fruits.—Apples are firm, with a fair local trade. There would be more business, but holders are pushing the low grade upon the market. Peaches are steady after the late free sales. Blackberries are firm, helped by the fact that the stock is far below the quantity of this date last year.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 6@7c.; Western, new, 10@10½c.; Southern, new, qrs., 9@9½c.; do. fine, sliced, 12@13c; new State qrs., 11@11½c.; do. sliced, fine, 13@14c.; Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do. Ga., 15@16½c.; peeled E. Sh. Va., 16@17c.; new unpeeled halves, 7½c.; do. quarters, 6@6¼c. Plums, 27@28c. Cherries, new, ℔ b., 30@31c. Blackberries, 12@13½c. Raspberries 33@35c.

Eggs.—This has been a very unsatisfactory week in this market. Stocks have been coming in largely in excess of the wants of the trade, and with the warm weather, very low prices have been touched. Parcels from distant points have been sold as low as 12c., with the best marks of Western 14@14½c., and State and Penn. 15½@16c.; at the close there is a better feeling, with the arrivals falling off; but the above prices are rarely exceeded.

Flour.—The market has been very dull the last few days, with adverse foreign news and free receipts. Concessions of 20 to 30 on the high grades, and 40 to 50 on common and medium stock are offered, the market closing depressed. The quotations are $6.50@7.20 for superfine State; $7.30@7.70 for common extra do.; $7.75@7.80 for good to choice do; $7.85@8.50 for fancy do.; $6.50@7.20 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $7.45@8.00 for extra do; $8.05@9.00 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $7.85@8.50, and trade brands of do. at $8.55@10.25; good to choice white wheat extras at $9@10.35; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.75@10.50; St. Louis at $9.50@11 for common to fair extra, and $11.05@13.50 for good to choice. Southern at $8.50@11.00 for extras and $11.05@13.50 for good to choice. Rye at $4.10@6 for common to fair.

Fresh Fruits.—Strawberries are now abundant and have dropped to prices that allow a fair supply for market and restaurant use. Norfolk and Maryland now furnish the supply. Apples have only the regular trade incident to the season. Roxbury russets, $5@5.50; others, $2.50@4. Strawberries—Norfolk, 20@30c. per quart; Maryland, 30@35c. Peanuts, prime, $1.50@2; Virginia, fair to prime, $1.60@2.

Grain.—For wheat prices are lower, with less shipping demand and increased receipts. No. 2 spring, in store, $1.68@1.72; No. 1 do., $1.73@1.76; winter red Western, $1.90@2.04; amber Western, $2.05@2.08; and white Western at $2.00@2.15. Rye is steadily held at 94c. for Canada in bond, and $1 for Western. Oats have advanced with insufficient receipts. Sales at 58@60c. for Western, 60½@61½c. for Ohio, 60c. for State. Canada West Barley sold at $1.10. Prime State malt, $1.07½. Corn closed with a fair export trade at firm prices. Sales at 73@74c. for common to prime Western mixed, 76c. for choice white Southern.

Hay and Straw.—Prices still rule higher, the arrivals being remarkably light for this season of the year. The trade is confined to bare wants of local buyers. Sales at $1.75@1.80 for shipping, and $1.90@2.25 for retail qualities. Clover $1.10@1.30. Salt, 95c.@$1. Straw at $1.30@1.35 for long rye; $1.05@1.10 for short rye; 95c.@$1.05 for oat; 70@80c. for wheat.

Hops.—The supplies of choice domestic stock are extremely light, and brewers are compelled to take to foreign. Prices throughout are firm. The quotations are 60@65c. for prime, 25c. for common, Bavarians 65@75c.; English, 60@65c.

Maple Sugar.—The demand has stopped. Prices have fallen to 10@15c. for dark to light.

Milk.—Receipts have been heavy, exceeding 9,200 cans per day. Cool weather has kept down the demand some days, and it was difficult to clear out at $1 per can. The average was $2@3 per can, with $6 the extreme.

Poultry and Game.—Dressed arrives to special receivers who quote about former prices. Live supplies the general market at the following rather firm but lower figures. Live, State and N. J. fowls and chickens, 18@19c.; do. Western 16@18c.; roosters, 12c.; turkeys, 20@22c.; ducks, Western, per pair, 87c.@1.12; Geese, Western, $1.00@1.75; spring chicks, $1@1.25.

Game.—Wild pigeons are in demand and not abundant. Picked, in lee, $1.87@2; unpicked, $1.35@1.87. Wild squab, $1.50. Snipe and plover, $2.50@3 per doz.

Provisions.—Pork is selling slowly, at rather weak prices. Mess for spot delivery $13.75; 14.25 for Aug.; $11.10 for Sept.; $13.70 for June; $13.95 for July. Old mess, $13 for spot; extra prime, $11. Dressed hogs are weak, at 5¾@6¼c.; middles are steadily held, with a fair inquiry from exporters; short clear, 8¼c.; city long clear 7¾c. Cut meats are quiet; hams in pickle, 9¼@10¼c.; do., in salt, 9¼@10¼c.; shoulders in salt, 5½@5¾c.; do., in pickle, 5½@5¾c.; smoked hams at 10½@13c.; do., shoulders, 6@6¼c.; clear rib, 8@8¼c. Lard is dull, at unchanged prices; prime Western steam, 9 5-16c. for spot; 9 5-16c. for June, 9¼c. for July. City at 8¾c. for steam. Stearine at 9¾c. for prime. Beef is quiet, at $7.50@9.50 for plain Western mess, $10@12 for extra mess. Tierce beef at $14@17 for prime, $17@20 for India mess. Beef hams at $23@26. Tallow is firmly held, at 9⅜@9¾c. for prime.

Seeds.—A few speculative purchases of grass have put up prices. Ohio clover at 9½@9¾c; Michigan at 10@10½c.; Timothy at $2.75@3.25.

Tobacco.—Kentucky leaf is selling to the home trade only at steady prices. The business is within the range of 8c. to 11½c. The export movement in seed leaf is brisk at full late prices. Latest sales are at 17c. for old Ohio; 16@18c. for new crop. Pennsylvania, 9½@11c. for new crop Ohio, 8¼@9½c. for new Wisconsin. Sales of Havana are at 95c. to $1.15.

Vegetables.—Potatoes have again declined with the pressure to sell. Bermuda are also easier. Southern green stuff is declining with the advancing season.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., for seed, $1.50@2.00; P. Blows, $1.85@2.25; Prince Albert, $1.75@2; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.50@1.75; Dyright, $1.50@2; sweet Del., $4.00@4.50. Onions, red and yellow, $1.00@1.50. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $22@24. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $3. Cabbages, per 100, $6@8. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots, per 100, $1.50. Bermuda potatoes, $8@8.50; do. tomatoes, 5-qt. crate, 40c.; do. onions, per crate, $1.00@1.25. Asparagus, N. J., per doz., 75c.@$1.50; do., Oyster Bay, $2.25@2.50. Peas, Va., bbl., $5. String beans, per crate, $3. Cucumbers, S. C., crate, $3@4.

Whisky—Is firmly held at 91c.

Wool.—The market has less tone. The few buyers here name lower prices for fleeces, and for common and medium stock a decline is admitted. Prime grades are held at about late prices. Latest sales are at 75@76c. for Michigan fleece, 68c. for extra pulled, 82½@85c. for choice super pulled, 40c. for Buenos Ayres, 63@72c. for Australian, 37@38c. for East India.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., May 25, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending May 25th was brisk, with an advance in prices above those of last week from ½c. to ¼c. on the bulk of sales.

The delivery of farm dairies numbered about 1,050 boxes, and prices ranged from 11c. to 13½c. The quality of farm lots has improved considerably. The offerings from factories were fully 4,000 boxes, about 3,000 of which were sold. We give transactions in leading factories as follows:

Mohawk Valley, 13½c.; Shells Bush, 14c.; Countryman, 11c.; Manheim Turnpike, 11½c.; Crum Creek, 11c.; Newville, 14½c.; Snells Bush, 14½c.; Brocketts Bridge, 14c.; Cook & Ives, 14½c.; Palatine Union, 13½c.; Spraker, 13½c., Norway Asso., 14½c.; Avery & Ives, 14½c.; Old Fairfield, 11c.; Herkimer, 11c.; Dairy Valley, 11½c.; Fairfield Asso., 11½c.; Florida, 11c.; Henderson Asso., 14½c.; Newport, 11½c.; Herkimer Co. Cent., 11½c.; J. D. Ives, 11½c.; Krys, 14c.; Manheim, 11c.; Manheim Cent., 13½c.; W. Peck, 13½c.; Smith Creek, 11½c.; Top Notch, 11c.; Vanhornsville, 13½c.

In butter there was only a moderate delivery at prices ranging from 26c. to 27½c.

We have advices from abroad to the first week in May. Our London correspondent says that cheese is quiet and no prime in first hands. We give quotations:—American extra fine, 74s.; fine, 68s. to 70s.; good, 60s. to 64s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—New English Cheddar, 58s. to 60s. Wiltshire double, 52s. to 70s.; Cheshire mellow, 56s. to 60s.; fine, 64s. to 70s.; Scotch, new, 66s. to 70s.; Dutch cheese, Edams, 44s. to 66s.; Gondus, 48s. to 60s.; Derby shape, 50s. to 60s.

In butter only best descriptions of European sell. We quote:—Normandy extra, 120s. to 124s.; Canadian, 84s. to 90s. The corresponding prices last year were Cork's butter, 133s.; American cheese, 74s.

In central New York the much needed rain came on Sunday and continued all day, with showers on Monday, which have given pastures and meadows a good start.

Utica, N. Y., May 20.—Prices advanced ¼ cent. Offerings small and competition sharp. The lowest figure was 13c., and the highest 13½c.—one lot only reaching the latter figure. Sales were made at 13¼@13½c. 13½@13¾@14c. The latter figure, 14c., was the prevailing one. The advance has doubtless been made in consequence of the small supplies, and the prospect of a brisk demand for new cheese by the home trade.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1872.

WITH an increase in all kinds of live stock, hogs excepted, the markets have undergone little change. Fish are very plenty, and one would think their cheapness would lessen the demand for meat. One thing in the beef market is very noticeable, viz:—the difficulty butchers have in disposing of their coarse pieces. Porter-house and sirloin steak are so largely called for that it takes a great many cattle to yield enough. The rumps, too, sell fairly, but plates and navals are hard to sell. Strawberries are also very plenty, and "short-cake" is eaten, to the partial exclusion of beef, and still the consumption of the various meats is large, and prices are well sustained.

The following are the receipts of live stock shown in comparison with other years:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week.....	8,505	105	1,413	16,052	28,019
" last week.....	7,518	113	1,369	13,333	39,751
Corresponding week last year.....	6,486	106	4,011	21,458	20,051
Average last year.. .	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—Late rains at the West are a great relief to some portions of the cattle country, feeders beginning to send stock to market on account of a scarcity of water. Accounts from Texas represent that cattle are being sent into Kansas and neighboring States in large quantities. It is estimated that 250,000 head will be taken from Texas the present season. These cattle are generally thin, and will not be fit for market before the last of July or first of August. The arrivals here during the week just ended have been quite large, and there is a little easiness in price at the close, a few cattle remaining unsold in the pens. There were 5,388 beeves on sale last Monday—181 car loads at Communipaw, 235 at 100th St., and 15 at Weehawken. There was a fair demand, but the numbers were too great for all to sell without some reduction in price, hence a few were held over. Stock has been coming in freely since—126 car loads to-day, and thin stock has declined ¼@½c. ₰ lb. A lot of 6¾ cwt. Texans was sold at 10½c., while 148 Illinois steers, went at 11¾c., and 79 of 7 cwt. at 12c. Some fat 8 cwt. cattle were sold at 12½c., with just a few, picked out, at 13c. The market closes dull, but dealers incline to hold on to their droves rather than reduce the figures very much.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₰ lb.....	12¼ @ 12¾	12¾ @ 13
Good to prime.....	11¾ @ 12¼	12 @ 12½
Ordinary to medium.....	11 @ 11½	11¾ @ 11¾
Lowest grade.....	10¼ @ 10¾	10¾ @ 11
Average sales.....	11¾ @ —	11¾ @ 12

Milch Cows.—Milk has been selling badly for some days past, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. This causes a dullness in the fresh cow trade, and prices rule lower as a general thing, most sales being at $35@50. Only good milkers are wanted. A few choice cows are selling at $75@80, but it is rarely the case that a dealer gets over $70 for a fine cow.

Veal Calves.—Arrivals are large, but former low prices added to a scarcity of mutton have lead to a very large consumption of veal. The market has even improved with the increased receipts. Cool weather, too, favors trade. Fat State calves have reached 7¼@8c., a few prime selling at 8¼c., while the finest Jerseys and Hucks Co., Pa., where they get up a No. 1 article, sell at 8¼@8½c. One lot of 80 head 110 lbs. sold at 9c. right through. Thin milk veals go at 6½@7¼c., while those reared on buttermilk and other poor feed sell at 5@6c.

Sheep and Lambs.—There is a new sensation here, for the first lots of Texas sheep and lambs ever sent to this market have just arrived, and were sold at such prices, taken in connection with their cost, as makes the experiment a paying one. The sheep cost about $1.25 per head in Texas, were brought through at a cost of little more than $1 per head, yielded more than $1 worth of wool each after they were brought, and sold for rising $3 on this market. They were small, fine wool sheep, and had previously been sent from the West into Texas for breeding. The general market is rather improved, fair to good sheep selling at 7¼@7¾c., with a car of prime 100 lb. Ohio at 8c. Thin lots go at 6½@7c. The Texans alluded to weighed 61 lbs., and were sold at 5½c. A lot of 47 lb. Texan lambs went at 10c. The lamb trade is good, Jerseys selling at 12½@15c., with Virginia at 11@13c. One very extra lot of Jersey lambs, 50 lbs., sold at 16c., with 72 of 53 lbs., coarse, at 13c., and 361 Virginia, 47 lbs. at 11½c.

Hogs.—Arrivals are much lighter, and the market gained a little strength, but closes tame. The trade is wholly in city dressed, slaughtering firms having their hogs all bought for them at the West. After slaughtering, they are sold mostly on "Change," and the present prices are 5¾@6¼c., a few reaching 6½c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES

and TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. The well known and reliable remedy for Brown Discoloration of the Face. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by *Druggists*.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSTORS.

The great demand for TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE has excited the cupidity of certain parties who are attempting to palm upon the public a Lead Pipe merely *washed with Tin* for TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE—the sheet is easily detected. Our patent TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE is a BLOCK TIN PIPE heavily coated with solid Lead; it may be distinguished from all other Pipe by the four small ribbed lines running lengthwise, at equal quarter distances. Samples sent by mail free.

Tin-Washed Lead Pipe no more compares in value with TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE than common *Tin-Ware*, which rusts and wears out in a short time, does with BLOCK TIN-WARE, which never rusts and is almost imperishable.

Tin-Washed Lead Pipe was made thirty years ago, and abandoned as utterly useless as a protection against Lead Poison. COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MF'G CO., 213 Centre St., New York, manufacturers of TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE, BLOCK TIN PIPE, SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SOLDER, &c. Orders filled at sight. TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE is 15 cents a pound for all sizes.

NOT TO BE PAID FOR TILL TRIED.

THE EUCLID.

A desirable Plow, both for stony and smooth ground.

The best two-horse plow for all work ever made. Easy to draw and easy to hold. Price $10.

Send for Illustrated Circular to

PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS,
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BEWARE OF POISON!

Thousands die every year from diseases caused by the escape of noxious vapors and liquids from water-closets and cess-pools; all this may be avoided by using

COUX'S PATENT
Absorbent Closet and Urinal,

which possesses all the advantages of the dry-earth system, without its disadvantages. Costs but a trifle, and is perfectly self-acting and thoroughly deodorizing. May be used in any room without offending sight or smell. Recommended by the Scientific American, Agriculturist, Rural New-Yorker, Hearth and Home, Country Gentleman, Handicraft, and all the prominent Journals in the country. Send for Circular to

THE COUX FERTILIZING CO.,
Cor. Canal, Vestry & Varick Sts., New York.

☞ Parties seeking a safe and money-making business, would do well to address us.

Investigate the Merits of the
Deposit Insurance
Plan, now presented to the public by the
CHARTER OAK
Life Insurance Co.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ORGANIZED 1850.
$10,000,000 ASSETS.

Before you decide upon the plan upon which you will insure your life. You will find this form far superior to any short term endowment or *Tontine* plan.

Insurance is also effected by this company on all the usual methods, at much less than the rates charged by other mutual companies.

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SAFAE OF NEW YORK
Seven Per Cent.
FIRST MORTGAGE
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THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous **COAL** fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New York Central road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing as it does the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "Garden of the State," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its **COAL** business. The road is being rapidly built, iron is now being laid on a section covering more than one-quarter of the distance, and work on the whole line being pushed with great vigor, so that it is expected to have Coal trains running by the 1st of November next. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer for the present the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

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WEED. WEED.

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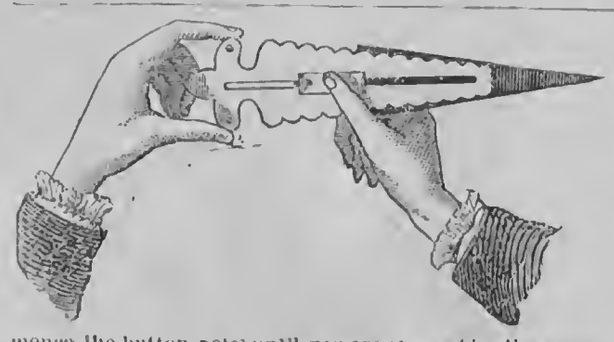
HARTFORD, CONN.
REPRESENTED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED.



THE PROTEAN LANCETTE.

Experience teaches that to secure for an article the favor and patronage of the LADIES, it must combine beauty and elegance of design, with practical utility. The favor with which our modification of the **BUTTON-HOLE CUTTER** has been received predicts that no Lady's Work Basket will be regarded as complete without it. It is also an admirable Envelope, Leaf and Paper Knife.

DIRECTIONS.

To extend the Lancet, hold the instrument as illustrated by the engraving; then holding it as you would a pen, with the cutting edge from you, insert the point (where you wish to commence the button-hole) until you are stopped by the gauge. Be careful not to extend the point too far at first, but cut and try until the hole is a sufficient size to allow the button to pass through; then observe at what point the slide is on the scale, that you may be able to retain the size.

The Lancet can be sharpened like an ordinary knife. Samples mailed post-paid on receipt of 50 cents.

DOOLITTLE MANUFACTURING CO., 599 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP!—Several One-Horse Hay Presses; just the thing for retail or canal barn. Also, second-hand Tread Horse Power, in good order. Now is the time to buy cheap.
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Technical and Scientific Departments.

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NOTICE!—BUCKEYE STEAMER, DRIER, BAKER AND RANGE! Most wonderful mechanical combination of the age! One Hundred Bushels of Feed cooked in three hours! Fruit dried in five hours without change of position. Apparatus made entirely of iron. Bakes equal to a brick oven. For full particulars, including an excellent Essay upon the Advantages of Cooking Food for Domestic Animals, and a fine Illustrated Pamphlet, sent free of postage, address

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A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

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THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE AMERICAN WATCH IN THE MARKET. *EVERY WATCH GUARANTEED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.* SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
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Unrivaled for the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. POMEROY & CO., 744 Broadway, New York.

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Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota,** embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 to $5 per acre; further away, $2.50 to $4. **Seven Years' Credit;** Warranted Deeds; Northern Pacific **7-30 Bonds,** now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

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TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
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DUNHAM & SONS,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1834),
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER of November 18, 1871, says:

"Having used one of their instruments in our family for twenty years, we can confidently commend them to our readers as being first-class in every respect. Both professional and amateur players on the piano pronounce our DUNHAM very superior in tone. An instrument that has retained its brilliancy and sweetness of tone for a score of years needs no further commendation."

17 Union Square,
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A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CARLOTTA PATTI comes next Fall.

H. W. BEECHER'S life is insured for $100,000.

THE widow of ex-President Tyler has become a Catholic.

LORD LYTTON and the Princess of Wales are growing deaf.

DR. BROWN SEQUARD will return to Boston in September.

EDWIN BOOTH will play in the cities east of Boston this Fall.

HORACE GREELEY is said to have had 30 white hats sent to him.

THE Grand Duke Alexis will visit San Francisco in September.

MR. GILLOTT'S pictures, recently sold in England, brought $945,000.

REV. DR. STEBBINS is lecturing on the dignity of labor at Cornell University.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG gets $8,000 as London correspondent of the N. Y. Herald.

SOME arrangement is desired to prevent Dr. Livingstone from getting lost again.

BRET HARTE is to write a poem to be read at Rochester, N. Y., on Decoration Day.

GEN. SHERIDAN is to be decorated with the order of the White Eagle by the Czar of Russia.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE will open the Berkeley street, Boston, course of lectures this fall.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

JANES & KIRTLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FOUNTAINS, VASES,
AND
Garden Ornaments,
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CARHART'S
PATENT TWO-HORSE
Pulverizing Cultivator

Was Awarded the First Premium at State and County Fairs in 1870 and '71.

It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.
The price is only Twenty Dollars.
The draft is reduced nearly one-half.
The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.
It can be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.
It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth, like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.

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Syracuse, N. Y.

AN AGENT WANTED in every Township in the U. S., to sell the new Hay Unloader and Carrier, an article wanted by every farmer. Send stamp for Circular, to J. H. DAVIDSON, P. O. Box 147, Poland, Mahoning Co., Ohio.

STEEL
CROW-BARS AND HARROW TEETH.

We beg to call the attention of Farmers and others to this new class of goods—quite as strong, with two-thirds the weight, and less cost than the old-style iron ones. Sold by Hardware Dealers generally.

Crow-Bars..... 10 to 30 lbs..... 11 cts. per lb.
Harrow Teeth.. ⅜ in. square.... 12½ "
" " .. ½ " .... 13½ "

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Syracuse, N. Y.

The Philadelphia Lawn Mowers
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Warranted to work satisfactorily. 7 different sizes, ranging in price from $15 to $150. Perfect Machines. Send for Circular giving full description.

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THE SUPERIOR HAY SPREADER.

Farmers, be sure and examine the only perfect Spreader ever put into the field. The SUPERIOR is acknowledged by all to be the only Machine that will spread, disentangle and turn over all grass passed over. It is the neatest, best built and only true working tedder. Send for Descriptive Circular, and read the numerous testimonials received. JAMES FRAZIER, General Agent, Newburg, N. Y., and for sale by NEW YORK PLOW CO., Beekman St., New York.

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Toward expense of a Public Test that the
PATENT LIGHTNING SAWS
Excel in Speed, Ease and Simplicity all others. Of Boynton's Latest Improved Cross-Cut and Wood Saws, not *one* failed in 20,000. Cross Cut ($1 per ft.); Wood Saws ($1 each). *For sale by all Dealers.*
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CELEBRATED
HARVESTING MACHINES

Greatly Improved for 1872.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

Address
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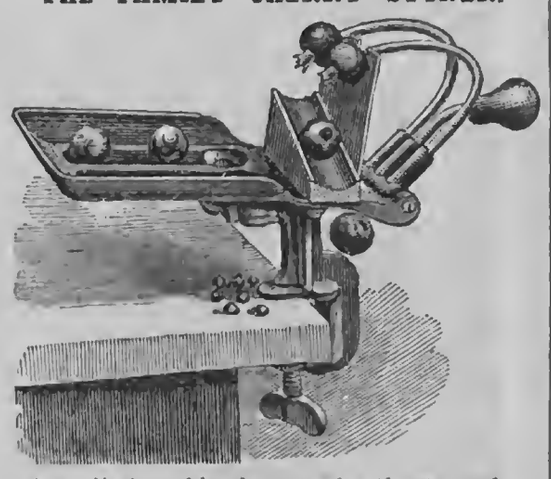
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.,
Or **30 Cortlandt St., New York.**

THE FAMILY CHERRY-STONER.



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SUPERIOR
Hay Spreader.

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The only machine that spreads, disentangles and *turns over* all the grass. Forks easily elevated and depressed. Send for Illustrated Circular to
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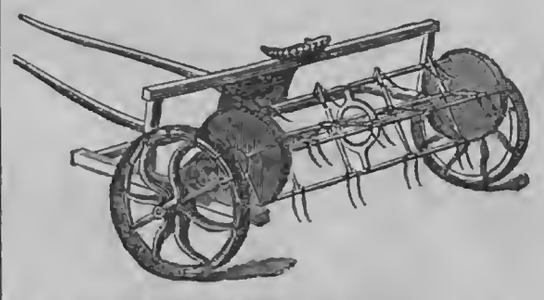

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Manufacturers, 117 Chambers St., N. Y.

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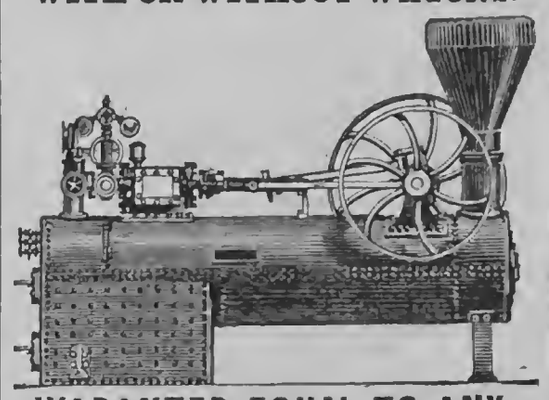

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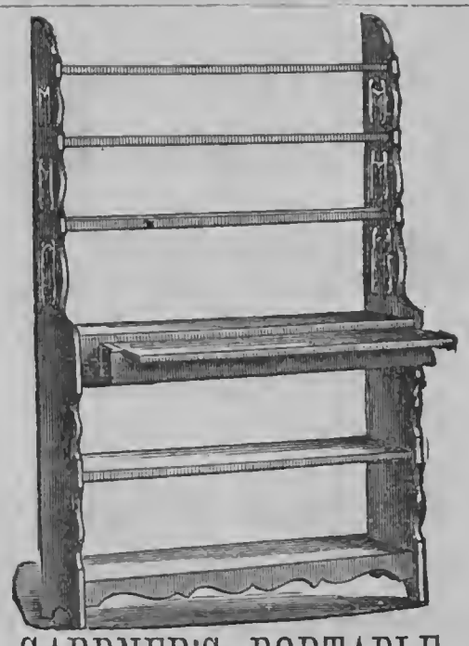

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Prices for large sizes, 6 feet 4 inches high, solid Black Walnut, from $10 to $23. Prices for smaller sizes down as low as $1. Also, Portable Wardrobes, prices $10 to $20.

A liberal discount to the trade. Ten per cent. off to all preachers.

The First Premium was Awarded
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Great Fair of the American Institute
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Our goods can be found at the Furniture Dealers and Bookstores generally throughout the country.
Manufactured by
The Gardner Manufacturing Company,
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Implements, Machinery, &c.

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PACK YOUR BUTTER
IN
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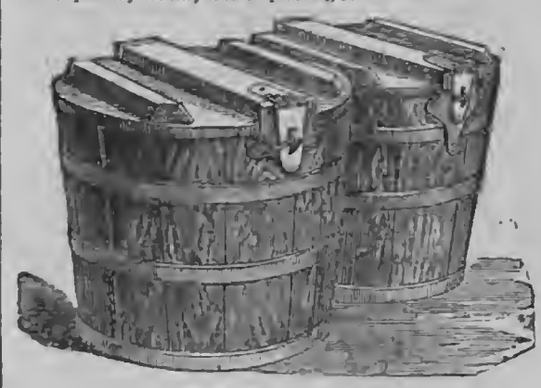
RETURN BUTTER PAIL

Approved and recommended by the leading authorities of our country on dairying, and acknowledged by all butter dealers to be the very best package in use.
Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents more** a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.



READ THIS:

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market.* It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommend its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.

Respectfully,

(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.

X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail**, and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.

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Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.

CHEAP CORN CULTURE.
THOMAS' SMOOTHING HARROW.
81 SLANTING TEETH OF TEMPERED STEEL. $25

LATE SPRING! CROWDED WORK!

This year a large amount of work must be done in a very short time. With our wide Harrow more than twice as much ground can daily be prepared for seed as without it, and all crops *cheaply cultivated* through the season in a *superior* manner.

ALLEN BIGLEY, Windsor, Ohio, says:—"I saved one-half month's labor in two days, getting a much better crop without using a hoe."

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IRA BEARD, Cahoka, Mo., says:—"I think it equal to three common Harrows."

F. PETITT, Salem, N. J.:—"My brother says his does the work of three old Harrows; mine I think saved me $5 in one and a-half hour's work."

BOYS RIDE AND DO ALL THE HARROWING.

24-page Catalogue; 11 pages farmers' experience.
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The Best Press ever Invented for the Purpose.

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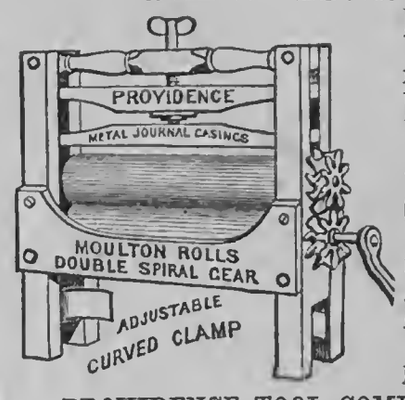
NEW 1872.



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CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest;
Metal Journal CASINGS.
No Wear Out

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,
11 Warren St., N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— Hartford is to have a $300,000 market.

— A town in Florida has been called Beecher.

— There are 303 colleges in the United States.

— The Hoosac tunnel has cost $13,000,000 thus far.

— Cincinnati has 36,000 people to the square mile.

— Bellows Falls, Vt., is to have two new paper mills.

— Boston University is to have a school of laws in the Fall.

— Twenty-five cannon will be used by the Boston Jubilee.

— Horses in Haverhill, Mass., are dying of the spinal disease.

— Peter's pence yields the Pope two millions of dollars a year.

— Kansas Editors are about to make an excursion to Philadelphia.

— An anti-secret society convention has been held at Oberlin, Ohio.

— A Greeley campaign paper is to be started in Newburyport, Mass.

— The Boston water-works have paid expenses for the first time this year.

— Chicago is to have a million dollar depot and a three million dollar hotel.

— A gas engine and 8 pumps will run the big organ for the Boston Jubilee.

— The death rate in Europe is nearly double what it is in the United States.

— The Catlin Indian cartoons are at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

— The five Japanese girls at Washington will be educated by the Kindergarten system.

— There is to be a great display at the inauguration of Gov. Straw of New Hampshire.

— The number of periodical publications in the United States is 6,432; 885 are monthly.

— A Southern paper says Jefferson Davis's opinions have not been valuable since 1865.

Stock, Poultry, &c.

Send ☞ 60 Cents,

And get the Monthly

AMERICAN POULTRY GAZETTE,

On "Trial Trip" from May to December.
Published at 411 Olive Street, Saint Louis, Mo.

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BORDWELL BROS., Penn Yan, N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—AT REDUCED prices—from twelve varieties of pure-bred Fowls. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. W. S. CARPENTER & SON, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.

MARK PITMAN, North Beverly, Mass., will sell Eggs from his celebrated strains of

FANCY FOWLS,

during the season. Warranted equal to any breeding stock in this country.

AYRSHIRES.—INCREASE OF THIS year for sale. 1 Bull, 15 months; 1 Bull, 2 years; one Heifer, 1 year old; 1 heifer, 2 years old; *Miss Drew*, imported, 14 years old; Lassie, 8 years old. The Bulls are nurg; the females also—both running in deep milking families back to 1340.
HARRISON LORING, South Boston, Mass.

BERKSHIRES OF UNSURPASSED EXCELLENCE.—Every Pig with authentic pedigree. My breeding stock chiefly imported direct from England. Model Pigs, all ages. Short-Horns of purest and most fashionable blood, all ages, for sale. *Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.* Superior high-bred Shepherd Dogs. Also a few unexcelled Fox Hounds, true as the compass to the North Pole. Ten head of superior high-bred Geldings, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts, fast trotters and racers. Address
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WE RETAIL ROSES AT WHOLESALE RATES.
Your choice of the following

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Five for $1; Twelve for $2.

We guarantee the money to reach us, and the plants to reach the purchaser in good order.

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Clotilde,	Mad. Herman,
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Comte Bobrinsky,	Marechal Niel,
Aristides,	Agrippina,
Souvenir Malmaison,	White Cluster,
Caroline Crook,	Mlle. Adelaide Ristori,
Empress Eugenie,	Safruno,
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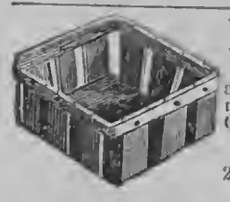
Address	Lady Warrender.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.,
ROSE GROWERS,
West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.



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Send for Circulars, with terms and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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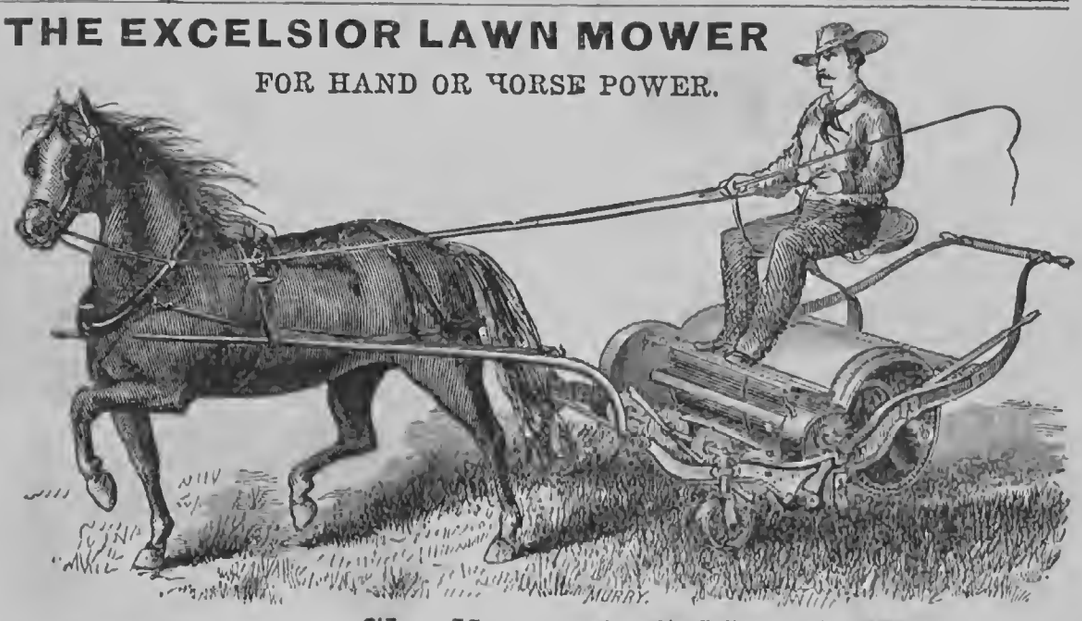

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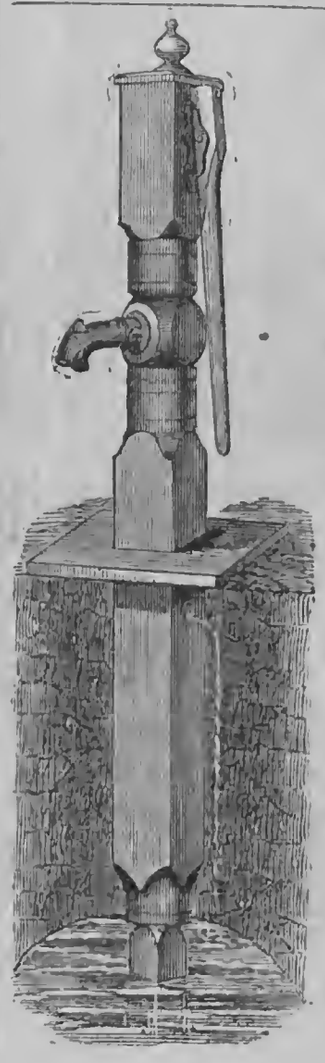

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This Watch is made in the most substantial manner, on the most approved principles, and combines all the recent improvements. It has a new micrometrical regulator, by which the slightest variation can be easily corrected. It is carefully adjusted, and may be entirely relied on to run accurately, wear well, and ENDURE THE HARDEST USAGE, without any derangement whatever. We confidently recommend this Watch to the trade and the public as the BEST WATCH FOR THE PRICE IN THIS MARKET.

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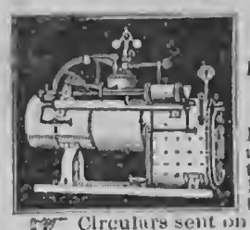

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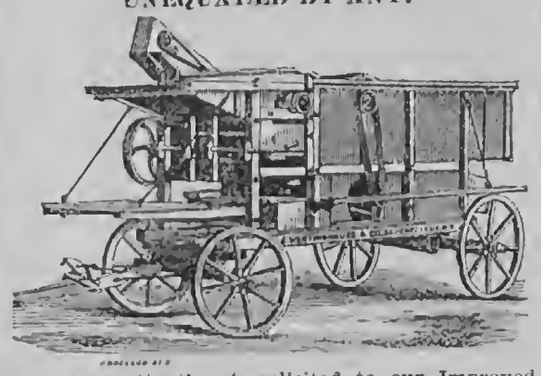

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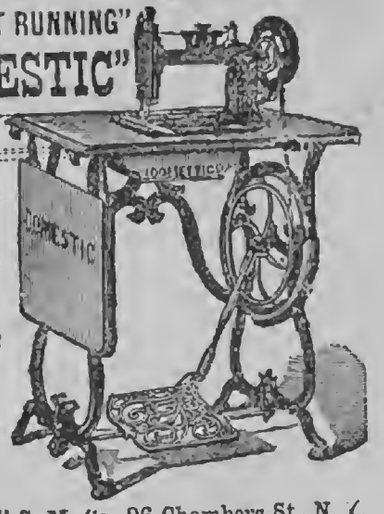

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VOL. XXV. NO. 23. WHOLE NO. 1167. | NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 8, 1872. | PRICE SIX CENTS. $2.50 PER YEAR.

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The Herdsman.

EXPORTING SHORT-HORNS TO ENGLAND.

It seems somewhat like carrying coals to New Castle, but American breeders are sending choice animals from their herds to Old England. New York breeders have already sent animals that have won marked attention from the breeders of the Motherland. The last export of this sort is by RICHARD GIBSON, Esq., London, Canada, who has just shipped nine head of American thorough-bred Short-Horns, purchased in this country for English account, for breeding purposes. The herd consists of six Princesses, two Dutchesses and one Duke, bred respectively by A. J. ALEXANDER, Woodburn Stud Farm, Woodford county, Ky.; Hon. A. B. CONGER, Walburg Stud Farm, Haverstraw, N. Y.; Messrs. PRATT, Brattleboro, Mr. WINSLOW, Putney, Vt.; and Mr. COWAN of Galt, Canada. Mr. GIBSON, who is largely engaged in the business, says there will continue to be a steady draft upon our home breeders for American-bred Short-Horns, with the view of improving the original stock in the counties of Durham and York, Northumberland, Westmorland and Cumberland. Inbred for a period of seventy-six years, the English Short-Horn has begun to exhibit slight signs of deterioration, which, it appears, is happily prevented by crossing the home stock with foreign or distant families of the same breed, the fresh infusion of this foreign strain having almost as marked an effect as that of an entire new cross. This ought to encourage our American breeders to hope that some of the money they have expended in England the past twenty years will be returned to them.

ABORTION IN COWS.

W. R. DUNCAN of Towanda, Illinois, a very successful stock breeder, says in his own herd he could never discover any cause for abortion except the general deficiency of lime in the soil and water, there being no limestone there; and he has supplied this deficiency by supplying his salt troughs with slaked lime and bone meal. Since then he has not had a case of it. He says:—When a cow or mare has aborted once or more, a short time before the period of the former occurrence after conception, I begin to feed a small quantity of hemp seed each week—say from one pint to one quart—mixed with their feed, which they eat readily. This should be kept up till near the time of delivery. With this remedy I have not failed one single time in fifteen years, neither has any one ever told me that it failed for them that I gave it to.

ALDERNEY OR JERSEY BULL.

ALDERNEY OR JERSEY COW.

ALDERNEY OR JERSEY CATTLE.

THE Channel Island cattle, popularly known as Alderneys, consist of two classes—Guernsey and Jersey. The Guernsey is the larger of the two, usually a light fawn color. The Alderney (embracing these two classes) is a cream and butter producing breed, giving more milk, and of richer quality in proportion to its size, than any other cow. The late FISHER HOBBS, at the great International Exhibition of live stock in Paris, in 1855, where nearly all the ox tribe of Europe were represented, came to the conclusion that the Alderneys probably descended from the Swiss mountain breeds, of which many specimens were exhibited—dark and light fawn in color and fine in head and horns. It is claimed that finer specimens of the Alderney breed have been produced in England than on the Islands, in consequence of the application of the principles of selection, which are better understood there.

We give herewith illustrations of English bred Alderneys. In connection we give the scale of points of Alderney or Jersey cattle, adopted by the Jersey Agricultural

Society and to which we would call the especial attention of both breeders and buyers in this country:

Scale for Points in Bulls.

Article.	Points.
1. Head, fine and tapering	1
2. Forehead, broad	1
3. Cheek, small	1
4. Throat, clean	1
5. Muzzle, fine, and encircled by a light color	1
6. Nostrils, high and open	1
7. Horns, smooth, crumpled, not too thick at the base, and tapering, tipped with black	1
8. Ears, small and thin	1
9. Ears, of a deep orange color within	1
10. Eyes, full and lively	1
11. Neck, arched, powerful, but not too coarse and heavy	1
12. Chest, broad and deep	1
13. Barrel, hooped, broad, and deep	1
14. Well ribbed home, having but little space between the last rib and the hip	1
15. Back, straight from the withers to the top of the hip	1
16. Back, straight from the top of the hip to the setting on of the tail, and the tail at right angles with the back	1
17. Tail, fine	1
18. Tail, hanging down to the hocks	1
19. Hide, mellow and movable, but not too loose	1
20. Hide, covered with fine, soft hair	1
21. Hide, of good color	1
22. Fore legs, short and straight	1
23. Fore arm, large and powerful, swelling, and full above the knee, and fine below it	1
24. Hind quarters, from the hock to the point of the rump, long and well filled up	1
25. Hind legs, short and straight (below the hocks), and bones rather fine	1
26. Hind legs, squarely placed, and not too near together when viewed from behind	1
27. Hind legs, not to cross in walking	1
28. Hoofs, small	1
29. Growth	1
30. General appearance	1
31. Condition	1
Perfection	31

No prize shall be awarded to bulls having less than 25 points.

Bulls having obtained 23 points shall be allowed to be branded, but cannot take a prize.

Scale of Points for Cows and Heifers.

Article.	Points.
1. Head, small, fine, tapering	1
2. Cheek, small	1
3. Throat, clean	1
4. Muzzle, fine, and encircled by a light color.	1
5. Nostrils, high and open	1
6. Horns, smooth, crumpled, not too thick at the base, and tapering	1
7. Ears, small and thin	1
8. Ears, of a deep orange color within	1
9. Eye, full and placid	1
10. Neck, straight, fine, and placed lightly on the shoulders	1
11. Chest, broad and deep	1
12. Barrel, hooped, broad and deep	1
13. Well ribbed home, having but little space between the last rib and the hip	1
14. Back, straight from the withers to the top of the hip	1
15. Back, straight from top of the hip to the setting on of the tail, and the tail at right angles with the back,	1
16. Tail, fine	1
17. Tail, hanging down to the hocks	1
18. Hide, thin and movable, but not too loose.	1
19. Hide, covered with fine, soft hair	1
20. Hide, of good color	1
21. Fore legs, short, straight, and fine	1
22. Fore-arm, swelling, and full above the knee	1
23. Hind quarters, from the hock to the point of the rump, long and well filled up	1
24. Hind legs, short and straight (below the hocks), and bones rather fine	1
25. Hind legs, squarely placed, not too close together when viewed from behind	1
26. Hind legs, not to cross in walking	1
27. Hoofs, small	1
28. Udder, full in form—i. e., well in line with the belly	1
29. Udder, well up behind	1
30. Teats, large and squarely placed, behind wide apart	1
31. Milk-veins, very prominent	1
32. Growth	1
33. General appearance	1
34. Condition	1
Perfection	34

No prize shall be awarded to cows having less than 29 points. No prize shall be awarded to heifers having less than 26 points. Cows having obtained 27 points, and heifers 24 points, shall be allowed to be branded, but cannot take a prize.

Three points—viz., Nos. 28, 29 and 31—shall be deducted from the number required for perfection in heifers, as their udder and milk-veins cannot be fully developed; a heifer will therefore be considered perfect at 30 points.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

To Cure Sore Teats.—F. H. S., Macon, Mo., asks for a remedy for sore teats and udder. A correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER in 1870, had a cow with very sore teats. Each time he sat down to the cow to milk her he broke off, with much care, each scab; this made a raw-looking sore. He then thoroughly greased the teat with salted butter, milked as best he could and then, after milking, greased again. He cured the teats within a week. He regards it of more importance to anoint the teat before than after milking; and there should be no failure to remove the scabs.

A Bull Bleeding to Death.—THOMAS HAMILTON had a bull that broke his horn, and it bled freely for 12 hours, and he could not stop it. Asks if any one knows what will stop blood under such circumstances.

A Heifer One Year Old, Never Having Borne a Calf, owned by SOLOMON MACK, Gilsum, N. H., had given milk April 20 for six weeks. Eight days' milk, churned, made six ounces of butter.

Field Crops.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

PROF. C. A. GOESSMANS of the Massachusetts Agricultural College recommends observing the following points in sugar beet culture:

1. The ground should have been manured the previous season for corn or potatoes. No fresh dung to be applied for the beets. Plow as deep as the character of the soil will allow.

2. Soak the seed for two days in manure water, or urine, at a temperature of about 55° to 60° Fahr., and then let it lie spread out, 2 to 2½ inches deep and moist, about two days longer before sowing.

3. Sow on the flat, and the rows as close together as will admit of horse-hoeing, and thin the beets to about 6 inches apart, or less if the ground is very rich. It is not desired that they should grow big. A beet weighing 1½ pounds is as large as is profitable.

4. In hoeing, and especially at the last hoeing, keep the crown of the beet well covered with earth. Hoe as often as you can until August 1st, and not afterwards.

5. On no account allow any leaves to be removed until the time of lifting.

6. At all times in hoeing and lifting, take care not to cut or bruise any roots. At lifting, cut off the leaves one inch above the crown.

8. Store or pit immediately, without giving the beets any chance to dry, and if some earth adheres to them it is all the better.

PEANUT CULTURE.

The Rural Messenger describes how Gen. BRYANT GRIMES, Washington, N. C., grows peanuts. He had 450 acres of them last year:—"After plowing and leveling the land, rows were laid off three feet apart with a shovel plow, and then one horse, attached to a piece of scantling by shafts, marked off with pegs three rows across the field 2⅓ feet apart. The planters were women, who dropped the nuts without shelling, simply broken into two pieces, from two to three seed in each check. A man, with turn plow running shallow and at just sufficient distance to lap the earth above the nuts, did the covering. Weeding with the hoe, running shovel and turn plows in the balks, cultivating both ways, keeping the crop clean, and laying by with a broad, flat hill or very slight ridge quite early, was the plan.

"We saw these fields again a month before harvest. The stand was fine, and we learned the crop gave a good yield. The General stated that he had just received return sales of 2,500 bushels of his previous year's crop (1870) in New York at $2 50 per bushel. They were threshed from the vines by Calvin's thresher, driven by steam power. The mode of stacking was not in small shocks, which we consider so necessary, but in large stacks, like fodder or oats, allowing, we presume, the vines to be cured in part on the ground before stacking."

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Wild Grass for Names.—To-day, while I was hunting for some of my cattle which had strayed away, I found on the top of one of the highest hills in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., two distinct kinds of grass, or grain, of which I send you samples. They grow in a dense forest, and are unlike anything I ever saw. If they will grow in cleared land, I think they would be far ahead of corn for feeding stock, as the frost does not seem to injure them in the least. It seems strange that the two should grow so close together. —M. B. ANDREWS, *Pleasant Valley, N. Y.*

No. 1 is *Brachyelytrum aristatum*, or the Awned Brachyelytrum, also called the Great Muhlenbergia. It is a coarse, wild grass, native of high, rocky woodlands from New England westward. It is not considered of any particular value, although cattle pasturing in woods will eat it while young and succulent.

No. 2 is *Oryzopis melano carpa*, or Black Mountain Rice; also a native of rocky woods, and not considered worthy of cultivation, inasmuch as we have hundreds of more valuable species.

My Plan of Planting Potatoes.—Plow the land well; harrow thoroughly lengthwise the furrow—do not cross-harrow—furrow out the usual distance apart. If there is not enough loose loam on the surface to cover the seed deep enough, put hands ahead of the planting to make holes deep enough to cover the seed; cover all with fine mold. In this way the potatoes will come up all alike and before they are expected to appear. For early crops, I plant Early Rose and Early Goodrich; for late, Peach Blow, Prince Albert and Albany Seedling.—R. BLOCK.

To Prevent Cut-Worms Working in Corn.—The New England Farmer says: "An old subscriber some years ago informed us that to prevent cut-worms from eating corn, he put a tablespoonful of lime in the hill when planting, and the same on the hill after covering, and that kept the worms away. Another mode, which is stated to be efficacious, is to mix equal parts of Peruvian guano, salt and plaster, and add a tablespoonful to the hill at the time of planting."

Beets on a Dairy Farm.—Mr. HARRIS LEWIS, near Little Falls, N. Y., states the cost of raising beets on his farm last season—including cost of all labor, cost of seed, etc., as $46.50 per acre. The yield was 900 bushels, bringing the cost per bushel to about 5½ cents. Two cents per bushel should be added if the cost of the manure is taken into account.

Clovers for Checking Prairie Fires.—A correspondent of the Farmers' Union recommends sowing Alsike and White clover in belts, for the purpose of checking prairie fires. He says two pounds of seed will surround a quarter section with a great carpet that is as good as water, and then it will spread both ways, and so increase the security.

Plaster on Potatoes.—A correspondent asks us if we have ever used plaster on potatoes with good results. To be sure we have. We should as soon expect to grow good crops of potatoes without culture as without plaster.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Summer Pruning Grapes.—*May* 18.—I am often amused at the "hue and cry" raised by some persons against summer pruning of the grape vine. The manner in which it is often performed is certainly enough to bring it into ridicule; but in these instances it is only the result of ignorance, not because judicious summer pruning is not as important as pruning at any other season. I have commenced what I call summer pruning of my vines, which is simply breaking out all surplus shoots that appear. Five or six shoots will often issue from a single joint, and common sense ought to teach a man that one or two is sufficient, and that the best way of disposing of the others was to break them out while young. There is no good reason for allowing more branches to grow than will be required next year for fruiting; and if they are few in number, the more vigorous in growth. Judicious summer pruning not only saves much time in the general annual pruning, but concentrates the strength of the vine and directs it into channels where it can be used in years to come. Later in the season I prune the vines again by merely pinching off the ends of bearing canes—just enough to check wood growth and force it into the fruit and leaves adjoining. Cutting off several feet in the length of the young growing shoots is what some persons may call summer pruning; but it should be called "summer slashing with intent to kill."

During my absence last summer, one of my workmen tried his hand upon a row of vines, using a pruning hook instead of his thumb and finger, removing about two feet of the upper portion of each young shoot. The results were that no fruit ripened, and the vines were nearly killed. I have often seen this kind of summer pruning in gardens where grapes were said never to do well.

White Clover in Lawns.—*May* 19.—In making an addition to my lawn last year, I sowed a little white clover seed with several varieties of grass. The dry weather this spring injured the grass considerably, turning it to a dull yellow color; but the clover remained uninjured, and looks bright and green. Those who are seeding down lawns on rather light and dry soils will find that white clover is one of the best plants to form a close, handsome carpet of green, especially in times of drouth. Of course, there is nothing like Kentucky blue grass, and similar fine-leaved species, for a handsome lawn; but a little white clover mixed in will materially assist in times of drouth.

The Purple Beech.—*May* 20.—As I look out upon my lawn, I cannot help admiring a splendid specimen of purple beech, planted seven years ago. The young branches droop and swing about in the wind as gracefully as those of the weeping willow, and their dark, glossy, purple leaves are really magnificent. Then the strong contrast between the color of the common beech and the purple-leaved is so marked that one is inclined to admire each more than if there was but one variety. The purple-leaved, cut-leaved, weeping, and our common wild beech, are all splendid trees, too seldom seen among other species planted about dwellings or in parks and pleasure grounds.

Varieties of the Norway Spruce.—*May* 21.—I presume every one who has noticed a group of the Norway Spruce must have observed how greatly they vary in appearance and growth. These variations are of course natural, the soil or culture having very little effect in changing the habit or form of growth. In raising these trees from seed an almost endless variety has been produced, and some of the most marked, like the *Abies inverta*, with its coarse branches growing, as it were, wrong end up, or the *H. pendula*, with beautiful weeping branches, have been selected for propagation as distinct and desirable varieties. But even among the ordinary seedlings, sold by nurserymen, there is a great diversity in form and habit of growth. Some are very compact, while others are loose in habit, the branches being more or less pendulous. The length of the leaves varies considerably; also the size and number of small lateral shoots, all of which give variety and corresponding beauty to groups. I selected a specimen plant from a quantity of seedlings eight years ago, and it is now only two feet high and about three broad; while other trees, from the same lot, are fifteen feet high. This dwarf tree is apparently as healthy as the larger ones, but of a different habit of growth. When I go to a nursery to purchase trees, I always look for these variations from the original or natural type, because a variety even of the same species of tree will add something to the beauty of one's grounds.

Save the Maple Seed.—*May* 22.—The silver and scarlet maple seed are ripe, and falling from the trees, and now is the time to gather them for planting. The seeds of these trees are very delicate, being very little more than two thin leaves folded up into the form of a bud. If planted within a few days after ripening, they will grow readily and rapidly, and by Fall become plants two or three feet high. How simple an operation it is to grow trees when one knows just how and when to begin! But there is little use of trying to teach people who do not want to learn; although whenever I ride over the Western prairies, and see thousands of farmers' homes with not a tree about them, I feel like turning missionary *and go to preaching about trees.*

A silver maple tree will grow large enough from seed in four or five years to make quite a handsome shade tree; and yet, nurserymen have to beg of people to purchase them, when one year old, for a dollar and a half per thousand, delivered free to any post-office in the United States! Sunstroke ought to be far more prevalent than it is among those land-owners who will neither furnish their cattle nor themselves and families with cool, refreshing shade, when it can be had so cheaply. A dollar and a half per thousand for trees, and still you have none for shade, shelter, or ornament! I wish I could pin this in big letters on your coat tail, you miserable, shiftless specimens of humanity, who have neither a green spot in your hearts, or green leaf spread to the winds before your doors.

Farm Economy.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Hen Manure for Corn.—L. S. asks the best method of applying hen manure to corn. The best method we have ever employed was to mix the hen manure with an equal quantity of gypsum, and use it to mix with the soil as a covering for the corn. We have seen good results also by dropping this mixture in the hill, covering slightly with soil before dropping the corn, and then planting on top of it. An excellent way, if one has not gypsum, is to mix it with muck or loam (under cover), dampening the whole, and let it lay three or four days; then mix it up well with a hoe (dry), as you would mortar; then apply it in the hill as above directed.

Industrial Topics.

NECESSITY FOR EDUCATED FARMERS.

BEING one of those farmer's sons who would have had an education if I could, I want to say a word upon the education of farmers' sons generally. It is quite common for them to be spoken of as verdant, slovenish, etc.—adjectives which become doubly cutting when those to whom they are applied feel them to be true to a certain degree, yet are ignorant of the way in which they might improve. The feeling that this is the inevitable result of life on the farm, has done much to make the profession unpopular, and has had no small influence in sending those who were born there, and were well fitted to conduct its business successfully, away to the village or city, to engage in something that would at least free them from this fault.

Why need a farmer's son, any more than any other, be an ignoramus or a clown, even though he cannot get more than a common school education? Nearly all can get this; and then the same amount of application that would be necessary to make it complete under the most favorable circumstances, would do very much towards it, even in their homes, in the spare hours they might find, which are so generally wasted. Books and papers can be obtained at a rate that is, to some extent, within the reach of all. Yet it is not enough to read simply; it must be with some definite purpose. There are cords of books and papers that leave one worse than they found him, and farmers are the very ones who encourage their production by buying them. I know of families who cannot afford to take the RURAL or the Tribune, yet cannot live a week without the New York or Weekly. These papers, from the character of their stories, do more harm among farmers' children than anywhere else, because they do not have enough society most of the time to counteract their influence. The tendency toward light reading is so strong as to produce permanent injury. The country is flooded with stories. They come in books, in magazines, and papers, and are read by farmers' families generally, with far too little discrimination. The effect is to destroy all taste for more solid reading that requires a stronger effort of the mind, and imparts more valuable information. Yet this solid reading that makes thinking a necessity, should be the groundwork upon which to build an education, and the lighter kinds should only be used as a recreation. There is much of it that should not be read at all.

Most of the farmers with whom I am acquainted are comparatively uneducated, and from not having its advantages themselves, fail to appreciate its value to their children, who are growing up to fill the places of their parents with very few ideas beyond the business of the farm. It is this willful blindness to their own true interests that makes so large a number of farmers incapable of taking a higher position in society. You must talk to them of farming or they are not interested. Their minds narrow down to their own petty interests, and they wear themselves out to accomplish what an educated mind would do with ease. Many of them are not conscious of their own defects, and are the most difficult to get along with in the town or church, because their minds work perpetually in the same old rut.

Farmers do not think enough. They use their muscles more freely than they do their intellects, which are weak for want of exercise. If they cannot get this at the right time and in the usual place under instructors, they ought to have a course of reading that would produce a similar effect upon the mind, and fit them not only to form, but also to express opinions upon those questions that concern them in common with others. This would give a new zest to life, and would fit them to do their own work better and easier, while as citizens they would far excel their present reputation. ANON.

West Haven, Vt.

MANAGEMENT OF HIRED HELP.

THE English farm laborers' strike is attracting much attention to the condition, habits and customs of farm laborers in all countries. The laws of labor are the laws of commerce—supply and demand. The rules which should regulate labor are such as will be just to employers and employed. Industrial rights must be recognized. Good care of the laborer is just as important, as a matter of economical policy, as good care of a horse—to say nothing about the fact that a man is a human being and a part of the human brotherhood. Every farmer finds that it pays him well to keep his horse in good condition, give him plenty of feed, rest when necessary and the proper grooming. The hygienic law which operates in the case of the horse should operate in relation to men and women. In one case, it is true, ownership makes it a matter of self interest; in the other self interest should make it a matter of policy to provide for the comfort of those who work the farm, and upon whom we depend for the production and securing of our crops.

We commend local legislation in this matter. We believe it policy for a community of farmers to meet, fix upon the number of hours that shall be regarded a day's work, the prices they will pay the different classes of laborers, the amount that shall be allowed per hour for extra time, and then operate upon the co-operative principle of "helping each other out," on occasions. We have known good results to follow such combinations—results that were not good to the farmers because their co-operation oppressed the laborers, but because it defined distinctly the relations between employer and employe, and enabled each to understand and appreciate the other. There must be mutual concession. We warn the farmers of this country that unless there is some such distinct and definite relationship established by them, the laborers will combine to establish it. The strikes in the cities, the labor unions, self-protective societies, Internationals, etc., etc., are steadily at work seeking to combine labor against capital—seeking to control capital by controling labor. This matter must be met, sooner or later, as it is being met in England, and there will be the same disturbance of relationship and of values, unless a wise discretion induces the taking of steps in advance to recognise the rights and meet the needs of the workingmen.

The Swine-Yard.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Origin of Improved Cheshire Swine.—As I am the author of an article on the "Origin of the improved Cheshires of Jefferson County, N. Y.," published in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, the New York weekly papers and the Live Stock Journal, the inquiry of J. A. KEARNY, in RURAL of May 11, as to whether A. C. CLARK, Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., or T. T. CAVANAUGH, Watertown, N. Y., is the "originator of this justly celebrated breed," seems to require of me further explanation. It is a well known fact here, that A. C. CLARK exhibited his stock of hogs at the State Fairs, previous to the purchase of a sow of T. T. CAVANAUGH, as Yorkshire. The sow Mr. CLARK purchased of Mr. CAVANAUGH, he crossed with a boar he imported from Canada. The progeny so nearly resembled Mr. CAVANAUGH'S pigs that they (CAVANAUGH and CLARK) agreed to name them the Improved Cheshires at the State Fair held in Utica in 1863; Mr. CAVANAUGH crossing with Mr. CLARK'S boar, and Mr. CLARK with Mr. CAVANAUGH'S boar. They became the "original breeders," as stated in the article alluded to in RURAL of March 16th. In view of the above facts would it not be just to give Mr. CAVANAUGH the credit of being the originator of the Improved Cheshires?—S. S. GARDNER, *Jefferson Co., N. Y.*

Peas for Pigs.—F. R. S., Hamilton Co., O., asks some of our readers to tell him whether it is profitable to sow land in peas for pigs; and at what time in their growth it is most profitable to turn them into the field; if peas are as profitable as clover. He also asks the best kind of peas to sow for this purpose. On soils adapted to pea culture, if the season is favorable, we have seen good crops grown for pig forage—the pigs being turned in just as the peas get their growth, hurdles being used to prevent them running over the whole field at once. In this case a small pea (we do not know the name) two-thirds the size of the black-eyed marrowfat, was sown. The soil was a rather stiff, rich, clayey loam, well drained.

Sugar Beets for Swine.—A writer in the Practical Farmer says that he finds the sugar beet very good to fatten his hogs with. He begins with the beets and finishes off on corn. As the result of his experience, he found that his hogs fattened earlier, with a material saving of corn.

The Apiarian.

ITALIANIZING BEES.

D. L. ADAIR, in his "Outlines of Culture," states that he finds the following plan for Italianizing bees, the easiest, quickest and best:—Empty all the bees out of the hive to be Italianized, into a box, by taking the sections apart, or frames out, and brushing all the bees off the comb; while doing so hunt out the black queen and capture her. Have about a quart of water sweetened with sugar (not honey) into which put a few drops of oil of anise, or anything that will give a decided perfume, sprinkle the bees with this, thoroughly mixing them up by stirring them, the box being set open side up.

Let the box set in that position for ten or fifteen minutes or longer, until the bees begin to show uneasiness, by running about and over the sides of the box. Now take the Italian queen, thoroughly wet her with the perfumed sweetened water, and drop her in the center of the box among the bees. She will remain quietly on top until some of the bees notice her, when they will immediately set to work to lick her dry, and in a short while she will crawl down among them out of sight, and all will be right. As she disappears, have a tumbler or cup and dip her up with a half pint or more of bees, and put them in the brood chamber, when the remaining bees may be emptied in front of it and will enter.

In handling the sheets of comb, look for queen cells and cut them all out. By clipping the wings of the Italian queen she will be prevented from escaping with a swarm, and the apiarian will be enabled to recognize her afterward. A new swarm, before it is hived, may be Italianized in the same way, if you have a queen.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Honey Bees and Grapes.—Confirming what has hitherto been said in these columns on this subject, H. B. LAZIER, West Virginia, says the bees, wasps, hornets and yellow jackets almost ruined the grape crop (including Delaware, Catawba, Clinton, Hartford Prolific, Isabella, &c.,) before the fruit was perfected, especially the thin-skinned varieties. WILLIAM BARNSHACK, Troy, Ill., writes that the honey bee destroyed one-third of the grapes in that section in 1871. He had to gather his grapes, in order to save them, ten days before they were fit to make good wine. He finds he has got to give up bees or grapes. He says the hornets and yellow jackets help the bees in this destruction of grapes.

Mortality Among Bees.—The bees in this section came through the winter, till March, for the most part, in good condition; but some lost their queen, and dwindled and died, leaving honey in their hives; others starved, and others died with dysentery, so that a great share are dead—some say one-half. The Bee Journal's report from the Western States says that nearly one-half of the bees are dead—mostly caused by dysentery. Reports from the Eastern States are nearly the same—caused by a long, cold winter, with not warm days enough to admit of their coming out to exercise and discharge their contents.—A. WILSON, *Marcellus, N. Y.*

Cause of Dysentery in Bees the Past Winter.—The Iowa Homestead says:—"C. DOEDANT, than whom no wiser "bee man" lives in America, tells us that he thinks bees in some localities stored inferior honey last Fall, which caused dysentery. He says that from some of his combs last October, he emptied honey very watery, and appearing more like cider than honey. In some cases he thinks bees carried in cider. We think in some places bees may have suffered the past winter from dysentery caused by poor honey; but in all cases we have examined they have died from natural causes."

Honey in Wood.—I saw, the other day, a barrel of extracted honey which had been kept over from last year. It was at the station to be shipped. Now, I would like to know if storing honey in wooden casks will not affect its flavor unfavorably? It seems to me to be an important thing to know. I have not dared to use barrels for this reason.—N. Y. C.

WE have seen old whisky barrels recommended as unlikely to flavor the honey unfavorably; but we cannot speak from experience.

To Prevent Honey Candying.—F. R. P. asks what will prevent honey candying after it has been extracted and put up in bulk. We know no method; perhaps our readers do. We remember a housewife used to set her candied honey in a vessel of warm water on the stove before serving it on the table, and it was as dilute as if freshly made.

Barrels for Extracted Honey.—I should like the bee keepers' experience as to the best kind (of wood, size, etc.,) of barrels in which to store extracted honey. This is an important matter. We do not want to lose our honey nor have its flavor destroyed after it is gathered and extracted.—R. N. Y.

Water for Bees Rearing Brood.—Mrs. TUPPER says she has tried giving water to bees after they have commenced rearing their brood, and has also tried withholding it, but could see no difference in their prosperity.

The Garden.

MUSHROOM CULTURE.

A WRITER in the Canada Farmer says: Many persons regard the culture of mushrooms as a great mystery. But it is not so. On the contrary, it is as simple as raising a crop of corn, or cultivating a grape vine or a bed of cabbages and can be done in out-of-the-way places, taking up little room, and requiring little attention. Mushrooms, too, can be raised in Winter, when no other crop can be, and a regular supply had for family use. Or, if conducted on a larger scale, with a view for disposal in our city markets, there is nothing to hinder, and a most profitable thing can be made of the business. All farmers keep horses and cattle, and have plenty of manure; and it may be mentioned that the quantity used in forming mushroom beds is not lost, for it can, when new beds are made, be returned to the manure yard. It must be borne in mind, too, that there is no necessity to build a place to grow this vegetable. It can be grown almost anywhere in an enclosed place—even in the kitchen or sitting-room; but the best out-of-the-way places are a close *horse-stable*, which is regarded as the best of all; mild cellars, enclosed out-houses of almost every kind, where the soil in beds can be kept from freezing.

Now, for the mode of growing. Take a box, say ten or twelve inches in depth, and as long and broad as the space will admit of or may be desired: pack it down with *six* inches of horse-droppings, on this *three* inches of dry cow droppings, broken somewhat fine; moisten this (not wetting or deluging it) with a strong brine of nitre or saltpetre water. In this cow manure plant the spawn, which can be obtained at the best horticultural stores, in the form of a brick; break in good size pieces, say as large as a walnut, and set in triangular shape, thus ***, and cover with from an eighth to a quarter of an inch (not more than the latter) of fine dry soil. Cover the whole with old carpet or any heavy cloth, *so that the light is completely excluded.* Of course it needs no sun but just the contrary, as perfect darkness is required.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Good Beans.—Inclosed find sample of bean sent for name. I have raised many, but find it is a good eating bean, as well as a thrifty grower and bearer. The bean, when cooked and put on the table, cracks open and the skin peels off, and the flavor is splendid. I have asked many, and some think it a cross between the Lima and Butter bean; but I herewith leave it to your judgment.—A. D. SMITHERS.

THE purplish, black-spotted bean, is the *Phascolus multiflorus* or Scarlet Runner; and the large white bean is only a variety of the same, with white flowers. They are both sometimes cultivated for the table, but most persons think they are not equal to many other of our choice sorts.

Preserving Garden Stakes.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman has preserved his stakes—made of pine—by boiling them for a short time in a solution of blue vitriol; and after long use they are as sound as the day they were made, while other stakes, coal-tarred, have failed.

To Secure a Good Crop of Onions.—A neighbor of mine, WM. WALDRON, says the way to secure a crop of onions is to sift pulverized hen manure over the beds, after the seed is sown. No trouble to raise a good crop on almost any land.—H. C. M., *Nyack, N. Y.*

The Canadian Wonder Kidney Bean has proved well adapted to forcing in 10-inch pots. Planted in February, in fine soil, and kept at a temperature of 55° to 60° at night, and 65° to 75° by day, given air at mid-day and kept 6 to 9 inches from the glass, they produce well.

The Poultry-Yard.

THE LEGHORN RUNT.

THIS pigeon is attracting some attention in England. It is described thus in Moore's Columbarium, published in 1735, by MOORE, who says:—"The Leghorn runt is a stately, large pigeon, seven inches or better in the legs, close feathered, and fast fleshed; extremely broad-chested, and very short in the back. He carries his tail when he walks somewhat turned up like a duck, but when he plays he tucks it down. His neck is longer than any other pigeon, which he carries bending like a goose or swan; he is goose-headed, and his eye lies hollow in his head, with a thin skin round it, much like the Dutch tumbler, but broader. His beak is very short for so large a bird, with a small wattle on it, and the upper chap a little bending over the under. They are a very tender bird, and great care ought to be taken of their young ones. I have killed of their young ones, which when on the spit were full as large as middling spring fowls; note that these and all other runts increase in their bulk till they are three or four years old. As to their feather, they are various; but the best that I have seen were either black or red mottled. There is a vast difference in these birds; and I have seen very bad ones that have been brought from Leghorn, little better than a common runt. However, this is the genuine true description of the Leghorn runt, which is more valued than any other sort of runts. This pigeon was originally bred either at Pisa in the Duke of Tuscany's dominions, or at Pisæ in Peloponnesus, and from thence brought to Leghorn, and so transmitted to us."

The illustration herewith given is a portrait of a bird belonging to Mr. TEGETMEIER, who says the artist has caught the true attitude of the bird, and that the luster of the black feathers is very remarkable, surpassing anything he ever saw in a pigeon, excepting, perhaps, in one or two of the black magpie variety.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Packing and Preserving Eggs.—I noticed in RURAL NEW-YORKER, May 18, the inquiry of "One Rural Reader" about packing and preserving eggs. He says he used one pint of salt and one pint of lime to a pail of water, and it discolored the eggs. He used *too much* salt. He can judge from the following:—The firm that I am with preserved 4,200 dozen this month. We used a half a barrel of lime and a quart of salt in 125 gallons of water. Use no more water at first than will conveniently slake the lime; then, after the lime is slaked and still warm, put in the salt and the remainder of the water; stir it well while putting salt and water in. After the eggs are in the pickle, and the package they are in is full, cover them with muslin (but do not let the muslin hang over the edge, as it will absorb all the pickle), and put the sediment of lime on the muslin to hold it down and exclude the air. When taken out, they must be washed off in clean water and well dried before packing for market. If he uses salt at the above proportion, his eggs will never be discolored; but he can use as much lime as he chooses—the more the better, as he can never make the pickle too strong of lime.—W. F. CLAUSEN, *N. Y. City, May* 20, 1872.

Lice on Chickens.—The following will kill lice on the first application: Put six cents worth of cracked *Cocculus Indicus* berries into a bottle that will hold a half pint of alcohol; fill the bottle with alcohol, and let it stand twenty-four hours. When the hen comes off with the young chickens, take the mixture, and, with a small cotton rag, wet the head of each chicken enough to have it reach through the little feathers to the skin; also, with the same rag, wet the hen under her wings. I have used this three years, and know it to be "a dead shot." Be careful that no child, nor any one else, uses it, because it is a *deadly poison*.—N. P. RIKER.

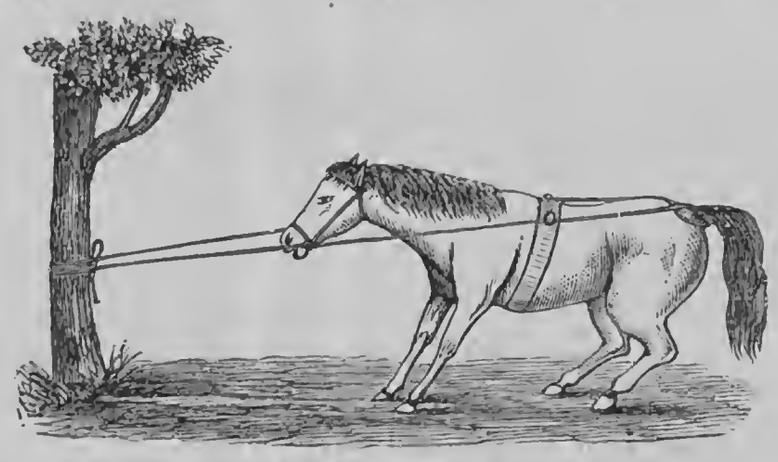
Chicken Story.—We had a bright, lively, yellow, little hen sitting in a box about three feet from the ground. When the first chick made its appearance, it unfortunately fell out of the nest, and was chirping around at a great rate, as it naturally would. The hen flew out, and catching the little fellow in her beak, went back into her nest with it. My wife is witness to the fact.—D. D. HENRY, *White Co., Ark.*

Remedy for Lice on Chickens.—"A Constant Reader" will find a remedy for Lice on young chickens by applying lard under the wings and on top of the head. A preventive is to grease the mother of the chickens when taken off the nest, and pen in a clean coop.—A. G.

The Horseman.

SPRING-HALT.

WM. HORNE, V. S., in the Western Farmer, says:—"From my own experience and close observation, I am inclined to the belief that it is, to some extent at least, curable. One thing is certain, the extreme spasmodic action may, in most cases, be mitigated. These being the facts it follows that a trial is at least justified by common sense.



HORSE PULLING AT THE HALTER.

Spring-halt is clearly a nervous disease; an undue action of nerve power in the region of the hip, and not as some scientists affirm, a lack of nervous energy. The will of the animal or instinct has no power over the action of the limb. In fact volition, so far as the control of the limb is concerned, is either destroyed or very much impaired.

It follows that whatever our remedies, if not of a nature to act directly upon the nervous system, will avail nothing, be worse than useless.

Treatment.—Give upon each morning half an ounce fluid extract of nux vomica. In the evening give an ounce fluid extract valerian. Hold up the head and place each upon the base of the tongue as near as practicable. This is best done by a long-nozzled flexible syringe. Next to this a long-necked bottle, but as the quantity is small the syringe is much the best. For external application —rub along the spine, its whole length, the following: Fluid extract of opium, oil cedar 4 oz., cod liver oil 8 oz. Rub also the hip or hips, if both are affected. Diet as you wish, only change gradually to a fresh one. After above treatment for four mornings, give half oz. fluid ex. Indian hemp, foreign (*cannabis indica*) mix with one ounce rain water. Omit all other internal medicine, when this is given. Repeat this process for two courses. Then withhold for about 3 or 4 days. Then repeat as before, watching its action afterwards, to prevent its recurrence. If you have symptoms of its approach, give a few doses as above and rub as recommended.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Hip "Sweeny."—I have a very valuable horse—a promising trotter—that has a sink in its hip. It has been pronounced by competent judges a case of hip sweeny. I have used a great many remedies for it, but have not yet been successful in relieving her. I would feel under obligation if you would give a remedy. I have tried piercing it with needles, and putting spirits of turpentine on it, but with no success.—M. H. G., *Lancaster, Ky.*

THE LEGHORN RUNT.

Prof. MAGNER says, "If you wish to pursue local treatment of sweeny, or filling up the cause of sweeny is to be removed and the shoulder filled out.

Horse Pulling at the Halter.—We have several inquiries for a mode of breaking a horse of pulling at the halter. Here is a method (illustrated) that we have known to succeed. Get a strong half-inch cord 22 feet in length; put the center under the tail like a crouper; twist them a few times as you bring them forward over the back; pass forward on each side of the body. Knot them across the breast, then pass them forward through the halter below the jaw. Tie firmly to a tree, post or stall, and excite the animal by any means that will cause him to pull until the habit is overcome. You may even whip across the nose keenly until there is perfect submission, which will not require long. Hitch in this way for a few days, or so long as there is any predisposition to pull on the halter.

Cure for Whistling in Horses.—I have tried the following, and cured a horse that whistled badly. The recipe was furnished me by a skilled horseman. Put from 10 to 20 drops of *spongia tosta* on the tongue of the animal in the morning; and at night the same proportion of Fowler's Solution, in the same manner. Repeat alternately from four to six weeks, giving more or less according to the severity of the case.—R. N. P.

Hygienic Information.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED.

UNDER the above caption I trust you will grant me space in your wide-spread journal, for the benefit of your consumptive readers, to whom I doubt not you are a friend; and I am sure if there is any one in need of friendship, sympathy and encouragement it is the consumptive invalid. I wish to make known the prescription and hygienic rules that have restored me from the second stage of tubercular consumption to the enjoyment of perfect health. There are also other cases I could cite that have been restored by the same means—among the number a niece of mine residing in Vermont, who had all the symptoms of the advanced stage of pulmonary disease—such as hectic fever, cough, emaciation and purulent expectoration—and who is now well and in the enjoyment of uninterrupted good health.

As I wish to be as brief as possible, I will not trouble you with a history of my own case, but will merely say that all my friends who knew my condition regard it as a most remarkable cure. I do not wish to hold out vain hopes to the invalid, but from experience in my own case and many others, I would advise all consumptives, of both sexes, to give this mode of treatment a trial, and I trust it will prove as efficacious as in my own case. I obtained the prescription from a gentleman who had been cured of consumption and asthma by its use during a residence at Guayaquil, Ecuador. The prescription is as follows:

Cundurango bark	one ounce.
Extract carrageen (sea moss)	half ounce.
Calisaya bark	half ounce.
Podophyllin (mandrake)	20 grains.
Powdered horseradish	half ounce.
Port wine	one pint.

The dose is a teaspoonful in a little water half an hour before each meal. The following instructions should govern invalids: Take out-door exercise; live in the open air, exposed to the sunlight; dress in light colors, the nearer white the better—this is important; take deep inhalations of pure air, moderately at first, but latterly from three to five times per day, five minutes at a time—this will, in time, expand the chest and lungs; do not despond, be hopeful; eat plenty of good, nourishing food; take a bath daily in cool or tepid water; avoid night air and damp weather.

The climate of Colorado has great repute as a resort for invalids. The air is pure and dry, very little rain falling, and almost perpetual sunshine. There is no fever and ague or damp night air known here. Thousands, it is said, whose cases were considered hopeless, have here found permanent and gratifying relief—and those who come in the early stages of the disease, generally get well. The altitude—outside of the mountains—varies from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Consumptives coming to Colorado should seek the lower altitudes at the start. MRS. MARTHA SOMERBY.

Denver, Col., May 21, '72.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Simple Remedy for Dandruff.—JOHN L. DAVIS, in the American Journal of Pharmacy says:—"The writer, during a number of years, tried the different alcoholic solutions of castor oil and many other preparations without permanent benefit, and as a last resort, was led to adopt the plan of cleansing the scalp with borax and carbonate of potassa. This proved effectual, but after a persistent treatment of some months the hair became sensibly thinner, and perhaps would have soon disappeared all together. The belief that dandruff arises from a disease of the skin, although physicians do not seem to agree on this point, and the knowledge that the use of sulphur is frequently attended with very happy results in such diseases, induced me to try it in my own case. A preparation of one ounce flowers of sulphur and one quart of water was made. The clear liquid was poured off, after the mixture had been repeatedly agitated during intervals of a few hours, and the head was saturated with this every morning.

"In a few weeks every trace of dandruff had disappeared, the hair became soft and glossy, and now, after a discontinuance of the treatment for eighteen months, there is no indication of the return of the disease. I do not pretend to explain the *modus operandi* of the treatment, for it is well known that sublimed sulphur is almost or wholly insoluble, and the liquid used was destitute of taste, color or smell. The effect speaks for itself. Other persons to whom it has been recommended have had the same results, and I communicate the result of my experiments in the belief that it may be valuable and acceptable to many who have suffered in the same manner as myself."

Whooping-Cough Remedy.—Tea made of the leaves of the common sweet chestnut tree, sweetened with honey or white sugar, and drank of frequently and quite freely, during the day, will effect a cure in a few days. Every housekeeper should gather chestnut leaves every year, and save them, just as much as they would any medicinal herb, because they are good for any cough. In many places the chestnut does not grow, consequently its leaves cannot be gathered; but the common red clover blossoms, prepared in the same way, are a very good substitute.—EXPERIENCE.

Bronchitis and Catarrh Remedy.—Please say in answer to Mrs. L. PREEBLES, in RURAL NEW-YORKER of May 18th, that salt and water used as a gargle for the throat for bronchitis, and snuffed up the nose for catarrh, will, in most cases, effect a permanent cure. For bronchitis use after each meal and before retiring; for catarrh, as often as the nose becomes stopped up or breathing difficult. I have also found that a small piece of Saltpeter placed upon the tongue and allowed to dissolve slowly and run down the throat, will almost immediately relieve bronchitis or sore throat caused by a cold.—W. A. WEAVER.

Ringworm Remedies.—Take fine gunpowder, mash it very fine with a knife; moisten with water sufficiently to rub on like thin salve; apply to the spot affected, two or three times a day, until it heals.—H. R.

TAKE an old penny, or a piece of copper, put it in a tea cup, and pour enough vinegar on it to cover it; let it stand until verdigris appears; rub the verdigris on the ringworm, and I'll warrant a cure.—A SUBSCRIBER, *Media, Pa.*

Floricultural.

THE ROSE SECRET.

It may perhaps interest your readers to hear that from the different articles which have appeared in THE GARDEN in reference to what is called "The Rose Secret," I got "a notion;" and instead of throwing my prunings away this spring I used them as cuttings, putting a whole lot of them—about a dozen or more—in (I am almost afraid to mention it) a marmalade jar filled with coarse sand and water, with sufficient of the latter to be about a quarter of an inch or so above the sand. I then plunged the jars into a slight hotbed (covered by a Rendle span-roof protector), and let the cuttings have all the light and sun possible—never shading once. This was about eight weeks ago. Last week I thought I would have a look how the cuttings were going on at the bottom, as they appeared very healthy at the top; fancy my delight to find that the new roots had covered the sides of the jar, and were matted together in such a way that I had to wash the sand away under a tap to be able to separate the cuttings without breaking the roots. I call this "striking like willows;" some bits with only one eye at the top struck almost better than any; others, where I put perhaps two eyes beneath the surface of the sand, have struck from every eye. I can assure you I never saw cuttings so well furnished with roots as these were.

Out of about 120 cuttings of some three dozen different kinds of Roses, I only missed striking fifteen, which I think is a very encouraging result; anyhow I shall consider it the road royal, and experiment again in a similar manner in summer, when I shall pay more attention to the preparing of the cuttings and the way they will strike the readiest. The beauty of my system is its extreme simplicity; the trouble or labor is *nil*; beyond the mere procuring of the cuttings, all one has to do is to leave the jars alone, only giving a little water from time to time to replace what has been lost by evaporation.

As to the size of cuttings, I have put in anything—thick or thin, pithy or weedy, straight shoots or jointed ones, shoots with from one to six eyes—only taking care that the cut in every case was a clean one, such as a good sharp knife will make.—MAX KLOSE, *Rose Cottage, Chelford, in Garden.*

SELF-TYING STAKE FOR CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

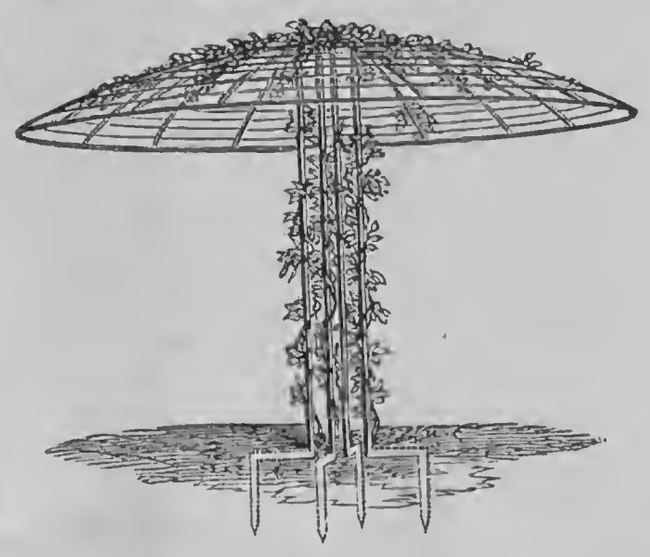
Our lady readers will be interested in this cheap and lasting, self-tying stake. Fig. 1 shows it as it is made for carnations, by taking galvanized wire, about one-twelfth of an inch in diameter, and twisting it in a long spiral, about four times, around a stiff, straight piece of wire, a quarter of an inch in diameter—once around in about three inches, finishing with a sharp turn round the top about three-fourths of a revolution, and then cutting off so as to leave half an inch of straight wire at the tip; the straight part at the bottom being about nine inches in length. Fig. 2 shows it applied to a picotee, and it is stuck in so deep that the top bud shall just rise above it. The plant is then wormed round so as to let it fall into a position in the middle of the spiral stick; and when the top is also slipped into its place it will be found as safe as if it were tied ever so well, being supported by the bit of straight wire left for the purpose. A few yards away this stake is scarcely observed, so neat is it compared with ordinary sticks. Another good point is the freedom which it allows to the foliage and long hanging flower-stalks to fall away from it if they wish; and, in addition, if the stem grows after it is applied—as it nearly always does—it slides up without making any ugly hitch in an attempt to push up against ties, as in the old way.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Climbers for Shading Greenhouses.—The Cottage Gardner says:—We have the following, and find them first-rate, never giving us any trouble as regards insects, and they are not syringed: *Tacsonia mollissima, T. Van-Volxemi, Passiflora cærulea racemosa rubra, P. Imperatrice Eugenie, P. Comte Nesselrode, P. Countess Guiglini.* They give us all the shade required, and are fine flowering climbers. They will succeed if grown in pots, but are best if planted out. Ours are now quite a sight—the shoots hang from the roof as climbers ought, in a month will be all in bloom, and they continue throughout the season. They are admired by everybody.

Vase Decorated With Grasses.—We give herewith an illustration of a vase decorated with grasses. This style of decorating table vases with grasses is growing more and more in favor. A little taste and skill will enable those who grow the ornamental grasses, or who live where they can gather the different species of our native grasses when in their perfection, to produce unique and graceful table ornaments without the aid even of flowers. With the grasses may be used some of the leaf plants with good effect.

A Garden Umbrella, or "Umbrella Trainer," (see illustration,) is now made of strong iron work as shown in the engraving. It is suitable for climbing plants, and the weeping ash is sometimes trained to it. It makes a beautiful garden or lawn shade when covered with foliage. The size represented herewith is twelve feet in diameter and eight feet six inches high.



GARDEN UMBRELLA.

Potting Orchids.—HENDERSON says that the best material he ever found for potting orchids, was a very fibrous kind of turf found in a dry part of a fresh water swamp, and mixed with sphagnum and charcoal.

Geranium Leaves are often made spotted by the rays of the sun striking on them when wet. This occurs indoors, where air enough is not present to evaporate the moisture before the sun's power is felt.

Entomological.

LOOK OUT FOR THE 17-YEAR LOCUST.

DEAR RURAL:—If you can find space, please insert the following notice of a brood of this singular insect, which is to appear along the Atlantic seaboard the present year. I am quite anxious to complete the chronological record of the appearance of the different broods, and shall feel greatly obliged if any of your numerous readers will inform me of the appearance or non-appearance of Cicadas in any parts of the territory mentioned. Let us fix the limits of this brood, as accurately as possible, so that seventeen years hence, and for all time,

VASE DECORATED WITH GRASSES.

those who come after us may know just where to expect these periodical visitors. We shall not have another opportunity for 17 years to come. C. V. RILEY.

St. Louis, Mo.

BROOD VIII.—*Septemdecim*—1855, 1872.

In the year 1872, being the same year as the preceding, and at intervals of 17 years thereafter, they will, in all probability, appear in the southeastern part of Massachusetts; across Long Island; along the Atlantic coast to Chesapeake Bay, and up the Susquehanna at least as far as to Carlisle in Pennsylvania; also, in Kentucky, at Kanawha in Virginia, and Gallipolis, Ohio, on the Ohio river. This is the brood referred to in Brood V, and which there is every reason to believe is the one recorded by Morton in his "Memorial," as occurring in 1633.

Dr. Fitch, in the account of his 3d brood (N. Y. Rep. 1, p. 39), says:—"The third brood appears to have the most extensive geographical range. From the southeastern part of Massachusetts, it extends across Long Island, and along the Atlantic coast to Chesapeake Bay, and up the Susquehanna at least as far as to Carlisle in Pennsylvania; and it probably reaches continuously west to the Ohio, for it occupies the valley of that river at Kanawha in Virginia, and onwards to its mouth, and down the valley of the Mississippi probably to its mouth, and up its tributaries, west, into the Indian Territory. This brood has appeared the present year, 1855, and I have received specimens from Long Island, from South Illinois, and the Creek Indian country west of Arkansas," etc.

There is every reason to believe that Dr. Fitch, in this account, has confounded this *septendecim* Brood VIII, with the great *tredecim* Brood XVIII, for it so happened that they both occurred simultaneously in 1855, but the exact dividing line of these two broods is not so easily ascertained. Certainly, after reaching the Ohio river, the *septendecim* brood extends beyond Gallipolis, Ohio, for Prof. Potter, in his "Notes on the Cicada decem septima," records their appearance at that place in 1821; and Dr. Smith records their appearance at Frankfort, Lexington and Flemingsburg, Kentucky, in 1838, and 1855. But I strongly incline to believe that well nigh the rest of the territory mentioned by Dr. Fitch was occupied by the *tredecim* brood, the reasons for which belief will be found in the account of brood XVIII.—*From the First Missouri Entomological Report.*

LEAF ROLLERS.

PLEASE inform me what kind of an insect is this which I inclose on a leaf of honeysuckle. Also tell me the best method of destroying it.—H. E. B., *Wales, Erie Co., New York.*

THE small, hairy, pale green worm, about a half inch long, which you send rolled in a honeysuckle leaf, is the larva of some one of the many species of *Tortrix*, more commonly known as Leaf Rollers. The eggs from which they hatch are laid by a very small moth, the specific name of which we cannot give without waiting until the caterpillar has passed through its various transformations and become a moth. We do not know of any better method of destroying than by killing the caterpillars by hand. Look over the plants every day and give every leaf you find rolled up a good pinch with your thumb and finger, or a pair of pincers. The caterpillars are so protected in their leafy inclosure that it is difficult to reach them with any liquid that might be thrown upon the plants. Small birds usually find these insects and destroy them; but few persons encourage the presence of our little friends; therefore, they are shy and do not frequent the arbor, or plants growing near a dwelling house; hence the superabundance of such insects as leaf rollers and other caterpillars. Sometimes syringing the plants with a solution of cresylic soap and water, or strong tobacco water, will keep the moths from laying their eggs upon the leaves; but when there are frequent showers the application must also be often repeated to do any good.

FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

SELF-TYING STAKE.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Grape Vine Borer.—Inclosed find a couple of borers and a specimen of their work on the grape vines in this vicinity. They are very numerous on my vines, and new to me. I do not think that Mr. FULLER says anything about them in his treatise on the grape vine.—J. W. MIDDLETON, *Brownsville, Neb.*

THE two specimens inclosed in the letter were smashed past recognition; but we found a perfect beetle in one of the pieces of vine inclosed in your letter. We recognize the beetle as the well known twig borer, *Bostrichus bicaudatus*, SAY. But this is the first time we have ever found it at work on the grape vine, as it usually confines itself to the apple tree. Its mode of attack upon the grape vine is the same as upon the apple, viz:—commencing just above a bud or small lateral twig, boring into the pith and thence downward two or more inches. These beetles feed in their perfect state, while most of the borers which infest our fruit trees are harmless, except in the grub or larval stages. We cannot suggest a better method of destroying these beetles than by burning all the trimmings of the vines—at least those showing the presence of beetles. Perhaps when apple trees become more abundant in Nebraska these pests will leave the vines and attack the apple.

Mounting Beetles.—In your article on Collecting, Transporting and Preserving Insects, you say that beetles should be placed in vials of alcohol. Is it necessary to do this? Can they not be mounted in a case the same as butterflies and moths? Last summer I mounted butterflies so, and would like to know why beetles can't be treated likewise.—YOUNG NATURALIST, *Spencerport, N. Y.*

Certainly, beetles are mounted and preserved in cases the same as other insects; but our directions were intended only for those who were constantly asking how to collect and send specimens to us. But, if you will look over the directions again, you will find that we told how to mount (pin) beetles when they were to be put into a case.

Scientific and Useful.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

Now that nearly all civilized people use this best of all portable light, it behooves us to study its nature and properties thoroughly, with a view to safety, in its use, to our persons and property. That there are good and bad oils, and safe and unsafe kinds of lamps, no one can doubt, who has either used them or observed them in use. Without "puffing" any special brand of oil, or any particular patent lamp, we think it the duty of scientific men to investigate the matter thoroughly, and by actual test ascertain which is the safe and which the unsafe kind of oil, and what kind of lamp is the safest and best; and when this is fully established, it occurs to my mind that rigid laws should be enacted and rigorously enforced, forbidding the vending of any other kind of oil or other kind of lamp. Is it true that metal lamps are safest? If so, then glass lamps should not be manufactured, or permitted to be sold to the public. Suppose it be true that a certain patent lamp is absolutely safe? Is it right policy or humane policy to refuse to say so in all our newspapers and other means of communicating such information, simply because it would give a gratuitous advertisement to the patentee? We think not. On the contrary, we feel bound to say that the patentee of such a lamp would deserve the thanks of all men, and his discovery, instead of being "hid under a bushel," should be "heralded from the housetop," and proclaimed by every tongue.

When FRANKLIN "tamed the lightning," when Sir HUMPHREY DAVY gave the world the Safety Lamp, and MORSE the Telegraph, and FULTON the Steamboat—or when any other of the many contrivances, for the use and benefit of man, were discovered, who would have hesitated to proclaim it first, last, and all the time, simply for fear that such proclamation would have given a gratuitous advertisement?

We do not ask for information concerning any particular brand of oil, or any given patent lamp. We only desire to know what specific gravity of oil is best, etc., and what is the best substance—utility considered—of which coal oil lamps are made.

We see it stated in some of our papers, under the advertising headings, that certain *metal* lamps "are *absolutely* safe and *non-explosive* with *any kind* of coal oil" (kerosene). We do not *believe* any such statement; but if we are wrong in our incredulity, then we desire to be "set straight"—not by interested patentees or those who have them for sale; but by those scientists who have the means and knowledge necessary to test the correctness or incorrectness of the assertion. Let us have light on this subject from those who are not groping in the darkness like your correspondent. WOODMAN.

Stanford, Ky.

Dairy Husbandry.

MILK FARMING IN NEW ENGLAND.

Imaginary Profit.

MANY persons have an idea that "milk farming" is not only exceedingly profitable but delightfully pleasant. Taking the price of milk to the city consumers at six to eight cents per quart, and often largely diluted with water at that, it is not strange that favorable estimates as to profits are drawn, nor is it difficult to figure up flattering returns. Say that a cow gives on an average 1,800 quarts of milk per year, and if 500 quarts of water be added, we have 2,300 quarts, which, at the moderate average of six cents per quart, amounts to $138. In the cheese making business the 1,800 quarts of milk will possibly make about 400 pounds cheese, which, deducting the cost of manufacturing, may net the dairyman $44. But then he has the trouble of hauling the milk to the factory twice a day, besides boxing the cheese and carting it to the depot.

The difference of $94 per cow in favor of the milk farmer looks like a very big item of profits for the one business over the other. The consumer, who pays a high price for a very poor quality of milk, naturally complains and not unfrequently charges upon the milk farmer extortion in prices and dishonesty in diluting the milk he sends to market, while a very general impression prevails that milk farming requires less labor and is less vexatious than almost any other branch of agriculture.

The Rugged Facts.

The bitter experience of the New England milk farmers divests this business of some of its imaginary pleasures, and the rugged facts, as detailed by a correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman, are not calculated to make one "hanker over much" for a business so uncertain in its profits and filled with so many petty vexations. We have no space for an extended enumeration of the troubles and abuses to which the New England milk producer is subjected, but we shall briefly allude to a few that are brought prominently to light by this correspondent:

In the first place, it appears that when milk is sold by the quart the farmer gets only half the price that the consumer pays for it. Leaving out those farmers in the immediate vicinity of Boston who send their milk in carts directly to market, it may be stated that milk is sent to Boston by railroad, distances varying from twenty to sixty miles. It is sent in small cans, each holding eight and a-quarter quarts. [Gallons, is it not?—ED.]

Now, it seems that from twenty-two to twenty-four cents per can is charged for freight and the delivery of the milk. In other words, the contractor takes one-half of the money for which the milk sells to pay for freight and his services, and the other half goes to the milk producer. The actual railroad freight varies from one to three cents per can, according to the distance and the amount carried in the can. From two to four cents per can is paid by the farmer to the collector who gathers up the milk at the different farms and delivers it at the car. This collector, it seems, although paid by the farmer, is employed, or is under the complete control of the contractor. The business of the collector is to gather up the milk and deliver it in due season on the car, and to carry back to the farmer the empty cans. The whole business is managed by the contractors, notwithstanding different associations among the producers have been formed from time to time to break loose from their thraldom.

Humiliating Annoyances.

The present season is given as an example. The contractors met and agreed to pay five cents a can less for milk than they paid last Winter. "This was late in September. The farmers had all arranged for Winter; they had bought their cows, filled their barns with hay, and many of them purchased their stock of grain. They all believed they could not raise milk a cent cheaper than last Winter; hay was dearer, and grain very little cheaper, and labor, an important element, no lower. They refused to agree to reduce their price. The contractors said, we shall pay you so much, and no more, and what are you going to do about it? We have the cars, and the customers in Boston, and you can't do anything else with your milk now that you have it on hand." Humiliating as this position is for the farmer, that is not the worst of it. He has no arrangement for making butter. He cannot sell his cows. He is prepared to make say $75 to $100 per month by selling milk, and he needs the money, and so, grumbling inwardly, and outwardly protesting, in the end he shamefacedly yields the point.

Losses on Milk.

Again, the contractor says, If you will agree to furnish me just so much milk every day, I will agree to take it; but the farmer cannot, in that way, sell all his milk. "Practically, he is entirely at the mercy of the contractor or the collector. They take eight cans to-day. You notify them that you shall have ten next day. We cannot take it, is the decree, and you cannot help yourself; or, what is worse, when your milk is increasing, the collector throws off two or three cans less than before, and when you ask an explanation, tells you he has not got the cans, they are all full, and again you cannot help yourself."

"After being worried in this way a few weeks, suddenly you find at your door half a dozen cans of milk returned; you ask the reason. 'Well, they say it is sour.' Sure enough it is sour, and would be very likely, after being carried in a wagon three or four miles, then to Boston, and very likely all over Boston and back again to your door, having been traveling two or three days. But the system demands that the producer must lose it. He does not know, and cannot know, where it has been, or how treated. He suspects that the milkmen in Boston, or the grocer, had an over-supply and so sent it back. In many cases he declares he had marked his cans, and is sure this was never his milk, and occasionally he finds milk returned which is still sweet and good so far as he can judge. But it is deducted from his bill and how can he help himself?

Watering the Milk.

"Again, when everything has gone smoothly for some days, and he begins to flatter himself that he shall at last have some comfort in his business, the poor producer is informed that his milk has been watered. He stands aghast at the idea. To be sure he does not milk his cows, and his men have charge of the milk. They *can* put in water without his knowledge. He protests that his men are honest, and in his heart he knows that if his milk was watered, it was done after it left him, in the car, in the milkman's stable, at the corner grocery, anywhere on its travels. He even suspects that the contractor has some spite against him because he advised the farmers to stand out about the price; but it is useless to say so. And, once more, how can he help himself?"

Relief Suggested.

This we call a decidedly rough looking paradise in which the New England milk producer has located himself, to say nothing of the vexations and troubles attendant upon the farm and the production of milk in the first instance. Such a humiliating thraldom we should say ought speedily to be broken; and it can be broken, if the milk farmers will associate together and build creameries in neighborhoods and contract their milk from these points in bulk. Let all surplus milk be made up into butter or cheese at the factory, and if the contractors are not willing to pay a fair compensation, or such price as the members of the association consider right and just, then let all the milk be turned into butter and cheese until such time as contractors shall be willing to recognize that the farmer has some right and voice in the sale and price of his product. Empty resolves, and associations that practically accomplish nothing but "words and smoke," will not reach the case. There must be a power behind the words and a way to carry resolutions into practical operation. When that is done, all these vexations and losses will disappear.

CHEESE RACK AND SETTER IN COURT.

THERE is a man traveling through this section claiming pay from the cheese factories for the use of SCOTT'S Patent Range and Setter. This SCOTT, he says, was a neighbor of JESSE WILLIAMS. Is it a swindle, or is so simple a thing as two pieces of scantling, with a circular piece of board with a rim, patented? He also claims that suit was brought by the patentee against the user of the arrangement, and was decided in his favor the past winter.—J. H. CHAPMAN, *West Rutland, Vt., May 17th.*

ABOUT one year ago, a suit was brought by the owners of what is claimed as SCOTT'S patent, against certain parties in Herkimer Co., who have been using the "Cheese Rack and Setter" for a long time. A number of factories, representing some 5,000 cows, joined in defending this suit, employing counsel, and agreeing to "share and share alike" in all expenses that should be incurred. The suit was referred to a referee, and testimony taken, and we understand the decision in the case went against the factories. The counsel for the factories claim that the testimony was not all in, and that sufficient evidence can be had to reverse this decision in the courts. The advice given, we understand, is for the factories to pay costs and have a new trial. In conversation with one of the prominent parties in the defense, he informed us that the factories did not propose to recognize the patent claimed, and that they should follow the advice of counsel, and contest the claim to the "bitter end." This is the condition of things at present in Herkimer Co.; but what has been done, or what is doing, in other States, we are not informed. Quite a number of letters have been received by us from time to time similar to the one above. As the matter is now in a fair way to be settled in the courts, parties interested will see how the case stands in Herkimer Co., and govern themselves accordingly.

Domestic Economy.

FLOATING ISLAND.

WHEN I read in the RURAL NEW-YORKER the question how to make Floating Island, I hoped to learn a better way than one that I have used for thirty years, but the recipes given so far are very different from what I call Floating Island, and certainly not so good. Put into a clean sauce-pan one quart of sweet milk; when it has been on the stove long enough to become nearly hot, add to it the beaten yolks of three eggs, and stir until it becomes thick as cream. Do not let it boil; then strain through a small sieve, sweeten and flavor to the taste, and set it in a cool place till wanted. Put the whites of the three eggs into a large vegetable dish, with two tablespoonfuls of currant or other jelly to each egg—that is, six spoonfuls to the three eggs—and six tablespoonfuls of white powdered sugar; beat the whole until it resembles thick, white paint, or thin putty in consistency—perhaps half an hour or more; do not stop too soon. Just before dinner drop the islands on the custard, and it will make a delicious dessert: try it. A gentleman once dined with us, and afterward asked a friend of what could our dessert have been made; for though it looked solid, yet when put into the mouth there was nothing of it. It was Floating Island.—W.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Green Pea Soup in Winter and Spring.—Here is a suggestion for housewives, from an English gardener who usually talks of what he knows:—Sow peas thickly in pots and boxes, say six weeks before the soup is wanted. Place them in a temperature of 60° or so, close to the glass in a house or pit. Cut the plants as soon as they attain a hight of from three to six inches, and rub them through a sieve. The shoots alone will make a fair soup. Mixed with dry peas, also passed through a sieve, no one could scarcely distinguish color or flavor from that of real green pea soup. There is, however, considerable difference in the flavor of pea leaves, as well as of the peas themselves. The best marrows, such as Ne Plus Ultra and Veitche's Perfection, yield the most piquant cuttings. Also the more light the plants receive the higher the flavor, plants drawn up or at all blanched, being by no means comparable with those well and strongly grown.

In the spring, a few patches or rows may be sown in open quarters expressly for green cuttings. These are most perfect and full flavored when four inches high. When too long, the flavor seems to have run to wood, and the peculiar aroma of green peas is weaker.

There is yet another mode of making green pea soup at any season at very short notice. Chip the peas by steeping them in water and leaving them in a warm place for a few days. Then slightly boil or stew, chips and all, and pass them through a sieve. The flavor is full and good, though such pea soup lacks color. It is astonishing how much the mere vegetation of seeds develops their more active and predominant flavor or qualities; a fact that might often be turned to useful account in the kitchen in the flavoring of soups or dishes, with turnips, celery, parsley, &c.

To Make a Cap Bag.—Take a round piece of pasteboard for the bottom, large enough to hold the cap without crumpling it. Paste on the outside a piece of cashmere or other worsted cloth, and on the inside a piece of neat white cloth. Then take a piece for the outside a little over half a yard long, so as to turn in an inch or more at the top, and line with nice white cloth; then sew around the bottom, and sew up; then hem the top over the lining as much as you wish it to turn in; but do not have the lining any longer than to go neatly under this seam. Then run a place for a cord so as to make a ruffle of what was turned in at the top. Run in a tape or cord to draw it together and hang up with. Then sew around rattans, or hoops out of a hoop skirt, about midway, so as to keep the lower half in shape with the bottom. These may be sewed in the inside or outside; but if on the outside sew on two about an inch apart, and plait a piece of cloth over them in such a way as to look nice. Such a bag, lined with calico, will, if made neatly, answer for a traveling bag and for many other uses. Smaller ones may be made in this way for carrying one's work, or other things.—E.

Coffee Making.—I venture to give my way. Buy it roasted but not ground. Grind every morning, just enough for one drawing. Put into the coffee pot one table spoonful for every adult member of the family. Pour upon it as much boiling water as you think you need cups of coffee. One person ought not to drink more than two cups if they regard the laws of health. Let it stand where it will not boil, but keep it boiling hot until breakfast is nearly ready. Then let it boil up once or twice. Remove from the stove and let it settle five minutes. Put the sugar and cream into the cup and pour the hot coffee upon it. If milk is used heat it quite hot, or boil it if you choose, and let it cool a little before using. If you get good coffee and make it this way, and your husband don't like it, his taste is very different from that of most people.—MRS. S. B. SAWYER.

How to Utilize Pressed Leaves.—I have some very handsome pressed foliage from plants and trees, and think they could be made ornamental for the parlor if I knew how to use them.—P.

IF you make a handsome album of them, fastening them carefully to the leaves of a nicely bound book, prepared for the purpose, writing the common name of the plant, the scientific name, when they grew and the date when gathered, you will find it as interesting a center table ornament as you can have. In other words make a herbarium of it. You will find it will not only interest yourself in the gathering, studying and arranging, but other people as well. That is the way we should do it.

To Pickle Tomatoes.—Slice, round ways, a quarter of an inch or so in thickness, and put in layers, sprinkled with salt, 24 hours, or over night; then drain thoroughly. To good cider vinegar, add a pint bowl of sugar to a quart—more or less, to your taste—a teaspoon of cloves, and one of cinnamon; a pepper pod, or the black; put the tomatoes in and bring to a boil. They are ready for use, and keep well.—M. N.

Maple Sirup without Graining.—I read the article by a correspondent about how to make maple sirup without graining. I put in the alum and canned and bottled a lot of it, and it has all crystalized into sugar. I should like that correspondent (W. A. GRAHAM, page 134, RURAL NEW-YORKER, Feb. 24,) to tell me how to take a cake of sugar out of a bottle.—LUCY LINSEED.

Button-Hole Worker.—In answer to several inquiries, we say we know nothing of the button-hole worker advertised in our columns, from practical experience. One of our correspondents writes us that she has not succeeded in using it; whether it is her fault, or the fault of the implement, we know not.

Cleaning Paint.—If the paint in the sitting room, which Mrs. F. W. Y. wished to clean, is not badly soiled, she will find washing it with a coarse linen cloth with clean warm water will clean it and not injure the luster. If soiled, a few drops of ammonia in the water will work wonders. Wipe and polish dry with a clean linen towel.—MRS. S. B. SAWYER.

Preserving Eggs in Lime Water.—I have used a brine made of one pint each of lime and salt to every pail of water for two years past. It preserves the eggs perfectly, but they are discolored, which is objected to in market. How can this discoloration be prevented and the eggs preserved?—R. J. PAGE.

Brine for Cucumbers.—L. does not want to use any water in making a brine for cucumbers. At least people here only pack them in salt as they take them from the vines. The brine is made while they stand, from the melting of the salt.—MRS. S. B. S.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s American Newspaper Directory. New York: Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

THIS handsome and immense book of nearly 700 pages, contains accurate lists of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Territories and the Dominion of Canada and British Colonies of North America, together with a description of the towns and cities in which they are published. Some idea of the size and scope of this work may be formed when we recollect that there are 6,432 periodical publications in the United States. The book is beautifully printed, and is a monument of labor and neatness. It is invaluable as a reference for all who have occasion to know anything about newspapers.

Shooting, Fishing, and Boating, for Young Sportsmen.—By F. ROBINSON WARREN. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

MR. WARREN is a resident of New Brunswick, N. J., and is fond of the sports of the sea and shore. This handsome little volume he dedicates to his three boys, and in it he writes of "Gunpowder," "The Gun," "Bay Snipe Shooting," "English Snipe," "Ducking," "Quail," "Woodcock," "The Dogs," "Boat-Sailing," and "Fishing." The style of the book is familiar, chatty, and very interesting. It tells boys just what they want to know, in just the manner they like best. The price is $1, and a dollar could hardly be better spent for boys.

Elementary Drawing-Book. By JOHN G. CHAPMAN, N. A. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

THIS large and beautiful quarto volume of nearly 100 pages, is made up from a larger work issued some years ago—a work which is admired and valued by all who know it. "Any one who can learn to write can learn to draw," says Mr. CHAPMAN. One of the best means to this end is the book in question. Nothing better could be desired. It is filled with excellent illustrations, and sells for the moderate price of $1.50.

Lord Kilgobbin.—BY CHARLES LEVER. New York: Harper & Brothers.

CHARLES LEVER has long been known as a brilliant and sparkling writer, full of entertainment and fun. He has given the public some eighteen or twenty works, all of which hold a high place in our light literature. Lord Kilgobbin is probably the last from the pen of this clever writer, as he is old, and broken with sorrow. It is a tale of Irish and English life, which cannot fail to be interesting, full of love and romance.

The Cornell University Register, 1871-72.

A HANDSOME book of 150 pages, resembling in style and contents the register issued by the University of Edinburgh. It gives a full and complete account of Cornell and all its colleges, and contains views of the buildings. Every one interested in this great institution should send to Ithaca for a copy. We admire the typographical execution of the work, and have found its contents deeply interesting.

The Woman's Kingdom: A Love Story. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New York: Harper and Bros.

THE readers of this smoothly-written, thoroughly domestic, genuine love story, will be deeply pleased with it. The trials of two twin sisters, of a doctor with an invalid brother, of an artist, and other people, in humble English life, are faithfully portrayed. The women of this story are womanly women, which is saying a great deal.

Three Years in a Man Trap. By T. S. ARTHUR. Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddard & Co.

THE author of this book has kept as many men from the vice of intemperance, by his writings, as any writer we know. His last romance is a powerful and interesting one, and deals in an able manner with the question of liquor selling and drinking. The pen of Mr. ARTHUR is profoundly in earnest, and this readable story cannot fail of doing great good.

Sermons of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. New York: Sheldon & Co.

THIS volume is the ninth series, and contains twenty-eight sermons by the famous London Preacher. Mr. SPURGEON has so many readers and admirers in America, we only need to call attention to the fact of the existence of this volume. Many of the sermons in it are published for the first time in the United States.

Patty: A Novel.—By KATHARINE S. MARQUOIET, Author of "Rookstone."

THIS is No. 372 of HARPERS' Library of Select Novels. Paper, pp. 188, octavo.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LABOR QUESTION.—By William Brown. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT INSANITY.—By T. W. Fisher, M. D. Boston: Alexander Moore.

THE COMPLETE PHONOGRAPHER.—By James E. Munson. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MUSIC AND MORALS.—By the Rev. H. R. Howeis, M. A. New York: Harper & Brothers.

HALF TRUTHS AND THE TRUTH.—By Rev. J. M. Manning, D. D. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

MEMOIRS OF THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.—By Capt. Geo. P. Burnham. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SOUL AND INSTINCT.—By Martyn Paine, LL. D. New York: Harper & Brothers,

THE BEST READING.—New York: G. P Putnam & Sons. Spiritualism answered by Science. By Edward W. Cox, Henry L. Hinton.

LADY BETTY'S GOVERNESS.—By Lucy Ellen Guernsey. New York: T. Whittaker.

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION.—By Max Muller, M. A. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

New Publications.

WILLARD'S PRACTICAL DAIRY HUSBANDRY: A Complete Treatise on Dairy Farms and Farming, Dairy Stock and Stock Feeding, Milk, its Management and Manufacture into Butter and Cheese, History and Mode of Organization of Butter and Cheese Factories, Dairy Utensils, Etc., Etc.

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Miscellaneous.

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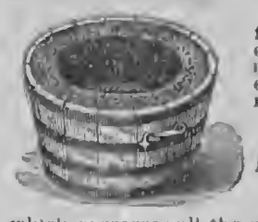

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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

THE NINTH AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

We have received the Statistics of Agriculture included in the Ninth Census—that of 1870. From it we learn that the total acreage of improved lands, in farms, in the United States, is 188,921,099; acres of woodland, 159,310,177; other unimproved lands, 59,503,765 acres. The present cash value of these farms is placed at $9,262,803,861; of farming implements and machinery, $336,878,429. The total amount of wages paid during the year 1870 to farm laborers, including the value of board, is $310,286,285. The total value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, is estimated at $2,447,538,058. Total value of orchard products, $47,335,189. The produce of market gardens is valued at $20,719,229; of forest products, $36,808,227; of home manufactures, $23,423,332; of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, $308,956,376; of all live stock, $1,525,276,457.

The number of horses is placed at 7,145,370; of mules and asses, 1,125,415; of milch cows, 8,935,332; of working oxen, 1,319,271; of other cattle, 13,566,005; of sheep, 28,477,951; of swine, 25,134,569.

The total number of bushels of Spring wheat produced is enumerated as 112,549,783; of Winter wheat, 175,105,893; of rye, 16,918,795; of Indian corn, 760,944,549; of oats, 282,107,157; of barley, 29,761,305; of buckwheat, 9,821,721; of rice, 73,635,021 lbs.; of tobacco, 262,735,341 lbs.; of cotton, 3,011,996 bales; of wool, 100,102,387 lbs.; of peas and beans, 5,716,027 bushels; of Irish potatoes, 113,337,473 bushels; of sweet potatoes, 21,709,824 bushels; of wine, 3,092,330 gallons; of butter, 514,032,633 lbs.; of cheese, 53,492,153 lbs.; milk sold, 235,500,599 gallons; hay produced, 27,316,048 tons; clover seed, 639,637 bushels; grass seed, 533,183 bushels; hops, 25,456,669 lbs.; hemp, 12,740 tons; flax, 27,133,031 lbs.; flax seed, 1,730,444 bushels; silk cocoons, 3,937 lbs.; cane sugar, 87,043 hogsheads; sorghum sugar, 24 hogsheads; maple sugar, 28,443,645 lbs.; cane molasses, 6,593,323 gals.; sorghum molasses, 16,050,089 gals.; maple molasses, 921,057 gals.; honey, 14,702,815 lbs.; beeswax, 631,129 lbs.

We find by comparison that the increase of improved land in farms since 1860 is 25,810,379 acres; increase in value of farms, $2,617,758,854; in the value of farming implements and machinery, $90,760,288; in the value of all live stock, $435,016,542; in the number of bushels of wheat produced, 114,640,302; decrease in the Indian corn product, 77,848,193 bushels; decrease in the rye product, 4,182,535 bushels; increase in the barley product, 13,935,407 bushels; increase in oat product, 109,463,972 bushels; decrease in buckwheat product, 7,750,097 bushels; decrease in rice product, 118,532,011 lbs; decrease in tobacco product 101,474,120 lbs.; decrease in cotton product, 2,375,056 bales; increase in number of horses, 896,196; decrease in number of mules and asses, 25,733; increase in number of milch cows, 349,597; decrease in number of working oxen, 935,640; decrease in number of other cattle, 1,233,308; increase in number of sheep, 5,976,676; decrease in number of swine, 8,378,298; increase in pounds of wool produced, 39,837,474; increase in butter product, 51,411,311 lbs.; decrease in cheese product, 50,171,774 lbs.; increase in hop product, 14,464,673 lbs.; decrease in cane sugar, 143,937 hogsheads; decrease in cane molasses, 8,370,673 gallons; decrease in maple sugar product, 11,676,500 lbs.; decrease in maple molasses, 676,532 gallons; increase in sorghum molasses product, 10,300,966 gallons; decrease in honey product, 8,693,542 lbs.; decrease in product of beeswax, 691,658 lbs.; increase in hay product, 8,232,152 tons; decrease in clover seed product, 316,531 bushels; decrease in grass seed product, 316,852 bushels; increase in Irish potato product, 32,188,606 bush., decrease in sweet potato product, 20,385,202 bushels; increase in flax fibre product, 22,412,889 lbs.; increase in flax seed product, 1,163,577 bushels; decrease in hemp produced, 61,747 tons; increase in value of orchard products, $27,343,301; increase in value of market garden produce, $4,559,731; decrease in the value of home manufactures, $1,123,544; increase in the value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $185,337,684.

We have no space for comments upon this showing of the figures—if any were needed. Our readers must generalize for themselves. Such figures deserve study by every agriculturist.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Rural's Compliments to the Co. Gent's B. F. J., and it wishes to say,—"and its language is plain,"—that neither Mr. Judson, nor any other man, outside the Rural New-Yorker's Editorial Corps, "secured (nor even suggested) the publication of the wonderful production (Branching Corn) first (nor last) in the Rural New-Yorker." The illustration was made at our own instance, without any suggestion or solicitation from any outside party, for the purpose of illustrating a principle of corn propagation and possible improvement fully set forth in the article accompanying our illustration. What we stated as facts in that article are facts; what we stated we believed to be possibilities we still believe to be so. If swindlers show stalks with three out of five ears glued on them, as samples of Judson's Branching Corn, they ought to be punished, just as a man who sells as one kind of potato what proves to be another kind. We simply talked of what we knew. We take nothing back. We are not responsible if the Judsons have taken advantage of our statements, and have sold as Branching Corn what is not, any more than a man who speaks the whole truth is responsible if another segregates from it and converts a part of it into a lie. Will B. F. J. remember that he is just as responsible for the appearance of the engraving as Mr. Judson is, so far as actual influence is concerned?

Milk Swindling in N. Y. City.—There is an immense amount of swindling practiced in the large cities which is charged to producers, with which they have nothing whatever to do. The middlemen are the rascals. It is estimated, for example, that 75,000 quarts of water are daily sold in this (N. Y.) city alone—water introduced into pure milk by the swindling dealers—amounting, in the aggregate, to a fraud upon the consumers of $2,700,000 annually. Add to this the amount of water sold in Brooklyn as milk, and the consumers of the two cities pay $4,000,000 annually for water which should be milk. It is not the milk producers who do this, but the men who receive and distribute it, mixing with it not only water but chalk and other chemicals, constituting "dope" with which the children of the city are poisoned and because of which they die. Ought'nt there to be a little wholesome hanging done?

Ireland Becoming a Pasture Farm.—An Irish correspondent of an English paper, after stating the fact that every steamer is loaded with emigrants for America, many being left behind for want of accommodations on board, says:—"I sincerely hope my poor countrymen are 'improving their position' in going to the 'Far West;' but if emigration on this scale continues a little longer, I think Ireland will become a large pasture farm. Already several large farmers in my locality have sold off their milch cows and turned to feeding dry stock, in consequence of the scarcity of female servants."

Not a Wise Southern Policy.—We see in several of our Southern exchanges the statement that Southern planters in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi are hypothecating their mules, wagons, and the present year's cotton crop, to get corn with which to support their stock until the cotton is grown. How men with a particle of business sanity will permit themselves to do this, where corn can be so cheaply grown, we cannot conceive. It is the surest way to be always able to complain of "hard times," we know of.

Personal.—Prof. James A. Whitney, late Editor of the American Artisan, has established himself as Patent Solicitor, Expert, and Mechanical Engineer, at 128 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Whitney is qualified, by experience and practical knowledge, for the work specified, and is a conscientious, industrious gentleman, whose life and experiences have been such as to develop the fullest sympathy with men engaged in industrial pursuits—especially inventors.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Macon, Mo., May 20.—Spring has opened at last, but very wet. We cannot plow our bottom lands, and what corn we have planted is in the mud. It is raining as I write, and the prospect is not propitious for planting for some time.—P. H. S.

Cunningham's Store, Person Co., N. C., May 25.—We have had very fine weather the last dozen days. Plenty of rain has fallen during that time. Nearly all the tobacco has been planted. The farming community have put on a more cheerful countenance since the rains. Wheat will be poor, except on lots that have been highly improved. There will not be a full crop.—R. J. J.

Columbia Co., N. Y., May 21.—Very dry up to 19th inst. Fine showers then, and plenty of rain since. Grass is growing rapidly. Apple, plum and cherry crops promise to be heavy; peach and berry crops fair; grape and pear light; many of the large grape vines are killed to the ground; Concords in the same row with Diana show no signs of starting, yet the Diana is starting well, considering the severity of the winter. Of seven varieties in the immediate vicinity of each other it has suffered the least.—S.

Oregon, Mo., May 21.—The season is very late, with much rain, which makes farm work difficult. Many farmers are five weeks behind with their spring's work, and the present prospects are not very good. A general fruit crop is very promising if we have a favorable season. Some grape growers report some of their vines winter-killed, mostly of the Catawbas. Winter wheat is all frozen out. The acreage of corn will be about an average. Wheat, $1.90; corn, 25@30c.; oats, 25c.; flour, $5.75.—J. W. M.

Dunlap, Iowa, May 21.—The season is very backward, cold and wet. There is plenty of grass now for stock. All Spring grains look well. Corn is not up, but mostly all planted. There is a great breadth of wheat sown, and every one thinks the season will be a good one. This is the best county for grass and grain I was ever in. Oats, 25c.; corn, 20c.; potatoes, 40c.; wheat, $1.20; barley, 50c.; butter, 20c.; eggs, 8c.; cows, $25@35; oxen, $90@140 per yoke; horses, $90@150 each; hired help, $18@25 per month. Prairie breaking at $4 per acre.—R. B. Ransom.

Morgantown, West Va., May 24.—Weather unusually cold up to the first of May. Not more than half a crop of wheat; very dry spring, affecting oats and meadows unfavorably. Corn promising and large breadth planted. Hay, $20 per ton; wheat, $2; flour, $10 per bbl.; horses, $100@200; cattle, 2 years, $25@35; 3 years, $40@50; sheep, $3@5. Land, unimproved, $10@35; improved, $10@60 per acre. This county, Monongahela, lies along the Pennsylvania State line; the Monongahela River flows through the central part of it; soil very fine; limestone and bituminous coal in vast quantities. State University at Morgantown, and in a flourishing condition.—G. M. H.

Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., May 25.—The Spring is very backward. Even now there are sharp, white frosts nearly every morning. "Winter lingered" long "in the lap of Spring" with us. A large snow drift under our window did not leave until the middle of April, and there was snow by the roadside this month. Prices change often. Monday butter will be worth 20c. per lb., Wednesday, 16c., and Saturday of the same week no sale at 12½c. Eggs have been 13c. per doz. for some time. Potatoes, 50c., and oats 40c. Owing to the long, cold weather, many young lambs have been chilled to death. This will be rather hard on those who are anticipating selling their wool at $1 per lb. Fruit trees have blossomed full, and we are hoping to have (or see) a full crop of apples the coming Fall, and trust no Chicago fires will cut down the prices as they did last year. This is about as fine a county to ride through as can be seen anywhere in Western New York.—M. A. D.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

Buckeye Agricultural Works.—The Buckeye pertains to Ohio, as the Pine tree does to the Northeast, the Palmetto to the South, and the Cottonwood to the lower Mississippi. The Buckeye Agricultural Works also pertain to Ohio, in the county of Clarke and the city of Springfield, where for the last fifteen years I have made my annual, semi-annual, or other occasional visits. There I saw the old firm of Thomas & Mast grow up from a small beginning to one of the most extensive and prosperous manufactories of the Buckeye State. John H. Thomas had become wealthy and was getting tired of work; he had some genius for politics, and perhaps had his eye on the Presidency. Certain it is he had a narrow escape from being sent to Congress two years ago. Mr. Phineas P. Mast had become wealthy too, but being a younger man and still full of work and enterprise, was reaching out for new conquests in the field of manufacture. The old firm dissolved, Mr. Thomas retiring on his well-earned laurels, and Mr. Mast entering into new combinations for enlargement and extension.

I was over to Springfield the other day, and on the steps of the Lagonda House I met Mr. Thomas, quite at his leisure. "How's business?" I asked. "I am not in any business now," replied the veteran mechanic. So it seems that Mr. Mast had purchased all the buildings, power, machinery, patterns and patents, of the late firm, and Mr. Thomas had agreed that he would not engage in the manufacture or sale of grain drills, seeders, &c., for the term of ten years. According to the terms of this agreement Mr. Mast has exclusive control, for all the Western States, of the important features of the Buckeye Grain Drill, especially the Davis patent for a Shifting Lever, for changing hoes from straight line to zig-zag, notwithstanding the claim of other parties.

An inspection of the works of P. P. Mast & Co., showed a very healthy state of business. They are turning out a large number of Buckeye Riding Plows, Buckeye Grain Drills, and Broadcast Seeders, Buckeye Cider Mills, Anderson Feed Steamers, etc.—in all over eight thousand machines, all made on the latest improved patterns and of the best materials; and what is most noticeable of all, these machines go off as fast as they are finished, and the house is nearly clear of all finished work. I call that a healthy state of affairs for this time of year, and a good note for the Buckeye Agricultural Works of P. P. Mast & Co., of Springfield, Ohio.—S. D. H.

A Toy Steamboat, strong, light, and the swiftest for its size ever known, has been constructed for the especial delectation of Young America, by Messrs. Bramhall, Smith & Co. 128 Chambers street, N. Y. It is only eleven inches long, requires little depth of water, weighs one pound, with fuel and water on board; is driven by a steam engine of improved construction, and, with one-quarter of an ounce of alcohol for fuel, will "travel" for thirty-five to forty minutes. It will steam round a wash-tub or across a pond, or in larger or smaller circles, as the rudder is set. It is a handsome toy, and will rival in popularity the land engines supplied in such enormous quantities by the same firm. They send the Toy Steamer by express, charges paid, for $2.50.

Electros of Wood Engravings.—Our friends of the Press, and all others wishing any illustrations given in the Rural New-Yorker, are informed that we furnish electrotypes at very low rates compared to the original cost of the wood engravings. Those wishing casts of any of the illustrations in this or former numbers, have only to designate what they desire and their orders will be promptly filled. As the Rural is printed from electrotype plates, our Wood Cuts are uninjured, so that we can furnish perfect casts. Our prices are from 20 to 30 cents per square inch, only, while others charge from 35 to 50 cents for the same class of cuts.

Catalogues, Etc., Received.—Pamphlet descriptive of the Buckeye Steamer, Drier, Baker and Range, with an essay on the advantages of cooking food for stock, from Engle, Keller & Co., Lancaster, Pa. From Col. S. D. Harris, Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, the Eighth Annual Report of the Ohio Dairymen's Association, with Transactions, Addresses, Discussions, etc. From John H. Klippart, premiums and regulations for the 23d annual fair of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, to be held at Mansfield, Sept. 2-6.

RURAL BREVITIES.

The officers of the Illinois State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry were installed at Sterling, Ill., May 1.

A Grand international exhibition, under the direction of the Spanish Government is to be held at Madrid in 1873.

Will C. F. Manis tell us whose horse fork tackle he attempted to use and cannot adjust? It may enable us to help him.

The New York State Fair is to be held at Elmira, commencing September 30 instead of the date previously fixed by the executive committee.

President Clark of the Massachusetts Agricultural College has been induced to withdraw his resignation, tendered in order to accept a similar position in Indiana.

A Subscriber, Washington Co., N. Y., is informed that we do not think his calves will suffer in the clover, if he keeps them well salted; it certainly will not cause black-leg. Hoven may result, for which we have given many remedies.

No better bonds for investment have been in the market for many a long day than those of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Many people are exchanging United States Bonds for them. They have a permanent land basis to rest upon, which neither hostile Indians nor a California earthquake can disturb. Whoever invests in real estate, and at the same time helps forward a great national enterprise, exhibits both shrewd business tact and patriotism.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rural New-Yorker is electrotyped, and hence Back Numbers can always be supplied. Copies for sale by all News Dealers; price Six Cents.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the Rural New-Yorker sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Burnett's Cocoaine dresses the hair perfectly, without greasing, drying or stiffening it.

Various Topics.

THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

PROBABLY, the finest and largest Railroad Depot in the world is the Grand Central, on East Forty-Second street and Fourth Avenue, in New York City, representations of which we herewith present to our readers. The Victoria Station in Westminster, London, and the station in Turin, Italy, are secondary in size to this great structure, which Commodore VANDERBILT, the Railway King, has recently caused to be erected for the accommodation of the traveling public of the Metropolis. This depot was commenced on September 15th, 1869, and on October 7th, 1871, the first train left the building. The depot is 240 feet wide, by 696 feet in length; it is made of stone, brick, iron, and glass, with wood for inside finishing. Ten millions of bricks were used, and the house covers four acres, and has two acres of glass in the roof. There are 182 windows, 41 doors, 18 stairways, and 2,000 gas burners, which are lighted by 25,000 feet of electric wire. Fifty intersecting railway tracks diverge from the building, covering a yard of four acres. This depot serves as a junction for the Hudson River, the New York Central, the New York and Harlem, and the New York and New Haven Railroads. On the Hudson River Railroad alone, 11,000 passengers are daily conveyed, employing 100 officers and clerks, 90 brakesmen, 29 baggagemen, 30 conductors, 200 engineers and firemen, 18 women to clean cars, 20 porters, etc. The interior of the passenger room, where the cars arrive and depart, is imposing, as the illustration shows. Trains are constantly arriving and departing, and so admirable is the system, everything moves like clock-work.

There are 100 offices in the building. The offices of the Hudson River and New York Central Railroads are on the west front of the building; those of the New York and Harlem, on the southwest angle; and those of the New York and New Haven are on the southern front. The business and reception rooms of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the several connecting roads are situated on the center of the western front. Mr. J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent of the Harlem Railroad, and still a comparatively young man, was the architect and engineer of the building and its dependencies, and is entitled to great credit for the fine arrangement and completion of the gigantic and magnificent structure.

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW YORK CITY.

THE USE OF EARTHQUAKES.

THE usefulness of earthquakes, was a favorite subject with the late Sir John Herschel. Were it not for the changes in the earth's crust which are constantly being effected by the action of subterranean forces, of which the earthquake is the most active manifestation, there can be no doubt that the action of the sea beating upon the land, together with the denuding power of rain would inevitably cover the entire earth with one vast ocean. "Had the primeval world been constructed as it now exists," says Sir John Herschel, "time enough has elapsed, and force enough directed to that end has been in activity, to have long ago destroyed every vestige of land." Mr. Proctor shows most clearly the beneficent manner in which the restorative action of the earth's subterranean forces is arranged. Of course every upheaval of the surface must be either accompanied or followed by a depression elsewhere. "On a comparison of the various effects, it has been found that the forces of upheaval act (on the whole) more powerfully under continents, and especially under the shore-lines of continents, while the forces of depression act most powerfully (on the whole) under the bed of the ocean. It seems as if nature had provided against the inroads of the ocean by seating the earth's upheaving forces just where they are most wanted."

THE CUSTOM OF TREATING.

IF I could persuade all the young people of Elmira never to treat each other, nor be treated, I think one half of the danger from our strong drink would be gone. If I cannot get you to sign the total abstinence pledge, binding until you are 35, I would be glad to have you promise three things: First, never to drink on the sly, alone; second, never to drink socially, treating or being treated; third, when you drink, do it openly, and in the presence of some man or woman whom you respect.

Now, boys, if you wish to be generous and treat each other, why not select some other shop beside the liquor shop? Suppose, as you go by the post-office, you say, "Come, boys, come in and take some stamps." These stamps will do your friends a real good, and will cost you no more than drinks all round. Or go by the tailor's store and say, "Boys, come in and take a box of collars." Walk up to the counter, free and generous, and say, "What style will you have?" Why not treat to collars as well as treat to drinks? Or go by a confectioner's and propose to chocolate drops all round. Or say, "Boys, take a newspaper." Or say, "I'll stand a jack-knife all round."

How does it happen that we have fallen into a habit almost compulsory, of social drinking? You drink many a time when asked to, when really you do not want to. When a man has treated you, you feel mean and indebted, and keep a sort of account current in your mind and treat him. And so in the use of just that agent, which at the very best is a dangerous one, you join hand in hand to help each other to ruin, instead of hand in hand to help each other to temperance.—*Rev Thos. K. Beecher.*

TRAVELING IN CALIFORNIA.

MR. CHARLES NORDHOFF writes as follows in *Harper's Monthly* about traveling in California:—Certainly in no part of the continent is pleasure traveling so exquisite and unalloyed a pleasure as in California. Not only are the sights grand, wonderful, and surprising in the highest degree, but the climate is exhilarating and favorable to an active life; the weather is so certain that you need not lose a day, and may lay out your whole tour in the State without reference to rainy days, unless it is in the rainy season; the roads are surprisingly good, the country inns are clean, the beds good, the food abundant and almost always well cooked, and the charge moderate; and the journey by rail from New-York to San Francisco, which costs no more than the steamer fare to London, and is shorter than a voyage across the Atlantic, is in itself delightful as well as instructive. Probably twenty Americans go to Europe for one who goes to California; yet no American who has not seen the plains, the Rocky Mountains, the Great Salt Lake, and the wonders of California, can honestly say that he has seen his own country, or even that he has an intelligent idea of its greatness."

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT—INTERIOR VIEW.

SENSIBLE SENTIMENTS.

Do not kick every stone in the path.

LEARN to think and act for yourself.

PAY strict attention to your own affairs.

KEEP ahead rather than behind the times.

Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

HAVE but few confidants, and the fewer the better.

USE your own brains, rather than those of others.

A MAN of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

IT is folly to break down order, as atheism must, and he is daftest of idiots or wildest of maniacs who supposes a world can be governed without some thought of God.

NEVER buy an article you do not need simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells it will take it out in trade.

NATIONS, TAKE HANDS!

NATIONS, take hands! The centuries past
Have known too much of crime;
Shall hate and war forever last,
And steep in blood all time?
Pah! Christians slaughtering Christians still—
At length that trade should cease;
Men can do better things than kill,
Ranked in the wars of peace.
Fling by thy sword, O suffering lands!
Brothers at last, in love take hands!
Nations, take hands!

Peoples, for conquest do you long?
Say, brothers, that's untrue.
You, plundered slaves: your despots' wrong,
Charging their sins on you.
How long, O used and flung-by tools!
For emperors will you war,
And fertilize the earth with fools,
At word of king or czar?
Deaf to the calls, O wiser lands,
Henceforth in lasting love take hands!
Nations, take hands!

See a new earth, a happier day
For man than yet hath shone!
The thunder-clouds of war away,
The earth rolls smiling on.
Millions, the rifle lapl aside,
Now bend to forge or plow;
The craftsman's triumphs how they pride—
Harvest their glory now.
Untaxed, unfearing, happy lands,
For good in lasting love take hands!
Nations, take hands!

Our Story-Teller.

Mr. Bolton's Trip To The City.

BY O. S. ADAMS.

MR. SIMON BOLTON prided himself on being one of the shrewdest men in Danbury. Danbury was a small place—indeed so small, many said, that they wondered how it could hold a man of Mr. BOLTON'S caliber. He was a large, full-framed, full-fleshed individual, with a head set ostentatiously back on his shoulders, a warlike-looking mouth, and a pair of cold, calculating eyes. He walked with an obtrusive swagger, and always seemed ready to discharge a shower of abuse at any one who should be so unlucky as to cross his path or be in his way. He had accumulated considerable property, and was reckoned one of the most substantial men of the town, as he was in reality one of the most overbearing. He attributed his success in making money solely to his inimitable shrewdness; and truly, if shrewdness consisted in finding out the details of his neighbors' affairs, ascertaining their wants and needs, and appearing in the right time with a few hundred dollars to extort ten per cent. a month or so, then Mr. BOLTON was a very shrewd man. Ah, how shrewd!

He never wasted anything, or squandered money for needless luxuries. One of his proudest boasts was that he had never spent one dollar for a newspaper of any kind or description. And thereby hangs a tale—in fact, *this* tale, for if Mr. BOLTON had read the newspapers it is exceedingly improbable that the present history would have been written.

One fine spring morning Mr. BOLTON astonished his family and neighbors by announcing that he was going to take a pleasure trip to New York. Many were the expressions of wonder and curious questions in regard to the inspiring cause of this unwonted extravagance, all of which he treated in a manner comporting with his dignity. With very few would he deign to converse on the subject at all—these favored ones being as wealthy, or wealthier, than himself. Until the hour of departure his whole family was in a state of confusion and uproar, and, it might be added, terror, over the preparations for the grand event, for Mr. BOLTON made his importance felt at home as offensively as elsewhere.

The day arrived. Mr. BOLTON placed in his wallet a hundred dollar greenback and one hundred dollars in smaller bills, and hired a conveyance to the railroad station, four miles distant. He was in due time comfortably seated in a car, where he glanced around at his fellow passengers, as if expecting all of them to stare at him in awe; for this journey to New York was a grand event in his life—an event in which he fondly imagined himself to be an exceptionably favored individual. When he returned, his importance would be magnified ten-fold—he would tower above his fellow citizens with more unbearable haughtiness, if possible, than ever before.

However, he did not attract any particular attention; in fact the majestic bearing he assumed seemed quite lost on the obtuse crowd around him. So, with a feeling of disgust, he soon settled himself back in his

seat as comfortable as possible, and, gazing out of the window at the flying trees and fields, surrendered himself to the novelty of the situation. When the conductor came along, Mr. BOLTON found some gratification in displaying, ostentatiously, his hundred dollar greenback and thick roll of smaller bill, as he took out his ticket. He noticed that a few stared at him rather curiously as he did this, but he did *not* observe the sharp, eager glance of a respectable looking, rather young and very meek appearing man who sat on the opposite side of the car. It was not long before the meek appearing man rose, with a yawn and a stretch, and accosted Mr. BOLTON.

"Pretty tedious work," he said, wearily, "traveling three days and three nights without stopping."

"Yes," said Mr. BOLTON, "I should think it would be."

"Awful!" said the man. "I beg your pardon, is this seat occupied? The sun comes in the other side so, that I'll sit with you, if you have no objections?"

"Oh, no!" said Mr. BOLTON, affably

The man's tone and manner seemed to convey a little covert homage to his imposing appearance, and he made room for him.

"Going to the city!" asked the stranger.

"Yes—to New York."

"Beautiful tract of country we are passing through."

"Yes, we have some very good farming lands."

"I should judge, too, that they were in the right hands to make the most of them," said the stranger, significantly. "I'll wager anything that the people in this section are intelligent and shrewd."

"Well, perhaps so," said Mr. BOLTON.

"Oh, I know it. I infer that you live about here. I saw you get aboard."

"Yes, but I am not a farmer."

"That may be. But the presence of enterprising and wide-awake men has an immense influence over a community. Industry is encouraged, and all that, you know."

"Well, you may be right," replied Mr. BOLTON, with a slight smile and inflation of his chest.

"Going to buy goods?" asked the stranger.

"No. I thought I would run down and take a look at the city for a few days."

"Oh! well, its a pretty good sized town"—in a facetious tone.

"You are right, there," replied Mr. BOLTON, laughing, as if the metropolis were as familiar to him as the handwriting of his numerous debtors.

"Well, I shall be your companion nearly to New York. My name is GRABBER. Yours, if I might be so bold, is——"

"BOLTON, sir, SIMON BOLTON."

"I am happy to know you, Mr. BOLTON. We may find it agreeable to remain together until our journeys diverge."

"Certainly," responded Mr. BOLTON.

"There is nothing like having an agreeable companion on a long journey," said Mr. GRABBER. "And, by the way, where shall you stop. I am going on to-morrow. We may meet in the city."

"I hadn't thought of that yet," said Mr. BOLTON. "I shall, of course, put up at the best hotel."

"Of course. The Metropolitan is as good as any. If you will be there to-morrow toward evening, I will meet you."

"Very well," said Mr. BOLTON, "I will stop at the Metropolitan."

"Any of the hack drivers will take you there."

"Yes, I know it"—with a little upheaval of dignity.

"You are posted, I should judge," said Mr. GRABBER, with an admiring smile. "I should take you to be a man that couldn't be hoodwinked very easily."

"Well, without boasting——"

"Oh, yes. I don't need anything to satisfy me on that point. I can see it in your eye."

Thus the time was consumed with entertaining conversation, and Mr. BOLTON was highly pleased with his new acquaintance. He was charmingly frank, and they chatted together like old friends. After the lapse of an hour or so, Mr. BOLTON noticed a gruff looking man, with a fierce, red mustache and a pair of glittering eye-glasses, come walking slowly through the car, peering into the faces of the passengers. He stopped suddenly and scanned Mr. GRABBER intently. The latter seemed a little uneasy under the scrutiny.

The gruff looking man took a document from his pocket and briefly inspected its contents.

"Is your name GRABBER?" he demanded, at length, looking up.

"Yes," said Mr. GRABBER, in apparent surprise.

"I thought so. I have a little business with you. Will you step this way?"

"Oh, if you have any business with me," said Mr. GRABBER, courteously, "it can be transacted right here. The presence of my friend"—pointing to Mr. BOLTON—"need not interfere."

"Very well; suit yourself. I have a freight bill of a hundred and four dollars on those goods of yours."

"A freight bill!"

"Yes, sir, a freight bill. I suppose you are ready to pay it?"

"Your supposition is incorrect, sir. This is a pretty time to come to a man on such business. I'll pay the freight when I get the goods."

"The goods will not go five miles further until the bill is paid," said the gruff man, firmly.

"By George! This is an outrage!"

"Come, now, don't get huffy, it won't do any good."

"But it is a very strange proceeding."

"I have my instructions, which are to collect the bill. You had better pay it."

"Shouldn't you call this a strange way of doing business?" asked Mr. GRABBER, turning to Mr. BOLTON. "I bought a lot of goods at an assignee's sale, up in the interior, and shipped them, supposing everything to be all right; and now they demand freight. If I had been expecting such a thing, I would have been prepared. However, I suppose it has got to be paid. See here, my friend"—turning to the freight agent—"I'll pay that bill, but you will have to take a check on a New York bank."

"Can't do it. The rules forbid us to take anything but currency."

"Rules be bothered!" exclaimed Mr. GRABBER, drawing from his pocket-book a check. "Take this; it's as good as the gold."

"I presume it's all right, but I can't take it. If I was going through to the city, it might be different. But, as things are, it can't be helped. Sorry."

"Then I'm in a bad fix," said Mr. GRABBER, gloomily. "But, Mr. BOLTON, perhaps you can help me out. Here is a check for a hundred and fifty dollars on the Park Bank of New York. If you can advance me a hundred and four dollars, I will leave the check in your hands, and you can draw the money when you reach the city. You can hand me the balance to-morrow evening, at the Metropolitan. I dislike to ask such a favor, but I wouldn't mind allowing you a handsome percentage."

"It's all right," said Mr. BOLTON. "I will let you have the money. A hundred and four dollars, is it?"

"That is the amount. I am a thousand times obliged. It will help me out of a most embarrassing scrape."

"There are a hundred and five," said Mr. BOLTON, producing his hundred dollar greenback and a five dollar bill.

"Thanks! Thanks! Can you give me a dollar, Mr. Agent?"—handing him the two bills.

"No, but we can get some small bills of the conductor. He is in the forward car."

"We will wait till he comes through."

"I am sorry to have caused you so much trouble," said the agent, "but you mustn't blame me. The Company's instructions have to be carried out."

"We will not discuss the matter," said Mr. GRABBER, stiffly; "but I shall take care what line I patronize in the future. As for you, Mr. BOLTON, I cannot find words to thank you."

"Don't speak of it," returned Mr. BOLTON. "I am always willing to accommodate a friend when it lies in my power."

The train was now approaching a station, and coming to a halt.

"Now will be a good time to see the conductor and get the change," said the agent. "We might as well have everything straight at once."

"I'll go with him," said Mr. GRABBER, in a low voice, to Mr. BOLTON, "and make sure of the dollar that's coming to me."

Mr. BOLTON saw them approach the conductor who had stepped out upon the platform in front of the depot. They spoke a few words to him, but he shook his head. They then went into the ticket office. Mr. BOLTON watched for their reappearance. But they were detained an unaccountably long time. Finally the whistle sounded, and the train started, but they did not appear. Mr. BOLTON grew anxious on his friend's account. He opened the window and shouted, but to no effect. The speed with which the train was moving off increased until a good headway was attained. It was not until then that the tardy ones appeared. They looked around wildly for a moment, and then, as if the truth had just dawned upon them, started on a run to catch the train. Mr. BOLTON encouraged them by wild gesticulations. But the chase was a vain one. They gave it up after the most frantic efforts, Mr. GRABBER signifying by gestures that he would be with Mr. BOLTON on the following day.

"All on account of that confounded freight agent," muttered Mr. BOLTON, drawing his flushed and perspiring face in the window.

"Friend left?" asked one who sat near him.

"Yes," growled Mr. BOLTON shortly, wiping his brow.

He was moody and taciturn for the remainder of the journey, and when the shades of night began to gather, composed himself as best he could and dropped off into a slumber.

The night brought forth nothing worthy of note. About eight o'clock in the morning they were in the great city. Mr. BOLTON stretched himself, and alighted from the cars. The bustle and din deafened him almost to distraction. He took refuge behind a huge pile of trunks, and surveyed the field. His mind was soon made up. With rapid strides he made his way out of the scene of confusion, heedless of the hackmen's frantic yells, and the eager offers of small boys to carry his satchel.

He was soon in a narrow street, lined on either side with stores that presented an unprecedentedly busy appearance. Everybody was in a hurry. Mr. BOLTON contemplated his surroundings in wonder, but soon found that he must exercise all his wits to prevent being jostled off the sidewalk. The spirit of the place took posession of him, and he began to walk at such a pace that the perspiration rolled from his brow in huge drops, and he panted furiously. He was proceeding at this unwonted gait when a placard in front of a clothing store attracted his attention. He came to an abrupt halt, and read as follows:

"*Splendid Lot of Fashionable Clothes, Bought at a Bankrupt Sale, to be Disposed of at a Sacrifice.*"

"Here's a chance," thought Mr. BOLTON, I might as well have a coat of city cut, and no doubt one can be bought here cheap. I'll go in."

He was met at the door by an elegantly dressed personage, with a smiling countenance.

"Shall I show you something, sir?" asked the man politely.

"I don't know," replied Mr. BOLTON; "I thought if you had a coat——"

"Coat? Yes sir. We claim to have the best assortment of coats to be found in the city. You are just in time, too, for they are going off like hot cakes."

"I want something stylish, you know."

"Exactly. We don't keep anything else. Just step this way. It wont do any harm to look, even if you don't buy. But you *will* buy, if you are a man of taste, as I take you to be."

Several coats were handed to Mr. BOLTON, who tried them on. At last, one seemed to fit exactly.

"How much do you ask for this one?"

"Let me see—twenty-two dollars for that, and dirt cheap, too. They wholesaled three months ago for twenty-nine."

"Did they?" asked Mr. BOLTON.

"Yes; but the man who owned the stock was closed up, as you saw by the placard outside. Melancholy circumstances, too. But, sir, isn't that a little tight under the arms?"

"I don't know but it is," said Mr. BOLTON, working his shoulders back and forth.

"It is, as true as you live. We would rather lose a sale, you know, than not have everything just right. JOHN, where is that coat that Mr. CLEMENT returned last night?"

"CLEMENT, the banker?" asked JOHN, from the other end of the store."

"Yes—the one who carries so much money with him all the time. Very careless of him, too, for he is liable to be robbed any time. The coat was a little too large for him. Find it, JOHN, and bring it here."

"Here it is," said JOHN, approaching with the desired article.

"I think it will just fit you, sir. Try it on."

Mr. BOLTON obeyed. The gentlemanly proprietor helped him to draw it on, and smoothed it about the shoulders.

"Walk around a little—button it up—unbutton it again—work your arms—just see what a splendid fit about the chest—try the pockets."

Mr. BOLTON went through these successive manœuvres with great complacency, when, happening to pat himself on the chest, something startled him exceedingly. *There was something in the inside breast pocket!* After the first thrill of surprise he looked cautiously around at the proprietor and clerk. But their attention was at that moment diverted to something else.

Mr. BOLTON hastily thrust his hand in the inside breast pocket. Yes, *there was a wallet*, and it was a good plump one, too! Here was a stroke of luck! Had not the coat been returned by Mr. CLEMENT, the banker, who was in the habit of carrying money with him? The conclusion in Mr. BOLTON's mind was obvious and instantaneous. Evidently Mr. CLEMENT had worn the coat for a day or two, and had forgotten to remove his pocketbook before returning it.

Mr. BOLTON was not the man to cast fortune from him. No squeamishness or qualms of conscience ever caused him to flee from good luck. He made up his mind that that coat should not leave his back. Who would ever be the wiser?

"Well," he said, trying to assume an indifferent air, "what do you ask for this garment?"

"I will sell that," murmured the proprietor, slowly, as if entering into an abstruse mental calculation, "for thirty-one dollars. And I make less than three dollars on it at that. Mr. CLEMENT was to have paid thirty-five."

"I'll take it," said Mr. BOLTON, promptly. "It's a pretty heavy price, but then it is such a good fit."

"Just so; excellent. Shall I do it up for you?"

"No. I'll keep it on," said Mr. BOLTON, hastily. "But you may do up my old one, if you please."

"Yes, sir. JOHN, do up this gentleman's old coat. Upon my word, sir, you look like Mr. CLEMENT himself. It just sets you off to perfection."

Mr. BOLTON was not anxious to prolong the conversation, and, after hurriedly counting out the money, he took his old coat under his arm and left the store. He proceeded rapidly up the street in a jubilant mood.

After his joy had calmed down somewhat, he began to consider his next proceeding.

"It won't do for me to remain in the city a great while," he thought, "for Mr. CLEMENT will discover his loss and make inquiries. What if he should remember about the coat and trace it? I believe I will go to the Park Bank now and draw the money on that check. I might keep the whole of it and never go near the Metropolitan. But no; I told GRABBER my name and residence, and he would follow me up. What a fool I was. I'll go now and draw the money."

By making numerous inquiries and tramping many miles, as it seemed to him, through the crowded streets, he at length found himself in front of the Park Bank. Entering, he passed the check over the counter to the paying teller. That functionary looked briefly and curiously at the piece of paper, and then scanned Mr. BOLTON's countenance closely.

"Where did you get this?" he asked.

"What difference does that make?" demanded Mr. BOLTON, with some asperity.

"It makes a good deal of difference to you. It isn't worth anything."

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. BOLTON, with a stare of surprise.

"The check is worthless."

"Worthless!" Mr. BOLTON's knees began to quake.

"The person who signed it has no account here. Where did you get it?"

"I cashed it for a friend on the cars," faltered Mr. BOLTON.

"A *friend!* How long have you known him?"

"Not long."

"No—I should say not. My dear sir, you have been swindled. I guess you don't read the papers."

"Papers be hanged!" roared Mr. BOLTON; "of course I don't."

A shout of laughter came from three or four bystanders at this.

"What the devil are you laughing at, I should like to know?" demanded Mr. BOLTON. "Here, give me the check. I shall see GRABBER this afternoon. He is to meet me at the Metropolitan."

"I hope you won't hold your breath till he comes," remarked a policeman, who had been attracted by the slight confusion that had occurred. "Come here, and I'll put a flea in your ear."

Mr. BOLTON, with a rueful countenance, walked out with the policeman, who informed him that Mr. GRABBER was one of a class of swindlers who make a practice of picking up acquaintances on the cars, and obtaining money from them by means of fraudulent checks and other documents. He also heard, to his great astonishment, that Mr. GRABBER and the freight agent were confederates; that they had probably divided the spoils, and were, very likely, at that very moment, in some far off locality, playing the same game on other unsuspecting parties.

Mr. BOLTON was amazed, horrified, and utterly cast down by his loss. He soon parted from the policeman, and made his way, with a heavy heart, to the Metropolitan Hotel. He still cherished a forlorn hope that GRABBER would meet him, according to appointment. Of course, he was doomed to disappointment.

"Any how," he reflected, "Mr. CLEMENT's pocket-book may make me whole."

Immediately on arriving at the hotel, he asked to be shown to a private room, and when once within its walls, tremblingly drew the wallet from the pocket of his new coat. First taking the precaution to hang his hat over the keyhole of the door, he sat down to a table, and opened the supposed treasure with quivering fingers.

Horror of horrors! It was filled with worthless scraps of paper! Nothing bearing the remotest resemblance to a bank note met his expectant vision! He almost swooned away as he gasped:—"Another swindle!"

For several minutes he sat in a sort of stupor, after recovering from which, he mounted angrily to his feet. He would go forthwith to the clothing store, boldly accuse them of placing the empty pocket-book in the coat as a bait to tempt purchasers, and demand reimbursement for the money he had spent. But here another consideration presented itself. He would have to confess that he had bought the coat with the expectation of obtaining what did not lawfully belong to him, and thus place himself on a par with those who had so successfully appealed to his cupidity. That would never do. He groaned aloud as he contemplated his helpless situation.

It soon occurred to Mr. BOLTON to investigate the state of his finances. He found that after having paid his fare to New York, cashed the check and bought the coat, he had only a trifle over thirty dollars remaining. This would not be more than sufficient to keep him at the Metropolitan for two or three days and take him home again. He groaned in bitterness of spirit, and resolved to return to Danbury without delay. Whom, among the depraved denizens of the metropolis and the piratical traveling public, could he trust? They would cheat him out of his skin, next!

With such thoughts coursing through his brain, he made inquiries concerning the railroad trains, and before night was speeding homeward as fast as the fastest express train could carry him. He resolutely kept his own counsel on this journey, and resisted all attempts at conversation on the part of his fellow travelers, even to a mild inquiry from a weary looking woman with five children as to what time the train would reach Blankville.

We pass over his reception on his arrival home, and the account he gave of his adventures. It may be proper to remark, however, that within a week he subscribed for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, his own local paper and a city daily. He hopes to keep posted hereafter in regard to the progress and deluge, the devices and snares of this wicked world.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

A YEAR AGO.

BY MARY C. BARTLETT.

I'm thinking of a night, love,—
A year has since gone by,—
When side by side we stood and gazed
Out on a winter sky.
The whole earth lay in shadow,
No star could yet be seen,
But where the setting sun had burned
Lingered a golden sheen.

Out on that clear, calm light we gazed,
Till but as things of naught
Seemed darkened earth and starless sky
And the life with sorrow fraught,—
In all the universe there seemed,
That night a year ago,
But two hearts full of untold love
And a golden sunset glow.

The sun has set to-night, love,
And golden are the skies,
And between these two bright sunsets
A year of suffering lies.
But forgetting all to-night, love,
In the clear calm sunset glow,
I revel in the memory
Of that night one year ago.

Perchance thou too, to-night, love,
In this little lapse of rest,
Art looking out with weary eyes
Upon the glowing West;
And thinking of our deep, true love,
Thou dost rebellious grow,
That there's left us but the mem'ry
Of that night a year ago.

Our way is hard, beloved,
Rough the ascent and steep,
And round us as we toil, apart,
The twilight shadows creep;
But looking up with eyes of faith,
A golden light serene
Is shown us, from the glorious Sun
Of Righteousness, unseen.

Then upward let us struggle,
Regardless of the pain,
Until at last, together,
The wondrous hight we gain
Where nevermore a twilight,
Through all the endless days,
Can draw the Sun of Righteousness
From our enraptured gaze.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

I MET my friend ROSEMARY yesterday with her hands full of flowers. She had caught the sunlight on her cheeks and the sun had loaned her something with which to illuminate her eyes. Indeed, she is one of those of whom LEONTES must have thought when he said,

"Whilst I remember
Her and her virtues, I cannot forget
My blemishes in them."

"Fresh from the country, I see?"

"Yes! And, oh! how lovely it is! I've rode over the hills, rowed on the lake, rambled in the woods, inhaled the fragrance that all Nature is distilling, and yet——"

"And yet?"

"Yes; and yet, I do not know why it is, but something is wanting—*something has forever gone out of all this*, and which I seem unable to recover. I do not know but I enjoy it all as much as ever, but I do not get from it *what* I once did. Can you tell why?"

"Yes; I think so. It is evidence of change—not in the objects themselves, but in the medium through which you look at them. In other words, the process of growth has changed you. The gentle breeze that swayed the young willow from its roots upward does not now sway and stir the body of the mature tree, but contents itself with playing among the foliage with which the old willow is crowned. Care and Duty have taken the place of Hope. Worship fills the heart, and Love sanctifies it; but now it is born of knowledge rather than sensuous enjoyment. If a sponge is full of water, it can take up no more. The hand continues to be a hand, though hardened by labor and paralytic from age—though it has lost the supple deftness of youth. And these almost unconscious changes that are working in us are only revealed to us by such opportunities for contrast as you have just had. Such revelations should not sadden; they should teach. They should not paralyze; they should strengthen. We should be glad we are not what we have been. Regrets for the Past are only indices that we are wasting the Present. Anxiety about the future is like the boatman at sea, watching the shore, wishing he was there, forgetting to row and steadily drifting away from it."

What ROSEMARY thought of what I said I do not know; she went her way without a word.

ROBERT came to me in great trouble the other day. Lady G. had requested him to call upon her. He did call, and received an answer to his card, that she was tired and could receive no one. Meantime, Lady G. waited impatiently to see ROBERT. He did not come. What could be the reason? She had deferred other matters, expecting to meet him. A day or two after, she wrote him, upbraiding him for neglect, and saying she thought that he might have sent an excuse, at least. Here were two hurt and indignant friends—ROBERT, that he should have foregone other engagements and got rebuffed; Lady G., that she was of so little account as to be thought unworthy even an apology from her friend. ROBERT asked me what I thought about it. I suggested there might have been two Lady G.'s in the same house. Investigation proved that I was correct, though neither knew the other.

I mention this little incident to illustrate how circumstances separate lives, alienate friends, destroy friendships, beget anxieties, heart burnings, jealousies, resentments, unhappiness, when there is really no reason for such results. Thus men and women lose faith and trust in each other, when both are innocent and true. Thus fends generate from no real cause. Thus lives are blighted that might have been ever green. Thus Hope is paralyzed when it should have been strongest. There is such a condition of mind as one that is too sensitive to be just. There are hearts that demand a loyalty which, in its demonstrations, is impracticable, ignoring the existence of a higher loyalty that trusts implicitly and loses faith never. We are all of us far too willing to believe what will make us miserable, and are not loyal enough to that sweet Charity which beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things, and which *never fails!*

WHAT IT IS TO BE A WIDOW.

"I think it must be a jolly thing to be a young widow!" I heard this remark the other day in a group of laughing girls. I think I remember saying such a thing myself in my girlish times. Do you know, girls, what it is to be a widow? It is to be ten times more open to comment and criticism than any demoiselle could possibly be. It is to have men gaze as you pass, first at your black dress and then at your widow's cap, until your sensitive nerves quiver under the infliction. It is to have one ill-natured person say, "I wonder how long she will wait before she marries again?" and another answer, "until she gets a good chance, I suppose." It is now and then to meet the glance of real sympathy, generally from the poorest and humblest woman that you meet, and feel your eyes fill at the token, so rare that it is, alas! unlooked for. It is to have your dear fashionable friends console you after the following fashion:—"Oh, well, it is a dreadful loss. We knew you'd feel it, dear." And, in the next breath, "You will be sure to marry again, and your widow's cap is very becoming to you."

But it is more than this to be a widow. It is to miss the strong arm you have leaned upon, the true faith that you knew could never fail you, though all the world might forsake you. It is to miss the dear voice that uttered your name with a tenderness that none other could give it. It is to hear no more the well-known footsteps that you flew so gladly once to meet. To see no more the face that to your adoring eyes seemed as the angels of God. To feel no more the twining arms that folded you so lovingly; the dear eyes that, looking into your own, said plainly, whatever it might seem to others, yours was the fairest face earth held for him. It is to fight with a mighty sorrow as a man fights with the waves that overwhelm him, and to hold it at arm's length for awhile only to have—in the hours of loneliness and weakness—the torrent roll over you, while—poor storm-driven dove—you see no haven.—*New York Home Journal.*

NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE can generally be cured, if taken in time, by the use of bromide of potassium. When the attack is felt to be coming on, take twenty grains of the bromide dissolved in water; go to bed and sleep two or three hours and you are cured. Sometimes it may be necessary to repeat the dose, which may be done, in two or three hours. The bromide is perfectly harmless, unless taken in very large doses. There will be no danger in taking twenty grains every two hours, until you have taken three doses. But most cases, if taken in hand early, will need only one, or at most two doses.

IF we are willing to brave danger just as much under an indulgent system as under constant toil, and by spontaneous courage as under force of law, we are gainers in the end by not vexing ourselves beforehand with sufferings to come.—*Pericles.*

Reading for the Young.

ROME WASN'T BUILT IN A DAY.

THE boy who does a stroke and stops
Will ne'er a great man be;
'Tis the aggregate of single drops
That makes the sea the sea.

The mountain was not at its birth
A mountain, so to speak;
The little atoms of sand and earth
Have made its peak a peak.

Not all at once the morning streams
The gold above the gray;
'Tis a thousand little yellow gleams
That make the day the day.

Not from the snow-drift May awakes,
In purples, reds and greens;
Spring's whole bright retinue it takes
To make her queen of queens.

Upon the orchard rain must fall
And soak from branch to root,
And blossoms bloom and fade withal
Before the fruit is fruit.

The farmer needs must sow and till,
And wait the wheaten bread;
Then cradle, thresh and go to mill,
Before the bread is bread.

Swift heels may get the early shout,
But spite of all the din,
It is the patient holding out
That makes the winner win.

Make this your motto, then, at start,
'Twill help to smooth the way;
And steady up both hand and heart,
"Rome wasn't built in a day!"

[*Alice Cary.*

LETTERS TO YOUNG RURALISTS.—VIII.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

MY little cousin, MARTHA A. W., has given a very good "grown up" answer to the question, "What is Education?"—and though I would rather have had her own childish idea of it, in her own words, I thank her for trying to do her best. She is mistaken, however, in thinking my education is finished. Though I am—well, never mind how old, MARTHA—I am being educated every day. The mental discipline which I underwent at school, and which you are now undergoing, was simply a preparation for future education, but yet as *necessary* as plowing and enriching the ground is to raising any production of the soil. So do not think when you leave school that your education is finished either. Look upon it as just begun, and do not let any opportunity for gaining information escape you. The more you learn, the more you will see how much there is yet to learn, and that education, in this life, can *never* be finished. But there, my dear, I have given you enough "dry" remarks for you to digest this time.

There is nothing that I should like better than to ride with you on horseback, but alas, I was never on a horse but once, and then one person led him and another held me on! Neither do I spin, MARTHA; neither have I ever seen any one spin; neither have I ever *seen* a spinning wheel! so tell me all about it next time. I do not believe we are too far apart ever to meet. You are at Jerusalem I believe, eight miles from Albany, and I am at Matuwan, New Jersey. Now, as I am very often in the city of New York, and you, I dare say, are sometimes too, we might some day try and meet there.

I am very sorry to hear WILLIE A. H. is so afflicted; but I trust his prayer will soon be answered and his hearing restored. In the meantime, he must try and be very patient, remembering that this trial may be sent to him by a loving Father.

I hope none of my little cousins have been tempted by the warm weather to go in swimming yet; and that they will not think of going before June. Two days ago I stood by the coffin of a fine boy of fifteen, whom I had loved very dearly, and who, while swimming on the thirteenth of May, was seized with cramps, and drowned. So you see my dear children, I have good reason for giving you such advice.

And now, with a wish that I could see EFFIE'S picture of the eight sisters, I must bid my little cousins good-by for this time.

SENSIBLE THOUGHTS ON FARM LIFE.

BY A WISCONSIN GIRL.

A BOY who assists an agent in putting up lightning rods, remarked, the other day, that he would not work on a farm for fifty dollars a month—meaning, I suppose, that he would not work there for any consideration whatever. Now, is farm life so *very* disgraceful, or is it thought to be all drudgery, with no enjoyment, that so many, of both sexes, shun it and seek for employment elsewhere? I know from experience that it is a life of labor. Father earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, and by hard labor he secured a comfortable home for his family, so that his children have never endured the privations which were his lot in early life; yet he did not bring us up in idleness. My parents believed that girls, as well as boys, were intended to be useful, so I was brought up to work—not only helping mother in the kitchen with the baking, washing, churning, and numerous other things which make up daily life on a farm, but also milking cows, gardening, and in busy seasons lending a helping hand in the field.

Every day brings work to be done at our house, and my life is a busy one; yet I love the country, and the old homestead is the dearest place in the world to me. I think I find as much real enjoyment, here on the farm, as do many others who have less and easier work to do. There is pleasure in rising before the sun these beautiful mornings, even though it is to begin a hard day's work. I enjoy watching the plants and flowers grow, and wandering through the fields and woods in search of berries, wild grapes, plums and nuts, which grow in abundance on our farm. Oftentimes when returning from the fields, I have paused on the summit of the hill, just back of the house, and gazed with unalloyed pleasure on the surrounding scenery; though tired and weary, I have felt at such times that it is a joy to live in this beautiful world. When the crops are stored away and winter brings a little leisure, my great delight then is in taking sleigh rides to the weekly singing school. Sometimes I sigh for the advantages which the town affords, yet I could hardly relinquish my simple country life, with its pleasure and toil, for a life of ease in the city. Others may seek for happiness away from the farm, but I am content to remain a WISCONSIN FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 23.

☞ Answer in two weeks, when we will publish the names of those sending us correct answers.

PROBLEM.—No. 8.

AN island in a certain lake is a frustrum of a cone, the top diameter being 500 feet. If from the center of said diameter a balloon should ascend and be held by a rope 1,000 feet in length, when the rope is tight and forming an angle of 45 degrees with the point of elevation, a cannon ball let fall from the balloon would strike the water, 50 feet from the island, at the end of 10 seconds; if the upper part of the island should be cut away and placed about its base so as to form a square island, having a uniform elevation of five feet above the surface of the water, what would the area of the island thus formed be, the average depth of water about the island being 15 feet. WM. H. HULE.

☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those who send correct answers.

ORNITHOLOGICAL ENIGMA.—No. 1.

I AM composed of eighteen letters:
My 7, 2, 9 is a large water fowl.
My 5, 1, 11, 12, 2, 14, 8 is a marine bird that cannot fly.
My 4, 15, 15, 10, 13, 18, 7, 12, 17 is an unclean bird, mentioned in Leviticus and Deuteronomy.
My 16, 6, 8, 16, 7, 3, 3, 14, 6, 3 is a species of hawk or kite.
My whole is a bird of plumage. J. A. COX.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—May 25.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS NO. 21.—Arizona. No answers have been received to this rebus.

PUZZLE NO. 4.—1, Ants; 2, Tars; 3, Rats; 4, Stars.

BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA NO. 1.—The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE Senate has advised the President to negotiate for a supplementary article to the Washington Treaty. The article was modified to meet the views of the Senate, and was then telegraphed to London. The 30th ult. rumor said it was unacceptable to the English Cabinet.... There has been a dissolution of the Spanish Ministry....An effort is being made to pass the Ku-Klux act in Congress...All the Republican State Conventions indorse Gen. Grant, and send delegates to Philadelphia.... It is now conceded that the Democrats at Baltimore will nominate Horace Greeley....James Gordon Bennett is dying... A number of tornadoes are reported... Several steamships have been wrecked....Fred. Grant has been presented to the Czar....The eight-hour strikes are extending all over the country. They have been successful in New York and Brooklyn.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

FROM six to ten thousand people assembled in Central Park, on May 23d, to dedicate the statue of Shakspeare; Mr. Bryant made the oration, and Edwin Booth recited a poem by Stoddard....The 8-hour strikes continue, and have extended to all branches of industry....The next Methodist General Conference will meet in St. Louis ..The will of Prof. Morse has been made public; he gives $10,000 to charitable institutions....The Tribune's exposure of those who adulterate their milk has had a good effect, and produced a marked sensation....The eight new Methodist Bishops were consecrated in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, May 25th; the ceremony was imposing ... The Methodist Book Concern war rages bitterly in the papers; J. F. Porter has published a stinging reply to Dr. Lanahan ...On May 25th, it was estimated that 30,000 men were on strike for eight hours....Railway men have held a conference at the St. Nicholas to agree upon a freight tariff....Unusual preparations are being made for the expected approach of cholera....The marble-cutters, upholsterers, piano-makers, and painters, have struck for eight hours....On May 25th, ann Robert L. Crawford, brother-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, in an affray, shot a policeman and a citizen, wounding them seriously; he has been admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000....On May 25th, Paul E Lowe, son of ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland, shot three men soon after leaving a brothel on Mercer street; the men are seriously wounded ...Thieving is on the increase....The purity of the Croton water has been established. ....Ebenezer Crawford committed suicide on the 27th ult....An eight-hour mass meeting was held, on May 28th, in City Hall Park; the movement is everywhere a success; workingmen's leagues are to be formed all over the country; in Brooklyn, the fire bells will strike at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M.; all contracts for city work are to be made on the eight-hour basis....The 10,000 men employed on the public parks and boulevards will strike for eight hours....The Committee of Seventy has issued another address .. Forty thousand Sunday-school children in Brooklyn took their May walk on May 28th. ....The coffin-makers are on a strike....The 30th ult. James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, was at the point of death... Mount Sinai Hospital was dedicated on May 29th....Henry G. Stebbins, President of the Park Department, has resigned....The Society of Friends is holding its yearly meeting.

Political.

IT is probable the Ku-Klux bill and Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill will not pass the House....All votes for Representatives in Congress are hereafter to be printed or written, Single laws to the contrary....The House has granted a pension to Mrs. Farragut....A bill to abolish the Iron-Clad oath has been introduced into the Senate ...The Civil Appropriation bill has passed the House. ..Arkansas Republicans have endorsed Cincinnati....Confederate Gen. J. D. Imboden endorses Greeley.....New Jersey and West Virginia have endorsed Grant. ..The Workingmen's Central Union of New York have nominated Grant and Wilson....The Post-office Appropriation bill has been agreed to in the Senate....Senator Ferry of Connecticut is out with a letter in support of the Administration ....Senator Logan of Illinois supports Grant.... The Senate approved the Supplementary article to the Washington Treaty on the 25th, by a vote of 42 to 9 An extra session of the Senate may be called to ratify the Treaty... Col. Mosby is said to have dined with the President... The Tribune thinks the Senate has fallen below the House of Representatives in character.. ..A large number of private bills have passed the House of Representatives ... Gov. Hoffman has signed the Poughkeepsie Hudson River Bridge bill ...New York free traders have issued a call for a meeting to protest against Cincinnati..... Hon. D. W. Voorhees has taken the stump in Indiana against Greeley....Theodore Tilton has taken the stump for Greeley....It is said that many important campaign reports of the late war have been taken from the War Department .....Rumor says Congress will continue the President's power to suspend the *habeas corpus* ....All the petitions sent to Congress respecting God in the Constitution and a National Prohibitory law have been reported upon adversely.... A delegation of Sioux Indians has arrived in Washington....Senator Sumner favors the Eight Hour law....Wendell Phillips and Fred Douglass oppose Greeley. ..Red Cloud and some other Indians visited the White House on the 28th ult. Thirty-four States have endorsed Grant, and eleven have voted for the nomination of Colfax ...A Grant club has been organized in Philadelphia....The Committee of Seventy say the city of New York is left in a much worse condition than before the meeting of the Legislature. So much for "Reform." ...The furniture of the famous Americus Club is to be sold for debt.... Joel Benton is for Greeley....The Ku-Klux bill has been defeated in the House. ..The scheme of putting the Ku-Klux bill through Congress has not yet been given up....Collector Casey has not yet given up his position in New Orleans, because no one has been found to succeed him....The Labor Reformers met in convention in Boston on the 25th ult....There is reported another hitch in the Washington Treaty. England is unable to understand the Senate's amendments to the Supplementary Article.

Disasters.

DURING a fire at Ithaca, N. Y., on the 24th of May, a bridge over Fall Creek, crowded with people, fell 20 feet into the water. Fifteen persons were badly injured, some of them students of Cornell University....The bark Atlanta recently arrived in New York from Bremen, with 475 passengers on board. Thirty-two died during the voyage from smallpox, measles and scarlet fever....Tornadoes, with much damage to property, are reported in Ohio, Iowa and Illinois....The tug boat Epsilon exploded on the 27th, ult., foot of Maiden Lane, East River, N. Y. Two men were instantly killed, and many were wounded....A boiler in some bleaching works on Crease St, Philadelphia, exploded on the 27th ult., killing a man and girl, and wounding many....Reports of a great disaster to the shipping at New Foundland prove to be false. Only two steamers, two brigs, and a few coasting schooners were lost. The steamers Cambria and Emperor have been wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia.

Fires.

DRUGSTORE in Toledo, O., on the 22d; loss $30,000....A part of the town of Mannington, W. Va., on the 23d ult.; loss $18,000....The safe manufactory of Marvin & Co., 27th St., N. Y. City, was burned on the 24th ult.; loss $95,000....Silk factory near Union Hill, N. J., on the 24th ult.; loss $50,000....Faber's pencil factory in N. Y. City was destroyed on the 29th of May.

Miscellaneous Home News.

THE Centennial Exhibition will open on the 19th of April, 1876, and close on the 19th of October....The American Institute of Homeopathy will meet in Cleveland, O., in 1873....It is said that 2,000 hostile Indians will oppose the building of the Northern Pacific R. R., this Summer ....Two coal mines of the Delaware and Hudson Company have suspended operations to reduce the supply of coal....A tornado in Nebraska on the 29th ult., did much damage....The Yale Boat Club had its barge race on the 29th ult....A Grand Temple of Honor was held in Albany on the 29th ult.

Obituaries.

PROF. ALBERT HOPKINS of Williams College, after a long sickness, on the 24th ult.... Baron Bulwer, known as Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, brother of the author, died on the 26th ult. in London ..The Duke of Bedford died on the 27th ult., in England....Daniel Webster Appleton, a grand-son of the great statesman....The Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria, died on the 28th ult., of typhoid fever. She was mother of the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico.

Crimes.

A WOMAN named Gallagher has been killed in New York by one Clifford....In a shooting affray near Wellsville, Ohio, between detectives and counterfeiters, one G. Tyler jumped into the Ohio, and was drowned....Robert Fuller of Troy, O., shot his wife and himself on the 26th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

THE steamship Baltimore, a North German Lloyd's, when off the town of Hastings, came in collision with an unknown steamer, and was run aground. The passengers were landed; the ship has been hauled off, and will be repaired ....Much joy is manifested in England over the prospect of the Supplementary Treaty....The international boat race will take place on the 10th. The Americans are said to row perfectly ...The Queen's birthday was celebrated the 24th ult. She is 53....Gen. Greaves, who was at the battle of New Orleans, is dead....The news of the adoption of the new article to the Treaty produced great satisfaction in England..Thomas Hughes opposed the adjournment of the House of Commons for the Derby races, and 58 members sided with him... On the 28th ult. the English Cabinet was hesitating over the new article to the Treaty ...Cremorne was the winner of the Derby, on the 29th of May.

From France.

HENRI ROCHEFORT and the other convicts have been sent to New Caledonia....The debates in the Assembly have crushed the hopes of the Empire.....The impeachment of the Ministry under the Empire is demanded....Napoleon has written a letter saying he is responsible for Sedan. After losing 14,000 men, he unfurled the flag of truce....Three more men were executed at Satory on the 25th of May. They died crying "Vive la Commune!" Gen. Trochu has charged the Bonapartes with corrupting the army ... Gen. Uhrich has been retired from active service.

From Spain.

SENOR SAGOSTA, President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior, has resigned....The Carlists have been defeated in Gerona ...Marshal Serrano has been requested to form a new ministry; he declined to do so, and Admiral Topete took the job....Carlist bands still cut the telegraphs and railways....The Cortes assembled on May 28th....The Republicans have joined the Radicals in opposition to the Ministry ....The insurrection in Cuba is again active, and engagements are reported ...The downfall of the Spanish Ministry was owing to the spending of $20,000,000 for "secret service".....The Spaniards are dissatisfied with Gen. Serrano's treatment of the captured Carlists....Gen. Sickles had an audience with the King on the 20th ult.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE sand which fell in Naples from Vesuvius is good for cement... There was no disorder in Yedo after the great fire....Some revolutionary skirmishes have occurred in Mexico....Gold, tin, and copper have been discovered in Australia. ...The Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria, was supposed to be dying on May 24th....The ring at Havana has been overthrown....Gen. Valmaseda offered pardon to all Cuban insurgents who surrendered before May 30th,...The revolutionists have had a success in Mexico....There have been great floods in Bohemia, near Prague....The clerks of Havana are demanding their liberty on Sunday ... The steamer Edgar Stuart has escaped from the American and Spanish gunboats, and appeared off the coast of Cuba.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

The Best Fork, Grapple, etc., for depositing hay or grain in barn, or on stack, is what A. J. NELLIS & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., claim to have. See their advertisement on page 385.

Lyon's Kathairon.—This matchless preparation not only keeps the hair alive and the skin of the head in a healthy and clean condition, but actually multiplies the filaments and imparts to them a luster, flexibility and wavy beauty unattainable by any other mode of treatment. It does not, like the metallic and sulphurous hair dyes, dry up the natural moisture of the scalp, but supplies nutriment to the roots of the hair.

Watch No. 24061, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "United States Watch Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me three months; its total variation from mean time being one second.—NOAH D. PAYNE, Publisher Providence, (R. I.) Herald.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. S. W. Clark, Washington, D. C., with a Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine, used her first needle, No. 2, nearly three years, until it was worn out, doing all kinds of family and fancy sewing. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Locusts do not equal traveling agents in devouring *green* things. We do not employ them; thus such low prices. Scales sold on trial anywhere in the United States. THE JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

Butter made in the Blanchard Churn commands the highest price, as the buttermilk is sure to be worked out more thoroughly than it can possibly be by hand. Expert butter buyers well know this.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 1, 1872.

THERE is a fair general trade for the close of May going forward in this market. There will be some backwardness in the Summer demand for certain articles of Foreign Merchandise, affected by the duties to come off on first of July. The general Tariff revision has not yet been perfected in Congress, but it seems to be concluded that the new bill, whatever it may be, will go into operation the same day as the free tax on Tea and Coffee. The proposed reduction on most staple manufactures is one-tenth of the present duties. On Coal, Salt, and perhaps Lumber and Leather, the reduction will be larger, and the free list will be enlarged. Congress is expected to adjourn in a few days.

Owing to the very light receipts and small stocks of Cotton, the price has gone up about two cents a pound for June, July and August deliveries. The crop will wind up 31st August about 3,050,000 or 3,100,000 bales.

There is increased ease in the supply of Money on temporary loan, and the rates are below 7 per cent, on most transactions among the Stock Brokers. Prime Merchant paper of moderate dates is going at 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Bank return shows a further accession of five millions deposits, of which three millions are in Gold and Greenbacks.

The speculation in Stocks may be called bearish—that is, the majority of the Brokers are operating on the calculation of lower figures as we go into the Summer months. Against this feeling, however, is cheaper Money and excellent Railroad traffic, to which the prospect of good crops holds out encouragement throughout the season. The increase of traffic in May, over the same month last year, on the New York and most of the Western Roads, is 12½ to 20 per cent.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	May 18.	May 25.
Capital	$87,154,000	$87,154,000
Loans	285,914,400	283,631,100
Gold and Greenbacks	69,115,700	72,315,500
Deposits	219,267,600	222,351,800
Circulation	27,538,400	27,545,300

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	114	N. Y. Central Scrip	93
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	117¾	Rock Island	110¼
U. S. 6s of 1881	119¾	N. West	73¾
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₱ cts	112¾	Do. Preferred	92½
U. S. New Loan	113	St. Paul	57⅝
N. Y. Bounty Loan	109¾	Do. Preferred	78¼
Tennessees	73	Lake Shore	95
Virginias, new	56	Ohio and Mississippi	46¾
Missouri Bonds	96¼	Toledo & Wabash	75
U. S. Currency 6s	117½	Erie	54
Central Pacifics	101½	Union Pacific Stock	38¾
Union do	93	Adams Express	96
Western Telegraph	74½	American Express	78
Pacific Mail	74½	United States Exp's	84
N. Y. Central Stock	96¾	Bills on London	109¾

The Share list is generally lower than last week, on our present table. The market is weakened by the unsettled Treaty question, and by large and persistent bearish sales for a further decline. At the close the feeling is somewhat better, but the changes in prices, since last week, are, on New York Central, 1¼ per cent.; Rock Island, 1; Northwest, 2; Ohios, 1¾; Erie, 5; Union Pacific, 1¼; Lake Shore, ⅝; on the Express Stocks, 2@2½ per cent. The Government Stocks continue firm and the Pacific Mortgages (all dealt in abroad,) are higher, denoting no real trouble growing out of the delay about the Treaty. Gold is steady, buyers for a rise failing to make much out of the Treaty. Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph are 3 per cent. lower.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, May 31, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 6,824 bales of cotton; dried fruits, 100 pkgs.; eggs, 14,068 bbls.; flour, 72,778 bbl.; wheat, 552,518 bush.; corn, 891,518 do.; oats, 425,894 do.; barley, 96,209 do.; grass seed, 25 bags; hops, 130 bales; beans, 210 bbls.; pork, 3,911 pkgs.; cut meats, 3,574 do.; lard, 2,733; kegs do., 350; butter, 12,976 pkgs.; cheese, 21,357 do.; peanuts, 968 bags; 1,316 hhds. tobacco; 8,331 pkgs do.; 3,419 bbls. whisky; 1,373 bales wool; corn meal, bbls, 1,553; do. bags, 1,334; rye, bu., 52,325; malt do., 35,448; beef, pkgs., 68.

Beans and Peas.—Several lots of German beans have arrived and have weakened the market for mediums. Marrowfats meet with some speculative attention; the stock is well controlled. Other descriptions are in light stock and steadily held. The quotations are for prime mediums $3.35@3.40, with fair lots at $3.30@3.00. Prime marrowfats $3.65@3.75, with lots $3@3.15. Kidney $3.40@3.50; red kidney $2.25 @3. Peas, both Canada and green, sell slowly. Canada quoted at $1.18@1.20; green at $1.90@2, barreled lots.

Beeswax.—Recent fair arrivals have been well worked up, and prices are again higher. Sales of Southern at 41c.

Butter.—There is an easy feeling in butter this week partly attributable to the presence and promise of a fair supply of Western, the quality of which suits the rapid retail trade of market men. Again, the general quality of receipts from all points now render it less requisite for buyers to keep a daily look-out for fine grades. The Eastern and other out of town demand has temporarily subsided, as pasture brings in a better local supply for these places. Our prices show a decline for State Welsh and half tubs. Pails have dropped to 30c. Choice Western is a little higher, but the quality is greatly in buyer's favor.

State pails, fine, 30c.; do. common to fair, 25@27c.; State half tubs, fine, 28@30c.; selections, 31c.; Welsh, packages, fine, 28@29c.; common State, 23@26c. Western ranges at 26@28c. for nice Western reserve; common Western, 22c. Grease and inferior, 7@15c.

A few Western firkins, all yellow, have sold for Southern shipment at 30c., but the market for them is not strong at the price.

Cotton.—The market is is a little firmer, owing mainly to a fair inquiry for stock to use on contracts. There is a little better inquiry from shippers.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Good Ordinary	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Low Middling	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
Middling	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Good Middling	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾

For forward delivery prices are firm. Latest sales at 25⅝c. for June, 26c. for July, 25⅝c. for Aug., 23½c. for Sept., 21c. for Oct., 20c. for Nov., 19½c. for Dec., on the basis of low middling.

Cheese.—The cable quotes a further advance in prices, but the price abroad is hardly high enough to admit of free business from exporters at the current quotations. The tone of the sales in the interior gives confidence to holders here, and they will not part with supplies unless at full prices. The arrivals are larger, and ahead of this period last year, but they have been pretty well worked up. We quote prime State factory, 14½@14¾c.; good do., down to 13½c.; do. skimmed, 5@10c.; Ohio factory, prime, 13c.; do. common, 9c. Dairy at 13¼c. for prime, 12c. good, and 6@10c. for common.

Dried Fruits.—Apples are firm, with a fair local trade. Peaches are steady for peeled; unpeeled are decidedly lower, offered freely at 5c. for quarters and 7c. for halves. Blackberries are quiet, at 13c., which is easier.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 6@7c.; Western, new, 10@10½c.; Southern, new, qrs., 9@9½c.; do. fine, sliced, 12@13c.; new State qrs., 11@11½c.; do. sliced, fine, 13@14c.; Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do. Ga., 15@16½c.; peeled E. Sh. Va., 16@17c.; new unpeeled halves, 7c.; do. quarters, 5c. Plums, 27@28c. Cherries, new, ₱ lb., 33@34c. Blackberries, 13@13¼c. Raspberries 33@35c.

Eggs.—There is a better tone to the market, although no marked changes have occurred in prices. Receipts have been lighter, and this has given holders a chance to work some off the accumulated stock. For parcels from near points relatively higher prices are quoted. Sales at 15@16c. for Western, 16@16½c. for State, and 17@18c. for Jersey.

Flour.—The recent advance in prices has been pretty well lost the past week. The orders from the other side have been unimportant. The business from the home trade has been small. Stocks have accumulated materially, and the market, at the close, was weak.. The quotations are $6.10@6.65 for superfine State; $7.10@7.40 for common extra do.; $7.45@7.50 for good to choice do.; $7.55@8.00 for fancy do.; $6.00@6.60 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $7.00@7.60 for extra do.; $7.65@8.50 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $7.40@8.00, and trade brands of do. at $8.05@9.75; good to choice white wheat extras at $8.55@10.00; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.25@10.50; St. Louis at $8.75@10.50 for common to fair extra, and $10.55@12.00 for good to choice. Southern at $8.00@10.50 for extras and $10.55@13.00 for good to choice. Rye at $4.50@5.75 for common to fair. Jersey corn meal, $3.65.

Fresh Fruits.—The increase of Southern Strawberry gardeners is immense this season. There has been really a glut of berries one or two days since our last, and when the stock arrived late the range of prices was very unsettled. Fine Delaware and Maryland seedlings have sold as low as 10@15c. To-day the general quotation is 16@18c. A few N. J. small baskets are quoted at 5@6c. Southern cherries and gooseberries are offering, but are slow of sale at this date. Cherries quoted at 20@22c. for prime, and 12@15c. for inferior. Gooseberries, small, $4@4.50 ₱ bush. For apples there is no prospect of improvement now that the variety of fruit is larger. Peanuts are lower. Common Wilmington, $1.25; for choice $2 is extreme.

Grain.—Wheat is held 3@5c. higher, with some business at the advance. The arrivals are moderate, and there is not much afloat on the canals. No. 2, in store, $1.68@1.70; No. 1 do., $1.75@1.77; winter red Western, $1.90@2.00; amber Western, $2.05@2.10; and white Western at $2.00@2.15. Rye is lower, quoted at 95c. for Western. Oats have been coming in freely, and have sold lower. Quoted at 58c. for Western afloat, 57@58c. for Ohio, 55½c. for State. Barley is entirely nominal. Malt at $1.50 for two-rowed State, and $1.20 for four-rowed do. Corn meets with a good export trade at firm prices. Sales at 70@72½c. for Western mixed, 75c. for old Western mixed and yellow. Sales for July at 68¼c., and for August, 69c.

Hay and Straw.—Farmers have been sending forward their supplies pretty freely to market the past week in order to realize as near the top of the market as possible, and they are enabled to do this on account of the benefits to the crop from the recent rains. The result is we have a very fair stock and shippers here have refused to purchase unless at material concessions—10 off from last week's figures; the market closed weak. Sales at $1.00 for shipping, and $1.70@1.85 for retail qualities. Clover, $1.15. Salt, 95c.@$1. Straw at $1.20@1.30 for long rye; $1.00@1.10 for short rye; 95c.@$1.05 for oat; 70@75c. for wheat.

Hops.—Sales are small of domestic, owing to a lack of suitable qualities. Fine foreign brings good prices. Sale prime State at 55@56c.; prime Eastern, 55@60. Bavarians 65@75c.; English, 100@65c.

Milk.—Receipts continue heavy, and prices have averaged low, 9½c. ₱ can for week ending Tuesday last. The milk agent of the Harlem Road, Mr. F. T. Hopkins, speaks thus of the trade in the Tribune: "Milk has not been so plenty during the past four years, especially on the Harlem Road. Farmers are holding back somewhat on the other roads, and they should do so on this. One can per day held back by each farmer and made into butter would relieve the market of the present glut, and help sustain the prices. Cans are less safe when held and scattered about as they generally are in a glutted market. Beside falling to 60c. per can to-day, there were 300 cans left unsold at the Harlem depot."

Provisions.—Pork is much lower and weak owing to large receipts of hogs at the West. Mess for spot delivery $13.25; $13.30 for June; 13.40 for July; $13.65 for Aug. Prime mess, $12.75@13; extra prime, $11. Dressed hogs weak, at 5½@6c.; middles are held too high for shippers; short clear, 8¾@8¾c.; long clear 7¾c. Cut meats are inactive, quoted at 9¾@10¾c. for hams in pickle; 9@10¾c. for do., in salt, 5¾@5¾c. for shoulders in salt; 5¾@5¾c. for do. in pickle. Smoked meats sell in a small way at 10¾@13c. for hams; 6@6¾c. for shoulders; 8@8¾c. for clear rib. Lard is in the buyer's favor, with a dull trade. Western steam, 9¾c. for spot; 9¾c. for Aug. Stearine is steadily held at 9¾@10c. Beef, plain Western mess, $7.50@9.50 and extra mess, $10@12.; prime mess, $14@17, and India mess, $17@20. Beef hams at $25@26.

Poultry and Game.—This is a very poor time for this trade. Live turkeys are down to 15@16c., and they can scarcely be sold at this price. Pigeons bring $1.75 per doz. for feathered, and $1.75@1.88 for picked. The quotations are:—Live, State and N. J. fowls and chickens, 18@19c.; do. Western 17@18c.; roosters, 9@10c.; turkeys, 15@16c.; ducks, Western, per pair, 85c.@1.00; Geese, Western, $1.62@1.75; spring chicks, 75@$1.12.

Seeds.—There are no receipts of grass, and, with a small accumulated stock, prices are in the seller's favor, notwithstanding the demand is limited. We quote Ohio clover at 9¼@9¾c.; Michigan and Indiana at 9¾@10c.; State do. at 10¾c. Timothy at $3@3.40.

Tallow.—The offerings are small, and prices are in the seller's favor. Prime city, 9¾c.; prime Western, 9 9-16c.

Tobacco.—The sales of Kentucky are confined to the home trade, at 8@14¼c. Seed leaf sells freely to shippers. Latest sales are of new crop State, 9¼@11¾c., new crop Pennsylvania, 15@17c., do. Ohio, 10½@11¾c., do. Wisconsin, 8¾@9¾c.

Vegetables.—Green peas are coming in now pretty nearly from all directions, and prices are lower. The new potatoes coming in are mostly small, and sell low. Old potatoes are found in the market at lower prices.

Potatoes, Early Rose, bbl., for seed, $1.50@2.00; P. Blows, $1.50@1.75; Prince Albert, $1.50@1.75; Monitor and Goodrich, $1.25@1.50; Jackson, $1.50@1.75; Dyright, $1.50@2; sweet Del., $4.00@4.50. Onions, red and yellow, $1.00@1.50. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $2@21. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $1. Cabbages, per 100, $3@4. Beets per 100, $1.25. Carrots, per 100, $1.50. Bermuda potatoes, $8@8.50; do. tomatoes, 5-qt. crate, 90c.; do. onions, per crate, $1.00@1.25. Asparagus, N. J., per doz., 75c.@$1.00; do., Oyster Bay, $2@2.50. Peas, Va., bbl., 50c.@$1.50; do. N. J., $4. String beans, per crate, $2.25. Cucumbers, S. C., crate, $3@4. Turnips, N. J., 100 bunches, $6.

Wool.—There is no change in the market. Prime stock is held firmly, but common qualities are offered at prices in the buyer's favor. The demand is small. The attention of the trade is centered in the clip in the West. Farmers say they will not sell under 70@75c., and are not offering stock to any extent. Latest sales are at 77c. for XX fleeces, unwashed at 50c.; tubbed at 80c.

Whisky—Is lower. Sales of Western at 90c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., June, 1, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending June 1st has been brisk, with large offerings, amounting in the aggregate to 10,000 boxes, about 6,000 of which were sold.

The delivery of farm dairies numbered about 1,300 boxes, and prices ranged from 11c. to 13c. The bulk of sales going at 12½c. to 13¼c. The quality of farm dairies is steadily improving, the larger proporion of skims having gone forward. The factories were largely represented, and prices on an average were ¼c. better than last week. We give quotations as follows:

Bethel, 11¾c.; Brockett & Feeter, 11½c.; Brockett's Bridge, 11½c.; Caryl, 11¾c.; Canajoharie, 11½c.; Fulton, 11¾c.; Henderson Home, 13½c.; Housenglover, 11¾c.; Palatine Union, 11¾c.; M. S. Smith, 11c.; St. Johnsville, 11¾c.; Vanhornsville, 11¾c.; Newville, 11¾c.; Cook & Ives, 11¾c.; Little Falls Central, 11¾c.; Old Fairfield, 11¾c.; Herkimer Co. Cent., 11¾c.; Millerville, 11¾c.; Shells Bush, 11¾c.; Bates, 11¾c.; A. Smith & Co., 11¾c.; Columbia Center, 11¾c.; Countryman, 11¾c.; Zollar, 11¾c.; Cole's Creek, 11½c.; Dairy Hill, 11¾c.; Danube Cold Spring, 11½c.; Freeman, 11c.; J. H. Getman, 11c.; Henderson Asso., 11¾c.; Herkimer Co. Union, 12¼c.; Hill, 11¾c.; J. D. Ives, 11¾c.; Keys, 11¾c.; Klock & Nellis, 11¾c.; Manheim Cent., 11¾c.; Mendonville, 11¾c.; Nichols, 11¾c.; Norway Asso., 11¾c.; Oppenheim Union, 13¾c.; Palmer's Hollow, 11¾c.; W. Pock, 11¾c.; Smith Creek, 11¾c.; Snells Bush, 11¾c.; South Columbia, 11¾c.; Top Notch, 11¾c.; Eatonville, 11¾c.

Butter this week was in small delivery, and prices from 26 to 28c.

We have advices from abroad to the third week in May. Our London correspondent says some new cheese has come to hand and sold readily. New American is quoted at 60s. to 68s.; old at 62s. to 66s.; second quality, 56s. to 60s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows: English Cheddar, 60s. to 74s.; Wiltshire double, 66s. to 74s.; Cheshire medium, 56s. to 60s.; fine, 64s. to 70s.; Scotch, new, 64s. to 71s. Dutch cheese—Edams, 44s. to 60s.; Derby shape, 50s. to 60s.; Gondas, 44 to 56s.

In butter our correspondent says that the change to cold weather clears the market of new. Corks, new, 92s. to 95s.; Normandy extra, 112c. to 116s. No Canadian in market. The corresponding prices last year were for Cork's butter, 130s.; and for new American cheese, 70s. The weather in Herkimer, N. Y., is cool and showery, and grass comes forward rapidly.

UTICA, N. Y., May 27.—Offerings larger than last week. Prices ranged from 13 to 14¾c., sales being principally at 13¾@14¾c. The competition among buyers is active.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1872.

THE record of the past week shows a decrease in receipts of cattle with an increase in other kinds of live stock. Cool weather has favored trade, and beeves have rather advanced, sheep barely holding their own, while hogs have declined on account of abundance. Heavy contracts for cattle for the Indians give increasing confidence to this trade. Thousands of Texan beeves will be taken from the plains to feed the Indians with instead of sending them here for sale. Besides, as there are large contracts for salt and smoked beef, many cattle will be slaughtered at the West for this purpose. The strawberry season has now fairly opened in its abundance, but as yet there does not appear to be much diminution of the call for meats.

The following are the receipts of live stock shown in comparison with other years:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week.....	7,918	93	4,658	18,439	42,019
" last week.....	8,506	105	4,413	16,652	28,919
Corresponding week last year.....	6,744	88	3,239	18,178	17,556
Average last year....	7,187	83	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—There has been rather a scarcity of cattle during the week just ended, and the markets have been well cleaned up each day, and at rather improving figures. Cherokees were sold at 11¾c. on the scales, 58 lbs. per cwt.; but they were good, scaling close upon 1,100 lbs. alive. Very few of the thin animals of any kind went as low as 11c., bulls selling at 5¾c. ₰ lb. live weight. At the last general market on Monday there were 152 car loads of cattle on sale at Communipaw, 134 cars at 130th St., and 8 at Weehawken, making a total of 4,743 head, all of which found early morning customers. Since then we have had 2,655 head, scattered over several days, and they, too, went off readily. Just at the close there is an unsupplied demand, and prices favor the seller. Drovers make money this week. There are negotiations still being carried on between the different railroads looking towards a harmony of interests in the live stock carrying trade and more equality in the distribution of the stock, but no results have yet been reached. As yet the New Jersey Central and the Hudson River roads deliver fully seven-eighths of the stock in our markets. The Erie is still out in the cold. Some of the late shippers over the New York Central road have recently changed to the Pennsylvania Central, on account of always having stock late in by the former route. No cattle are brought from Albany on the boats this season.

The quality of the cattle now coming forward averages fair, all the still-fed stock being in. Most of the good droves sell at 12@12½c., with prime at 13c., making an advance of ¼@½c. for the week.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₰ lb.....	12¾ @ 13	12¾ @ 12¾
Good to prime.....	12 @ 12¾	11¾ @ 12¾
Ordinary to medium.....	11¾ @ 12	11 @ 11¾
Lowest grade.....	10¾ @ 11	10¾ @ 10¾
Average sales.....	12 @ 12¾	11¾ @ —

Milch Cows.—Were we to take the average selling price of milk for our guide—less than $1 per can, last week—we should call the cow trade the hardest yet. It certainly is dull, but is not quite as depressed as is the milk market. There is an overstock of common and medium cows, while very few really good milkers are sent in for sale. One car of medium cows averaged $55 each, with 10 at $65, and a few prime at $80; poor selling at $40.

Veal Calves.—The calf trade is not as good, arrivals being large, while the advance of last week checked their use. People are turning more to lamb as its season approaches its hight. Calves run poorer in quality, more of those known as buttermilk and grass calves coming to market. Such have been sold at 4½@5c. per ₰. Thin milk veals are worth 6@6½c.; fair to good, 7@7¾c., with prime at 8c., and a few extras at 8½c. One lot of 34 State calves, 128 lbs., sold at 7¾c.; 75 of 110@130 lbs., at 6@7c.; 43 of 121 lbs., at 6¾c.

Sheep and Lambs.—While lambs are in good demand, and rather higher at the close, sheep drag even at ¼c. decline. They have ruled so high, the season through, that people have got out of the way of using them. Sheep are quoted at 6¾@7¼c. for such as are coming forward just now, though strictly prime might reach 7½c. Lambs sell at 11@11c. for quite common Western to extra fat Jerseys of 90 lbs. One lot of 50 lb. Va. lambs went at 11c., while a lot of 56 lb. Jerseys sold at 13c., and some of 61 lb, extras at 14c.

Hogs.—These are depressed again with large numbers offering. They sell at 5¾@6c. for heavy to light dressed. One car sold alive at 4 9-16c. The market closes dull and weak.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES

and TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. The well known and reliable remedy for Brown Discoloration of the Face. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by *Druggists.*

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 633 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSTORS.

The great demand for TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE has excited the cupidity of certain parties who are attempting to palm upon the public a Lead Pipe merely *washed with Tin* for TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE—the cheat is easily detected. Our patent TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE is a BLOCK TIN PIPE heavily coated with solid Lead; it may be distinguished from all other Pipe by the four small ribbed lines running lengthwise, at equal quarter distances. Samples sent by mail free.

Tin-Washed Lead Pipe no more compares in value with TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE than common Tin-Ware, which rusts and wears out in a short time, does with BLOCK TIN-WARE, which never rusts and is almost imperishable.

Tin-Washed Lead Pipe was made thirty years ago, and abandoned as utterly useless as a protection against Lead Poison. COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MF'G CO., 213 Centre St., New York, manufacturers of TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE, BLOCK TIN PIPE, SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SOLDER, &c. Orders filled at sight. TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE is 15 cents a pound for all sizes.

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Bonds of the village of New London, Wis., having but 10 to 12 years to run. Principal and interest payable in New York City. Price, 75 and accrued interest. There are no better bonds in this market. Also, other first-class investment securities.

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☞ Agents in all the principal cities and towns.

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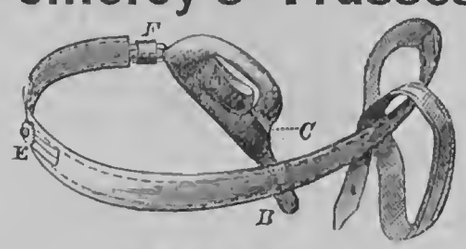

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WEED. WEED.

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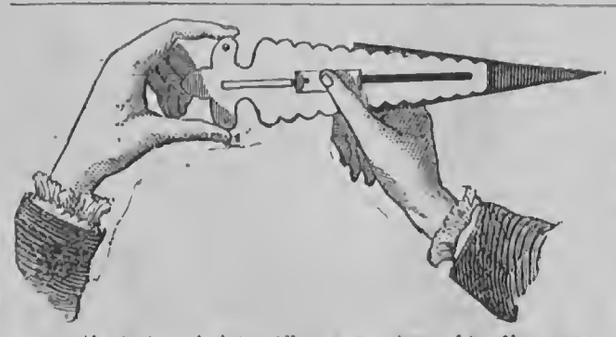
HARTFORD, CONN.
REPRESENTED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

THE PROTEAN LANCETTE.



Experience teaches that to secure for an article the favor and patronage of the LADIES, it must combine beauty and elegance of design, with practical utility. The favor with which our modification of the **BUTTON-HOLE CUTTER** has been received predicts that no Lady's Work Basket will be regarded as complete without it. It is also an admirable Envelope, Leaf and Paper Knife.

DIRECTIONS.

To extend the Lancet, hold the instrument as illustrated by the engraving; then holding it as you would a pen, with the cutting edge from you, insert the point (where you wish to commence the button-hole) until you are stopped by the gauge. Be careful not to extend the point too far at first, but cut and try until the hole is a sufficient size to allow the button to pass through; then observe at what point the slide is on the scale, that you may be able to retain the size.

The Lancet can be sharpened like an ordinary knife. Samples mailed post-paid on receipt of 50 cents.

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NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE,
HEAVILY PLATED WITH PURE SILVER.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HALL, ELTON & CO.,

A full assortment of Table, Dessert, Tea, Egg and Salt Spoons; Table, Medium, Dessert, Pie, Oyster, Pickle and Beef Forks; Soup, Oyster, Gravy, Cream and Mustard Ladles; Butter, Tea, Dessert, Cake, Ice Cream, Pie, Crumb and Fish Knives; Sugar Tongs, Shells and Sift-ers; Berry Shells, Nut Picks, Napkin Rings, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

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In CHICAGO and the WEST.

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BUTTON-HOLE WORKER.

The most perfect Button-Hole Worker ever invented! So simple that a child can work a more perfect button-hole with it than the most experienced hand can without it. It does away with pricking the fingers, straining the eyes, and with imperfect and irregularly worked button-holes. They give universal satisfaction. Ladies who use them say that they are worth their weight in gold.

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Sample worker, with full directions for use, sent post-paid by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

RISTORI's daughter shows dramatic talent.

MR. MARBLE, of the N. Y. World, is in poor health.

BRET HARTE will soon publish a new volume of sketches.

A MEETING in honor of Prof. Morse is to be held in Mexico.

THE monument of Capt. Miles Standish is to be 100 feet high.

PRESIDENT GRANT will spend the summer at Long Branch—as usual.

ANNA SWAN BATES, the giantess, has had a child of gigantic proportions.

DR. DIO LEWIS has introduced genuine Turks into his Boston Turkish Bath.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL plowed an acre of land in Groton, Mass., a few days ago.

MR. TENNYSON has been deeply affected in health by the death of Prof. Maurice.

THE remains of ex-King Louis Phillippe are to be taken from England to France.

"H. H.," Helen Hunt; and Sarah C. Woolsey, "Susan Coolidge," have gone to California.

HON. GEO. BANCROFT and Hon. Amos T. Ackerman will give their fortunes to Phillips, Exeter, N. H., Academy.

THE Rev. John E. Robie, Editor of the Christian Advocate, Buffalo, and one of the oldest Methodist ministers in Western New York, died suddenly on Sunday, May 26th, at Cowlesville, of apoplexy.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

The Kirby Harvesting Machines:

TWO-WHEEL MOWERS!
SELF-RAKING REAPERS!
COMBINED REAPERS & MOWERS!
SIMPLE,
DURABLE,
LIGHT DRAFT,
PERFECT WORK.

A Machine to suit every Farmer in the Union; from the Dairy Grass Farm on New England Hills to the Five Thousand Acre Wheat Field on Western Prairies. Manufactured by

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Not a Harrow only, but a **Cultivator** of Corn, Potatoes, Wheat and other grain, increasing the crop, doing the work better, faster and cheaper than any other way. Send for Catalogue, 11 pages farmers' experience. **J. J. THOMAS & CO.,** Geneva, N. Y.

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CROW-BARS AND HARROW TEETH.

We beg to call the attention of Farmers and others to this new class of goods—quite as strong, with two-thirds the weight, and less cost than the old-style iron ones. Sold by Hardware Dealers generally.

Crow-Bars..... 10 to 30 lbs..... 11 cts. per lb.
Harrow Teeth.. ⅝ in. square.... 12½ "
" .. ¾ " .... 13½ "

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THE SUPERIOR HAY SPREADER.

Farmers, be sure and examine the only perfect Spreader ever put into the field. The SUPERIOR is acknowledged by all to be the only Machine that will spread, disentangle and turn over all grass passed over. It is the neatest, best built and only true working tedder. Send for Descriptive Circular, and read the numerous testimonials received. JAMES FRAZER, General Agent, Newburg, N. Y., and for sale by NEW YORK PLOW CO., Beekman St., New York.

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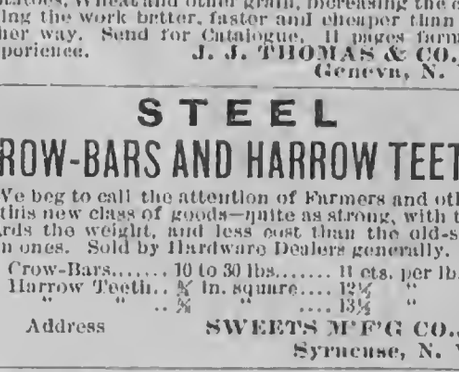

Toward expense of a **Public Test** that the **PATENT LIGHTNING SAWS** **Excel in Speed, Ease and Simplicity all others.** Of Boynton's Latest Improved Cross-Cut and Wood Saws, not *one* failed in 20,000. Cross Cut ($1 per ft.); Wood Saws ($1 each). *For sale by all Dealers.*

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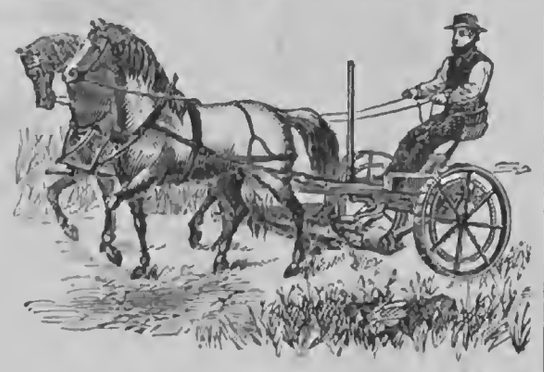

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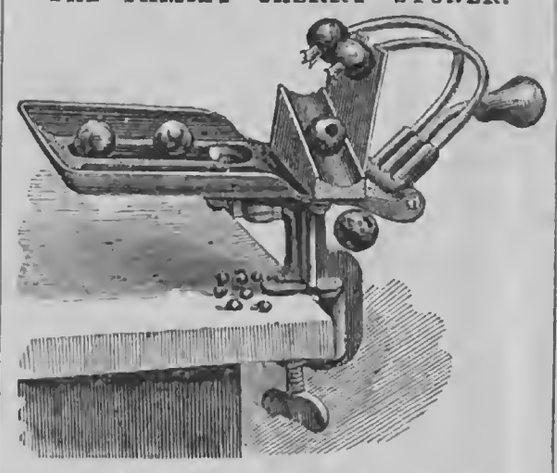

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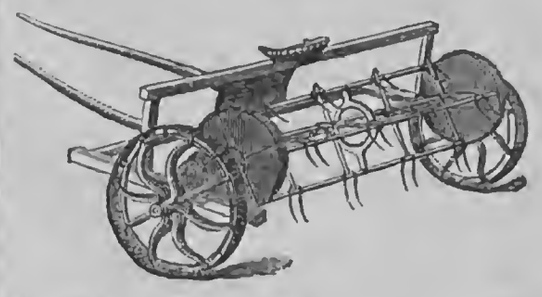

Enables the most important Agricultural product of America to be cut, cured and stored in the barn in one day. Improves the quality and increases the value of the hay crop. Prevents all risk of damage from storms and sudden showers. Is simple, durable and of light draft. Was awarded the New England Agricultural Society's only first prize, at the Great Field Trial, at Amherst, Mass., as being superior to all others, and the best and only perfect machine for tedding or turning hay.

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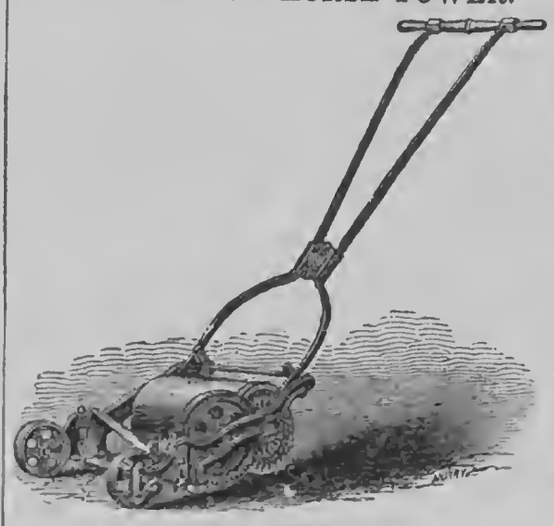
FOR HAND OR HORSE POWER.



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STYLES, SIZES & PRICES TO SUIT ALL FARMERS.
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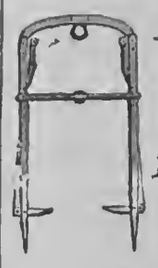

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Highest award and Bronze Medal at the New York State Fair and Trial in 1870.
Thirty Premiums in 1870.
Endorsed by 1000 Farmers in 1870.
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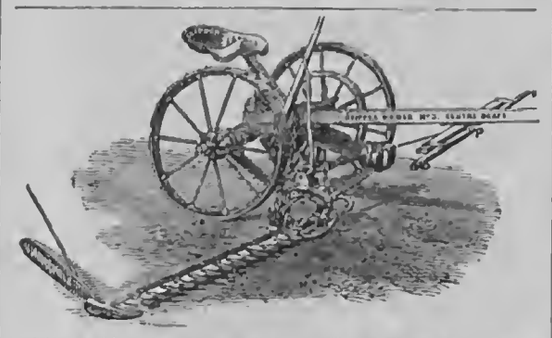
Received several hundred Premiums in 1871.



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To the No. 4 size is attached the Dropper (cutting 5½ feet, with *separate Finger-Bar* for reaping), constructed with great improvements—in fact perfected; and in point of efficiency, strength, lightness of draft and symmetry of proportions, it is, as a Reaper, also unequaled. Farmers! see it before you buy. Pass your own judgment upon it. Look at its many improvements possessed by no other machine. Remember, it is fully warranted. Send for Pamphlet.

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PROPRIETORS, PATENTEES & MANUFACTURERS OF
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Combined Threshers and Winnowers, Overshot Threshers, Clover Hullers, Feed Cutters, Saw Mills, Horse Rakes, Horse Pitchforks, Shingle Machines, Straw Preserving Rye Threshers, &c., **Albany, N.Y.**

Implements, Machinery, &c.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND BUTTER BUYERS!
PACK YOUR BUTTER
IN
WESTCOTT'S
RETURN BUTTER PAIL

Approved and recommended by the leading authorities of our country on dairying, and acknowledged by all butter dealers to be the very best package in use.

Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents more** a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.

READ THIS:

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market.* It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommends its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.

Respectfully,

(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.

X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail,** and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.

SILSBY BROS.,
Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.

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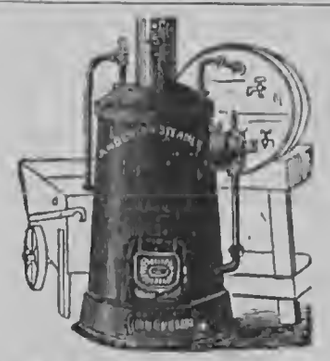
Harder's Premium Railway Horse Power and Thresher and Cleaner, received,

THE FIRST PRIZE

At Great National Trial, at Auburn, N. Y.

For "*Slow and easy movement of horses, 15 rods less than 15 miles per hour, Mechanical Construction of the very best kind, thorough and consistent construction of machinery, nothing slighted, manship and material in every place, excellent work, &c.*" as shown by official Report of Judges. Threshers, Separators, Feeders, Saws, Seed Sowers and Planters, all of the best in Market. Catalogue with price, full information, and Judges Report of Auburn Trial sent free. Address MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co. N.Y.



ANDERSON'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, for *Steaming* FEED FOR STOCK, Heating Cheese Vats; Tannery Vats, Conservatories, &c. This Steamer is made of Wrought Iron, thoroughly riveted and finished in good style. It has a reliable Automatic or Self-regulating Water Feeder, Safety Valve, Vacuum Valve, Water Gauge Cocks, Whistle, &c., all complete. The boiler is peculiar in construction, being ONE COMPLETE DOUBLE BOILER WITHIN ANOTHER, the two communicating one with the other. It has an extraordinary amount of fire space for the size of the boiler; No. 3, a medium size, having 3,853 square inches of fire surface; consequently, it requires but little fuel to run it. Either wood or coal may be used for fuel.

It will cook more feed, or heat more water, in a given time, than any other Steamer of the same size or cost. It is more durable than any other, for the reason that the fire-box is made of wrought iron, and is *entirely surrounded with water.* We are also manufacturing:

Anderson's Low Pressure Steam Heater, for Heating *Private Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Conservatories, &c.* We manufacture for all the territory east of Illinois.

For further particulars address
P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

IMPROVED FOOT LATHES, With Slide-Rest and Fittings. Just the thing for the Artisan or Amateur Turner.

Also, **HAND PLANERS.**

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— Dartmouth College will graduate 69 at its next commencement.

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— Michigan University graduates 85 men and 2 women next commencement.

— The eight-hour strikes are extending to all parts of the country.

— New and startling charges against the Methodist Book Concern have been made.

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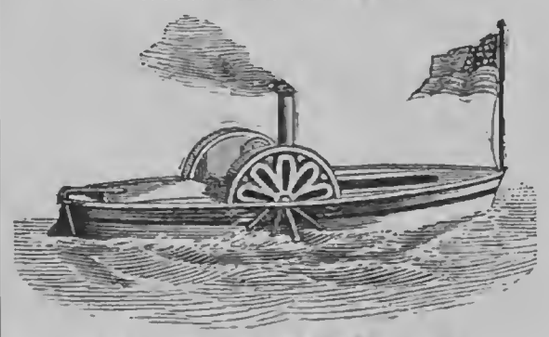

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EXCELSIOR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS, ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

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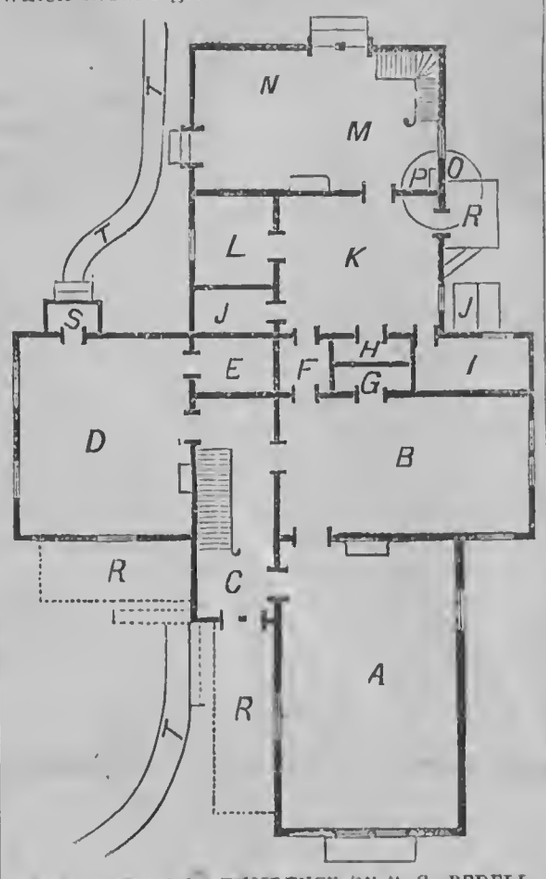
Rural Architecture.

A WOMAN'S PLAN OF A HOUSE.

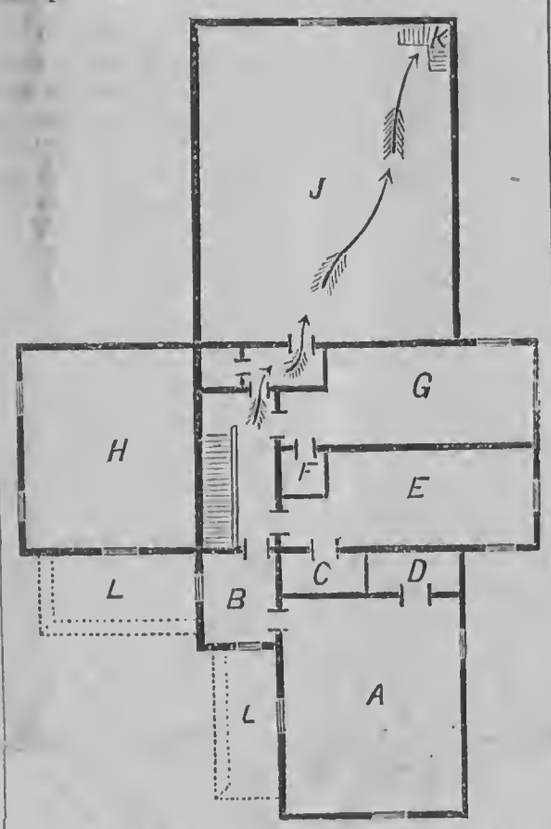
THE first thing to be considered in arranging a plan for a dwelling, is the necessities of your family; the second, and perhaps the most difficult thing to take into consideration, is the size of your pocket-book. It should be the aim, however, of the heads of every family to secure to themselves as good a home as their means will allow—that is, as good a home as they can possibly make for themselves, without incurring too great indebtedness, or jeopardizing their every day bread-and-butter income. In order to do this, young married people especially should bear in mind the excellent advice:—"Take care of the pennies, and the dollars will take care of themselves." It is a prevalent error with people to think, because it takes a thousand dollars to build such a house as they need, and they have in possession only five hundred, that, therefore, they will buy a horse and buggy, or spend the money on less desirable luxuries, and in so doing, they never attain to the desired thousand.

My husband and I are in partnership. Fifteen years ago when we entered into our present relations, he had sixty-five dollars and I had fifty dollars to put into the matrimonial business. He was a good printer, a man of most excellent habits, steady and industrious. I was a "school marm," the only thing then open for a young woman to do. The first half dozen years we spent in "waiting for something to turn up," and attended to that as faithfully as did ever WILKINS MICAWBER. Of course we managed to make our very insignificant "bills receivable" meet our "bills payable," and *vice versa*. We were slow to learn that it was by slow and steady accumulation that a competency would be gained. But when at last the desire for a home of our own took a deep root in our hearts, every thing to which we turned our attention became a financial success. A present of a beautiful building lot from my mother became the nucleus of our endeavors. Having no family we both continued active partners and both worked for the same end. When the assets of our bank rounded the second thousand we began to think of a plan for a house. My husband's forte being entirely confined to a newspaper office, the selection of a plan was left entirely to me.

Our family, present and prospective, consisted of my good mother an old friend and schoolmate, now a widow, and her little girl. My chief desire was to plan a house which should give to mother a most desirable apartment, where she could spend the excess of her "three score years and ten" in quiet and rest. So I employed the long winter evenings in endeavoring to bring out my dormant conception of our house, and as I had had considerable experience as a draughtsman (?) in mapping, etc., in the county office, where I rendered service for a number of years, while the sterner sex went forth to battle, I succeeded beyond my expectations.



GROUND PLAN OF RESIDENCE OF F. S. BEDELL.
A, parlor, 15 by 22 feet; B, dining room, 12 by 20; C, hall, 7½ by 9½; D, sitting room, 15 by 17; E, closet, 5 by 7½; F, passage; G, China closet, 2½ by 6; H, kitchen closet, 2½ by 6; I, pantry, 5 by 10; J, cellar stairs; K, kitchen, 14 by 14; L, girl's bed room, 7½ by 10; M, woodshed, 21 by 14; N, ground floor for wood; O, cistern; P, cistern pump.



CHAMBER PLAN OF RESIDENCE OF F. S. BEDELL.
A, bed room, 15 by 18; B, tower, 7½ by 7½; C, closet, 4 by 8; D, closet, 4 by 7; E, bed room, 9 by 18; F, closet, 4 by 5; G, bed room, 8 by 18; H, bed room, 15 by 17; I, passage into attic store room, 3½ by 7; J, attic store room, 22 by 28; K, back stairs; L L, balconies.

[In the ground plan R, R, R, are piazzas; S, latticed porch; T, T, T, walks.]

The cost of this house complete, including out-house, cellar and cistern, finished as represented in the engraving, was $3,250. This, of course, does not include the improvements necessary to the finest of city houses, but simply that of a first-class country residence. The inside work is finished with 2½-in. band molding on O. G. casings; the windows are all supplied with pulleys, the doors with mortice locks. Each room has its closet supplied with shelves, a drawer and hooks for hanging. The chimneys all are built from the foundation—each resting, in fact, upon a stone foundation of its own.

The pantry is supplied with shelves and drawers and a receptacle for two barrels of flour, having doors in front to receive barrels and a folding lid on top for every-day use. This closet is large enough to contain bread-bowl, board, etc., as well as barrels.

The China closet is supplied with a row of drawers on either side of the door, shelves, and also a slide eighteen inches square opening into the kitchen closet and affording means of passing food through without the usual amount of travel. The Kitchen closet is supplied with numerous shelves and drawers to accommodate its uses. The passage between the dining room and kitchen is of much value in my estimation in cutting off sounds and smell, as well as affording a convenient place for hanging a hat and shawl for ready use. The room marked "sitting room," in the original plan, was "mother's room" instead, and still retains the name with us, although the beloved occupant only enjoyed it about six months, when she went home to enjoy a heavenly palace in that "building of God, a house not made with hands."

The part which comprises the kitchen and wood shed is built with 12 feet studding, having 9 feet ceiling below and the remainder in the great attic store-room—a receptacle of the everything of housekeeping and also a place to dry clothes in winter. The main building of 20 feet studding, having 10 feet below and 9 feet above.

Back stairs are a necessity in such a house for reasons which will occur to housekeepers. But we leave the whole merit of our plan, whatever it may be, to be studied out by those interested.

MRS. L. G. BEDELL.
Crown Point, Ind.

RESIDENCE OF F. S. BEDELL, CROWN POINT, IND.

The Horseman.

WOLF'S TEETH IN HORSES.

A History of the Tradition which Obtains concerning Wolf's Teeth.

YOUR correspondent, "O. F. L.," Battle Creek, Mich., says, "I want to say in regard to wolf teeth in horses, that I know they will blind a horse." How is it then that old horses die with the wolf teeth, (so called) both in; and are not blind. And, per contra, old horses with both wolf teeth out are now living and are blind of one or both eyes? He recommends extracting both teeth, and to put honey in the eyes and butter in the ears. What for? Honey might be for eye-salve—as the eyes are affected—but I think it objectionable on account of bees, flies, &c.; but what he puts butter in the ears for I cannot divine. He further says:—"When I hear a horse doctor say they do not blind a horse, I advise all to beware of him." I am not a V. S. nor an M. D., but was brought up on a farm, and have consulted the best authors I could find, upon diseases of domestic animals, and have failed to find such reasoning.

Mr. JNO. MILLS, a distinguished author of England, says:—"There is no higher authority than M. PERCIVAL'S Lectures." "The many diseases," says M. PERCIVAL, "to which the eye of the domestic horse is obnoxious, compared to the many set down by ophthalmic writers to the organ of man, are certainly very few; yet there is among them that have proved in all ages of veterinary surgery so pestilential, and that, even at the present day, so obstinately pursues its end in spite of all remedial measures, that of itself it is a sufficient reason for us to become well acquainted with the anatomy and physiology of the eye and to pay more than ordinary attention to it in a state of disease." And he then gives the following unfavorable symptoms of the eyes: "Sunken or gloomy aspect; prominence of the *membrana nictitans*; a watery state of the eyes; dimness of the cornea, particularly around its margin; dullness or discoloration of the iris; *corpora nigra*, yellowish or spotty; pupil smaller than usual; perhaps milky or hazy, with white speck in the center, which is incipient cataract. The chief cause of blindness in horses has its origin in *inflammation*."

The artificial state in which domestic horses are kept, in hot and illy-ventilated stables, with steaming manure, etc., together with over-work, over-feeding, etc., over-heating the blood, changing them suddenly from a warm to a cold place, and *vice versa*, all tend to produce inflammation; and when the tendency is to the eye, will eventually produce cataract. Now, the first thing to do will be to reduce the inflammation, which is most speedily accomplished by physic and bleedings. A seton in the cheek, or rowel in the jaw, is a safe issue and speedy escape from the eyes. That the knocking out, or drawing teeth (called wolf teeth), may relieve the inflammation about the eyes, I have no doubt, and it is a very common practice; and this caused many to believe that the teeth caused blindness. But, as TUPPER says, "there is no wide-spread error but hath truth for its beginning." And so this practice had in the beginning; but is now supposed to be what Lord DUNDREARY calls "one of those things which no fellah can find out." This custom, near as I can learn from farriers' books, etc., had its origin in this wise: Prizes were offered in England for "Running Races" for colts of two and three years old, and by skillful manipulation of their teeth by farriers, "there is no doubt," says Mr. MILLS, "that many stakes were carried off by horses older than their qualifications allowed." And in knocking out the teeth of these "*colts*" (for they were *knocked* out, so that the owners could swear they had not *drawn* them out to make them appear like colts shedding their teeth), caused the blood to flow freely—as when bled in the mouth—and a soreness of the gums, which produced an irritation like that produced by the seton in the cheek, or a rowel in the jaw, and probably caused these "colts" no more pain than bleeding in the mouth, or a seton or rowel, did not appear so disgusting, and answered every purpose.

These farriers—many of whom are horse jockeys—were not slow to discover that this would answer in place of bleeding, roweling, etc., and did not take so long nor look so bad; and they selected the two teeth just forward of the double teeth in the upper jaw, which the horse can spare as well as any other, and called them "wolf teeth (mysterious name)! This did so well, that when a cow got sick, she got "the-wolf-in-the-tail." This is the same "wolf," Mr. Editor, and the same "Wolf-in-Sheep's-Clothing" got it up, for the purpose of mystifying the people, and get money out of them for curing their stock—cured in the same way by *bleeding*—*i. e.*, by cutting off the end of old Sook's tail, which lets the wolf out!

It, too, is the prevailing practice, and does not do the cow any more harm than to bleed in the neck, provided it is not cut off too often, and gets too short to keep off the flies; but what is her loss is the milkmaid's gain, as "Boss" can't slash her dirty tail in the maid's face.

I have been thus lengthy and minute in my explanations of this—which I believe to be a common error—because there are thousands who believe that the knocking out of the (so-called) wolf teeth will relieve inflammation of the eye; that, therefore, they cause blindness if left in; but, in my opinion, they are no more the cause of blindness in horses than the hairs and skin in the end of a cow's tail are the cause of her sickness, because if they are cut off the cow gets well. H. C.

Delaware, O.

WOLF TEETH AND RINGBONES.

Wolf Teeth in Horses.—I saw in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of May 25th a communication from L. M. V. in regard to wolf teeth and ringbones. Now it always seemed curious to me that a horse should ever have any superfluous teeth, or that they should be knocked out in order to preserve his sight. Any family that has raised children and knows the symptoms and effect of cutting teeth may have observed kindred effects in animals, and would be equally as sensible to knock out the child's teeth, as the horse's. We find in adult persons the cutting of their wisdom teeth often affects their eyes, and we seek other means of relief than knocking them out. In the case of the horse this may be done by bleeding in the mouth, near the teeth, or by giving saltpeter, or some other laxative to decrease the fever or inflammation. A great many horses have wolf teeth, as they are called, and about one horse in fifty is troubled in his eyes by it; better bleed him profusely at the end of his tail than to knock his teeth out.

So, also, in regard to black teeth in pigs; when they are cutting teeth they become feverish, and it gives them a runty appearance. If you give the mother plenty of raw potatoes or other vegetable diet a week or two before dropping her pigs, so that she does not have any fever, and has a good flow of milk at the time, you will never have any black teeth in your pigs.

Ringbone on Horses.—Now in regard to ringbone on horses: It is an old saying of old men that when you see a colt standing with his head down hill and his tail up hill he is not gaining or doing well; or, in other words, he is running down hill in flesh and constitution, or becoming sickly. The fact of it is the colt's toes are so long that his ankles ache, and he stands that way to rest them. This is the very time, if he capers or runs much, that ringbones, spavins, splints, curbs, etc., start; and they may be there for two years before you notice them or could find them. No horse has ringbones, splints, curbs or spavins, unless he has been strained; and this is the very time he receives those strains—when his muscles are weak and his toes are long, and when the ground is hard, which constitute the very nursery of all those complaints. The old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is true; and to use it let every man who has a colt be sure to have his toes trimmed short as soon as the ground freezes in the fall, and see to it three or four times in the winter; keep them short, and I will guarantee him against all those calamities.

Marshalltown, Iowa. A. A. S.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Chickory for Horses.—A. J. HINDS, Patchogue, L. I., writes the Farmers' Club: "Several years ago I raised about 1,800 bushels of chickory—a root our sandy soil is well adapted to, if highly manured. As the tops were very rank, I often turned my horse in, and he needed no watching to keep off from good clover and timothy growing in the same field. In winter I fed him the trimmings of the roots. I had about one ton that was moldy and unfit for market (not properly dried). I fed this to him next Summer, in place of grain, with so much success that I think of trying it again for that purpose only. Have others tried it for that purpose? If so, with what success?"

The Herdsman.

INDIANA FARMERS LOSING MONEY.

How they Lose by not Breeding Good Stock.

ONE of the most important considerations in marketing the farm products of the great West is the quality of the stock; and there is hardly any enumerating the millions of dollars lost to the farmers in feeding common stock, or poor breed. So far as hogs are concerned we are doing tolerably well; yet here there is room for great improvement. But when it comes to cattle, we are very poor—oh! so poor! Only to think that in a large majority of counties they cannot boast of one thorough-bred Short-horn bull. If the sires of our cattle, here in Indiana, the fifth State in the Union, could only be gathered together, I think it would cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every thinking farmer in the State, and many a consumer would say, "I will eat Bologna sausage no more, for these large-headed, peaked-shanked, thick-necked and high-flanked animals are annually losing us millions of dollars. Such like investments in any other business in the world, would prove utterly disastrous. Certainly, my brother farmers, *we can do better*.

And now while low prices are pressing us so hard, and we are all earnestly trying to realize the most from our hard-earned products, can we not clearly see the necessity of improving the stock of our cattle? "Will it pay?" I admit this is the standard. And now for the figures:—To commence, in buying calves, I sometimes pay $15 for one, while others are offered to me at $6 to $7 that I would not accept as a gift; and the best I can buy are only grades. Now, here is a difference of over one hundred per cent. at the start. Again, take your common steer at the age of three years; he will weigh 1,100 pounds, worth four cents, equal to $44. A steer sired by a thorough-bred Short-Horn, of a common cow, with the same amount of feed and attention, will weigh 1,400 pounds, and bring 5½ cents, equal to $77; balance in favor of grade steers, $33; on one hundred steers, $3,300—enough to buy a small farm, and all on the difference in stock. Now this is no exaggeration; and I am satisfied hundreds of feeders will verify the figures I make. But I will make the case still stronger:—A thorough-bred steer at the same age, keep and all, will weigh 1,600 pounds, and be worth six and a-quarter cents, equal to $100—a difference of $56 in one steer in favor of thorough-bred. Now, to prove by actual experience that the figures are correct, I refer to a statement made at a meeting of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture in January last, by Dr. A. C. STEVENSON of Greencastle, that a short time previous he had sold a lot of good common steers at 4½ cents per pound gross, while some Durhams, fed in the same way, and same age, brought 6¾ cents per pound. I do not recollect the difference in weight, but it was full as much as I have made it in the comparison above.

I wish these statements could be kept continually before the eyes of every farmer in the West, until he would see that "it will pay" so clearly that he would act upon it. I know it will reach many if you publish this; but, unfortunately, there are too many who do not take the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and, like the calf that butted the locomotive, "it was the worse for the calf." So it is for those plodding farmers who are butting against the intelligence and improvements of the age—"it is the worse for them."

But to as many as read this communication I would say—never breed another cow to anything below a thorough-bred. If you are not individually able, club together in each neighborhood and buy a thorough-bred animal, and you will soon find "it will pay." If one of your enterprising farmers has such an animal, pay him $5 or $10 for service, and make money—"it will pay"—rather than accept the gratuitous service of an animal whose lightest part is in the rear.—WILLOW BROOK FARM, *Red House, Morgan Co., Ind.*

SINCE the receipt of the foregoing letter the Indianians have organized a State Association of Short-Horn Breeders, and adopted resolutions urging the calling of a National Convention of this class of breeders of live stock. Evidently our intelligent correspondent is not the only one in Indiana who recognizes the loss to that grand State from breeding imperfect animals when perfect ones are as easily produced. And there can be no doubt that this new organization will stimulate more attention to breeding good stock and render the annual animal product of far greater value.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

The Injured Cow Going Blind.—C. D. R. relates the circumstances of a cow being injured in one eye, and as a common consequence she was blinded; but, as an uncommon consequence she was also blinded in the other. I think the cause of that is an inflammation of the optic nerve at the decussation; and, as the eye is a double organ, when one eye is injured it would follow that the chances for an inflammation of the nerve from that eye would be great. Probably the horn, in striking, injured the "retina" of the eye, thus communicating to the nerve back of it the shock of the injury, and thus exposing it to an irrecoverable injury. I think the chances for recovery are uncertain, and C. D. R. will find something to confirm what I have said by reference to a work on "Physiology" or "Optics."—F. B. W., *Oberlin, O.*

Scours in Calves.—I notice an inquiry from M. A. HULL for a remedy to cure scours in calves. I once had a young calf that I thought much of, afflicted just as he describes his, and cured it like a charm in this way:—Feed it an egg, shell and all, every time it is fed milk until it is well. One egg will generally cure a young calf. Put the egg in its mouth and hold it shut until it swallows it, no matter if it don't eat all the shell. Eggs are good to cure older cattle as well as calves; but it takes more of them. An egg put in the milk every morning when a calf drinks skim milk will keep it thrifty.—H. GARLOCK.

Cow with Garget.—E. R., Watertown, N. Y. Your cow evidently has garget. Feed her a small piece of poke root (*Phytolacca dicandra*) two or three times a week. Stick a piece of it in a carrot and give it to her. Beans are said to cure garget also. Soak a pint of beans for a feed and give the cow every day till better. Bean meal is said to be still better—a pint of it with other meal every four days has cured bad cases.

Entomological.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Grape Vine Borers.—The enclosed bugs I found in the pith of my grape vines, where they have burrowed in great numbers. Several of my large, healthy, six-year-old vines have been killed since Spring, and I am in great fear that my vineyard will be destroyed. Please state the name and habits of this (to me) new pest, and the remedy. Do they bore into the vine in the Winter or Spring? I have examined my bearing vines, but have found none except in those which have been killed, and they were healthy and green in early Spring.—P. H. S., *Macon, Mo.*

THE small, blackish-brown beetles, varying from a quarter to one-half an inch long, and about a sixteenth of an inch in diameter, are the *Bostrichus bicaudatus*, SAY, several times referred to of late. They must be quite abundant in the Western States, as we are in receipt of them from various localities at the West, and learn from correspondents that they are doing a great amount of damage to vineyards this Spring. We do not know of any preventive, and, probably, the only sure method of destroying this pest is to cut and burn the infested branches.

First Book of Entomology.—Will you tell me what book would suit a beginner in the study of insect life? Are there any works which fill the same place in entomology that GRAY'S do in botany? If so, where and for what price can they be procured?—X. L.

WE have no work on Entomology that will give the beginner as clear and ready an insight into the science as GRAY'S works do into the science of botany. Such a work will no doubt appear before many years have passed, because there is a growing taste among our people to know more of insect life. There are, however, many good works that will aid the student; among them we would recommend "Harris' Insects Injurious to Vegetation;" also "Packard's Guide to the Study of Insects. The two volumes of the American Entomologist, edited by CHARLES V. RILEY, will aid you in learning the names, structure and habits of a vast number of our native species. These works can be had at this office. See our book list for price, except the last two, which we believe are two dollars per volume.

Worms on Corn.—If M. C. of Mobile will send us a few of the worms which are eating his corn and melons, we will try to give the information he desires. Pack carefully in a small tin box, with a little damp cotton or moss.

The Poultry-Yard.

"A HEN THAT OVER-LAYS."

On page 343 of the RURAL NEW-YORKER is a communication by "Subscriber," under the above head, asking "for a remedy for hens over-laying, or laying soft-shelled eggs." Careful observation and experience has taught me that there is but one cause for these irregularities and imperfections, and that is *weakness*. I know that the cause is almost invariably attributed to the want of shell-making material. A well hen, shut up on a clean board floor, and fed on whole grain, or unbolted meal, with gravel and water, will continue to lay perfect eggs till she has laid her litter out, or, till she has become so reduced in flesh as to stop laying entirely. The only advantage in giving hens lime, bone, etc., is, it furnishes for their immediate use a shell-making material, and relieves the bodily energies of an exhausting demand.

There are three principal causes for these weaknesses, all of which have their immediate effect on the ovarium. The first and greatest cause among large fowls is compelling them to fly in getting to their perch or nest. Asiatic fowls among hens are what heavy weights are among men. Who would think of requiring a heavy weight, of two hundred and fifty or three hundred pounds, to jump or clamber up the partition from the first to the second floor to retire, and then, if he appeared a little lame or strained the next day, wonder at the cause; and yet there is just as much propriety in the one case as in the other.

Large fowls should not be allowed to fly at all; their nests should be on the ground or floor, and their perches should be so arranged as not to require any wing effort in getting on to them. It is better to have them very low, than to have a boom to get on to them with (or from), as they are liable to fall off in the night.

The second cause is the over attention of the cock, especially if he be large and clumsy.

A third cause is a strain in laying. Hens that are well fed, and provided with all the necessary egg-producing materials, are liable to get too fat to lay with ease; and if, as is frequently the case, a surplus of material accumulates, a way must be provided for its disposition, and double-yolked eggs are produced. This is unnatural, and should be checked, or deleterious effects will almost certainly be the result.

I have given the causes, and now for a cure: Take the hen away from the rest of the flock, and shut her in a warm, dry place, and keep her on short allowance till she lays perfect eggs, and regularly, or stops laying entirely, when she may be returned to the flock. If she has become so weakened that her droppings are discolored and lax, give her a strong dose of Cayenne pepper; the seeds of two peppers should be given for one dose, and should be pushed well down the throat. Two or three doses will almost invariably effect a cure.

Permit me to say a word in regard to laying fowls. If they are shut up, keep them as quiet as possible; let them have a surplus by them, at all times, of the egg-producing material—especially feed and water; but be sure and exclude all members of male persuasion—that is to say, never allow a cock of any kind with them. Try this, and rest assured that soft-shelled eggs and sick hens will be at a discount, for I have advanced no new theories on unpracticed notions, but "speak that I do know, and testify of the things" learned in the school of experience.

Mystic Bridge, Conn. FARMER.

CANKEROUS DIPHTHERIA IN FOWLS.

I SEE in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of April 13th, ult., an answer to the inquiry of a Texas subscriber in relation to a new disease in chickens, signed by Mr. ROWE, Tremont, N. Y. I notice in his description of the disease he thinks the affection in the head and throat the same. My experience this last winter, in a number of cases, leads me to think differently. The head swells in the canker cases; the matter assumes a globular form in the head, with a different color, and the whole constitution of the bird differently affected. The treatment in the canker case given is good, and, in most cases, sufficient. In the other case not so, as there is a great deal more to contend with. When first noticed a watery, foamy appearance comes in one corner of the eye; in a few days the side of the mouth, wattles and side of the face appear as if some one had thrown the yellow of a hard boiled egg at the fowl and small, cubical fragments attached themselves to the parts named. On opening the mouth, I find the same attached on the inner side of the throat; and if pressed upwards from the outside it will be found, as the windpipe comes near the mouth from said pressure, that the same is found around and down in it also. The whole constitution is affected, and the disease is quite contagious, and requires more than common care to keep it from going through a large poultry yard.

I have had a fair test of remedies this Winter, as the cases presented themselves one after another, giving me a good chance for experiment. I used, both externally and internally, nitrate silver, chlorate potash, bichromate potash, and others, such as the virus in such cases indicates, without effect, in proper doses. I finally found the following to cure perfectly:—I take a teaspoonful of lard and twenty drops of carbolic acid, well mixed. I applied to the inner part of the air passage, or windpipe, with a swab made by rolling a few thicknesses of woolen thread round a small stick the size of a pipe stem, removing as much as possible of this cheesy stuff, without creating much irritation. This I did once a day. I gave a teaspoonful of the following mixture twice a day, internally:—One-half dram iodide of iron mixed in an ounce of sirup, to which add ten drops laudanum, ten drops carbolic acid, and the balance of water to fill a four-ounce bottle. I fed one and a-half ounces of fat salt pork to each fowl, in the day. I disinfected the house and droppings with a half pound of chloride of lime in half a pailful of strong ashes, applied a part every day, keeping the house clean. Charcoal is also good to throw around, as it absorbs the foul gases and keeps the disease from spreading. I think this disease a cankerous diphtheria. T. W. WOOD.

McGregor, Iowa, May, 1871.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Carbolic Acid and Poultry.—Dr. EMERSON says:—"Put three ounces of carbolic acid into twelve quarts of lime water or whitewash; whitewash the walls of the poultry-house well with this wash, and no living parasites will be seen—their death is inevitable. A weak solution may be made to wash fowls in; one part of the acid to sixty parts of warm water; let it cool, then dip the fowls in until the feathers become thoroughly wet and the solution reaches every part of the body. Afterwards place the fowls on clean dry straw, where the sun will reach them, until they are dry. Another form in which it is recommended to use it is a soap. These soaps are for sale by various manufacturers, and have a high reputation for cleansing animals and the cure of skin diseases. A mode of making this soap is as follows:—Dissolve three pounds of common bar soap in hot water, add two to four ounces of carbolic acid, according to the desired strength. Allow to cool as usual in making hard soap. As these preparations may be bought ready-prepared, and as carbolic is by no means a safe article to keep about the house, we would advise persons to buy rather than attempt to make them, except in the case of whitewash, when they must get the pure article and dilute it."

Helping Chickens Out of the Shell.—The Illustrated Book of Poultry says: "We formerly made many attempts at such assistance in vain, and, like many others rushed to the conclusion that chicks could not be thus saved; but an accidental discovery put another face on the matter. *Keep the egg in warm water* (about 100°) while the assistance is being rendered, and success may be hoped for. The shell must be cracked very gently, and the inner membrane very tenderly peeled off till the chick be at liberty, keeping all but the beak under water until nearly clear. The operation must be performed in a warm place, and tenderly as if touching raw flesh; and it will be found that the water greatly facilitates matters, liberating the membrane if glued to the chick, and enabling it to be separated without loss of blood. The latter occurrance nine times out of ten is fatal, but if the operation be completed without blood-flowing, success may be anticipated, and the nearly dead chick may be put by the fire in flannel, or under the hen, if a quiet, good mother—under her at night, in any case—and next day may probably be as well as the others."

Silver Hamburgs vs. Leghorns.—Mr. A. Y. VAN EPPS, in an article upon Silver Hamburgs in a late number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, says that they have every quality to commend them except size; and immediately below says that they are non-sitters, thus giving them at least one defect. I claim that no one breed has perfection in all points. Again he says that they will lay more eggs than any other breed known. I am not prepared to say that they do not lay as much, but I *am* prepared to say that they do not lay a greater number of eggs, the year round, than the Leghorns; and as Leghorn eggs are a third larger than Hamburgs it is the same as the Leghorns laying a third more eggs. Again he says "their flesh is full as good as the much lauded Brahma." This I deny; for where is the blue-legged, blue-fleshed fowl that can compare with the yellow-legged, yellow-skinned fowl? In my opinion the only good quality of Hamburgs is their production of eggs. In regard to beauty they are far eclipsed by the Sebright Bantams.—H. R. E.

Incubators.—A correspondent asks where he can purchase an incubator, and if we know of any which can be operated successfully by anybody however unskilled. To both questions we must answer no. We have no doubt that some incubators are used successfully to hatch chickens by those who have invented them; but we do not know of any that are used profitably by poultry breeders. When we do we shall be glad to name it.

Packing Eggs in Salt.—I put down 100 dozen last Friday, in brine made thus:—One pint of lime, slaked; one pint G. A. salt; two gallons of water. I set the eggs on one (which?) end previous to pouring the brine over them. They require to be weighed down to prevent them turning sidewise. This is an old recipe. I presume there is some easier way. I would like to know if it is really necessary to pack on the end. It is a great deal of labor. [See RURAL June 1.—EDS.]—W. H. B., *Jackson, N. C.*

Lice on Chickens.—I am a farmer's wife, and am very fond of raising poultry. I have always found the following to be a sure cure for the above malady. When the chickens are two or three days old, take a little salt butter and rub the top of their heads with it; once will be sufficient. This will prove a preventive also. If "Constant Reader" will try the above, I think he or she will feel indebted to a reader of the RURAL.—S. A., *Newmarket, Ontario.*

Industrial Topics.

EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM FOR FARMERS.

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 1st FARMER GARRULOUS talks of the eight-hour system as adapted to farm work. I know, from my experience, and from what I have learned from others, that it is the only right way to hire hands on the farm. But there are but few farmers who know what it means. They think that if they hire a man to work eight or ten hours, when that time is up he will quit; but they are wrong. The way is to hire a man, pay him a certain amount—whatever it may be—for a certain number of hours' work, and then, if you are in a hurry, whatever time he makes over that, pay him extra for.

In this way, most men are willing to work almost any number of hours if they know they will get pay for it. The present way is to hire a man by the month, and have him begin work by four o'clock in the morning and work until seven or eight at night. It is all wrong; and as long as we continue to do that, we will be obliged to take such hands as we can get, and let the best work in the shops or factories, where they know when a day's work begins and when it will end. Sooner or later we shall have to adopt this way of hiring our farm hands, and, in my opinion, the sooner we do so the better it will be for both farmers and their hired men. REFORMER.

Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y.

Mending Roadways.—I hope a suggestion made in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, some time last year, I think, will be repeatedly acted upon this spring, to wit:—That it is cheaper and better to haul gravel to repair a road, after the road-bed is properly constructed, than to plow and scrape and pile up dirt in the center thereof. A few loads of gravel, a few furrows to let the water off, leaving the grassy roadsides undisturbed, is the best way of mending highways that I have ever known. If it is a stony country, stone broken *fine* may be substituted for gravel. There is a great deal of labor wasted on roads and not half enough applied as it should be. Provide for keeping the water out of the roadway, and a bed of good wearing material for it, and we may soon have good roads at all seasons of the year.

Farm Economy.

UTILIZING STRAW FOR FODDER.

JAMES A. WHITNEY read the following paper at the last meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, on the above subject:

In American farming oat straw, especially when cut somewhat green and kept in bright condition, is fed to stock with but little loss, but wheat, rye, and barley straw are mainly used for bedding, and thus practically wasted, for sawdust, forest leaves, &c., costing nothing, could be readily substituted for such uses. The English are further advanced than we in the utilization of cheap forage, and the present season, when the prospect of a scant hay crop lends unusual interest to the subject, some of their methods of preparing straw for feeding merit more than ordinary attention. But in considering these we must remember that an essential contrast exists between the moist summers of England and the dry harvest periods of this country, which doubtless makes much difference in the condition of the straw; and also that processes feasible on the large farm of an English tenant will be difficult to carry out on the smaller acreage of many American homesteads. Modifications must therefore be made in the foreign practice, and in these the farmer will need to exercise his own judgment with skill and care.

It is found by far the most profitable to cut the straw into "chaff," as it is termed abroad, the cutting being very fine—from three-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch in length. This "chaff," instead of being fed out at once, is kept for some months in bulk in dry barns provided for the purpose, and from the moisture contained in it at the time of storing, undergoes a slight change which renders it more palatable to cattle. To extend this limited fermenting process during many years (since in common use) is the object of the more recent improvements to which the present paper more especially refers. This consists in mingling with the straw about 5 per cent. of green and succulent material, together with a certain proportion of salt, and then by storing in mass, causing the flavor of the green forage to be communicated to the dry, and the nutritive elements of the latter to be rendered more soluble and digestible by the solvent action of the fermentation. The method has been tried on a large scale and is recommended by Prof. VOELCKER, chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The *modus operandi* is as follows:

A power straw cutter is so connected with a steam-driven thresher that the straw, after the separation of the grain, passes direct to the cutter and is converted into chaff. Before entering the cutter, however, the green stuff (for example, rye cut before the kernels have formed) is added to it at the rate of 100 pounds to the ton of straw, and a bushel of salt to the same quantity of straw is sprinkled in. The chaff falls into sacks in which it is carried to the place of storage, where it is left for a number of weeks before feeding. The expense of cutting and storing is about one shilling, or twenty-five cents for the product of an acre. But here the cost would be more, not only because of the higher rates of labor, but for the reason that the English trials were made on a farm of 4,200 acres, which permitted the use of a twelve horse-power steam engine, and all the economy resulting from the use of the best machinery.

Boiled feed of any kind, poured hot upon this prepared chaff is found to give excellent results, and by the use in connection therewith of oil-cake, corn meal, or other concentrated food, the real nutritive value may be made to equal or exceed that of the best meadow hay at an expense little or no greater. For this purpose ground cotton seed-cake has been found especially efficacious, used in the proportion of two hundred weight to the ton of fermented straw-chaff. The avidity with which cattle consume this prepared fodder, arising from the delicate flavor given it by the green material greatly increases its value as compared with ordinary cut straw, to say nothing of the greater ease with which its elements of nutrition are assimilated in the processes of digestion.

Green-corn fodder, unknown in England, would doubtless be preferable to rye for mixing with the cut straw, owing to the greater quantity of saccharine matter it contains, but green oats or the aftermath of clover or meadow grasses would be well adapted to the purpose. The chief obstacle to the immediate adoption of the method in many parts of the country will be found in the practice of deferring the thrashing until winter, when green forage is not at hand, but in such cases crushed or rasped carrots, turnips, sugar beets, and the like might perhaps be substituted for the green forage, although success would be less assured at the outset than with the succulent material previously mentioned. In those districts where thrashing is done in the field nothing but the need of suitable machinery need stand in the way of the most extensive tests of a method of utilizing comparatively waste fodder, which abroad has proved valuable in practice, and which certainly seems faultless in theory.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Steel Rake in the Garden.—*May 27.*—There are few more valuable implements for the garden than the common steel rake, provided, of course, that one knows how and when to use it. The clumsy malleable iron affair, so largely manufactured and sold as good garden rakes, are but a poor apology for such an implement, and I am only surprised that any one having a garden will purchase them. A good sharp-tined steel rake is one of the very best implements known for killing weeds; but it must be used in time and before the weeds have become very large and firmly rooted. Begin as soon as the weeds appear and then rake over the surface frequently, for this one can afford to do, because a man can go over five times as much surface in a day with a rake while the weeds are small as he can with a hoe when they have grown to any considerable size. Among flowers a rake is just the thing to keep the surface of the ground level, neat and clean; and even among larger growing plants, such as corn and potatoes, I am not quite sure that it cannot be used quite economically, bearing in mind, always, that it is an early implement—not one of your "come-easy, go-easy, slow-coach, behind-hand" affairs. Little weeds require but very little labor to destroy; but large ones quite the contrary; and those farmers and gardeners who are never a little ahead of their work are pretty sure to be a long way behind.

Mowing Lawns.—*May 28.*—The late abundant rains have compelled me to set the lawn mowers in motion. In looking among the fine lawns about the city I notice that most of the gardeners cut the grass very close, in fact so close that the sod is injured wherever there happens to be a slight elevation. The best lawn will soon be ruined if the knives of the mower are set so low that the lowest joints of the grass above the surface are cut or broken; besides, the beautiful and velvety appearance of the grass is destroyed. The grass should be left at least one inch long, and then there will be room for the fine cuttings to drop down and be hidden as soon as they are wilted. Workmen usually prefer to cut the grass very close, because it will grow less rapidly when shaved down to the sod, and the operation need not be performed so often, consequently less labor is required.

Early and Late Planting.—*May 29.*—There are some things that it will do to plant early, but others that cold, or a cool atmosphere injures more or less. There is little use in planting corn, beans or tomatoes until the weather is warm enough to insure growth. We have had exceedingly cool weather during this entire month, and many tender plants have made but little growth. Corn looks yellow, except in very warm soils and protected situations, while tomato plants have that sickly, brown color which says, plainly, "I am suffering from a bad cold." The bedding plants, such as coleuses, heliotropes, geraniums and fuchsias have lost the bright colors which they possessed when planted out. These cold nights just suit the cut worms, and they are making havoc with all those succulent plants agreeable to their taste. I have never found a more effectual method of destroying than catching and crushing. Lime, ashes, and various other substances have been applied about the plants without any satisfactory results; but, if a man will get up in the morning and use the fine tooth rake about infested plants, the cut worms may readily be found, for they do not go very deep into the ground, but remain near the surface. It is only the early bird that catches the worm, but not without labor.

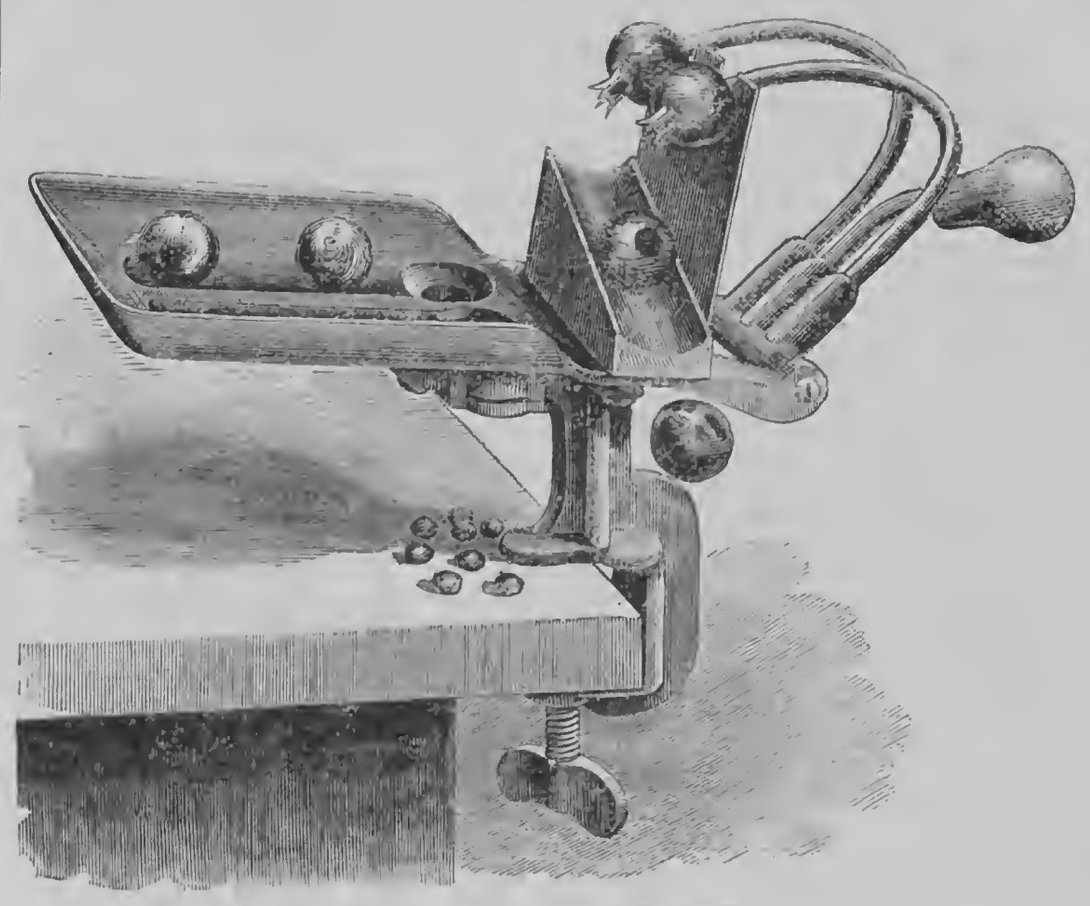
Magnolia Umbrella.—*May 30.*—Among the late blooming magnolias the *M. Umbrella*, formerly called *tripetela*, is certainly one of the most showy. The flowers are six to eight inches broad when fully expanded, and of a pure white color. The leaves are also very large—one to two feet long and six inches broad. The fruit is also very showy in Autumn, being four or five inches long and of a bright rosy red color. The trees commence blooming quite young, usually when not more than four or five feet high, seldom failing to show their flowers in this latitude the last of May. The habit of this species is not equal to the *M. acuminata* in graceful outline, the branches being larger and coarser, and the trees do not, as a rule, assume a pyramidal form; usually they are rather open and not well furnished with small twigs or branches, which would fill up and make the tree look more dense when covered with foliage. It is, however, a valuable species, growing rapidly and quite hardy in most of the Northern States.

Transplanting Tulip Trees.—*June 1.*—I dug from the woods and fields last fall quite a number of tulip trees, (*Liriodendron tulipifera*,) and heeled-in during winter, which I have planted out in nursery rows this spring. Like most other species of forest trees, these seedlings had few side or lateral roots, the main or tap-root penetrating deeply into the earth. In planting these seedlings I cut away the greater portion of the tap-root, and cut the stems down to within one or two feet of the ground. The largest of these seedlings were six to eight feet high, but all were severely pruned as stated, no attention being paid to buds or branches on the stems; but at this date nearly all have put forth new shoots, and I have little fear of the result, having done the same thing many times with these and other forest-grown seedling trees. Handsome and valuable native trees can be procured in abundance from our forests, and there is little danger of loss if they are severely pruned at the time of taking up or planting.

Farm Implements.

THE LOUDEN HAY CARRIER.

Probably no farm work involves severer labor than gathering and storing the hay crop. Its enormous bulk, and the fact that it must frequently be handled almost at lightning speed to save it from injury by rain, make any implement that lightens the load or moves more rapidly than unassisted muscle, doubly welcome to the farmer.



GOODELL'S CHERRY-STONER.

Chief among appliances for rapidly and economically handling hay is the Louden Hay Carrier, of which we give a representation. Its construction is such that it makes little difference how the barn is situated, the implement is effective in every position. The hay being grasped in large bunches by the usual horse-fork, is, by the action of the Carrier, raised perpendicularly, requiring no guides, moved to the place designed for it (recent improvements render it easy to deposit the hay one hundred feet from the wagon) and held there until the pulling of a cord releases the load, and it falls all together, as closely packed as it was while held by the horse-fork. It is claimed that by the use of this implement from one to three tons of hay may be packed in the same barn more than could be got in without it.

The hay having been dropped, the fork automatically returns for another load. One of the excellences of this implement is, that the fork is always under control, never flying loose, striking against beams, or threatening to "put a head on" those using it. This fact, and the perpendicular raising of the load, make the implement do *clean* work, not scattering the hay.

As to the expense, no unimportant consideration in these times, we learn that the two sizes made cost respectively eight and twelve dollars. The weight is about twenty-five pounds, and they can be sent by express cheaply and safely. The Louden Manufacturing Works, Fairfield, Iowa, will promptly send to all applicants circulars and price lists of these carriers, and also of the large variety of Horse Forks, Revolving Rakes, etc., they manufacture.

GOODELL'S CHERRY-STONER.

For this fruit *per se* we have a genuine affection, too deep to let us compare varieties, and be dissatisfied if the particular sample before us be not the most approved sort. Cherries of any kind always meet our approbation as soon as they become ours. If they belong to other people we grieve, and makes us lament that so sweet a fruit has so hard a heart.

But when the cherry is cooked, when cherry pie is made, or compounded of delicate paste, a pudding is glorified by cherries, when the gustatory nerves are quivering in every fiber with expected enjoyment, to come upon a vagrant stone then, perhaps break a pet tooth—*hic dolor!* True, cherries *can* be stoned by hand, but it is a dirty, wasteful, hand-staining business. It is no wonder the good wife guesses the folks are old enough to avoid swallowing the stones, and leaves them in.

But in these later days, Goodell, so famous already in agricultural mechanics, calmly considering these things, resolved to perfect the cherry, by removing the obnoxious stones by machinery; and, having succeeded in doing so, like the public-spirited man he is, now calls all the world, and everybody else, to share in the delight of which his Family Cherry-Stoner will prove so prolific a source—at least, during cherry time.

The instrument is not large, nor complicated, nor dear, nor likely to get out of order. The cherries being divested of stems, are washed and placed on a grooved platform, down which they gravitate to the inevitable cutters, which, swiftly descending, force the stones through the fruit on to the table, while the cherries are rolled off into a bowl. Two cherries are stoned at once, and about as rapidly as one can count, or an average boy eat them—which we call good speed. The stones are taken out about as cleanly as if carefully done by hand, but the shape of the cherry is perfectly preserved, and the large waste of juice in hand-stoning is avoided. Need we say more? Perhaps it will be as well to mention that Mr. D. H. Goodell, who manufactures these unpretending comforters at Antrim, N. H., has also an office at 55 Chambers street, New York City, as will be seen by advertisement in this paper.

The Naturalist.

BIRDS AND CATS.

I had hoped that some one more competent to do the subject justice than myself would put in a plea for the feathered songsters who, by their presence near our homes and in our forest belts, do so much to enliven and cheer us. No one can deny their usefulness in ridding the fruit trees and plants of insects, and in destroying worms which infest our fields and gardens. Many write in their praise, and for their protection, by law, from boys and men, but forget to advocate the most effectual means at our command for the increase of their numbers.

Where one bird is killed by man or boy, ten are destroyed by cats. Yes, the cat is the great enemy, the destroyer by wholesale, of our songsters; and as long as people keep a host of howling, hideous feline pests, so long will the birds be kept from increasing in numbers, and be frightened from our orchards and gardens.

I have been observing the motions and habits of both birds and cats pretty closely for a few years, and I find it is next to impossible to protect birds, even where you put up boxes on poles and in trees for their use in hatching. The cat perseveres, from day to day, watching and waiting, and in every case, will either kill one or both of the parents, and leave the brood to starve; or, failing in this, watch the young birds' first feeble efforts to fly, and destroy them ere they are able to escape her.

I say, kill the treacherous cats, and, if necessary, poison the mice and rats, or take some other means to get rid of them than the common one of keeping, as some do, a half score of cruel cats. S. H. J.

Perrysville, O.

NOTES FOR NATURALISTS.

Regulating the Hatching of Silk-Worm Eggs.—Duclaux, after a careful observation of the external conditions which favor and influence the hatching of the eggs of silk-worms, has prepared the following rules, by attention to which it is said that the development of the eggs can be regulated at will. First, to prevent an egg from being hatched at the usual time, it must be kept, from the period of being laid, at a temperature between 59° and 68° F., and then exposed fourteen days to cold, three months before the time at which the hatching is desired, being subsequently treated in the usual manner. To cause an egg to hatch before the usual time, it must be exposed to cold twenty days after being laid, and kept in that condition for two months, and then removed. Six weeks later it will be in the same condition as ordinary eggs, and can be treated in the same manner. In this way it is possible to have silk-worms ready for hatching at any season of the year.

LOUDEN HAY CARRIER.

Floricultural.

SELECT ALOCASIAS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Journal of Horticulture says:—The genus *Alocasia* has deservedly become very popular, and, although less brilliant in color than their near allies, the *Caladiums*, they possess many advantages, and are charming subjects for the stove of an amateur, as well as that of the professional cultivator, or for exhibition purposes. The majority of the *Alocasias* are not deciduous, and hence their ornamental leaves and distinct characters are enjoyable during the dull winter months. This is a decided advantage, as they contrast beautifully with such flowers as *Poinsettias*, *Euphorbias*, *Gardenias*, *Eucharis*, and other denizens of the hot-house which display their charms at that ungenial season. Another recommendation that *Alocasias* possess is the easy manner in which they may be grown, which, combined with the leathery texture of the leaves of most of the species, renders them well adapted for the decoration of the drawing-room or the dinner-table, always providing there is no gas in the rooms. While upon the subject of gas, I must impress upon the minds of my amateur readers that it is utterly impossible to maintain the health of plants for any considerable length of time in apartments which are illuminated with gas.

The majority of these plants may be grown in very small pots, and thus the amateur may remove them from the plant-house to the drawing-room, plunge them in an ornamental pot or vase, and enjoy their beauties in such positions for a long time. A week, or perhaps two, will be sufficient for each plant to stand in such positions; but if five or six plants are kept (and if they are in small pots they will not take up much space), their admirers can always have one or two in their apartments during the winter months. The following species are all very beautiful, thoroughly distinct in appearance, and adapted for the purpose to which I have before alluded.

A. intermedia.—For the illustration of this really superb plant, the readers of the Journal are indebted to Messrs. VEITCH & SONS of Chelsea, in whose establishment it originated. It is a hybrid between *A. longiloba* and *A. Veitchii*, and is, perhaps, more ornamental than any other kind in cultivation. The stems attain a hight of from one to three feet (the latter only when well grown); their leafstalks are beautifully mottled, and banded with green and metallic white. The blade of the leaf varies from one to three feet in length, and its long ears render it very conspicuous. The upper surface is of a deep green, suffused and veined with silvery white, while the back of the leaf is tinged with dull purple.

A. metallica.—This is a plant of dwarfer habit than that previously named, usually growing from 12 to 18 inches high. The leaves are of great substance, obtusely ovate in shape, and of a uniform deep bronzy hue, which gives it a most distinct appearance. It is a native of Borneo.

A. Lowii.—A species from the same island as *A. metallica*, producing *cordate-sagittate* leaves, which are bright green on the upper side, ribbed with ivory white, the reverse of the leaf being deep purple. It is a most ornamental species.

A. gigantea.—In some respects this plant resembles *A. intermedia*; it may, however, be readily distinguished by the long, spreading, ear-like lobes of its large sagittate leaves, which are deep green above, veined with white and deep slate color below.

A. Sedeni.—This is another beautiful hybrid, produced in the establishment of Messrs. VEITCH, by crossing *A. metallica* with *A. Lowii*; and when I say it combines the colors and characters of both its parents, my readers will readily understand that it is at once a handsome plant, and a valuable addition to our stove ornaments.

A. zebrina.—This is a grand species; a larger grower than any of those previously named, and, therefore, not so easily accommodated by those amateurs having but limited space; nevertheless, those who can find room for it will be amply repaid by its majestic character. The blade of the leaf is large, broadly sagittate, and full; deep, shining green in color. The leaves are supported upon stout footstalks, which are pale green, and beautifully striped with numerous zig-zag bands or belts of deep green. It is a native of the Philippines.

There are several other species which form splendid objects in the stove, but are not included here, as my object has been to name only those which will bear removal to the dwelling-house. The soil I prefer for these plants is a mixture of peat, thoroughly good decomposed manure, some sphagnum moss, a little loam, and some sharp silver sand. Let the pots be well drained during the growing season; give an abundance of water, and there will be no difficulty in the amateur providing himself or herself with elegant specimens of *Alocasias* for the winter decoration of apartments.

FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 2.

CLIMBING FERNS.

THE cultivation of ferns is sadly neglected in this country, but as we progress in floriculture, and learn that beauty in plants is not altogether confined to those possessing brilliant colored foliage or flowers, the ferns will come in for a larger share of attention. the climbing ferns, of which there are many species, natives of different parts of the world, are really superb little plants, suitable for culture in the Wardian case, or for training on lattice-work in a window. Our native climbing fern (*Lygodium palmatum*), although quite a rare plant, can be occasionally found from Connecticut to Florida. The plants produce two forms of leaves, the lower ones being separated into five divisions or palmate, while the upper are finely cut into many, as shown in the accompanying illustration, Fig. 1. The plants grow several feet high and form a splendid natural wreath of green leaves when trained around a window or trellis.

The *Trichomanes Luschranthionum* is another beautiful climbing fern, with beautiful feather-like leaves, as shown in Fig. 2. It requires a warm, moist atmosphere, and is only suitable for house culture. A few such plants, well cared for, in a room or conservatory, are worth scores of common kinds; and one always feels a satisfaction in having something unique and rare. As a guide to culture of such plants we have only to know from whence they come and the nature of the climate, which is a kind of knowledge readily obtained without any great amount of research into the mysteries of geography or nature.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Spiderwort.—Inclosed find a plant and its flowers; please give the common and botanical name. It is a hardy perennial plant, blooming in May and June. It has a pretty blue flower with three petals which open in early morning and close about noon. The only name it has here is "Noon Sleeper."—C. BLEAKNEY, *Saltsburg, Pa.*

THE common name of the plant is Spiderwort, and the botanical *Tradescantia Virginica*. There are several native, and many exotic species of this plant, which are cultivated for ornament. This genus was named in honor of the celebrated gardener and botanist, JOHN TRADESCANT, who lived and wrote quite a celebrated botanical work early in the 18th century.

ALOCASIA INTERMEDIA.

Squirrel-Corn.—I live in Laporte Co., Ind., about six miles from the city of La Porte, in the country, a very beautiful place. I often go into the woods and gather wild flowers, and have often noticed this plant. I do not know to what family it belongs, nor its name, and cannot find out. Will you please inform me. It grows in the forest among beech, maple, oak and hickory trees. I dug this up and pressed it; it has retained its color about the best of anything I know of. I have sent you the whole plant.—S. F. CLOUGH.

THE plant is commonly known as "Squirrel-corn," and by botanists as *Dicentra canadensis*. It is a near relative of the common "Bleeding heart,"—*Dicentra spectabilis* of our gardens. It is, however, a very pretty plant, and we are not surprised that it attracted your attention.

Aphides on Plants.—Can you give me a remedy for green lice on plants?—F. P. M.

SYRINGE the plants with tobacco water, if they are large; but if small put into a tight box and fumigate with tobacco. Take an old pan, or other dish, and put in a few live coals, and on to these throw a little fine-cut tobacco; cover up the box and allow the plants to remain in the smoke for an hour or two; then take out and syringe with pure water.

Arboricultural.

PEAR BLIGHT.

I ASK information in regard to the best treatment to give my pear orchard. Last season branches died in July and August, which I immediately cut off below the diseased part. Now the leaves on almost every tree are blighting to an extent that seems to indicate a total loss of the trees, if no preventive can be found. The ground is rather flat and not drained. Hoping you will be able to suggest a remedy, I am—F. P. MARTIN, *Yellow Springs, O.*

YOUNG trees are affected with what is known as "Pear Blight," a terrible scourge in many portions of the country. It is more abundant in localities where the soil is clayey and rather wet than elsewhere, in fact we have never knew trees to be injured by blight in a light, well drained soil, although there may be instances of the kind. A great amount of theorizing has been done during the past twenty years in regard to the cause and best methods of checking this disease; but the results are entirely unsatisfactory, and we can offer no better advice than to replant on a well drained soil, and one not so rich as to produce a late growth in autumn. In localities further south the danger from late growth is very slight, because the trees naturally ripen their wood during the dry months of August and September, and pear blight is almost unknown except in very tenacious, wet soils. In our experience of eighteen years, with pears, in the vicinity of New York City, we have never had a tree attacked or injured with blight; therefore we attribute the disease to causes named.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Forest Tree Planting in the West.—The Kansas Farmer says:—"We learn that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company have engaged S. T. KELSEY of Pomona, to experiment in planting and growing forest, fruit, and ornamental trees, and hedges, grains, grasses, and vegetables. For this purpose the Company are to give Mr. K. a section of land every ten miles along the line of the road, from Hutchinson to the western line of the State, three hundred miles, upon which he is to make experiments, and plant 160 acres of forest to each section. This is a great work, and we hardly know which to commend most—their wisdom and liberality, or their good judgment in selecting so able a man to execute it as S. T. KELSEY." This is a wise policy which other of the great Western roads might imitate with profit.

White Pine and Birch.—Please tell me about White Pine seed; also Gray Birch. When is the proper time to gather them for sowing, and the best method of gathering?—READER.

THE cones of White Pine should be gathered in Autumn, as soon as the seed is ripe, and before it begins to fall. Place the cones in a dry room, on a tight floor, and they will soon open and the seed drop out. The seed may then be gathered up and put into paper or cloth bags. The small cones of Gray Birch may be treated in the same manner, although the seed is exceedingly small, and requires considerable care in cleansing. The seed also ripen in late Summer or Autumn, but by observation you can determine the proper time for gathering.

Dairy Husbandry.

AGITATING MILK AFFECTING CREAM—MORE ABOUT ABORTIVE COWS.

MR. MUNSON (proprietor of the "Franklin Creamery") has stated in public that moderate agitation of milk does not lessen the amount of cream; that if we disturb it, say skim it every four or six hours, all the cream in the milk will find its way to the surface. Our experience is to the contrary. He asks me to tell the reason why. Can Mr. WILLARD help me?

We are troubled with abortive cows increasing. One of my neighbors has brought in a quantity of "pure bone dust" to sell, and feed to cows to prevent (as he claims) abortion. Will "bone dust" prove a cure? I had supposed it contained a large per cent. of lime, and gave to the soil milk and butter properties, and did not feed the bone of cows or calves. Have the Farmers' Club of Little Falls determined the cause of abortion?—P. G. NORTHUP, *Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y.*

MILK designed for butter making, as a rule, should be agitated as little as possible until the cream has risen. We cannot say that such a moderate agitation of the milk as would arise simply from skimming, as above described, would lessen the quantity of cream; but any excessive agitation has a tendency to diminish the quantity of cream. This has been abundantly proved by experiments made on milk, a portion of which has been retained at the farm, and the rest sent by wagon and rail to the city. In numerous instances, where a careful test of such milk has been made, the milk which has been less disturbed threw up most cream.

VOELCKER made the following experiment:—He took 100 measures of new milk and set it aside for 24 hours at a temperature of 62° Fahr., when it gave 12 per cent. of cream by measure, while at the same time a like quantity of the same milk, after having been gently shaken in a bottle, threw up only 8 per cent. of cream. This shows that the shaking to which milk is subject, when carried long distances in wagons, or by railway, has the effect of breaking some of the cream globules, in consequence of which either the fatty matters remain suspended in the milk, or more probably the cream thrown up gets richer in fat. We are inclined to think that milk that has been thoroughly agitated during its transit to the factory and there experimented upon to see whether such moderate disturbance as skimming would affect the quantity of cream, is not a fair test of the principle stated. We have made no direct test of milk under such circumstances, and therefore cannot speak positively in regard to it.

We are not prepared to say that the feeding of bone meal to cows is a cure for abortion, or, indeed, that it has much or any influence in arresting that disease. We have had some experience in feeding bone meal to cows and in boning our pasture lands. And while we are ready to admit that during those seasons in which we supplied our herd with bone meal no abortions occurred in the herd, still we did not become fully satisfied that the freedom from the disease was to be attributed to the bone meal. Some years ago LEVI BARTLET of New Hampshire, widely known as an able writer on agricultural topics, informed us that in some sections of his State the cattle were terribly afflicted with bone disease consequent upon feeding upon lands which had been long devoted to milk-farming. The cows in that district were often so badly affected with the "bone disease" as to fall, yet abortions did not occur and this bad habit there was unknown. The feeding of bone meal was a benefit to the diseased animals and was resorted to as a specific for "bone disease."

In our experience we commenced feeding bone meal in Summer, and we found that animals which had aborted during the Winter previous appeared excessively fond of the meal, while a few animals of the herd did not care for it. Some of the young calves which were being raised on the farm would eagerly eat of the meal before they had been weaned. These experiments were sufficiently satisfactory to us that bone meal was of advantage to those animals that took it of their own accord. In feeding bone meal it was always kept apart from the salt, which was supplied in separate boxes, where the cows could have daily access to either, as desired.

The cause of abortion as a disease now so prevalent in the central counties of New York, still remains a mystery. In a recent article in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of March 23, page 195, we give what are claimed to be some new features concerning the disease, referring to the microscopical investigations M. BROULEY and other distinguished scientists of Europe, in which the disease is attributed to animalculæ, or living vegetable organisms. We have no settled theory regarding the disease. We have had theories, but during the long and patient investigation of the Farmers' Club of Little Falls to solve the mystery, in which we took an active part, we found the facts abundant to overthrow all theories suggested, except the one above alluded to. At the instance of the Club and the dairymen of Central New York, we brought the question before the New York State Agricultural Society in an address at the annual meeting of the Society at Albany (see Transactions 1865, page 214), and asked the Society to appoint a commission to investigate the subject, etc. As is well known, the Society took the matter in hand, and the Legislature appropriated several thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the investigation. The reports of the Commissioners appointed to conduct this investigation are printed in the Transactions of the State Ag. Society, and are in many respects valuable; but the Commissioners, in our opinion, came no nearer solving the mystery than did the Farmers' Club. The facts, however, gathered by the Commissioners very conclusively dispose of various theories in the minds of farmers as to the cause of the disease, and as we have several communications from correspondents attributing the disease to these exploded theories, we must refer them to the Reports of the Commission.

But while we do not wish to detract from the labors of the Commissioners or their reports, we think a mistake was made in not making a thorough microscopical investigation of the aborted calves and the appendages expelled, together with a more thorough examination of the diseased cows at the identical time abortions were taking place.

The New England Farmer, in commenting upon the article in the RURAL of March 23d, quotes from reports of the Commissioners showing that two cows were dissected and portions of the blood and other parts subjected to examination under the microscope, but without discovering any appearance of *cryptogamous spores* or other form of microscopic vegetation, etc. The statement, appearing as it does without explanation, seems to imply that there was no lack of microscopical examination, while it is well known that this line of investigation was scarcely entered upon by the commissioner. So far as Herkimer and the adjoining districts are concerned, the investigation was conducted at a season of the year when there was little or no chance of seeing abortions take place. Whereas, if the month of February had been selected the assistants sent out would have had ampler opportunity to have seen cases occurring almost daily. Of the cow dissected by Dr. HALSTED he says:—"Of the calf I know very little. It had been thrown with the manure into the barnyard, and was not in fit condition to form any judgment upon." Transactions 1868, p. 89. Again, the Commissioner says in same report, page 90, as follows:—"There have been few opportunities offered to the inspectors, in which to make actual examinations of the fœtus as expelled, but their limited investigations, and the general observations of farmers unite in describing nothing inflammatory, or otherwise abnormal in the external appearance of the fœtus; but it is usually dead." We are unable to state what is to be established by a thorough and exhaustive microscopic investigation; but much is hoped from such investigation, and we have referred to the matter in the hope that investigators will turn their attention in this direction.

In conclusion, we may remark that Professor LAW of Cornell University has recently examined the after-birth from a cow soon after aborting, and the microscope revealed living organisms which, there is reason to suppose, might cause disease. We give these facts as a new feature concerning a most terrible scourge that has long afflicted, and still continues to afflict, the dairy districts of New York, and the cause of which is shrouded in mystery.

REPORT OF NORTHWESTERN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

WE are in receipt of the Sixth Annual Report of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, from the Secretary, Mr. G. E. MORROW of Madison, Wis. It is an octavo pamphlet of 100 pages, containing the addresses and proceedings of the late Convention, in January last, at the city of Elgin, Ill. The various dairy associations, through their annual reports, are presenting to the public a large amount of valuable information; and the Northwestern Association now contributes its quota of interesting and useful matter in this report. We have no space to give an extended notice of the volume, but may mention among the papers of special interest and value, the following: "Grasses for the Dairy"—an address by Prof. W. J. BEAL of Michigan Agricultural College; an address on the "Principles of Breeding," by Prof. W. W. DANIELLS of Wisconsin University; address on the "Condition and Prospects of the Dairy Interests of the Northwest," by G. E. MORROW of the Western Farmer; a paper on the "Size and Shape of Cheese, and Best Method of Manufacture," by S. FAVILLE of Wisconsin. The report contains statistics of the quantity of milk shipped to Chicago during the year 1871 from ten stations, and the amount of freight paid the Northwestern road therefor. A statement from the Illinois milk-condensing company shows that 1,881,721 quarts, or 470,430½ gallons of milk, have been received by that establishment during the year 1871. The Secretary regrets that only a meager collection of statistics as to the dairy produce of the Northwest in 1871 can be given, but the same may be said of the reports of other associations. They are all faulty in this respect. Some well organized effort should be made by the Associations to obtain ample and trustworthy statistics. These would give increased value to the reports, and the defect of the present system is felt to be a serious loss by every one engaged in the dairy interest. The Secretary, Mr. MORROW, seems to have discharged his duties creditably in putting the matter of the convention very clearly before the public.

Domestic Economy.

HOUSE FURNISHING vs. HOME MAKING.

POOR people think if they were rich they could then make their rooms beautifully home-like and comfortable; while people who are rich fall into the notion of supposing that so much expended on furniture of such and such qualities and quantities, answers the demands of fine furnishing.

If there is anything I have a horror of, it is a "regulation" room, one of these put up affairs with a Brussels carpet, so many chairs of the same pattern, a sofa, pictures on the wall in geometrical precision, an image on each end of a mantel with a clock between, and everything deathly prim.

There are some things the poorest, who have any desire to emulate cosiness and comfort, can have and enjoy. For instance, they can saw off their chair legs, and have seats of various hights, and when they buy their chairs they will exercise much better judgment in choosing odd ones, even if at second hand, than half a dozen all alike. Then, for comfort, there is nothing like the old-fashioned chairs, upholstered at home, covered, perhaps, with ANN'S old dress, re-dyed, or FANNY'S *paisee* shawl, or grandmother's cloak. Footstools and ottomans may be brought into existence in the same economical fashion, and they fit in notches when nothing else can.

In ranging pictures of any sort, let them be within the line of the eye where one is standing. Five feet from the floor is usually quite high enough for pictures of ordinary size in ordinary rooms. Book shelves should not be so high that one cannot easily read their labels. Spaces in the walls may be filled in with books or curiosities, while the top forms mantels, on which statuettes, vases, easels, etc., may be placed. Brackets, little upholstered shelves, and various sorts of feminineish fixtures give a room a most loving look. Then instead of one large table, I would have three or four smaller ones, low and with sure footed legs. On these would be books, small pictures, newspapers, writing materials, games, etc. Absolute cleanliness is essential, but a certain amount of a certain kind of disorder, is very wholesome. Flowers in windows are good for the flowers, but usually not pleasantest for the room or its inmates, unless the window can be well spared. Running vines in pots or brackets, or fragrant plants on mantels or shelves are agreeable. Pressed vines festooned about frames against a light wall, look beautifully. Three or four bright autumn leaves which have been pressed and oiled, pinned in clumps on the wall under pictures, brackets, etc., lend brightness and piquancy to an apartment. A room that has an air of being inhabited, is always more agreeable than one that is not.

There are two things in some fine houses I am afraid of—in the sense of being afraid of stuffed monsters. I refer to the fashionable, inlaid, carved, overgrown cabinets, and the fashionable bedstead, with towering headboard, and all sort of heathenish heads carved in relief. There is no such thing as having too large a bed, but I think the room occupied by beds could be economized to general advantage. What are called "parlor bedsteads," can be put up in a parlor, and be entirely unobjectionable in appearance. When closed, one sees what is apparently a book-case, or cabinet, with mirrors and mouldings. The sofa bedsteads, which open and serve for beds at night, and with folded wings do duty as sofas in the daytime, are all admirable. Then the saving in work, too! All the bedding "fixins" put on just for show no longer are needed, and bedding is less soiled. We may well learn from nature, which has stood men and trees on end, that it is an economizing of space, if having no other advantage. The parlor bedstead does the same thing with a bed, and converts our bedroom into a parlor. MINTWOOD.

GRAHAM BREAD.

YOUR correspondent, J. G. D. (see RURAL, May 11, page 311), should stir her Graham mixture until quite stiff, so that she can take a spoonful heaped up and drop it into the basin that she has prepared for the steamer. Let it remain in the steamer three-quarters of an hour after the water commences boiling. The object of putting bread over cold water is to heat it gradually, thereby giving it more time to rise than it would have by at once being set to steaming. A rounded up teaspoonful of soda (not heaped, nor even) is always the proper rule for a pint, or a common teacup twice full of buttermilk. My measuring teacups hold just a half pint each. If such a cup is not at hand, a pint measure probably is, as every housekeeper should have one. I will stand between J. G. D. and all the harm she receives from eating bread made light by using soda, if she follows my rule exactly. Now, in order to prevent any unwholesome effects from the use of soda, be sure to find just the quantity required, which proportion I have named, probably, is as near as can be come at by ordinary measurement.

A little experience and some observation will enable one to use just soda enough to neutralize the acid of the buttermilk, which is a sufficient test that no more is needed. But a new beginner had best measure her ingredients, lest she get in an overdose of soda, and make her bread unpalatable, like some gold-colored biscuits that I have sometimes seen (not on my table), and her husband be provoked to say:—"These do not look or taste like mother's"

Let me say here, if buttermilk is too sour, heavy or soggy bread is the result. I find many old housekeepers do not know that their dumplings, bread, or biscuit is often made heavy by using buttermilk too sour. Summer buttermilk is seldom fit for use more than 30 or 40 hours after taken from the churn. I do not use it for anything except Graham bread, corn bread, and Johnny cake. I find sweet milk and baking powder better for fine white flour. Cake, biscuits and pot-pie dumplings are much more delicate, and always light and puffy, when made with sweet milk. Graham bread made with yeast should become sufficiently light, as for baking, before being placed in the steamer. The consistency the same as buttermilk bread; also steam the same; bake, etc. The buttermilk rule is equally good for corn meal. S. J. D.

Painesville, O.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Cauliflower Salad.—Boil a cauliflower in salted water till tender, but not overdone; when cold, cut it up neatly in small sprigs. Beat up together three tablespoonfuls of oil and one tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, with pepper and salt to taste:—rub the dish very slightly with garlic, arrange the pieces of cauliflower on it, strew over them some capers, a little tarragon, chervil, and parsley, all finely minced, and the least bit of dried thyme and marjoram powdered. Pour the oil and vinegar over, and serve.

Minute Pudding.—One quart sweet milk, three eggs; beat the flour and eggs together, and stir it in the milk while the milk is hot; keep stirring till it is thick enough for pudding; serve with sugar and cream. This equals the best corn-starch pudding.—L. E. K.

Skippers in Dried Apples and Cheese.—Will some one please inform me how to keep skippers from dried apples and cheese?—A SUBSCRIBER.

Scientific and Useful.

THE TRAPPING OF VERMIN.—II.

If the mouse be easily trapped, the rat, on the contrary, is one of the most difficult of all animals to capture. The cunning of an old rat that has run the gauntlet of a thousand traps is something wonderful; he will spring the trap and eat the bait, and if matters be so arranged that he cannot do this, he will avoid the trap most carefully. Yet, with all his cunning, he is no match for the lord of creation, and may be captured without fail if we only go the right way to work.

There are two systems of trapping the rat; by one the animal is killed instantly; by the other he is taken alive. Both these we shall endeavor to describe. First, let us say, however, that the different plans which are constantly being puffed in the papers, such as fixing barrels with tipping covers and all that, are mere nonsense. We have seen them tried a hundred times without success. It is true that we may occasionally succeed in capturing a whole brood of young ones — say six — and as the rat-catcher always adds nothing to his figures, this makes sixty, which gives a very respectable show on paper. But we could have caught these youngsters anyway, so that the plan has really but little to boast of in this respect; and as for catching the wise old fellows—they are not to be caught with chaff. Of course it occasionally happens that individuals that have escaped the most cunningly devised traps will sometimes fall victims to the very simplest devices. Indeed, a mere change of trap will sometimes enable us to effect our object in the case of a given individual; but particular cases ought not to lead us into the fallacy of deducing from them a general rule.

Of all the traps used for catching rats none is equal to the old steel trap, having jaws forced together by a stout spring. Properly managed, this trap will capture any rat—even the oldest—though it sometimes requires time, patience, and shrewdness. But before telling our readers how to manage the trap, let us tell them one thing they must *not* do—they must not bait it. This is a point that every shrewd trapper will soon find out for himself; but W. NEWHOUSE, in his excellent work on trapping, states the matter in such a clear way that we cannot forbear quoting his directions, which are as follows:—"There is one general principle in regard to baiting animals that may as well be recorded and explained, as it is applicable to all cases. It is this:—*Never put bait on the pan of a trap.* The old-fashioned traps were always made with holes in the pan of the trap, for strings to tie on the bait; and many, if not most, novices in trapping imagine that the true way is to attract the animal's *nose* straight to the center of action, by piling bait on the pan, as though it were expected to catch him by the head. The truth, however, is, that animals are very rarely taken by the head or body, but almost always by a leg. When an animal pulls at a bait on the pan of a trap, he is not likely ever to spring the trap, for he lifts in the wrong direction; and if he does spring it, the position of his head is such, especially if the bait is high on the pan, that he is pretty sure to give the jaws the slip. Besides, bait on the pan calls the attention of the wary animal to the trap; whereas, he ought to be wholly diverted from it, and all signs of it obliterated. Bait should always be so placed that the animal, in attempting to take it, shall put a foot on the pan. This can be done in several ways, but this general direction may be given for all cases that are not otherwise provided for:—Place the bait either on a stick above the trap, or in an inclosure so arranged that the animal will have to step over the trap to reach it."

Nothing can exceed, in clearness and accuracy, these directions. They are amply sufficient for all those that have any natural talent for trapping; but for the information of those who have had absolutely no experience in the matter, we propose to give in our next article the minute details of the operation.

Raising Water with a Siphon.—Say to "An Old Subscriber" that there may be two reasons why he is not successful in taking water to his barn—having twenty-five feet fall and only fifteen feet to rise. First, his pipe may not be air-tight; second, the outlet may be too small for the balance of pipe. Make the outlet the same size of the upright pipe at the well, and his efforts will be crowned with success. Having passed through the same difficulty that your correspondent speaks of, I speak from experience.—W. H. SILVERTHORN.

Miscellaneous.

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JACOB R. EBY, President.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.
ELBRIDGE McCONKEY, Cor. Secretary.
Harrisburg, Pa., June 1, 1872.

Northern Ohio Fair.

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OF THE

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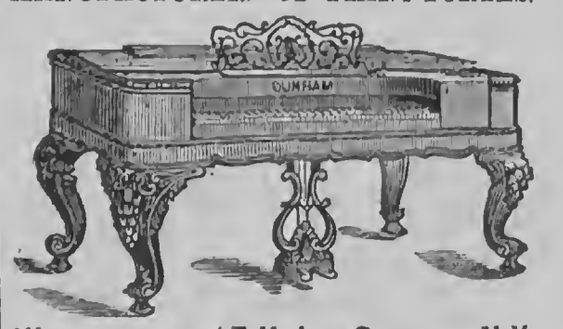

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SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.

NEW HALF-YEARLY VOLUME.

THE TIME TO RENEW AND SUBSCRIBE!

ALL OUR READERS are advised that Vol. XXVI. of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will commence July 6, and close with December—comprising Twenty-Six Numbers. And will they do us and their neighbors and friends who don't (but ought to) take the RURAL, the favor to announce this fact? Note, also, that Single and Club Subscriptions are now in order and respectfully solicited from all parts of the Union, Canada, &c. Our inducements for clubbing are the same as last Winter. Those forming clubs for the New Volume will receive specific premiums, or free copies, etc., in the same proportion as for yearly subscribers—two six months (or volume) subscribers counting for one yearly. Clubs may be composed of part yearly and part half-yearly subscribers, at convenience of Agents. To aid those forming new clubs, or making additions to present ones, specimens, premium lists, etc., will be sent free.

LABOR UNIONS AND STRIKES.

THERE is in progress, in New York City, one of the most extended and, in some respects (up to the time of this writing), successful labor strikes that has occurred in this country. The object of the strike among most, if not all, of the different professions involved in it, is to secure for eight hours labor the wages now paid for ten hours. The avowed object of this demand is not that men do not earn enough per day, but they have to work too many hours to earn it. They want more hours for relaxation. Some of them claim that they want the extra hours for mental improvement and aesthetic culture. They want to be with their families more of their time. It seems to us a fit time to express our opinion concerning some of the results which grow out of the Labor Unions and their strikes, affecting both the prosperity of the laborers and the industrial progress of the country.

1. All labor Unions which seek to inform and protect those who belong to them in all their rights, we commend—especially such as have for their object the benevolent and beneficent purpose of helping the unfortunate, providing work for those out of employment, and making combinations against real wrong or injustice, and yet which do not deprive any one of individual rights. But a Labor Union whose object is to compel the skilled artisan to work for the same wages per day as the unskilled, and permits him to work a no greater number of hours, albeit the necessities of his family may demand of him longer continued daily exertion for their support, is unjust, oppressive and depressive in its influence upon industrial enterprise. Such labor combinations do the most grievous wrong to those engaged in them. For if the rate of wages per day, fixed by such Union is no higher than the minimum earnings of the poorest workmen, the most industrious and skillful workmen have to share their earnings with such as are not capable of earning as much. But if the rate of wages is as high as the maximum that can be earned by the best workman, then the employer and all who buy his goods, are defrauded to the extent that poor or unskilled and incompetent workmen are permitted to receive such maximum wages. Hence, view it in any light we may, such regulations are wrong.

2. We believe it a grievous wrong to the laboring man to deny him the right to work as many hours per day as he chooses (if he can get the labor to do), and for such price as he pleases to take. And it is equally wrong to compel an employer to pay the same price for unskilled labor that he does for skilled; or to insist that he shall run his machinery only a given number of hours, provided it is in his power to find men willing to keep it constantly running. Nor is it right or just to dictate to men who work by the piece how many pieces shall constitute a day's work and insist that their day's work shall be confined to that number. Is skill and deftness and experience to count for nothing as capital to the laboring man? Must JOHN BROWN, who by long experience has learned to accomplish double the work in a given time that JOHN SMITH can do, work half his time and loaf the balance, or be double the length of time doing his work that he need to be, in order to protect slow JOHN SMITH and enable him to earn as much as the swifter JOHN BROWN? When Labor Unions attempt such dictation they do great wrong to the laboring classes; they block all progress and suppress all incentives to excel.

3. The effect of diminishing the hours of labor for a given price will be to destroy enterprises employing labor altogether, or to force an advance in the price of the article produced, which in turn will open a field for competition to foreign producers or compel a rise in the purchase value of whatever is given in exchange for the articles the cost of producing which is thus enhanced. In other words, diminish the hours of daily labor without decreasing its cost per day, and the ability to produce is diminished and the cost of production correspondingly enhanced. And it should be remembered that the price of labor, if there is no over production, governs the price of whatever is consumed—that a short day's labor in a workshop means one equally short on the farm; or, that the farmer must receive in exchange for his twelve hours labor in one day, the value of a day and a half's labor by the artisan who works eight hours. This is the practical result in the end. The immediate effect may not be apparent, but the action and reaction of labor movements are sure to result in settling down to a common level finally.

4. It cannot safely be asserted that too much labor, in the aggregate, is performed in this country; but it may be asserted that too few labor; and if all did labor who ought to, it might be desirable that each should labor fewer hours; then a better division of the hours of labor might result. For if all who ought to did labor, there would be an increase of production, a decrease in the cost of living, and hence less need that those who do work should labor as many hours as they do. But so long as there is no over production we cannot see that there is to be any gain whatever to any class by diminishing the hours of labor per day without a corresponding decrease in the price paid per day for it; and even if this were done the cost of whatever is produced would be enhanced unless relays of men were employed at the end of the eight hours to take the places of those who had performed their day's labor—and duplicate it; for there would be diminished production.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Sanctum Personals.—A party of gentlemen, pretty well known to the American agricultural and horticultural world, sail for Europe from this port the 22d of June. The party is to be composed of our genial and distinguished Irish friend, PATRICK QUINN, chief horticultural contributor to the New York Tribune, author of "Money in the Garden," and a successful New Jersey pear culturist; B. K. BLISS, seedsman of this city, a gentleman of equable temper and excellent social and business qualities; JOSIAH HOOPES of Pennsylvania, the author of "Hoopes' Evergreens," a gentleman well known as a nurseryman and enthusiastic student of horticulture; ROBERT DOUGLAS of Illinois, the great grower of seedling evergreens, one of the oldest and most experienced nurserymen in that State, and one of the most companionable of men. The object of these gentlemen is rest and recreation and an opportunity to visit some of the best gardens, nurseries, seed-farms, arboretums, etc., in Great Britain and Europe. They expect to return September 1. We have no doubt that their observations will enable them to enhance the value of their respective future contributions to our industrial progress and prosperity.

—W. W. CORBETT, one of the editors and proprietors of the Prairie Farmer, has favored us with a call. Chicago, he says, is rising out of its ashes with marked rapidity, and the paper with which he is connected is more prosperous than ever. He had just returned from the Agricultural Congress at St. Louis. We asked what was done there. He replied:—"O, they resolved and *resolved!*" Well, it is a good thing to resolve, because the process involves a study of what needs to be done; and it is a necessary preliminary step towards doing it.

Farmers Poisoned by Wild Parsnip, or Cowbane.—Five young men near Flint, Michigan, were plowing in a field and ate of the root of what they supposed to be Sweet Cicely (*Osmorhiza longistylis*), which is a fleshy root with a spicy, agreeable flavor. In a few moments the one who first ate of the root fell in a spasm and died. Immediately two of the others were taken with spasms, whereupon one of the others mounted a horse and started to the house, a mile away, to get help. He had to ride about a mile, and on reaching the house fell from the horse, but succeeded in giving the alarm. The farmer mounted the horse and started for the field, and arrived there to find three of his sons lying dead within the space of ten rods. The fourth was still alive, and the father gave him some tobacco, which resulted in violent vomiting and the saving of his life. The one who rode to the house will probably recover, according to a correspondent of the Detroit Tribune, from which paper we gather these facts. It is supposed they ate of the root of the Wild Parsnip, or Cowbane, (*Archemora rigida,*) a very poisonous plant. We give these details this prominence as a caution against eating roots, plants or fruits which are not known beyond peradventure to be non-poisonous.

Japan and its American Agricultural Commission.—The Prairie Farmer announces that it has learned from a private source that the Japanese Government has abruptly terminated its engagements with ex-Commissioner HORACE CAPRON and his associates, the Mikado having "paid off the whole delegation and sent them home." Has the Japanese Government learned all that these gentlemen knew about farming so soon, or did it find that Japanese agriculturists knew better how to adapt their culture to soil and climate, and the needs of the people, than did the Americans? We shall look with interest for some explanation of this result of an attempt to teach the Japanese agriculture.

Statue to Seth Boyden.—It will be remembered that a little more than two years ago we gave, in these columns, a portrait and biographical notice of this distinguished inventor and horticulturist, with a detailed account of his inventions and experiments, and their results, in the hybridization of strawberries. We notice with much gratification that the citizens of Newark, N. J., are doing themselves honor by projecting the erection of a statue to his memory. Such are the men who deserve to be thus perpetually honored and remembered by successive generations—industrial benefactors, who unselfishly labor to promote Progress and benefit their fellow men.

Judson, of Branching Corn notoriety, was recently tried in Illinois in a suit to recover damages resulting from the purchase of seed upon his representations, and muleted to the amount of $750 and costs of suit. This is one case. He is likely to be followed up in this way. The ultimate profits of swindling are not generally large, and we hope they will continue to grow smaller.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute meets for the last time prior to the usual Summer vacation, Tuesday, June 11th, when it adjourns until the first Tuesday in September. We are glad to announce that the genial Commander of the Club, Hon. NATHAN C. ELY, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to resume his place as presiding officer.

The Rural Club of New York is to partake of its June dinner, talk of evergreens, and enjoy a social reunion at Delmonico's, June 18, at seven o'clock. S. B. PARSONS and ANDREW S. FULLER are announced as the speakers. Probably, the causes which have proved so fatal to thousands of evergreens throughout the country will be discussed.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Hancock Co., West Va., June 4.—We have had a very dry spring; only a few light showers. Wells and springs are lower than ever before known. Wheat will not make more than one-fourth of a crop. Oats very short. Corn very backward, many fields almost ruined by cut-worms. Hay will not be more than one-half crop. Apples are looking well—expect a full crop; peaches nearly all killed; grapes promising. Corn, 65@70c.; wheat, $2; oats, 50c., rye, $1; hay, $20@25 per ton; straw, $16.—C. B.

Upperville, Fauquier Co., Va., June 3.—We have had distressingly dry weather for more than a year. Never, within the memory of the oldest citizens, have we experienced such a cold and dry spring. Wheat will be almost a failure; it will not get high enough to cut and save. The grass fields look very bare and dry—at a distance, most like plowed land—entirely died out in spots. Cut-worms destroying all the corn that was planted on clover or sod land. Farmers are now very busy furrowing out to plant the second time. Medium supply of fruit; cherries very small and wilted from the drouth. The old crop of corn nearly exhausted; worth from 90c. to $1; flour, $12 per bbl., and very scarce. In fact, we are in rather a bad fix. We are a little like the boy at school when he was asked at noon to join in a game. He declined, saying, "I can neither bet nor play, for I have neither money nor marbles."—G. S. A.

Sedalia, Mo., May 29.—Rain! Rain! Rain! Such a Spring, I presume, never before was witnessed in Missouri, for water, at any rate. Very little fall wheat in—looking badly; oats, half crop sown, doing well; corn, very little planted, and most all that is in the ground will have to be replanted. Grass bids fair to make a heavy yield. Peaches, apples, cherries strawberries, etc., make a promising show now. Wheat, $1.75; corn, 50c.; oats, 40c.; hay, $10; strawberries ripe, and selling readily at 50c. per quart. Raining this 9 A.M.—JOE.

Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., June 1.—Mean temperature for the month of May, 54° 29'. Highest point attained, 78°; lowest, 35°. Number of days on which rain fell, 10; amount of rain fallen, 4 18-100 inches; white frosts 5th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. First violet the 12th. Snow disappeared in the "Gulch," on the lands of POST CURRY, in South Trenton, the 22d. Swallows came the 19th. Frost entirely out of the ground the 20th. One day of thunder and lightning. Prevailing winds, west; 12 days of east winds.—STORRS BARNOWS.

Artesia, Lowndes Co., Miss., May 28.—We have just had a fine rain, after a dry spell of about six weeks. The dry weather killed out the oat crop, and a good deal of corn died from being sucked to death by the chinch bug; but the corn looks fine now after the rain. We commence planting corn here about the first of March, and cotton about the last of March and the first of April; the latter crop is in good fix, and looks fine. The people through this part of the country have planted a good deal of clover since the war, and it does finely down here. Can any one of the RURAL readers tell me whether or not the old clover, where there is not a stand, if turned under next winter, will come out again, (the object being to sow more clover where there is not a good stand)? There is a great scarcity of tenants and farm laborers here. There is plenty of land through the country to rent and to sell cheap, and on good terms. We want good, honest, and industrious farmers to come, and will hail their coming with delight. I have in my employ a good many colored people; like them as laborers, and intend to keep them, if I can.

RURAL BREVITIES.

H. A. STICKLE is recommended to purchase HERBERT'S "Hints to Horsekeepers" price $1,75.

THE people of Southern Utah have already commenced fighting grasshoppers. Where are their turkeys?

A WESTERN Agricultural paper publishes an illustration of The "Jucunda or Agriculturist Strawberry." Which?

THE next meeting of the National Agricultural Congress (which recently met at St. Louis,) is to be held May 22, 1873, at Indianapolis, Ind.

M. L. SULLIVANT, Ford Co., Ill., plants twenty thousand acres of corn this year, and will employ 175 men on his farm, all of whom must be unmarried, sober and industrious.

WE call the attention of those of our readers interested in dairy stock to an article in our Herdsman Department from Mr. WILLARD. It will answer several questions received.

The Cincinnati Exposition this year devotes a building 140 by 150 feet exclusively to horticulture and fruit, and offers premiums of between $3,000 and $4,000 in this department alone.

X. A. WILLARD of the RURAL NEW-YORKER has been engaged to deliver the annual literary address at the anniversary exercises of Fairfield Seminary, June 18th, 19th, 20th. The school is one of the oldest in the State.

BROTHER BEDELL of the Crown Point (Ind.,) Register, has a veritable help-meet, as will be observed by the plan and description of his residence on our 1st page. Regret that lack of space compels us to condense, if not mutilate, Mrs. B's description.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Callisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

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LOCKWOOD UNION, P. O. Box 3608, New York.

"Burnett's Toilet Preparations will speak for themselves."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Various Topics.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the founder of the New York Herald, and the most successful journalist in America, died at his residence on Fifth avenue, New York, on Saturday, the 1st of June, in his 72d year. He was born about 1800, of French parents, at New Mill, Keith, Scotland, in the faith of the Catholic Church; and was educated for the priesthood, at Aberdeen. In April, 1819, he left his home for America, landing in Halifax with $25 in his pocket, and not a friend on all the Continent. Mr. BENNETT sought for employment in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, S. C., with indifferent success, as a school teacher, editor, and printer. He was always an industrious, hard-working ,indomitable man, never afraid to do what his hands found to do. Not until he started in business for himself, as editor of the Herald, which he founded May 6, 1835, did success begin to crown his efforts. In the early days of that sheet he overcame more obstacles, and endured more abuse and opposition than most men would have withstood. Mr. BENNETT commenced his successful career with the Herald in an exceedingly humble manner, doing all of his office and editorial work, acting even as a reporter and office boy. From such small beginnings sprang the mighty Herald of to-day, and the colossal fortune which it brought. The story of his life is one of obscure beginning, ambitious purposes, industry, hard work, perseverance, strict temperance, sturdy independence, boldness, shrewdness, enterprise, and journalistic tact. He made the greatest *news*-paper the world has ever seen, and infused a new blood of enterprise into all the journals of America. The ruling passion of his paper was for news, and its reputation has been maintained until this day. When in the vigor of manhood Mr. BENNETT wrote most of the brilliant editorials for the Herald—for he held the pen of a ready writer. Five years ago he withdrew entirely from the active management of the Herald, which now falls to his only son, who has been trained to follow in the footsteps of his father as a successful journalist.

Mr. BENNETT was a recluse, seldom seen in public, and he kept himself independent of all party ties, and refused to appear in public as a lecturer or for any other purpose. Few public men of to-day have ever seen him, and to the citizens of New York his face was almost unknown. The portrait of him which we this week present to our readers is a very good representation of the man as he was when somewhat younger than at the time of his death. He was not prepossessing in appearance; was tall; had reddish hair, and an unfortunate cast in his eyes which gave him a peculiar expression. He was one of the most untiring workmen of the age—a man of deeds, who had a completely successful life, viewing it from his standpoint. His aim was to make a great newspaper, and he succeeded far beyond his expectations. He leaves as a monument the New York Herald. At the time of his death his wife, son and daughter were in Europe, where he expected to join them during the present month.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

THE Marquis of Bute, who was recently married in London to a daughter of Lord Howard, is one of the wealthiest of England. He inherited a princely property, and, during his minority, the accumulations were very great. He owns four magnificent residences. Mount Stuart, romantically situated on the Island of Bute; Cardiff Castle, built in the eleventh century, wherein Robert, Duke of Normandy died, after being a prisoner in it for 28 years; Dumfries House, Ayr, and London Castle, Kilmarnock. The Bute docks at Cardiff, entirely his property, are 65 acres in area, and cost upward of $5,000,000. He also owns most of the Island of Bute, and other landed property of great extent and value. The title of the Marquis of Bute gives him a precedence of all but princes and dukes. The family motto is *Avito vivet honore*.—"He flourished in an honorable ancestry." Lord Howard, whose daughter the Marquis has espoused, is a member of the Catholic house of Norfolk, and has been in the British House of Commons. He is in his 55th year, and married twice, his second marriage taking place one year after the death of his first wife. The bride is in her 19th year.

No man can get rich who lounges in stores and saloons.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

WALKING COSTUMES.

HEREWITH we give illustrations of fashionable Walking Costumes. Fig. 1 shows a walking costume of linen, pique, or plain cambric, with scalloped flounces and tunic and vest front basque further ornamented with braiding. Fig. 2 is a costume especially suitable for the seaside or the country. It is of two shades of fawn colored Cashmere, with hat of batiste or linen, tied down with a black velvet ribbon.

THE Dolly Varden blouse is made of a light quality of linen and has a strip of delicately sprigged chintz laid on over the plaits, collar and cuffs of the chintz.

POOR Carlotta is getting worse. Her mental and physical condition are alike hopeless, and it is likely that her sad and troubled life will speedily end.

IN RUSSIA the *trousseau* of the bride is exhibited to the gaze of admiring envy the day before the wedding.

LATE WALKING COSTUMES.

LAND POOR.

BY ROBERT ROLLINS.

I'VE had another offer, wife—a twenty acres more,
Of high and dry prairie land, as level as a floor.
I thought I'de wait and see you first, as Lawyer BRADY said,
To tell how things will turn out best a *woman* is ahead.

And when this lot is paid for, and we have got the deed,
I'll say that I am satisfied—it's all the land we need,
And next we'll see about the yard, and fix the house up some,
And manage in the course of time to have a better home.

WIFE.

There is no use of talking, CHARLES—you buy that twenty more,
And we'll go scrimping all our lives, and always be *Land Poor*.
For thirty years we've tugged and saved, denying half our needs,
While all we have to show for it is *tax receipts and deeds!*

I'd *sell* the land if it were mine, and have a better home,
With broad, light rooms to front the street, and take life as it come.
If we could live as others live, and have what others do,
We'd live enough sight pleasanter, and have a plenty, too.

While others have amusements and luxury and books,
Just think how stingy we have lived, and how this old place looks.
That other farm you bought of WELLS, that took so many years
Of clearing up and fencing in, has cost me many tears.

Yes, CHARLES, I've thought of it, a hundred times or more,
And wondered if it really *paid* to always be *Land Poor;*
That had we built a cozy house, took pleasure as it come,
Our children, once so dear to us, had never left our home.

I grieve to think of wasted weeks, and years and months and days,
While for it all we never yet have had one word of praise.
Men call us rich, but we are poor—would we not freely give
The land, with all its fixtures, *for a better way to live?*

Don't think I'm blaming you, CHARLES—you'r not a whit to blame,
I've pitied you these many years, to see you tired and lame.
It's just the way we started out, our plans too far ahead;
We've worn the cream of life away, *to leave too much when dead.*

'Tis putting off enjoyment long after we enjoy,
And after all too much of wealth seems useless as a toy,
Although we've learned, alas too late! what all must learn at last,
Our brightest earthly happiness is buried in the past.

That life is short and full of care the end is always nigh,
We seldom half begin to live before we're doomed to die.
Were I to start my life again, I'd mark each separate day,
And never let a single one pass unenjoyed away.

If there were things to envy, I'd have them now and then,
And have a home that was a home, and not a cage or pen.
I'd *sell* some land if it were mine, and fit up well the rest,
I've always thought, and think so yet—*small farms well worked are best.*

Our Story-Teller.

"I CANNOT AFFORD IT."

MR. ST. JOHN entered the fashionable dry goods store of "Lovering & Brothers," to see one of the proprietors. He had stepped out for a moment, one of the clerks informed him.

And withdrawing to an obscure corner, he stood watching with a half-amused, half-comical look upon his handsome face, the streams of gaily attired women that floated past him, gazing with envious and admiring eyes upon the rich fabrics of every hue and texture, that were suspended from the ceilings and spread out upon the broad counters.

Many of them were known to him, but he was in no mood to meet the sparkling glances and gay sallies that he knew would be showered upon him if he made them aware of his presence; for Mr. St. John was rich, and a bachelor, and had been so flattered and besieged by ambitious mammas with marriageable daughters as to make him almost resolve to always remain one.

So he stood back in the shadow, marking with curious eye unconscious betrayals of the natural dispositions, like glimpses of feminine human nature, and which the dear creatures would not have had him observe for the world.

As he stood there, the two Misses Parker came in, charming and brilliant girls, in whose society he had passed many a pleasant hour.

They were lavish in their purchases, and as Mr. St. John contrasted their smiling countenances with the careworn face of their father, whom he met in the street scarcely an hour before, hurrying from one friend to another to borrow money to pay a note on the point of being protested, their lively chatter jarred harshly on his ears.

"Isn't it lovely?" exclaimed one of the sisters, holding up some costly trimmings. "I suppose pa will scold when he sees the bill; but so he would if it were only half as large."

"To be sure he would," responded the other.

"And I'm not going to let the Dayton girls outshine me, you may be certain. It is my belief they gave that party simply on account of St. John's return from Europe. I suppose they are trying to catch him for Georgiana. Did you ever hear anything so ridiculous?"

"Never! Such horrid taste as the girl has in dress, too! She showed me the new silk she is going to wear. Would you believe it, it is blue! And she as dark as an Indian."

"That is for the benefit of Mr. St. John; it is his favorite color. I met him on the street yesterday. How tall and handsome he has grown!"

"Yes, and he is so rich! Pa says he is worth half a million, if not more."

Here the two girls passed along out of sight and hearing, quite unconscious of the proximity of the subject of their remarks.

"Good heavens!" was Mr. St. John's inward reflection; "are all women so heartless, so wrapped up in vanity and display?"

He was about to leave the store in disgust, when his attention was arrested by a low, gentle voice, which raised a host of vague but pleasant recollections. He turned eagerly in the direction whence it proceeded, and his eyes rested upon a slender, neatly attired lady; they lighted up with pleasure.

A woman would have noticed that the bonnet, though neat and fresh, was not of the latest style, and the mantle of last season's fashions; but men rarely observe such things. All that St. John saw was the graceful form and fair and gentle face of the wearer.

"Sweet Rose Lennox!" he thought, "she looks as lovely and fragrant as her name! Can her fresh and guileless nature be so perverted as to care for nothing but outward show?"

In the meantime Rose made a few simple purchases, quite unconscious of the eyes that were following her every motion.

"Is that all, Miss Lennox?" said the clerk.

"All, to-day."

"If you are thinking of getting a dress, I will show you something that will suit you."

"As I cannot purchase, I will not trouble you," was the low and quiet reply.

"No trouble at all, Miss," said the clerk, unrolling the goods, and spreading it out on the counter.

It was a heavy, lustrous silk—brown with a glint of gold in it, not unlike the color of the soft hair that shaded her forehead.

It caught the eye of the Parker girls, who were passing, and they gathered eagerly around it.

"It's just the sweetest thing I ever saw," said the oldest, enthusiastically.

"Why don't you get it, Rose? You have nothing for the party next Thursday, and it's just what you want."

"Only four dollars a yard," suggested the clerk, gathering up the heavy folds, so as to display its lustre and beauty.

There was not the slightest touch of envy or regret in the soft blue eyes that rested admiringly upon it.

"It is very pretty and quite reasonable, but I CANNOT AFFORD IT."

These words, spoken so quietly, and with such an unconsciousness that she was admitting anything painful or humiliating, and with the wonder it aroused in the hearts of her companions was mingled an involuntary respect, though it was conduct they could not have imitated, and but vaguely comprehended.

St. John made inquiries in regard to Mr. Lennox the next day, and learned that he had sustained some heavy losses, but was still supposed to be doing a great business.

Presuming on former acquaintance, he resolved to call at his house.

Despite the adulation he had received and his really personal advantages, St. John was no coxcomb, and well knew that with a girl like Rose Lennox he must stand on his own individual merits. So, not venturing to call for her who was uppermost in his thoughts, he was shown into the family sitting-room, where Mr. and Mrs. Lennox sat with their oldest children.

Rose was among them, and the blush that mounted to her cheek, the bright smile that she gave him, as their eyes met, spoke a warmer welcome than even a father's extended hand and cordial greeting.

But having testified by her looks rather than words her pleasure at seeing him, Rose left the entertainment to her parents, and, disappointed as St. John was, he could not but admire her utter unconsciousness that his visit was intended for her, and absence of all desire to attract his notice. As he talked with her father, his eyes wandered to the place where she sat sewing; noting every expression of the pure, young face, even to the quiver of the golden-brown lashes that shaded the rose-tinted cheeks, especially the sweet, womanly charm of her low, quiet tones, and gentle movements.

The richest party robe never looked half so lovely as that simple home-dress of brown merino, worn with no ornament, save a dainty ruffle at the wrist and throat.

"You will be at Mrs. Dayton's to-morrow evening?" he contrived to say, as he took his leave.

"No, I am not going!"

A shade of disappointment crossed St. John's face, almost immediately followed by a gleam of satisfaction as a happy thought struck him.

The next evening Rose was sitting in the parlor, quite by herself.

Her mother was up stairs with the younger children, and her father preparing to go out. Mr. Lennox looked in upon her a moment as he passed through the hall.

"Do you regret your decision in regard to the party, my daughter?"

"No, indeed," returned Rose, smiling brighly into the careworn face.

Mr. Lennox laid his hand lovingly upon her head. "My blessing! if I pass successfully through this crisis it will be owing to the strength you have given me."

"Are things looking any brighter, papa?"

"A great deal brighter, my child. You know I told you that I could retrieve my losses if I had time. Mr. Hart, my principal creditor, has offered to give me six months. It was owing to something Mr. St. John said to him. He is a noble hearted young man. God bless him."

The heart of Rose echoed this wish, as her father hurried away. For the first time regrets mingled with her thoughts, as she reverted to the gay gathering, from which she was debarred.

"I suppose he will be there," she murmured.

"A gentleman to see Miss Rose," said Katy, opening the door.

Rose lifted her eyes and the object of her thoughts stood before her.

"Not sorry to see me, I hope?" said St. John, taking her unresisting hand in his.

"Sorry?" Rose turned her eyes around that he might not see how softly radiant they were. "Oh, no," she faltered; I—I was only surprised. I thought you would be sure to be at Mrs. Dayton's this evening.

"Shall I tell you why I did not go?" inquired Mr. St. John, as he took a seat by her side.

The cheek of Rose grew as red beneath that earnest gaze as the flower for which she was named.

"I was just thinking about you, and wishing that I could thank you for the kindly office you performed for my dear father."

"I am going to ask him to perform for me a far more kindly one; to give to my keeping the brightest and sweetest rose that ever bloomed. When he asks me what your wish is, oh, Rose—if I could only say my Rose—what shall I tell him?"

What Rose told could be easily inferred by one who looked in upon the two a few minutes later, and saw how quietly the head of Rose reposed upon St. John's shoulder, as though it were the most natural resting-place it could find.

Rose was as modest as lovely.

"I don't see how you came to choose me, Paul, when surrounded by so many brilliant women."

"Who would so gladly do their best to dissipate my fine fortune," returned St. John, laughing.

He then told Rose of the little scene he had witnessed in the store of "Lovering & Brothers," and he had resolved then and there to do his best to win her, who, when tempted to expenditures beyond her means, had the strength of mind to say:—"I CANNOT AFFORD IT."

LAVATER says that you never know a man until you have divided an inheritance with him. I would also say that you never know a man until you have got into a scrape with him, and can see whether he is willing to take a fair share of the blame.

A LEAP YEAR ROMANCE.

A ROMANTIC marriage was solemnized in St. Paul's Church, in East 117th street, recently, the couple being Mr. Thomas Fagan and Mrs. J. Read. It was the climax of a case of love at first sight, and the raising of a poor young man to affluence.

Mr. Thomas Fagan is the son of the late James P. Fagan, who was Superintendent of Ward's Island. Young Fagan led a lively and fast life previous to his father's death, and thus naturally incurred the old gentleman's displeasure. He was cut off with a shilling. Thomas then sensibly went to work to earn an honest living. Being young, of prepossessing address, he soon obtained employment with Mr. Patrick Martin, a house-painter in Harlem.

About this time he was sent by his employer to brighten up the interior of the lonely dwelling of the buxom widow of the late Joseph Read, a gentleman who had acquired a large fortune in Washington Market. The widow was decidedly taken with young Fagan on his first appearance in the house, and watched his work with an apparently deep interest. In fact she followed him from room to room, scarcely leaving him alone for a minute. This made Thomas a little nervous, and, being rather sensitive, he imagined the widow suspected him of dishonesty. The longer Thomas remained in the widow's domicile the closer she watched him. Finally it made him so uncomfortable that he resolved to stand it no longer.

He informed his employer of this state of affairs, and another man was sent in his place. This did not suit the widow, and when the new painter made his appearance, she bade him return to the shop and send Fagan to do the work, saying that she wanted him and none other to work for her. Fagan was accordingly sent to finish the job. While Fagan was busily at work, Mrs. Read stepped up to him and asked him whether he was married. On being answered in the negative, she said:—"Then I am going to take advantage of the leap-year, and make you a proposition of marriage."

"But, my dear madam," said the young man, blushing to the roots of his hair, "you must surely be joking; we are strangers, and I am sure that you do not mean what you say."

"If you think I am joking and do not mean what I say, just put on your coat and go with me to my lawyer, and I will make over to you $50,000 worth of property," said the bouncing widow.

Young Fagan, convinced by her manner that she was in earnest, straightway accompanied her to the lawyer, and a deed was drawn up giving to Fagan $50,000 worth of property, which he was to become possessed of on the day of the marriage. Fagan, after the agreement had been made, gave up his work. He can be seen daily riding through the city behind a fast horse, which draws a stylish turnout, and he is one of the best dressed men to be seen on the street. Whenever he meets one of his old chums, he hails him and says, "Well, boys, this is better than painting, eh?"—*New York Sun.*

ODD CHANGES OF MEANING.

A CORRESPONDENT of Notes and Queries writes as follows of the changes of meaning that often take place in the lapse of time in words and phrases:

"The first verse of Dean Whittingham's version of the 114th Psalm may be quoted as a curious instance of a phrase originally grave in its meaning, becoming strangely incongruous:

"'When Israel by God's address
From Pharoah's land was bent,
And Jacob's house the strangers left,
And in the same train went.'
—*Manchester paper.*

"I had just read the above, when, glancing at an American paper on my table, I found the following 'from a correspondent:'

"'Some introductory lines in Southey's "Thalaba" require correction. They read as follows:

"'"Who at this untimely hour
Wander o'er the desert sands?
No station is in view."'

"Now this is no longer true. The Great Desert is crossed by a railway, and there are several stations. The editor advises that in any future edition of Southey the present altered state of things should be shown by a note."

Many other instances may be adduced in which a comic effect is produced in a passage of grave and even lofty diction by the use of some phrase which has become slang. Thus in the opening of one Dean Milman's theological works it is written, "The great drama of the Hebrew dispensation had been *played out.*"

Read not books alone, but men, and chiefly be careful to read thyself.

Sabbath Reading.

"WORDS FITLY SPOKEN."

BY ETHEL DANE.

"A WORD fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."—*Proverbs.*

GOD is watching, GOD is waiting,
He will judge you by and by,
For the words you *might have spoken*,—
Speak them yet, before you die.
Wait not; if a brother falleth
Go and take him by the hand,
Help him gain a foothold somewhere—
Point him to a better land.

Speak the word! but do it kindly,
Let him know that *God is love*,—
That for him so vile and sinful,
There is joy and peace above.
Peace and joy, if he repenteth
From the error of his way—
Hope, and home, and *Heaven for all*,
If we'll only watch and pray.

If your words were "fitly spoken,"
Many a sinner you might bring,
From a world of sin and sorrow
Close to Calvary's cross to cling.
Many a soul that's wandering blindly
In a labyrinth of sin,
Going further from our Father,
By a kind word, you might win.

Speak it then, to all the fallen,
Howe'er base or low they lie—
For the wrong by them committed,
JESUS' blood can rectify.
Let your path be e'er so humble,
There is work for you to do—
Do it bravely, never faltering,
Keep GOD'S kingdom still in view.

STINGY CHURCHES.

GRATUITOUS preaching makes selfish, ignorant, and indolent churches. A congregation votes its own destruction when it decides to "get along" with a preacher who costs them little or nothing, and earns just as little as he gets. A cheap minister is bad economy. Churches which adopt this policy are invariably in the background in all their operations. The congregations are small, and struggle along late to the place of worship, the singing is miserable, the prayer-meeting thin and dull, the Sunday schools, if they have any, of little account, unless conducted by outsiders, the houses of worship are badly warmed and not half-lighted, the communion vessels are bottles and common tumblers, they do nothing for missions, take but few religious papers, are without books or musical instruments in their families, their children run wild in sin and folly, and general disregard of religion prevails. In one thing such churches excel—that is, in quarrel. They are usually split into factions, and abound in committees, councils, discipline, and exclusions. They fight each other when they ought to be working to save souls, exclude members when they ought to be gathering them in, destroy churches when they might build them up. Hundreds of such churches can be found all over the country, while hundreds have already become extinct, died of ignorance in the pulpit and stinginess in the pews.—*Baptist Union.*

SILENT INFLUENCE.

WE are touching our fellow-beings on all sides. They are affected for good or for evil by what we are, by what we say and do, even by what we think and feel. May flowers in the parlor breathe their fragrance through the atmosphere. We are each of us silently saturating the atmosphere about us with the subtle aroma of our character. In the family circle, besides and beyond all the teaching, the daily life of each parent and child mysteriously modifies the life of every person of the household. The same process, on a wider scale, is going on through the community. No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. Others are built up and straightened by our unconscious deeds; and others may be wrenched out of their places, and thrown by our unconscious influence.

NOTHING that is truly great can ever be altogether borrowed; and he is commonly the wisest, and he is always the happiest, who receives simply and without envious question whatever good is offered him, with thanks to its immediate giver.—*Ruskin.*

WE celebrate nobler obsequies to those we love by drying the tears of others, than by shedding our own; and the fairest funeral wreath we can hang on their tomb, is not so fair as a fruit-offering of good deeds.—*Jean Paul.*

KIND words, spoken in the right time and place, do more to heal the wounded spirit than all the gold this world can give.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

WHY THE ROSE IS RED.

THE rose, of old, they say, was white,
Till Love, one day, in wanton flight,
Flirting away from flower to flower,
A rose tree brushed, in evil hour.
The spreading leaves concealed a thorn
By which the boy-god's foot was torn.

The precious drops in plenteous flow
Fell on a rose's breast below,
And all her snow-white virgin pride
In blushing pure carnation died,
To tell to future times unborn
How Love was wounded by a thorn.

Sobbing with pain and weeping dew,
The wounded boy to Venus flew;
But few the ills which boys endure
A mother's kisses cannot cure:
And for such pleasure after pain
Love would be often pricked again!

THE WELL OF BEAUTY.

A STORY FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

BY C. H. C.

BETWEEN two forest-covered mountains, on the Emerald Isle, was a narrow valley, into which the sun shone but six hours of a Summer's day. Beautiful flowers and luxuriant trees flourished here, and multitudes of musical birds built their tiny nests and reared their young unmolested. Near the center of this lonely valley, beneath a drooping willow, whose long, weeping branches mingled with the rich grass, was a deep well, whose clear, cold waters occasionally overflowed its brink, bubbling and boiling as if a great fire was beneath. Wondrous power and strange virtues were ascribed to this well of the valley—and among other things it was said to have the gift of rendering perfectly beautiful the maiden who would bathe her face in its waters at twelve o'clock on a midsummer's night.

On the side of one of the mountains stood a rustic cottage, the abiding place of KATHLEEN BURNS, a young and gay lassie of nineteen summers. Although well-formed, lithe and active, KATHLEEN was very far from being handsome; her cheeks were thin and pale, and her eyes, though blue as the bluest, had very little expression. Greatly she mourned over her want of beauty, and many were the sleepless nights she passed after coming home from a Fair or dance, where lovelier maidens dazzled the eyes of the young men, and received all their attentions, leaving herself, and others who had little claim to beauty, alone and unnoticed. But a stronger reason than this caused KATHLEEN to long for the fatal gift —*she loved*. For two years her affections had been given secretly to a youth who dwelt near her, but who had never bestowed upon her a thought of more than friendship.

Poor KATHLEEN! had beauty been given her EDWIN MCLANE would perhaps have loved her when he became acquainted with the excellence of her character and disposition; but, *man like*, not being attracted by her personal appearance, his thoughts seldom rested on her. And so KATHLEEN loved on, in silence and in secret, like many another woman—no ray of hope brightening her path. Her greatest consolation was that happiness *might* yet come to her, if not on earth, perhaps in heaven!

KATHLEEN had, from earliest childhood, been aware of the reputed virtues of the well of the valley, but up to the present time had felt a sort of supernatural dread of touching its magic waters on the eve of midsummer, the only time it was thought to have the power of conferring lasting beauty upon her who bathed therein. But, loving and suffering as she now did, her love and her pain increasing every day, KATHLEEN determined that the approaching epoch should not pass without finding her kneeling beside the Well of Beauty.

The twenty-first of June had at length arrived. The day was unusually calm and lovely, and the night that followed was still more so. The moon shone clearly and brightly from her unclouded path in the sky, and the softest of evening breezes gently stirred the glimmering leaves of the tall trees, where silent birds were sleeping with heads beneath their tiny wings. There was no sound to break the holy stillness, save the chirrup of the cricket or the mournful katy-did, and the distant, plaintive cry of the whip-poor-will. The midnight hour was near at hand, when KATHLEEN left silently and tremblingly her cottage home and wended her solitary way down the side of the mountain towards the quiet, moonlit valley. She was dressed in pure white, her auburn hair fell in long curls around her shoulders, and her blue eyes were filled with a light of hope that almost rendered them beautiful. She moved onward like some wandering spirit, filled with unrest, and paler grew her wan cheek as she neared the magic well. There it lay beneath the drooping willow tree, the thick, soft grass growing to its very edge, its cold, bright waters bubbling tumultuously. KATHLEEN paused and hesitated. Her lips trembled as she stood gazing — fascinated by the sight! Just then upon her ear fell the deep sound of a distant abbey bell, chiming the hour of midnight. Should a foolish dread prevent her from seizing the propitious moment? She knelt down, and was about to dip her hands and face in the bubbling waters, when a voice, as if from another world, caused her to start and look upward.

"Pause!" said the spirit-voice—for such she imagined it to be—"Thou needs't not bathe in the blessed waters! Beauty may be thine without their aid."

"How?" escaped almost unconsciously from the maiden's trembling lips.

"True beauty is an emanation from the soul. Look inwardly! Be humble in mind, be pure in thought, be innocent in deed, and thou wilt grow beautiful. A pure soul shineth from the eyes and irradiates the whole countenance. Go home. Let thy life be blameless, cultivate every amiable feeling, every virtue, every sentiment that is noble and exalting, and although days and weeks may pass ere the end be accomplished, the hour will come when the desire of thy heart will be granted thee."

KATHLEEN listened, entranced. The voice was silent, the waters of the well grew suddenly calm—and the moon sailed pensively behind a cloud. The maiden rose from her knees a new being. Already there was a change in her countenance. Her blue eyes shown with a happy light, and her cheeks were mantled with a beautiful crimson. She was no longer pale, listless, plain. From that hour she was happy. She strictly followed the dictates of that spirit-voice, and, to the wonder of all that knew her, became daily more and more lovely. The light of purity and goodness irradiated her countenance—the light of hope beamed from her brow—and ere long her friend, EDWIN MCLANE, became, in spite of himself, irresistibly drawn towards her: in short, soon was her devoted lover, and the once sorrowful maiden, drooping with "love's melancholy," was at last a radiant bride, blessed with her beloved.

Sycamore Villa, New Utrecht, L. I.

OLD MAIDS GOOD AND AMIABLE.

A QUAINT and gallant writer of some fifty years ago, says:—"I love an old maid—I do not speak of an individual, but of the species —I use the singular number, as speaking of a singularity in humanity. An old maid is not merely an antiquarian, she is an antiquity; not merely a record of the past, but of the very past itself, she has escaped a great change, and sympathises not in the ordinary mutations of mortality. She inhabits a little eternity of her own. She is Miss from the beginning of the chapter to the end. I do not like to hear them called Mistress, as is sometimes the practice, for that looks and sounds like the resignation of despair, a voluntary extinction of hope. I do not know whether marriages are made in heaven; some people say they are, but I am almost sure old maids are. There is something about them which is not of the earth, earthly. They are spectators of the world, not adventurers nor ramblers; perhaps guardians; we say nothing of tattlers. They are predestinated to be what they are. They owe not the singularity of their condition to any lack of beauty, wisdom, wit, or good temper; there is no accounting for it but on the principle of fatality. I have known many old maids, and of them all not one that has not possessed as many good and amiable qualities as ninety and nine out of a hundred of my married acquaintances. Why, then are they single? It is their fate!

HENRY WARD BEECHER said to his congregation in a sermon on home-life and hospitality, Sunday, "I honor the woman who comes to me when I call, in a dress suited to her work. I don't like to sit buried in plush in the parlor waiting three-quarters of an hour for a toilet. What is good enough for you is good enough for your friends."

A LADY writer says, if women were as particular in choosing a virtuous husband as men are in selecting a virtuous wife, a moral reformation would soon begin, which would be something more than froth and foam.

HELP others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

Reading for the Young.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

Nellie's Home and Flowers.

DEAR MR. RURAL:—I want to tell you a little about the place I live in. The house is of stone, one part of it over a hundred years old; that part is our sitting-room, and a pleasant one, too. On one side of the room stands the piano; on the west side a table with books, a sewing machine and mamma's sewing chair. She has no stand to put her work on, because the window seats are so broad she can use them. On the next side to this is a lounge, which is so large it nearly fills the whole side. On the last side stands the book case, by the side of the door, which opens on a piazza sixty feet long towards the south. As you step on the piazza you hear Ned, my bird, singing away from his cage and looking down on the flowers. Just in front of the house is a large, square bed of myrtle, and around it a variety of perennials. A paved walk leads to the kitchen, and below the walk is a triangular bed of flowers. A large climbing bush on a frame forms the center, while around it are Balsams, Asters, Salvias, Lupins, Coxcombs, French Clovers, Larkspur, Columbines, Zinnias, Stocks, and quite a number of perennials. We have two more large beds, a round and a square one, but they have nearly the same flowers as the others. I have a great many roses, among them the Damask. I have lots more to tell the RURAL little folks, but I will save it for another time.—NELLIE R., *Catskill, N. Y.*

From a Canadian Girl.

THIS is the first year Pa has been a subscriber for the RURAL NEW-YORKER for a long time. I have read the children's letters, and have been much pleased with them, but have not noticed any from Canada, so I thought I would make a commencement. We live near the village of Grimsby, on Mount Dorchester, but it is not much of a mountain, it is only a ridge which extends along near Lake Ontario. We have a very beautiful view of the lake and the surrounding country. We can see the city of Toronto, at a distance of forty miles, and several villages on the opposite shore. Pa has got the North Carolina fever, and wants to go South where the weather is more mild, but Ma won't go with him, and we think he is convalescing a little since the Spring opened. But I must tell you of our Band of Hope, of which we have about forty members. We meet Friday evenings, and we have readings, recitations, dialogues and various other amusements. I would like to know if any of the other correspondents of the RURAL belong to the Band of Hope. I have read Cousin JOHNNIE'S letters, and like them so much that I hope she will write often. As this is my first letter, I will make it short, or I will not have anything to tell next time.—WILD FLOWER, *Grimsby, Canada.*

A Young Louisiana Housekeeper.

DEAR RURAL:—My father takes the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and I like to read it very much, especially the letters from the boys and girls. I have long been wanting to write one, but could never stir up courage enough to do so until now. I like to read Cousin JOHNNIE'S letters. I wish she would write one every week. My dear mother died last October, and so I keep house—wash, iron, and sew—for my dear father and three little sisters. Father sent to Mr. VICK and got me a great many flower seeds. I have a good many Black Spanish and Light Brahma chickens. I like them better than any other kind. Will some one tell me how to press flowers so they will retain their natural color? Also how to make a pretty frame for my Morning Glories, Cypress, and other climbing vines to run on?—IDA A. S., *Tangipohoa, La., May 27, '72.*

A Boy's Idea of Iowa.

C. B. E. of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, writes to the RURAL NEW-YORKER in admiration of his State and the West as follows: "I expect the young folks in the East, and a good many old folks, think Iowa is a desolate country; but they are very much mistaken. Iowa is the finest country in the world. Farming is now carried on in this section with but little work, with all the modern improvements. Corn, wheat, rye, and potatoes yield good crops, and there is plenty of wood, coal and stone, which makes everything handy. Iowa is cut up with railroads, which gives a good advantage for shipping. Education is now fully equal to the East; colleges, academies and public schools are plenty, and of high standing. There are young men and young ladies from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania attending school here; they think the schools are as good as they are in the East, and they all like to live in the West. I would advise all young men that want to make money to leave the East and come West, for there is a splendid chance. Land is low, and in a few years it will be valuable. It is raising in value every day."

A Request of "Wild Rose."

"HARRY HECTOR," from among the green hills of Vermont, sends a kindly greeting to "Wild Rose," and wishes for her a long and happy life of usefulness. Will she not tell us her real Indian name? If she will, I will give her a string of beads.—HARRY.

THE best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of her son; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to GOD, obedience.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 24.

☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those who send correct answers.

PUZZLE.—No. 6.

I'VE eight letters:—My first is worth a hundred; my two next are a preposition; these three make an animal. My three next make a famed Eastern chief; my three last and my four last give female names. Without my last, I'm a notorious Roman. My whole is a woman's name. What is it?

☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those sending correct answers.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—June 1.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 22.—When one bird sings, all that are within hearing will break forth into song. Correct answers have been received from Frank Grover, Herbert Ward, Alice Burritt, Henry E. Bradley, Theodore D. Bradley, R. M. Bernhard, Frank Batchelor, James L. Sill, F. E. Heath, Laura Wright, Will P. Carpenter, Newman Van Densen, Joseph Gauser, Jr., C. J. I. Wooster, Ella Rockwell, Charles H. Hart, Mary E. Rea, Frank P. Healy, Libby Hong, Sarah Hong, S. M. Coats, Archie L. Wright, James Calvin Warne, Charles A. Sproat, James M. Laing, A. R. Dunton, Nellie B. Green, W. H. Horton, J. M. Hall, James K. Jackson, Mary J. Corey, Mary E. Frantz, Daniel Filley, Mrs. Henry Escritt, D. W. Kelly, S. Libbie Wilcox, R. G. Wallace, H. P. Furlow, Helen Thompson, Josie A. Smith, Mary Selmser, Arthur E. Smith, Jennie L. Meachem, Geo. P. Eaton, E. M. Tower, Frank H. Fenns, Johnson Barger, M. K. Hobbs, Mary Bundy, Hattie A. Tobey, D. B. Howe, Nettie M. Allen, Belle Stoddard, John F. Peck, Clara A. Young, C. N. Bates, George W. Smith, N. Van Saun, Mary A. White, Johnnie Lightfoote, Lillian Hawley, George H. Tripp, Curtis Zoller, William H. Post, Ella Waterman, Mrs. Robert Baster, Frank R. Coughtry, Nettie Burt, Mrs. H. S. Gardner, Carrie P. Russell, W. W. Waring, Mary W. Dennis, J. L. Renisen, A. Green, H. C. Morrison, W. J. Haverly, Erwin F. Nichols, N. C. Thrall, E. Krap, Mrs. C. A. Stratton, S. J. Whitlock, M. A. Doane, S. Lizzie Rupert, H. G. Edwards, Chauncey M. Gaylord, H. A. Norton, Frank S. Barber, May Merrin, Will F. King, C. Geer, Willie A. Baker.

PUZZLE No. 5.—Tobacco. Correct answers have been received from H. A. Norton, H. G. Edwards, N. C. Thrall, Jerry Lynch, Jr., W. J. Haverly, A. Green, H. C. Morrison, B. B. Overmyer, W. W. Warring, Mrs. H. S. Gardner, Mrs. Robert Basler, E. A. Lawton, Howard W. Jones, C. N. Bates, Clara A. Young, George Farley, Martha Wiltse, Frank H. Fenns, Jennie L. Meachem, R. G. Wallace, Mary J. Corey, J. M. Hall, W. H. Horton, Nellie B. Green, James M. Laing, Chas. A. Sproat, James C. Warne, S. M. Coats, C. J. I. Wooster, M. P. McArthur, Newman Van Densen, William Osborn, Jerome, James L. Sill, Frank Batchelor, R. M. Bernhard, Alice O. Barritt, Henry E. Bradley, Theo. D. Bradley, Matilda Hardner, Norris J. Barnes, M. D. Thompson, May Merrin, Will F. King, John Wersner.

BIBLICAL SQUARE-WORD No. 4.—

A M O N
M I R E
O R E B
N E B O

CURIOUS QUERIES No. 2.—1, Because it takes two to make a quarrel; 2, A p—p-lover; 3, Tone.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

SENATOR SUMNER has made a bitter and personal speech against President Grant, charging him with gift-taking, nepotism, usurpation, etc. Senators Logan, Carpenter, and others replied ....The Philadelphia Republican Convention met on the 5th. A number of colored delegates present made speeches in favor of Grant. On the 6th Gen. Grant was renominated on the first ballot. Senator Wilson of Mass. was nominated on the first ballot for Vice-President.... The people of New York city have held a grand Greeley and Brown ratification meeting .. James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the Herald, is dead . Eight-hour law demonstrations continue in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. In the latter city they have become serious....A great cotton mill has been burned in France.....The Methodist Book Concern Funds have been admitted, and Dr. Lanahan is vindicated.....The Methodist Conference has adjourned ....Congress has postponed its adjournment until the 10th of June....The Tariff and Tax bill has passed Congress, reducing taxes some $53,000,000....The insurgents have suffered another defeat in Mexico.....Earl Russell withdrew his motion to the Queen, on the 6th, and it is now thought the Washington Treaty is safe.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

DECORATION DAY was so wet the review of the troops was postponed....The Brown University Alumni held a dinner on the 31st, at which Mr. Greeley made a short speech... Receptions are to be given to the French, English, German and Austrian bands as they arrive.... An extraordinary case of burglary has been developed, consisting in stealing the secret correspondence and telegrams of the house of Phelps, Dodge & Co. The loss to the house is estimated at $250,000. Criminals have been arrested ...A great Greeley ratification meeting was held at the Cooper Union on the 3d....The Grand Lodge of Freemasons has been in session....C. B. Fulton has been arrested, charged with forging a $7,000 check on the Shoe and Leather Bank... Dr. L. B. Irish and Mrs. Sarah Anderson of Brooklyn have been locked up on the charge of poisoning Mr. Anderson...The eight-hour strike has met with some rebuffs. The show-case and piano-forte makers refuse to yield.....There were 101 fires in the city during May, with a loss of $172,178. ..The Methodist General Conference has taken strong ground against intemperance .. The Chamber of Commerce will give the Japanese Embassy a public banquet....Great improvements are contemplated in Jersey City, including a $1,000,000 depot and a granite water front for a basin large enough for 1,000 ships, with immense warehouses.....The Methodist General Conference has adjourned *sine die*.....Packard's Business College celebrated its 14th commencement on the 5th. Excellent speeches were made by President Packard, Horace Greeley, Rev. Dr. Bellows and Elihu Burritt. . On the 5th there was a great demonstration in favor of the eight-hour law. Two thousand men marched to Steinway & Son's factory, which was guarded by 300 policemen. The workmen struck. A grand demonstration is proposed for the 10th inst.... The Reformed General Synod is in session in Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous Home News.

THE laboring men of Boston demand eight hours as a legal day's work....An additional Bishop of African descent is to be elected for the M. E. Church South....Crops are generally backward in the West, on account of the cold ... Farm labor is scarce in the Connecticut Valley. The grass crop promises well....Four Atlantic steamships are fetching singers and bands to the Boston Jubilee....The examinations at West Point began on the 4th. Twenty-four out of a class of 91 were rejected... The International Typographical Union has held a meeting at Richmond, Va....Franz Abt has had a reception in Cincinnati ..Floods have done great damage in Utah Territory....The eight hour movement is to be inaugurated in Philadelphia....The gas-makers in Philadelphia have struck.

Fires.

MAY 31st, City Mills at Cleveland, O.; loss $120,000....Same day, at Tamaqua, Pa., 18 houses and stores; loss $4,000. ..Female College at Shelby, Ky., on the 30th; loss $15,000....The residence of Frederick Douglass in Rochester, N. Y., on the 2nd....June 2nd, carriage shop in Concord, N. H.....A portion of South Salem, Ohio, on the 31st of May; loss $28,000 ...Sash and blind factory in Chicago, June 1st; loss $15,000.... Flour mill and Elevator at Auburn, Ill., May 31st; loss 30,000 ...Stores in Bath, N. Y., on the 31st; loss $25,000....Six stores at Selma, Ala., on the 4th; loss $75,000 ...Six firemen were injured at the burning of a brewery in Rochester, N. Y., on the 4th. Three have since died....Frederick Douglass' house was fired; $11,000 in U. S. Bonds were consumed....An incendiary fire at New Castle, Ind., on the 4th; loss $25,000.

Obituaries.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the founder of the N. Y. *Herald*, died at at 5-20, on the 1st of June, aged 77 years. His wife and family were in Europe at the time, where he expected shortly to join them. Charles James Lever, the famous Irish author, aged 65, died on the 2nd in London. He was the author of many humorous works. Isaac Platt, editor of the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, on the 4th, aged 69. Father Cleveland of Boston, on the 4th, aged 100, lacking 16 days.

Political.

ON the 31st of May Senator Sumner delivered a long speech against the President. It was full of personal charges, and endeavored to show that Gen. Grant is a dangerous and bad man. Several Senators replied to the speech ...Senator Schurz has made a speech on the French Arms report, denouncing it .. On the 31st of May it was reported that the Washington Treaty had failed, the next day negotiations were resumed. ....The Democrats of Pennsylvania have nominated Mr. Buckalew for Governor....William Lloyd Garrison denounces Sumner's attack on Grant....Congressman Bird of N. J., joins hands with Voorhees....The public debt decreased during May $4,226,041 ...Ex-President Johnson is visiting Washington....Senators Logan and Carpenter have defended the President....Gov. Shaw of N. H., was inaugurated on Thursday. The contest for Senator in N. H. is between E. Rollins and J. W. Patterson....Congress has again agreed to adjourn on the 10th of June ... Mr. Sumner has introduced an amendment to the Constitution, looking to the election of a President by the people directly, and including the one term principle....B. Gratz Brown has written his letter of acceptance... Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, announces that he goes for Grant....Texas Democrats are for Greeley....The Philadelphia Convention met on the 5th. There was a great crowd, and much enthusiasm....Ex-Governor Pierpont, a delegate from W. Va., withdrew from Philadelphia for Greeley....Gen. Burnside presided at a Soldiers and Sailors' meeting in Philadelphia, in favor of Grant....A large number of Senators and Representatives attended the Philadelphia Convention... A report on the New York Custom House has been made in the Senate....The House and Senate have agreed on the Tariff and Tax bill....Gov. Hoffman has been charged with complicity in additional Tammany frauds.... Gen. Grant was renominated for the Presidency at Philadelphia, on the 6th, on the first ballot.... The election in Oregon has gone Republican.... Hon. Henry Wilson was nominated at Philadelphia for Vice-President, he having received a few more votes than Mr. Colfax.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

MR. GLADSTONE refuses to give any information to the Commons about the Washington Treaty....The Grenadier Guards band has sailed for Boston ...The weather is favorable to the crops....Reine won the Oaks stakes at the Epsom meeting....The explosion of a powder mill in Shropshire killed six persons... Miss Kellogg is to sing at Buckingham Palace on the 20th....The Prince of Wales and wife have arrived home... The Irish National Band of forty musicians, have sailed for Boston....On the 2d the Washington Treaty was discussed in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone would give no information, and Earl Russell gave notice that on the 3d he should press his motion to the Queen to withdraw from the arbitration....The Duke of Richmond thinks it very "irregular" that the band of the Grenadier Guards have been allowed to go to Boston ..On the 3d there was a long discussion in the House of Lords on the Alabama Claims. Earl Russell made his famous motion, but nothing came of it. He wanted the United States treated as in the Trent case. Earl Granville defended America....The Duke of Edinburgh is on a visit to Dublin, where he has opened the exhibition.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

A PLOT of the Volunteers, in Havana, to attack and burn the Spanish Bank and the Exchange, has been discovered and frustrated.... The steamer Edgar Stuart has succeeded in landing a cargo of war material for the Cubans, in safety....A railway accident has occurred at Worms, Germany, killing nine passengers.... Berlin has sent an ultimatum to Luxemburg, relative to working the railways of that Duchy ....Eugenie is soon to leave England for Spain ....Gen. Holdensteln, who bombarded Strasburg, is dead....Gen. Sherman and party has arrived in Berlin.... It is proposed in Germany to disfranchise dessolts....The insurgents have been defeated at Monterey Mexico, and the city is occupied by the Government forces....A schooner from Gloucester, Mass., has been seized at Trinity Bay, for fishing in Canadian waters.... A terrible flood is reported in Italy, involving an immense loss of life and property.

From France.

THE Incas Cotton Mills near Rouen have been destroyed, throwing 1,000 hands out of employment....Paul de Cassagnac has fought a duel with the editor of the Rappel....Jules Favre has made a powerful speech against the tax on raw materials.... Jean Baptiste Philipert Vaillant, Marshal of France, died on the 4th. He was born at Dijon in 1770.

From Spain.

SERRANO'S leniency to the Carlist Chiefs is said to have disorganized the rebels ..Marshal Serrano has resigned as General of the troops operating against the Carlists, and has arrived in Madrid ...The Radicals in the Cortes have elected Cardora their leader. ..Serrano has taken the oath of office as President of the Council and Minister of War The Government troops have captured an insurgent General in Cuba.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Bottles Full of Beauty.—Ladies, if you would have beauty by the bottle-full, all you have to do is to purchase Hagan's Magnolia Balm. That peerless beautifier of the complexion not only hightens natural charms, but renders even the plainest countenance exceedingly attractive. It recalls to the pallid check the rosy tinge of health, removes pimples, blotches, roughness, sallowness, etc.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. H. B. Taylor, Putnam, Ohio, has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine fourteen years without repairs. In two weeks she earned with it $40, besides doing her own housework; has stitched eighty yards in less than two hours. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Watch No. 60324—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) Marion, N. J., has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being seven seconds in the entire time.—G. B. GAVETT, JR., of L. G. Tillotson & Co., 8 Dey St., New York.

Bores, in the guise of Traveling Agents, not employed by us. Thus we sell our scales at such low prices. Sold on trial anywhere in the United States. Free Price List. THE JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 8, 1872.

SINCE our last report the Treaty question has been virtually settled between the English Government and our own, and thus a long disturbing element to financial confidence is removed. The settlement, however, has lost part of its moral force on the sentiment of both countries by the bungling diplomacy connected with incidental questions. The fault is not alone on the English side, although most of the vexatious delay is due to the London Government.

The Presidential nomination at Philadelphia is also over and, in connection with the Treaty settlement, has a favorable influence on the Stock Market, while tending to keep within bounds the price of Gold, which had been stiffening on the hitch in the Treaty and on continued heavy Exports of Gold Coin.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	May 25.	June 1.
Capital	$87,151,000	$87,151,000
Loans	283,601,100	281,674,500
Gold and Greenbacks	72,315,700	75,018,700
Deposits	222,454,800	226,070,900
Circulation	27,515,300	27,522,000

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	114⅛	N. Y. Central Scrip	93⅜
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	118	Rock Island	111
U. S. 6s of 1881	120⅝	N. West	74
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₱ cts	112⅝	Do. Preferred	93½
U. S. New Loan	113⅝	St. Paul	56
N. Y. Bounty Loan	103⅝	Do. Preferred	78
Tennessees, new	72⅛	Lake Shore	96
Virginias, new	56	Ohio and Mississippi	47¼
Missouri Bonds	97	Toledo & Wabash	76¼
U. S. Currency 6s	*111⅛	Erie	42⅝
Central Pacifics	105⅛	Union Pacific Stock	39⅜
Union do	94	Adams Express	96
Western Telegraph	76	American Express	79
Pacific Mail	75⅛	United States Exp's	85
N. Y. Central Stock	97⅛	Bills on London	109⅜

* Ex. Dividend.

The Bank return is stronger than the previous week by $3,000,000 in Gold and Greenbacks, and Money is easier at 6@7 per cent.

The New York Central Scrip is 4 per cent. higher, on the determination of Mr. VANDERBILT to convert the Scrip into Stock after July 10. This will make the Stock $20,000,000 in place of $16,000,000. The other Bonds and also Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph close 1@1¼ per cent. better than our previous table, St. Paul Common being an exception.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, June 7, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 9,151 bales of cotton; Dried fruits, 948 pkgs.; eggs, 12,938 bbls.; flour, 79,200 bbl.; wheat, 17,680 bush.; corn, 1,101,500 do.; oats, 227,400 do.; barley, — do.; grass seed, 150 bags; hops, 123 bales; beans, 467 bbls.; pork, 1,824 pkgs.; cut meats, 2,548 do.; lard, 3,916; kegs do., 359; butter, 18,453 pkgs.; cheese, 42,682 do.; peanuts, 1,336 bags; 1,670 hhds. tobacco; 7,196 pkgs do.; 4,116 bbls. whisky; 1,815 bales wood; corn meal, bbls, 3,430; do. bags, 1,090; rye, bu., 52,324; malt do., 13,750; beef, pkgs., 200.

Beans and Peas.—The amounts of German beans hurt the sale of medium and depress the market for this description. Marrowfats are in few hands and held firmly. Prime mediums $3.25@3.35., fair lots do. as low as $2.80. Prime marrowfats $3.65@3.70; fair lots do. $3. Peas are hard to sell; prime green $1.30@1.35; Canada free in bbls. $1.18@1.20.

Beeswax—Is in fair supply and selling at 40@41c. for Southern.

Butter.—We are now troubled with that perplexing period when buyers will not use State at the prices dairymen wish to realize, as Western completely serves their wants in excellence of quality, color, and abundance, at prices decidedly in favor of keeping trade moving in the retail markets. Receipts are very heavy, and with so much left over from day to day, as there is, dealers call the market dull, and endorse their impression by generally dropping prices for all grades. Western is materially lower, and has fallen daily in prices.

State pails, fine, 30c.; do. common to fair, 25@27c.; State half tubs, fine, 27@28c.; selections, 30c.; Welsh, packages, fine, 26@27c.; common State, 22@25c. Western ranges at 24@24c. for nice Western reserve; common Western, 18@20c. Grease and inferior, 7@15c.

Receipts of butter for May, 65,180 packages. Same month last year, 69,100 do.

Cheese.—There has been a very satisfactory business in this market the past week. Exports last week, 24,200 boxes; same time last year, 21,400 boxes; exports for May, 62,758 boxes; same time last year, 70,900 boxes. We quote fancy factory, 14¾@15c.; good do., 14@14½c.; skimmed as low as 5c.; Ohio factory, 13@13½c., with common at 10c.; Dary at 13@14c. for prime, and common at 6c.

Cotton.—Prices have gone up fully one cent, with large purchases from the speculators. The consumptive trade has been unusually light. At the close the market has reacted, with a depressed feeling.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Good Ordinary	24½	24½	24½	24½
Low Middling	26	26	26	26
Middling	27	27	27	27
Good Middling	28	28	28	28

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling, are as follows: For June, 26c.; July, 26⅛c.; Aug., 26⅜c.; Sept., 24⅜c.; Oct., 21⅝c.; Nov., 20¾c.; Dec., 20c.

Dried Fruits.—There is a very fair stock of unpeeled peaches, and prices are weak, with a slow sale. Fine apples meet with some attention, in good part from Western parties, who are buying on speculation; other grades are neglected. Peeled peaches, if prime, will sell at full prices. Blackberries are weak. Apples Old State, qrs., 6@7c.; Western, new, 10@10¼c.; Southern, new, qrs., 9@9¼c.; do. fine, sliced, 12@13c; new State qrs., 11@11½c.; do. sliced, fine, 13@14c.; Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do. Ga., 15@16½c.; peeled E. Sh. Va., 15@17c.; new unpeeled halves, 7c.; do. quarters, 4¼@5c. Plums, 27@28c. Cherries, new, ₱ lb., 33@34c. Blackberries, 13c. Raspberries 33@35c.

Eggs.—The market has been in the buyer's favor. For fresh lots, prices are a little better. Sales at 15@16c. for best marks of Western; common do., 13½@14½c.; State, 16@17c.; Jersey, 17@18c.; Southern, 11c.

Flour.—Prices have further declined 50c.; closing with a more settled feeling. The depression has been owing to the reports from Liverpool which speak of the crop prospects as being very favorable we quote at $5.75@6.25 for superfine state; $6.85@7.25 for common extra do.; $7.30@7.35 for good to choice do.; $7.10@7.85 for fancy do.; $5.75@6.25 for superior Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.75@7.35 for extra do.; $7.10@8.30 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $7.00@7.80, and trade brands of do. at $7.85@9.50; good to choice white wheat extras at $8.30@9.75; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.00@$10; St. Louis at $8.00@$10.30 for common to fair extra, and $10.35@$12.00 for good to choice. Southern at $7.50@$10.20 for extra, and $10.25@$14.15 for good to fine. Rye at $4.50@5.50.

Fresh Fruits.—Strawberries have arrived faster than they could be used, and crates that missed sale have sold at a loss. The week has been very rainy, and the ordinary demand has been consequently seriously reduced. About the only good outlet berries have at such times is the restaurant trade and the festivals of societies and churches. To-day, 10@15c. is a full range for a lighter supply than we have had during the week. Large quantities have sold, at 8@12c. Some fancy Triomphe de Gand and Jucunda have sold at 30@35c. Southern N. J. begins to add to the more Southern supply. Cherries are good this year, and selling at 10@15c. Gooseberries slow at $3@3.50 per bushel for small. Apples are unchanged. Peanuts are again lower; Wilmington, $1.25@2.00; Norfolk, $1.40@2.10.

Grain.—Wheat is somewhat lower, but at the close with scarcely any stock coming in holders are firm. No. 1, in store at $1.66@1.70; No. 1 in store at $1.73@1.75; winter red western, $1.90@2.00; amber western, $2.03@2.05; and white western at $2.00@2.10 at Rye is steadily held at 92 for western, afloat and 94 for Canada in bond. Oats sell slowly and prices are weak. Western c 25c. Ohio 5. 55c. Corn has been been in large receipts, and prices have declined, closing firm with a large business from exporters. Sales at 65@66c. for Western mixed. Steamed lots, 69c.@70c. for sailing vessel lots, and 76c.@78 for white Western.

Hay and Straw.—The arrivals have been fair, and prices are lower. Shipping hay, $1.50; retail, $1.55@1.75; salt, $1; clover, $1.10. Long rye straw, $1.25; short, $1; oat, 55c.; wheat, 60@70c.

Hops.—Trade is small. The best lots being in small stock, bring full prices, but common lots rule in the buyer's favor. Prime, 55@65c.; common as low as 25c. Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@65c.

Milk.—Receipts are too heavy for the cool weather June opens with. The supply has exceeded 9,200 cans; the sales have ranged at 90c@$1.00 per can.

Provisions.—Pork is again lower, mainly owing to large receipts of hogs at the West. Western, $13.30 for spot, $13.40 for July; $13.65 for Aug. Western prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Dressed hogs weak, at 5½@5¾c. for city; middles are lower; long clear, 7½c.; short clear, 8¼c. Cut meats dull; hams in pickle at 9@10½c.; in salt, at 9@10c.; shoulders in salt, at 5¼@5½c., and in pickle at 5½@5¾c. Smoked meats are in moderate demand, at steady rates; hams at 10½@13c.; shoulders at 6@6½c., and clear rib at 8@8½c. Lard is firm, with a moderate amount of stock offering; prime Western steam, 9 5-16c. for spot, June, 9 7-16c. for July, 9¾c. for Aug. City at 8¾@8¾c. for steam and kettle. Stearine is quiet, at 9½@10c. for prime Beef is quoted at $7.50@9.50 for Western mess, $10@12 for extra mess. Tierces at $14@17, for prime mess, $17@20 for India mess. Beef hams at $25@26 for Western.

Poultry and Game—Sell rather higher, with moderate arrivals. Pigeons bring $2.25 per doz. for feathered, $3.12½ for stall-fed; squab, $1.25. The quotations are:—Live, State and New Jersey fowls and chickens, 18@19c.; do. Western 17@18c.; roosters, 9@10c.; turkeys, 16@18c.; ducks, Western, per pair, 85c.@$1.00; Geese, Western, $1.62@1.75; spring chicks, 75@$1.12.

Seeds.—There is no business of consequence in grass; 9½c. for Ohio clover; 9¾@10c. for Michigan and Indiana; 10@10¼c. for State; Timothy $3@3.25.

Tobacco.—There is a good export trade for all descriptions at firm prices. Kentucky leaf selling at 8¼@9½c. for lugs, up to 13@16c. for selections; new crop Connecticut at 15@16c. for fillers, and 27@32½c. for seconds; New York at 10@11½c. for running lot; Ohio, 9¾@10¾c. for running lots; Wisconsin, 8¾c.; Havana, 90@$1.15.

Vegetables.—Old potatoes are dull, and drooping Bermudas are higher, as our own Southern are not running good. Green peas are arriving from New Jersey and Long Island. Tomatoes have arrived from Charleston, good at $7@8 per crate. We quote choice Peach Blows, $1.50@1.75; common sorts, $1@1.25; L. I. peas, $4.75 per bbl.; N. J. do. $4.25 per bbl.; Norfolk String Beans, $6.50 bbl.; Bermuda potatoes, $3 per bbls.; New Beets, $12@14 per 100 bunches; do. Turnips, $6 per 100 bunches; new Cabbage, per bbl., $3@5; Southern Potatoes, $5@7.

Wool.—There is a quiet market and rather a weak feeling. Sales of XX Ohio 77@80c.; unwashed at 48c.; Georgia, 55c.; super pulled, 70c.; California, full, $1.15; Cape at 43c.

Whisky—is held firmly at 91c. for Western.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., June, 8, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending June 8 was not quite so brisk as for the previous week, but prices remain about the same. The delivery of farm and factory on Monday was 1,400 boxes. Farm dairies sold from 12½c., to 13½c., only a few lots bringing the latter figure.

The factories were largely represented, and the offerings amounted to about 8,000 boxes, a large part of which was sold. We give quotations of leading factories as follows:—Norway Association, 14½c.; Newville, 14½c.; Little Falls Central, 14½c.; Brockett's Bridge, 14½c.; Columbia Center, 14½c.; Cold Brook, 14½c.; Keys, 14½c.; Cook & Ives, 14½c.; Newport, 14½c.; Warren Center, 14½c.; Pain's Hollow, 14½c.; Henderson Home, 14½c.; Vanhornsville, 14½c.; Crum Creek, 14½c.; Countryman, 14½c.; Cold Creek, 14½c.; Mother Creek, 14½c.; A. Smith & Co., 14½c.; Old Fairfield, 14½c.; Fullonville, 14½c.

The delivery of Butter this week has been very light, and sales have been mostly at 27c.

We have advices from abroad for the third week in May. Our London correspondent says:—"American cheese (new) sells, and no good old in market." The quotations for best American, new, are 61@68s., and for other descriptions as follows:—English Cheddar, 60@74s.; Wiltshire double, 65@74s.; Cheshire, medium, 56@70s.; fine, 64@70s.; Scotch, 64@70s. Dutch Cheese—Edams, 44@60s.; Gondas, 44@60s.; Derby shape, 50@60s.

In Butter Normandy extra sells at 112s. to 116s.; Cork's new, 94s.; Jersey and Friesland, 100 to 108s; Canadian, 70s.

The corresponding prices last year were, for American cheese, 70s.; Cork's butter, 122s., and Friesland, 112s. The weather in Herkimer, N. Y., is warm and pleasant, but grass is backward.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., June 3.—The following sales of cheese were made to-day:—Cream of the Valley, 130 boxes, 14c.; Gouverneur factory, 178 boxes, 14c.; Hailesborough factory, 84 boxes, 13½c.; Little Bow factory, 115 boxes, 14c.; total, 507 boxes.

HERKIMER, N. Y., June 4.—The delivery of cheese to-day was about 1,000 boxes. Farm dairy sold at 8@14¼c., as to quality. The ruling figures for factory were 13½@14¾c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1872.

With the exception of hogs, the live stock trade shows a good deal of activity. The weather has been very favorable, and the demand for beef was never before so great at this season of the year. A new and extensive wholesale live stock market has been started at Wichita, Kansas, at the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which promises to be an important center for the Texan trade.

The following are the receipts of live stock shown in comparison with other years:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	8,196	95	3,904	16,077	42,182
" last week	7,918	93	4,358	18,439	42,049
Corresponding week last year	7,172	59	5,008	14,080	18,891
Average last year	7,387	88	2,301	25,132	24,177

Beeves.—We reported a strong market one week ago, with rather improving rates. Notwithstanding a larger supply since, the demand is still very good, and there is an advance close up to ½c per ₱. It has been a long time since we have had as high prices as now reported. The offerings last Monday were 148 car loads at Communipaw, 123 at 100th St., and 22 at Weehawken, making 4,371 head on sale that day. The market was firm, but there was not much advance from the previous rates. It was not until to-day, with 2,433 beeves in the yards, that there was a real advance, amounting to ½c. ₱ ₱., and butchers could not get all the cattle they wanted. Texans were plenty, and sold at 11¾@12¼c., while no decent native steers went under 12½c., and some only medium lots sold at 13c., with prime at 13½c., and even 14c. for the first choice.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ ₱	13¼ @ 13¾	12¾ @ 13
Good to prime	12¾ @ 13¼	12 @ 12½
Ordinary to medium	12 @ 12½	11¼ @ 12
Lowest grade	11¼ @ 11¾	10¾ @ 11
Average sales	12½ @ 12¾	12 @ 12¼

Milch Cows.—There is a little improvement in the fresh cow trade, the advance in beef helping the market. Common cows are very hard to dispose of at any price. Fair milkers sell at $50@55, with prime at $70@80. Some common cows will only sell at $35@40, but that kind is getting scarce.

Veal Calves.—These are doing very well, having advanced about ½c. during the week, there being a scarcity of stock. Fat Jersey calves are worth 8½@9c.; good State veals, 8@8¼c.; common to medium, 7@7½c., with buttermilk and grass calves at 5@6c.

Sheep and Lambs.—With a temporary scarcity, both sheep and lambs are advanced about ½c. ₱ lb., sheep selling at 5@6½c. for very poor, 7½@7¾c. for fair to good, and 7¾@7¾c. for prime. Lambs are now coming from the West, and sell at 10@11½c. for O., 12@13c., for State, and 13@14c. for prime to extra Jersey. A few late sales are given us follows, to convey a better idea of the market, viz.:—117 O. thin lambs, 40 lbs. average, at 10c.; 147 do., better quality, 47 lbs., at 11½c.; 229 Jerseys, 56½ lbs., at 13c.; 45 do., 51½ lbs., 14½c., and 94 do., 57 lbs., 14c. Sheep sales, 189 O., 93 lbs., 7½c.; 414 do., 91 lbs., 7¾c.; 238 at 88 lbs., 7¾c. While lambs are sustained in price, sheep rather droop at the close, and some are left over.

Hogs.—These continue to come forward about twice as fast as they did last year. There were 188,776 hogs received here in May, while for the same time last year we had only 90,022. There is one car of live hogs to report, sold before killing. They were from Missouri, 112 lbs., and brought $4.50. City-slaughtered sell at 4½@4¾c., as extremes, which is ¼c. lower than last week. From all accounts, there are plenty of hogs still to come.

LATEST, June 6th, P.M.—Beeves.—With light receipts to-day, the market is even stronger than it was yesterday, 9 cars 7¾ cwt. Ill. steers selling at 13½@14c., and 4 cars Texans, 6¼ cwt., at $81 each. There is every prospect of high prices next week.

Sheep and Lambs.—The weakness of last night amounts to ½c. decline in sheep to-day, receipts being larger and demand lighter. Lambs are no lower, and sell well, the supply being light.

Hogs.—Dealers have attempted to advance the rates nearly every day this week, but have not succeeded.

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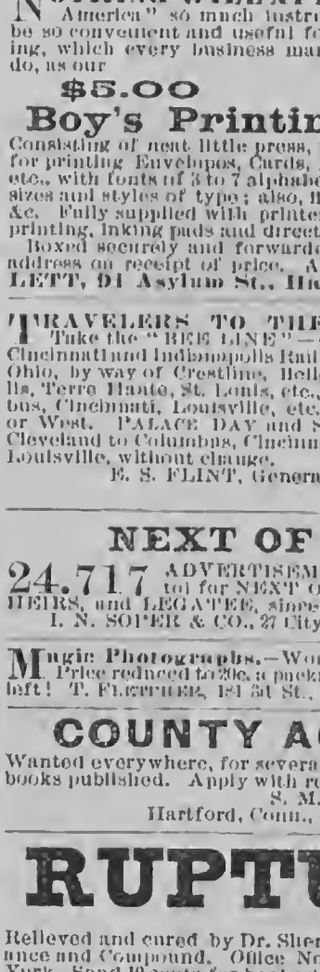

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

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JOAQUIN MILLER is writing a new poem.

GEORGE SAND made $800,000 by her works.

ANNA DICKINSON will stump for Greeley.

BARNUM'S Fiji chief has died in York, Pa.

PRESIDENT GRANT will attend the Boston Jubilee.

THE old home of N. P. Willis has been sold for $50,000.

MR. EDMUND YATES has retired from the English post office.

THERE is a good portrait of Carl Schurz in the June Eclectic.

BAYARD TAYLOR sails for Europe in June to be gone two years.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S family spend the Summer at Newport.

MR. CHANDOS FULTON got $1,000 for the play of Black Friday.

COL. TOM SCOTT gets $176,000 a year as President of 26 railroads.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON will spend the Summer at Newburyport, Mass.

HISTORIANS are attempting to show that Washington was an Englishman.

HON. SAMUEL WILLISTON will give Amherst College half a million dollars.

PROF. EASTMAN of Poughkeepsie is talked of for Lieut. Governor of New York.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN has been dining with Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford in New Haven.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will give the town of Cummington, Mass., $12,500 for a library.

CARLOTTE RAY, a colored woman, has been admitted to practice at the bar in Washington.

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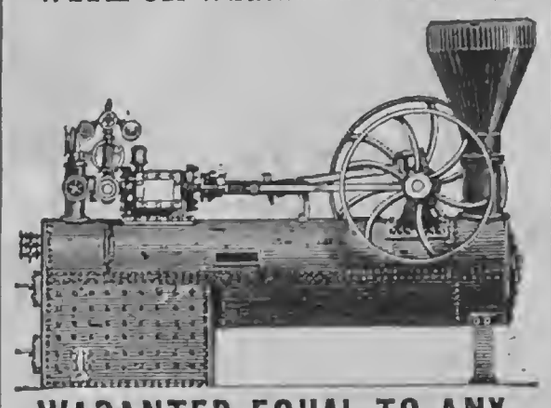

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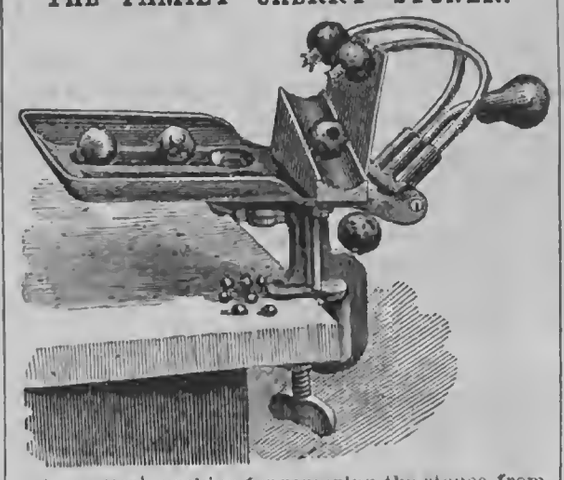

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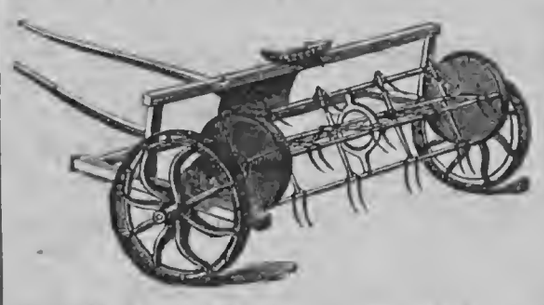

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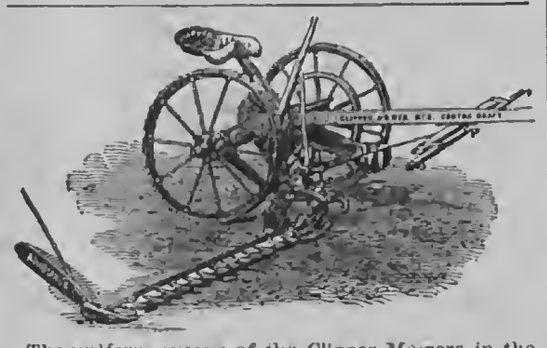

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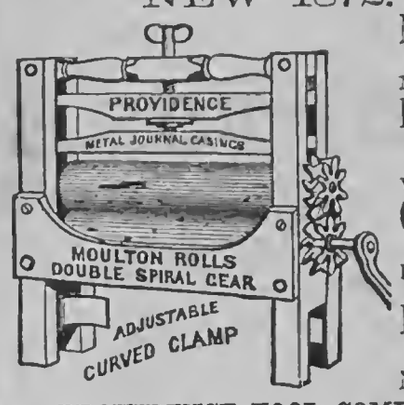

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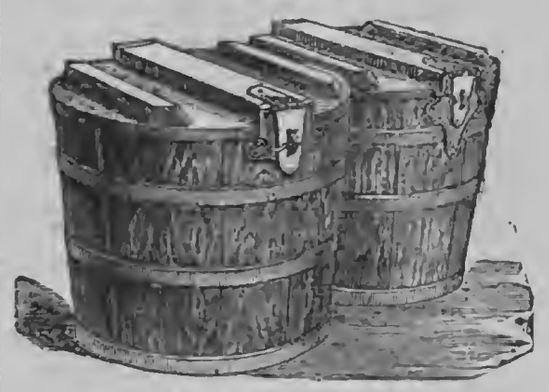

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NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market.* It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommend its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.

Respectfully,

(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.

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Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail,** and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.

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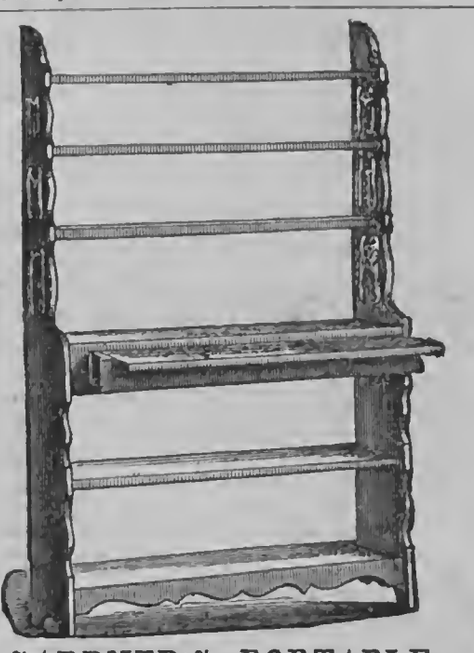
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.



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— Vermont promises a large crop of apples.

— The coal heavers of Chicago want 70 cents an hour.

— Paris is to have street railways in 13 of its avenues.

— Springfield, Mass., is to have a new morning Grant paper.

— It costs ten Chicago Churches $50,000 for their pastors.

— Last week the snow was two feet deep on Mt. Washington.

— The largest orchard in California contains 75,000 fruit trees.

— A fossil man has been discovered in a cavern near Nice, Italy.

— The Prussians are melting their captured cannon into church bells.

— Twenty-six S. C. Ku-Klux are to be sent to the Albany Penitentiary.

— Worcester, Mass., is to have a Union Passenger Depot 700 feet long.

— The Vienna World's Exposition will have a baby show connected with it.

— The new Capitol at Hartford is to be built on the site of Trinity College.

— Lobsters are yearly growing more scarce along the New England coast.

— Connecticut is sending medicated cider to Massachusetts to help keep the liquor law.

— Twenty-seven military bands from New England are to take part in the Boston Jubilee.

— The great $35,000 painting of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, for the Capitol at Washington, is done.

— Many fellows of the Academy of Design in New York have protested against its being opened on Sunday.

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Detailed Price-List now ready. Mailed free.

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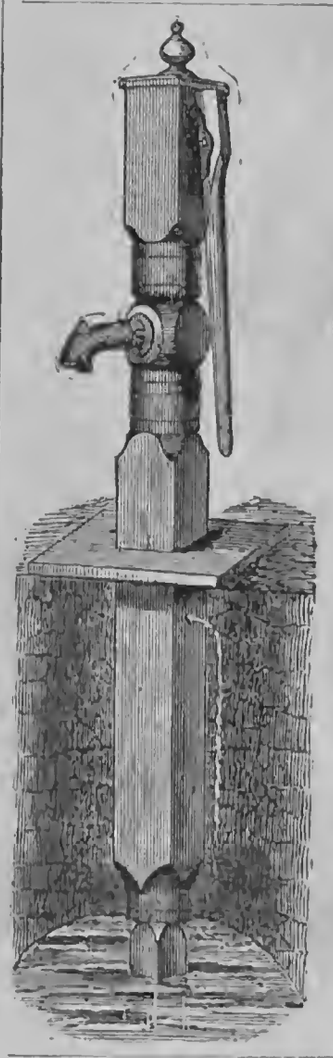

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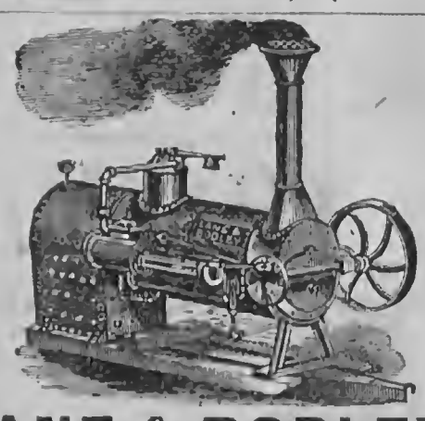

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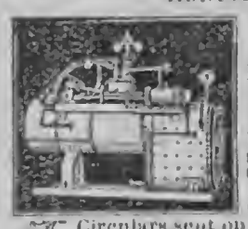

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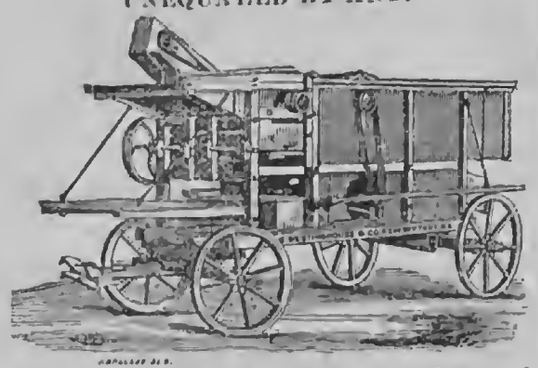

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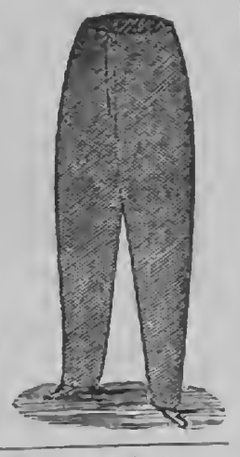

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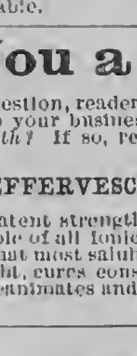

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Ralph Evans

VOL. XXV. NO. 25.
WHOLE NO. 1169.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 22, 1872.

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Floricultural.

A BEAUTIFUL CLIMBING PLANT.
Nyctocalos Thompsoni.

HAVING no national or private botanical garden in this country worthy of the name, we are obliged to look to European gardens for rarities in the floral world. Even the treasures of our own continent and country are first made known and generally disseminated from the gardens of Europe. We herewith present an illustration of a most magnificent climbing plant, from Assam, sent to the Kew Gardens from the Calcutta Botanic Garden six or seven years ago. The plant is nearly related to our *Bignonia*, or more properly *Tecoma*, the well-known Trumpet vine.

The plant is a tall, rapid climber, with slender branches, with leaflets four to six inches long. Flowers stand erect, four to five in a cluster, borne on terminal pendulous peduncles, and of the size shown. The flowers are succeeded by a pod six inches long by two broad, and quite flat. This beautiful climber would not be hardy in our climate, but must be well worthy of a place in a conservatory where it could be trained to the rafters or upon an ornamental trellis work. We do not know that any of our florists have as yet any plants for sale; but as all the BIGNONIACEÆ are readily propagated by seeds or cuttings, we presume it will soon be abundant—at least there is no good reason why it should not be.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Salt for Rose Bushes.—A Chenango Co., N. Y., correspondent writes: "It is said that salt put in the ground around the roots of rose bushes in spring, will prevent the slugs from eating the leaves in summer. Will not the salt injure, if not kill, the bushes?"

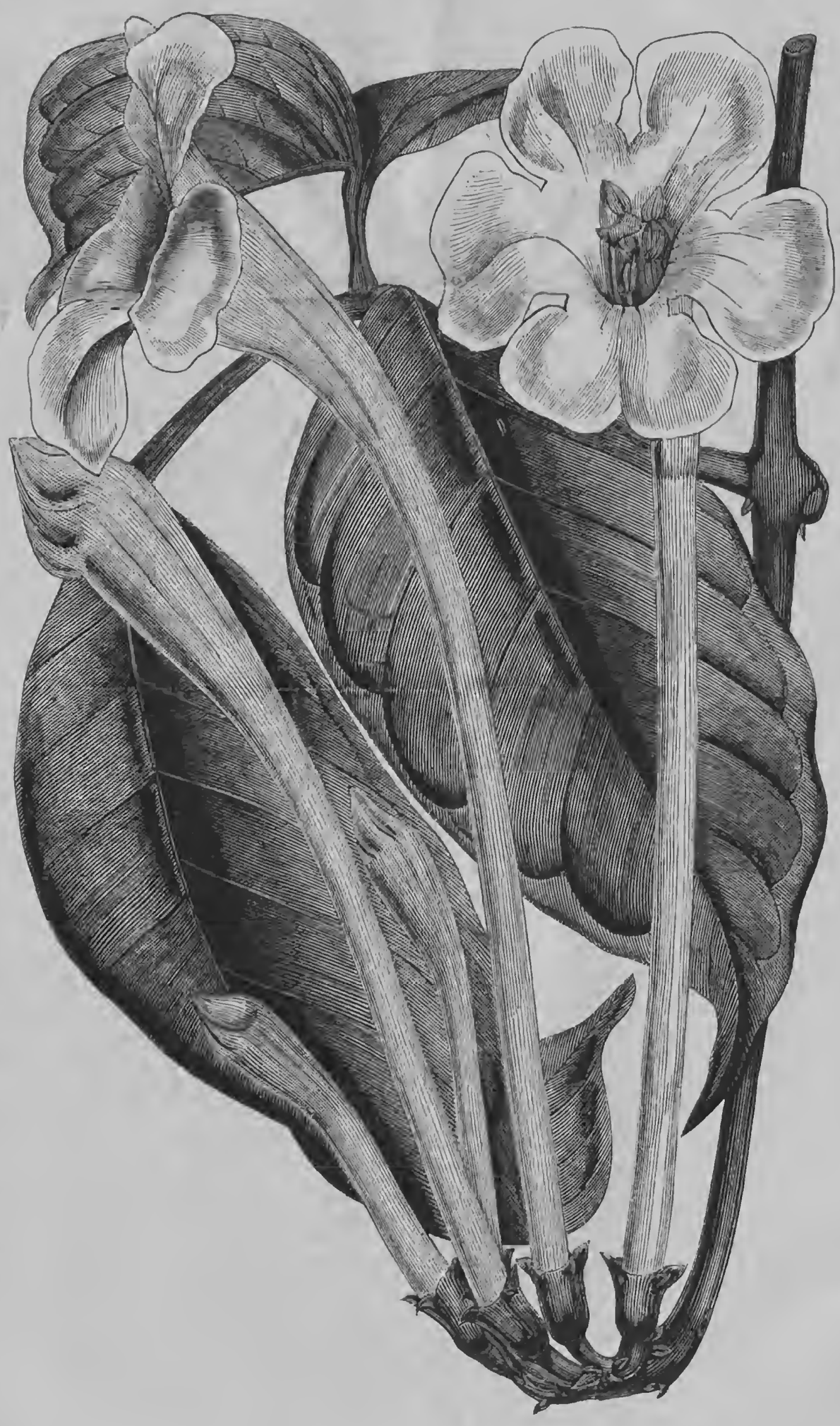
SALT applied to the roots of rose bushes would certainly not affect any insect that feeds upon the leaves. We do not know to what insect you refer by the name of slug. If it is the black, slimy slug which sometimes are very abundant upon roses as well as fruit trees, you may readily get rid of them by dusting with lime, ashes, or road dust. But there are two or three kinds of worms, also called rose slugs, in some parts of the country; even the leaf-rollers are called slugs by some persons; therefore we are at a loss what to recommend without a more minute description of the enemy. Cresylic soap and water is a pretty general insect annihilator and a safe solution to use on infested rose bushes.

Amaryllis for Texas.—Please tell me which of the Amaryllis, if any, you think would be hardy here.—TEXAS.

WE should suppose that all the species and varieties of Amaryllis would be perfectly hardy in Texas—at least in those parts of the State where the ground does not freeze more than two or three inches deep; and even then a slight covering with grass or leaves would be amply sufficient protection against frost. Of course, we only guess at all this, from what we know of the Amaryllis tribe. If we lived in Texas we should certainly endeavor to cultivate this lovely family of plants.

Cultivating the Opium Poppy.—Several correspondents ask for information in regard to the cultivation of the poppy for its opium. That opium can be produced in almost any good location in this country, we have no doubt; but at the present price of labor we do not think it can be done with profit. Hundreds of experiments have been made for the purpose of determining the practicability of opium culture in this country, but, so far as we have been able to ascertain the facts in regard to them, all have ended in a failure to make it profitable.

Worms in Nasturtiums.—E. C. B. asks how to destroy a green worm that cuts off the nasturtium leaves as soon as they appear. She says she does not want the scientific name nor any scientific knowledge of the pest. In the outset we may say that our correspondent is asking for just what she says she does not want—scientific information. We should, however, be pleased to help her, but cannot, for the simple reason that we do not know what kind of a worm it is that cuts the Nasturtiums. Then, if we did, perhaps it has never been honored with a common name, although its Latin title is probably well known. We would advise catching and killing the rascals before they destroy the plants; this is our method of getting rid of enemies in our garden.



A RARE CLIMBING PLANT.—Nyctocalos Thompsoni.

Wild Flowers for a Name.—Please tell me the names of the inclosed flowers. They are wild flowers, and grow from four to six inches high.—MRS. AUGUSTA ARMSTRONG, *Litchfield, Pa.*

THE plant with rose-colored flowers, with a few leaves crowded at the top of a slender stem, about four inches high, is the Fringed Polygala (*Polygala paucifolia*). It is a pretty little plant with subterranean stems upon which are concealed the fertile flowers, those appearing on the tops of the stems producing no seed. By close examination, you will readily discover the two distinct sexes of flowers.

The other plant which you send is known in some localities as the wild Rue Anemone (*Thalictrum anemonoides.*) It is a small, delicate plant, blooming in early Spring. Flowers white, produced on stems about four inches high, in small umbels surrounded by leaves. This species of *Thalictrum* is often mistaken for an *Anemone*, and with good reasons; for it resembles one in every particular, with the exception that it has no stem leaves like the true Anemone, all being borne on the flower stalk, as we have stated above.

Soil for Daphne Cneorum.—What soil suits *Daphne cneorum*? Or are we too far South for it to succeed? Mine have been very carefully treated and still do badly.—A. R., *Bowling Green, Kentucky.*

THIS species of Daphne is a native of the mountains of Europe, where it grows as a low, trailing undershrub; consequently it is usually more or less shaded. If you would succeed with it, plant in a half shady border and in soil composed of clay or loam, intermixed with leaf mold from the woods.

To Fumigate Plants.—My mode of fumigating a single plant is shown in the drawing, (page 408). The tobacco smoke is to be blown in from a pipe. The large plant is covered with a sheet of newspaper tied at the top and pasted together at the joining. The small plant is covered with a garden pot placed on a wet cloth, and the hole at the top covered with a wet rag. The tobacco is placed in a common tobacco pipe.—H. G.

Plants for Name.—We cannot recognise the plants sent by ANNA ROCHESTER of Kentucky, except No. 1, which is *Euonymus Japonica*—a handsome evergreen shrub, sometimes called Japan or Chinese Box. If you can send flowers as well as leaves of the other plants, we can probably name them. But it is rarely the case that we can name a plant by the leaf alone. Send us the whole plant when you can.

The Herdsman.

HOLSTEINS AS DAIRY STOCK.

We have frequent inquiries concerning the Holstein, or Dutch cattle, for dairy purposes. There can be no doubt that the Holstein cattle have proved superior for the dairy in Holland; indeed, the record of milk yielded from cows in the herd belonging to Prof. Rhode of the Royal Ag. College at Eldena, as detailed by our German correspondent, and heretofore given in these columns, is most remarkable, and we have no accounts of any cows that have surpassed the yield therein stated. Now, while the testimony is abundant and undoubted that the Holland cows in their own native country are remarkable as large milkers, it may be well to caution dairymen that single cows, or a particular lot of cows, from any breed cannot be taken as the average of that breed in regard to milking qualities. Every dairyman knows that among the common cows of the country animals are not unfrequently found that yield enormous quantities of milk. Due allowance, therefore, must be made in considering all remarkable yields of milk from special cows, or lots of cows, even though it be a matter of fact beyond question that the breed in general is distinguished as great milkers.

We say this because dairymen are sometimes induced to purchase from certain breeds of cattle for the dairy on account of having seen a record of some enormous yield of milk from single animals of the breed. But failing to obtain anything like such returns, they have been very much disappointed, and have abandoned the breed altogether. In selecting stock for the dairy the soil and general surface of the farm, as well as the special purpose for which the stock is intended, must be taken into account. And this brings us to the question as to whether the Holstein cattle are adapted to the dairies of New York.

It has been charged that the Holstein cattle, originating in a moist climate, and in a country distinguished for its low, level surface, can not be well adapted to our hot, dry Summers, our severe Winters, and upon our high, undulating, or more uneven lands. Mere speculative theories of this kind amount to but little. Experience and experiment must determine the matter. We cannot say what the future may be in regard to this breed in New York; but so far as the Holsteins have been tried they seem to thrive in our climate, and do well upon our rich and gently undulating soils.

We have a letter from Gerrit S. Miller, Peterboro, N. Y., bearing upon the point in question. Some two or three years ago Mr. Miller made an importation of Holstein cattle for the purpose of testing their adaptation to the soil and climate of Central New York as dairy stock, and he writes us, under date of March 11th, that he has just completed the annual record of milk given by the three imported cows, "Dowager," "Crown Princess" and "Fraulein." The following table gives the age and weight of the cows, the number of days in milk, and the whole quantity yielded in pounds:

Name.	Age y'rs.	Weight Sept. 22, '71	Days in milk	Milk in lbs.
Dowager.....	7	1,215 lbs.	214	8,305
Crown Princess	6	1,270 "	258	10,691
Fraulein.....	5	1,235 "	215	7,893½

Total pounds of milk for the year....26,889½

Estimating the product of these three cows in cheese at the rate of ten pounds of milk to the pound of cheese, and we have a yield of 2,688 pounds of cheese, or 896 pounds to the cow. The yield of "Crown Princess" on the same basis would be 1,069 pounds. We call this record an exceedingly good one.

Mr. Miller says that "Dowager" averaged 38 4-5 pounds of milk per day for seven months; "Crown Princess," 43 2-5 pounds for eight months, and "Fraulein" 32 1-5 pounds per day for the same period. The greatest weight of milk given in one day was 74½ pounds, by "Crown Princess;" "Fraulein" 70 pounds, and "Dowager" 58 pounds.

As the general treatment and manner of feeding stock has much to do in the yield of milk, we append remarks of Mr. Miller touching this point. He says:

"'Crown Princess' began her record April 27, 1871. The first week she had five quarts of grain and dry hay each day; second week six quarts of grain and hay; third week, six quarts of grain and pasture during the day. May 18, pasture night and day and four quarts of grain. From June 5th to September 5th she had nothing but pasture. September 5th began feeding four quarts of grain per day; Oct. 25th, six quarts; Dec. 21st, four quarts, and milked once per day. Record stopped January 9th, 1872.

"'Fraulein's' record began May 10, 1871. She had the same treatment as 'Crown Princess.'

"'Dowager's' record began June 19, 1871. We had a hard time with her bag, and kept her on short rations three or four weeks after calving. The pasture that these cows had was very poor; twenty-six acres of it is hardly enough to pasture eight cows.

"'Crown Princess' dropped a heifer calf March 4, 1872, and 'Fraulein' will calve about the 20th of March. They drop their calves about fifty days earlier in 1872 than in 1871, and this accounts for their short season in milk. 'Dowager' was giving at the close of this record thirty pounds of milk per day, and she will not calve till September, 1872."

Accurate records of this kind from reliable sources are of interest and value to dairymen. They show that dairying with cows that yield on an average nearly 900 pounds of cheese to the cow is a paying business, even though cheese be sold at a less price than last year. X. A. Willard.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Molasses as Cattle Food.—Of all possible occasional additions to the ordinary feed of milch cows, M. Focking of Dirschauerfelde finds that none has so marked an effect in increasing the yield of milk as common molasses. The quantity given by him to each cow was a half litre daily, and the consequent increase in the yield of milk varied from a half litre to one litre per cow, at times when a decrease to about the same amount is ordinarily looked for, viz., in the four to eight weeks before calving. At other periods the increase was greater, *cæteris paribus*. The cost of each portion was less than a penny—the article being procured in bulk from a neighboring sugar manufactory. The mode of giving it to the cows was by mixing it with their rape-cake in water.

Thirst and Cold Water Injuring Cattle.—A dairyman of Holland Patent, N. Y., writes to the Utica Herald that one day last March was so rough with rain, sleet and wind, that his cows would not go to water—the watering-place being about thirty rods from the barn, and not a very good place at that. The next day, those that did not get water the day before, were very thirsty, and drank heartily of *very cold water*, and during the day two of them aborted. He thinks the cold water caused them to abort, and in corroboration of this theory he refers to a case of a townsman who had eighteen cows abort after having been deprived of water two or three days, and then allowing them to drink all they would.

Water for Fattening Animals.—A German physiologist asserts that animals which are being fattened, particularly oxen, should not be encouraged to drink much water, for the reason that, as has been found by experiment, "the absorption of water generates carbonic acid to excess, and trammels the formation of fat.

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Selling the Box with the Fruit.—The fruit growers of Pleasant Valley, Solano Co., Cal., have made a sensible resolve, we think. They have decided to ship their fruit in a uniform-sized box, the box to go with the fruit and not to be returned. Why will not Eastern fruit growers be as sensible. This returning fruit packages is a nuisance to all concerned. We never could discover that there was any economy about it.

Cherry Currants in California.—L. O. Wilcox, Santa Clara, Cal., has 50,000 plants growing, most of them bearing. Last year he sent to market 1200 to 1500 quarts daily. His plants were put close together in rows; thus the fruit was not sunburnt as in an adjoining county. Nor have they suffered from frost. He plants all small fruits on ridges, so that by the aid of water from an artesian well he can produce heavier crops than without the water. He evidently believes in close planting for that climate.

Fox's Seedling Pear is a new California seedling of excellent quality, brown, obtuse pyriform, of medium size, rather coarse flesh, but with a very rich, sugary flavor. Bro. Meehan takes it to be a strong rival of Duchess of Bordeaux.

Arboricultural.

CUTTING TIMBER—'THE MOON THEORY.'

A writer in the Rural New-Yorker of the 30th of March, says:—"I have been trying to find out, for the last twenty years, in which one of the twelve months it is best to cut timber in order to have it remain sound and free from the attacks of insects." And then, to prove that he belongs to the scientific order, he goes on to state, "of course, I have read all the moon theories, and similar nonsensical stuff, handed down from superstitious granddaddies; but facts to prove any of the moony assertions are extremely scarce." And then proceeds in a lamenting tone on the difficulty or impossibility of ascertaining the proper or best time of cutting timber.

For many years past I have frequently seen similar productions, especially in agricultural papers; and, as I have had long experience among timber, and on the farm, I have as frequently thought of giving the public the benefit of some of the knowledge I have acquired in a long, practical and somewhat laborious life, but have as often been deterred by the circumstance of my not being in the practice of writing for the public press, and so allowed the duties of my calling to urge me on in the business in which I was more immediately engaged: but the communication above referred to, I confess, has somewhat excited me, and, though in mature life, I have resolved to bring out and give to the world the benefits of my long experience on this very important matter.

When but a lad, perhaps now nearly sixty years ago, I applied myself to the study of German books, which my parents were familiar with, and learned from a recipe I found in a German almanac, "on the best time for cutting timber," that it was "in the dark of the moon," and the very best time, the dark of the moon in the month of August." Having had ample opportunity of making experiments, I have proved, to my satisfaction, and that of many others, that timber felled on the aforesaid time never becomes affected by insects or worms, nor does it become brittle in seasoning, but, on the contrary, remains tough, and appears somewhat oily.

Now, Mr. Editor, do not be startled when I tell you, and the thousands who read the Rural New-Yorker, that the sap of trees ascends with every increase of the moon, and descends with every decrease of the moon, and at its full and at its dark it will neither ascend nor descend, but will spread in a circular form. I have no doubt but that the moon has the same effect on all vegetation, but I have never tested or experimented on any but standing trees. The proper time, or season, for testing or experimenting on this matter will now soon come, when any person disposed to investigate my theory will have the opportunity of doing so; and perhaps I may as clearly, and in as few words, state how it can be done, by stating how I gained my knowledge on this question.

When a youth, living on the old homestead, about fifty years ago, we (my brother and myself) cleared an addition to our then improvement, and as timber for firewood had become an object, we left quite a number of small oaks standing; but to make the best of them, we peeled or stripped the bark off them, upward, as far as convenient, for tanning purposes, in the month of June, when it peeled readily. There was then, as there always is at that season of the year, a new wood, or soft substance, forming between the bark and the hard wood, through which the sap flowed or passed rapidly (but with greater force in its ascent than in its descent), and marring this soft substance, it received a bluish color from the ax. Sometimes I threw dust or spit tobacco juice on it; in either case it absorbed sufficient coloring to see very distinctly which way, up or down, according to the time of the moon, the sap was passing.

Since then, I removed to the farm I now reside on, then covered with timber, and for many years chopped a new field each Spring; and at the time the bark peeled I would frequently strip off a piece of bark from a standing tree of any kind (some, however, peeled more readily than others), without cutting into the tree or too much marring the new soft wood forming; and, as I had opportunity, would show my working hands and neighbors that the sap ascended or descended, invariably, with the increase or decrease of the moon.

As the month of August has frequently been a busy season with me, if I required timber for rails, stakes, posts, or building purposes, I would send a man, or two, to fell such trees as might be required, at the proper time of the moon, and then would sometimes, to suit my convenience, let them lay for several years before working them up; even then I would find the green bark inside of the dead or dry bark—still green, though somewhat dried; but in no case have I found insects or worms inside of the bark.

To such of your readers as are interested in providing good timber, and are unacquainted with these facts, this communication may be of importance. I may, perhaps, on some future occasion, send you some of my experience on "the flax question." Our Canadian Government, for some years back, has spent thousands, yea, tens of thousands, of dollars, in employing lecturers to teach the farmers the culture of flax! and on wheat turning to drips or cheat by improper culture; (I will not say that it will turn to drips, for I never saw it do so; I will simply give my experience.) Also on its turning to smut.—Peter Fisher, *Port Nelson, Horton Co., Ont.*

We shall be glad to hear from Mr. Fisher at any time.—Ed. Rural.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Sub-Irrigation of Trees.—A correspondent of the Pacific Rural Press suggests the following mode of sub-irrigating trees: When the tree or vine is ready to be placed in the pit which has been excavated for it, have ready at hand two or more buckets of coarse gravel, or enough so that when poured into the side of the pit the column of gravel will reach from the surface to the bottom of the roots; then fill the remaining space to within four inches of the top with the soil intended for the support of the plant; being careful in so doing not to disturb the gravel, but in such a way as to leave a trench around the outer rim of the excavation, which will hold two buckets at least of water. The water poured into the trench will find its way down the column of gravel, and the air be excluded; in fact, trial has proven it far better than a wooden spout, or an open hole of any kind for getting the water down and preventing evaporation.

Planting Currant Cuttings.—A correspondent of the American Farm Journal gives the following method of setting currant cuttings:—"Cut your cions as long as you can get them. Take a penknife and cut out every eye as high up as you want to start the top (don't leave an eye for roots, for they won't root); stick them the usual depth, say about four or five inches, in the ground; they will not send out any blows. If your cions are tall and slender, stake them and tie up to keep straight. Prune the top to suit your taste. The fruit will be of a larger and finer quality than if cultivated in the ordinary way."

The Horseman.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Mare Giving Milk.—I have a valuable mare which I purchased last April' She was then represented to me as having just weaned a colt—milk flowing easily from her bag. I put her to a good horse through the season of 1871, and she had no colt—milk continuing to flow from her teats, upon the least pressure, all through the summer, and does so now. I am trying her still to horse—commenced in April—and she continues to take him. I am afraid she will not breed. Let me know what are her prospects for getting with foal, and what had I better do to insure that end.—W. W. Waring.

We never knew of such a case before, and cannot advise.

Inquiries for Horsemen.—A subscriber wishes to know what will cure a horse which has small, hard bunches on the body, resembling those made by the bite of an insect; also, a humor on a mare, so bad in places that it causes the hair to come off.

Club-Footed Horse.—Can you or any of your readers inform me how I can cure a valuable horse that is getting full-footed, or, as it is sometimes called, club-footed?—A Constant Reader.

Farcy Remedy.—I once cured a mare affected as John McMullin describes, by simply bathing the affected part two or three times a day with sour buttermilk.—Jerome.

Sheep Husbandry.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

AFTER a laborious struggle in Congress, a new tariff law has been enacted, the provisions of which will somewhat affect the future price of wool and woolen goods. The new law takes off one-tenth of the duty imposed by the law of 1867, on wool, woolens and cottons. When the tariff law of 1867 was enacted, the premium on gold or foreign exchange was some three times as much as it has ruled for a year past, which went to increase by so much the cost of importation, and the amount of protection to the American wool grower was directly the amount of the tariff duty and indirectly the cost of exchange added. It took nearly four years in the course of trade for the effects of the tariff of 1867 to be felt in their full force.

In 1871 the paradox in political economy insisted upon by the free-trade financiers was finally solved and exploded by the hard logic of events in the commercial world, and the facts of the protective policy were fully vindicated. All this while the premium on gold was going down till, in 1871, it reached the low figure of ten cents, and has been ever since between ten and thirteen cents—mostly between eleven and twelve cents. And all this while the market for domestic wool has been getting into a healthy condition, until now it is all that could be reasonably desired.

With a duty on wool which gives a protection equal to ten or twelve cents a pound, for most of our domestic fleece, the price of such wool this season stands at sixty-five to seventy-five cents in the country markets. At these figures wool growing is as remunerative as any staple farming business in the country. Now, say that the new law takes off one-tenth of this protection—equal to one-and-one-quarter cents per pound—and still the wool grower could stand it. But the effect of the reduction will be more than this, inasmuch as it extends equally to woolens and cottons; since, whereas under the old law woolens were more easily imported than raw wool, now the facilities for the importation of woolens and cottons will be by so much increased, and more too by the accelerated force of trade, so that the loss of protection to domestic wool will be double the amount nominally expressed in the law. We may call this the "direct damages" of the new law, while the "consequential damages" are not so readily figured out.

When we consider the persistent warfare which the free-traders have waged against us for the last three years, and diligent efforts of the hired emissaries who have infested the country as free-trade lecturers, we may congratulate ourselves that the matter is no worse; indeed, the wool growing interest has been dealt with the most leniently of any of the great industries of the country, in the arrangement of this new tariff law.—S. D. H.

SHEEP ITEMS.

Heavy Cotswold Fleeces.—In the Cotswold flock of JACOB FLICK, near Cleveland, Ohio, are six yearlings, which produced this season an aggregate of seventy-seven and one-fourth pounds of wool, unwashed but not dirty; this is an average of twelve pounds and fourteen ounces per fleece. One three-year-old ram gave eighteen pounds three ounces of very handsome wool. These sheep were shorn on the 13th of May. In Northern Ohio long-wool sheep have been taking the lead for the last few years, and the quality is bred up to "concert pitch."

Another.—Since writing the above I have pastured my eyes upon the premium Cotswold flock of WM. SQUIRES of the county of Lorain, hereabouts. He it was who furnished to one of our Cleveland butchers, for his Christmas sales, a Cotswold mutton which dressed 275 pounds! Mr. SQUIRES' flock of about one hundred sheep gave an average of nine pounds of washed wool per head. His stock ram gave fourteen pounds of washed wool. One little lamb, at a little over eleven months old, gave ten pounds, the staple being seventeen inches in length. Before being shorn this little thing looked, in form, like a live hay-cock!

Nice Merino Flock.—Being recently at the farm of P. T. THOMPSON of Geauga Co., O., I found him in the midst of sheep shearing, and it was like those good old days to see his flock of Merinos, of the pure ATWOOD foundation, kept up with Hammond blood. Last year Mr. THOMPSON purchased a noble ram of this sort from Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, and his lambs wear the seal of a royal pedigree. Mr. THOMPSON kept up the purity and integrity of his flock through all the discouragements of the past few years, and now his dish is right side up for a shower of porridge. In the handling of his wool Mr. THOMPSON tags his sheep early in March, before the wool becomes foul, sets the tags by, and at shearing puts them in with the fleece—all without washing, as he does not believe in washing live sheep with the wool on.

Sheep Shearing in Ohio, which is usually accomplished by the middle of May, was very late this season, and held off till near the middle of June, except for fat sheep which were intended for Eastern markets, large numbers of which were fed in the counties of Clark and Madison, in Central Ohio, where grazing and feeding are done on an extensive scale.

Sound in the Feet.—We see nor hear of but very little foot-rot among the sheep flocks this season. This old chronic trouble has been pretty well weeded out during the past few years of low prices, and the flocks are sound in the feet.—S. D. H.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Swelled Neck in Cotswolds.—The breeders of Cotswold sheep in Canada and in Ohio, complain of a fatal trouble among their sheep and lambs. There comes a swelling across the large arteries of the throat, and lambs are born with this trouble upon them, which is pretty sure to prove fatal. Besides the strangulation of the blood vessels, there is labored breathing and a hacking cough. I am told that no remedy has been discovered for this malady, and where it prevails in much force, the raising of lambs is a precarious business.—S.

Entomological.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Rose-Chafer (Macrodactylus Subspinosa, LATR.)—G. H. M. of Mifflin, Ohio, writes that the Rose-chafer, which is often incorrectly called the Rose-bug, is very abundant in his neighborhood, almost every year nearly destroying the grape crop. He also asks for the best mode of destroying this pest. Perhaps some of our correspondents can give a better one than ours, which is to catch and kill them. We take a common tin dipper, holding a quart or more, and into this put a little hot water, and the trap is ready. Take the dipper in one hand, holding it under the cluster of flowers upon which the beetles are feeding, and, with the other hand, jar them off into the hot bath. When the water is filled, pour out into a larger vessel and fill up again. This may seem to be a slow process, but it is not, considering the quantity that can be collected in a few hours; and if an entire neighborhood will join in the work of destruction, these pests would soon disappear.

To Keep Worms from Currant and Gooseberry Bushes.—Please tell Mrs. C. E. KEAT, and your other numerous readers, that common plaster will keep worms off of currant and gooseberry bushes. Sow it on while the bushes are wet; if it rains and washes off, you must put on again, and keep putting on as often as washed off, until worms disappear, which will be in a week, more or less. I have kept them off of my bushes three years with the above simple remedy. Hellebore isn't a circumstance to plaster.—D. ASHBY.

Cabbage Worm and Flea Beetles.—I have noticed lately that the Cabbage Butterfly (*Pieris rapae*) has an inveterate enemy in a bird that closely resembles the King bird. They perch on the garden fence, and the moment a butterfly is seen, a rush is made, and it is soon disposed of; consequently, there are less worms on the plants than last Spring. The little flea beetles are very numerous and destructive to young plants. I have tried sulphur as an experiment, but have not had time to note the effect yet.—X. L.

Destroying Potato Beetles.—I see that the potato beetles are promising to be more numerous than last year. They are already on my Early Rose in great numbers. I believe if they are destroyed early in the season the trouble is nearly surmounted. I see they are now copulating, and if destroyed before they lay their eggs, the next generation will not trouble us. I tried this last year with success. My boys go through the patch once a day, and with two pieces of flat stick, or lath, smush every one as (they now appear) couple.—P. H. S., *Macon, Mo.*

Hygienic Information.

TAKING DOWN STOVES.

I HAVE just returned from a visit to STEWER'S whom I mentioned in my last letter. It has been a cold, raw, wet day. STEWER was in the house churning. I wanted to talk with him about working out my road tax, he being Pathmaster. He invited me to a seat in the sitting-room. There was no fire; the room was damp. STEWER began to sneeze. Finally I suggested he was taking cold. He said he guessed he was, and put on his coat; said he would invite me into the kitchen where there was a fire, but did not think his wife would allow us in there. The fact is, the stove had been down a week and stored away in a loft to gather dampness and rust. It is a piece of "house cleaning" against which I emphatically protest. There is scarcely a week in the year when any living room is not more comfortable for having a fire built in it, to say nothing of the necessity for a fire as a means of promoting health. Besides, it is the best way of preserving stoves. Stoves are more injured by disuse in summer—by being stowed away where they will gather dampness and rust—than by use during the year.

I said as much to STEWER, but he said Mrs. STEWER ruled in the house, and she did not care so much for comfort and health as for looks, and "it's no use o' talking." Well, I happen to know that STEWER has been trying to sell his farm because himself and family have fever and ague annually; and people will not purchase it because they know the fact. Now, STEWER'S farm is just as healthful a place to live on as my own. We never have the fever and ague. But we do not take down our stoves, and we do build fires in them whenever it is damp or chilly, even though we keep all the doors and windows open. As a means of promoting and retaining health, fires are as necessary in the summer months as cold water. So I told STEWER. Why, sir, I would buy STEWER'S place to-morrow as soon as any I know of, notwithstanding its fever and ague reputation. I'd risk it; but I would keep up the stoves and fires. The absence of those when they are really needed causes more sickness in families than all the quack nostrums distributed through the country ever cure.

FARMER GARRULOUS.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Hygienic Inquiries.—Will some one who has been afflicted with and cured of dyspepsia give symptoms, length of time diseased, and treatment, to a sufferer for five years with this most harrassing complaint?—D. A. WHITE. . . . A subscriber asks for a remedy for an enlarged neck, which has lately commenced enlarging, and is quite painful at times. . . . Can any one give a remedy for salt rheum?—R. J. P. . . . I would like a remedy for nasal catarrh of six months' standing.

Bunion Remedy.—I can offer the following as simple and effectual:—Let fall a stream of very warm water from a tea-kettle, at the highest elevation from which the patient can bear the water to fall directly on the apex of the swelling; continue this once a day for a short time and a cure will be effected, providing you desist from wearing short shoes. The greater the elevation of the kettle the more effectual the remedy. W. R. S., *Morristown, N. J.*

Croup Remedies.—One teaspoonful of skunk's oil; also one of soothing syrup.

Another remedy is one tablespoonful of hog's lard, one tablespoonful syrup or molasses, one teacup of chamber lye.

Another:—Half a teaspoonful pulverized alum, one tablespoonful of molasses. We have used all of the above remedies in our family and find them good.—S. A. HOWELL, *Benton Co., Oregon.*

Wind in the Stomach.—A physician, in a very sensible article on bathing, recommends a more general use of warm baths instead of the sirups and worse nostrums for the wind in the stomach, which is thought to be so often the cause of the worrying restlessness of very young children.

Potatoes and Health.—The Food Journal says:—"The use of potatoes is a preventive against scurvy, if not an actual cure for it. Potatoes that have been exposed to the air, and have become green, are unwholesome; and new potatoes, *i. e.*, unripe ones, have much to do with the prevalence of cholera, and such like diseases, during the summer months."

Remedy for Rheumatism.—Take equal parts of the best quality of Spirits of Turpentine and Oil of Juniper; shake them well together and bathe the parts affected, and rub in thoroughly. Eat no fat meat, nor rich gravies, nor pastries.—EMILY W. HAWKES.

The Garden.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Improved Cucumber Bed.—JAMES GROOM, commenting upon a previous communication in The Garden, says:—"I am surprised that "A.," speaking of dung frames for Cucumbers, should recommend solidly built up beds, when hollow bottomed ones are so far superior to them in every way, besides being capable of being put to other uses, so as to keep them at work the whole year round. The plan which we adopt is to build up corner piers of bricks to the required hight, say about eighteen inches in front, and twenty-four inches at back, and to lay strong bearers to form a floor, leaving sufficient apertures for the heat to pass through. We then set the frame on and put into it about three inches of leaf mold to keep down the steam; a load of strong, fresh dung is now put under the frame and enclosed with a lining of any sort of litter or garden refuse that may be at hand. In this way the heat will be up and the bed fit for planting in less than a week, thus effecting a great saving of time; and the heat may be regulated to a degree.

"Frames set up in this way are useful all the year round for forcing asparagus, early potatoes, propagating bedding plants, for cucumbers and melons, and for growing young stock of stove plants in during the summer, etc. Having a good quantity of houses and pits heated by hot water, we, of course, get our earliest supply of cucumbers from that source. But for amateurs or gardeners with a small amount of glass these simple structures are invaluable. Any one giving them a trial will never go to the trouble of preparing manure for beds, as it is labor worse than lost, and in even the largest gardens it is not one of the gardener's troubles to find sufficient employment for all hands."

Strawberry Crinolines.—Here's an idea? We notice in the London, Eng., papers "Strawberry Crinolines" advertised. We copy the engraving, (see page 408,) and the following quotation from one of these advertisements, which says:—"The Strawberry Crinoline is in the form of a table, made in halves, so as to be used without disturbing the plant. It is 16 inches in diameter, and stands 4 inches above the ground, galvanized. Its use is to preserve strawberries from slugs, contact with the soil, superfluous moisture, and other nuisances. They are considered to last ten years at least, with care. The Strawberry Crinolines are declared by all who use them to be of the greatest use in keeping the fruit clean and assisting its growth"

Snap Beans.—F. R. ELLIOTT, Cleveland, O., writes:—It is now time to plant varieties of snap beans, and we must say that a trial of years, with all the varieties catalogued and known, the best is the Wax or Butter, with black seed, and second to that is the White Wax or Butter, with a white oval rounded seed. This latter is entirely new, having been introduced into this country from Germany only two years since, and some seedsmen, because of not having it, will tell it is no improvement; and neither is it over the black seed variety, except that all the beans that mature are white, and just as good and clean white for cooking as the finest navy beans you can buy.

Rake vs. Hoe in the Garden.—F. R. ELLIOTT says:—In ninety-five cases out of a hundred a steel tooth rake will accomplish double and better results in half the time among rows of early peas, beets, onions, parsnips, &c., than the hoe. A neighbor of ours don't or didn't believe it until he looked on and saw, and while he muddled away with his hoe on one-third as many rows of peas as we had, a whole half day, we put ours through a dressing in just one hour. Let me tell you, friends, the small iron rake is the thing among your garden truck early in spring, and next to it is the Dutch scuffle hoe.

When to Apply Salt to Asparagus.—"When is the best time to apply salt to asparagus?" asks P. R. C. Now—any time when the plants are growing.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

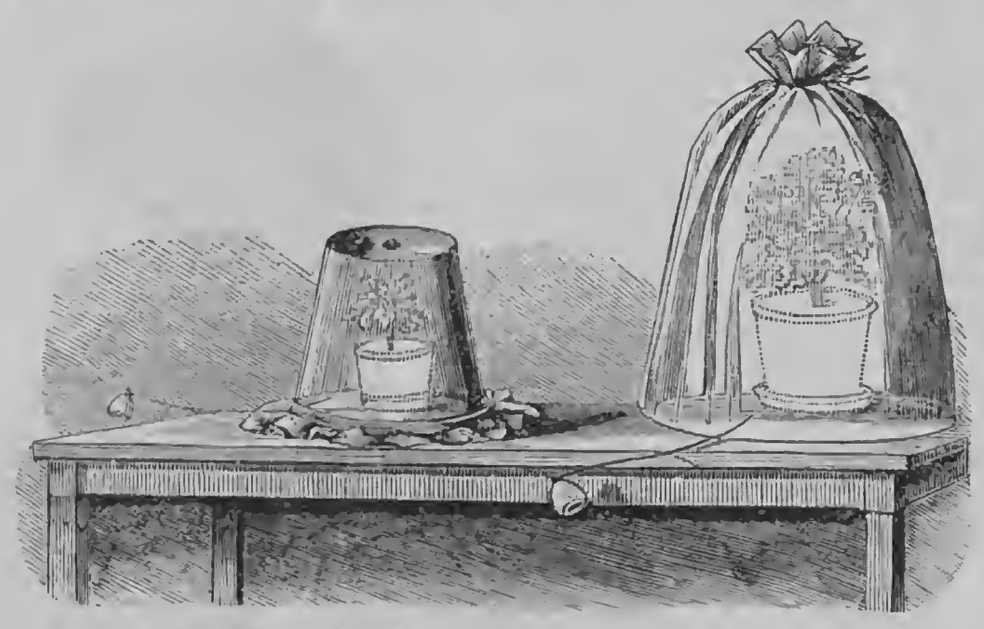
Strawberries Ripening.—*June* 2.—Although the Spring has been one of unusual severity, being both dry and cold, the strawberries are ripening on time, or very nearly as early as in the most favorable seasons. It is useless to spend one's time and strength in fretting about the weather, for if there is a loss in one direction we usually find some compensation in another. If there is but a half crop of any grain or fruit, prices advance in proportion, so that there is no great deficiency in the return. The earliest strawberry this season is the Red Bush Alpine; the next the small Jersey or Scotch Runner. This last-named variety is a great favorite with the New Jersey farmers, because it grows and yields abundant crops without cultivation. After the first season of planting no cultivation is given the plants; the weeds and grass growing up among the plants and killed in Autumn, falling down and forming a winter protection and mulching for the following season. Of course this is a slovenly system of strawberry culture, which would probably not answer very well on the rich soils of the Western States; but it has been practiced about New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last fifty years with success, It is true that the farmers who grow this variety and follow the non-cultivating system neither expect and seldom obtain so large return per acre as those who follow the more modern systems; but when we come to count profits I am not quite sure but they are a little ahead. The cold weather in Winter seldom injures the plants, for they are always protected by the dead weeds; and even if a late Spring frost cut off a part of the blossoms, the plants and cultivation have cost nothing, even if there is a light crop, consequently the loss can be but very little at most.

I left quite a number of the new and old sorts unprotected during the past winter, in order to test their hardiness. Of course I did not expect that we should have so severe weather and bare ground through the entire season. The result has been a total destruction of a few varieties, and more or less injury to all. The following were but slightly injured, no plants being killed:—Charles Downing, Green Prolific, Matilda, Michigan, Kentucky, Seth Boyden, Wilson. Napoleon III. all killed, not a plant left; and it would not be much loss to the country if all other beds had met the same fate. Agriculturist about half killed, those left bearing but little. Lennig's White about like Agriculturist. Jucunda no better than the last, and President Wilder, although not Winter killed, does not bear enough fruit to pay for cultivation. This may be a valuable variety in some localities, but three years' experience has satisfied me that it is of no value on my grounds. The Charles Downing seems to grow better with age, and this season I would place it very nearly at the head of the list of approved and well-tested sorts. The fruit is large, handsome, of a bright scarlet color, with the flavor of the wild strawberry of our meadows—a flavor which every boy and girl who has picked berries from forbidden fields, just before haying time, knows all about, but may not be able to describe. The plants also appear to be perfectly hardy and prolific even in light soils, and without much cultivation.

Fighting Insects.—*June* 3.—The season for fighting insects is at hand. The Rose beetles (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*) have appeared in the past few days in large numbers, but not quite as abundant as they were last year, which I attribute to the quantities killed in the spring of 1871. Then I caught them by the thousands by jarring off into hot water. This year I am trying another plan, which is simply employing a net, such as used in sweeping bushes and weeds for other insects. A common muslin bag fastened to a wire hoop, attached to a handle, four feet long, will answer the purpose. [See RURAL NEW-YORKER, April 20, page 261—Fig. 1.] On all kinds of shrubbery these nets may be used with great results, as the beetles can be swept off very rapidly and emptied into a tub or other vessel partly filled with hot water. A little persistent work of this kind will keep this great pest of the garden in check. This net will also answer for taking the beetles from grape vines; and where it cannot be used to sweep over the plants, it may be held under them and the beetles jarred into it. All other insects that fall upon being disturbed may be taken with the same implement.

The *Chrysobothris femorata*, the larva of which is known as the flat-headed apple tree borer, is already about, and may be found sunning itself upon the sides of buildings or upon the fence. The beetle is about a half inch long and a quarter of an inch broad, nearly black, with a grayish luster on its wing covers. They should be picked up and killed whenever found. The cucumber beetles will soon make their appearance; also the little flea beetles, which attack cabbages and cauliflowers. The asparagus beetle (*Crioceras asparagi*) has been at work for some time, but by the free use of lime, plaster, or dry wood ashes, most of these pests can be kept in check. Freshly slaked lime will certainly destroy the asparagus beetles, but it must be applied to the plants when they are wet with dew, or soon after a shower. Lime is also a good thing for dusting trees and shrubs infested with the green fly, (*aphis*,) and there are few insects that can withstand its pungent fumes or caustic properties. We must fight continually in order to beat our insect foes, but it is well known when and how.

Massing Peonias.—*June* 4.—I have read much about massing roses, evergreens, and other plants, but do not remember having seen anything about massing, or planting in a mass, a great variety of Peonias. Many years ago (sixteen, I believe), I commenced raising seedling herbaceous peonias, and from time to time the best have been preserved, the single flowered sorts thrown away. I divided some of the very best; others remain intact; large old stools and all are planted in a mass together. To-day they are nearly all in bloom—about a thousand large plants, and the flowers are of all shades of color, from a dark crimson to a pure white, with an occasional one of a deep lemon yellow. Some are as fragrant as the old damask rose, while others are scentless; but all help to make up a magnificent display of rich and brilliant colors. I wish that bed of peonias could be placed on Broadway for a few hours! Would it not attract attention? And would it not be a pleasure for me to cut the flowers and give them away—not to the millionaires or their wives, but to the poor shop girls and boys, who seldom know the pleasure of possessing even a peony? But I am not going to puff my seedling peonias, for they are no better than any one else can produce, if they will do just as I have done, which is simply to sow a few seeds every year from the best sorts. Put the seeds into the ground as soon as ripe, and watch and wait for the blooms. Throw away the poorest and keep the best, and in a few years you will possess varieties all your own, and always have something to give to those who are less fortunate, but love flowers as well as yourself. I have no occasion to buy or sell peonias, as my collection is good enough for me, and it costs nothing but a few hours labor every year, in hoeing and transplanting.



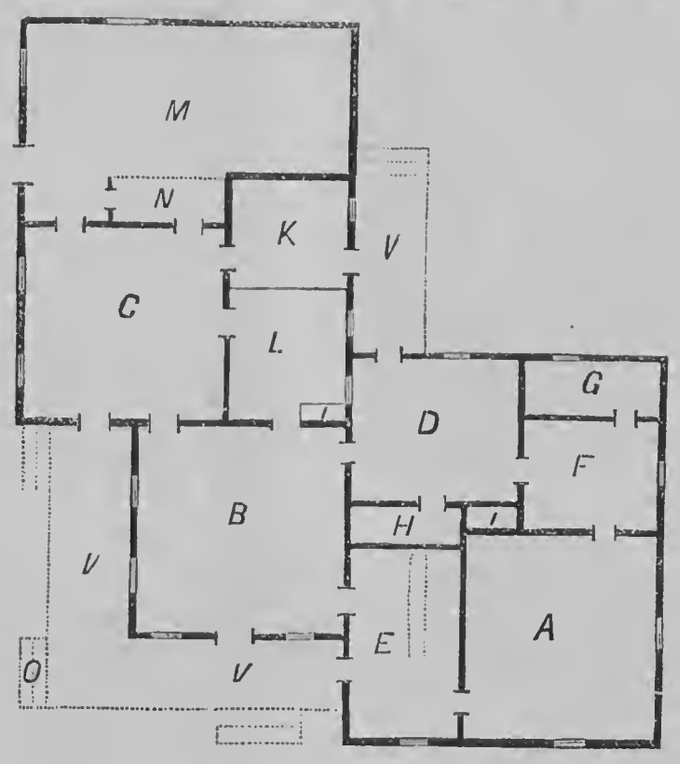
METHOD FUMIGATING SINGLE PLANTS.—[See First Page.]

The Apiarian.

"DOUBLE STORY HIVES."

IN RURAL of March 2d, referring to hive described by Mr. BURCH, I said I found an exact description of a "Langstroth double story hive" we bought of the agent (and paid for the right to use) some twelve or fifteen years ago. In reply Mr. B. says we did *not* describe the Langstroth hive, nor was the two story Langstroth hive in use at that time by a considerable.

From the above it will be seen that the points at issue between us are.—1st. Is his description that of the "Langstroth double story hive?" 2. Was it in use twelve or fifteen years ago? As proof that the description *is* the Langstroth hive, I referred him to "The Hive and Honey Bee," published in 1859. In his reply to same in RURAL of May 25th he asks does the simple fact that Mr. L. mentioned a two story hive prove it was in use then; he also says the only illustration of a two story hive in his work plainly shows Mr. L.'s idea of such a hive to be wholly unlike the one we described, "and demands the proof." In reply I would say that when a person receives a circular, pamphlet, or book published in the interest of any implement, machine, or other article, with illustrations of same, and purchases and *uses* it, it is at least his opinion that the same is made and used; and as I before stated we bought and used the hive in question in 1860 or 1861; but I don't ask him to take my word for it again, as I shall take the trouble to get the statement of the party of whom I bought and append it to this article. I also refer him again to page 378 of "Hive and Honey Bee;" in a note on ventilation Mr. L. says Mr. WHEATON uses no back ventilator, but depends upon a current of air from the front entrance of the lower and *upper* hive, the *upper* one being used for storing surplus honey on frames.



GROUND PLAN OF A FARM HOUSE.

As to there being only one, there are several illustrations and sectional views of the double story hive in the work referred to by Mr. BURCH. The illustration he refers to merely gives an outside view of hive. I care nothing about outside appearances of the hive; the *inside* is what we have to deal with. The hive we used consisted of four boards nailed together, the *end pieces being rabbeted at top on inside edge*, to receive the frames, and bottom board nailed to same, and pierced with holes to give bees access to upper hive.

The hive described by Mr. BURCH is simply four boards nailed together, the *end pieces being rabbeted at top on inside edge* to receive the frames, with loose or *stationary* bottom board, as the maker desires.

Having occasion to visit an apiary last week for the purpose of making a transfer, I found the bees in hives exactly like the hive described. I put the question "What kind of hives do you use?" Answer—"They are made on the *principle of the Langstroth hive.*"

In Mr. B.'s article of Feb. 10th, why does he wander off to the Langstroth hives? All the interest we have in said hive is the right to use, and all who do use it should have at least that much interest in it.

Rochester, Pa. J. E. MOORE.

IN the Spring of 1860, Mr. MOORE of Rochester purchased of Mr. WM. MCKEE and myself a *two story* Langstroth hive, and also the right to manufacture the same (the Langstroth) in any of its forms. Mr. McK. and myself at that time owned a portion of the territory of Beaver county.

I have not, until recently, met the articles of Mr. BURCH on two story hives. After reading them my impression was clear that his description covered the "Langstroth two story hive," at least as I have used such hive for some ten or eleven years past. WM. S. BARCLAY.

Beaver, Pa., June 5, 1872.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Will Bees Swarm Before the Second Crop of Drones Appear in Spring?—

STRAWBERRY CRINOLINE.—[PAGE 407.]

When bees kill off their drones in early Spring, before they are out of the cell, as well as after, will they then swarm before you see some of the second crop flying out, providing honey should become suddenly abundant? My opinion is that they will swarm, everything favorable, about two weeks after the second crop of drones are under way.—A CONSTANT READER, *Roanoke, Ind.*

WE cannot answer the question from our own knowledge.

Extracted Honey in Market.—My experience in handling much extracted honey in this market, during the past five years, has been:—It brings most, sells quickest, and gives best satisfaction in 15 to 25 pound packages of heavy tin or oak, with screw apparatus for emptying.—N. D. BATTERSON, *Buffalo, N. Y.*

Rural Architecture.

GROUND PLAN OF A FARM-HOUSE.

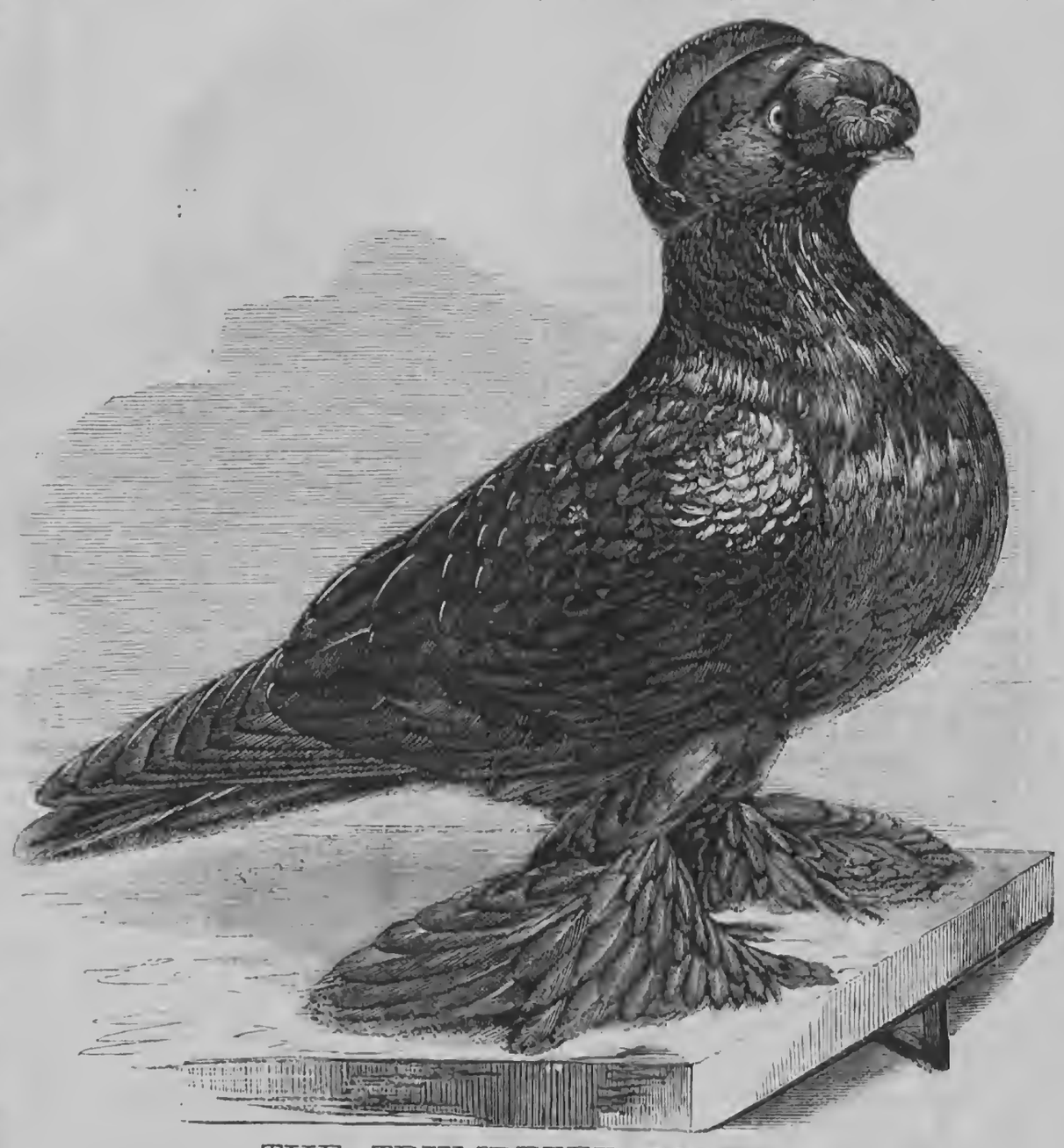
T. P. ALLEN sends us the accompanying plan of a farm-house which he thinks excellent. The upright part is two stories high, 22 by 28 feet. The front wing is 16 by 16 feet, one and a half stories high. The back wing is 23 by 26 feet. The second floor of the upright part corresponds to the first, except the hall extends back over the clothes-room, H. The following is description of rooms:—A, parlor, 14 by 16 feet; B, sitting-room, 16 by 16; C, cook-room, 14 by 15; D, bed-room, 10½ by 12; E, hall, 8 by 14½; F, bed-room, 9 by 10; G, clothes-room, 3 by 10; H, clothes-room, 3 by 8; I, wood-box, with chimneys above, 1½ by 2; K, bath and cistern-room, 8 by 8; L, pantry, 8 by 9; M, wood-house, 10 by 23; N, stairs, 3 by 8; V, V, V, veranda, 5 by 12, 5 by 16, 5 by 21; O, carriage steps, 2 by 5.

The Poultry-Yard.

TRUMPETER PIGEON.

THIS beautiful bird is believed by some to have originated among the ancient Egyptians or Arabians. Russia has furnished many excellent specimens. The distinctive characteristic which gives it its name is its prolonged, sonorous coo. The majority of the breed are Black, Black-mottled and White. Some are Red, Yellow and Dun. The best and most numerous of these colors are the Whites. Next to the Whites are the Black-mottled.

The points, as given by a recent English writer, are rose, crown, muffs, color and size. The rose is above or at the root of the beak; it should be large, flat and circular. The hood or crown should be even, large, and rise well from the back of the head, so as to give full effect to a front view. The muffs should be long, strong, and well-proportioned, as represented by the engraving. As to color, the purest white, jet black, and the best marked mottled, will have preference in their respective classes, other points being equal to those of their competitors. With regard to size the present taste is in favor of the largest. The muffs of these birds involve the most rigid cleanliness in their care, else they become anything but an ornament to the bird. Some fanciers, in the breeding season, cut the muffs short, thinking both the eggs and young are in danger from their great length; but the English writer above alluded to says:—"From our own knowledge in breeding long-muffed birds we can affirm that there is not any occasion to do so, for in an experience of fourteen years we have never cut a muff nor had any more casualties with our muffed birds than with the clear-legged ones, and for many years their feathers were from 3 inches to 4¾ inches long. Remember the feathers all run outwards, and the eggs and young are carefully kept within the feet and legs. Again, watch the old ones going to their nest, and it will be seen there is not very much to fear. There is a merit in Trumpeters that many high-class varieties do not possess. They are good nurses, requiring no more attention than ordinary Pigeons would; besides, they are of an even, good temper, very familiar, and of a sound, robust constitution. Thus they are adapted to young fanciers as much as any breed we know."



THE TRUMPETER PIGEON.

WILL POULTRY PAY?

THIS is a question which has been asked many times, and admits of the same answer as "Will farming pay?" It *will* pay when properly attended to. Again, it will be asked, "Do fancy breeds pay?" and we reply by asking, "Does blooded stock pay?"

During the year ending Oct. 1, 1871, I kept an accurate debit and credit account with my poultry stock, and found that they not only "paid" but yielded 100 per cent. dividends. I charged them with "stock in trade," with all their food except table refuse, expense of yard, (which was only $11.75, for I improvised a chicken house from a deserted pig pen,) for fancy eggs purchased, and for "medical attendance." On the other hand, I gave them credit for all eggs and flesh consumed or donated to our friends who did not have the luxury of chickens and fresh eggs, and at the end of the year I added to the account "stock on hand," and found that I had a large balance in favor of my poultry.

And this experiment was made with about thirty fowls, in a small yard taken off the corner of a village lot. But it settled the question, entirely, to my satisfaction, that it *will* pay to keep poultry, if they are as well kept on a large scale as mine were on a small scale.

The reasons why many persons have pronounced against the profit of raising poultry are obvious. They are put on to a place without any provision being made for their comfort. If they have the freedom of the barnyard it is thought sufficient. Consequently they make their nests wherever it pleases their henships, and the owner not being able to divine the *fowl* inclinations of a hen's mind, fails to find the eggs, and declares that *he* never derives any benefit from *his* hens. Finally she "sets" on her stolen nest of chilled eggs; (or, if she is an Atlantic Monthly hen she *sits*—the Atlantic has no *setting* hens); the result of her season of incubation will probably be one, or, perhaps, two chickens to consume her time in scratching and prevent her from laying for the next six weeks. No wonder that such poultry raising proves unprofitable.

But provide your fowls with suitable and comfortable quarters, not forgetting a supply of nest boxes, of at least a cubic foot of space to each, arranged along the sides of your hen-house, with lids to shut out the light, and back alleys to furnish ingress and egress to their "small houses all in a row." Give them good, wholesome food, in some variety, and clean water every day, and you will find them ready to settle their bills every evening, provided you are willing to "take produce on account," and allow you a good margin on your expense of keeping them.

There are some points which render the large Asiatic fowls more desirable than others. They are good layers and excellent mothers; the young chickens are ready for market, on account of their unusual size, earlier than others; and they *stay put*. Any common fence, which is close at the bottom, will confine them without any trouble. They are extremely gentle and domestic; so much so that if you live in a neighborhood of lawless juvenile depredators of the male persuasion, who are in the habit of stealing everything, you can protect your sitting hens from being robbed of their eggs, by carrying them around in a basket, on your arm, during their season of incubation; the Cochins, especially, would make no objections to the arrangement.

There is, beyond a doubt, money in the poultry yard, as well as "Money in the Garden;" but in either case, "eternal vigilance" has something to do with the process of getting it out. If suitable yards and poultry houses were provided, I am very certain that farmers' wives and children would demonstrate the problem, "Will poultry pay?" to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested. L. G. BEDELL.

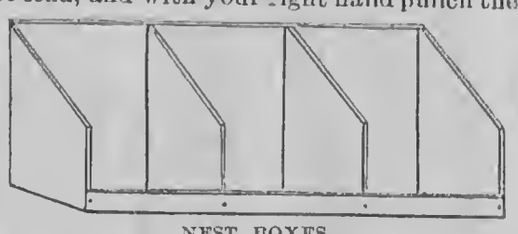
Crown Point, Ind.

NEST BOXES.

IN a late number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER a desirable Nest Box for Poultry is asked for. After some experience with various styles of nests, I have adopted the plan shown in the accompanying sketch. Its particular advantages are convenience and cleanliness. Being bottomless, it is intended to set on the ground, for various good reasons. There is not any cover to catch dirt; the ends and partitions being sloping, prevent the fowls sitting on them, either day or night. It is easily moved, and as easily cleaned and lime-washed. This is not *patented*, neither do I claim any originality, but happened to so arrange a single box, and finding it the right thing in the right place, I changed in favor of it all through my houses. Let the size be according to the breed. I like a liberal size—at least a foot square.

A hen-house should contain as little furniture as possible, and the whole interior *should* and *may be* kept perfectly clean. In whitewashing my houses I use 3 oz. carbolic acid to 12 qts. of whitewash or a piece of strong carbolic soap.—G. K. HAWLEY, *Glens Falls, N. Y.*

Marking Chickens.—JOHN S LIPPINCOTT tells, in the Poultry World, how he does it:—I take a very small saddler's punch and punch a hole in the web of the foot, being careful to cut it out clean, as if not cut clean out, it will grow up again. For my own convenience I have a round piece of wood on the handle of the punch to prevent it hurting my hand. The marking is done in this wise:—Hold the chick in your left hand and let its feet rest on a block of wood or lead, and with your right hand punch the



NEST BOXES.

hole in whichever web you wish. They can be marked in various ways, so that by keeping a book to correspond, you may tell your different strains when grown up.

The Naturalist.

EAGLES IN CONFINEMENT.

I HAVE in my possession a couple of eagles of different species. One is a Golden Eagle (*Aquila Canadensis*) and the other a Bald Eagle (*Haliætus Leucocephalus*). They are both very large and handsome birds. Perhaps a few notes concerning their prison life might be interesting to some of the readers of the Naturalist Department of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. The Golden Eagle is of a purplish brown on its body and wings; in some places nearly clear black; head and neck behind covered with long pointed feathers of a beautiful golden brown, from which the bird derives its name. The Golden Eagle belongs to the family of the true eagles, which differ from the fishing, or sea eagles, in having the tarsi thickly feathered to the toes.

The plumage of the Bald Eagle is of a brownish black on its body and wings, head and neck of a pure white, also the tail and upper tail coverts. They have been captured about four years, and at first were very wild. They would fly about their cage with great fury whenever any one approached; but, by degrees, they have become accustomed to their confinement, and are now quite docile. When they are fed with their usual food, they devour it in peace; but if a live fowl or quadruped is given them, then there is trouble immediately. If the Bald Eagle happens to light on the animal first, then will the Golden Eagle give you some idea of his character when free; for, with half open wings and sharp, discordant cry, resembling the bark of a dog, he will dart from his perch, and old whitehead has to yield his prey to his more powerful relative, and retreat to his perch, with a fierce hissing. There he watches, with lowering eye and threatening mien, his nobler companion, with wings outspread nearly eight feet in extent, devouring his prey.

As soon as the royal bird has satisfied his hunger, he retires to his perch and settles down in apparent contentment. Now the Baldhead takes his turn, uneasy, and with glances at his rival, returns to finish his meal. At all other times they live together in perfect peace, neither appearing to mind much about the other. When, however, there is anything given them which the Golden Eagle desires the first taste of, he always has it.

They are kept in a cage made of slats, thirty-five feet high and twenty in diameter, in the Summer. In the Winter they are kept in a smaller room in the barn.

For a long time before I put the two eagles together, the Bald Eagle had for companions a hawk and an owl; and they lived in perfect peace. Then the Golden Eagle was placed with them, not thinking he would make any disturbance, and for a short time all went well. But one day, on going to their cage, I discovered the owl sitting up in one corner, looking very wise, and winking, as much as to say, "I wish you'd take me out of this; it's not safe here." Only the legs and head of the poor hawk were to be found. I immediately removed the owl to safer quarters.

Eagles appear to endure captivity very well. We have an authentic account of one that lived in Vienna for one hundred and four years in confinement. Mine are in perfect plumage and apparent good health.

Claremont, N. H. SPORTSMAN.

Industrial Societies.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

The Davis Co., Iowa, Ag. Soc. holds its next Annual Fair at Bloomfield, Sept. 24-28.

The Lockport, N. Y., Driving Park Association hold their Second Annual Meeting at Lockport, July 4 and 5.

The Kansas City Indus. Exposition holds its next Annual Exhibition at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 23-28. $15,000 are offered in premiums. *Sec.*—Daniel L. Hull, Kansas City, Mo.

The Minnesota Hort. Soc. holds a Summer Meeting at Minneapolis, June 19-21, at which not only an exhibition of fruits will be made, but discussions had upon horticultural topics. *Pres.*—R. J. MENDENHALL, Minneapolis. *Sec.*—J. S. HARRIS, La Crescent.

Jefferson Co., N. Y., Farmers' Club.—Officers elect for 1872: *Pres.*—ANDREW C. MIDDLETON. *Vice-Pres.*—S. C. Bradley. *Sec. and Treas.*—N. R. Skeels, Watertown. This Club holds regular meetings the first Saturday of each month, at Commercial College Rooms, Watertown, N. Y., at 1:30 P. M.

The Crystal Palace Company of England propose to hold an exhibition of grouse and other game before Aug. 12, and to show, in connection with the birds, all appliances, both for their preservation and destruction. This, it is said, will be the first time that such game has been exhibited in pens like poultry.

Elgin, Ill., Dairy Board of Trade. There is such an institution at the beautiful Illinois town of Elgin. It furnishes regular quotations for papers. There ought to be more such organizations among farmers. It will profit them to organize and have regular market days for the sale of their grain and stock as well as dairy products.

Kenosha Co., Wis., Dairy Board of Trade.—May 22, an organization with the above title was effected, with the following officers: *Pres.*—R. S. HOUSTON, Kenosha. *Vice-Pres.* J. M. Wilber, Wilmot. *Sec.*—J. H. Slosson, Kenosha. *Treas.*—L. Bain, Kenosha. *Assistant Managers*—W. C. White, J. Rhodes, J. Tuttle, E. G. Summons, W. L. Marsh. The regular sale days are to be held the second and fourth Wednesdays of each months.

Wisconsin Woolen Manufacturers' Ass'n.—At a recent meeting, held in Milwaukee, the following officers were elected: *Pres.*—RICHARD STOUT, Waukesha. *Vice-Pres.*—J. W. Hutchinson, Appleton. *Sec. and Treas.*—W. G. Cutler, Milwaukee. The Association meets at Milwaukee during the State Fair, which commences Sept. 23. There are 34 woolen mills, with 166 sets of machinery, and a capacity for working 2,319,000 lbs. of wool annually, in Wisconsin. The wool clip of that State for 1871 is given as 4,620,000 lbs.

Domestic Economy.

MUSHROOM CATSUP.

DR. KITCHINER recommends the following mode:—Take care that they are the right sort and freshly gathered. Full grown flaps are preferred. Put a layer of these at the bottom of a deep earthen pan, and sprinkle them with salt; then another layer of mushrooms and some more salt on them, and so on alternately, salt and mushrooms. Let them remain two or three hours, by which time the salt will have penetrated the mushrooms and rendered them easy to break. Then pound them, in a mortar, or mash them well with your hands and let them remain for a couple of days, no longer, stirring them up and mashing them well each day. Then pour them into a stone jar and to each quart add an ounce and a-half of whole black pepper and half an ounce of allspice; stop the jar very close and set in a stew-pan of boiling water, and keep it boiling for two hours at least. Take out the jar, pour the juice clear from the settlings through a hair sieve, without squeezing the mushrooms, into a clean stew-pan; let it boil very gently for half an hour.

Those who are for superlative catsup will continue the boiling till the mushroom juice is reduced to one-half the quantity. It may then be called double catsup. There are several advantages attending this concentration; it will keep much better, and only one half the quantity be required, so you can flavor sauce without thinning it; neither is this an extravagant way of making it, merely the aqueous part is evaporated; skim it well and pour it into a clean, dry jar; cover it close and let it stand in a cool place until next day, pour it off as gently as possible (so as not to disturb the settlings at the bottom of the jar) through a tamis or a thick flannel bag, till it is perfectly clear; add a tablespoonful of good brandy to each pint of catsup and let it stand as before; a fresh sediment will be deposited, from which the catsup is to be quietly poured off and bottled in pints or half pints (which have been washed with brandy or spirits). It is best to keep it in such quantities as are soon used. Take especial care that it is close corked and sealed or dipped in bottle cement.

BILL OF FARE.

Monday's Tea.—For tea nice raised biscuit and butter, canned peaches; some of the cold roast beef left from dinner, sliced, and tomato catsup; brown bread, crackers, cheese, cookies and delicate cake. I picked, April 18, for the first, a bouquet of spring flowers; they have made their appearance rather late; however, they loook just as pretty and smell as sweet as they would a month ago. Now they are here, I will put them in a vase and have them on the table. I am very fond of flowers, and always have them on my table in their season.

Perhaps some of the readers of the RURAL may think this rather a plain bill of fare. Of course it is; it is not intended for company, but for plain people, and pleuty good enough, if nicely cooked and arranged (as it always ought to be) for company if company happens to drop in unexpectedly. It takes no more time, or but little more, to have a clean table-cloth and napkins and dishes arranged in good order, than to have it otherwise. M. N. R.

Union Springs, N. Y.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Fruit in Tin Cans.—The Boston Journal of Chemistry says:—"The impression prevails among those who use freely fruits which are put up in tin cans, that they are injured thereby, and this impression is in many cases correct. We have long contended that all preserved fruits and vegetables should be stored in glass, and that no metal of any kind should be brought in contact with them. All fruits contain more or less of vegetable acids, and others that are highly corrosive are often formed by fermentation, and the metallic vessels are considerably acted upon. Tin cans are held together by solder, an alloy into which lead enters largely. This metal is easily corroded by vegetable acids, and poisonous salts are formed. Undoubtedly many persons are greatly injured by eating tomatoes, peaches, etc., which have been placed in tin cans, and we advise all our friends who contemplate putting up fruits the present summer to use only glass jars for the purpose.

Monday's Dinner in that Bill of Fare.—My friends and myself have read an article in your issue of June 1st, written by a lady, in which she gives a "Bill of Fare" for Monday's dinner. We do not think she knows much about economy, for if she did, she would never have allowed her cooking to accumulate until washing day. She does not state that she washed, and as for her baking as much as she states, we hardly credit the statement. She must have had two or more ovens at her command, or she has a shorter method of making cake than we have any knowledge of. If we are right, would be pleased to get the recipe, as it takes us from three to five hours to make and bake a fruit-cake—as preparing the fruit, beating butter to a cream and eggs to a froth takes more time than she had at her disposal; and I think most of your lady readers will endorse our sentiments.—A CONSTANT READER, *Fulton, N. Y.*

Cement for Broken China.—A writer in Harper's Bazaar recommends the following:—"One of the very best methods of uniting pieces of broken china is by the use of boiling milk. The broken surfaces must be very clean, and brought into the closest contact by means of twine, which, after being loosely tied, should be twisted up so as to create considerable pressure. The article to be mended having been thus prepared, is placed in a pot and covered with milk that has been carefully skimmed. The pot is placed on the fire, and the milk allowed to boil gently for an hour or so. After being taken out and allowed to cool, the pieces will be found very firmly united; but it is advisable to leave them tied together for at least a week or ten days, after which they may be freely handled and exposed to moderate degrees of heat and moisture."

Cooked Cucumbers.—We find the following in the Rural Southland:—"It does not seem to be very generally known," says an exchange, "that the cucumber is one of the most useful vegetables we have, and can be dressed in a greater variety of palatable ways than any other, except the tomato. It is better than squash and more delicate than the egg plant, prepared in the same manner; can be stewed, fried or stuffed, and, above all, can be parboiled, mashed up in batter and fried as fritters, more pleasant and easily prepared than any vegetable or fruit. When a cucumber just becomes too old to be used raw or for pickling, it is then at its best for cooking—and may be used for that purpose even until the seeds become hard. A raw cucumber is, for most persons, an indigestible abomination, however much they may admire its flavor and odor."

Cooking Potatoes.—In the case of a kidney potato, I take as thin a slip as possible off the skin, say about half an inch wide, out of the middle of each side and round the ends. In a round potato I take out a similar slip all around the middle of the potato. In either case, when properly cooked, the floury matter will just be seen peeping out in this muskinned part. The rest of the skin will come off as thin as gossamer, leaving all the most nourishing part of the potato whole and untouched. To my mind this plan, simple though it be, is the greatest advance on thorough economic potato-cooking that I am acquainted with. Would that you could send the recipe to hundreds of cottages where potatoes are sadly spoiled in the cooking.—R. F.

Domestic Inquiries.—L. asks for a recipe for chocolate custard and cake; also for cocoanut cake and custard—cheap and good. . . "Reader" asks for a recipe for making mushroom catsup. . . "Constant Reader" asks how to bleach beeswax white. . . . C. W. WRIGHT asks for a recipe for making pop corn balls. . . . H. M. GRAY is "in a peck of trouble" because of ants in every part of her house. Wants to know how to get rid of them. [See page 344, RURAL, May 25.]

To Clean White Paint, a correspondent recommends using powdered French chalk and hot water, without soap. It adds to the whiteness of the paint without injuring it. When soap is used, add a little soda, wash with a flannel cloth, then rinse, and wipe with a linen cloth.

Currant Ice Cream.—Put one large spoonful and a half of currant jelly into a basin, with half a gill of sirup; squeeze in one lemon and a half, add a pint of cream and cochineal; then pass it through a sieve, and finish in the usual way. I like it.—SARAH P. C.

Rice Pudding.—1 cup rice; 1 of raisins; 10 of milk; wash your rice and put it in the milk cold, with the other ingredients; let it bake slowly at first; stir occasionally and in three hours it will be done. Try it. Season with nutmeg.—H. M. G.

Scientific and Useful.

TO MAKE WAX FLOWERS.

PLEASE say to Mrs. S. B. WARD, Marion Co., Oregon, that she will require the following articles to commence wax work:—2 lbs. white wax, ¼ lb. hair wire, 1 bottle carmine, 1 ultramarine blue, 1 bottle chrome yellow, 2 bottles chrome green, No. 1, 2 bottles chrome green, No. 2, 1 bottle rose pink, 1 bottle royal purple, 1 bottle scarlet powder, 1 bottle balsam fir, 2 dozen sheets white wax. This will do to begin with. Now have a clean tin dish and pour therein a quart or two of water; then put in about 1 lb. of the white wax and let it boil; when cool enough, so the bubbles will not form on top, it is ready to sheet, which is done as follows:—Take half of a window pane, 7x9, and, after having washed it clean, dip into a dish containing weak soap-suds; then dip into the wax and draw out steadily and plunge it into the suds, when the sheet will readily come off. Lay it on a cloth or clean paper to dry. Proceed in like manner until you have enough of the white; then add enough of the green powder to make a bright color, and heat and stir thoroughly until the color is evenly distributed; then proceed as for sheeting white wax. The other colors are rubbed into the leaves after they are cut out, rubbing light or heavy according to shade.

For patterns you can use any natural leaf, forming the creases in wax with the thumb nail or a needle; to put the flowers together or the leaves on to the stem, hold in the hand until warm enough to stick. If the sheeted wax is to be used in Summer, put in a little balsam of fir to make it hard. If for Winter, none will be required.

You can make many flowers without a teacher; but one to assist, in the commencement, would be a great help; though the most particular thing about it is to get the wax sheeted. The materials I have suggested can be procured at any drug store, and will cost from $3 to $4.50.

Long Eddy, N. Y. W. A. W,

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

Spent Tan, Leather Scraps, Etc.—Spent tan and leather scraps are waste products often prepared for manure with indifferent results. Spent tan is simply woody fiber impregnated with an acid—the former of no more value than sawdust; the latter positively injurious to many soils. The material therefore can only be used to advantage on soils deficient in vegetable matter, in which it may have a beneficial chemical action, or on stiff, heavy soils where it will act mechanically to lighten and loosen the texture. For either it should be previously composted with lime to neutralize the acid. Leather scraps are valuable because of the gelatin they contain, but this must be liberated from the tannin before it can produce ammonia by decomposition. This may be secured by composting with unleached ashes kept moist, the heap being covered with a foot of loam or muck to absorb the gases evolved.

A Cold Cement for Mending Earthenware, says a recent English work, reckoned a great secret among workmen, is made by grating a pound of old cheese, with a bread grater, into a quart of milk, in which it must be left for a period of fourteen hours. It should be stirred quite often. A pound of unslaked lime, finely pulverized in a mortar, is then added, and the whole is thoroughly mixed by beating. This done, the whites of 25 eggs are incorporated with the rest, and the whole is ready for use. There is another cement for the same purpose which is used hot. It is made of resin, beeswax, brick-dust, and chalk boiled together. The substances to be cemented must be heated, and when the surfaces are coated with cement, they must be rubbed hard upon each other, as in making a glue joint with wood.

Laying Brick in Chimneys.—Here is an item of use in building chimneys. Brick for walls, etc., should have the dust brushed off, and be soaked in lime-water just before using. The mortar will not only cling more firmly, but by setting more slowly, will permit the brick to be adjusted or dressed without destroying the homogeneous nature of the mortar by the slight movement incurred. Speaking of mortar, the best is made as follows:—Take any desired quantity of best lime, slake it with about four gallons of water to one cubic foot, or thirty pounds of lime. Mix dry with seven times the measure of the stone lime and run through a sieve having not less than one hundred meshes to the inch. The material is then put in a heap and wet up in the usual manner.

Moonshine.—IN RURAL NEW-YORKER, May 4th, L. W. L. wants to know what effect changes of the moon have upon animal and vegetable life. Investigations of these questions, and many others of like meaning, have recently been made by scientific men of Germany, France, and England, and the general opinions respecting them are found to be entirely without foundation; and that the moon, in reality, exercises *no perceptible* influence over things earthly, excepting the giving of light, "production of tides, the precession of the equinoxes, and the nutation of the earth's axis." The same will apply to stars and signs; they exert no sensible power over human beings, etc., only in the imagination of superstitious people, the oldest inhabitants, weather prophets, etc.—W. H. F.

To Build a Chimney that Will Not Smoke.—The Scientific American gives the following hints to those who would "build a chimney which will not smoke:"—The chief point is to make the throat not less than four inches broad and twelve long; then the chimney should be abruptly enlarged to double the size, and so continued for one foot or more; then it may be gradually tapered off as desired. But the inside of the chimney, throughout its whole length to the top, should be plastered very smooth with good mortar, which will harden with age. The area of a chimney should be at least half a square foot, and no flues less than sixty square inches. The best shape for a chimney is circular, or many-sided, as giving less friction, (brick is the best material, as it is a non-conductor,) and the higher above the roof the better.

In Laying Water Pipes, says the Industrial Monthly, the mouth, both for ingress and egress, should be trumpet-shaped; bends should be as far as possible avoided, and especially sharp, angular bends; at junctions, the smaller pipe should be brought round in a curve to agree in direction with the main; and, lastly, where a pipe rises and falls much, air is apt to collect in the upper parts of the bends, and thus reduce the section at that part, and it is therefore advisable to make provision, by a cock or otherwise, for draining it off at intervals.

Recipe for Red Ink.—EMMA P. R., Des Moines, Iowa, asks the RURAL NEW-YORKER for a recipe for good red ink. Here are two recipes which have been commended to us, but which we have not tested.

1. To twelve grains of carmine add three ounces of aqua ammonia, and heat gently, without boiling, for seven or eight minutes; then add eighteen grains of gum arabic, stirring constantly. It must be kept well corked.

2. Add two ounces of powdered Brazil wood to a pint of water, and boil it down to one-half the quantity; then add one-half ounce gum arabic, 1½ drams of tincture of cochineal, and 1½ ounces of alcohol.

Acoustic Telegraph.—Professor WEINHOLD, of Chemnitz, Germany, has invented a phonic telegraph, employing neither electricity, magnetism, light nor heat. The wire, which must be very carefully insulated, is attached at both ends to sounding boxes. Words uttered near one sounding box are repeated by the other very distinctly. This telegraph has been found to work well on the short line (2,200 feet long) where the experiment was made.

To Prevent Turners' Wood Splitting.—Small pieces of valuable wood, such kinds as are used for turning, etc., are very liable to split readily—that is, outward from the center. To prevent this, soak the pieces, when first cut, in *cold* water for 24 hours, then boil in hot water for two or three hours, and afterward dry slowly, and under cover. This will be found useful in making handsome mantel, toilet, and other articles from sumac, cherry, and other woods that never grow very large.

Dry Paint on Windows.—The most economical way to remove dry paint from the panes is to make a small swab having a handle some eight inches long, dip it in a little diluted oxalic acid, and rub off the paint with a swab.

Lime for Wall.—N. H. MORTON, if we were building as you are, we should use quick lime for our walls. This is our judgment, though we do not profess to be wiser than a good mason ought to be.

The Sportsman.

GAME LAWS OF NEW YORK.

In response to several requests from our correspondents we have procured from the Secretary of State of the State of New York a copy of the Game Laws enacted by the Legislature of 1872, which we herewith give entire:

CHAP. 433.—An Act to amend chapter seven hundred and twenty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fish," passed April twenty-six, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, also to repeal section thirty of said act.

Passed April 29, 1872; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the preservation of moose, or wild deer, birds and fish," passed April twenty-six, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. No person or persons shall pursue or cause to be killed, any moose, elk, cariboo or wild deer, in any part or place within this State, except in the months of September and October, and in the first ten days of the month of November in any year; but it shall not be lawful at any season of the year to pursue deer with dogs in the county of Steuben. Any person violating the provisions of this section, by pursuing with dogs, or ensnaring or entrapping, any moose, elk, cariboo or wild deer, or by killing any of said animals contrary to the provisions herein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court, for each and every offense. The possession by any person of a carcass or green hide of any such animal, except during the time herein provided for killing the same, shall be deemed prima facie evidence that the person in whose possession such carcass or green hide is found killed the animal to which said carcass or green hide belonged; and it shall be unlawful to sell, transport or carry the carcass and hide, or carcass alone, after being killed, of any moose, elk, cariboo or wild deer, except during the months of time herein specified in which such animals may be killed, and the owner or owners, or corporations owning or running any line of stages, steamboats or railroads, and the owner or owners of any private conveyance upon which any carcass or green hide of such animals shall be found or conveyed, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense.

§ 2. Section twenty-one of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 21. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any salmon trout or lake trout, in the months of October, November, December, January and February, under a penalty of ten dollars for each fish, except that in Otsego lake fish may be caught or killed by hook and line only, but they may be had alive for artificial propagation or the stocking of other waters.

§ 3. Nothing in this act contained shall in any manner affect or apply to the waters of the river St. Lawrence, the lakes in Jefferson county, or the waters of Lake Ontario, except Irondequoit bay.

§ 4. Section fifth of said act is hereby repealed, except as it applies to that portion of the Great South bay, in the county of Suffolk, lying between Smith's Point and Quogue, and to the bays lying upon the southern portion of the county of Queens and Kings.

§ 5. Section six of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 6. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any woodcock between February first and July third, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each bird.

§ 6. The twenty-seventh section of said act is hereby stricken out and the following substituted therefor:

§ 27. No person shall use any purse or pound net for the catching of fish in Port Washington or Manhassett Bays in the county of Queens, under a penalty of fifty dollars.

§ 7. Section twenty-eight of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 28. No person shall at any time take any fish with a net, spear or trap of any kind, or set any trap, net, weir or pot with intent to catch fish in any of the fresh waters or canals in this State, except as hereinbefore or hereinafter provided; nor shall it be lawful at any time to draw any seine or net for the taking of fish in any portion of Flushing bay or its branches, nor in lakes Canandaigua, Cayuga, Oneida, Champlain, Great Sodus bay, in the county of Wayne, or the inlets thereof; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall likewise be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense; but suckers, catfish, bullheads, bony fish, or moss-bunkers, eels, white fish, shad, herring and minnows, are exempted from the operation of this section, also pike, in all waters save those lying in Columbia county and Oneida and Cayuga lakes and their inlets, provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to legalize the use of gill-nets in any of the inland waters or canals in this State;—nor seines or nets of any kind in the waters of Otsego lake, except from the first day of March to the last day of August, and no gill-nets except during the months of July and August. But no such seine or net shall have meshes less than two inches in size, and in the Hudson river, the meshes of all gill-nets and set-nets shall not be less than four and one-half inches in size each, and those of fykes set in any of the waters surrounding Long Island, Fire Island, Staten Island and the bays and salt water, estuaries and rivers approaching thereto, to be not less than four and one-half inches in size; and any person who shall wilfully injure or destroy, by grappling or otherwise, any nets used in the Hudson or East rivers for the purposes of catching shad, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense, and, in default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned in the county jail of the county within whose jurisdiction the offense may be committed, for not more than thirty days. All drawing of seines in the Susquehanna river is prohibited.

§ 8. The thirtieth section of said act is hereby repealed.

§ 9. No person shall catch, with a hook and line or otherwise, any pickerel, perch or bass from the Goodhue or Cranberry lakes, situated in the towns of Addison and Thurston, county of Steuben, from the first day of December to the twentieth day of May of each year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each fish so taken or had in possession, the penalty to be recovered as already provided for in chapter seven hundred and twenty-one of laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

§ 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAP. 65.—An Act to repeal section forty-three of chapter seven hundred and twenty-one of the Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fish," passed April twenty-sixth, eighteen-hundred and seventy-one.

Passed Feb. 29, 1872; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section forty-three of chapter seven hundred and twenty-one of the Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fish," passed April twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, which reads as follows:

§ 43. "The counties of Delaware and Chemungo are exempted from the operation of sections sixteen, seventeen and thirty-one," is hereby repealed.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law. G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.

New Publications.

WILLARD'S PRACTICAL DAIRY HUSBANDRY: A Complete Treatise on Dairy Farms and Farming, Dairy Stock and Stock Feeding, Milk, its Management and Manufacture into Butter and Cheese, History and Mode of Organization of Butter and Cheese Factories, Dairy Utensils, Etc., Etc.

BY X. A. WILLARD, A. M.,

Dairy Husbandry Editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Lecturer in Cornell University, Maine Agricultural College, Etc., Etc.

THIS is the most full, practical and reliable work on Dairy Husbandry extant; indeed the only one which describes the recent great improvements in the Dairy Business. It is highly commended by leading Agricultural and other influential journals, and must speedily become (in fact is already) the *Standard and Only Authority*. It will pay every one engaged in any branch of dairy business, or who keeps a single cow, to obtain and study this work.

PRACTICAL DAIRY HUSBANDRY embraces **516 Large Octavo Pages**, is handsomely and fully illustrated, printed on superior paper, and elegantly bound. It is a Subscription Book, and a liberal commission is given Agents who canvass Counties, &c. The Agents of the RURAL NEW-YORKER (especially those in Dairy regions) will do well to try the sale of this work. To any person residing where there is no Agent, or who cannot wait for one, the Publisher will send a copy of the work, post-paid, on receipt of the price, $3—(or for $5 the book and RURAL NEW-YORKER one year.) Address

D. D. T. MOORE, Publisher,
5 Beekman St., New York.

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THIS Work, by the Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., (author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c.,) is the Standard Authority on the Subject. It is the most complete and reliable Treatise on American Sheep Husbandry ever published, and (as the New England Farmer says) "should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep."

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5 Beekman St., New York.

Miscellaneous.

Fashions for Summer.

975

La Perichole Polonaise is a rare selection from our last budget of Paris styles. It causes us to forget all others as we look upon it. It is one of those standard combinations of ART that NEVER fails of victory in holding its own ground when all its companions have passed away. We predict a glorious reign for it. No lady need hesitate to decide upon it for the costume which she wishes to wear the coming Fall and Winter, for we assure her that it will be largely imported in ready-made suits by our costume importers in about SEVEN WEEKS, when (the Summer trade over) they will not expose it to view until their FALL OPENING. We point to this PARTICULARLY to show those unacquainted with us that we are furnishing the pattern of it FULLY THREE MONTHS IN ADVANCE of the BEST and most expensive source of getting Paris styles. It requires eight yards of 24-inch goods. All sizes. Price of Pattern, including a CLOTH MODEL, which shows exactly how to make and put it together, and how it will look when finished, ONE DOLLAR.

SPECIAL OFFER.—To any person who will cut this advertisement out and inclose it with ONE DOLLAR to us, we will mail to them this pattern, with the Cloth Model and the Hermosa Fichu No. 1016. And we will send them SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR FOR ONE YEAR FREE! Now is the time to subscribe for the best FASHION MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD! AND THE ONLY FASHION publication that imports styles and furnishes patterns of them. We give a CLOTH MODEL with every pattern.

943

DOLLY VARDEN Polonaise is the charming novelty of the season, and becomes the decided favorite of all who see it, when Dolly Varden goods—much in vogue—or any kind of waste material is used. By unbuttoning the lapels at the side and back, and by loosening the belt, it becomes a plain Pollase, without pleat or gather; by readjusting again it is transformed into an elegant, light-fitting Polonaise. As this change can be made in less than THREE MINUTES, and as it requires only six yards of yard-wide goods, it is easy to see why it is so highly honored. All sizes. Price of pattern, including a CLOTH MODEL, which shows exactly how to make and put it together, and how it will look when finished, ONE DOLLAR.

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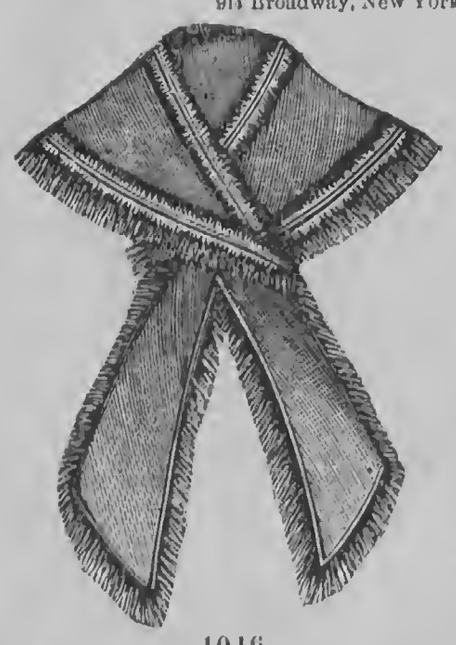

1016

HERMOSA FICHU.—A convenience and a novelty for an outside garment—made in Grenadine, Swiss, Silk, Cambric, Poplin, &c. Very frequently in White or Black Lace, and worn with various costumes for house or street. It is in very great favor at present. Requires about one and a-half yards of 24-inch goods. Price of pattern, 25 cents.

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Arsenic Water is sure death to *Canker Worms* and *Currant Worms*. For applying this, or Oil Soap, Quassia or Tobacco Water to trees or plants, **Page's No. 2 Force Pump** is unequaled. Send for Circular.
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The most perfect Button-Hole Worker ever invented! So simple that a child can work a more perfect button-hole with it than the most experienced hand can without it. It does away with pricking the fingers, straining the eyes, and with imperfect and irregularly worked button-holes. They give universal satisfaction. Ladies who use them say that they are worth their weight in gold.

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☞ Please state that you saw this in RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Societies Etc.,

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
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Will be Held at the City of Erie,
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 17th, to continue Four Days.

The competition is coextensive with the United States and Provinces, and the citizens of the several States and the Dominion are cordially invited to compete for our prizes. There is no Entry Fee charged. For Premium Lists, and other information, apply to either of the undersigned, at Harrisburg, until August 20th, after which date headquarters will be at Erie.

JACOB R. EBY, President.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.
ELDRIDGE McCONKEY, Cor. Secretary.
Harrisburg, Pa., June 1, 1872.

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OF THE
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WILL BE HELD
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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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X. A. WILLARD, A. M., Little Falls, N. Y.,

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Col. S. D. HARRIS, Cleveland, Ohio,

Corresponding Editor.

PUBLICATION OFFICES:

No 5 Beekman Street, New York City, and No. 82 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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No. 75 North Side of Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

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The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the American News Co., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

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Inside, 14th and 15th pages (Agate space)..90c. per line.	
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Fifty per cent. extra for unusual display.	
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☞ No advertisement inserted for less than $3.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872.

NEW HALF-YEARLY VOLUME.

THE TIME TO RENEW AND SUBSCRIBE!

All Our Readers are advised that Vol. XXVI. of the Rural New-Yorker will commence July 6, and close with December—comprising Twenty-Six Numbers. And will they do us and their neighbors and friends who don't (but ought to) take the Rural, the favor to announce this fact? Note, also, that Single and Club Subscriptions are now in order and respectfully solicited from all parts of the Union, Canada, &c. Our Inducements for clubbing are the same as last Winter. Those forming clubs for the New Volume will receive specific premiums, or free copies, etc., in the same proportion as for yearly subscribers—two six months (or volume) subscribers counting for one yearly. Clubs may be composed of part yearly and part half-yearly subscribers, at convenience of Agents. To aid those forming new clubs, or making additions to present ones, specimens, premium lists, etc., will be sent free.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

We have perused with considerable care the various reports of the proceedings of this "Congress" recently held at St. Louis, and have failed to find in them anything said or done which is likely to materially and immediately affect the interests of agriculturists. What our friend Corbett said about its having "resolved and *resolved*," we find to be true. These resolutions may be summarized as follows:

The formation of agricultural clubs was recommended. The monthly reports of the Department of Agriculture were declared unreliable, as a forecast, and County Boards of Agriculture were requested to co-operate to furnish the Commissioner with crop prospects, which he is urged to publish as soon as possible. Congress was urged "to reserve six sections of timber in each Congressional township (what is a 'congressional township?') of the present Government lands covered with forest," in order to prevent drouths—all of which is as clear as mud. But we are glad to see this important subject was referred to a Committee on Agriculture, who will, doubtless, relieve it of its opaqueness. Another ambitious delegate tried to make Frederick Watts a cabinet officer. Fortunately, he hasn't done it yet! Another resolution asks Congress to admit, free of duty, Nitrate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Salt, Gypsum, Sulphate of Ammonia, German Salts of Potash, Potash in any form, and Sulphuric Acid, in aid of Agriculture. Maury's plan for Crop and Meteorological reports was indorsed. The people were urged to plant trees, the State Legislatures to establish State nurseries, and Congress to require all persons receiving the benefit of the Homestead and other acts donating public lands, to plant with timber trees one-tenth of the land so donated.

Several elaborate and valuable papers were read, but in what shape they will reach the people we are not informed—probably through a volume of transactions which few will take the trouble to read, much to their own loss. The following are the officers elect for the ensuing year:

President—John P. Reynolds of Illinois.
Secretary—C. W. Greene, Jackson, Tenn.
Treasurer—Lee R. Shryock, St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-Presidents—C. C. Langdon, Mobile, Ala.; O. H. Jones, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. A. M. Garland, Ill.; F. C. Johnson, New Albany, Ind.; Dr. J. M. Schaeffer, Fairfield, Ia.; G. T. Anthony, Leavenworth, Kan.; Jas. H. Moore, Harrisburg, Ky.; J. H. Stevens, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. J. Worden, Terry, Miss.; A. B. Barrett, St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Kornegay, Goldsborough, N. C.; N. S. Townshend, Ohio; A. B. Hamilton, Harrisburg, Pa.; W. H. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.; Com. M. F. Maury, Lexington, Va.; W. F. Lawton, Charleston, S. C.; Mr. Poor, Maryland.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Meteorology—Com. M. F. Maury, Virginia; Prof. J. B. Turner, Illinois; Rev. A. Means, Georgia.
Forest Culture—R. S. Elliott, Kansas Pacific R. R. Co.; Dr. J. A. Warder, Ohio; W. C. Flagg, Illinois.
Experimental Agriculture—C. W. Spalding, Missouri; Gen. W. H. Jackson, Tennessee; C. A. Bailey.
Agricultural Education—Col. R. E. Withers, Virginia; H. N. McAllister, J. K. Hudson.
Grasses—L. D. Morse, Missouri; Mr. Williams; O. H. P. Lear, Missouri.
Transportation and Commerce—Gen. J. S. Marmaduke, Missouri; Gen. W. D. Wilson, Iowa; R. M. Patton, Alabama.
Fertilizers—Prof. Jameson, Missouri; F. Fontaine, Georgia; J. C. Burroughs, Illinois.
Labor and Immigration—W. M. Lawton, South Carolina; Judge G. Edmunds, Illinois; E. B. Whitman, Georgia.
Live Stock—Dr. R. J. Spurr, Gen. O. H. Jones, D. B. Gillman.
Horticulture—E. S. Hull, F. H. French, J. C. Ratcliff.

We have no word of discouragement to say with regard to such gatherings. They help to let each know what the other is thinking about and desiring. And the exhibit made helps to discover the paucity of real practical material there is embodied in such a Congress and its barrenness of practical ideas; and all this helps to revision and improvement. It may be that some future session of this Congress will develop the latent power which it contains. We hope so. Meantime let us "*labor* and wait!"

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Division of Labor.—In answer to a correspondent, A. R. F., we do believe in the proper division of labor. We have no objections to farmers (or any other class) buying where they can buy the best, cheapest. If they can do this by employing a paid agent at a salary, to deal directly with manufacturers, we say do so. We are opposed to extortion in any shape; but our observation and experience have taught us that, as a rule, extortion or extravagant prices beget competition, and competition destroys monopoly. Yet there are "rings," combinations, that seek to grasp all that can be got; and we recognize the fact that combinations of those upon whom they prey must be made in order to counteract the vicious action of greed. Commercial resolutions are as important and healthful as political resolutions. They are as much the result of natural law as the growth of trees. They are born of the instinct of self defense in man, and are not to be laughed at nor denounced. Let those who suffer from them learn *why* they suffer, and remove the cause.

The Rural New-Yorker is Profitable to hosts of its subscribers, as the many letters we receive to that effect abundantly testify. For example, here is a straw in that direction. Under date of June 10, 1872, Mr. W. H. Ferguson of Albany Co., N. Y., writes:—"Being well pleased with the Rural New-Yorker, I send you the names of some friends to whom you can forward specimen copies, if you will be so kind. The hints and suggestions contained in the Rural were worth $100.00 to me a year ago, against $2.50 subscription. The names are as follows."

—If all subscribers who find that the Rural *pays them*—whether in money, knowledge or entertainment—will *tell their friends about it*, or send us names for specimens, its circulation may be materially increased during the early weeks of the volume which begins in July.

New Hampshire Women Horticulturists.—We are inclined to chronicle all attempts on the part of women to practice horticulture with a view to profit. Franklin, Merrimack Co., N. H., boasts of a Mrs. Stephen Kenrick, of whom it is said that she "probably has the finest varieties of pears, plums and grapes to be found in that county. She does all the grafting and pruning herself, without any aid from outsiders, and always has a fine display of fruit. Then, in the same town it is reported there is Miss Annie E. Nesmith, who has bought an acre of land which she has been reclaiming by under-drainage for strawberry culture. A quarter of it is in strawberries in fine condition; nearly the whole of the balance is under cultivation and will soon be in strawberries. She manages it wholly alone, hires the heavy work done, but superintends every item of labor herself. She is said to have expended $1,000 in improvements on this single acre. We shall be glad to know that her expenditure yields a profitable return, and that her management results in proving that women can make money as horticulturists. Will she not tell us if she makes any money?

Must Have the Rural.—And How to Get It.—Almost daily we receive letters from people whose subscriptions expired some weeks or months before, but who find they must have the Rural again. Most of these send the money to renew, but some are "short" and propose to form clubs, and thus secure the paper. For example, a friend in Ellis Co., Texas, writes in this earnest wise:

"I write to you for some specimens of your 'dear old Rural,' for I cannot possibly do without it. Ever since it 'quit coming' we have been 'in the dark' about everything. I am going to try my best to get up a club for it here, and want you to send me your prospectus, premium list, posters, and some samples to distribute. I would have sent for it long ago if I could have got the money to spare, but now I am going to get a club if I can—enough to secure me a copy a year anyhow. If no more; for I like the Rural better than coffee or tobacco—indeed I have no use for any such 'weeds,' but I know what I have a use for, and can't do without, and that is Moore's Rural New-Yorker."

—To all in the position of our Texas friend—as well as to Agents and readers generally—we would suggest that, inasmuch as a new volume of the Rural commences next month (July 6) the present is the *right time* to subscribe and form clubs for the ensuing six months, or year, as preferred. Of course we will cheerfully and promptly furnish specimens, posters, premium lists, etc., to all disposed to aid in extending our circulation. Non-subscribers who wish the Rural regularly can secure a free copy (or a valuable book or other premium) by forming a club.

A Botanical Garden Proposed.—Several gentlemen of New York city have projected the establishment of a Botanical Garden on Madison Avenue—the erection of a substantial and ornate glass and iron structure for the reception and exhibition of plants from all parts of the world. It is proposed to make this not only a perpetual plant exposition, and hence a place of public resort, but to establish in connection therewith a School of Botany. The aim is to make it a means of instruction as well as a place where the senses may be gratified by the sight and smell of beautiful plants and flowers.

Inquiries for Advertisers.—J. S. B. asks where Sorghum or Sugar Cane Mills can be obtained.... Five or six inquirers ask where Alsike Clover seed can be obtained, and at what price; also, Lucerne or Alfalfa seed. "Subscriber," at Tarboro, N. C., writes:—"Where can I get a Langstroth Moveable Comb Hive, and what is the price?".... W. R. F. asks where he can buy ferrets.... P. M. Briggs asks if any of our readers have yearling Ayrshire Bulls, pure blood, for sale.

Personal.—As our Corresponding Editor, Col. S. D. Harris, has arranged to be in our New York Office during July and August, he requests all correspondence intended for him to be addressed here, instead of the Cleveland Office, during those months.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Lewiston, N. Y., June 2.—This is a great fruit region, and there is a prospect of plenty of it; all the orchards are full of blossoms. Wheat is very poor.—I. W.

Kenton, O., June 5.—Spring has been cold and backward; but little rain since snow went off until within two weeks, during which time have had several fine showers. Cut worms doing much damage among corn. In some localities wheat is almost a failure, on account of drouth and cold winter. Oats not looking well.—W. G. P.

Dwight, Livingston Co., Ill., June 9.—The Spring has been rather cold, so far, but crops look very well, especially oats and grass. Corn is backward, but has generally come up well. Potatoes will be a fine crop, if we can keep the Colorado bugs from them. Wheat, $1.25; corn, 38c.; oats, 40c.; potatoes, $1.10; butter, 18c.; eggs, 12½c.; good cows, $40@50; farm labor, $20 per month.—G. B. Calkins.

Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 3.—We have had a cold, dry and backward spring, until a few days ago the weather changed and we are having gentle rains. We had quite a frost on low land the night of June 1st. Winter wheat looks very poor, generally speaking, and must be a light crop. Meadows and Spring grain are improving since the late rains, and bid fair for an average yield. Corn planting nearly completed. White wheat, $2; corn, 70c.; oats, 55@60c.; butter, 21c.; potatoes, 40@45c. Labor high and scarce.—L. S. M.

Rose, Wayne Co., N. Y., June 11.—A cool and rather backward Spring, thus far; but it has been very dry, and the finest time for putting in Spring crops (especially on low lands) that ever was known. All streams, canals, wells and cisterns were extremely low, but recently, with daily copious showers, they are filled up, and it is almost impossible to work any kind of land. Vegetation has come forward rapidly—clover and grass especially. Wheat, being late Spring killed, will not be more than half or two-thirds of the usual crop. Corn yellow, and two weeks later than usual. Fruit of all kinds blossomed full, and gives promise of an abundant crop. Currant worms and cut grubs plenty. Cows, $40@55; sheep and hogs, lower; wheat, $1.75@1.85; corn, 60@65c.; oats, 44@50c.; potatoes were 50@60c., but recently the bottom fell out, and they are now down to 20@25c.; butter, 20@22c.; eggs, 14@15c.; wages, $20 per month.—C. S. W.

Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., June 9.—The weather for the last two weeks has been very wet; it has rained some almost every day—sometimes cool and cloudy with light rain, and again clears off for a few hours, clouds up and rains a perfect torrent. The ground is very wet and the roads are bad. Grass looks as well as I ever saw it at this time in the season. Hay, which a month ago was scarce at $30@35 per ton, is now dull at $15@20. The hay crop is safe now for this season. But very few oats sown, and they do not look well. Corn very small; it has been too wet and cold for corn and oats. All crops are growing very fast.—Reform.

Pittsfield, Merrimack Co., N. H., June 5.—During the early part of Spring the season was backward, but warm weather so materially advanced everything that planting was done about the usual time. Up to near the close of May it was very dry. Since then it has been correspondingly wet, and to-day more rain has fallen than during the entire first four and one-half months of '72. Apple trees have bloomed very freely and continued on the twigs for a long time. The outlook for hay has not been flattering, but late and copious rains have greatly improved it.—G. R. D.

Amity, Yamhill Co., Oregon.—Lafayette, the county seat of Yamhill Co., is situated on the left bank of the Yamhill River, 30 miles southeast of Portland. This county is claimed as one of the best grain-growing counties in the State. Land is worth from $15 to $20 per acre. Horses range in price from $35 to $400; $175 to $250 the span; milch cows, $15@20; two and three-year-old stock, $20@35; calves, $8@12 in the fall, after weaning; common sheep, $2.50@4.50 per head; imported sheep very high—some in our neighborhood being held at $180 each; chickens are worth $3@4 per dozen; turkeys, 50@75c. each; labor, single men, $1@1.50 per day; wool, 45c. per lb.; wheat, 75c. per bush.; oats, $1; potatoes, $1.—F. H.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

We notice that Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., 27 Pine St., New York, have joined Messrs. Leonard, Sheldon & Foster in the sale of the Canada Southern Bonds. First-class securities generally find first-class men to handle them. This fact seems very apparent in this connection. This bond stands high in the estimation of our best and most experienced railroad men, and is undoubtedly one of the safest securities offered in this market, and at the low price at which they are now offered must, and we understand do, find a rapid sale.

Electrotypes of Fine Portraits of the Cincinnati and Philadelphia nominees for President and Vice-President—Greeley and Brown, and Grant and Wilson—which we have had engraved from recent photographs, will be furnished to our friends of the Press at $5 each. The portraits of Grant and Wilson are given in this paper, (see next page,) and those of Greeley and Brown in our issue of May 18. Electros of any other engravings given in the Rural New-Yorker will be supplied, blocked ready for printing, at correspondingly low rates.

RURAL BREVITIES.

The commencement of the Vermont State Agricultural Colleges occurs the first week in July.

"A Boy Subscriber" should address "Agricultural College, Annapolis, Md.," for an answer to the question he asks.

We acknowledge the receipt of a basket of splendid Strawberries from S. G. Winant, Rossville, S. I., and P. Merseles & Co., 76 Dey street.

C. E. S. is informed that it will be easy to wash off white hellebore from currants and gooseberries if any should remain on them when gathered. It is poison.

See the advertisement of the Penn. Ag. Soc., which holds its next Fair at Erie, Pa., Sept. 17-20. Competition for its prizes are open to all the States and Canadas. No entry fee is charged.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the Rural New-Yorker sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MUSICAL.

All who contemplate studying music, either as an accomplishment or a profession, should send immediately for a Circular of the Lyons Musical Academy—one of the best and most successful institutions of its kind. Address O. S. ADAMS,
Principal, Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Burnett's Cologne Water wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing table.

Biographical.

THE PHILADELPHIA NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The National Convention, which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, nominated the above ticket for the suffrages of the regular Republicans at the coming election. The names of the gentlemen selected are not unfamiliar to the American people; nevertheless short biographical sketches of them at this time are appropriate. Such sketches we give herewith; and also portraits of the nominees, engraved from recent photographs.

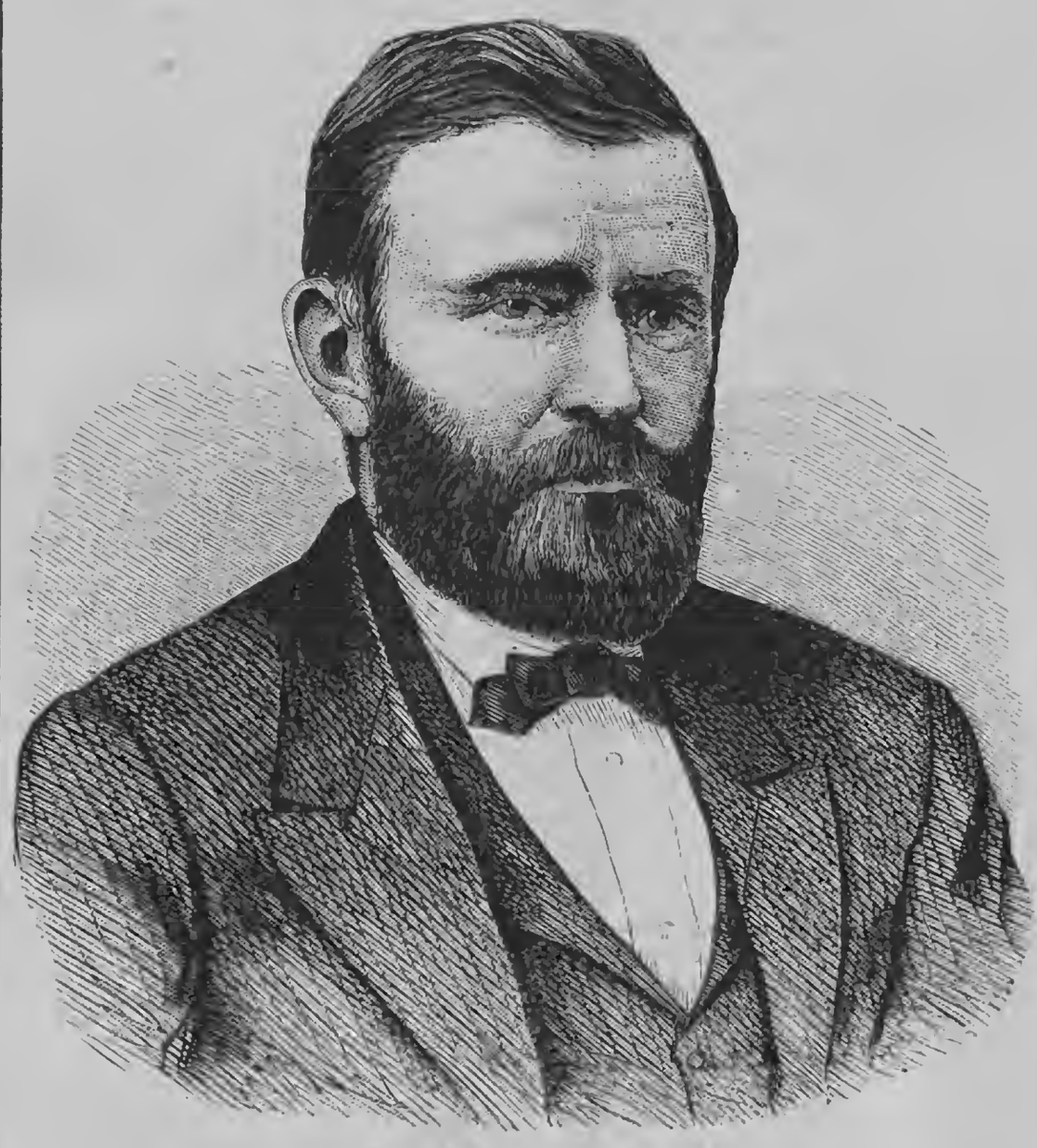
U. S. GRANT.

THE President of the United States, who has been nominated for re-election, is so well known to the whole people that the merest outline of his history will be sufficient. ULYSSES S. GRANT was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822, and is the son of JESSE R. and HANNAH SIMPSON GRANT, formerly of Pennsylvania. He graduated at West Point in 1843, and joined Gen. TAYLOR on the Rio Grande, in 1846. Fighting through the Mexican War, GRANT attained the rank of Captain. He was living in Galena, Ill., when the civil war began. He offered his services to the country, and as Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers served in Missouri. Gen. GRANT'S war record, from Fort Donelson to the surrender of LEE, is familiar to everybody, and needs no repetition here. He was made General-in-Chief of the Army March 17, 1864, and General of the U. S. Army on the 25th of July, 1866. He was inaugurated President March 4, 1869.

HENRY WILSON.

The man who was nominated on the first ballot for Vice-President of the United States at the Republican Convention, is a representative American. HENRY WILSON is 60 years of age, having been born in the year 1812, at Farmington, N. H. His youth was passed in extremest poverty, and when only ten years old he was apprenticed to a farmer at whose house he stayed until he became of age. During all that time it is said that he received but twelve months schooling, as the term is usually applied. Yet WILSON schooled himself, by reading and thinking, so that he was by no means under the average intelligence. When released from his severe apprenticeship, he started off to seek his fortune, with his entire property strapped upon his shoulders. Arriving at the town of Natick, he hired out to a shoemaker, to learn the trade, which he accomplished at the end of two years, besides saving up two hundred dollars. With this money he went to the academy at Concord, with the firm purpose of acquiring a thorough education, but before he had been there three months the man to whom he had lent his money, failed, and young WILSON returned to his bench. About this time he began to obtain some local notoriety for speaking at ward meetings in the interests of abolitionism. In 1840 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was subsequently elected three times to the same position, and twice to the State Senate. His two strong positions, which he took from the start and has ever since maintained, were the abolition of slavery, and the elevation of the working classes. Having been a working man himself, he has never forgotten the hardships of his early days, and for his efforts in behalf of the laboring classes WILSON will always be remembered. He was one of the organizers of the Free Soil Party, being in 1852 President of the Free Soil National Convention, and chairman of the National Committee. In 1855 he was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed EDWARD EVERETT, which position he has satisfactorily filled ever since. Though MR. WILSON has been in public life thirty years, it is said that he is yet as poor as when he was dependent on his wages as a shoemaker. No higher word of commendation than this can be awarded him.

OLIVE LOGAN lectured in Chattanooga recently. She was obliged to pay for delivering her lecture a city tax, a county tax, and a State tax, and fee the Sheriff and Clerk. The whole amounted to $56.



ULYSSES S. GRANT.

BRIEF SERMONS.

DIFFERENCES of opinion give me but little concern; but it is a real pleasure to be brought into communication with any one who is in earnest, and who really looks to God's will as his standard of right and wrong, and judges of actions according to their greater or less conformity.—*Dr. Arnold.*

DESPISE not little temptations; rightly met, they have often nerved the character for some fiery trial. And despise not little crosses; for when taken up and lovingly accepted at the Lord's hand, they have made men meet for a great crown, even the crown of righteousness and life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love him. —*E. M. Gouldburn, M. D.*

BENEFICENCE is a duty. He who frequently practices it, and sees his benevolent intentions realized, at length comes really to love him to whom he has done good. When, therefore, it is said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, it is not meant, thou shalt love him first, and do good to him in consequence of that love, but, thou shalt do good to thy neighbor, and thus thy beneficence will engender in thee that love to mankind which is the fullness and the consummation of the inclination to do good.—*Kant.*

THE only way to meet affliction is to pass through it solemnly, slowly, with humility and faith, as the Israelites passed through the sea. Then its very waves of misery will divide, and become to us a wall on the right side and on the left, until the gulf narrows and narrows before our eyes, and we land safe on the opposite shore.—*Miss Muloch.*

As nothing truly valuable can be attained without industry, so there can be no persevering industry without a deep sense of the value of time.—*Stgourney.*

WE should give as we would receive—cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.—*Seneca.*

THE word "impossible" is the mother-tongue of little souls, said Lord Brougham.

HENRY WILSON.

THE DINNER HORN.

BY COUSIN CYNTHIA.

O, THE sailor loves the sounding sea,
And the winds that wildly blow;—
And the bird-songs in the greenwood tree,
The poet loves, I know.
For *me*, I love the song to hear
Of the lark at early morn;
But the sweetest sound to the farmer's ear
Is the song of the *Dinner Horn!*

A battle march for the soldier free—
Or the call of the trumpet clear;
And the rapid tramp of cavalry
The soldier loves to hear.
But sweet to the farmer, wearied soul!
While he plows the rustling corn,
Is the sound that comes in the noontide lull—
'Tis the song of the *Dinner Horn!*

O, the cavalier loves at twilight's hour
To hear his beloved sing;
And the lady loves, as she sits in her bower,
The sound of the sweet harp's string.
But, hark! to those notes through the fields and groves,
And through the meadows borne—
'Tis the song of all songs the farmer loves—
'Tis the song of the *Dinner Horn!*

Our Story-Teller.

THE COURTNEYS;

OR, AUNT LAURA'S GIFT.

BY DE FORREST P. GUMMERSON.

Chapter I.

"Two years more, with our usual good luck, and the farm will be paid for," said LAURA COURTNEY to her husband, as he came in one morning carrying in each hand a pail full of foaming milk, and wearing just the slightest look of the blues in his face. His wife was quick to notice this.

SEARS COURTNEY had fallen quite too much into this way of feeling of late. When he bought the farm he had planned to have it all clear at the end of the second year; but now, when two years had come and gone, he found that two more would have to pass ere he could call it free from debt, and his own. He was naturally of a cheerful disposition, and something of a castle-builder; so that when he made up his mind to purchase the REYNOLDS farm, he did not look upon the shaded side of farm life; but saw only the bright pictures such as poets and dreamers delight to paint. He had never been used to farm work. Born in the city, and educated for a mercantile life, the idea of farming for a livelihood had never once occurred to him.

Had his health continued unimpaired, perhaps he would never have made the attempt. But after his doctors had repeatedly advised him to try this sort of life, and he had let this advice pass unheeded, the doctor grew more decided one day, and told him "that his life was not good for another year unless he followed the advice he had given him."

COURTNEY was not long in coming to a decision after this verdict. How could he die and leave all that was dear to him—his wife and children—to the mercies of a cruel and ofttimes unjust world? Great as were the attractions of city life to him, he would rather live on some deserted island, if they could share with him its solitude, than to die 'mid all the city's splendor, and they be left alone. So he entered into the business of purchasing a farm with a zeal that really surprised his wife, knowing how he had always disliked the country. At last one was found that just met his idea of what a farm should be, and the owner gave such a glowing description of it in regard to what it could be made to yield, that he quickly decided to purchase. If he had consulted with some one whose experience had been greater than his, he would not have made the mistake of purchasing so poor a farm.

SEARS COURTNEY had known country people only through the columns of some paper, which told of the honest lives they led, of their pastoral simplicity, and true home style of living. He had yet to learn that there were exceptions to this rule, and that there could be found in the country men whose meanness, and sharp bargains, would put a city sharper to his wit's end to equal.

First he hired a man to work for him by the day, and at the end of a week found that he was paying him one dollar more than any one else in the place was paying, though the man, with an effrontery surprising, had declared on his honor that all the hired men in the place were receiving that amount as their wages. Of course when he found out the man had told him a lie he discharged him at once; but so long a time elapsed ere he could procure another, that

his work went so far behind as to make it impossible to catch up; and when the year was ended, he found that he had expended over two hundred dollars more than his farm had yielded him.

"Of course, a few years more such as this has been will make us very rich some day!" he said to his wife, as he shut his account book with a suddenness that made her start with surprise. "Of course, I say, Mrs. COURTNEY, we shall yet be very rich from the profit of our farm; if, like a crab, we continue to go backward; eh, my dear?"

"I wouldn't get so down-hearted about it if I were you, SEARS. Remember this is only the first year; and then, you know, you had but little or no experience, and another year you may go far ahead of your best anticipations. Two hundred dollars isn't so very much after all, is it? when you take into consideration that you had so many new things to buy. I shall be able to help you much more the coming year. I don't intend to keep but one girl; I have learned so much in the past that I know I can do with less help."

Now, the idea of LAURA COURTNEY getting along with only one girl seemed so perfectly ridiculous to her husband that he just stretched himself out at full length and laughed at her until she actually cried, because she did not like the idea of his thinking that she could not do anything.

"It's just the way with these city men," she said. "They're never home, and they don't know anything about it. I'm sure that during the past year I did a great deal more work than ANN, who always made a fuss, as though she was doing a great deal, when all the time she required more waiting on than anybody else in the house."

"There! there! little puss, don't take it so to heart"—seeing what a bad effect his laughing was really having upon his wife. "Of course I believe you can work—I know you do, any way; but it did seem rather funny to think of those dainty, white hands of yours (which no one in the city ever saw ungloved, save in your own home) splashing about in greasy water and soap-suds. I confess the idea of it quite took my breath away, and it was the tickling sensation in my throat, caused in my trying to get it back again, that set me laughing."

LAURA COURTNEY could not cry any more after this speech. She had a keen sense of the ludicrous, and the idea of a tickling in her husband's throat, caused by losing his breath, and then trying to regain it, making him laugh, was quite too absurd; so she had to laugh too, which she did until SEARS brought her to task, by chiding her for doing the very thing she had accused him of but a few moments before.

Somehow the laugh had done them both good; for when SEARS arose he went over to where his wife sat and kissed her, and she noticed that the cloud had left his face, and where it had hung all day like a pall there were smiles like sunbeams now, that danced about in their own light. So while her husband was doing his chores she sang, for her heart was full of gladness and her faith in the future was strong enough to let her wait and see what it had in store for them without counting on possible failures.

Such as this woman are they who win crowns of life purer than gold, and by their faith a home eternal in the heavens, which the All-Giver bestows on those whose trust is in Him—believing that without He wills, not one of His beloved children shall faint by the wayside.

Chapter II.

LAURA COURTNEY kept her word; and when ANN'S month was up she was told that her services would no longer be required. ANN did not like this at all, and declared that "she'd make them pay her wages for the whole year." But as Mrs. COURTNEY had only engaged her by the month she told that lady "She could do as she pleased about trying that, but of one thing she was sure, she should not stand any of her impudence, and the quicker she left the better it would be for all concerned."

With one or two sharp speeches ANN went off to her room, where, having packed her things, and among them some half-dozen stolen articles, as Mrs. COURTNEY afterwards found out, she took her departure.

LAURA COURTNEY found that the task she had imposed on herself was indeed much greater than she had at first supposed. There was an immense deal of work to do; and it did seem to her as if she would break down under it. It was the Spring of the year, and the children were not very well, so that she had frequently to be up nights, and the little sleep she got, together with the work, began to tell fearfully upon her. SEARS noticed this and begged that she would let him get her another girl, but she was a decided woman when once she had made up her mind, and she was determined to see what this year could be made to bring forth by a thorough practice of economy.

Was it economy? I question if it is true economy to wear one's self out at hard labor, and such, too, as one has not been accustomed to, when there are those that can be had who are used to the hard paths of life. It seems to me that there are many mistakes made by women like LAURA COURTNEY, in believing that they are helping their husbands by giving all their strength to the needs of the present, and by so doing laying the foundation for an after-life of uselessness and misery, when from overwork they find themselves broken down in body and mind.

LAURA COURTNEY found before the year was half gone that she had not done the wisest thing. The woman who attended to the dairy was efficient, and did all in her power to lighten the labor and make it easy for Mrs. COURTNEY. But there was such a constant accumulation of little things that must be done that she fairly grew sick at heart when she dared think of them. Once or twice she had half resolved to tell SEARS that she had not acted altogether wisely; but she knew how everything plagued him and how much was going wrong about the place, and so she determined not to complain, even if she died by holding out to the end of the year.

To tell the truth, things had gone worse thus far on the farm than in the past year. Just when he most needed its work one of his valuable horses was taken sick and died. Here was a clear loss of over two hundred dollars, for although he could buy a cheaper one than this, he had twice been offered that amount for this one, and once only the week before it died. Then one of his cows fell in jumping over a fence and broke her leg and he had to kill her. His land, too, was poor; and no matter how much work was put on it, it would be some two or three years at best before it would begin to yield well.

"I've half a mind to give the whole thing up," he said to LAURA one evening, when he came in more tired than usual; "I don't see how it is ever going to benefit my health this trying to make bread out of stones! Why, this worriment of mind that I've had since we came here would have been the death of any common man."

LAURA COURTNEY was of much the same opinion; indeed her own troubles of late had caused her to wish many times that her husband would come to some such decision; but this had been one of her "good days," so she bit her lip and fully determined that no word of complaint should fall from her. When her husband had finished his supper he went out to go to the post-office, which was about half a mile from his home.

"I may be gone a little longer than usual," he said, "I want to stop and see Mr. MEREDITH about that wagon he talked of selling; so don't sit up for me, my dear, after the usual time of retiring; there's no knowing when he will get through talking; he is what the people about here call 'long winded,' you know." Then he kissed the children and his wife and went out.

After he had gone Mrs. COURTNEY prepared the children for bed. There were two of them—LOUISE, the oldest, nearly six, and JENNIE, not quite three. It was no easy task to get these little ones quieted down at bed-time. Indeed they usually took this time for one of their romps, and about all the mischief they could think of they contrived to narrow down into the half hour their mother took at this time. They had not half finished their play when SEARS COURTNEY returned. He had stopped at the post-office on his way down, where he had found a letter in a black-edged envelope, addressd to his wife. He was somewhat frightened at first, for to him there was something chilling in the touch of one of these somber-looking envelopes.

"I wonder why people will persist in parading their grief in all possible places? It seems to me that it is not necessary to fill the minds of others with constant sadness by these reminders of death. Is it not enough that the sorrows of each one come soon enough without having always to share in those of others?"

He opened the door that led to the nursery, and called to his wife to come down at once. He had a letter which he feared contained bad news. LAURA came down immediately after she had put the children for the twentieth time into their beds, and having called Mrs. DORRANCE, the cook, to stay with them.

Mrs. COURTNEY took the letter from her husband and opened it. It was from her father's youngest sister, who had married when LAURA was yet a child, and gone to the far West. Since her marriage they had heard but occasionally from her, and then nothing definite. In these letters she had alluded to the health of herself and husband, and stated in a general way that they were prospering. When Mr. RICHARDSON—LAURA'S father—had died, she had been telegraphed to, but, owing to the illness of her husband, could not come. Since that time she had not written but once, and LAURA had begun to forget that she ever had an aunt for whom she was named. The letter read thus:

"MY DEAR NIECE:—You will see by this letter that I have been deeply afflicted. My husband died suddenly about two weeks ago. He was as well, apparently, up to within an hour of his death, as at any time during his life. He died of heart disease. What I want most to write about, is where my future home is to be. I would like to make it with you. You have always seemed very dear to me since you were a little wee babe, and I gave you my name. I have sufficient means with which to support myself, and good health, so that I will not be any expense to you, and may be of assistance. All that I require is a home where I can feel that I am welcome. More when I see you. Please write at once. Your loving Aunt,

"LAURA WILSEY."

"What shall we write in answer?" said SEARS, when his wife had finished reading the letter.

"Why, that she may come, of course. You wouldn't have me deny the only relative I have, on my father's side, the comforts of a home, would you, my dear?"

"No! of course not; what do you take me for—a barbarian, I wonder?"

"Not at all; but then you wanted to know what to write; as if there could be but one answer."

So Aunt LAURA was informed that she would be welcome, and that henceforth she might consider their home as hers.

Chapter III.

ABOUT two weeks from the time Aunt LAURA'S letter was received, the stage stopped in front of the COURTNEY'S home, and a lady dressed in deep mourning was seen by Mrs. COURTNEY to hastily descend. She would have hurried out to meet her had her hands been free; but she had been helping the cook with the baking, and her hands and arms were covered with flour. Before she had hardly time to think, the door opened, and the sweetest of voices was heard calling, "LAURA."

"I hadn't time to knock, my dear! I was so anxious to see you that I could not wait for that formula to be gone through with. Ever since your dear, kind letter reached me I've just been wild to come. I knew by the kind words I found therein that I should indeed be welcome here."

The driver came in just then with the trunks, and for a time all conversation was dropped in order to attend to him. When he had gone, and Aunt LAURA had divested herself of her things, they both sat down in the two great easy chairs that had once belonged to her father's home, and poured out the story of their lives since they had been separated. When Aunt LAURA spoke of her dead husband, tears filled the eyes of both, and after that time he was not alluded to by either, because of the sorrowful feelings the mention of his name would call forth. But in Aunt LAURA'S heart there was laid away a tender memory of him she had loved so well, and he would never be forgotten.

When SEARS COURTNEY came in from the field that day, to his dinner, he found Aunt LAURA a very agreeable person, and his heart was glad within him that his home was to be hers as well.

"If things only would go right on the farm, now," he said, "I think we should be about the happiest family in this part of the land. But there is no use in denying it, my dear, things do go confoundedly wrong; and unless there is a decided turn in fortune's wheel in our favor, we shall not be able to meet our payments, and then the mortgage will be foreclosed and we shall be homeless."

"Always looking on the dark side, SEARS. Don't you believe you would be just a little more happy if you should try to look over or under these dark clouds, instead of right at them? It seems to me that you would find them edged with sunshine if you did."

"If I could. But then I haven't your faith, my dear; and things that seem but trifles to you seem the 'Old Man of the Mountain' to me; and I cannot throw trouble off as you can. We are differently constituted, you see."

"Well, let us hope for the best. It won't make us one jot better off to borrow trouble, any way. 'Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof' is a good proverb, notwithstanding you don't like proverbs, my dear."

SEARS COURTNEY went out to his work that afternoon with a lighter heart than he had had for many a day. Somehow these talks with his wife always did fill him with new courage and cause him to wonder if there had not been some mistake when woman was named the weaker vessel. But, use all the courage he could muster, and strength into the bargain, he could never make that farm pay. The land was poor and had been worked to death before it fell into his hands, so that when the time came again for harvesting he found that his crops would not meet his expenses by over one hundred dollars. From this time he was so disheartened that it did seem as if he would break down entirely. He began to wear the look of a man whose cares were weighing him down to the very earth.

LAURA COURTNEY tried every way in her power to cheer him, but to no purpose. "It seemed," he said, "as though I never could make another effort. Besides, I am not gaining in health here; so where is the use in trying to keep the farm any longer?"

Aunt LAURA noticed how changed he was from the cheerful man who greeted her with such an enthusiastic welcome, and wondered in secret what could be the cause. She resolved, too, upon asking her niece for an explanation of her husband's sad and worn-out look. Accordingly, one day while they were sitting alone, she asked Mrs. COURTNEY to tell her all about her husband's trouble—"for I know, my dear, that he has trouble. No man ever looked so dejected unless there was some deep cause—one, too, out of which he cannot see his way."

Then LAURA COURTNEY drew her chair closer to the side of her Aunt, and told just what the matter really was, and how that she feared SEARS would break down entirely if there was not something done to ease his mind in regard to the mortgage.

"Nothing will be more easy, my child," said Aunt LAURA. "I have a plan that will forever relieve your husband from the cares of farm life. I have feared for some time that it was too hard for him here. I have never told you that my husband died a rich man, but he did. When the estate was settled I found that there was left for me a little more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There! don't look so surprised, child, it's true.

"Well, of course you know unless I marry again—which I never shall—all my money will some day go to you, or your children, should you outlive me. What I propose to have you do is this:—buy a cottage somewhere, large enough for your wants, and about four acres of land, and sell this miserable apology for a farm. Then hire a sufficiency of help to do all your housework. Then let your husband do farming on a small scale and in a genteel way on his four acres of land, and his health will come back to him. I don't believe that working from morn until night with the cares of a farm ever did bring one single man back to health, all the doctors in the land to the contrary. We will keep a horse, of course, or perhaps a pair of ponies, and a phæton, and wander at will 'over the hills and far away,' and banish care to the winds."

"But, Aunt LAURA, this would be too much for us to accept of you," said Mrs. COURTNEY.

"Why so? Haven't I enough and to spare? As I said, at my death all I possess will be yours. Now I propose to see just how you will use my money while I am living. I think there are more mistakes made in keeping money through a long life by those who are rich, and thereby letting those who have just claims upon them suffer for the want of it, knowing in the end that it must be theirs, than can ever be made by sharing it with them while one is alive, and can see the amount of good it is doing. So I intend to give you fifty thousand dollars now—that is for your name—and if it will make you and your husband happier and freer from care than you are now, then will I be sufficiently rewarded."

That evening, when SEARS COURTNEY came in to his evening meal, his wife told him of AUNT LAURA'S generous gift, and how rich she really was. The poor fellow was nearly unmanned, and almost cried. It seemed so hard to him to be compelled to lose all the money he had by this unlucky speculation. But here was an unexpected way out of all difficulties; and this woman, who at first he had feared to have enter his home, had saved him from ultimate want. He had indeed entertained an angel unawares.

It was not an easy matter to dispose of the farm. Those who lived in the place knew how utterly worthless it was in comparison to other farms. But at last it was sold, though much below what SEARS COURTNEY had paid for it; yet he considered that the best of the bargain was his in being able to get rid of it at all.

What need of prolonging our story? The end has come. The COURTNEYS are free from care; Aunt LAURA is happy in seeing them happy; and I might write chapter after chapter urging those who, like her, are rich, to go and do likewise—scatter their wealth so that its fruit might be seen by them ere the dark seal of death had closed their eyes forever. But what would it avail?

Ladies' Port-Folio.

A MOTHER'S RECOMPENSE.

BY C. G. S.

To-day I saw a young gentleman
Taking his mother to ride,
I saw her look into his handsome face
With a mother's fondness and pride;
And I said to myself: "Mrs. CAMDEN
Has always a son by her side."

I saw with what dutiful gallantry
He handed her into her seat,
I marked his careful solicitude
As he tucked the robes round her feet;
And I said to myself: "Mrs CAMDEN
Has not much more trouble to meet."

She has had her days of trouble—
Time's tide ne'er smoothly runs—
Hard work, sickness and poverty,
And the care of little ones;
And now she is old and feeble,
But the mother of seven sons.

For when ALLEN and WILLARD and ALBERT
Went into the world as men
To earn for themselves a fortune
And comforts for her, why PENN
And JULIUS and CHARLEY were left at home
To care for their mother then.

And now that JULIUS and CHARLEY
Have left the roof tree, too,
And PENN has bought for his mother
A beautiful cottage now,
I see that she keeps a carriage,
And rides out with her "baby LU."

LEARNING TO SEE.

WOULD it not be well if our children were taught to *see?* Some seeing they cannot escape from. A boy speedily makes a correct comparative estimate of the size of apples and other "goodies," and a girl gets a more or less quick perception of shades of color and degrees of fineness in dress material. In the trades, too, the power of sight is still more developed in special directions. But with all the training, none see all that is in their path, and most fail to see all the relations of the things they do see. They cannot help seeing a house, but how the house was built, the kind of brick, number of windows, hight, size, garden, and flowers in it—these they do not see in detail. Botanists and entomologists know how hard it is to get an exact description of all the distinguishing marks of a flower or insect—marks which might be seen had people only learned to see.

Now, the eye is not in fault; generally, there is no physical disability. The trouble is, we have not been trained to perceive all that is painted with unfailing accuracy on the retina. All particulars of everything within the range of our vision have impressed themselves on the eye; can we not learn to see them? It is said that a lady asked TURNER, the landscape painter, where he saw such colors as he had used—she had never seen such. His answer was, "Don't you wish you could?"

Is not this failure to observe likely to be a great hindrance in after life, cutting off sources of pleasure, causing false judgments and much ignorance? It will be answered, these details are trifles, not needing attention, except for special occasions. The objector has lived to manhood or womanhood, and found no need of that special training recommended. People have before now said the same about learning to read, but who believed them? They knew not what they had lost. You can, perhaps, tell what you have seen, but how do you know what pleasure the things you have not seen might have given you? You know of some dangers you have escaped, but cannot tell of those you might have escaped, had you seen (it may have been but the raising of an eyelid).

You may have a keen eye for all things in your business (or think you have), but the blunders of your apprentice and workman days might have been less numerous had you only learned *to see* while young.

Would that the fathers and mothers trained their children as HOUDIN'S father trained him! While walking the streets, at a given signal they would give an instantaneous glance at a shop window, and then compare notes, to ascertain how many particulars each had noted. Who does not perceive that this habit of instantaneous perception, thus trained, must have been of immense use in after life? In some schools the pupils are taught to measure distances accurately by the eye, but the power of perceiving, *at a glance*, all the peculiarities of any object, is not taught anywhere. Why should it not be? But if the teachers are derelict, we call upon the young to practice themselves in learning to observe, quickly and accurately. *Learn to see*—you do not know how much this implies. D. M. C.

WHAT SHALL I READ.

BY M. S. LADD.

THIS question has just been propounded by a young girl, and I will give it a public answer, hoping it may benefit other young friends who have a desire for self-culture. Taking it for granted that you are only beginning, I would advise that those old standard works, viz.: Plutarch, Rollin, etc., should be examined. The best of the old authors in poetry, history and philosophy; these give tone to the mind, and cultivate purity of taste. It is well to dwell among these people of the past, and fortify ourselves, as much as may be, by emulating their heroic virtues and self-denial; but we must still remember that we are living now; that progress commands a dividend, and that we must keep up with the spirit of the age; then we must read the best works of living authors,-be they philosophy, poetry or romance. The latter we shall find to contain both the former, and in a peculiarly instructive vein,—and while we may use wisdom about too frequent indulgence, and in the selection, these works should not be excluded entirely from the library.

A good paper should be examined at least as often as once per week; and by a good paper I mean one containing general news, and alive to the interests of the day. One in which you can get at the vital principles of the affairs of your own country, and somewhat of the changes and progress going on in other lands. It is surprising how much general information may be gleaned from a first-class newspaper. It is, in its way, an educator.

This young friend asks *what* she shall read, but does not ask *how* she shall read, though it is not, in the least, an unimportant matter.

In the first place I would have, if possible, regular reading hours. If not practicable, I would pick up my time as I best could; a great deal can be gathered in this desultory manner. A young lady who has often interested me by her intelligence in conversation, assured me that nearly all the information she had stored was gained by reading daily with book or paper propped up before her, while putting her hair up for dinner. "Ah?" said she, with a little shake of the head, "mother has never found out how it can take me so long to make my toilet."

For Sabbath reading I would use books appropriate to the day. I would carry no work, however much it interested me, into the Sabbath, if unsuited to its uses.

Do not read too hurriedly. Read to have matter for thought and to grow. Look out for doubtful argument. Do not receive all you read, though ingeniously constructed, as a final conclusion,—learn to examine and separate. Though your author may write well, his statements seem correct, and his reasons plausible, yet look into the subject with what powers of analysis you possess. While it is weak to be skeptical of well-grounded truths, we should not be convinced unwarily with speculative theories. Read slowly, thoughtfully, and let it enter into your brain and provide it nourishment.

SOMETHING WORTH LAUGHING FOR.

THE books have told us that George Washington never laughed aloud. It doesn't seem just right to dispute them, but here is a story told by an old soldier whose children told it to me, that shows how even books may be mistaken.

For long weeks the grand army of the Revolution had suffered from hardship and cold, as few armies had suffered before. The faces of the men were pale and thin, their forms were bowed and shivering with cold (for they were clothed in rags,) and their feet, all bare, or covered with nothing but fragments of leather, left bloody marks upon the snow wherever they walked. They might have disbanded and gone away to their homes for clothing and shelter; but there was a country to save, liberty to win, and their noble commander to follow into the heart of fiery battles. I do not think a man went home.

Far away, there was another commander—a fair and true hearted woman. She marshalled her forces from far and near—only women and girls! Into their hands she placed shining weapons, and, armed in like manner, she took the van and cheered them on to battle. That was a silent and bloodless war; but it was a victorious one. Ere the winter was half gone, an enemy was vanquished, for whom no sword had terrors, and who had never quailed before the loudest cannon.

One morning the old soldier, (but he was young then,) standing in front of George Washington's tent, saw the General come to the door and look abroad over the encampment. Here and there a soldier was carrying water to his tent, or hewing wood to feed the fire that must roast his scanty breakfast of potatoes; but there was none of that noisy mirth that soldiers are noted for. All were wan, and speechless, and despairing.

Suddenly there came in sight, just turning a corner of the camp road near by, three wagons, laden from dashboard to tailboard. Upon the foremost load, sat a fair and noble woman, the woman whom the great commander loved best of in all the world—his wife. She had come, the conquerer of the knitting needles, the queen of stockings!

The young soldier looked at his commander. O'er all that more than kingly face there was a sudden flush of joy and George Washington lifted up his voice and laughed aloud!—*Amanda T. Jones.*

Reading for the Young.

OUT IN THE WOODS.

"HIPPITY-RIP!" says the little tree-toad,
"What is going to happen to-day?
I guess I had better get out of the road,
If those children are coming this way."
He stretches his hind-legs, so long and slim,
For a flying leap to the hickory-limb:
And then he pops open his ruby-red eyes
At the funny proceedings, in solemn surprise.

Hop-skip-and-jump! It is Lorry and Len
With the rest of the romping crew;
They're scampering over the woods again,
And what are they going to do?
To build a bonfire, I do declare!
Is there any mischief they wouldn't dare?—
But roasting potatoes is jolly fun—
You eat 'em scorched, and about half done!

"Clickety-clack," says the saucy tree-toad,
"What a fuss you young ones make!
I wonder if baked potatoes are good?
How long do they take to bake?"
He turns to the mother-bird on her nest—
Four little fledglings under her breast—
"Do *you* know, madam, about such things?"
She shakes her head, and she flutters her wings.

"Chickadee-dee! Don't you wish they would go?
I am really afraid," says she,
"That some of those dreadful children know
I have got my nest in this tree.
It's all very well for you my dear;
With your long legs you have nothing to fear;
For me—of course I could easily fly,
But fancy leaving my darlings to die!"

Slippety-slide! "There's a copperhead—quick!
Keep Alice and Lorry away!"
Len picks up a stone, Syd "goes for" a stick—
The snake thinks he'd better not stay.
He rapidly wriggles himself to his den,
And pokes out his tongue at the whole race of men.
"Two-legged, hideous things! I affirm
That only to look at them makes me squirm."

Piffety-whiff! what a cloud of smoke,
As the dancing breeze comes near;
Says the little tree-toad, "I shall certainly choke,
If I stop in this atmosphere.
I guess I had best hop a little bit higher,
For I don't quite relish the smell of that fire.
I'll go and inquire if Miss Katy-Did's in,
And see what *she* thinks of this racket and din."

Fiddle-dee-dee! for the toad and the snake
The children care never a whit;
They eat their potatoes half-raw, and their cake,
They gobble it up every bit.
They jump on the logs where the sunshine is warm,
And brown ants and black ants in colonies swarm;
They hang on the saplings, and merrily swing
Backward and forward, like birds on the wing.

But dingery-ding! in the midst of the play
The sound of the dinner-bell comes;
Hop-skip-and-jump! they all scamper away,
And nothing is left but the crumbs.
Now the bird flutters down, and the snake wriggles out;
The pert little tree-toad goes hopping about;
They eat up the scraps, and declare they are good,
And bright shines the sun on the merry green wood.

A MONSTER KALEIDOSCOPE.

BY LORETTA.

WE had a monster kaleidoscope here the other night, and the children (yes, and the older folks, too) all said they never saw such masses of flowers, such wonderful cataracts, mountains of snow, beautiful bouquets, glittering jewelry, splendid rainbows, such a collection of bead work, distorted faces—and some pretty ones—dolls, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Of course, after looking through it at the ever changing scenes, the first questions were, "What is it?" "Where did you get it?" We waited till all had looked and pronounced it splendid, then told them the *modus operandi* of manufacturing such an instrument.

We placed the melodeon at the opening of the folding-doors between the parlor and sitting-room, leaving them open just the width of the instrument. We then suspended blankets from above the doors, to separate the two rooms, turned the lid of the melodeon back, and supported it by a pile of books, at an angle of about 45°. Then we threw blankets over this to keep out every bit of light. The lights in the parlor, where were the spectators, were turned down quite low. We placed a very strong light so its rays would fall directly on the articles exhibited. The spectators were requested to look through the opening at the end of the melodeon next them—not more than two can be accommodated at once—while we, the exhibitors, displayed hanging baskets, old artificial flowers, bead work, dolls, etc., at the other side.

These articles were not only magnified and repeated in the reflection, but one would think there must be magic and enchantment in the work, the reflection of some indifferent articles was so handsome. The cascades were formed by pouring water from one dish into another. The beds of snow were formed of white tissue paper crimped—the rainbow's different colors of tarletan. We just took what articles we could find with bright colors and held them before the opening, or shook them or turned them slowly. The lookers on often called for a repetition of some scenes. Sometimes one of the exhibitors would look through. This would cause a shout of merriment.

Our Kaleidoscope cannot be properly described without an illustration, but I advise each of you to get up one for yourselves. I think it will amuse you for at least one evening.

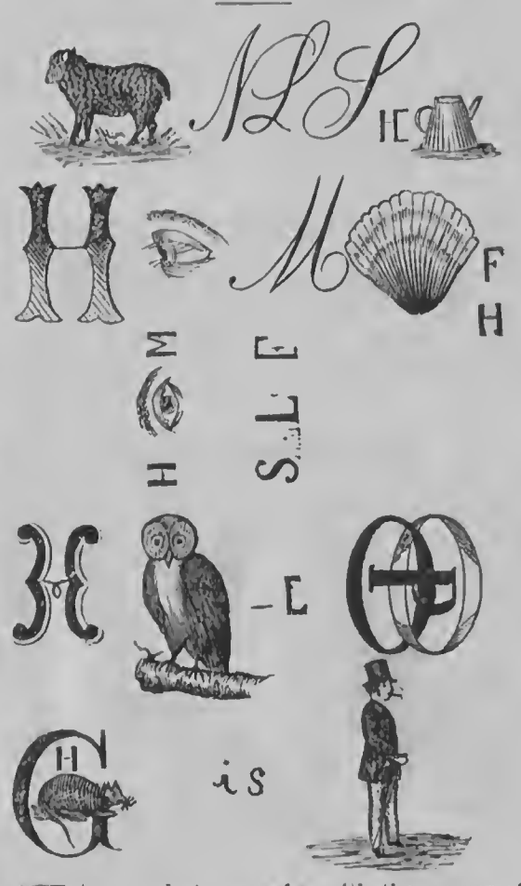
DIDN'T BELIEVE IT.

A LITTLE girl, six years old, was on a visit to her grandfather, who was a New England divine. "Only think, grandpa, what Uncle Robert says." "What does he say, my dear?" "Why, he says the moon is made of green cheese. It isn't, at all, is it?" "Well, child, suppose you find out yourself." "How can I, grandpa?" "Get your Bible, and see what it says." "Where shall I begin?" "Begin at the beginning." The child sat down to read the Bible. When she had read about half through the second chapter of Genesis, she came back to her grandfather, eyes all bright with the excitement of discovery. "I have found it, grandpa! It isn't true; for God made the moon before he made any cows."

LEARN to say "no." No necessity of snapping it dog-fashion, but say it respectfully, as you ought to.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 25.



☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those giving correct answers up to the time of going to press.

PROBLEM.—No. 9.

THREE men, John, George and Henry, with their wives, Sarah, Mary and Ann, went to a store and bought goods, each person paying as many cents per yard as he or she bought yards; also, each man pays out $3.36 more than his wife. George got 51 yards more than John, and Mary 8 yards more than Sarah. Tell me the name of the wife of each. C. R. WILLIAMS.

☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those giving correct answers up to the time of going to press.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—June 8.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 23.—Washington is the Capital of the United States. Correct answers have been received from Mary M. Tolford, Bert Paddock, Will T. Carpenter, Aubery Bowie, Geo. L. Day, J. W. Hoyt, J. R. Scott, Martha L. Moore, Geo. M. Meyers, Mrs. Frank A. Moreace, John F. Peck, Curtis Zoller, Nellie G. Noris, Hosea A. Annis, Clarence M. Warner, Mella Dayton, Schuyler Goldsmith, Jennie Elizabeth P. W. Comstock, Lewis D. Coffrath, J. T. K., Seth Youngs, James W. Barber, David A. Chatfield, Mrs. W. H. Warner, Mrs. Jane Vaughn, Mrs. A. D. Lee, Henry A. Buell, A. B. Kinne, E. P. Morseman, Florence E. Brink, Fred. Snell, H. Whine Shepard, Alice A. Abbey, Mary L. Abbey, Henry B. Skillman, F. Ingraham, Carrie P. Russell, Milton Cornell, J. Sylvester Hicks, R. Willie Whittemore, T. Howard Gosom, Electa J. Blood, David H. Harrington, L. A. Smith, C. W. Taylor, Kathleen H. Aldrick, M. E. Cobble, A. A. Young, Addie Morse, Eugene Barrett, Whitfield Cartwright, A. H., M. C. and E. L. Cole, A. Pardee, J. W. S., Charles Knight, H. Bellows, Charles Sprout, R. Jeffers, G. W. Crandall, Eugene Grames, E. G. Seekell, Mrs. D., Ellen E. Edgerton, Lorin Jennings, Emma Phillips, Lillie D. Bond, May Merrin, C. J. Keith, John C. Bowen, Geo. W. Smith, G. R. Young.

PROBLEM No. 8.—737.67366 + acres. The only attempt at answer received is from Geo. Farley, who gives it thus:—1 sq. m. 97 a., 11 sq. rds, 8,014 sq. feet.

ORNITHOLOGICAL ENIGMA NO. 1.—European Kingfisher.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The Washington Treaty still excites the attention of England and America. Much discussion in relation to it has occurred in Parliament. No conclusions have been reached. The arbitrators have gone to Geneva ... President Grant, in a short letter, has accepted his re-nomination. The international boat race on the 10th was easily won by the London crew ...Congress adjourned on the 10th....England asks for a postponement of the Tribunal; America is understood to refuse....The revolution in Mexico continues, and Monterey has been captured ...The Jesuits are to be expelled from Germany ....Spain will release Dr. Houard upon our peremptory demand.... Democratic State Conventions are generally endorsing Horace Greeley.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

The 100,000 workmen on strike demand that all stores favor the 8-hour law or lose their patronage....Red Cloud, Red Dog, and other Indians, hold a public reception at the Cooper Union ....Rev. Dr. John Lanahan was arrested on the 7th and thrown into Ludlow St. jail. The charge is slander. Next day he was bailed out....The gas manufacturers have yielded to the strikers ....A force of 1,800 men under direction of the police, commenced to clean the streets on the 10th ...The Brooklyn ring frauds, as they are called, attract much attention....The mercury was 92° in the shade on the 9th. ..The great 8 hour demonstration on the 10th was a failure; only a few working men turned out ...The Japanese Embassy has arrived in town....Dr. Louis A. Sayre has been made a Knight by the King of Sweden....James Gordon Bennet was buried on the 13th. His son only came from Europe to the funeral....The 8-hour strikes are not so successful as the workingmen could wish. The piano and sewing machine men refuse to yield. Co-operative associations are to be formed....The various troops of the city have had their Spring reviews and field days....The dog laws are to be enforced.. The famous English bands and artists for the Boston Jubilee have arrived... The weather was extremely hot on the 12th....The piano makers have resolved to keep their shops open 10 hours. .Some of the furniture makers are yielding to the 8-hour strike....The new postal cards will soon be put upon the market.

Political.

From all accounts the Philadelphia Convention was wonderfully enthusiastic. The Tribune speaks of it as an office-holders' convention, and says the ticket is stronger than the platform.... The text of Minister Schenck's letter to Earl Granville on the indirect claims is made public. The claims, by order of Mr. Fish, were categorically withdrawn....Vice-President Colfax says his letter to Mr. Bowen, declining a re-election, was not intended for publication. ..Congress adjourned on the 10th. The so-called Enforcement act was not passed... It now appears that the Buell records, of which so much has been said, have never been on file in the War Department, hence they were not stolen ...President Grant has written a short letter of acceptance to the President of the Philadelphia Convention. Senator Wilson has made a handsome speech of acceptance....Fernando Wood indorses Greeley ....Harlem and Yonkers have held Greeley and Brown ratification meetings....Iowa Democrats indorse Cincinnati, also South Carolina Democrats....Grant clubs are forming in Boston... Hendricks has been nominated for Gov. of Ind. ..Indiana Democrats indorse Greeley. Members of Congress, the President's family, and the Cabinet have left Washington....Kansas Democrats indorse Greeley ...One of the last acts of Congress was the introduction of the penny postal cards....Delaware Democrats repudiate Greeley ....Senator Wilson will make a tour through the South....Vermont and Missouri Democrats indorse Greeley.

Fires.

Office of the Omaha Bee, on the 11th....Cotton mill in Frankford, Pa., on the 11th; loss $60,000... Snow sheds on the Central Pacific Railroad, for a quarter of a mile, on the 10th.

Crimes.

On the 8th, Augustus Brown of New York city was assaulted, and had his skull fractured. ....On the 7th, one Thomas Price of New York was stabbed by Thomas McGibney....Thomas Talbot was stabbed by John Gannon, Jr., on the 8th, in New York....A man named Koesbach was shot by a stranger at Belleville, near St. Louis, on the 7th.

Disasters.

On the 6th, a terrible tornado passed over Illinois, Iowa, and the Northwest, causing immense damage, as well as loss of life....A terrible whirlwind took place in Logan Co., Ohio, on the 8th; the villages of Quincy and Degraff were destroyed; two persons were killed, and many wounded ...Floods in New Hampshire are reported, washing away bridges, dams, etc.; at Whitefield, N. H., property to the value of $100,000 has been destroyed by water.

From France.

Gen. Trochu has made a brilliant speech in the Assembly in favor of reducing service in the army from 5 to 3 years....It is estimated that the war of the Commune damaged Paris to the amount of 500,000,000 francs.... President Thiers, in a speech in the Assembly, says France desires a long peace... Gen. Trochu's bill reducing the term of service in the army has been defeated....Cremorne, the winner of the Derby, has won the prize of Paris....There is great dissatisfaction in Paris with President Thiers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Great Britain.

A letter from Mr. Schenck read in Parliament on the 6th, declaring that the supplemental article excludes the indirect claims, seems to have turned the tide in favor of the Treaty. Earl Russell at once withdrew his motion to the Queen....The Burmese Empire has sent an embassy to England.....Yarmouth has given the Prince of Wales a great reception. ..The British Grenadier Band sailed for America on the 7th, notwithstanding the opposition in the House of Lords....A new cable has been laid from England to the Continent....Prince Bismarck is expected in the Isle of Wight for the benefit of his health....Sir Alexander Cockburn is about to go to Geneva to attend the tribunal....The great boat race on the 10th, between the Atalanta crew of New York and the London crew, was won by the latter, the Americans losing from the start. Thousands of spectators lined the river, and there was much rejoicing in London over the victory. Time was 21 minutes 16 seconds, over a course of four miles and two furlongs.....The Ballot bill has passed to a second reading in the House of Lords....Earl Granville and the Italian Government propose a conference of the European powers to put a stop to the persecution of the Jews in Roumania. Russia and Prussia object, and a joint note is likely to be the result....On the 11th Mr. Gladstone made a statement relative to the Treaty. He said England had asked an eight months postponement of the Tribunal. Much discussion followed in both Houses, and a proposition to withdraw was cheered in the House of Lords ... On the 12th there was great political excitement over the Washington Treaty....The winning boat of the London crew has been sent to the Crystal Palace....The Fiona yacht won in the Channel match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, on the 12th.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

Spanish successes are reported in Cuba.... Mexico is reported as steadily becoming tranquil. New railways, lines of steamships, etc., are projected... A steamer has arrived at Bombay from Zanzibar, with positive news of Livingstone. Mr. Santhey of the Herald was near the coast with letters from the Doctor....The inundation of the Po in Italy rendered 22,000 persons homeless in the Province of Ferrara.... The Senate of Spain approves of the wise and merciful conduct of Serrano at Navarre. Castelar has defended the Commune in the Cortes ....On the 7th Gen. Sickles made a formal demand of Spain for the release of Dr. Houard. If Spain does not comply at once President Grant will take decisive action....An American named Rufus Bratton has been abducted from London, Canada....The Indians about Ft. Garry are reported troublesome....The Hawaiian Parliament proposes to impeach the Ministry for building a hotel with Government money.... Gen. Caballas has been defeated in Mexico, and Monterey has been retaken by the revolutionists. Gen. Corella, and his staff of 20 officers, all who escaped from Monterey, have arrived at Brownsville, Texas ..The Emperor of Austria will visit Berlin in September....The Brazilian Chambers has been dissolved....The revolution in Venezuela is at an end ...War between Hayti and San Domingo is apprehended....The Emperor of Germany will soon give a decision on the San Juan boundary question....The German treaty with Luxemburg in relation to working the railways has been signed....Lord Lisgar of Canada has returned to England.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Favorable Report of the Investigating Committee.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads was instructed during the recent session of Congress to investigate the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, upon motion of the Hon. N. P. Banks of Massachusetts. The report, just published, is a complete vindication of the officers and agents of the Company, and is in every way satisfactory. There were no charges of any kind made against the management. The Committee examined the officers of the Company under oath, and have obtained the fullest information as to the actual condition of the road. The work throughout is of the best quality; the iron is all manufactured from American ores by American labor. By the end of the present year, 517 miles of road will be in operation. Surveys for the best lines across the Continent have been made, and, in addition to that now completed, there is under construction and preparing for contracts 1,031 miles of road, including both sides of the Rocky Mountains. No director or engineer of the road is pecuniarily interested in its construction, and all contracts have been made after competitive biddings. No land has been sold, given, or promised to any director or executive officer. The managers are to be congratulated upon the clean record shown, which will do much to strengthen public confidence in the value of this great Company. The Committee find that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company offers to its bond-holders several elements of security, and they go on to recite these, concluding by the statement that recent thorough and careful surveyings have left no room for doubt that the Company's lands, agricultural, grazing, mineral, and timber are of excellent average quality, and, with the road built through them, they will possess a cash value which will surely provide for the payment of the bonds for which they are now mortgaged.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Tonic and Recuperant Plantation Bitters.—The constantly increasing patronage which it receives has, it is true, excited the petty envy of certain splenetic advertisers of pinchbeck panaceas, who hope to make a market for their own stagnant, watery wares, by deerying all spirituous medicinal preparations. But the public can stomach neither their arguments nor their potations, and consequently reject these very weak imitations of the enemy as entirely too thin!

United States Watch Co.—This Company, we observe, continues to hold the leading position among American manufacturers: at the Fairs held in different parts of the country, where there has been great competition in this line, the Marion (Giles, Wales & Co.,) United States Watches have been regarded as greatly superior in every particular to any on exhibition, and have been awarded the first premiums, over all competitors, in every Fair where they have been exhibited.

Facts for the Ladies.—Miss H. W. Terry, Wading River, N. Y., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine almost constantly for five years, on all kinds of family sewing, and broken but one needle. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

No Agents, no Discounts, no Commissions. One price to all. Purchasers save two profits. Sold on trial anywhere in the United States. Free Price List. The Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

New York, Saturday, June 15, 1872.

In general trade the week's business has been rather uninteresting. The Exports of Domestic Produce improved to $5,000,000 from $3,800,000 the week before, and the Export of Gold has fallen off to about $2,000,000 from $3,750,000, the previous week. The speculators in Gold have been unable to keep the price above 114 per cent., although the political situation between our Government and Great Britain has not been improved, and the Geneva arbitration is likely to fall altogether or to be postponed, at the instance of the British Cabinet, until next Winter.

It is satisfactory to state, however, that the Treaty affair has no important depression on the London or New York markets. The British Funds keep steady and our Government Stocks firm. The latter are so well held that the Sinking Fund, this week, was unable to purchase more than $50,000 U. S. 5-20s out of $2,000,000 advertised to be bought at or under the par of Gold. A number of new Railroad negotiations, not for very large sums, have been successful abroad, and others, more important in amount, are understood to be favorably progressing.

The Share speculation at the Stock Exchange broke down 2@3 per cent. on Thursday, and in the case of Pacific Mail 5@6 per cent., and while this turn may swamp a good many of the holders, the break in the market is regarded by the Brokers as likely to lead to a more active business for the remainder of the month. There is also a break of 2 cents per pound in the Cotton Speculation, and contracts for the months of July and August are offered at lower figures on the prospect of a large crop next fall. The acreage, or width of lands, planted in cotton is estimated to be 12½ or 15 per cent. larger than last season, and the young crop is looking well throughout the South.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued his first of June Schedule of the Public Debt. During the month of May he reduced the Principal $4,225,000, and reduced the Yearly Interest charge on the Funded Debt $480,000 per annum. That is, he took in $8,000,000 6 per cent. debt, while his net Treasury Circulation, free of Interest, is increased nearly $4,000,000. The following is the present classification of the Funded Debt, as compared with the total outstanding on the 4th March, 1869, on the incoming of the present Administration:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, JUNE 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$242,500,300	$34,184,200	$276,684,500
5-20s, 1864	59,012,250	37,140,900	76,183,150
5-20s, 1865	120,105,850	39,620,000	159,732,850
5-20s, 1865, (new)	161,867,150	62,622,900	224,490,050
5-20s, 1867	228,500,500	92,461,300	320,771,800
5-20s, 1868	25,358,750	13,905,500	39,264,250
Total 5-20s	$847,761,300	$279,374,100	$1,097,135,400
Sixes, 1881	91,276,300	192,301,300	283,081,200
Fives, 10-40s	56,131,250	158,435,350	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,255,000	6,015,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1881	76,395,950	125,104,050	200,000,000
Total	$1,055,721,100	$730,962,800	$1,795,383,900
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$312,462,250
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			124,255,350
Present yearly charge			103,577,361
Reduction Interest charge			$20,677,989
Reduction in Funded Debt as above			$312,462,250
Reduction of Treasury Circulation			19,483,631
Total payments on Debt			$331,945,881

The last Quarterly Statement of the National Banks of the United States shows the following summary, as compared with the previous report:

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—STATEMENT OF APRIL 13, 1872.

	Feb. 27, 1872.	April 19, 1872.
Capital paid in	$463,880,834	$467,324,318
Surplus fund	103,779,552	104,512,525
Profits unappropriated	43,193,000	46,128,590
National circulation	321,413,225	325,305,752
Old local circulation	1,830,565	1,763,880
Individual deposits	593,062,201	620,775,265
U. S. deposits	6,914,247	6,555,722
U. S. disbursing officers	4,859,722	3,416,371
Due to national banks	128,620,930	120,755,505
To other banks & b'krs, &c.	50,340,027	46,614,214
Total liabilities	$1,717,904,060	$1,743,652,213
Loans and discounts	$835,211,423	$841,031,414
U. S. stock for circulation	370,674,700	374,428,450
Other U. S. funds	37,062,550	34,461,100
Legal-tender money	119,007,308	123,240,704
Gold and silver	25,447,163	24,443,849
Due from National Banks	127,729,937	118,817,603
Due from other Banks	12,267,759	12,290,716
Bills of National Banks	15,475,199	18,443,682
Real estate	30,652,676	30,869,274
Stocks and mortgages	22,766,759	21,538,914
Cash items for Cl'ing house	105,267,234	126,657,137
Miscellaneous	16,361,352	17,352,344
Total resources	$1,717,904,060	$1,743,652,213

The comparative strength of movement in February and April may be thus stated:

Deposits in gross	$593,062,200	$620,775,265
Less clearing items	105,267,342	126,657,137
Net deposits	$487,794,903	$494,118,128
Net to banks	38,963,021	36,252,454
To Treasury	11,773,949	9,772,098
Circulation	321,413,225	325,305,752
Demand in liabilities	$859,946,061	$865,448,427
Gold and greenbacks	144,454,471	147,684,903
Pro rata	16.80 ₰ ct.	17 ₰ ct.

The Tariff and Tax revision by Congress has been completed. Including free Tea and Coffee, previously enacted, the Customs on Foreign Imports and the Taxes upon Domestic production have been reduced at the late session of Congress $53,000,000 per annum, not including the Income tax, which ceases with the tax of 1871 (now in the course of collection), by its own limitation. The taxes upon the Whisky interest are simplified and consolidated into a single tax of 70 cents per gallon. The tax on manufactured Tobacco is made uniform at 20 cents per pound. The Stamp taxes are abolished, except on friction matches and the two cent stamp on bank checks, drafts and orders. Hides are admitted duty free, and there is an abatement to the extent of one-tenth of the present duties on Iron, Steel, Wool, Woolens, Cottons, Leather, Glassware, and some other less important articles. The duty on Salt and Coal are reduced about one-half.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	June1.	June 8.
Capital	$87,154,000	$87,154,000
Loans	284,674,500	287,113,200
Gold and Greenbacks	75,048,700	75,454,100
Deposits	220,170,901	227,301,400
Circulation	27,522,000	27,502,500

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	114	N. Y. Central Scrip	96¾
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	117⅛	Rock Island	110
U. S. 6s of 1881	120¼	N. West	71½
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₰ cts	112	Do. Preferred	92
U. S. New Loan	113¼	St. Paul	55½
N. Y. Bounty Loan	103⅜	Do. Preferred	77½
Tennessees	73	Lake Shore	95¼
Virginias, new	57	Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜
Missouri Bonds	75	Toledo & Wabash	55½
U. S. Currency 6s	114½	Erie	10
Central Pacifics	105	Union Pacific Stock	38½
Union do.	91	Adams Express	96½
Western Telegraph	75½	American Express	80
Pacific Mail	63	United States Exp's	86½
N. Y. Central Stock	97	Bills on London	109¾

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

New York, Friday, June 14, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 13,136 bales of cotton; dried fruits, 10 pkgs.; eggs, 11,228 bbls.; flour, 83,575 bbls.; wheat, 184,631 bush.; corn, 2,322,700 do.; oats, 562,855 do.; barley, — do.; grass seed, — bags; hops, 351 bales; beans, 206 bbls.; pork, 1,287 pkgs.; cut meats, 2,623 do., lard, 4,328; kegs do., 11; butter, 16,950 pkgs.; cheese, 50,693 do.; peanuts, — bags; 2,632 hhds. tobacco; 5,709 pkgs do.; 5,992 bbls. whisky; 1,838 bales wool; corn meal, bbls, 5,885; do. bags, 1,158; rye, bu., 24,000; malt do., —; beef, pkgs., 81.

Beans and Peas.—Medium are in moderate stock comparatively, with scarcely any trade; prices are weak. Marrowfats are held firmly. Prime mediums, $3.25@3.35.; common lots do., $2.90. Prime marrowfats, $3.65@3.75; common lots do. $3. Prime Kidney, $3.65@3.75. Prime pea, $3.50@3.60. Peas are dull at $1.25 for Canada, and $1.75@2.00 prime green.

Beeswax—Is in fair supply and selling at 40@40½c. for Southern.

Butter.—The market has struggled through a heavy week, and even the reduced quotations are weak at the close:

State pails, fine, 28c.; do. common to fair, 24@27c.; State half tubs, fine, 26@27c.; selections, 28c.; Welsh, packages, fine, 25@26c.; common State, 20@24c. Western reserve, fine, 26c.; other, 14@18c.; Western, 18@20c.; common Western, 10@12c. Grease and inferior, 7@15c.

Cheese.—The market has been somewhat unsettled. The impression is that prices opened too high to favor a healthy tone for any length of time. Shippers, after filling the few urgent orders they had on hand last week, withdrew pretty generally from the market, the price on the other side showing no improvement. Slight concessions are offered at the close, but not liberal enough to effect much business. We quote fancy factory, 14¾ @ 15c.; good do., 14@14¼c.; skimmed as low as 5c.; Ohio factory, 13@13½c., with common at 10c.; dairy at 13½@13½c. for prime, and common at 6c.

Cotton.—The market has been very dull, and prices have declined both for spot lots and contracts.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	21	21	21	21
Good Ordinary	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Low Middling	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Good Middling	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling, are as follows: For July, 25.1-16c.; Aug., 25⅝c.; Sept., 23⅜c.; Oct., 20⅜c.; Nov., 19⅜c.; Dec., 19¼c.

Dried Fruits.—A few lots of prime apples are selling, but outside of this the market is extremely dull. Prices generally slow, very little change—if anything, there is a weaker feeling on unpeeled peaches.

Apples—Old State, qrs., 6@7c.; Western, new, 10@10½c.; Southern, new, qrs., 3@3½c; do. fine, sliced, 12@13c.; new State qrs., 11@11½c.; do. sliced, fine, 13@14c.; Peaches, peeled, new N. C., 17@18½c.; do. Ga., 15@16½c.; peeled E. Sh. Va., 16@17c.; new unpeeled halves, 6½@7c.; do. quarters, 4½@5c. Plums, 27@28c. Cherries, new, ₰ lb., 33@34c. Blackberries, 13c. Raspberries, 33@35c.

Eggs.—The arrivals are large for the season and the warm weather creates a general disposition to realize. Prime Western 15c., common and fair marks do. 13½@14c., State 16@17c., Jersey 17@18c., Southern 13½@14c.

Fresh Fruits.—Strawberries have arrived freely, still not more abundantly than could be used, and prices have ruled pretty steady at 10c. for common, and 15c. for prime quarts Del., Md. and N. J. These prices are for market stock. Fancy seedlings from up the river have sold at 18@25c., with a few as high as 50@75c. per quart. Among the new varieties that are plentiful enough to try for a market place this year is the "Chas. Downing." Dealers look upon it thus far as favorable for local use, but do not regard it as a proper berry to compete with the Wilson for shipment. Cherries are fine this year and in good supply from near points. A few fancy have brought 20c., the range is generally 10@15c. Florida watermelons are in market but not wanted. Apples nominal Gooseberries quoted at $3 per bush. Peanuts dull; Wilmington, $1.25@2; Norfolk, $1.40@2.

Flour.—The news from the other side has been more encouraging, and prices are stronger. Some business has been done for export, but the high rates of ocean freight checks a free movement. We quote at $5.75@6.25 for superfine State; $6.35@7.25 for common extra do.; $7.30@7.25 for good to choice do.; $7.40@7.80 for fancy do.; $5.75@6.25 for superior Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.75@7.35 for extra do.; $7.40@8.30 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $7.00@7.80, and trade brands of do. at $7.85@9.40; good to choice white wheat extras at $8.30@9.75; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.00@9.35; St. Louis at $8.00@10.30 for common to fair extra, and $10.35@12.00 for good to choice. Southern at $7.80@10.20 for extra, and $10.25@13.00 for good to fine. Rye at $4.00@5.40. Corn meal is quiet; sales of Brandywine at $3.90@3.95.

Grain.—The arrivals of wheat are remarkably light, and prices are firm notwithstanding the outlet is small. No. 2, in store at $1.76@1.80; No. 1 in store at $1.75@1.77; winter red Western, $1.92@2.00; amber Western, $2.03@2.05; and white Western at $2.00@2.14 Rye is dull at 92 for Western. Oats are lower, with fair supplies. Western, 50½@51c.; Ohio, 51@54c.; State, 51@53½c. Malt selling at $1.05 for two-rowed State. Corn has declined on account of heavy arrivals. At the close there is a good export trade, and the market is steady; steamer lots of Western mixed, 63½@65c.; sailing do., 67@69c. Sales for Aug. at 70c., and Sept. at 71½c.

Hay and Straw.—Prices have been steadily declining under heavy arrivals. Shipping hay, $1.30; retail, $1.45@1.60; salt, 95c.@$1; clover, 95c.@$1. Long rye straw, $1.05@1.10; short, 90@95c; oat, 75@80c.; wheat, 60@65c.

Hops.—Stocks receive only light additions, and very steady prices generally are quoted. The trade is entirely from brewers. Prime, 55@65c.; common as low as 25c. Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@65c.

Milk.—An increased demand has put prices up. Sales as high as $2 per can, although the more general figures obtained were $1.25@1.30. Receipts for the week have been about 67,000 cans, making an average daily supply of about 9,600 cans.

Poultry and Game.—Live is in good demand, at better figures. Dressed is arriving to special summer receivers, and quotations are not useful as a market item at this season. Spring chickens are in demand, as the lower price helps distribute them. Pigeons bring $2.25 per doz. for feathered, $3.12½ for stall-fed; squab, $1.25. The quotations are:—Live, State and New Jersey fowls and chickens, 19@20c.; do. Western 18@19c.; roosters, 18@19c.; turkeys, 16@18c.; ducks, Western, per pair, 88c.@$1.00; Geese, Western, $1.62@1.75; spring chicks, 75@$1.12. Game is not in market. We quote English snipe, $1.75@2. Stall-fed pigeons, $2.50@2.75; wild pigeons, $1.87@2.25 for unpicked and picked; squab, $1.25.

Provisions.—Pork is depressed with a dull trade. Mess on spot, $13.40, and for July $13.50. Extra prime $10.50@10.75. Prime mess $12.75. Cut meats are in good demand at firm figures; hams in pickle at 10½@11c.; in salt, at 9@10c.; shoulders in salt, at 5½@5¾c., and in pickle at 5½@5¾c. Smoked meats are steadily held at 10½c.; hams at 13c.; shoulders at 6@6½c., and clear rib at 8@8¼c. Dressed hogs quiet, 5¾@5¾c.; for middles there is a good trade at steady rates; city long clear 7¼c. Lard is very quiet at 9 1-16 for

Western steam, 9¼c. for July, 9 11-16c. for Aug. City at 8¾c. Stearine sold at 10¼c. for prime. Beef is hard to sell at $7.50@8.00 for plain Western mess, $10@12 for extra mess. Tierces at $10@12, for prime mess, $17@20 for India mess. Beef hams at $25@26. Tallow is weak at 9½c. for prime brands of city.

Seeds.—There is very little trade in grass. A few sales have been made. 9½c. for Ohio clover; 9½@10c. for Michigan and Indiana; 10@10¼c. for State; Timothy $3@3.25.

Tobacco.—There is a fair trade in seed leaf. Holders are disposed to place their supplies promptly at late prices. Kentucky leaf is quiet. We quote Kentucky 8¾@9¼c. for lugs, up to 13@16c. for selections; new crop Connecticut at 15@16c. for fillers, and 27@32½c. for seconds; New York at 10@11½c. for running lots; Ohio, 9½@10¼c. for running lots; Wisconsin, 8½c.; Havana, 95c.@$1.15.

Vegetables.—Bermuda potatoes have advanced, and with the Southern stock for the most part small and poor, the trade have turned their attention to old stock, paying better prices. Cucumbers sell low. Choice Peach Blows, $1.50@2.25; common sorts, $1.25@1.75; L. I. peas, $5 per bbl.; N. J. do. $4.75 per bbl.; Norfolk String Beans, $1.00 bbl.; Bermuda potatoes, $8@9.50 per bbl.; New Beets, $10@12 per 100 bunches; do. Turnips, $3@5 per 100 bunches; new cabbage, per bbl., Va., $2.50; N. J. cabbages, per 100, $8; Southern Potatoes, $3@5.

Whisky—is dull and lower at 88c. for Western.

Wool.—Trade, generally, is very slack. All parties are disposed to wait until prices are fixed on the new clip. Farmers, to a considerable extent, are basing their prices on the rates for old, but as last season was a very remarkable one, those quotations are considered here very unlikely to rule. In instances, prices have been brought down to an approachable figure. Sales of Western fleece at 70c.; unwashed do., 50@55c.; super pulled, 75@82c.; extra No. 1 at 65c.; burry Texas, 30c.; burry California, fall clip, 25c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., June 15, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending June 15 was not so brisk as for the week previous and prices were about ½c. lower.

The sales of farm dairies ranged from 11½c. to 13½c., the delivery being about 600 boxes.

More than 6,000 boxes of factory were offered, nearly all of which were sold.

The top price for best lots was 13½c., though in a few instances it was said a higher price was reached. We give quotations of sales from leading factories as follows:

Herkimer Co. Central 11½c., Gloversville 13½c., Fulton 11c., Freman 13½c., Eatonville 11½c., Dairy Hill 11½c., Countryman 11c., Crains Corners 11½c., Columbia Center 11c., Cold Creek 11½c., Brockett & Fecter 11c., Brockett's Bridge 11½c., Bethel 11½c., Keys 11c., Ladue 11½c., Little Falls Central 11½c., Manheim Turnpike 11c., Mother Creek 13½c., Zimmerman Creek 11c., Top Notch 11c., Snell's Bush 11½c., A. Smith & Co. 11c., Nichols 11c., Newport 11½c.

We have advices from abroad for the first week in June. Our London correspondent says New American cheese comes to hand very good and sells at extreme quotations. Extra fine is quoted at 68s., fine 62@66s., good 58@60s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—English Cheddar 54@70s., Wiltshire double 60@74s., Cheshire medium 52@68s., fine 64@70s., Scotch new 58@64s. Dutch cheese—Edams 44@60s., Goudas 46@58s.; Derby shape, 46@50s.

In butter the new has an upward tendency. Glonmells is quoted at 110@112s., Corks 116s., Normandy extra 112@116s.

The corresponding prices last year were for American cheese, new, 70s., Corks butter 117s.

The weather in Central New York has been very wet and grass is getting a good start. Cows are doing very well, but we hear complaints that less cheese is being made than last year from some sized herds.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1872.

IN point of numbers the markets have been well supplied with animals, while warm weather rather checks the demand, strawberry short cake taking the place of meats at the eating houses. Trade was at its best condition at the close one week ago, for it soon took a downward turn, and now we report a decline in all kinds, with the single exception of veals. This is probably only temporary, as it is very certain that cattle at least are not plenty in the country, while high prices and tall feed incline farmers to stock up heavily. It is not unfrequently the case that one-fourth of the cattle are taken from the wholesale market at Buffalo or Albany for further feeding.

The following are the receipts of live stock shown in comparison with other years:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week.....	8,222	68	3,523	20,507	40,513
" last week.....	8,196	95	3,304	16,077	42,182
Corresponding week last year.....	6,215	85	3,373	24,030	26,002
Average last year....	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—The firmness noted one week ago to-day was of short duration, for by Monday morning we had 5,310 bullocks for the market of that day, or more than butchers could be induced to buy, even though put ½c. below the former prices. The cattle were variable in quality, from poor 5¾ cwt. Texans at 10⅝., to very fine Illinois grade Durhams of 10 cwt. at 13½c. Few animals sold above 13c., no matter how fine. The cattle were distributed—190 cars at Communipaw, 127 at 100th street, and 16 at Weehawken. Considerable of the stock was sold on Sunday, so that by Monday butchers had partially filled up, and, as the weather was very hot, they played off. Texans especially were hard to sell, and owners lost money on them. Some lots were sold at very little more than they cost in Chicago. Dealers even talked of sending them back again. The run has not been heavy since Monday, but the market is even weaker. In point of fact, it is nearly ½c. lower, fair steers selling at 12½c. on the scales, 57 lbs. per cwt. Some of Monday's Texans still remain unsold. The weather continues hot, and butchers do not want much on hand, either dead or alive. A decline in lamb and mutton operates against the beef trade. It does not look like selling all the 1,600 cattle which arrived to-day. The remedy for the present decline is to practise the holding back process for a few days. With a known scarcity in the country, compared to our present excessive wants, it does not seem necessary to sacrifice on prices.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₩ lb.....12¼ @ 13½		13½ @ 13¾
Good to prime.....12½ @ 13		12¾ @ 13¼
Ordinary to medium.....11½ @ 12		12 @ 12½
Lowest grade.....10 @ 11		11¼ @ 11¾
Average sales.....12¼ @ —		12½ @ 12¾

Milch Cows.—Hot weather causes a turn in the market, that article having more than doubled in price since last week. This is encouraging for dealers in fresh cows who now find a demand for all their good milkers. The rates are not much improved, but the average of $55@65 is rather higher. Poor cows sell at $40 and a few extras at $80.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES

and TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. The well known and reliable remedy for Brown Discoloration of the Face. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by *Druggists*.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE!

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund

Thirty Years

7 Per Ct. Gold Bonds

AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 200 miles (out of 230) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, WM. L. SCOTT, DAVID DOWS, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all Directors either in the Chicago and Northwest or in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation, between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo 23 miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the Road IS STRAIGHT.

The ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before December 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

No. 10 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

Having become associated with Messrs. Leonard, Sheldon & Foster in the Agency of the Canada Southern Railway Company, we offer the above named Bonds for sale.

After a thorough investigation, we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD.

SATAE OF NEW YORK

Seven Per Cent.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous COAL fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New York Central road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing as it does the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "Garden of the State," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its COAL business. The road is being rapidly built. Iron is now being laid on a section covering more than one-quarter of the distance, and work on the whole line being pushed with great vigor, so that it is expected to have Coal trains running by the 1st of November next. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer for the present the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

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Unrivaled for the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. POMEROY & CO., 744 Broadway, New York.

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which is far superior to any *Tontine* or other plan upon which payment of profits is deferred. The attention of the public is called to this plan, as containing features of unequaled excellence. Circulars can be obtained from the Company, or any of its agents.

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SAFE & PROFITABLE.

BONDS of the CITY of LA GRANGE, LEWIS Co., Mo., issued for MUNICIPAL purposes.

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SOLID HAIR—NOT DYED.

28 inches long, weight 2½ oz., only $6.00.
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Coronet Braids, solid hair, only $4.50.

Every lady should embrace this opportunity, and purchase hair goods from the *only* hair importer who retails at *wholesale* prices.

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Send color by mail. Will send Switches, C. O. D., by express; or by mail, prepaid, on receipt of registered letter or money order. Correspondence answered.

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A fine colored picture of Dolly Varden is on the titles of DOLLY VARDEN Song, DOLLY VARDEN Galop, DOLLY VARDEN Schottische and DOLLY VARDEN Waltz.

Each piece.....50 Cents.

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Is now in Season. All who wish to make a noise in the world, may easily accomplish it by taking up the practice of this fascinating instrument, with the aid of this excellent Method.

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

HENRY WILSON is 60 years old.

JULIA WARD HOWE is laboring in London for peace.

PATTI gave Miss Kellogg a hearty welcome to London.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S book will be out next month.

LADY ODO RUSSELL is the leader of fashion in Berlin.

NAPOLEON III. will pass the summer in the Island of Jersey.

L. DELMONICO has gone to Switzerland to visit his aged mother.

BRET HARTE is engaged on a new book for publication in the Fall.

THE Eames family is to have a gathering in Massachusetts this Fall.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE has bought a summer residence at Waukesha, Wis.

THE King of the Belgians is the best crowned-head speaker in Europe.

THE Hon. James Brooks has just published his Round-the-world letters.

REV. W. H. H. MURRAY has a $10,000 horse on his farm at Guilford, Conn.

MR. J. Q. A. WARD is making a colossal group of an Indian spearing a buffalo.

WM. F. BEERS, the night editor of the Tribune, has just died from overwork.

THE head of the buffalo cow killed by the Grand Duke is to be sent to St. Petersburg.

PRESIDENT GRANT says he had rather be the subject than the author of Senator Sumner's last speech.

MCMICHAEL, Geo. W. Curtis, and General Hawley are the three best speakers connected with the press.

HARPER'S Bazar speaks of "Col." Whitelaw Reid, Col. John Hay, and "Col." Hassard. Too much military.

Stock, Poultry, &c.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Public Auction, without reserve, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872,

at the residence of the Subscriber, four miles from Paris, on the Paris and Maysville Railroad, where all trains stop, and immediately on the Lexington and Maysville macadamized road. The herd consists of about 130 head of Bulls, Cows, Heifers, and Calves of both sexes. The greater portion of the females are in calf to Airdrie 2d (7456), descended from Bates' celebrated Rose of Sharon, by Belvidere (1703), and many of the young stock are by him, and by Climax (3455), Sockburn Duke (3128), Fifth Duke of Geneva (7932), and Lord Stanley (10,385), son of Tenth Duke of Thorndale. Also, Twenty extra high grade Cows and Heifers, served by Airdrie 2d (7456).

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Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky.

W. D. WHIPPS, BREEDER OF THE WELL-KNOWN MAGIE HOGS, **Marion, Marion County, Ohio.** They are large and fine, and of superior style, fattening readily at any age; dress, at 10 months' old, from 300 to 350 lbs.; at maturity, 800 to 936 lbs. Any one wanting genuine Magie stock should address me, at Marion, Ohio. The Magie Hogs have long bodies, short legs, broad, straight back, deep sides, with square, heavy hams and shoulders. Sent to all points by Express. ☞ Send for Price List.

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TWO-WHEEL MOWERS!
SELF-RAKING REAPERS!
COMBINED REAPERS & MOWERS!
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A Machine to suit every Farmer in the Union; from the Dairy Grass Farm on New England Hills to the Five Thousand Acre Wheat Field on Western Prairies. Manufactured by

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AWARDED THIS MACHINE:

Harder's Premium Railway Horse Power and Thresher and Cleaner, received,

THE FIRST PRIZE

At Great National Trial, at Auburn, N. Y.

For "Slow and easy movement of horses, 15 rods less than 1¼ miles per hour, Mechanical Construction of the very best kind, thorough and consecutive workmanship and material in every place, nothing slighted, excellent work, &c., as shown by official Report of Judges. Threshers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws, Seed Sowers and Planters, all of the best in Market. Catalogue with price, full information, and Judges' Report of Auburn Trial sent free. Address
MINARD HARDER,
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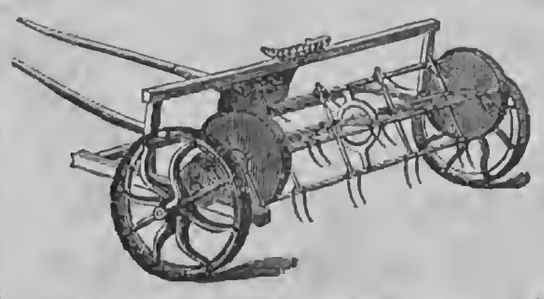
THE
AMERICAN HAY TEDDER



Enables the most important Agricultural product of America to be cut, cured and stored in the barn in one day. Improves the quality and increases the value of the hay crop. Prevents all risk of damage from storms and sudden showers. Is simple, durable and of light draft. Was awarded the New England Agricultural Society's only first prize, at the Great Field Trial, at Amherst, Mass., as being superior to all others, and the best and only perfect machine for tedding or turning hay.

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and Quincy Hall, Boston.

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NOTICE!—**BUCKEYE STEAMER,** DRIER, BAKER AND RANGE! Most wonderful mechanical combination of the age! One Hundred Bushels of Feed cooked in three hours! Fruit dried in five hours without change of position. Apparatus made entirely of iron. Bakes equal to a brick oven. For full particulars, including an excellent Essay upon the Advantages of Cooking Food for Domestic Animals, and a fine Illustrated Pamphlet, sent free of postage, address
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NEEDLES
FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES can be obtained at about one-half the usual rates by ordering direct. Singer's, 40 cents per doz.; Wheeler & Wilson, 60 cts.; Howe's, 50 cts.; Grover & Baker, 50 cts., and others in proportion. Inclose the amount and Needles will be returned by first mail. Address
EAGLE NEEDLE CO., Watertown, N. Y.

WANTED.
A lot of wine casks, to hold from 500 to 1,000 gallons each. A man who thoroughly understands handling wines, still and sparkling, and can give good references as to character and capabilities. Also a market or purchaser for a large lot of lumber, sawed to order or standing; oak for staves, shingles, &c.; hickory for carriage spokes and rims; chestnut for furniture and flooring planks, and a quantity of chestnut or rock oak bark for tanning. Address
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Implements, Machinery, &c.

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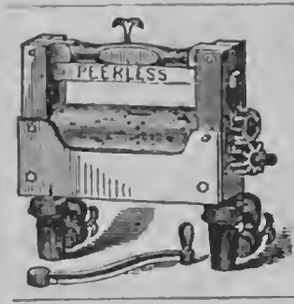

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MOULTON ROLL.
Sold Every-where.
Made by
Queen City Wringer Co.
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STYLES, SIZES & PRICES TO SUIT ALL FARMERS.
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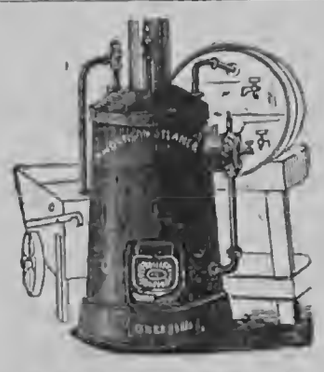

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It will cook more feed, or heat more water, in a given time, than any other Steamer of the same size or cost. It is more durable than any other, for the reason that the fire-box is made of wrought iron, and is *entirely surrounded with water.* We are also manufacturing:

Anderson's Low Pressure Steam Heater, for Heating *Private Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Conservatories, &c.* We manufacture for all the territory east of Illinois.

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NELLIS & CO.'S Agt'l Steels and Irons. Finished to suit trade. Genuine Steel Goods bear imprint of our TRADE MARK. No farmer can sacrifice the use of our Horse Fork for many times its cost.

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Evidence of BEST Fixtures for depositing hay or straw in barn or on stack, are given in our Catalogues, furnished free by
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PACK YOUR BUTTER
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RETURN BUTTER PAIL

Approved and recommended by the leading authorities of our country on dairying, and acknowledged by all butter dealers to be the very best package in use. Butter packed in this Pail brings **5 to 10 cents more** a pound in the New York City market than the same quality in any other package.

READ THIS:

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We, the undersigned, Produce Commission Merchants of the City of New York, consider Westcott's Return Butter Pail, manufactured by Silsby Bros., Belmont, N. Y., *the best package in the market.* It is our experience that Butter packed in this Pail *sells more readily and commands a higher price* in this market than in any other package, and we heartily recommend its general use by the dealers, dairymen and butter buyers who ship to this city.

Respectfully,

(Signed by 45 leading Commission Merchants.)

The Westcott Return Butter Pail meets my approval as a good butter package. It is one which I always feel safe in recommending.
X. A. WILLARD,
Dairy Editor Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Dairymen, send for a Circular! Dealers, send for a Price List! We are the sole manufacturers of **Westcott's Return Butter Pail,** and also manufacture very extensively Butter Firkins, Half-Firkin Tubs, 25-pound Butter Pails, Well Buckets, &c., &c.
SILSBY BROS.,
Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.
Principal Warehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.

Simple in Construction, Strong, Durable and not likely to get out of order.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE
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PROPRIETORS, PATENTEES & MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILWAY CHAIN AND LEVER
HORSE POWERS,
Combined Threshers and Winnowers, Overshot Threshers, Clover Hullers, Feed Cutters, Saw Mills, Horse Rakes, Horse Pitchforks, Shingle Machines, Straw Preserving Rye Threshers, &c., **Albany, N.Y.**

IMPROVED FOOT LATHES, With Slide-Rest and Fittings. Just the thing for the Artisan or Amateur Turner.
Also, **HAND PLANERS,**
"Many readers of this paper have one of them." Selling in all parts of the country, Canada, Cuba, Europe, &c.
Send for descriptive Catalogue.
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CROW-BARS AND HARROW TEETH.
We beg to call the attention of Farmers and others to this new class of goods—quite as strong, with two-thirds the weight, and less cost than the old-style iron ones. Sold by Hardware Dealers generally.

Crow-Bars..... 10 to 80 lbs.....	11 cts. per lb.
Harrow Teeth.. ⅜ in. square....	12½ "
" " .. ⅝ "	13½ "

Address **SWEETS M'F'G CO.,**
Syracuse, N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES.—A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price, 40c. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— In Switzerland the people vote on Sunday.

— Buffalo will have a regatta on the 4th of July.

— Boston has decided to open its libraries on Sunday.

— California has $31,000,000 invested in wine making.

— The rebuilding of Niblo's Garden has not commenced.

— Mackerel are large and abundant in Massachusetts bay.

— Nine smelting furnaces are in operation in Salt Lake City.

— The past Winter in Alaska was very mild, with little snow.

— A colored man owns and edits a paper in Galveston, Texas.

— Worcester, Mass., is to open her public libraries on Sunday.

— In Rome there is one homicide for every 750 of its inhabitants.

— Edgarton, Wis., shipped four million pounds of tobacco this season.

— Five thousand acres of cotton have been planted in Merced, Cal.

— The Boston Jubilee has been a subject of discussion in Parliament.

— While in Mexico, Wm. Cullen Bryant was taken for the minstrel man.

— The present condition of Jerusalem is represented as filthy and beggarly.

— The French of Boston gave the French Band an enthusiastic welcome.

— The Astronomical Board of China has been ordered to select a lucky day in October for the marriage of the Emperor.

— The London Standard says the Presidential campaign has opened a reign of violence and bloodshed in this country.

— The English, Irish, and Germans of Boston will each give ovations to their countrymen as they arrive for the Jubilee.

Trees, Seeds, Plants, Etc.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS.

THE BEST CATALOGUE yet Published, containing a complete list of **Vegetable and Flower Seeds**; Bulbs of every sort for spring planting; also Roses, Geraniums, and other Bedding Plants, Small Fruits, &c., &c. Fully illustrated.

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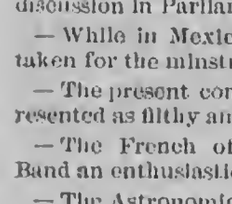

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Beecher's, American, Cook's, and Excelsior Baskets; Whitney's Fruit Boxes; Fairchild's Grape Boxes.

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CABBAGE PLANTS—All kinds. 100, 35c.; 1,000, $3, prepaid. LANSLEY & CO., Poultney, Vt.

Musical Instruments.

DUNHAM & SONS

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MANUFACTURERS OF PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, 17 Union Square, N.Y.

A GREAT OFFER!!

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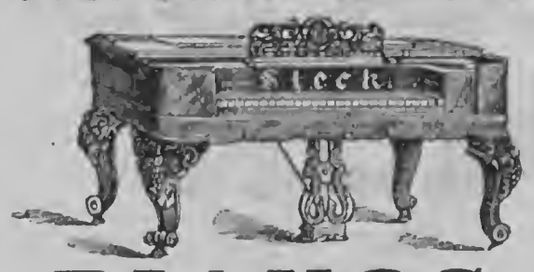

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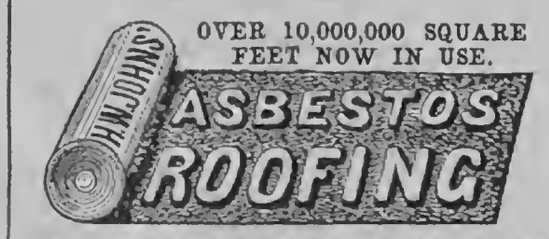

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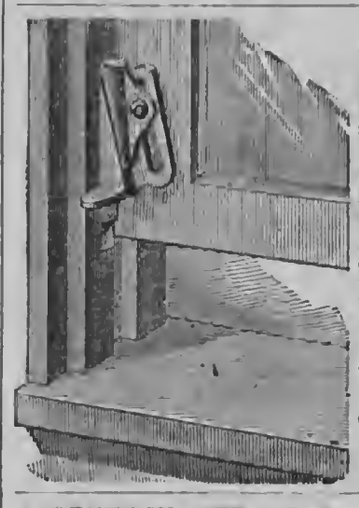

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS, ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

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Rural Adornment.

RUSTIC HANGING BASKET.

THE accompanying drawing represents a rustic hanging basket that any person can make with the common house tools, ax, saw, knife, hammer and a few brads. First, procure from the woods two or three sticks of iron-wood, or such as may suit your fancy. They should be selected, small trees, about three inches in diameter. After selecting the tree, cut it up into pieces fourteen or fifteen inches in length; then, taking one of these round sticks, split off the four sides; this, if it splits well, will give us eight pieces from two sticks, the number required to make the basket. The sticks, or pieces, should be narrower and thinner at one end than the other, as shown in Figure 2 (*A*), and rounded at each end. Then procure a block, or piece of inch board, and cut out a circular piece about three inches in diameter (*B*), slanting it a little so that the pieces will have the *taper* towards the bottom when tacked to the block. This, as you see, gives the basket a little flare. They should fit close together at the point where the block is, and may be a little open, nearer the top, in order to fill between with moss. Now, as we have the pieces nailed to the block with brads, we must begin to ornament it with grape vines and roots, as per engraving, Figure 1. Roots are tacked to the under side of the block, to fill it all up, and at the lower points of the pieces where they match, always keeping in view one thing—to preserve the tapering form and matching the roots in every way that will bring them all towards the center with uniformity. Next put vines on the sides, as per engraving, bringing two together over the places where the sticks match; also, weave in around the top two vines, in and out alternately, and, fastening with brads, tack roots on the pieces between the ornamental work.

Next put on a handle of grape vine, giving it a single knot; tie at the top to form a loop, interweaving it with a smaller vine; then give the basket a coat of varnish and put in suitable plants, and you will have an ornament that in a city would cost you at least five dollars. Keep the basket partially in the shade, and occasionally dip it in a barrel of rain water.

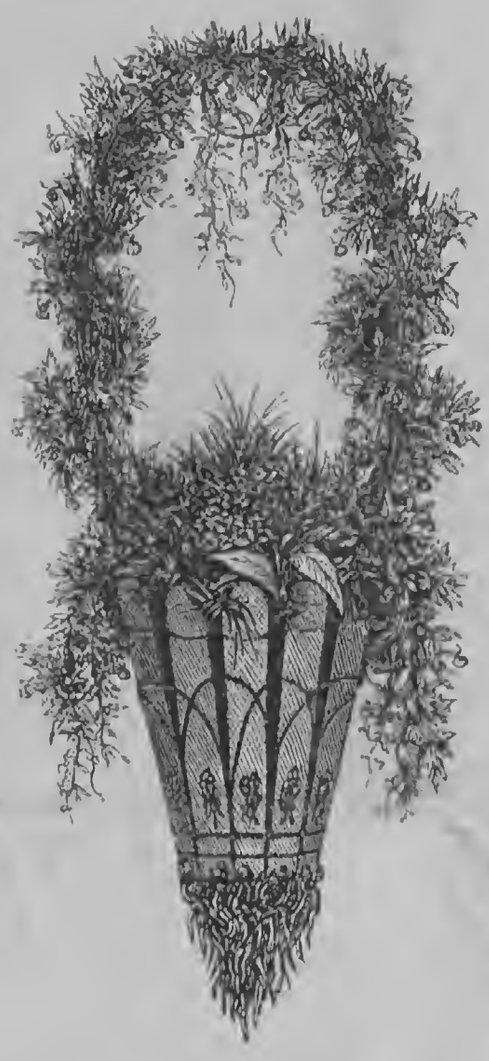

FIGURE 1.

Rustic Lawn Basket.

I INCLOSE you a sketch of a lawn basket similar to one I constructed last year, and which was the admiration of all who saw it. The material for it is at the hand of every one, and its beauty after the plants are in blossom and the vines entwined over the handle, will repay for all trouble and time spent in constructing it. The body of the basket is made as follows:—Procure at a tannery (or from the woods) coarse, strong hemlock bark, as wide as possible. Cut this up into pieces twenty inches long and making one end of each piece about an inch or so narrower than the other, in order to give it the right slant; then strike an oval where you wish the basket to stand, and dig out the sod, or a groove three inches deep. Now set the bark with the narrow end down at the desired slant, and pack earth against it on the inside of the oval until it will stand alone.

After erecting the sides and ends of the basket and getting them all to match nicely, procure a grape vine from the woods about half an inch in diameter and as long as possible. Here it will need two persons to work to advantage. Put the grape vine around about three inches below the top edge of the basket; the second and third time around being twined around the first. This gives it more strength and holds the work together so that it can be filled with earth. After filling, which should be of at least half leaf-mold, you may put another vine around the lower edge of the basket, to give it a finished look. Then comes the handle, which should be a large grape vine about an inch and a-half in diameter. Each end of this is pushed into the earth six or eight inches at each end of the basket, and it is then ready for the plants.

In filling with earth, it looks better if filled to within about three inches of the top. Plant at each end of the basket, near the handle, a Madeira vine and two or three Cypress plants; the waxy, broad leaves of the former intermingled with the finely cut leaves of the latter, together with its little red and white blossoms, are beautiful, and soon get so thick as to hide the rough handle completely. In the center of the basket may be put such plants as please the fancy, but I had verbenas in mine, and they gave a continuous bloom from Spring until the hard frosts came. A basket constructed like the above will stand eight or ten years, with proper care, and always look well. I think if a hardy English ivy were trained over the handle and some evergreen plants put in the basket, they might give a pleasing effect in Winter, too.

Who will give us a few essays on rustic and ornamental work, with such details as shall enable us to construct adornments without having to pay five or ten dollars for an armful of crooked limbs, just because we don't know how to put them together? I have seen baskets covered with knots and roots that were peeled of their bark; tell us at what season of the year they should be gathered in order to get the bark off easily. In the meantime I tell the RURAL readers "what I know about" a basket I made. ALAN.

RUSTIC LAWN BASKET.

The Naturalist.

A NORTH RIVER "DEVIL FISH."

THOSE of our readers who noticed (or can refer to) the illustration and description of the "Devil Fish" (*Octopus vulgaris*) in the RURAL of Feb. 3d, will be interested in the following item from the N. Y. Sun:

A NORTH RIVER MONSTER.—The attention of the people passing through the Barclay street ferry entrance yesterday was attracted to a large, strange marine monster hanging over the fish stand of Mr. J. E. Baker. It is labelled "Devil Fish," and is certainly a "queer fish." The fish was captured in the North River, opposite Weehawken, by Capt. Sam Ludlow. The fish had become entangled in the meshes of a shad net. The monster, including his tail, measured nearly five feet in length; its horny head is one-third as large as its body; its jaws are armed with rows of teeth running down into its gullet; its mouth is immense, and when the jaws are extended the fish could easily swallow a good-sized infant. The back and head is a dirty black, while the belly is a dull, yellow color. Two immense flaps, not unlike in color, size, and appearance, the ears of an elephant, hang from the sides of the head. The body is irregularly shaped, terminating in a tail similar to that of a lion, a web-like fin forming the tuft. Several fins, shaped like the human hand, the five fingers distinctly marked, project from the body. "See there," said Mr. Baker to a Sun man, drawing out a couple of feelers a foot long from near the eyes, "notice that tuft upon the ends: those are his baits. He will bury himself partially in the sediment at the bottom of the river, and lifting these over his mouth set them in motion. They attract fish, which he draws between his jaws. Here is a big shad we took from his maw." Mr. Baker here displayed a four-pounder pretty well mangled. "The shad is lively, while the devil fish is slow; he had to set his trap for him."

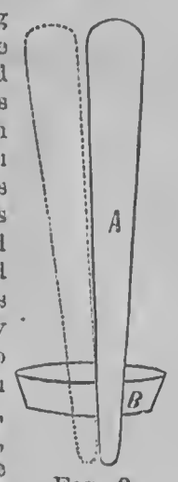

FIG. 2.

NOTES FOR NATURALISTS.

Harlequin Bug.—Coming into the house, yesterday, I found the beautiful little beetle herewith inclosed, crawling upon my shirt. Having never seen one like it before, I thought I would send it to you for name and habits, if it is of sufficient interest to do so. I had been among my fig trees trimming out some dead wood; around the fig trees is some mustard going to seed, and close by two asparagus beds; if the beetle did not come from either, then he must have flown against me when passing into the house.—GEO. C. EYRICH, *Jackson, Miss.*

THE beetle is a foe to cabbages, mustard, horseradish, and in fact all plants belonging to the Brassica family. It is a great pest to the cabbage in some of the Southern States, but has not as yet appeared at the North. Its scientific name is *Strachia histronica*, HAHN. We would advise you to destroy every one found.

Farm Economy.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Sawing Down Timber.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 1st I noticed an article from "S. H." on sawing down timber. As I have had a *little* experience in that business, I will furnish it for the benefit of those who have not. In doing so, I do not propose to say how it can be done successfully, but would warn novices that there *is* danger and expense attending this way of doing business, unless it is thoroughly understood. When I commenced, my directions were very similar to those of which I speak. Accordingly, the notch was cut, saw applied, and wedges vigorously driven. The result was that when the tree was cut about two-thirds off, it went over, splitting nearly sixteen feet, and leaving the uncut portion standing on the stump. In falling, the tree "gigged back," and came very near catching myself and man under it. Several others were sawed down with the same success. This splitting was of no particular advantage while cutting saw logs; but when I went to cutting cord wood, I found it quite a help, and used the saw altogether, for I never was able to get a tree to the ground without splitting it from ten to twenty-five feet. I was working exclusively on White Oak timber. If some one who knows would inform us how to saw down trees without injuring them, I would consider it a kind favor.—FRANK BATCHELOR, *Allegan Co., Mich.*

Manures for Clover.—Sulphates of soda and magnesia (glauber and epsom salts) have been found peculiarly efficacious as manures for clover, this being a crop that responds much more readily to mineral than to nitrogenized manures. The reason of this is believed to be that the plant draws its ammonia more from the air than from the soil. On land that, without such fertilizers, gave about three and one-half tons of clover hay, the crop was increased to four and one-half tons per acre by manuring with the salts named. Combined with superphosphates, these substances would be likely to show still better results, and a fertilizer thus constituted is well worthy of extended trial on our clover fields. The value of clover, especially when pastured with sheep, is fully recognized by our farmers; but its systematic growth preparatory to wheat, as is practiced in English tillage, is too much neglected, inasmuch as, from the small amount of ammonia taken by it from the soil, it allows nearly a whole year's accumulation to be stored up for the use of the succeeding cereal crop, to which nitrogenized plant food is absolutely essential.—J. A. W.

Effect of Plaster on Land.—JOHN GOTHAM is informed that plaster will not add to the permanent fertility of his sandy soil, except as it may aid the growth of clover, which may be plowed under, and thus furnish food for plants. Its chief use is supposed to be the absorption of ammonia from the atmosphere. The amount per acre need never be increased to produce the same results. Nor is it any more necessary to continue to use it after one application than it is to use barn-yard or other manures, because they have been once applied; but to all soils whereon plaster benefits the crop once, it pays to apply it as a top-dressing annually on corn, potatoes, clover, grain, etc. Such is our experience during a long series of years on sandy, light loam, and well-drained, stiff loam lands.

Barn-Yard Manure and Ashes.—A correspndent asks "whether barn-yard manure and ashes can be used together on land?" Both can be profitably used on the same land, but they should not be mixed before application. The barn-yard manure should be applied to and incorporated with the soil, and the ashes applied separately as a top-dressing. "Can the two be used alternately, at different seasons, on the same land? Yes. "How much ashes can be used, per acre, on moderately good land with safety?" Any amount from one bushel to five hundred bushels.

Resolving Not to Buy Implements.—We notice some of the Patrons of Husbandry in the West are resolving not to buy reapers and mowers the present year. That is right, if they do not need them. But we have seen no resolution to take proper care of such as they have got. In several of the Western (and Eastern) States such a resolution is more needed.

Dairy Husbandry.

CURIOUS NOTIONS ABOUT CHEESE.

THE Utica Herald in a long and labored article, purporting to comment upon an article of ours in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, April 20, page 262, accuses us of trying to increase the price of cheese above the rates of last year, and then endeavors to prove that the English consumer cannot pay, and should not be asked to pay, a higher price for American cheese than he did last year.

Waiving the point that the Herald does not allude in its remarks to the main topic which we had under discussion, viz.: whether American dairymen cannot realise more profit in exporting butter than cheese at last year's prices, it quotes from us in regard to the manner in which the foreign trade is managed—in which it seems to fully agree as to the facts therein stated—and then goes on to say:

"A moments reflection will show any one that the English laborer cannot afford to pay higher prices than he did last year. If we could reduce the price one-half we believe it would double consumption at home and abroad. The retailers here charge the consumer from 15 cents to 20 cents a pound for cheese, and in consequence few families use it except as a relish. Put cheese at 8 *cents to* 10 *cents* and it would always be found on the table, and be eaten as freely as meat, potatoes and bread—provided a palatable article could be had. The price of cheese is dearer to the English than to the American consumer, although the American can afford to pay higher prices because better rewarded for his labor."

This is not very encouraging to American industry. "Put cheese at 8c. to 10c.," and instead of consumption being doubled, production would decline so that the business of cheese dairying would be soon broken up. Take out the cost of manufacturing and furnishing from the price of cheese at 8c. to 10c., and the nett receipt to farmers would be from 6c. to 8c. per pound. Every practical dairyman knows that cheese cannot be produced at these figures except at a heavy loss. In our trade with England the question is not what the English laborer can afford to pay, but what the well-to-do English people are able to pay. We grant that the poor English laborer in the mines, in the cotton mills and upon the farm cannot afford to pay a high price for cheese. He is not able to indulge in any animal food, except at long intervals. He must live upon the cheapest food, and little at that. The idea of American dairymen reducing prices sufficiently low to put cheese within the easy means of the pauper class of England may be very philanthropic, but we do not think our dairymen are called upon to make themselves poor in their efforts to serve the paupers of England. A more satisfactory and just arrangement, it seems to us, would be for the English employer to increase the wages of his laborers so that these latter may be able to obtain a full supply of wholesome food at such rates as it can be decently afforded. A few years ago, when our cheese was not so well made as it is now, the cheese dairymen of England were accustomed to say, in rather a boastful spirit, that they were quite willing America should furnish cheese for their poor, but as for themselves it was their aim to supply cheese for the "better classes." The drift of the Herald's argument needs no further comment.

RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS IN WINTER BUTTER MAKING.

IN RURAL NEW-YORKER of March 2d, page 150, there appeared an article entitled "Good Winter Butter," signed "G." I wish to say that, with the exception of keeping the cream thirty-six hours, instead of forty-eight—which could not have made the difference in the result—we followed the directions of that article, and the result was butter as white as snow, and having a peculiar flavor, which prevented its being used at all. I wish to ask you, or some of your numerous readers, whether such results as the article in question asserts can be obtained in that way, and if so, in what respect did we fail, or whether said article is one of those written by ignorant or malicious persons which parade the papers now-a-days to such an extent that people are becoming afraid to try any thing; thereby destoying the value of newspaper directions—at least to a great extent?

Also, will you, or some one of your correspondents who *knows*, tell me what is meant by a tablespoonful or a teaspoonful of any thing. Does it mean level full or heaping full? Also, what is the size of a cup used in measuring a cupful of anything? Why will not persons who write receipts either give standard measures, or the weights of the ingredients used, no matter how unimportant any particular ingredient may seem to them? M. A. D.

A BUTTER-AND-CHEESE FACTORY.

AT Streetsboro', in the county of Portage, State of Ohio, I found a well-managed butter-and-cheese factory, in the hands of N. B. JENKINS & SON. In the first place there is a flowing spring of pure water, which is conducted around the milk vats wherever it is desired. Then they have a well filled ice-house, to make the milk, cream and butter, just as cold as they desire. They buy the milk of some four hundred and fifty cows, daily, night and morning. The night's milk is set in the vats and cooled; it is skimmed early in the morning, cooled to 55° and churned; so they have sweet cream and sweet buttermilk. The buttermilk is put in the vats with the morning's milk and set for cheese — sweet buttermilk is better for cheese than new milk.

The butter house is a neat building of two rooms, in a bank of the hill, attached to the ice-house. The inner room is a perfect refrigerator, kept at a temperature of 65°; here the butter is worked upon a table with a heavy conical lever roller (as described on page 511 of "Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry"). It is salted with best factory filled, at the rate of two-and-three-fourths pounds to one hundred gallons of milk; then the butter is packed in pails for market. This butter is sold in New York alongside of Orange County, and in Philadelphia alongside of Chester, at same prices.—S. D. H.

Entomological.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Cabbage Pests.—If Mr. A. S. NASH, Westport, Conn., has the same kind of "small bugs" or "spiders" that infested my plants last year (and from his description of them and their ravages I should think they were alike; if not, they are similar), I would advise him to procure some of the Grafton mineral fertilizer—see advertisement in previous numbers of the RURAL—and apply it, with a dredge box or the hand, to the leaves when wet. A single application of the mineral completely rid my plants of the aphides. A keen eye and lively fingers will be the most certain means of destroying the worms. This mineral is valuable as an exterminator of cucumber beetles and squash bugs, when applied in the same manner as recommended for the aphides on cabbages. The trite saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is nowhere better applicable than to your conduct towards the squash and cucumber bugs. Hence it is better to keep the leaves dusted with gypsum or the Grafton mineral than to do it after they once get "moved in." Constantly search for the eggs of the squash bug on the under side of the leaves, and when the bugs become plenty, should you be so unfortunate, place two shingles about one-fourth of an inch apart, near your vines, and in the middle of the day, if it be a sunny one, go around and press and move the shingles one upon the other, and set them up as before. By this plan you can destroy large numbers of the pests.—G. B. D.

Killing Currant Worms and Colorado Potato Beetles.—I think a better way to apply Paris Green for the Colorado Beetle and white Hellebore for the Currant Worm, is as follows:—Take one part of the poison, and from three to twenty parts flour, and thoroughly mix. With this mixture partly fill a *thin* cotton bag (I use a small table-salt bag), and tie on the end of a stick about four feet long. By applying when the foliage is damp with dew, and keeping to windward, no bad effect need be experienced. The amount of material used is much less than with the dredging box. The larger the quantity of flour (or whatever other substance mixed with the poison) used, the more liberal should be the application to the plants. I think one pound of Hellebore is sufficient for 200 currant bushes for one season—applied three times.—E. MEEKER, *Cayuga Co., N. Y.*

Noxious Insects in Illinois.—Dr. LE BARON, State Entomologist of Illinois, according to the statement of Dr. HULL at the meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society, says there are but twelve noxious insects in that State, and Dr. HULL thinks none of these are eaten by birds; and that the insectivorous birds devour harmless insects exclusively.

The Horseman.

HOW TO KNOW THE AGE OF A HORSE.

WE find the following in the Southern Cultivator, credited to "Exchange":—The colt is born with twelve grinders, when four front teeth have made their appearance, the colt is twelve days old; and when the next four come forth it is four months old. When the corner teeth appear the colt is eight months old; when the latter have attained the hight of the front teeth it is one year old. The two-year old colt has the kernel, (a dark substance) in the middle front teeth, and when three years old they are substituted by the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth.—At six years the kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed in the corner teeth of the upper jaw, the kernel of the teeth next to the middle fronts is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age the kernel is worn out of all the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper front. In the ninth year the kernel has wholly disappeared from the upper front teeth, the hook on the corner teeth has increased in size, and the bridle teeth lose their points. In the tenth year, the kernel is worn out of next to the middle front of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernel has nearly vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old the crown of all the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently, acquire a long, narrow appearance, and their kernels have become metamorphosed into a darkish point, gray hairs increase in the forehead, over the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle.

The Poultry-Yard.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Experience with White Brahma Fowls.—I wintered twenty-four fowls, as follows, viz.:—Fifteen White Brahmas; three White Brahma cocks; three White Dorking hens; two White Dorking cocks; one White Vulture-Hocked hen (have never named her); and since last September have lost only *one*. They commenced laying the 8th of January. I have collected since then 768 eggs. Have had hatched out since then 83 chicks; lost 12, and now have some large enough for the table. I think the White Brahmas the best and most gentle mothers of any that I have. At the end of six months I will give the cost of keeping, value of eggs for each month, and the value of chicks I have on hand at that time. I *know there is profit in keeping fowls, even in a private family.*—C. S. S. T., *Plymouth, Ind., May* 19.

Poultry Yard Ethics.—The Poultry World very properly says:—"To call a bird "premium" because its very great grandfather won a cup, is like advertising a stick-in-the mud horse as *fast trotting* because some one of his ancestors excelled in speed."

The Apiarian.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Inquiries for W. E. Ladd to Answer.—Judging by Mr. W. E. LADD'S comments upon the article in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, by "Daily Rural Life" (page 117), in regard to bees, he seems to be just the man we want to hear from, to tell us how to carry on the bee business successfully. I am troubled in the same way in getting my bees to build their combs straight in the frames, and true enough, so that they can be removed without injury to the comb and bees; and I have seen many others in the same fix—men who have handled bees for years. Now, if Mr. LADD, who, it seems, must know how to do it, will do so, he will confer a very great favor upon many of the bee-keeping readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

I would also like to know what kind of a hive he uses, how to make it, and how to use it; whether it is patented, and if it is, what patent; and if constructed so that the bees will not attach the frames to the sides and ends of the hive by comb, etc.?

This has been a hard Winter for bees in this section, and many have been lost; but what are left are doing well now.—BROWNE, *Sandwich, N. H.*

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Planting Scarlet Sage.—*June* 10.—The *Salvia splendens*, or Scarlet Sage, is one of our most showy ornamental plants, especially during the latter part of Summer and early Autumn. The plants are usually sold by our florists in Spring, grown in small pots, the same as verbenas and other bedding-out plants, and but very few persons seem to know that they can be grown from seed twenty times cheaper than they can be purchased. "Save your own seed," is my rule with everything that I can, and especially with choice plants. Early in Spring I sowed a quantity of home-grown Scarlet Sage seed in my hot-beds, and from time to time the plants have been set out in the border about my lawn. I raised a thousand plants or more without any expense, except the little time required in saving and sowing the seed, which, of course, amounts to nothing with those who love flowers. Had I purchased these plants they would have probably cost me fifty dollars, but by raising them from seed my garden will be made brilliant at very little expense. The idea which I wish to impress upon all who love a garden, is to learn how to make one without unnecessary expense. If certain persons would try to employ their own brains more, there would be less necessity of purchasing the products of others.

Tying Up Raspberries.—*June* 11.—I never could understand how any could think of raising a good crop of raspberries without either trellises or stakes, as some small-fruit culturists recommend. If the young canes are not tied to some support, they are broken off by the wind and rain when not more than two or three feet high, and the old canes, when loaded with fruit, are beaten down by every shower and the berries become covered with dirt. I have tried the pinching off of the young canes when not more than two feet high; also checking latteral growth; but have found no system so cheap or satisfactory as thoroughly staking every hill. A heavy rain, with high winds, a few days since, broke down a good many plants, and we have been over the plantation to-day making all secure. Good strong twine, or bass, is required to hold a large number of canes secure to a stake, but the increase in quantity and quality of fruit will more than pay the cost. Then, how much more readily the plants can be cultivated when tied up, and how neat and trim a plantation of raspberries or blackberries looks when the plants are kept secured to stakes or trellis! I am well aware that some of our extensive cultivators of these fruits use neither stakes nor other means of support; but a glance at their plantations is enough to give any man who has any neatness in his composition the hysterics.

Cleaning Roads and Fence Corners.—*June* 12.—If there is any one thing which I hate more than another about a farm, it is to have the road walks and fence corners filled with brush and weeds. It is from these places that the Canada Thistles and other noxious weeds become scattered over the farm, and who does not know that weeds in roads and walks are a sure mark of slovenliness on the part of the owner? Just mow all the brush and weeds from the fence corners and roadsides; hoe and rake your garden walks, and see what a wonderful change it will make in the general appearance of your place. What a very bad hat is to an otherwise well-dressed gentleman, weedy walks and roads are to a good farm or garden.

When I was a boy, my father taught me to hoe out my row, which meant to the center of the road, or close up to the fence, not permitting the weeds and grass to annually encroach upon that portion of the land occupied by crops. I know it is a hard lesson to learn, and it takes a long time for some men to understand the importance of hoeing out their row, but by persistent effort my workmen have succeeded, and, as a result, the roads and walks are usually as free of weeds as any other portion of the grounds.

Double Crenate-Leaved Dutzia.—*June* 13.—If everybody who owns a garden has not already obtained this queen of ornamental shrubs, I would advise them to get it as soon as possible. Do not forget the scientific name, which is *Dutzia crenata pleno*. It is a large, upright-growing shrub, producing long spikes of beautiful double flowers, the outside row of petals being tinged with red, the others pure white. It is readily propagated by cuttings or layers, and we presume good sized plants can be purchased for twenty-five cents each. I do not know of a more beautiful shrub or one that will give more general satisfaction. My old plants (and I have a goodly number growing about my garden) are now in full bloom, and they are the admiration of all who chance to see them. Write down the name and get a plant next fall or spring, and if you are not pleased with it, set me down as a poor judge of shrubbery.

The Vineyard.

PRUNING GRAPES IN SUMMER.

AFTER reading several articles on "grape pruning," I will give you my experience in pruning grape vines in summer. I had heard different persons say that to prune the vines closely in summer would greatly increase the size of the bunches, besides producing a more delicious flavor in the fruit. There being two very vigorous vines in our yard, I thought I would try the experiment. Accordingly, one very warm day, toward the latter part of June, last year, armed with a good knife, and confident of having a splendid crop of grapes, I proceeded to the vines and commenced pruning with a *will*. Nearly every shoot was cut off, leaving only one or two leaves beyond the last bunch. This was done in the supposition that the whole strength of the vine would now be thrown into its fruit. Having completed the work to my satisfaction, I now waited patiently, expecting to see them bending with grapes whose bunches, in size, would rival those in the land of Canaan. But you may imagine my disappointment in the result. Instead of the clusters being large, they were small, having increased but little in size after the pruning. Instead of a delicious flavor, those on one of the vines were almost tasteless. Yet, this is not the worst of it. On examining the vines in the beginning of winter, I found nearly every shoot that I had trimmed was dead—all, except about two or three inches at the base. How they will do the coming Summer remains to be seen. I give these facts as the result of the experiment. If any of the readers of the RURAL have had successful experience in this method, will they not give us a little information on the subject, especially on the proper time for pruning, and where to cut the shoot.?

Landisburg, Pa. A READER.

WE do not wonder our correspondent's experiments in Summer pruning were unsatisfactory. We do not know that anybody ever had the hardihood to recommend such Summer pruning as he describes. We have always found that lungs were necessary to the health of the individual; and leaves are the lungs of a plant, in a sense; cut off the foliage of a plant and you kill it, as surely as you will kill a man to take the lungs out of his body. We advise our friend to get some good work on grape culture and study it; also one on vegetable physiology.

UNPRODUCTIVE SCUPPERNONG.

I HAVE been a subscriber to your paper for several years, and, seeing that you sometimes have plants sent you for name, etc., I last year sent you specimens from some Scuppernong vines, but saw no mention of them. I inclose in this specimens from the same two vines—both are upwards of ten years old, and in the Spring are both in full bloom. At present I see no difference in the blooms; but in a few days the blooms of one will open, the outer covering will fall to the ground and will be soon followed by the petals of the flowers, while the bloom, or fruit, of the other will steadily grow to maturity. The vines are both luxuriant, in the same soil, and only about fifty feet apart. I have never seen or heard of a vine with the peculiarity of the non-bearing vine. Can you tell why it is so, and if it is hopelessly unproductive? Root and limb pruning have both been tried without any result. The two bunches tied together are the unproductive.

I also have a rose bush, several years old, very luxuriant, but which has never borne flowers or any signs of buds. I have never known a case like this.—M. M. M., *Columbus Ga.*

SIMILAR instances of unproductive vines are quite common among seedlings of other species of our native grapes. Sometimes we find vines in which the stamens are deformed, as in the well-known Taylor's Bullit and Oporto; and the vines bear but little, unless in close proximity to other and more perfect flowering sorts. Occasionally a vine is produced in which the pistils of the flowers are either entirely wanting or deformed, and in such instances there can be no fruit, no matter how or where cultivated. The flowers sent are not in a proper condition for us to determine their character, although we have met very old vines in the Southern as well as Northern States, that never produced anything but staminate (male) flowers, and of course there was no fruit ever seen upon them. It was long ago discovered that all our American species of vine were occasionally dioecious—that is, the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers on different plants.

We cannot account for the rose bush not blooming; but wait, there is good reason to believe that it will bloom in time.

Domestic Economy.

THAT WEEK'S BILL OF FARE.

MRS. M. N. R. of Varian Springs has a bill of fare for one week. She commenced getting breakfast with baking potatoes, frying ham and eggs, making coffee (which, of course, was lately browned by her own hands), then scalds milk to drink in it, fries buckwheat cakes, sets table, which she asserts must be done as nice as if expecting company; and she has, beside other things mentioned, bread, butter, sirup, fried cakes and crackers. We think the breakfast will do if the appetites are not *too delicate*. She says after breakfast she is going to bake, so as to have more of a variety. We will venture to suppose that husband buttons those little waists and laces the little shoes, or perhaps she *may* live far enough East so that those little "responsibilities" never trouble her. However it is, we think she does not have many small children to see to, or much milk to skim before breakfast, or she could not spend so much time in getting the cloth just so even, warming plates, putting napkins, glass ware and other fixings, which she mentions, in just such a precise manner.

We will suppose they have eaten their "frugal" meal and got things cleared away. As it is Monday, washing would naturally come next in order, though she says nothing about that. Perhaps where there is such exact order the dirty clothes know enough to take care of themselves! She then commences the dinner. First, her sponge for bread is light. While that is rising she makes mince pies, cakes, cookies, gingersnaps and fruit-cake. Now the baking is done, she is going to have roast beef, potatoes, turnips and squash. Then she must have grape jelly, pickles, brown bread, white crackers and ginger-snaps. For dessert she has mince pie, cheese and apples. She thinks in a family of five or six persons one kind of meat will do. She intended to have had soup, but did not get round to it, but thinks if they are all well and hearty they will make out a good dinner.

We want to learn this lady's "knack" of doing work, as we never could get all this done, which she tells of doing, the same day we wash. With us, a family of eight persons, we practice going to church every Sabbath; then, as every housekeeper knows, things are more out of place on Monday than any other day of the week; and beside sweeping, making beds, washing, churning (which latter always *will* manage to come on Monday), we could not find time to do so much cooking, even if we had the strength and disposition. We think, perhaps, Mrs. M. N. R.'s rules may do for people who live in towns, but we think they will not be applicable to farmers' wives. Perhaps you may hear from us again, if we succeed in getting husband to buy some of those nice patent pans which I lately saw at neighbor Drake's; they will save so much time, and labor, too. And then, perhaps, BENNIE and WILLIE, our two youngest, will get the measles, which, if such a thing should happen, our spare time will be all occupied. MRS. W. F. T.

HOW SUMMER SUITS SHOULD BE WASHED.

SUMMER suits are nearly all made of white or buff linen, pique, cambric, or muslin, and the art of preserving the new appearance after washing is a matter of the greatest importance. Common washerwomen spoil everything with soda, and nothing is more frequent than to see the delicate tints of lawns and percales turned into dark blotches and muddy streaks by the ignorance and vandalism of a laundress. It is worth while for ladies to pay attention to this, and insist upon having their summer dresses washed according to the directions which they should be prepared to give their laundresses themselves. In the first place, the water should be tepid, the soap should not be allowed to touch the fabric; it should be washed and rinsed quick, turned upon the wrong side, and hung in the shade to dry, and when starched (in thin boiled but not boiling starch) should be folded in sheets or towels, and ironed upon the wrong side as soon as possible. But linen should be washed in water in which hay or a quart bag of bran has been boiled. This last will be found to answer for starch as well, and is excellent for print dresses of all kinds, but a handful of salt is very useful also to set the colors of light cambrics and dotted lawns: and a little ox gall will not only set but brighten yellow and purple tints, and has a good effect upon green. —*Scientific American.*

ODDS AND ENDS.

Strawberries and Raspberries.—Aline, in Germantown Telegraph, says:—"These can be preserved for ice-creams or cakes or for tarts, without boiling. They should be picked when the fruit is dry, and put at once into a deep bowl or pan, and bruised gently. Mix with an equal weight of best "sifted" sugar, and put immediately into wide-necked bottles; cork these firmly without delay, and tie bladders over the tops. Keep in a cool place or the fruit will ferment. This mixture should be stirred softly, and only just sufficient to blend the sugar and the fruit. The bottles must be perfectly dry, and the bladders, after having been cleaned in the usual way, and allowed to become nearly dry, should be moistened with a little whisky or alcohol on the side next the cork. I have thus successfully put up both strawberries and raspberries for future use."

Lemon Butter.—We find the following highly recommended:—One pound of white sugar, one quarter pound fresh butter, six eggs, juice and grated rind of three lemons, taking out all the seeds. Boil all together a few minutes, till thick as honey, stirring constantly; put in small jars, or tumblers, covered with paper dipped in white of egg. One teaspoonful is enough for a tart or cheese-cake. This will keep a long time in a cool, dry place.

To Color Kid Gloves a Beautiful Black.—Take four ounces of alcohol and a handful of logwood chips; dissolve the chips in the alcohol; put the gloves on your hands and put the liquid on with a sponge.—J. A. S.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Music to be Performed at the World's Peace Jubilee.—Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

TWENTY thousand copies of this handsome book, of 175 pages, have been *given* by Mr. DITSON for use at the Jubilee, and it is now offered to the public, not only for use by the audience, or even as a souvenir to be preserved in memory of the Jubilee, but as a really good selection of the best choral music, for use in singing societies and in choirs, for practice, and special performances. The music is good, well printed, cheap—what more can be needed?

Fables and Legends of Many Countries. By JOHN G. SAXE. Boston: Jas. R. Osgood & Co.

A COLLECTION in rhyme of many of the later and shorter poems of this well-known author. SAXE is always readable, usually amusing, and frequently very funny. The book contains thirty-five poems, and is dedicated to Mr. SAXE'S "three daughters." The poems have all the delicious flavor for which his writings are celebrated.

The Nether Side of New York; or, The Vice, Crime and Poverty of the Great Metropolis. By EDWARD CRAPSEY. New York: Sheldon & Co.

A BOOK of much interest, albeit most of the articles it contains have appeared in the Galaxy. Mr. CRAPSEY is a careful writer, and has given his subject much attention. The book is decidedly readable and sensational, and will be apt to impress country readers with the extent of crime and wickedness in this city.

Pansies. By A. D. T. WHITNEY. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

MRS. WHITNEY has long been known as a pleasing poetess, as well as a writer for young folks. In this handsome little volume, "for thoughts," there are many pleasing and rare gems of poetry, which will delight hundreds of readers. Her war poems are sad and beautiful, calling vividly to mind the awful days of the great Rebellion.

School of Mines, Columbia College, 1871-72.

A VALUABLE pamphlet of fifty pages, giving a full account of the College, its course of instruction, etc.

The Puzzler.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—June 15.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS NO. 24.—He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go a long time barefooted. Correct answers have been received up to the time of going to press from Mrs. D., Nettie E. Betts, Chas. A. Sprout, L. A. Smith, J. M. Simmons, Will M. Pryne, Samuel Parsons, H. E. Bradley, Aubrey Bowie, R. Jeffers, E. H. Harvey.

PUZZLE NO. 6.—1, C; 2, At; 3, Cat; 4, All; 5, I. Na and Lina; 6, Catalin; 7, Catalina. Correct answers have been received up to going to press from Thomas W. Fagan, Will M. Pryne, Mrs. A. A. Macomber.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

"FINIS" TO VOLUME XXV.

In closing, as we do this week, another Volume of the Rural New-Yorker—thus terminating our engagements with all whose subscriptions expire with the present number—there is no occasion for extended comments. We have endeavored to render the paper continuously interesting and valuable, and from the manifestations of approval received think it has proved very acceptable to the great mass of its supporters. A reference to the Indices of the several leading departments will show that the volume contains a variety and quantity of Reading Matter, Illustrations, etc., rarely if ever before furnished, for the meager subscription price. In some respects we have fallen short of our intentions, but hope to make amends in the future, and shall certainly strive to render Vol. XXVI., which commences next week, superior to the present in several particulars. For the large measure of favor and support which the Rural has received since its "New Departure" in January last, we take this occasion to tender sincere acknowledgments—especially to Agent-Friends who have so generously and successfully aided in augmenting our field of usefulness, and to Correspondents whose contributions have added to the value of our pages.

Though this is a busy period with Ruralists, and withal a season of President-making and political excitement, we trust none of its friends will forget that the commencement of a new volume, next week, presents a favorable opportunity to increase and widen the circulation and usefulness of the Rural New-Yorker. Farmers and horticulturists, as well as city, suburban and village people who have gardens and families, should remember that such journals as ours always aim to be entertaining and useful, and hence ought to prove acceptable to the various members of the family circle at all seasons, whatever political or other excitements may temporarily prevail.

THE EFFECT OF STRIKES.

The effect of striking will, we fear, be to enthrall the working men of this country far more than it will release them from present or supposed bondage. In order that the strike of any class of workmen shall be effectual as a benefit to that class, it must be general throughout the country. Even then it tends to deprive this same class of employment and throw the trade in their line into foreign channels.

This Government by its protective tariff has been protecting American working men from foreign and low-priced labor competition. It may be asserted that this protection has benefited the capitalist manufacturer more than his employes. It may be so; but it has at least given them remunerative employment. Now it seems to us that their action is altogether in the interest of free trade—of anti-protection; and that just in proportion as their action increases the cost of the articles they produce here, or diminishes the amount of production, in just such proportion will it open our markets to foreign producers and enhance their chances of driving our home-made goods out of the market and destroying our manufacturing industries—that while our working men are striking for the avowed purpose of protecting themselves, they are really striking for the benefit of their foreign competitors and throwing away their own chances for profitable employment.

We sympathize with men who want to work fewer hours and earn the same money; but *we* have never been able to do so, continuously. Our hours of labor are oftener sixteen than eight. We believe that is the experience and practice of most men who succeed. Success depends upon continuous, unremitting labor. We are, as we have always been, in favor of defining what number of hours shall constitute a day's work, just as we are in favor of defining what number of ounces shall make a pound; but the price paid for that day's work should depend upon the skill and efficiency of the employe—upon the amount he can earn for his employer—just as the price of a pound of butter must depend upon the demand and the profit the purchaser can derive from his purchase.

As we have heretofore said, the day has not yet arrived when less labor should be done; more is required than ever before. The fields for enterprise are constantly enlarging. The number of non-producers is largely increasing, and that will naturally increase the demand for and profits of well directed labor. But American working men should see to it that these profits are kept in their own hands, and carefully calculate whether such derangements of the labor market as these strikes produce do not diminish rather than increase the rates of wages they can command, by opening wide the door for foreign competition.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Index to This Volume, given herewith, is very complete, and will prove a great convenience to all who save the Rural filed, stitched or bound, for future reference. Moreover, it shows what a vast amount and variety of valuable information we give in a semi-annual volume. The preparation of such an index involves considerable labor, and ought to be appreciated. Those of our readers who preserve their papers will find the index invaluable in furnishing access to a large amount of practical and useful information.

The Index to Advertisements is also quite full, and must prove useful to purchasers. This feature ought to pay advertisers, as it will be likely to bring them customers in the future—for many who save the Rural will have occasion to refer to the Index to Advertisements whenever they want articles likely to be "made a note of" therein.

The New York Rural Club met at Delmonico's, Tuesday evening, June 18th, and sat down to an excellent dinner, Horace Greeley presiding. Between thirty and forty members and their ladies were present. S. B. Parsons read a paper upon the "Hardware and Jewelry of Plants," which was both entertaining and instructive, and which we hope to present to our readers at an early date. A discussion of the causes and statement of facts concerning the destruction of evergreens followed, the theories and facts varying in so large a degree that no definite conclusion was reached that may be regarded as of general application. Members had a charming social reunion. We hope to be able to announce that the next meeting of the Club will be out-of-doors—a pic-nic visit to some of the beautiful places adjoining the city, where both pleasure and instruction shall be derived from what we may see as well as what we may hear.

The Eight-Hour Strike in New York City is fast assuming a character which will result in the total defeat of the workmen engaged in it. Because a man refused to accede to strikers and employed other hands to prosecute his work last Fall, he is now notified that he must throw away the material (cut stone) prepared for use by non-society men (said to be worth $25,000), and have it done anew by "society" men; that he must reimburse the various trades-unions who contributed to support his striking workmen eight months ago, and dismiss all apprentices or non-society men, and recognize the power that thus dictates to him! To emphasize this demand, the person's property thus threatened has been defaced and wantonly injured by "society" men. This is likely to be the entering wedge toward the disastrous defeat of the poor dupes of shallow demagogues and turbulent spirits who, claiming rights, refuse to recognize the rights of others.

The New Postal Law authorizes the use of one-cent postal cards for correspondence. The style of the card is left to the discretion of the Post-Master General; and it is understood it is to be an open card, the face of which will bear a one-cent stamp and lines for the address, while the back will be ruled for the letter. The postage on circulars, newspapers and other transient printed matter, which under the old law was two cents for every four ounces or less, is now one cent for every two ounces or less. Small circulars, which formerly cost two cents, can now be sent for one cent.

Japan and the American Agricultural Commission.—A gentleman, who is in position to know what he *is* talking about, writes us with reference to the paragraph under this head, in Rural of June 15, as follows:

The paragraph about Japan and Gen. Capron is without foundation. M. Mael (Minister from Japan in Washington) knows nothing of it. It is true that Mr. Antisell, the Chemist and Mineralogist, is on his way home. It is amusing to see the flippant paragraphs in ridicule of the effort of the Japanese at Rural Improvement. James Brooks once furnished a nonsensical paragraph in praise of Japanese agriculture—an agriculture that almost literally has no cattle or other farm animals; no agricultural implements, except such as should disgrace semi-barbarians; no labor-saving processes or appliances, and scarcely a prominent agricultural product, except rice. What if they do save human excrement, cultivate garden patches with sticks and grow large quantities per acre, when they might produce four times as much with the same labor, dress themselves, instead of going naked as laborers do, and export enough to make themselves comfortable if not rich? Agricultural editors appear to misapprehend, utterly, the object of the Japanese in engaging the assistance of foreigners.

The Proceedings of the National Agricultural Convention, held at Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 16 and 17 last, have been printed by Congress and are before us. Over twenty thousand copies have been printed for distribution; and those who desire to read, in detail, what was said and done at this Convention can probably procure a copy of these proceedings by addressing the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington.

Steam Plow in California.—At a recent trial of the Hyde Steam Plow, built in 1871, at Sacramento, it is reported as having "broke up an acre and a quarter of tough soil in an hour." It is claimed that this plow "does its work with less consumption of fuel and water than any English steam plow, and the inventors are fully satisfied their end is attained."

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Paw Paw, Mich., June, 15.—Potato bugs plenty; weather cool; corn grows slow. Wheat bids fair to be a large crop; also grass. All kinds of fruit likely to be plenty; apples about half the crop of last year.—D. W. A.

Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., June 12.—We have lately been blessed with several heavy and some light showers, which were received with thankful hearts. Rain had been much needed through this section of country for a long time. —M. A. D.

Black Creek, Allegany Co., N. Y., June 18.—Season continues dry, with but very little rain. Grass looks good; oats backward. Apples look well—there will be a big crop, if nothing happens. Winter wheat is very promising. Wheat is $2; corn, 90c.@$1; potatoes, 25@30c.—W.

Salina, Athens Co., O., June 17.—Cutworms are taking some fields of corn by storm. Weather dry and cool. The potato tops the cutworms have left are being taken by the potato beetle; wheat poor—some fields not worth cutting. Apples and cherries plenty; peaches, none. Hogs, 5@5½c. per lb., gross; cattle, 5@5½c.—J. E. B.

Sandusky, O., June 10.—Fine weather for crops; plenty of Colorado potato beetles. Wheat looks well and is heading out nicely; corn mostly up and looking finely; no peaches; plenty of apples and cherries; strawberries coming into market and are fine. Sheep shearing has commenced. Have just clipped ten full-blood Leicester, one year old, they yielding me 100 lbs., or an average of ten lbs. per head.—C. W. T.

Manlieau Co., Mo., June 11.—Wheat almost an entire failure, much of it being plowed up and sown to buckwheat. Oats look splendid; corn late, but a good stand. The Colorado potato bug has ruined many pieces of potatoes entirely. The heavy rains of late have destroyed the chinch bugs, but we fear the eggs laid already will, when hatched, furnish bugs sufficient to destroy our grain crops.—D. E. B.

Rensselaer Co., N. Y., June 10.—The Spring was very cool and dry, until about the 20th of May, since which time plenty of rain has fallen. Farmers have done planting, and are busy mending their ways (or working roads). The early drouth of May injured the rye and grass crops so that they will be light. Oats are backward. Potatoes have been largely planted. The season promises plenty of fruit of all kinds, except pears.—G. H.

Hereford, Berks Co., Pa., June 15.—The season is very backward, cold and dry, very few rainy days. Grass is far back yet. Grain looks poor, especially winter wheat. Fruit is promising, though it wants a thorough, wetting rain. Many of the evergreen, and also other trees were killed by the heavy frosts of last winter. Oats and corn look well. Wheat sells at $2.10; corn, 90c.; oats, 60c.; rye, $1; eggs, 18c.; butter from 25 to to 30c.—H. E. E. K.

Norwich, Oxford Co., Ontario, June 12.—Very wet since the 15th of May. Most farmers are two weeks behind with their work. The meadows are looking very promising, especially new seeding. Spring crops look well. Winter wheat is below the average, owing to the hard winter. It is just beginning to head out. The fruit crop promises to be above the average. Wheat is worth $1.40; oats, 50c.; potatoes, 50c.; wool, 52@60c.—E. B. M.

Ralston Station, Tenn., June 8.—Crops of all kinds look well. Corn is growing fast; it is from ankle to hip high. Wheat is ready to harvest, and will yield well. We have a full crop of peaches, and locusts, (insects), but not many apples. Old wheat, $1.50 per bushel, and scarce at that, with an offer of $1.25 for the new crop; corn, $2.25 per barrel; hay, none for sale; oats, 80c.; potatoes, $1@2; butter, 10c.; eggs, 10c., with not much demand at present; bacon, 10c. per lb.; lard, 10c.—B. D. H.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

The Will Co., Ill., Ag. Soc. holds its Annual Fair at Joliet, Sept. 10-14.

Washington Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc.—The thirty-first Annual Exhibition of the Washington Co. Agricultural Society will be held in Fort Edward Sept. 18-20.

Indiana State Ass'n of Short-Horn Breeders.—Such an Association was organized at Indianapolis, May 22, by the adoption of a Constitution and the election of the following officers: *Pres.*—Dr. A. G. Stevenson, Greencastle. *Vice-Pres.*—Charles Lowder, Plainfield. *Sec.*—J. G. Kingsbury, Indianapolis. *Treas.*—Alexander Heron, Indianapolis. *Ex. Com.*—Gen. Sol. Meredith, Cambridge City; John Giles, Sullivan, and W. W. Thrasher, Fayette county.

Publisher's Desk.

NEW VOLUME NEXT WEEK!

THE TIME TO RENEW AND SUBSCRIBE!

All Our Readers are advised that Vol. XXVI. of the Rural New-Yorker will commence July 6, and close with December—comprising Twenty-Six Numbers. And will they do us and their neighbors and friends who don't (but ought to) take the Rural, the favor to announce this fact? Note, also, that Single and Club Subscriptions are now in order and respectfully solicited from all parts of the Union, Canada, &c. Our inducements for clubbing are the same as last Winter. Those forming clubs for the New Volume will receive specific premiums, or free copies, etc., in the same proportion as for yearly subscribers—two six months (or volume) subscribers counting for one yearly. Clubs may be composed of part yearly and part half-yearly subscribers, at convenience of Agents. To aid those forming new clubs, or making additions to present ones, specimens, premium lists, etc., will be sent free.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now Is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commences next week. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

"Time Up"—Cash Terms.—All whose subscriptions expire this week will find the number of the paper (1170) printed after their names on address label. As our terms are in advance, all who wish the uninterrupted continuance of the Rural should renew at once—and in doing so, please don't forget to invite your friends to subscribe.

Bound Volumes of the Rural New-Yorker are constantly kept on hand at its publication offices. Vol. XX. for 1869, containing 828 pages and over 800 illustrations, $4. The four Semi-annual Volumes, issued during 1870 and 1871, are $2.50 each. The volumes being too heavy for the mail, are usually sent by Express or as Freight subject to charges. Bound copies of Vol. XXV., which closes this week, will be ready in a few days—price $2.25.

The Rural as a Present.—Our readers are reminded that in all cases where a *Subscriber* sends the Rural New-Yorker to a relative or friend, *as a present*, we only charge the lowest club-rate—$2 a year. The lowest price for copies thus sent to Canada is $2.20 and to Europe $3—as we prepay postage. For a volume (six months) half the above rates.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, but any person so disposed can act as Local Agent, on his or her own authority, and secure premiums, etc.

Send Us the Names of such of your friends, far and near, as you think will or ought to take the Rural, and we will mail them Specimens, etc.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the Rural New-Yorker sent free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths. Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. Terms lowest in winter. Send for a Circular. Endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"
Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.
Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

"Burnett's Cooking Extracts—The best kinds extant."—*Scars' National Review.*

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

AFTER two or three short sessions the Geneva Tribunal has adjourned for a week.....Many Democratic State Conventions have indorsed Greeley....The great labor strike in New York City is on the decline... A conference of leading men opposed to Grant has been held in New York....The President is at Long Branch.... The Pope has protested against the Italian Government....Japan has had an earthquake ..The Boston Jubilee is a great success....The trial of Stokes has commenced....The Jesuits are to be expelled from Germany.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE attorneys of the Erie Railway Company have commenced a suit against Jay Gould for $6,000,000. It is said 40 other suits will be commenced....A Frenchman, named Emil Andre, most brutally shot his wife in East 15th st., near First Ave., on the 13th, killing her instantly. He claimed that she was unfaithful....Thirty boarders at No. 140 East 34th st., were poisoned on the 12th from eating custard. All recovered....A severe thunder storm passed over the city on the 11th. Three lives were lost, and much property damaged....Verdicts against Emil Andre, John Smith and James Tully have been found for murder....It has been decided that Gov. Hoffman cannot return Carl Vogel to Belgium ....There were two fatal cases of sun-stroke on the 11th....Additional trades have struck for 8 hours....The boy Dunn, who killed a keeper at the House of Refuge, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Yacht racing has been fashionable in New York this week....The European bands received graceful receptions as they arrived .....The coachmakers' strike has failed....The strikers have attacked the sugar refiners, and were driven away by the police... The piano makers are at work, and the great strike is generally considered a failure ..Great wooden pavement frauds have been discovered ....The free baths were opened on the 17th.... The trial of Stokes for the murder of Fisk, commenced on the 18th....The heirs of Sir Francis Drake have held a meeting, as usual, to take steps to secure a fortune of $130,000,000....Four hundred employers have held a meeting in favor of the 10 hour system .The Atlantic Yacht club has held a regatta....Dr. Gyles has been acquitted .....A brewery on West 39th st., was burned on the 18th. Loss $75,000. .There has been a decline in Erie stock, with excitement on Wall st....The moveable property of the city has been seized for debt....It will cost $900,000 to clean the streets for the remainder of the year.

Political.

WISCONSIN and Missouri Democrats indorse Greeley....Gov. Perham of Maine has been renominated....Gov. Warmuth of Louisiana declines a re-nomination....Senator Wilson has written a letter of acceptance....San Francisco has held a great Grant and Wilson ratification meeting....The Union League Club of New York has indorsed Grant ...A Cabinet meeting to discuss the Alabama question was held on the 15th Gen. Garfield goes West to remove the Flat Head Indians....Texas Democrats pronounce for Greeley....Greeley clubs have been formed in Chicago....Maryland and Maine Democrats indorse Greeley....Judges McCunn, Curtis and Prindle are on trial before the New York Senate....Our Government will not object to a postponement of the Geneva arbitration, which is likely to go over until after the Presidential election ...Democrats in Baltimore favor Greeley.... Vice-President Colfax has made a speech at South Bend, Ind. He was in favor of Wilson Yonkers has elected a Democratic Mayor ... Greeley and Brown meetings are numerous in various parts of the country.

Miscellaneous Home News.

THE Young Men's Christian Association has been in session in Lowell, Mass....The Indians continue to make depredations in Nevada ...The great St. Louis Saengerfest closed on the 15th.... A large International peace meeting was held in Boston on the 18th....The Peace Jubilee opened on the 17th, in Boston, with great *eclat*; the musical performance was better than expected; the foreign artists were received with much applause; business was suspended, and at least 100,000 people gathered about the Coliseum.... Strikes have taken place in Washington, Albany, Brooklyn, and other places....The Jersey City Yacht Club has held a regatta....The audiences at the Boston Jubilee have not been as large as expected, and prices have been reduced ..There has been a case of small-pox in Dickinson College... A great Indian war is apprehended in Texas....The Apaches in Arizona are on the war-path....Geological Hall, Rutgers College, has been dedicated....Yale College asks for the modest sum of $5,000,000.

Disasters.

SIX persons were killed at West Conshohocken, Pa., by the falling of a furnace stack on the 13th....A great tornado on the 14th did much damage in Kingston, N. Y., Albany, Binghamton, Paterson, N. J., Port Jervis, N. Y., Bangor, Me., and throughout Massachusetts. Many persons were killed by lightning, houses were demolished, and fruit and crops destroyed....A train was wrecked near Paxton, Ill., on the 17th, killing 7 men and wounding 25.

Obituaries.

HON. JAMES W. WALL of Elizabeth, N. J., on the 9th....Joseph A. Scranton, the founder of the city of Scranton, Pa....Rev. Norman McLeod, a famous Presbyterian clergyman of Scotland, aged 60.

Fires.

TURNER Theater, Rochester, N. Y., on the 12th; loss $25,000....Maine Hotel, at Berwick, Me., to the extent of $5,000, on the 13th....In Ottawa, Ont., on the 18th; loss $60,000.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

A Sad Falling Out.—It is indeed a sad falling out when, after years of the closest intimacy, the hair parts company with the head. Fortunately the lamentable separation may be easily prevented and the twain more closely united than ever by a timely and systematic use of Lyon's Kathairon, the most potent invigorant of the hair and promoter of its growth and beauty known to modern pharmacy.

Watch No. 20019, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Wm. Alexander, Marion, N. J.,"—manufactured by the United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me six months, and subject to very severe tests in my vocation; its total variation from mean time being less than one second.—GEO. W. MCDONALD, Sup't Brooklyn Water Works.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. J. Brewer, Stamford, Ct., bought her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine in 1863; earning the first two years her rent and household expenses for self and child, and $710 in the savings bank: has six of the original dozen needles. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Locusts do not equal traveling agents in devouring *green* things. We do not employ them; thus such low prices. Scales sold on trial anywhere in the United States. THE JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 22, 1872.

THE general trade of the City, as usual near the close of June, is very quiet. The amount of business doing in Foreign Merchandise is made lighter by the facts that the new Tariff on Tea and Coffee (made free) goes into effect July 1, and that considerable deductions are made on many other articles after August 1. The consequent accumulation of Foreign Goods in Bond, awaiting these changes, is very large. At this port the accumulation was $9,200,000 in April, $12,800,000 in May, and will probably reach $15,000,000 in June.

The exports of Domestic Produce are fairly active, running chiefly upon Corn, Wheat, Flour, Cheese and other Provisions, and upon Tobacco. The export of Cheese this month is especially heavy and on the increase. The prospect of a Foreign demand for Breadstuffs through the Summer and Fall months is good, and the export of Indian Corn is already very large.

In Money and Railway affairs the appearances are favorable to ease and to large traffic. The business doing over the great trunk lines between the seaboard and the West is 15@20 per cent. ahead of last Summer, and it shows an average increase of 15 per cent. since the first of January. The introduction of Bessemer steel rails on the New York Central and other prominent lines has reduced the operating and renewal expenses of the roads, and when this improvement is made complete to the full length of the roads, the economy it is believed will tell to the extent of 10@12 per cent. on the operating expenses. We hear that Mr. VANDERBILT expects to run the Central for 16 per cent. of the gross traffic. The rate is now 55@58 per cent.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Friday, June 21, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last embrace 11,575 bales of cotton; dried fruits, 8 pkgs.; eggs, 10,813 bbls.; flour, 75,339 bbls.; wheat, 282,886 bush.; corn, 1,383,120 do.; oats, 380,723 do.; barley, — do.; grass seed, 136 bags; hops, 75 bales; beans, 293 bbls.; pork, 1,383 pkgs.; cut meats, 2,752 do.; lard, 5,611 pkgs.; kegs do., 100; butter, 15,870 pkgs.; cheese, 41,517 do.; peanuts, — bags; 2,686 hhds. tobacco; 7,442 pkgs do.; 1,164 bbls. whisky; 1,881 bales wool; corn meal, bbls. 3,705; do. bags, 710, rye, bar., 12,918; malt do., 40,202; beef, pkgs., 173.

Beans and Peas.—The offerings are moderate of beans, but the demand is slow and prices are unchanged.

Beeswax—Is very much lower. Sales at 38@39c. for Western and Southern.

Butter.—There are no favorable features for butter. The June make of State is of course now being packed away. If such were not the case there would be no room for it here with the fine grades of Western that is offering at the low prices. The yield through the West will be enormous. Reduced rails supply about all the State needed. Western has been exported to the extent of 900 pkgs., and shippers promise to take more if the quotations admit:

State pails, fine, 25c.; do. common to fair, 22½@23c.; State half tubs, fine, 23½@—c.; selections, 27c.; Welsh, packages, fine, 24@25c.; common State, 18@22c. Western reserve, fine, 17c.; other, 16@—c.; Western, 12@14c.; common Western, 10@12c. Grease and inferior, 7@8c.

Cheese.—The depression of last week has been enhanced by a decline on the other side. Concessions of fully 1½c. have been submitted to, but this has failed to induce much life, as there is still little or no margin left for shippers. The arrivals have fallen off but we are carrying over more stock than desired, especially as the reports are that next week's receipts be larger. The market closed weak at 13½c. for fancy State factory, 13¼c. for good, as low as 5c. for skimmed. Ohio factory 12@12½c. for good and 9c. for common; dairy at 12@13c. for fine, 6c. for common.

Eggs.—The arrivals are much lighter and prices of parcels from near points are improving, but for lots from the West there is still anxiety to realize. Sales at 15@15½c. for prime Western; common and fair marks do. 14@14½c., State 17c., Jersey 17@19c., Southern 13½@14c. duck 18@20c., geese 30c.

Flour.—The reports from the other side indicate a better condition of the crops, and the market here has been sensibly affected, prices showing a decline of about thirty cents per barrel. We quote at $5.70@6.20 for superfine State; $6.50@6.85 for common extra do.; $6.90@6.95 for good to choice do.; $7.00@7.60 for fancy do.; $5.90@6.20 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c.; $6.45@7.10 for extra do.; $7.10@8.00 for choice extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6.75@7.00, and trade brands of do. at $7.50@9.25; good to choice white wheat extras at $8.10@9.30; Minnesota, fair to very choice extra, at $7.00@9.50; St. Louis at $8.30@10.20 for common to fair extra, and $10.25@12.00 for good to choice. Southern at $7.00@9.80 for extra, and $9.85@13.00 for good to fine. Rye at $4.20@5.15. Choice Western corn meal sold at $3.70.

Vegetables.—Only fine old choice potatoes can now be moved. We have had samples of L. I. new, the Early Rose selling at $7. Some from Del. sold at $5; New York and further South quoted at $5.50@6.50 per bbl., quality not extra. Green peas have been largely shipped Eastward. Charleston tomatoes have arrived, mostly picked too green, quoted $3@4 as a range. Southern cucumbers not wanted. New potatoes—L. I. per bbl. $5@7, Southern $5.50@6.50, Bermuda $9.50@10, choice old potatoes $1.75@2, common $1@1.50, Ber. tomatoes ₰ crate 90c., Southern string beans ₰ crate $1.50@2, do. bbl. $2.50, L. I. string beans $3@3.50, L. I. green peas bbl. $3@4, S. C. cucumbers crate $1@2, Va. rabbages ₰ bbl. $2.50, do. N. J. and L. I. ₰ 100 $6@8, S. C. summer squashes ₰ crate $1@1.50, N. J. turnips 100 bunches $2.50@3.

Fresh Fruits.—The shipping demand for berries has been greatly stimulated by the Boston Peace Jubilee, and dealers have in many instances obtained fancy prices for ordinary fruit. We now are depending upon New Jersey and up-river gardens, and good stock is bringing paying prices. Gooseberries are scarce; Black caps are in market, also a few Southern apples.

Provisions.—Pork is weak and quiet. Mess $13.50 for June. Extra prime $10.75. Western prime mess $12.62. Dressed hogs dull at 5¾@6c.; middles are steadily held, with a fair export inquiry. Long clear 7½c. Cut meats are firm at 11½@12c. for hams in pickle; 9½@10½c. for do. in salt; 5½@5½c. for shoulders in salt; 5¾@5¾c. for do. in pickle. Smoked meat sell slowly at 10½@13c for hams; 6¾@7c for shoulders; 8@8½c. for clear rib. Lard is a little unsettled, and if anything more in the buyer's favor. Western steam, 9¼c. for spot and June; 9½@9¾c. for July and August. City at 8¾c. for steam. Stearine is in light demand at 9¾@10c. for prime. Tallow firm at 9½c. for city. Beef is dull at $7.50@9.00 for plain Western mess; $10@12 for extra mess. Tierces at $14@17 for prime mess; $17@21 for Indian mess. Beef hams, $23@28.

Wool.—The market has been very dull. There is considerable inclination to clear out stocks of old before new comes to hand, and buyers can name better terms. Sales of extra pulled at 60, 62½c.; super pulled 72c. Beyond this, prices are entirely nominal, most buyers waiting until affairs assume definite shape.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1872.

We have had a larger run of cattle and sheep, with fewer hogs, during the past week, and the law of supply and demand has had its legitimate effect—lower rates for the former and an advance in the latter. The hot weather checks the demand for fresh meat, and butchers are not inclined to purchase more than for present wants. Ice has to be largely used to keep meat from spoiling, and even with this precaution some of it is condemned by the sanitary inspectors. They find the largest hauls among the veals.

The following are the receipts of live stock shown in comparison with other years:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week.....	9,413	72	3,437	22,474	37,237
" last week.....	8,222	68	3,523	20,507	40,518
Corresponding week last year.....	8,536	63	2,971	28,093	26,979
Average last year...	7,187	88	3,501	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—There was not much change after last report up to yesterday. The supply of cattle was quite large, 195 car loads at Communipaw on Monday last, 131 cars at One Hundredth street, and 6 at Weehawken, making 5,509 head on sale, or rather more than butchers cared for, unless they could buy at reduced rates. The quality of the stock was quite variable, some of the fine grade Durhams being too large and fat to suit most butchers, while the other extreme of green Texans—run right through without stopping to feed any length of time—were quite too poor to give satisfaction, no matter how low the price was made. The extremes of that day were 10½@14c., and cattle were sold for all the weight there was in them. Now, with 3,184 heaves on sale to-day, butchers dictate terms. The decline is ½@¾c. per ℔ from Monday, while weights are decidedly in favor of butchers. Prime cattle were recently sold on the scales 60 ℔s. ₰ cwt.; but now 58 ℔s. are all that can be obtained even on such cattle as all know will make 60 ℔s. This really makes the actual decline nearly 1c. per ℔., and quite a good many cattle go over until to-morrow. Texans had a hard time of it, as they generally do in a glutted market. Salesmen thought an offer of 9c. per ℔., entirely too low, but regretted afterwards that they had not accepted it. All accounts go to show that we are to have a good many of these "Long-horns." Already we find that 106,859 cattle have passed over the noted "Chisholm trail" into Kansas, mostly for shipment from Wichita. A few droves are very good, but the bulk are thin cattle, and should be held for further feeding in Kansas. The prospects for a good market the coming week are not flattering.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₰ ℔.....	13 @ —	12¾ @ 13½
Good to prime.....	12¾ @ 13¾	12¾ @ 13
Ordinary to medium.....	11 @ 12	11½ @ 12
Lowest grade.....	9 @ 10	10 @ 11
Average sales.....	— @ 12	12¾ @ —

Hogs.—With light receipts and a fair demand from cutters, hogs are doing better. There are not enough selling alive to establish prices, but dressed are worth 5¾@6¾c.; those of 160 ℔s. going at 6c. There is very little doing in fresh pork, but smoked meats have a fair inquiry in hot weather.

Milch Cows.—These are dull again, both milk and beef having declined. Poor cows are particularly hard to sell, and should not be sent here. Even if country buyers are obliged to take a lot right through as they run, they had better sell the poor ones and bring only good cows to this market. Prices vary from $35@50 for common, and $60@75 for fair to prime milkers.

Sheep and Lambs.—There is an increase in the receipts, and prices fall off in consequence, with a slow trade. Lambs are coming forward very freely from all directions. The best Jerseys rarely exceed 12c. One extra lot of 55 ℔s. did sell at 12½c., while some of 90 ℔s., not as fine, went at 11½c., and thin Jerseys at 10c. Western vary from 9c. for poor, 8 of 50 ℔s. to 10¾c. for prime Kentucky; one lot of 80 ℔s. choice selling at 11c. Sheep go all the way from 5@6½c., most of the stock arriving from the West and selling at 5¾@6¾c. The average of 3,300 sheep sold during the week was $6.16 per head, with 11,350 lambs at $7.72. They would not do as well now.

Veal Calves.—The supply holds out good, and so does the demand. The high price of mutton, some weeks ago, turned the trade largely upon veal, and it still runs in that direction. We are beginning to have large lots of poor grass calves worth 4@5c. per ℔., with buttermilk and half fed at 5@6½c.; thin milk veals at 7@7½c., and good to choice at 8@9½c. One whole car load Bucks Co. 130 ℔s. sold at 9½c. right through, with 130 grassers, 175 ℔s., at 1¼@4½c.

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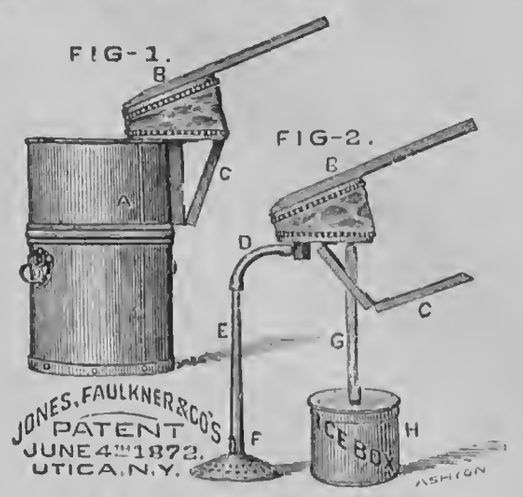

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Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 200 miles (out of 230) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is 71.

PRESIDENT GRANT wears a Greeley hat.

HENRY WILSON'S real name was Colbath.

MISS SARAH SMILEY has renounced Quakerism.

MRS. H. B. STOWE has arrived home from Florida.

P. T. BARNUM bets $5,000 Greeley will be elected.

SPIELHAGEN is writing a history of German Journalism.

THE whole number of Popes, from St. Peter down, is 257.

EDMUND YATES, the novelist, is about to come to this country.

GLADSTONE owns considerable property near Worms, Germany.

FRANZ ABT thinks our growth in musical taste has been wonderful.

ALFRED H. FORRESTER, "Alfred Crowquill," recently died in London.

FREDERICK HUDSON, of the Heraid, has written a History of Journalism.

MISS TENNIE C. CLAFLIN has been elected Colonel of the 85th N. Y. Regiment.

GEO. P. MARSH, the Italian American Minister, has recovered from his sickness.

A REWARD of $12,000 has been offered for the murderer of Capt. Colvocoress of Conn.

REV. PHEBE A. HANAFORD has been elected Chaplain of the Connecticut Legislature.

THE late Samuel A. Way of Boston generously remembered his faithful clerks in his will.

JOE JEFFERSON has submited to an operation on the eyes, to relieve a threatened blindness.

JEANNETTE BENNETT and Ida Greeley were both educated at the convent of the Sacred Heart, N. Y.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872,

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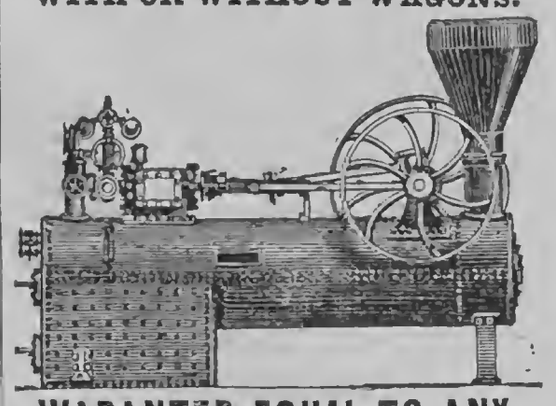

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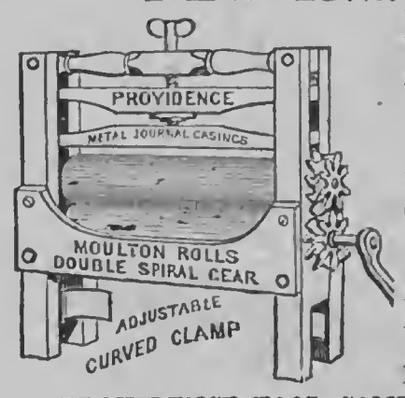

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— San Francisco has a chain-gang.

— Peaches and figs are abundant in Texas.

— Horses are dying rapidly at Athens, Ga.

— Pirates are infesting the Mississippi River.

— The highest part of the Catskills is 3,824 feet.

— The lowest salary paid any minister in New York City is $800.

— College commencements are taking place all over the country.

— A statue of Victoria, costing 18,000 pounds, has been set up in India.

— When a prison in Switzerland becomes vacant, a white flag is hoisted over it.

—Paris asks for sparrows to kill the innumerable black flies which infest the city.

— Ex-President Johnson has recently received $4,000, as a refund of tax on his salary.

— The English Court went into mourning for a week for the Archduchess of Austria.

— A paper called the Paper Trade Journal has been started in New York, with Chas. F. Wingate as Editor.

— Contributions from poor needle-women are asked to build a statue to the inventor of the sewing machine.

— The editors of New York, with a large delegation from the South, are in convention at Watertown, N. Y.

— Hood's, Ferry's, Walker's and Pollgnac's commands have had a reunion at Houston, Texas. Out of 24,000 men who went to the front, only 400 are left.

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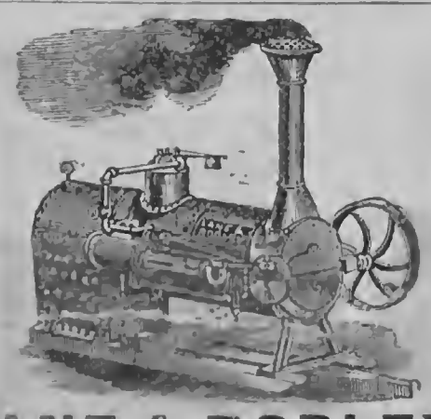

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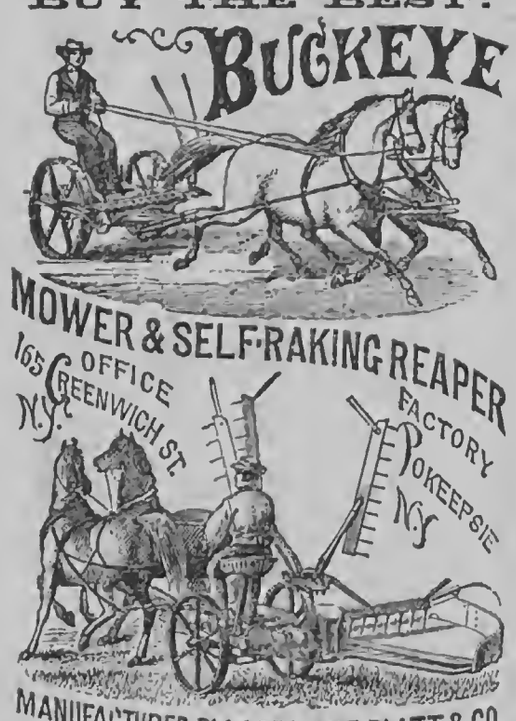

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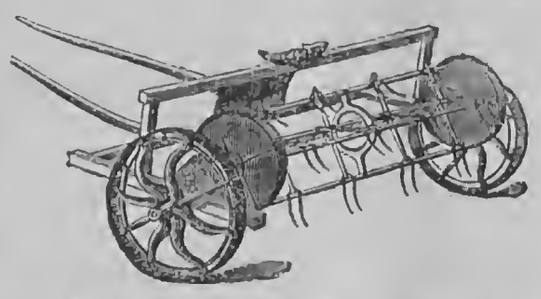

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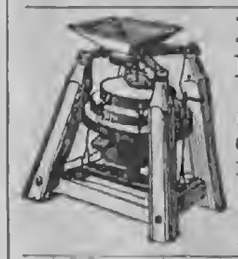

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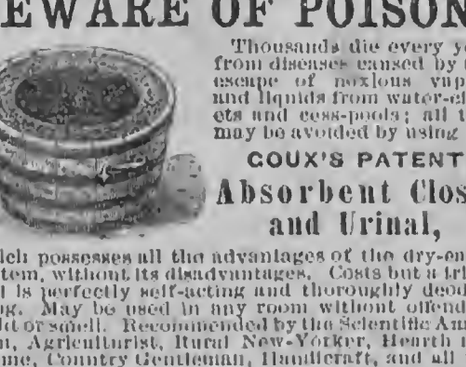

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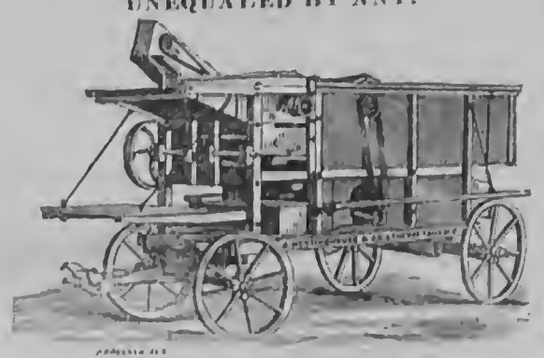

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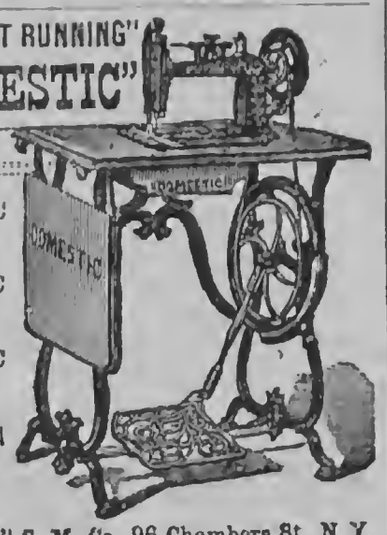

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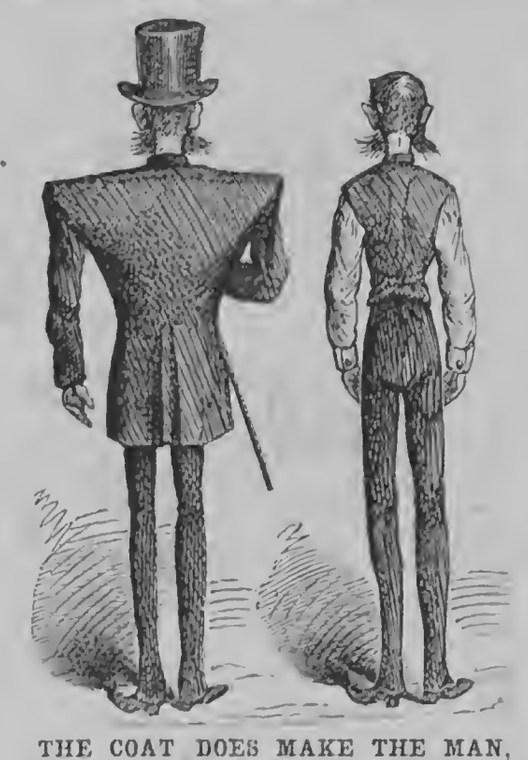

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A FEW PRESS OPINIONS OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

"BEST PAPER AND BEST PREMIUM."—This is the very emphatic pledge of the veteran Conductor and Founder of MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER in his Prospectus for 1873, and, judging from his practice in redeeming promises during a score of years past, the public may expect its fulfillment. The RURAL has long ranked as the leading weekly in its sphere. An exchange truly says:—"MOORE'S RURAL has now been before the public for over a score of years, and, as an Agricultural Journal, stands at the head of all published in America, and in many of its departments excels all competitors. To the farmer, especially, it is a most invaluable companion and counsellor, furnishing interesting, instructive and reliable information on all matters relating to the Farm and Garden, Stock Raising, the Dairy and the Household. As a family paper, too, it is worthy of high commendation. Its moral tone is excellent; its summary of foreign and domestic news sufficient to give an idea of what is transpiring in the world, its reports of the markets reliable, and departments of knowledge necessary to make a live paper are properly attended to. It is also beautifully illustrated with original designs gotten up specially for it."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, which has for a score of years been the favorite farm and fireside journal throughout the land, is characterized as "the most elegantly printed, ably edited, widely circulated and heartily welcomed paper, as a whole, which now finds its way among the people." But, popular as it has been heretofore, the *reduced price* of the RURAL for 1872 must greatly increase its circulation.—*Free Press, Northampton, Mass.*

RURAL NEW-YORKER.—We take pleasure in directing attention to the prospectus of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1873, in another column. It is, in our opinion, as the prospectus claims, the very best paper of its class with which we are acquainted. Indeed, we can't see how any farmer or housekeeper can do without it. We advise all our friends to try it one year anyhow.—*The Abingdon Virginian.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER is an able and well managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—The prospectus and premium list for this excellent paper for 1873 are out and scattered broadcast over the country. In entering upon the twenty-seventh volume, the publisher proposes to do even better than ever before by his patrons, and he never falls short of what he promises. The RURAL has always been his pet, and he will stand by that to the last. It is to have a new dress with the opening of the volume, and a nice one of course. It will contain sixteen quarto pages each week, made up of rural, literary and news matter, engravings, &c., making a high-toned, lively and always interesting family journal—as good as the best in the world. This vast amount of matter, prepared by a large corps of writers, is furnished to single subscribers at only $2.50 per year, and each single subscriber gets a picture 24 by 30 inches—a five dollar engraving. Clubs get the paper at still less rates. The circulation of the RURAL has long been immense, and the indications are that it will now, under the improvements and low rates offered, have a still wider circulation. The RURAL has an office at 5 Beekman street, New York, and 82 Buffalo street, Rochester.—*Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser.*

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is a paper the name of which is without a blot. Characteristically Agricultural, it is in the broadest sense a Family Paper, one which may be admitted without doubts as to its tendency. It has an immense circulation, and merits patronage wider still. Its readers are like Oliver, always asking for—MOORE.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Attention is directed to the prospectus of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1873. The Steel Plate Engraving, which goes as a premium, is a beautiful production of art, but the contents of the paper return to subscribers many times over the worth of their money. But the RURAL is an old favorite and needs no praise.—*Chenango Telegraph.*

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THE best Weekly Agricultural and Family Newspaper we ever saw is the RURAL NEW-YORKER. It has seven Editors, all men of reputation, besides numerous regular contributors, scattered all over the country. *Kentucky Statesman.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER needs no introduction to our Wayne county readers, among whom it has these many years been an established favorite. We note many improvements since its removal to New York; in fact, the RURAL wouldn't be MOORE'S paper if it *didn't* improve. In entering upon the Twenty-seventh Volume, the publisher proposes to do even better than ever before by his patrons; and he never fails short of what he promises. The RURAL has always been his pet, and he will stand by it to the last. It is to have a new dress with the opening of the volume, and a nice one, of course. Though maintaining its agricultural character, the RURAL has other features which make it one of the best literary and family papers in the country; and we are glad to know that it is gaining in circulation every year. The more widely such journals are circulated the better for the people.—*Lyons Republican.*

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—This old and first-class farmer's journal comes out for 1873 in a new style and new dress. The new vignette heading is by far the most beautiful yet designed. The illustrations are fresh, numerous, varied and beautiful, and the reading matter is pure and chaste, being furnished by the ablest agricultural and literary writers in the country. *Monitor, Salem, Mo.*

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has now for nearly a score of years been an honor to journalism, Excellent and pure in its literary contents, abounding in timely information on all matters pertaining to agricultural and rural affairs, and tasteful to fastidiousness in its arrangement and letter press, its unrivaled success is assured.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has won a position where it need not ask commendation, and need not fear criticism. It has no equal in its own department in the country.—*Standard, Chicago.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER is not a sensation paper, and may not win patrons so fast as some that are; but those it wins it keeps, by giving them the full worth of their money in instructive, wholesome, agreeable information with regard to Farming and Household affairs, with a goodly array of literary matter, markets, &c., &c. We presume that no man who took THE RURAL was ever afraid or ashamed to be seen reading it, or hesitated to commend it to his neighbors.—*Horace Greeley, in N. Y. Tribune.*

RURAL NEW-YORKER.—In our opinion, and we give it for what it is worth, MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER is the best Farm journal now published, and no home in the country is complete without it. Each number is perfect in itself, abounding in diversified reading matter, richly illustrated by first-class engravings, instructive as they are fresh and beautiful. We commend the RURAL NEW-YORKER to all our country friends.—*Wyandot (O.) Union.*

OUR old friend, D. D. T. MOORE of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, is indefatigable in making his RURAL one of the most popular papers in the country. He sends all his subscribers this year a beautiful engraving, entitled "Birth-Day Morning," which is worth the price of subscription. The RURAL NEW-YORKER maintains its pre-eminence as a prosperous rural journal and retains its foothold in all well regulated families where it once makes an acquaintance.—*Yates Co. (N. Y.) Chronicle.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—The world-wide reputation of the publisher of the RURAL NEW-YORKER is not to be dimmed. His journal is to be better in every respect than ever before, and will remain, as it has long been, the leading and largest Agricultural Family Journal in the world. Remember that Mr. MOORE is always as good and generally better than he promises.—*Rochester Daily Express.*

WITH the New Year the RURAL NEW-YORKER changed its form to the size of Harper's Weekly, which we consider a very great improvement. Before, it was too large and unwieldy for convenient preservation and binding. The RURAL NEW-YORKER is the best Agricultural and Family Journal published in America. It is always filled with valuable matter and is liberally illustrated.—*Sentinel, Centralia, Ill.*

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, since its size was doubled, is the largest and handsomest Agricultural Weekly in America. We hear, without surprise, that its subscriptions are double those of any other year.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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Industrial Topics.

HAYING—OLD AND NEW METHODS.

We present on this page the contrast of modern methods of making hay with those of the earlier time, when we were boys. The scythe and whetstone, propelled by human muscle, have given place to the click, click of the Mower, drawn by horses. Time is saved and the work as well done. The farmer, instead of swinging the scythe through the forenoon with a half dozen men at his heels trying to "cut him (and each other) out," rides his two-wheeled machine, driving his team and watching the grass fall with a complacency born of the fact that he can thus do the right thing at the right time and the women folk have no extra cooking to do.

Instead of the inevitable boy, who used to be kept out of school to stir hay, and who was apt to "break up bumble bees' nests" and suck sweetened water and ginger through a straw most of the time, we see the Tedder, keeping the air full of the fresh mown hay and fitting it with wonderful rapidity for the stack or the mow.

Then the limit of cutting down to-day is not governed by the amount of hand-raking force there is available. Nor do we see the wife and daughter impressed to aid in the warm and weary work of raking just as a shower is discovered portending. Even the old revolving rake, excellent as it is, is going into disuse, and instead the boy sits upon a two-wheeled vehicle, and, with no effort but the pressure of feet or hand upon a lever, to unload, guides the horse and sweeps up the hay into whrows, or bunches it for pitching, the moment it is in condition. Indeed, our picture does not show what we have seen doing—a team driving along gathering its own load from the field without any previous raking.

Instead of the wearisome process of lifting tons weight of hay over the big beam, or on top of a stack, by hand and backbone power, we have numerous devices in the shape of horse forks, with their riggings for carrying the hay to any desired point in mow or stack—a load being lifted into place in ten to fifteen minutes, with little effort, which it would have been difficult to put in place once, with great effort, in less than half or three-quarters of an hour.

These contrasting pictures are given as records of progress made, and as evidences

HAYING—OLD AND NEW METHODS.

of the forward revolution of improvements for the relief of human industry, the saving of time, and for enhancing the real value of the hay product by enabling the farmer to cut his grass when it is in the best condition to cut, cure it in the shortest space of time and in the best manner, and secure it under cover without such exposure as will rapidly and surely depreciate its nutritive qualities and hence its value, whether designed for his own stock or the market.

FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

Strawberry and Cherry Friends.

It is astonishing, Mr. Editor, how many friends I have during strawberry and cherry time. I'm overwhelmed with their attentions! There is no use o' talking! I am growing vain because of my growing popularity. I find myself saying, "After all, virtue is its own reward," and I seem to be reaping the reward of careful industry and mind-my-own-business habits—at least so far as apparent appreciation goes. For instance, who who would have thought that Mrs. Stickuppernose would ever have deigned to visit my humble home? Yet only yesterday her carriage stopped at my gate, and she—delightful woman!—got out of it and actually entered my house! She told my wife that we had a most "chawming place," and that she had been trying to induce her husband to buy two or three farms, and retire from business and indulge in pastoral pursuits *as a recreation! "Recreation!"* I repeated when I was informed of her desire. Then she very naively and frankly informed Mrs. Garrulous that she was dying for a taste of strawberries, but she didn't suppose they would be ripe for a month yet (she had seen me selling them in market only the day before) and she thought she would drive out and get a breath of God's fresh air (she's very devout), look in upon our "chawming home," (she had told Mrs. Tellalisiehears that she could not understand how Susan Jane Jones ever came to marry that Garrulous and shut herself out from the world on a farm), and find from Farmer Garrulous how long she would have to wait before she could put a strawberry between her lips!

Of course I was sent for. Mrs. Garrulous (innocent, kindhearted soul!) sent out for me with a message to bring in the best box of strawberries the boys and girls had picked. So I went in with the box under my arm. Behold Mrs. Stickuppernose in the parlor awaiting my coming.

"Good morning, madame!"

"Why, how *do* you do, Mr. Garrulous? O, I did want so much to see you and your dear wife that I could not stay away any longer; so I came down to see you, and see when strawberries would be ripe. I'm dying for a taste of 'em."

"Well, madame, strawberries *are* ripe;" and I exhibited the box of Charles Downings under my arm. Mrs. Garrulous rushed up to me to get them, and thrust them into the waiting hands of the delightful Stickuppernose, but I said, "I will show them to Madame." So I did. But I did not let her touch them.

"Oh! how delicious!"

"How do you know, Madame?"

"They look, I mean," said she.

"Yes, and they taste equally so," said I.

"Are you sending them to market, Mr. Garrulous?" she asked, very differentially.

"Yes, Madame; I was in market with a lot yesterday, which you saw me selling. This box I had picked especially for your next door neighbor, Mrs. Substantial, who bought five boxes of me yesterday, and ordered ten of my best to-day. Aren't they nice?"

"Very," said our visitor, rather demurely. "Can you spare me some to-day?"

"Certainly—how many do you want?"

"O, as many as you can spare conveniently."

"What, Madame? I can let you have five bushels if you want them!"

"O, you mean *sell* them to me?"

"Certainly!—why should I give them away?" My wife looked at me deprecatingly and appealingly.

"Well, that makes a difference; if I *must* buy them, after having come so far without getting a taste, I suppose I had better have three or four boxes. How much will they be?"

"Twenty-five cents per box, Madame. And allow me to say that my wife, when she visits you, does not expect you will send for your husband and his samples of needles, thread, laces, or silks, from his store, with any idea that he will *give* her any of those articles."

"O, well! Mr. Garrulous; you and I understand each other. You say these berries are twenty-five cents per box. Why, that is all they ask for them in town at the fruit stands; and *you* do not get that for them there?"

"No! But when I do a retail trade I expect pay for my time; and I do not propose to destroy my town market for my fruit by underselling my best customers there, at home. It has cost me more time to bargain with you for the sale of three or four boxes than to have sold three or four dozen boxes in town. I will send John in with the fruit, Madame. You can pay me now for it."

She very reluctantly handed me a dollar bill, flounced out of the house and into her carriage without bidding good-bye or inviting Mrs. Garrulous to *return the call*, received her berries (John said) "as if she knew they were sour," and went whence she came.

I don't hear that she has told anybody about her visit to our "chawming home;" but I have heard that she thinks "that Garrulous a boor, and a man who would steal coppers from dead men's eyes." Her husband is a good fellow, a thorough and liberal business man, without an ounce of meanness in him, and I don't think she has told him how far she rode to "find out when strawberries would be ripe." I have invited Mrs. Substantial and her family, with a few other choice friends, to a "Strawberry Short-cake Party," (so the invitation reads,) and if we don't have a jolly time it will not be because there are not plenty of strawberries to eat, and flowers to garnish the table with. But I tell you, Mr. Editor, I've lived long enough on a farm to have learned how to treat "strawberry and cherry friends." (You may leave the *r* out of that last word when you set it up, and you'll hit the nail square on the head).—Farmer Garrulous.

The Herdsman.

PRICES OF CATTLE IN OHIO.

The long established Madison County stock sales, in the town of London, which is in the midst of the great blue-grass, cattle-feeding region of the Darby Plains between the Scioto and the Miamis, are the best index of the ruling prices for live stock which the country afford; being to Ohio what the Bourbon County stock sales are to Kentucky. These sales are regularly held on the first Tuesday of every month, and are attended by the best informed and largest operators in live stock in all Southwestern Ohio and the region beyond as far as St. Louis.

The sales for June were largely attended and well supplied with cattle. From an analysis which I have made of the sales of between four and five hundred of one, two and three year old cattle—mostly two-year-olds—I find that the range of prices was from a small fraction over four cents to fully six cents per pound, live weight. These, of course, are stock cattle, which change hands from breeder to feeder, or from one stock man to another, to suit the convenience or exigencies of business. The cattle of this region are mostly grade Short-Horns. The range of weights for two-year-old steers at the June sales was from 700 pounds to 1,100 pounds—a majority being between 850 and 900 pounds. S. D. H.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Horn Ail, or Hollow Horn.—In reply to Thos. Miller's inquiry (page 279), as to what ailed his heifer, I had a cow that was taken sick, with the same symptoms as his. My cow was healthy, apparently, and in good order. Some time the last of April she calved; did well, and gave a full mess of milk until the calf was about a week old, when she began to sicken and the water to run out of her eyes. She would stagger around in the yard as if she was blind. I examined her horns to see if they were hollow, and thought them all right; so did some of my neighbors who examined them. Her droppings were hard and black as tar. I put spirits of turpentine on her horns and gave her about a pint of hogs' lard and about the same quantity of linseed oil; then I gave her a pound of epsom salts, all to no effect. I got two pounds more of salts, and put it down her, without much change, except for the worse. Next morning I took my gimlet and bored into one horn, and found that was hollow as a drum; the other had a little blood and matter. My cow is all right now; gives from twenty to twenty-four quarts of milk per day at present. It may be that if Mr. Miller had examined the horns of his heifer, he would have found the disease there.—Abraham Witmer, *Niagara Co., N. Y.*

Field Crops.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT AND WHEAT SOIL.

We saw a paragraph, some time since, going the rounds of the newspapers, stating that Benjamin Ely of Buckeye township, Yolo County, had raised *five successive crops of wheat from one sowing.* Chancing to meet Mr. Ely at our Yolo ranch, a few days since, we inquired of him as to the authenticity of this story, and he confirmed it in every particular, and in answer to our inquiries, gave us several additional facts of interest about those crops. Mr. Ely informed us that he put in the first crop in 1865 (if we remember the year aright), in the usual way, by plowing and harrowing, and that he harvested five successive annual crops of wheat without further plowing, sowing, or harrowing, and that his yield was an average of 35 bushels to the acre, per annum, for the 45 acres that comprised the field; and that on the sixth year it produced a good crop of hay.

This land is situated next to the Foot Hills, about six miles north of the Putah Creek, and thirty miles due west from the city of Sacramento, two or three miles north of "Grand View Park," our Yolo ranche.

As we have said, there was no plowing, harrowing, or sowing after the first crop was put in; but Mr. E. says he turned in his hogs upon the stubble ground, and that was all that was done. So we see that it was "*snout culture*" that did the work, and produced a series of crops that will compare favorably with the most scientific or thorough tillage in the yield of their products. And if this term has never had a place in the agricultural encyclopedias hitherto, it should have one henceforth.

Volunteering crops, as it is called in California, is very common; but it is generally done by harrowing or cultivating the stubble ground the season after the first crop was harvested; but we do not recollect of any instance before this where more than two or three crops in succession have been taken from this kind of tillage. The difficulty in this kind of wheat culture generally is, that there is too much seed scattered from the harvesting, but the hogs, by eating much of it, and rooting and trampling it into the ground, leave only enough for a proper seeding; and hence the success, doubtless, in the case before us.

The superiority of California wheat is beginning to be understood and appreciated, not only in New York and other Eastern markets, but in Liverpool and other markets of Europe. The commercial world seems to have awakened to the importance and value of this superiority by a somewhat sudden impulse within the past year or two. And yet for thirty years or more, the value and superior quality of the wheat of California, and soil of California as a wheat growing country, has been known to the observing and intelligent readers who have taken an interest in the subject.

In looking over a volume of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for 1842 (Vol. VI.), we find under the heading "Value of California Wheat," an article quoted from the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist of Aug. 26, 1841, which goes on to state that "the grain of this article was brought by a trader from Middle California, 30° or 35° north latitude, where it grows luxuriantly and yields abundantly a superior article of flour. It was obtained and introduced by Major P. Spiers, who was in the Northwest in the employ of the United States as Indian agent. This wheat has been sown in Abbeville District, South Carolina, latitude 34° 10' W. The crop of this year, 1841, is superior to that of 1840 in the size of the heads, superior product and fullness of the grain. Experienced farmers, who have seen the wheat grow, assert that on proper wheat land, well prepared, eighty bushels can be raised on an acre. Its yield is astonishing, from the fact of one grain producing thirty to forty stalks, each having a full head, which contains from one hundred to two hundred grains. The best head of our common wheat will only shell out from sixty to eighty grains. Another advantage is, that this wheat is not so subject to disease as other kinds of wheat, and will withstand high winds and storms. It also grows and matures well westwardly, in the 39th degree of north latitude. It is considered to be a superior kind of wheat and a great acquisition to the agricultural community, and we hope it may at least have a fair trial, when it will prove itself all that its most sanguine friends have said or thought it would be."

This prediction, made thirty years ago, has been fully verified, and more, even, than was claimed then for California wheat. To-day it stands at the top of the list in all the best wheat markets of Europe and the United States. H.

CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.

As potatoes are raised extensively in our vicinity, I will give our method of cultivation, as it may be of use to farmers in other localities; hoping, also, to hear from them in return. After the ground is plowed and thoroughly harrowed, we mark it out with a marker making three marks at a time, using one horse or two as may be preferable. The potatoes are dropped in the crosses and stepped on to prevent their rolling out of place, and then covered with a two-horse potato coverer. If the ground is very grassy, as soon as the potatoes begin to break through the surface, we put two horses before a large plow (the one used in plowing at first) and with a long evener (6½ feet) so that the horses may straddle two rows, we plow them under, and then put on the harrow and drag it down smooth. The potatoes make their appearance again in two or three days, and the grass is effectually checked. This takes the place of the old method of hoeing. They are then cultivated with a one-horse cultivator, once in a row each way, and afterwards hilled with a shovel plow, which is the finale until the time of digging. G. H. B.

Schodack, N. Y.

CLOVER FOR NAMES.

Enclosed find three species of clover (or what I take them to be); please examine them and tell me their names, and whether they are good for grazing stock and improving poor land or not?

1. The branch with small leaves and yellow clovers is what some call the Japan or Lespedeza, which attracted some attention South and West, two or three years ago. I never noticed it growing in this part of the country before yesterday; and to-day I have been riding around in the country, and see some about every plantation I passed. I saw it growing on land that had been turned out for years, which was covered with ledge grass, and it had taken such a hold that it seemed as if it was going to make the ledge give way to it; in places where the ground is good it grows luxuriant.

2. The branch with large leaves and red bloom (deeper hue than the common red), I have seen growing about here; very pretty on poor land, and even amongst ledge. The first time that I noticed it was about three years ago; but as I have been West most of my time since then, I have never experimented with it.

3. The branch with long leaves and soft velvet-feeling bloom, slightly tinged with red, is something new to me, never having noticed it before to-day. I noticed it growing fine on poor ledge fields. I think from its appearance it must be a kind of clover.—D. T. Dye, *Sandford, N. C.*

Neither of the clovers sent are *Lespedeza striata* or Japan Clover. No. 1 is Yellow Hop Clover, (*Trifolium procumbens,*) sometimes called Yellow Dutch Clover.

No. 2 is *T. Carolinianum* or Carolina Clover, common in the fields and pastures of the Southern States.

No. 3 is *I. arvense* or Rabbit's Foot Clover, or Stone Clover.

The second is the most valuable of all, but neither are equal to the common red clover (*I. pratense*), or the Lespedeza or Japan Clover. Of course they answer for pasture where no better species are grown, but are not worth special care or culture so long as we have many that are better, that will grow in a similar soil and climate.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Alsike Clover.—Will you inform me as to the call for Alsike clover seed? I have a few acres of clean land, will it pay to raise it for seed better than as a forage plant?—Noah Agarn.

We should think it would pay to grow it for seed, for we find on inquiry here that the seed (all of it imported,) wholesales at 35 to 45 cents per pound, and retails at from 50 to 60 cents. The demand for it is increasing. Probably it would increase still more if farmers could buy it at less than $30, or even $25, per bushel. We know no reason why clean domestic seed should not bring a paying price for some years to come.

Other correspondents who inquire are informed that the seed can be obtained of nearly or quite all the seedsmen advertising in our columns.

Planting Corn in Drills.—John Johnson, Geneva, N. Y., claims that corn planted in drills will yield about twenty-five per cent. more than when in hills in the common way. An editor of the Country Gentleman, by repeated experiments, found that on his land he could increase the crop fifteen bushels per acre by planting in drills.

Dairy Husbandry.

HOW WATER AND COLD INFLUENCE THE FLOW OF MILK.

We have called attention, from time to time, to some of the causes which operate injuriously on milch cows in lessening the flow of milk—such as cold, fatigue, excitement, etc., etc. The Boston Journal of Chemistry gives an account of loss of milk on account of the cows being allowed to stand in water during hot weather. Dairymen who have streams, or any considerable body of water connected with their pastures, will have observed that cattle during hot weather are very fond of taking "their daily bath," so to speak. They will not unfrequently stand for a considerable time in the water, sometimes with the water up to their sides. We presume this is done many times by animals to avoid the annoyance of flies; but whatever cause leads them to stand in the stream or pool, it seems the influence of the water is to check the flow of milk. The facts stated are as follows:

"During the past summer, in the hot days in July and august, the animals resorted to the lake to drink, and, after slaking their thirst, they would wade into the water and remain sometimes an hour or two with the legs half immersed. This habit it was found invariably diminished the flow of milk at night, and, in order to learn the extent of the diminution, careful observations were made. It was ascertained that standing in the water an hour diminished the flow to the amount of eight or ten quarts in a herd of thirteen cows. The loss was so great that whenever they resorted to the water they were driven away to the pasture again at once."

We presume there are few dairymen who are aware of the facts above stated; indeed, the habit of noting the diminishing flow of milk and tracing it to the true cause is too generally neglected. There are many circumstances influencing the flow of milk which ought to be more generally known and made the basis of practical management. It is surprising how much more milk may be obtained from a herd by the observance of care in little things as respects treatment, such as the avoidance of all worry or excitement of the cows, proper shelter during cold storms, habits of kindness to animals, regular hours and manner of milking, not to mention feed, and good water to slake thirst; which, of course, are more generally recognized by everyone who is familiar with the handling of dairy stock.

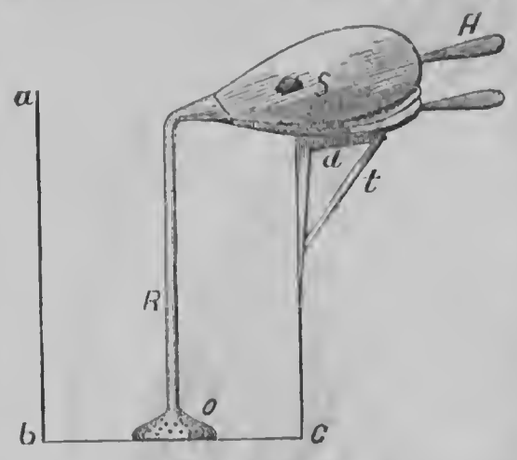
"We have learned," says the writer previously quoted, "that from simply turning the herd into the yard upon a cold day in Winter and allowing them to remain fifteen minutes, the flow of milk was diminished to a serious extent, and consequently the animals are not now allowed to leave the warm stable during the entire Winter, except for a brief period upon warm, sunshiny days. Water is brought directly from a well into the barn, and the drinking vessels are arranged so that the animals have to move but a step or two to supply their wants. The nature of the water supply and the convenience of access are most important points in the management of milch cows. A draught of ice cold water taken by a cow in Winter cuts short the milk yield for the day from one to two pints."

We think it was Mr. JAMIESON of New Hampshire who, a few years ago, made some direct experiments during Winter in slightly warming the water for his "cows in milk," and comparing the yield with the quantity of milk produced when the cows were allowed to drink cold water from the trough in the yard. The flow of milk was so decidedly in favor of the warm drink that he advocated the plan as more than paying for the labor, etc. Probably, there are not many who would care to take the trouble of warming all the water for the supply of a large herd in cold weather, but the facts are nevertheless important. If it has been found that cows will give more milk in cold weather by warming their water artificially, dairymen might take the hint that it would pay to lead water into their barns, or to erect some structure over the water-trough where the water would be protected from snow and ice, and thus rendered several degrees warmer than the ice-cold water with which they are usually supplied during February and March, when cows are "coming in milk."

AERATION IN CHEESE MAKING.

It is now pretty well settled that good sweet air—air free from foul odors—can be used mechanically with advantage in the cheese making art. A current of pure, cool air forced through warm milk as it comes from the cow, improves its condition for keeping sound and in good order. We have called attention to various devices for airing milk, but one of the most simple and efficient is the JONES & FAULKNER device by which a common hand bellows attached to the carrying can is made to do the work. This device is intended to be used by dairymen at the farm before the milk starts for the factory.

The accompanying figure will give some idea of this machine: *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, represents a cross-section of the carrying can; *S*, the bellows from which proceeds the pipe *R*,



MILK AERATOR.

terminated with an enlargement, *o*, pierced with holes for the escape of the air. There is a valve at the lower end of the pipe which prevents the milk from entering and ascending the pipe. There is also a simple arrangement at *t*, whereby the bellows may be fastened to the can in a moment.

Now by grasping the bellows handle, *H*, and moving it up and down, the air is forced rapidly through the tube to the bottom of the milk, and of course rises through it, coming in contact with all its particles. The same inventors have an aerator attached to the cheese vat and to be worked with power from the steam engine. It consists simply of a rapidly revolving fan-wheel, enclosed in an iron case so that the air may be forced over the milk or through pipes as desired.

But an entirely new application of the aerator is to force air through the curds in the sink. We first got the hint of exposing curds to the atmosphere from the English Cheddar dairymen. In the Cheddar process, as is well known, the curds are allowed to lay for some considerable time spread out in the sink, and by the action of the atmosphere they are further developed and their flavor improved. At the factories this principle of airing the curds has been found almost indispensable in cases where faulty milk has been used. Floating curds that have a disagreeable odor when floating in the whey, are greatly improved by exposure to the atmosphere, as the bad odors have a chance to escape. But if the curds are immediately put to press without such exposure, it must be evident these bad odors are shut up in the cheese, and must, of necessity, work mischief. The idea, then, of forcing good, sweet air through such curds to carry off objectionable odors, must commend itself to any practical cheese maker.

In this device the space immediately below the sink is inclosed, and the air being forced into this box, finds its exit upward through the sink and the curds. We are not positive that any great advantage would be derived from the aerator when the curds are made from sound milk and are in good condition, as a simple exposure to the atmosphere, on the Cheddar principle, would doubtless suffice. Experiment and experience, however, must demonstrate how far currents of air forced through the curds can be made available. But there can be no doubt that the aerator, in case of faulty curds, will prove a valuable device. It is a new appliance in dairy apparatus, and, as such, we bring it to the notice of cheese makers.

Pure Water and Sweet Grass.—The Northwestern counties of Ohio have been properly called "Cheesedom," from the fact that dairying is the leading business of that grassy region. Mr. A. D. HALL, an extensive cheese-maker of one of the best locations in Cheesedom, writes to the Secretary of the Ohio Dairymen's Association: "I more clearly see that we have but a small area, even in this region, where we can make and depend upon A1 cheese; that is, a cheese that will keep for one year and not be worthless. I now regard our highlands, which abound in so many springs, as the only places where we can be sure to produce the best milk, take all seasons together; and a farm which has no running water for cows, and where the cows use slops and whey and resort to sunken places for drink, may injure a dairy of cheese."

Pisciculture.

FISH CULTURE AS A SOURCE OF FOOD SUPPLY.

It is frequently asserted, and perhaps with some degree of truth, that an acre of water is more valuable than an acre of land; in other words, that the food-producing power of an acre of water is greater than that of an acre of land. Whether equal to the land or not, it is now thoroughly understood that the products of the lakes, ponds and rivers of any country, ought not to be neglected by the inhabitants, and that the extent to which the productive capacity of any lake or river may be increased by judicious management is quite as great, or even greater, than the improvement that can be effected in the care of land. All this has been proved over and over again, but like all important truths if not constantly reiterated it is soon forgotten by the public. But that in this case the general public, even those who have no direct interest in fish-culture, should be thoroughly aroused to an appreciation of the importance of the subject, is absolutely necessary, since it will be utterly impossible to make any satisfactory progress until the laws which protect and regulate fish culture are fully carried out. It is easy enough to get them enacted; the difficulty is that the public has not yet been taught to regard those laws that regulate the capture of wild animals, whether of fur, fin or feather, as anything else than encroachments upon the liberty of the free born citizen, though we must say that in this respect the free *born* citizen is not half as unreasonable as the adopted citizen who has just escaped from the tyranny of the old world game laws.

The title applied to such laws is also unfortunate. We call them *game* laws, and it is under the game laws that our song birds are protected from the ruthless efforts of every school-boy that can command an old musket or rusty horse pistol. Game laws have been odious since the time of WILLIAM the Conqueror, and although it was perhaps impossible to avoid it, yet it certainly was unfortunate that the term should have been applied to laws which are productive of such universal good as are the laws regulating or prohibiting the capture of our birds, fish and animals. Still more unfortunate is it that the protection of trout that have been bred in boxes and fed in artificial inclosures, and which are private property quite as much as the sheep or pigs or oxen of the farmer, has been committed to laws which fall under the same general head. Those who have given attention to the subject will remember that one of the great difficulties in the way of progress in fruit culture, was the fear that the crop would fall a prey to thieves. To rob an apple orchard, melon patch or strawberry bed, was not regarded as a very venal offense—one not at all deserving of fine or imprisonment. Indeed, so lax were the laws, which, by the way, are generally a reflection of the popular mind, that it was found almost impossible to punish offenders. And even after proper laws had been enacted, it took some time to educate the public mind up to that point where they did not look upon the man that undertook to defend his rights as the really guilty party—their sympathies, strange to say, being entirely with the thief. Happily this state of things has passed away; the man or boy that would enter a vineyard for the purpose of helping himself to grapes without the consent of the owner, is regarded as a thief; fruit is as safe as any other property, and the consequence is that our markets are abundantly supplied with delicious fruit, and thousands of our citizens are engaged in a pleasant, healthful, and paying business. It is to be hoped that a similar change will soon take place in regard to fish and other animals, and that the man who stocks a fine pond with trout, and preserves and cares for them, will be protected, not only by the arm of the law, but by that far higher power—public opinion.

But it is not alone in regard to fish in private ponds that we are called upon to educate public opinion. Our rivers deserve our earnest attention, for by proper care they might again be made to teem with salmon, as did the Hudson in the days of its discoverer. To place in a striking light the desirability of such a result, FRANCIS writes thus; "What edible animal is there that exists on land, which possesses the capability of reproducing 9,000 of its own size in a period little exceeding eighteen months. This can, however, be performed by a grilse of eight or nine pounds' weight. A grilse of this size will deposit, say, 9,000 ova in about fifteen or sixteen months; the fry from this ova go down to the sea, and in two or three months more they have been known to come back to the river as grilse of from five to ten pounds' weight."

So much has been written and published in regard to fish culture, that the public are in general pretty thoroughly familiar with the details of the business. The securing of the spawn, the hatching of the eggs, and the feeding of the young fish have all been so minutely described and illustrated, that every step of the process is understood by those who take an interest in the subject. There are, however, certain general principles which must regulate this subject as a commercial question, and which have never been fully discussed so far as we have seen—not even in such special treatises as those of FRANCIS, NORRIS, SETH GREEN, FRY, GARLICK and others. These principles may not be necessary to the success of experimental ponds, but unless they are fully understood and appreciated, no great commercial success can attend the artificial production of fish.

The culture and preservation of fish deserves consideration from three very important points of view. 1. The production of food; 2, the promoting of field-sports, and 3, the influence created upon the character of the water that is supplied to our large cities. It is to the first question alone that we shall at present direct our attention.

The points that must determine the success or non-success of artificial fish culture, are the quantity and quality of the fish that may be produced on any given acreage without the incurring of such extra expense as shall take away the profit. Of course, at fancy prices which warrant the outlay of large sums for labor and food, the amount of fish that can be raised in a very small pond, is something astonishing. SETH GREEN tells us that he could keep so many fish in his pond that the bottom would be entirely hidden, and yet the fish would do well. He has one pond, only seventy-five feet long, twelve feet wide and five feet deep, that has nine thousand trout in it. They measure from nine to twenty inches in length, and weigh from a quarter of a pound to three pounds each, all as fat as seals and as healthful as trout can be. But such a thing is possible only where the circumstances are peculiarly favorable, and where the greatest care and labor are expended. Cases like these cannot be accepted as guides for general practice.

It is a curious fact that the only purely carnivorous animals, raised and used for food by man, are fish. Poultry and pigs are sometimes fed upon flesh, but they are not essentially carnivorous, and may be fed upon a purely vegetable diet with great success. The flesh that is fed to them is mere offal, and when the supply runs short, other things may be substituted; but if we were to undertake to raise lions and tigers, and use them for food, our meat supply would cost us from seven to ten times what it is now worth. A lion will, in a comparatively short time, consume his own weight of flesh, and the same is true of all the other carnivora—fish being no exception to the rule. A pickerel weighing one pound will readily swallow and digest his own weight of small fish in four to five days, and a trout, if fully supplied with all he can eat, will require his own weight of fish every seven to ten days. If the trout or the pickerel forage for their own supplies, it is of course impossible to keep an accurate account of the amount of food consumed, but when kept in small ponds or stews, and fed artificially, it will be found that every pound that is added to the weight of the fish, will involve the consumption of several pounds of food.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Eels in a Knot.—We have in our little lake, among the eel tribe, a phenomenon which may be a natural one, but we have failed to learn the *rationale* of it. We submit it to your readers. In June, 1862, for the first time eels were noticed gathered together in knots, and even caught with a scoop net by hundreds—as many as 62 at a haul. In 1863, same month (June), they were seen again in knots. To-day, June 21, 1872, a bushel were caught at one haul. Is this a common practice with eels in all waters? Or is it only known in our little lake, three miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide? —E. ALLISON, *Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y.*

We can give our correspondent no information. It is generally supposed that eels only copulate in salt water. Whether this is the case or not we cannot say.

Floricultural.

LATTICE-LEAF PLANT.
Ouvirandra Fenestralis.

This interesting Madagascar aquatic belongs to a genus containing some eight distinct species, six of which belong to India, and two, viz., *Ouvirandra fenestralis* and *O. Berneriana*, to Madagascar. In its native country the leaves of *O. Fenestralis* measure from ten inches to fifteen inches in length, and from two to three inches in breadth. In a young state they are of a pale yellowish green, which, as they advance in growth, changes to a deep olive green, and ultimately, before they decay, they assume a dark-brown hue. Of the structure of the leaves little need be said as a glance at our illustration will at once explain that. When fully grown they resemble a piece of lace or lattice work, but when very young the openings to which they owe their peculiarity are filled up with cellular tissue, which as the leaves increase in growth disappears.

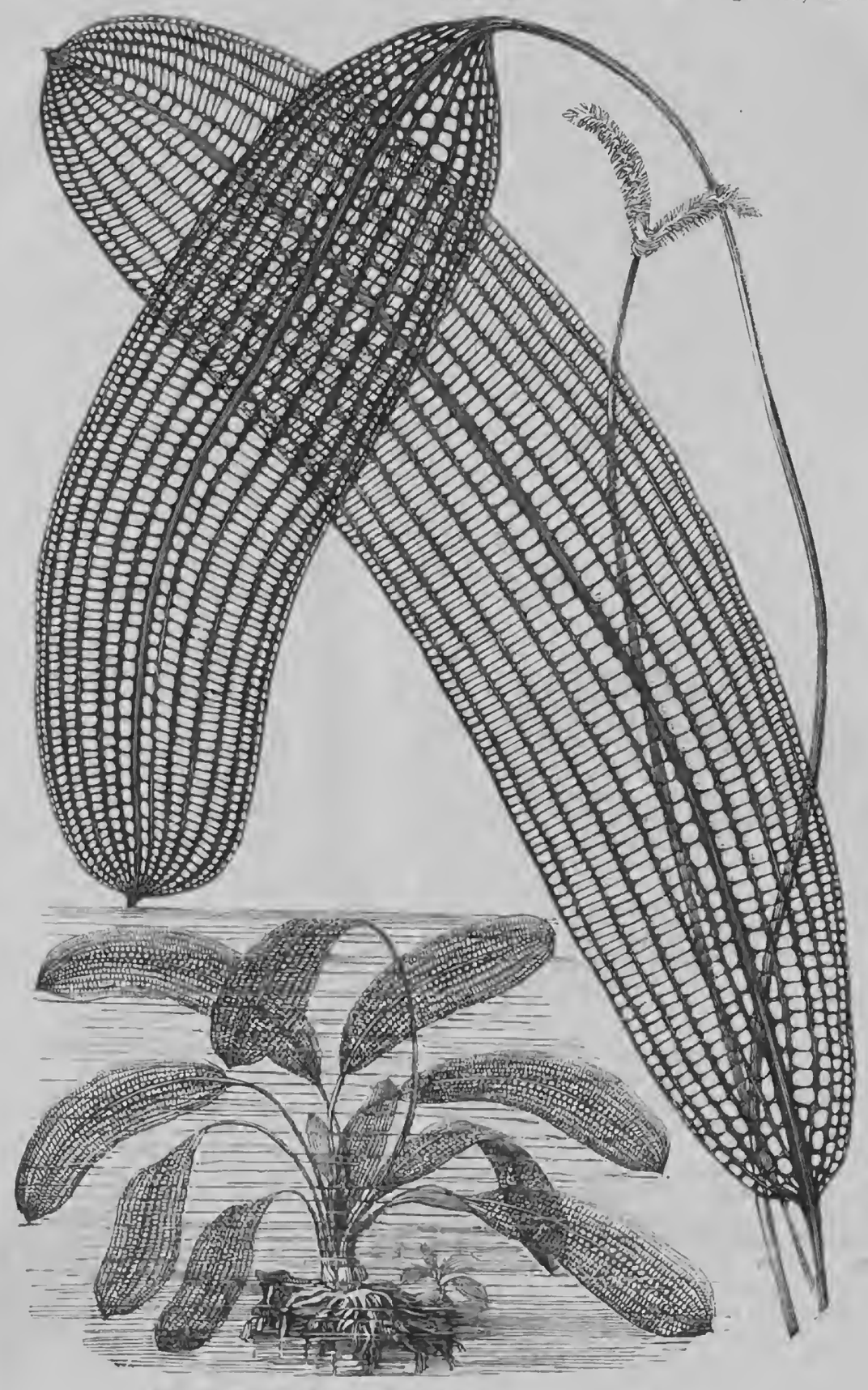
A plant in Kew Gardens has no fewer than 173 leaves on it, the largest of which are 15½ inches in length and 3¼ inches in breadth. This plant is growing in a tin pan, seven inches deep and fourteen inches in diameter, in a compost of fresh, turfy, yellow loam, and a good admixture of silver sand. In the bottom of the pan a layer of crocks is laid, over which some of the roughest pieces of the loam are placed, and the remainder filled up with the compost from which the finest part has been separated. In potting, the soil is pressed rather firmly around the plant, and the whole is watered with tepid water through a fine rose, an operation which not only firmly settles the soil, but thoroughly cleanses the leaves.

On a side shelf in the warmest part of one of the stoves is a wooden tub fourteen inches deep and two feet six inches in diameter; in the bottom of this are placed an inch or two of cleanly washed pebbles, and the remainder is filled with soft water. In this the pan containing the plant is placed, the top of which when the tub is full of water is about six inches under the surface. Some may think this too near the surface, but experience has proved that the plant succeeds very well at that depth. In shallow water the leaves float immediately below the surface, although in our illustration they would appear to be much deeper. The temperature of the house in which it grows ranges during the winter months from 55° at night to 65° during the day, with sun heat, and this is increased as the days advance in length. An ordinary-sized pot of soft water is placed beside the heating pipes every evening, and the following morning its contents are emptied over the plant through a fine rose into the tub, which is kept level so as to admit of an equal overflow of the water on all sides. By this means the plant is not only benefited by the daily application of fresh water, but also by the speedy removal of any sediment likely to accumulate about the leaves. Conferva sometimes prove troublesome to the lattice plant, and some kinds of water are more favorable for their production than others. Should their presence about the plants become apparent, they should be at once removed; the aquarium should be well washed with clean water; fresh gravels or pebbles ought to be introduced, and the plants should be watered rather forcibly overhead, and returned as soon as possible to their former quarters.

The flower spikes rise directly from the root to a few inches above the water and are separated at the apex into two, and sometimes more, divisions, which produce flowers of a whitish color. Seeds from these flowers frequently ripen, and if sown immediately will produce young plants. Young plants, too, come up thickly from self-sown seed on the surface of the soil around the parent, and sometimes among the pebbles in the bottom.

By some the plants are grown in an earthen pan in the warmest corner of an orchard house, and are treated exactly similar to the one above described. Young plants, however, require a higher temperature during the winter months than established ones.

Besides by seeds the *Ouvirandra* may be propagated by means of division of the roots which are very tenacious of life. Mr. Ellis, in his "Madagascar Revisited," tells us that it grows there in places which are dry at certain seasons of the year; that the leaves then die down, but that the root, buried in the mud, retains its vitality, and when the water returns fresh leaves burst forth. Whenever the earth around even the smallest portion of it remains moist, that portion puts forth leaves when again covered with water. The other species



LATTICE-LEAF PLANT—(Ouvirandra fenestralis.)

from Madagascar, *O. Berneriana*, requires deeper water than *O. fenestralis*. Its leaves are not so open, and are from 15 to 20 inches in length. It is, in short, altogether a coarser growing plant than *O. fenestralis*.

NAMING PLANTS.

If our correspondents wish us to name plants for them, they must send good specimens. More than two-thirds of those received are merely a small section of a plant. Sometimes nothing but a single leaf, or a half developed flower. It is sufficiently difficult to name dried plants from good specimens; but when only fragments are sent, we cannot afford the time of solving such problems. We must have well pressed and preserved specimens of both leaves and flower, at least as a starting point, and we hope our correspondents will do this much to aid us as well as themselves.

J. W. M. sends three small specimens of three different plants, and only one is sufficiently complete to name, viz.: No. 1, which is *Aquilegia canadensis*, or wild Columbine.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Goatsbeard Spiræa.—I send you specimens of two plants for name. No. 1 is a wild flower found in Illinois; it is found both on high land and low. The white plume-like flowers are beautiful; the leaf resembles a raspberry leaf. No. 2 is a plant given me by a friend, who did not know the name. I send a stem with leaves, also one which has bloomed. Every leaf has a white silvery looking stripe through the center.—Mrs. M. A. W., *Petersburg, Ill.*

The first is *Spiræa Aruncus*, or Goatsbeard Spiræa. It is a handsome herbaceous plant, found wild from Western New York, Southward and West. It is also cultivated in gardens, and offered for sale in almost all nurserymen's catalogues. The other plant we cannot undertake to determine the name from so poor a specimen.

My Medley Basket.—I've sickened on half a dozen costly florists' "novelties," and concluded to refresh myself with a change; so I've filled a basket with our commonest plants—wild "Gill-over-the-ground," ferns, blue-flowered myrtle and "love-entangled" moss. I pierced innumerable little holes all around the sides, and, with a blunt stick, pressed in it little slips of vine. It is a fair ball off greenness, and will endure sunshine or shadow, flood or drouth, heat or freezing about equally well. We have many pretty vines with better pretentions, but I like this best of all. I intend, as a civilizing touch, to plant a Caladium in the center.—Rose Geranium.

China Brier.—Please give me through the Rural New-Yorker the name of the leaves inclosed. It is a vine, hardy here, growing wild.—F. W. Heroman, *Baton Rouge, La.*

Smilax Pseudo-China, or False China Green Brier. There are many species of the Green Brier, native of both the Northern and Southern States. Some of the species are a great pest in woodlands and hedges, the stems bearing quite long, hook-shaped thorns, others, like this species you send, have few or no thorns and are quite handsome ornamental plants for covering arbors and rock work.

Astralagus and Anemone.—Inclosed you will find two wild flowers, for which please give name in your valuable paper.—C. H., *Worthington, Minn.*

The one with a small, long, violet colored flower, is an *Astragalus*, but we cannot determine the species without the seed-pods. Preserve specimen in the various stages when in flower as well as in fruit. The other plant with handsome purplish flowers is *Anemone Nuttalliana*. It is a very handsome plant, and worthy of careful cultivation.

Leaf for Name.—Will you please give the name of the inclosed leaf? We call it Holly. There are two varieties, one bearing tiny white flowers. It is evergreen and hardy if inured to the open grounds.—Rose Geranium.

Euonymus Japonica.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Morello Cherries on Mazzard Stocks.—*June* 16.—Nine years ago I planted fifty Montmorency cherry trees in my orchard. This variety is one of the large class of Morellos, or what is usually termed sour cherries, and the tree is of the usual form of growth, low spreading heads, although vigorous and healthy. The Morello is far more hardy than the Mazzard or Mahaleb, and some of our Western nurserymen consider it an excellent stock upon which to work the more tender sorts; but my greatest objection to all the Morellos is their tendency to produce suckers, and when I purchased the fifty trees named above I procured those worked on Mazzard stocks instead of upon those of their own class. The result has been entirely satisfactory, the trees growing strong and healthy; not a sucker has started from any of the roots, although the plow has passed among the trees several times every summer. The trees at this moment are loaded with large, handsome ripe fruit, which would probably bring a better price in market than almost any of the choice sweet sorts. For culinary purposes the sour cherries usually are in greatest demand, and in most markets command a ready sale and a good price.

The Morellos being far the most hardy of any class of cherries in cultivation, they are suited to Northern localities; but they are very subject to be attacked by what is called the "black knot," a fungoid disease which attacks trees, the vigor of which has been weakened by overbearing or of neglected culture. Now, the point which I want to make is this:—Use healthy, strong stocks and give good and constant culture, and black knot will seldom appear on Morello cherry trees. The old scrubs to be seen along the fences and in gardens where the plow and hoe are never seen, is proof enough that this disease is the legitimate result of neglect. A large proportion of the different varieties of Morello cherry trees to be seen in various parts of the country, were grown from suckers taken out of some old neglected garden, hence it is not strange that they show declining vigor as well as disease.

Life Among the Weeds.—*June* 17.—Little do we know of what is transpiring in the great insect world down among the weeds and grasses of the fields. There is wooing and winning, births and deaths. Royal feasts are spread upon leaf and flower; guests come and go, some being gay and hilarious, while others are quiet and unobtrusive; but all do the bidding of their great Creator. As we pass through the meadows we see only a very few of the larger creatures which surround us, and even "those who have eyes to see see not;" or at most an infinitesimal small portion of God's creatures. At this season Nature is busy, and I confess to enjoying a few moment's leisure in sweeping the grass and weeds with my drag-net, which brings out from their hiding places thousands of insects of all conceivable forms and colors which the most fertile brain could imagine. I have just been using my net for a half hour in a low meadow near by; and the names alone of the insects taken would fill a page of my Diary. Who could be lonesome in the country where life is far more abundant than in the largest and most crowded city? These little creatures have passion, skill and intelligence, but none of the vices of the human race. You who have a desire to know something of the great principle called Nature or Life, procure a sweep-net and use it for an hour, studying the creatures collected, and therein learn your great ignorance of nature. Our best naturalists have not as yet learned the first letter of Nature's alphabet.

Watering Plants.—*June* 18.—A few dry days remind one that newly set plants require watering in order to keep them alive. I do not believe that a slight sprinkling does much good, and I have never practiced watering plants as extensively as many do who keep a good garden. Unless we can apply water enough to soak the earth down to and about the roots, it really does more harm than good by making the surface compact and impervious to air. Whenever flower beds or any ground on which small plants are growing is watered artificially, the surface should be stirred soon after, or at least before it has time to become hard and dry again. I have never watered a tree in all my experience in gardening; for if I think they are likely to suffer for want of moisture, I apply mulching to the surface about the roots, which is, as a general rule, far better than any artificial application of water. Of course mulch cannot be so readily applied to small delicate plants or seeds; besides, the looks of the thing is decidedly against its use in the flower garden, and our only recourse in time of drouth is to water. But the condition of the soil, as well as the time and manner of application, has much to do with its value. The surface of the soil should be well stirred before the water is applied in order to secure its rapid descent into the earth. Evening is also the best time to apply to prevent evaporation, and above all, let the quantity be a liberal one—none of the too common surface sprinklings.

The Garden.

TO DEVELOP CAULIFLOWERS.

D. BURY, in Field, says:—"There are one or two simple means of bringing out the best qualities of the cauliflower that may be worth noting here. It is needless to dwell upon the desirability of placing the crop in rich, deep, sweet soil. There are few plants that take more out of the ground in a given time than cauliflower; hence the obvious necessity of storing it well; for a stoppage of growth, arising from a scarcity of food or any other cause, is simply ruin—that is, bitterness, hardness, worthlessness—to this most valuable crop. But it is of surface help that I now write. The first and best is a surface layer of fine farmyard manure six inches thick over the whole of the ground occupied by the cauliflower; or, if this is impracticable, then half a barrowload to every five plants when the hand lights are lifted or taken off. The effect of such dressings is wonderful; one can almost see the plants grow. The leaves seem to drink in the volatile ammonia, and the roots soon find their way into this new surface larder; the crowns fill in and swell out with amazing rapidity; and this despatch is the great secret of high quality. There is another way of aiding and quickening growth, especially during dry weather. Lay the mulching of dung on as before, and wash it down with house sewage. This last is also of great service by itself, and for pouring over spent hotbed manure, leaves, or other matters that have little strength of themselves. These mulchings are useful to keep out the drought and encourage the roots upwards. The sewage will feed this well, and it seems to be absorbed and converted with wonderful rapidity by this crop. No one who values sweet and crisp cauliflowers should waste a drop of sewage; it is one of the most powerful and best of manures for this crop. If sewage is not come-at-able—although with proper arrangements it is accessible everywhere—any kind of liquid manure will answer the same purpose. None should be dropped on the leaves, and of course no one would allow any sort of manure water to wet the hearts of the plants.

There is one more feature about this crop that deserves a passing notice. As a rule, as soon as cauliflowers are cut the stems are pulled up and thrown away. With early, highly fed-plants, this is a great and reckless sacrifice of growing force. Plants treated as I have recommended have roots like trees—huge masses filling the soil in all directions. Why should these not be pressed into the production of a second crop? To this end, simply cut the cauliflower with the usual complement of overlapping leaves; leave all the other leaves on the stem for a week or two. By that time most of the stems will have broken into from three to six shoots. Go over them, and choose from two to four of the best placed and strongest; three to each is a capital average. Remove or bend down any leaves that interfere with these advancing growths, and also any decaying or old worn-out leaves; allow all others to remain. Give the stems several good soakings of manure water, and another layer of dung if thought desirable; and in an amazingly short period of time another crop, perhaps as heavy—or heavier in the gross—as the first, may be cut from the old stalks. After having done this double service, away with them, and see that the ground is immediately deep-trenched or manured for strawberries, or some crop as different as may be from cauliflowers, of which, notwithstanding all our feeding, it will have had enough for a year or two."

ORANGE-MILK MUSHROOM.

Lactarius Deliciosus.

THIS mushroom is the only one which has orange red milk, and which turns green when bruised, which distinguish it from *L. torminosus*, the only one which in any way resembles it. The orange-milk mushroom chiefly affects the Scotch fir-tree, and as generally found beneath the drip of the branches around the tree. It is found in hedgerows occasionally, but is most abundant in plantations of Scotch fir or larch. It is thus described:

Pileus smooth, fleshy, umbilicate, of a dull rufous orange, turning pallid from exposure to light and air, but zoned with concentric circles of a brighter hue; margin smooth, at first involute and then becoming expanded; from three to five inches across. Flesh firm, full of orange-red milk, which turns green on exposure to the air, as does any part of the plant when bruised. Gills decurrent, narrow, each dividing into two, three several times from the stem to the edge of the pileus; of a dull yellow by reflected light, but being translucent, the red milk shines brightly through them. Stem from one to three inches high, slightly bent and tapering downwards; solid, becoming more or less hollow with age; short hairs at the base; sometimes pitted (scrobiculate).

This mushroom is very highly esteemed as a delicacy. Its flavor is said to resemble tender lambs' kidneys, though it is called better by many. One writer says of it:—"Very luscious eating, full of rich gravy, with a little of the flavor of mussels."

The following modes of cooking it are given: EDWIN LEES says:—"The rich gravy it produces is its chief characteristic, and hence it commends itself to make a rich gravy sauce, or as an ingredient in soups. It requires delicate cooking, for, though

ORANGE-MILK MUSHROOM.

fleshy, it becomes tough if kept on the fire till the juice is exuded. Baking is, perhaps, the best process for this agaric to pass through. It should be dressed when fresh and pulpy."

Mrs. HUSSEY says:—"The *tourtiere* (or pie-dish) method of cooking suits *Lactarius deliciosus* best, as it is firm and crisp in substance. Be careful to use only sound specimens. Reduce them, by cutting across, to one uniform bulk. Place the pieces in a pie-dish, with a little pepper and salt, and a small piece of butter on each side of every slice. Tie a paper over the dish, and bake gently for three-quarters of an hour. Serve them up in the same hot dish."

To make a pie of them the following mode is given:—Pepper and salt slices of the agaric, and place them in layers with thin slices of fresh bacon, until a small pie-dish is full; cover with a crust of pastry or mashed potatoes, and bake gently for three-quarters of an hour. If with potato crust, brown nicely before a quick fire.

For pudding, cut into small pieces; add similar pieces of bacon; pepper and salt, and a little garlic of spice; surround with crust, and boil three-quarters of an hour.

It is also recommended to fry in slices, properly seasoned with butter, or bacon and gravy; and serve up hot with sippets of toast. A steak in addition is a great improvement.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

How to Re-set an Old Asparagus Bed.—In the fall when the seed is ripe, instead of burning off the tops of the Asparagus, as is the usual practice, I cut them off close to the ground and lay them down on the bed, cover them with manure and let them remain until Spring, when I remove those that have not rotted and cover the bed again with manure. I find that by this process I can re-seed the bed without the trouble of sowing the seed. The young shoots should not be cut until they are from one to three years old. The philosophy of it, I suppose, is that when the tops, which are full of seed, are cut off and laid down, the placing of the manure on them sprouts the seed and in the Spring following they came up.—C. E. T., *Burlington, Ky.*

Bugs and Vines—Preventive.—A correspondent of the Fruit Recorder says: "Having used the following compound for bugs on vines, I find it very efficient in keeping them away. It is composed of two tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, well mixed with one quart of plaster. The turpentine and plaster must be well rubbed together when mixed. Dust the plants or vines with this two or three times a week, and the yellow striped bug will do the vines no harm, and by putting a small amount around plants and vines on the ground, so as not to touch the plants, it will keep the cut worm away from the plant."

The Poultry-Yard.

ON CROSSING.

As I have received so many communications on this subject, as to what advantages may be obtained by crossing fowls, and what fowls cross to the best advantage, I shall state what is my opinion as the result of study, observation and experience. I favor crossing only in a few necessary cases. The great facilities now offered for obtaining fresh blood and almost any variety of stock that one may desire, in its perfection, reduces the necessity of crossing down to only a few instances. If you desire perfection in comb, legs, form and plumage, you must select from both sides, the male and female, the very best specimens, and then breed from the very best specimens of this progeny. After obtaining your point you then may go back and breed parent to daughter or granddaughter, or mother to son or grandson; but never brother and sister. If you should observe any deterioration in size or constitutional defects, you may bring in fresh stock or improve the same by judicious crossing.

It is believed and urged by some breeders that size is attained, maturity surely developed, strength and hardness of constitution produced, and laying increased by cross-breeding. In the main I believe this to a certain extent is true. But I have never seen any improvement in size or in any of the other natural instincts over the thoroughbred. The smaller-sized fowl may be increased in size by crossing it with a larger; but unless a proper selection is made you may be liable to diminish the size of either. Size may be imparted to a Dorking by crossing it with a Cochin. Constitution may be obtained by a cross with the Game. As Games are generally bred at the present day for exhibition purposes, I should prefer the Dark Brahma or Partridge Cochin, which for giving vitality and constitution I know of no better.

Game fowls that have deteriorated in size, strength and fierceness by long in-and-in breeding, may have all these qualities restored by crossing with the powerful, gigantic and quarrelsome Malay; and his peculiarities afterwards bred out. By crossing a Houdan cock with a Hamburg hen you may increase the size of her eggs without much, if any, diminution of the quantity; and you would also produce larger Hamburg chickens. By crossing the French breeds, Creve Cœur, Houdan and La Fleche, with the Dark Brahma, you will gain some in size, but very much in constitutional vigor. A Houdan cock crossed with a Brahma hen, says Mr. FERGUSON BLAIR, produces the finest possible chickens for market; but he observes that he always found the *second* crop worthless. In crossing, cockerels will generally resemble the male, the pullets the female. The chickens of Dorking fowls, when crossed, often show five toes on one foot and only four on the other. This is one of the reasons that the Houdans, if not carefully selected from strains that have been bred through and through, and are perfect, will revert back to the original cross.

Mr. DOUGLASS, a great authority, states it as a strange fact that a cross of a black with a white Game throws birds of both breeds of the clearest color. The fact is not so strange and mysterious as the laws that govern the phenomenon. I can state a fact equally remarkable — that by crossing a white Guelder cock with a black Guelder hen you will throw beautifully plumaged cuckoos. How the reverse of this will operate I hope to know by the end of the breeding season. I have never yet seen a cross exceed in size a thoroughbred. You may take any two fowls of the large variety and cross them, and you will get no larger than can be produced by pure blood properly managed and fed. Mongrels I detest; they are more voracious and consume a larger quantity of food without turning it to good advantage. Well-bred fowls eat less and quickly convert their food into fat, flesh and eggs. ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

Greenville, N. J.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Fowls in Ohio Dying Suddenly.—Plowing my Early Rose potatoes about 5 P. M. the other evening, my hens followed the plow, picking up something—I did not notice what. They were then lively and in good health. The next day by 12 M. fifteen were dead. They lost the use of their legs entirely, so that they could neither stand nor walk, but could use their wings to such an extent as to move themselves along on the ground, until a short time before they died. Two that were taken the following day, in the same way, recovered. In about a week two others were affected in the same way and recovered. This happened before the potato beetle made its appearance; since its arrival my hens have kept the potato vines clear of them and fatten on them. If any RURAL reader has had a similar experience, and has found cause and cure, I should like to learn through the RURAL NEW-YORKER.—J. E. B., *Salina, O.*

Profits of Poultry.—At the Shaker Convention, near Cleveland, they do things on a system which enables them to tell whether they make or lose by the operation. I asked them to give me their record of poultry keeping, and these are the figures:—Number of hens kept over, 95; No. of chickens raised, 150, worth 50 cents each, $75. Sales of chickens, $27.47; eggs sold, $82; eggs consumed worth $45.44, and 30 chickens consumed; add the above, say $230. Amount paid for feed, $56; balance in favor of keeping, $174. The poultry business of the Shakers is managed by the Sisters, who are diligent readers of the People's Practical Poultry Book, and of the RURAL NEW-YORKER.—S. D. H.

New Zealand Ducks.—A writer in Harper's Weekly says:—"A duck found in the interior of New Zealand is said to differ from other ducks in not exhibiting any solicitude for the safety of its young. Capt. HUTTON, an eminent naturalist, thinks that this supports the Darwinian theory, as the ducks belong to a genus peculiar to New Zealand, where there were no destructive animals previous to the arrival of man, and in which genus, therefore, instinctive fear has not been developed; indeed, the absence of fear is said to be a peculiar characteristic of the animals of New Zealand."

Frank G. Hart's Poultry Statement.—In our dear RURAL I notice FRANK G. HART'S account of poultry raising. I think his mode of treating his hens while sitting is of no use. I sat 200 eggs; 160 came off chickens, without all his "fal-da-ral." The less you fuss with a hen, the better it is while sitting.—MAGGIE J. LENHART.

The Naturalist.

ABOUT RATS.

A GENTLEMAN, who has passed many years of his life at St. Helena, told me several stories about rats, so curious that I thought them worthy of record. He said at one time the common brown rat was extremely common all over the island, in fact, a perfect pest; and to avoid its attacks his father had constructed a large store, rat proof: namely, a rat once in could not get out again. A number, however, came in with produce and goods from the ships, and bred there. Around this store were Venetian blinds to the windows, and one day one of his men, when it was raining, watched a rat sitting on the Venetian and putting out his tail to collect on it the drippings of water at the edge; he then withdrew it, and licked it. The servant told his master, who immediately understood that the rats could get no water inside the store, and therefore directed that a butter firkin should be cut down to four or five inches, and in the top a large circular wire rat cage trap should be fixed. Several small planks were placed for the rats to get up to the entrance of the cage, which exactly fitted the firkin. No food would have induced the rats to enter the trap, but water did, and many were thus captured. There is one peculiarity with these rats—namely, their very often building or making their nests in the trees. I have, in India, several times found rats' nests in trees; but they have always been stolen nests, such as deserted abodes of the squirrel or sparrow; but here my friend, who is no naturalist, tells me they construct them principally of fir spines, on the ends of the boughs, some twelve or fifteen feet from the ground, in the common fir trees. The spots selected are just where the overlapping bough nearly meets the lower one. He said that all know the rats' nests, and that he had seen them fired at, when many rats were killed and fell out to the ground. He could tell me no more, and I think that, if original nests, as he held them to be, some grass must be woven in their constructions, as fir spines have but little power of cohesion. The situation of these nests was worthy of notice, although there is scarcely a situation where a rat's nest has not been found.—*Science Gossip.*

Domestic Economy.

GOOD BREAD.

"The unpardonable sin in man is from good grain to make poor whisky; and in woman, from good flour to make poor bread." The latter is a crime of frequent occurrence, and has nothing to excuse it, for it is just as easy to always have sweet, light, wholesome bread, as to ruin one's digestive organs with hot saleratus biscuit, or to disgust one's olfactories with "salt risings." After several years of trying bread recipes, taking advice from other housekeepers and experimenting myself in the matter of bread making, I have finally a recipe that never fails. It may not be new to many RURAL readers, but I have never seen it published.

To commence with, good yeast and flour are, of course, essential. If you use dry yeast cakes, have them thoroughly soaked in tepid water. At night, boil half a dozen potatoes, put them through a colander, with the water in which they are boiled. Pour in cold water until the potato water is lukewarm, add the yeast, cover, and put in a warm place over night. You observe that no flour is put in at night. This is the peculiarity of this recipe. In the morning, heat the potato water, stirring constantly, and being careful not to scald it. Stir in flour till it is a thick batter, and let it rise. When sufficiently light, knead in all the flour you can. It is at this stage that kneading is most effective; so knead it just one hour. Don't say you haven't the time to spare; you had better on that "baking day" make only three kinds of cake, instead of the usual six, or even omit the inevitable "pies" altogether, rather than have the "staff of life" anything short of perfect. After it has again risen, mold into loaves, and when light, bake. The result will be bread that is white, with the pure wheaten taste, that can be pressed into one-half its bulk, and will immediately expand to its original size, and when broken apart, can be peeled off in flakes or layers. This is one of the results of long kneading, and is proof that the bread has "attained unto perfection."

It is surprising how few people know what really good bread is. So long as their bread is not positively sour or heavy they eat it, blissfully ignorant that it can be made better.

A few days since a young housekeeper showed me, with evident pride, a loaf of bread of her making, remarking that the ability to make good bread was her one accomplishment, of which she was justly proud. Said bread was hard, dark and coarse-grained. Mr. RURAL, what could I say? To the class of housekeepers which she represents, who consider their method of doing anything right, simply because it is "their way," it is useless to try to teach anything; but to those who are trying to learn, the above recipe may contain some useful suggestions.—G. R. B.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Keeping Eggs Fresh.—Eggs cannot spoil if the air is thoroughly excluded; in other words, if their shells are made air tight. But this is a very difficult thing to do; for an egg-shell is as porous as a mineral filter, as is shown by the manner in which the egg itself is affected when placed, as is the common practice, in a lime solution to preserve it. An old French custom is to rub the egg with melted butter; but if a spot the size of a pin-point is overlooked the treatment does no good. Paraffine has more recently been suggested, and is better than butter, because it will not become rancid; but the same excessive care is required as with the other. Still another mode is to dip the eggs for a moment in boiling water, which coagulates a thin film of the albumen or "white" next the shell. This is stated to have proved very successful, but it is manifest that the eggs should be kept in a cool, dry place; for even coagulated albumen will decompose under the influence of moderate warmth and moisture. Shellac varnish has also been suggested for coating the shells; and, perhaps, if two or three successive coatings were given to insure against even the slightest neglect of any part of the surface, this would prove superior to any of the other plans proposed with more or less plausibility, and tried with more or less, but never with absolute success.—J. A. W.

Recipe for Johnny Cake.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 3d, 1871, is a recipe for a Johnny cake. I have improved on it, and will send the altered recipe as I use it:—"One-half pint of meal, one-half pint of flour, one-half pint of canelle, 1½ pints of buttermilk, two eggs, one cup of sugar, or a half a cup of molasses, one heaping teaspoon of saleratus or soda, one salt-spoon of salt; bake in two tins for half an hour, or till done." I have made after this recipe a good many times and have not failed. I wish some of the RURAL housekeepers would try it. I never baked bread but once, until after I was married. Now, for a farmer's wife, I think I can show as good loaves as an experienced housekeeper. Brown bread, white bread, and Johnny cakes disappear like hot buckwheat cakes at our house now. —MRS. A. DOANE.

Tomato Catsup.—MINNIE R. asks some one to give her a recipe for tomato catsup. A friend of ours having excellent catsup furnishes the following:—To a peck of tomatoes, boiled soft, and strained through a sieve that will allow a little of the pulp to pass through, add four tablespoonfuls of salt, four of ground pepper, four of ground mustard, two of ground allspice, two of ground cloves, one of Cayenne pepper and one quart of strong vinegar; boil gently several hours; cool and bottle.

Granulation of Maple Sugar.—I do not presume to answer LUCY LINSEED'S question as to the best method of getting a cake of sugar out of a bottle, but would simply say that I tried the experiment suggested by W. A. GRAHAM, page 134 of RURAL NEW-YORKER, Feb. 24th, and found it a perfect success. I put alum in the sirup, and sat it away, leaving it exposed to the air, and it has no more appearance of crystalization now than when first made.—CHARLEY F., *Wilmington, Ill.*

Graham Bread.—"Keep it before the people," and on the table, till dyspeptics are no more. One quart of new milk, half a cup of new yeast, and half a cup of molasses, or one pint of bread sponge, with milk and molasses. Stir in Graham meal until stiff; let rise, and bake three-quarters of an hour; never mold as for fine flour bread. When the meal is coarse, as is best for pudding, stirring in a cup of shorts, or fine flour, will make it less harsh.

Covered Broiler.—Set in the stove as other stove furniture, a blaze underneath; no heat or smoke in the room. Where and by whom manufactured? Let them advertise in the RURAL NEW-YORKER.—MRS. Z. S., *Madison, Ohio.*

Domestic Inquiries.—What will remove iron rust from white linen? Will some one give a good method of preserving Siberian crabs?—WESTERN MOUNTAIN GIRL. . . . Will some one tell me how to pickle cucumbers in *whiskey and water?*—M. J. W. M.

Smoking Griddles.—Keep the griddle smooth and clean; use no grease; all kinds of griddle cakes will turn without it. Try it and see. Polish with salt.

Arboricultural.

Weeping Cedar.—Is there such a thing as weeping cedar? There is a tree near here the branches of which are from two to four feet long and very slender, the termini of which are composed of smaller ones clad with leaves, causing it to hang in festoons which, when moved by the wind give it a graceful and beautiful appearance. Is it a freak of nature, or is it a common occurrence?

THERE are a few varieties of Weeping Cedars, but there is room for more. These Weeping Cedars are freaks of Nature, and may be perpetuated by the usual methods of propagation. You had better call the attention of some nurseryman or other gentleman acquainted with such trees to the specimen referred to, as it may be distinct and better than any of the varieties now in cultivation.

Sugar-Producing Trees.—The Sugar Maple (*Acer Saccharinum*) has hitherto been regarded as the best sugar producing tree. A few years since it was discovered that the Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder (*Negundo aceroides*) is quite equal to the Rock or Sugar Maple. Now we have the Black Walnut *Juglans Migra*) added to the list; and a Kansas farmer asserts sugar has been made from the sap of "Blue Eye" (what is that?) and Hickory. We know that sugar has been made from the Birch and other trees, but not profitably. The three trees first named seem to be the only ones, as yet, that may be regarded as yielding sugar in profitable quantity among our native forest trees—at least that have been discovered.

Scientific and Useful.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

Sophistication of Sugar.—"Sanding" the sugar is an old joke and an old practice with grocers, but in recent times the trade has improved upon the clumsy old-fashioned method. To make it look better the merchant frequently runs the substance through a crushing mill, which destroys the lumps and mingles the impurities more intimately with the mass so that they cannot be so readily distinguished. The finely pounded white sugars are mixed with terra alba, a white earth imported from Ireland. But there are other and more scientific methods of deceiving the purchaser as to the quality of the saccharine product. It is well known that, as in blueing clothes in the wash, a slight blue tinge will increase the apparent whiteness of a material, and hence in Europe manufacturers have been in the habit of mixing a little indigo, and sometimes even ultra-marine and aniline blue in their sugar. These are different from most adulterations, however, in being quite harmless in their nature.

Flour from Wood.—Chemists know that cellulose, the clean fibrous portions of wood, have the same chemical composition as starch. If the cellulose, therefore, was equally soft and capable of digestion it could be made into flour from which bread could be made. The softest and most easily reduced variety of this material is found in the inner portion of the bark of trees, and, indeed, in Norway, where in past times terrible famines have frequently occurred, pine bark has been often made into a fine powder and mingled with rye flour for baking. If we choose to be at the trouble to separate the other components of the wood we can dry and powder the cellulose and make bread of it without the addition of flour. In an old book we find directions for this which we condense as follows:—Take beech wood, or some other that contains no turpentine; pound it in a mortar with water; Then wash and dry in an oven alternately several times in succession until all the foreign matter is removed, and then grind as fine as possible in a mill. The flour thus produced has a yellow color, and if boiled yields a jelly-like boiled starch, and like starch is capable, under certain conditions, of fermentation. Loaves of spongy and eatable bread have been made from it. Being pretty much the same as starch it could of course be converted into grape sugar by chemical means, and also be fermented and distilled into alcohol. So we see that if we choose we could make biscuit, sirup and brandy out of a stick of common cord-wood. —J. A. W.

Sawing Wood Without a Saw.—Dr. GEORGE ROBINSON, of this city, has invented a process of cutting wood by passing a galvanic current over a platinum wire in sufficient quantity to raise its temperature to a red heat. He has found that gently pressing a piece of wood against a red-hot platinum wire, especially when aided by a slight sawing movement, the wood was divided in any required direction as by a handsaw, and, of course, without any effort of skill or appreciable expenditure of muscular power. The Scientific American says: "By arranging the wire with handles or other means, so as to guide it readily, the lumber, whether in trees, logs, or planks may be cut easily as desired. There is here, therefore, a simple and easily applied force, which, in a child's hands, may be employed to fell trees, divide them into logs, and, in short, perform all the operations of the saw and the ax. The surface of the wood where thus divided is, of course, slightly charred, but the black layer is very thin, and for many purposes not disadvantageous, as it is known to preserve timber. The battery employed need only be of the simplest character, as quantity, and not intensity, of current is required."

Liquifying Dead Bodies.—M. DONAC has laid before the French Academy of Sciences, a project by which he proposes to convert a dead body into a sirup without color or smell. He claims that a moderate-sized man can be got into six bottles; he don't say of what size. This may answer the morbid moods of some people, but we think the best way of disposing of dead bodies, of whatever sort, is to bury or burn them.

The Siphon Question.—Will the old subscriber, who had a troublesome siphon, please inform the readers of the RURAL whether he has succeeded in making it work, and if so, how he did it? In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 15, page 395, W. H. S. gives two reasons why the siphon might not operate; the first of which was suggested several weeks ago, and his second reason is rather *thin*. In accordance with hydraulics, it would not make any difference if the *well* end of the pipe was two inches in diameter, and the *down hill* end but half an inch in diameter, or *vice versa*.—A. J.

Carbolic Acid vs. Molds.—We find it asserted that the decomposition of paste may be prevented by adding to it a small quantity of carbolic acid. In the same way, the disagreeable smell which glue often has may be prevented. If a few drops of the solution be added to ink or mucilage, they will not mold. For whitewash, especially when used in cellars and such places, the addition of one ounce of carbolic acid to a gallon will prevent mold and disagreeable odors.

Cleaning Ivory.—W. P. R. is informed that one method of cleaning ivory is to immerse it in a saturated solution of alum for an hour, which softens it; then take it out, rub with a woolen cloth, wrap in a piece of linen to dry throughout, and then polish. By another method, the ivory is heated in a thin paste of lime until it turns white, when it is dried and polished.

How to Make a Cheap Refrigerator.—I would be pleased to hear from some RURAL reader on the best plan of making a *cheap* refrigerator—one for store use—that will hold several hundred pounds of butter. My cellar is a poor one in hot weather, and I need some contrivance whereby I may keep butter in good condition until shipping day.—A. G.

To Drive off Rats and Moles.—A correspondent of the Pomologist has found that potash placed in rat-holes and mole-runs will clear the premises of these pests in a short time.

The Largest Ruby in the World is said to be owned by Prof. SHEPARD of Amherst College. It weighs 315 lbs., was found somewhere in the South, and cost the Professor $300.

To Soften Old Putty.—Wanted—Something which will soften old putty on windows so that it can easily be removed.—PORT HOPE.

To Renew Patent Leather.—A correspondent asks for "Something which will fill the cracks and renew Patent Leather."

Entomological.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Insects on Currants.—Will you please inform me through your paper how to destroy the insects which I inclose. Do they make the large worm which was so destructive in western New York five years ago? I was living there then but have been living among the Alleghanies for five years past, and this year have the promise of an excellent garden through the help of your valuable paper. Our currant bushes were full of fruit, but 'tis all falling off.—F. W. FOUSTER, *Renovo, Pa.*

THE worms were so badly smashed when received that we could not determine the species. But at venture we would suggest you apply freshly slaked lime pretty freely to the bushes. Apply when they are wet with dew or just after a shower. There are few insects that will thrive where lime is freely used.

Moth of Salt-Marsh Caterpillar.—Please name the inclosed moth and oblige —G. D., *Conway, Mich.*

THE moth is the male of *Spilosoma acræa* of DRURY, and the larva is the well known and very troublesome salt-marsh caterpillar. These caterpillars often infest the grass on low meadows to such an extent as to nearly destroy it, and the best way of getting rid of them is to cut the hay very early, and thereby cut off the supply of food, and expose the young caterpillars to their natural enemies.

Potato Beetle Remedy.—I have found an effectual remedy—at least it has completely driven the striped and dun-colored beetles from all of my potatoes, and off of my farm. Dissolve one pound of sulphate of copper (blue stone) in five gallons of water and sprinkle vines or other vegetables in the morning. Repeat the operation after every rain if troubled again.—A. E. B., *Cleveland, Tenn.*

Modes and Manners.

MINTWOOD'S CONVERSAZIONE.

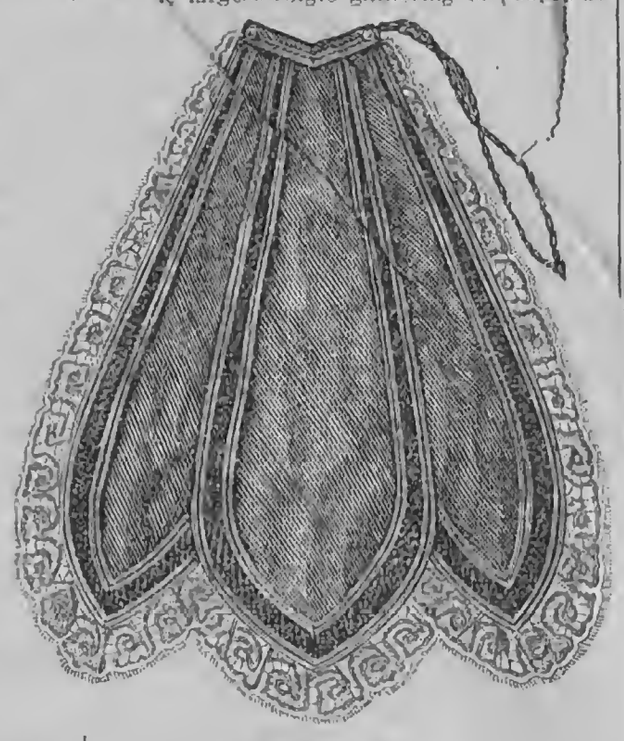
Answers to Correspondents.—E. A. B., Brooksburg, N. J.—Fig. 1, in illustration of June 28th, would be a suitable style for fawn-colored worsted goods, substituting side plaiting for the scalloped flounces. It could be made very stylish by using two shades of the goods.

GEORGE M. S.—White flannel suits are very popular and stylish; some gentlemen prefer pants and vest of white duck, with flannel coat. A fine Panama hat may be had for $35. When at a place of entertainment, or party, it belongs to the lady to suggest the time for departure.

FLORA.—"Some of the best photographic artists" in the city are KURTZ, BRADY, ROCKWOOD, SARONY, etc. A letter addressed to any one of them as "Photographic Artist, Broadway, New York," would reach its destination.

L. W.—Japanese silk is made up in the same style as French or American silk. From 20 to 25 yards are required. The skirt may be ruffled to the knee, and the polonaise trimmed with ruffles or fringe. A lady of forty has her dresses made in the same style as if but twenty-five, as regards most dresses.

Black Silk Apron.—The apron is made of black gros-grain silk, cut in three pieces, as shown in illustration, and trimmed with black velvet, cut on the bias, bordered with folds of ribbed silk, or satin, and edged with lace. The three gored parts (each 25½ inches long), running to points below, are made of stuff from 19 to 19¾ inches wide, by folding this to the half in the length, and then 4 inches from the side edges cutting through across from one corner to the other; the straight outer sides of the cut-off pieces are now sewn on again to the cross edges of the largest part. Each of these stuff parts is to be rounded on each side to a point 5½ inches deep.



BLACK SILK APRON.

"Poppy, Snuffower & Co.," Onondaga Co., N. Y.—It is a mere matter of taste or convenience, and not of special table etiquette, whether you "eat hard pickles from your fingers or fork." The RURAL knows of no effectual depilatory that is harmless. A suitable present to give a "young man to whom you are engaged and not costing over ten dollars," would be half a dozen pocket-handkerchiefs with his initial beautifully embossed in one corner; or a gold necktie ring; or locket for watch guard. "Kilt plaiting" is side-plaiting—plaits laid one way, suitable for nearly all kinds of goods, including "Chinese grass." "What kind of a Leap-Year Party can 'we girls' make, something to come off in about six weeks—very pleasant, but not expensive?" Croquet, with out-door refreshments *a la* pic-nic.

N. B.—Col. HARRIS was amused at your supposing him to be "Mintwood," and wrote at the top of the forwarded letter "Do people mistake the solid old missionary for a light comedian?"

Industrial Societies.

GREAT INDEPENDENT EXHIBITIONS.

THERE are now held in the United States four annual exhibitions of the products of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanic arts, which are larger and more prosperous than any of the regular State fairs. These are the exhibitions of the American Institute, at New York; of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, at Cleveland; of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition Company, at Cincinnati, and the St. Louis Fair Association, at St. Louis.

These associations are carried on without State patronage, and are managed as men manage their individual business, with economical thrift and liberal expenditure. The annual announcements of the two Ohio Associations are in the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and those of the others should be. Largely successful as was the Cincinnati Exposition last year, the arrangements for this year point to a larger and more liberal patronage and expenditure. In 1871 this Exposition considerably exceeded that of the American Institute, which is saying a good deal. Last year the buildings were all under one continuous roof, covering a floor-space of over three acres. Across the street, in front of these buildings, is an open square, or park, upon which will be erected a large and handsome building for the horticultural department, connected by a bridge with the main building.

The length of time which this exposition is open to the public, does away with the immense and uncomfortable jam of people which throng to a four-day's fair, and enables select parties from any neighborhood to join and make an excursion trip at reduced fares and at their own convenience. This was a great feature of the exposition last year. Being held in the city, without open grounds, there can be no show of live stock connected with it; but for everything else it is independent of wind and weather.

The *Northern* Ohio Fair Association owns and occupies the largest and handsomest fair grounds in the United States. The cost of the grounds was about $100,000, and the fitting up has cost nearly as much more. There is a full mile driving course, made in the completest manner, with its abundance of raised seats under cover. The show grounds are beautifully grown to ornamental trees, and plentifully furnished with all manner of buildings—large additions to which have been made this season.

The attendance at the Northern Ohio Fair, for the two exhibitions which have been held, has been the largest single gathering of people at any fair in the country, except on several occasions at St. Louis. For the present season, it will be made worthy of still larger public patronage.—S. D. H.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, June 12: *Pres.* THOMAS MOTLEY. *Vice-Pres'ts.*—David Sears and Leverett Saltonstall. *Cor. Sec.*—R. S. Rotch. *Rec. Sec.*—E. N. Perkins. *Treas.*—Henry Saltonstall. *Trustees.*—Amos. A. Lawrence, William R. Robeson, Theodore Lyman, George M. Dexter, John G. Cushing, Charles S. Sargent.

The Meeker Co., Minn., Agricultural Society holds its next Fair at Litchfield, Oct. 10, 12.

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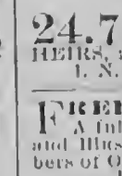

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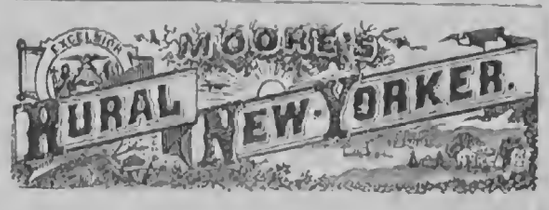

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

VOLUME XXVI.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER this week enters upon its Twenty-Sixth Volume, under very favorable auspices. Without making any special promises, we may state that no proper effort or expense will be spared to render the paper increasingly interesting and valuable during the publication of the volume, and we hope its issues will prove so acceptable that many thousands will be added to our already large and widespread parish of readers. And while we faithfully labor to augment its value, we trust the Agents and other ardent friends of the RURAL will kindly continue to lend their influence to extend its circulation and consequent usefulness in their respective localities.

—Among other changes which are regarded as improvements, we shall hereafter close our News and Market pages on Monday evening—thus enabling us to give reports two days later than formerly.

POLITICAL REFORM REDIVIVUS.

EDITOR RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In your issue of Dec. 16, 1871, you published a very able article on the subject of "Political Reform," which commended itself to a host of intelligent, right-thinking citizens. Now, Mr. MOORE, let me ask you one plain question. *Dare* you re-publish that article in your next number?—or will you decline to do so, because a large body of honest men have recently met at Cincinnati, and in a most emphatic manner indorsed the opinions you then expressed in the RURAL NEW-YORKER?

Yours, A FRIEND OF POLITICAL REFORM.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 25, 1872.

The above challenge is accepted, for we never refuse to fight in a good cause. Of course when the article was written we knew nothing of the complexion which was to be given to the political canvass of 1872. But, in common with thousands of others, we felt the necessity for reform, and thought that the time for a thorough political revolution was at hand—when it was not simply justifiable but imperative. We believed the People and Country demanded reform, and did not care whether it was effected by an old or new political organization. So thinking and believing we wrote the article which is re-published below. What has since transpired shows that others have been thinking in the same direction, and that we were, in a large degree, in accord with the Reform Spirit.

Now, we have nothing to take back—no word to change. We seek the greatest good to the Country. We care not what party assumes the task of accomplishing it. We are in no sense partisan in spirit, feeling or purpose. The RURAL NEW-YORKER is not a partisan paper. But it is so independent that it will commend the good and condemn the wrong accomplished by any or all parties.

POLITICAL REFORM;

Some Views and Suggestions Thereupon.

EDITOR RURAL NEW-YORKER—*Sir:* The noble stand you have taken (not only in this but former years) against the corruption and venality of Governmental or political affairs of all classes, has won for your journal many ardent friends and supporters among the honest and intelligent portions of community. Your condemnation alike of the swindlings and stealings of both Republican and Democratic officials, proves that you are not partisan, or, if so, that you would sink Party to save a Country whose only salvation, it appears to me, must depend upon the purity and honesty of its officials. Thus sincerely believing (and also that those in your position can do much toward guiding the People and Nation aright), I desire you to express, through the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, your opinion in regard to the necessity and expediency of organizing, at this juncture, a great *National Reform Party*, composed of such members of the existing political parties as believe in and would insist upon the uprightness, intelligence and honest accountability to both the Government and the People of all appointees to positions of honor and trust.

And further, if you concur in the above-stated proposition, (as I am confident you will, judging from what has appeared in your able and independent journal,) please name such men as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States as you think would properly represent such a party as I have indicated.

By replying to the preceding you will oblige the writer (who is a Reformer, or come-outer, and practices what he preaches), and no doubt gratify thousands of others. While giving you, below, my real name and address, allow me to subscribe myself, for publication, AN EARNEST REFORMER.
Western New York, Nov. 2d, 1871.

THE writer of the above has been known to us for a score of years as a prominent Western New-Yorker, one who has held many positions of honor and responsibility, to most of which he was elected by the united efforts of such members of both parties as believe integrity and capacity the proper qualifications for office. Had he been an ambitious politician or demagogue, he might ere this have been Governor or U. S. Senator—for he is as competent as several who have occupied those distinguished positions. Called upon by such a man, and in such a manner, we feel constrained to respond—as briefly and pertinently as may be, however, as our space is limited.

I. The pecuniary interests and general welfare of the great commercial, producing and industrial classes of the country undoubtedly demand a decided reform—an honest administration of our National, State, Municipal, County, and even Township affairs. This will be conceded by every intelligent reader who does not hold a sinecure position, (and we trust few of our subscribers, at least, are of that character.) That many of our office-holders have become corrupt and venal is patent to all who read the journals of the day. As to the thefts of Tammany and U. S. Government officials, we have already expressed strong views, see, for example, our article entitled "On the Make," in this Journal of Sept. 30,) yet much more might be said on this prolific subject, did we space for its discussion.

II. That Reform is necessary to preserve a Republic which has not yet existed one hundred years, we verily believe,—and we furthermore believe that *the People must come to the front*, and put down political schemers and demagogues. *But* whether it is expedient to unite the honest and independent members of the two dominant political parties, is an open question. We think *it ought to be done*, and that the impending crisis renders it expedient. The intelligent and straightforward portion of community who pay the expenses of Government, are disgusted with the management, corruption and venality of political leaders and office-holders, and if there ever was a time when a change which would be an improvement should be made, it is now. The people are aroused—as witness their recent triumph over the Tammany corruptionists in New York City. This triumph was accomplished by the union of Republicans and Democrats, and the nomination and election, on one ticket, of the best men of both parties. And influential journals of both parties appreciate the issue, and seem to be preparing for a great political upheaval—a new programme or deal which shall comprise the honest and straightforward men of all existing party organizations.

III. As to naming candidates for President and Vice-President on a Reform Ticket, that is a delicate matter for a neutral or independent Journal, but, having said thus much, we will suggest the names of a few men whom we believe to be competent and incorruptible. For example, a National Reform Party could probably safely adopt either of the following tickets, each comprising men of different politics. The first-named person in each paragraph is for President and the second for Vice-President;

HORACE GREELEY (R.) of New York, (the Empire State of the North); JOSHUA HILL (D.) of Georgia, (the Empire State of the South.)

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS (D.) of Massachusetts; B. GRATZ BROWN (R.) of Missouri.

LYMAN TRUMBULL (R.) of Illinois; JOEL PARKER (D.) of New Jersey.

W. S. GROESBECK (D.) of Ohio; MARSHALL P. WILDER (R.) of Massachusetts.

JACOB D. COX (R.) of Ohio; JAMES L. ORR (D.) of South Carolina.

S. J. TILDEN (D.) of New York; AUSTIN BLAIR (R.) of Michigan.

—Our Reform Platform would be substantially as follows—though other planks equally important, may be omitted in our haste of writing:—1. Only one Presidential term of six or eight years.—2. Such Reform in the Civil Service as would prevent the abuse of the appointing power and its prostitution for partisan aggrandizement.—3. No more grants of public lands to railways or other corporations.—4. An Indian policy which would recognize the Indians as citizens, and treat them as such.—5. Abolition of the Income Tax.—6. Reduction of taxation to the lowest point possible, and meet the just demands and obligations of the Government.—7. An economical administration of affairs.—8. No repudiation of the National Debt.—9. Reduction of rates of postage to the lowest possible point, and the abolition of the franking privilege.—10. A liberal regard for, and support of, all scientific investigations that tend to aid in the development of our resources and to promote the general prosperity and appreciate the standard of general intelligence.—11. A firm and dignified position relative to other nations, and a swift and effective defense of our Flag and of American Citizenship in all parts of the world.—12. Last, not least, Universal Amnesty to all who uphold the Union.

HON. JOHN W. HARRIS, Boone Co., Mo., has offered a gold medal worth $50 to the member of the Senior Class of the Missouri State University who will present the best essay on the best breeds of cows for dairy purposes—the premium to be perpetual and awarded annually.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Eight-hour Strike continues, though as we intimated in our last issue, the entering wedge of defeat and disintegration among the laborers had been driven by themselves. The employers have organized and at a recent meeting resolved to hereafter pay their workmen by the hour, (as we have advocated should be done) and only employ such as are willing to work ten hours. And they also resolved hereafter not to retain in their employ any workman guilty of any act "looking to the arbitrary establishment of relations between the employer and employed." In other words, they do not propose to allow outsiders, trades unions, societies and leagues to interfere in the relations they hold to their employes. They propose to pay the best workmen the best wages, and inferior workmen only what they earn. And every good workman is interested in securing such a condition of things; every poor one will thereby be interested in making himself a better one. In our judgment the strike is going to end disastrously for the workingmen—that is, they will have lost money and gained little or nothing in the end. They will have affected values, which will enhance the cost of their own living, if indeed they will not have imperilled their own means of gaining a livelihood by driving the capital which employed and paid them into other channels. The malcontents who are responsible for this state of things are a very small per cent. of those who have struck, and are generally men who have nothing to lose by striking.

Transactions of the New York State Ag. Soc. for 1870.—We have just received this volume. It contains some valuable information. The more pretentious papers are a "Contribution to the Biology and History of the Development of the Ustilagineæ," by Dr. A. FISCHER VON WALDHEIM—a German translation; Dr. FITCH'S Fourteenth Annual Report on the Noxious, Beneficial and other Insects of New York, Principles of Breeding Domestic Animals, by JAMES LAW; Wool and Mutton in America, by J. R. DODGE; Extracts from Dr. VOELCKER'S Reports 1869-70; On Straw Chaff, copied from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; Improvements in Hop Growing, from the same Journal; Scab in Sheep, from Transactions of Highland Ag. Soc. of Scotland; American Grape Culture, by S. J. PARKER, M.D. We wish that there was genius, good sense and public spirit enough possessed by the officials having the preparation of these volumes in charge, to enable them to render it of greater value as a work of reference by appending to it a full index of its contents. There never has been an index made of one of these volumes, that we are aware of. True, there is a "Table of Contents," but so far as practical value is concerned, it is about as serviceable as an aid in reference, as to label a hundred varieties of apples in exhibition with "These are apples," for the benefit of the student of pomology. It is an illustration of old fogyism which is no especial credit to our State Society.

Patent Right Venders.—R. N. P. is advised not to invest in any patent right that may be hawked about through the country, unless he is a mechanic, knows the principles of mechanism well, can judge for himself, knows the needs and supply of the class of people who are expected to buy the patented articles and has money that he can lose without affecting materially his duty to his family and his creditors, if he has any. There are a great many things that look as if they ought to succeed that do not; sometimes the cause of non-success is in the thing itself and sometimes in the man who buys it. We advise great caution in buying patent rights.

Editorial Convention.—The editors of the State of New York, to the number of two hundred, with some forty editors from the South as their guests, held a Convention in Watertown, the beautiful seat of Jefferson county, June 25-28. The city gave them a magnificent reception, and Senator Winslow took them on an excursion down the St. Lawrence. The next place of meeting will be Poughkeepsie, in 1873.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Middle Tennessee.—The wheat harvest has been fair in quality, but not heavy. The reapers were in the crop before the middle of June.—W.

Central and Western Ohio.—We are in our third year of drouth, and crops will average short this season, except upon moist bottoms. The limestone hills have not been thoroughly wet down for over three years.—H.

Northern Mississippi, Yalobusha Co., June 18.—Crop prospects are good. Cotton is rather late, but looks well. Wheat is good and corn looks well; oats not very good. Corn is worth $1.10 per bushel; bacon 10c. per lb.; farm hands from $15 to $20 per month.—J. S. R.

Hickman, Ky., June 20.—Wheat harvest is nearly completed. The grain is good, yielding per acre much over an average and an unusually large area sown last fall. Corn very promising; oats good; Irish potatoes splendid. This is an excellent farming country. We need more and better farmers.—AGENT.

South Shore of Lake Erie.—The region along the south shore of Lake Erie, especially in the State of Ohio, is very much blessed this season with good crops of grain and fruits. Wheat-fields are looking splendid, and the apple and peach orchards are heavily laden with fruits of a fair quality. The cherry crop has been large, and the fruit fairer than for many years. The grape crop is not so heavy as we usually expect, though some kinds in some places will make fair crops of grapes. The strawberry crop has been large, and the fruit of excellent quality.—S. H. H.

Columbus, Platte Co., Neb., June 19.—Spring wet, cold and backward. Corn, wheat and oats look pretty well on old and high ground; on new and low ground poorly. Heavy hailstorm yesterday; broke glass, prostrated wheat, broke off potato vines. Very high winds here almost every day in the year. Rained all night last night, and blows and rains so now that it is difficult to go outside the door.—M. A. H. H.

Fostoria, Seneca Co., Ohio, June 17.—It has been dry and cold until June, which has been good growing weather. All crops are damaged by the drouth and cold. The wire worm has been very bad. The cut worms have never been known to be so prevalent, and the Colorado potato bugs are so very numerous. Fruit crop is light; peaches all killed. Wheat, $1.55@$1.60; corn, 40c.; oats, 35c.; butter 12c.; eggs, 18c.—T. H. M.

Wellsboro', Tioga Co., Pa., June 24.—Spring cold, dry and nearly a month later than last Spring. The past week warm, with occasional showers. Corn and cabbage injured by the cut worm. Grain on the ground generally looks well. Hay, light crop and late. Apples, prospect good. The completion of the railroad to this place, and opening of the coal mines near here, make business lively, and enhances the value of real estate.—M. H. P.

Prospects of the Wheat crop of 1872.—From the reports and estimates of the Department of Agriculture we learn that the area in wheat is 98 per cent. of last year; condition of the crop the first week in June 6 per cent. below average. Last year's crop was estimated at 230,000,000 bushels, or 11½ bushels per acre—say 4 1-6 per cent. below average. The returns therefore indicate in the first week in June a prospect of 220,000,000 bushels.

RURAL BREVITIES.

H. L. HALL can have his address changed as he desires.

JACOB M. SHERK is informed that we do not know anything about the "Chester Co. Mammoth Corn."

S. O'BRIEN should address his question concerning the soldiers' land warrant to "Land Commissioner, Washington, D. C."

THE Farm and Fireside Journal is the name of a neat little monthly, carefully edited, just issued by the F. & F. J. Publishing Co., 100 E. 16th st., N. Y.; price 50c. per year.

THE Bee Keepers' Magazine is the name of a new monthly devoted exclusively to bee culture, published by H. A. KING & Co., New York City. It is handsomely printed and carefully edited.

Publisher's Desk.

NEW VOLUME THIS WEEK!

THE TIME TO RENEW AND SUBSCRIBE!

ALL OUR READERS are advised that Vol. XXVI. of the RURAL NEW-YORKER commences this week, and will close with December—comprising Twenty-Six Numbers. And will they do us and their neighbors and friends who don't (but ought to) take the RURAL, the favor to announce this fact? Note, also, that Single and Club Subscriptions are now in order and respectfully solicited from all parts of the Union, Canada, &c. Our Inducements for clubbing are the same as last Winter. Those forming clubs for the New Volume will receive specific premiums, or free copies, etc., in the same proportion as for yearly subscribers—two six months (or volume) subscribers counting for one yearly. Clubs may be composed of part yearly and part half-yearly subscribers, at convenience of Agents. To aid those forming new clubs, or making additions to present ones, specimens, premium lists, etc., will be sent free.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commences this week. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives luxuriance to the hair.

Various Topics.

THE TRUE REMEDY FOR TROUBLE.

DON'T try to quench your sorrow in rum or narcotics when in trouble. If you begin this, you must keep right on with it, till it leads you to ruin; or if you try to pause, you must add physical pain and the consciousness of degradation to the sorrow you seek to escape. Of all wretched men, his condition is the most pitiful who, having sought to drown his grief in drink, awakes from his debauch with shattered nerves, aching head and depressed mind, to face the same trouble again. That which was at first painful to contemplate will, after drink, seem unbearable. Ten to one the fatal drink will be again and again sought, till its victim sinks a hopeless, pitiful wreck.

Work is your true remedy. If misfortune hits you hard, you hit something else hard; pitch into something with a will. There's nothing like good, solid, absorbing, exhausting work to cure trouble. If you have met with losses, you don't want to lie awake and think about them. You want sleep, calm, sound sleep, and to eat your dinner with appetite. But you can't, unless you work. If you say you don't feel like work, and go loafing all day to tell Dick and Harry the story of your woes, you'll lie awake and keep your wife awake by your tossing, spoil your temper and your own breakfast the next morning, and begin tomorrow feeling ten times worse than you do to-day.

There are some great troubles that only time can heal, and perhaps some that can never be healed at all; but all can be helped by the great panacea, work. Try it, you who are afflicted. It is not a patent medicine. It has proved its efficiency since first Adam and Eve left behind them with weeping their beautiful Eden. It is an efficient remedy. All good physicians in regular standing prescribe it in cases of mental and moral disease. It operates kindly as well, leaving no disagreeable *sequelæ*, and we assure you that we have taken a large quantity of it with most beneficial effects. It will cure more complaints than any nostrum in the *materia medica*, and comes nearer to being a "cure-all" than any drug or compound of drugs in the market. And it will not sicken you if you do not take it sugar-coated.

THE MENDACITY OF FIGURES.

THAT "figures won't lie" has been asserted so often and so long that people have come to accept it as an established fact, when the truth is, that there is comparatively little lying done in the world in which figures do not bear a part. If an oily-tongued charlatan would chant largely, he always calls figures to his aid. No ruinous speculation was ever made but imposing rows of figures proved beforehand that success was inevitable. How many, strong in the faith of the verity of figures, have pored over intricate calculations till faith became enthusiasm, and rushed into bold experiments, the failure of which has ruined them, and made figures thereafter seem like MACBETH'S

> "Juggling fiends,
> That keep the word of promise to the eye
> And break it to the hope."

Had the proverb been "figures won't tell the truth," it had been, if not correct, nearer the fact, for figures seem to have a marvelous predisposition to error. Ask the young bookkeeper, who seeks to effect a balance after last night's wine party, when the figures seem to dance before his eyes and in "clear cussedness" persist in grouping themselves in rows that will not "add." Ask the school boy, on play intent, who, with aching head and tear-stained face, tries in vain to curb this innate propensity of figures to deceive—will he not bear testimony that figures never tell the truth till forced to it.

Yet these are only cases where a preoccupied or disturbed brain fails in power of controlling the capricious wickedness of figures; but if we take the man of strong, vigorous brain, who can make the figures *lie* any way he pleases, what wonders of mendacity they will express! Standing as apparently innocent symbols of verities the faith of many generations has upheld, with the whole world shouting "figures won't lie," how they will teach false history, false politics, false science, distort social facts, degrade religion, make heaven a myth and hell an impossibility! Did not COLENSO prepare himself for attacking the authenticity of the writings of MOSES by studying, nay printing, an arithmetic? and were not his assaults made altogether with figures? Why, even the good and benevolent, the "world betterers," when they would cure some great evil, call figures to their aid; and what lies they will tell, in all innocence, being unable to control the evil influence of these mendacious symbols. If their calculations were true, we should find that there are more sick and diseased people in the world than its entire population, and more die than the bills of mortality would show if each yearly list was a daily one; but they are figures, too, and probably lie. The phrase "lie like a bulletin" would never have been written had not the bulletins been so largely made up of figures.

Yet we cannot do without figures. The purest man must deal with numbers. What, then, should be done? Obviously, we must learn to control them—*make* them tell the truth. We must learn to watch them, and discover whether the story they tell is a true one. When this is done—when a clear-headed, honest man curbs the wild license belonging to their Oriental origin—figures are grand things, for they epitomize all human knowledge, and are the records of all human power. "The tools to him who can use them." The ignorant, the careless, the dishonest, are alternately the directors and the dupes of deception through figures. Even the learned man who has failed to fathom *this* mystery, is the slave of those who have, and the sport of incorrect statisticians and blundering tabulators.

Let the young, therefore, knowing the evil there is in figures, and that they *must* use them, learn to use them rightly. Let our young men make themselves competent to analyze a prospectus and pick out the grain of truth hidden by multitudinous husks of figures. Let them beware of speculations supported by figures only, till they are sure they have mastered the mystery the figures reveal, and even then never invest more than can be lost without injury; so will they save money and avoid being the dupes of the mendacity of figures. D. M. C.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

THIS city, famous for being the birthplace of Goethe and the seat of the German Diet until the recent accession of the King of Prussia to the Imperial Crown, is situated in a fertile valley on the right bank of the River Main, twenty miles above its confluence with the Rhine, near the Taunus Mountains. Its population is about eighty thousand. It has a public library of about seventy thousand volumes. The Cathedral of St. Bartholomew is a very splendid building, in the Gothic style, the tower of which is still unfinished.

The principal business of Frankfort is banking. It is, consequently, a very rich city, its situation making it a convenient medium of exchange between Paris, Vienna, Trieste, Hamburg and Berlin. Its chief local manufactures are carpets, table-covers, jewelry, playing-cards, oilcloth, tobacco, snuff, and Frankfort black. It has about twenty daily and periodical publications, and, after Leipsic, publishes more standard books than any other city in Germany.

Our illustration embraces a fine view near the center of Frankfort—showing the handsome quays and buildings on one of the principal streets, and the peculiar ferry boats which ply upon the Main.

THE QUAYS OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?—H. L. A gentleman insults no woman, no matter who she is, or what she does. The man whose behavior is fashioned by his associates, instead of his self respect, is no true gentleman.

HE who seeks to build his reputation on the weakness of another has an unsafe foundation.

Our Story-Teller.

ENTERTAINING AN ANGEL.

BY A. M. DANA.

RUFUS HARVEY, returning from the village where he had been having the reaping machine mended, tossed a letter over the hollyhocks to little FRANK CLARE, who was playing in the door-yard. "Here's a letter, father," cried the youngster, bursting, boy-fashion, into the house, his face somewhat excited by the rather uncommon circumstance.

Dinner was just over—a dreadful harvest dinner. That is, the farm-hands had gorged a large supply of meat, vegetables and pie; and now Mrs. CLARE, worn out by a hard morning's work, after arranging plates for the children trooping in from school and play, sank, with the babe in her arms, into her place with a view to forcing an appetite and then satisfying it with some of the lukewarm viands yet remaining in the dishes.

"Are those all the peas there's left, mother?" asked FRANK, who, having delivered the letter, made a rush for the table.

"Yes, dear. It was all I had time to shell," answered the mother; and, instinctively—for true mother love knows no selfishness—the small portion of the one (to her) tempting thing upon the table, was transferred to the plates of hungry FRANKY and the little sisters, whose piteous lips told that they too wanted a share of the dainty.

Meanwhile, Farmer CLARE, sitting with his chair tilted back against the wall, read his letter. At the close, as he refolded it, he said:—"It's from cousin CYRUS. He writes that his daughter GERTRUDE is in want of country air and is coming to make us a visit. It won't be a bad thing for us, I reckon, for though he doesn't say anything about board, he's sure to make it up some way. CYRUS was never one to lie under obligations to anybody. Shouldn't wonder if he gets me the highest price for wheat again. Let me see—to-day's the fifteenth. Well, she'll be here to-morrow. BEN can wait for the train when he goes in with the milk."

And having arranged everything to his own satisfaction, he laid the letter upon the table for his wife to read if she pleased. Poor woman! She cared but little to glance over the business-like penmanship. To her it was more like a death-warrant than anything else. At the first announcement of the visit, the faint color dropped entirely out of her cheeks, and a cold, leaden weight seemed to settle down upon her heart. And yet she was not naturally inhospitable. Far from it. There *had* been a time, in her girlhood, and the early days of her married life, when the task of entertaining company was only a pleasurable excitement; but now, with a rapidly increasing family, and, alas, *not* increasing strength, she dreaded it as an over-tasked galley-slave dreads an additional burden.

Let us see what her day, so far, has been. Up before four o'clock, but not to enjoy the fragrance of dewy hay and glad matinee of bird songs, except so far as one can enjoy these while skimming milk, scalding milk-pans, scrubbing dairy shelves, grinding coffee, frying bacon, and all the other preparations for a farm breakfast. Then came the children. Four of them to wash, dress, feed and make ready for school. Before this was finished baby was awake, and it was only in short intervals of his fretting that she was able to wash the dishes, sweep up the house and make the beds. The lamps—those fearful kerosene nuisances which make more work than city people would believe—must stand till later; for now it is nearly lunch-time, and the unfailing pies must be ready to carry to the field as well as for the table. Add to this the cooking of a dinner for six men beside her own family, and you will not wonder that her heart failed her at the prospect of a city visitor. No wonder that she longed for time to take a good cry. Poor thing! It might have helped her. Had there been but one word of commisseration or sympathy from her husband—had he but said, "MARY, this will make it harder for you"—she could have borne all cheerfully. But unconscious Farmer CLARE would as soon

have thought of addressing such words to his self-regulating cultivator.

"He will hold thee, when his passion shall have spent its novel force,
Something better than his dog, a little dearer than this horse"—

may be true of the rollicking English Squire. It evidently is *not* true of a certain class of American farmers. For while the horse is guarded and cherished as a valuable beast of burden, the automatic wife is apparently considered as being above and independent of all such needs. Am I putting this too strongly? Alas! many will recognize the picture as a true one. I do not say that there is no love for the faithful helpmeet, but this love—if there be any—too often does not reveal itself until the weary hands, browned and seamed by excessive toil, are folded by a pitying Father within the coffin.

It was with a mind shadowed by gloomy forebodings that Mrs. CLARE proceeded with her afternoon's work, part of which now was to arrange the spare chamber. She might not have time to-morrow morning; so, with baby amused with trinkets from the bureau, she spread dainty sheets and laid out snowy towels for the unwelcome guest.

When, as a school girl, GERTY CLARE had several years ago paid a short visit to the farm, MARY had rather liked her, but lately rumors had reached them which were far from re-assuring. It was said that since attaining young-lady-hood, instead of contentedly enjoying her father's wealth, Miss CLARE had imbibed certain modern notions of individual responsibility—of woman's mission to women, of advanced progress for her sex, and so on. Her name had been mentioned as belonging to a far-famed club of ladies—the chosen butt of unthinking ridicule and shallow sarcasm. True, the avowed object of the energetic and influential ladies composing the Association was to lend a helping hand to their struggling, fainting sisters; but poor MARY CLARE, absorbed in her daily toil, and hearing only the one side, anticipated nothing but contempt for her homely, womanly habits and employments.

This feeling of sadness was still upon her when, at length, night brought a respite from labor. The last meal is cleared away; the last dear little face washed, kissed and laid upon its pillow; the sponge set for to-morrow's baking; and now, in the lingering gleams of the long summer twilight, while a low, cool breeze creeps up from the meadows, the tired mother—whose back aches, and whose temples throb as only the overworked can know—sits in the porch reading from a little, worn volume. It is growing rapidly darker. She cannot read much. No; but the peculiarity of this old book is that a very few words contain a great deal of meaning—of comfort. Ah! these precious moments at nightfall are the secret of her uncomplaining meekness, her patient continuance in well-doing. We see a tiny piece of mechanism gliding back and forth, back and forth in its place, noiselessly, yet steadily. It is so delicate that a child's hand might crush it, and yet, impelled by the mighty power of steam, it becomes almost irresistible. A small brooklet trickles feebly among tangling grasses, over stony barriers and through narrow openings. Sometimes almost hidden, yet always ceaselessly flowing—aye, and singing a cheery song as it goes, for away up somewhere among the everlasting hills is an unfailing fountain of supply. And so it is that many a frail life, linked by a subtle bond to Omnipotence, becomes mighty to endure and to achieve. "My strength is sufficient for you," has a meaning for this life as well as for that which is to come.

It was to this sure source of comfort that Mrs. CLARE brought her weariness in the present and her fear for the future. Perhaps it was by accident, but, as it seemed to her, providentially, the little Bible opened at the last chapter of Hebrews, and immediately following the first short verse see and read:—"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers; for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." Surely it was a message sent to herself; she whose heart was fainting at the thought of her coming task. She took the full consolation it conveyed, went to her rest cheered and encouraged, and when, the next morning, a stylish young lady, in a jaunty brigand hat and a fashionable traveling suit, alighted at the door, those Divine words were as a talisman exorcising the demons of jealousy and inhospitality, and giving her strength to utter from her heart a cordial welcome.

That first day, Miss CLARE's clear, gray eyes were only calmly observant; but on the second morning, when the thermometer stood at eighty degrees Fahrenheit, and when poor, weary Mrs. CLARE, exhausted by the early work, was almost fainting at the thought of lunch and dinner, her sister suddenly appeared in the kitchen, wearing a loose robe of cool, gray linen.

"Cousin Mary," she said, placing her soft, white hands upon the shoulders of the tired woman, "I've been sweeping and darkening up the sitting room. It is shady and quiet there, and baby is waiting for you to rock him to sleep. When he goes, lie down upon the lounge yourself and get a nap. I'll take your place here."

There was quiet resolution in her tone, but MARY, overcome by surprise, noticed only the strangeness of the proposal. "You!" she exclaimed, in unfeigned astonishment.

GERTRUDE laughed—a clear, ringing laugh, which reminded her companion of the past. "To be sure," she said. "Why shouldn't I? You are tired and I am not. Or"—with a queer little grimace—"is it because you doubt my ability? Don't you be a bit alarmed about that. What's the use of attending a whole course of Mons. BLOT'S lectures, or"—throwing back her magnificent shoulders and stretching out the arms, which under their rounded smoothness concealed finely cultivated muscles—"learning gymnastics, not to speak of studying practical chemistry, if I ain't equal to cooking one farm dinner? Come, now, let me try it—there's a dear. It will be only fun to me."

Poor Mrs. CLARE thought of the old fable of the boys and the frogs, with another application. But, though the vision of rest was most tempting, she still demurred. "It wouldn't be using you well, GERTIE," she said, adopting, half unconsciously, the familiar name of that earlier visit.

"It would be using me beautifully to let me have my own way," answered the coaxing voice. "Now that you call me GERTIE once more, I know you will consent." And persuasive arms were drawing her from the kitchen.

"But the pies," suggested MARY, in one faint, final effort at objection.

Again Miss CLARE's merry laugh burst forth. "Dear Cousin MARY, are the pies inevitable? Well, even my commiseration for the poor men's digestive organs shall not interfere. The pies shall be forthcoming. Listen," she added, "there is baby calling you, and *I* will call you when I want you here again. Now!" and, with a kiss which somehow fell upon her brow like a pitying benediction, Mrs. CLARE was fairly banished from the scene of her unceasing labor.

Without at all understanding why, Mr. CLARE and his men enjoyed that day's dinner with peculiar relish. From some unexplained cause, the potatoes were mealier, the beefsteak juicier, and the pie-crust crisper and flakier than usual, while for the second table, around which gathered the more delicate mother and children, was a trifle of a pudding, so light and nutritious, yet so cool and refreshing, that the daintiest appetite must have been tempted thereby. "Most as good as ice cream," was the approving comment of little FRANK, whose knowledge of the city luxury—gained a year before at a Fourth of July celebration—had served ever since as a model of toothsome excellence.

This day proved to be only initiatory. Once having obtained a foothold in the kitchen, GERTRUDE held to her advantage. Daily, upon one pretext or other, she managed to send the weary housewife to lighter tasks, or showed her a wiser mode of performing her duties. On the plea of sending for samples, a large order bearing her name went to the city for delicate farina, sparkling gelatine and such light and nourishing preparations, and gradually the unwholesome fare of the farmer's table gave place to these simple but elegant luxuries. MARY'S over-stocked work-basket grew rapidly lower, as nice little pinafores and sun-bonnets upon the children showed that mother's harvest hurry was over, and some of their wonted fullness came back to her wasted cheeks. Her eyes regained their sparkle, while her mind, so long clouded by excessive toil, under GERTRUDE'S gentle guidance caught some of the latter's inspiration, and the great questions of the day—interests agitating the whole world—ceased to be mere meaningless words to her. Hourly she grew more and more attached to her visitor, and when at length the bright weeks were over, and the stylish traveling-dress once more donned, she watched her departure with a sadder heart than she would have believed possible. "Truly, I *have* entertained an angel," she thought as the carriage disappeared down the lane.

Could she have heard Miss CLARE'S conversation with her husband she might have felt yet more convinced of the angelic nature of her guest. GERTRUDE was bound for Newport. Her trunks had been awaiting her there for weeks, and troops of gay friends—giddy with the nightly German—were clamorous for her coming. Hitherto a divine pity had prolonged her stay in the country; and now, before entering upon her season of gayety, she resolved to make one earnest effort for the weak sister left behind in bondage.

"What beautiful scarlet leaves!" she exclaimed, innocently, alluding to some glowing sprays adorning the hedgerows, as they passed. "Premonitions of Autumn."

"Yes," answered unsuspecting Mr. CLARE; "I shouldn't wonder if we have an early fall."

"That means leisure for you, does it not?" was the bright reply. "I am glad, for I am sure all tired farmers *and their wives* require rest after the summer. And this reminds me of something which I wanted to say to you. When you come down to the city about the grain this fall, I want you to be sure to bring cousin MARY with you. The change will do her good, and I would be so happy to have her. I could n't get her to promise positively—she seems to think it would be difficult for her to leave home—but, of course, that's all nonsense; she can bring all the babies along. I depend upon your influence in the case, and you will certainly use it, will you not?"

Mr. CLARE passed the lines nervously from hand to hand before answering.—"Well, I can't promise, exactly," was his reply at last. "I reckon MARY knows best. Traveling is expensive, and there is n't any need of women going about much."

"Need!" was GERTRUDE'S mental cry, followed by an exclamation mark sharp and deep as the woes of women—"*Need!*" and an indignant outburst was upon her lip; but she was too skillful a diplomat to betray excitement, and after a pause she continued calmly:—"Cousin JAMES, have you any objection to telling me the amount of your profits for the year; I mean the approximate amount, of course."

For a moment or two Mr. CLARE appeared to be giving undivided attention to his horse's ears. Not every one could have asked this question with impunity, but during these last few weeks his respect for "Cyrus' girl" had vastly increased, and feeling that he had an intelligent as well as interested auditor, he replied;—"Take it all in all—summer grain and corn land together—I reckon I'll clear nigh on to three thousand dollars. It's been a pretty good year."

The tone of satisfaction was not to be mistaken, and GERTRUDE hastened to rejoin:—"Yes, excellent, I should say; and to gain this sum you have had the help of several men. There has been no really exhaustive toil, and the end of the year finds you a clear gainer. No wonder you are thankful. How different from poor cousin MARY, who, after *sacrificing her very life*, has nothing tangible to show as the result of her labor."

She sighed as she spoke, but a burst of rough laughter from her companion checked it.

"What gammon you women can talk when you get started!" he said. "'Sacrificing her life!' I like that. Why, what's a woman good for, if she can't work for her family? That's some of your city notions. But you needn't put any of that nonsense into MARY'S head. She's rugged enough, I guess. She'll have to be, anyway."

Once more the impetuous words rushed to GERTRUDE'S lips, but she was wary. Moreover, a deep flush creeping up under the sunburned cheeks showed that the man was not so callous as he seemed, and, lying her hand gently upon his arm, as one from a serene height above him she made reply: "Cousin JAMES, you do not mean—you do not know what you say. I am sorry to appear harsh, but I must tell you your wife is in great danger. Thanks to the thorough education which my father has given me, I know something of medicine, and I had not been one hour in your house before I noticed certain symptoms which, unless removed, will assuredly lead to the gravest results. She bears daily a burden sufficient to crush her into her grave, and it rests with you to lighten it. By-and-by it will be too late. These thousands, which you make so comfortably and spend so grudgingly, will be of no avail when your children are motherless. And remember! it will be a life spent for you and yours."

They had reached the depot now, and a shrill scream of the locomotive cut short her appeal. There was a hasty clasping of hands and the beautiful monitress was whirling away toward another life—a life of dance and song; but MARY, watching for the return of her husband, was surprised to find him accompanied by a strong-armed German help—yet more so when, a few weeks later, he proposed and arranged a visit to the city. But the climax of her astonishment was not reached until Christmas-time brought her a handsome sewing machine, and in the lightened labor and increased leisure she recognized the blessed fruits of Entertaining an Angel.

Sabbath Reading.

MY CROSS OF MOSS.

A TINY cross
Of soft wood moss,
And that is all!
And yet it hath a voice and speaks to me,
Of patient faith and holy victory—
Faith that could triumph in Gethsemane,
And for our sins a sinless sufferer be,
Upon the Cross.

A shadowy cross
Of soft gray moss,
And that is all!
But when from sinful thoughts I fain would flee,
This little cross reproaches silently,
As if it said: "Can't thou ungrateful be,
When Christ, to cleanse from sin hath died for thee,
Nailed to the Cross?"

A little cross
Of velvet moss,
And that is all!
Yet when I've left my darlings with the dead,
And storms of sorrow have swept o'er my head,
I've seen this beacon cross through tears, and said,
What grief he bore! I will be comforted,
And bear my cross.

Oh! tiny cross
Of forest moss,
That is not all!
I'll have thee for my daily guard and guide,
And learn of thee to conquer sin and pride;
Thou shalt speak oft of Jesus crucified,
And all the burden of life's woes I'll hide,
Beneath His cross.

RELIGIOUS VALUE OF FLOWERS.

THE Bible, the most valuable of all books, speaks of the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley. Christ pointed to the latter for the purpose of illustrating and enforcing truth. The poet feels the inspiration of flowers, and employs them as rich materials. One speaks of never-fading flowers that smile upon the everlasting fields of Paradise, and another of the shady rills of Sharon, where the lily and rose contribute with their beauty and fragrance to the happiness of the devout. Their influence on the health and happiness of families, where cultivated, is proverbial. Were I to picture to myself a happy family, I would place all, parents and children, around an altar of devotion, where each one present was clad with the beauty of holiness, and took delight in cultivating a meek and quiet spirit; and as we always feel an inward influence corresponding with outward circumstances, I would have home beautified with walks and flowers, where parents and children could take recreation together, and drink in the inspiration of all that is beautiful. This would tend to the refinement of the sensibilities and purity of the moral feelings. Absolutely, we must surround ourselves with things beautiful and agreeable, or sink to a kind of heathenism.

KEEP THE HEART ALIVE.

THE longer I live the more expedient I find it to endeavor more and more to extend my sympathies and affections. The natural tendency of advancing years is to narrow and contract these feelings. I do not mean that I wish to form a new friendship every day; to increase my circle of intimates—these are very different affairs. But I find that it conduces to my mental health and happiness to find out all I can which is amiable and lovable in those I come in contact with, and to make the most of it. It may fall very short of what I was once wont to dream of; it may not supply the place of what I have known, felt and tasted; but it is better than nothing. It seems to keep the feelings and affections alive in its humanity; and, till we shall be all spiritual, this is alike our duty and our interest.—*The Moravian.*

THE popular notions that, at the day of judgment, the past life of each shall be exhibited before men and angels, do not seem to be morally valuable, or likely, as far as we can judge, to be literally true. In that other world those who feel rightly will have no wish for, and take no pleasure in, the concealment of anything about themselves, and would feel nothing but pain at the revelation of the sins and weakness of others. Who, then, at this great audit, will be the spectators of whom we are to be ashamed? Such spectatorship, unsympathizing, and prepared for a merely human and curious interest, for triumph and contempt, belongs to earth, not to heaven.—*Grote.*

LET the day have a blessed baptism by giving your first waking thought into the bosom of God. The first hour of the morning is the rudder of the day.—*Beecher.*

Ladies' Port-Folio.

GATHERING ROSES.

OUT in the shaded porch she stood,
Twining the sweet rose-vine,
Said I, "There is one bright rose I see
That I fain would keep as mine."
"I'll toss you your choice," she gayly said,
The rose leaves fluttering o'er her head.

"My rose," said I, "is the largest there,
And if that one you refuse—
The sweetest, brightest, best of all—
None other will I choose."
"Come gather your rose yourself!" said she,
Turning her blushing face from me.

Gladly I did her bidding then,
And clasping her hand in mine,
Gathered my rose all close to me
Under the fragrant vine.
"This is the one I want!" cried I:
Only a kiss for her reply.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

ROSEMARY, who is not far from a poetess, writes me a note which reads in this wise:

Waiting, waiting, waiting for proofs in this little office, and thinking, thinking, thinking! There is the clatter of machinery, and sooty-faced men pass the door. Now I glance at their faces and their automatic movements, then look over the Herald, then turn away from its tales of horrors, and my eyes look out the window, and find away below, in the midst of this busy place, "a touch of nature"—a little patch of earth, veritable earth, filled with fancifully made flower beds—geraniums in the center, in their brilliant scarlet bloom, and, all about, wee little seedlings asserting themselves; and still the clatter, clatter, clatter goes on, and people labor, and in its midst, loving thought, in hasty, stolen moments, shapes itself in little patches of brown earth, and expresses itself in color and perfume.

And there is sky up there! You can see its serene beauty, even through the dusty window-panes, and white clouds are flitting across it. This comes of being *so high up*. The smoke of a thousand chimneys cannot dim that sky! But here come my proofs, and my eyes rest upon these words:—"There are not good things enough in life to indemnify us for the neglect of a single duty." And this weaves into my indolent thought; and I ask, What is duty? Is it the machinery in the next room, with its eternal clatter? Or the little flower-bed nestled between the buildings, where even the sunlight is but reflected, or slides down under protest? Is duty waiting—"only waiting?" Is it patient, unquestioning submission to exile? Is it everything worthy—effort, expression of the sweetest instincts, endurance of the inevitable? If all these things are duty (and perhaps they are), then duty *consists* of "good things," if not agreeable things. So one need not sacrifice one to the other. But the question is always which has the first claim?

Has not ROSEMARY answered her own questions. And is not this little impromptu glimpse of a woman's thought and the discharge of her daily duties a worthy sample of the unobtrusive, unrecognized Every-Day Life of a great many honest, thinking, struggling souls?

I met IDA FOXGLOVE the other morning. She had been telling me of the holy horror with which some of her friends regarded some of her unconventionalities. I asked what "holy horror" was. She did not tell me, but said, "*I* do not look with 'holy horror' upon *anything*, save that which weakens and mars the spiritual beauty of the soul and creates inharmony. I do not know anything about 'creeds, dogmas, devils and gods!' I can see the sun rise, the grass grow, the light in the eyes of those who love me, and feel the compensation which reacts from what I do or do not neglect to do, and that is enough for me. Many ideas which people have I cannot understand at all, and so I conclude they are not *for* me and do not try. I am too selfish to hug a belief which will make me unhappy, and my face a doleful reproach to look upon; and I have too little fear to be 'scared;' so I just select the shoes that will fit from this big boot store of life, and do not spend time trying on others."

How is that for a woman's philosophy? It strikes me as very common sense. It indicates a healthful condition of mind at least. Some will call it an indifferent mind. But I, who know IDA FOXGLOVE, know better. There is a great deal of conscience in it. I know of no more exemplary life nor consistent one, no more self-abnegating one. She lives as she talks. She strives to do nothing which will "weaken and mar the spiritual beauty of the soul." And the man or woman who does that will find plenty of striving to do.

THERE never was any heart truly great and gracious that was not also tender and compassionate.—*South.*

THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE.

OF this great affair, which has created such "noise and confusion" of late, a lady writes the RURAL (under date of Boston, June 25) thus enthusiastically:

WORDS were never made to describe this perfectly stupendous affair. It only ranks with the *Chicago fire* in stupendousness. And to-day, of all days, is marked with a white stone. *Such* a crowd—*such* enthusiasm! No one thinks of growling, except the New York reporters, and that has become proverbial of them. The seats, aisles, halls, rooms and pretty much *all out-doors*, are packed as closely as though a contract had been given out to a Cincinnati pork dealer. I'm disgusted. I hate to be *jammed*, like blackberries or any other delicious fruit; and then I hate to be *squeezed*, like currants, even though they do make good wine. The great *Tanner* is here—accounting, in one sense, for the *furore*. It was as good as a circus to see him come (thunders of applause above; I hope the "*barn*-floor" is *substantial*,) in his "coach and four," escorted by the Boston Lancers on their prancers. Well, it *is* wonderful. I vote for a GILMORE statue before he dies; or before there is another Peace Jubilee, for surely no man *could* live through a *second* thing of this kind. It's a *perfectly wonderful affair.*

THE OLD TIMES.

THERE is a strange pain in coming suddenly upon some relic of one's lost youth—some lock of golden hair, cut when your hair, gentle lady, *was* golden which is so white now—some portrait painted when life was young, when the lips' red charm and the pride of the brow were in their prime, when the skin was satin which now is parchment. *You* feel it, too, strong man though you are, and your lip curls half sorrowfully, half scornfully, under your grizzled moustache, as you look at the face of boyish bloom which a wandering artist painted, a quarter of a century ago. Was that *you*—that young face, with the frank, fearless eyes which no care had made dim, the tell-tale color, the eager mouth? What were the ambitions of that old time? How different they were, those day dreams, from the sober schemes of to-day! How you hoped—how you trusted—with what sublime faith you looked on into the future! Now you are old, and the world is cold, and the rose-color of youth has faded into the sober gray of middle age. This is a better thing, you try to think—you are wiser, you are stronger—but there is a little pain, nevertheless, a sigh of longing for the "something sweet" which

"Followed youth with flying feet,
And can never come again."

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

ONE loses all the time that he can employ better.—*Rousseau.*

MEANS are always in our power; ends are very seldom so.—*Fielding.*

YOU will find poetry nowhere unless you bring some with you.—*Joubert.*

WE let our blessings grow moldy and then call them curses.—*Beecher.*

EVERY production of genius must be the production of enthusiasm.—*Disraeli.*

OUR actions are our own; their consequences belong to Heaven.—*P. Francis.*

MEN, like peaches and pears, grow sweet a little while before they decay.—*Holmes.*

FLOWERS are the sweetest things God ever made and forgot to put a soul with.—*Beecher.*

IT is only great souls that know how much glory there is in being good.—*Sophocles.*

LIFE is like wine; he who would drink it pure must not drain it to the dregs.—*Sir W. Temple.*

IT is impossible to speak against Christianity without anger, nor to speak for it without love.—*Joubert.*

PRAYER is the peace of our spirits, the stillness of our thoughts, the rest of our cares, the calm of our transports.

IT is one thing to wish to have truth on our side and another to wish to be on the side of truth.—*Whately.*

THE only vice that cannot be forgiven is hypocrisy. The repentance of a hypocrite is itself hypocrisy.—*Hazlitt.*

GOD has so made the mind of man that a peculiar deliciousness resides in the fruits of personal industry.—*Wilberforce.*

THE root of sanctity is sanity. A man must be healthy before he can be holy. We bathe first and then perfume.—*Mad. Swetchine.*

Reading for the Young.

THE DIFFERENCE.

THERE was an old lady all dressed in silk,
Who lived upon lemons and buttermilk;
And thinking this world was a sour old place,
She carried its acid all over her face.

Another old lady, all dressed in patches,
Lived upon nothing but lucifer matches;
So the world it made her strangle and cough,
And sure as you rubbed her you set her off.

Another old lady, all sunny and neat,
Who lived upon sugar and everything sweet,
Declared, when she heard of their troubles, she "never!"
For the world was so nice she could live on forever.

MORAL.

Now, children, take your choice
Of the food your hearts shall eat;
There are sourish thoughts, and brimstone thoughts,
And thoughts all good and sweet;
And whatever the heart feeds on,
Dear children, trust to me,
Is precisely what this queer old world
Will seem to you to be.

LITTLE THINGS.

GREAT events, we often find,
On little things depend,
And very small beginnings
Have oft a mighty end.

What volumes may be written
With little drops of ink:
How small a leak, unnoticed,
A mighty ship will sink!

A tiny insect's labor
Makes the coral strand,
And mighty seas are girdled
With grains of golden sand.

LETTER TO THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

BY ROSE GERANIUM.

DID I not promise to write a letter about Flowers? I intended telling you about something else, but I "guess" I'd better keep my promise, for I can't well think of sober things with the intoxicating sweetness of the Syringa floating about me. How I like to have the snowy blooms clustering in my hair and at my throat! I have an odd fancy that their presence makes it easier to do right. If I ever lose my temper, or entertain uncharitable thoughts, you may be sure it is when my flower-monitors are absent.

"You are so fond of blossoms, why not wear artificial ones? GOD makes them," said a lady recently, in opposing my "Quakerish" notions of dress.

"Ah, but my dear friend," I replied, "He has nothing to do with the tame, odorless creations of art, that haven't even the power of withering." I object to wearing artificial flowers less on account of creed than because I really don't like bad imitations.

But about the garden pets. If you like something that will flourish and only thank you for robbing it of its brilliance, cultivate a bed of Petunias, all colors, but be sure and have plenty of white—it is so fragrant; and it is pretty, too, for a basket. The double Portulaccas will keep you supplied with bouquets, but unfortunately they wither early in the day. Another plant that blooms from Spring to hard frost is the yellow Lantana. It is lovely.

Don't try to cultivate *many* varieties of flowers. Better have only a few and keep them well tended. A thrifty group of pansies or phlox or verbenas is a thousand times preferable to fifteen or twenty kinds choking with dry dust, and half hidden by weeds.

Every little girl should have, if possible, a house-plant to call their own. A Vermosa rose, a Fuchsia, Caladium, Geranium, or even a simple Mignonette—any of these will be a treasure worthy your best care, and if you cannot have a rare flower, a pot filled with the commonest grass is better than nothing. Indeed I think it very ornamental, and have often suffered a spire to grow and be green among my winter plants just because I love it.

THE GREAT LAKES.

THE following facts in regard to the five great lakes in North America, are not generally known, and will prove especially instructive to young people:

Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water in the world. Its greatest length is 355 miles, its greatest breadth 160 miles, and its area is given as 39,000 square miles. Its average depth is variously given at 688 and 1,000 feet. It is 600 feet above the level of the sea, 22 feet higher than Lake Michigan and 50 higher than Lake Erie.

Lake Michigan is 320 miles long, 108 miles in the widest part, and the main depth of it is 600 feet. In its greatest length it is longer than Lake Superior, being 390 miles. It has an area of 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles, the greatest width 100 miles, the main depth 600 feet, and the area 20,000 square miles.

Lake Erie's greatest length is 250 miles, its greatest width 50 miles, the mean depth of its waters 84 feet, making it by far the most shallow of all the five lakes, and it has a superficial area of about 9,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles, the greatest breadth 65 miles, the mean depth 260 feet, and the area 9,000 square miles.

The length of all the Lakes is more than 1,500 miles.

PERSEVERANCE.

BOYS should never give up, but remember and act upon the old motto or adage, "*Perseverando et vinces*"—"Perseverance conquers all things." Hear what HENRY CLAY once said:—"Constant, persevering application will accomplish anything. To this quality, if I may be allowed to speak of myself, do I owe the little success which I have attained. Left in early life to work my own way alone, without friends or pecuniary resources, and with none other than a common education, I saw that the pathway before me was steep and rugged, and the hight upon which I had ventured to fix the eye of my ambition could be reached only by toil most severe and a purpose the most indomitable. But, shrinking from no labor, disheartened by no obstacles, I struggled on. No opportunity, which the most watchful vigilance could secure, to exercise my power, was permitted to pass by unimproved."

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 1.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANAGRAM.—No. 1.

Ew glenride nitels yh het rhose,
Dan hintere dread ot kebar eht plels;
Ot rpta—heppurs ot teme on rome,
Thaw pil dolcu turet sitrf, "Lawfleer."

JACOB M. SHERK.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PROBLEM.—No. 1.

REQUIRED, the sides of three right angled triangles in whole numbers, such that their areas shall be equal. S. G. C.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 1.

I AM 9 letters:
I'm first a vegetable.
My second makes me a father.
My third a celebrated doctor.
My fourth a share.
My last syllable is mountainous.
My third, fourth and fifth charms and refines.
My fifth, sixth and seventh express relief.
My whole is an Arctic explorer. Who is it?

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—June 22.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 25.—"Unless he can above himself erect himself, how poor a thing is man!" No one has sent us a correct answer to this rebus up to the time of going to press.

PROBLEM No. 9.—Mary is John's wife; Anna is George's; and Sarah, Henry's. Correct answers have been received from Henry B. Strever and H. A. Norton.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE trial of Stokes has commenced....The Geneva Court has settled the indirect claims question....The President has visited the Jubilee....Judge Davis withdraws from the Presidency....New York editors have held a convention....There is much rejoicing in England over the withdrawal of the indirect claims....The Fourth was celebrated with *eclat* all over the country....A crisis is approaching in France.... Terrible disasters have occurred.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

SEVEN days were consumed obtaining a jury to try Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr....Eliza Frey found a burglar in her room, gave an alarm and as he attempted to jump from the window, seized him by his coat tails, tore his coat off him, and he was finally secured by an officer. His name is John McCarthy ....There is again commotion among the managers of the Erie Railway, in consequence of the approaching election of new directors July 9 ....Seven to twelve cases of small-pox are reported daily in this city ..Francis Pape was instantly killed by being crushed by a ferry-boat at the foot of Grand street....There were 270 deaths in Brooklyn last week....The New York Hospital for the Treatment of Nervous Diseases has received and treated 372 cases the past year....The sale of dangerous torpedos and fireworks has been prohibited by the Superintendent of Police of New York city....The stablemen on the city railway lines are agitating a strike for increased wages....At Prospect Park Fair Grounds June 27, Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and Henry trotted for a purse of $5,000, best time in five. Goldsmith Maid won in three straight heats. Time, 2:17¼, 2:19, 2:17¼....The police force has become exhausted watching the strikers, and it is proposed to call out the militia. ...In one week the new street-cleaning department cleaned 661 miles, employed 4,228 men, 1,608 dirt carts, 1,972 ash carts, at an expense of $19,701, and removed 23,497 cubic yards of refuse. ....Gen. Butler has been fully vindicated in the Tilden case....Lord Gordon has again appeared in the courts and been examined... Dr. Gyles, charged with malpractice, has been acquitted .. Chief of Police McWilliams of Jersey City, charged with receiving stolen goods, has been acquitted ...The Ianthe was the winning boat in the New York yacht race ...The Orangemen propose to parade on the 12th of July... There was a review of troops in N. Y city on the 4th inst.....The labor strike is daily proving more and more bitter; the strike of the iron and metal workers is assuming vast importance; the employees of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. hold out, and money comes to them from abroad.... Two thousand men in the iron trade, in Jersey City, have struck....A stormy meeting has been held by the strikers at the Cooper Institute; they talked of using force, if necessary....The barbers strike is successful....The heat has been intense, and many have been prostrated.

Miscellaneous Home News.

PRESIDENT GRANT visited the Boston Jubilee June 26. Horace Greeley was announced to show his shining face there the 28th....Nine hundred prisoners in the Auburn, N. Y., States' Prison, refused to obey orders June 27, but were summarily treated, and finally went quietly to work...The impeachment trial of Judge McCunn is blocked by the withdrawal of the counsel for the defense ..The commencements of Brown University, Union College, Cornell University, Syracuse University, Georgetown, D. C., College, Hamilton College, Vassar College, and other minor institutions, have occurred the past week....The French Band of Garde Republicaine attending the Boston Jubilee, are permitted by President Thiers to visit Chicago.... Rev. Eliphalet Nott Porter, D.D., was inaugurated President of Union College, June 26... Hamilton College has conferred the degree of L.L. D. upon Senator Daniel D. Pratt, of Indiana.. The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund have been in session in Boston the past week. The total amount of the fund appropriated since February 15, 1871, is $140,250.... D. S. Hammond, Hanover, Ill., lost 50,000 young trout during a recent storm, from the effects of lightning. . The assessment roll of California aggregates, with the valuation of former years as a basis, $800,000,000 . The new postal cards are being manufactured....Buffalo has had a holiday over the laying of the corner stone of the new city building ..The success of the French band at the Boston Jubilee is regarded as marvelous... Richmond, Va., has had a solemn funeral service for the re-interment of 718 Confederate soldiers who fell at Gettysburg.... The Philadelphia strike is nearly at an end.... The N. Y. State Sunday School Convention has been held at Norwich ...A dinner was given in Boston, July 1st, to the Grenadier Guard Band ....The great Jubilee goes on from one triumph to another. Class day at Harvard passed off pleasantly.

Crimes.

JOHN W. AVERY was executed at Hackensack, N. J., June 28, for the murder of Jacob Eebe....Lizzie Tomlin, Brooklyn, N. Y., was stabbed June 27, by her father, Wm. J. Tomlin, because she loved a man he did not want her to love....David Murphy has been sentenced in New York city, to be hanged for the murder of Charles Barry .. The Indians threaten hostilities in the Sevier region, Utah, and the miners are arming themselves.

Disasters.

JUNE 27 a severe hail storm passed over Cleveland, O., doing much damage, the lightning killing one woman in her bed... Fanny Salmon, Newark, N. J., poured kerosene oil on a fire to kindle it, and was so severely burned that it is feared she cannot live....A terrible boiler explosion occurred in the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st ult. A large building was demolished, and 32 persons were wounded....On the 22d ult. a railway accident took place at Belleville, Canada, caused by a broken rail. Twenty-five persons were scalded to death, and forty-four horribly wounded.

Political.

THE Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois (Gen. Farnsworth's) have nominated Gen. Stephen A. Hurlburt for Congress....The Ohio, Illinois, and Virginia Democracy have instructed their delegates to Baltimore to vote for Greeley and Brown....The Democrats of Ohio have nominated Gen. Aquilla Wiley for Secretary of State, John L. Green for Judge of Supreme Court and Isaac B. Riley for member of Board of Public Works. Judge David Davis has written a letter withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency, he having been nominated by the Labor Reformers ... Att'y-Gen. Williams says Oregon is wild for Gen. Grant ..The Liberal Republicans of Newark, N. J., have held a Greeley ratification meeting, at which Gen. Kilpatrick made a telling speech. ..El Dorado, Kansas, has been in a state of war over the attempt of Augusta people to move the county seat.... .The much-talked-of Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference was held on the 20th. It proved to be so strongly in favor of Greeley that no business was done. ...Some Democrats have held a consultation at Long Branch, where S. S. Cox is stopping for his health... On the 21st it was believed that the Treaty of Washington was safe, and the question of indirect claims had been settled... California will go for Greeley at Baltimore ..A conference of Free Traders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel has nominated Wm. S. Groesbeck and Frederick Law Olmstead for President and Vice-President ....Brooklyn has held a great Grant ratification meeting....Olmstead declines to run for Vice-President.

Washington, D. C.

J. C. WOODWARD, of Iowa, has been appointed Principal Examiner of the Patent Office; J. E. M. Bowen, of Washington, First Assistant Examiner of Interference, and M. S. Hopkins, of Virginia, First Assistant Examiner of Trade Marks....According to a statement by the Treasury Department, the cash balances outstanding against Collectors of Internal Revenue are less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the amount paid into the treasury from March 3, 1859, to March 3, 1872.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From France.

M. THIERS is firm in favor of a Republic. .. The negotiations for the final payment of the German indemnity have been completed.... France has paid Switzerland two millions of francs, a part due for maintaining Gen. Bourbaki's army while it was in Switzerland....A political crisis is approaching in France; the members of the Right have decided to leave M. Thiers; the Ministry tendered its resignation.... Marguerite Dixblanc has been reprieved.

From Switzerland.

THE Geneva Court of Arbitration has decided that the United States claims for indirect damages are inadmissible, and the United States has withdrawn the claim. The British Government has withdrawn its request for an adjournment for eight months, and filed its argument...Dispatches have been received stating the fear in England that the Court of Arbitration will make an affirmative decision on the American claims for direct damages, is well founded.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

DR. HOWARD has been released by the Spanish Government... A treaty providing for evacuation of German troops from French territory was to have been signed the 28th ult .. The masters, and workmen on a strike in London are seeking to adjust their differences by arbitration ..The Spanish Ministry is in favor of a separation of Church and State.. .Recent engagements have taken place in the Eastern Department of Cuba. ...The revolutionists in Mexico propose to submit to the Juarez Government ...A pleasure boat on the Rio Grande, containing Americans, has been fired upon by the Mexicans....The American vessels at Rio de Janeiro saluted the Grand Duke. The Emperor visited the Flagship of the Russians ..The German fleet bombarded the town of Port-au-Prince for seven hours! The Government paid the Germans $15,000 on account.... A great banquet was given to Lord Lisgar, at Montreal, on the 21st ult.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mary Carman, Farmer Village, N. Y., has used 15 different patent sewing machines in family sewing; none does so beautiful work, fine or coarse, as the Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch, or is so readily changed from one kind to another; has sewed with one that has been in use 16 years, without a cent for repairs, and has the same needles that came with the machine, with two others in use 10 years, each without repairs. She has supported a family of three, sometimes earning $4.00 per day, or $1.00 in an evening. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Have You Seen Her!—A lady who for the last five years has been a leader of fashion in New York, and who may be seen twice a week in her elegant caleche driving a pair of superb ponies in Central Park, has recently stated, in the select circle to which she belongs, that the only article in existence which imparts beauty and luster to the complexion without ultimately impairing the texture of the skin and causing it to collapse and wrinkle, is Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

Watch 2266 Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being five seconds.—David T. Brown, Sup't Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R., Kingston, Pa.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 29, 1872.

THE July Dividends occupy Wall street at present. The disbursements will reach seventy millions in this and the neighboring cities. The Treasury pays $26,500,000, and the savings banks of New York and Brooklyn, $6,000,000. The States (in credit) and the Railroads, on their Stocks and Bonds, will pay about $40,000,000. The Treasury anticipated the July interest several days ago when called for. These disbursements will throw a large amount of money on Wall street for reinvestment, and the rates of interest are already ruling cheap, 4 to 6 per cent. on call loan, and 6 to 7 per cent. on mercantile discounts. The Stock market is looking firm, especially on the latest news about the Washington Treaty, which looks more like a definite and satisfactory settlement than for some months past. Indeed the chief difficulty of "indirect claims" has been removed, and the Geneva Board will now proceed to settle the amount of direct damages from the piracies of the Alabama.

General trade is not active this week. The export demand for Grain, Tobacco and Provisions continues good, and the clearances of the week from this port are of the value of nearly $5,000,000.

Gold has ruled very steady. It was inclined to go lower early in the week, but an improved demand for Foreign Exchange, at full gold shipping rates, has made the market steady again.

The Fourth of July holiday is likely to add to the quiet of general trade next week, and will also interfere with the movements of the Stock Exchange somewhat.

Among the highly prosperous counties of the rich State of Missouri is Greene, which has a total debt of only $115,000, while its assessed valuation is over $8,000,000. Messrs. Gwynne & Day have been selling rapidly the 8 per cent. bonds of this County, and announce that they have only $100,000 remaining, which they will sell at 80 and interest.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	June 15.	June 22.
Capital	$87,151,000	$87,151,000
Loans	288,764,300	292,806,800
Gold and Greenbacks	75,724,200	73,841,400
Deposits	228,965,300	228,931,000
Circulation	27,519,300	27,528,100

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	113⅛	N. Y. Central Scrip	97½
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	118⅝	Rock Island	111
U. S. 6s of 1881	120⅜	N. West	73⅜
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ℔ cts	112	Do, Preferred	90⅜
U. S. New Loan	113	St. Paul	54½
N. Y. Bounty Loan	110	Do. Preferred	78
Tennessees	74	Lake Shore	97
Virginias, new	57	Ohio and Mississippi	46¼
Missouri Bonds	97½	Toledo & Wabash	76
U. S. Currency 6s	114⅛	Erie	55⅜
Central Pacifics	105	Union Pacific Stock	38½
Union do	91¼	Adams Express	97
Western Telegraph	75⅜	American Express	81
Pacific Mail	73½	United States Exp's	87⅛
N. Y. Central Stock	97⅜	Bills on London	109⅜

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 1, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,560,000	Pork, bbls	950
Oats, "	360,000	Flour, "	65,200
Wheat, "	823,000	Beans, "	1,280
Meal, "	3,575	Eggs, "	9,550
Rye, "	37,000	Cotton, bales	8,030
Barley, "	5,655	Hops, "	337
Malt, "	3,500	Wool "	2,616
Meal, bags	616	Butter, pkgs	13,890
Seed, "	423	Cheese, "	45,350
Peanuts "	1,330	Lard, "	7,800
Cut Meats, bbls	3,200	Dried fruits, pkgs	4

Beans and Peas.—The market for beans shows very slight changes. The arrivals the last day or two have been fair, and there is scarcely so firm a feeling. Prime medium, $3.25@3.35, fair lots do., $2.80. Prime marrowfats, $3.65@3.75; fair do., $3. There is no sale for peas.

Beeswax—Is in the buyer.s favor with a moderate trade. Sales at 38@40c. for Western and Southern.

Butter.—There has been a very fair trade since our last, and prices for western have improved in favor of sellers in fine grades. The weather has been bad for butter for several days; stock in store and on the wharves has sunk seriously in quality, owing to severe hot weather. Receipts are smaller, still they are abundant enough, particularly for this week, the trade of which will be largely broken up by the celebration of the Fourth, which latterly takes a noticeable number of our population out of the city. In the absence of State, pails have advanced, but the increase has rather restricted the demand for them. We quote:—State pails, choice, 28@30c.; other, 22@26c.; State selections, 26@27c.; good to prime firkins, 24@26c.; do. half tubs, 24@26c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 18@19c.; Western fair to good, 14@16c.; common, 10@14c.

Cheese.—Prices have been steadily declining. The hot weather has been against the trade, holders generally pressing their stocks for sale. The shipping orders have not been to an extent to clear the market, although with the important concessions made shippers buy close up to their wants. A good deal of the stock has been ill cured, and much affected by the warm weather. We quote State factory fine at 12c., good do. 11@11½c., common do. 10c., skimmed as low as 3c.; State dairy, 11@11½c. for prime, fair do., 9½c.; Ohio factory 11@11½c.

Cotton.—Prices for spot lots are rather weak. The demand is moderate, and is mainly from spinners. For forward delivery the market is lower and weak.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
Good Ordinary	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Low Middling	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜
Middling	26⅛	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜
Good Middling	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27⅜

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling, are as follows:—For June, 24 15-16c.; July, 24 13-16c.; August, 25 3-16c.; Sept., 23c.; Oct., 20⅞c.; Nov., 20c.; Dec., 19½c.

Dried Fruits.—The promise of a large crop, and the dullness prevailing that is unusual even for summer, have produced an easy feeling throughout the market. We quote cherries at 30c.; raspberries, 30@32c.; blackberries, 11@12c.; apples, new State quarters, 10@11c.; extra sliced, 12@13c.; Southern new quarters, 8@9c.; do. fine sliced, 11@12c.; new prime Western, 9@10c.; common Western, 6@8c.; unpeeled peaches, 4½@5c. for quarters; 5½@6c. for halves; peeled peaches, 17@19c. for North Carolina, 13@14c. for Virginia, and 15@16c. for Georgia; plums, State, 27@28c.

Eggs.—There has been a rapid advance in prices owing to light receipts and the customary 4th July trade. The best marks of Western will bring 21@22c., common and fair do., 18@19c., State, 22c. Pennsylvania at 22c., Jersey, 23c.

Flour.—Further concessions of twenty to forty cents per bbl. have been submitted to, but there is no animation to trade, most buyers disposed to take only just enough stock to carry them along. The report from the other side of good crop prospects is the chief feature working against this market.

Superfine State	$5 30	@	6 00
Common extra do	6 30	@	6 60
Good to choice do	6 65	@	6 75
Fancy do	6 80	@	7 30
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 30	@	6 00
Extra do	6 15	@	6 65
Choice extra do	6 70	@	7 60
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	6 50	@	6 75
Trade brands do	6 80	@	9 00
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 60	@	9 25
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	6 75	@	8 50
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 75	@	9 75
Good to choice do	9 80	@	11 75
Extra Southern	9 50	@	9 75
Good to choice do	9 80	@	13 00
Rye, common to fine	4 00	@	4 90

Fresh Fruits.—The variety is larger but the quality of apples, peaches and some other new items is not inviting. Strawberries are about over with; raspberries follow them in the popular demand. Prime old apples are doing better. Sour cherries sell readily upon arrival. We have had another abundant week of cherries. It is difficult to give an idea of steady prices. The weather is severe upon packed fruits of all kinds, and the preserver has about his own way after the morning sales. We quote:

Russets $5@6.50, Southern apples $2@3 ℔ bbl., 75c.@1.50 per crate; fancy strawberries ℔ quart 15@20c., small hulled do. 2½@4c., Antwerp raspberry 3ds 13@14c., black caps ℔ qt. 10@12c., blackberries seedling ℔ qt. 20@25c., common 5@10c.; gooseberries ℔ bush. fair size $3@4.50; Southern peaches per crate in good order $4@5; cherries, fancy, including prime sour, 12@15c., do. fair 5@8c., poor 3@4c.; a few pears quote 3@$3.25 ℔ crate; peanuts $1.40@1.85 for common to fair and $2@2.20 for prime.

Grain.—For wheat prices are decidedly lower, with reports from the other side against a shipping trade even at the reduced figures. No. 2 in store at $1.55@1.59; No. 1 in store at $1.62@1.64; winter red western at $1.65@1.71; amber western, $1.72@1.75 and white western at $1.70@1.80. Rye is dull; western, 85c. Oats are lower and moderately active; western, 44½@45c.; Ohio, 45@46c.; State, 15@46c. Barley malt is in fair demand at $1.05 for two-rowed State. Corn is plenty and lower. The export business is lighter. Sales at 62@63c. for steamer lots western mixed; 64@65c. for sailing do.

Hay and Straw.—The market has been very steady the last few days, with shippers closing out their orders more freely.

Shipping hay, $1.15@1.20, retail $1.40@1.60, salt 95c@$1, clover 80@90c. Long rye straw $1.10@1.15, short 85@90c., oat, 70@75c., wheat 60@65.

Hops.—About 400 bales old have been exported, and there is, if anything, a firmer market. Brewers are in the market for best lots, which are scarce, and pay full prices. The reports from the growing crop here are conflicting. The German crop is doing well.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 22@65; Eastern do. 22@60c., Western do. 22@60c., Yearlings do. 70 10@30c., Olds do. '69 10@15c., Bavarians 65@75c., English 60@65c.

Poultry and Game.—Selling close up to the receipts, and full prices are obtained. Live Poultry—Spring chickens 75c.@1.12 per pair. Fowls—Jersey, 18@19c.; do. Western, 17@18c. Turkeys—Jersey, 15@16c.; Western, do., 15@16c. Ducks—Jersey, pair, $1.25@1.50.; do. Western, 75c. Geese—Western, $1.50@1.75. English Snipe, per doz., $1.75@2. Wild pigeons, stall-fed, per doz., $2@2.50.

Provisions.—Pork is in the buyer's favor, with a fair amount of stock on sale, and unfavorable reports from the West. Mess at $13.20 for June, $13.30 for July, $13.90 for Sept. Western prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Dressed hogs are weak, with a large supply; city, 5⅞@6c. Middles are held firmly, with small stocks and a moderate shipping trade; long clear, 7⅜c. Cut meats sell in small lots at 11@12⅛c. for hams in pickle, 9¾@10½c. for do. in salt, 5½@5⅝c. for shoulders in salt, 5⅞@5⅝c. for do. in pickle. Smoked meats meet with a fair trade at steady rates; hams, 11½@13c., shoulders 9@9½c., clear rib 8¼@8⅜c. Lard is offered freely at reduced prices. New Western steam, 8⅝c. for June and July; 8½c. for Aug. and Sept. Old is selling at 9⅛c. for June and July; City at 8⅞c.; prime stearine, 9⅞@10c. Beef hams, $20@21. Beef is quoted at $7.50@9.50 for prime Western mess, $10@12.50 for extra mess. Tierce beef at $13@16 for prime mess, and $17@20 for India mess.

Seed.—Grass sell in small lots only. Clover 9¼@9½c. for Ohio, 10⅛@10½c. for State, 9⅞@10c. for Indiana and Michigan. Timothy at $3.25@3.50.

Tobacco.—Kentucky leaf has been sold freely to consumers and moderately well to shippers at steady prices. Seedleaf meets with increased attention from shippers with full prices paid. Virginia grades are held above the views of large buyers. We quote Virginia common to good lugs, 7½@8⅜c.; low to medium leaf, 9@10½c.; good to fine, 11@15c.; dark wrappers, 12@15c.; bright, 20@40c.; smokers, 12@17c.

Vegetables.—Old potatoes are neglected. Hobblers are crowding their supplies on the market, but they cannot realize enough to pay freight. There is a glut of new potatoes, and much lower prices are accepted.

New potatoes, L. I., bbl., $2.25@2.75; do. Jersey, $2.25@3; Southern, $1.25@2; old do., 25@50c. Tomatoes, $2.75@3; Squash, crate, $1@1.50. Cucumbers, Norfolk crate, $1.50@1.75; do. Jersey, bbl., $8. Green peas, bag, 50@75c. String beans, bag, 75c.@1. Onions, Bermuda, $1@1.25. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $2@2.25; do. Jersey, 100 bchs., $5@6. Cabbages, bbl., $6@8.

Whisky—Is higher, but closed unsettled. Western, 91c.

Wool.—In fleeces buyers are scarce, the disposition being to wait until the price of the new clip is settled. Farmers have shaded their prices, but are still asking much higher figures than the trade will pay, relying upon a light clip. In Ohio, 65@70c. is asked. There are sellers of the old clip at marked concessions, but buyers name still lower prices. There is considerable Texas coming in; this stock is offered freely. Foreign is more in the buyer's favor. Latest sales are at 65c. for lambs pulled, 71c. for super, 61c. for extra, 52½c. for Texas, 33c. for burry do.; Cape at 41½c., Australian 60@61c., Mediterranean 38c.

LATEST.—Monday, July 1st, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 171 cars at Communipaw, 107 at 100th St., and 17 at Weehawken, making 4,480 for sale. Many of the cattle were thin, and some could not be sold. This kind was rather lower, Texans selling at 8@9½c., while fair to good lit. went at 11½@13c.; few extras, 12½c. Bulls sold at 3½c. per lb., live weight.

Sheep and Lambs—Arrivals for to-day's market, 15 car loads at Communipaw, 6 at 48th St., and 9 at 40th St., making 6,065 on sale. There is no change in sheep, but lambs are holding back for the Fourth, making them scarce to-day. They sell at 7½@11½c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 51 car loads at Communipaw and 54 at 50th St., making 11,540, all for slaughtering firms. Dressed are weaker, selling at 5⅜@5½c., with few light at 5⅜c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1872.

THE past has been emphatically a hot week, and butchers found that it required the greatest vigilance to prevent meat from spoiling. There has been a falling off in receipts of live stock, but not enough to prevent a decline in everything save fat cattle and prime sheep. Our markets have been filled with poor stock at a bad time. So many of the buyers of course meat are now out on strikes and unable to eat much meat, butchers are having an exceedingly tough time of it to get rid of coarse beef. All the really prime goes off well. Many of our citizens have gone out of town for the summer, but the greater portion have not gone beyond the reach of meat sent from this city. Never before have we had such an out-of-town demand for meats, and they go long distances, packed in ice.

The following are the receipts of live stock shown in comparison with other years:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	7,738	132	3,654	21,371	36,536
" last week	9,413	72	3,437	22,474	37,237
Corresponding week last year	7,894	113	4,229	26,035	23,140
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—With quite a falling off in receipts, as compared with the previous week, there are still too many cattle, droves holding over nearly every night. Prices are lower for common stock, but there is not much change in fat cattle. The quality of the stock has very much deteriorated since we ran out of corn-fed and begun upon grass steers, before they have had time to become fat. They will be improving each week, feed being good at the West. Texans are pouring in fast, most of them course, rough, half-fed cattle not wanted here. They would do in a bare market, but with a glut like the present, butchers will only take them at a discount. The last drove was sold at 8c. on the scales, 66℔s. to the 100 ℔s. live weight. They weighed 1,140 lbs. gross. Above these are thinnish Western steers at 10½@11c., with fair at 11½c. and good to prime at 12¼@12⅞c., very few reaching 13c. There were present, at the last general market on Monday, 191 car loads of cattle at Communipaw, 112 cars at 100th street, and 9 at Weehawken, but were not all sold. The arrivals since then have been moderate. Nearly 900 Texan cattle came in last week. We have accounts from Kansas showing that 149,032

Texan cattle had entered that State over the "Chisholm Trail" this season, which is rather less than passed over at same date last year. Our markets here close heavy with stock being carried over for Monday.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ℔ ℔	12¾ @ 13	13 @ —
Good to prime	12½ @ 12¾	12¼ @ 12¾
Ordinary to medium	10½ @ 11¾	11 @ 12
Lowest grade	8 @ 10	9 @ 10
Average sales	11¾ @ —	12 @ —

Milch Cows.—The decline in poor beeves, hot weather, lower ruling of milk and sundry other things cause a marked dullness in fresh cows. Prices are rather lower, but the great trouble is to sell at all. While milk is left over to sour in the cans nearly every day at the Harlem and Hudson River R. R. depots, for want of purchasers, there is little inducements for any one to buy fresh cows. We quote them at $40@55 each for poor to below medium, $60@70 for fair to good, and $75 for prime milkers.

Sheep and Lambs.—On account of a poorer average quality, what good sheep do come in are selling for more money. Poor have fallen to a low point, but they are of very inferior quality—used up old bucks, and thin ewes, which have just had lambs taken from them. Some of these have been sold at 4@4½c. per lb., with thinnish lots at 5@5½c., medium to good, 5¾@6¼c., and prime to extras at 6½@6¾c., one or two lots of just the right size, and with extra fat for dressing off inferior lambs, selling at 7c. Lambs vary from 7 to 9c. for poor up to decent Western, and 9@11c. for State and Jersey, a few extras at 11¾c., as a lot 62 lb. Jerseys at batter price. Fat Jersey lambs are getting scarce, and stock is coming from Canada to take their places. The average of 2,316 lambs sold during the week was $6.19 each, with 3,888 sheep at $5.99, being mostly good stock.

Hogs.—There is a slight falling off in receipts, but, like beeves, hogs have declined in price, leaving no margin for operators. We have seldom seen hogs come in so healthy during such hot weather. One cause is that shippers find it pays to give them extra care, employing men to ride on the cars and drench them with water at the engine tanks. The best sale of live hogs was State stillers, at 4¾c., but they would not exceed 4½c. to-day. Dressed sold at 5¾@5¾c., mostly at 5½@5¾c.

Veal Calves.—Prime milk veals are not plenty, and are no lower, but medium and poor calves, especially those known as "grassers" and buttermilk calves, are lower. One reason is, they are poorer than those sent in earlier. The season for grass calves proper has just arrived, and they come in too fast even for the low prices of 3@4c. ℔ lb. Most of them are heavy, but poor. One large lot of 190 lbs. sold at 3c. ℔ lb., while another lot sold at $5 each. Some a little better sold at 1c. Most of the medium to prime State calves sell at 8@9c., with very few extra Jerseys at 9¾c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., June 29, 1872.

The market opened dull at Little Falls for the week ending June 29, and the decline in prices has been from ¾c. to 1c. below last week's rates. The delivery of farm dairies was about 800 boxes, and sales were made at 10@11½c., only a few lots bringing the last figure. We heard of but one sale going above 11½c.—that of the Griswold, which brought 11¾c.

The offerings from factories amounted to some 6,000 boxes, about half of which were sold. Some lots were sent on commission, while some were held over.

We give quotations of leading transactions as follows:

Newport	12¾	Bethel	12½
Dairy Hill	12¾	Cook & Ives	12½
Herkimer	12	Craine's Corners	12½
Euphrata	12	Countrymen	12¼
Fonda	12¾	Danube Cold Spring	12¾
Stone Arabia	12	North Fairfield	12½
Eatonville	12½	Henderson Ass'n	12¾
Palatine Union	12½	Henderson Home	12
Cold Creek	12¾	Herkimer Co. Central	12½
Fays	12¾	Little Falls Central	11¾
Manheim Center	12¾	Manheim	12¾
Flat Creek	12½	Minerville	12½
Avery & Ives	12½	Newville Ass'n	12½
Brocketts' Bridge	12¼	A. Smith & Co	12½
Fairfield Association	12¾	Stratford & Salesbury	12¾
Bates	12	Zimmerman Creek	12½

We have advices from abroad for the second week in June. Our London correspondent says that new American cheese, to hand, sells at quotations, extra fine going at 68s.; fine, 62@66s.; good, 56@58s.

The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows: English Chedlar (new) 56@76s.; Wiltshire double, 64@70s.; Scotch (new), 64@68s. Dutch Cheese.—Edams, 70@80s.; Goudas, 18@58s.; Derby shape, 50@58s.

In butter, Normandy sells as it arrives; other descriptions of foreign, slow sale. We give quotations: Clonmells, 108@112s.; Normandy extra, 114s.; Friesland, 102s.; Canadian, 50s.

The heavy rain on Monday was favorable and timely for the grass crop, and puts it beyond all danger from drought. The yield will be fair, and much better than was anticipated early in the season. Pastures are now yielding abundantly, and cows are, generally, doing well.

DIED.

MILLER.—In San Francisco, Cal., June 14, LEONARD W. MILLER, late of Rochester, N. Y., aged 47 years and 8 months.

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5 Beekman St., New York.

New Advertisements.

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Entire debt of County, including—these Bonds, in $415,000. Assessed valuation of taxable property (which is about one-half its real value), $8,000,000.

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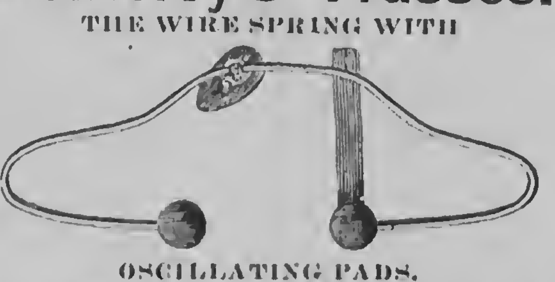

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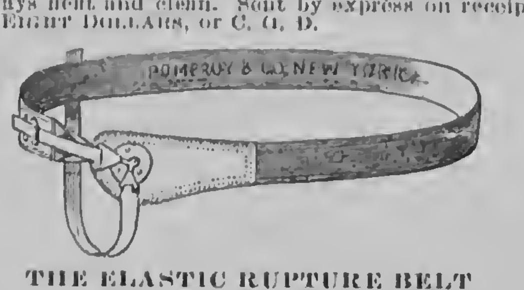

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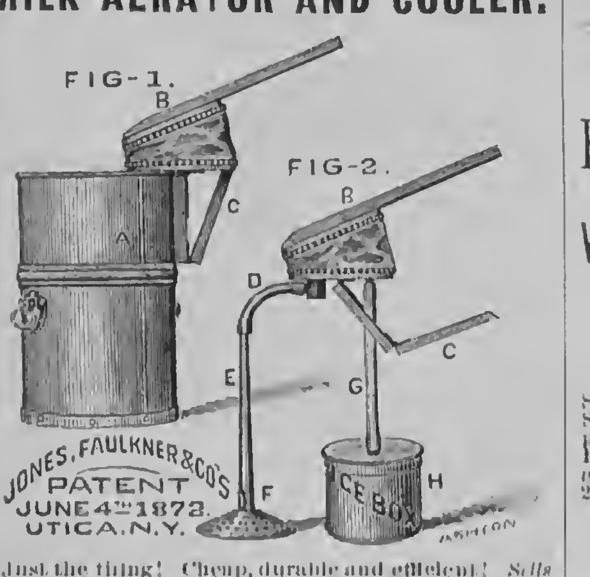

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Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 200 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

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The competition is coextensive with the United States and Provinces, and the citizens of the several States and the Dominion are cordially invited to compete for our prizes. There is no Entry Fee charged. For Premium Lists, and other information, apply to either of the undersigned, at Harrisburg, until August 20th, after which date headquarters will be at Erie.

JACOB R. EBY, President.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.
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Harrisburg, Pa., June 1, 1872.

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THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
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On their Beautiful Fair Grounds, in the CITY OF CLEVELAND,
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Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.
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IN-GROWING TOE NAILS.—A RECIPE for curing the same sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address A. N. BALDWIN, East Orange, N. J.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

HORACE GREELEY is a teetotaller.

U. S. GRANT, JR., has gone to Europe.

GOV. HOFFMAN has gone to Newport with his family.

GOV. VANCE is stumping North Carolina for Greeley.

SENATOR CAMERON of Pennsylvania is nearly 74 years old.

PARKE GODWIN of the Evening Post has been made LL. D. by Princeton College.

M. VICTORIEN SARDOU, the celebrated dramatist, is about to be married to Mlle. Soulie.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, the American prima donna, sang in Buckingham Palace last week.

REV. E. G. ROBINSON, D. D., has received the degree of LL. D. from Brown University, of which institution he is President elect.

W. F. STOREY of the Chicago Times, while stepping upon the train at Springfield, Ill., one night last week, fell, and his leg was broken.

GEN. WM. T. SHERMAN was entertained at dinner by the Hon. Horace Rublee, the Minister of the United States at Berne, on the 27th ult.

THE PLOT AGAINST HAWLEY.

CHAPTER I.

HOW THE PLOT ORIGINATED.

Near noon, the 5th of September, 1852, a man laboring under great excitement was walking hurriedly up Broadway, New York. His features were flushed and convulsed, his glances wild and restless, his whole mien indicative of keen anguish.

Turning to the right into Bleecker street, he soon reached a plain three story and basement brick house, to which he gave himself admittance.

"Are you there, Ruth?" he called from the hall.

A step was heard overhead, followed by the rustling of a dress, and a young lady descended the front stairs. Despite several points of marked contrast, there was a family likeness about the couple that proclaimed them to be brother and sister.

"Why, what's the matter, Luke?" cried the latter, starting at sight of the disturbed countenance that met her view. "Are you ill?"

"I've just received bad news," replied the brother, leading the way into the parlor—"news which has given me a terrible shock."

"Shocked? *You!* What has happened?"

"In a word, Clara Aymar is married!"

"Married!" echoed the sister, recoiling. "Clara Aymar married! Is it possible?"

"Yes, married! the girl I've been laying siege to for years past—the only girl I ever cared a pin for. Imagine the shock this event gives me. I'm nearly crazy."

"Then you really loved her?"

"*Loved* her! I must have *worshipped* her, or else this thing would not have so completely upset me."

"Oh, as to that, the loss of a thing always gives us an exaggerated notion of its value," said the sister philosophically, as she sank languidly into an easy chair, and smoothed out a fold in her showy morning robe. "You are simply shocked, as you say. But by to-morrow you will laugh at the whole matter."

"Don't, Ruth!" implored the brother, sinking heavily into the nearest chair. "Clara Aymar is more to me than my life! My love for her is a delirium! It's no such passing fancy as you suppose, but an everlasting passion—a rage—a flood of molten lava! And I've counted all along upon marrying her. True, she has rejected me twice, but I thought she'd change her mind—"

"She was in no way committed to you?"

"No, of course not. She has never given me any encouragement. But I am none the less surprised. I supposed that everything was favorable enough to my wishes. I knew that she was still young to marry—an orphan—without money and without friends—presumably without suitors; and I flattered myself that she couldn't always remain insensible to my attentions."

"You reasoned wisely enough, of course, Luke; but reason never decides these matters," declared the sister, with a sort of contemptuous compassion. "A whim—a chance meeting—a smile or a word—a moment's weakness—any trifle—these are the things by which marriages are brought about. But who is the bridegroom?"

"Ah! that's a point that will touch *you* a little, I think. Can't you guess who he is?"

"I haven't the least idea."

"Well, then, he's Will Hawley."

The sister sprang abruptly to her feet, clasping both hands to her heart. The changing colors of her brother, his agitation, his anguish, all passed to her own features.

"Will Hawley?" she gasped. "Oh, you don't mean it, Luke!"

"But I do though. It's God's truth. Clara Aymar and Will. Hawley are husband and wife."

A heavy fall succeeded. The sister had fainted. She lay upon the floor as one dead.

"Did she think that much of Hawley?" muttered the brother, astonished. "I didn't suppose—"

He hastened to bring a pitcher of water and bathe the white features, and then set himself to chafing the clenched hands.

Capt. Luke Pedder was twenty-seven years of age, with an originally light complexion, which had reddened with generous living and bronzed with exposure to wind and sun. His form was of the average size and hight, and his features of the most ordinary type. He was singularly selfish and unscrupulous, but of gentlemanly manners, being well educated and used to good society. His ability as a navigator was fair for a man of his age and experience, but he owed his position as commander of a fine Australian clipper, more to respect for his late father and to sympathizing favor than to his own merits.

Miss Ruth Pedder was two years younger than her brother, and consequently twenty-five years of age, although she owned to only twenty. She was tall, thin, and a little inclined in her outlines, as in her temper, to angularity. She was not particularly bright, but she was bold and unscrupulous, and possessed a fierce energy which was capable of compensating in any emergency for lack of genius.

The father of the couple had been a prominent ship-owner and merchant. But in his latter days the senior Pedder had been unfortunate, and had finally been broken up completely—a result hastened, it was whispered, by the wild ways and financial irregularities of his son. The old man's failure had soon been followed by his death, and already—for such is fame!—he was generally forgotten.

"How odd it is!" ejaculated Capt. Pedder, as he rubbed his sister's cold hands. "*She* madly in love with Will. Hawley, and *I crazy* after Clara Aymar! And now Will. and Clara are married, and Ruth and I are left out in the cold."

Under the vigorous treatment he had adopted, Miss Pedder soon recovered her senses.

"Are you sure they're married?" she demanded.

"Perfectly. I learned the fact half an hour since from Hawley's commander—Captain Greggs, you know. Captain Greggs was at the wedding. It took place last Friday evening—the very evening after Hawley's return from his last voyage to Rio. It was a quiet affair. Only a few friends were invited. But let me ask you a question. Did Hawley ever propose to you?"

"No. But I expected that he would soon do so. He has been here often enough—"

"Yes, he came several times to ask me for a berth in my clipper. I promised to think of him at the first opening, and I really meant to help him, for I knew in a general way that you liked him."

"I thought he'd realize that you could be of service to him," explained Miss Pedder. "I thought he'd remember that mother left me this house and a few thousand dollars to do as I pleased with. I was conscious, too, that I possessed a fair share of personal attractions. And as I supposed him to be entirely heart-free, I took it for granted that I should get him. His attentions seemed marked enough—"

"He treated you politely, of course," interrupted Pedder, "and he couldn't have well done less, after asking me to befriend him. But he never made any formal declaration?"

"No, he didn't. As mate of a Rio ship, he was away seven-eighths of the time, and I didn't expect a regular courtship. But I took it for granted—"

Pedder made an impatient gesture.

"We've deceived ourselves," he muttered. "We've been carried away by our feelings. The girl's rejection of me was really intended to be final, and Hawley's visits here were merely visits of business and friendship. But why Clara should prefer Hawley to me I can't imagine," added Pedder, drawing himself up haughtily. "Hawley has neither name, nor money, nor position!"

"Nor can *I* see why Hawley should prefer Clara Aymar to *me!*" said Miss Pedder, as she glanced at her reflection in one of the long mirrors near her. "She's a hired attendant, or something of that kind—the creature."

"I'd no idea that you thought so much of Hawley," observed the brother, as he strove to calm his painful emotions.

Miss Pedder moaned. Her eyes filled with tears.

"I thought all the world of him," she murmured.

A long silence fell between the couple.

"Well, well, they're husband and wife," at length muttered Pedder hoarsely. "And this, I suppose, is all there is to be said."

Miss Pedder compressed her lips until they bled, staring at her brother with a fixedness amounting to ferocity.

"No! no!" she breathed fiercely. "The matter shall not end here. That marriage—that abominable marriage—"

She clutched at her heart again, as if suffocating.

Pedder opened his eyes widely.

"Why, what can we do?" he queried. "You wouldn't have me murder Hawley, I suppose? *That* wouldn't make him your husband; and, on the other hand, it wouldn't do *me* any good if you were to kill Clara Aymar."

"But there is a way, Luke, of undoing that marriage."

Pedder started toward his sister as if electrified.

"Do you mean it?" he demanded.

"I mean it, and I swear it! I'll never consent to that girl's having Hawley! I'll dig a gulf between them as broad as the ocean! I'll undo that marriage, or *die!*"

"Softly! Where is Kate?

He referred to their single servant.

"She's out for the day," answered Miss Pedder, arising and planting herself in a chair. "There was little to do, you know, as I did not expect you home until dinner."

"Then no one will hear us."

He drew a chair nearer to that of his sister, and sat down beside her.

"What's your idea?" he asked, in a whisper.

"My idea is to separate them; to turn their love to hate; to dig a pit beneath their feet that will remain open forever!"

"But how?"

"Will Hawley is poor, isn't he?"

"Certainly; there is no mistake about that. His mother was a helpless invalid for the last ten years of her life, and Will insisted on her using for her comfort every penny he earned. It hasn't been six months since he was relieved of that burden. He's poor, therefore, as you say—poor as Job's turkey!"

"Then he'll have to leave his darling Clara," sneered Miss Pedder, venomously. "He'll have to absent himself from his dearly in order to earn their mutual bread and butter. In short, he'll have to go to sea again!"

"Well, yes; I suppose he will," assented Pedder. "He can get better wages at sea than elsewhere. He will sail again soon, no doubt."

"I thought as much. And the sea is full of terrible dangers! When do you sail again for Australia?"

"In about two weeks—possibly ten days, as the ship's filling up rapidly."

"Hawley is thoroughly competent to be your first mate?"

Pedder looked wonderingly at his sister a moment, and then answered:—

"Of course. I know of no better man for the post."

"He must be your first mate, then. You have influence enough with your owners, I hope, to turn out the present incumbent?"

"Why, the post is already vacant. Mr. Jarding—you have seen him—Mr. Jarding has just been called home suddenly to Ohio, on account of his father's illness—"

"Good! That's fortunate. You must recommend Hawley for the vacant place to your owners, and get them to engage him. The thing can be done?"

"Without the least doubt. It was understood, you know, as I just now remarked, that I was to help Hawley at the first opportunity. We'll accordingly suppose that he sails with me as first mate the next voyage. What then?"

"You must leave him—not dead, but a prisoner—on some desert island between here and Australia!"

Pedder looked his astonishment.

"If it can be done," he said, after a pause, "what next?"

"You must come back and report that he is dead, furnishing full details and good proofs. Those details and proofs will not be difficult to manufacture. Then you must be all kindness and sympathy to the young widow, as she will suppose herself to be, and in less than a year thereafter she will be your wife."

"Oh, if this thing were possible?" sighed Pedder, beginning to look relieved.

"*Possible!* It's as simple as kissing. And the moment you are married to Clara, I will take a trip to Australia for my health, and naturally enough stumble upon the very island where you have left Hawley; effect his rescue; tell him his wife is dead; condole and sympathize with him like an angel; and conclude the whole comedy by becoming his wife and settling in Australia. You'll thus have your Clara on this side of the ocean, and I shall be happy with Hawley on the other."

She was smiling now, with every sign of anticipated triumph.

As to Pedder, he twisted nervously in his chair scarcely venturing to breathe.

"There's just one difficulty," he muttered—"that of getting Hawley on the desert island without his suspecting anything."

"It can be done," and the lips of Miss Pedder came together like the jaws of a vice. "There's no difficulty about finding a suitable island?"

"Not the least. I saw the island in my mind's eye the moment you uttered the word, and a glorious one it is for our purpose."

"It will be easy for you to get Hawley upon it," suggested Miss Pedder thoughtfully. "If it's near your route you can call there for water. If it's out of your way, you can be blown there by adverse winds, or be drifted there by unknown currents, or fetch up there by a mistake in your reckoning or a fault in your chronometer. And once there, you can have Hawley seized by some trusty agent, while he is ashore upon business, or you can send him ashore under some pretence, such as looking for a deserter from the ship or for a shipwrecked sailor, and then sail away without him—"

"Say no more," interrupted Pedder, with wild exultation. "I see how to manage the affair from its beginning to its end."

"And you now see that we can undo that hateful marriage?"

"Perfectly—perfectly. The affair will require a little time and patience, of course, and a little expenditure of money, but we are sure to triumph. Capital! glorious! What a load you have taken from my soul, Ruth! What a genius you are!"

He leaped to his feet and began pacing to and fro rapidly, with the most extravagant signs and exclamations of joy.

"First to get Hawley on his island," resumed Miss Pedder musingly. "Next for you to marry the pretended widow. Then for me to rescue the prisoner and marry him. And finally for you and me to be happy, you in your way and I in mine—you with Clara in New York, and I with Will in Australia. You comprehend the whole project clearly?"

"From the first step to the last. There's only just one possibility of failure—"

"And that one?"

"A refusal on Hawley's part to accept the post offered him—a refusal based upon his marriage."

Miss Pedder turned pale at the thought.

"But he won't refuse," she soon declared, recovering her equanimity. "He has long been wanting just such a place. Married or single, he can't neglect his bread and butter."

"Well said, Ruth. I think we can count upon him. The post he came here to ask me for is now vacant, and I will accordingly have it offered to him, just as if nothing had happened."

"Exactly. You needn't speak of his marriage, or seem to know anything about it. You could simply offer him the post in question, in accordance with the old understanding. And he will accept it. He can't possibly have any suspicion of anything wrong. Outwardly and apparently we are all on good terms with one another, and will remain so. Let the wages offered him be liberal. Possibly he may object to leaving his young bride so soon, but the next voyage after this one—"

Pedder interrupted the remark by a gesture of impatience. He was all eagerness now—all determination.

"That next voyage after this one will not answer," he declared, "Hawley shall accompany me on my very next trip. To make all sure on this point, I will have him engaged this very day. In fact I will see to this *now.*"

He seized his hat and gloves, addressed a few words to his sister, and quietly took his departure down town. The last glances the couple exchanged at the door were full of jubilant wickedness.

The next three or four hours passed slowly to Miss Pedder. She was beginning to fear that the whole project had miscarried at its very commencement, and was fretting herself into a fever, when Pedder suddenly made his appearance. One glance at his vivid flushes, at his dancing eyes, at his airy manner, was sufficient.

"We triumph then?" she cried, throwing herself into his arms for the first time in years.

"Completely! I saw my owners on the subject, and they sent for Hawley. He at first offered some objections, as was natural, but the high wages, the great step upward, the kindly interest we all manifested, soon brought him to a grateful acceptance!"

"Splendid!" murmured Miss Pedder, with a rippling laugh. "I knew the thing was feasible. And so in two weeks more our fond bridegroom will be plowing the sea again—"

"In two weeks more, Ruth! We shall be off in six or eight days. The cargo is fairly tumbling aboard the *Flying Childers*, to say nothing of a fair list of passengers. The honeymoon of our loving doves will be abridged to six short days more, you may be certain."

CHAPTER II.

A GREAT STEP TAKEN.

In the midst of the Antarctic ocean, a little off the route from New York to Australia, there lies a large island named Kergueleu's Land, or—as Capt. Cook called it—the Island of Desolation.

It was discovered just a hundred years ago, (in 1772,) by the French naval officer whose name it bears. It was uninhabited then, and is to-day as deserted as ever.

The smallest school-boy among our readers can find it upon his map of the world, about midway between the south end of Africa and Australia, well up toward the South Pole.

It is a hundred miles in length by fifty in breadth, and is, consequently, three or four times as large as Rhode Island.

Its coasts are so wild and dangerous that its discoverer, during the two expeditions that he made to it, did not once bring his ships to anchor in any of its bays and harbors.

Its shape is very irregular, but something like that of an hour-glass, it being nearly cut in two by a couple of large bays; but these two divisions are unequal in size, the northern peninsula being much larger than the southern.

Its coast line is wildly broken and jagged, its immmemdable gulfs being long and narrow, and its promontories are correspondingly sharp and slender, reaching out into the ocean like fingers.

The body of the island indeed resembles that of some huge monster of the antediluvian world, even as its capes and headlands resemble such a monster's unsightly limbs and claws.

A more terrible solitude than this Isle of Desolation does not exist upon our wrecked planet. Neither the snows of Himalaya nor the sands of Sahara can outvie its terrors.

No inhabitant is there, not even a savage—no house, no tree, no shrub, no fence nor road, no field nor garden, no horse, no dog—not even a snake or wolf.

Lone, blasted and barren, it looks like the skeleton of a land that has perished.

It may indeed be that Desolation is the relic—the surviving fragment—of a continent that went down here countless ages ago, with hosts of inhabitants, in some vast convulsion of nature.

It has certainly undergone dreadful visitations; been rent by earthquakes, pulverized by frosts, lashed and wasted by fierce tempests.

Its mountains are only of moderate hight, but are capped eternally with snow.

Its vegetation is limited to a few dwarfish plants, including some mosses, a species of lichen, a coarse grass, a plant resembling a small cabbage, and a sort of cress.

Its winds are raw and piercing, its summers cold and frosty, its winters those of the Polar Circles.

The interior of the island is occupied by immense boggy swamps, where the ground sinks at every step.

The rains in Desolation are almost incessant, in their season, and the island is accordingly veined with numerous torrents of fresh water, some of which have worn out of the solid rock tremendous cavities and gullies. The only other season than that of the rains is one of almost constant snow.

The fogs of that ghastly region are well worthy of the rains, being of a cloud-like density and hovering almost continually over the whole face of the island.

The sun of Desolation is usually hidden by a canopy of lead-colored clouds, and appears, on the rare occasions when it is visible, scarcely brighter than the moon in other latitudes. As to the moon itself, and the stars, the clouds and fogs rarely permit them to betray their existence.

No fish worthy of note, not even fishes of prey, abound in the adjacent waters, by reason, perhaps, of their containing poisonous minerals or deadly exhalations from the volcanic fires beneath them.

Yet the dark, grim sea inclosing Desolation has done something to repair the sterility of the island.

Penguins, ducks, gulls, cormorants and other roaring birds are plentiful in some of its harbors.

Seals also abound.

Strange and terrible land!

Not a single human being, so far as is known, has ever lived there, save as is now to be recorded in these pages.

Near the middle of a dull, dismal afternoon, some eleven weeks later than the date of the preceding events, the good ship *Flying Childers* drew near to the island of Desolation, shaping her course toward its northernmost bay, called by Captain Cook, Christmas Harbor.

A fair breeze was blowing from the north, and the ship was carrying every stitch of her canvas, including studding-sails.

Her crew—both watches—were busy about the deck, and her passengers—a score in number—had gathered in groups, mostly forward, and were gazing with great interest upon the wild, rugged shores before them, so far as the fog suspended upon those shores permitted them to become visible.

The ship had come here for water, nearly all her water casks having been stove or started during a squall of ten days previously, and every soul aboard of her having been since that date upon short allowance.

Upon the quarter-deck stood Capt. Luke Pedder, looking unusually happy, with Will Hawley beside him.

"I mean to get our water aboard before dark, Captain Pedder, and so avoid losing a night here," said the young executive, totally unconscious of the plot to leave him alone on the desolate island, and of the extraordinary adventures which were before him. The strange events that happened there, and indeed the whole of this thrilling story, will be found in The New York Ledger, which is now ready and for sale at all the book-stores and news-depots. Ask for the number dated July 13, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from the place where it leaves off here.

NEWS CONDENSER.

—Ocala, Fla., pays fifteen cents a pound for ice.

—Lady Suffolk's fastest time was 2:26, made at Boston.

— Brussels is to have an exhibition of fine arts, August 25th.

—A nine days' infant, who talks, is Georgia's nine days' wonder.

—Brigham Young now has his sermons reported verbatim, like Beecher.

— Ground has been broken for the Standish monument at Duxburry, Mass.

— On the 19th of June the sale of tickets to the Jubilee amounted to $60,000.

— Fechter's theatre in New York is to have $26,000 worth of statuary on the outside.

—A S. C. official who can't get his salary has had to borrow money to pay the tax on it.

—Flora Temple's time when she beat Ike Cooke at Cincinnati, Oct. 7, 1859, was 2:27¼, 2:27, 2:21¼.

—Gov. Stanford of California has changed the name of his fast trotter from Wonder to Occident.

—Vermont boasts that half the slate pencils used in the world are made in the Green Mountain State.

—A Michigan clergyman had himself photographed in his pulpit, which was flowered for the occasion.

—The French band now at the Peace Jubilee has been authorized by the President of France to visit Chicago.

—Bob Pond, near Middletown, Conn., without visible feeder or outlet, nobs fifteen feet up and down quite regularly.

—Most of the Democratic State Conventions held last week appointed Greeley delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

—The representatives of the press at the Jubilee, during its first week, used up twenty-two reams of paper—chiefly in abuse.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

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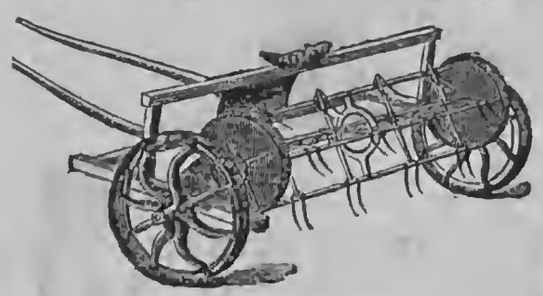

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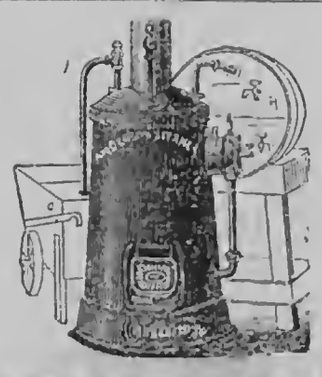

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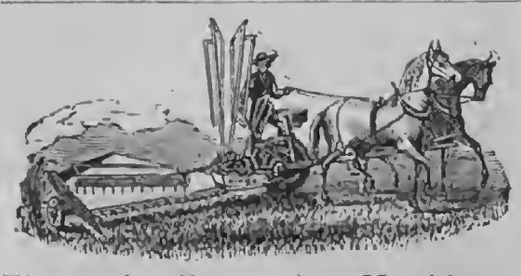

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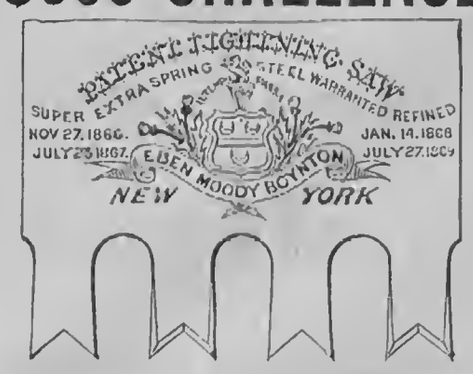

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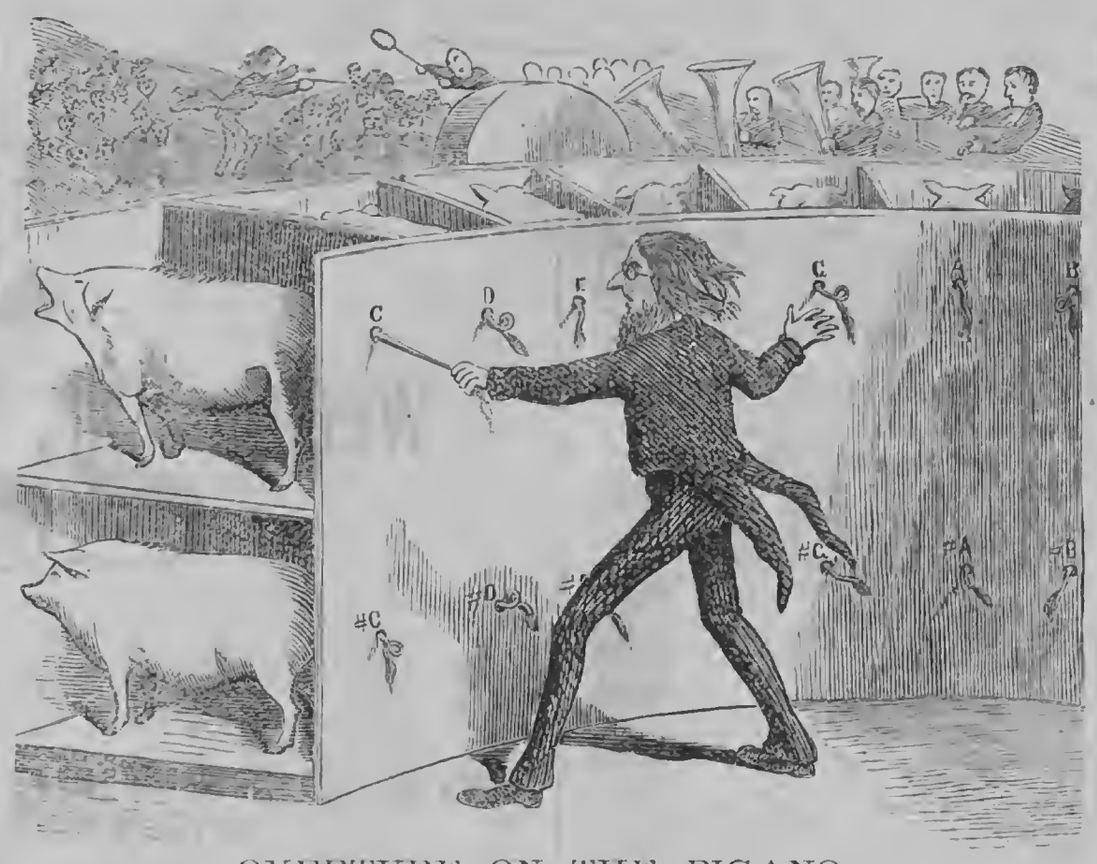

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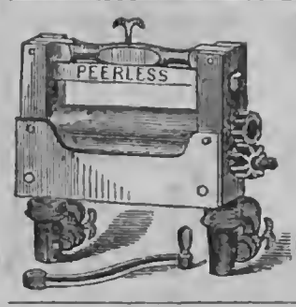

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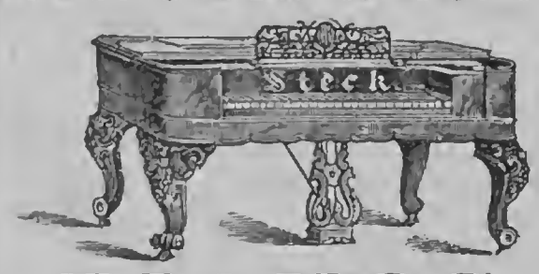

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 2.
WHOLE NO. 1172.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 13, 1872.

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Ralph Evans

The Herdsman.

KERRY CATTLE.

ILLUSTRATIONS of Kerry cattle are given herewith. These Kerry cattle belong to the "curved or middle-horned race," and are considered the sole modern representatives of the ancient breeds of Irish cattle. The true Kerry is described as "a light, neat, active animal, with fine and rather long limbs, narrow rump, fine, small head, lively, projecting eye, full of fire and animation, with a fine white cocked horn tipped with black, and in color either black or red"—never roan.

There are several crosses or sub-varieties of the breed. One, and the most prominent, is known as the "Dexter," which "has a round, plump body, square behind; legs short and thick, with the hoofs inclined to turn in; the head is heavy, and wanting in that fineness and life which the head of the true Kerry possesses; and the horns of the 'Dexter' are inclined to be long and straight." It must not be supposed, however, that the "Dexter" is to be considered a spurious Kerry, although not an original Kerry, which is the meaning we wish to convey by the term "true Kerry."

The Kerry cow is handsome, small in point of size, very docile, a great pet when kept by owners of suburban villas, bears confinement well, is very easily kept, and an excellent milker when well cared for in proportion to the amount of food consumed, fattens easily and the beef is fine and well-flavored. Just now more careful attention is being paid to the breeding of Kerrys than heretofore, and this "Poor man's cow" is attracting merited attention.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

A Cow that Did Not Clean.—I have a young cow that dropped her second calf on May 30th. She did not clean; then I gave her some oats and rye meal, but it did no good. I then got a cow doctor to take it away (I mean the after-birth). The hand was introduced into the passage, and nothing found. He said she was all right. It appears not, for now it is dropping away from her. Is there anything that will hasten it along? She does not appear sick, but looks thin, and seems to eat well. Last Summer, after dropping the first calf, she gave nine quarts of milk; now she gives only seven. Is the milk fit to use? I might add that when she lays down this comes away from her in pale yellow matter.—A READER, *June* 10.

PROBABLY, the cow is well by this time. Good care and good feed is the best remedy we know of, letting nature work her own cure. It is not a dangerous condition, so long as the cow retains her appetite. We have had many in the same condition, with never unfavorable results. This should have been answered before, but was overlooked.

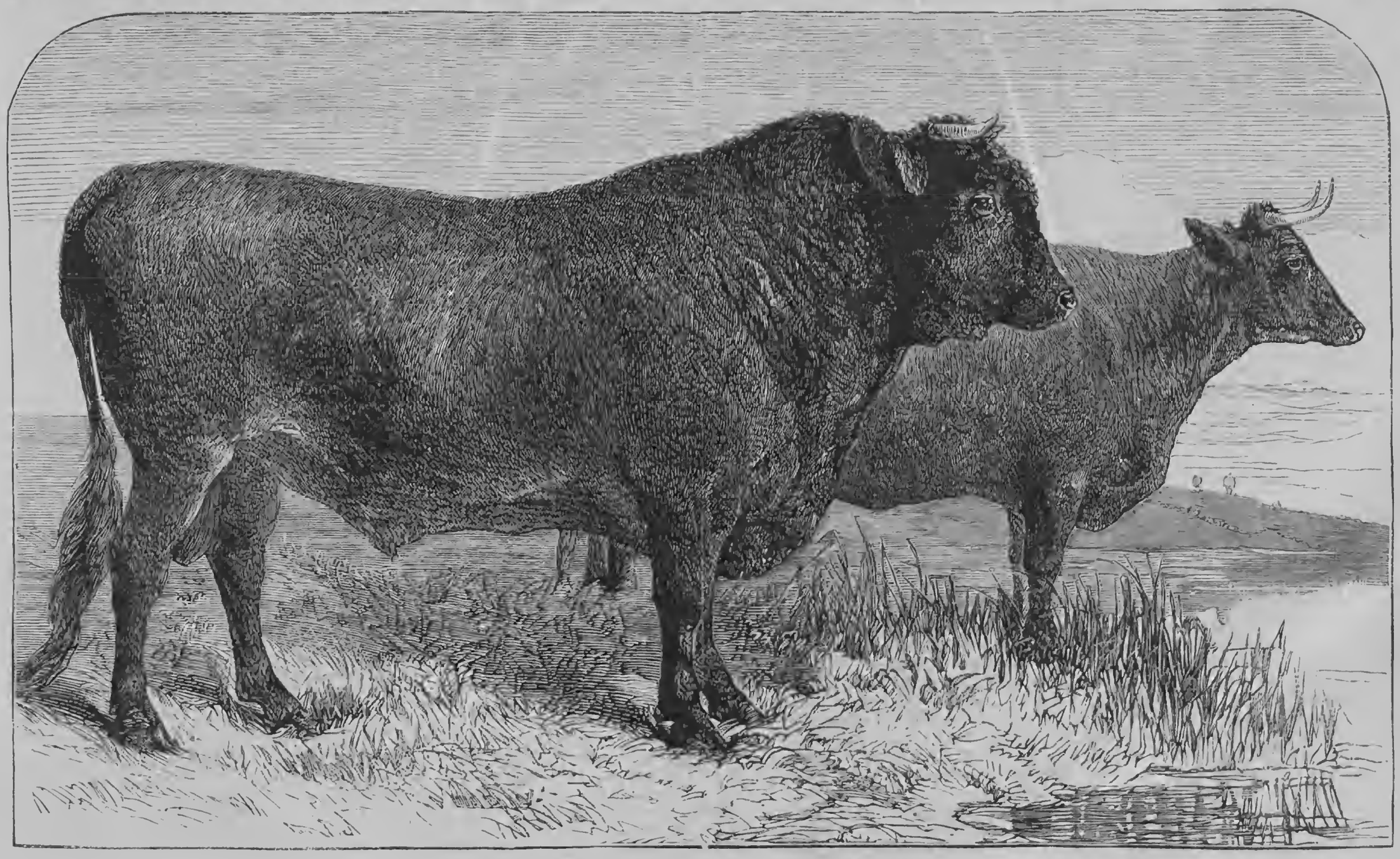
Caked Udders.—The most efficacious remedies are bleeding about one week before the period of gestation expires, and the withdrawal of the milk from the udder so soon as it begins to fill to any extent. These apply at the time of calving; but signs of caked udder at other times should be allayed by bleeding and a dose of one table spoonful of saltpetre, dissolved, and given in the cow's drink or mixed with meal. If cows are occasionally troubled with caked bags, an admixture of saltpetre with their salt will usually have an allaying effect on the difficulty. High feed engenders the disease, and should be diminished in such case, especially just before and following the dropping of the calf. If a fleam is not to be had readily, a slit in the end of the tail is nearly as advantageous as bloodletting with that instrument.—G. B. D.

Preserve the Calf-Flesh.—A celebrated Irish farmer once gave the following excellent advice to a young herdsman: "As a breeder, you must be careful not to lose the calf-flesh. If you do so by starving the animal at any time of his growth, you lose the cream—the covering of flesh so much prized by all our retail butchers. Where do all the scraggy, bad-fleshed beasts come from that we see daily in our fat market; and what is the cause of their scragginess? It is because they have been stinted and starved at some portion of their growth. If the calf-flesh is once lost, it can never be regained. A great deal of tallow may be got internally by high feeding, but the animal can never again be made one that will be prized by the great retail butcher."

Cow that Leaks her Milk.—IRA WOOLSON asks for a remedy for a cow that leaks her milk. It is sometimes prevented by placing an India rubber ring around the teat after milking. Another way is to milk the cow three times a day. This we think the better method. Another way, often practiced, is to apply a small quantity of collodion to the end of the teat after milking. This forms at once a thin, tough membrane, or skin, which will prevent leakage, and is easily removed before milking. Collodion may be had at the druggists.

Cows in Clover.—NELSON JUDD should not turn his cows into fresh clover when it is wet; and at first they should only be allowed to remain there long enough to get a good feed without gorging themselves. In case they bloat, turn to the RURAL NEW-YORKER May 13, 1871, page 304, follow directions and learn how easy it is to make the money invested in this paper save you the price of a cow.

To Stop a Horn Bleeding, cover a cloth with tar and bind up. Keep on till healed.



KERRY CATTLE.

Field Crops.

GREEN CROPS FOR THE DAIRY.

Now that some green crop to feed during Summer in case of drouth is considered by a majority to be *absolutely* necessary, may it not be well to inquire "What is the best crop which can be raised for that purpose?" The fact that it is profitable to raise and feed sowed corn, and that is the crop, nine cases out of ten, raised for that purpose, may *seem* to indicate that it is the most available crop; but it does not prove positively such a proposition.

At various times during the last few years several of our best farmers and some practical scientific men have pronounced against the use of sowed corn, and have tried to show that from its composition it could not be well adapted to the production of milk, but that it merely helped the cow as a flesh-former and sustainer of animal life, leaving the flow of milk to be supplied by the other food consumed. This may or may not be true; still, if nothing better can be found, it will pay to raise and feed this crop, for it takes a large proportion of what the ordinary cow eats to sustain life.

Some of those who have opposed the use of fodder corn have offered nothing to supply its place; and some *have* proposed another crop which, it is claimed, is its superior for green soiling, viz., clover. Now, allow me to state briefly wherein, after thorough trial of the latter crop, I believe it to be much better for the purpose named than sowed corn:—First, sowed corn, it is well known, requires very rich land, and is a very exhaustive crop. It is quite customary for farmers to have a small piece of suitable land which they will keep exclusively for sowed corn, giving it a liberal dressing of manure every year. I presume that few have ever considered how unjust to the rest of the farm such a course is; and how expensive it really makes such a crop. Now, clover is well known to be just the reverse of this. Of course, to raise a heavy crop the land must be in good condition; but such land is *not* impoverished by the heaviest growth of clover, if cut green—the roots making good for all that is taken off. This I think will not be disputed.

2d. It can be raised with less labor. If a farmer follows a rotation of crops, which is done by most of the best farmers, he will have enough for soiling every year with no extra labor of raising. To illustrate this: On a farm where thirty cows are kept there will rarely be less than five acres to break up every year, and the same amount to seed down, thus giving five acres of clover every year. If the land is rich, this will give two crops, the first of which should be cut *early*, before it lodges; and then the second crop, treated with plaster if the season is very dry, will be up so as to mow a good swath early in August, about the time feed will be needed for the dairy; and it will be enough to feed thirty cows a good mess daily until killed by frosts, after which time corn is the only available crop. It may be said that the sowed corn can be included in the regular rotation of crops, the same as the clover, and the expense of raising thus be avoided. But, as a rule, only two crops of grain should be taken in succession; the farmers need to have the first a regular corn crop, and the second must be a crop with which the land can be seeded to grass.

3d. It is much more easily and cheaply cut and fed. Green corn is a very bad crop to cut and handle, especially in wet weather, when it is impossible, or nearly so, to cut and handle it without getting one's clothes completely saturated with water. Clover, however, can be mowed with a hand scythe into "backswaths," and then pitched on to a wagon between two of these, with a three-tined fork, easily and rapidly; and in wet weather a rubber coat can be worn, and as the clover does not have to be taken in one's arms, as in handling corn, a person can keep dry, besides doing it much easier.

If now to these three reasons can be added the fourth, that it will produce more milk, it will be clear to all that it is the better crop of the two. On this point I do not claim any scientific knowledge, and but slight experience, but the little experience I have had with the two crops would lead me to give clover the preference as a milk producer; and "I know whereof I speak" in regard to the labor of cutting and feeding clover. Furthermore, every scientific opinion I have read is that clover very much exceeds sowed corn as a milk producer.

Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. B. B. W.

WHEAT FOR HOEING.

A CORRESPONDENT of the RURAL NEW-YORKER inquires as to the quantity of wheat to use, and the distance apart to put the drills, for hoeing. As I have had a little experience in that line, I thought I would give him the method and the result for what they are worth.

Last Spring, my brother and myself each got one pound of wheat of D. W. RAMSDELL, and, wishing to make the most we could of it, we concluded to plant in drills and cultivate it. Accordingly, we prepared a rich piece of ground, and marking out in drills from 13 to 14 inches apart, the wheat was dropped, one grain in a place, about six inches apart in the drill, and properly covered, and it was hoed twice during the season. I believe that, in the manner in which we planted, it will take about 12 pounds to the acre.

It made a rapid growth, and stooled out wonderfully, making from 5 to 25 good stalks to the stool, so that by the time it headed out, the ground was completely covered, and the heads stood as thickly as they generally do in fields of grain. But the ground in which we planted was too rich; for it made so rank a growth that a hard storm, which we had shortly after it headed and before it had filled, laid it almost flat on the ground, and, in consequence, it filled very imperfectly. Notwithstanding this, however, my brother threshed, from his one pound of seed, four and a half bushels, good heaping measure; but, as mine was planted several days later, and was, consequently, less advanced at the time of falling down, I received but three and a half bushels.

This I consider an extraordinary yield from the quantity of seed sown; but lest Mr. D. W. RAMSDELL should humbug others with his wheat, as he already has some, and as he has thousands with his Norway oats, permit me to state in connection that the wheat is utterly worthless, as it is so extremely hard and flinty that it will not make flour. That people may be on their guard, I will state he calls it "RAMSDELL'S Green Mountain Wheat."

Cedar Falls, Iowa. S. S. BOZARTH.

FIELD CROP REPORTS.

IT is wonderful to see, when we take time to analyze them, how few of the statements that we hear made in ordinary conversation are supported by facts; they are generally the result of prejudice alone. This was forcibly suggested to me the other day by a conversation that I had with an old man, a farmer, and a representative of a pretty large class, too, from Iowa. We were talking of corn. He spoke in a derogatory manner of our Alleghany hills, and said that he could raise corn more profitably in Iowa at twenty cents a bushel than I could here at seventy-five; a pretty general impression, I believe, but a mistaken one. As I, too, might be accused of prejudice, I will, if any one desires it, give figures to "back my opinion." I would like to suggest to all the farmers in the country who think that farming will justify them in applying their knowledge of double entry, that an accurate account of their corn crop be kept, and, in November, sent to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (and I ask the RURAL to publish as many such reports as it deems advisable). Give the value of land, the price of labor, horse time, and the implements used; also, the cost of plowing, planting, working and harvesting, and the value of the crop, corn and fodder on the farm at regular market price. Such a system as this, generally adopted and persevered in for a few years, would come nearer giving us the true centers of the profitable corn-growing region than Mr. WALKER has.—A. R. K., *Charleston, W. Va.*

WE will gladly give space to such reports, if they are furnished us.

TOPPING AND CURING TOBACCO.

As one of your readers wishes to know the proper time to top tobacco, and another the best plan of curing, I have concluded to give you a common way of doing each with us. For topping, wait until the button is seen, and then break out the top, leaving the top leaves on the plant four or five inches long. Prune off the ground leaves when the tobacco is hilled, clear of the dirt.

For curing yellow tobacco, put it in the barn as soon as cut, and begin to cure (which is called steaming) with a heat of about 90°; keep at that heat thirty-six hours; then raise the heat slowly every few hours until the leaf is cured, not going higher than 120°. After the leaf is cured, the heat may range as high as 160°, to cure stalk and stem. The whole time occupied in curing a barn of tobacco, stalk and stem, should not be more than four days.

In cutting tobacco, we split the stalk to within a few inches of where it is cut off at the ground and straddle across a stick about four and a-half feet in length, putting six or eight plants to the stick.

Halifax C. H., Va. THOS. T. CARTER.

Pisciculture.

FISH CULTURE AS A SOURCE OF FOOD SUPPLY.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 11.]

When men tell us they have raised a hundred pounds of trout from fifty pounds of chopped liver, we may be pardoned for smiling incredulously. It is true that they may actually have produced a hundred pounds of fish; but it is certain that if this be so, they have omitted some very important elements in the calculation. Indeed, most of these alleged cases of large results obtained by the consumption of a small amount of food are really due to causes which never enter into the calculation of the narrator. Thus some person encloses a portion of a running stream and stocks it with trout. He feeds them with a known weight of animal matter, and obtains, as the result of his efforts, a weight of fish that far exceeds the actual amount of food consumed. In this case it is very obvious that the fish have drawn their supplies, not from his hands alone, but from the whole extent of the stream above him, and every such enclosure that is made in the upper part of the stream will diminish his receipts. When fish are kept in the open stream they never become so numerous as to give the results obtained by these experimenters, the reason obviously being that the enclosed portion of the stream presents to us, in a concentrated form, the results due to the productive power of all that part of the stream that lies above it—a part that may be miles in extent.

These obvious facts lead us directly to the weak point of artificial fish culture. So long as the fish are fed on the natural productions of the stream it will be profitable to raise them, but whenever the additional food that they require exceeds in amount that which can be procured as waste, their culture must fail to yield a profit. A certain amount of cheap food, such as the offal of slaughtered cattle, and the curd of milk used for making butter, can always be obtained, but if we attempt to go beyond this and raise cattle and milk for the mere sake of the fish, the process cannot pay. Except in very peculiar situations, a gallon of milk is worth a great deal more than the amount of fish that it will produce. And yet in the face of these almost self-evident propositions we hear the most extravagant accounts of the weight of trout that have been raised from the milk of one cow.

The production of cheap fish depends, then, primarily upon the production of cheap animal food for them. Of course we now speak of such fish as trout, bass, perch, pickerel and other carnivorous fish, which, however, form the great bulk of the fish that are consumed by man as food. There are a few, such as carp, that feed partly on animal and partly on vegetable food, and fortunately for the fish culturist, there are numerous species of small fish that thrive well and multiply freely on a purely vegetable diet, though they all eat insects, worms and small fish when they get the chance. The trout is the most important fish on the list of the pisciculturist; its food consists chiefly of insects, small fish and worms. Of these, insects seem to be the most fattening, and worms the least so; the following experiment, which to our mind is not conclusive, however, being adduced in support of the proposition:—Equal numbers of trout were confined for a certain time by gratings to three several portions of the same stream. The fish in one of the divisions were fed entirely upon flies; in another upon minnows; and in the third upon worms. At the end of a certain period those which had been fed on flies were the heaviest and in the best condition; those fed on minnows occupied the second place; while those fed on worms were in much the worst order of the three.

FRANCIS, who gives the details of this experiment in his work on "Fish Culture," says that the probability is that had another pen been set off, and the fish fed with a mixture of all these species of food, they would have far exceeded any of the others in weight and condition. We are not told, however, whether or not the different lots of fish were arranged one above the other; if this was the case, it is probable that the relative positions of the fish had more to do with their condition than had the character of the food supplied to them. Fish generally depend for their supplies upon the food that is carried *down* the stream, and if the several pens had been arranged one before the other, the fish in the upper pen would have taken all the best food for themselves.

If, then, we exclude artificial feeding, except in the case of very young fish, we must depend upon the following sources of food for the support of our stock:—1, the insects bred in the water; 2, the small fish that feed chiefly on vegetables and insects; 3, insects blown on the water from the land. The first named source of food is altogether the most important. Insects are either vegetable feeders or they live upon dead animal matter and those microscopic animalculæ that from their very minuteness escape the vision of larger animals, and, consequently, do not serve as food for ordinary fish. And we risk nothing in saying that the key to successful fish culture will be found in such discoveries as will enable us to propagate and raise large quantities of water insects of all kinds. To attain this end their habits must be observed, the kinds of food best adapted to them must be studied, and everything that may tend to aid us in raising them in large quantities must be carefully investigated. It will probably then be found that an essential accessory of every trout pond or stream is a series of small pools in which are grown such vegetables as best promote the growth of these peculiar insects that form the special food of the trout. To these insect-breeding places the trout should never be admitted, lest they should so thin the stock that breeding would proceed too slowly. If kept free from the intrusion of the trout, they will multiply very rapidly, and means should be provided for sending occasionally through their inclosure a stream which will wash a small quantity of them into the main pond. It is well known that it is owing to the marvelously abundant insect life with which it is supplied that the famous Caledonia Creek is so well adapted to the raising of trout. One cannot lift a stone or pull a weed in that stream without finding it alive with insects or their larvæ.

In their native streams small fish form a considerable item in the bill of fare of every good sized trout; but in ponds and cultivated streams the raising of these small fish is too expensive a process. Every one of them will probably consume as many insects as would have raised a trout of equal size, and after all they form but a mouthful for a large fish. It is well known that in Scotland many lakes have been seriously injured by the introduction of minnows, from the fact that these pigmies can follow the insects into the shallowest water, and they consequently destroy not only the surplus that escape into the deep waters of the lake, but the breeding insects as well.

The insects that fall into the water, or are blown into it from the shore, form an important part of the food of most fish in ponds and streams. It therefore becomes a serious question whether or not the injury inflicted by the falling leaves of deciduous trees is not more than made up by the insects which are attracted by those trees, and which, in their flutterings, fall into the water. In all cases, however, low bushes are to be greatly preferred to tall trees. The particular species that should be selected has not as yet, we believe, been determined.

In its purely scientific aspect, fish culture presents one of the most beautiful of those wondrous cycles which we find so constantly occurring in nature. The sun-light falling on a sheet of water, starts into life myriads of microscopic vegetable organisms which not only absorb the deleterious organic matter, such as the soluble parts of dead plants and animals, and thus purify the water and prepare it as a habitation for living animals, but they decompose the poisonous carbonic acid and replace it with life-giving oxygen. These minute plants, most of which are visible only under powerful microscopes, and are therefore useless as food not only to fish, but to the larger insects, become the prey of minute animalcules, most of which are themselves too small to be available as food to trout or even to minnows. But they are eagerly devoured by minute insects and crustacea which fatten rapidly upon them, and form in their turn admirable food for the smaller fish and for those insects that are most valuable to the pisciculturist. And thus the circle is completed, unless where broken by the hands of man, for when these larger fish die a natural death they ultimately become food for the very microscopic plants from which, through a long chain of changes, their substance was originally derived.—J. P.

Dairy Husbandry.

DAIRY MATTERS IN RUSSIA.

We recently were favored with a visit from Paul Winogradoff of St. Petersburgh, a very intelligent Russian gentleman, who comes to this country for the purpose of examining our dairy system and obtaining a knowledge of the best methods of factory cheese making. We learn from Mr. Winogradoff that sixteen cheese factories are at present in successful operation in Russia. They are located between St. Petersburgh and Moscow, and around the latter place, say within a radius of one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles. The factories in Russia are upon the plan of the co-operative dairies of Switzerland. Indeed the buildings and the machinery are all modeled after Swiss patterns. The factories vary in size, the number of cows from which milk is delivered ranging from two hundred to four hundred.

The first factory in Russia was introduced during the year 1865, by Nicholas Verestchaguin of St. Petersburgh. He had made himself acquainted with the co-operative dairy system of Switzerland, and was induced to make the experiment of establishing a factory in Russia purely from philanthropic motives, in order to promote the prosperity and well being of the peasants. Possessed of large wealth, and under the old system the owner of serfs, he felt desirous for the advancement and progress of this class under their newly acquired freedom. He believed the system of co-operative dairies to be one of the means in accomplishing the object sought, and so far it has proved eminently successful. Up to this time, we are informed, the Russians have followed pretty closely the various systems of cheese making as practiced upon the continent of Europe. Even in the delivery of milk at the factory the peasants owning but few cows carry the milk in pails to the manufactory, while the more wealthy have it deposited in barrels, which are slung upon hand-barrows, and in this way the men deliver the milk.

The varieties of cheese made at the factories are the Edams, a small, ball-like cheese weighing some five or six pounds, "Switzer kase," or Swiss cheese, is also quite common; the Limburger and Gruyere and Schabzeiger, and other European kinds, all of which find a ready market in St. Petersburgh and other Russian cities.

Farm dairying is carried on in Russia to a considerable extent, the dairies sometimes numbering from 100 to 150 cows.

At the factories patrons receive from the sales of cheese in proportion to the quantity of milk delivered, and the expenses for manufacturing are also shared among them in the same proportion. In this respect there is little difference between their system and that of America.

In the sale of cheese they have an admirable arrangement which is worthy of adoption in other countries. They have co-operative stores where the cheese is received and sold, on account of the patrons, eight per cent. on sales being charged to cover all expenses for conducting these establishments. All the transactions are for cash, and as soon as sales are made the money is transmitted to the factory to be divided among patrons. Under this system it will be seen the cheese does not pass through the hands of dealer after dealer as with us, and consequently the patrons get the whole profits on sales instead of dividing them up with the middle men, as under our system. The best grades of cheese sell at the co-operative stores at an average price of from 15c. to 18c. per pound, but badly made, inferior or damaged cheese often goes as low as from 5 to 6c. per pound.

Cheese making at the factories commences about the 1st of April and closes in October, except in certain factories where it is made the whole year round. Cheese makers are imported from Switzerland and Holland, and are paid in proportion to their skill. A good cheese maker and his wife as assistant get about $500 per annum and board. The latter being provided in the raw state, that is to say, a certain quantity of wheat, of pork and beef, of butter and cheese, together with a vegetable garden being given, sufficient for the maintenance of the family.

Milk is sold in St. Petersburgh and other cities on the co-operative system at the stores. It is packed in bottles holding about two quarts each which are set in cold water while being carried to the store, and are also placed in cold water after delivery. Those desiring milk go to these stores and procure their supply from day to day.

There are also butter factories in Russia, the butter being made on the Holstein plan, and by manufacturers brought from Holstein especially for the purpose. The skimmed milk is sometimes made into skim cheese, but more frequently it is fed to swine, provision being made at the factory for the disposal of the whey or milk in this manner.

Mr. Winogradoff expresses himself greatly pleased with the superiority of our dairy system and our manufacture over all others. He has been greatly interested in the perfection of our cheese making machinery and appliances, and proposes to introduce them into Russia. He states that various papers from our pen have been translated into the Russian language, and that there is much interest manifested among his people to obtain the best information respecting the American dairy system, and that he might see and learn practically that system he undertook the journey to America. He brings letters of introduction showing the object of his mission, and from his intelligence and keen faculty of observation we have no doubt he will carry back to Russia very much that will be useful to that people.

FORMATION OF FAT IN MILK AND CHEESE.

Commissioner Hirschberg, in a communication to the *Milch Zeitung*, makes the following interesting remarks concerning the formation of fat in milk and cheese. He says:—Subsequently to Herr Voit's demonstration that fat arises from the decomposition of albumen in living organisms, Herr Kemmerich satisfied himself that the same process goes on in albumen after it has been removed from the body. He found that the fatty matter contained in milk increases in quantity for a few days after it is drawn, while the amount of albumen becomes less. But the formation of fat in milk freely exposed to the air is conditional on the development of fungi. If their germs are deranged by the milk being raised to a temperature of 180 Fahr., or if means are purposely taken to prevent the admission of fungus germs to it, while the access of air is still permitted, the fatty contents of the milk diminish; the existing fat is oxidized by the air, and no new compensatory supply is formed.

Exactly analagous processes attend the formation of fat in cheese. Here, also, the existing proportion of butter is diminished by the atmospheric air on the one hand, while on the other a fresh supply is formed by the influence of the fungi which are being developed. According to the preponderance of one or the other processes the fat contents of old cheese will rise or fall in amount.

"Practically," says Herr Kemmerich, in concluding his paper on this subject in Pfluger's Archives of Physiology, "the method by which we can regulate the formation of fat in ripening cheeses to any desired degree has long been known to us. If we wish to produce extremely rich "hand-cheeses," above everything, very cool and not too dry cellars are required, and care must be taken to pack small cheeses very close together, so as to prevent, in some measure, the access of air."

The philosophy of curing cheese is imperfectly understood, at least in America. Many dairymen, as well as cheese dealers, do not believe that fat in cheese can be produced in any other way than by the cream which is in the milk. And yet it has been proved over and over again, that cheese properly cured, though made from milk partly skimmed, is often more mellow and rich-tasting than cheese made from whole milk, but not so well cured. Perhaps our cheese makers will get an idea from the above communication that may be turned to some practical account in the curing of cheese.

Floating Curd.—Dr. Stone at N. W. Dalrymen's Convention said the floating curd arose from various causes. It might arise from disease in cows. Milk that is productive of this curd has a sweety, sickish taste. Such milk don't develop acid fast enough; mixing a little sour whey with such milk is profitable. Floating curds are not plenty and can be generally avoided by cooling and airing the milk. The doctor used a rake in stirring milk, but it had clean teeth. Sufficient rennet should be used to bring the curd in 15 minutes, or say 30 minutes. Rennets had different degrees of strength, and cheese-makers should try their strength when using them.

Sheep Husbandry.

SHEEP ON COTTON FARMS.

D. Wyatt Aiken of the Rural Carolinian believes in sheep for cotton farms just as Northern farmers do for wheat farms. His process for joining wool growing to cotton growing is, substantially, after this manner:—Annually, in September or October, two, three or a half dozen acres of land are thoroughly prepared by deep plowing and heavy manuring, and sown either in barley or rye. If the fall is late and the grain grows too rapidly, it is eaten down by my sheep until about Christmas. When the time arrives to shear the sheep the lambs are properly marked and trimmed, and turned upon this rye or barley field, to remain until they are weaned. The ewes are daily driven to pasture and at night are hurdled. All the straw and chaff of the grain crops should be carefully saved for Winter fodder for the sheep. Three acres of good land, well manured, broken up and cross-plowed and nicely harrowed, in the latter part of May, will yield a sufficient crop of crab-grass hay to feed fifty ewes during an ordinary Winter.

Cotton fields may be sown to rye or red oats, at the last plowing, and would produce luxuriant pasturage for sheep from the first of October till the tenth of March. The manure dropped by the sheep would benefit the land, and the remains of the green crop, to be turned under at the April plowing, would be so much the better for the next crop of cotton.

By the first of October the oats sown in the cotton fields in July are high enough to pasture the sheep upon. If the cotton is picked out so as to prevent its being knocked out by the sheep as they pass through it while grazing, they will pasture off the oats close to the ground before eating a boll of cotton, or injuring it in any way beyond stripping the luxuriant stalks occasionally of their too heavy foliage. This is beneficial, for it admits heat and light to the hidden bolls, thereby hastening their maturity and preventing their decay. Usually this programme may be followed to the letter. I have seen fields, just after the first freeze in the fall, white with cotton, presenting the beautiful picture of being gradually darkened by the hands picking rapidly the snowy fleece whilst trampling amongst the luxuriant oats or rye half leg high, and at the same time a flock of industrious sheep deployed across this blackened area, rapidly converting into mutton and manure what would otherwise be lost.

Broomsedge, that bane to Southern farms, can be most economically utilized for Winter feeding of sheep. The 4th of September, 1871, I mowed two acres of broomsedge. In 24 hours it was completely cured and housed, making a pretty, lively-colored, greenish hay. Four hundred pounds of this hay were baled and exhibited at our State Fair, in November, and sold conditionally—if nothing would eat it, no price; if eaten, same price as the other bales of clover and crab grass sold to the same man. He has since informed me his cow made no distinction, but ate from the three bales with equal zest. The remainder of this broomsedge hay was fed regularly during the Winter to my sheep and calves, and eaten voraciously. This broomsedge had taken possession of a plot that had become "clover sick," and looked so luxuriantly green when about shin high, that the experiment of harvesting was suggested, and I have no cause to regret having made the experiment.

Any broomsedge old field burned off about February 1st, will show a green coat sooner than any other summer grass, and serve admirably as early Spring nipping for sheep, some time before cows can eat it. Indeed, sheep will fare well during the Winter on broomsedge fields alone, for in every tuft of the grass, even in mid-Winter, there are one or more sprigs of green grass, which sheep soon learn to burrow for, and, hence, find nutritious food on the very land that would impoverish and ultimately starve a cow.

During the fall of 1871, I housed and salted and packed away, bright clear straw from 175 bushels of barley, 30 bushels of rye, and 1,000 bushels of oats, and about two tons of slightly damaged clover hay. This provender was supplemented by shucks from 350 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of cotton seed, and three acres of very fine turnips; and the whole quantity was fed during the Winter carefully and regularly to twenty head of small cattle, three of them under two years old. By the 5th of April every vestige of this bulk was gone, my cattle poor and requiring additional food.

At the same time last Fall I housed the second mowing from three acres of clover, two acres of crab grass and two acres of broomsedge, which was supplemented by one hundred bushels of cotton seed, for my ewes and lambs in wet weather, and the oat fields for them in dry weather. On the 5th of April my oat fields manifested no injury from being pastured till the 15th of March; the hay nor cotton seed are yet consumed; my 125 grown sheep are in good condition, some of them fat, while the 56 lambs are as sprightly and nimble as cats, and growing rapidly.

The native Southern scrub cow, the hardiest of horned kine, is as expensive to Winter as twenty Merino sheep, (remembering the oats in the cotton fields;) and I would rather carry twenty-five Merino ewes, and as many lambs through such a Winter as the past, than one Durham cow.

Such is my experience and practice, and I see no reason why it is not perfectly feasible on every farm in the South. And not only feasible but profitable, and if profitable worthy of adoption. A flock of sheep on each and every Southern farm, equal in number to the acres on that farm, devoted to cotton, would be valuable adjuncts to the crop, and being of an almost inappreciable cost, would remunerate the Southern farmers more handsomely than any other possible investment of the same amount.

Land Department.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A Congressional Township, Mr. L. Whitney, Morris, Ill., explains, is a tract of land six miles square, containg 36 square miles or sections of land, numbered from 1 to 36, as per accompanying dingram:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

It is so called because surveyed in this manner by direction of an act of Congress. The sections are sub-divided into halves and quarters so that a person may very easily describe his farm by saying that he owns the N. E. quarter of Sec. 6, etc., as the case may be, each quarter of a full section containing 160 acres—just the amount allowed to each soldier for a homestead.

"Shall We Go South?"—We find the following paragraph in the New York correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal:—"A few weeks since thirty families in St. Lawrence county decided to form a colony and migrate to Virginia. They were all well-to-do farmers, and belonged to a most desirable class of population. A few weeks since they dispatched several of their number to select a locality. The latter, after prospecting extensively, have now returned and counsel an abandonment of the scheme. Their principal ground for so doing is the fact that they were received with no cordiality. Instead of meeting with a warm reception, they report the Virginians gave the cold shoulder to them. They found many Northerners scattered through the State who generally complain of isolation and social ostracism. The scheme has accordingly been given up."

Forest Hill, Harford Co., Md.—There is a great deal of nice land for sale cheap in this State—particularly in Charles Co. I have a son near Bryantown, 26 miles below Washington, D. C. The Baltimore and Potomac R. R. is nearly finished, running through the county. Beantown is the station. I have spent several months there in the last two years, and like it much. The land is free from stone, easily improved, well watered, abundance of timber of different kinds, is healthy away from the Potomac and Pantuxent rivers on which steamers run to Washington and Baltimore three times a week.—L. M. V.

The Poultry-Yard.

THE URAL ICE PIGEON.

THIS Pigeon is of German origin. There are many sub-varieties of it, some of which are of a pale silvery blue, without wing-bars, and without being penciled or spangled, and are designated Plain or Self-colored Ice Pigeons. Others have wing-bars, and are long-muffed or feather-legged. This sub-variety occasionally is to be found spangled, but too often imperfectly so.

The whole plumage of the Ural Ice Pigeon is of a very pale, silvery blue, with the exception of the tips of the tail and flights, which are a dark, slaty color. The wing-bars are formed by neat black zigzag lines, and the pencilling or spangling on the shoulder is neatly defined. The eye is of a hazel color, and the general contour of dove-like appearance, but in size much larger. The neck should be of graceful formation, with a slight infusion in the huckle feathers of a dark greenish tinge, showing a various iridescence. The mandibles are slightly curved, and of a bluish-black color; the feet and legs when not clothed should be of a coral red.

The Ice Pigeon is naturally of a wildish disposition, and a very high flyer, but soon becomes docile, and accustomed to locality, more especially if there are gardens, where it will roam undisturbed for hours together.

For country amateurs this variety is recommended, being a good breeder, feeding and rearing the young moderately well, and generally breeding true to feather.

A flight of the Ural Ice Pigeons on a bright summer's day has a novel appearance when the rays of the sun shine on their delicate plumage, showing the pale silvery hues, which could not fail to please the eye of the most fastidious fancier. This Ural Ice variety of Pigeon has figured most prominently at many of the leading shows, being less common and more graceful than the plain long-muffed variety.

The Siberian or Russian Ice Pigeons are similar to the Ural Ice, but more delicate in their markings. They received their appellation from a well-known retired German fancier and keeper of those varieties.

Many good specimens of Ice Pigeons are to be found with orange and gravel eyes, which are equally admissible with the hazel eye, yet this color is more frequent. Some have been seen with pearl eyes, though rarely.

ABOUT INCUBATORS.

I NOTICE an article under the "Poultry-Yard," headed "Incubators," in which a correspondent asks whether any one, however unskilled, can operate one successfully. Now, this is a rather delicate question to answer, as one would not suppose that any person *entirely unskilled* in the hatching of chicks would wish to dip into artificial incubation; but *this much I can say*, that during the last Winter I purchased an Incubator of —— manufacture (I do not propose to advertise any maker) and at the first attempt made a most *beautiful failure*, hatching only three from fifty-one eggs, which was enough to discourage most poultry breeders; but having the old maxim before me, that "if at first you don't succeed, try, try again," I kept, at it and can say that I would not be without one under any circumstances (if possible). The greater portion of my fowls have been hatched with an Incubator, and I can truly say that it has greatly exceeded my expectations. If your correspondent has purchased one and cannot work it, and will call on me, I will be happy to give him all the information I can, or if he desires any information and is unable to call I will do the best I am able by letter. EDWARD A. ROWE.

Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Partiality among Cocks.—A henwife in Massachusetts, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, when remonstrated with for keeping two cocks with a flock of twenty-five fowls, explained that one cock was partial to a part of the hens, and showed a decided dislike to the others, and she was satisfied that was the reason why about half the eggs she had set had proved to be rotten, when the balance would bring forth bright and lively chickens. If your readers will watch when they feed their hens, they will often see the cock maliciously run at and fight a part of the flock, showing a constant dislike to them. Be sure not to set eggs from those rejected hens, as they would not prove fertile, but select eggs from hens to which the cock is partial.

Inquiries About Pigeons.—Your correspondent would like some information on the subject of pigeons, particularly on the following topics:—1. What kind of a house should they have for shelter, and how should it be planned and be built? 2. What arrangements must be made for raising them? 3. At what age do they reproduce? 4 What food do they require at different periods? 5. How should they be cared for in Winter? 6. What is the average ratio of increase, annually, under ordinary circumstances?

By answering the above questions, or furnishing an article on Pigeon Culture, from some source, you would greatly favor many who are interested in this subject.—JOHN Q. ADAMS, *Kent Co., R. I.*

Fowls Dying.—A Jamestown, N. Y., correspondent has been troubled for two years with his fowls dying. "They sit around, stupid for some days—some a week, and some only a few hours. They get white around their heads, their comb becomes white, their droppings are thin, and sometimes a greenish and sometimes a yellow color. We have sometimes had a dozen die in one day. Who can give us a preventive or remedy?"

"Big Things" in Fowls.—E. D. WILT writes us:—"I have a cross-bred hen that laid an egg every day for ten months and two weeks in the years of 1870-71; that is, from October, 1870, to October, 1871. I also have, alive and well, in my yard a full Brahma hen seven months old, that was hatched from a double-yolked egg; also a pair of chicks that were hatched from a double-yolked egg.

Floricultural.

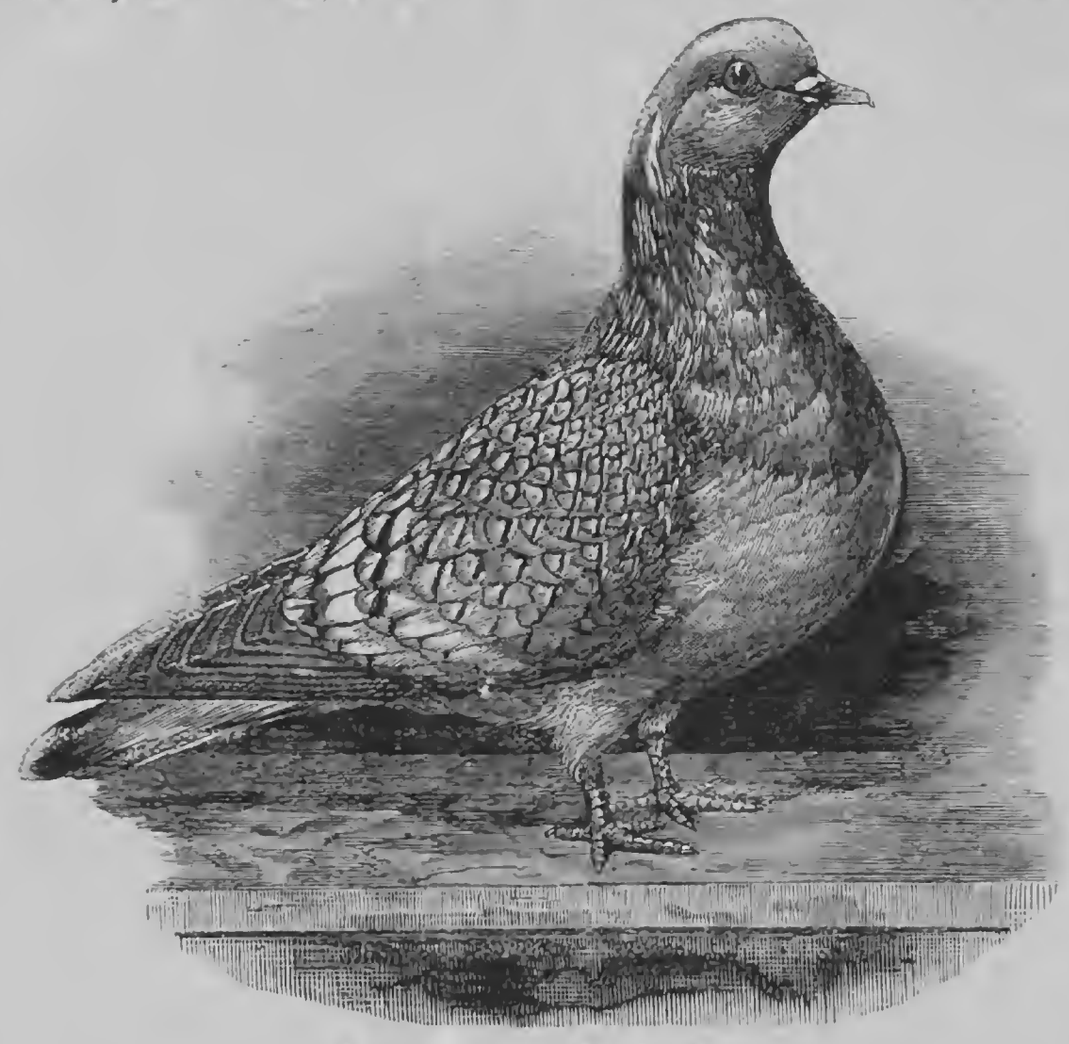
FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Erythririo Herbacea.—I inclose, for name, the leaf and two flowers of a plant I have. The root is perennial. It grows luxuriantly from 1st May to early frost. Is now in bloom. The flowers are in spikes, with nine blossoms in a cluster around the stem—the whole spike containing some ten or twelve of these clusters. The flower spike is directly from the ground (root), and has no leaves on it. The plant is a shrub, growing during the season as much as six and eight feet. It throws up a great many stalks (leaf) from the root; on these stalks the leaves are alternately placed, not in circles as in case of the blossoms. It is a very handsome plant, and the flower spikes beautiful.—FRANKLIN GARRETT, *Monroe, La.*

A beautiful plant, the name of which is given above.

Seeds from the South.—Through the medium of the RURAL'S columns, I formed the acquaintance of a Southern lady, to whom I am indebted for many rare and beautiful plants, natives of Mexico and Texas. Several species of Cacti have proven nearly hardy, and two are the most persistent bloomers. I have Erythrina, Acacia, and scarlet-flowered Pomegranate growing nicely in the open ground. I received the seed of several varieties of wild plants without names. They germinated with difficulty, but the plants look so well as to amply repay the care they required.—ROSE GERANIUM, *Luzerne Dale, W. Va.*

Salt Water Sand for Propagating Purposes.—B. S. P. is advised if he can get fresh water sand, for propagating purposes, he had much better do so. Salt sand is not highly esteemed for this purpose by florists. It soon becomes covered with a green fungoid, which is fatal to plants.



THE URAL ICE PIGEON.

Ants and Peony Buds.—What will keep ants from destroying Peony buds when nearly ready to bloom?—WESTERN MOUNTAIN GIRL.

SULPHUR, lime or ashes; but are you sure that the ants are destroying your Peony buds? Look closely and see if they are not attending to the *Aphides* that are on the buds. We should always be careful and not accuse an insect of doing harm until we are quite certain of the fact.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Dwarf June Berry.—*June 26.*—I mentioned this beautiful variety of the common shad-bush or June berry in my Diary of June 9th, 1871; but the plants are bearing so profusely again this year that I cannot allow the opportunity to pass for calling attention to it again. The past cold winter did not injure the plants in the least, and every sucker of a foot high is covered with dark purple berries. It is true that they will not compare with strawberries or raspberries in flavor; but when we take into consideration the beautiful show that the flowers make early in spring, it cannot be denied that this June berry is an acquisition to our gardens. The berries commenced ripening early in the month, and the bushes are still loaded with ripe and green fruit. Birds and children at least will favor the cultivation of this shrub, even if there is no demand for the fruit in market.

Among the Black-Caps.—*June 27.*—The earliest of the black-cap raspberries are ripening quite rapidly, and I am looking about to see which I can spare best among the few that were saved from the bonfire last spring. In examining the garden black-cap, sent out a few years since by Mr. DOOLITTLE, I have been somewhat surprised that any man should have dared to risk the dissemination of such a worthless fruit. Now Mr. DOOLITTLE gained quite a world-wide reputation in disseminating what is known as the Doolittle Black-cap Raspberry, and although he was neither the originator or discoverer of this sort, still his name became attached to it through his advertising the plants, and thus he became quite famous in the horticultural world. He evidently considered fame as a salable commodity, hence the sending out of his "Red-flavored Black-cap;" but afterwards changed to "Garden Raspberry," which is neither a black or red raspberry, but a dull maroon, appearing to be half decayed even before it is ripe; and in flavor it is no better than in color. It is a great pity that so many men will work years and spend a fortune in gaining fame and an honorable reputation, and then let it all go for a "mess of pottage." Of course we are all inclined to be charitable and remember a man's good deeds; still the stench of the bad ones will lurk in his surroundings.

I could not help thinking of this last fall, when Mr. E. W. BULL'S new grapes, Una and Cottage, ripened. Mr. BULL, as everybody knows, was the originator of the famous Concord grape, which has pleased more people and given better general satisfaction than any variety of grape ever grown in this country; but he was not satisfied with all this, and must try to make a little more money out of grape vines, and so he sent out the Una and Cottage, two of as vile fox grapes as ever I met in any Northern forest. Oh! Mr. BULL, the fragrance of the Concord is strong enough, but the stench of the Una and Cottage will linger about your name for years to come. But it will not do to tell the whole truth, even *sub rosa*, about fruits, their merits, or how they were introduced; for there is many a flower, etc., and we must be content with the good, and in this we are blessed with an abundance.

If there happens to be a few black raspberries like the Garden, there is also plenty of good ones—*i. e.*, to those who like this fruit. Among the early sorts, Fay, Doolittle and Westchester suit me best. Surprise, Elrie, Seneca and McCormick or Mammoth Cluster are my choice in the later sorts. Of course, there are several other varieties almost, if not quite, equal to some of these, as, for instance, the Canada, Ontario, Lum's Everbearing and Miami; but as they are not superior to them, it is useless to multiply names and varieties without adding merits.

Early Red Raspberries.—*June 28.*—There may be localities where the very best of our improved red raspberries will not succeed, and as a *dernier* resort the black raspberries should be cultivated. I have known persons who preferred them to the more juicy and luscious varieties of other species; but there are very good red varieties that will succeed as far North as Hudson's Bay, and there are few people who want fruit in a more Northerly locality. The black varieties are usually supposed to ripen a little earlier than those of other species; but the first dish of raspberries gathered from my garden this year was that old, but still valuable sort, the Kirtland. I thought when spring opened that the canes were so badly injured that they would bear no fruit; but in this I was mistaken, for they are now loaded with brilliant light crimson fruit which is both handsome and good. The berries are not quite as large as some of the European sorts, but are firm and of excellent flavor, and it is also one of the hardiest of our native varieties.

My next best of the thoroughly tested early native sorts is the Susqueco; also known in some localities as the Cumberland. The plant is rather dwarfish in habit, the canes seldom growing more than three feet high; but it is very productive and the berries large, handsome, bright color and excellent quality. Some persons would object to this variety on account of its habit of producing a great number of suckers from the roots; but I have never considered this as a serious objection, because one must cultivate the ground about the plants, and the suckers are as readily killed as weeds. With all varieties that produce suckers very freely, it is necessary to set out new plantations every three or four years; at least in my experience I have found that this was a much more economical plan than to retain the old plants and endeavor to keep up the vigor by manuring and extra cultivation. It is neither an expensive or very laborious task to plant an acre of raspberries; and rotation may be practiced in small fruit culture with as much profit as in ordinary farming.

The Herstine Raspberry.—I have this new sort in fruiting for the first time, and I am much pleased with its appearance and quality. The canes were not protected the past severe Winter, but they are fruiting abundantly. It is among the earliest of the red varieties, and the berries very large, equaling some of the best of the foreign sorts. Of course one year's fruiting is not sufficient experience to determine its value; but I must say that it promises to be one of the very best, if not the best, of our native varieties.

Hygienic Information.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Dr JOHN P. GARRISH in a recent paper on this subject made some statements that will be found of interest. He says:—All animals, and even poultry, are susceptible of contagion from rabies. Actual contact of the saliva of a rabid animal with a wound or abraded surface is required for the development of hydrophobia. It is generally the case, however, that where the animal bites through the clothes the poison does not reach the system. On this point the Doctor referred to the case of a lady who, in sewing up a rent in her dress, which had been made by a rabid dog, passed a thread across her mouth, from which she imbibed the poison, and soon died.

The period of incubation before the poison from the bite of a mad dog begins to show its presence in the system, varies from three to seven weeks, rarely more or less than that period. A remarkable experiment in the interest of science was once made: 138 dogs were collected which had either been bitten by mad dogs or inoculated with the foam freshly collected from the mad animals. Of this number, 68 went mad—a few within a few days, but most of them at intervals from 20 to 90 days. It appears that instances of hydrophobia occur much less frequently in southern than in northern latitudes. South America is said to be entirely free from it. The months in which the largest number of cases of the disease have been reported are September, October and November. This tends to show, considering the long period required for the development of the poison, that the greatest number of persons are bitten about the time of the dog-days.

There are conflicting opinions as to whether the bite of a dog which is simply very angry and not rabid, may produce hydrophobia. The authorities quoted by Dr GARRISH maintain the negative of this question. It has been urged, however, by the German school of physicians, that rabies may thus be engendered. When one has been bitten by a dog, Dr. GARRISH argues, the dog must not be killed on suspicion of rabidness. Let him be kept in order that the physician may be aided in construing subsequent symptoms of the person bitten. When hydrophobia has once been developed, it appears that no medical skill has ever yet availed to save the life of the victim. But it appears that where there are reasons to believe that hydrophobic poison has been communicated, it may be eliminated from the system if measures be taken before the period of incubation has expired.

Dr. STERL said that he had himself been bitten by a mad dog two years ago. In these cases the effect of the poison had been prevented by immediate excision of the parts bitten, and the application of nitrate of silver. Dr. GARRISH alluded to the various powerful medicines which had been unsuccessfully applied, and gave his own decision in favor of the vapor bath as an effective means of eliminating the poison from the system. The most of those present concurred in the view; and it was stated to be, in effect, the same plan as that successfully employed by the Indians in the case of rattlesnake bites, etc., the exciting of the capillary ducts to convey the poison out. The use of stimulants for their supposed effect of neutralizing the poison of rabid dogs or rattlesnakes, was condemned. Dr. GARRISH added that there were gross errors prevalent as to the signs of madness in the dog. It is assumed that the rabid dog never has fits—that the existence of epilepsy is a clear proof that there is no rabies. On the other hand, a rabid dog does not shun water.

They will stand and lap the water, with no spasm attending the effort to swallow, but swallowing little on account of the invariable paralysis of the muscles about the jaws and throat—a sign by which the rabid dog may be detected.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—Take of narrow dock-roots, scabious, and swamp sassafras, equal parts, boil down strong and add one pound of lard; simmer down to an ointment. Rub the parts affected three or four times a day. If the complaint is attended with any inflammation, it must be first subdued by a poultice made of slippery elm bark and fresh milk. Medicines must be taken to purify the blood. An excellent beer is made by boiling in a suitable quantity of water the following articles:—Take the root of sassafras, burdock, black alder, wild cherry tree; of this let a strong decoction be made; then sweeten with molasses or honey, and when about blood-warm add a sufficient quantity of yeast to ferment it. The patient should take freely of this beer.—H. N. W., *South Addison, N. Y.*

Fever and Ague and the White or Ox-Eye Daisy.—A correspondent of the Evening Mail thinks he has made a discovery. He thinks the Flora of a locality where people shake and burn with chills and fever may have something to do with such results. He has noticed that the white daisy grows abundantly where the fever and ague prevails. But he is like a good many observers who jump at conclusions. He thinks the daisy has to do with afflicting people with the disease. He does not seem to know that chills and fever prevail where the white daisy does not occur; and that the white daisy grows abundantly where chills and fever do not afflict and never have afflicted the people. He will have to try again.

Sexuality of Heart Disease.—Dr. RICHARD QUAIN reports that enlargement of the heart, one of the most distressing and fatal diseases, is more than twice as frequent in males as in females, the precise proportion being 8 to 3. This remarkable liability to enlargement of men's hearts, as compared with those of women, is, he thinks, unquestionably due to the greater amount of work and anxiety which, under the present dispensation, falls upon man.

Remedy for Rheumatism.—To two gills of alcohol and one of water, add two ounces of red pepper. Take internally one-half teaspoonful, and gradually increase the dose; also, apply freely externally to the parts affected at the same time; at first use it once a day, afterwards twice. I know this remedy to be good by experience. After having the rheumatism over two years, I cured it with this medicine.—F. W. B., *St. Charles, Ill.*

Dyspepsia Remedy.—In RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 22 I saw an inquiry by D. A. WHITE, "How to cure dyspepsia?" If Mr. WHITE will take one ounce of blood-root, have the roots cracked in an iron mortar, add to it one gill of pure brandy, let it stand for twenty-four hours, take four or five drops in water (one wineglassful before eating), in a short time he will find relief. Avoid eating warm bread or too much grease. This cured me.—ARTEMUS WHITE.

Hygienic Inquiries.—KATE E. SHIMER asks Mrs. MARTHA SOMERBY to state where cundurango bark and extract of caragcen (in her prescription for consumption) can be procured. She does not find it at country drug stores.

Ringworm Remedy.—Paint it with iodine a few times and it will entirely destroy every vestige of it.—MRS. T. J. KIRKWOOD.

Iodine and Boils.—As soon as a boil becomes hard and inflamed paint it with iodine. The poison will not be scattered, but will be absorbed by it.—T. J. K.

Entomological.

GRAPE VINE FIDIA.

I SEND you another batch of beetles caught eating the leaves of Delaware, Martha and Rogers No. 19; I also inclose leaves of three varieties. They work on the top of the leaf and sometimes are found underneath, and when disturbed will drop off and play possum, but not always.—J. W. M., *Brownville, Nebraska.*

THE small, light brown beetle infesting your grape vines is the grape vine Fidia (*Fidia viticida*, WALSH). It has been known to do considerable injury to vines in some of the Western States, but we were not aware before that it had reached Nebraska. Having the habit of playing possum, that is, dropping from the vine and keeping quiet for a few moments whenever disturbed, it is readily caught in nets or dishes partly filled with hot water. Chickens will also devour it in great numbers, and Mr. C. V. RILEY says that the late WM. PESCHELL of Hermann, Mo., on whose vines this beetle had been exceedingly numerous, raised a large brood of chickens in 1867, and had them so well trained that all he had to do was to start them into his vineyard with a boy in front to shake the vines, and himself follow behind the chicks. The chickens picked up every beetle which fell to the ground, and in this manner Mr. P. kept his vines so clean that he could scarcely find a single beetle in 1868.

LADIES' PARASOL.—[SEE PAGE 31.]

LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS.—[SEE PAGE 31.]

This beetle is likely to become a great pest in all the Western States and Territories, wherever grape vines are cultivated, and too much care cannot be given to its extermination. The longer it is allowed to feed undisturbed the greater will be the number and the more difficult it will be to destroy it.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Paris Green and Colorado Potato Beetle.—A correspondent of the Scientific American uses Paris green to destroy potato bugs in the following manner, successfully:—"Take one large tablespoonful of Paris green and mix it with ten tablespoonfuls of flour. These must be mixed very thoroughly, till the mass is of one shade of color throughout. Take of this mixture two tablespoonfuls, and put it into a gallon of water. Stir this till it is all well mixed through the water, and stir it occasionally to keep it from settling,—for if it is not kept stirred, it will settle. Put the water thus prepared into a sprinkler, and apply when the plants are dry and the larvæ are at work. In a few minutes the larvæ will have gone to 'that bourne whence no traveler returns.' The liquid applied this way, twice or three times during the season, will be sufficient to protect the plants. Used in this way, while it will destroy the insects, there is no danger of its hurting the plants; nor does sufficient go into the ground to do any harm."

Wire Worms in Corn.—On some of the flats or creek bottoms of this section the corn has been badly injured by a small yellowish-jointed worm, usually about three-quarters of an inch in length and about as large round as a knitting needle. We call it the wire worm. Can you give us some remedy for this pest?—A READER, *Canton, Pennsylvania.*

WE cannot give the name of the worm without seeing a specimen. Neither can we suggest a remedy without knowing in what manner the worms attack the corn. Do they feed upon the roots, upon the stalk or upon the leaves? Always be explicit in your question, giving all the particulars, if you wish direct and explicit answers.

Chrysalis of Zanais Archippus.—Inclosed find a curiosity to me. What is it?—J. F. FLAHERTY, *Stewartsville, Mo.*

WE give the name of the curiosity above. If you had watched the chrysalis a few days, you might have discovered what it was, because one of the common red butterflies would have emerged therefrom. The larva of this butterfly is very common on the milkweed, and the chrysalis can usually be found in abundance near by.

The Cicadas or 17-year Locusts have made their appearance in this neighborhood in small numbers, for about a week past. Circumstances do not permit me to give much information about them, only I know they have appeared here.—KATE E. SHIMER, *Birchville, Chester Co., Pa., June 22.*

The Naturalist.

NOTES FOR NATURALISTS.

Books on Natural History.—As I take an interest in the study of natural history, will you please answer the following questions:—1. Where is the American Naturalist published, and price per year? 2. Where can I get a good work on Ornithology; also, give price of the same? 3. Which is the best work on Zoology?—H. ROGERS.

1. AT Salem, Mass., by the Peabody Academy of Science. Price $4 per year. 2. The Birds of North America, by SPENCER F. BAIRD, is one of the most complete and valuable works of the kind of recent publication. It contains a complete account of the birds of North America, with an Atlas of one hundred colored plates. Price, $20. 3. JENNEY'S Zoology is an excellent elementary work, price $3. All the above can be ordered through this office at prices named.

Care of Aquariums.—I will be glad to be informed if the water in an aquarium, where callas are growing in earth, requires changing, and how often; and if the fish in it require food?—X. X.

IF the plants in the aquarium grow well, there will be no need of changing the water oftener than once in six months, and then mainly for the purpose of cleaning out the filth that always accumulates more or less in water that is seldom in motion. But if you put in too many fish, then it will be necessary to change the water quite often, even if plants are growing therein. Do not overcrowd your aquarium with either fish or plants. Give the fish a little food two or three times a week, but not a very large quantity at a time. Crumbs of bread or the white of eggs are good food.

Domestic Economy.

SOFT AND HARD SOAP.

I THINK the process is not generally understood, for I have had many ask me how I made hard soap. The ingredients are lye and grease, which must first be made into good soft soap. The grease may consist of rinds, bones, scraps of lard or tallow, and all waste grease about the house. Any fat or oil may be used as grease. The lye may be made of good, hard wood ashes, with a little lime mixed with them if not strong enough to make good lye without; or, it may be made from concentrated lye, which may be procured of the manufacturers of concentrated lye, or of most druggists.

People who burn wood can save their ashes in a brick or stone ash house, at a proper distance from the house, or they may be placed in a leach if proper precaution is used. If stored in a leach wet them so as to extinguish all fire or heat in them. This will not hurt the ashes for making soap at all, unless sufficient water is put on them to start the lye, which need not be, to put out all fire or embers in them, if well stirred up. They must not have sufficient water put on them to start the lye until ready to make soap. A box, barrel, cask or hollow log may be used for a leach.

Make a foundation with large blocks or stones, a little slanting one way. This lower side must be high enough to set the kettles under in which to catch the lye. Place on this a very wide or tightly matched board, if a hollow log is used, as it has no bottom in it. If a box, cask or barrel is used, having a tight bottom, so that the lye will not run through except where you want it to, and you can manage your platform so as to balance it, the board may be dispensed with, but not without. A tight box or cask must have holes bored where the lye can run through on the lowest side.

Place a few sticks in the bottom of the leach, with a handful of straw over them; then, if your ashes are not quite strong, add a peck of slaked lime to them; but if strong, they will do with less, or none at all. When ready to make soap, pour on water at intervals until the lye begins to run. Then place your grease, more or less, into your kettle over the fire, add your lye, and boil, taking care not to let it boil over, in which case you would lose much of your grease, as that rises to the top; and as long as you can see grease on the top of the soap, it will bear more lye, if you have it. Sometimes, when a small quantity of lye is added to the grease at first, it will become soap after boiling a short time. If you have added more grease than your lye required, it will remain on the top of the soap, and may be taken off to use again, if you have not sufficient lye to use it all up at once.

Rancid grease will make soap sooner than sweet grease; but it often takes from five to ten hours' boiling to make soap. Dip out a little to cool to tell when it has come, and if quite thick when cool, and you see oil on the surface, add more lye and boil longer.

When it is well come into good soft soap, add a small quantity of salt, and boil until the soap separates from the lye. Do not add too much salt, as it will be crumbly and brittle. Put in a teacupful in a half barrel of soap at first, stir, boil, and watch to see if the soap and lye separates, the soap rising to the top, and the lye settling to the bottom of the kettle. If it does not so separate after boiling a half hour, add some more salt gradually, until it does separate; but be careful not to add too much.

This process will make common hard soap, which will be of the color that your soft soap would be, made of the same grease and lye; and as good for the various uses for which common hard soap is used as any. But if you want a yellow-looking soap, such as you have seen sold in bars, you must dissolve one third as much resin as you use of grease, and add to the lye, or place it in the lye to dissolve before adding the grease. In this case your grease needs to be free from refuse to estimate its weight, unless you can guess what quantity of resin to put in. If you do not put in resin enough, it may not be quite as yellow as that you buy, but equally as good.

If you wish to make some of it into perfumed or fancy soap, dip some of the soap, while warm, into a tight box, first wetting the bottom and sides of the box with cold water, stir in your perfume or coloring, —cover up, and let stand to cool, when it may be taken from the box and cut in small cakes, and placed on boards to dry in an airy room.

That wanted for common hard soap may be covered up and left in the kettle to cool, and then cut into bars and placed on boards to dry, or it may be dipped into other kettles, leaving the lye and sediment in the one in which it was made, and boil that dipped off, to evaporate more lye from it, so that it will cure sooner; then turned into tight boxes to cool, as it will cut in better shape; then place on shelves to dry, and the drier and older it gets the farther it will go in washing. It can be used in a short time, or kept any length of time, as it is improved by age. H.

ODDS AND ENDS.

That Monday's Dinner.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 1st a lady tells us how she got her Monday's dinner. She tells us that she baked bread, mince pies, cookies, ginger snaps and fruit cake. What became of her washing? She is supposed to do it herself, because she speaks of doing her own work, and of its being wash-day and making arrangements accordingly. She does as much baking as an ordinary woman could accomplish in one forenoon, besides getting her dinner. What had her different varieties of cake to do with her dinner? In a later article she tells us that for tea (I suppose that same Monday) she had delicate cake and cookies. It is my opinion that the person who wrote that article has never seen much actual service in the kitchen. A woman who knows what it is to do the washing for a family and get dinner the same forenoon, will be very likely to be satisfied with one kind of cake for her tea table, which she appears to have had baked. My sister housekeeper at Fulton, from whom we heard last week, understands the matter, as do others of your readers who know whereof we affirm.—HOUSEKEEPER, *Ontario Co., N. Y.*

Domestic Inquiries.—Mrs. A. E. S., Creston, Iowa, asks for a good recipe for muffins. . . . MARY P. R. asks some one to tell her how to make a lettuce salad with sugar, cream and eggs. She has eaten it but never had opportunity to find out how it was made. . . . Mrs. V. P. MUZZY asks some of her "sister readers" of the RURAL to tell her how to cook mutton kidneys. . . JOSH H. BROWN says:—"I wish there was a more general diffusion of knowledge upon the best mode of frying potatoes. I have eaten potatoes, fried, that were delicious; I have eaten potatoes, *said to have been fried*, that were perfectly abominable. Who knows, among the RURAL'S readers, how to fry potatoes and have them edible? I will take off my hat (and do far more if necessary) to the woman who sends you a mode of doing it by which my lovely and loving wife will be enabled to do justice to the subject—*and to me!* Who wants to see me doff my hat? Publish the first hundred recipes, will you?"

Preserving Grapes with Honey is recommended by those who have tried it, it being asserted that many kinds of fruit are preserved nicer with it than by the use of sugar. Mrs. TUPPER says:—"Grapes, plums, and all kinds of crab apples are especially nice. Jam or "butter," made with honey is delicious, whatever fruit is used. We have preserved grapes in this way for years, as follows:—Seven pounds of fruit (in perfect bunches if possible,) 4 pounds of honey, 1 pint of good cider vinegar, and spices of any or all kinds, to suit the taste. Boil the honey and vinegar together, with the spice tied in a cloth; pack the grapes closely in a jar, and turn the boiling sirup over them. If it is sealed at once no further care is necessary—it will keep for years. If not sealed, the sirup should be turned off the ninth day, re-boiled, and turned again on the fruit."

Put Up Jam While Hot.—It is said that ordinary jam—fruit and sugar which have been boiled together for some time—keeps better if the pots into which it is poured are tied up while hot. If the paper can act as a strainer, in the same way as cotton wool, it must be as people suppose. If one pot of jam be allowed to cool before it is tied down, little germs will fall upon it from the air, and they will retain their vitality, because they fall upon a cool substance; they will be shut in by the paper, and will soon fall to work decomposing the fruit. If another pot, perfectly similar, be filled with boiling hot mixture and immediately covered over, though, of course, some of the outside air must be shut in, any germs which are floating in it will be scalded, and in all probability destroyed, so that no decomposition can take place.

Scientific and Useful.

WATER FROM A SPRING.

I HAVE a spring of water which I would like to use in watering stock in the barn-yard, a distance of some thirty rods. What power can I use to best bring the water, and where can I get said power? Will a hydraulic ram do the work? Are they practical? What will be their probable cost?—C. W. S., *Lake Co., O.*

WHAT agency you use to force the water from the spring to the barn-yard must depend upon circumstances you do not detail. For instance, you do not tell us what quantity of water your spring will supply, the hight to which it must be elevated, nor what fall can be obtained in order to operate a ram. For instance, if you can get a fall of 3½ or 4 feet from the spring to the ram, and a supply of water that will fill an inch and a-half pipe, say 30 feet long (the distance from the spring to the ram) it will elevate a constant stream of water one-half inch in diameter 35 or 40 feet, and force it thirty rods or more.

The following rule is given for ascertaining the quantity of water, and the hight to which it may be elevated, by a given fall and volume of water—the discharging pipe being not over 50 rods in length. Find, by means of a common level, the fall of your spring or stream; then find the quantity of water it discharges per minute, or hour. Then multiply the hight of the fall by 5, for the elevation, and divide the number of gallons discharged by the spring or stream by 7, for the quantity of water raised. For instance, if you have a spring with a fall of 8 feet, discharging 28 gallons per minute. Multiplying the fall 8 by 5, we have forty feet as the hight to which a ram will elevate it. Divide 28 by 7, and we have four gallons as the amount the ram will discharge per minute at a distance of not over 50 rods.

HORACE L. EMERY, Albany, N. Y., a gentleman experienced in such matters, says: "To enable any one to select the size ram, it is necessary to compute the elevation to be overcome, the greatest amount of fall that can be conveniently obtained, divide the first by the last, and the quotient will be the proportion of water (passing through the drive pipe) which will be raised; first, however, deducting for waste of power and friction, say one-fourth of the amount. Thus, with 10 feet fall and 100 feet elevation, one-tenth of the water would be raised if there were no friction or loss; but deducting, say one-quarter for loss, and 7½ gallons for each 100 gallons would be raised, all the balance of the water being required or wasted to accomplish this result."

But if our correspondent has a spring that will not supply water enough to run a ram with this proportion of waste, or if he cannot get fall enough to operate one, then the best agency for raising water (if it must be elevated), is a wind-mill and pump. Of the prices, and where hydraulic rams and wind-mills and pumps can be obtained, we know nothing that our advertising columns do not tell.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

Desiccated Vegetables.—It is somewhat remarkable, considering the feasibility of drying vegetables so as to at once reduce their bulk and insure their preservation, that this plan has not been more extensively carried into practice. It has, indeed, been talked about for the last half century, it being, we think, nearly fifty years since it was proposed to dry and powder the West Indian plantain and export it to Europe as a substitute for ordinary breadstuffs. It is as much as twenty-five or thirty years since the use in the same manner of the sweet potato was proposed. For ordinary purposes drying by currents of hot air is preferred, and the limited quantity of desiccated vegetables now in the market is prepared in this way. But for army rations, for travelers, etc., a foreign method in which seven or eight per cent. only of the moisture is evaporated, and the rest expelled by compression under a hydraulic press, is found to give the best results, from three to four thousand pounds of cabbages, or other juicy or succulent material, being brought within the compass of a cubic yard. Special and costly machinery is required in carrying out this process, and this explains why it is not likely to come into very common use.—J. A. W.

Laying Brick in Chimneys.—In RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 22d, page 410, I notice manner of laying up brick chimneys, and making mortar. The dusting of the brick and soaking in lime water is certainly a very good plan, and will undoubtedly make a permanent wall. The mixing of mortar, however, *without sand*, is a novelty even in these days. The writer says slake 30 lbs. lime with four gallons water, (this must be quick lime I understand, or it would not slake in water), then mix dry with seven times the measure of stone lime; run through a sieve of 100 meshes to the inch; then wet up in the usual manner. Now these directions for mortar-making, to an old bricklayer or plasterer, are of *no use* whatever, and will require a considerable degree of explanation to make them of any benefit to a novice. Does the writer mean to use any sand at all? and if so, in what proportion to the lime used? I have been engaged in building 25 years, and have always seen sand used in various proportions in the composition of mortar.—D. T., *Topeka, Kansas.*

Nitrogen in Plants.—It is well known that the quantity of nitrogen contained in the crops exceeds in enormous proportion that existing in the manures, the excess undoubtedly being derived from the air. It is now a question whether this is extracted directly from the air by plants, which would thus have the power of assimilating directly, or if it is first taken from the air by the soil so as to combine with organic matter and form an assimilable compound. According to DEHERAIN, oxygen, in the presence of organic matter, combines directly with nitrogen to form a compound analogous to the humus of the earth, or to ulmic acid. To illustrate this he placed in a tube oxygen, nitrogen, glucose and ammonia. On drying the tube and heating it, a black, nitrogenized matter was left, and a portion of the nitrogen in the tube was found to have disappeared.—*Scientific American.*

Useful and Scientific Inquiries.—Will some one give a recipe for making a yellow or straw-colored paint—such as is used for painting plows and other farm implements? —R. W. B.

Arboricultural.

WHY CHESTNUT TREES DIE.

CHESTNUT trees, like many other nut-bearing and certain fruit trees, will seldom flourish at all satisfactorily after they have been transplanted, for the reason that it is a habit of the tree to send down a long and strong tap-root, to fortify the growing tree against injury during dry weather. The office of the long tap-root, with its system of laterals, is to supply the branches and leaves with moisture in a dry time, when the surface roots cannot collect one drop of water from the dry soil. When a chestnut tree is transplanted, the long tap-root is so badly mutilated, or left entirely where the tree stood, that the growth of stem and branches will be exceedingly small; and many times the tree will barely keep alive for two or three seasons, after which it will die. The correct reason of the failure is, the tap-root is gone.—*Exchange.*

The above is going the rounds of the press, and we presume many will believe that it is all true. In fact, we have often heard the same reasons advanced in support of the supposed to be deterioration of some kinds of forest and fruit trees. There is, however, not a show of truth in this talk about the importance of the tap-root on trees. No one appears to think that a leading or top branch is so very important, or that a tree is likely to die or become sickly if it should happen to be removed; still it is just as necessary to a tree, under certain circumstances, as a tap-root.

Whenever a tree has plenty of other roots, the center or tap-root is of no value to it, and, in fact, it is seldom found on very old trees, showing that nature provides for its decay when of no use. It is the nature of almost all tree seeds to produce one root which grows downward and a single stem which is of a similar form but shoots in an opposite direction. Now, because the first shoot takes an upward direction it is no good reason why it should be preserved intact in order to preserve the health or insure long life to the tree. The same rule applies to tap-roots, and there is neither reason nor common sense in all the stuff which is continually being promulgated in regard to their importance. In stony soils, or where the subsoil is too hard to be readily penetrated by roots, the trees have no tap-roots or probably never had after the first year or two of their existence; still some of our best forests are on just such soil. Trees in swamps and low grounds seldom have tap-roots, they having died and rotted away while the trees were young; and is there any one who will assert that to cut off a root is any more injurious than to have it rot off?

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Life of Horace Greeley. Editor of "The New York Tribune," from his birth to the present time. By JAMES PARTON. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

MR. PARTON'S Life of HORACE GREELEY is well known as a standard work, and since Mr. G. has been nominated for the Presidency thousands of people will be glad to see this new edition, with its latest additions. The story of the life of Mr. GREELEY is most interesting and instructive; we believe few can read it without making up their minds to vote for Mr. GREELEY. Mr. PARTON is one of our best biographers, and he relates in a very fascinating way the life of our "Later Franklin." The book is well illustrated, and the frontispiece consists of an excellent portrait of Mr. GREELEY when a somewhat younger man than he is now. The book sells for $2, and is well worth the money. It closes with his letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination.

The Plebiscite. A Miller's Story of the War. From the French of Erckmann—Chatrian. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

THIS is a minute and vivid description of the late war in France, with an account of some of its saddest phases and most terrible consequences. The story is told in simple language, from a French point of view, which will make it none the less interesting for American readers.

Six Years Later; or, the Taking of the Bastille.—By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

AN exciting historical novel. By some, this story is considered one of Dumas' best.

Harper's Hand-Book for Travelers in Europe and the East.—By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS is the eleventh edition of a well-known book, which contains a vast amount of information for travelers. Magnificent maps of Europe, London, and Paris come with the book, which also contains 80 maps of cities. With the exception of the chapter on the United States, the book is brought down to the latest date. America, in the eyes of Mr. Fetridge, appears to be a land of no consequence. Matter which he published ten years ago is re-printed to-day; the result is, it is very antiquated

The Farmer of Chappaqua Songster.—New York: R. M. De Witt.

THIS is the title of a twenty-five cent campaign song book. It contains a good steel portrait of Mr. GREELEY, and songs enough to suit all classes. Some of the poetry is peculiar and needs editing badly. The following is a sample:

"In my Southern home I sit,
Thinking of the days gone by,
When we laid our gray, and stars and bars aside,
Then we thought our mother dear
Would be good and kind to all,
When she promised all our little sins to hide."

The Dangerous Classes of New York, and Twenty Years' Work Among Them.—By C. L. BRACE. New York: Wynkoop & Hallenbeck.

THE author of this book has long been at work in New York, sending poor children West. He knows their wants and trials, and ought to be able to write an interesting book, if anybody can. We have found much in it which will gain the attention of the country reader. The author states many facts, and relates many incidents. The work is well illustrated.

Bible Music.—By FRANCIS JACOX, B. A. Boston: Roberts Bros.

A HANDSOMELY printed volume of musical themes from Scripture. Among the topics discussed in a pleasant, rambling manner, are Tubal's inventions, organs, a musical monarch, temple music, the brute-world and music, songs of exile, etc. Mr. JACOX is a pleasing writer, and his book will delight all lovers of music.

The Dickens Dictionary. By GILBERT A. PIERCE. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

THIS handsome volume is a key to the characters and principal incidents in the tales of CHARLES DICKENS. It is a valuable hand-book, lacking in nothing, which should find a place in every library containing DICKENS' works. The illustrations are very good, and numerous. Every admirer of DICKENS will be glad to possess this book.

Get Thee Behind Me, Satan! By OLIVE LOGAN-SYKES.—New York: Adams, Victor & Co.

MRS. SYKES is already known to a certain class of readers as a cheery, sprightly, intense and interesting writer. In this, her latest work, she discusses, in a familiar strain, many phases of the woman question, from a social point of view. She calls it a "Home-born book of home-truths." She is very severe on her own sex.

Cloisy, A Novel. By JAMES P. STORY. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1872.

No. 20 of Osgood's library of novels. A story of American and French life, full of scenes in New York, Philadelphia and Paris, and rather too full of French words for those who do not understand that language. In every sense of the word, a fast society story.

The Lord's Prayer.—By F. D. MAURICE. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

A PLEASING little volume, containing nine sermons on the subject named, preached by the late Professor Maurice. He was an earnest man, and wrote with much vigor of thought. Many will get new light from this small volume.

The Sermons of Henry Ward Beecher. Fifth and Sixth Series. From Sept. 1870, to Sept. 1871. New York: J. B. Ford & Co.

TWO large and handsome volumes of 450 pages each, containing some 26 sermons to a volume. The works of Mr. Beecher are so well known it is only necessary to notice the fact of their publication.

Is It True? Tales, Curious and Wonderful, collected by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New York: Harper & Brothers, 1872.

A BOOK of short and delightful fairy and other tales, told in simple and pleasing language. Children will be only too glad to read these fascinating romances.

My Hero. By Mrs. FORRESTER. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

AN autobiographical love story of a girl of 17 years of age, by a new English writer who has made something of a sensation in her own country. The story is called fascinating.

Modes and Manners.

MANNERS AT HOME.

IT is indeed surprising to me to know that many of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will take the pains to subscribe for and read its pages, month after month, and year after year, without ever thinking to adopt any of the good advice it contains. Although I am favored with the *best* of all mums, (MARY,) I sometimes think if my experience could have been foretold, MARTHA might have been considered more appropriate; for I am in love with the habit of having a "place for everything and everything in its place;' but when I am compelled to submit to the will of others, who care so little to put in practice this rule, and instead of encouraging by a look or word of approval, say, "What's the use for things of so little consequence?" when it is of the greatest consequence in the world to me. There is the letter, dear MINTWOOD, of advice in "Rules for Home Etiquette," I wish of all things might be put in practice; teach the children by example of older ones to appear at meals and in the family circle with thoughtful care; have the time pass cheerfully and with propriety when they enter the house. It is pleasant to see a family, instead of coming carelessly in, throwing hats, boots, coats, etc., off in one place and another, without any regard to the order which prevailed previous to their coming, commence to partake of nicely prepared meals for their refreshment in a sullen manner, without having spoken a word to any one, regardless of any one's social greeting; passing the first "course" in a style more suited to throwing the snow from the sidewalk, or "making toilet" for the horses, or serving the inhabitants of the poultry yard, never observing the neatly folded napkin, except to throw it aside in disgust, unless in case of forgetting the pocket-handkerchief it is made a substitute. It is especially disgusting to see a head of a family make use of their own knife in the butter-plate, (and the next "follow suit,") and still worse to dip with the fork in the meat platter, the bread, piece after piece, they wish to season and make especially palatable, "sopping" one side and then the other, hurrying with all diligence through the meal; seldom, if ever, asking the question if any one will be helped to anything more, leave the table before any one else and give one thorough explosion at the stove ash-box.

How I love to see the practice just the opposite! How desirable to see a family enjoy a social hour together, with a merry (not boisterous) laugh, and a funny story which each can enjoy. Does not the influence of a man in the family have greater impression upon the boys, when it is worthy, manly and respectful, (or otherwise,) than all the persuasion of a mother who is nearly crushed by the insolence and neglect to which she may be subject continually. It is "second nature" for them to follow the footsteps of the "stronger sex" at a certain age when they seem to care little for the opinion of any one, (and more consequence than it is often believed to be). It was the advice of a learned professor to a class of young men, "Young gentlemen, with all your getting, I would advise you to get a little manners."

After the busy day is passed how pleasant, indeed, *almost heavenly*, to enjoy the evening together—not for one to monopolize the whole by commanding silence or "you can leave the room." Shall we make home attractive and keep the children with us, or shall they wander abroad to find amusement? Would we not do better for our own interest and theirs to find ways of employment, as well as study, for their benefit? With a little assistance and encouragement many nice little ornaments may be produced by their hands, not counting the cost too much, if thereby we may have accomplished good to them, which may be like "Bread cast upon the waters, and return to us after many days." Who of us do not look forward to days of "second childhood" perhaps, and wish for a kindly hand to smooth our pathway, and shield us from the chills of a wintry morning, making our "rising up" a pleasure to us by their thoughtful care, which removes the icy figures from the window-pane, warming our hearts towards the dear ones so mindful of us? What can be the expectations of those parents and guardians, or of anyone who has the opportunity to do good to those who are in need of their care, if they are regardless of those they might benefit in a way the "good LORD approves?" Does He not command us to love our neighbor as ourselves?

X. Y. Z.

Our Fashion Illustrations.—(See page 28.) Fig. 1 represents a little girl's dress of blue and white striped cambric, trimmed with plaits of plain blue cambric. For a brunette, pink and white cambric. These wash suits are very pretty. Hats like those shown in figures 4 and 5 RURAL, June 1.

Fig. 2, a style of parasol the outside of which should be of the same color with the dress with which it is to be worn, with lining and trimming to match those of the dress. The one shown is a blue silk, ruffled with white organdy to match a white costume with blue ribbons.

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SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1872.

OUT-OF-DOOR NOTES.

An Editor Getting Fresh Air.

If our readers only knew what nectar there is in the country air they habitually inhale without thought, they would be more thankful for life and health and the joys and delights which seem to make little impression upon them. In pursuit of fresh air I visited "Daily Rural Life" to spend a day or two under the Chestnuts and Oaks and in the sunlight, among his evergreens, deciduous trees, plants and fruits. From the din of the city and the furnace-air of its streets and offices, with its ten thousand perfumes yielding more of death than life to those who inhale them, to the peaceful quiet and repose of a country home, is a transformation such as it is worth enduring some suffering in order to realize the enjoyment which results. But I'm not going to describe my enjoyments. If I cannot learn something that may profit those who read I'll keep my pencil still.

The Profit and Pleasure of Industry.

Talk about eight hours labor per day! It is well enough to measure a day's work just as we measure strawberries; but it does not follow because eight hours is a day's work that there is to be no more labor that day, any more than it follows that because two pints make a quart of strawberries a man may not buy and pay for three pints. I was struck by the work my friend has done during the past eight years—showing what unremitting industry will, and what it alone can, accomplish.

Eight years ago he came on to this little place with $75 in cash. It was a rough, unhewn rock and a barren, sandy, unproductive bottom land. During these eight years he has expended, he says, $25,000 upon it, all *earned* by his own labor! Did he work but eight hours, to dig this cellar, quarry and dress the stone that is the foundation of his beautiful cottage, that paves his walks, that forms the walls of his picturesque ice-house, that are the bases of his barns and that support the glass of his green-house? Early and late he wrought. The miserable rail fences are supplanted by neat, plain, yet sufficiently ornate and painted board fence. There has been filling in of holes and the shaping and rounding and rendering beautiful the outline of rocky, rough surfaces. Ferneries have been planted among the rocks; vines garnish their sides; every plant natural to a locality or situation, that is worth cultivating for study or because of its beauty, finds its appropriate home. Lawns have been made upon the sand; groups of deciduous and evergreen trees planted; herbaceous plants have their neatly kept border, and flower *parterres* illuminate the whole with their brilliant and artistically combined colors, fringed with green in graceful outline. The barren sand has been enriched by thousands of loads of muck and manure, and is supporting hedges, vineyard, thousands of small fruits and flowering plants.

Now, what has done this? *Purpose!* Industry! Hard work! Steady and unremitting labor! And the man who did it neglected self-culture and imbruted himself? Not a bit of it! The development of the mind has kept pace with the efforts of the body. The mind has really been the force which has propelled the body. Without a knowledge of small fruits in the start, he to-day stands second to none as authority concerning them. With no entomological knowledge two years ago, to-day he has a cabinet of thousands of named insects, combined with a knowledge of their history and habits, that is of the greatest service to him as a horticulturist.

It is not simply profit, but largely pleasure—the pleasure of knowing what he sees, of understanding its place and functions in the great Economy of Nature—that impels to this studious industry and investigation. The plants which grow about him, the weeds by the roadside, the insects which hum these Summer days, and the moths which singe their wings in the home light, and the beetles which bump against the window panes in the Spring and Summer nights, all are familiar to and teach him something. And these are the pleasures and profits of industry—some of them.

Going A-Bugging.

We took a sweep-net (such as was illustrated in RURAL NEW-YORKER of April 20, page 251) and roamed over the low grounds and among the trees, sweeping bush and brake, grass and tree, for insects. It is wonderful what an amount of minute life of the greatest diversity in form and relation, a few sweeps of the net over the grass surface will gather, involving hours and often many days of investigation and study to name the specimens and determine their places in the great natural orders to which science assigns them.

With bottles of ether and alcohol to receive specimens, we wandered through the fields, filling and emptying the net and with our glasses examining the new life which was thus revealed to us. Then in the entomological workshop these were examined, compared with specimens already named and placed in cabinets; or if an unknown species was found it was carefully laid aside to "work up;" that is to consult entomological authorities, visit other collections, consult other collectors and thus determine its identity.

Why, trout fishing is nowhere compared to the excitement and interest awakened by such pursuit of knowledge! Then the satisfaction of having taken one step forward!—of knowing that each step taken makes the next less laborious and increases both the speed and momentum!

But what is the practical object of telling about this bug-hunting? This: I want to urge the boys and girls in each neighborhood to organize Entomological Clubs, or if you please, Collecting Clubs. It will be easy for a half dozen or more young men and women to know and name nearly every insect within their own neighborhood. If they cannot name them themselves there are people who will be glad to do it for them. Those who help themselves in such matters are sure to get helped. The RURAL has already given directions for collecting, preserving and transporting. The entomological field is so vast, the work to be done so great, and this work in its relation to the Agriculturist so important, that there should be such organizations everywhere—if for no other purpose than that of collecting insects for Entomologists to examine and determine.

Again, we happen to know that there are many boys and girls already enthusiastically engaged in this work. One little girl, we hear of, whose tastes lie in the direction of Natural History, has been taken from the boarding school, has ceased drumming the piano, has been furnished with works on entomology, and sent by her parents into a Western State to hunt and study bugs—to learn to love Nature in its highest and best sense—to secure beauty and vigor of form by the freedom which such studious pursuit involves; and in learning what is to be learned of entomology, she will find other knowledge essential, and will be stimulated to broaden and extend her studies. She will learn that there is no such place as the "graduating" point in human knowledge; that the desire to learn will steadily grow; that she will never desire a diploma that she is "accomplished." The sweet humility with which *real* knowledge invests its possessor will add to her grace and refinement more than all the artificial training a French governess and posturer can give her. We expect, some time, to be compelled to quote this young miss as an entomological authority.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Milk Supply of New York is estimated to be 320,000 quarts, 200,000 of which are sold at retail and 120,000 at wholesale to hotels, restaurants, grocers, etc. It is estimated that it will require $350,000 to procure wagons, carts and equipments to properly distribute the milk; and it is proposed that the farmers supplying milk raise this amount of capital and organize a Milk Supply Association. To secure this amount it is suggested that certificates, drawing seven per cent. interest may be issued, each of which would constitute the owner a member and entitled to sell milk through the agency of the Association—the Association to pay its members a stipulated price for the milk, and the profits, after expenses are paid, to be shared by the members in annual or semi-annual dividends, the books showing how many quarts of milk each has supplied, and the dividends to be *pro rata*. Thus producers and consumers will be brought together, the producer receiving all the profits which flow from his product, and secure in them so long as he remains a member of the Association. Any departure from honest dealing, however, is to result in his forfeiting all his rights as a member. In this way, it is believed farmers will receive fifty per cent. more for their product than now, and consumers better milk.

The Long Strike may be said to have ended after losing to both employers and employed millions of dollars. The employees, many of them, would gladly go to work again under the old *regime*, but cannot obtain work. Capital refuses investment at the risks which such strikes involve. The employees, as we predicted, have gained little. In some exceptional cases they have gained all they ask, in order that contracts might be filled; but no new contracts will be taken, and the disaster in consequence will then become more apparent. But the cost to the strikers is not alone the money they have failed to earn. A far more serious item in the estimate is that of demoralization, idleness, drunkenness, anxiety and the losing the tenure of steady, remunerative employment. These men, in our judgment, have wrought for themselves a grave injury—one that it will require much time to recover from. We are sorry it is so; but we cannot ignore facts patent to all impartial observers.

American Institute Fair.—The Forty-Fourth Exhibition of the American Institute will open at the usual hall in N. Y. City, Sept. 4th, 1872. The Board of Managers, in order to accommodate exhibitors of heavy machines in practical operation, have decided to open all parts of the buildings devoted to massive machinery on the 5th of August, thus allowing about three weeks for the erection of foundations, and making necessary connections with motive power. On Monday, August 26th, the whole structure will be ready for the reception of goods; and in order to insure promptness among exhibitors intending to make an important display, those who are earliest in applying for space, and in preparing to fill it, are promised special aid from the officers in charge.

Routes to the Virginia Springs.—By a recent arrangement, through tickets are now sold to all the Virginia Springs along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, from New York, either by the Old Dominion steamships, or by rail via Washington. The trip can be made to the White Sulphur Springs in about twenty-four hours from this city, with but one change of cars. In like manner through tickets are being sold for Western and South-western passengers at Louisville and Cincinnati, over the Western Division of the C. & O. road, a line of first-class stages running from the Gauley River to the Springs, seventy-five miles, until the railroad is ready for through operation.

"Instruction" for Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.—The National Agricultural Congress is reported to have adopted a resolution "instructing all Agricultural and Horticultural societies to offer premiums for the best agricultural and horticultural papers, and to do all in their power for the extension of their circulation." If this report is correct we may be permitted to say that we think the same object would be better accomplished by offering the best agricultural and horticultural papers *as* premiums, and thus not only extend their circulation, but stimulate the respective publishers to make their papers the most desirable for such offering.

Webster's Unabridged Abroad.—Messrs. G. & C. MERRIAM, the Publishers, recently filled an order for 16 copies of WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED from Colombo, capital of the island of Ceylon, in the East Indies. During May, they had two orders from Japan, one of 80, and one of 36 copies; also, one of 12 copies from Constantinople. WEBSTER'S Speller keeps up its sale of nearly one million copies per annum. The actual number for the past year was 979,204.

"Handicraft: A Journal of Progress in the Industrial Arts. Designed for Workers and Thinkers." This handsome and well-filled monthly, started in April, is making great progress, evidently, and merits decided success. It is ably edited by Prof. JOHN PHIN, late editor of the Technologist. Published by The Handicraft Publication Co., 37 Park Row, New York, at $1 a year.

A Field Trial of Mowing Machines was held at Woodstown, N. J., June 18, under the auspices of the West Jersey Agricultural Society. A large number of farmers attended, and many of the best known machines were operated in competition. The Society awarded their first premium to the Buckeye Mower.

The Land Sales of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the Month of June, 1872, were 23,900.41 acres, amounting to $103,610.62, at an average of $4.30 per acre. The total sales from July 28, 1869, to the 1st inst., were 571,169.76 acres, amounting to $2,300,410.55, at an average of $4.20 per acre.

THE short-horn cattle breeders of Indiana have called a convention at Indianapolis Nov. 20.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Purcellville, London Co., Va., June 30.—After a severe drouth of thirteen months we are having very fine showers.—G. W. W.

Lexington, Ky., July 3.—Farmers are in the midst of the wheat, rye and barley harvest. All these crops are good. There is not a large breadth of wheat being cut, but what there is seems very excellent indeed.—L. S. F.

Vernon Co., Mo., June 23.—Harvest is at hand, wheat looks bad; nearly all broadcast sown wheat froze out; hundreds of acres were plowed up. Oats, the best crop ever seen in this country. Corn looks well; Fruit of all kinds plenty; peach trees are breaking down with over supply of fruit. Grass looks well; weather dry and pleasant.—H. S.

Rose, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 1, 1872.—We are at present having very favorable weather for all kinds of grain, and the cool, wet weather which we had during the fore part of last month has proved quite favorable for fruit of all kinds. Wheat that is not Winter killed looks well. Corn is rather backward for the season, but is growing rapidly. Barley, oats and potatoes promises fair crops. Corn is selling at 60c.; wheat, $1.50; oats dwell at 35c.; eggs, 15c.—F. Y.

Camden Point, Platte Co., Mo., July 1.—Corn looks well here now. The dry weather of the latter part of June aided the farmers very much in cleaning their corn; the frequent rains in the earlier part of the season causing the crop to become very grassy. There is not enough fall wheat raised in this county to half seed it this fall. The same seems to be the case over all the northwestern part of the State. Some little Spring wheat and much oats are being raised here this season, both of which look very well. Fall wheat is worth from $1.75@2; corn, 30 cts. Sheep and cattle are both scarce and high.—M. P.

Heathville, Va., June 18.—The season was cool and backward, and rather dry to May 30th. This month, so far, warm and plenty of rain. Corn knee high and growing rapidly. Farmers cutting grass from the first week in the month, also harvesting wheat since the 12th. Part of the wheat is very good; one lot of new Southern brought $1.80 per bushel, in Baltimore, last week, and another lot brought $4.00. Fruit and all kinds of truck abundant. A splendid climate, and a people that appreciate and welcome all enterprising sellers that cast their lot amongst them; scores of nice homes are for sale at $10 per acre; some for less. Water good; wood abundant. Rivers abound in fish and oysters. Some Northern families all through this Northern neck. Corn, 80c. per bushel; oats, 50c.; rye, $1.00. Old wheat is used up. Butter, 25c.; eggs, 16c.; cows, $20 to $40; oxen, $80 to $100 a yoke. Horses, $75 to $150; flour, $10 to $12 per barrel. —A. R. S.

RURAL BREVITIES.

THE American Artisan comes to us materially enlarged and improved, and excellently illustrated.

THERE was a meager attendance of Ohio farmers at the Trial of Earth Workers at Springfield, Ohio, recently.

M. R. J., Dublin Depot, Va., can obtain "Our Father's House; or, the Unwritten Word," by remitting to this office $3.75.

"STUDENT," Silver Creek, N. Y., is advised to address "President of Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.," for the information he desires.

A. C. ASKS if any of our readers know an effective mode of exterminating Canada thistles. Yes; cut them off as often as they appear above ground.

THE Boston Jubilee is called, by a Boston agricultural paper, a great agricultural success, because it has made such a market for farmers' and florists' produce.

THE Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association, Dover, Del., estimate the total Peninsular peach crop at 1,510,000 baskets—less than half that of 1871, which was about 3,500,000.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commenced last week. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, or more. A host of people are subscribing for papers about these days, and we hope our Agent-Friends will give everybody an opportunity to subscribe for the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Indorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Taylor Lewis, LL. D.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"
Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.
Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma is one of the best medicines in use.

Various Topics.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF SUNSTROKE.

Now that the true nature of the disease is known, the method of treatment becomes most obvious, and we learn not merely what to do, but also what not to do. As heat is the cause of the symptoms common sense points to the abstraction of the heat in some way as the mode of cure. And here again vivification comes into play. I have taken an animal, comatose, paralyzed by heat, apparently dying, and plunged it into a bucket of cold water. The temperature of the sufferer at once rapidly fell until it reached the normal point, and just in proportion that of the water in the bucket rose. As the animal cooled, its respiration became more regular, the unsteady whirr of the heart was stilled, by-and-by the eyelids were lifted and out from the glassy eye came the beams of new life.

If the period of unconsciousness had been short, the animal was in a few hours apparently as well as ever; if long, the animal would recover sufficiently to recognize its surroundings and to struggle for release, but when allowed to escape, the paralyzed limbs and the slow, imperfect progression indicated the profound injury the nervous system had received, and in a few hours the animal would be dead. The lessons of these experiments are too plain to be overlooked. Whatever is to be done in this disease is to be done quickly. Clinical as well as experimental observation enforces this doctrine. There should in such cases be no waiting for the doctor. The remedy is so simple, the death so imminent, that the good Samaritan passing by should save his brother. The good Samaritan must, however, have a cool head to be useful. Not every man that falls unconscious on a hot day has sunstroke. There is, fortunately, one criterion so easy of application that any one can use it. Go at once to the fallen man, open his shirt bosom and lay the hand upon his chest; if the skin be cool, you may rest assured that, whatever may be the trouble, it is not sunstroke. If, on the contrary, the skin be burning hot, the case is certainly sunstroke, and no time should be lost. The patient must be carried to the nearest pump or hydrant, stripped to his waist, and bucketfull after bucket-full of cold water be dashed over him until consciousness begins to return, or the intense heat of the surface decidedly abates.—*Dr. Wood.*

A WOMAN FAIR.

At the eastern extremity of the Kingdom of Hungary, there is a little province lost among the mountains, and inhabited exclusively by herdsmen. Confined by nature within their valleys, cut off from relations with the outer world, these people have remained but little more than half civilized. They have religiously preserved the manners and traditions of their ancestors. Among other remarkable and picturesque customs of this strange people, is a fair, which is certainly unlike anything else to be found in the world.

Every year on St. Peter's day, may be seen, in the Plain of Kalinasa, long trains of carts, accompanied by troops of peasants, arrayed in their best attire, laden with furniture and house-keeping utensils. They are followed by droves of cattle and sheep, decked out with ribbons and bells. The young girls, especially, are dressed in their newest and gayest. The carts, having arrived in the plain, form a line with the herds belonging to them. From the opposite side of the grounds, come, arrayed in their handsomest goat-skins, the young men who wish to take a wife. The review begins. The young men pass along the line of carts, and question the fathers with regard to the number of ducats and cattle. The dowries are displayed and compared, and the cattle are carefully examined. During all this time the young girls sit silent and motionless spectators of this inspection upon which their future lives so much depend.

There are marriage-brokers on the ground, who exert themselves, for a consideration, to effect negotiations which, however, are not unfrequently interrupted by the discovery that a pair of oxen have seen their best days, that a cow is intractable, or that the house-keeping utensils are incomplete. When a bargain is struck, the priest, who walks about gravely, is called. He chants a hymn gives the young couple the nuptial benediction, and the ceremony is over. The bride embraces her parents and relations, mounts her cart, and the husband drives her away with the rest of the live-stock, to a village she has perhaps never seen.

THE NIAGARA OF BRAZIL.

The Quebrada, or gorge of "Paulo Affonso, the King of the Rapids," is two hundred and sixty feet deep, and in the narrowest part it is choked to a minimum breadth of fifty-one feet. It is filled with what seems not water, but the froth of milk, a dashing and dazzling, a whirling and churning, surfaceless mass. Here the luminous whiteness of the chaotic foam-crests, hurled in billows and breakers against the blackness of the rocks, is burst into flakes and spray, that leap half way up the immuring trough. There, the surface reflections dull the dazzling crystal to a thick, opaque yellow, and then the shelter of some spur causes a momentary start and recoil to the column, which at once gathering strength, bounds and springs onward with a new crush and another roar. The eye is spell-bound by the contrast of this impetuous motion with the frail steadfastness of the bits of rainbow hovering above, with the "Table Rock" so solid to the tread, and with the placid, settled stillness of the plain and the hillocks, whose eternal homes seem to be here.

In "geological" times the Sao Francisco stream must have spread over the valley. Even now, extraordinary floods cover a great portion of it. Then, the waters, finding a rock of softer texture, and more liable to decay, hollowed out the actual "Talhadao," or great fissure, and in the course of ages deepened the glen. Here, also, from the beginning, is the greatest possible diversity of falling water; in fact, a succession of rapids and cauldrons, the mighty fall ending in the "Mairda Caehaeira"—that terrible tangle of foam we have just described.

The prospect lacks, however, the sublime and glorious natural beauty of Niagara, and we do not find in Paulo Affonso those beautiful sapphire and emerald tints that charm the glance in the Horseshoe Falls.

PAULO AFFONSO, THE NIAGARA OF BRAZIL.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

Misery requires action; happiness, repose.

Not one false man but does uncountable mischief.—*Carlyle.*

With the majority of mankind, forgiveness is but a form of forgetfulness.

Common-sense is only a modification of talent. Genius is an exaltation of it; the difference is, therefore, in the degree, not nature.—*Bulwer.*

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted or in business hours.

Man is an animal that cannot long be left in safety without occupation; the growth of his fellow nature is apt to run into weeds.—*Hillard.*

It should seem that indolence itself would incline a person to be honest, as it requires infinitely greater pains and contrivances to be a knave.—*Shenstone.*

Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into this world with bills of credit, and seldom draw to their full extent.—*Walpole.*

Curses always recoil on the head of him who imprecates them. If you put a chain around the neck of a slave, the other end fastens itself around your own.—*Emerson.*

Nothing more impairs authority than a too frequent or indiscreet use of it. If thunder itself was to be continual, it would excite no more terror than the noise of a mill.

I feel I am growing old for want of somebody to tell me that I am looking as young as ever. Charming falsehood! There is a vast deal of vital air in loving words.—*Lander.*

He who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the requisites of man.—*Lavater.*

Generosity during life is a very different thing from generosity in the hour of death; one proceeds from genuine liberality and benevolence, the other from pride or fear.—*Horace Mann.*

Our Story-Teller.

THE EMERALDS.

One wintry afternoon in January, away up in the bleak attic of a wretched tenement house, a pale, sad-eyed woman sat sewing. The garment upon which she was engaged was very rich and costly, being a handsome party dress. The twilight closed in rapidly, with a blinding fall of snow, and a bitter, wailing blast, that made the windows rattle in their casements. Still the pale-faced woman stitched on.

"Mother," piped a slender voice from the cot beneath the window, "shall you get the fine dress done? Oh mother, I'm so hungry, if I could only have some tea, and a bit o' sausage."

The mother worked on steadily for a few moments, pausing only to brush a tear from her white cheek, then she arose and shook out the glittering robe.

"'Tis done at last," she said; "now mother's poor little girl can have her supper, only be patient a little longer, Flora. Ross, Ross, where are you, my boy?"

A manly little fellow came out from the little bedroom beyond.

"The fine dress is done, Ross," said his mother, "and you must run home with it as fast as ever you can. Miss Garcia will be out of patience, I know. Tell her I couldn't finish it one moment sooner, and ask her to give you the money. We must have it to-night. And you can stop in at Mr. Ray's as you come back and buy some coal, and we must have some bread and tea, and a mite of butter, and you must get a sausage, Ross, for poor little Flora."

"I'll get 'em all, mother," he said, "and be back in no time. You shall have a big sausage, little sis," he added, turning towards the cot.

The little girl nodded her curly head, and her great, wistful eyes sparkled with delight.

"And you shall have half of it, Ross," she piped, in her slender, bird-voice.

"Hadn't you better put on your thick jacket, my boy?" continued the mother; "the wind cuts like a knife."

"Pshaw, little mother; I don't mind the wind." And away he went, down the creaking flight of stairs, and out in the storm.

In her splendid mansion on Fifth Avenue, Miss Garcia Fontenay was in a perfect furore of impatience and anger. Her dear five hundred friends were assembling in the halls below, and her handsome dress had not come home. What did that beggar woman mean by disappointing her? At that moment there was a ring at the door, and a voice in the hall.

"Please tell Miss Garcia my mother could not finish it sooner, and she wants the money to-night."

The servant took up the handsome dress and message.

"I'll never give her another stitch of work," cried the angry beauty; "I ought to have had it three hours ago. Here, Fanchon, come and dress me at once, there's not a moment to lose! No, I can't pay to-night, I haven't time. He must call to-morrow."

"But we've no fire, and nothing to eat, and my little sister is sick," called the boy, pushing up the grand stairway.

"Shut that door, Fanchon, !" commanded Miss Garcia. And the door was closed in his face.

From her perch at the parlor window, little Pansie watched the whole scene, her violet eyes distended with childish amazement. "Poor little boy," she said, as Ross disappeared down the stairway, "sister Garcia ought to pay him. It must be dreadful to have no fire and nothing to eat."

She stood for a moment, balancing herself on the tip of one dainty foot, her rose-bud face grave and reflective:—then a sudden thought flooded her blue eyes with sunshine, and snatching something from the table, she darted down stairs. The servant had just closed the street door, but she fluttered past him like a humming bird and opened it. On the steps sat Ross, brave little fellow that he was, his face in his hands, sobbing as if his heart would break.

"What's the matter, little boy?" questioned Pansie.

Ross looked up, half believing that it was the face of an angel looking down upon him through the whirling snow flakes.

"O, I cannot go home without the money," he sobbed; "poor mother worked hard, and little Flora is sick and so hungry."

Pansie's eyes glistened like stars.

"Here," she said, "do you take this, little boy, and buy her lots o' nice things. 'Tis worth a great deal; papa bought it for my

birthday present, but do you take it and welcome."

She extended her dimpled hands, and something like a shower of falling stars tinkled to the boy's feet. He caught it up in a maze—a necklace of emeralds, lustrous, gleaming things set in tawny Indian gold.

"No, no!" he cried, running up to where she stood; "I can't take this, take it back."

But Pansie shook her curly head.

"You shall take it," she commanded imperiously. "I've lots o' jewelry and fine things—run home now and buy your sister something nice to eat."

She closed the door with a bang, and Ross stood irresolute in the stormy gloom. Should he ring the bell and return the jewels to Pansie's father, or should he do as she had bid him? He thought of his mother and poor hungry little Flora watching wistfully for his return. He could not go back and see them starve. With a sudden feeling of desperation, he thrust the glittering necklace in his bosom, and dashed down the snowy street.

The gas light blazed brilliantly in a fashionable jewelry establishment, and its bland proprietor looked down inquiringly on little Ross, as he approached the glittering counter.

"Would you like to buy this, sir?"

There was a tremor in the boy's voice as he asked the question, and the hand that held up the emerald necklace shook visibly. The lapidary took the gems, examined them closely for a moment, and then shot a sharp glance at the child.

"See here," he said, presently, his voice stern and commanding, "I want to know how you came by this?"

The boy's clear eyes fell, he blushed and stammered, evidently embarrassed. The jeweller put aside the emeralds, and taking the lad's arm, led him into a small ante-room.

"You are a thief, sir," he said. "That necklace belongs to Mr. Fontenay:—he bought it of me not one month ago. You stole it. You are a thief!"

The little fellow straightened himself, and his brown eyes blazed.

"I am not a thief," he retorted. "I didn't steal that necklace—a kind little girl gave it to me, and I know it was wrong to take it, but—but—my mother and sister are starving."

The jeweller hesitated.

"You don't look like a thief," he said, "but I will send for Mr. Fontenay, that will settle the matter at once."

He despatched a messenger accordingly, and Ross sat down in one corner, and sobbed bitterly, as he heard the driving winds, and thought of his mother and poor little Flora. In half an hour Mr. Fontenay came bringing his daughter, little Pansie, with him. The little creature darted in like a humming-bird, her cheeks ablaze, her eyes flashing lightning.

"He didn't steal my emeralds!" she cried. "I gave 'em to him to sell 'em and buy bread for his little sister."

Ross sprang to his feet, struggling hard to keep back his tears. He put out his little brown hand, which Pansie instantly clasped in both her chubby palms.

"I am not a thief, sir," he said at last addressing Mr. Fontenay; "I never stole anything in my life. I know it was wrong to take the necklace, but—but—sir, my little sister is sick and she is starving."

The merchant drew his hand across his eyes.

"You're a manly little fellow," he said, patting the lad's head, "and I do not in the least blame you, but we'll take back Pansie's emeralds, and she shall give you something more available. Here Pansie, give this to your little friend."

He put a gold piece into Pansie's hands, which she tendered to Ross, with the injunction that he should run straight home, and buy lots of goodies for his sister: a command he was not slow to obey.

"I think we'll not lose sight of the little fellow," continued Mr. Fontenay, as Ross disappeared in the stormy darkness, "shall we, pet? Let's see, what can we do to help him? He's a promising young lad, and an honest one I'm sure. Mr. Lenox, you're in need of an errand boy, why not try him? I wish you would."

The jeweller consented, to Pansie's great delight, and on the following day Ross was duly established as errand boy in the fashionable establishment.

Fifteen years after, one blustering March morning, a young man sat behind the counter of a thriving jewelry establishment in one of the Northern cities. He was a handsome man, a scholar and a traveler, a man of taste, intellect and money, for he was junior partner in the firm, which was a prosperous one. But despite all this good fortune, Ross Dunbar was not happy. His mother and little Flora had gone to their long home, and he was utterly alone, without kith or kin in the wide world.

Sitting alone that morning, with the roar of the March winds in his ears, his thoughts were running back to the days of his boyhood, to his mother's humble home. How vivid the past seemed, and how dear and sacred, despite its privations and sorrows. His eyes grew dim and his heart swelled. All were gone over the wide waters of time and change.

A tender smile softened his sad face as he recalled that stormy night, when he sat sobbing on the steps of Mr. Fontenay's mansion and little Pansie taking pity on him, dropped her string of emeralds. Darling little Pansie, the remembrance of her sweet face as he saw it through the snow wreaths that night, haunted him constantly. In all the fifteen years, never for one hour had he forgotten her. But she was gone; lost to him forever.

His revery was broken by the entrance of a customer, a lady closely cloaked and veiled. She approached the counter, with a jewel-case in her hand.

"Would you buy these sir," she asked simply, in a clear, sweet voice that stirred the young man's heart as no other woman's voice had power to do.

He took the casket and unclosed it, and spread out its contents. A watch, elegant and costly, a diamond ring, one or two rubies, and an emerald necklace. Ross Dunbar barely suppressed a cry of surprise as his eyes fell upon it. He turned it over with eager, trembling fingers, and there on the clasp was the name that had lived in his heart for so many long years; "Little Pansie."

"You wish to sell them all?" he asked, striving to steady his voice, and the wild throbbing of his heart.

The lady hesitated an instant, then she put out a slender hand and drew the emeralds towards her.

"I dislike to part with this, she said; "it was my father's gift—and—and—but no matter, take them all; I must have the money."

In her eagerness she had thrown aside her veil, revealing a lily face lit by lustrous sapphire eyes. Ross Dunbar stood silent a moment, every nerve in his manly frame thrilling with supreme delight. He had found her at last, the one idol of his life.

"They are very fine gems," he said after a moment, "and I am willing to give you a fair price—suppose we say one thousand dollars, will that do?"

The girl flashed a dazzling glance of glad surprise from beneath her heavy veil.

"So much as that," she said tremulously. "You are very kind, sir. O you cannot know how much this money will help me!"

The young man made a polite reply, and proceeded to put aside the jewels and to draw a check for the money. The March winds were still blustering without, and the girl shivered and drew her wraps closer as she started out.

"Wont you let me run down to the bank for you?" said the jeweller, catching up his hat, "You can play shop-lady the while; it won't be but a minute or two."

"But I am troubling you so," she faltered.

"Not a bit; just take this warm seat, please, you'll not be likely to have any customers." And seating her beside his desk, he took the check and hurried out.

Pansie Fontenay threw back her veil, and leaned her head upon her hand, a puzzled reflective look upon her sweet, sad face.

"Where have I seen his face?" she asked herself over and over again. "It is so familiar: who in the world can it be?" His return broke in upon her meditations, and receiving her money, she hurried away to her humble lodgings.

The following afternoon was even more blustering and stormy; the wind roared and the sleet beat and tinkled against the windows of the little room in which Pansie and her father sat. Severe misfortune and reverses had reduced them to poverty, and the old man being an invalid, all the care fell upon Pansie's slender shoulders. She sat busy with her sewing, while her father read aloud from a new book, which she had bought for him with some of the money received for her jewels. Her sweet face was wan and sad, and her future stretched before her sad and hopeless and gloomy.

There was a ring at the door, and a servant brought up a package for Miss Fontenay. An exquisite bunch of pansies, fragrant and golden hearted, done up in tissue paper, and attached to them a card, bearing the simple word:—"Ross Dunbar has not forgotten Little Pansie."

Pansie sat amazed for a moment, and then a rich bloom drifted up to her white cheeks.

"O father, she cried, "I knew him—I knew him! O we have found Ross at last!"

An instant later Ross was in the room, clasping her fluttering hands in his, and looking into her blue eyes with a glance that brought the rosy blushes to her face.

And a few weeks later, when the blustering winds were over, and the blue birds sang in the hedges, and the golden hearted pansies bloomed on the garden borders, little Pansie became Ross Dunbar's bride, and for her bridal gift he gave her back her string of emeralds.

WOMEN SMUGGLERS.

Women are frequently smugglers of fine laces, but rarely of jewels. On the Italy, however, some valuable jewels were recently seized, having been found quilted in an underskirt. A quiet-looking Frau, recently landed from Bremen, had a double-quilted petticoat filled with Shetland shawls, caps, and stockings. Another on the Westphalia had a quantity of the finest silk bindings, two valuable watches, two silk dress patterns, two dozen silver spoons, a dozen silver forks and eight pieces of silk galloon quilted into a skirt of serge. A companion on the same steamer had seventy-three bundles of sewing silk and twenty-nine pairs of kid gloves secreted on her person—scarcely concealed, however, as the foolish Fraulein had tied strong cords about her hips, and the smuggled articles were suspended in such a way that she was scarcely able to reach the dock.

The muff is a very ordinary cover for smuggled laces. An Englishwoman, recently landed from one of the Hamburg steamers, had the cotton removed from her muff, and its place filled with valuable laces. The muff was strapped to her person, where it stood for *embonpoint*.

In one petticoat of this lady were found gloves in quantity; in the facings of her dress, cigars; and in the voluminous gathers of a second petticoat were Meerschaum pipes in sections.

A French woman, extravagantly dressed, and moving about suspiciously, was invited into the room of the Inspectress recently. Her petticoat proved to be nine yards of superior black velvet, one selvedge being gathered into a waist-band, which also held a dress pattern of Poison silk. The facing of the velvet petticoat, which was put on with the nicest care, was well padded with Chantilly laces, cunningly run together; and the ruffle on the bottom of this imperial under-garment consisted of five rows of rich Chantilly flouncing, caught together, quite likely, in the hope that it would be taken for one piece. An immense seizure of English open-faced watches has recently been made upon the person of a well-appearing American woman, who had them neatly encased in the tucks of a heavy flannel petticoat.

Sometimes the German women seek to evade the tariff dues in the most awkward manner; as witness the stupidity of hanging nine watch chains about one's neck, with a valuable watch at the end of each chain. Frau Stumpf said she had been told that watches were worn by the passengers, and the officers did not take them.

A desperate-looking woman, coming on one of the English steamers lately, on being examined exhibited an amusing spectacle, with a silver cake-basket lashed to each hip, and two huge dress patterns festooned as "filling," there and thereabouts. On being detected, this woman, in terrible rage, drew a knife on the Inspectress.

Some of the smuggling expedients are, of course, extremely amusing. A *spirituelle* little Frenchwoman had on her husband's red flannel drawers, and these were tied in puffs, here and there.

On being "unpacked," there came forth a Bohemian glass toilet set, two dozen saltcellars, three dozen silver spoons, three dozen silver forks, several little articles of *bijouterie* in bronze and crystal, and some fine Swiss wood-carvings; all of which were put up in the softest tissue-paper and paper-shavings, that they might not strike against each other. When the little body was unloaded, no one laughed more heartily than she.—*Scribner's for July.*

Saxe says that Vermont is famous for four staples, "Men, women, maple sugar and horses. The first are strong, the last are fleet, the second and third are exceedingly sweet, and all are uncommonly hard to beat."

Sabbath Reading.

A GERMAN TRUST SONG.

BY LAMBERTUS—1625.

Just as God leads me, I would go;
I would not ask to choose my way;
Content with what he will bestow,
Assured he will not let me stray.
So as he leads, my path I make,
And step by step I gladly take,
A child in him confiding.

Just as God leads I am content;
I rest me calmly in his hands:
That which he has decreed and sent—
That which his will for me commands,
I would that he should all fulfill,
That I should do his gracious will,
In living or in dying.

Just as God leads, I all resign;
I trust me to my Father's will!
When reason's rays deceptive shine,
His counsel would I yet fulfill;
That which his love ordained as right,
Before he brought me to the light,
My all to him resigning.

Just as God leads me, I abide;
In faith, in hope, in suffering true;
His strength is ever at my side—
Can aught my hold on him undo?
I hold me firm in patience, knowing
That God my life is still bestowing—
The best in kindness sending.

Just as God leads, I onward go,
Oft amid thorns and briars keen;
God does not yet his guidance show—
But in the end it shall be seen
How, by a loving Father's will,
Faithful and true, he leads me still.

ONLY ONE YEAR, DAY, HOUR.

"Only one year," said a soldier, "and I shall return to civil life, to the bosom of my family to enjoy with them the blessings of peace, and the bounties and honors which my country bestows upon her heroes." But ere the year had closed the soldier filled an unknown grave in Carolina, "in the midst of the uncircumcised, them that are slain with the sword," and will there remain until the trumpet, louder than the din of battle, shall reanimate the dead. Far away, in his once happy home, was heard the wail of the widow and the orphan cry, and the year beginning in joyous expectation ended in woe.

"Only one day!" said a young lady, who, at the close of a school term at an academy, was making preparation to visit her home during the vacation. "Only one day, and I shall be with my parents, brothers and sisters, at our dear home." And she went on making preparations and chatting in a manner that little betokened the calamity that should close those lips in death before the consummation of her hope should be realized; yet so it was. Although similar instances of sudden death frequently occur, they seem insufficient to impress upon the minds of the young and gay the solemn truth that "In the midst of life we are in death."

"Only one hour!" said the passengers crowded in the spacious and palace-like cabin of the ill-fated Cambria; "Only one hour, and we shall reach the harbor, where kind greetings await us, and the scenes of ocean will be exchanged for those of the pleasant land." Light hearts discussed the all-absorbing topic. The man of business planning to increase his gains; the tourist noting the incidents of the way, and speculating upon his future travels, and final return home; the husband returning to the bosom of his family and planning a surprise; the wife, with her first-born, followed by the prayers and anxious solicitude of her husband in her home in distant America, on a journey to visit her anxiously waiting and expectant parents; and the new-made bride and groom, on their first tour of pleasure, alike put from them the thought of death—ghastly death, so near.

The ship sped on, but suddenly she struck upon a reef, and but a moment sufficed to reveal to the terror-stricken passengers their awful situation. Crowded upon the deck, in the murky night, their now helpless and rapidly sinking vessel, tossed on the dark billows lashed into fury by the sweeping gale; children clinging to their terror-stricken parents for protection; friend bidding friend a last adieu; the worldling pleading for mercy with God, whom all his life he had slighted; and the Christian, only calm in this awful hour, went down together, and the moaning sea sang the requiem of the dead.

Even in the absence of sudden calamity, "Man that is born of woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not." So "Man lieth down and riseth not, till the heavens be no more, they shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep"—Job, 14: 1, 2, 12. How careful, then, ought we to be, in laying plans for the future, ever heeding the scripture injunction, "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

Our lives should ever be characterized by a preparation for the judgment seat of Christ, at which we must all stand to receive for the deeds done in the body. Go to now, ye that say, To-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell and get gain. Whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow. * * For that ye ought to say, If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this or that.

Adolphus Smith.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

DRIFTING AWAY.

BY ROSE GERANIUM.

DRIFTING away—drifting away!
Baby is leaving me every day,
Sailing far out on the treacherous sea
Where the bright glories of woman-life be.
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,
Baby, my darling, is drifting away!

Drifting away—drifting away!
Every morn loses a golden ray,
Every night twineth a shade, less fair,
Over the tangles of clustering hair.
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,
Baby, my darling, is drifting away!

Drifting away—drifting away!
Sailing and singing! O, bright little fay!
All the true strokes of thy silver-tipped oar
Float back to echo on memory's shore.
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,
Baby, my darling, is drifting away!

Drifting away—drifting away!
Wonderful words can the dainty lips say,
Wonderful tasks can the busy hands do,
Wonderful journeys go tiny feet true;
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,
Baby, my darling, is drifting away!

Drifting away—drifting away!
Baby is leaving me every day;
Steering far out on the treacherous sea
Where the bright glories of woman-life be,—
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,
Baby, my darling, is drifting away!

Sycamore Dale, W. Va.

THE DECAY OF POLITENESS.

TEMPLE BAR, an English Magazine, has this sensible article:

In nothing is the decay of politeness more remarkable than in the relations between the sexes. Men and women are antagonistic as well as familiar. We will start no vexed questions to account for this antagonism, but suggest that it must be in some sort the result of steam and smoke, since it began with the railways. In olden times—not so very old either—when the stage coaches were our best and readiest means of traveling, woman commanded the care and attention of the gallant. In case of rain, gentlemen relinquished the comfortable inside places, and mounted to the roof in favor of the ladies. Coats, cloaks, umbrellas—every available convenience was at their service. They were waited upon at inns, handed out of the coach, assisted with their luggage—taken care of in short. Now the sight of a woman in a railway carriage sends the knight further. He rushes from the compartment until the obnoxious flowers that alarmed him are absent, and he gains that luxurious divan appropriate to the stronger sex, and called a "smoking carriage." If the warning whistle precipitates him in the company of the fair sex, he leaves it as quickly as he can, and does not tarry to offer a hand or protect a bandbox. It is just possible that these ladies who have taken to cigarettes may find more favor with the weary masculine traveler. The urbanities of domestic life, and the civilities of society, are not equally lost in smoke. Men herd together in clubs, where the pipe, emblem of low life in the last generation, is the calumet of peace of this. Women, who unaffectedly dislike the odor of tobacco, need not expect to be liked by the men. They are simply bores. Thus, if men prefer clubs to drawing-rooms, and pipes to ladies, women, asserting their rights in turn, form separate societies. They have their clubs. They become what is called "strong-minded," and the other sex, who "make chimneys of their noses," as James I. not inaptly said, puff out ridicule instead of puffing out politeness.

DRESS IN JAPAN.

THE style of dress in Japan is even more varied than it is on Chestnut street or Walnut street on a fine Sunday. A Japanese lady, thoroughly arrayed, is really an elaborate work of art. A large amount of attention, and no little expense to begin with, are devoted to the arrangement of the hair—even the common people regularly employing a hairdresser. If they cannot afford the luxury every day, they will make it last for two days by sleeping on a wooden pillow placed under the neck.

The item of next importance in a Japanese lady's toilet is her *obi*, or girdle, which is usually of bright colors, and arranged behind with great care, so as to form the camel's hump so popular among our ultra-fashionable belles.

The Grecian bend is an old institution in Japan. To see one of her dark-skinned ladies, with her extensive head-dress, a hump upon her back, an extremely narrow skirt, high, wooden-heeled pattens, her body thrown forward, and as she minces her steps, you would imagine she was caricaturing the brainless votaries of fashion in other lands; but she is only dressing as her people have dressed, and walking as they have walked, for centuries. The *obi* serves a purpose in Japan which I have not heard attributed to it elsewhere. When a woman becomes a widow she makes no change in it unless she wishes to announce her purpose never to marry again, in which case she ties her *obi* in front. How effectual this is to ward off all proposals I do not know; but as it is always and everywhere the privilege of a woman to change her mind, it is said the *obi* occasionally in such a case works its way around to its normal position behind.—*Prime's "Around the World."*

HOME INFLUENCES.

THE influences of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in her daughters long after her head is pillowed in the dust of earth; and fatherly kindness finds its echo in the nobility and courtesy of sons who come to wear his mantle and to fill his place; while on the other hand, from an unhappy, mis-governed and disordered home, go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions and strifes and railings, which have made their own early lives so wretched and distorted.

Toward the cheerful home the children gather "as clouds and as doves to their windows;" while from the home which is the abode of discontent and strife and trouble they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey.

The class of men that disturb and disorder and distress the world are not those born and nurtured amid the hallowed influences of Christian homes; but rather those whose early lives have been a scene of trouble and vexation, who have started wrong in the pilgrimage, and whose course is one of disaster to themselves and trouble to those around them.

WOMAN'S CHEERFULNESS.—Concerning nothing do we come to more false conclusions and make more false steps, than concerning woman's cheerfulness. Ah! how many of these affectionate creatures are there who pine unknown, despond smiling, and wither jesting; who, with bright, joyous eyes flee into a corner, as if behind a fan, that they may right gladly break out into tears that oppressed them; who pay for the day of smiles by the night of tears—just as an unusually transparent, clear and mistless day surely foretells rain.—*Jean Paul.*

WOMEN, under any circumstances, can scarce do more than dip the foot in the broad and deep river of thought; they have not the strength to contend with the current. It is easy for women to be heroic in action; but when it comes to interrogating God, the universe, the soul, and above all, trying to live down their own hearts, they dart down to their nests like so many larks, and if they cannot find them, fret like the French Corinne.—*Margaret Fuller.*

LITTLE words, not eloquent speeches nor sermons; little deeds, not miracles nor battles, nor one great act of mighty martyrdom, make up the Christian life. The little constant sunbeam, not the lightning; the waters of Siloam, "that go softly" on their meek mission of refreshment, not the waters of the river, "great and mighty," rushing down in torrent noise and force, are the true symbols of a holy life.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A STUDENT defines flirtation to be attention without intention.

LOVE is to the moral nature what the sun is to the earth.—*Balzac.*

HERCULES was a model husband; rather than stay out at night he invariably carried his club home with him.

ENGLISH embroidery is again coming in fashion. It is easy to make and therefore an economical trimming.

A CHAIN composed of alternate platina and gold links with a platina locket on which is a monogram in raised gold, is the newest and most stylish necklet.

A YOUNG lady says that a gentleman ought never to feel discouraged when the "momentous question" is negatived by the object of his choice, "for in life, as in grammar, we always decline before we conjugate."

Reading for the Young.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

BY PERSIE VERE.

'TWAS long, and long ago; no written books can tell
Just how those days began, and how they closed as well.

'Twas in the "Golden Age;" turnips and trees could milk,
And roasted pigs and geese could leave the plate and walk.

And apples on the trees, in North or sunny South,
Called to the lazy man, "I'll drop, just ope your mouth,"

While dinners, nice and warm, served up in golden dishes,
Marched on, in order fine, to meet his spoken wishes.

So, no man racked his brain for bread to eat, as now;
Or toiled with weary hands and wrinkled, moistened brow.

And women did not brown and spoil their hands and faces
By washing, baking bread, and ironing shirts and laces.

Nor wear their patience out, and make themselves look old,
By sewing children's clothes with frill and tuck and fold.

For all the woods were full of fays and elves and sprites,
Torn coats and tattered frocks with charms were put to rights.

No man had need to scold for strings and buttons missing;
And so, no "fallings out" and "makings up" by kissing.

Nuts grew on stalks, like corn; shoes ripened like potatoes,
And stockings, every size, were plenty as tomatoes.

No little shivering boys were tumbled out of bed
To chop, or feed the calves; they slept and played instead.

And girls were never called to sweep or wash the dishes;
They flitted through the world as free as birds and fishes.

No school for girls or boys, no tasks their plans o'ertripping;
No matter what they did, there was no fear of whipping.

So *none* had aught to do, to help a friend or brother,
In time, there were no friends, no one who loved another.

The days and years rolled on. Some people grew too lazy
To raise themselves and walk; and some grew cracked and crazy.

The children grew too dull to run about and play,
Threw down their toys and slept, and gaped their time away.

At last the silver moon sailed through the silent air,
So near the careless earth that giants, living there,

Threw nets, and caught them all; then the great moon sailed on,
With all the lazy folks; and the "Golden Age" was gone.

ANOTHER LESSON IN NATURAL HISTORY.

BY AUNT PHEBE.

Anagrams of Dogs.

As the cat is a type of the *Felidæ* so the dog is the typical species of the family *Canidæ*, which also includes wolves, foxes, the jackal and the hyena. Of all these animals the dog seems to be the most intelligent. That may be, however, because he has a better opportunity to display his knowledge. It is asserted that wolves may be tamed when young, and will show as much affection for their masters as the dog. Some people really think that the *first* dog *was a wolf*. However that may be, the *domesticated* dog is the natural enemy of the wolf.

Foxes, too, are sometimes tamed—*that I know*, for I very well remember that our best Shanghai biddy fell a victim to our neighbor's pet fox. I read of two little girls who had a tame fox, and they used to put him to bed to play the part of wolf in "Little Red Riding Hood." Reynard would lie very still, and seemed to understand what was required of him. I think it must have been very funny to see his sharp eyes and *sharp nose* peeping out from the ruffle of grandmother's nightcap.

But about the dogs. You all know how smart and brave and noble some of them are; and I often think there wouldn't be so many "worthless curs" if all dogs were treated a little more like *intelligent* creatures. Did you ever think of the great varieties of dogs there are and the wide difference between them? Now I shall puzzle your brains with some more Anagrams, all of dogs—and yet there are but few of the varieties:—1, Kech gi snarl; 2, Dun lob hood; 3, Dun dan fel now; 4, Stiff Ma; 5, Groundhey; 6, Gobll du; 7, Hod of nux; 8, Gablee; 9, Tin rope; 10, Reriret; 11, Lopdoe; 12, Street; 13, Seal pin.

Here are thirteen varieties. Who can write them correctly? Did you ever see men whose faces reminded you of dogs? I do often. There is No. 4; I know a cross, sour, burly man that looks very much like him, and I don't believe his nature is half as noble as the dog's. I once had a school teacher that looked almost exactly like No. 10. He was Scotch; so is No. 10.

But I wanted to tell you a little about Ring. He was part Newfoundland, and the pet and playmate of our baby GENIE. The dog was very fond of the baby, but much preferred to show his affection in private. When he thought no one was looking at him, he would kiss his little master, licking his face and hands. But sometimes the boy would grasp old Ring by his whiskers and *compel* him to be kissed when others were by. Then the old dog's ashamed and sheepish look was really pitiful to see.

GENIE sometimes ran away, but he never went alone. And when we could catch a glimpse of Ring we knew where to find the baby. Once, when he could just creep, GENIE was on a high porch. Back and forth he crept, and back and forth trotted Ring, always keeping himself between the baby and the edge of the porch. But Ring became too fond of mutton, and so—"peace to his ashes."

[THE answer to the Anagrams of Dogs will be given in two weeks.]

"SUSIE," said a teacher to one of her pupils, "you shouldn't make faces. You'll grow up homely if you make faces." Susie looked thoughtfully in the teacher's face a moment, and then innocently asked, "Did you make faces when you was a little girl?"

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 2.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—No. 1.

I AM composed of 26 letters:
My 22, 10, 24, 12, 20 will eventually overtake us all.
My 1, 14, 22 should be always spoken of with reverence.
My 5, 14, 11, 25, 24, 7 is what we all are.
My 5, 24, 15, 13 was a person beloved by our Savior.
My 3, 19, 11, 8, 7, 13 is a word often used in the Scriptures.
My 16, 2, 18, 23 is what we are all commanded to do.
My 9, 6, 4 is a useful insect.
My 24, 17, 15 is composed of two gases—oxygen and nitrogen.
My 20, 10, 12, 21, 14, 11 is a luminous body.
My whole was original with an illustrious Virginian. O. K. F.

Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.—No. 1.

I AM composed of 24 letters:
My 1, 9, 15, 8, 11 is a fresh water fish of Brazil, about the size of a minnow, much esteemed for food.
My 2, 11, 17, 22 is one of the four cardinal points.
My 3, 15, 9, 16 is a grallatory bird.
My 4, 21 is an exclamation.
My 5, 20, 19, 13, 7 is an insect of the sub-order *Hymenoptera*.
My 6, 15, 9, 3, 11 was the burden of a famous song during the French revolution.
My 7, 13, 11, 17, 21, 10 is a useful plant.
My 8, 2, 14, 24, 10 is a very hard mineral.
My 6, 7, 5, 19 signifies *also*.
My 10, 18, 23, 15 is a constellation.
My 11, 17, 15 is a man's name.
My 12, 18, 23, 2 was a famous city.
The 13, 24, 3, 18 of birds of prey is usually elevated.
My 14, 11, 18 is a fish.
My 15, 1, 9, 11, 17, 7, 21, 3 is the trivial name of a bird.
My 16, 9, 11, 17 is a species of limestone.
My 17, 9 is a note of the musical scale.
My 18, 15, 20 is a plant.
My 19, 9, 20, 11, 17 is one of the eight satellites of Saturn.
My 20, 9, 14, 11 is a star in the constellation Cetus.
My 21, 16, 19 is a tree.
My 22, 3, 13, 20, 2, 10, 16, 11 is a genus of fungi.
My 23, 5, 1, 11, 1, 13, 3 is a palindrome.
My 24, 12, 7, 3, 9, 15 is a metallic oxyd.
My whole is exhibited by all Vertebrates.

Forest City, Ill. FOURTEEN.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

News of the Week.

GENERAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK CITY, and almost the entire country, has suffered from intense heat. In the city hundreds were killed by the sun....The Fourth was celebrated without any uncommon accidents ...Constantinople has suffered from a terrible fire. .The Boston Jubilee has ended.....Ex-Judge McCunn of New York is dead... There is great enthusiasm for Greeley at Baltimore.... The treaty for the evacuation of France has been ratified. . It is denied that any considerable number of Indians are hostile....The out-and-out Democrats threaten a bolt at Baltimore.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

TOM THUMB and party arrived on the 29th. They will make a tour of the country in September. . The Irish National Band of Dublin arrived on the 30th ult. ..Twenty-two cases of sunstroke were reported on the 29th and 30th. The arrests for the year ending April 5, 1872, were 81,574 ...The trial of Stokes for the murder Fisk proceeds slowly, without attracting much attention . The horse-racing at Long Branch attracted much attention. Many famous people were present ..The weather continued intensely hot, the mercury marking 100 in the shade. A large number of people were prostrated.... There were over 70 deaths from sunstroke on the 2d inst .. In the Stokes trial the doctors have decided that Fisk died from the shock produced by the wound... Longfellow won the great race at Long Branch on the 2d. Some 40,000 people were present. ..The city debt increased five millions during June....A National Camp-meeting is in progress at Sea Cliff Grove, L. I ...There were 145 fires in June....The foreign bands attending the Jubilee have given concerts in this city. ..The 4th was another terribly hot day. Many fatal cases of sunstroke occurred, and many soldiers were prostrated. There were heavy showers in the evening. .. Twenty-seven boys were accidentally shot on the 4th....There were some 40 fires on the 4th....The English band visiting America gave a concert on the 5th to an immense audience, and sailed on the 6th... The great heat continued on the 5th. In six days there had been more than 1,569 deaths, the highest ever known .. Ex-Judge John H. McCunn, who had just been removed by the Senate, died on the 6th from nervous prostration, brought on by a sense of his disgrace; he was born in Ireland, in 1824, and left a million and a half of dollars.. .During the heated term the mercury reached 102 in the shade, and on the 5th it was 98 at 4 o'clock P.M....The Stokes trial progresses; the defense has attempted to show that the meeting at the Grand Central Hotel was accidental.

Crimes.

PHŒBE CAMPBELL was hanged in Toronto on the 20th, for murdering her husband....A planter named Wray, of Brownsville, Tenn., shot his brother-in-law, Wilson, and then committed suicide, on the 1st... Col. Boyd, Mayor of Baxter, Mo., shot C. M. Taylor, Deputy U. S. Marshal, on the 29th ult ...John Curdiyson, of Maspeth, L. I., murdered his wife on the 3d ... Robert Ellis, a railroad conductor, was shot at Calvary, Ills., on the 4th, by a passenger whom he had put off of the train.

Fires.

MARSHALL'S bobbin factory in Philadelphia, on the 30th inst.; loss $10,000....Lumber mill at Ford River, Mich., on the 28th.; loss $25,000... Chemical laboratory at Cin., on the 29th; loss $10,000....Pork and provision store in N. Market St., Buffalo, on the 30th ult.; loss $75,000... Distillery on Pine St. wharf, Philadelphia, on the 1st; loss $40,000....Hotels and houses at Wellsville, N. Y., on the 1st....Plaster factory in Hillsboro, N. H., on the 30th ult.; loss $100,000.... Warehouses and mills in Ludington, Mich., on the 29th ult.; loss $20,000....On the 2d, 1,000 cords of wood near Rutland, Vt., .Harness shop in Vineland, N. J., on the 2d; loss $20,000 ...Liquor store on State St., Albany, N. Y., on the 3d.

Political.

REV. J. SELLA MARTIN has joined the Liberal Republicans....Ben. Wade indorses Grant and Wilson....A great crowd assembled at the Boston Jubilee to catch a glimpse of Horace Greeley,...The London Times is bitterly opposed to Greeley...,The N. O. Picayune wants Wm. Cullen Bryant for President....Ex-Gov. Wise of Va. dislikes both Grant and Greeley.. Joel Parker declines to run for Vice-President....Numbers of Greeley and Brown clubs propose to go to Baltimore to the Convention....Nearly all the Democrats have united on Greeley,..Michigan Democrats indorse Greeley....Ex-Secretary Wells is for Greeley....Horace Greeley called on Chief Justice Chase at Newport. .L. Maria Child has written a letter in defense of Charles Sumner....The World now supports Greeley, and will take no part in the vain attempt to oppose him....The Philadelphia Press predicts the overthrow of the Grant ticket in Pa. in November, and throughout the nation....Peter Cooper is not a Greeley man....Many Germans will vote for Greeley in N. Y. City.

Miscellaneous Home News.

THE Irish of Boston and vicinity gave the Irish band a grand welcome on the 1st....The seaside hotels are all open. Among the notables who will summer at Newport, are Fanny Fern, Prof. Agassiz, Mrs. Astor, Charlotte Cushman, Gov. Hoffman, and the French, Spanish, Italian and Belgian Ministers.....The Indians give signs of creating a disturbance. The report of the massacre of Gen. McKenzie is denied....Judge McCunn of New York, on trial at Albany, has been found guilty and removed.....The Signal Service will establish an observer on the summit of Pike's Peak....A new air-line railroad, to cost $6,000,000, is to be built between New York and Philadelphia ....Intensely hot weather prevailed throughout the country the first week in July . The Jubilee closed on the 4th, with a small audience. .Horace Greeley attended on the 3d. Gold medals were presented to the foreign bands....From all parts of the country accounts come of the terrible heat......The French band have had a complimentary dinner at Boston.. .Congressman Elliott of South Carolina proposes to send a black cadet to Annapolis, Md....Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 764.

Disasters.

MRS. DRAKE MILLS, mother-in-law of Fernando Wood, fell from a window in her hotel at Washington, on the 2nd, and was killed....On the 4th an accident occurred on the South Side Railroad, L. I. Several persons were seriously injured. ..By the fall of a coal oil lamp in Seymour, Ind., on the 4th, three children were burned to death ...On the 3d a coal mine at Limaville, Ohio, took fire, when ten men were smothered to death.

Obituaries.

HENRY GIFFORD, who built the first salt vat in Syracuse ...Gen. John A. Green of Syracuse ....Thomas Crabbe, Rear Admiral in the U. S. Navy on the 30th ult., at Princeton, N. J., aged 84.. . William Smith, Editor of the Price Current, Cincinnati, on the 4th, aged 60.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

MR. SICKLES gave a reception on the 4th at Madrid .... Count Valmaseda has resigned as Capt. General of Cuba. The King of Spain has dissolved the Cortes, and ordered a new one for the 15th of Sept... The treaty for the withdrawal of the German troops from France was signed the 29th ult.. . Damages are to be awarded separately for the acts of each confederate cruiser. The San Juan arbitration is to proceed at once ....Liverpool celebrated the 4th ...The King of Spain is to visit the Northern Provinces . .The Republicans of Spain have withdrawn from politics and will acknowledge no King... Some women Communists have been convicted in France, and sentenced to be executed. Gen. Trochu has resigned his seat in the Assembly ... Large re-enforcements of troops have been sent to Catalonia Spain ... The filibuster steamer, Fannie, has been burned, and her cargo has been captured by the Cubans, and many of her crew and men shot....President Saget of Hayti denounces the action of the Germans. The American and English Ministers sustain the Germans ..Political troubles are expected in Peru.... The war between Labrador and Honduras is over... President Thiers is gaining in popularity in France . Marshal MacMahon declines to become one of a triumvirate for France The Americans in various parts of Europe celebrated the 4th with much spirit Three law officers have been appointed by the Emperor of Germany to report on the San Juan boundary question .... More Communists have been shot at Satory ...Spanish Republicans have at last decided to participate in the approaching elections. ...Dr. Houard is *not* yet released; Spain wishes Gen. Sickles to ask for his pardon ...It is said that Catacazy wishes to sell to English newspapers an exposure of Gen. Grant's administration.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

The Adams Co., Miss., Ag. and Mech. Ass'n has decided to allow all exhibitors at the third Fair this fall (date not given) entitled to premiums, the choice of a yearly paid up subscription, from a catalogue of standard periodicals on Agriculture, Horticulture, Housewifery, Architecture, and kindred subjects, the subscription to commence with January 1, 1873. ALLEN T. BOWIE, JR., Corresponding Secretary, Natchez, Mississippi.

An Industrial Exhibition of Newark, N. J., industries and manufactures is to be held at Newark, N. J., commencing the 20th of August and extending into September. A. M. HOLBROOK is Secretary.

RURAL BRIEF-MENTION.

PEACH trees in Kansas are breaking down with fruit.

THE GOD-made Country is far preferable to the Man-made Town these fearfully hot days.

THE hop crop reports from England are unfavorable; from Germany favorable, while the American crop promises to fall short of home requirements.

THE "Lyndale" stock sale (Col. King's of Minnesota) realized between $25,000 and $30,000; but the Western paper making the statement says the animals sold ought to have brought $40,000.

MRS. H. is informed that mushroom spawn can be obtained of any of the New York seedmen (we write this in New York, but Rochester seedmen can probably supply you) at 15 cents per pound.

HENRY SHIPLEY asks if there is any difference in results, when wheat is drilled North and South, East and West? Our own experience is in favor of drilling North and South. He asks the experience of others.

WE are requested to ask the officers of all Ag. and Hort. Societies, Farmers' Clubs, etc., to send the address of their Presidents and Secretaries to CHAS. W. GREENE, Secretary of National Ag. Congress, Jackson, Tenn.

W., Macon, Ga., is informed that we have heard and read of instances where a hen has laid 300 eggs in a single year, but we have never *known* any such case, and do not think they are at all common to any breed.

T. I. KITTS asks if any of our readers can tell him, from actual personal knowledge, if the Bermuda Islands are a good resort for invalids, who own the lands, how far they are from New York city, price of land, etc., etc.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Prairie Farmer says that WILLIAM SPROUCE was the original inventor of the scouring plow, without which prairie farmers would find it difficult to work much of their prairie soil. This claim will doubtless be contested.

THE "Reader" of the RURAL NEW-YORKER who protests that he and many other readers do not understand and cannot act upon all the articles that appear in the RURAL is informed that the RURAL is not published for any one class of readers, but for all classes who desire to learn something that will profit them in every-day life.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Watch No. 1788—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.,"—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.) has been carried by me five and a-half months; its total variation from mean time being twenty seconds, being compared by me personally with Greenwich time, London, April 24, 1871.—HENRY MORFORD, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Facts for the Ladies.—J. A. H. Abell, Warsaw, N. Y., bought a Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine in 1857; used it nine years in stitching clothing that eight hands prepared, and since in family sewing with not a cent for repairs; it runs now like magic, with no signs of wear. See the new Improvements and Wood's Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Plantation Bitters.—The fact that it combines the properties of an Invigorant with those of a regulator and alterative, in exactly the proportions necessary to produce a radical change in the tone of the system, and the action of the digestive and secretive organs, is an unanswerable argument in its favor as a general restorative.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 8, 1872.

SINCE our last report business has been resumed after the Holiday, with some signs of better prices and a larger demand for Stocks in Wall street. General Trade is only partially active. The exports of Produce are going on well, and there is a large trade in Tea and Coffee, now that the duties are free, and the accumulation in Bond is being rapidly reduced. The other reductions in the tariff do not come off until after August 1, and the consequence is that trade is somewhat checked in all articles upon which one-tenth of the old duties are then to be reducted.

The Public Debt schedule of July 1 shows a further reduction in the principal of the Debt of $2,000,000, making $331,000,000 since the 4th of March, 1869, under the present Administration. The comparative figures now stand:

	March 4, 1869.	July 1, 1872.
Funded Debt	$2,107,000,000	$1,788,000,000
Yearly Interest	124,000,000	103,000,000
Treasury Circulation	417,000,000	402,000,000

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	June 29.	July 6.
Capital	$87,154,000	$87,154,000
Loans	289,002,800	286,001,800
Gold and Greenbacks	77,146,900	81,294,100
Deposits	232,387,300	241,771,300
Circulation	27,416,100	27,528,100

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	113⅞	N. Y. Central Scrip	98¼
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	*115⅜	Rock Island	112
U. S. 6s of 1881	*118	N. West	74¼
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ℘ cts	112¾	Do. Preferred	91
U. S. New Loan	111	St. Paul	55½
N. Y. Bounty Loan	*108	Do. Preferred	78¾
Tennessees	71	Lake Shore	*91
Virginias, new	57	Ohio and Mississippi	46¾
Missouri Bonds	*94	Toledo & Wabash	76¾
U. S. Currency 6s	115	Erie	59
Central Pacifics	*102	Union Pacific Stock	38¼
Union do	*91½	Adams Express	97
Western Telegraph	75	American Express	82
Pacific Mail	73⅞	United States Exp's	87¾
N. Y. Central Stock	98⅛	Bills on London	109⅞

* Ex. Dividend.

The Government Stocks are ½@1 per cent. higher than on our previous report, and the demand is active on a moderate supply, especially for the 5-20s and 5 per cents, which are dealt in abroad. The Railroad Stocks are 1 to 3 per cent. higher than on last report.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 8, 1872.

IN addition to the extreme depression that has attended the severe hot weather of the past fortnight, the celebration of the Fourth has interrupted trade in a very great degree, and there is little to remark, beyond repeating the nominal quotations for a large portion of the list. Beans, dried fruits, broom corn and such items do not require any special allusion.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,132,000	Meal, bbls	1,365
Oats, "	328,900	Flour, "	45,000
Wheat, "	90,700	Eggs, "	7,510
Rye, "	—	Cotton, bales	6,100
Barley, "	—	Hops, "	150
Malt, "	3,900	Wool "	3,150
Seed, "	460	Butter, pkgs	10,895
Beans, "	1,595	Cheese, "	44,600
Meal, bags	550	Lard, "	4,730
Peanuts "	570	Dried fruits, pkgs	103
Pork, bbls	700	Cut Meats "	3,400

Beans and Peas.—In beans a number of lots of marrowfats that have been held back in the country for the top price have been sent forward this week, and the result is there is a weak feeling, as the demand is very slow. Mediums are in small demand, but, as the stock receives no important additions, prices are steadily held. The quotations are, for prime medium, $3.30@3.35; fair do., $2.80; prime marrowfats, $3.50@3.70; fair do., $3.25; prime kidney, $3.40@3.50; fair do, $3; red kidney, $2@3. Peas are neglected at this season; for green, $1.55@1.65; Southern B. E., per two-bushel bag, $2.25@2.50.

Beeswax—Has been sold much lower under very fair receipts. At present prices a fair amount is marked off to shippers. Sales of Western at 36@47c.; Southern, 37½@38c.

Butter.—Receipts of butter for June, 60,800 pkgs.; same month last year, 63,638 do. There is no demand beyond the actual wants of local trade, and prices are unchanged for stock that has passed safely through the damaging weather of the past week. There will be some heavy losses on lots that have had to remain on wharf for any length of time. Still, with the thermometer at 90 degs., it would have been quite as profitless to have them through this hot sun. A few Western creameries are arriving, but the quality is too tender to stand the summer sun, and only perfect parcels will bring 24@26c. We quote:—State pails, choice, 28@29c.; other, 22@25c.; State selections, 26@27c.; good to prime firkins, 24@25c.; do. half tubs, 24@25c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 18@19c.; Western fair to good, 14@16c.; common, 10@14c.; green butter, 7½@9c.

Cheese.—Receivers have been compelled to shade prices from day to day, in order to keep the market clear of stock, the hot weather forcing this movement. There is very little really prime stock coming in. Shippers have been paying for the best lots 11@11½c., with occasional lots of strictly choice 11¾. At these figures we carry over very little stock. We quote State factory fine at 11@11½c.; good do. 10½@10¾c.; common do. 9c.; skimmed as low as 3c.; State dairy, 10½@11c. for prime, fair do., 9c.; Ohio factory 9½@10c.

Cotton.—The market has been very quiet. Exporters find no margin at present prices, and spinners will not buy beyond pressing wants. Prices are lower, but at the close there is no disposition to force business.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20¼	20¼	20½	20½
Good Ordinary	23	23	23⅜	23⅜
Low Middling	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞
Middling	25⅛	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞
Good Middling	26⅞	26⅞	27	27

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling, are as follows:—August, 24½c.; Sept., 22c.; Oct., 20⅜c.; Nov., 19⅝c.; Dec., 19⅝c.

Dried Fruits.—There has been no business in full parcels. For apples the jobbing trade have to pay late prices, but a large lot put on the market would have to be sold at a decline. Peaches are rather weak. Blackberries are lower, with a full stock, and close on to the season for new.

We quote cherries at 30c.; raspberries, 30@32c.; blackberries, 11c.; apples, new State quarters, 10@11c.; extra sliced, 12@13c.; Southern new quarters, 8@9c.; do. fine sliced, 11@12c.; new prime Western, 9@10c.; common Western, 6@8c.; unpeeled peaches, 4½@5c. for quarters; 5½@6c. for halves; peeled peaches, 17@19c. for North Carolina, 13@14c. for Virginia, and 15@16c. for Georgia; plums, State, 27@28c.

Eggs.—The market has been very dull. Receipts have been larger than desired, embracing many lots and prices are very much lower, with a disposition to realize at the quotations. Sales at 17½@18c. for Western extra brands, 16½@17c. for common do., 19c. for State and Pennsylvania, 21c. for Jersey.

Flour.—Another important decline in prices has been submitted to, and there is still a very depressed feeling. The crops at the West and in Europe look well, and both shippers and the home trade buy only as they have occasion to use.

Superfine State	$5 10 @ 5 65
Common extra do	6 30 @ 6 25
Good to choice do	6 30 @ 6 45
Fancy do	6 50 @ 7 15
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 10 @ 5 65
Extra do	5 90 @ 6 40
Choice extra do	6 45 @ 7 25
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	6 10 @ 6 50
Trade brands do	6 55 @ 8 00
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 25 @ 8 85
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	6 50 @ 8 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 20 @ 9 30
Good to choice do	9 55 @ 11 50
Extra Southern	6 85 @ 8 90
Good to choice do	8 95 @ 12 20
Rye, common to fine	3 90 @ 4 65

Fresh Fruits.—There is an irregular market while so many steady buyers are absent from the retail trade of the city, and when arrivals of any item show abundance as before, the preservers and bakers spoil the short reign of good prices of the morning. Western strawberries are prolonging our supply, though they are not sought after with much activity. Raspberries are taking their place. Sour cherries are in demand, and the Rochester fruit sells well. Peaches from the South are offered regularly, but no inviting lots have come forward. Southern apples have a better range, as the quality improves. Cherries from near gardens are no longer quotable, one or two heavy showers having rendered the remnant unmerchantable. Southern apples are selling at $2@4 ℘ bbl., 75c.@1.50 per crate; fancy strawberries ℘ quart 15@20c. small hulled do. 2½@4c. Antwerp raspberry, 3ds, 8@9c., black caps ℘ qt. 8@10c., blackberries seedling ℘ qt. 10@15c., common 5@8c.; gooseberries ℘ bush. fair size $3@4.50; Southern peaches per crate in good order $1@5; cherries, fancy, including prime sour, 12@15c., do. fair 5@8c., poor 2@4c.; a few pears quote 3@$3.25 ℘ crate; peanuts $1.40@1.85 for common to fair and $2@2.20 for prime. Florida Watermelons per 100 $15@50.

Grain.—In wheat the crop prospects have put prices down 6@10c. per bushel, with very little business from the home trade, but more business from shippers at inside prices. No. 2 Spring, in store, $1.48@1.50½; No. 2, in store, $1.52@1.51; winter red Western, $1.58@1.60; amber Western, $1.62@1.65; white Western, $1.67@1.75. Rye is lower. Prime Western, 79½c. delivered. Oats are lower, with considerable stock arriving from Chicago that has been held there on speculation. Sales at 41½@43c. for Western, and 42½@43½c. for Ohio. Corn is in large supply; the total receipts thus far this season have been the largest on record. There is a good shipping trade, but not to an extent to prevent a burdensome accumulation of stock. Sales at 58@60½c. for steamer lots of Western mixed; 61@62c. for sailing vessels, do.; 62@63c. for yellow.

Hay and Straw.—Prices are no lower, but holders are anxious to sell. Supplies are fair, but trade is rather slow.

Shipping hay, $1.15@1.20, retail $1.40@1.60, salt 95c@$1, clover 80@90c. Long rye straw $1.10@1.15 short 85@90c., oat, 70@75c., wheat 60@65.

Hops.—Reports begin to come in from the hop districts, and are, thus far, in favor of a fair yield. Buyers, consequently, are somewhat indifferent, but holders do not name lower prices.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 22@65; Eastern do. 22@60c., Western do. 22@60c., Yearlings do. '70 10@30c., Olds do. '69 10@15c., Bavarians 65@75c., English 60@65c.

Poultry and Game.—There has been a lively trade in poultry for Fourth of July use, and prices are firm with stock well sold up. Live Poultry—Spring chickens 75c.@1.12 per pair. Fowls—Jersey, 19@20c.; do. Western, 18@19c. Turkeys—Jersey, 15@16c.; Western, do., 15@16c. Ducks—Jersey, pair, $1.25@1.50.; do. Western, 75c. Geese—Western, $1.50@1.75. English Snipe, per doz., $1.75@2. Wild pigeons, stall-fed, per doz., $2@2.50. There are no Woodcock in large quotable quantities. Sportsmen find a market near home.

Provisions.—Mess pork is fairly strong for wholesale parcels, though trade is restricted to a few pressing calls. Fresh inspected for jobbing, are quoted $13.65; round lots mess cash, $13.50; July, $13.40; Aug., $13.65, and Sept., $13.70@13.75. Beef has only a light movement. Plain mess, $8@10 bbl.; extra mess, $10@12 do.; prime mess, tcs., $12@14; Indian do. $17@20. Bacon is active for export, with long clear city ice cured at 7½c.; short clear in small stock firm at 8c. Lard stands at 9¾@9⅞c. for spot or July Western steam. New Western and city 8¾c. In cut meats there is a brisk sale of city smoked hams. Western bagged hams do not find the favor of former seasons. City smoked hams, 11@15c.; do. shoulders, 6¾@7c.; pickled bellies, 7@7½c. for loose; 12c. for pickled hams, Western; 5½@7¾ for do. shoulders.

Seed.—Grasses are dull. Clover 9¼@9½c. for Ohio, 10½@10¾c. for State, 9¾@10c. for Indiana and Michigan. Timothy at $3.25@3.50.

Tobacco.—Kentucky leaf meets with a steady fair sale. Manufacturers are preparing to work with increased prices, as the equalization of the tax from 16 and 32c. to a uniform one of 20c. per ℔, has gone into operation. For seedleaf the demand is quite active, and the best grades for export have advanced ½@1c. Virginia common to good lugs, 7½@8¾c.; low to medium leaf, 9@10½c.; good to fine, 11@15c.; dark wrappers, 12@15c.; bright, 20@40c.; smokers, 12@17c.

New crop Kentucky.	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	8½@ 9 c.	9 @ 9½c.
Common to medium leaf	9½@10	9¾@10¾
Good do	10½@11	11 @12½
Fine do	11½@12½	13 @14
Selections	13 @14	15 @16

New crop Seedleaf.	
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	14 @16
seconds	26 @35
New York State running lots	10 @13½
Pennsylvania do medium	12 @14
fair	15 @17
fine	18 @22
Ohio, running lots	10½@15
Wisconsin and Western	8½@10

Vegetables.—Old potatoes will not pay for shipment; the best range is 25@50c. ℘ bbl. The glut of new Southern has been shipped and worked off, and the fresh arrivals are of better quality, and are steady at quotations. Tomatoes are salable, and the supply has included a few N. J.

New potatoes, L. I., bbl., $2.25@2.50; do. Jersey, $2.25@2.50; Southern, $1.75@2; old do., 25@50c. Tomatoes, 75c.@$1; Squash, crate, $1@1.50. Cucumbers, Norfolk crate, $1.50@1.75; do. Jersey, bbl., $8. Green peas, bag, 50@75c. String beans, bag, 75c.@1. Onions, Bermuda, 75c. Turnips, Russia, bbl., $2@2.25; do. Jersey, 100 bchs., $3@6. Cabbages, bbl., $6@7.

Whisky—Is lower. Western, 90c.

Wool.—The market for fleece is very dull. There is a slow sale for manufactured goods, and there is scarcely any demand from manufacturers. Prices at the West are lower, but farmers find very few buyers as yet. Sixty cents is about the best bid. Foreign sells slowly. There is a large stock here which is freely offered. Sales of common fleece, 70c.; super, 71c.; fall clip, 25c.; scoured Cape, $1.10.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., July 6, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending July 6 was extremely dull, with a further decline in prices. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to about 600 boxes, and sales were made at 9@11c., the latter figure being an extreme price for extra fancy lots.

There was a large number of factorymen in the market, and the offerings were fully 9,000 boxes, about half of which were sold and sent on commission. In the sales of factories the prices were about one cent lower than last week. We give quotations of leading transactions as follows:

Avery & Ives	11⅜	Herkimer Co. Central	11⅜
Bethel	11⅜	Johnstown	11
Canajoharie	11⅜	Newville Ass'n	11⅜
Cook & Ives	11¼	Norway Ass'n	11⅜
Countrymans	11⅜	Snell's Bush	11⅜
Cold Creek	11⅜	Stratford & Salesbury	11⅜
Davis	11⅜	Van Vetchen	10⅜
North Fairfield	11⅜	West Schuyler	11⅜
Old Fairfield	11⅜	A. Smith & Co	11⅜
Florida	11⅜	Shell's Bush	11⅜
Getmuc	P. T.	Top Notch	11⅜
Henderson Ass'n	11½	Eatonville	11⅜

There has been a very light delivery of butter with sales at 23@25c.—all taken for home use.

The weather has been very hot and sultry, which doubtless has had a depressing influence on the cheese trade. Grass in pastures is abundant and cows are making good returns in milk.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 4, 1872.—Flour dull and 25c. lower. Red Spring, $7.25@8.50@9.00; red amber Winter, $9.50@9.75; best white Winter retails at $10.75@11.50 for white, and $9.75@10.00 for red and amber Winter. Wheat, 5c. lower, selling at $1.30@1.65 for red Winter, $1.70@1.75 for white. Corn dull and lower, quoted at 60@65c. ℔ bushel. Oats, 42@44c. ℔ bushel. Barley and other grains, no sales. Corn meal, $1.30@1.40. Butter dull, at 18@30c. ℔ ℔. Eggs scarce, 18@19c. ℔ dozen. New potatoes, $1.75@2.25 ℔ bushel. Strawberries, 10@12c. ℔ quart. Cherries are abundant, at $1.50@2.00 ℔ bushel. Wool is quiet; buyers offer 50@60c. There are few sales, as farmers are holding for higher prices. Hay in good supply, $17@20 ℔ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1872.

BUT for the large out-of-town demand for beef and mutton the markets would have been very tame here, as many thousands of consumers left the city for some "rural" retreat in which to spend the national holiday. Country people often wonder why it is that New York makes away with so many cattle in hot weather when a large number of her people are away. They do not know, perhaps, that Long Branch, Newport, and even Saratoga, draws largely from our market here. The ice-boxes on board the cars and boats are packed with beef and mutton, and open at the watering-places in just as good condition as in our own butcher shops. The hot weather of the past week was trying to both live stock and dressed meats.

The following are the receipts of live stock shown in comparison with other years:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	7,817	139	2,815	21,391	21,027
" last week	7,738	132	3,054	21,371	36,536
Corresponding week last year	7,542	102	2,943	26,581	29,110
Average last year	7,187	83	2,301	25,152	25,177

Beeves.—Cattle are coming in faster than they can be sold. We now have quite a stock on hand for the market of next Monday, let alone what are expected that day. The market has ruled dull, and prices are a little lower. Fat cattle continue scarce and in fair demand, but grass-fed steers and Texan cattle are too plenty to suit owners. Most of the cattle men lost money last week, and so did the butchers, for the extreme heat caused considerable mortality among the cattle. It is useless to send green Texas cattle here in the expectation of getting paying prices while our markets are so glutted. In a pinch they might go, but now they hang fire. We noticed one drove, weighing about 6¼ cwt.—a pretty hard lot—which butchers wanted for 7½c. They could have had them at 8c. Even thin Illinois were sold as low as 10c. on the scales, 55 lbs, ℔ cwt. Very many fair wholesale butchers' steers sold at 11@11½c., and it takes fat cattle to exceed 12c. The yards have not been cleared any day since Monday. The following is the order in which the different States contributed stock during the past week, viz:—Illinois, 4,917; Texas, 726; Kentucky, 521; Ohio, 491; Missouri, 171; Indiana, 272; Iowa, 127; Michigan, 81. The offerings at the principal yards were 1,232 at Communipaw, 2,631 at 100th St., and 732 at Weehawken.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ℔ ℔	12¾ @ 13	12¾ @ 13
Good to prime	11½ @ 12	12¼ @ 12½
Ordinary to medium	10½ @ 11¾	10½ @ 11¾
Lowest grade	8 @ 10	8 @ 10
Average sales	11¼ @ 11¾	11¾ @ —

Milch Cows.—There is a favorable turn in the cow market. The hot weather brought in a great deal of sour milk, while the demand for a sweet, ice-cold article was scarcely ever so great. This has made a call for fresh cows in and around the city, but prices are not materially altered, only they sell quicker. We quote them at $40@55 each for poor to below medium, $60@70 for fair to good, and $75 for prime milkers.

Sheep and Lambs.—The supply is larger, and sheep sell lower. One reason is that the fat stock was sent in for the holiday, and now we are getting inferior lots. Lambs, on the contrary, are doing better. The country was pretty well scoured for them for the Fourth, to send in every direction, and now we have such a scarcity that a lot of 100lbs. fat Jerseys, 60 lbs., sold at 12½c., though 12c. is really top price for fat lambs. Thin Western are no better, selling at 7½@8c., with good Canadas at 11@11½c. Next to Jerseys, Canada lambs now run the best, though there is now and then a lot of State which is about equal to them. We can instance 387 Penn. lambs, of 90½ lbs. average, sold at 11@11½c.; 99 Jerseys, 52 lbs., at 12c.; 55 Ohio, 48 lbs., at 8½c., and 161 thin Ind., 44 lbs., at 7½c. A lot of 505 Ohio sheep, 90½ lbs., sold at 6¼c.; 87 Ind., 85½ lbs., at 5¼c.; 200 Ohio, 81 lbs., 5¾c.; 54 Ind., 84 lbs.; 5c. It takes a fine lot of sheep to reach 6¾c. now.

Hogs.—The market rather declined for a few days after last report, but now, with lighter arrivals, is gaining strength again. Nothing selling alive, but dressed are quoted at 5¼@6c., those weighing 180 lbs. going at 5¾c., and 160 lb. hogs, 5¾c. Only pigs reach 6c.

Veal Calves.—There is a falling off in receipts, but not much change in prices. One great trouble with calves is their late arrival. The boats often get in about noon, and the calves must be kept over until the next morning, or sold considerably below the market price, to shysters who only buy cheap lots. Fat milk veals will sell at 8½@9c., and were 9½c. for very fine. Ordinary and medium are worth 7@8c., while buttermilk and other fed calves sell at 3@5c.

LATEST.—Monday, July 8, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 193 cars at Communipaw, 141 at 100th St., and 18 at Weehawken, making 5,721 for sale. Fat cattle were not in excess of the wants of buyers, and went at 12½@13c., but medium and especially thin Texan steers sold bad, or rather not at all. Those which did sell went at 7½@9½c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 13 car loads at Communipaw, 6 at 48th St., and 7 at 40th St., making 5,758 on sale. There is no change in sheep, several fat lots selling at 6¼c. Lambs are doing well, fat Jerseys selling at 13c., with good Canadas at 11¾c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 20 car loads at Communipaw and 30 at 40th St., making 5,631 all for slaughtering firms. Dressed have further improved, selling at 5¾@6¼c. to-day.

Publisher's Desk.

NEW SEMI-ANNUAL VOLUME.

THE TIME TO RENEW AND SUBSCRIBE!

ALL OUR READERS are advised that Vol. XXVI. of the RURAL NEW-YORKER commenced last week, and will close with December—comprising Twenty-Six Numbers. And will they do us and their neighbors and friends who don't (but ought to) take the RURAL, the favor to announce this fact? Note, also, that Single and Club Subscriptions are now in order and respectfully solicited from all parts of the Union, Canada, &c. Our inducements for clubbing are the same as last Winter. Those forming clubs for the New Volume will receive specific premiums, or free copies, etc., in the same proportion as for yearly subscribers—two six months (or volume) subscribers counting for one yearly. Clubs may be composed of part yearly and part half-yearly subscribers, at convenience of Agents. To aid those forming new clubs, or making additions to present ones, specimens, premium lists, etc., will be sent free.

Bound Volumes of the Rural New-Yorker are constantly kept on hand at its publication offices. Vol. XX. for 1869, containing 828 pages and over 800 illustrations, $4. The four Semi-annual Volumes, issued during 1870 and 1871, are $2.50 each. The volumes being too heavy for the mail, are usually sent by Express or as Freight subject to charges. Bound copies of Vol. XXV., which closes this week, will be ready in a few days—price $2.25.

The Rural as a Present.—Our readers are reminded that in all cases where a *Subscriber* sends the RURAL NEW-YORKER to a relative or friend, *as a present*, we only charge the lowest club-rate—$2 a year. The lowest price for copies thus sent to Canada is $2.20 and to Europe $3—as we prepay postage. For a volume (six months) half the above rates.

Our Premiums. Agents entitled to Premiums are requested to designate what they prefer and notify us *how* and *where* to send—whether by Freight or Express, if articles are not mailable.

Show Bills, Specimen Numbers, Etc., of the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES and TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. The well known and reliable remedy for Brown Discoloration of the Face. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by *Druggists*.

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NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1872.
AT ELMIRA,
Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4.
COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

☞ ENTRIES may be made at any time until Aug. 31st, after which no entries, except of Fruits and Flowers, will be received.

☞ PREMIUM LISTS are now ready, and will be forwarded by mail to all applicants.

The Society having been enabled, by the liberality of the citizens of Elmira and Chemung County, to enter (under an arrangement by which the Fairs are to be held at that city once in three years) upon permanent grounds, with permanent buildings, ran this year offer better and more ample accommodation to Exhibitors than ever before.

An increased number of Prizes is offered, and the List in general has been liberally revised. Address
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T. L. HARRISON, Sec'y. Albany, N. Y.

STATE OF MISSOURI.
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
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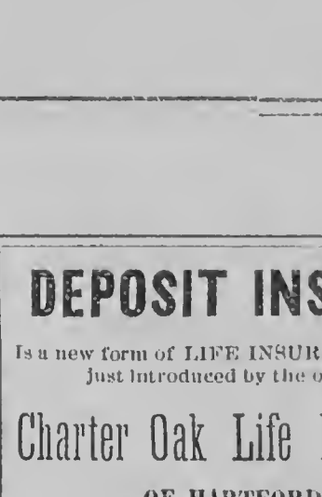

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

GUSTAVE DORE will come next year.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is going to Bavaria.

EDWIN BOOTH is a regular church-goer.

MAJ. JAMES HAGGERTY goes for Greeley.

CANON KINGSLEY is to edit Good Words.

ROSA BONHEUR thinks of visiting America.

H. W. BEECHER has faith in Peace Jubilees.

SCHURZ is called the "Head of Civilization."

NILSSON marries a poor Frenchman, from love alone.

EX-GOV. Bullock of Georgia is said to be in Canada.

JOHN SCOTT has invested $150,000 in saw mills in Florida.

FRED. D. GRANT has been presented to President Thiers.

THE Queen takes the death of Dr. Norman McLeod to heart.

GEO. WASHINGTON'S wedding ring was gold with a topaz.

KATE FIELD is to write for the Paris American Register.

JOAQUIN MILLER delivered a poem in San Francisco on the 4th.

J. K. HOSMER has an article in the Atlantic in favor of college theatricals.

ARTHUR HELPS is writing a memoir of Thomas Brassey, the great engineer.

THURLOW WEED thinks Greeley cannot be beaten if nominated at Baltimore.

THE Prince of Wales recently called on Mrs. Johnson, *nee* Harriet Lane, in Paris.

MADAME PESCAKA LEUTNER has been to Niagara Falls, and given a concert in Brooklyn.

IF her father is made President, Miss Ida Greeley will be the next lady of the White House.

MRS. HARRISON GRAY OTIS of Boston gave the leaders of the foreign bands handsome medals.

MR. CORCORAN, the Washington banker, has had 800 rare foreign evergreens set out at Mt. Vernon.

HON. W. E. GLADSTONE has written a book on the "Political Present and Future of Great Britain."

MR. BRADFORD, an American artist has exhibited his pictures to the Queen, and been congratulated.

Societies, Etc.

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NEWS CONDENSER.

—June was an exceedingly hot month in London.

— Bates College, Me., has a freshman class of thirty.

— Williams College, Mass., refuses to admit women.

— The New York market is filling up with peaches.

— The hay harvest has commenced in New England.

— Annapolis, Md., is to have a depot for testing guns.

— The Hotel de Ville, Brussels, has a tower 360 feet high.

— The American watering places are now thronged.

— The police force of cities in N. H. is to be uniformed.

— Hartford, Conn., has a new evening paper, the Herald.

— The wheat harvest in England will be an average crop.

— Wachusett Mountain is a favorite place of resort in Mass.

— Nearly one thousand New Yorkers left on the 6th for Europe.

— The wealth of Iowa is equal to $601 for every person in the State.

— Miss Rye of London has sent 600 orphan children to Canada.

— Harvard College is considering the question of admitting women.

— The Philadelphia Ledger has 28 editors, and a circulation of 85,000.

— A fine quality of potter's clay has been found near Kansas City.

— The students of Amherst have given Daniel Pratt the degree of C. O. D.

— Mt. Washington is to have a hotel on its summit with rooms for 200.

— The Prussian Band gave a concert to 20,000 people in New York on the 7th.

— Snails, to the value of 60,000 francs, are annually sold in the Paris markets.

— The men employed on the Portland, Me., forts have struck for eight hours.

— The Bishop of Providence is about to establish four secular schools in Fall River.

— Brazil thinks our removal of the duty on coffee will add $10,000,000 to her revenue.

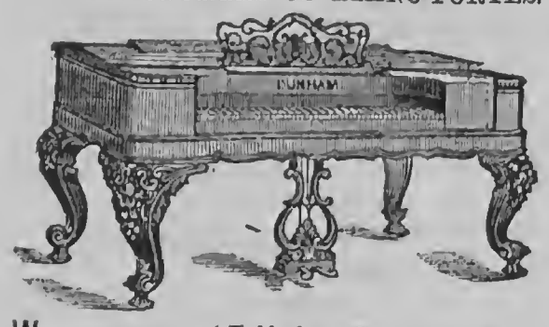
— Senator Sprague offers Brown University $100,000 worth of land for a new building site.

Musical Instruments.

DUNHAM & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1834,)

MANUFACTURERS OF PIANO-FORTES.



Warerooms, 17 Union Square, N. Y.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $1 to $20 monthly until paid. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway, N. Y.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

FARM MILLS,
For Corn Meal and Stock Feed.
FRENCH BURR STONE.
Corn Shellers, Hominy Mills
MILL WORK GENERALLY.
☞ Send for Circular.
STRAUB & CO.,
Box 1430. Cincinnati, O.

AMES PLOW COMPANY.
IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.
53 Beekman St., New York, and Quincy Hall, Boston.

Money Found in the Sewers!

THE

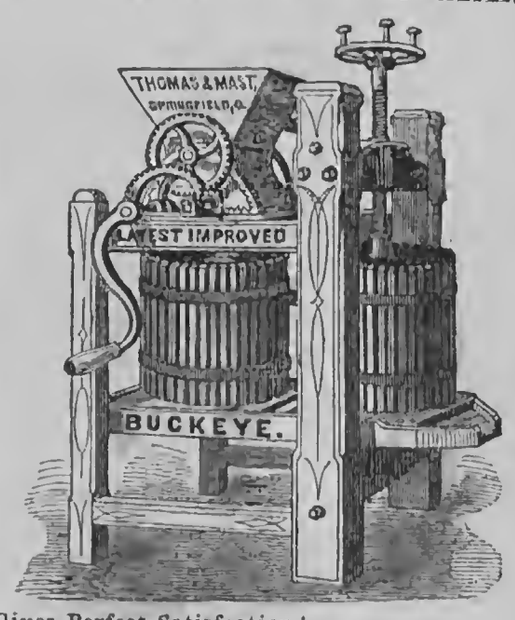
Goux Fertilizing and Sanitary Co.

beg to call the attention of Farmers, Market Gardeners and others to their natural manure. This manure, manufactured from pure human excreta, collected by means of Goux's patent closet system, and mixed with the best fertilizing absorbents, is suitable for every kind of crop, and being remarkably rich in nitrogen (the basis of ammonia), and soluble phosphates, it affords the plant a liberal supply of natural food, in the most concentrated and readily available form possible.

For further information, apply to or address the Company, at their Office, corner of Varick, Vestry and Canal Sts., New York.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

LATEST IMPROVED BUCKEYE CIDER MILL.



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Is the Best in the Market
3,000 Made and Sold in 1871!!!
Capacity Four to Eight Barrels per day.
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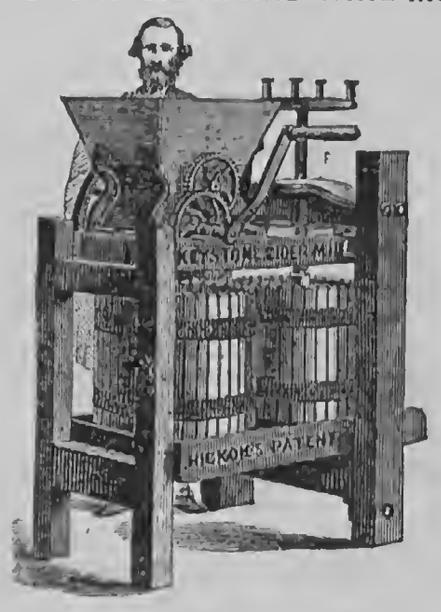
THE CHAMPION.
Hickok's Patent Portable

KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.



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I make also two sizes of superior Presses for Berries, &c. If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Don't buy any other until you see this. Send for a Circular. W. O. HICKOK,
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A HOUSEHOLD PET!
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Improved Embroidering Machine,

For family use. Any desired pattern of needle-work can be made upon a lady's skirt, pillow-covers, aprons, etc., in 8 minutes' time. Price $3.
Agents make large profits in selling them.
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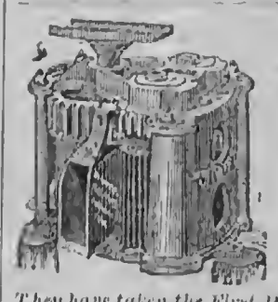

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For Sorgo and Sugar Cane.

☞ The only recognized standards in Cane Machines are the
Cook Evaporator
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VICTOR CANE MILL.
There are of these machines
Over 31,000 in use.
They have taken the First Premiums at 117 State Fairs.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List
BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., Cincinnati, O.,
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NOTICE!—BUCKEYE STEAMER, DRIER, BAKER AND RANGE! Most wonderful mechanical combination of the age! One Hundred Bushels of Feed cooked in three hours! Fruit dried in five hours without change of position. Apparatus made entirely of iron. Bakes equal to a brick oven. For full particulars, including an excellent Essay upon the Advantages of Cooking Food for Domestic Animals, and a fine Illustrated Pamphlet, sent free of postage, address
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The most perfect, reliable and generally useful machine in existence. For the family of the farmer or mechanic, where the work required of a sewing machine ranges from the heaviest garments of men's wear to the most delicate and ornamental fabrics for ladies and children, it has proved itself thoroughly efficient and entirely satisfactory. Of unequaled simplicity and compactness of construction, capable of being learned and operated with one-fourth the usual expenditure of time and labor, with a capacity for quantity, quality and variety of execution beyond its competitors, and a reputation for durability and reliability known and appreciated by thousands, it is offered to the people for the most critical inspection and comparison, with confidence that its obvious merits cannot fail to convince the careful examiner of its superiority. Manufactured by the

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AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

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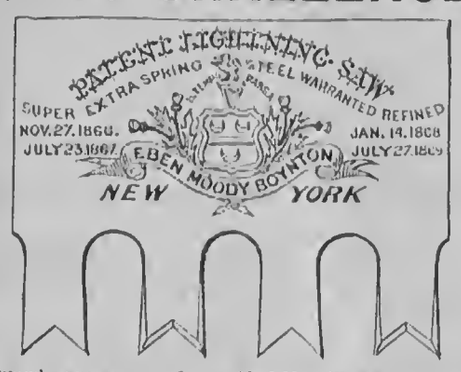

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PATENT LIGHTNING SAWS
Excel in Speed, Ease and Simplicity all others. Of Boynton's Latest Improved Cross-Cut and Wood Saws, not one failed in 20,000. Cross Cut ($1 per ft.); Wood Saws ($1 each). *For sale by all Dealers.*
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of every variety, in packages TO SUIT, sent to any address by AMERICAN TACK CO.,
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AN AGENT WANTED in every Township in the U. S., to sell the new Hay Unloader and Carrier, an article wanted by every farmer. Send stamp for Circular, to J. H. DAVIDSON,
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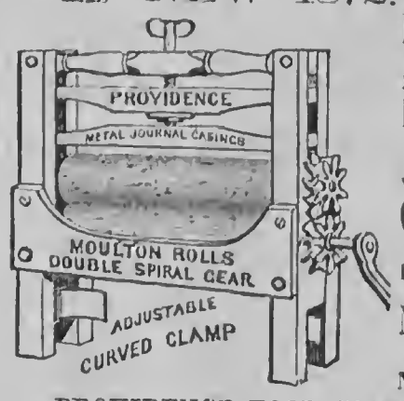

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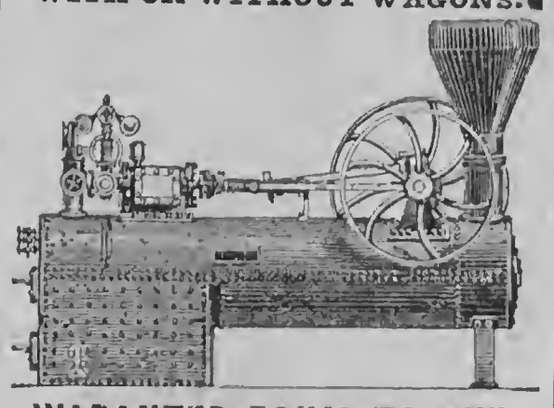
WITH OR WITHOUT WAGONS.



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☞ Circulars on application.
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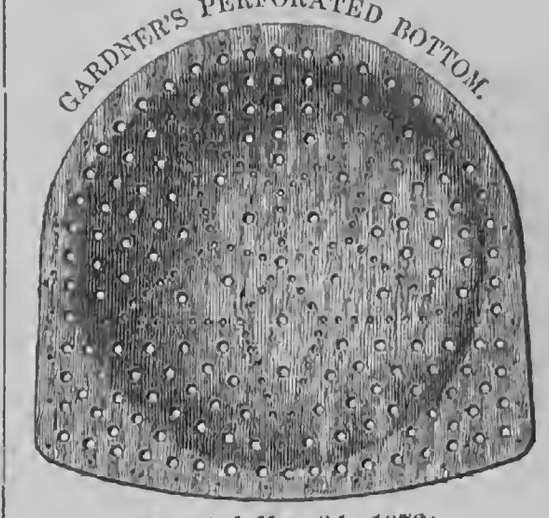

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Various have been the efforts of men to produce a seat which should be comfortable, light, comely, durable, and also admit of universal application. The degrees of success have been as varied as the effort; but within the last year the long-sought was revealed to an observing, practical genius, and is hereby offered to the public, in full confidence of its instant appreciation.

The seat is composed of three layers of veneer (boards as thin as a knife blade), the grain of each lying in an opposite direction to its neighbor, all glued firmly together in a slightly dishing form, adapted to the person. The entire thickness slightly exceeds one-sixth of an inch. We thus have moderate cost, little weight, neatness, great beauty if desired, and a lasting quality which, in usual service, may properly be called eternal. *While it is especially adapted to reseating chairs by any one who can nail down a carpet*, it is coming rapidly into use for the better class of chairs for sumptuous apartments. The slightest observation will convince the most skeptical of its unequaled merits.

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The Gardner Manufacturing Co.,
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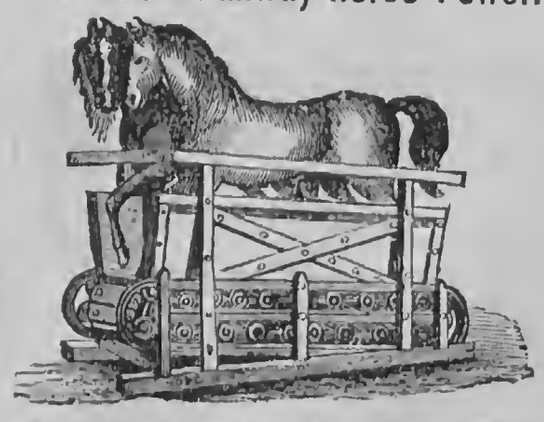
MANUFACTURERS OF
Knock-down Book Cases, Looking Glass and Picture Frames, &c., &c.

Protect Vines, Plants, Fruit Trees!

Arsenite Water is sure death to *Canker Worms* and *Currant Worms*. For applying this, or Oil Soap, Quassia or Tobacco Water to trees or plants, **Page's No. 2 Force Pump** is unequaled. Send for Circular.
N. PAGE, Jr., Danvers, Mass.

The Union Railway Horse Power.



(See Illustrated article in RURAL NEW-YORKER, Oct. 28, 1871.)

This celebrated Horse Power far supersedes all others. It produces much more power than other railway powers, and WITH VERY MUCH LESS ELEVATION. Also, Manufacturers of the

PREMIUM FARM GRIST MILL,

which is adapted to all kinds of horse powers, and grinds all kinds of grain rapidly.
☞ *Send for Descriptive Circular.*
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CARHART'S PULVERIZING CULTIVATOR has more practical points than any cultivator in use, and is indispensable as a farm implement. Price, $20. C. H. BRADLEY & SON,
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OVER 10,000,000 SQUARE FEET NOW IN USE.

FIRST PREMIUM (MEDAL) AWARDED IN 1870, AND INDORSED BY CERTIFICATE FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN 1871, AS "THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET."

The "Asbestos Roofing" is a substantial and reliable material, which can be safely used in place of Tin, Slate, etc., on steep or flat roofs, in all climates and can be easily and cheaply transported and applied.

Also, manufacturer of ASBESTOS BOILER FELTING, ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELTS, BOILER SCALE PREVENTIVE, ACID WATER and FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITIONS, SILICA AND PARAFFINE PAINTS &c., and dealer in "ASBESTOS, ASPHALTUM, AND GENERAL ROOFING MATERIALS."

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The only one ever manufactured that will stand the hard usage to which they are subjected. For sale by all can makers. Stock and Trimmings for sale only by the IRON CLAD CAN CO., Send for Circulars. 51 Dey St., New York. ☞ All genuine are stamped I. C. C. Co.

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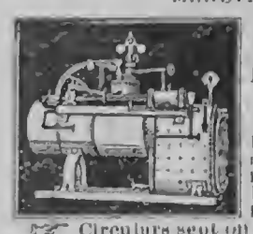

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Portable, Stationary and Agricultural.

Hundreds in use in Shops, Printing Rooms, Mills, Mines, and on Farms and Plantations, for Grain Threshing, Food Cooking for Stock, Cotton Ginning, Sawing, &c.

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Needle Threader, Pencil Sharpener, Letter Opener, Ear Spoon, Button-hole Cutter, Tweezers, Eraser, Thread Holder, Ripper and Nail Cleaner. Four U. S. Patents allowed. Mailed on receipt of 50 cents. Address C. S. WELLS, Lock Box 286, New Haven, Conn.

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Cable Screw Wire

Boots and Shoes are superior to all others?

A PROTRUDING TOE IS NOT A SIGHTLY thing, say nothing about health and comfort.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES

never wear out at the toe. For sale by all Dealers.

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ECLECTIC OIL

is designed for use in ordinary kerosene lamps wherever good light and perfect security from accident are required.

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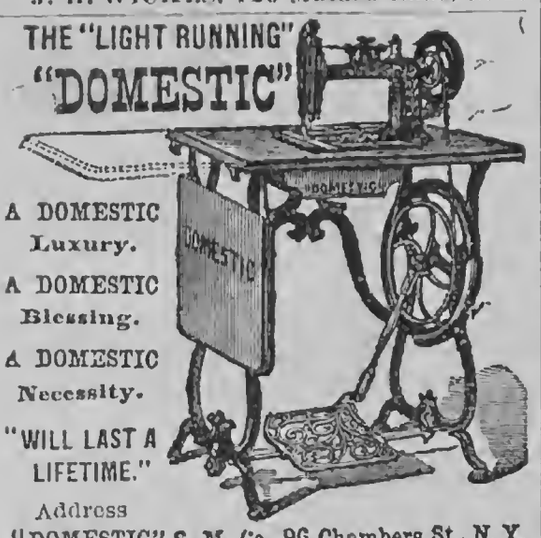
THE "LIGHT RUNNING"

"DOMESTIC"



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A DOMESTIC Blessing.

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"WILL LAST A LIFETIME."

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Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Engines, Corn Mills and Horse Powers, made only by GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y. Catalogues free.

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Samples and Circulars sent free, by ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., Chicago Ill.; or, B. E. HALE & CO., 56 & 58 Park Place, N. Y. Sole Agents for Eastern States.

Agents Wanted, $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. SECOMB & CO., *Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.*

MAGIC PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Wonders of the World. 25c. a package. 5 assorted packages for $1. Send to W. C. WEMYSS, 730 Broadway, N. Y.

A WRINGING OF THE BELLES.

A not infrequent scene at the fashionable sea-side resorts about these days.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,

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Having been associated with the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY as their financial agents for nearly three years, we have the most conclusive and satisfactory knowledge:

(1.) *Of the immense value and importance of the Road.*
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We are consequently enabled to recommend these Bonds as an entirely safe and reliable investment, which may be held with as much satisfaction and freedom from anxiety by the most prudent and careful investor as Governments or Central Pacifics.

A large profit or increase of investment may now be realized by exchanging either of the above for the Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds.

Denominations, $100, $500, $1,000.

Interest payable May 1 and November 1.

Principal and interest payable in gold in New York.

Price 94 and accrued interest.

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A HARVEST OF DIAMONDS

Has rewarded the toil of certain lucky adventurers under the burning sun of Africa; but what is the value of the rarest gem that ever glittered in crown or turban, when compared with that of a medicinal remedy that cures dyspepsia and biliousness, restores the appetite, regulates the disordered bowels, and tones and invigorates the whole vital system? Science has bestowed upon the world this inestimable gift in

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which is to all other preparations of its class what the diamond is among jewels, and when foaming in the goblet of the fevered invalid, as bright and sparkling. Sold by all Druggists.

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In CHICAGO and the WEST.

By Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. The record of a proud city overtaken by sudden and awful calamity, of towns destroyed by the wasting element, of forests burned, of homes and farms desolated, of men of wealth made beggars, of families separated. Abounds with thrilling incidents of marvelous escapes, etc., and is the only complete History of these great events. 600 8vo. pages; 60 Engravings; price $2.50; outfit, $1. Secure the best territory at once. 70,000 already sold. The profits go to relieve the sufferers. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, or J. W. Goodspeed, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or New Orleans.

Agents Wanted for THE NATION.

Is needed in every home; has 60 Illustrations; all U. S. Presidents; all U. S. Censuses; all U. S. Senators; all valuable documents. Is prized by all! One agent reports 201 orders in 6 days. In English and German. *Write us.* NEW WORLD PUBLISHING CO., 7th and Market Sts., Phila., Pa.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH." Franklin. Why will people pay $50 or more for a SEWING MACHINE when $22 will buy one that has a *standard* reputation, is double thread, complete with Table, constructed upon entirely new and practical principles, runs by friction, and excels all others? These celebrated Machines are intended for poor people who want to save time, labor and money. ☞ AGENTS WANTED. Machines sent to Agents and *given away* to needy families. For Circulars and reduced prices, address FRANKLIN & DIAMOND S. M. CO., Box 397, Boston, Mass.

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By CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D.

His divinity established and rationalism routed.

The most popular and rapidly-selling religious work ever issued. For Circulars, address UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO., 411 Broome St., New York.

TO SAVE ONE DOLLAR by an extra outlay of FIVE Cents, parents should buy

Silver Tipped Shoes

for their children.

"KEEP YOUR HEAD COOL AND FEET DRY."—It has always been necessary in order to carry this out, to set in the house and stick your head out of the window. Now put on a pair of CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots or Shoes and walk out.

THE NATIONAL COMPOSITE PAVING COMPANY

Will contract to lay **Eagan's Improved Macadam Pavement** in any city or place in the United States. Contracts taken to make sidewalks, line cellars, lay sea walls and abutments for bridges, and also to furnish roofing, and drain, gas, water and sewer pipe. Rights to use this Patent will be sold.

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HOWES' Concentrated Syrup cures Catarrh, Cancer, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, &c. Howe's Never-Failing *Ague Cure* and Tonic Bitters. ☞ Cure or no pay. Sold by Druggists, or address DR. C. B. HOWE, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

CONTRACTS TAKEN!

Rights for Sale.

AGENTS WANTED.

"EAGAN'S COMPOSITION."

(Patented March 5, 1867.)

Used in laying streets, roadways, sidewalks, in lining cellars, cisterns, vats, and in the manufacture of sewers and sewer-pipe, water-pipe, drain-pipe, gas-pipe, roofing and architectural ornaments.

STREETS.

Eagan's Improved Macadam pavement for streets is destined to take the place of all other forms of pavement, for the reasons, viz:

It is cheaper, more durable, more easily and perfectly repaired. Is impervious to water, and no atmospheric change will affect it.

It is free from mud and dust, and is noiseless.

It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

DURABILITY.

The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

SIDEWALKS.

Eagan's Composition is peculiarly adapted for sidewalks and lawn walks, private roadways, gutters, etc. It can be made into blocks and laid in squares or diamond form, or made one continuous sheet, covering arched work more perfectly than the largest flagstone, and at one-fourth the expense.

Walks made of it have a smooth, hard and even surface, pleasant to walk upon, always clean and free of ice, and of as great durability as if made of the best flagstone. Sidewalks made under Eagan's patent cost but little if any more than if made of plank, and are as durable as rock.

ROOFING.

Made of this composition, is far superior to the common felt roofs that are made of gravel, felt, coal-tar and pitch. The latter is liable to run in warm climates and to crack in cold. By the peculiar chemical combinations in this composition both of these objections are obviated, and a roof produced equal to slate, at a cost of about one-third as much per square.

CELLAR BOTTOMS AND SIDES.

Lined with this composition, from one to two inches thick, keep perfectly dry and warm in winter and cool in summer, and are rat and vermin proof.

FLOORS.

Floors made of it may be painted any color; and are as pleasant to tread upon as if made of wood.

CISTERNS AND VATS.

Eagan's Composition is impervious to water and insoluble in acids, making it just the thing for lining vats in breweries and manufactories of most kinds. It is equally well adapted for cisterns, much better than the best hydraulic cements, and not subject to decay from any cause.

PIPING.

Piping made of Eagan's Composition has been in use for five years in San Francisco, Cal., where it was first invented. It has given entire satisfaction, almost entirely superseding all other kinds of piping for sewers or drains. It is easily and cheaply made, and has the advantage of being made at any place without a great outlay of money for machinery, tools, buildings or materials.

Pipes can be made of any required size, are cheaper, and will sustain a greater external or internal pressure than any other kind of cement pipe.

CEMENT.

As a cement it is acknowledged, by scientific men who have examined it, to be the strongest known. A wall built of brick or stone, and this cement used as a mortar, would be perfectly solid as if made of a solid rock.

SEAWALLS.

Sea walls can be built with this material in combination with broken rock, more rapidly and cheaper than in any other way.

DIPLOMAS.

First premiums have been awarded to Eagan's Composition from the following Fairs:

California State Fair, at Sacramento, Cal., 1868.
Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, 1868.
Sonoma County Fair, at Petaluma, Cal., 1869.
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, at St. Louis, 1869.
New Jersey State Fair, 1870.
It has been exhibited at no other Fairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

OFFICE OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., 25th March, 1871.

This specimen of Pacific Concrete, (Eagan's Patent,) was taken from the Union Street Railroad of St. Louis, Mo., where it has been in use since December, 1869. Since that date the teams of the railroad have passed over that portion of the track where the concrete is used, 300 *times each day*, while that same portion of the track is constantly used by other teams and vehicles of the city. This pavement has received no repairs whatever, and shows but little wear after constant use for sixteen months (now 22 months). In summer it is free from dust, and in winter brings with it no inconvenience from snow and ice. The Macadamizing at either end of this block of concrete is renewed three times each year, is soft and wet when much water is used, and in all probability will require such renewing for several years to come before the concrete needs repairing. The block of Pacific Concrete in the track of the Union Railroad has given entire satisfaction. WM. STORK, Sup't.

This Company will take contracts in any city of the United States to make Macadamized Pavements, and will guarantee them to last twenty years, and keep them in repair for a small percentage. Will also supply orders for Drain, Sewer, Water and Gas Pipe. Roofing for sale.

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☞ All communications should be addressed

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Office second floor.

EXCELSIOR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS, ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

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Floricultural.

PLEROMA SARMENTOSA.

THIS beautiful Peruvian plant was discovered by the well known naturalists and travelers, HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND many years ago, near Cuenca, at an elevation of about 8,000 feet. It is known by the natives of Peru as "Flore de Gallinaso;" and although known to botanists for a long time, it is only within the past half dozen years that florists have obtained the plants for cultivation.

This Pleroma is well adapted to green-house culture, and a splendid and valuable acquisition. The accompanying illustration is a good representation of the size and form of the leaves and flowers, but no words or painting can convey a true idea of the beautiful and brilliant color of the petals. The plant is a rather small, straggling shrub, the small twigs covered with numerous villous hairs. Flowers two inches or more in diameter, and of a deep violet color, produced in small panicles at the ends of the branchlets. The large, brilliant-colored flowers are so showy that a plant in bloom is an object that cannot fail to attract attention even among the most showy collection of green-house plants.

PINKS AND LILIES.

WHICH is the best time for sowing German pink seed, Spring or Fall? With us they are perfectly hardy and bloom better the second season than the first. What is the best method of raising carnations, and do they require protection during winter in this climate? What is the treatment for the *Lilium longiflorum*? Mine came from JAMES VICK, and bloomed handsomely last year; this year it spread very much, and has put up five or six stems, all healthy and vigorous-looking, but it is not going to bloom; none of the stems are more than six inches high, and I can find no sign of buds. Should the roots be divided this fall, or left where they are?—RALEIGH, *Raleigh, N. C.*

THERE is probably very little preference in regard to time of sowing seed of German Pinks or Carnations. If sown early in the Fall the plants will become strong enough before cold weather to pass safely through Winter, and bloom the following season. The Carnations are hardy even much further north than North Carolina, but sometimes suffer from exposure to sudden changes of temperature in Winter, and it is a safe plan to cover the plants with some fine hay or straw—just enough to shade them, but not sufficient to prevent freezing.

It is quite probable that the old or blooming bulbs planted of the *Lilium longiflorum* decayed soon after the flower stems died, and those now appearing are from the little bulblets which form around the flower stalk. After the leaves are off this Summer, take up the small bulbs and transplant, giving each sufficient room to grow, and, if large enough they will bloom next year. In some soils the large bulbs of nearly all the lilies become diseased, and decay soon after blooming, and it is necessary to keep up the supply from the little offsets, transplanting every Fall or in early Spring. The *L. longiflorum* is rather delicate, although we cannot call it a tender species; but it requires careful handling and a soil just suited to its wants in order to make its culture a success.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Ferns for Baskets.—(See page 45.) We transfer from The Garden a hanging basket with the basket Fern, *Goniophlebium subauriculatum*, growing in it—the elegant fronds of which, in full-grown specimens, may often be seen hanging down five or six feet long. The Garden names the following of the Maiden-hair Ferns that are excellent basket plants:—*Adiantum caudatum*, *A. assimile*, and *A. Farleyense*. The best kinds of *Davallias* for baskets are *bullata*, *dissecta*, and *pentaphylla*. *Nephrolepis exaltata* and *pectinata* both look well when suspended, but are not so good for a basket as *N. tuberosa*. *Platyloma flexuosum*, *Doodia lunulata*, *Asplenium flabellifolium*, *Pteris scaberula*; all the species of *Drynaria* and *Nyphobolas* are excellent basket ferns.

Plants for Name.—I inclose three specimens of plants, which please name through the RURAL. No. 1 grows only in one place in this section of country, as far as I know, and is confined to one farm only. No. 2 is called *Wahoo* here, but does not answer to the description in our old botany. No. 3 we have under the name of "*Umbrella Plant.*"—C. V. S., *Viola, Ill.*

No 1. Squirrel-tail grass, (*Hordeum jubatum;*) common on the shores of the lakes and low, moist prairies. Its long awns probably suggest the common name.

No. 2. Burning Bush or Waahoo (*Euonymus atropur pureus*). There are several species and all are known in some localities as Waahoo, and by other local names.

No. 3 is a Cyperus, but we cannot give the specific name from the imperfect specimen you send. In forwarding sedges and grasses, we should have the flower or seed-stalks as well as the leaves.

Showy Lady Slipper.—I send you two flowers, leaf and stem for a name. A portion of the flowers are concave, or shaped like a bowl, with another portion serving as a lid or cover. It resembles poke, but the shape of the flower is different from any poke flower generally seen here. As I am no botanist, will you please to name it in the RURAL NEW-YORKER.—G. H. B., *Waupacca, Wis.*

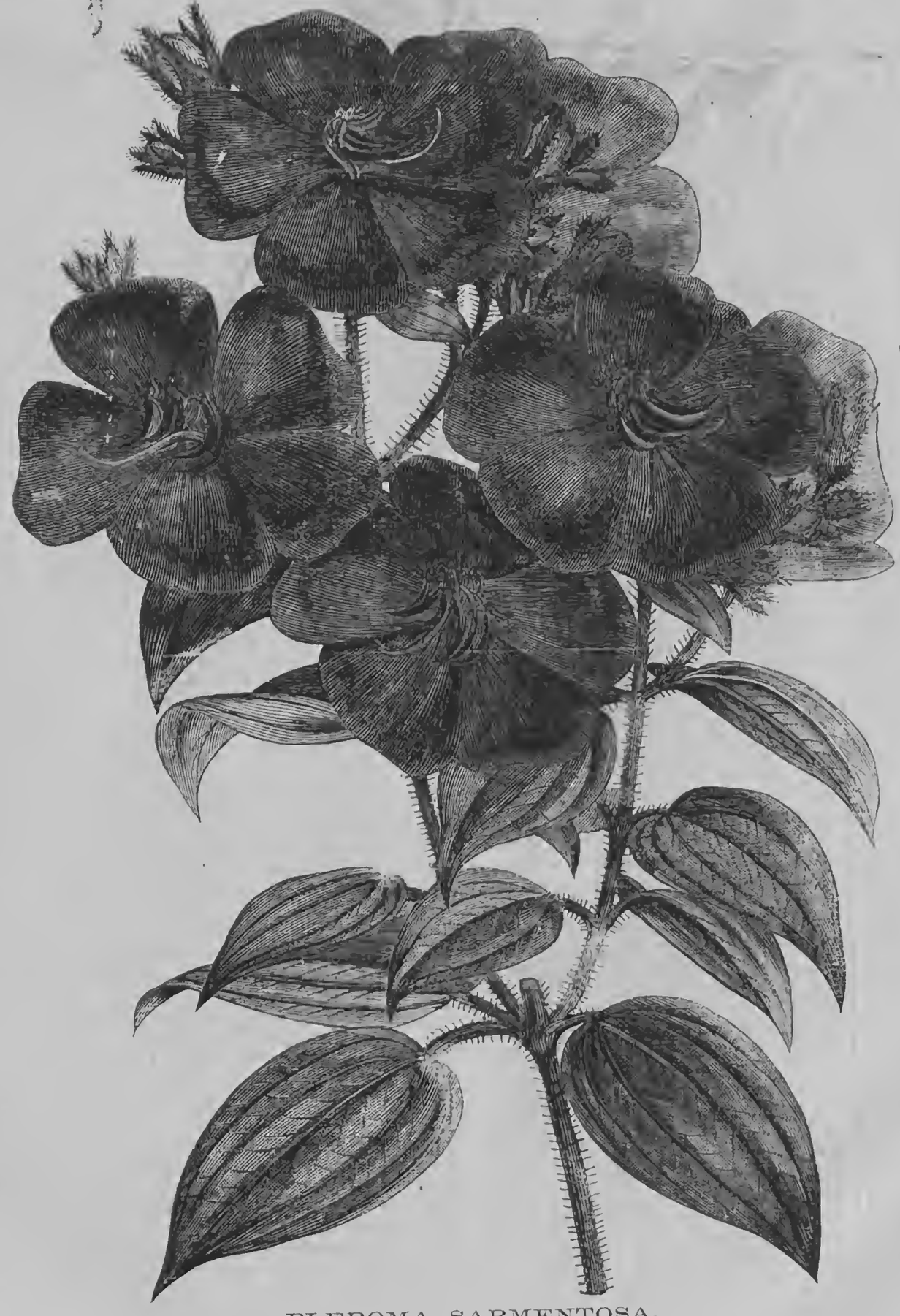
THE name of the plant is *Cypripedium spectabile*, or Showy Lady Slipper: also called Spotted Moccasin-flower. The botanical or scientific name of the genus, *Cypripedium*, is made up from the Greek name for Venus and that of slipper or buskin, and means Venus-slipper. It is a very showy plant, and quite common in your State in low, moist grounds. There is also a small white species, *C. candidum*, and a yellow *C. pubescens*, found on high grounds in Wisconsin and other Western States.

Sowing Lily Seed.—C. G. PRINGLE says:—"My present practice is to sow the seeds, as soon as ripe, in frames or in the open ground, in boxes with open bottoms, across which a few laths are nailed. The boxes being plunged in the soil, these laths prevent their being thrown out by the frost, allow the moisture to rise from below, thus obviating the necessity of watering, which is liable in this instance to do more injury than good, permit the roots to feed in fertile soil placed under the boxes, and hold in place the soil in the boxes, if it is ever necessary to move them. The frames or boxes are supplied with light, sandy soil, with which leaf mold or peat has been freely mixed. Though a few plants may appear during the next summer, after sowing, I do not look for the seed to start till the second spring, eighteen or twenty months from sowing. The little bulbs should remain undisturbed two years or more."

Layering Roses.—Please tell me the best time to layer roses; also how to keep green lice off them, without injuring the plants or flowers.—C. P. PARKER.

JULY and August are the months in which roses are usually layered. The earlier the branches are layered the more roots will they produce before cold weather. Green fly, or lice, can be killed by the free use of tobacco water, or even strong soap suds.

Tuberose Bulbs three years old give the best show of spikes and flowers. We advise S. C. M. to select such.



PLEROMA SARMENTOSA.

Industrial Topics.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Experiments with Potatoes Detailed.

On visiting Cornell University, last week, I inquired, with some interest, into the present condition of the Agricultural College which forms an integral part of it, and was gratified to find that it was slowly, though surely, growing into a position which will satisfy the expectations of its most ardent friends. It has always, from the very first, given the most ample instruction in the collateral branches of agricultural science, but until last year it was unable to procure a professor of scientific and practical agriculture. During the preceding year, W. A. Benham, a most successful farmer, and a large taker of the State agricultural prizes, had charge of the farm, which he has much improved; but it was conducted with reference to the improvement of the land, and not expressly for the instruction of the students, although it has given much employment to students in necessitous circumstances, having paid out $1,601.82 for students' labor expended on the farm, and $3,156.49 for labor on the buildings, roads, and other services not performed on the farm, making $4,758.31, in all, during the last nine months.

Last September, Prof. H. H. McCandless joined the faculty, and commenced his instructions, having been elected Professor of Agriculture in June, 1871. He was educated in the Glasnevin Agricultural School, in Ireland, and was a successful teacher and superintendent in that and other institutions in Ireland. He came to this country with a view of being a professor in the agricultural school projected in Ohio; but as the opening of that institution has been postponed, his services were secured by the Trustees of this University.

He has lectured daily during the past year, with much success and acceptance, and has imparted to the students a rich fund of agricultural knowledge. The trustees design to set off forty acres for a model and experimental farm, with buildings, stock and implements, which will be in full operation during the coming year. The most complete instruction will be given on this farm of the most advanced methods of cultivation, draining and irrigation. Grains, roots and grasses will be tested by the most rigorous methods; exact accounts will be kept, and the methods for the most exact experiments will be taught and practiced, so that all the disputed questions of agriculture may be settled on the most stable basis.

Prof. McCandless has been assisted by some of the most eminent agriculturists in the country, who have given lectures to the students on subjects with which they were specially familiar. We had the pleasure of hearing while there two lectures from Mr. E. A. Stewart of Lake View, on the feeding of cattle, which contained a rich store of information upon the subject, founded on experiments conducted with great care through a long series of years.

Potato Experiments.

Dr. Hexamer delivered a very valuable course of lectures on the potato in 1871, and presented to the University samples of 140 different varieties of potatoes which were planted by Mr. Benham, the director of the farm. They were planted on the 13th of May, 1871, and were dug on the 21st of October. The soil was a light, sandy loam and the season was uncommonly dry and the slope of the land toward the West. One potato of each kind was planted, and was so divided as to make three hills. The result was as follows:

Potatoes Yielding One Pound and Less.—Seventeen varieties, viz:—Early Indiana, ½ lb.; Seedling from South America, ¾ lb.; Royal Ashland Kidney, ¼ lb.; Caster, 1 lb.; Michigan Red, 1 lb.; Central City, ½ lb.; Nutmeg, ½ lb.; Mona's Pride, 1 lb; Wild South American, 1 lb.; Early Shaw, 1 lb.; Ohio Mercer, 1 lb.; Jones' Seedling, ½ lb.; Granite State, ¼ lb.; Mountain Pink Eye, 1 lb.; Coppermine, ½ lb.; Phiebrick's Early White, 1 lb.

Potatoes Weighing Five Pounds and More than One Pound.—Twenty-two varieties, viz:—Western Chief, 4 lbs.; Seedling Mercer, 3 lbs.; Ash-leaf Kidney, 2 lbs.; Early Snowball, 4 lbs.; Black Kidney, 2 lbs.; No Blow, 4 lbs.; Dykeman, 5 lbs.; Dover, 3 lbs.; Patterson's Irish Blue, 3 lbs.; Michigan White Sprouts, 3 lbs.; London White, 3 lbs.; Goodrich Seedling, 4 lbs.; Mercer, 3 lbs.; Titacaca, 5 lbs.; Ni Monitor, 4 lbs.; Amazon, 4 lbs.; Early Wendell, 5 lbs.; Early Queen, 3 lbs.; Seedling Rock, 5 lbs.; Mercer Seedling, 2 lbs.; Chenango, 4 lbs.; Early Golden, 4 lbs.

Potatoes Weighing Ten Pounds and More than Five Pounds.—Forty-six varieties, viz:—Michigan Peach Blow, 10 lbs.; Cow-horn, 8 lbs.; Western Prince Albert, 10 lbs.; Shaw, 7 lbs.; White Clinton, 8 lbs.; Maine Mercer, 9 lbs.; Lady Finger, 8 lbs.; Peach Blow, 10 lbs.; Western Red, 9 lbs.; New Kidney, 10 lbs.; Early Mohawk, 7 lbs.; Snow Ball, 7 lbs.; Extra Early White, 6 lbs.; Blue Pink Eye, 10 lbs.; Buckeye, 6 lbs.; Early Cottage, 6 lbs.; Early Victor, 7 lbs.; Early Stevens, 10 lbs.; Worcester Seedling, 10 lbs.; Patterson's Albert, 8½ lbs.; Pigeon Eye, 10 lbs.; Early Pink Eye, 7 lbs.; Scotch White, 10 lbs.; Rochester Seedling, 8 lbs.; Jersey Monitor, 10 lbs.; Fancy Red, 8 lbs.; Nova Scotia, 8 lbs.; Blue Mercer, 8 lbs.; Pink Eye Rustycoat, 8 lbs.; Early Rose, 9 lbs.; King of the Earlies, 6 lbs.; Lincoln Red, 10 lbs.; Breese's Prolific, 6 lbs.; Garnet Chili, 9 lbs.; Early Purple, 9 lbs.; Calico, 7 lbs.; Jackson White, 7 lbs.; Early Brandsworth, 6 lbs.; Shaker Russett, 10 lbs.; Cusco, 10 lbs.; California, 7 lbs.; Bulkley Monitor, 7 lbs.; White Mercer, 8 lbs.; Nansemond, 9 lbs.; Vanderver, or Manhassett, 10 lbs.

Potatoes Weighing 15 lbs. and Over 10.—Thirty-seven varieties, viz:—Calico, 12 lbs.; Sapstone Kidney, 13 lbs.; State of Maine, 12 lbs.; Merino, 12 lbs.; Peach Blow, 14 lbs.; Harison, 14 lbs.; White Chili, 11 lbs.; Early Henry, 14 lbs.; Cherry Blow, 12 lbs.; White Rock, 13 lbs.; Old Red, 13 lbs.; Utica Pinkeye, 13 lbs.; Chili No. 2, 14 lbs.; Early June, 13 lbs.; Purple Chili, 12 lbs.; Raspberry Leaf, 14 lbs.; New Hartford, 13 lbs.; Pale Flush Pinkeye, 14 lbs.; Rough and Ready, 11 lbs.; Red Streak, 14 lbs.; Early Prince, 14 lbs.; Holbrook, 12 lbs.; Willard, 14 lbs.; Early Peach Blow, 15 lbs.; Orono, 13 lbs.; Strawberry, 15 lbs.; Black Diamond, 13 lbs.; Sea Beach, 14 lbs.; Prairie Flower, 11 lbs.; Purple Mercer, 15 lbs.; Old Kidney, 12 lbs.; Mexican, 15 lbs.; Quimb's Seedling, 11 lbs.; King of Potatoes, 15 lbs.; Peerless, 14 lbs.; Chenery, 13 lbs.; Concord, 15 lbs.; Blanche White-eyed Peach Blow, 15 lbs.

Potatoes Weighing 20 lbs. and Over 15 lbs.—Eleven varieties, viz:—Excelsior, 17 lbs.; White Apple, 20 lbs.; Bermuda, 18 lbs.; Prince of Wales, 19 lbs.; Irish American, 16 lbs.; Great Western, 18 lbs.; White Peach Blow, 16 lbs.; Climax, 16 lbs.; Andes, 20 lbs.; Monitor, 17 lbs.

Potatoes Weighing Over 20 lbs.—Three varieties, viz:—Late Pinkeye, 21 lbs.; Torforshire Red, 26 lbs.; Dyright, 22 lbs.

Although the above weights do not measure the relative fecundities of the several kinds, except for the soil of the University under the conditions in which they were grown, yet they are of great interest as demonstrating the enormous differences in productiveness that exists among different sorts. It is of great interest to the practical farmer to know that there are seventeen varieties that average only a yield of 8.88 oz. to one planted potato; 22 varieties of the 2d class average 3.59 lbs.; 46 varieties of the 3d class, average 8.11 lbs; 38 varieties of the 4th class average 13.23 lbs.; 11 varieties of the 5th class average 17.63 lbs., and 3 varieties of the 6th class average 23 lbs. as the produce of a single cut potato divided into three pieces.

These facts explain very clearly why some farmers raise potatoes at a great profit and others at a great loss. If the latter will only take pains to select potatoes for seed that are exactly adapted for their special conditions they, too, can raise crops of potatoes that will be very profitable.

Three potatoes of each kind will be planted this year, and they will then be specially tested for quality.

I am happy to say that with a view to make agricultural education more easily accessible to farmers' sons, the Trustees have generously resolved to receive twenty young men, to be nominated by the State Agricultural Society, without the payment of fees. The foundations of the Sage Female College are being laid, and the building will be in readiness for the reception of pupils sometime in 1873. C.

COUNTRY SIDEWALKS.

Is there any law in regard to overseers of public highways spending a small part of the time assessed in their respective districts to improve the sidewalks as well as the wagon track or center of the road? If it is the same in other parts of the State as around here, there is almost as much travel by foot, to and from the villages, and from house to house, as there is with a horse and wagon; and it seems to me that we should try to improve the condition of the sidewalks so that we can pass from one house to another without taking the center of the road. Here, within half a mile of the village, the walks are very good: but as you go farther into the country they are made the catch-all for all the rubbish of the farm. If there is a load of stone to remove from the meadow, they are thrown by the side of the road: if there are trees to trim, the brush and broken limbs are thrown on the sidewalk. They are allowed to grow up with bushes, weeds and thistles until they become impassable.

Now, I think that if every farmer would spend a short time to cut the brush, remove the stone from the road, and then let the overseer of the highways take a little pains, and take the earth from the ditches for the center of the road, instead of from the sidewalks, leaving the edge of the sidewalk straight, put on a little gravel in the low places, they will be surprised to see what an improvement it will make; and we shall have the satisfaction to know that it will add to the value of our farms, and our wives and daughters can go from one house to another without being obliged to walk through the dirt or mud in the middle of the road. Ask them if, next to a nice dooryard, they would not prefer a good sidewalk, and I am sure they will tell you, "Yes!"

Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y. Reform.

We know of no law which prevents the improvement of the sides as well as the center of the road. Our correspondent makes a suggestion which has very likely occurred to most intelligent people who live in the country. And it is true that such action, like good roadways, good fences, roadside trees, and cleanliness of the fence corners, enhances the value of property in a neighborhood.

EIGHT-HOUR STRIKES.

The farmers, who are the real laborers of the country, who work from five in the morning until eight in the evening; who pay 80 to 90 per cent. of the whole taxes; whose labor mainly support the go-between and the mechanics, have looked silently upon this eight-hour question among the strikers and labor associations, leagues and our legislative halls long enough; especially when the price of their products are governed by *supply* and *demand*. The farmers should now move, not as aggressive, but as defensive.

They have an agricultural society organized in each State and in every county. Let such organizations resolve that they will not purchase any refined sugar, furniture, sewing machines, boots or shoes, nor any articles that are made or prepared in any establishment where eight hours is the rule, nor will they purchase of any retail dealer who purchases or offers any articles thus made. All the country papers of the Union are mainly supported by farmers, and they will readily aid in carrying out this policy.—A Farmer.

We publish the above as an illustration of the way producers are thinking, and to show how clearly they comprehend the effect of the eight-hour system where eight hours labor are substituted for ten at the same price per day. The strike is ended, and there is no need for any action as that suggested above; indeed there would be little need in any case; for men will buy where they can buy cheapest; and the eight-hour per day manufacturers cannot compete with the ten-hour per day class. Then, again, any increase in cost of a class of products that go into general consumption in the end enhances the cost of all other products. Eight hours labor not only means to the laborer an increase in the price of his labor, but it means, ultimately, a corresponding increase in the cost of his living.

Diggers in Ohio.—There was an official trial of all earth-working implements, held at Springfield, Ohio, on the third week in June, under direction of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. The trial occupied four days hard field work, and was quite thorough in all respects. In plows there were a large number of competitors, and the judges gave them plenty of work. Besides plows, there were grain drills, corn planters, all manner of cultivators, harrows, corn markers, clod crushers, post augers, and a mighty stump puller which lifted a large green tree by the roots. The tests were very thorough and fair. The decision of the judges will not be made public until the holding of the State Fair in Mansfield, the first week in September.—S. D. H.

Arboricultural.

LARCH AND WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

The Pendulus Larch, (*Larix Pendula,*) sometimes called Red Larch, has been highly extolled for many uses, as a durable and valuable timber tree. But I do not recollect of much having been said about its superiority for wooden pavements. It is hard to split, very tough, quite durable, free from swelling or shrinking, and will not rot for many years. Therefore, if sawed into blocks, about ten inches in length, more or less, and made either four or six square, or round, and set on end, will make a more excellent pavement than any other kind of wood. The corks of the horse-shoe will not chip it, and it will wear longer and keep in better condition than any other timber now used for that purpose. When green, a cubic foot will weigh from 33 to 36 pounds, and after being thoroughly seasoned for two or three years, will yet weigh from 30 to 33 pounds, showing a very slight shrinkage in both size and heft, while most other kinds of wood will lose in drying from one-quarter to a third their original weight, and considerable in size. On this account it is also valuable for floor plank, and all kinds of building timber, especially for beam timber on which to lay the floors. Pine, oak, and white wood will shrink so as to crack the plastering or draw the base bourds away from the floors, which is very injurious to a first-class house.

It can be obtained in the Northern parts of the United States and Canada; is not more costly than most other kinds of timber. I am surprised that so little is known concerning its great value and usefulness. I hope that its properties will be fully discussed by those who are posted in the matter, so that the public may receive the benefits of so valuable a timber tree, especially when it is so easily procured. It is also better for car timber than oak; it is equally strong, much lighter, and will not splinter like oak in cases of collision, and it is well known that the splinters do much harm on such occasions. Isaac Esmay.

South Bend, Ind., July, 1872.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Dead Evergreens.—Many of them are seen in this vicinity. In many cases the western side is lifeless and the eastern green. That this change was entirely caused by cold weather during the past Winter I am not quite willing to assert; for I find that many evergreen trees are entirely lifeless, where there was a protection from the winds on all sides. It seems to me that the exceedingly severe drouth of last year, in connection with the severity of the past Winter, have wrought this change. It is a noticeable fact that those trees exposed to a long range of westerly winds have suffered most severely. My inference that the drouth had something to do with it, is drawn from the fact, those trees situated in dry soils have a greater portion of their verdure changed to a pale red.—G. R. D., *Pittsfield, N. H.*

A Venerable Black-Heart Cherry Tree.—During a visit to Perry Co., O., while shopping with an old friend, Mr. Rigin Franks, one of the old pioneers of that county, he showed me a cherry tree of black-heart variety, which stands on one of his farms in Thorn township, which was planted sixty years ago by a German named Miller. The tree measures 10 feet 7 inches around its body. Its lower limbs (which look like great trunks of trees) have spread out thirty feet each way, making sixty feet from point to point. It is about fifty feet high, is thrifty, and bears fruit every year. —S. Riddle, *Ashland, O.*

Mulching Trees with Manure.—I planted about 63 apple and pear trees this season, and was told to mulch with fresh stable manure, but was since advised that it would rot the roots. Shall I remove the mulching?—Port Hope.

If you have not put on manure more than a half-foot deep, let it alone, as there is no danger of injury, but a good chance to secure a healthy growth upon your trees. Of course, we would not advise putting fresh stable manure directly on the roots of trees; but upon the surface of the ground above the roots it will seldom fail to be beneficial.

Question About Hedges.—Are Spring and Fall equally good times to set out a hedge?—E. N. A.

Yes. But when you tell us what kind of a plant is to be used for a hedge we will endeavor to answer your question in a more specific manner.

Dairy Husbandry.

CHEESE SALES AND MARKET REPORTS.

THE Herkimer Co. Journal and Courier, in a recent issue, calls the Utica Herald to account for the "*persistent misrepresentation*" on the part of the Herald in its reports of the Little Falls Cheese Market. It says the Herald "has persistently and intentionally misrepresented our market, both as to quantity of cheese sold here and as to prices paid. In view of the past relations of the Herald with the dairymen of this county, it seems incredible that its proprietors should not know how incorrect, valueless and wantonly injurious these reports are."

The Journal quotes from the market reports of the Herald, beginning in May, from week to week, down to its last report in June, and comparing each with the facts, in which it appears that the Herald puts the quantity much below the actual figures and the prices from one-quarter to three-quarters of a cent below the true sales.

Of the several reports noted by the Journal we have space only for the following as a sample:

"The next week, May 27th, it (the Herald) said:

'Offerings of farm dairies amounted to 600 boxes, 500 of which were sold. There were some 4,000 boxes of factory offered and about 3,000 sold, at prices ranging from 12½@14¼c., the latter being the ruling price.'

Now, the facts were about 1,000 boxes of dairy cheese sold, and over 5,000 boxes of factory, full 3,000 boxes of the latter being reported in our list of factories. Instead of 'prices ranging from 12½@14¼c.' not a factory sold at less than 14c., and four sold at 14¾c. On June 3d the Herald said, in summing up, as follows:

'The ruling prices, however, were 13¾c. and 14c.'

The facts were that not a factory sold as low as 13¾c., and but two (out of fifty-four) at 14c. How's that for ruling prices? Nine lots sold for 14¼c., seven at 14⅜c., seventeen at 14½c., four at 14⅝c., and nine at 14¾c. On June 16th it said:

'When our reporter left, 13¾c. was the highest offer, several lots going for 13¾c. This latter was probably the ruling price.'

The fact was that before the Herald reporter need to have left *twenty-three* factories had sold at 13¾c., which was the ruling price of the day. Last week the Herald gave the impression that no cheese of any consequence was sold here. It said:

'In the factory trade a perfect apathy was apparent. Some buyers departed before the market opened, saying they had no orders, and, consequently, wanted no cheese. Some cheese was sent forward on commission; much more remained in the hands of the salesmen, and the remainder was sold at discouraging prices. We note sales at from 10@12c., with best figures at 12½c.'

The facts were that the transactions of the day were among the very largest of the season, our list of factories embracing nearly 6,000 boxes. The 'best figures' were not 12½c., but 12⅝c., received by several factories."

The Little Falls Cheese Market, on account of the large quantity of cheese offered, its excellent quality, and the high prices paid, has become the ruling market of America. Reports of its sales are looked for with interest, not only from all parts of the country on this side of the Atlantic, but in London, Liverpool and Manchester on the other side. Many of the leading newspapers of America have special reporters on the ground, to make reports of the market. The leading New York city papers, the Albany and Rochester papers, the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Times are here represented. Doubtless, all of these papers get true reports of the market, and, therefore, dairymen at a distance from Central New York have the benefit of Little Falls prices in regulating their sales. But why the Herald should mislead the dairymen of Central New York in this manner we are at a loss to conjecture, without it be to give prominence to the Utica market, and induce salesmen to come there instead of Little Falls. Too great pains cannot be taken to have the market reports accurate and reliable; otherwise great injury is done to the farmers of the country in the sale of their products. Market reports should not be in the interest of the buyer or seller, but should stand in that neutral position, reporting rigidly the facts. Cheese, it would seem, is quite low enough in price, without any effort on the part of the papers to reduce the rates.

THE ENGLISH CHEESE TRADE.

THE London Milk Journal for June gives some interesting statistics in regard to the cheese and butter trade of Great Britain. These statistics are furnished by the Government, and give the imports of the first four months of the present year, 1872, as compared with those during the same period in 1871 and 1870. As American dairymen are interested in knowing how far England is supplied with the dairy products from other countries, we reduce the figures to our own standard weights and gold currency, that they may be more readily comprehended.

During the first four months of 1872, or, up to May first, there were imported into England 13,309,744 pounds of cheese, the value in gold being put at $1,687,555. During the same period in 1871, the imports were 25,678,128 pounds, valued at $3,339,625. During the same time in 1870 the imports were 15,460,816 pounds, valued at $2,342,235.

Thus it appears that the imports of cheese into Great Britain were about two millions of pounds more in 1870 than in 1872, for the first four months of the year, while in 1871 they were nearly double what they were in 1872, during the same time. But what will strike American dairymen rather forcibly in these statistics, is that in 1872 the cheese cost the English only a trifle above 12½ cents per pound, while in 1871 their imported cheese cost a little over 13 cents per pound, and in 1870 over 15 cents per pound.

As a rule, so far as American cheese is concerned, the prices during the four months named are generally higher than for any other season of the year, and although the first four months in 1871 show that the cheese imported into England cost a higher price than for the same time in 1872, the low prices during the balance of the year 1871 would probably put the cost of cheese imported into England considerably below the price named for the four months of the present year. The English must regard their cheese trade this year as opening at the most favorable rates. By their own showing the cost has been only a trifle above a York shilling per pound, during a third of the year when the highest prices prevail. For the rest of the year they can reasonably expect lower figures, so that 1872 promises to them a cheaper cheese than they have had for a long time. Whether American dairymen will be so favorably impressed with the situation as this exhibit indicates is another question. But the fact that England starts this year in her cheese trade with a balance of about a half cent per pound in her favor over 1871, is significant, and may well set our dairymen thinking.

Comparing the value of the cheese imported into England for the first four months of the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, respectively, we find the drop in prices last year was about two and one-half cents below 1870; and now this year we have a further decline of half a cent below 1871. The imports of Dutch cheese, it is true, are figured with American in the above estimates, but as prices on Dutch cheese have been remarkably uniform for the last few years, the difference in rates during the seasons named may be credited, we think, for the most part to the American product. As American cheese is supposed to be improving in quality and in handling capacity from year to year, it is not easy to reconcile the falling off of prices on American without a corresponding decline on the Dutch brands. But perhaps some of our commercial men can explain the anomaly.

DETERMINING THE CASEIN IN BUTTER.

A CORRESPONDENT asks how the casein in butter can be separated and its per cent. determined. We suppose the proper way for testing butter for casein would be to take a small sample of the butter, weigh it accurately, and put it into a flask. Then add ether to the butter contained in the flask and shake them together for some time. The butter is dissolved and the casein remains. Butter which contains a large percentage of casein does not keep in good flavor for long periods. Butter should be freed from buttermilk, so far as possible, without doing injury to its grain, since it is the casein in the buttermilk that is liable, from its decomposition, to do injury to the flavor of the butter. Washing the butter in clean, sweet water, we regard as the most effectual means of removing the buttermilk and casein; because when it is attempted to remove these by simply working the butter, there is always danger of carrying the process too far, or overworking, which spoils the texture of the butter by injuring its grain.

The Irish have a good system at Cork, where all butter designed for the trade is inspected by experts who separate the samples into different classes, branding the tubs or casks according to quality. In this way the consumer goes into market with some assurance of obtaining what he is seeking. He is not so liable to be misled into purchasing an article which turns out inferior and unsatisfactory as with us. We need some plan by which the quality of butter may be graded, and each class sold on its own merits.

PRESERVING MILK AND CREAM.

BETHEL'S method of preserving milk and cream is as follows:—"First the milk is scalded; then it is surcharged with carbonic acid by means of a force-pump and afterwards drawn off into strong metal barrels. By the aid of a valve-cock attached to a pipe leading to the bottom, the exit of the liquid, as may be wanted, can be managed. The milk may be placed in the barrels first, and the gas forced in afterwards, and this doubtless is the most convenient plan to be adopted when milk is to be preserved under this method.

Another method recommended is to sweeten the milk by adding clarified sugar at the rate of 4 ounces to the gallon of milk. Then to curdle the mass by means of rennet and separate the solid from the liquid portion with a sieve. The whey is evaporated to dryness and the residue mixed by the aid of heat and a little bicarbonate of soda, (1 part to 20 parts residue,) with the curd previously washed and pressed. When the amalgamation is perfect, sufficient tragacanth is added to promote the solidification of the mass. These methods are inferior to BORDEN'S, when the milk is condensed "*in vacuo*."

DAIRY NOTES.

Milking Cows up to Time of Calving.—A friend sends us a slip cut from some paper (we don't know what one) which contains the following:—"An intelligent correspondent expresses in the following paragraph a view which we have seen advanced by several good farmers:—"I am a decided advocate for milking cows up to calving; if the milk gets thick throw it away, but milk the cow. Always give her to understand that giving milk is her business, and keep her at it late and early. A cow that gives a moderate steady yield up to calving is far preferable to one that is very flush immediately after calving and then dries up before six months have passed."

Aeration of Cream.—Mr. GREENE in his paper upon the manufacture of butter in creameries, asks:—"Will any advocate of the theory that aeritication of the cream, while churning, is of no account, please explain why it is when a churn is too full, and the dasher does not rise to the surface, it requires so much more time to bring butter than when the dasher rises clear of the cream? This fact seems to argue that the amount of air forced down through the cream performs a chemical office in the operation of no small importance."

The Herdsman.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Weaning Calves.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer says:—Calves which are to be raised should be with the cow till they are about a week old. If the cow's udder is caked or swollen, milk off a part so that the calf will give the udder a good bunting, which will save the trouble of rubbing her bag down. Most stock raisers teach a calf to drink by putting their fingers in the calf's mouth and holding its head down to the trough. A calf after sucking from a cow, is very unwilling to put his head down to drink, and often very severely wounds the fingers with its sharp teeth. I fix a rag around the nose of a watering pot (an old coffee pot will answer the same purpose) so that it will let out a small stream of milk, place the rag in the calf's mouth, cant the pot so that the milk will run, and the calf soon learns to draw upwards. Gently lower the pot to the floor, and after one or two trials, the calf will drink from a rag attached to the bottom of its trough.

Scour in Calves.—In reply to the inquiry of M. A. HULL, I would say that I have effected a cure for the above disease, when nothing else would allay it, by administering an "adult dose" of paregoric. If the first dose does not effect a cure, or relieve the calf's sufferings, give another in the course of two hours. Mix the paregoric with five or six times its bulk of tepid water, and use a long-necked bottle in giving it to the calf. Two doses wrought a cure for me when a calf got so weak it could not stand. —G. B. D.

WILL you allow a farmer's daughter to give her cure for scour in calves. Take two quarts of milk from the cow; add one tea cup of boiled flaxseed; give this night and morning till the calf is better. Then let it run on the grass, giving it cold skimmed or thick milk; do not warm it, as this gives the scours. I give mine sweet milk till they are three weeks old, then cold skimmed milk right out of the springhouse. Feed them separate, so that one will not get more than another. About three quarts is plenty for each one. I never have a calf sick or die in the Winter. We turn them into the stock yard, turn them out to water, and put them back to a trough of boiled oats and bran.—WILD IRISH GIRL

Cow Giving Lumpy Milk.—What will cure my cow, that gives lumpy milk out of her two hind teats?—T. G. WILLIAMS.

FEED the cow, with her grain or roots, a small piece of poke root (*Phytolacca decandra*) two or three times a week, until her milk ceases to be lumpy. See RURAL NEW-YORKER, June 15, page 390.

Texas Cattle in Illinois.—It is asserted by a Central Illinoisan that it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that Texan cattle cannot be brought to Illinois, summered, wintered, and fattened, and made a profitable business to the grazier.

Scours in Calves.—ISAAC WARNER writes:—Take ox-eye daisy and make a tea of it; put it in new or sweet milk, and give the calf two or three times a day. This will cure the scours in calves, lambs or pigs. It will also cure cold night sweats."

The Poultry-Yard.

SAVANNAH FOWLS DYING.

MY Brahma hens have been dying on my hands for two years past; and, as I cannot find here any cure, I write for information. Am obliged to keep them in a small yard, but they can run about and scratch, pick up table refuse, and have, daily, green stuff, grass, etc., ashes, good water and care. Eggs are plenty. Combs are red and fowls lively; but one by one they droop and die. Sometimes it seems to be gapes. They seem to be choked; open the mouth at every breath; squawk every few minutes; warts blind them; don't eat and, of course, die. Sometimes they just droop away day by day—no trouble in throat; crop full of watery substance and hot; head hot; comb black. In the first case I have tried the feather and turpentine, but find no worms; in both cases have removed the scale on the tongue and given usual remedies for pip. Good, smart laying hens will suddenly sicken, and in ten to twenty days die, apparently from starvation. Please tell me through your paper what is the trouble and what to do.—"DIXIE," *Savannah, Ga.*

HAVE any of our readers had similar experience? and can they advise our correspondent? We cannot.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Red-Cap Fowls.—Can you tell me anything about a variety of fowls called "Red-caps," which I have heard mentioned. What are they?—F. M. P.

WE do not remember to have seen any fowls with this name, but they are described as "a kind of Golden-Spangled Hamburgh, with the difference of being almost as large as a Dorking, and having the rose comb most prodigiously developed, that of the cock being often three inches across, and too heavy to stand upright." They are not called beautiful fowls, but are said to be enormous layers, and have a large, plump body. We do not know of any in this country. They are to be found in Yorkshire, England.

Chicken Cholera.—W. H. FEVOR, Mechanicstown, Md., says the following remedy has proved of great service in his neighborhood:—"Two ounces alum, two ounces resin, two ounces copperas, two ounces lac sulphur, two ounces cayenne pepper; pulverize, then mix three tablespoonfuls of the powder with one quart corn meal, and dampen for use. This quantity is sufficient for twelve fowls, and may be used either as a preventive or cure. For the first it should be given once or twice a week."

Field Crops.

RYE FOR SOILING MILCH COWS.

A. W. CHEEVER, Sheldonsville, Mass., commenting upon the MR. I. D. G. NELSON'S article in the RURAL NEW-YORKER condemning rye for milch cows on the ground that it imparts a disagreeable odor to milk and butter, says, in the New England Farmer:

Now, I consider it my duty, after a two years' trial of green rye for milch cows, to say that it does *not* impart any disagreeable odor to either the milk or the butter. I sowed enough rye last fall at three different times, to give me all I could feed to my stock while it would be soft and tender. On account of the peculiarity of the season this spring it has not lasted in a feeding condition as long as it would had the weather been different. The spring was extremely dry till the 19th of May, so that the rye did not thicken up as it would have done had there been more rain, and then when the showers came it headed right out and was soon too hard for good feed. Last year I commenced cutting the 8th of May, and had it thick enough to make a good swath. This year the first was cut on the 20th of the month, and it was too thin to be of the best quality. The latter sowings are much better. I have cut enough to-day,—June 5th,—that was lodged, to last probably a week.

My cows are very fond of it. They eat it very much better than they ever did any kind of millet. As soon as they commenced eating it, they increased in their quantity of milk to a large degree. And the butter made from them is of a much better color, and certainly of as good quality as could be made from any kind of feed, *except* the best pasture grasses. I have much faith in rye as a soiling crop, and shall continue to raise it in the future. It lasts but a few weeks at most, but while it is in feeding condition, it is one of the best crops I raise, judging by the quantity and quality of milk and butter produced, as well as by the way the cows put it out of sight when it is fed to them. There can be little risk in putting in a small field of it, for if it is not needed to feed green it can remain for seed, and with present prices of rye and straw it cannot be a very unprofitable crop.

I cannot conceive how Mr. Nelson could have come to the conclusion that his milk or butter was injured by green rye, for it is one of the sweetest kinds of feed when young and tender, as any one can prove by simply chewing a stock of it for a few moments, and while cutting and handling it, it gives off a pleasant odor, very unlike the disagreeable, pungent smell of green Hungarian grass.

I have just delivered a forty pound churning of butter, made this week, chiefly from green rye, and several of my patrons exclaimed when the boxes were opened, "How sweet that butter smells! I think your cows have been at pasture this week;" which was a mistake, for I have not yet turned out at all, but have fed only hay, grain and green rye. And the more rye fed, the better has been the quantity and quality of the milk and butter.

BERBERRY AND RUST ON WHEAT.

THERE is considerable difference in opinions in regard to the Berberry bush. It is claimed by some that it will blight wheat and other small grain; that the fungi on the Berberry and that which produces rust on wheat is the same, and that wheat grown alongside the Berberry will rust; consequently, the crop becomes worthless. There are others who claim that they have grown as good crops of wheat alongside the Berberry hedges as could be grown where there is none of it. I would like to hear from some of your correspondents on the subject; also, if there has ever been any scientific experiments in relation to the matter. We need something to fence our prairies, and prefer a living fence; and there are advantages in favor of the Berberry, if it can be used with safety to the crops.—D. R. A.—*Scranton, Iowa.*

As long ago as 1774—we do not know how much earlier—the injurious influence of Berberry on growing grain was noted and written about. Even though botanists have refused to believe the theory, the fact seems to have been well established that, under certain conditions, Berberry does promote the distribution of rust upon grain growing beside it. As long ago as 1806, it had come to be known by observing botanists that the leaves of the Berberry were attacked by a yellow parasitic fungus, larger, but otherwise resembling rust on wheat. DE BARY, the German Fungologist has established the truth of a suggestion made by Sir. JOSEPH BANKS, in 1806, in the "Annals of Botany," as follows: "Is it not more than possible that the parasitic fungus of the Berberry and that of wheat are of the same species, and that the seed is transferred from the Berberry to the corn?" DE BARY has established, by propagation of the Berberry fungus *Æcidium berberidis*, and the wheat fungus or rust, *Puccinia graminis*, that they are one and the same. The experiment was tried, with due precautions, of inoculating the leaves of the Berberry with the spores of the *Puccinia*, the result being the production, not of the same fungus, but of the *Æcidium*, while the sowing of the spores of this latter fungus on the leaves of couch or wheat produced conversely the *Puccinia*. By sowing the spores of either fungus on the plant on which it was itself parasitic, he failed altogether to reproduce the same plant; and this alternation of generation may serve to account for the fact, which has often been noticed, that rust is apt to appear not in successive but in alternate years on the same crop.

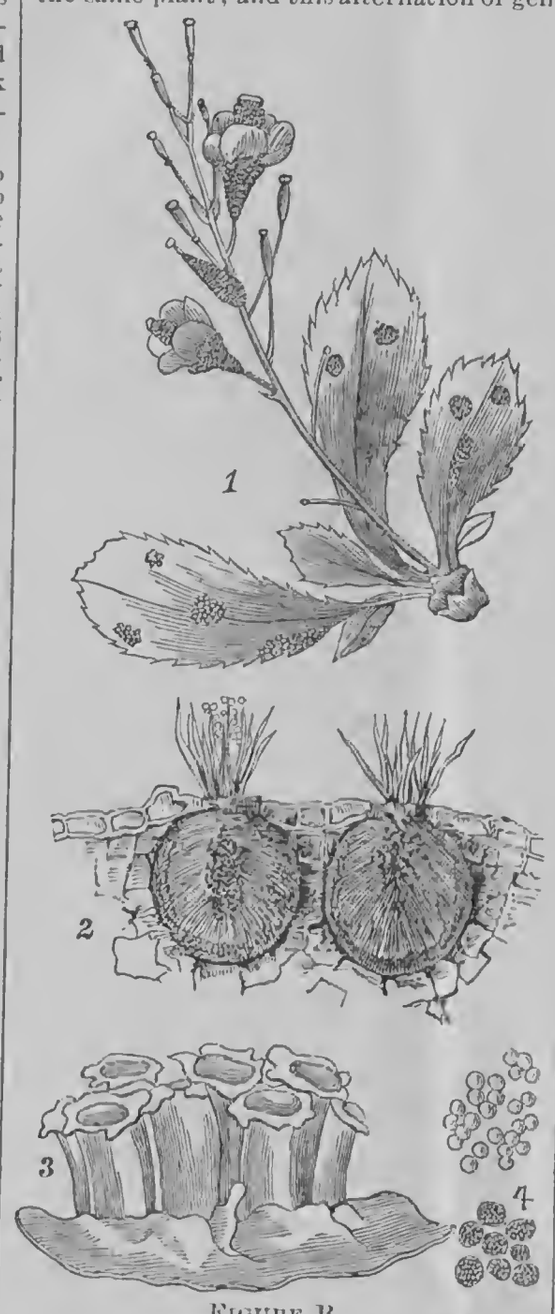


FIGURE B.

The *Bulletin de la Societe Botanique de France* for January, 1870, contains the following account of the action of a railway company in the South of France:—"In the commune of Genlis, Department of Cote-d'-Or, a Berberry hedge was not long since planted on one of the railway embankments; when immediately the crops of wheat, rye and barley in the neighborhood became infested with rust. The complaints of the farmers caused the appointment by the company of a commission to investigate the subject, who reported, after a full inquiry, that wherever the Berberry was planted the cereals were more or less attacked by rust; where they were absent, the crops were free from disease; and that the planting of a single Berberry bush was sufficient to produce the rust where it had never appeared before. The railway company's own commission held that compensation was due from the company to the farmers."

We give herewith illustrations of the fungi named above, and which it seems to have been proved by DE BARY'S experiments are identical:

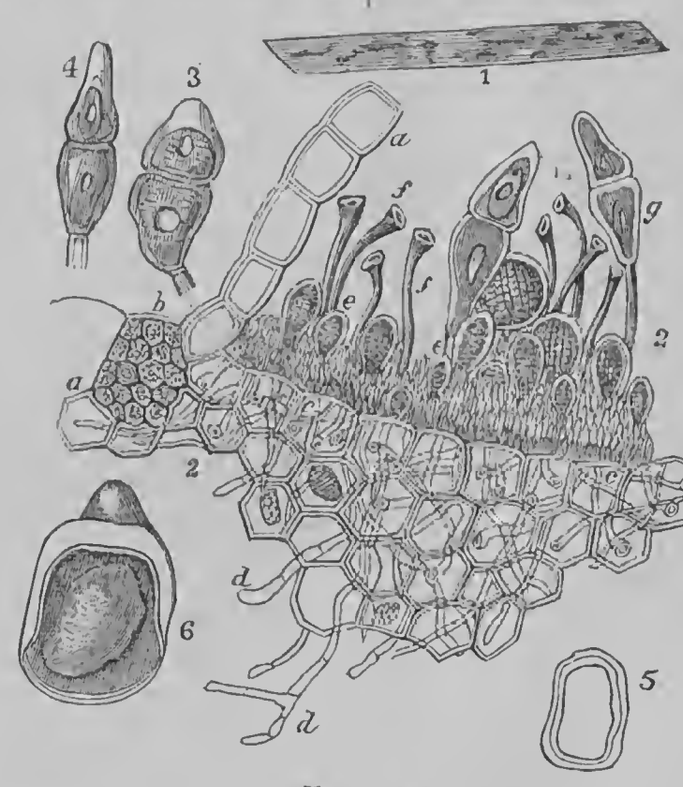


FIGURE A.

FIG. A. *Puccinia graminis;* PERS.—1. Leaf of grass, with mildew, natural size. 2. Section of the leaf, with a patch of mildew and rust; *a*, epidermis of the leaf; *b*, bast-cell-nerves; *c*, *c*, outer layer of cells of the leaf on which the parasite rests; *d*, *d*, mycelium; *e*, *e*, young and old spores of Cæoma lineare; *f*, *f*, stalks from which the spores have fallen off; *g*, spores of the Puccinia. 3, 4. Spores. 5. Section of the wall of the lower spore-cell. 6. Longitudinal section of the upper spore-cell with the spore-nucleus. (2—6 magnified.)

FIG. B. *Æcidium berberidis*, GMEL.—1. Branch of Berberry with spots of rust, natural size. 2. Spermagonia. 3. A group of Perdia with their orifices dentated. 4. Sporidia. (2, 3 and 4 magnified.)

The Canada Pea spoken of in our market reports, SAMUEL S. BARTON is informed, is the small field or yellow pea—about as large as buckshot, prolific and excellent stock feed and also good to grow to plow under. But in Bucks Co., Pa., we should prefer clover as a green crop to turn under unless time is important. In that case peas grow soonest. The Cow Pea of the South is excellent for fertilizing purposes. What the seed of the last named will cost we do not know. Vetch has been little grown in this country; and we know of no reason why it should not be profitably grown, both for soiling and fertilizing. It will thrive on soils too poor to produce clover it is said.

Sheep Husbandry.

THE WOOL CLIP OF 1872.

THE wool-growing States of the *old* West—embracing the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi—are showing a considerable increase in the number of sheep returned in 1872, over that of 1870, while still further on, in the *new* West, of the rocky Mountain and Oregon region, the increase in numbers has been nearly double the original stock of four or five years ago. Better than the increase in numbers of the sheep in this new West, has been the appreciation in value of the fleece, from better blood and better handling. By the opening of direct railway communication with the Pacific States, the influence of this increase is reflected directly back upon the old West, the Middle and the Atlantic States.

In the region of Ohio—the largest wool-producing State of the old West—the increase in the number of sheep since 1870 has been about 12 per cent. But, as affecting the clip of 1872, there is another element which materially increases its volume: the cold weather has put forward the time of shearing, at the least, four weeks, so that instead of a year's growth of wool we have thirteen months, and the best of flock masters tell us the fleeces of Merino sheep give an average of six to eight ounces above the usual weight. This will give in Ohio alone an increase of two million pounds of wool, for the clip of 1872, being nearly up to the largest production of this State when wool-growing was at its hight, some four or five years ago.

In the dairy regions cows have taken the place of sheep, to a large extent, and the present fair price of dairy products will prevent the rapid return to wool-growing which was imminent last year; and with the moderate prospects for wool under the reduced tariff, it is about an even choice between wool-growing and the dairy business, to be decided by special reference to local advantages.

Early in the Spring the wool trade was excited, and prices went up to 75 cents for XX Merino, and as high as 82 cents for fine staple; but now the market is dull at five to ten cents less than these rates.

WRINKLES ON SHEEP.

GEORGE GEDDES goes for the wrinkled sheep in this wise:—"By common consent it has been settled that Merino sheep should have some wrinkles, or folds, which grow out of the great looseness of the skin on various parts of the body. Dr. RANDALL says that the Spanish, French and German breeders have all of them approved of these folds in the skin, considering them as indications of a heavy fleece, and 'the French have bred them over the entire bodies of many of their sheep.' Many of our American breeders fell into this bad fashion of the French, and, as in the case of yolk, they carried a good thing so far that, from being a merit, it became an 'unmitigated nuisance, both in appearance and reality.' I have seen at a State Fair of an agricultural society a ram covered all over his body with wrinkles, along the outer edges of which grew hair, while between the folds tolerably fine wool grew—the whole filled with yolk, much of it indurated, that looked like the secretions of the human ear. A good shearer would require fully two hours of time to cut off this coat of mingled hair, wool and filth, that probably would not yield four pounds of cleansed wool. This brute was adorned with the ribbon that indicated that he had been awarded the first premium. The owner sat with his heels and legs on a bench, stretched along one side of his booth, the very personification of complacency. I very much wished for a picture of the whole thing—ram, owner and the committee that awarded the premium. Nothing could have illustrated with more force the evil effects of bad fashions when they carry even honest judges along their ruinous currents."

The Swine-Herd.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Lice on Swine.—I have a white Chester sow and pigs which are literally covered with lice, nearly destroying them. Have tried tar, grease, sulphur, kerosene, soft soap, etc., but can't eradicate them. Is there any remedy? I am satisfied the Chesters do not suit our climate; the Berkshires are much their superiors here.—M. M. MOORE, *Columbus, Ga.*

You must have a new species of lice if neither sulphur nor kerosene will destroy them. But we think if you use carbolic soap to wash them with they will leave. If they do not, send us a specimen in alcohol, that we may study him. We have tried the following with success. Wash the pig thoroughly with soap and water, and then apply one or two drachms of mercurial mange ointment, rubbed in every second or third day, as long as may be necessary. Of course the pigs should be kept in clean pens or pastures, with (if in pens) fresh, clean litter often.

Thumps in Swine.—This trouble is caused by sleeping under houses or in old beds that have been reduced to powder by long and constant usage. A pig in preparing his bed, where there is much fine dust, is sure to inhale it, and entering his lungs, it produces the peculiar motion in his sides called thumps. J. H. WENTWORTH may be correct; different causes may produce like results; but if a dry, hacking cough accompanies the disease, its owner may rest assured that its lungs are full of dust. Removal from the old bed, and (if he will eat it) a pickled herring out of the brine, every 24 hours, will effect a cure.—A.

Thumps in Pigs.—JOSIAH PENFIELD, Tremont, Ill., writes the National Live Stock Journal that he has had success in treating pigs with "thumps," in the following manner:—"I mixed tar and water together by heating, and gave it to the pigs warm for two, three or four successive mornings; and the pigs so affected and so treated appear now to be as well and hearty as any in my herd."

Measles in Swine.—R. F. P. is informed that we know no better remedy for measles than feeding sulphur occasionally.

The Apiarian.

HONEY-PRODUCING PLANTS.

In a recent issue of the RURAL NEW-YORKER was an article on honey-producing plants. Being an apiarian, to a limited extent, and having produced many plants of different varieties for my bees to gather honey from, and having eagerly watched the busy workers in their meanderings in search of honey, I am led to give the readers of the Apiarian Department the results of my observation and experiments.

The first food in the year carried into the hive is unbolted rye flour, or wheat flour makes a pretty good equivalent if mixed with sawdust to prevent the bees getting buried in it. This stimulates early breeding. After the flour the bees work, some on willows and maples, and collect cement from the balm of Gilead, but comparatively no work is done until the apple trees burst their fruit buds and expand their blossoms. It is then that the gatherers of the liquid sweets display their most prominent characteristic to the best advantage; and for the past three years this has been the principal honey season of the year. During June and July a large amount of honey is obtained from white clover; but during the last two seasons the severe and protracted drouths have cut very short this source of food for the models of industry. When circumstances are auspicious this is the main honey season.

After the flowers of white clover change from pink to chalky whiteness, thence to a dull brown, the main dependence is sweet mignonette, and I have found this to be the only variety of plants worthy of cultivation for the secretion of honey. My somewhat extended experience convincingly proves to me that buckwheat is of no value to bees in this vicinity, and the same is true of catnip, mustard and golden rod. Sweet alyssum takes rank next to mignonette, and is preferable to the three plants next previously mentioned.

The bloom of apple trees has been very full and of long duration, similar to that of 1870; consequently the store of honey has largely increased for the past three weeks, and, with a favorable season, the crop of apples, and honey from their blooms, will nearly equal that of 1870. G. R. D.

Pittsfield, N. H., June 5.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Fertilizing Italian Queens.—An Onondaga Co, N. Y., apiarian says.—"I have tried many different ways to get my queens fertilized by Italian drones, and I can say I have had good success in one way, and never failed when I have tried it in a full stock of bees. I select a stock with plenty of the best drones and fifteen or twenty rods from any other stock and as soon as the queen hatches, I clip one wing, raise a bed of sawdust three or four feet square, lay on a good broad bottom board, and set my hive on so that she can crawl back when she comes out. I have tried queens in this way for three seasons and have never lost one in full stocks, and the queens were all fertilized and lay first rate. A queen bee can be introduced from any stock and thus prevent in-and-in breeding."

Transferring Bees.—B. C. FRENCH in Bee Journal says:—"Here is *my* plan of transferring. Blow smoke in the entrance—invert the hive—place a thin cloth over it, to prevent the bees coming out, and rap on the hive for two or three minutes. The bees will fill themselves and gather at one corner of the cloth. Now take off one side of the hive and remove one card of brood, fit it in a frame and hang it in the new hive. Take the blanket with the bees that have gathered and cover the new hive; then turn the old hive down so the entrances of the two hives come together, rap on the old hive, and the bees will travel on the double-quick. I transferred twenty-four stocks this summer without the loss of a queen.

Reports on the Condition of Bees.—A correspondent suggests that our correspondents who keep bees will benefit each other if they furnish the RURAL a statement of the condition of the bees, and the probable honey produced in their respective neighborhoods. All right; we will print them if you send them on.

To Cure Bee Stings.—B. R. HUDSON Says:—"Take leaves of cross-weed, green; beat up fine—put in a kettle of water and soda, so as to form a soft poultice. Apply to the wound and it will cure it in a short time."

How to Distinguish Drone Comb.—Will some Bee-man tell me, through the RURAL, how I may know the *drone comb* from the comb containing the working bees?—ROBERT S. GARDNER.

Book on Bees.—Please tell me the name of a reliable and practical book on the management of bees and bee hives.—RALEIGH.

QUINBY'S Beekeeper's Guide. See our Book List.

Farm Economy.

SAWING DOWN TREES.

In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 29th FRANK BATCHELOR of Michigan asks how to saw down trees without injuring them. I have had considerable experience in sawing down white ash and hickory timber in the old Bay State, and this was my way of doing it:—First, ascertain which way the tree leans, or is likely to fall, and commence sawing on that side; as soon as the saw is in sufficient depth to allow it, drive a wedge, to prevent pinching, and continue the sawing until the tree is cut a little more than half off; then drive a wedge on each side as near the saw as possible, and take out the first wedge; the tree can then be cut off before falling, and thus prevent splitting up and wasting the timber.

If the tree should lean considerably, it might be necessary to let the first wedge remain in until the tree falls, but if it stands nearly erect, it should not be allowed to remain, as it might throw it over the wrong way. I once sawed down a tree that was so well balanced that it was necessary to push it over after taking out the saw; think if it had stood on the prairie the wind would have done that part of the job.—A. HALL, *Waterloo, Iowa.*

I NOTICE an article in the RURAL of June 29, from F. BATCHELOR, asking information about sawing down timber for saw logs, so as not to split the timber. Now, Mr. Editor, I should have thought that the results of the first attempt of Mr. BATCHELOR would have taught him how to have avoided splitting in the second attempt. We will select our tree and decide the way we wish to fall it (being certain it will fall that way, but that it does not lean too heavy); then go on the under side, and saw in from 6 to 10 inches, owing to size of tree; then drive a wedge in the saw surf; then go around on the upper side of the tree, and commence from 4 to 10 inches higher up, and saw until the tree falls. With a little experience you will avoid waste of timber.—NOAH MILLESON.

IN answer to FRANK BATCHELOR, about sawing down timber, I would say he must be very green in the business. I have sawed down a great many hundred thousand feet of timber, both pine and oak, and never had but one tree split, I think. F. B. must have used his wedges too freely. I have never found it necessary to use wedges on more than one tree in one hundred. If F. B. would come out here in old Steuben Co., I would show him how to saw down timber with a great saving of time and timber—much better than I can explain on paper, for I am no writer; but twenty years' experience has taught me how to saw down timber.—G. D. ROOD, *Painted Post, N. Y.*

Composting Sorghum Bagasse.—We have made good manure from sorghum bagasse by laying a thick layer of muck (or even loam will answer, but muck or leaves, is best) over the space upon which the compost is to be piled, then a layer of bagasse, then add quicklime in quantity sufficient to incorporate the bagasse thoroughly with it, then a thick layer of muck and so alternating muck, bagasse and lime, covering the whole with muck, decayed wood, chip manure, or even clayey loam. In about four weeks pitch it over, beginning at one side and mixing it thoroughly. It will quickly decompose and make excellent manure. The muck will absorb the gases which escape from the decomposing bagasse, the decomposition being hastened by the quicklime. This answers the question of our Augusta, Ga., correspondent.

Ox-Yokes.—F. H. WINIKER asks some one to give him directions for making ox-yokes for 1, 2 and 3 year old oxen. What should be the length, breadth, etc., to make them fit properly. He also asks for directions for breaking oxen.

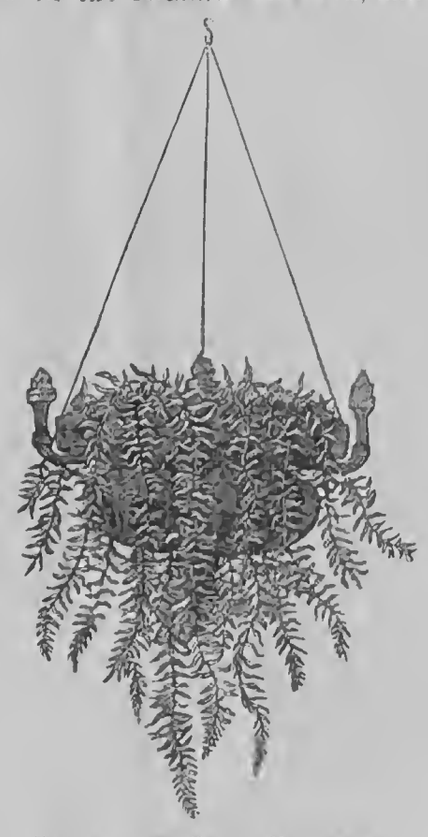
The Vineyard.

THE COMING VINTAGE OF CALIFORNIA.

SOME weeks since it was believed that the late and unusually severe frosts had seriously damaged the grape crop over a large portion of the State, reducing the estimated vintage by thirty to forty per cent. Recent investigation, made by a leading

DINNER-TABLE FLOWER VASE.—[See page 47.]

firm engaged in the wine business in this city, made it almost certain that the vintage—though somewhat reduced by the frosts in particular localities—will be considerably greater than that of 1871, and will probably foot up 8,000,000 gallons, not taking into account the amount of grapes consumed in brandy manufacture, which will be considerable in spite of the burdensome taxes imposed upon the business by the government. With increased facilities for handling the wine, more thorough knowledge of the business, and more complete system in all its details, there is, year by year, a marked improvement in the quality of our wines, and a steady increase in the demand, both at home and abroad, and as a matter of course an increase in the prices realized by the producers. The vintage of 1872 will undoubtedly be the largest yet produced in California, and will bring more than a proportionately large sum of money into the State. The demand for pure California wines is increasing more rapidly in the States of the Mississippi Valley than in those on the Atlantic seaboard, and our



BASKET WITH FERN.—[See page 41.]

wine dealers are enjoying quite a profitable trade with the West.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

VINEYARD NOTES.

Summer Layering of Grapes.—The Rural World says:—Summer layers are always questionable in view of health and profit. To gain any important point, it should now be done. Although we believe it is paying dearly for the plants, still it may, under circumstances, be necessary. Of course the canes have been selected long ago; the shoots have now pushed; a nice trench is made, with pins to peg down the canes; a wire should be tightly turned between every shoot; this will cause the cane to throw out roots, and more and better furnished plants will be the result. Have a clean, nice, firm trench; lay in the cane with shoots; peg down or lay on rocks; pinch out the point of shoot, and cover thinly but firmly with good soil. What is made in plants, is taken from the fruit or vitality of the parent plant.

Rabbits in Vineyards.—Last Spring I planted out about one hundred grape vines—the greater part of them eight or ten rods from the house. During last Winter they were all cut off by those pests of farmers and gardeners in this section—the rabbits. Will you, or some of your correspondents, please inform me what to do to prevent a a repetition of their depredations.—"RURALIST."

PLANT some sweet corn near your vineyard, and next fall cut it up and leave it in the stack where grown. The rabbits will eat the corn in preference to the grapes, and if you feel disposed to catch them in traps or shoot the rascals, you will know where they are to be found.

Vines near St. Helena, Cal.—St. Helena is about 58 miles from San Francisco—a beautiful little village. Right about it are vineyards which, according to a statement in a recent California paper, contain 682,000 vines ranging from one to ten years old—most of them being over three years. The varieties of grapes best adapted to the locality are named (in the order of excellence) as Johannisberg and Franklin of the Reisling variety; Black Malvoise and Zinfindel for red wine; Muscatel and the varieties of the Chasselas. Catawbas are being planted for wine-making purposes.

Summer Pruning.—GEO. HUSMAN of Missouri says:—"In Summer pruning we take little stock; close pruning in the Winter is bad, but Summer pruning, or what is practiced in its stead, foliage murdering—is an absolute iniquity. Give plenty of scope to the vine; use no unnatural checks, and health, fruitfulness and longevity will be the result."

Material for Tying Vines.—The Rural World says:—"Willow is admirable for first or old wood ties; also, gunny sack thread, rye straw (with grave doubts), the *yucca filamentosa*, seem to do well. Pawpaw and linn bark are excellent, but only adapted to some localities."

The Garden.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Fruit on Melon Vines.—As to the cantelope variety of melons, cucumbers, squash, and particularly water melon, do the lateral branches of the vines bear the fruit, or is it only the main stem of the vine? Does it keep the vines bearing longer and make the fruit larger and better to cover the main stems of the vines about two feet from the root, so that they may take root again?—AN AGENT, *Hickman, Ky.*

THE vines named produce fruit on the lateral as well as main stem. Where the season is quite extended there is an advantage to be gained by layering the main stem, as its tendency is to extend the bearing season. At the North, where the seasons are short, we find that checking the growth by pinching off the ends of the vines to be an advantage, as it hastens the maturity of the fruit. In your climate, and further South, an opposite plan may be preferable.

Groundsel.—Will some of your many readers be so kind as to inform me what Groundsel is? I have tried to find out without success.—DOLLIE.

IT is an imported weed, the botanical name of which is *Senecio vulgaris*. The name is from the Latin *Senex*, an old man, the pappus succeeding the flowers resembling a beard or hair. The old botanist DE CANDOLLE says that it follows Europeans, and wherever they remain long enough to cultivate the earth, then the Groundsel soon appears.

A Well-Preserved Squash.—I send you a Turban Squash. I have also Hubbard squashes yet perfectly sound. I find no trouble in keeping either the Hubbard or Turban all Winter.—MARK WILSON, *Oil City, Pa., June*, 1872.

THE squash arrived in good condition and sound as when first picked from the vine. The Turban must either be a good keeper or you have an excellent plan for keeping; perhaps both; please give us the particulars for the benefit of our many readers, who would like to know how it is done.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Birds, Cats, Rats and Mice.—*July* 1.—Almost everybody favors the birds and encourage their presence in the garden and on the farm. There are exceptions, however, to this rule—at least some persons make an exception in favor of certain kinds of birds, such as crows, that pull up corn, king-birds, that catch and kill bees, robbins, and other fruit-eating birds; but, taking them altogether, they do us more good than harm. For my own part, I like the mischievous kinds best, and the crow commands my admiration above all others, for he seems to act out his true nature without any make believe of goodness, if there is none in him. But the little sparrows, wrens, and other smaller but more domestic species, who build their nests in the grass and among the shrubbery about our dwellings, are the ones which demand our attention and draw upon our affections. But domestic life in this country would hardly be complete without the cat, and, as is well known, that animal is the greatest enemy the birds have, especially to the little, harmless, inoffensive kinds. We have bird-dogs, deer-hounds, fox-hounds, shepherd-dogs, in fact, breeds that will do a particular kind of work and no other, even to the worthless poodle, which can receive any amount of the ladies' affection without giving any in return. Now, why cannot we have a breed of cats that will hunt rats and mice, and let the birds alone? Here is a chance for some evolutionist to work himself into notoriety and do mankind a favor.

I am decidedly in favor of the birds, as well as a steadfast friend of cats, for I know their value in keeping down the rats and mice, races which appear to have been especially created as food for Chinamen and cats. It will not do to annihilate the cats, unless we wish to be served in the same way by the rats and mice; neither will it do to expect that one will keep these two races from a half dozen barns and still do duty in the house. The truth is we expect too much of our cats and then condemn them for a little recreation among the birds. The patent drug men have undertaken to run opposition to the cats in their rat and mice exterminators, but the thing won't work about dwelling houses, or at least it works too strong on the scent line. A friend is down on cats, and the mice and rats soon found it out, and gave him a surprise party; consequently he was obliged to do something, and very quickly; so he tried one of the patent lightning rat poisons; the result was dead rats under the floor, in the partitions and ceiling—carpenters' and masons' bills repairing damages incurred in getting out the carcasses. Too many cats, rats, mice, or birds are a nuisance, consequently the war of races is well enough as it is, and only those who think they are wise would wish to make a change.

A New Bedding Plant.—*July* 2.—Last Spring Mr. B. K. Bliss gave me a strange looking bulb, or tuber, the name of which he said was *Amorphaphallus Rivre*—a plant of recent introduction into European gardens, and unknown here until the present season. I planted the tuber in a pot, but it did not give any signs of growth until about four weeks since, when a stem fully one inch in diameter appeared, and has continued to grow until the present time. The plant is now about eighteen inches high, with a columnar-shaped stem, crowned with three large leaves, each divided and sub-divided into many ovate somewhat lanceolate leaflets; stem and leaf stalks are of a dark green color, spotted with light gray, the leaflets being a dark, glossy green, without any markings. The plant, as a whole, is decidedly unique, if not what would be called really handsome. It is probably a near relative of our common Indian Turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*.

A Showy Bed of Begonias.—*July* 3.—Begonias are beautiful ornamental leaf plants, if well grown, and a few of them produce very showy flowers. I have tried them for several years in the open border, as well as in baskets, with very poor success, and this season I concluded not to remove them from the green house, but plunge the pots in sand on one of the side stages. The result is entirely satisfactory, and all the species and varieties are as beautiful at this time as I could wish. They seem to require a high temperature and moist atmosphere to insure a full development of foliage. The old Begonia rex is one of the most showy of the large leaved species, but the smaller and more brilliant colored sorts help to fill up and give a diversified appearance to a group of these very interesting plants. They are suitable for window culture in summer, being seldom attacked by insects.

Extra Fire-Works.—*July* 4.—I do not own to be lacking in patriotism, still I am not partial to fire-crackers and the little pop-gun sort of display usually so common on this day. Besides I never feel exactly safe, in a dry time, with fire thrown here and there about my buildings. On this "glorious 4th of July" I concluded to keep quiet, and let others burn powder and raise a smoke; but I was not to be let alone, for one of my tenement houses caught fire in the afternoon while the family was absent, and I soon had an expensive as well as extensive display in spite of my premeditated design not to have any fireworks on the occasion. With the assistance of near neighbors the fire was confined to the building where it originated, and the jolly patriotism and generosity of the same men and women made John's loss good to him in cash, bedding and clothing. The building was insured; for not to insure a building as soon as finished is a kind of neglect to which I am not addicted; and although I have been paying premiums for twenty years, this is the first loss by fire. It is a great pity that every poor man, as well as those who are in moderate circumstances, who fail to get their lives insured for the benefit of their families, could not be scorched just enough to make them do their duty.

The Horseman.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Practical Horse Shoeing.—A work on this subject has just been published by D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., prepared by G. Fleming, F.R.G.S., M.A.I., etc. We purposed and did commence to review it at length with a view to giving our readers some of its more important suggestions; but we found that we could not segregate from it profitably, and accordingly abandoned the purpose, and commend it here to the attention of every farmer who reads the Rural New-Yorker. Dr. Fleming says rightly, that the art of farriery in the country has never received a scientific development, but has ever been a mere affair of routine and tradition; and he asserts that the horse's foot is not a crude block of insensitive matter, but a most wonderfully constructed apparatus, possessed of qualities which are not to be found in any other part of the body. The work deals with the anatomy of the foot, analyzes the hoof, treats of the growth of the hoof, of shoeing, preparing the hoof for the shoe, shoeing, including objects to be obtained and pattern of shoe recommended, mode of applying the shoe, rasping, etc., etc. It is a book from which we would gladly make liberal extracts, but deem it better to commend its careful study to every horseman and farrier.

Arab Horses.—When did the so-called "Arab breed" establish itself in the East; from what sources was it originally drawn? In the seventh century the Arabs had but few horses, and those of no great repute. Until within the last hundred years or so, when the *prestige* of Arabian blood began to establish itself, Arab owners were content to trace a pedigree to one of the five animals upon which Mahomet and his four faithful followers fled on the night of the Hegira from Mecca to Medina. Evidently, Arab blood had no great scope in the days of the prophet. Also, when Mahomet attacked the Koreiss, near Mecca, there were but two horses recorded in his whole army; and at the close of that campaign, though in his spoils there are enumerated 40,000 sheep, 24,000 camels, and 24,000 ounces of silver, no horses are recorded in the plunder.—*Land and Water.*

Farcy Remedy.—John McMullin's animal has farcy, and he will give one teaspoonful of copperas once in two days, and use good care in other respects it will cure. If it is of some time standing, double the dose. This I have used, and seen used, in several cases; and I have worked a beast for years after having the disease cured; and I know it to be sure—at least, it has cured three for me.—A Reader, *Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*

Scientific and Useful.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

To Soften Old Putty.—The best application for softening putty is caustic soda or potash—preferably the latter. To make either soda or potash caustic, dissolve them in water, mix with freshly burned and slaked lime, and after the mixture has settled pour off the clear liquid for use. Putty will be very rapidly softened if kept moist with this liquid. Caustic alkali is also the best, and, in fact, the only thing that will remove paint spots from the glass of windows after they have once become dry. A semi-scientific journal, in a recent issue, advises us to use *oxalic acid* for this purpose, and the recipe has, I observe, been copied far and wide—a remarkable instance of the lack of chemical knowledge that prevails among a certain class of so-called scientific men. Oxalic acid has no effect on paint, though it removes rust spots very effectually. Caustic potash or soda, or even good soft soap, will remove paint. When soft soap is used, mix it with freshly slaked lime.—J. P.

The Siphon Question.—Defective Knowledge of Hydraulics.—Your correspondent A. J., in stating that the reason given by W. H. S. is "too thin," and that a siphon will draw equally well whether the diameter of the ends be equal or not, shows a lack of thorough knowledge of the subject. If the delivery end be always kept under the surface of the water, its relative diameter is of no consequence, but if, from any cause, the level of the water in the receiving pit or vessel should fall below the end of the siphon, then, if the delivery end be too large, air will enter and prevent the working of the instrument. Upon this point A. J. need not raise any question, for we have exhibited the principle, as a lecture-room experiment, for years.—J. P.

Ink for Zinc Labels.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman recommends the following as an ink for zinc only, that will endure for years, cuts slightly into the metal, has a black color, and is as legible after a dozen years as when newly written: "Take one part verdigris, one part sal-ammoniac, half part lampblack, and ten parts of water; mix well, and keep in a bottle with glass stopper; shake the ink before using it. It will keep any length of time. Write it on the label with a steel pen not too fine pointed. It dries in the course of a minute or two."

Cut-Worms and Cabbage Plants.—E. J. Ireland asks if any of our correspondents can tell him how to prevent cut-worms eating young cabbage plants. He says:—"I have tried putting fine salt around the plant as soon as set, but that does not stop them this year.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Dyspepsia Remedy.—I observe information is desired by Mr. D. A. White for a cure for dyspepsia. I have been a sufferer with that harassing complaint for several years, have tried remedies almost innumerable, consulted with the best physicians, spent a great many dollars, and all to no permanent benefit. I would say to Mr. D. A. White and other sufferers from that dreaded disease, if they will follow my directions, although they may think some of them pretty severe, I think at least they will find a permanent benefit, as I have done, and offer a thousand thanks to the writer. My remedy is simple, and every one may have it. It has proved of untold value to me. It is simply this:—Sweet cream or sweet milk—the richer the better; use as often as convenient. Whenever any burning or sour sensation at the stomach appears, drink a half pint of sweet cream or milk and relief is evident. Make free use of it at meals. Total abstinence from the use of tobacco, coffee, strong drink, or anything very sour, must be strictly adhered to. Coffee is the worst of all things for dyspeptics.

I commenced this practice about eight months ago, after all medicines had failed, the disease growing worse all the time, and I am happy to say that I do not suffer as much in two months now as I did in one hour previous to the use of sweet milk. I trust this simple remedy may prove as successful with the thousands of sufferers from that horrid disease as it has with your humble servant, and my desire will be attained. —F. W. R., *Lowell, O.*

Salt Rheum Remedy.—Several years since I was very much afflicted with salt rheum. I procured such roots as dandelion, burdock, red clover, both root and tops, a little blood root, a very little mandrake, sarsaparilla, some black maple leaves and a little prickly ash bark. These were boiled until the strength was extracted, and then the liquor was boiled down so as to be quite a strong sirup. It was then sweetened with loaf sugar, and enough Bourbon whisky added to keep it from turning sour. This taken three times a day, a tablespoonful before each meal, effectually cured me and I have never had salt rheum since. One need not have all the above named ingredients unless convenient; the sarsaparilla and red clover, with burdock and dandelion, would alone make a good sirup.—Farmer's Wife.

To Cure Hoarseness.—Take 2 parts of raw linseed oil, 1 part hemlock oil, 1 part cedar oil, 1 part sassafras oil; put in a bottle with a little alcohol and, shaken well, give at night and morning a tea spoon half full. In case of croup give a tea spoon full every half hour until the child vomits; relief follows immediately. I have tried it and it proved effectual. W. M. M.

The Naturalist.

A PLEA FOR CATS.

Let me take exceptions to the views of your correspondent "S. H. J." of Perryville, O., who advocates the extermination of cats to save the birds. Now, peoples' tastes differ widely. While S. H. J. may like birds and detest cats, some one else may entertain a *penchant* for cats. God made the birds, and made the cats as well, and gave to them their natural disposition to devour birds. This will suggest to S. H. J. that, in the universal fitness of things, possibly the birds were made for the cats—at least, that room was found in the universe for both of them.

"I say, kill the cats," says S. H. J., "and, if necessary, poison the rats and mice, or take some other means to get rid of them beside the common one of keeping, as some do, a half-score of cruel cats." Now, please to consider the fact that in every neighborhood are lawless boys, who go about every Spring in search of birds' nests, which they rob and destroy. Shall we kill the children too? I have been pained many times this season at seeing these cruelties perpetrated by graceless urchins, but the thought of killing them had not occurred to me. It never seemed right to do so—not even to save the birds, or my fruit and melons; the suggestion, however, may be worthy of examination.

Persons who are fond of cats, too—what will you do with them? They will object seriously to having their cats sacrificed to the birds. I have a friend—a woman of rare cultivation, and a great florist, too—who, upon removing to the West from Philadelphia, hailed the event with great joy, because it would afford her an opportunity of becoming the happy proprietor of a "Cattery," as she called it; and sure enough, in a few years, she had 27 highly cultivated cats, all named, and each having a fresh blue ribbon, as occasion demanded. I fancy there would have been war declared when you undertook your work of extermination upon that "Cattery." Wouldn't it be as well to cultivate broader views of life, and conclude to allow the cats and their friends a place on this broad earth, and endeavor to think that even the cats have some good in them to compensate for their existence. There is many a family where sacred cat-reminiscences are cherished and handed down to posterity.

Crown Point, Ind. Mrs. L. G. Bedell.

A Riddle for Naturalists.—Will you give the history and picture of a species of wire-worm that destroys young corn soon after it comes up, eating out the bud; it is most destructive during cool nights in May. Also, the horsefly and yellow-fly?—A Subscriber.

How do you expect any one can answer such inquiries without specimens of the insects referred to. There are several specimens known as wire-worms, also scores of horse-flies and yellow-flies. Such queries are riddles which no one need attempt to solve; and if you cannot afford to send us specimens, we certainly shall not attempt to give the information desired.

Domestic Economy.

COLORS FOR CARPETS.

A VERY pretty stripe for carpets is made by taking two contrasting, or some bright color, and white (we have crimson and white), cutting the rags in pieces five inches long, and sewing the colors alternately. Get the weaver to be a little careful in weaving it and make it into steeples or clouds (I like clouds the best). It is quite pretty woven in just as it comes. I have one stripe in which I tied white rags with stripes of new factory as tightly as possible, leaving a strip of a finger length, without covering, then dyed them dark blue. The blue is permanent and handsome, colored with Prussian blue and alum.

All the rags, whether cotton or woolen, not desirable for other colors, may be colored a dark tan-color by the following recipe:—To five pounds of cloth one pound Japonica, eight ounces bichromate of potash, two tablespoonfuls of alum; dissolve the Japonica and alum in soft water enough to cover the goods; wash the goods in suds and put them in the dye; let them stand two hours at scalding heat, then set them aside till the next morning, with the goods in the dye; dissolve the bichromate of potash in soft water to cover the goods; put them in and let them remain an hour at scalding heat; air them, and wash in soft water suds, and dry.

A nice maroon is produced on gray or brown woolen by dyeing with aniline. The color under it prevents its showing to disadvantage if it does change color. Ours has been in use some time, and is as nice as new.

A reddish color can be dyed on cotton with madder. It is prominent but not very handsome.

A nice color can be made in a bright, sunshiny day by dipping white rags first in a strong solution of copperas and then in a strong lye. If not strong enough, repeat.

I will tell the different colors in our carpets that some people admire. The center of fancy stripe has six threads bright red, two of pink, two of white, six of green, two of gray, four of blue, two of yellow, an inch and a-half stripe of maroon, the same of blue and white clouded, the same width of black, the same of green, then black, then scarlet, then black, then copperas, and a dividing stripe of dark tan-color, five inches wide.

I find a good way to plan a stripe for a carpet is to wind the colors on a stick, changing them until they suit. I want to stripe my carpets to suit *myself*—not have the weaver do it to suit her. Our weavers charge from fifteen to eighteen cents a yard for weaving; the warp costs about the same; and counting work, coloring, etc., we cannot call rag carpets cheap to begin with; but they wear so much longer than others, they are really a great deal cheaper in the end. I consider a nice rag carpet ornamental. LORETTA E. KNAPP.

North Fairfield, Ohio.

ODDS AND ENDS.

To Keep Eggs Through the Summer.—Ten gallons water, five pints slaked lime, five pints coarse salt. Put this brine in a good barrel, removing one head—neither a vinegar, lard or oil barrel will do, a whisky or molasses barrel is best. Place the eggs in the brine, most of them will settle to the bottom and arrange themselves small end down; some will float on the surface, but small end down as the others. Now place the head of the barrel which you had taken out on the surface of the brine, for the purpose of weighting down the eggs which float and also to protect the lime in the mixture from becoming carbonized on the surface and falling in little grains and flakes, which cement themselves to the eggs, giving them a rough and yellow appearance. Eggs packed in this way will keep six months, and I do not know how much longer. Last year's eggs put up in this way brought, about the 1st of December, twenty-eight cents per dozen in Norfolk, Va.; but the merchant who sold them said that such eggs were not very marketable, and advised me to sell in the future fresh, without regard to price. This year I am packing in brine, as before, but when the market is good I take them up, wash, dry and ship. The last sold, June 8th, at seventeen cents, highest Norfolk price. I often see "lined eggs" quoted in New York prices. I would be glad to know if they are eggs kept through the Summer, and the manner of putting up.—W. H. B., *Rich Square, N. C.*

Domestic Inquiries.—A subscriber desires to know the best mode of preserving cider; also, the quickest method of converting cider into vinegar. . . . W. F. CLAUSEN tells us (on page 376, last volume,) *how* to preserve eggs, but does not tell us how *well* they are preserved, or how long they can be kept without danger of spoiling. Will such eggs sell when fresh eggs can be had at moderate prices? What proportion of them spoil in the brine, and how much less per dozen do they sell for than fresh eggs?—SUBSCRIBER. . . . I wish to ask some of the good RURAL cooks how to cook Lima beans—whether they are intended to be used green altogether, or are good when dry. I have always heard that they were the best beans raised, and would like to hear all about preparing them for the table.—FARMER'S WIFE.

Dinner-Table Flower Vases.—(See page 45.) Here we give an engraving of a beautiful center-piece for flowers on a dinner-table. It is London made. We do not know whether it can be obtained in this country or not; certainly some of our glass importers ought to get it, or some of our glass-blowers ought to imitate it. Four little vases surround the large glass globe, which contains clear water. They are made with three and five vases, instead of four. These vases when filled with flowers, are placed at such a hight that they present no interruption to the sight or conversation of the guests. Two or three of these on a long dinner-table are beautiful ornaments; and they require comparatively few flowers to render them ornate in the extreme.

To Make Hard Water Soft.—I saw an inquiry, some time ago, for making hard water soft, and as I have seen no answer to it, I send my way. To a barrel full of water put about two quarts of wood ashes. A sediment will settle to the bottom, leaving the water clear and soft. The ashes can be tied up in a cloth if one is very particular, but the strength will not come out as soon. It is a good way, if it is wanted for washing, to get the water ready Saturday, and by Monday morning it is all ready to use.—FARMER'S WIFE.

Floating Island.—I have a simple and excellent recipe for "floating island" which I think will suit "R." For one quart of milk take two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, the yolks of two eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little butter and salt; boil two minutes; turn out in the dish and flavor with two teaspoonfuls of lemon. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and lay over the top, then place in the oven a few minutes till browned slightly.—H. E. H., *Highland, Ulster Co., N. Y.*

A Protest Against Black Pepper.—Among the many valuable recipes given in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, I find black pepper is often named as one of the ingredients. Did it ever occur to the minds of our good cooks that pepper is offensive both in taste and odor? I suggest that those who are fond of it put it in or upon whatever they may desire for their *own* eating; it spoils the best dish for me.—R. D. G., *Queen City, Mo.*

Vinegar Pie.—One cup sugar; one-half cup vinegar; boil together a few minutes. Cool and add one egg, one spoonful of flour or a little rolled cracker, and one spoonful of butter. Bake with two crusts.—MRS. A. E. STEPHENSON.

Brown Bread.—Two cups of corn meal, one cup of flour, two cups sour milk, two teaspoonfuls soda, one-half cup molasses, one teaspoonful salt. Steam two hours, then bake one-half hour. Serve hot.

Corn Starch Cake.—One cup butter; 2 do. sugar; 1 do. sweet milk; the whites of six eggs; 2 cups of flour; 1 do. corn starch; 1 teaspoonful cream tartar; ½ teaspoon soda.—K.

Cream Cake.—One cup sugar; 2 eggs; 1 tablespoonful butter; 3 tablespoonfuls sweet milk; 1½ cups flour; 1 teaspoonful soda; 1½ do. cream tartar.—K.

Fritters.—One pint of milk, 4 eggs, and a little salt; flour enough for a stiff batter; drop into hot lard and fry.—L. E. K.

Cream.—One egg; ½ cup sugar; ½ cup sweet milk; ½ cup corn starch; 1½ cups sweet milk.—K.

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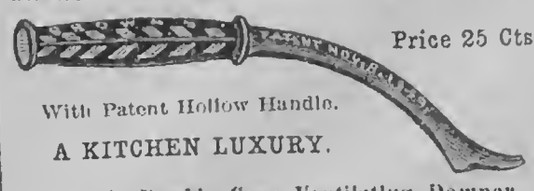

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SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

IRRIGATION.

EVERYWHERE we go we see, and almost every mail that comes to us brings, evidences that American farmers, especially in the Eastern States, have yet to learn the importance and profit, if not the absolute necessity, of irrigating their lands, and thus controlling the season and insuring their crops against the disasters liable to follow the long Summer drouths. The time is speedily coming when this will be done. The neighborhood that, or the farmer who, makes the first experiment will be the first to reap the reward.

Take Maine for example. It has, according to the last census, 59,469 farms. Its hay product is put down, in 1870, at 1,053,415 tons—nearly 18 tons per farm. Suppose we say that each of these 98-acre farms average 10 acres of meadow, which we think is too low an estimate, we have 1 8-10 tons of hay per acre, which is probably three-tenths more than it ought to be. Counting ten acres of land in meadow per farm, we have 594,690 acres of meadow in the State. Suppose these grass lands were made to produce one-half ton per acre more than they did in 1870 the increase in the State would be 297,345 tons. Putting the value per ton at $10, we have an aggregate annual increased value of the hay product of the State, without extending the area cultivated, of $2,973,450. Divide this sum among 59,469 farmers, and we have $50 added to the revenue of each farmer annually. Suppose each of these farmers were taxed $50 for irrigation annually for ten years, the increase of the hay crop would pay the enormous sum thus expended, to wit: $29,734,450.

The money thus expended in ten years would not only irrigate most of the meadow lands of Maine, but most if not all of the land cultivated in field crops. Now let us see what a modest estimate will show us in figures as to the results to the farmers in ten years, by increasing these crops alone two per cent. We have no doubt the estimate might safely be put at 10 per cent.; but we will estimate it at two per cent., and those of our readers who think the increase would be greater may easily make their own figures.

In 1870 Maine produced 274,503 bushels of wheat, 2 per cent. of which would be 5,575.86 [illegible] $1 per bu.	$575 86
Of Rye, [illegible] bus., 2 per cent. 682.30 bu. at $1 per bu.	682 30
Of Corn, 1,089,888 bus., 2 per cent. 21,797.76 bus. at 75c. per bu.	16,347 75
Of Oats, 2,351,354 bus., 2 per cent. 47,027.08 bus. at 50c. per bu.	23,513 54
Of Barley, 658,816 bus., 2 per cent. 13,176.32 bus. at 50c per bu.	6,588 16
Of Buckwheat, 466,635 bus., 2 per cent. 9,332.70 bus. at $1 per bu.	9,332 70
Of Potatoes, 7,771,009 bus., 2 per cent. 155,420.18 bus. at 30c. per bu.	46,626 00
Total annual increase in value at above estimate	$108,666 31
In ten years	$1,086,663 10
If the increase were ten per cent. instead of two, as we think it entirely safe to believe it would be, it would amount in ten years to	$5,433,315 50
This amount divided equally among the 59,469 farmers would give to each	$91 36

But it should be remembered we have not taken into account the increase that will be derived from other crops—such as market garden products; the natural increase in the ability to keep, and value of, live stock of all kinds; the milk product; wool, peas and beans, grass and clover seed, hops, flax, etc.—all of which Maine produces. Nor have we taken into account the enhanced value of lands thus rendered more productive; nor the diminished chances of loss from total failure of crops on account of drouth. These are to be considered. For lands quickly double in value when the season can be so controlled as to make a crop certain and the profits of the husbandman sure.

This illustration has been taken at random—that is, we have no especial purpose in selecting Maine. And we want to show the probable result of associated effort. We know that irrigation is not practicable in all, and would not, therefore, be profitable in many, localities; but we do know there are hundreds of neighborhoods in which a score or a hundred farmers might unite and secure water enough to insure each against drouth and add largely to the products of their respective farms as well.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Bar to Agricultural Progress.—A contemporary says:—"Agricultural progress finds its greatest impediment in the difficulty of giving to observed facts their true meaning." To a large extent this is true. But there are too few facts observed. And the observation is not systematic and intelligent. The truth is agriculturists are not taught to nor how to observe. The old humdrum idea that nothing is education that is not derived from books and their interpreters too generally obtains. The teaching should begin by directing observation and giving the true scientific significance to facts. We must have an army of teachers to do this. These teachers must be practical, observing and scientific men. The best teachers we now have are practical men; and they should be called, the coming Winter, to the Agricultural Colleges, to the lecture rooms, and to district school houses to tell what they know, why they know it, how they have learned it, and to point out the way by which those who listen may learn. The qualities needed in these pupils are desire to learn because of the real profit that may be derived from it, and application and persistence in pursuit of knowledge.

An International Postal Union, it is said, is proposed by BISMARCK, to culminate in a meeting at Berlin to discuss these propositions:—1. That all the states of Europe, Russia in Asia, Turkey in Asia, Canada, the United States and Algeria shall form a Postal Union. 2. That throughout this Union there shall be a uniform postal rate for letters of four cents per half ounce. 3. That newspapers, printed matter, patterns, etc., shall be conveyed for two cents per two ounces. 4. That to all countries not included in the Postal Union double the above rates shall be charged. 5. The uniform registration fee for all parts of the world shall be four cents. Commenting upon these propositions, the Farmer's Advocate of Ontario, Canada, says: "We want a BISMARCK in Canada. Only fancy ten cents from Windsor to Detroit—half a mile! Agricultural papers one cent in advance! Often letters between Canada and the U. S. cost between one and two dollars. We have known $2.90 to be paid!"

Why don't Canadians emigrate across the line, then?

Advice to a Boy Who Asks "How to Get Along."—"A Farmer's Son" writes us:—"I wish you would give directions how to get along. I am poor, my parents are poor; I have to work hard, and want to know how other boys do who succeed." The only way we ever found for getting along was to *keep stepping*—that is, don't lose one moment's time! We do not mean to say that a boy should take no recreation; but we do mean to say that no boy should take recreation thoughtlessly. He should always learn something. But this getting along is a very simple matter. It means persistent labor—with hands and head. It means that so long as you can find anything to do you should do it—not blindly and mechanically, but thoughtfully, teaching yourself by experience what is the best thing to do, and how to do it in the quickest and best way. Loafing, lounging, idleness, dreaming, wishing and worrying do not pay. The more a man does, the easier he does it and the more he can do. Just get the steam up, get a good *purpose* in your soul, and then work to accomplish that purpose as if your life depended upon your doing it in the best manner and shortest time. That is the only way we know of to "get along."

The Education of Farmers' Sons is attracting the attention of British Agriculturists. It seems to be dawning upon their minds that education is as profitable to a farmer's as to any other man's son; that the greater the intelligence, the more and better the productions of the soil; that ignorance has more to do with the thraldom of the working classes than any other agency. We are glad to notice this kind of agitation among our British brothers; and we hope the time is speedily coming when our own common school system will be so revised, and the school districts so consolidated, as to enable every child in each mile square of territory to have the aid of intelligent, capable and progressive teachers, in place of the untutored and immature boys and girls who now, as a make-shift, "keep school," in nine-tenths of the school districts of the State, just long enough each year to consume the "public money" which the State appropriates. We need an educational revolution and reform in this country, also.

Sectional Differences and Jealousies in industrial matters should not be allowed to obtain footing among industrial men. We regret to see the controversy now going on in some of the journals relative to the merits and demerits of Allen's American Short-Horn Herd Book. We do not see that any good is likely to come of such discussion. If the book has faults it is not astonishing. But who can or has made a better one in this country? The way to correct the discovered faults, if any, is to call the attention of the author to them, directly, and not enter into a discussion that only breeds acrimony and begets distrust of the motives of the critics. The long-winded stories that some of these garrulous and prolific breeders get off are terrible doses for readers in dog days.

Swindling in Packing Hay for the Southern Market.—A Texas paper thus exposes a practice for which there is no excuse, and which is not creditable to those who practice it, no matter who they are:—"Among the many impositions practiced upon Southern communities by Northern shippers, our attention has been frequently called to the manner of packing hay. The average weight of a bale of hay, for which the consumer is charged 2¼ cents a pound, is two hundred and sixty pounds. Of this, the wood used in bailing weighs sixty pounds. Thus, the purchaser is forced to pay 2¼ cents per pound for wood, or $1.35 on each bale of hay purchased. This is an outrage upon honesty and fair dealing, and, as such, should meet with an immediate remedy."

Schools for Builders.—A "Young Mechanic" asks if there is any school in this country where a young man can be taught technically in the building trades. We do not know of any—at least not such an one as exists in the Polytechnic University at Stuttgart, Germany, where young men are educated in the building crafts—trained for master builders, constructors of public works, foremen of plasterers, tilers, roofers, joiners, carpenters, etc., etc. In this school instruction is thorough and practical. We need such schools here. If we had them, there would be less time wasted in colleges, fewer men starving in what are called the learned professions, and fewer indolent and ignorant loafers waiting for something to turn up.

Refinement of Disease Following Refinement of Civilization.—There seems to be accumulating evidence that the area of disease in the human system is extending—that is, that diseases are increasing, new ailments affecting the organizations of men in proportion as men depart from the more primitive modes of life. The number of nervous diseases are increasing—such as neuralgia, short-sightedness, diseases of the muscles of the eye-balls, etc., etc. These conditions of the modern human, as distinguished from him of fifty years ago, render necessary a new school of physicians, who will make a study of diseased tissues, the lens of the eye, insanity in all its shades, and become enabled to make the deaf hear, the blind see, and to clothe the insane in their right mind.

The Japanese Patent Law.—The wisdom the Japanese exhibit in their policy of studying the laws and customs of the most civilized countries is worthy of attention and commendation. They are adopting and enacting such laws as will stimulate their growth in the industrial arts. They have now a patent law which not only protects their home inventions, but is intended to protect foreign inventions as well. We expect that Japan will yet contribute largely toward the reward of American inventive genius, because American inventors will, to a great extent, occupy the rich field thus thrown open to them.

Chinese Labor.—In answer to R. P. SLOSSON: Chinese labor is not obtained much, if any, cheaper than any other, except by special contract made before JOHN leaves his native place. The demand for good, intelligent, faithful labor is so great, and JOHN CHINAMAN is so faithful that the demand for his services soon teaches him his own value, and he exacts it to the uttermost farthing. He is not anybody's fool, and cannot easily be made a slave. This "Heathen Chinee" can teach most of the Yankees tricks they wot not of.

An Industrial Museum is to be established in connection with the Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. It is to embrace models of improved agricultural machines, implements, agricultural products, manufactures, minerals, ores, woods, plans and photographs of buildings, etc., etc. This College is located at Athens, Ga., and contributions to the museum are solicited.

The Hop Crop of this State, according to EMMETT WELLS' Circular, is suffering from the depredations of lice. The foreign reports are not favorable. From Wisconsin there are no unfavorable reports. Brewers are buying more freely of old hops, and the past week there has been a marked increase in the demand for 1868s and '69s.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Upper Sandusky, O., July 6.—Season dry; wheat light; hay crop medium; corn fair; oats good; apples will be a fair crop if the season does not remain too dry.—D. B.

Morgan Station, Pendleton Co., Ky., June 22.—Crops are generally better than expected. Wheat damaged by the cold winter, and will make two-thirds crop; oats, corn and grass look promising; fruit is plenty, except peaches—on low bottom land they have winter-killed.—F. M. R.

Savannah, Butler Co., N. Y., July 1.—We had a very wet Spring and rather cold, especially the month of May. Wheat and oats look exceedingly well, and the prospect is that we shall have a very large yield of small grain. Corn came up well, but was very backward until the warm weather; to-day the prospect is that we shall have a very good crop of corn.—J. W.

Artesia, Lowndes Co., Miss., July 8.—The season has been good, thus far, for corn and cotton; and, as a general thing, crops are fine. We have had plenty of rain until now, but in some parts of the county it is now much needed. Most of the corn and cotton is "laid by." Those of us who have sweet potatoes have them to work again and more vines to set out, from which we get our best seed potatoes.—R. S. S.

RURAL BREVITIES.

"A RURAL READER," Arkadelphia, Ark., asks where he can obtain Guelder fowls.

Y. is informed that we do not know that any coal fields have ever been discovered in New York State.

THE Shakers have purchased a plantation at Shelbyville, Ill., of 640 acres, for which they paid $27,000.

JAMES VICK has seven acres of Phlox, five of Asters, five of Dahlias, four of Zinnias, three of Verbenas and two of Pansies.

A. C. is informed that the best book on croquet that we know of is by MAYNE REID, and can be obtained at this office for 25 cents.

WOOL thieves are operating in Illinois. One farmer lost sixty fleeces, worth $300, stowed in his barn. Better not have the wool in the barn.

B. F. R. is informed that we do not know what the jewels of officers of the Patrons of Husbandry are, never having been inside a lodge.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the Premium List of the Planters', Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Association. Fair to be held at Jackson, Miss., Nov. 11 16.

THE Swedish Colony of Maine have 200 acres in fine grass that two years ago were forest. They will this year produce more than enough to support themselves.

CANADA peas—the common small field pea—are largely purchased by coffee grinders in this city for adulterating coffee—some dealers buying 100 pounds at a time.

THE death of WM. TAFT, Plymouth, Mich., is announced. Mr. TAFT has been known as a prominent agriculturist, orchardist and experimentor, for many years.

THE Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition managers have issued a very handsome list of premiums to be awarded to Manufactures Products and Arts. Fair Sept. 4 to Oct. 4, inclusive.

X. A. WILLARD of the RURAL NEW-YORKER has been engaged to deliver the address at the Chenango Co. Ag. Fair, which is to be held at Norwich, N. Y., Sept. 24-26. The address will be on the last day of the Fair.

HON. JOHN W. HARRIS of Boone county has received the certificate awarding him the premium of $100 for the best conducted farm in the State of Missouri, containing 160 acres or more, offered by the State Board of Agriculture.

WE have received the list of premiums and regulations for the 32d annual Fair of the N. Y. State Ag. Soc., to be held at Elmira Sept. 30, Oct. 4. The attention of those desiring to compete for these prizes is called to the fact that the entry books close August 31.

B. F. GUE has taken the place of WM. DUANE WILSON, as Managing Editor of the Iowa Homestead. Gen. WILSON devotes himself to the discharge of his duties as Secretary of the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry and to correspondence with the Homestead.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commenced July 6th. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MUSICAL.

ALL who contemplate studying music, either as an accomplishment or a profession, should send immediately for a Circular of the LYONS MUSICAL ACADEMY—one of the best and most successful institutions of its kind. Address O. S. ADAMS,
Principal, Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

"**Whitcomb's Remedy** cured me of Asthma."
—*Calvin Dibble, Pataskala, Ohio.*

Various Topics.

BLOWING BUBBLES.

ONE of the most harmless and pleasing pastimes of childhood is the blowing of soap bubbles, as herewith presented in the beautiful picture we give this week. Every child who can procure a clay pipe and a dish of soapsuds is familiar with the beautiful creations produced by his breath and the thin film of water which assumes the form of a perfect sphere. The curve is said to be the true line of beauty. The outline of a soap bubble is a perfect curve; it is, therefore, perfectly beautiful. Besides being the aggregate of perfection in form, it takes on all the brilliant and glowing colors of the rainbow—the gold of the buttercup, the green of the emerald, the red of the sunset, the purple of the violet and the blue of heaven! No jewel worn by an emperor or a king is half so handsome. But, alas! like many beautiful things, the bubble is only for a moment—it perishes before it has an age long enough to reckon: it is as frail as fair, and the first adverse breath crumbles its crystal shell into drops of water. So the bubble has become a figure of speech, denoting anything or scheme which is short-lived, puffed up or visionary. Many bubbles in our day have suddenly collapsed, whelming thousands in financial ruin. The *business* of blowing bubbles for a living is decidedly unstable and unprofitable. Many golden bubbles are blown in Wall street; many farmers before now have been humbugged by new-fangled agricultural bubbles. Just now the politicians are blowing a vast number of bubbles, many of which will be pricked with ballots next November.

An "improved soap-bubble" is made by adding a little glycerine to the water. This gives them longer life, which is the end sought. In the picture both of the "coming men" are absorbed in the attempt to successfully float a new bubble.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM.

WE often hear this phrase, but do not often see it defined, and many are apt to suppose it to be an occult power, with which some are especially endowed. Now, there is nothing mysterious in this matter. Every one, in degree corresponding to his intellectual vigor, impresses those he comes in contact with, and draws from them a display of qualities such as he has exhibited. One man meets every one with an open, smiling face, a hearty grasp of the hand, a friendly interest in all that interests the one he meets—to him the world seems mostly made up of friends, and he really has more friends than others. Another meets the world with the idea plainly expressed in his whole deportment—

"I care for nobody, no, not I,
And nobody cares for me."

And he draws that feeling to the surface, and nobody does care for him. A third goes through life, gloomy and doubtful of everybody, as if all the world were intent on cheating him. It is astonishing, the number of rogues that man actually *does* meet. If any doubt that this view of the case is correct, let them try the experiment. Take some day, when you are healthy and happy, and endeavor to impress your state on all you meet; see if nearly all will not seem to be happier for having met you; see if you cannot get accommodations, services, good wishes that you could not have had, had you not caused them to reflect the light of your countenance—made them feel the love you showed. On another day, when you feel sick, or have a "raging tooth," or a loss in business, as before, make every one understand you are uncomfortable or angry, and see how friends get away from you as quickly as possible, how they "cannot accommodate," how everything seems uncomfortable and hateful. Try the two modes on the same men, and see how much personal magnetism you have, and what opposite qualities you will develop. Everybody has this magnetism that has vigor of mind and will, but it may attract good or evil to the surface; so every one may develope love or hate at pleasure. "He that hath friends *must* show himself friendly" or he will soon have no friends. "As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man."

Do not misunderstand here. It is not necessary nor right that you should give up or fail to assert any principle; it is not needed that you smile on sin as on virtue; it is not necessary to be unable to say "No." On the contrary, "speaking the truth *in love*" develops the most powerful form of personal magnetism, for men desire to respect those they like, and will not long accept the influence of one too feeble or too wicked to be trusted.

If, then, you feel disposed to complain that your acquaintances are cold or unfriendly, look within yourself; it is certain the fault is there. Watch your moods, beware of inflicting your sorrow on every one you meet; especially avoid feeling or showing indifference to the annoyances of others. If you watch only yourself, yourself is your world, and instead of reflecting the genial light that beams from friendly eyes, you see only the darkness within. No one can be always genial; but one that steadily tries to be will surely be recognized as a prince among his fellows, and men will speak admiringly of his "personal magnetism."

IF a cause be good, the most violent attacks of its enemies will not injure it so much as an injudicious defense of it by its friends.

ANCIENT MUSIC.

THE Egyptian flute was only a cow's horn with three or four holes in it, and their harp or lyre had only three strings; the Grecian lyre had only seven strings, and was very small, being held in one hand; the Jewish trumpets that made the walls of Jericho fall down, were only ram's horns; they had no other instrumental music but by percussion, of which the greatest boast made was the psaltery, a small triangular harp or lyre with wire string, and struck with an iron nee lle or stick; their sackbut was something like a bagpipe; the timbrel was a tambourine; and the dulcimer was a horizontal harp, with wire strings, and struck with a stick like the psaltery; they had no written music; and had scarcely a vowel in their language; and yet (according to Josephus) had two hundred thousand musicians playing at the dedication of the temple of Solomon.

BLOWING BUBBLES.

GOING OUT OF CHURCH.

AN exchange says:—If instead of the closing anthem, some of the ministers should, at the close of the service, give the orders:—"Attention, worshipers! For hats, dive! For overcoats, go! Jerk, twist, plunge! Make yourselves ridiculous, all!" The effect would hardly be a variation from the present style of going out of church. The singing of the doxology seems to be a signal for a general putting on and adjustment, and when the benediction is about to be pronounced the ruffled congregation look more like jumping out of the windows or uniting in a crushing and crowding race for the doors than listening to the solemn words of the good pastor. At one of our well filled churches on Sunday evening, it was observed that every third man was going through these ridiculous motions while the service was closing, although the sermon had been excellent. Why do not people wait until the proper time to do these things? There is a time for everything, but the time does not always occur during church service.

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT.

ACCORDING to the Poona Observer, recent experiments made in India have proved that roasted coffee is one of the most powerful disinfectants, not only rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innoxious, but actually destroying them. A room in which meat in an advanced state of decomposition had been kept for some time was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee-roaster being carried through it containing a pound of newly roasted coffee. In another room the effluvium occasioned by the clearing out of a cesspool was completely removed within a half minute by the use of three ounces of fresh coffee. The way coffee is used as a disinfectant is by drying the raw bean, then pounding it in a mortar, and afterwards roasting the powder upon a moderately heated iron plate until it assumes a dark hue. The coffee must, however, be pure, as chicory possesses no deodorizing power.

THE JOURNALISTIC QUARTETTE.

IT is but a few years since Clay, Calhoun, Webster and Benton were looked upon as the four great National Statesmen. They are gone. Since then, Bennett, Bryant, Greeley and Raymond were the four acknowledged journalists of the Republic. And now this quartette has been sadly broken in upon by the sudden death of Raymond, some time since, his career half finished, and Bennett, of the Herald, whose remains lie in Greenwood Cemetery. Greeley, too, is temporarily out of journalism, by what may be termed the exigency of politics. The poet of Roslyn, William Cullen Bryant, alone remains at the Post. Rich in years, experience, poetry and politics, he still frequents his old haunts, the only remaining one of the four whose ready pens daily shook the world of thought, and made and unmade men and policies at will.

A BEAUTIFUL SPRING.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Savannah *Republican* writes as follows of the wonderful Wakulla Spring in Florida:—"One of the greatest natural curiosities in the South is the Wakulla Spring, which is the source of a beautiful river of the same name. The Spring is between four and five hundred feet in diameter, and on a bright and calm day, to pass over it in a boat, you feel as though you were suspended in mid-air, the water being so limpid and transparent. At the depth of one hundred and sixty feet, a dime can be distinctly seen as though it were at your feet. On gazing into the depths of this wonderful spring it shows all the prismatic hues of the rainbow, and near its bottom can be seen fish of different varieties, crabs, terrapins, and now and then an alligator."

A STRING OF PEARLS.

SAY less than you think, rather than think only half what you say.

THE modest man will not parade his own excellence lest he should offend.

A SECRET has been defined "as anything made known to every body in a whisper."

MOST of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by standing in our own light.

VALUE the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

A WIT once asked a peasant what part he performed in the great drama of life. "I mind my own business," was the reply.

ONE of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot, and yet a cast-a-way.

THE LESSON OF THE GRASS.

BY MARIE S. LADD.

"O GREEN, and fresh, and ever cheerful grass,
That lines the path I pass—
Less cheerful I, alas—
Why should you look so bright?"
One to me said, who, looking through a glass,
Saw not the world aright.

"The place the GOD of nature gave, I till
According to His will,
Beside this bubbling rill
Where you so often sigh,
In valley low, or on the rounded hill,"
I slowly made reply.

"I creep along the winding river's bank—
The steep and dangerous bank—
Where never flocks have drank;
Yet I, in safety, go,—
Down the rough cliff, and on the margin dank,
All silently I grow;

"And on the highest peak, where man ne'er trod,
From out the icy sod,
Where dwarf shrubs o'er me nod,
I shoot my hardy spears,—
On trackless wastes, forever known to GOD,
At times my leaf appears;

"Yet when his stern and biting frosts are sent
I wither in content—
My glory being spent—
For summer sun and dew,
Warm winds and floods, all in their season sent,
That glory will renew;

And yet, behold, a higher life than mine,
O weary one, is thine!
Why should you so repine
At fortune's brooding face—
Formed in the image of the One Divine,
And favored by His grace!"

I know not how my silent speech he knew,
But to the distant blue
His eyes from me he drew,
Sustained his earnest look—
"I will undaunted still the right pursue,"
Then left the rippling brook.

Our Story-Teller.

THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

BY DE FORREST P. GUMMERSON.

"I NEVER was much at story-telling, stranger—never had any sort of gift that way—but seeing as how you've asked me, right plump out, if I've ever met with any accidents or narrow escapes on this 'ere engin', I'll tell ye how near I come to one once, and just escaped by the skin of my teeth."

The engineer was a brawny, muscular looking man, the perfect picture of health. I had noticed that his engine had an uncommon clean look, and had spent nearly an hour that afternoon in admiring its fine points and plying him with questions. At last I asked him "right plump out," as he said, "if he had ever met with any accidents;" and he made me the reply with which our story opens.

"Ye see, stranger," he went on, "it's mighty skeery business to run one of these 'ere things, 'specially when one does night-work. 'Twont do to only keep one eye open then; you need both, and 'twouldn't be bad if you had another one or two at the same business. I've most always run on this road, and I think I know every crook and curve there is in it. Yes; I believe I almost know how many crooked ties, and ties with knots in, there are. There's a good many *dangersome* places along its line; some that I know of that 'ud make most any man's hair stand on end, unless he'd got used to them."

"I always liked railroadin' just because it was kind o' risky; and I made up my mind that I'd follow that for a living or nothin'. So the first chance I got I went on as fireman, and I stayed at that awhile and then I got to be engineer, and there I stuck.

"Well, about that ere narrow escape. Why, yes; I was kind o' wanderin' off from the main track—always do when the switch is left open!" with a laugh. "It was a sort of gala-day, that was. The Sunday-schools in the place had made up their minds to have a pic-nic somewhere along the line, about half a-mile from the road—'Morris Grove' I think they called it. Well, we got everything in readiness the night before, so as to be ready to start on time. I remember I didn't go home until after twelve, because I wanted to have my engine shine like a spick-span new one.

"Gracious! if you'd a-seen the crowd of youngsters that came down to go on the pic-nic the next morning. Why, I declare! I didn't know there was so many in the world until then. Wasn't married, you see, and didn't have none o' my own; so didn't notice others so much as I do now."

"Then you have a family," I ventured to remark.

"My! I should say so—but you just wait—that's a part of my story! Well, it took a deal more time than we thought it would to get the youngsters aboard, so that it was more than an hour after the time that we should have started before we were really off. I intended to make the best part of the hour good though, by putting on all the speed I could. I knew that the road was clear, and if any extra train had started out, that I had the right of way. I blew the whistle for all aboard, and then the fireman rang the bell as I pulled the throttle, and with one or two great snorts we moved away.

"There was a band of musicians in the car right beh d the tender, and they kept playin' all the e, so it kept one lively, you see. I really did think that the engin' was sort o' inspired by it too, for it really did seem that instead of her ordinary motion, she went dancing along that day.

"Well! we went on and on, through mazes of green trees, and by bikes and hills, and through valleys—that's the way the story writers have it, don't they?—until we were within about three miles of where we intended to stop. I commenced to slacken speed about this time, for a short ways ahead there was a sharp curve, and our orders were always to run slow until we had passed it. We didn't often pay much attention to it, though. I 'spose we had grown so accustomed to it that we didn't think much about it. But this time I did. I thought to myself, 'What a terrible thing it would be to have anything happen to the children on board the train?' I didn't slacken up much, though. You see I knew all the boys would notice it, and if I told them the reason they'd only laugh at me for bein' so careful of the lives of these youngsters, and not of theirs.

"It was straight for more than a mile before you came full upon the curve, and as the day was bright and beautiful, I could see pretty plain almost there. I noticed something jumping about on the track, but thought to myself it was one of the JONES children come down from the house on the hill to see the pic-nickers; and then I noticed that whatever it was, there was something red about it, and it was waved about in the air in a furious manner. Now, stranger, red in a person's hand, and waved in front of our engine means, at all times, *danger*. But these children were in the habit of comin' down to the track a'most every day, and wavin' a handkerchief or some other old rag at us as we passed; so I did not know what to do in this case, and we had now got so near as to enable me to see that it was one of the JONES's, though I thought a bigger one than those I usually saw. Then I resolved to act as if I knew that flag was meant for danger. So I grasped the throttle of my engine and shut off steam as quick as I could. All the while the girl stood on the track and waved the red rag frantically about.

"Well, stranger, we had been goin' a little faster than I had calkelated on, and when we did come to a stop, it was to find that three feet further would have brought us against a huge rock that the heavy rains had washed from its place in the side of the hill, and which was afterwards found to weigh two and a-half tons. Had we not heeded the signal given by that girl, I do not question for one moment the probable fate of all on board that train. For some distance before reaching the curve, and for nearly a mile beyond, the road runs along an embankment, at the bottom of which is a huge bed of rocks; over this embankment, and on these rocks, some of the cars would certainly have been hurled. What the consequences would have been I leave you to imagine."

While a thrill of horror ran through my being, I could not help asking him, "What became of the brave girl who had warned them of their danger?"

Calling to a little fellow that I had noticed at the far end of the platform, playing with a child still smaller than himself, who was closely watched by a woman about twenty-four, I should think, and evidently the child's mother, he said, "Look anything like me?"

"Well, rather!" I replied, for the resemblance was a marked one.

"Well, that ere girl, stranger, is that youngster's mother; and as you think he looks like me, why you can guess the rest, can't ye? But that ain't all of it. You see, it was a mighty fortunate thing, take it all round; and the different churches joined together, and one day they sent a committee to make my wife an offer for her old red sun-bonnet—that's what it was she had in her hand to stop the train with; they wanted to put it in a glass case in the Town Hall, they said, and there it is to this day."

"You sold it to them then?" I said.

"I should think so! Five thousand dollars was better than an old sun-bonnet, eh?"

I could only echo his own words and reply, "I should think so," as I thanked him for his courtesy, and went on my way fully believing that there was such things as "Narrow Escapes" and "Special Providences."

A MUTUAL RUNAWAY.

"YOUR aunt Carlton and cousin Jennie will be here on the next train, Russell," said Mr. Wilder to his nephew. "You had better bring the pony chaise, and bring them from the——"

"Can't. I'm going away myself, sir."

"The— the d——l you are!" responded the old gentleman, pushing his spectacles up over his forehead, and regarding his nephew with an air of surprise and consternation.

"Yes, sir. Charley Hunt invited me out to his place for a few weeks, and I thought that I might as well go now as any time."

"I should say that it was a very strange time to be leaving home. Your aunt and cousin will consider it as a personal affront, sir."

"It is not intended as such, sir. Though to be frank, considering the object of Jennie's visit, I prefer not to see her. And I must say that I think she would have shown more sense of delicacy if she stayed away."

"Your cousin is a very lovely girl, Mr. Impudence, and won't be likely to go begging."

"I don't doubt it in the least. But for all that, she won't suit me for a wife, uncle,"

"How do you know that, you conceited young donkey, when you have never seen her?" inquired the irate old man, bringing his cane down upon the floor with startling emphasis.

"Common sense teaches me that no marriage can be happy that does not spring from mutual love. And on one thing I am resolved, that I will never marry from mercenary motives."

"Nobody wants you to marry the girl unless you like her!" roared Mr. Wilder, his face growing purple with rage and vexation at his nephew's perversity. "All that I ask is that you will stay and see her. And this is a point that I insist upon—yes, sir, I insist upon it!"

"I am sorry to disobey you, uncle, but if I should stay, it would only give rise to conclusions that I am anxious to avoid. But I will tell you what I will do: I will relinquish all claim to the property that you are so anxious should not be divided. As that seems to be the main object, I think that it ought to be satisfactory to all parties."

A few minutes later, Russell passed by the window, valise in hand.

He nodded good-humoredly to his uncle, as he glanced in, who glared after him in speechless rage.

"He shan't have a penny—not a penny!" he growled, as sinking back in his chair he wiped the perspiration from his forehead.

"What's the matter now?" said the gentle voice of his wife Polly, who had just entered the room.

"Matter enough I should say. Russell has gone—actually cleared out, so as not to see his cousin. What do you think of that?"

"I think you will have another attack of the gout, if you get yourself so excited," said the good lady, as she placidly resumed her knitting.

"What's to be done?"

"Nothing, that I can see. If Russell and Jennie had seen each other before they had any notion that you wanted them to marry, ten to one but they would have fallen head and ears in love with each other; but as matters are now, I don't believe it would be of the least use. From what Ellen writes me, I should think Jennie to be as much opposed to it as Russell. She says she can't bear to hear his name mentioned, and that it was as much as she could do to get her consent to come at all when she heard that Russell was at home."

"They are a couple of simpletons," said the old gentleman, testily. "I've got half a mind to make another will, and leave my property to some charitable institution!"

In going to Dighton, whither he was bound, Russell Wilder had to travel part of the way by stage.

There was only one passenger beside himself, for which he was not sorry, the day being very hot and sultry.

The passenger was a lady—there was an air of unmistakable ladyhood about her which told him that. He noticed particularly the dainty gloved hands, and well fitting boots.

Her graceful form indicated that she was both young and pretty, but he could not see her face on account of the envious veil that hid it.

But as soon as she got comfortably settled in the corner, to which Russell assisted her, she threw it back, disclosing a fair, sweet face, lighted by a pair of wonderful bright black eyes, which shot a swift, bewildering glance into his that were so intently regarding her.

The sudden starting of the coach, which sent some of the lady's parcels from the seat to the floor, gave Russell an opportunity of speaking, as he returned them, of which he was not slow to take advantage.

From this they fell easily into conversation, and it was curious how sociable they became.

They talked of the beautiful scenery through which they passed; of the newest books, and latest magazines, some of which Russell had with him.

The lady inwardly thought her companion to be the most entertaining and agreeable man she ever met with. And as for Russell, he often lost the thread of his discourse in admiring the red, dimpled lips, and the pearly teeth they disclosed whenever she spoke or smiled.

Certain it is that his four hours' ride from P—— to Dighton were the shortest four hours he had ever known in his life.

"Where do you want to be left, sir?" inquired the coachman as he entered the village.

"At Mr. Charles Hunt's, Locust Hill. Do you know where it is?" said Russell, putting his head out of the window.

"Certainly, sir. Take you there in a jiffy."

"Why, there's where I'm going!" said the lady, opening her eyes widely. "Nelly—Mr. Hunt's wife is my most particular friend; we used to go to school together."

"And Charley Hunt is my most particular friend, and one of the finest fellows in the world."

"How very odd!"

"How very fortunate!" exclaimed Russell with a meaning glance at his fair companion, which made the rosy cheeks still more rosy. "Might I take the liberty of inquiring——"

But just at this moment the stage stopped in front of the house, on the portico of which stood Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, enjoying the evening air.

In a moment Russell was shaking hands with the former, while his companion rushed eagerly into the arms of the surprised and delighted wife.

"Why, what a happy surprise, Jennie!" she said, after spiriting her visitor off to her own room; "I had given up all idea of seeing you this Summer."

"And I had no idea of being able to come, until just before I started. You see, mamma—my step-mamma, you know—was going to Uncle Wilder's, and she insisted on my going with her, to see that hateful, disagreeable cousin of mine, that they are determined to marry me to. So when mamma was busy packing, I just put on my things and slipped off, leaving a note to tell where I was going. Wasn't that a good joke on them all?"

"I should think it was," said Nellie, with a burst of merriment, far more than the occasion warranted. "When I saw who your companion was, I thought you were out on your wedding tour!"

"No, indeed; never saw the man until he got into the stage at P——. But, really, he is the finest looking man I ever saw, and so agreeable. Who is he?"

"Oh, I'll introduce you when you come down stairs. There's Sarah, wanting to see me about supper. You'll have only time to dress. Mind, and look your prettiest!"

And with a roguish shake of her finger at her friend, Nellie ran away to see about supper.

If Jennie did not "look her prettiest," she certainly looked very lovely as she entered the supper-room, her linen suit exchanged for a fresh, soft muslin, whose simplicity and purity were relieved only by the violet-colored ribbons in the hair and throat.

Russell had also taken great pains with his toilet, as could be seen by the spotless linen and carefully arranged hair.

The pause that followed Jennie's entrance was broken by Mr. Hunt, who, in response to a meaning glance from his wife, said:

"Russell, allow me to introduce to you your cousin Jennie; Miss Carlton, your cousin, Russell Wilder."

The embarrassment which followed the blank astonishment into which this announcement threw the parties, so unexpectedly made known to each other, was quickly dispelled by the turn that was given it by their host and hostess.

"I suppose you'll want to book yourself for the next stage?" said Mr. Hunt slyly to Russell, who had been taken into his friend's confidence.

"And you," said the wife, turning to Jennie, "I don't suppose anything could tempt you to remain, now that you have seen that hateful, disagreeable——"

"Nellie," interrupted Jennie, crimsoning, as she remembered her words.

"Well, I won't then. But you must let me laugh! Just to think of you both running in the same direction, and to the same place!"

The ringing laugh that burst from Nellie's lips was too contagious to be resisted, even by those at whose expense it was raised.

This merriment was followed by a general good feeling, and a pleasanter tea-party never gathered around the social board.

We need hardly say that Russell did not take the stage the next morning, nor did Jennie seem at all disposed to cut short her visit on account of her cousin's unexpected appearance.

When they did go, they went as they came, together.

Mr. Wilder's astonishment was only equaled by his delight, on looking out of the window to see the two walking up the path towards the house, arm in arm, and apparently on the best of terms.

As for Russell and Jennie, they seemed to regard this unexpected meeting as an indication of their "manifest destiny," accepting it as such, much to the joy of their uncle, whose darling wish was accomplished in the marriage of the two, thus made happy in spite of themselves.

MAKING ENEMIES.

SOME men are afraid of making enemies, and this is well. But when this fear amounts to servility, it is not well. As a general thing, the man who has no enemies is a mere drone in the great hive of created intelligence. He is a milk-and-water-man, who contents himself with doing no harm, while it is notorious that he is doing no good. Such men are time-serving, fence-riding go-betweens, who creep after men of position and property, and hypocritically bow to men in humble walks of life. They take no part in public sentiment, and smile and smirk upon all they come in contact with. They usually glide through life undisturbed, and sink into obscure graves,

"Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Their bones are marrowless, and though their heads are brainless, their lives are useless. It is better far to do some harm occasionally, than never to do any good.—*Lay Preacher.*

GOOD HUMOR.

GOOD humor is the clear blue sky of the soul on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapors in his passage. It is the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like green in a landscape, harmonizing in every color, mellowing the light, softening the hues of the dark, or like a lute in a full concert of instruments, a sound not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

SOME men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years, and hear nothing but purring; but accidently tread on the tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

Sabbath Reading.

GOD KNOWS THE HEART.

BY CARRIE ALTON.

God knows the heart, poor weary one,
So stricken and abased;
He's noted every burning tear,
That down the cheek has chased.
He knows how earnestly you strove
To walk the path of right;
He knows how sweet the tempter sang,
How dark has been the night.

Tho' long the night of grief and shame,
If you but seek his face,
Though men may scoff, and women scorn,
He'll give redeeming grace.
There's none so low He will not stoop
To raise them to His side,
'Tis not the righteous He would seek,
For sinners, Jesus died.

And when the bitter, burning tongue
Of slander sends its dart,
To blast our hopes and blight our lives,
Beneath its stinging smart;
Though all may deem us base, untrue,
That throng life's weary mart,
It gives us joy amid it all
To know; "God knows the heart."

God judges not as others judge:
Though outwardly like snow
Some lives appear to mortal eyes,
When all is dark below,
He knows the tares amid the wheat.
He'll gather them apart;
He looks beneath the outward form—
God knows the pure in heart.

WAITING.

How many sleep the long, last sleep who have waited patiently for the fruition of some cherished plan, for the gratification of some desire, and in which the waiting has proved the life and light through many weary years perhaps! Who can count the waiting hearts at this moment? Hope! that ever blessed little star that shines out in the darkest night and gives the one feeble ray of light, and bids the sorrowing wait yet a little time and "ye shall receive the blessing." That aged mother, borne down with care, who has watched the ever-faithful sun rise and set each day of her allotted time the three score years and ten—is waiting still for her repentant son; has waited long and patiently, these many years, and yet hope burns as high and steadily as in the bosom of the bright blooming maiden who waits for her lover at the garden gate.

"Waiting"—'tis the watchword alike of the young and the old. Years cannot still the warmth it gives the heart. How it inspires all to strive on yet a little longer, and with *ignis-fatuus* like persistency leads one hither and thither; and, when ready to yield up all effort from sheer exhaustion, suddenly appears with a new light in an unlooked-for locality, and now hope burns high again. Surely the waiting heart must have its reward now. But no; it is only a little fuel added to the flame, that it might not be extinguished quite—that it should still have power to hope on, to wait again. Wait yet a little longer, patient heart; soon over the troubled waters ye shall hear the "Peace be still." On the other side you shall meet, to part no more forever, that loved one for whom your faithful watching and waiting seemed so hopeless here. "Blessed is he that heareth me, watching daily at my gates, waiting at the posts of my doors." ELLA SAGE.

PATIENT TOILING.—You are tender-hearted, and you want to be true, and are trying to be, learn these two things from our text:—Never to be discouraged because good things get on so slowly here; and never to fail to do daily that good which lies next to your hand. Do not be in a hurry, but be diligent. Enter into the sublime patience of the Lord. Be charitable in view of it. God can afford to wait, why cannot we—since we have him to fall back upon? Let patience have her perfect work, and bring forth her celestial fruits. Trust God to weave in your little thread into the great web, though the pattern shows it not yet. When God's people are able and willing thus to labor and wait, remember that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day, the grand harvest of the ages shall come to its reaping, and the day shall broaden itself to a thousand years, and the thousand years shall show themselves as a perfect and finished day!—*George McDonald.*

SOUND SENTIMENTS.

IF you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches.

YOU need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be the truth.

PRESERVE your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force its way into that tender part of the soul, and is suffered to dwell there, the road is paved for a thousand more iniquities.

ONE of the resolutions passed by the Methodist General Conference was to the effect that they would resist all means which may be employed to exclude from our common schools the Bible, "which is the charter of our liberties and the inspiration of our civilization."

Ladies' Port-Folio.

A PICTURE PAINTED IN MAY.

BY P. C. E.

PICTURE a farm-house, old and red,
Girt 'round by many a barn and shed,
Sheltered by drooping, willow trees,
The yellow stems set thick with leaves;
Bordered by fields, some brown and bare,
Some with the green of wheat made fair.

A well near by, whose creaking sweep
Hangs over a pool, both cool and deep;
With an ancient poplar near the pail,
That shivers and sighs in its coat of mail,
Touched here and there by a flake of snow,
Blown from some odorous apple blow.

Set in the grass are daffodils,
Red and white daisies, and frim jonquils,
Tulips and primroses, violets blue,
Old-time herbs, rosemary and rue.
A purpling lilac shading the door,
Where stands in the sunshine a girl, aged four.

A wee, little maid, with hair red brown,
And dusky eyes, that look shyly down;
Her soft, round cheeks, sun-touched and bright,
With the flush of young blood's crimson light.
She holds the hand of a lady fair,
Who has eyes like the child, but has yellow hair.

Tender and pure is that woman's face,
Full of beauty and winsome grace;
But the brooding look in her wide, dark eyes,
That tells of a mind grown sweetly wise;
That tells of a heart that is great and true;
Is the *soul* of this picture, I paint for you.

A TALK ON HOME AFFAIRS,

Including the Means and Modes of Housekeepers.

GOING into a neighbor's one morning, I found the wife and mother in tears, her housework all undone, and her children unwashed and uncombed around her. "Mrs. H.," she began, as soon as she could choke back her sobs to speak, "you could not have done me a greater injury than you have in presenting our family with MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER."

"How is this?" I exclaimed, in some surprise.

"It is just this: There are so many women writing of the amount of housework they can do, their bills of fare, their wonderful exploits in working and keeping everything in such perfect order, and doing all their work so precise, that my husband is constantly scolding me whenever he comes into the house, and continually referring me to the smart women of the RURAL, until I am in such despair that I don't care whether I do my work or not, and I hate the very sight of that paper."

I fear this is not the only one who feels discouraged, and while there are those who do not put so dark a face upon the matter, I *know* there are those who feel some indignation (as well as myself) upon the subject. It is utterly impossible for *all* to follow a course marked out by one housekeeper. A wife with a good home, and well-filled purse, can do very different from one who by true economy and much deprivation is helping her hard-laboring husband to secure a home.

The good RURAL is not wholly confined to those with homes and well-filled purses, but it reaches many good and refined people who are struggling hard to secure homes. Mrs. M. N. R.'s bill of fare, which as yet has reached only to Monday's tea, I fear at the end of a month would make a grocery bill which would deepen the furrows of the hard-working husband's face, and cause a sigh of despair as he thought of the many ways for his month's earnings to go. Many of us have but one platter; and we are thankful when we can get a fine roast or steak to put upon it, and do not question its size—for the time may come, perhaps (if we are prudent), when we can have our choice as to sizes and quality.

Any woman of refinement and taste (and most women are so) will endeavor to make her table as inviting as possible, even though she has but salt and potatoes to place thereon. M. N. R. always has clean table-cloths; perhaps her little ones never soil them, else she has a clean one in reserve for each meal, in which case at the end of the week she has twenty-one, with napkins added. These, with the clothing necessarily soiled during the week, must make the washing immense. We think she must be a being created of different material from the rest of us, if she could accomplish this washing, together with all the baking she claims to have done, and the pains-taking, and much cooking of each meal during the day. Some of us may not have a table-cloth for each meal, though our taste and refinement might desire it, if our purses and our single hands could afford and accomplish it. We are most of us fond of flowers for our table, but one pair of hands are not always at liberty to prepare them.

Suppose we arise at four o'clock in the morning (as many of our good housewives do), at the least. We have our beds to shake up for airing, floors to sweep, chickens to feed, flower beds to water and weed (for most poor people love flowers), hair to comb, breakfast to get as early as possible—for the husband cannot be behind time,—children to wash, dress and comb, and many other steps to take, which every good and prudent wife finds to do, before breakfast; and sometimes our one pair of hands cannot accomplish all, and thus some of the little attentions which we love to bestow upon our table and person are neglected, to our own regret. And the good farmer's wife has many things in addition to the above to do. My neighbor's home and surroundings may not be as convenient as mine; thus she cannot accomplish as much as I in consequence. Another neighbor has things far more plenty and handy than I—I cannot equal her, to try my best. Why repine? I do the best I can with my means to do with.

Wives and mothers, do not be discouraged! Our cares and burdens vary; our strength is not equal to our means; tastes and talents differ. Some of us have had wise and good mothers, who have taught us true economy; others have not been so favored. Suppose one neighbor does set her table with a variety of tempting viands, and in the most trim order, her husband may or may not afford it,—if we choose to take our dish of bread and milk, or bread and butter with a dish of fruit, after filling our husband's dinner-basket with a frugal meal, what is the harm? Our bread is sweet and light, our fruit always delicious, and we feel repaid when husband learns to his glad surprise that we have already paid the grocer's bill with the few dollars he left in our keeping to use as we should choose. His face brightens; he wonders how we could do so well with so little, and with a happy smile says, "My dear dear wife, we shall soon have a home, with your prudence and economy." More than this, it gives us more time for mental culture, which is little enough, at best, to those who feel a longing for something more satisfactory and higher than the mere eating, drinking and dressing. It is best each should direct her own household as seems best adapted to her circumstances. Do not try to mark out a path for others, it is so utterly impossible for all to follow therein.

If we discover a better method of doing work, or understand how to cook *well* and with economy, let us impart it to others that they may profit thereby—for if we attempt more than this, we create sorrow, discord and contention. I think we *all* intend to be good economists and prudent wives. MRS. O. F. H.

NELLIE GRANT AND THE QUEEN.

The following letters show how Nellie Grant came to pay a visit to the Queen:

LANGLEY'S HOTEL, May, 1872.

My Dear Lady and Queen:—I am embarrassed at the honor of an official request, given through a high officer (your Lord Chamberlain, I think), to be presented to your Majesty. I should dearly love to see you, that I might tell my mother and father that I have been thus honored. I am but a simple American girl; that I am the President's daughter gives me no claim to your recognition as a sovereign. If, with the kind lady who is acting as my *chaperone*, I might visit you, I should be very glad. Our Secretary of Legation hints at some political significance in this opportunity. I cannot so interpret it, and would not wish to be so received, because it would not be right, as I am nothing in American politics, and I am sure my father would not desire me to appear other than as my simple and very humble self. If, with this explanation, your Majesty will allow me to visit you, I shall be greatly honored and be very proud.

I have written this note of my own motion and because I think it the right thing to do. I am your Majesty's very obedient servant and admirer, NELLIE GRANT.

The following autograph letter was received by Miss Nellie from her Majesty the Queen, and the visit took place at the time indicated, and was very informal and pleasant:

WINDSOR CASTLE.

Miss Nellie Grant:—I have instructed Lady —— to convey to you this note, and we shall receive you as the daughter of your honorable parents without the intervention of our high officers of State. I shall accept your visit as an "American girl," and there shall be no other significance in the fact than your kindly expressed desire to see the lady and not the sovereign. I shall find it pleasant to forget that I am Queen in receiving you to-morrow afternoon at our palace of Windsor. VICTORIA.

GOOD WORDS.

A SINGLE word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household; while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so the kind words, and gentle acts, and sweet dispositions, make glad the homes where peace and blessings dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetness, with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn lingeringly toward it from all the tumults of the world, and home, if it be ever so homely, will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

INTERESTING TO THE SEX.

THE ladies of Osage, Iowa, have a Home Husband Club.

ST. PETERSBURG has a prominent female lawyer in one Madame Krietzoff.

A BUFFALO woman has made $2,500 this season from her two-acre strawberry patch.

MAZZINI'S large fortune will be inherited by his grand-niece, who is an art critic on a daily paper at Turin.

BISHOP AMES of the Methodist Church considers the separate education of the sexes a relic of barbarism.

NILSSON is to sing in St. Petersburg and Moscow from November to February. She will receive therefor £8,000,

IF a young lady wishes a young gentleman to kiss her what papers would she mention? No *Spectator*, no *Observer*, but as many *Times* as you please.

Reading for the Young.

A WORD FOR THE CHILDREN.

CHILDREN, make your mother happy,
Make her sing instead of sigh:
For the mournful hour of parting
May be very, very nigh.

Children, make your mother happy:
Many griefs she has to bear;
And she wearies 'neath her burdens—
Can you not those burdens share?

Children, make your mother happy;
Prompt obedience cheers the heart,
While a wilful disobedience
Pierces like a poisoned dart.

Children, make your mother happy;
On her brow the lines of care
Deepen daily—don't you see them?
While your own are smooth and fair.

Children, make your mother happy;
For beneath the coffin-lid
All too soon her face, so saint-like,
Shall for ever more be hid.

Bitter tears and self-upbraidings
Cannot bring her back again;
And remorseful memories
Are a legacy of pain.

Oh, begin to-day, dear children,
Listen when dear mother speaks;
Render quick and sweet obedience;
For your highest good she seeks—

Loves you better than all others—
For your sake herself denies;
She is patient, prayerful, tender,
Gentle, thoughtful, true and wise.

Never, while you live, dear children,
Though you search the rounded earth,
Will you find a friend more faithful
Than the one who gave you birth.

[*Christian Observer.*

STORIES ABOUT PETS.

BY AUNT G.

I HAVE read much about the pets of little RURAL readers. Now, it is all very well to have some things which we love more than others, but does not show a well-balanced mind to bestow all our care and attention on one or two objects to the exclusion of others. Sometimes father and mother, brothers and sisters are neglected, and love and caresses are bestowed upon some object which would be just as well, and perhaps far better, without them. Yes, and we might mention older ones who lavish upon one pet child the love and care for which the other children often pine. I just wish you could all see the withering glance one such spoiled miss casts on her mother when she does anything contrary to her wishes, and the scene does not always close with a glance when they are alone.

Pets are generally allowed so many privileges, and taught so many tricks it is not their nature to do, that they become ungovernable and often do much mischief. I will tell you a few freaks of a pet sheep I once knew. The children had taught him to butt against a coat or hat hung on a stick, to paw in the soft earth, jump a rope, and many other pranks very curious for a sheep; but when he came to dig up choice seeds and plants, and knocked the baby over a few times, it was not quite so funny; and when they led him to the pasture and thought to shut him in with the other sheep, he scaled the fence, went across lots, and was back to the house knocking at the door before they arrived. Then he would follow the wagon as they went to church, and the last time he walked up the steps through the open door, up through the aisle; clump, clump he went till he got in front of the pulpit where the minister had just finished reading the hymn, and there he stopped and uttered a loud "*b-a-a!*" which a waggish fellow called the key-note. One old gentleman tried to lead him out, but he was so strong and obstinate others came to his aid, and they had quite a tussle. But he was never allowed his freedom again, and was seen soon after riding off in a butcher's cart.

Horsemen say they would much rather break a wild colt than one that has been spoiled by petting.

If my story is not already too long, I would like to tell you of some pet chickens we had when little children. The old hen that hatched them was a pet, and we had to take her off the nest and feed her, then listen to hear if the eggs peeped, so often that out of the thirteen eggs she hatched only four chicks, and these we caressed so much, and took them so entirely under our own protection, they followed us wherever we went. The old hen called loudly after them for a few days, but after that gave them up and went off with the other fowls and we had them all to ourselves. This was very funny at first, and we sometimes, I am sorry to say, left the dishes for mother to wash up while we dug worms and bugs for our pets, and at night they were covered with soft wool in a basket. But they missed the hen's warmth and care, and one after another drooped and died, till we had four shingles, with inscriptions written with red chalk, to mark the spot where they were buried, and concluded to let the hen brood her own chickens in future, as we concluded that such pets were very apt to come to an untimely end.

A TRUE HERO.

A BOY about nine years old was bathing one day, when, by some mistake, he got into deep water and began to sink. His elder brother saw him, and ran to save him, but lacking strength or skill, he also sunk to the bottom of the river. As the two drowning brothers rose to the surface for the last time, they saw a third brother, the youngest of the family, running down the bank for the purpose of trying to save them. Then it was that the nine-year-old acted the part of a hero. Struggling as he was with death, he gathered all his strength, and cried to his brother on shore, "Don't come in, or father will lose all his boys at once!"

Noble little fellow! Though dying, he forgot himself, and thought only of his father's grief. He was a genuine hero. His brother obeyed his dying command, and was spared to comfort his father when his two dead sons were taken from the river clasped in each others arms. *Selected.*

DROWNED!—BOYS, BE CAREFUL!

WHEN you go to swim do not take any risks. There are so many sad cases of death of boys by drowning this year that we deem this caution necessary. We have just heard of the death of HARRY STRING of Buchanan, Mich. a bright boy of twelve years, a reader and contributor to the RURAL. So you see he is one of our family. He went with another boy to the river to bathe, and, not being able to swim, got swept beyond his depth, and in a few moments after leaving his loving mother was carried to her lifeless. So went out a bright, promising life. Boys, be cautious when you go into or near water.

CAN our young friends find all the letters of the alphabet in these four lines?

"God gives the grazing ox his meat;
He quickly hears the sheep's low cry;
But man, who tastes his finest wheat,
Should joy to lift his praises high."

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 3.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

BOTANICAL RIDDLES.—No. 1.

1. WHAT is the sociable tree? 2. And the dancing tree?
3. And the tree that is nearest the sea?
4. The most yielding tree? 5. The busiest tree?
6. And the tree where ships may lie?
7. The languishing tree? 8. The least selfish tree?
9. And the tree which bears a curse?
10. The chronological tree? 11. And the fisherman's tree?
12. And the tree most like a nurse?
13. Which is the tell-tale tree? 14. And the traitor's tree?
15. And the tree that is warmest clad?
16. The laymun's tree? 17. The housewife's tree?
18. And the tree that makes one sad?

☞ Answer in two weeks. A SUBSCRIBER.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 1.

My first is in Congress but not in law,
My second is in tool but not in saw;
My third is in cousin but not in friend,
My fourth is in borrow but not in lend;
My fifth is in depart but not in come,
My sixth is in geology but not in sum;
My seventh is in betray also in confess,
My whole we should all try to possess.

☞ Answer in two weeks. E. M. B.

HIDDEN ISLANDS.—No. 1.

Do you like fat or lean steak?
Are you a judge of form? O say tell me!
Hecuba was a noted queen of Troy.
We dislike formal talk very much.
What is the longitude of New York?
Did you ever see Mt. Tabor Neo?

☞ Answer in two weeks. G. R. Y.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—July 6.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 1.—Lumber, turpentine, resin, sugar cane and oranges make the chief products of Florida.

ANAGRAM No. 1.—

We hungered silent by the shore,
And neither dared to break the spell;
To part—perhaps to meet no more—
What lips could utter first, "Farewell?"

PROBLEM No. 1.—

40, 42 and 58.
24, 70 and 74.
15, 112 and 113.

PUZZLE No. 1.—1, Pea; 2, Pa; 3, Par; 4, Part; 5, Ridge; 6, Art; 7, Rid—Partridge.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

English vs. American Yachts.

It will be remembered that the English yachtsman, Commodore Ashbury, came to this country twice to win back a cup which an American yacht won in English waters from English yachtsmen. He did not succeed; and, after a series of races last year, in which he sustained defeat, and after an exhibition of querulousness and ill humor entirely unworthy of a high-minded gentleman, the New York Yacht Club refused to receive the cups he had presented it to be sailed for by its members, directing the silversmith who had possession of them, to return them to their owner. Thus was Com. Ashbury snubbed. But he is not to be allowed to forget the New York yachtsmen. At Havre, France, the other day, twelve boats were entered for the regatta. Among them the English yachts Guineveve and Livonia and the American yacht Sappho. The Guineveve was withdrawn from the contest, leaving only Ashbury's Livonia to compete with the Sappho of similar class. The American thereupon promptly withdrew from the race, refusing to recognize Ashbury as a competitor; but fifteen minutes after the competing yachts had started, the Sappho started after them, and running to the leeward of the fleet, soon overhauled and passed the Livonia, crossing her bows a mile ahead, and returned to her anchorage after an hour and a half's absence. This was designed as a rebuke—to put it mildly—if not a taunt for the irascible English Commodore. Under the circumstances, it was, perhaps, justifiable, as it certainly was humiliating to the Englishman.

Foreign Processions.

The last year's parade of Orangemen in our streets, and the slaughter which ensued, culminated July 12th in another quiet parade, with no offensive demonstrations. The lesson taught last year by the shooting produced its effect this year, resulting in the absence of the hostile forces. Of course the Orangemen were protected by the police in formidable array. The majesty and power of law sustained them. Now it is urged by some of the metropolitan press that these foreign processions, celebrating purely foreign events, in no wise related to the history of this country, should be prohibited—that this is not the place to foster the passions excited by old feuds—that this is a land where all such animosities should be buried and forgotten. We subscribe to this sentiment, but do not Americans celebrate July 4 in all of the old monarchial countries—even in England, where sensitiveness against us would exist if any where. Would any American like to forego the protection which his flag gives him to freedom of conscience and of action, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others? Hence we are in favor of peaceable processions, by any class of men; or we would stop all. We are, however, in favor of giving to all men equal protection under the law, just as we would give equal privileges. And we would make the punishment of men who interfere with the rights of others radical and as summary as the circumstances of the case seem to require.

Col. Elmer Ellsworth's Grave.

Ellsworth's Chicago Zouaves are yet remembered for their dash through the country prior to the war. Ellsworth is remembered for having lost his life in pulling down a rebel flag at Alexandria, Va., in 1861. And it will be remembered how he was mourned and how money for a monument to his memory was raised. To show how the waves of time wash footsteps as well as names out of the sand, a correspondent states that Ellsworth's father and mother live in a homely little cottage near Mechanicsville, N. Y.; that the son's grave is on the hill behind the house, monumentless and neglected; that the foundation for a monument was laid by the old father himself, who made the excavation therefor; that the father paid $80 for the burial place; that $800 raised from various sources for the monument is in the hands of those with whom it was deposited, and the ill and aged father cannot get a cent of it with which to honor the memory of his boy who gave his life for his country. While we do not attach much importance to monuments, nor value such celebration of the deeds of men as many do, yet the story of the result of young Ellsworth's ambition for military fame and glory, as told by the foregoing facts, is rather touching. Do the old father and mother think Republics ungrateful?

Banishment of the Jesuits from Germany.

Prince Bismarck having declared war against Jesuitical influences in Germany, has steadily prosecuted his labors, persisted in his endeavors, both with the Emperor and the legislative authorities, driving a nail here, striking a blow there, and weakening the power of these enemies of German Unity—and hence *his* enemies—until now it is officially proclaimed from Berlin that all establishments under the control of the Jesuits must be completely broken up in six months. The ascribed reason for this is the discovery on the part of Bismarck that Rome is doing her best to defeat the unification of Germany under Prussian patronage and control, and that the Jesuits of Germany are the active agents of Rome in this work. Hence Bismarck treats the Jesuits as he would any other enemy of the Imperial Government and plucks up the Upas tree by the roots. Hence there is a new religious war in the land of Luther, which the thoughtful will watch with great interest.

The Result of Arbitration.

Right Hon. Russel Gurney, M. P., who has been in this country engaged in negotiations connected with the direct claims made under the Alabama treaty, on his return, made a speech to his Southampton constituents, in which he expresses the opinion that the Republic is best for Americans, and the Constitutional Monarchy for England. But he said something more important than so profound an opinion. He did not care two pence what the result of the Geneva Arbitration might be, nor whether England had to pay two or three millions, more or less—that was a small matter if both nations felt that justice had been done, and that the questions in dispute had been honorably settled. We regard this the best British expression of sentiment yet uttered in relation to this matter; and it will be wise if Americans foster the same spirit. Let justice be done!

Hazing at West Point.

Nothing can be more wholesome than the action of the Secretary of War, who has issued an order suspending Cadet Scott, a member of the Third Class at West Point, for one year for the offense of "hazing" one of the "plebes." We wish every college in the land would treat young men who cultivate traditional boorishness, in the same way—at least would expel or suspend such person from the privilege of the school. We rejoice that the Military School of the Nation is to cultivate the graces and virtues of manhood, as well as instruction in the art and science of war.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

Gen. Dix has declined the Presidency of the Erie Railroad. ..Mrs. Mansfield has testified in the Stokes-Fisk case....Twenty-two car loads of delegates left New York city on the 8th for Baltimore....Johann Strauss has given three concerts at the Academy of Music before immense houses....The workingmen who struck have returned to work under the old system. The Singer sewing machine men, 1,900 in all, have returned ...The funeral of Ex-Judge McCunn took place on the 8th. He was buried in the Catholic faith ...The 7th Regiment has returned after a week's delightful encampment at Saratoga. ...The Standard suspended on the 10th. It was a Grant paper. .Much conflicting medical testimony was given in the Stokes case. Some M. D.'s thought Fisk was killed by opium .P. H. Watson has been elected President of the Erie Railway, and A. S. Diven Vice-President ... Three burglars, who had fled from Holland, surrendered property to the amount of $200,000 to the sheriff on the 9th... B. Gratz Brown has been in town. ..The French band has given a grand concert at the Rink ...The 23d Regt. of Brooklyn is to have an armory to cost $160,000. It will be one of the handsomest in the country ....American Girl beat Goldsmith Maid at the Fleetwood Park on the 9th....There was great enthusiasm in New York over the news from Baltimore. Salutes were fired in various parts of the city, rockets were discharged, and nearly all the newspaper offices run up flags for Greeley ....Work on the Riverside Park is to be continued....Hot weather has continued most of the week, and many cases of sun stroke have been reported....Stokes' lawyers pleaded for manslaughter in the third degree. .The New York Times people have been giving excursions to poor children....The Prussian Band and Madame Peschka-Leutner gave a concert in Brooklyn on the 11th, to an audience of 6,000 or 7,000. .A large number of people were prostrated by the heat on the 11th....On the 12th Mr. Tremain closed his argument for Stokes....The Orange parade on the 12th was entirely peaceful, and attracted no attention. .Mr. Greeley has accepted the Baltimore nomination... Gov. B. Gratz Brown was taken suddenly ill on the 12th, at the Glenham Hotel, and came near dying.... James Whiteman, a porter, has been arrested for stealing $8,000 worth of goods....The strike of the Adams press men has damaged the book trade. The Harpers are said to have established a printing house in London... In the Stokes trial, Judge Ingraham charged the jury on the 13th; he was very severe, and said the verdict must be murder, or manslaughter in the third degree; on the 15th, the jury had been out 68 hours, with no verdict....A delegation of Apaches has visited the city....Strauss sailed on the 13th ... A case of cholera is reported....Horace Greeley has just celebrated his 36th wedding day....The Jury in the trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, jr., failed to agree, and were discharged.

Home News.

Rains have damaged the crops in South Carolina....Cotton caterpillars have appeared in Alabama....The N. Y. State Temperance Society meets at Saratoga, July 23....Amherst College has held its commencement....Gen. Chamberlain has been installed President of Bowdoin College, Me....The new postal cards will not be ready for a month ...Some convicts in the Mass. State prison have had a fight....The militia is disarming everybody in Pope Co., Mo....David Paul Brown, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, is dead....The trial of Judge Prindle has been adjourned until September....The discovery of a rich silver mine in Utah causes much excitement....Senator Wilson has gone to Long Branch....A collision took place on the Panhandle R. R. at Bowerstown, W. Va., on the 12th. Six persons were injured..... Four men were burned to death at Alpena, Mich., on the 12th; a large number of houses were destroyed; loss, $150,000...Joseph H. Scranton, founder of Scranton, Pa., was buried with an imposing funeral on the 13th.

Political.

The suffrage women went to Baltimore, hoping for recognition....Commissioner Delano has asked Brigham Young to help him keep the peace with the Utah Indians....W. W. Saunders, a colored man, will vote for Greeley....Wm. Cullen Bryant refuses to be a candidate for the Presidency....Henry Wilson is to open the campaign in Portland, Me. ..The Baltimore Democratic Convention met on the 9th and adopted the Cincinnati Platform, by a vote of 670 to 62. Senator Bayard of Delaware made a speech in opposition to this action. On the ballot for President Horace Greeley received 686 votes out of 732! Gratz Brown received 713 out of 732. The opposition amounted to nothing. A few "bolters" held a meeting of no political significance. The news of the action of the Baltimore Convention caused great enthusiasm throughout the country. Great meetings were held and salutes fired in Baltimore and Annapolis, Md., Hamilton, O., Schenectady, Oneida, Rochester, Lansingburgh, Ballston, Owego, Hornellsville, Saratoga, Richmond, Warwick, Ithaca, Rome, Troy, Buffalo and Watertown, N. Y., Long Branch, N. J., Tioga, Readlug, Corning and Milford, Pa., San Francisco, Cal., Denver, Col., New Orleans, La., Wilmington, N. C., Mobile, Ala., and many other places. In casting the vote of New York, Gov. Hoffman presented a list of 17,000 Germans in New York city who will vote for Greeley ...P. T. Barnum is for Greeley. .. A National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors has been called.. This is the era of conventions ...The Grant Republicans propose to hold a great mass meeting in New York city.... Mr. Greeley was serenaded on the 11th.....Gratz Brown has been to Yale College, where he made speeches and was serenaded....Senator Bayard has published a letter in favor of Greeley and Brown....The charge of a corruption fund to be used in North Carolina is denied....The political campaign is very active.

Fires.

The paint shops of the Central Railroad at Albany, with 70 cars, on the 6th; loss $235,000.... Clothing house on East Washington st., Indianapolis, on the 9th; loss $50,000....Hat and fur store at Zanesville, O., on the 7th; loss $15,000.. Great fire in Burlington, Ia., on the 10th. Flour mills, markets, houses, etc.; loss total ...A planing mill in East Boston, on the 12th; loss, $75,000 ....Carriage factory in Portsmouth, N. H., on the 12th; loss $50,000.

Crimes.

On the 8th some 3,000 people of Mercer Co., Ohio, lynched three men who had committed an outrage, and then murdered a young woman.... Spurious bonds to the amount of $6,000 have been found in the Arkansas treasury.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

M. Rochefort is to be simply banished from France. The Government proposes to raise immense loans... The famous ballot bill has passed the House of Lords ...Senior Riva has been appointed Governor of Cuba. It was announced on the 8th that Dr. Howard had been released. .. The revolution in Mexico is again reported ended, with the flight of the leaders. In Monterey the rebels exacted loans of the Americans. .. The increasing tide of emigration from Germany to America causes uneasiness to the Imperial Government... A monument to Stein was unveiled at Nassau on the 9th; Hon. Geo. Bancroft made a speech Don Carlos is expected in Switzerland....Kidnapping and assassination are prevalent in Mexico....By an explosion in Glasgow eleven persons have been killed ...The Cuban privateer, Pioneer, has been taken to Newport, R. I., by an American revenue cutter. ... The question of proportional representation, or the American system, has been discussed in the English House of Commons....Sir Alexander Cockburn of England is to be made an earl for his services in the Alabama Arbitration....Spain has at last, on the 10th, released Dr. Howard. It is said the Pope again desires to leave Rome. ....Brazil does not seek war with the Argentine Republic, but is prepared for it....The difficulty between the United States and Hayti has ended. ... The English bill for the American system of representation has been defeated in the House. ...The law expelling the Jesuits from Germany has been promulgated....Stanley, who found Dr. Livingstone, is about to start for London with a son of the latter; the Doctor has determined to remain in Africa....Capt. Gen. Valmaseda has left Cuba for Spain. Gen. Sherman has attended the French Assembly .. John Bright has made his political views public at a speech in London; he is satisfied with the policy of Gladstone....The French Assembly has had an exciting debate over the tax question ...Bancroft Davis is now credited with having obtained the removal of Baron Gerolt .... The officers and crew of the Fannie have arrived at Nassau, N. P. ... The German riflemen from America have had a brilliant reception in Berlin... Brazil is preparing for war with the Argentine Confederation... .. Archbishop Spaulding of Baltimore is said to have been made a Cardinal by the Pope. ... U. S. Consul-General G. H. Butler of Egypt has been engaged in a shooting affray.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Talk of the Toilet.—Lyon's Kathairon is an article better adapted to promote the growth and beauty of the "Chief Glory of Woman" than any other at present before the world. They say that without irritating the skin of the head it eradicates dandruff, and that it penetrates below the surface to the roots of the hair, endowing them with new life and vigor.

Watch No. 2383, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me twelve months; its total variation from mean time being fifteen seconds.—S. B. Johnston, 83 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. J. Reilly, Washington, D. C., has used a Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine constantly since 1856, in dress-making, with nothing for repairs. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

New York, Saturday, July 15, 1872.

The trade of the week past was dull in the Dry Goods line, and in most articles of General Merchandise. There is a fair business doing in Tea and Coffee since the duties were taken off. The stocks which had accumulated in anticipation of the change in the Tariff are unusually heavy.

The Exports of Domestic Produce for the week from the port of New York amounted to $3,965,000, and the exports of Gold and Silver $4,882,000. The collection of American Dividends in July for Foreign account makes a large demand for remittances, and as most of these Dividends are paid in Gold, the shipments follow in the same Coin. Gold has advanced to 114¾ per cent. on the export demand.

Money keeps very easy among the Brokers, and there is a fair amount of the July Dividends going into the new Railroad Bonds. A larger sum would go into U. S. Stocks for transmission to Europe, but for the scarcity of the right classes. The Treasury was unable to buy over half a million U. S. 5-20s for the Sinking Fund last week within the price of Gold. The State Stocks (Southern) are generally dull, since July 1. The South Carolinas hold out slight prospects for future dividends, and the price has fallen back to 28¾ per cent.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	July 6.	July 13.
Capital	$87,151,000	$87,151,000
Loans	286,001,800	285,597,800
Gold and Greenbacks	51,201,100	51,664,100
Deposits	241,774,900	245,508,000
Circulation	27,528,100	27,466,400

PRICE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	114⅛	Rock Island	111⅛
U. S. 6-20's of 1867	115⅝	N. West	73¾
U. S. 6's of 1881	117⅛	Do. Preferred	91
U. S. 10-40s, 5 ₰ cts	112⅝	St. Paul	54
U. S. New Loan	113⅜	Do. Preferred	78
N. Y. Bounty Loan	106⅛	Lake Shore	93⅜
Tennessees	71¾	Ohio and Mississippi	46
Virginias, new	55	Toledo & Wabash	75⅛
Missouri Bonds	94	Erie	53⅜
U. S. Currency 6s	114¾	Union Pacific Stock	37⅝
Central Pacific	102	Adams Express	97
Union do	90⅝	American Express	82
Western Telegraph	75⅛	United States Exp's	88½
Pacific Mail	75¾	Bills on London	109⅜
N. Y. Central Stock	98¾		

The principal changes in the Stock Market since our last report are a decline of 5⅛ per cent. in Erie and an advance of 2 per cent. on Pacific Mail. The U. S. Express Company have declared a Dividend of $2 per share.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

New York, Monday, July 15, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,625,000	Meal, bbls	3,468
Oats, "	410,000	Flour, "	62,000
Wheat, "	196,000	Eggs, "	9,311
Rye, "	—	Cotton, bales	8,100
Barley, "	—	Hops, "	363
Malt, "	2,800	Wool "	3,470
Seed, "	—	Butter, pkgs	12,200
Beans, "	310	Cheese, "	66,300
Meal, bags	2,425	Lard, "	6,300
Peanuts "	1,480	Dried fruits, pkgs	620
Pork, bbls	1,278	Cut Meats "	2,420

Butter.—Hot weather and dull trade continue to give dealers expensive chemical instruction as to how long butter will stand up in quality by the cellar full; and the bill seems likely to become pretty steep before school is out. The attempt to report a brief market with the current resources would only make an indefinite paragraph. The demand is divided between two classes of buyers, those who want a little for consumptive use, and those who want a speculative pile. If the latter purchasers would only take the stock they aim for out of market it would pay holders to let them fill up at the low figures they prefer. But the appearance of shrewd operators in market anxious to operate in soft, though sound, sweet lots, rather puts the question to the seller, "Why should we not carry them ourselves if we must make severe sacrifices?" Consequently only a few sound lines have as yet been received. The willingness of speculators to open trade in the old stock, speaks well for a good many marks of Western that had been condemned during the hot term. For the actual wants of our diminished trade, fresh express parcels only sell with any activity, and for that class only can a steady quotation be given. State butter, except pail, is nominal. The quotations are:—State pails, choice, 28@30c.; other, 22@26c.; State selections, 26@27c.; good to prime firkins, 21@26c.; do. half tubs, 24@25c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 18@19c.; Western fair to good, 14@16c.; common, 10@14c.; grease butter, 7½@9c.

Beeswax.—There is more Western stock here than needed and low prices are ruling, most sales being made at 29@37c. Southern sells relatively higher, but is somewhat neglected at the moment by shippers; quoted at 33@39c.

Beans and Peas.—There has been very little addition to the supplies of beans, but the market is weak. The demand is small and there is some anxiety to sell marrowfats, which are in full stock for the season. The quotations are, for prime medium, $3.25@3.30; fair do., $2.80; prime marrowfats, $3.55@3.65; fair do., $3.25; prime kidney, $3.40@3.50; fair do. $3; red kidney, $2@3. Peas are neglected; for green, $1.55@1.65; Southern B. E., per two-bushel bag, $2.25@2.50.

Cheese.—Prices have been steadily declining, holders offering their supplies freely, determined to keep the market clear of stock this warm weather. The foreign market has not been in a position to warrant free shipments ordinarily, but shippers have been attracted by the unusually low prices, and have bought all that has been offered. There is scarcely any stock carried over steamer day.

We quote State factory fine at 10@10½c.; good do. 8@9c.; common do. 6c.; skimmed as low as 3c.; State dairy, 9@10c. for prime, fair do., 6c.; Ohio factory 7@9c.

Cotton.—Prices have declined fully one cent with very little business from spinners, and no shipping inquiry. For future delivery latest sales are 23⅝ for Aug.; 22⅜ for Sept.; 20⅝ for Oct. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19¼
Good Ordinary	22	22	22⅛	22⅛
Low Middling	23½	23⅜	23⅜	24
Middling	24½	24⅜	24⅝	25
Good Middling	25⅝	25⅛	26	26

Dried Fruits.—The market shows very little trade, with prices unsettled and weak.

We quote cherries at 20c.; raspberries, 30@32c.; blackberries, 11c.; apples, new State, quarters, 9@10c.; extra sliced, 11½@12c.; Southern new, quarters, 8c.; do. fine sliced, 10@11c.; new prime Western, 8@9c.; common Western, 6@8c.; unpeeled peaches, 5@5½c. for quarters; 6@6½c. for halves; peeled peaches, 15@19c. for North Carolina, 13@14c. for Virginia, and 15@18c. for Georgia; plums, State, 27@28c.

Eggs.—Fresh New Jersey and Long Island, and a few carefully candled State and Western, are all the eggs that can be sold. Lots, as they run, are in too uncertain a condition to sell, and heavy losses will follow the shipment of the past fortnight. We quote near prime 20@21c.; State, 18@19c.; extra Western, 16@17c.; freight Western, 14½@15½c.; Canadian, 16½@17c. All loss off.

Fresh Fruits.—There is quite an array of fresh fruit, and the demand is good for all sound stuff. Southern apples are in better order. Still a good many arrive that could be very unmanely thrown away before being put on sale. We quote Southern apples at $3@4 per bbl., $1.25@2 per crate. A few New Jersey boughs brought $1.50@1.50 per bbl. Pears, fancy, per crate, $5@7; other, $1.50@3. Black Caps, per quart, 8@10c.; Antwerps, for 3d, 8@10c; Blackberries, seedling, per quart, 18@20c.; common do., 6@8c.; Whortleberries, per bush., $3.50@4; Currants, 4@7c. for common; 9@11c. for cherry; Watermelons, $30@70 per 100. Rochester cherries, 10@11c. for prime, and 6@9c. for fair.

Flour.—The market is without further important change. Prices of the best grades are, perhaps, a little easier, but prices are considered low; and, notwithstanding, exporters are buying only small lots: still holders are not anxious sellers.

Superfine State	$5 10 @	5 60
Common extra do	6 15 @	6 30
Good to choice do	6 35 @	6 40
Fancy do	6 45 @	7 00
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 10 @	5 65
Extra do	6 00 @	6 30
Choice extra do	6 35 @	7 15
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	6 20 @	6 50
Trade brands do	6 55 @	8 35
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 20 @	8 75
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	6 50 @	8 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 00 @	9 00
Good to choice do	9 05 @	11 00
Extra Southern	6 80 @	8 75
Good to choice do	8 80 @	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 00 @	5 00
Corn meal, Western	3 30 @	3 40

Grain.—A break in the canal will cut off supplies about a week, and in the meantime with a few hurried shipping orders in the market, prices have advanced, especially for corn. We quote wheat at $1.48 @1.51 for No. 2 in store; $1.52@1.53 for No. 1 in store; $1.55@1.58 for winter red Western; $1.63@1.65 for amber Western; $1.65@1.70 for white Western. Rye 77½@78c. for Western. Oats 43@44½ for Western; 44@46 for Ohio. Corn at 58@61 for steamer lots of Western mixed; 62@63 for sailing vessels, do.

Hay and Straw.—The market is a little steadier. Farmers are not shipping quite as freely, as they are busy with some early harvest work.

Shipping hay, $1.15@1.20, retail $1.40@1.60, do. yard, $1.25@1.30, salt 80@85c.@$1, clover 80@90c. Long rye straw $1.10@1.15 short 85@90c., out, 70@75c., wheat 60@65c.

Hops.—Stocks are so light that late prices are easily sustained. The accounts from the growing crops are still favorable for a fair yield.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 22@25; Eastern do., 23@60c.; Western do., 22@30c.; Yearlings do., 70, 10@30c.; Olds do., 7@, 10@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@65c.

Provisions.—Mess pork is nominally higher at the close, and a very moderate trade has attended the entire week. July, Aug. and Sept. quoted for speculation at $13.75; prime mess in a small way, cash, $12.75; extra prime $10.25@10.75; beef selling only in small lots for ship use at our old range; beef hams have a renewed demand, and the old stock of Winter cured is working out rapidly at $23@24. Prolonged hot weather has sent cured meats largely into local use, and smoked hams and shoulders are selling very briskly from store. Smoked hams range at 15@17c., the latter for small pic-nic sizes. Smoked shoulders, 7½@8c.; pickled hams scarce and well sold up; Western have sold to arrive at 12½c. and city 13@14c. Lard is quiet but pretty firmly held at 9½@9 7-16c.; city lard dull and down to 8½c.; new Western 8½c. Some operations in Western, seller 12 months quoted 9c. Tallow quiet at 9⅜@9 5-16. Stearine, choice in tcs. 10.

Poultry and Game.—The supply of live is small and prices are firm. A few woodcock are in market and find ready sale at 90c.@$1 ₱ pair. Live Poultry—Spring chickens 75c.@1.12 per pair. Fowls—Jersey, 19@20c.; do. Western, 18@19c. Turkeys—Jersey, 15@16c.; Western, do., 15@16c. Ducks—Jersey, pair, $1.25@1.50.; do. Western, 75c. Geese—Western, $1.50@1.75. English Snipe, per doz., $1.75@2. Wild pigeons, stuffed, per doz., $2@2.50. Woodcock, ₱ pair, 90c.@$1.

Seed.—Grass sell only in a small way. Clover 9½@9½c. for Ohio, 10½@10¾c. for State, 9½@10c. for Indiana and Michigan. Timothy at $3.25@3.50.

Tobacco.—The late advance in prices of seedleaf is steadily sustained. The offerings are not so liberal and there is a confident feeling. The business is still chiefly from exporters. Kentucky leaf is worked off more freely to shippers, and the high grades command relatively better figures. Virginia common to good lugs, 7½@8¾c.; low to medium leaf, 9@10½c.; good to fine, 11@15c.; dark wrappers, 12@15c.; bright, 20@40c.; smokers, 12@17c.

New crop Kentucky.	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	8¾@ 9 c.	9 @ 9½c.
Common to medium leaf	9¾@10	9¾@10¾
Good do	10¾@11	11 @12½
Fine do	11¾@12¼	13 @14
Selections	13 @11	15 @16
New crop Seedleaf.		
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	14	@16
seconds	26	@35
New York State running lots	10	@13¼
Pennsylvania do medium	12	@14
fair	15	@17
fine	18	@22
Ohio, running lots	10¾@15	
Wisconsin and Western	8¾@10	

Vegetables.—New potatoes are in demand; Southern are rather neglected, as New Jersey and Long Island give the market a good daily supply of better quality. Garden truck is in more varied supply, and includes green corn from the South and Southern New York. Fresh tomatoes are picked too green. Many of the hotels are still using canned, except for slicing.

New potatoes, L. I., bbl., $2.25@2.50; do. Jersey, $2.25@2.50; Southern, $1.50@2. Tomatoes, 75c.@$1; Squash, ₱ bbl., $1.25@2.20, white and yellow. Cucumbers, ₱ crate, $1.25; do. Jersey, ₱ bbl., $8. Green peas, bag, 50@75c. String beans, bag, 75c.@1. Onions, Bermuda, 50c. Turnips, New Jersey, ₱ 100 bchs., $3@5. Cabbages, bbl., $3@7. Green corn, ₱ 100, $1.50. Marrow squash, ₱ 100, $1.50@2.

Whisky.—With moderate offerings prices are better. Western 93c.

Wool.—There is very little business as yet. Further concessions have been made in prices of fleeces, but they are not yet at a point that will warrant a positive manufacturing demand. Fine Ohio offering at 60@65c. Latest sales are at $1.05 for scoured; unwashed at 50c.; Georgia, 53c.; Texas, 30@50c.; full clip California, 70c.; Mestiza pulled, 80c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., July 13, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending July 13 was exceedingly dull, with a further decline in prices. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to nearly 900 boxes, and the range in prices was from 9c. to 10c.—the latter figure being top price for fancy lots. The factorymen were present in force, and the offerings were full 10,000 boxes, only 7,000 of which were sold. The drop in prices on factories is about 1c. from the prices of last week. We give quotations of leading transactions as follows:

Little Falls Central	10⅝	Herkimer Co. Central	10¾
Newport Hill	10	Herkimer	10
Curtis	10	Vanhornsville	10⅝
Norway Ass'n	10¼	Christmar	10
H. J. Baker	10	Keys	10
Bates	10¼	Manheim	10⅜
Bethel	10⅜	Manheim Center	10⅜
Brockett & Feter	10⅜	Manheim Turnpike	10½
Brocketts' Bridge	10¾	Minerville	10⅜
Buell	10¼	Newville Ass'n	10⅜
Canajoharie	10¾	Dairy Valley	10
Christmar	10¼	Hazzen clover	9⅜
Countryman	10⅜	Newport	10⅜
Cold Creek	10⅜	Paine's Hollow	10⅜
Crane's Corners	10⅜	Root	10½
Dairy Hill	10⅜	Salisbury	10⅜
Dunkie	10¼	St. Johnsville	10⅜
Empire	10	Top Notch	10⅜
Eatonville	10¼	Warren Center	10
North Fairfield	10⅜	Warren	10
Old Fairfield	10⅜	Ladue	10½
Fairfield Association	10⅝	Palatine Union	10
Frys	10	Mariaville	10¼
Florida	10⅝	Minorville	10¼
Fulton	10¼		

We have advices from abroad for the third week in June. Our London correspondent says that the new American cheese coming to hand is very good and sells as landed. The best grades bring 67@68s.; fine, 60@66s.; second quality, 51@58s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows: English Cheddar, 68@74s.; Wiltshire, double, 66@70s.; Scotch, 64@68s.; Cheshire, medium, 56@62s.; fine, 62@70s. Dutch Cheese, Edams, 50@60s.; Gondas, 46@56s.; Derby shape, 46@56s.

In butter, Cannolls sells at 110@112s.; Corks, 120s.; Normandy extra, 111.; Canadian, 50@60s.

The weather in Herkimer, N. Y., is very warm, and farmers are just commencing the hay harvest.

ROCHESTER, July 11.—Flower is quiet, $8.25 for red and amber winter, and $8.75@9 for white. Wheat dull, at $1.60@1.70 for best, $1.45@1.50 for red winter. Corn, 65c. ₱ bushel. Oats, 40@46c. Barley, no sales; contracts have been made for new crop at 80c. for two-rowed and $1 for four-rowed. Wool is quiet, with small sales at 50@55c. for medium, and 58@60c. for coarse. Butter, 20@21c., with fair demand. Cheese, 14@15c. Eggs, 18@19c. Potatoes, new, $1.75@2 per bushel. Green peas, 60@80 ₱ bushel. Black raspberries, 12@13c. ₱ quart; red do., 15@16c. Hops are scarce, at 70@80c. ₱ lb. Hay is scarce for old, at $20@22 ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE past has been a hard week for most of the live stock men. The numbers have not been so great, but the week following the Fourth is usually one of the worst of the season. Many people are away, and the very hot weather leads to a lighter diet of fruits and vegetables, now abundant, good and cheap. Another trouble was the difficulty of obtaining ice, owing to the breaking down of the delivery boat. Butchers refused to buy live stock, knowing they could not keep the meat in such a heated term without ice. More money was lost than made in the week just ended. The prospect is rather brighter for the future.

The following are the receipts of live stock shown in comparison with other years:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	7,858	64	2,517	16,108	30,323
" last week	7,847	159	2,935	24,301	29,027
Corresponding week last year	8,196	18	2,159	29,751	27,720
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—Arrivals are lighter, but a good many cattle are between here and Chicago. Texans come forward freely—1,370 the past week—and they begin to show the effects of good pasturage. Accounts from Kansas give 201,455 as the number of Texan cattle entering that State since the grass started in the Spring. After rather a dull trade for some days, the yards have finally been cleared of all the stale lots, and there is a better feeling. In fact, good cattle have advanced about ½c. ₱ lb. Still, very fair steers sell at 11½@12c.; good to prime, 12¾@12¾c., with extras at 13c. The latest drove of Cherokees, 1,000 lbs. gross weight, sold at 9½c., 56 lbs. per cwt. The hardest lot of native cattle were of the same weight, but of poorer quality, and sold at 9c. on the scales. A good drove of 8 cwt. Kentucky grades sold at 12¾@13. The hot weather and stench arising from imperfectly cleansed slaughter houses is causing some of them to be closed. The abattoir system is the proper one, where more care will naturally be given than single individuals would be likely to bestow. In the one at Communipaw they are introducing a system of "blowers," which are to draw in the foul air, and pass it up a tall chimney, where it is disenfected in its passage. This is working to a charm.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ lb	12¾ @ 13¼	12¾ @ 13
Good to prime	11¾ @ 12¾	11¾ @ 12
Ordinary to medium	10½ @ 11½	10½ @ 11¾
Lowest grade	8½ @ 10	8 @ 10
Average sales	11¾ @ —	11¾ @ 11¾

Milch Cows.—The improvement noticed last week continues, only there are not cows enough to supply the demand. Dealers have gone to Albany after a supply. We quote them at $40@55 each for poor to below medium, $60@70 for fair to good, and $75 for prime milkers.

Sheep and Lambs.—The supply is much lighter, and both kinds have improved in price. Lambs, especially, have taken quite an advance, fat Jerseys selling at 13c. One lot extra 72 lb. lambs went at 13½c. A whole car thin Kentucky lambs sold at 12½c. Thin Western run down to 8@10c., a car 58 lb. Kentucky selling at 10c., with 47 lb. State at same price. There is a sharp competition for lambs, but these prices are likely to bring them forward and cause a decline again. Sheep are scarcely changed, ranging from 5 to 5¾c., an extra lot occasionally selling at 6¾@7c. A car coarse 85 lb. Ohio sheep sold at 5½c.; a car better sheep, 79 lbs., at 5¾c.; a car good, 93 lbs., 6¼c., and a car choice, 99 lbs., at 7c.

Hogs.—After a dull market and lower price, on account of the difficulty of getting ice, the market is now on the improve, dressed selling at 6¾@6¾c. Heavy hogs went as low as 5¼c. on Wednesday. No trade in live hogs.

Veal Calves.—The only change in calves is a quicker demand for fat milk veals, several lots selling at 9¼c., and single choice calves at 10c. A whole car load prime Pennsylvania, 110 lbs., sold at 9¾c. Fair State veals are worth 8½@9c. Grass and fed calves do not improve. A lot weighing 190 lbs. sold at 3c. Something pretty good might reach 5c.

LATEST.—Monday, July 15, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 167 cars at Communipaw, 127 at 100th St., and 40 at Weehawken, making 5,271 for sale. Quality better, trade slow, and prices ¼@½c. lower. Few cattle exceeded 12c. Texans went from 9@11c., some of them being extra fat.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 8 car loads at Communipaw, 9 at 48th St., and 5 at 40th St., making 5,005 on sale. Sheep are sustained in price, but lambs are ½@1c. lower, prime lots selling at 11½@12c., and poor at 8@9c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 36 car loads at Communipaw and 24 at 40th St., making 6,574 Market firm at 5¾@6c. for dressed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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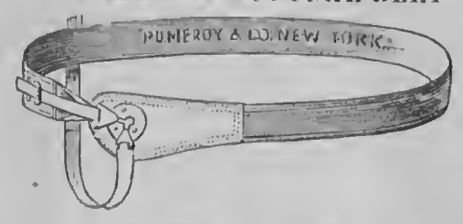

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

KATE FIELD is summering in Ems.

SOLON ROBINSON has married again.

FRANZ ABT has gone home delighted with America.

HARRIET HOSMER is the most popular artist in Rome.

REV. DR. OSGOOD is summering at Fairfield, Conn.

H. W. BEECHER is enjoying his Summer vacation.

MRS. M. J. LAMB has written a history of New York City.

CAPT. BURTON, the English traveler, has gone to Ireland.

DR. MCLEOD left an aged mother, a wife, and eight children.

KATE STANTON is to lecture on why she studied law.

ALVIN ADAMS has the finest art gallery in New England.

CHARLES READE'S new novel is called "A Simpleton."

EX-MAYOR JOHN PRESCOTT BIGELOW of Boston is dead.

W. H. H. MURRAY will lecture next season on "My Creed."

MRS. BARNARD has become the manager of the Washington Chronicle.

PROF. TYNDALL of England is overrun with American visitors.

DR. LIVINGSTONE will search for the sources of the Nile.

THE Methodists of Baltimore will give Dr. Lanahan a public reception.

JOHN MORRISSEY is said to have lost $20,000 by Longfellow's victory.

HON. GEO. BANCROFT will pass the Summer at Badenweller.

MRS. HENRY J. RAYMOND and her two daughters are living in Paris.

COL. HIGGINSON is writing a lecture on "What I Know About London."

SENATOR SUMNER rides every afternoon, in a barouche, out to the Soldiers' Home.

THE King of Denmark offers $1,000 for the best history of the United States since the war.

REV. DR. CUYLER has taken a 10 o'clock breakfast with the English Premier, Mr. Gladstone.

Societies, Etc.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Pennsylvania State Ag'l Society,
For 1872,
Will be Held at the City of Erie,
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 17th, to continue Four Days.

The competition is coextensive with the United States and Provinces, and the citizens of the several States and the Dominion are cordially invited to compete for our prizes. There is no Entry Fee charged. For Premium Lists, and other information, apply to either of the undersigned, at Harrisburg, until August 20th, after which date headquarters will be at Erie.

JACOB R. EBY, President.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.
ELBRIDGE MCCONKEY, Cor. Secretary.
Harrisburg, Pa., June 1, 1872.

Northern Ohio Fair.

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THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Northern Ohio Fair Association,
WILL BE HELD
On their Beautiful Fair Grounds, in the CITY OF CLEVELAND,
ON THE
9th to 13th days of September, 1872.

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AT ELMIRA,
Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4.
COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

☞ ENTRIES may be made at any time until Aug. 31st, after which no entries, except of Fruits and Flowers, will be received.

☞ PREMIUM LISTS are now ready, and will be forwarded by mail to all applicants.

The Society having been enabled, by the liberality of the citizens of Elmira and Chemung County, to enter (under an arrangement by which the Fairs are to be held at that city once in three years) upon permanent grounds, with permanent buildings, can this year offer better and more ample accommodation to Exhibitors than ever before.

An increased number of Prizes is offered, and the List in general has been liberally revised. Address
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THIRD GRAND EXPOSITION
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NEWS CONDENSER.

— Japan has 17 newspapers.

— Nahant beach is now illuminated with gas.

— California is raising opium for the Chinese.

— Keokuk, Iowa, sends hay to Massachusetts.

— The Cold Water Templars of Maine number 8,000.

— Four hundred new oil wells are sunk every month.

— Chicago proposes to have a regiment of militia.

— The Paris *Moniteur* has less than 1,000 subscribers.

— The Boston Jubilee folks are $150,000 out of pocket.

— Large delegations of Mormons are coming from Europe.

— Soothing sirup is said to kill 150,000 infants every year.

— England consumes more tobacco than the United States.

— The French Garde Republicaine Band is going to Chicago.

— A 100 pound bear was caught at Little Pond, Vt., last week.

— The Colorado desert is 300 feet below the level of the sea.

— The people of Louisiana talk of abolishing their State lottery.

— The new Freshman class of Harvard already numbers 191.

— Connecticut makes common school education compulsory.

— The watch company at Elgin, Ill., makes 1,000 watches a day.

— The diamond regions of Africa are said to be fine agricultural lands.

— The "Symposium of all Nations" is the name of a hotel in Jeddo.

— There are 120 farms of over 200 acres each in Sonoma Co., Cal.

— A Women's Peace Convention is to be held in London next month.

— During 1870 four Methodist churches a day were built in this country.

— The Free Traders of England propose an international conference.

— The Boston Gas Co. has a well 1,100 feet deep without striking water.

— The Irish band has been giving concerts in various parts of Massachusetts.

— Nevada has been having a season of cold weather. On the 1st of July the mercury was 58°.

— Hartford has a day nursery for the care of children of working women who have to work out.

— The people of New Hampshire and Maine were very enthusiastic over Greeley's nomination at Baltimore.

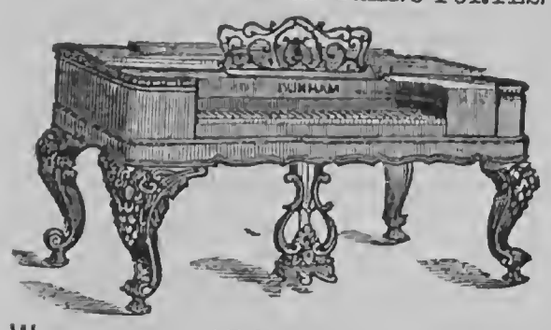
— The New York State Temperance Society is called to meet at Saratoga Springs, Monday, July 22d.

Musical Instruments.

DUNHAM & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1834,)

MANUFACTURERS OF PIANO-FORTES.



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U. S. Piano Co., 865 B'way, N. Y. NO Agents. Circulars free. **$290**

THE ARION PIANOS Excel all others in Tone and Durability, and in Elegance of Finish they are unsurpassed. Write for Descriptive Circular, which we mail free, and state where you saw this notice. Address THE ARION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, No. 5 East 14th St., New York City.

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IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION, of the Splendid New Church Music Book called

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Thus giving the brightest prospect that it will be

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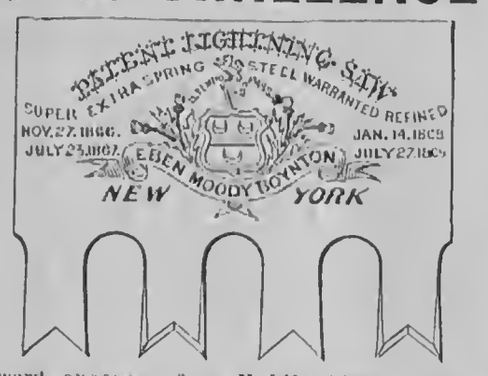

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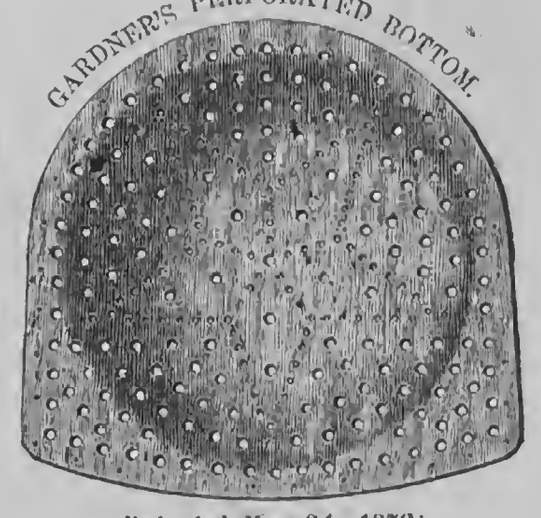

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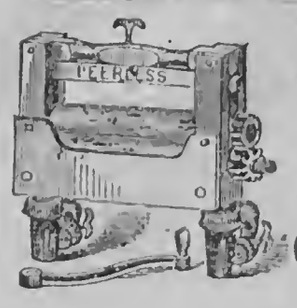

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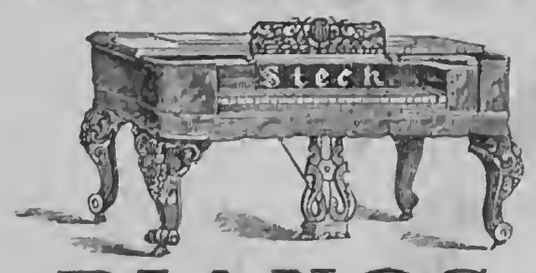

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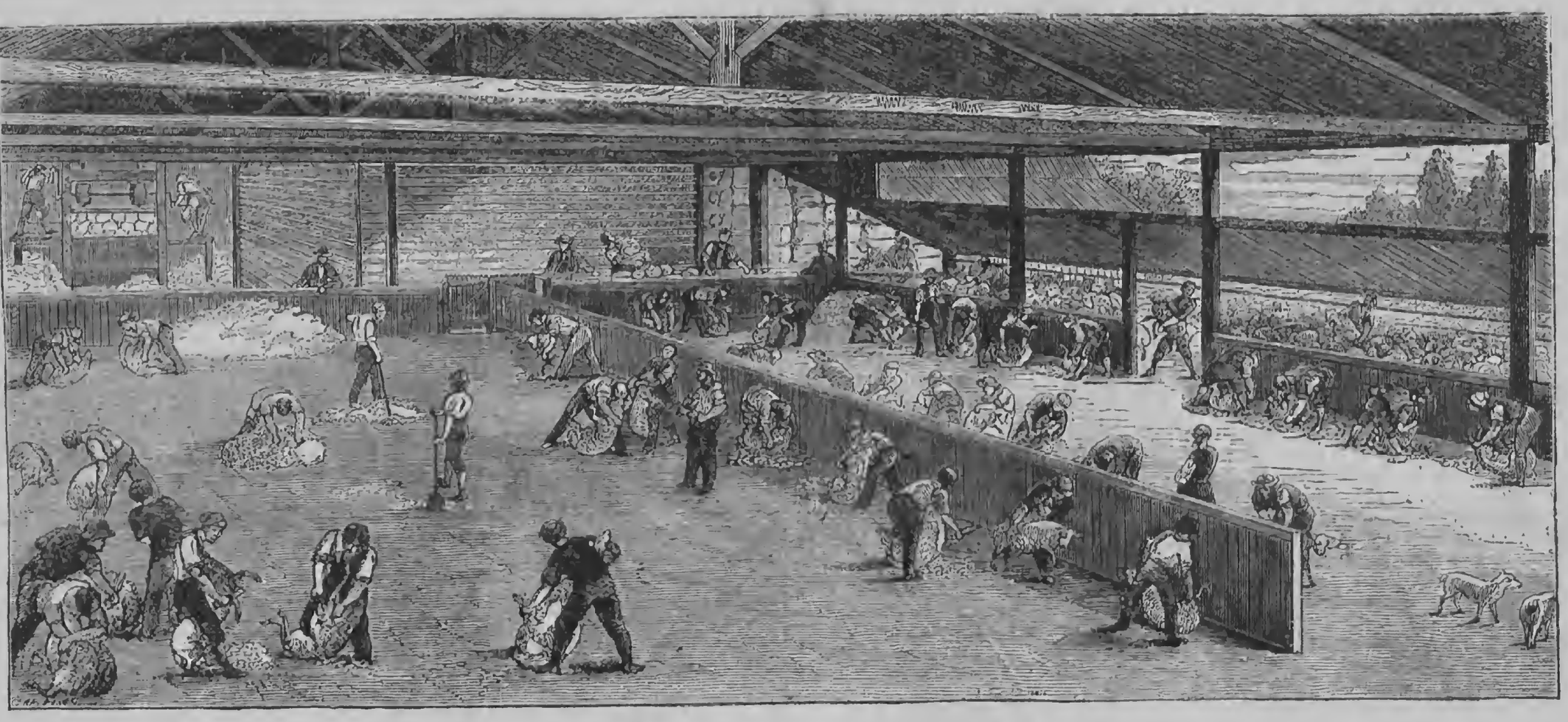

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sheep Washing and Shearing.

AMERICAN shepherds are interested in knowing what is doing, and how it is done, in countries that have heretofore, and do now to some extent, compete with them in the wool markets of the world. The accompanying engravings show the arrangements for, and process of, sheep washing and shearing at the establishment of Messrs. CLIVE, HAMILTON & TRAILL, Colaroy, New South Wales. The following is the explanation of the sheep-washing picture:—*a* is a 20-horse power engine, working a 16-inch Appold pump, *b*, which raises water from the river alongside, discharging about 3,000 gallons per minute into spouting tank *c*, (half of which is cut off in the drawing to show the work behind). The tank is of iron, 4 ft. deep, furnished with spout 4 ft. long, 6 in. deep, terminating in an opening 3 ft. long and 3-16 or ¼ in. wide, the width being regulated by screws. Through this aperture the water, under the pressure of 8 ft. 6 in., rushes with great force; *e e e* is an iron tub in which the "spouter" stands while holding the sheep under the spout; *f* is an inclined plane, up which the sheep walk after emerging from the water, passing on to large battened yards, 150 ft. by 100 ft., where they remain till partially dry. These yards are not shown in the drawing; *g* is another 10-horse power engine, used for cutting firewood at the circular saw bench *h*; and to furnish steam to heat water in the soaking tank *i*, and the ten square tanks *k*, ranged along either side of the soaking tank.

To each of these tanks is fitted a branch steam pipe *m*, communicating with the main steam pipe *n n*, leading from the boilers of both engines, *a* and *g*, so that both are available for heating water, of which a very large quantity, varying from 7,000 to 10,000 gallons, is required for a single day's work; *o o o* are water pipes leading from the spouting tank *c*, to supply the square tanks *k*, the soap tubs *p* and *q*, and spare water tub *r*. The soap tubs are also fitted with steam pipes, for the purpose of boiling their contents; *s* is donkey-engine placed over a well, from whence, driven by a continuation of steam pipes from both boilers, it draws water for showering, through a flexible hose, the dirty sheep in receiving yard *t*, for transmission through the pipe *n*, of water to drinking troughs for the washed sheep in the battened yards, filling up the Appold pump by branch pipes, which is often necessary, and for various other purposes.

If the reader has had patience to work out the foregoing explanation, he will be prepared to follow the process of washing. The receiving yards having been filled with sheep, the water in, and the tanks brought up to the required temperature by means of the steam pipes, and the soaking tank charged with the prescribed proportion of dissolved soap, etc., the pump is set to work to fill the spouting tank and reservoirs underneath into which the spouts discharge. The portcullis gate *w* is then lifted, and from eight to ten sheep are sent down the inclined chute *x*, into the soaking tank, when they are manipulated by men on either side, and allowed to swim for four or five minutes. Hence they pass on to the draining stage *y*, again down a short incline to the stage *z*, from thence, lastly, they are handed to the spouters. By these they are rolled and turned under the knife-like jet of water for two minutes, when they swim out to the inclined landing stage as white as snow.

When the water in the soaking tank becomes overcharged with dirt, by a simple arrangement it can be emptied and refilled with clean hot water from the square tank, in which a constant supply is kept up, in eight or ten minutes. From 1,200 to 2,000 sheep are washed daily.

SHEEP FOR COMBING WOOL.

UNDER the above head I noticed in the RURAL NEW-YORKER some time since, the question was asked by J. W. H., Pikeville, Tenn., what is the best cross, or kind for growing a good kind of combing wool; and whether such sheep will thrive in large flocks. Seeing no answer to the interogatory of J. W. H., I shall venture, in a very brief way, to give my opinion in regard to the above questions.

In the first place, had I the old fashioned Dutch sheep, Cheviot, or any of the ordinary coarse wools and wished to raise lambs for market, I should cross them with a pure bred Leicester ram. I believe that cross not only gives you larger lambs than you can otherwise get, but they fatten at an early age; and should a person wish to raise a flock from this cross he would get a good quality of combing wool; for if your ram is pure bred, his get will most of them be similar to himself; but the next cross would quite likely take back on both sides, and the consequence would be that you would have an uneven and not very desirable flock. For the above reason I should prefer the pure bred Leicesters. I have kept a few of them for a few years and I know that they are easy keepers—very quiet in their habits, which enables them to take on fat rapidly, while a wild, shy breed would keep more lean; and I do not hesitate to say that for beauty and symmetry they are not surpassed by any breed. They shear a third more wool than the Cheviot, with the same keep; their wool is long, with a beautiful luster and a great deal finer and softer, and will command from fifteen to twenty cents more per pound.

I cannot speak of them as mutton sheep from experience, never having butchered any; but it is claimed that they will dress from thirty to fifty pounds the quarter at maturity, when well fattened.

In December, 1869, I went to Canada and purchased a few of the Leicester sheep; while there there was a fair at Galt, and a drover named OLIVER was purchasing his Christmas drove for New York. I saw four old ewes, older than the owner wished to breed from, that he had fed up to the week before Christmas. When put upon the scales their average weight was 395 pounds. A friend told me that five or six three-year old wethers had been weighed before I arrived, and their average weight was 325 pounds; so you see that although they are small-boned and short-legged, they are monsters when put upon the scales.

In reply to the inquiry whether they will thrive if kept in large flocks I do not believe it makes as much difference in the size of the flock as in the place where they are kept. For instance, put 50 or 75 sheep of any breed in a building or under a shed that will keep them from the storms of Winter, and give them plenty of air, and they will do better, in my opinion, than a small flock of ten or fifteen shut up close where they are deprived of pure air. Give any animal pure air and steady, wholesome food, and the numbers will not matter much, in my opinion. When in Canada I noticed flocks of from twenty to sixty sheep, and some perhaps larger, of the Leicester breed, and all looked well.

I should not, in my preference for the Leicester, omit mentioning the other two combing breeds—the Cotswolds and Lincolns. They are similar to each other; both are coarser boned than the Leicester, and larger—require better care and feed, shear a trifle more wool of a coarser grade and inferior quality, worth less by the pound, and all things considered, are not as profitable sheep for the farmer as my favorite Leicesters.

It is claimed by the Cotswolds men that their wool is a trifle longer than the Leicester, but I can see no need of that, for I pulled some wool out of one of my lambs at ten months old that measures twelve inches in length; if you hesitate to believe it, ask the Editor of the RURAL, who has the sample I mentioned.—A. A. M., *Garrattsville, Otsego Co., N. Y.*

Dairy Husbandry.

MILK FEVER.

THE recent loss of a valuable cow—one of the best of the herd—on account of "milk fever" prompts us to give warning to dairymen who have cows "coming in milk" during hot weather, that the trouble may be avoided. We hear of quite a number of cows lost in June from this disease, and all these losses, probably—including our own—have come from neglecting to take precautionary measures in the diet of the cows for some weeks previous to the time of parturition. "Milk fever," "dropping after calving," or more properly "Puerperal fever," is described by YOUATT as primarily an inflammation of the womb or of the peritoneum, but it afterwards assumes an intensity of character truly specific. Cows in high condition are most subject to an attack of puerperal fever. Their excess of condition, or state of plethora, disposes them to affections of an inflammatory character at all times, and more particularly when the constitution labors under the excitement accompanying parturition. Milk fever happens to cows that are very fat, and particularly to those that calve far on the season in hot weather.

Puerperal fever sometimes appears as early as two hours after parturition; if four or five days have passed, the animal may generally be considered as safe; yet a fortnight has elapsed between the calving and the fever. YOUATT very clearly describes the early symptoms:—"The animal is restless, shifting her feet, pawing, and she heaves laboriously at the flanks. The muzzle is dry and hot, the mouth open, and the tongue protruded; the countenance is wild, and the eyes staring. She wanders about, mournfully lowing; she becomes irritable; she butts at a stranger, and sometimes even at the herdsman. Delirium follows; she grates her teeth, foams at the mouth, throws her head violently about, and not unfrequently breaks her horns. The udder becomes enlarged and hot and tender at the very commencement of the disease. This is always to be regarded as a suspicious circumstance in a cow at that time; and if this swelling and inflammation be accompanied, as they almost uniformly are, by a partial or total suspension of the milk, that which is about to happen is plain enough."

In our own case the cow was attacked a few hours after calving, and although a veterinary surgeon was immediately called and was within an hour and a-half upon the spot, the animal in twelve hours thereafter died. The treatment was that usually recommended—bleeding and physic, with medicine to allay the fever. In addition, cold water was applied about the udder and upon the belly and sides of the animal in the region of the udder, while frequent attempts were made to draw the milk, only a little of which from time to time could be obtained.

The cow, previous to "coming in" was a very strong and healthy animal, and was in high condition. Now in this instance (the only case of milk fever occurring in our herd for the last twenty years) we neglected to separate the animal from the other cows and put her upon spare diet. Our usual treatment of cows calving in hot weather is to keep them—for three or four weeks previous to calving—in the yard by themselves, letting them have a roomy, well ventilated stable in the day time to shield from the hot sun, and feeding sparingly of green, succulent food. A bit of dry hay to nibble at in the day time and a moderate allowance of pasturage at night, the object being to keep down the accumulation of fat or high condition. Wherever this treatment has been carried out, not only in our own herd, but in that of others coming under our observation, not a single case of milk fever has occurred. On the other hand when the cows have been allowed to run at pasture, particularly during the "flush of feed," and when no care is taken to keep them out of the hot sun, frequent and very serious losses have obtained. And in nearly all the cases where animals have been attacked with milk fever in hot weather, death has resulted.

The truth is, this disease is so violent and rapid in its course that the animals are for the most part past recovery before the farmer is aware of the attack, or attempts to afford relief. The weather promises to be excessively warm for some weeks to come, and dairymen who have cows that are to calve during the grass season, should take early means to avoid the occurrence of milk fever; for in this disease the adage is most true that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

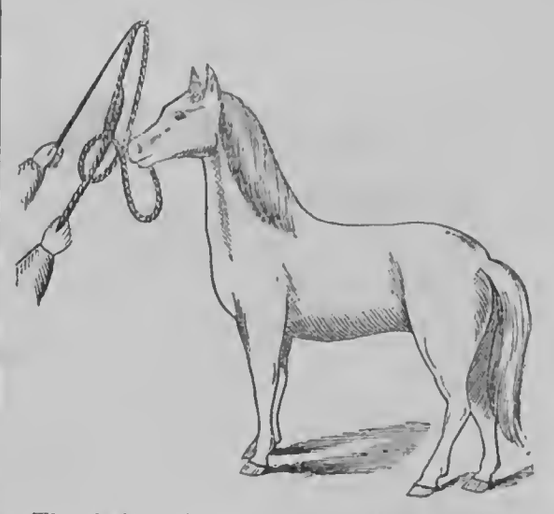
DAIRY NOTES.

Sunday Cheese Making.—"A Way out of a Grievous Burthen" is the title of an article in the RURAL of May 25th, it having been written by some one with an evident desire to do some practical good. Thinking a little experience might strengthen the faith of some, and, perhaps, aid in ending the abomination, I would say that I am running a factory of my own for the second season, and receiving the milk of between two and three hundred cows; that I cool the Saturday evening and Sunday morning's milk to between 50 and 60 degrees, in the common cheese vat, soon after arrival. Monday morning my alarm strikes, and one hand commences the manufacture of the milk early enough so that the patrons can have the whey to take home. We like the practice well, and think most manufacturers can do the same. — F. M. WHITING, *Copenhagen, N. Y.*

The Horseman.

TO HALTER A WILD COLT.

MASTER JAMES W. STONINGTON writes: "I have a colt that has never been haltered, so wild that when in the stable I cannot get my hands on it. Is there not some way by which skilled horsemen do such things? If so, I wish they would tell me how." For Master JAMES' benefit we give an illustration showing how we have seen it done many times. Take a light pole, ten or twelve feet long, or as long as you can handle to advantage, drive two nails into it about eight inches apart, the first about an inch from the end of the pole, with the heads bent a little outward from each other. Then take a common rope halter with a running noose, pull the part which slips through the noose back about two feet and hang the part that goes over the head upon the pole between the nails, keeping hold of the hitching part, which must be as long as the pole.



The halter is now so spread and hung upon the stick as to be easily put on to the head. If the colt is not excited or frightened as you extend the halter towards him, he will reach out his nose to smell and examine it; and while he is thus gratifying his curiosity you can bring the slack part under his jaw and raise the pole high enough to bring the halter over and back of the ears, when, by turning the stick half way round, the halter will drop from it upon the head. This will frighted the colt a little and cause him to run from you; but this will cause the slack part passing back of the jaw to be tightened, and the colt will thus be secured.

TO TREAT BALKY HORSES.

PERMIT me to give you my method of handling balky horses, which is not as severe as some remedies which I have noticed in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but, I doubt not, more effectual. It is not natural for the horse to balk; his driver teaches it to him by ill usage and overtaxing his strength. Spirited and nervous horses are generally the ones whose education is thus spoiled. Now, harness him beside a sturdy, true one; see that his harness fits well, so as not to chafe and gall him; drive quietly and kindly. Load so that your good horse can start the load. When you see he is going to stop, do it yourself; let them stand a few moments, and start again. Keep quiet and calm. Practice him a short time, gradually increase your load, and under no circumstances whip nor kick nor speak loud nor swear at him; for swearing is abominable to a well-bred horse. Always be kind and calm. Speak gently, and caress and pet him when you are handling him, and in a short time he will reward you by drawing true and well, and appear to take a pleasure to do what you require of him. Let the same person, if possible, handle him until cured of the habit. Such horses invariably require kind treatment. H. W. LINN.

Vernon Co., Mo.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Mule with Cough.—J. E. H. asks a remedy for a mule that has a short, dry cough; has had it for a about two months. If the cause is worms (as it may be) JENNINGS recommends giving one of the following powders for three successive nights: of calomel, three drams; of tartar emetic, one dram; mix and divide into three powders. Twenty-four hours after give a ball made of Barbadoes aloes, six drams; pulverized ginger, two drams, and pulverized gentian root, one dram. If the cough arises from irritation of the larynx or upper part of the throat, a few applications of mustard may relieve it.

Field Crops.

THE MODEL POTATO.

THE above is the title of a book which is claimed to be "an exposition of the proper cultivation of the potato, the causes of its diseases or rotting, the remedy therefor," etc.; by JOHN MCLAURIN, M. D.; edited with annotations by R. T. TRALL, M. D., and published by SAMUEL R. WELLS, New York. The pretentiousness of this work calls for more than the brief notice usually given to books of the kind. The author and editor are men quite eminent in their profession, but in passing out of this, and endeavoring to instruct the agriculturist in regard to the physiological character, as well as the best method of cultivating the potato, they have exhibited a wonderful ignorance of the subject.

It is quite evident that it is becoming popular for certain professional gentleman, who have been spoiled by a little praise for what they have said or done in one field of science or literature to think they are especially qualified to instruct the masses upon almost any subject which may happen to attract their attention; hence we find theologians and politicians talking learnedly of farming, and M. D's. trying to apply their imperfect knowledge of animal physiology to the vegetable creation. That they make a most lamentable failure, and show their ignorance, is evident to every man with common sense.

The work before us opens with a twenty-one page advertisement of the editor's method of treating his patients, and a laudation of his own greatness as a physician, with scarcely an allusion to the contents of the following pages. All this talk about self may be true; but, placed in this position, it is nothing less than disgusting egotism.

The opening chapter of the work is divided into fourteen sections or propositions. The first five contain nothing worthy of particular attention, the author merely stating what he intends to show in the following pages as well as his opinion in regard to the potato rot. On pages 25 and 26 we find the following:—"Vegetables and animals possess organs and properties in common, and are subject to the same laws of organization and reproduction. To this statement the potato is no exception. True the potato is more simple in its structure and less complicated in its functions than an animal. Vegetables have all the vital qualities and instincts of animals. They lack sensibility and mentality."

Where the author finds such strong resemblance between the mode of reproduction in plants and animals we are not informed, for instances illustrative of the fact are not named. It is true that some authors have undertaken to show that because plants are, in a majority of instances, reproduced from seed, the resemblance to the animal kingdom is quite clear and conspicuous. But it requires a powerful imagination to see the similarity even in the case of seeds; but when we look a step further and note the bud divisions, growing as suckers from roots or subterranean stems, or the prostrate branch throwing out buds, leaves, roots and stems from almost every cell, we get far away from the higher orders of animals, and the "same laws of organization and reproduction" are not apparent. If the tails of our cows should happen to take root in the soil, the same as the canes of the Black Rasperry, Weeping Willow and hundreds of other plants, we might see a similarity in mode of reproduction; but they do not. But our author explains the difference between the animal and vegetable thus:—"A potato differs from an animal and from some vegetables and from some other roots in the fact that by death it transmits life, *the entire tuber being the source of life;* and unless this life be transmitted integrally, the progeny will be devitalized, ultimating, in connection with causes, in debility, disease and decay."

Herein we find one of the grand theories of our author in regard to the cause and cure of potato-rot. Cutting up the tubers for planting has been the cause; now if we plant our potatoes whole we will prevent it. This is not a new theory by a long ways, and those who have practiced planting whole potatoes for scores of years in succession did not lose by the disease any more than other people. But let us examine our would-be vegetable physiologist's statement a little more minutely. The italics in the above paragraph are his, and we conclude that he looks upon a potato tuber as one seed, and does not know that it is only an enlarged stem covered with buds, each of which is an individual plant, capable of reproducing its kind the same as the buds upon a tree; and there is no more reason why we should plant a whole potato for the purpose of propagation, than that we should plant a whole ear of corn, head of wheat, or an entire grape vine, instead of one seed or one bud. Seeds and buds are analogous productions, the germ of each requiring but a very minute quantity of organized matter to produce a root, or roots, of sufficient size to draw substance from the earth. If we plant a potato entire, only a small proportion of the buds germinate, the others, being smothered, decay, and are far more likely to cause disease than if only a smaller number were crowded into the same space. It is passing strange that men will, at this late day, decry the division of plants as a method of propagation; for it is not only natural, but the experience of all ages has shown that it is not a source or cause of deterioration. There are hundreds and thousands of plants that multiply in this manner without the aid of man; and we have every reason to believe that the same varieties of plants exist to-day as good as they did five or ten thousand years ago; and it is well known that varieties are only perpetuated by bud division. Plants are compound, and each cell, as well as bud, is capable under proper conditions of becoming a separate individual plant, with all the vitality and functions of its parent. Seeds are only buds thrown off by the parent plant, in order to facilitate a more rapid and widespread dissemination; and there is not a particle of evidence in the whole history of agriculture and horticulture to show that the propagation of plants by buds tends to produce disease or deterioration of species and varieties more than propagation by seeds.

But the author of our "Model Potato" appears not to be exactly satisfied in his own mind that planting pieces of the potato has done all the mischief; therefore, he begins his second chapter with this caption:—"Error I. Bad Seed.—Although the potato disease is perfectly curable, yet no kind of potatoes will attain large size, or continue productive, if unrenewed from the plum or seed ball for more than twenty years, and some sorts will not thrive without such renewal for more than half that length of time." Then our author talks about this renewal from seed being a physiological law which cannot be disregarded without fearful consequences. What will our farmers say to this twenty years' limitation of some of our old standard sorts, that have stood the test of a half century or more—like the Pink Eye, Neshannock, Irish Cups, and Merino, which we remember of picking up ourselves full twice twenty years ago. It is true that disease has attacked these varieties as well as others; and new sorts have come in and driven them out of cultivation in some localities; but deterioration in consequence of age is not one of the causes of scarcity.

"Error No. 2.—Mixing together for seed potatoes any and every kind of good, bad, old, young, indiscriminately, affects the crop as deleteriously as a similar process would the breeding of animals." Is it possible that our author believes that potatoes mix in the hill, and that an Early Rose would not remain as pure, and grow as vigorously, by the side of a Peach Blow as when planted alone? This appears to be his idea, or he would not have referred to the breeding of animals; but potatoes do not mix in this way any more than animals do by feeding or sleeping together. A diseased animal or potato may impart the virus to others; but this has nothing to do with the breeding of either. We have breeds of animals which it may be advisable to keep pure; but breeds of potatoes are not as yet established, and a man will find himself somewhat disappointed if he expects to raise Early Rose potatoes from seed.

"Vivisection."—This is put down as Error No. 3, and is the same as noticed on page 26, viz:—Cutting of the seed, which is claimed to be the cause of the potato disease. We will quote only one paragraph for the purpose of showing how absurdly a man can talk about a thing of which he knows nothing:—"The sundering of the bud from the body of the tuber, under the impression that such mutilated fragments will produce healthy and vigorous *fruit*, is most fallacious and absurd, and has no parallel among the many blunders of agriculturists. This unnatural severance by division dissipates the vital forces of the *seed* and debility of offspring is the inevitable consequence." A potato tuber is not a *fruit*, neither is it a *seed*, but, as we have already stated, an enlargement of a subterraneous stem upon the surface, of which there are more or less buds of the same character and functions as those to be found upon the stems and branches above ground. A leaf or a portion of the stem will produce roots and tubers exactly like those found beneath the surface of the soil. So far as there being "no parallel among the many blunders of agriculturists" to this cutting and gouging out the buds from the potato as a method of propagation, our learned doctor must be wofully ignorant of farming and gardening. Agriculturists actually divide the roots of rhubarb in order to perpetuate any particular variety; and the acres of horseradish cultivated about New York and other cities is propagated in the same manner. But it is unnecessary to specify instances of the kind, for they are familiar to every man who is not so blind that he won't see the truth and the facts. Budding, grafting, layering, and all the different methods of propagating plants from cuttings of leaf, stem, branches and roots, come under the same laws, and are parallel instances of bud propagation of plants.

The remaining portion of this book is no better than that from which we have made these few extracts; but we have said enough to show what two learned men of Gotham can write about a subject of which they are profoundly ignorant.

The Herdsman.

BONE MEAL AND ABORTIVE COWS.

I FIND in RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 15th, the following:—"One of my neighbors has brought in a quantity of 'pure bone dust' to sell and feed to cows to prevent (as he claims) abortion." I am the neighbor referred to by my neighbor P. G. NORTHRUP. I cannot tell how my neighbor N. ever got into his head an idea concerning this very interesting subject (as coming from me) so untruthful, and at the same time so uncalled for in barely asking your opinion. It is due to the public and to myself to say that neither in my public lectures nor my private talks have I offered such an opinion. As to me personally I could have allowed the matter to rest; but the public should not be misled by such barefaced *mistakes*.

I have been in the habit for several years of using large quantities of bone fertilizers on my farm, and on this account I suppose the bone tillings were sent to me to sell to dairymen who were willing to test the article. My cows are not troubled with abortion, but some of them, and all my young stock, eat it greedily. From August until cows come in, I think they should have it if they will eat it.

In reply to your article which appeared in the RURAL of March 23, I gave my views in part concerning the cause or causes of abortion, directed to the RURAL, which I intended should be published; it has not been. It is to be regretted that the Commissioners have not reached the solution of the difficulty. I believe that by thorough investigation in regard to management, feed, drink, etc., of the dairies that have aborted, correct conclusions in regard to its cause might be easily reached. I do not believe, with your chemists, that one cow will abort because one beside her in the stable has done so; but having taken the same kind of food, or drank at the same stagnant pool or mud hole, she aborts from the same cause, and sometimes very soon after, or at the same time. I am using my spare time mostly in looking into the subjects connected with my calling as a farmer, and, of course, am looking around me for information. SYLVESTER WHEAT.

Del. Co., N. Y.

COWS SLABBERING AND GIVING BLOODY MILK.

I HAVE a clover patch, and my father one adjoining mine; father's has been grazed all the Spring; mine only since the first of June. Both patches have plenty of ripe seed, and neither has been cut. Stock turned on my clover are not the least affected; those turned on father's seem to suffer extremely for about twelve hours, and slabber very much. Why is it? and what is the antidote? The milk from father's cows that have been on his clover all the Spring, after it has had time to settle, deposits a large quantity of blood often at the bottom of the pans. What causes it?—R. S. SMITH, *Lowndes Co., Miss.*

IT is not probable that the clover has anything to do with the illness of your father's cows. It is more probable that it is some plant or weed growing in his pasture—what, we cannot conjecture, of course. Be assured it is not the clover nor clover seed. The cause of the bloody milk is probably to be found in the fact that one or more of the cows has the garget. See the numerous garget remedies heretofore published in the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Set the milk of each cow separate until you find which one or ones give the bloody milk, and treat that one or them accordingly.

Industrial Topics.

HOW GYPSUM ACTS UPON SOILS.

THIS is a question that has been much discussed. The latest discussion of it we have noticed is by the Boston Journal of Chemistry which says:—"The exact way in which gypsum produces its fertilizing effects is not well understood, although it is understood that the chemical changes or transformations which occur when it is brought in contact with soils are not of a fixed character. Upon the conditions which exist, as regards the presence of vegetable matter and moisture, depend the changes that take place. We have proved by actual experiment that gypsum is capable of absorbing ammonia from the air and also from decomposing vegetable matter, being thereby changed into hydrosulphide of ammonium; and this again may be changed into carbonate of ammonia by absorption of carbonic acid from the air. These changes take place when gypsum is brought in contact with moisture and vegetable matter. Whatever other decompositions may take place under different circumstances, this must be regarded as the most important, as from it plants are supplied with food of the highest value.

From these ascertained facts we should infer that plaster must prove highly serviceable to moist, mossy hills, and also to meadows not too wet, and this has proved correct so far as our observations extend. Often we have found that the *north* side of a hill will be greatly benefitted by plaster, while upon the southern exposure it has no perceptible effect. This is due to the fact that the northern slope is cooler, or oftener in shade, and has more moisture, and a larger amount of partially decayed vegetation, to aid in the promotion of those chemical changes to which we have alluded.

"It is certain that it does not matter so much what may be the nature of the soil to which we may apply plaster, as external agencies are principally concerned in fitting it for plant food.

While the question as to how plaster acts in all cases as a fertilizer cannot be regarded as fixedly *settled*, yet we have certain facts to guide us in its application which are of the highest importance. With what we know, it would be absurd for a farmer to apply the agent to a dry silicious plain, or to a hot, impoverished hill; and also it would be unwise to sow it upon a meadow which is covered by water six months in the year. It must also be observed that the season has much to do with the effects of plaster.

FROM NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA, Agriculturally, Horticulturally, and Pomologically, has her "best foot foremost" this season. The past Winter was remarkably severe in many respects, and yet the crops, generally, and fruit prospects, were never so promising. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots and grapes are in great abundance. Our Legislature has been very liberal in providing for our State Horticultural Society, as well as the State Board of Agriculture, and the "infant State" will appear before some of you Eastern Pomological Societies, this Fall, with fruits from the "Great American Desert."

Fall wheat, put in late and carelessly, suffered badly last Winter. The more tender varieties of fruits were badly injured. By this misfortune, however, we learn what varieties are most reliable, and in future planting "govern ourselves accordingly."

Nebraska "Arbor Day," April 10th, accomplished great good for us. Over one million trees were planted on that day. One farmer planted *thirty-three thousand*, another 21,000, another 21,000, and so on down. One lad, but eleven years old, walked three miles, gathered and planted 800 young cottonwood trees. Remember this was only one day's work, and was really but "a drop in the bucket" as to our tree planting in Nebraska this Spring. We have had more rain than I have known for sixteen years past, and hence the surroundings for tree growing has been most propitious. The hitherto "timberless prairies of the West" are not destined to remain so.

Our State Board of Agriculture, and State Horticultural Society, hold their Fair and Fruit Exhibition, jointly, at Lincoln, the Capital, on September 3, 4, 5 and 6 next. All railroads leading to our State agree to give greatly reduced rates of fare on that occasion. "Come and see us."

Brownville, Neb. ROBT. W. FURNAS.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Ruralizing on Snake Hill.—*July 7.*—I presume that almost every one who has passed out of New York on the Erie Railroad has noticed a high bluff or hill to the left of the track about one mile from Bergen Tunnel. This hill is surrounded by what are known as the Newark Meadows, which are nothing more than a deposit of black mud covered with sedge grasses, wild rice, cat-tails and other similar plants which are indigenous to the salt marshes of the Atlantic coast. Snake Hill is an immense pile of rocks which were probably standing in their present form long before the Hackensack and Passaic rivers had filled up the surrounding bay with mud. It is certainly quite evident that this bald point of rock was in ages past a sort of haven for the drift-wood which came down from the northwest freighted with stray seeds, plants and insects; for upon this hill, comprising probably not more than one hundred acres, can be found a greater number of species of plants than upon any other spot of the same size in America. It has been celebrated for the richness of its flora ever since MICHAUX and PURSH, some sixty or seventy years ago, botanized among these rocks: and, in fact, it is to this day a sort of Mecca for botanists who may want to ruralize about New York city. It has not only been a rich field for botanists in days gone by, but entomologists have picked up many a rare specimen, the ancestors of which probably floated down from the Ohio valley upon some old log or other kind of drift material.

The county poor house was located here a few years since, and the tramp of hundreds of paupers is not only frightening away the birds and insects, but crushing out many of the rare plants. The naturalist, however, is always loth to give up a good hunting ground, even if choice specimens are rarely found; for hope still lures him to the spot where treasures were once to be obtained. It must have been either a hope of gathering a few more rarities, or a desire to please me, that caused Mr. J. AKHURST, the well known Taxidermist and Entomologist of Brooklyn, to accept of an invitation to join me in spending a day at Snake Hill, N. J. For the past thirty years he has visited this spot several times annually, and what he does not know about the birds and insects of this pile of rocks, would not be of any great loss to mankind.

Now, an old hunter of insects who is well acquainted with the ground and habits of the game, is just as valuable a companion as a well informed hunter of any other game, and I found my guide to-day an expert in his line. When we started across the meadows this morning, I arranged my sweep-net, boxes and bottles for immediate action, allowing my guide to give directions, as he had swept the ground many times and had caught plenty of the game likely to be found in this place. That he was familiar with the insects to be found in these salt marshes I was soon made aware from the contents of my net as it passed over and among certain weeds and grasses.

Chelymorpha cribraria, FABR, *Deloyala* and *Coptoclycia* of various species literally swarmed along the banks of the ditches. These insects sometimes attack the potato, but their natural feeding ground is our low, brackish meadows near the sea coast. As we approached the high grounds I caught several Buprestians, which had evidently left the woods to feed upon the flowers of the weeds and sedges; *Taphrocerus gracilis*, LEC., were quite abundant. The wild roses at the base of the hill furnished us several specimens of *Strangalia*, among them *S. velutina*, OLIV., and *S. luteicornis*, FABR. To give the names of all the insects caught to-day would require too much space, even in a Ruralist's Diary; but I must not omit to mention that magnificent and rare beetle, the *Clytus speciosus*, SAY., or Beautiful Clytus. The larva of this beetle feeds upon the sugar maple, often doing considerable damage to these trees. The beetle appears in this vicinity in July, usually during the first few days of the month; but further North I have known it to be taken in August.

Currant Worms.—*July 8.*—For several years the currant bushes in Central New York have been infested with worms, the larva of a species of saw-fly known as *Nematus vesicosus*. KLUG; but they have not appeared in this vicinity until the present season. I have only found five specimens in my own garden; but as they are abundant in the neighborhood, I must expect to fight next year for my currants. This imported pest has destroyed many thousands of currant bushes during the past fifteen years, and is still at work, although it might be annihilated in one season, if everybody who has currant bushes attacked would destroy those in their own gardens, and not leave such work to some more enterprising neighbor. It is for the want of concerted action among farmers and gardeners that we are indebted to the wholesale destruction of plants and fruits. Of course, we shall need more entomological knowledge disseminated among the masses before they can work together understandingly; but this, I fear, will never be, so long as our common schools and colleges are controlled by theoretical visionaries, instead of practical men, who love this world for the good therein.

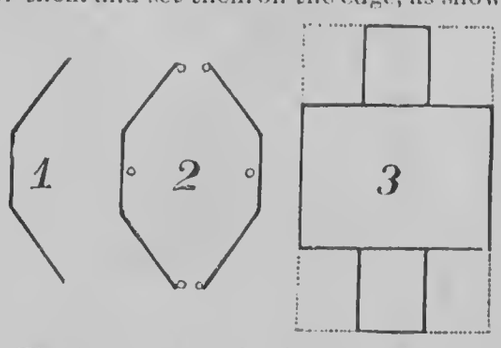
Planting Late Cabbages.—*July 9.*—There are always more or less vacant places in the garden which answer very well for late cabbages. I sowed a quantity of seed several weeks ago, and the plants are now large enough to set out. We have frequent showers of late, consequently it has been a good time for transplanting cabbages, cauliflowers and similar plants. A dozen cabbage heads will more than supply my family during the Winter, but the vacant places may as well be occupied with this vegetable, and my workmen and cattle will not object to a few hundred crisp heads next Winter, if there is no other market to which I can profitably send them. There is no danger of having too much of any good vegetable in Winter; and a cabbage head is far better than a kick to make a cow gentle and allow you to milk her in cold weather. I have had the handling of animals all my life, but never yet owned one that would not come to me with pleasure instead of going the other way with fear. Cabbages, beets, carrots and turnips are excellent medicine for vicious animals, and it is not too late even now to plant for use next Winter.

The First Cicada.—*July 10.*—This evening the first harvest fly of the season (*Cicada prainosa*, SAY,) appeared near my office, and trilled forth his harsh, unmusical note. This fly, often called the locust, does not usually appear until the last of this month, or first of August; and to hear one thus early in the season is quite a rare occurrence. Mr. CHAS. V. RILEY has accumulated a vast amount of data in regard to the appearance of the seventeen year and thirteen year cicadas (locusts) but there is much yet to be learned about the different annual species. California, and other parts of the Pacific coast furnish us with some interesting species and varieties of these harvest flies.

Rural Architecture.

A RUSTIC ARBOR.

We last year had a quantity of old crockery crates which were much in the way; and as we were in want of a trellis for vines concluded to utilize them, and succeeded so well that we thought the idea might be of use to others. We first selected three of the same size and cut off the ends of two of them and set them on the edge, as shown



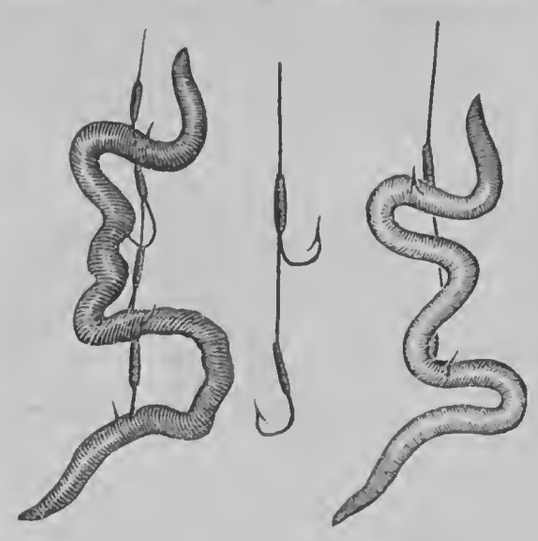
in Fig. 1, the two facing inwards and at the ends about two feet apart, so as to leave a passage, driving three stakes to each, as represented in Fig. 2, securing the crates to the stakes with nails. Then we cut down the corners of the third one and partly straightening it (see Fig. 3) placed it on the top and nailed it firmly, making a bevel or French roof over the whole. The corners of the top were then filled in, with willows interwoven, which completed the whole and made a very respectable arbor, six-sided, and about six feet by eight. We planted *Cobea scandens* around the outside, which covered it completely and bloomed profusely. The whole was much admired by all who saw it. It is strong and durable, being this season, to all appearances, as sound and good as ever. D. C. MCGRAW.

Riverside Gardens, Binghamton, N. Y.

The Sportsman.

TWO-HOOK TROUT-WORM TACKLE.

OUR sporting readers will be glad of the following suggestions made by the author of the modern Practical Angler. He gives (and we give herewith) Mr. STEWART'S tackle, composed of four small hooks, with which he (STEWART) says he could catch larger fish, but fewer in number, than with the single hook. One reason why the 4-hook tackle



4-Hook tackle baited. 2-Hook tackle baited and unbaited.

was not a success is said to be the impossibility of properly concealing so large a number of hooks in a single worm. Then again time was wasted in getting so large a number of hooks out of the fish's mouth when landed. But the advantages are that the worm is more quickly baited than with the single hook; that it lived much longer; that it presented a more natural appearance to the fish, and that owing to the superior penetrating tendency of small over large hooks, much fewer fish escaped after being once hooked, while it became possible to use the finest gut, which could not be safely done with large, heavy hooks.

The author above alluded to, after experiment with STEWART'S 4-hook tackle has devised a tackle similar in principle but different in detail, which combines, he claims, the foregoing advantages without the disadvantages. We give illustrations herewith of his device—the 2-hook tackle, baited and unbaited. He uses a trifle larger hook, thicker in the wire, varying the size of the hooks, &c, slightly, according to the size of the stream or of the worms.

He claims the following advantages for the 2-hook over the 4-hook tackle:—1. It is baited in less than half the time. 2. The worm lives much longer. 3. Its appearance is much more natural and lively. 4. The hooks are comparatively unseen. 5. They are disgorged in half the time. He claims also that there is little difference in the killing powers—if any, it is in favor of the 2-hook tackle. It is also more easily made. In baiting, he puts the upper hook quite through the worm laterally, about half an inch below the head, just above the knot and the second hook similarly about an inch below it, according to the size of the worm, as shown in the engraving.

He adds:—"It will be found that the worm, especially when unscoured, is very apt to wriggle itself off the hooks, or into pieces, and the most effectual remedy for this inconvenience, and one which a very little practice will make easy, is to put the two hooks through the worm as quickly as possible and then drop the worm instantly into the water; the cold partially numbs it, and prevents it twisting off."

He thinks this kind of tackle will be found as useful for all kinds of worm fishing as for trout. The trace should consist of about two yards of finely stained gut, one or two shot, according to the depth and rapidity of the stream, being placed on the line fourteen inches above the hooks. The object of this is to weight the bait so as to bring it close to, or touching, the bottom without checking or sticking fast; but in broad, shallow water no sinkers at all will be found necessary.

For bait, any well scoured worms which are not much smaller nor larger than represented in the cut will do; but for worm fishing for trout, and most other species of fresh water fish, he prefers the brandling or dung-hill worm, it probably being best because of its peculiar pungent smell and red color.

The Vineyard.

AMERICAN GRAPE VINES IN FRANCE.

CHAS V. RILEY, State Entomologist of Missouri, writes to the Rural World as follows:—Our grape vines are at last beginning to be appreciated in Europe. One of my correspondents, L. LALIMAN, of Bordeaux, who has cultivated with commendable zeal many of our American varieties, is not only getting his reward in the possession of some which resist the ravages of the dreaded root-louse (*Phylloxera vastatrix*) better than any of the European varieties, but in the production of a superior wine. In a late letter he writes:

"The wines which I obtain from certain American varieties age very rapidly, and I may tell you that the Jacques [I do not know this variety], the Lenoir, the Clinton and the Long [known to us as the Cunningham], mixed together, give me a wine much superior to those I get from our own French varieties. The Delaware, also, mixed with the Taylor, makes a very agreeable wine."

In an article written by him last April* he further says:—"Certain vines of the *cordifolia* [*riparia*] species make a very good wine, and certain hybrids, as well as some varieties of *æstivalis*, produce wines so like our own that we shall find it to our advantage to cultivate them, not only from an alcoholic stand-point, but for an abundance, color and taste which will astonish those who are acquainted with the *labrusca* only. * * * The Americans have made such rapid strides in horticulture of late that, we repeat, they have entirely changed the character of their vineyards. Certain grape growers have succeeded, by hybridization, in so improving their wild vines that their grapes to-day equal our best products of the kind."

This is not bad for a foreigner! And when we reflect that such of our varieties as have been found to resist the *Phylloxera* here will be in demand there for grafting purposes, we may hope that our trans-Atlantic brethren will finally get to understand that we *can* grow good grapes.

It is to be regretted that more caution is not taken by those who write upon the subject of the *Phylloxera*. I lately noticed in one of the monthly reports from the Department of Agriculture the statement that varieties of *labrusca* are freest from the attacks of the louse; whereas *labrusca*, as a species, suffers most. Such careless statements mislead, and may account for the fact that the varieties imported by the French minister have been mostly of this species.

* Reponse a la Soc. Linneenne.

ABOUT GRAPES IN KENTUCKY.

Two years ago we had a wet spell in June of about a week, and the grapes rotted with me for several days. Last year they rotted awhile in dry weather. This year the weather has been very dry, but the rotting season lasted about two weeks. It did not amount to any thing serious. Part of the bunches on a vine, occasionally, would rot considerably.

Present prospects:—Concord, (the main crop) vines full, of fair bunches, doing well. Rotted a little. Hartfords, a good crop; sound, healthy grape and vine. Ives seedling, a fine sight. Perfectly healthy, full of large bunches, a few begining to change color. Dracut Amber, full of fine bunches; all sound. Norton's Virginia, full of fine bunches. No disease; grapes good. Diana, well filled, almost entirely free from rot this year. Delaware, slow but sure. Entirely healthy, leaves well after the vines are well established. Creveling, good but scattering. Rogers No 15, fine and healthy generally. Nos. 4 and 19 good, but rot some. Rebecca, good but slow. Iona, good grape but not healthy. Clinton, better this year than common. Catawba and Isabella, rather healthier than usual; rot some. Perkins, fine, perfectly healthy. Altogether, prospects good for good crop with me. R. D. S.

Henderson Co., Ky., July 12.

Lycoming Grape.—This is the name of a Grape known locally in the neighborhood of Williamsport, Pa. The fruit is described as a large bunch, broad shouldered; berries oval, like Isabellas and nearly as large, but light pink in color. A pale wine made from them is very agreeable in flavor. The canes are distinct in their manner of growth; grayer in color than the common; they are close jointed, and the buds are round and prominent, looking as if of foreign origin, but the vines have proved quite hardy.

Floricultural.

MARANTAS.

MARANTAS are becoming favorite foliage plants. Their leaves are beautiful. They require a moist, warm atmosphere, and hence are not adapted to rooms nor conservatories, except for a short time. Latterly, several very beautiful species have been introduced. *Maranta Veitchii* is a very striking one, the leaves being purple underneath and deep green above, with yellow markings near the midrib. Fig. 1 is an illustration of an interesting variety of it. Fig. 2 illustrates *Maranta fasciata*, a very handsome species. Its green leaves, banded with white from the midrib to each margin, characterize it as peculiarly suitable for the decoration of vases. Fig. 3 illustrates *Maranta rosco-picta*, noticeable for its rosy midrib, and for similarly colored bands upon the leaf, a little way from the margin. Those who have greenhouses will appreciate these plants. It is unfortunate that they cannot be grown in conservatories; but, grown in vases, as shown, they can be transferred safely to the conservatory or drawing-room on special occasions.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Molasses or Hydrochloric acid for Flowers.—E. S. G., Philadelphia, Pa. writes the Scientific American the following note. If our readers choose to try the experiment we advise that it first be tried on some plant they are willing to lose. Here is the note:—"Several years ago I became passionately fond of flowers, and I purchased a great many. I gave them all the attention I could possibly spare, and watched over them anxiously for a long time; but I found to my disappointment that before several weeks had passed, they all suddenly assumed a poor and dying appearance.

"I changed the earth, enlarged the pots, and did everything imaginable, but they did not seem to improve at all. About this time, I removed the earth around the roots of a favorite geranium, and pouring molasses (the unrefined will serve the purpose well) around the roots, I covered it up with earth, and waited patiently for a change. You would have really been surprised to have seen the great improvement in the flowers. I tried several others with the same result. If any one thinks that molasses is too expensive to be used for such a purpose, I would assure him that hydrochloric acid answers equally as well. It should be diluted in water (say one ounce of the acid to three or four quarts of water), and the flowers should be washed with it at the usual time. If these simple facts are of any value to lovers of flowers, I trust this will be made public."

Euonymus and Wistaria.—Please give the names of the flowers inclosed, in your valuable paper. No. 1 is a wild vine, called here "Virgin Bower," with purplish flowers. No. 2, a shrub, has white flowers and red berries, very pretty.—SOUTHERN GIRL.

No. 1 is the American Wistaria (*Wisteria frutescens*) a beautiful climbing shrub, extensively cultivated by Northern as well as Southern nurserymen and dealers in plants. No. 2 is the American Burning Bush, or Strawberry Tree (*Euonymus Americanus.*) The flowers are small, much nearer a green than white. There are several species of the Euonymus which are cultivated for their beautiful scarlet berries, which appear in autumn.

Kansas Plant for Name.—Inclosed find bud, blossom and leaf of a plant found growing wild upon our prairies. The leaves all grow from the ground; one straight seed-stalk grows up from the middle of them, and has twenty-five or more such blossoms ranged closely together around top of stalk, blossoms open a few at a time, commencing at bottom; color delicate straw. The appearance of plant is tropical; style magnificent. Please tell me, through the RURAL, the name.—J. M. COPELAND, *Waco, Kansas.*

THE plant was rotten and past recognition when received. Carefully press leaves and flowers between paper, and when dry send us another specimen.

Esther Pradel Rose.—Are you acquainted with a rose, or other flower, bearing the name *Hester Prodal* or *Proadal*, or something like it? If so, please give a description of it in the RURAL NEW-YORKER. My wife bought a rose from a dealer in flowers, a short time since; the label was lost, but finding one near where the rose stood, he thought that, probably, the name on that label might be the proper one. I have made inquiry of other dealers and cultivators of flowers, who do not seem to know anything about this name for a flower.—L. R., *Reading, Pa.*

THERE is a beautiful Tea Rose known as Esther Pradel. It is of medium size, full, double, and of a fine chamois yellow color, changing to salmon.

The Erythrina Crus-galli, a native of Brazil, is extensively cultivated as an ornamental plant in the Northern States, and we presume at the South; at least it should be, for we have few more showy exotics, the

FIG. 3.

flowers being a bright crimson, approaching scarlet. The exotic species grow to quite a large shrub if kept in a green-house during the winter and carefully planted out in summer.

Variegated Mint.—Inclosed find leaves of a plant, which please name for me. Does it blossom?—P. E., *Grand Isle.*

VARIEGATED Mint (*Mentha variegata*). Yes, it sometimes blossoms, but the flowers are small and inconspicuous.

Arboricultural.

POINTS IN ORCHARD CULTURE.

D. B. WEIR, Lacon, Ill., writes the Prairie Farmer that he wishes to prove the following points:—That ninety-nine per cent. of all the pruning that has been done to fruit trees in the West, has done more injury to the trees and to their crops of fruit, than good.

1. That a fruit tree, if its head be started low, where nature indicates, requires none, and should have no pruning or thinning out whatever, until it has at least fifteen summer's growth, except it be a shortening in of overgrown shoots.

2. That an apple tree so grown, with a low head, and no thinning out of its head, will produce from four to twenty times as much fruit, and better fruit than one having equal chance, but with its head started at the regulation hight of from four to six feet from the ground, and I can see no reason why it will not continue to do so for forty or fifty years.

3. That a standard pear tree without any naked branches whatever, but clothed with branches from the ground up, and kept in regular pyramidal form, is worth from four to one hundred times as much for fruit—and that is what I plant them for—health, longevity, and beauty, as one with its head started at any distance above eighteen inches from the ground.

4. That *blight cannot kill*, and will not seriously injure such a tree.

5. That a pear tree properly grown needs no pruning whatever.

6. That nearly all the orchards in the West have been greatly injured, and very many of them utterly ruined, by the outrageous system of pruning—ruining, rather—so generally practiced.

7. That no sub-branch should ever be taken from near the base of a main branch for any reason whatever; that no branch or twig should ever be cut from the inside of the head of a tree, as is often done with the expectation of letting in light and air, but which in fact shuts them out.

8. That apple trees two years from root-graft, and pear trees one year from bud, or two years from root-graft, will make bearing orchards sooner than trees of any older age, and vastly better orchards in every way than trees will of four to six years of age.

9. That many of our most profitable apples, such as Wagner, Primate, Red June, Summer Pearmain, Early Harvest, Summer Pennock, Rawles' Janet, &c., have fallen into disrepute merely from planting trees of these varieties with too high heads. For instance, a Summer Pearmain tree will produce from four to twenty times as much fruit, larger sized, better flavored, and higher colored fruit, if its head is started within one foot of the ground and never pruned any whatever, than one will with its head started four feet from the ground, though it may have the continued care of the most scientific (?) tree pruner in the land.

10. That what are known as our poorest Western soils are plenty rich enough for fruit trees of all kinds, without manure, and if they are properly cultivated, instead of becoming poorer, they will grow richer.

11. That the Kittatinny blackberry is a paying fruit to plant.

12. That the Miner and Wild Goose plums are among the most profitable of fruits, are practically Curculio proof, very hardy, and enormous bearers.

13. That the Philadelphia raspberry—genuine, of course—is the best of all.

14. That there can be no fault found with pear trees grown on lateral roots of the European Mountain Ash.

15. That trees so grown are *better* than trees grown in any other way.

16. That I have produced more apples from trees of the same age and varieties, than *any person in the West.*

17. Also the same of pears.

18. That what are called first class apple and pear trees, are really third to tenth class for all practical purposes, except to sell—and, sell their buyers!

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

All of these points, and many more of equal importance, I obligate myself to prove *conclusively* to all who will visit my fruit farm, during the present summer and fall, free of charge, *pro bono publico.*

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

A Minnesota Apple Tree Story.—The Winona, Minn., Herald tells this story:—"In 1858 Mr. JOHN HART, of Rolling-stone Valley, was invited by a friend to take a glass of beer. Instead he took two apples. One was eaten by his wife; the other by himself. The seeds of both were saved and planted; eight grew. Five healthy, vigorous trees were produced, which have borne freely for several years past. At the Minneapolis Fair last Fall he received $50 in premiums on the apples grown on these trees. At the time the seeds were planted the growing of fruit in Minnesota was an unsettled question."

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

The Western Triumph Blackberry.—Three years ago we saw advertised in a Western paper a new blackberry under the above name, and we ordered a dozen plants which came duly to hand, with a modest bill for the same, amounting to $5, which we promptly paid. The plants were set out and made a vigorous growth, producing a fair quantity of fruit last year, which we thought was of very good flavor, but were not up to the standard for size. The past winter was quite a severe one on all the small fruits, the blackberry not excepted; but our Western Triumph plants passed through uninjured, and are at this time more heavily loaded with fruit than any other sort in our collection. The berries are also large, and so deliciously rich and sweet that to add sugar would be superfluous. The ladies of our household pronounce this new blackberry a "Triumph," especially the dyspeptic portion, who have to deny themselves of the privilege of eating sugar upon fruits of all kinds. If our Western people can succeed as well with this variety as we have, there is no need of sending East for Kittatinny, Wilson and Lawton Blackberry plants.

Seedling Strawberries of greater or less merit were exhibited to us in our office by ELBERT H. BOGART, Roslyn, L. I. One of them has been grown six or seven years, but constantly in a single locality. The others are not as old. All are promising; but none of them have yet been put upon the market, nor have they been sufficiently tested on different soils and climates to establish their value, compared with other well-known varieties. Mr. BOGART appears to be an enthusiast in this branch of horticulture, having exhibited sixty-two seedlings at the recent Queens Co. Show, taking the first premiums for the six heaviest berries (all his own seedlings), for the three best new varieties, and for the best seedling. None of these have been named or numbered.

The Charles Downing Strawberry is winning its way in the West, so far as we hear, just as it has in the East. J. L. BUDD, Shellsburg, Iowa, says:—"We surely need a strawberry for home use with less acid in it than the Wilson, at the same time retaining, as far as possible, the hardy habit and productiveness of the latter. So far as my experience and observation go, the Charles Downing is just about the berry we have been looking for. It is of large size, moderately firm, of most excellent flavor, plants vigorous and hardy, about as productive as the Wilson, and the strength of the plant is such that the berries are held up from the dirt much better than with the Wilson."

Pears for the Plains.—Dr. William M. Howsley, of Kansas, names the following as varieties of pears best suited to the region from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and between the latitudes of 36 and 41° north:—Of standards, first in every respect, the Bartlett; second, the Flemish Beauty; third, the Belle Lucrative; fourth, Buffum; fifth, Lawrence; sixth, Winter Nelis. On quince roots or dwarfs:—First, Beurre d' Anjou; Second, Beurre Diel; third, Duchess de Angouleme; fourth, Easter Beurre; fifth, Louise Bonne de Jersey; sixth, Vicar of Winkfield; seventh, White Doyenne.

Strawberries for Forcing in England.—The Cottage Gardener says:—"The favorite sorts for forcing are Keens' Seedling, Princess Alice Maude, and British Queen; but there are others well worthy of attention, as Ingram's Prince of Wales, which for productiveness and certainty of setting beats all. Trollope's Victoria is a good bearer under heat, where very early fruit is required, Cuthill's Black Prince and the Scarlets should be grown."

The Naturalist.

LOP-EARED RABBITS.

SOME one has inquired in the RURAL NEW-YORKER how to keep and breed these rabbits, which are among the most beautiful of varieties. Their mild, dark eyes, hardy constitutions, and excellent habits—as they never denude trees of their bark when they can get anything else to eat—grow fast, and fine table epicurean qualities make them desirable. They will live and do well for the Summer, Spring and Fall on grasses and weeds alone, though they are more fleshy with some grain, of which oats and buckwheat are the best for them.

My advice is, for a few, to put them in a plot of grass fenced off by light picket frames, so that they can run at pleasure over any convenient space. Say, for eight or ten, a space twenty feet by thirty. I have seen that number kept in much less space. Make the pickets three feet high, and nail to two rails ten or fourteen feet long; put a board eight inches wide on the ground, and fasten the pickets on this, and they will not dig under the fence. Such a picket is light and movable.

For a kennel, take a dry-goods box two feet wide by three or four feet long; take off the cover of the box; fasten in it a box about ten inches wide and sixteen long. In the little box make a hole five inches in diameter. Fasten the small box so that this hole is out of sight, and a little hard for the rabbits to get into; fill it with soft hay. This small box is for the brood chamber. Now turn the large box upside down, with the little box inside. Make a hole six inches in diameter into the large box, so that, when frightened, the rabbits can easily run into it. Just inside this last hole put a board, so that the passage is crooked. This gives a sense of security to the rabbits. You can put the boxes either inside or outside of your picketed space of grass, but make the entrance easy, but a little crooked and concealed, and with lids to open both boxes.

Let me say that on no account must you put rabbits of this breed in the sunshine. Nothing kills them sooner than a hot sunshine. Yet from October 1st to May 20th put them so that they can lie in the sunshine when they please. In all the summer months let them have no sunshine at all—*always shade.*

Again. Bear in mind that all males fight all other males; and all females fight all other females, and therefore separate them accordingly. No one who has not seen them fight, has any idea how fierce they often are. They kick, jump over each other and cut each other with clips of their teeth; tear their ears and scatter fur, in anger, when the spectator thinks it is play often.

Let me say that they are very peculiar in their care of their young. The little rabits are born very feeble and blind. The mother rabbit begins about the fifteenth day after conception to dig a hole in the ground. She digs usually three or four feet slantingly in the earth, and makes a chamber at the end of it. Often she stops the month of the hole so that it looks as if no hole was there to the careless observer. About the twenty-third to twenty-fifth day she carries in large mouthfuls of grass. She is often singularly in earnest about this, with a fretful grunting noise. Then she apparently cares nothing for her house for a few days. The twenty-eighth to the thirtieth day she suddenly commences to pull out great mouthfuls of her fur from her abdomen and back and sides, and carries it, with a sort of fretful noise, into her hole. She may drop her brood in a few hours, or repeat this fur-pulling a day or two. She has from four to eleven little mites of young. You will find them in the center of the grass she has in her hole, and in a wad of her own fur. She usually stops her hole tight, or nearly so, with earth. And you may as well try and catch a weasel asleep as try and catch her showing any attention to her young. She lets you know that is none of your business. She says, by her actions, she and her young shall die before she will own to you any idea that she cares for them. Yet she is very motherly in her own way. That is, she takes all the care necessary for them, and that is remarkably little. By watching her closely you will see that she hastily digs her hole open, runs in, paws open quickly the nest of fur and stands over them. The little pets are feeble as can be, in all except the power to lift their heads and nurse, yet but an instant; when off the mother goes, unconcernedly, leaving them wrapped in the pulled fur.

So careless is she apparently that a lady of my acquaintance was deceived once. Said she, "There's a lop-eared rabbit that dug a hole in the garden. I watched her; saw her pull her fur, as you said she would. One day I went out to her hole. She looked so sad; Did not attempt to move; sat so sad by it. At last she slowly filled up the mouth of her hole, packing in the earth with her feet, and seemed so disconsolate as she buried up her young. She closed it up perfectly tight, sat down a picture of grief over her little ones in their cradle grave. I have fed and petted her ever since. There she sits hour after hour a picture of melancholy, over that closed tomb she has made for them."

A few days after I dug this sad grave open and found six nice, lively young rabbits in a warm bed of fur, as unconcerned as if they had not been buried and unearthed every few hours by the quiet, sober mother.

A few days after birth the young open their eyes; then the mother lessens the covering of fur, and leaves the hole in the earth partially open. At last they emerge and begin to eat, just as if old hands at clipping weeds and grass. All this while, careless as the mother seems, she has a terrible sense of fighting underneath her placid actions. Woe to the cat or rat or skunk, or other animal, that comes near to molest them. Sometimes she even clips a square piece of your pants out, and even a bit of skin with it, by her scissors of teeth; yet not often.

Such are the habits of these rabbits in their holes when let alone, and such is their habit too in the boxes, I have described. The only use then, of the boxes is that by them nature is imitated and provided for. I might figure and describe a neat roofed kennel, with upper and lower stories, and make it quite ornamental, but it is not absolutely requisite.

It is essential to observe that you let the mother rabbit alone, and have her way. Many I have known have shut up rabbits and let the broods of young starve. Others never get any, because they do not provide places for them. So I advise, if the hole is dug, let the rabbit see to it in its own way. If she uses the boxes, as she generally will, then all you have to do is give her free access to them, and let her be. Give warm milk twice a day to a nursing animal. They want, and usually will take, no kind of drink at any other period. They are fond of apples, will winter well on raw potatoes, with a few oats. As the males of this breed do not devour the young, no precaution is necessary on this point. A hole six inches square under a barn, wood shed or other building, the nest all tight, is often sought as kennel and brood place. The fur of the brown kinds has been used for rude imitation mink furs. Such is my reply to the inquiry in the RURAL. It is my habit to write, not old clap-trap traditional sayings, but nature as I see it. I have ever had the amplest success with my few Lop-Eared rabbits. Of course the large raisers, of hundreds and thousands a year, have houses and cages, keep fires all winter, and do other things to multiply them. But with me they endure cold and any heat but hot sunshine, and only multiply but too fast.

Ithaca, N. Y. S. T. PARKER, M. D.

NOTES FOR NATURALISTS.

To Keep Off the Red-Tail Hawk.—If he troubles young turkeys, insert a hole in the opposite sides of a small looking-glass, into each of which insert a string; tie these around the wings of the mother, close to her body, so that the glass will be on her back; the Red-Tail Hawk will not come near it. This is where turkeys roam at large. If he visits your poultry yard, suspend a piece of bright tin in the air, so that the wind will sway it about; the first time it reflects the rays of the sun in his face, he will bid you a long adieu.

What will frighten away the Blue-Tail or Hen Hawk? An answer to the above would be worth ten times the yearly subscription to the RURAL NEW-YORKER.—SUBSCRIBER.

Worms on Apple Trees.—The worms sent by S. J. JOHNSON, and found upon his apple trees, were all dried up when received, and we could not tell anything about them. Send fresh live specimens to your own State Entomologist, Dr. LE BARON, Geneva, Illinois, who will probably be able to give you the desired information.

Naming Birds from Descriptions.—D. D. STONE is informed that we cannot name birds from descriptions—we must have specimens; then we will try.

Scientific and Useful.

THE SIPHON QUESTION.

I READ in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 15, page 395, of a siphon stopping, the correspondent wishing some information in regard to starting it. I want to ask the subscriber how he succeeded in starting water in the first place; why not try the old method if he has not invented something new? I have had some experience in siphons for the last eighteen months, and as a matter of course, had some trouble and loss of appetite. I would like some information, and shall look for an answer through the RURAL, from some one who has had more experience in water works. I will give, in the first place, a description of the well, distance the water is to be carried, rise, fall, etc. I raise the water in the well 12 feet, carry it 50 rods, and have a fall of 50 feet. I tried the plan of ganging the faucet to draw a sufficient quantity of water to supply my stock. In about four days it stopped running. I tried again with the same result. Being possessed of some "Young America," I tried the plan of letting it run a full head at times when water was needed and then stopping short; had no more trouble at that outlet. Last Fall I laid the balance of pipe to my barn, 110 rods, with a rise of 40 feet from the first outlet, making in all 160 rods. Now is where the trouble comes, as before. I let it run a full head when water is required, and find the same difficulty as when letting a small stream run at the first outlet all the time. I am fully satisfied there is no leak in the pipe. The more water I draw the sooner air collects and cuts off the column. I then put in the well, attached to the pipe, a force-pump with which to force the air out, and succeeded in part. I have to use the pump about ten minutes twice per week when using considerable water; once a week will do when not using much. I am of the opinion that air collects in the highest point in the pipe when water is running. My pipe is three-quarter inch gas pipe. Will a larger or smaller one answer better?

I hope to hear from some one who is more of a water-witch than I am or expect to be.

Churchville, N. Y. H. S. S.

FOUL CISTERN WATER.

INQUIRY has been made for the cure of bad water. Barrels, tanks and other reservoirs in the tops of houses are more apt to smell foully in warm weather than in cooler situations; yet such is not an absolute rule. Some persons never have unpleasant rain water. A cistern in the ground or a cellar that is never above 58° F. ought never to ferment the ammonia or rain water impurities; and if properly cleaned, ought never to be smelling badly. Let me here say, *causes often exist of impurity that are not suspected.* Thus I knew a cool cistern, often cleaned, to be foul in odor. The causes lay, as at last discovered, in the fact that *a boy after dark* urinated often by side of the tin pipe that conveyed water from the roof to the cistern. A servant girl empties slops over a covered cistern. A tobacco user fouls the roof, and that fouls the cistern. A dog or cat does the same thing; a drain empties a part of its contents, unknown to the cistern owner, near it. So there are scores of unseen and unsuspected causes of filth, all of which may foul the water of a cistern, either on one's own or a neighbor's premises, and thus a cistern be foul, unhealthy, and the cause be difficult to discover. Then search for the cause; try the thermometer; test the water by chemicals. If no cause can be found, then build a brick cavity, holding three or four barrels, cement it all except a soft brick tile or two between the cistern and this reservoir. Let no water go into the cistern except through the reservoirs, which clean often. Thus you get filtered water. I have two cisterns—neither are ever foul. One was, for a year once, by one of the filthy causes named above. S.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

I NOTICE a communication in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 22, from a Canada correspondent, in relation to the influence exerted by the moon on timber. I would like very much for him to explain the cause of the effects of which he speaks. I don't believe he, or my other man, can explain it on scientific principles. I have always been skeptical on this subject, and expect to remain so until it can be more fully explained. Some people go so far as to say that there is a certain day in the month of August, on which, if an ax be struck into a living, healthy tree, it (the tree) will immediately wither and die. This fatal day is in dog days, so they say, and also when the moon is "right"—that is, when waning, I suppose. Some people are afraid to put a roof on a building in the light of the moon, for fear the shingles will draw; and will not plant roots of any kind in the light of the moon, as they say they go too much to the top, and do not grow so well under ground—all of which, I think, is simply ridiculous.

When the subject shall have been thoroughly investigated, which, it is to be hoped, will be done at no distant day, I think they will find that they will not be obliged to go to the moon to find the cause for an effect visible in the world. It is my opinion that the investigation of this subject will richly repay the time and labor it involves, if scientific minds would search out the true causes of the phenomena ascribed to the moon. It cannot be denied that the public need light on this important subject. If it should be proven that the moonites are correct in their theories, then there are thousands of unbelievers who sadly need the light of truth to guide them in all of their operations, from the building of a house to the sowing of a turnip seed. I have been thus plain and out-spoken in expressing my views in order that it may elicit, from pens more able than mine, a full discussion of the subject. J. O. R.

Washington Co., Va.

Pisciculture.

NEWARK VALLEY TROUT PONDS.

THESE ponds are at some future day to become famous. Situated at Newark, in one of the most beautiful and picturesque of valleys, itself a perfect fairy-land of beauty, how can it be otherwise? The Southern Central Railroad runs directly through this valley from Owego to Auburn. Newark is ten miles North of Owego, and fifty-eight South of Auburn.

In April, 1869, Messrs. WARING & DAVIDGE commenced the work of excavation for these ponds, and by the 20th of June of the same year had finished thirteen ponds containing over thirteen thousand hogsheads of water.

These ponds are of a variety of shapes. Many of them contain beautiful islands, and are so arranged that the fish can be separated at any time, keeping those of a size together, as well as a sufficient number for the capacity of each pond. About the 20th of June these ponds were first stocked with fish. The attempt proved a perfect success. From the four hundred trout then placed therein, there have grown countless thousands. About the 1st of November the fish commence to spawn, and continue until about the 1st of January. The eggs are gathered from time to time during this season—which by the way must be done with great care, as removing them from the water destroys their vitality—and carried into the hatching-house. In this house are some ten troughs—or runways—running the same as the stream which forms the outlet of the ponds. These runways are divided into compartments about two feet square. Into these are put a bed of gravel, and over this bed the water flows at an average depth of two inches. On this bed of gravel are placed the eggs. Each compartment is designed to hold sixteen hundred. At the end of seventy days the eggs are hatched, and the young trout may be seen disporting about in the clear water.

When they are sufficiently old to bear the change, they are removed to some of the ponds, where they need no further care; the insects to be found there affording them an ample supply of food.

Of the sixteen hundred eggs placed in each of these compartments, the average number hatched is about one thousand.

The grounds comprise, in their breadth and length, about eight acres, and are very tastefully laid out—everything for the convenience of those who visit the place is to be found. The present year the improvements are many. The proprietors of these ponds opened them to the public on June 6th. To those who are interested in trout raising, these ponds offer the greatest attraction. Not only does the great beauty of the place appeal to the eye, but the everywhere apparent care that is taken to insure the success of the raising of these finny beauties.

M. WARING, to whom this work is a labor of love, is a gentleman, courteous and refined, and cheerfully gives all the information in regard to his experiment that one could desire. To those who may wish to visit this place, I can assure them that they will be amply repaid for the time and expense, and leave the grounds with a feeling of regret that so much of the beautiful is not theirs for all time.

DE FOREST P. GIMMERSON.

Berkshire, N. Y.

Domestic Economy.

ABOUT THAT BILL OF FARE.

DEAR RURAL:—You and the readers of the RURAL may think, perhaps, I was frightened out of writing that bill of fare I commenced, there was so much sharp shooting by "Constant Reader" and Mrs. W. F. T. But that was not the case. I am not easily frightened; circumstances beyond my control prevented my writing. I thought, however, in justice to myself, I would explain. "Constant Reader" thinks I could not have done so much in so short a time; she says she "hardly credits the statement." Well, I am sorry she thinks so small a thing, or even anything, worth my lying about. We will have charity; perhaps she judges from her own capabilities.

I did not expect to write a bill of fare to suit the circumstances or *industry* of everybody; that would be impossible in one bill of fare. About that fruit cake:—I can make a good sized cake and bake it in two hours; and it will be good, too; and while it is baking prepare other things for the oven. I did do it, and can again do everything I said I did; and so can any one with any energy.

"Constant Reader" thinks I have not much idea of economy to let my cooking accumulate until Monday. I thought I explained that. My girl had just left; had she remained, it would have been just as convenient to have baked on Monday as any day, as I do my own baking generally and she does the general housework. I did not speak of washing; I did not think it necessary. One would not be obliged to commence the bill of fare on Monday, but on any other day. I hire a woman to come and wash and have a wash-room, so that washing does not interfere with my cooking. Some, I know, hire their washing out, and others wash when there is nothing left clean for them to wear; so you can plainly see how difficult it would be to suit all.

About those little waists. I happen not to have any one in my family but those who can button their own waists; but could, I think, dress two or three; and if there were more, there ought to be difference enough in their ages for one to dress the others.

I do not understand what Mrs. W. F. T. means by living so far *East* where the little responsibilities do not trouble. I did not know there was a place on the face of the earth where people did not have children. Now, if she will please inform us where that place is, she will oblige very much, as some of my neighbors are very anxious to move there. I shall not, for I like it here. As for setting the table, it is just as easy to set the table in order as to pitch things on, if one will only try it. Another thing, I go to church and eat, Sundays, but I cook on Saturday so as not to have much to do on Sunday. I don't think it necessary to turn the house upside down because it is Sunday. When I get home from church I put away my things where they belong and take my book and sit down. I *do* live in town, have no milk to skim nor churning to do; but I have lived on a farm and know all about it. I managed, when I lived on a farm, to put the table cloth on straight and get a decent meal, too. If I had not time, I would keep the table set.

Suppose "Constant Reader" or Mrs. W. F. T. give us a bill of fare. M. N. R.

Union Springs, N. Y.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Mutton Kidneys.—I see Mrs. MUZZY asks how to cook these. Tell her I have cooked them in this way, and call them good:—Fry gently in a little good butter, a dozen slices of bread of uniform shape, trimmed free from crust, cut half an inch thick and about two and a-half inches wide and from three to four inches in length; lift them out and keep them hot. Split quite asunder six fine, fresh kidneys, after having freed them from the skin and fat; season them with fine salt and Cayenne pepper; arrange them evenly in a clean frying-pan and pour some clarified butter over them. Fry them over a somewhat brisk fire; dish each half upon one of the slices of bread; make a sauce in the pan as for veal cutlets, but use gravy for it instead of water, should it be at hand; add a little wine or catsup; pour it round the bread and serve the kidneys in this shape at once. I learned how to cook them in this way in England where I first ate them.—MARY J. PLIMPTON.

Paper Moth.—Will some one of your readers inform a subscriber how to exterminate the paper moth, or silver fish? I had two of my rooms recently papered, one with oak and the other with gilt paper with plain ground. The former is being rapidly destroyed, while the latter is untouched. Now why is this? Is there anything in the composition of the oak paper to which they are attracted? Please give us an early answer. I have heard that the oil of cloves if applied is a remedy; but I am not acquainted with the mode of application.—W.

Who will reply?

Potato Fry.—To JOSH H. BROWN.—Slice (thin) cold boiled potatoes into a pan; cover them with good milk; add salt and pepper as soon as the milk boils; hash them (while cooking), adding a little butter. If Mr. BROWN takes off his hat for the above it will be to my mother; and if he doesn't take off his hat, no potato fry will bring it off—W. H. S.

Salad.—To MARY P. R.—Beat one egg to a froth; add one teaspoonful of mustard; one-quarter of salt; one-eighth of pepper; two tablespoonfuls of sugar; half a cup of cream; one quarter of a cup of vinegar; pour over the salad.—W. H. S.

Muffins.—To Mrs. A. E. S.—Of Taylor's cream yeast two heaping teaspoonfulls; one quart of flour; add a little salt and enough milk to make a good stiff batter; bake (on griddle) in rings.—W. H. S.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

That Convention. By F. G. W. et al. Illustrated by FRANK BEARD. New York: T. C. Welch & Co.

"THAT Convention" has reference to the Cincinnati Convention, and is a volume of 75 pages, full of broad and sly humor, with shafts of wit directed against all sorts of politicians. The book is laughable, readable, and one of the most humorous the campaign has thus far brought out. MARK TWAIN and P. V. NASHY contribute readable articles. Honest HORACE GREELEY comes in for his share of attention. The pictures are well drawn, and exceedingly numerous.

Paul of Tarsus.—By A Graduate. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Who "a graduate" is does not matter, so long as he has given to the world a good book. In his attempt to sketch the times and gospel of the Apostle of the Gentiles, he is conceded to have succeeded very well. So long as the teachings of Paul have so great an influence in Christian nations, we can hardly read too much of him, his times, and his system of religion.

Sailing on the Nile.—By LAURENT LOCARTE. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

A VERY readable, sprightly, smoothly-written book, translated from the French. The author gives us pleasant pictures, mingled with a quiet philosophy, which are familiar to the travel-reading public, but which in his hands have a new charm, as if fresh from some clever artist. For pleasant Summer reading, we think it delightful.

Music and Morals. By Rev. H. R. HOWEIS, A. M. New York: Harper & Bros.

A READABLE work, which treats of the philosophy of music, having much to say of morality; which gives many pleasant biographical sketches from Ambrose to Handel; has chapters on musical instruments, and music in London. Every lover of music will be glad to add this work to his library.

The Complete Phonographer.—By JAMES E. MUNSON. New York: Harper & Bros.

THIS is a well-known standard work, an exposition of phonography, with its application to all branches of reporting. Mr. Munson is an official reporter in one of the courts in New York, and knows whereof he writes. We suppose a better book on this subject hardly exists.

Baumbach's New Collection of Sacred Music. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

A VERY handsome collection of good music, adapted specially for the Episcopal Church, though it contains, also, much that will be welcome in any church, as well as in the home circle. The fine taste and harmonic accuracy of the author are too well known to need extended notice.

Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for July. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A FULL and complete account of the lines of travel in the United States, with time-tables. It has a list of the watering places.

Jubilee Days.—Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co., 1872.

DURING the great musical Jubilee in Boston the enterprising house of OSGOOD & Co. published a daily illustrated paper devoted to the event, full of original engravings by HOPPIN. This paper acquired a good deal of celebrity at the time, was sprightly, full of jokes, etc. The various issues have been bound in book-form, and make a very agreeable and artistic *souvenir* of the greatest musical event of the age.

Crossing the Atlantic.—Illustrated by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

A VOLUME of twenty-four very clever sketches, representing the incidents of a voyage at sea—the whole forming a delightful picture-story, worth half a dozen novels which might be named.

Who Shall be Victor! By ELIZA A. DUPUY. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

A SEQUEL to the story of the "Cancelled Will." It is not stuffed with incident, but flows along smoothly enough, and clears up some mysteries left unexplained in the first volume.

MUSIC RECEIVED.

FROM HENRY S. MACKIE, 82 State street, Rochester, N. Y., "Little Sunflower," song, words and music by I. G. Withers; "I am the Brother of Josephine," by the same author; "The Comet of the West," song, arranged by J. M. Moslow; "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," quartette, with solos for soprano, alto and tenor, by Dr. J. M. Munger. The latter piece deserves to be popular, and the others perhaps will be if a community can be found who like negro songs without either pathos or wit, their places being supplied by an obligato break-down.

New Publications.

RURAL AND OTHER GOOD BOOKS,

For sale at the RURAL NEW-YORKER Office, No. 5 Beekman St., New York, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price:

Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry (just issued)	**$3 00**
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle	2 00
Do. New American Farm Book	2 50
Do. Diseases of Domestic Animals	1 00
Do. Rural Architecture	1 00
American Bird Fancier	30
American Pomology (200 Illustrations) Warder	3 00
American Practical Cookery	1 75
American Rose Culturist	30
American Sharp-Shooter (Telescopic Rifle)	50
American Standard of Excellence in Poultry	50
American Wheat Culturist (Todd)	2 00
Architects' and Builders' Pocket Companion and Price Book (Vodges)	1 50
Architecture, National (Geo. E Woodward)	12 00
Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses	1 50
Barry's Fruit Garden (new edition)	2 50
Bee Keepers' Text Book, Paper, 30c.; Cloth	75
Bement's Rabbit Fancier	30
Bicknell's Village Builder 165 Plates, showing New and Practical Designs	10 00
Black Raspberry Culture	20
Bommer's Method of Making Manures	25
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 50
Breck's Book of Flowers (new)	1 75
Bridgeman's Gardener's Assistant	2 50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	1 00
Do. Flower Garden	1 50
Carpentry Made Easy (new)	5 00
Chemistry of the Farm (Nichols)	1 25
Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide	75
Cider Maker's Manual	1 50
Clater's New Ill. Cattle Doctor, colored plates	6 00
Cobbett's American Gardener	75
Cole's American Fruit Book	75
Cole's American Veterinarian	75
Complete Guide for Coach Painters	1 25
Cotton Culture (Lyman's)	1 50
Crack Shot (Barber)	1 50
Cranberry Culture (J. J. White)	1 25
Cranberry Culture, (Trowbridge)	25
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 50
Do Modern Horse Doctor	1 50
Dana's Muck Manual	1 25
Darlington's Am. Weeds and Useful Plants	1 75
Darwin's Variations of Animals and Plants	6 00
Dead Shot; or, Sportman's Complete Guide	1 75
Downing's Cottage Residences	3 00
Do. Fruits and Fruit Trees of America (1100 pp.)	4 00
Do. Landscape Gardening	3 50
Do. Rural Essays	3 50
Drainage for Profit and Health	1 50
Dyer and Color Maker's Companion	1 25
Eastwood's Cranberry Culture	75
Elliot's Lawn and Shade Trees	1 50
Everybody's Lawyer	2 00
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener (new), paper, 50c.; cloth	1 00
Farm Drainage (H. F. French)	1 50
Farm Implements and Machinery (J. J. Thomas)	1 50
Farmers' Barn Book	1 50
Farming for Boys	1 50
Field's Pear Culture	1 25
Fishing in American Waters (Scott)	3 50
Flint on Grasses	2 50
Do. Milch Cows and Dairy Farming	2 50
Forest Trees (Bryant)	1 50
Frank Forrester's Field Sports (2 vols.)	6 00
Do. Fish and Fishing (100 engravings)	5 00
Do. Manual for Young Sportsmen	3 00
Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist	20
Do. Forest Tree Culturist	1 50
Do. Small Fruits (Illustrated)	1 50
Fulton's Peach Culture. A Hand-Book and Guide to Every Planter	1 50
Gardening for Profit (P. Henderson)	1 50
Gardening for the South (White's)	2 00
Grape Culturist (A. S. Fuller)	1 50
Gray's Manual of Botany and Lessons	3 00
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Do. How Plants Grow (500 Illustrations)	1 12
Do. Introduction to Structural and Systematic Botany and Vegetable Physiology (1,300 Illus.)	3 50
Do. Manual of Botany in the Northern States (700 pp., Illustrated)	2 25
Gunnison on Milch Cows	75
Gun, Rod and Saddle	1 50
Harney's Barns, Outbuildings and Fences	10 00
Harris on Insects	1 00
Do. on the Pig—Breeding, Management, &c.	1 50
Hatfield's American House Carpenter	3 50
Hints to Horse Keepers (Herbert's)	1 75
High Farming without Manure	35
Holly's Art of Saw-Filing	75
Holly's Carpenter's Hand Book (new)	75
Hooper's Dog and Gun	30
Hoopes' Book of Evergreens	3 00
Hop Culture	40
How Crops Feed	2 00
How Crops Grow	2 00
Hunter and Trapper	1 00
Husmann's Grapes and Wine	1 50
Indian Corn: Its Value, Culture and Uses	1 50
Jennings on Cattle and their Diseases	1 75
Do. Horse and his Diseases	1 75
Do. Horse Training Made Easy	1 25
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Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry	1 75
Do. Elements Agricultural Chemistry	1 50
Kemp's Landscape Gardening	2 00
Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee	2 00
Lewis' American Sportsman	2 75
Manual of Agriculture (Emerson and Flint)	1 25
Manual on Flax and Hemp Culture	25
Manual of Tobacco Culture	25
Mason's Farrier and Stud Book	1 50
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management	3 00
Do. Illustrated Horse Doctor	3 00
Mechanic's Companion (Nicholson)	3 00
Meehan's Hand-Book of Ornamental Trees	75
Miles on Horse's Foot (cloth)	75
Modern Cookery (by Miss Acton and Mrs. S. J. Hale)	1 75
McClure's Diseases of Horse, Cattle and Sheep	2 00
Money in the Garden, by P. T. Quinn	1 50
Norris' Fish Culture	1 75
Norton's Elements Scientific Agriculture	75
Onion Culture	20
Our Farm of Four Acres	50
Pardee on Strawberry Culture	75
Parsons on the Rose	1 25
Pear Culture for Profit (P. T. Quinn)	1 00
Pedder's Land Measure	60
Potato Culture—Prize Essay by D. A. Compton	25
Practical and Scientific Fruit Culture (Baker)	4 00
Practical Floriculture (P. Henderson)	1 50
Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright)	2 00
Practical Shepherd (Randall)	2 00
Preparation of Cooked Food for Fattening Cattle	25
Quinby's Mysteries of Bee Keeping	1 50
Quincy on Selling Cattle	1 25
Rand's Bulbs	3 00
Do. Garden Flowers	3 00
Randall's, Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry	1 00
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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

WHAT CAUSES HARD TIMES.

R. M. P. writes:—"I am a farmer and know that the times are 'hard,' and would like to see some theory in the RURAL NEW-YORKER as to the cause of hard times. Cannot you give us one?" Yes, certainly. It is easy enough to construct a theory; it is not always easy to prove that it is a correct one. We have one, nevertheless, which we think self-evident. Here it is:

1. Too many spend money and too few earn it.

2. Too much money is spent wastefully and uselessly, and too little saved and made productive and accumulative by those who need it.

3. We buy too much abroad that we ought to produce at home.

4. We buy too much that we cannot and do not pay for cash down—too much of what we buy being what we do not actually need.

5. We are too wasteful, know too little how to economise and have too little disposition to do so.

6. We are too speculative, unscrupulous and actually dishonest in our efforts to make money.

7. Too many of us prefer idleness to industry, and too few of us know how to work and derive pleasure and profit from our labor.

8. We spend too much time learning what is not useful, and too little informing ourselves upon the best methods of promoting our material prosperity.

9. We know too much of politics, spend too much time and money as politicians, and know too little about political economy and the science of a stable and economical, successful public policy.

10. Our actions are governed too much by passion, prejudice and partisan feeling, and not enough by a broad, intelligent, liberal and patriotic conception of the duties which American citizenship involves.

11. We are too superficial and impatient, and lack the clear purpose and persistent, patient application necessary to permanent success.

12. We depend too much upon our "sharpness," and "cuteness," and readiness to take advantage of circumstances, and not enough upon earnest, honest labor.

13. We talk and read too much, and think and act too little.

14. We spread ourselves over too great a surface, and thus fail to dig deep enough in one place for the nuggets that will surely enrich us.

15. We lack in that higher morality which frowns down venality and elevates and encourages purity of life, probity of conduct, and a scrupulous regard for a good and honorable name.

16. We do not teach our children that they must, nor how to, earn their own living, and are too willing to commit them to a life of easy unscrupulousness, depending on their skill as make-shifts rather than upon their solid acquirements as men and women.

17. We roll about too much like stones that gather no moss, enriching carrying corporations and speculating capitalists, and defrauding ourselves of the substantial profits of our own industry.

18. We are devotees of show rather than substance, and pay homage to the glitter of a "success" which is but a robe covering filth, rottenness and corruption, social, commercial and political.

19. We build too many churches and cultivate the Christian virtues and spirit too little; we have too many schools and too few real teachers; we have too many false theories and too few true ones; we are too undivided in certain directions and not enough so in others; we adhere too closely to what we ought to depart from, and refuse to take hold of that to which we ought to cling.

20. In short, we are too much what we ought not, and not enough what we ought to be!

Is our theory satisfactory?

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

A Look Over the Country.

HAVING recently made a tour of the country from the Southwest, by way of Ohio, Western New York, Canada, Vermont and Eastern New York, to the city, I can make up a fair positive and relative record of the condition of crops in that range of country.

In Tennessee, Kentucky, Southern Indiana, and Southwestern Ohio, the Summer crops are only moderate in quantity in the best fields, and short on the dryest lands. The lack of rains has operated against the wheat and grass crop, which will fall considerably below a fair average full crop of favorable seasons. The quality of the wheat berry is good, which will in part compensate for the lack of quantity. The corn crop of the same region promises well, though it was put in late.

In the region of Northern Indiana, and along the south shore of Lake Erie, in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, there are full crops of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes and grass, with abundant promise of the staple orchard fruits, particularly of apples and peaches. Upon the hard clay lands of Western New York the field crops are not heavy, and the same is true of that part of Canada bordering on the north shore of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, until within a short distance of Montreal, where crops look very fair for that boreal clime.

The state of Vermont is rejoicing all over in its abundant productions of grass crops and nearly all other of its field staples. The hay crop of Vermont and New Hampshire is immense, following two years of drouth with plentiful rains, which held up just in time for a good hay season.

In all the dairy region of Vermont the farmers are following the lead of those in Ohio—letting go of sheep and taking up cows. The making of butter is a great business in Northern Vermont, and the reputation of this butter in the market is first class, and still advancing. Cheese making is still a large item in the dairy system of Vermont, and many cheese factories have been established, but the best dairy farms are not near enough together to render the factory system as economical as it is in the dairy regions of Ohio and Central New York.

The labor system of Vermont is greatly changed from what I knew it in time past. From twenty to forty years ago Canadian laborers swarmed into Vermont at the beginning of haying time, and were a tough, slow and faithful set of people, working at low wages. Of late years more of the Canadian laborers find profitable employment in farming at home, while large numbers of those who come to the States steer for the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, where the work is not so hard and the pay is better.

Many of the floating laborers of Canada were enlisted as substitutes in our late war, and I have heard it estimated that fifteen thousand of these were killed or disabled in the armies of the Union. Now, good farm labor is scarce and dear in that region; ordinary farm hands command from $25 to $30 a month, for a season of eight months. The general use of modern labor-saving implements on the farm enables the Yankee farmer to get through his work, notwithstanding the scarcity of laborers.

Upon taking a view of the whole country, I should say there is, and will be, a fair average yield of our staple productions this year; what is lacking in one place will be supplied from another, and the stores of the country will be ample for all our needs. S. D. H.

Alma City, Wasca Co., Minn., June 29.—Fine growing time. Wheat, oats and barley never looked better. Corn backward, but coming on fast; grass never better; potatoes good; potato beetles very scarce; have been destroyed by parasites.—D. P.

Salem, Dent Co., Mo., July 7.—Corn looks well; oats good; wheat about half a crop; potatoes and other vegetables look well; fruit of all kinds plenty; grapes and peaches better than common; wheat worth $1.15; corn, 50c.; oats, 40c.; bacon from 4 to 7c per lb.—C. W. H.

Harlem Springs, Carroll Co., O., July 16.—Wheat about half a crop; oats tolerably good; grass very light; corn good but late, owing to the late Spring and the cut worms. Some fields were entirely destroyed by them and had to be replanted. Potatoes good; peaches an entire failure; apples plenty. Markets dull; very little stock changing hands of the farmers; the buyers appear to be waiting for a decline in prices. Farmers don't appear to see it.—A. B. L.

Pughtown, Chester Co., Pa., July 8.—Since last Fall little rain or snow has fallen. The Spring and Summer have been very dry; hay one-fourth crop; wheat three-quarters, being thin on the ground with large heads well filled, and short straw—all harvested. Corn middling early; potatoes poor; cherries abundant; apples fair crop; pears not so full; oats short. Wheat $2; corn $80c.; oats 55c.; butter $25c.; eggs 21c.—R. W. H.

Sewickley, Allegheny Co., Pa., July 16.—Last two weeks of June and first week of July very hot and dry, with a few light showers; second week of July rather hot and wet, with rain almost every day or night. Hay is not an average crop; winter grain very small crop; oats look good; corn promises well and is growing fast. Potatoes look good, Early Rose worth 75 cents per bush.; small fruit plenty and cheap; apples and pears promise a very large and good crop. The Colorado Potato beetle made its first appearance in this neighborhood in June.—M.

Newark, Rock Co., Wis., July 8.—We had a cold, dry, backward Spring until the middle of June, then it changed to very warm. All streams, springs and wells are low; some springs and streams are dry that never were known to be dry. Crops are doing fine on the lowest kind of land. We have had frequently showers of rain so that crops have not suffered much, but have grown very fast. All crops are at least two weeks later than last year. Wheat promises to be an average crop. Oats and barley good; very little rye sowed last fall; crop light; corn is later than usual; hay light; clover, badly winter-killed; some pieces of potatoes very fine; potato bug very troublesome. Wheat, $1.10; corn, 37c.; oats, 31c.; butter, 12½c.; eggs, 10c.; cows, no sale; horses, from $100 to $150; farm labor, $18 to $25 per month; wool, 35 to 40 cents per lb.; hogs, $3.50 per cwt.; buyers bid on tobacco 6 and 7 cents per lb.; not much sold.—H. C.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

War Department Signal Office. A circular from the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department gives us the gratifying intelligence that the last Congress enlarged the powers of the Weather Signal Bureau, making appropriations for expenses of storm signals announcing the approach and force of storms throughout the United States, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture, and authorizing the Secretary of War to provide such stations, reports and signals as may be found necessary for the benefit of Agriculture and Commerce. This circular asks for suggestions and recommendations to enable the perfection of the system now established, and to make it more useful to those varied interests for whose benefit it is designed. Any suggestions of this character, addressed to "The Chief Signal Officer of the Armory, Washington, D. C.," and marked "Official Business," will not only be transmitted free of postage, but will receive the attention and consideration of the officers of this branch of the public service.

About Printing Paper,—"Honor to Whom Honor," &c.—The good and uniform quality of paper upon which the RURAL NEW-YORKER has been printed for some years past has attracted the attention of publishers in various parts of the country, and we not infrequently receive letters asking who furnishes us, the price, etc. The information desired has generally been imparted by letter, but to save correspondence—and at the same time render an act of justice to an honorable and always fair-dealing and reliable firm—we will now say that the RURAL NEW-YORKER is supplied with paper by Messrs. JESSUP & MOORE, a long-established and highly reputable Philadelphia and New York house of superior means and facilities, and, moreover, one that never disappoints its customers by failing to fulfill its engagements. During the past thirty years we have dealt with many paper manufacturers and dealers, but never with a firm so invariably prompt and accommodating as that of Messrs. JESSUP & MOORE. Hence we confidently refer our Cincinnati contemporary (whose letter is now before us), and all other inquirers on the subject of printing paper, to the above-named firm, which may be addressed at either No. 128 William Street, New York, or Philadelphia, Pa.

Why Do British Agriculturists Thrive.—Alderman MECHI of England states a truth which is well understood by people who do not blindly follow the teachings of commercial men whose interests are most largely subserved by free trade. He says: It is precisely because British farmers have their customers—the British manufacturers—almost at their doors, and that other corn producing countries have *not* any manufacturers, that British agriculture is rich and thriving."

The New Canada Patent Law, which goes into effect September 1, provides that *all* inventors may obtain patents in the Dominion upon the same terms as residents; but the patent is invalid if it has been granted in any other country for a period longer than one year prior to filing the application in Canada; and the inventor must also select a domicile in Canada where the Patent Office may correspond with him or the solicitor presenting his application.

RURAL BREVITIES.

C. O. H. can obtain what she asks for by addressing ALEX. HUDNUT 218 Broadway N. Y.

P. QUINCY, Branch Co., Mich., is informed that we do not know of any such drill as he describes.

M. B. PRINCE. We have forwarded your request to Farmer Garrulous, who will doubtless espond.

GEO. V. NORTON, Turin, N. Y., is informed that we will insert his advertisement when he sends us $3.00.

THE Aldine for August is a magnificent specimen of illustrative and typographical art as well as literary excellence.

I. G. F., Paris, Texas, is informed that in our judgment "the best form of horse rake to rake up corn stalks into winnows," is the old wooden revolving horse rake.

THE Horticulturist announces the consolidation of the Western Pomologist and Gardener with itself, MARK MILLER conducting the Western Department of the consolidated.

A CORRESPONDENT asks, "Who is OSSIAN?" He is said to have been a Celtic warrior-poet who lived in the third century, and is reported to have been the son of FINGAL or FINN MACCUMHAILL.

SAM BREWER should read what has been said about condensing milk in "Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry" and in previous issues of this paper. There is no recipe we can give that will be found available for his use.

A. B. MELINDY is informed that we cannot tell him where he can get the California wheat mentioned in RURAL NEW-YORKER, July 6, but if he will write to T. HART HYATT, San Francisco, Cal., we think he can learn where it may be obtained.

"WESTERN MOUNTAIN GIRL" is informed that Eureka is derived from the Greek verb *Heurrin*, to find. The root is *Heur* (present infinitive *Heuriskein*). The meaning of Heureka is "I have found." When HIERO was king of Syracuse, he suspected the silversmiths had adulterated his crown. He called upon the philosopher, ARCHIMEDES to determine the facts, and he exclaimed "Heureka!" The word is written Eureka in English, the accented letter, H, being dropped.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

The Washington Co., Oregon, Fair is to commence Oct. 14.

The Oregon State Fair is to commence Sept. 30, and continue six days.

The Pataskala, O., Ag'l Soc. will hold its 13th Fair near Pataskala, Sept. 18-20.—G. N. ROWLING, *Sec.*

The Ohio Horticultural Society holds its Summer meeting for the inspection of vineyards and orchards at Chillicothe, August 7th and 8th.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science is to hold its next meeting at Dubuque, Ia., commencing Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Michigan State Pomological Soc. holds its next meeting at South Haven, about the second week in August—or whenever peaches are in condition to eat.

The Nebraska State Hort. Soc. holds its fourth semi-annual meeting at Nebraska City, Aug. 6, for the purpose of discussing the merits of early fruits, and attending to other business.—ROB'T W. FURNAS, *Sec.*

The New York State Poultry Society held a semi-annual meeting July 9. A special meeting of the Society is to be held at Elmira, Wednesday, Oct. 2, when the time and place of holding the next Exhibition will be determined. Notice was given of an amendment to the constitution providing that members may vote at the annual election by proxy.

Premium Lists Received.—Premium list of Delaware Co., Iowa, Ag. Soc; fair at Manchester, Sept. 24-26. Of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; fair at Topeka, Sept. 16-20. Of the Cherokee Co., Ga., Fair Association; fair at Rome, Oct. 8-11. Of the Portage Co., O. Ag. Soc.; fair at Ravenna, Sept. 25-27.

Doylestown, Pa., Ag. and Mech. Institute.—Officers elect: *Pres.*—Dr. ISAIAH MICHENER, Curversville, Bucks Co. *Vice-Pres'ts*—Col. Isaiah James, New Britain; William Stuckert, Warrington. *Treas.*—Dr. D. P. James, Doylestown. *Cor. Sec.*—Nathan C. Janney, Doylestown. *Rec. Sec.* Eastburn Reeder, New Hope. The next annual exhibition will be held at Doylestown, October 1st-4th.

The Farmers' Conference Club of West Jersey, is the name of an organization effected by the union of "The Progressive Farmers' Club" of Mt. Laurel, "The Farmers' Club" of Woodbury, the "Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association" of Camden Co., and the "Burlington Co. Farmers' Club," for the purpose of holding joint quarterly meetings and discussions. The respective Clubs, named above, retain their distinct organizations, and hold their regular meetings separately; but they unite for quarterly meetings, and have elected SAMUEL A. DOBBINS of Mt. Holly President.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commenced July 6th. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119 121 Nassau St., New York.

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THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Brilliancy of Complexion.—For its preservation Burnett's Kalliston is guaranteed.

Social Topics.

YESTERDAY.

I was blind till yesterday
When Alonzo came to me;
Noblest, truest, best of men,
I can only see since then.

Blind, and doubly blind with tears
I have lived a thousand years
Since the time he came to me,
Yet 'twas only yesterday.

Tell me, ye of longer sight,
Was the world as fair and bright,
Ere this love of mine, so kind,
Kissed me till I was not blind.

Did the twilight use to close
Like the shutting of a rose?
And the daybreak shine with dew
As if earth were made anew?

Did the moon's white grace invite
Companies of stars at night?
And the noontide lie abroad
Like the great broad smile of God.

Life was like a volume shut,
All the beauteous leaves uncut,
Till Alonzo came to me—
Came and kissed me, and I see.

[*Alice Cary.*

THE GLEANERS.

All over the broad and fruitful surface of the United States the farmer is to-day gathering his crops of grass, wheat and other grains. The hill-sides and valleys are golden with the ripening harvest; the voice of peace and plenty is everywhere heard in the land, and forty millions of people will soon be giving thanks for stuffed corn cribs and bursting barns. This favored land is never afflicted with successive seasons of drouth, like Persia, with famine, like Ireland, nor is it overcrowded with human beings like England. It is the home and storehouse for all the poor and oppressed of the world. We do not gather our wheat after the manner of the primitive simplicity represented in the beautiful picture we give this week; our fields being so vast it is necessary to use the best machinery, and our women having work of greater importance to look to than gleaning. Every mother may sit under her own vine and fig tree, however, as this one does, playing with her child, who reaches for the apple as he reclines on a bunch of wheat beneath the shade of trees. This delightful scene brings to mind the joys and comforts of a rural life, than which there is none more conducive to health, intelligence, independence, virtue and happiness. Our picture of the Gleaners tells its own story, of a happy mother and healthy child. It is beautiful, suggestive, and cannot fail to please.

SAVING MONEY.

There is, perhaps, no one in this world more to be pitied than the poor man—the man who has got into the habit of saving until he saves from sheer delight in seeing his wealth increase, and of counting every dollar of expenditure as though its loss was something that could never be repaired. Yet it is the duty of every poor man to save something. The possession of a few dollars often makes all the difference between happiness and misery, and no man, especially with a family dependent upon him, can be truly independent unless he has a few dollars reserved for the time of need. While extreme carefulness as to the expenditure of money will make a rich man poor, a wise economy will almost as certainly make a poor man rich, or at least make him, to a considerable extent, independent of the caprices of employers and of the common vicissitudes of life. Nothing is more important to the poor man than the habit of saving something; but his little hoard will soon begin to grow at a rate which will surprise and gratify him. Every workingman ought to have an account in some savings bank, and should add to it every week during which he has full employment, even if the addition is but a dollar at a time. If he does this he will soon find the dollars growing into tens, and these tens into hundreds, and in a little time will be in possession of a sum which is constantly yielding an addition to his income, which secures him a reserve fund whenever one is needed, and which will enable him to do many things which, without a little money, he would be powerless to do.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Let amusements fill up the chinks of your existence, not the great spaces thereof. Let your pleasures be taken as Daniel took his prayers—with his windows open; pleasures which need not cause a single blush on an ingenuous cheek. —*Parker.*

DON'T BE TOO SENSITIVE.

Here is a short article we find floating around on the unknown sea of journalism that many men should paste in their hats and ladies on their bonnets, if room can be found on "the little duck of a thing." These people, liable to quick emotions with sense but not reason, showing their nature in their countenance, and often marring repose and friendship by unwarranted suspicion, are found in all our cities. Let them read and profit by this:

"There are some people, yes, many people, always looking out for slights. They cannot carry on the daily intercourse of the family without some offence is designated. They are as touchy as hair triggers. If they meet an acquaintance on the street who happens to be preoccupied with business, they attribute his abstraction in some mode personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fact of their irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see impertinence in every one they come in contact with. Innocent persons, who never dreamed of giving offense, are astonished to find some unfortunate word or momentary taciturnity mistaken for an insult. To say the least, the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to take the more charitable view of our fellow-beings, and not suppose a slight is intended unless the neglect is open and direct. After all, too, life takes its hues in a great degree from the color of our mind. If we are frank and generous, the world treats us kindly. If, on the contrary, we are suspicious, men learn to be cold and cautious to us. Let a person get the reputation of being touchy, and everybody is under more or less constraint, and in this way the chance of an imaginary offense is vastly increased."

THE GLEANERS.

A STRING OF PEARLS.

Quarrels would not last long if the fault was only on one side.

Spare that you may spend; fast that you may feast; labor that you may live; and run that you may rest.

Disdain not your inferior, though poor; since he may possibly be much your superior in wisdom, and the noble endowments of the mind.

A maxim is the exact and noble expression of an important and indisputable truth. Sound maxims are the germs of good; strongly imprinted in the memory, they nourish the will.

Our Story-Teller.

THE LITTLE SAVOYARD.

A TRUE STORY OF STREET LIFE IN PARIS.

It was the twelfth night after Christmas—an evening celebrated in England, France and Germany by fetes and entertainments, in which the children bear a prominent part.

I must ask the reader to accompany me to an elegant mansion in the aristocratic Boulevard of Malesherbes, in the city of Paris. It was easy to see that something was going on inside, for it was brilliantly illuminated, and from time to time elegantly-dressed figures were indistinctly seen through the openings of the curtains.

It was a Twelfth Night festival. The saloon was fairly ablaze with light. Multitudes of children, dressed with taste, moved about gracefully in childish dances, or eagerly partook of the bon-bons, which on that occasion are always liberally supplied. Among them moved elegant ladies, most of them being parents of the children present, who with smiles watched the enjoyments of the little ones.

At last came the grand ceremony of the evening. This was the cutting of the Twelfth Night cake, which was of mammoth proportions, and of which each guest was entitled to a share. The cutting of the cake was watched with interest, and the pieces were drawn by lot. Just before this was done, however, the Countess de Charny said to the hostess:

"Will you gratify me in a little caprice?"

"Certainly," said the hostess, complacently.

"It is this:—I wish my portion of the cake to be given to the poorest little boy we can find in the street."

The French are always fond of novelty, and this "caprice" struck the hostess as promising a pleasant variety.

"It is a good thought," she said. I will at once dispatch Antoine on your errand."

Antoine was at hand, his services being liable to be called upon at any moment. He shrugged his shoulders as the message was given him, and thought there was no accounting for the caprices of fine ladies. But of course it was not for him to remonstrate, and he went out to execute his errand. Reaching the street, he looked around him, hoping he might not have to go far

in the cold, for it was one of the coldest nights of the Winter.

"Ah, there's a little vagabond, luckily! Now to capture him."

The boy referred to was a rugged little Savoyard, of ten years old, apparently, who was standing opposite, with his little violin under his arm. He had been about the streets all day, playing wherever he could get listeners. From some places he had been driven with abuse, for his instrument was far from being a superior one, and poor little Carlo was only a passable player. The poor fellow had suffered not only a little with cold, for his clothes were thin and by no means sufficient for the season; and he had had nothing to eat since the crust of bread which was given him in the morning by the speculator who had brought him with several others, to Paris, and now lived on their earnings, doling them out the smallest allowance of food that would keep soul and body together.

After wandering about the whole day, little Carlo had strayed into the Boulevard des Malesherbes, and had paused in front of the beautiful mansion where the festival was going on. He could see indistinctly the forms of the children who were participating in the entertainment, and it is quite likely that the poor little fellow felt a sorrowful envy of those whose lot was so much brighter than his. His gaze was so intent that he did not notice the appearance of the servant until Antoine, having crossed the street, laid his hand on his shoulder. Carlo started in alarm, and tried to tear himself from the servant's grasp.

"Not so fast, little chap," said Antoine, "I want you."

"I didn't do any harm," said the Savoyard, trembling; for he supposed Antoine's intentions were unfriendly.

"Who said you did? I only said that I wanted you."

The little Savoyard looked at him distrustfully. He had met with so little kindness in his life that he regarded strangers as enemies rather than as friends.

"You are to come with me into yonder mansion," said Antoine.

"Where the lights are?" asked the ragged boy, in surprise.

"Yes. Come, hurry along. I don't want to stay out here in the cold."

"But why am I to go up there?" asked Carlo, puzzled.

"You will know when you get there. All I can tell you is that my mistress wants you."

"Perhaps I am wanted to play on my violin," thought the boy; and with this idea he followed the servant to the entrance of the mansion.

A moment later he was ushered into the brilliant saloon, blazing with lights. He looked around him, dazzled, and nearly blinded by the glare. There was a chorus of ejaculations, and the young gentlemen and ladies gathered around the timid little Savoyard, who stood bewildered in the midst of the magnificence.

In the midst of it the Countess of Charny, whose caprice had been the cause of his appearance, advanced towards the little boy, and gently removed his tattered cap.

"Ah, he is indeed pretty," she said, as his chestnut hair fell in a natural wave over a fine brow, which seemed white in comparison with his sunburnt cheeks.

His eyes were a bright hazel, his features were exquisitely turned, only thin from want of sufficient food. In spite of his rags, it was easy to see that he was gifted with beauty.

"Countess, you will soil your gloves," said a guest, as she took the little boy by the hand and led him forward into the center of the saloon.

"Then I can buy another pair," she said, indifferently. "It is I who sent for you," she said to Carlo. "I will tell you what to do."

The drawing commenced. The little Savoyard followed the directions of the Countess, and his share of cake was handed him.

"Whoever finds the ring in his slice shall be king of the party," said the hostess, in explanation; or if a young lady she shall be queen. The king or queen has the right to select one of the opposite sex to share the honors of royalty."

"May I eat it, madam?" asked the Savoyard, with a longing glance at the cake he held in his hand.

"Yes, my child; but have a care not to swallow the ring, if it should be within."

All the children were eagerly examining the slices, in the hope of finding the ring, which was the prize of the evening.

In the midst of it, the little Savoyard drew the glittering circlet from the cake, saying to the Countess, "I have it, madam."

"The king! The king! The little Savoyard is king?" shouted the children.

"You are the king of the festival," said the hostess, advancing and leading forward Carlo, who seemed bewildered by the enthusiasm.

It was a strange scene—the little ragamuffin in the center of the saloon, surrounded by elegantly dressed children, over whom he was called to exercise sovereignty. The children enjoyed it better than if one of themselves had been chosen.

"A queen! A queen! He must name a queen!" shouted all.

"Look around you," said the hostess. "It is for you to choose a queen from those present."

The little Savoyard looked around him a moment, and then went back to the Countess de Charny.

"I want you to be queen," he said.

"But," said the Countess, "it is the custom to choose a young girl."

"I want you to be queen," he persisted.

"Why do you choose me?" she asked.

"Because you are kind to me," said Carlo. "Besides, you look like my mother."

"Like your mother? Is she living?"

"I don't know, madame; but I have her picture."

"Show it to me," said the Countess, who seemed to be moved by a strange interest.

Carlo drew from under his ragged vest a small locket suspended by a plain white string. The picture, though stained and discolored, presented the face of a beautiful young lady of twenty. No sooner did the Countess cast her eye upon it than she uttered a cry of joy, and threw her arms around the astonished boy.

"My boy! my boy!—my own little Victor! Are you again restored to me?"

All the guests gazed in astonishment at this unexpected tableau. The Countess, quickly recovering herself, said, while an expression of joy irradiated her sweet face:—"The picture is mine, as you can perhaps discover by examining it. Eight years ago I was journeying in the northern part of Italy with my husband and my little Victor, then four years of age, when he suddenly disappeared from me. We had no doubt that he was stolen, and offered a large reward for his recovery, but without success. From that day I have mourned for him as for one whom I never expected to see in this world. It is doubtless Providence who by such strange means has restored him to me."

"Are you my mother, then?" asked Carlo.

"Yes, my child," and again the mother clasped the boy, ragged and dirty though he was, to her bosom."

This time he returned her caress.

"Then I shall not be hungry any more?" he said.

"No, my poor child."

"Let him tell us his story," demanded the children.

So, seated on a chair in their midst, the little Savoyard told his story in answer to the many questions that were poured in upon him. As far back as he could remember, he wandered about with his little violin, in Italy at first, but for the last two years in Paris, where he had suffered every discomfit and privation. He was in the charge of an Italian named Giacomo Bartoni, who professed to take care of him, and to whom his violin belonged.

"We will send for him to-morrow," said the Countess. "I must buy the violin of him as a memorial of the years of terrible privation through which you have passed."

That night the little Savoyard, who was accustomed to sleep on a bed of straw, rested his weary limbs on a bed of down, in the beautiful mansion of the Countess de Charny. The next morning he was arrayed in a suit of elegant boy's clothing, in which he looked transformed. Scarcely was the metamorphosis complete, than his Italian master, who had been summoned, made his appearance, and bowing almost to the ground, was admitted into the presence of the Countess.

"Do you recognize this young gentleman?" asked the Countess, pointing to Carlo, who now looked like a little prince.

"No, madam."

"Yet you ought to know him well. It is the little Savoyard, Carlo."

Giacomo was overwhelmed with astonishment.

"But I do not understand," he said.

The explanation was briefly made. The Italian was paid a munificent sum for the violin, which is now the only link that unites the little Count Victor with the little Savoyard of former years. He is now at a military school, and bids fair to maintain by his talents the distinction of the illustrious family to which he belongs.

THE POT OF GOLD.

LIEUT. CALDERWOOD was at his sister's house on a visit, during his two weeks' furlough. He was sitting with her one evening in the parlor, while her two children were studying their lessons at the table in the back room.

"So Paul is a lazy scholar, eh?" said the lieutenant, lowering his voice.

"No, not at all. He is diligent enough, provided his studies suit his fancy. But what are they? If you look over his shoulder now, you'll find him poring over some Book of Dreams, or the History of Capt. Kyd and his treasures, instead of his school books. The boy is deranged on the subject of growing rich suddenly, at some bold master-stroke. I wish you would talk to him. You are supreme with him just now. It may be you could ridicule him out of his absurdity; I cannot."

"But ought he to be ridiculed?"

"James!"

"Well, call Clara in, and I'll go talk to him a while."

Mrs. Forbes beckoned her little girl to her, and the lieutenant sauntered into the back room, and, I am sorry to say, lighted a cigar.

"Well, Paul, my boy, hard at it? What's the book? Latin or algebra?"

Paul colored a little. "Oh, I can run over my lessons in the morning. They're so horribly dull. I'm reading now."

"Head of your classes, I hope, aren't you?"

Paul laughed. "No, indeed, near the other end. Well, the truth is," throwing down his book, and leaning over confidentially, "I've got it into my head to make money. Mother has hard work to get along with Clara and me."

"I know, Paul," said the lieutenant, gravely.

"Now, what good does this scanning of dead languages and poring over cube roots do? How much meat will that put in the pot?"

"How do you propose to help your mother?"

"Well, sir," whispered Paul, eagerly, for this was his first listener, "if I had a large sum of money that I could get all at once, without any delay—a large sum, then, afterward I could make a scholar or what I pleased of myself."

The lieutenant drew the book Paul had been reading toward him. "Revelations by Clairvoyance and Spiritualism, Regarding Hidden Treasures." Paul watched him keenly as he read the title, but not the vestige of a smile lifted over the lieutenant's face.

"I'll tell you candidly, uncle, about it," hitching his chair nearer. "Fred Parker came from Jersey, near where Kyd buried his treasure. You know the place?"

"Not precisely; do you?"

"Not the exact spot, but it is near Burlington. Kyd buried the chest, and then called on his men to know who would stand guard over it for a hundred years. So one fellow stepped out and stood firm till Kyd shot him through the heart. So they buried him standing over the chest, with his drawn sword in his hand. You've heard the incident?"

"Yes, but——"

"How will I find the place? Well"—Paul began to fidget a little, turning over the leaves of the book.

"Perhaps you will laugh at me, uncle, but I don't see why you should. The ancients called in the aid of oracles and dreams. They knew how to read coming events in the flight of birds, or by the entrails of beasts. If we cannot do so, too, it seems to me it is because we have lost the power, not because the signs are not there to read. The wisest men have not been ashamed to be superstitious. It is only fools who think there is nothing in the world but what they can see and handle."

"I quite agree with you in regard to the fools, Paul."

Paul, who had been defiant hitherto, blushed with pleasure. "I don't know," he continued, "what credit to give to spiritual mediums. Fact is, I've run after them till I'm about tired. They've got all my last two quarters' allowance, and so I've had to go without new clothes this Winter. But if I could succeed! If I could only find the pot or chest! Just think! It would make mother easy for life!"

"Very true," said his uncle.

They were both silent for awhile, the lieutenant smoking, and Paul turning over the leaves of his book with feverish haste, glancing up now and then, furtively, at his uncle.

"What first put this matter in your head, Paul?"

"I don't know. We really need money so often. And then Fred Parker told his stories of Kyd's treasures, and I see these clairvoyant advertisements in the paper every day——"

"As to those mediums," said Lieut. Calderwood, thoughtfully, "my opinion is that they will take your money and you will get no information in return. I have never had any intercourse with them, for I have no belief in their ability to tell you anything you do not already know yourself. A friend of mine, Capt. Johns, told me of a woman—a fortune-teller—whom he consulted here as to his future life, who made some remarkable predictions—very remarkable indeed. She sketched out his whole career for him."

"Who was she? Where is she to be found?" cried Paul, forgetting to ask whether the prophecies proved true or not—and they were most ridiculously absurd and untrue.

"At No. 81 Poplar street," said his uncle, after several moments' hesitation. "She was to be consulted only at night. But that was several years ago."

"I'll go and see her to-morrow night," said Paul. He was more nervous and unsettled than usual that evening, and sat looking in the fire for a long time.

"The boy is ruined," sighed his mother. "Nothing will ever restore him to common sense or usefulness."

"It is a long day until sunset," said her brother, quoting his favorite proverb.

The next night Paul put on his overcoat just after supper, and his last dollar in his pocket. His uncle had not been at home during the afternoon. Paul kissed his mother good-by once or twice.

"Where are you going, my son?"

"To make our fortune," he said, gaily, as he ran out.

No. 81 Poplar street was soon found. Beside it was a narrow, dark entry, lighted by a red lamp, which gave out a ghostly and murderous light. Paul went up the winding stairs and found at the top a door with a placard, on which was printed with a common pen—

"MADAME D'AUBREY, SEERESS."

Paul tapped. No answer. He tapped again.

"Enter!" said a hoarse voice.

He pushed the door open, and went in. The room was bare of furniture, except another red lamp, which shed its bloody glare over the gray walls, and a black, antique chair, in which sat a tall, gaunt woman. She was robed in a loose, falling habit of black from head to foot. Her face, of which Paul could see little but the chin, which was deathly pale. Now and then he caught a glimpse of a pair of keen eyes, which he thought were both fierce and threatening.

She did not bow nor rise. He remained standing before her. The very assumption of authority which this implied impressed and awed Paul.

"I came to consult you," he stammered.

The black-covered head nodded. "It is unnecessary for you to explain yourself further. Your name is Paul Forbes. You desire to know by what means you may obtain a certain treasure."

Paul was terrified. The other mediums that he had consulted had never told him actual facts.

"When do you hold a seance?"

"Now," in a hoarse, grating voice. "I need no trumpery tables, or cards, or machinery. Do you ask whether I can see into futurity? You have a scar on your shoulder beneath your clothes, and an unhealed wound below your knee. If I can tell you about these things that other eyes cannot see, you can afford to trust me for the truth of whatever else I may say. Ask what you will, and I will answer."

"How am I to obtain the treasure?" said Paul, trying to speak boldly.

"How should I know what treasure you mean? But pause." The figure moved her hand slowly to her forehead, muttered for a few moments, then took it slowly down, and looked piercingly at the terrified Paul.

"The pot of gold waits for you, enough to give you fortune and power. Here are the directions by which you are to obtain it." She placed a small slip of paper in his hand.

"On these conditions," she said, in a hollow whisper, "that you solve the mystery of this paper alone. You are to receive no assistance in reading it; if you do all is lost. Begone! you are answered."

Paul placed his money in her outstretched hand and went stumbling down the stairs under the red lamp.

The next morning by daybreak he was knocking at the door of his uncle's chamber.

"What is this?" showing him a paper full of figures, lines and diagrams. "Don't read it to me. Only tell me what sort of a puzzle it is."

The lieutenant raised himself on his elbow, smothering a yawn. "It seems to me a mathematical puzzle, Paul; the description of some locality, I think. I won't interpret it to you. It would need a good topographical engineer to do that. Where did you pick it up?"

Paul mumbled out something, and disappeared.

A week after the lieutenant returned to his regiment. He noticed Paul busy every night with his mathematics, and his slate and pencil. The dream book was laid on the shelf.

Several months after, Mrs. Forbes, writing to her brother, said:

"I have something to tell you of Paul which I know will please you. Much to my surprise, he took the first prize in mathematics at school last term. Finding prize-taking agreeable, I presume, he has devoted himself to all his studies with renewed assiduity. But mathematics appear to be a passion with the boy. He told me that he designed studying topographical engineering, the very profession I would have chosen for him. I cannot tell you how thankful I am for his sudden change."

The lieutenant laughed, but made no other sign.

He heard from his sister but at long intervals, as he was stationed on the frontier, but every letter brought accounts of Paul's incessant, steady labor in the one direction.

Whether the hope of the treasure still urged him on, or whether he found that mathematics were his proper work, and that for which his talents and real tastes best fitted him, we cannot say. But it is certain at the end of three years he was ready to enter the highest class in Practical Surveying of the Polytechnic College.

A year later, Lieut. Childerwood was seated in the door of his tent, where two or three strangers dashed up, and a stout, bearded, bright-eyed young fellow jumped off his horse, caught him by the shoulders, shook him, laughed, and ended by kissing him like a girl.

"Paul Forbes! Bless you, boy! How did you come here?"

Paul jumped to his feet, turned red, and then burst into a shout of laughter.

"You were the seeress? I know you were?"

The lieutenant nodded. "Do you begrudge the dollar for his prophecy?" he said. "As I look back now, I don't quite approve of my manner of teaching you your lesson, but you have shown yourself a better scholar than I feared.

"Been appointed assistant surveyor of this Territory, sir; attached to the exploration party under Gen. Hay. I can't tell you all now, only that I have the position for ten years, at a fine salary; and mother and Clara are snug and happy as they never were before. What do you think of that, Uncle Jem?"

Uncle Jem wrung his hand. "Think? Why, that you must have worked hard to achieve so much, Paul."

"Yes, yes, it took hard work!" nodding. "It's queer, too, what trifles will drive a fellow on a road, eh?"

Several months after, the lieutenant came upon Paul, one day, who was looking at a bit of yellow paper covered with figures and lines.

"Do you know," said he, looking up, "there's a puzzle that took me years to work out? I did it just before I left home, and I found the answer to it—nothing."

The lieutenant paused, smiled. "Hard, healthful study, a good profession and a good income will not serve for a pot of gold, then, Paul?" he said, with a shrewd twinkling in his eye.

BE always frank and true; spurn every sort of affection and disguise. Have the courage to confess your ignorance and awkwardness. Confide your faults and follies to but few.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

HER SMILES ARE ALL FOR ME.

BY FANNY M. BARTON.

SOME have smiles more winning,
Some have brows more fair,
Than my blue-eyed darling
With her soft brown hair.
But from all beguiling
Her pure heart is free,
And I'm happy, knowing
Her smiles are all for me.
Dear smiles—tender smiles,
From deceiving free;
Better far than beauty's wiles,
And only worn for me.

Some have witching beauty,
Some have gold and gems;
But her love is richer
Than monarch's diadems.
If in halls of splendor
Gayer smiles there be,
Still I'm happy, knowing
Her smiles are all for me.
Dear smiles—tender smiles,
From deceiving free;
Better far than beauty's wiles,
And only worn for me.

Down the lengthening vista
Of the coming years,
We shall walk together,
Sharing smiles and tears;
E'en life's cloudy weather
Flushed with hope will be,
While I'm happy, knowing
Her smiles are all for me.
Dear smiles—tender smiles,
From deceiving free;
Better far than beauty's wiles,
And only worn for me.

HIGH EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

THE word education comes from a Latin word signifying to lead out of; therefore the term itself implies a leading out of ourselves into the vast expanse of knowledge. There have been many theories held in regard to this momentous question, and scarcely two persons agree on it, for nearly all attempt to set up a standard to which each individual woman should conform. This never can be, for the All-wise one has given to each of his daughters tastes and peculiarities which fit her to perform her separate mission in life.

It was formerly asked whether a lady should be educated at all, and surely we find the answer to this at once, by considering the mental power with which she is endowed. Is this power of comprehension given for no purpose? And again we find the answer in the word of GOD, when we contemplate the parable of the talents, where we are commanded to make the best possible use of our natural gifts.

It would be wise for every one to train her mind as far as her capacities will allow; for a high education will not unfit her for home duties, but rather refine her tastes, and fit her to be the companion of a learned consort; and a little knowledge of science will aid her in domestic economy.

On the other hand, if a woman's mind be so entirely given to learning that she cannot attend to her proper duties as daughter, wife or sister, then it is injurious, and makes an unwomanised woman, which surely is much worse than an unmanly man. When a lady finds herself, for the sake of learning, forgetting these sacred callings, she should by all means turn from the temptation as soon as possible; for, if each woman could see, as in a mirror, the ideal of what her life was intended to be on earth, it would not be a pedantic, learned "other man," as it were, throwing aside all those duties of kindness and comforting, which she owes to her fellow-creatures

But *good* education does not consist in only training the mind. In each individual there is a three-fold nature, namely, the body, the mind and the soul, and to make up a perfect whole these three should be properly trained or educated, (*i. e.*, drawn or led out). The body, in order to be kept in good health, should have frequent exercise and plenty of air, and be taught gracefulness and neatness; for without exercise we become weak, useless and helpless, and the mind also becomes debilitated and inactive. Every lady should be a model of neatness; if this were the case many petty troubles would be spared, and it is the small cares that make up the chief burden of life. The mind requires bending, and a guiding spirit to lead it into the proper channel, for if left to itself it will seldom, if ever, find the right one.

But of what use will be all the training and nurturing of body and mind, if with all our gettings we get not the true understanding; if the soul has not found the true refuge and resting place; if we lie not down in the green pastures, and if we drink not of the water of everlasting life? HARRY.

St. Mary's, Ontario.

HEIRESSES AND OLD MAIDS.

A WRITER in London Society thus talks:—Speaking of heiresses and heiress-hunters, I must say that beyond all comparison, some of the best and brightest women I have known have been heiresses—but with an important qualification. They are heiresses who have never been married. They have been clever enough to avoid all the arts and crafts of the heiress-hunter. Perhaps they have been a great deal too clever. They have been so anxious to escape a simulated affection that they have lost a true. They have imputed, or have been persuaded to impute motives, where none existed. In early life they have allowed themselves to be governed too much by "a little hoard of maxims preaching down a daughter's heart." They have never allowed themselves to fall in love with the tutor, after the magnificent precedents of the Shirley of Charlotte Bronte, and the Lady Geraldine of Mrs. Browning. Perhaps they have so awed good men by their riches that they have never had the chance of mating with an equal mind, and any other chance they have righteously despised.

I think myself that the old maids are, at least, as good as the matrons, and the heiresses are the pleasantest variety of old maids. You see, they are old maids by their own free will. They have not married for the mere sake of getting settled, as is the case with so many women. Their sweetness is not of that acidulated kind which is the generic flavor of spinsters. Frequently they have a singularly wide and generous range of sympathies. To give and to forgive seems the very air they draw. They have more culture than most women have, the result of larger means and greater leisure, and very frequently they are fond of friends and society, largely indulging elevated tastes. They will give you sympathy, appreciation, allowance, when perhaps none others will; and every clergyman knows where the stream of bounty will run umplest and least stained by selfish motives.

Now and then you hear that such a one is married. People lift up their eyes and their hands. It almost seems as if nature were avenging a life of common sense by an act of tremendous absurdity. But I don't see why they should not. An immortal spirit never grows old. I know a brilliant old lady of seventy who is younger in heart and mind than most girls of seventeen. When Louis XIV. asked a very old woman at what age women ceased to love, he was told that he must ask some one older than herself. Of one thing you may be quite sure—that this sort of heiress never marries a heiress-hunter.

WOMEN AS INVENTORS.

MRS. MARY R. W. "would like to be informed of the number and value of inventions made by women, if there *are* any, and if none, *why* none." The general ignorance of mechanics among women is probably the greatest drawback to their inventive spirit. Mrs. M. E. J. GAGE, in a small work on "Woman as Inventor," claims the following women to be the inventors of the following inventions:—"CATHARINE LITTLEFIELD GREENE (widow of Gen. GREENE of Revolutionary memory) of the Cotton Gin; PAMPHILIA of the Island of Cos, of silk gauze; Miss BETSEY METCALF of Providence, R. I., of sloop building in 1798; BARBARY UTEMAN of Ainmaberg, Saxony, of pillow lace, which includes Point, Valenciennes, Chantilly, Lisle, etc. ISABELLA and ALEXANDER CUNIO of Ravenna, Italy, twin brother and sister, of wood-engraving; a French woman, of the manikin; a Massachusetts woman, of the deep sea telescope; with reference to more modern inventions relative to domestic use, as the lifting machine, patent sifters, improved stove chambers, etc." Women are naturally ingenious—*all* genius is *natural* for that matter—but the enterprise of men makes haste to utilize that genius, patent the result, and pocket the money.

FANNY FERN ON DOLLY VARDENS, ETC.

FANNY FERN has her say about the prevailing style. Listen to her:

When I say that the street dress of the majority of respectable women of New York to-day is disgusting, I but feebly express my emotions. I say the respectable women, and yet, save to them who know them to be such, their appearance leaves a wide margin for doubt. The clown at the circus wears not a more parti-colored costume; in fact, his has the advantage of being sufficiently "taut," to use a nautical phrase, not to interfere with locomotion; while theirs—what with disgusting humps upon their backs, and big rosettes upon their shoulders, and loops, and folds, and buttons and clasps, and bows upon their skirts, and striped satin petticoats, all too short to hide their clumsy ankles—and more colors and shades of colors heaped upon one poor little fashion-ridden body than ever was gathered in one rainbow—and all this worn without regard to temperature, or time, or place—I say this presents a spectacle which is too disheartening to be comical. One cannot smile at the young girls who are one day—Heaven help them!—to be wives and mothers.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

SHE plucked it for the cherished youth,
A rosebud brightly glowing,
A tender pledge of love and truth—
'Twas one of Eden's growing!
And as with rival blush all over—
Herself a rose—the rosebud she bestows,
"Am I not worthy, too," soft sighed her lover,
"To have the rose herself who gave the rose?"

A YOUNG lady who has been greatly annoyed by a lot of young simpletons who stop under her window at night to sing "If ever I cease to love," wishes us to say, if they will cease that foolishness, come in and talk "business," they will confer a favor.

Reading for the Young.

THE BOY THAT LAUGHS.

I KNOW a funny little boy,
The happiest ever born;
His face is like a beam of joy,
Although his clothes are torn.

I saw him tumble on his nose,
And waited for a groan;
But how he laughed! Do you suppose
He struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks,
His laugh is something grand;
Its ripples overrun his cheeks,
Like waves on snowy sand.

He laughs the moment he awakes,
And till the day is done;
The school-room for a joke he takes,
His lessons are but fun.

No matter how the day may go,
You cannot make him cry;
He's worth a dozen boys I know,
Who pout, and mope, and sigh.

LETTERS TO YOUNG RURALISTS.—IX.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

I AM sorry the printer made a mistake in my last letter. Instead of "WILLIE'S trial *is* sent him by a loving Father," he made me say "it *may be* sent him." As though there could be a doubt of it! Well, I must try and write more plainly in future, so that there shall be no more mistakes. I am much gratified that Wild Flower and IDA A. S. like Cousin JOHNNIE'S letters so well. Neither of them need be ashamed of their first letters to the RURAL. I sympathize with IDA in her great loss, and am pleased to see how she is trying, as far as possible, to make up their loss to her father and little sisters. I do not wonder Wild Flower's father longs for a milder climate; but I fear if he went as far South as North Carolina, he would find it almost too much of a change. Her Band of Hope is a novelty to me. Why is it so called, and what is its origin? NELLIE R's description of her home is very graphic. We shall be glad to hear the "lots more" she has in reserve for us. C. B. E. tells us, "Iowa is the finest country in the world." This seems to me rather a broad assertion, but I have no right to contradict it since I have never seen any other country than America, and he doubtless has. HARRY HECTOR forgets WILD ROSE is not a *wild* Indian, and therefore may not find a "string of beads" irresistible. However, if she is perfectly willing to tell her name, we shall all be glad to hear it. If not, we shall be quite satisfied to know her under the sweet name she has already given us.

Some of my little cousins, I know, will feel grieved, as I did, at having our pets called, by S. H. J., in the RURAL of June 15th, in an article entitled "Birds and Cats," "howling, hideous, feline pests!" He denounced cats as "cruel," for killing birds, when every one knows the cat is the natural enemy of birds, and that it is a Divinely implanted instinct that prompts it to seek their lives. If it is cruel for cats to kill birds, then it must be equally cruel for them to kill mice, or for any animal to kill another. But there is no cruelty in the question. That is a moral act, and of moral action the lower creatures are incapable. I can, however, give S. H. J. an example of cruelty. A short time ago, my sister's little pet kitten, which she loved almost as much as a human being, was playing in the yard, when some boys who were passing set their dog upon it, and in a few moments it lay gasping and dying in my sister's hands! The dog had only acted from instinct; who could blame him? but the boys, even S. H. J., I think, will acknowledge, exhibited an instance of the most wanton cruelty. If the number of cats *must* be diminished in order to protect the birds, let them, before their eyes are yet open and they scarcely know what life is, be drowned. It is a painless death, as persons resuscitated after drowning assure us. Instead of this, however, people allow whole families of kittens to exist and grow for weeks and months, and then cruelly carry them off and drop them on the roadside to starve, or become the victims of still further cruelty! I have dwelt longer on this painful subject than I intended, so must bid my little cousins good-by, with the promise of a more interesting letter next time.

A LETTER TO THE CHILDREN.

BY AUNT EDITH.

DEAR CHILDREN:—Always try to keep well, as this is much easier than getting well after becoming sick, besides saving the labor and worry of caring for you while sick.

Remember what older people tell you who regard your interest and are anxious to see you well and happy. Many children contract severe colds and cause themselves much suffering by handling snow with bare hands, making snowballs and throwing them (or stones) where they may do harm. This is an unhealthy habit which would be better for all children to abandon.

Choose such plays as are healthful and innocent. Often with your plays you may mingle some miniature work that will teach each other and make each other more useful as you become older.

I have read of a small boy who, while others around him were idle, whittled out a miniature sled that attracted a man's attention and admiration sufficient to gain for him a good place and steady work.

Steady employment makes steady and useful men and women, and if the compensation seems small, if economy is added it secures a good living.

To secure steady employment, one must be trusty and do work well in the absence of employers. Be careful of the tools with which you are furnished to work, be saving of your employer's products, and avoid all bad habits. Remember, children, to take care of your health, learn to do things well, and avoid bad habits.

A GOOD RULE.

'TIS well to walk with a cheerful heart,
Wherever our fortunes call,
With a friendly glance, an open hand,
And a gentle word for all.

Since life is a thorny and difficult path,
Where toil is the portion of man,
We all should endeavor, while passing along,
To make it as smooth as we can.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 2.

I HAVE a trunk with two lids, two caps, two musical instruments, two established measures, and a great number of articles a carpenter cannot dispense with. Then I have always about me two fine fish and a great number of smaller ones, two lofty trees, fine flowers, and the fruit of an indigenous plant; two playful animals and a number of smaller and less tame breed; a fine sting, some whips without handles, some weapons of warfare and a number of weathercocks; the steps of a hotel, the House of Commons on the eve of a division, two students or scholars, and some Spanish grandees to wait upon me. What am I? L. I.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—No. 2.

I AM composed of 14 letters:
My 8, 2, 12, 6, 14 is one of the United States.
My 10, 4, 9, 5, 13 is much used on ships.
My 1, 12, 6, 14 is a beverage.
My 3, 11, 5, 6, 14 is to look bright.
My 7, 9, 4 is much used all over the world.
My whole is the name of an article that should be in every house. W. F. C.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANAGRAM.—No. 2.

Memreerh lwie dna rbae ni ndim,
A stenotan dufrle si bdar ot nfdi;
Utb henw uoy fnid neo dkin dna ruet,
Henaeg ton hte ldo neo rfo hte wne.

☞ Answer in two weeks. LEWIE.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—July 13.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 2.—There will be a great overturning and uprising in Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA No. 1.—"Give me liberty or give me death."

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA No. 1.—Perfect bilateral symmetry.

Answer to Aunt Phebe's Anagrams of Dogs.—1, King Charles; 2, Blood-hound; 3, Newfoundland; 4, Mastiff; 5, Grey-hound; 6, Bull Dog; 7, Fox-hound; 8, Beagle; 9, Pointer; 10, Terrier; 11, Poodle; 12, Setter; 13, Spaniel.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Trial by Jury.

WE announced the simple fact last week that the jury, in the case of Edward S. Stokes, for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., failed to agree and were discharged. This result surprised no one who had watched thoughfully the reports of the tedious trial. To us there seems no doubt whatever that when Stokes shot Fisk he meant to kill him; and that he had no provocation for shooting because of any personal demonstration Fisk made at the time; in other words, we do not believe Fisk drew, or attempted to draw, a revolver, even if he had one about him. But it is not improbable that Stokes feared attack: that his knowledge of the power and disposition of the man with whom he had to deal made him constantly fearful for his personal safety. And it was this fear and the knowledge that Fisk had procured an indictment against him, that prepared him to do the murderous deed he avows he did do. In the light of these facts the trial by jury demands notice. The law enacted by the last Legislature, with reference to jurors, has relieved the jury system in this city of its farcical features somewhat. But still men are not tried in all cases by their peers. Again, all men have not judicial minds. And with us it is a grave question whether trial by jury for capital offenses of this character is not a mistake; whether it is not better that such offenses should be tried before, and decided by, a bench of three or five judges men with trained minds, purity of character, knowledge of law, and capable of weighing all the points of law and evidence with intelligence, and who have a full appreciation of the grave responsibilities devolving upon them. No citizen would fail to feel more secure in person and property if he knew that the punishment of the guilty and the administration of justice was vested in such men. This we think a matter worthy of the most thoughtful attention of our readers.

The Indian Policy.

WE have had a visit from chiefs of the Apaches—a tribe of villainous Lo's that are responsible for a reputation for skillful thieving, pillaging and murdering, despite the efforts of peace-making commissioners and the paternal policy of the Government. One plank of our Reform Platform, published first December 16, 1871, and again July 5, 1872, was: "An Indian Policy which will recognize the Indians as citizens and treat them as such"—in other words, a policy which will give to every Indian a homestead of 80 or 160 acres upon the same terms that the public lands are distributed to actual white settlers, and with precisely the same tenure; that holds him responsible to the same laws and gives him the same privileges as white men; that gives him no more annuities, but compels him to earn his own livelihood without infringing upon the rights or property of others. Any other Indian policy will fail—unless it be a policy of extermination, to which we are utterly opposed, except so far as it may be necessary to protect those who live under and respect the law.

Catacazy vs. Fish.

IT will be remembered that the Russian Minister Catacazy had a falling out with Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, last year, the latter threatening to send Catacazy his passport if the Russian Government did not recall him. He was recalled, and when he got to Russia left for Paris, having been entirely relieved (at his own request, he now says) from official responsibilities. He has ventured into print in defense of himself against Secretary Fish. He addresses a pamphlet and documents to Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. Now we do not know anything about Catacazy, personally, but his statement certainly has coherence, consistency, and leaves Secretary Fish (accepting Catacazy's version as true) in a position not flattering to his discrimination, honor and dignity. All this trouble is attributed by Catacazy to the unscrupulous intrigues of the prosecutors of the Widow Perkins' claims against the Russian Government, which Catacazy had been instructed to examine, with a view to arbitration if found to have any basis; but which, in the opinion of Catacazy (and of Cassius M. Clay, whose letter to that effect Catacazy publishes), had no foundation whatever. The prosecutors of these claims comprise a stock company, and men in high official position in the Government are reputed to hold stock. At any rate, Catacazy very clearly shows that they have had the ear of Hamilton Fish, who has been influenced to act in accordance with threats, made directly to Catacazy, to drive him out of the country if he did not defer to these claims. This whole matter has a bad look for our own officials, from the Catacazy standpoint. We shall see whether the State Department can, or will, give it a different coloring.

Stanley, the New York Herald Correspondent, and Dr. Livingstone.

IT is exceedingly amusing to read the comments made in the English papers upon the announcement that the New York Herald correspondent has penetrated Africa, found Dr. Livingstone, and is now on his way back to England with letters from the "Great Explorer." The accounts published, as coming from the pen of Stanley, of his adventures and the meeting with Livingstone, are not swallowed, "neck and tail," by the bulk of the English press; and indeed in this country doubts crop out, and men prefer to see credentials from Livingstone that the Herald's special has actually taken him by the hand, bidden him be of and given him good cheer, and left the valorous explorer to pursue his explorations after receiving his grateful benediction for the effort made to find him either in the body or out of it. We shall soon know how much "bunkum" there is in Stanley's stories; for it is announced (July 18) that he has sailed for England from Port Said, accompanied by a son of Livingstone.

Charles Francis Adams at Geneva.

THE manner in which the indirect claims of this Government, presented to the Geneva Arbitrators, were disposed of is said to have been inspired by, and assented to, by Charles Francis Adams. The London Times pays him this tribute: "The true benefactor of both countries—the man who has rescued the United States from the discredit of having caused a failure of the arbitration—is undoubtedly Mr. Adams. It is to his courage and straightforwardness that the declaration of the Arbitrators must be attributed. That declaration has been made individually and collectively, and Mr. Adams has, therefore, not scrupled to condemn the principle of the claims which the Executive Government of his country had sanctioned. In such conduct we recognize the highest patriotism."

About Pekin, China.

IT is not easy to get correct notions concerning matters in the Celestial Empire, if we are to believe the statements recently made before the Geographical Society of Paris, respecting Pekin, by Dr. Martin. He asserts that its population has never been equal to that represented by European authors, and that it has decreased under the present dynasty. It fluctuates between 800,000 and 900,000, though an exact census has never been taken. The majority of its population are Tartars and Chinese. There are not 200 Europeans there. Mahomedans number 30,000 to 35,000. The city is poorly maintained and insufficiently supplied with water; drains poorly constructed and the air filled with miasma; the narrow and tortuous streets in the heated seasons are filled with suffocating smoke, and during the rainy season are little rivers of mud. The only drinking water is from wells which is often not drinkable because of the soil through which it passes. Diseases there, both epidemic and endemic, produce excessive mortality, especially among children. Every morning vehicles go round to take away the little coffins which the parents place at the doors of their dwellings. This is the Celestial picture Dr. Martin gives us.

A Great American City.

THE last annual Message of the Mayor of New York contains some facts relative to the metropolis which are of general interest. The city contains 22 square miles, with a resident population of 1,000,000. It has a water front of 24 miles, 300 miles of paved streets, and 100 miles of unpaved streets. There are 2,000 public men, and 500 firemen, who cost the city 8,000,000 a year. Three thousand men are employed each day upon the public works. The city locked after 81,486 criminals last year, and relieved the distress of 195,331 poor and sick folks. There are 50,000 children in the private schools of various denominations. Judges and Court attaches cost $250,000. The average attendance in the public schools is 103,243. The city has 37 engine companies. The Museum of Natural History in the Park is frequently visited by 10,000 people a day. In 1871 there were 21,552 patients treated at the hospitals. The number of infants received at the asylums was 5,178. The number who found employment at the Labor Bureau was 43,058. The amount spent for buildings in 1871 was $2,000,000. There are 20,000 tenement houses in the city.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

OWING to a storm, Madame Lenluer had a very small audience on the 15th for her first concert ... The weather has continued intensely disagreeable and hot ... Mayor Hall has made his annual message. The total debt of the city and county is one hundred millions! The real estate owned by the city is valued at 247 millions. The tax rate is likely to increase. The Mayor recommends an increase of the police force. The granite dock wall is to be built without cost to the city ... Stokes has been returned to the Tombs for a new trial. ..On the 15th, 1,500 men, natives of Alsace and Lorraine, marched to the French Consulate to renew their allegiance to France. . Henry Rogers has been identified as the assassin of Jack Donohue, a Brooklyn policeman ...The annual German shooting festival commenced at Hoboken on the 15th ...The construction of the underground railroad will be begun in September....A Mr. Gayles and John Miller committed suicide on the 16th....Crawford, Com. Vanderbilt's brother-in-law, has been indicted for felonious assault, for shooting policeman Henderson....On the 16th, some thieves entered the house of Mrs. Hardy, No. 501 Broome street, bound and gagged Mrs. H. and the servant, and robbed the place of $1,200 worth of silver ware. On the same night, 40,000 cigars were stolen from No. 1136 Broadway.... The Governor of the Danish West Indies is coming to New York....President Guardia has arrived from Costa Rica....B. Gratz Brown has recovered from his illness....There were 15 cases of sunstroke on the 17th.. The Bayonne Yacht Club held its regatta on the 17th; there were 20 yachts entered. . The Liszt monument in Central Park is nearly completed. Col. Richard French, of French's Hotel, died on the 16th; he leaves $1,000,000 The force at the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been increased to 1,400.

Political.

SENATOR SCHURZ has taken the stump in Missouri....The Mixed Commission on British and American Claims will meet at Newport on the 11th of September There are 428 British and 19 American claims ...A coalition between the Straight-out Democrats and the Labor Party is proposed.. Secretary Boutwell and Senator Wilson have gone to North Carolina Ex-Senator Doolittle is in North Carolina....The Liberals and Democrats of Ohio are to hold a mass convention in Columbus, on the 31st ... Tammany is at last in court at Albany, where the Tweed, Connolly and Fields cases are being argued ...The Grant Republicans of Tennessee will hold a State Convention on the 20th of September....Secretary Boutwell made a speech at Queenstown, in which he pronounced Mr. Greeley's financial policy a fallacy. The Liberals held a meeting at the same place in the evening, and were addressed by Senators Upton and Doolittle....Gen. Sheridan is in favor of punishing the wild Indians....Senator Fenton has made a speech on finances in Albany....The President is said to have removed Consul General Butler of Egypt....The National Woman's Suffrage Association has published an appeal to the women of America to sustain Grant and the Philadelphia platform.

Home News.

THE German Band has been giving concerts in Baltimore... Selma, Ala., has voted $100,000 to the N. O. and Selma R. R....Red Cloud has sent a letter to the Northern Sioux, telling them to go to war no more....The Chilcoatan Indians in California are represented hostile....Cornell has graduated a class of 75. Mr. Cornell contemplates another gift of half a million to the college....The N. Y. State Camp Meeting is in Session at Round Lake, Saratoga... Dr. Lanahan is to be made Presiding Elder of the Washington District, Baltimore Conference....At the great races in Saratoga, on the 16th, for the Saratoga Cup, Harry Bassett defeated Longfellow. The latter lost a shoe....The Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Barnard is in session at Saratoga...Wheeling, W. Va., suffered from a storm on the 17th. Much damage was done ....The approaching national college regatta at Springfield, Mass., attracts much attention The black rioters in North Carolina have been arrested,...The Major of Jeddo has dined with the alumni of the State University of California....At the races in Cleveland, O., on the 19th, 10,000 persons present, Goldsmith's Maid beat Lucy and American Girl. Time, three mile race, 2:19, 2:18, 2:19.

Crimes.

A WATCHMAN named Sturgeon deliberately shot a boy named John Murphy, in Memphis, on the 12th, while bathing in the river... Michael O'Connor, a drunken policeman of Philadelphia, shot John B. Weaver on the 13th....Alderman Keck, of Cincinnati, assaulted one Neins, a reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer, on the 13th . The Blackstone National Bank at Uxbridge, Mass., was robbed of $14,000 in bills on the 13th ....John F. Ward, Deputy Postmaster at Indianapolis, has proved a defaulter in the sum of $4,000....David E. George, of San Bernardino, Cal., Deputy Postmaster, has been convicted of robbing the mails ...A Mrs. Kenny of Petaluma, Cal., on the 18th shot a Mr. Cummings, who had slandered her....Marlow, a murderer confined at Muyville, N. Y., nearly killed his keeper, on the 19th, and then attempted suicide. He will be hung on the 2d of August.

Accidents, Disasters, Etc.

ARCHIBALD GIBSON of New York City was taken with a fit while bathing in the surf at Neversink, N. J., on the 14th and died....On the 11th Fred. Kroenlin and C. Kirn of St. Louis were drowned in Williams Lake....Isaac Lovell of Wansfield, Mass., was killed on the 15th by the 2 P. M. Boston express at Foxborough ... James Quantrall was killed in Boston on the 15th by falling from a train. Wm. Williams of Manchester, N. H., was drowned on the 15th while bathing A. R. Clark accidentally shot himself at Boston on the 17th. Lewis Kelly, a brakeman, was crushed to death at Albany on the 17th .. Michael Hickey and Joseph Carlett smothered by the caving in of a gas tank, at Cleveland, O., on the 17th....Mrs. Henry Duchine of Lowell, Mass., was fatally burned on the 13th....W. T. Mattison fell from a window at Elmira, N. Y., on the 14th, and was killed ... R. K. Wallace and John Mead were drowned near Elmira on the 14th while bathing....On the 19th a collision took place on the N. Y. Central R. R., near Pittsford, N. Y. Four persons were killed and several injured Harry Bowmun, editor of the North Philadelphia Monitor, was drowned on the 19th in the Delaware....Wm. A. West of the Naval Academy at Annapolis was drowned while bathing on the 19th, at Cape May.

Obituaries.

JUDGE LINTON STEPHENS of Georgia, a brother of Alex. H., died on the 14th. He was an active politician.....On the 11th, William Woodruff, a veteran horse trainer, at Allston, Mass ....E. L. Hamlin, brother of the Senator, on the 18th, aged 73....Michael Crane, aged 56, a writer for the French stage.

Fires.

MOORE'S paper mill at Pepperell, Mass., on the 14th. Loss, $50,000 .Maryland House, at Rising Sun, Md., on the 15th. Loss, $40,000.... Opera house and post-office at Sedalia, Mo., on the 15th. Loss, $40,000 Soap establishment in Milwaukee, on the 16th. Loss, $90,000 . Seventeen houses at Halifax, N. S., on the 18th. Loss, $30,000. .Albion paper mill at Holyoke, Mass., on the 19th. Loss, $60,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE Board of Arbitration met at Geneva on the 11th inst. It will probably continue in session six weeks or two months. Its sessions are secret ...M. Gambetta, in a recent speech, has praised the Republic, and complimented President Thiers .. Southampton, Eng., is to give a grand banquet to Admiral Alden of the American Navy. The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit his fleet on the 31st....President Thiers has entertained Gen. Sherman at dinner ....Miss Kellogg achieved great success in "Traviata" in London, on the 13th....Consul General Butler has fled from Egypt. A military commission is examining into his shooting of Maj. Campbell, who is dangerously wounded.... Cuba will allow Coolies to return to China .. Fort Monarra at Verenilas, Cuba, has been struck by lightning and destroyed. Seven men were killed by the explosion of the magazine ...The present ministry of New South Wales has been re-elected ...Cornwall, of London, Canada, who helped to abduct Dr. Bratton, has been sent to the Penitentiary for three years ....The Board at Geneva has decided to take up the case of each ship *seriatim*.....The Fourth was celebrated with *eclat* at Jamaica... A revolution is expected in Peru ...Lima has an industrial exposition....The Mikado of Japan will visit France...Yuzi, the late Governor of Yeddo, will go to Paris, to prepare the way for his Majesty ...Mr. Watson, the English Charge d'Affaires, refuses to squat in the presence of the Mikado, who therefore refuses to receive him . Reports from Geneva on the 18th say the British agents have presented a demurrer for the exclusion of seven of the privateers. The amount involved is estimated at seventy-eight millions of dollars. The Court is considering the case of the Florida....The trial of the persons who burned an effigy of Justice Keogh is in progress in Dublin. ..The Envoy of the German Empire to Austria is to wed a daughter of Hon. John Jay....On the 19th, at Geneva, the Court spent the day in listening to Lord Tenterden, who denied the responsibility of England ....The Italians are sending letters of congratulation to Count Sclopis for the part he has taken in the Geneva arbitration.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

The United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) Marion, N. J., have just brought out and applied to their celebrated timekeepers a novel dust excluder, extremely simple and tasty, and being fastened by an eccentric screw is easily put on or removed. A perfect protection against dust or dirt getting inside the movement, and possessing the advantage over all other contrivances of the kind, of completely closing the aperture round the barrel equally as well as the balance of the space between the plates, and at the same time is so protected by lips resting on the edges of the plates, above and below, that it cannot interfere with the barrel by being pressed on to it by a tight-fitting case.

Loveliness on the Increase.—A marked increase of female loveliness is the eye-delighting result of the immense popularity which Hagan's Magnolia Balm has obtained among the ladies of America. Complexions radiant with snowy purity and tinged with the roseate hue of health are commonly met with whenever it is used.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. M. C. Wheeler, Wolcottville, Ct., has used a Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine constantly since 1858 in family sewing, with no expense for repairs and only two needles broken. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 22, 1872.

SINCE our last report the Custom House Tables of the Foreign Commerce at the Port of New York, for the recent Fiscal Year (ending June 30, 1872), have been published. The summary, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:

	1871-72. June 30.	1870-71. June 30.
Goods imported	$413,624,778	$308,729,495
Goods marketed	320,598,552	331,979,681
Customs on do	117,900,891	141,121,282
Produce exported	215,720,972	213,306,021
Foreign re-exports	10,332,801	9,410,845
Specie exported	50,125,823	82,905,497
Specie imported	2,381,134	9,443,173

The difference between the gross importations and the importations actually marketed at New York is $47,000,000, which accumulated in Bond, chiefly near the close of the year, to await the lower Tariff and the free entry of Tea and Coffee. The accumulation in Bond the previous year was less than $17,000,000.

During the week past trade has been generally quiet. The Export demand for Produce continues fair, but owing to difficulties in Canal navigation the receipts of Grain, &c., have been comparatively light.

There is a light business doing in Wall Street, and while this makes a dull demand for Money, the Banks are accumulating Deposits from the country, and are lenders of Money on call to the Brokers at 4@5 per cent., and on short time paper at 5@6 per cent.

The French Government have brought out a loan of $600,000,000 (or £120,000,000 sterling) in Europe, to pay off the German Indemnity, and as part of this Loan is negotiated in London, the rate of Interest at the Bank of England has been advanced to 3½ per cent., to correspond with the withdrawal of Gold for the Continent. The vaults of the Bank will soon be replenished from this country, as they were in May and June.

In our own market Gold is ⅛@¼ per cent. dearer, but all efforts to get up an excited speculation on the export demand have proved of little profit to the movers of the speculation in the Gold Room.

Stock prices were almost stationary most of the week, and the amount of business doing on the Exchange is at the Summer minimum. Yet at the very close the signs were favorable for some increase of speculation and higher figures.

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	114¼	N. Y. Central	98
U. S. 6s of 1881	118	Rock Island	111⅜
U. S. 5-20's of 1865	115⅛	Lake Shore	92⅜
U. S. new 5s	113⅜	Erie	52
U. S. 10-40s	113	Union Pacific	38
U. S. Currency 6s	111⅜	Northwest	74¼
N. Y. County 7s	106	Do. Preferred	92
Tennessees	75⅝	St. Paul	51½
Virginias	51	Do. Preferred	78⅜
South Carolinas	28	Ohios	46¼
Missouris	90½	Wabash	76½
Central Pacifics	101¼	Adams Express	98
Union Pacifics	90	United States Exp's	88½
Pacific Mail	78	American Express	75
Western Telegraph	75½	Bills on London	109½

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 22, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	180,800	Meal, bbls	2,730
Oats, "	292,000	Flour, "	45,300
Wheat, "	161,900	Eggs, "	6,660
Rye, "	—	Cotton, bales	2,315
Barley, "	—	Hops, "	176
Malt, "	5,760	Wool "	2,490
Seed, "	—	Butter, pkgs	12,120
Beans, "	34	Cheese, "	72,550
Meal, bags	975	Lard, "	5,468
Peanuts "	305	Dried fruits, pkgs	9
Pork, bbls	472	Cut Meats "	3,950

Beans and Peas.—Sales are still very light and made with difficulty. Buyers have a slight advantage in both mediums and marrowfats, but stocks are so small that important concessions are offered. The quotations are, for prime medium, $3.25@3.50; fair do., $2.80; prime marrowfats, $3.50@3.65; fair do., $3.25; prime kidney, $3.40@3.50; fair do. $3; red kidney, $2@3. Peas are neglected; for green, $1.55@1.65; Southern B. E., per two-bushel bag, $2.25@2.50.

Beeswax.—The arrivals of Western have been fair and low prices are necessary to work off the accumulated supplies. Western selling at 35@35½c.; Southern at 36@37c.

Butter.—There are no specially new features in the butter market. Hot weather has continued to act adversely upon qualities, and trade has remained inactive. At the close the weather is more favorable, and it is likely that buyers will be brought out in consequence. Prices are very unsettled for Western, owing to the poor condition of late arrivals, and small retailing parcels must be in as fine order as the circumstances permit to bring 18c. Parcels below fine in quality are offered freely at 11@13c. in lines. State butter is nominal; pails still about supplying the trade that will pay above Western quotations. The quotations are:—State pails, choice, 28@30c.; other, 22@26c., State selections, 23@27c.; good to prime firkins, 21@26c.; do. half tubs, 24@26c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 16@18c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.

Cheese.—The cable quotes an advance in Liverpool, and notwithstanding the shipments from this market have been the largest of the season, shippers are anxious to buy at the current prices, and are securing large lines to arrive. Prices have advanced a fraction and closed firm. The home trade is a little better, the stock coming in good condition comparatively. We quote State factory fine at 11¼c.; good do. 10@11c.; common do. 8c.; skimmed as low as 3c.; State dairy, 10@10½c. for prime, fair do., 8@9c.; Ohio factory 9¾@10c.

Cotton.—The market is much lower and weak. The stock here is liberal, with some anxiety to realize. The future delivery latest sales on basis of low middling are at 21c. for August; 20 9-16c. for September; 19¾c. for October; 19c. for November; 18¾c. for December.

We quote for prompt delivery:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¼	17½	17⅝	17¾
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅜	20	20
Low Middling	21⅛	21½	21⅝	21⅝
Middling	22¾	22½	22⅝	22¾
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝	23¾

Dried Fruits—Sell slowly, with prices generally weak.

We quote cherries at 20c.; raspberries, 30@32c.; blackberries, 11c.; apples, new State, quarters, 8@9½c.; extra sliced, 11½@12c.; Southern new, quarters, 6@7c.; do. fine sliced, 11c.; new prime Western, 7½@8½c.; common Western, 6@8c.; unpeeled peaches, 5@5½c. for quarters; 6@8½c for halves; peeled peaches, 17@18c. for North Carolina, 13@14c. for Virginia, and 15@16c. for Georgia; plums, State, 27@28c.; a few new raspberries 25c., and do. blackberries offered at 8c.

Eggs.—The warm weather is against a sale for Western, a good many lots are still going to the dumping ground; buyers are afraid to work in even the best marks. State take most attention. We quote near prices 20@21c.; State, 18@19c., extra Western, 18@17c.; freight Western, 14½@15½c.; Canadian, 16½@17c. All loss off.

Flour.—Trade is dull, but prices are held firmly. The arrivals are very light for the season, and advices from Lake ports speak of decreasing shipments forward. Super and extra Minnesotas are scarce and could be placed promptly at the quotations. The scarcity of freight-room and the high rates cut off all shipping demand.

Superfine State	$5 30	@	5 75
Common extra do	5 80	@	5 70
Good to choice do	5 45	@	6 50
Fancy do	6 55	@	7 25
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 30	@	5 75
Extra do	6 10	@	6 40
Choice extra do	6 45	@	7 30
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	6 40	@	6 70
Trade brands do	6 75	@	8 40
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 20	@	8 75
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 00	@	8 75
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 10	@	9 00
Good to choice do	9 05	@	10 75
Extra Southern	6 85	@	8 80
Good to choice do	8 85	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 10	@	5 00
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 85	@	4 85

Fresh Fruits.—There is a strong promise of an oversupply of early apples, and though the stock daily shows improvement, sellers are making rapid reductions, in order to keep them moving. Southern, per bbl., quote at $1.25@2.00; New Jersey, $1.50@2.50. Good-looking pears are in fair supply; a few fancy being $7@8.50 per bbl.; Bell, $5@6; Small Sugar, $2@2.50. Antwerps do not sell quickly, and prices are decidedly lower, selling at 4@7c. for 3ds. Black Caps scarce, and not wanted at 6@8c. per quart. Blackberries are abundant, and begin to sell. Selling range at 10@17c. per qt.; the higher price for early sales, common, 6@9c. per qt. Peaches arrive regularly, but are very variable in character. Poor to good, $1.50@4 per crate; $6@8 for fancy. Cherries are still quotable at 3@6c. for poor to fair, and 8@11c. for best. Whortleberries, $2.50@3.25 per bushel. Currants, 4@6c. for common, and 8@13c. for cherry. Watermelons range at $30@75 for Southern. Norfolk nutmegs, $3.50@4.00. This year Southern shippers are more successful in sending saleable nutmegs. Peanuts show at $1.30@2.00 per bushel for Norfolk, and $1.00@2.00 for Wilmington.

Grain.—Spring grades of wheat are plenty and lower. Winter is the seller's favor with light supplies. There is some shipping demand with but few orders closed out on account of the scarcity of freight room. We quote No. 2 in store, $1.45@1.50; No. 1 in store, $1.4@1.53; winter red Western, $1.60@1.65; amber Western, $1.70@1.75; white Western, $1.65@1.80. Rye is steadily held at 74c. for Western in store. Oats are coming in freely and prices are lower. Sales at 43@43½c. for Western afloat; 41@46c. for Ohio, and 43 for State. Corn is rather weak. Large supplies are expected here this week from the break. The business from shippers has been checked to some extent by the high rates of ocean freights, but there are a good many orders on the market, and in the event of a fair supply of freight room, a satisfactory business would follow. We quote at 57@59c. for steamer lots of Western mixed; 60@61 for sailing vessels, do.

Hay and Straw.—The market is declining under increasing arrivals of new. Sales at $1 for old shipping; $1.20@1.15 for retail qualities; salt, $1; clover, 80@90c. The best qualities of new sell at from $1@1.15. Straw at $1.05@1.10 for long rye, 85@90c. for short rye; 75@80c. for oat.

Hops.—Sales are small with prices firm. Stocks are very light.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 22@65; Eastern do., 22@60c.; Western do., 22@30c.; Yearlings do., '70, 10@30c.; Olds do., '69, 10@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@65c.

Poultry and Game.—Live fowls are doing better. Chickens are tending lower. Woodcock are in good supply. Prime only will bring 75c. per pair. Live Poultry—Spring chickens 75c.@1.12 per pair, ₰ lb, 23@30c. Fowls—Jersey, 22@23c.; do. Western, 21@22c. Turkeys—Jersey, 18@20c.; Western, do., 18@20c. Roosters per lb., 12@13. Ducks—Jersey, pair, $1.25@1.50.; Western, 75c. Geese—Western, $1.50@1.75.

Provisions.—There is very little interest taken in pork by either buyers or sellers, and the few transactions have been at $13.70 for this month and Aug. 1st. At the close this quotation is the bid. There has been a fair jobbing trade at $13.62½@13.81, the highest price for fresh inspected. Extra prime has sold to a fair extent, at $10½@11; prime mess at $12.50. Beef has only sold for ship use at the old ranges. We quote plain mess, bbls., $8@10; extra mess, do., $10@12; prime mess, tcs., $12@11; India mess, do., $17@20. For cut meats, pickled or smoked, the market is very buoyant, following the advance in hogs. We quote city smoked hams, 15@17c.; city smoked shoulders, 8½@9c.; pickled bellies, boxed, 7@7½c.; do. loose, 7@7½c.; pickled hams, Western, 13@14c.; do. city, 14@15½c.; Western hams, in tight tcs., 12@13c., according to brand; pickled shoulders, 8½@9c.; shoulders in dry salt, boxed, 5½@5½c.; fresh hams, 13½@13½c. Bacon is favored with large orders, which keep prices firm, but freight room is scarce and but little is moving. Long clear, 7½@7½c., the latter for heavy city; short rib, 7½c. for city heavy, and 7½c. for Western; short clear, 8½@8½c.; old Cumberlands have sold at 7c. Tallow is in fair demand for home use at 9c. for prime Western and 9½c. for city. Stearine has sold at 10½c. for spot, and 10½c. to arrive. Market now rather weak, as buyers have supplied themselves pretty liberally. Lard is lower, with a good demand for future months. Sales on Saturday about 4,000 lbs. at 9½c. for July, Sept. and August deliveries. City quoted 8½c.; new Western selling on spot at 8½c.

Seed.—Grasses are quiet. Clover 9½@9½c. for Ohio, 10½@10½c. for State, 9½@10c. for Indiana and Michigan. Timothy at $3.25@3.50.

Tobacco.—There is a good business in Kentucky leaf from the home trade, at free figures. Seedleaf is worked up close to the arrivals, with prices high. Virginia common to good logs, 7½@8½c.; low to medium leaf, 9@10½c.; good to fine, 11@15c.; dark wrappers, 12@14c.; bright, 20@40c.; smokers, 12@17c.

New crop Kentucky.	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	8½@9 c.	9 @ 9½c.
Common to medium leaf	9½@10	9½@10½
Good do	10½@11	11 @12½
Fine do	11½@12½	13 @14
Selections	13 @14	15 @16
New crop Seedleaf.		
Connecticut and Mass. fillers		14 @16
seconds		26 @35
New York State running lots		10 @13½
Pennsylvania do medium		12 @14
fair		15 @17
fine		18 @22
Ohio, running lots		10½@15
Wisconsin and Western		8½@10

Vegetables.—Potatoes are abundant and large consumers can buy at the inside rate. Northern tomatoes now push Norfolks one side. Marrow squash is arriving from all points, but not wanted at this season. Bermuda onions are nearly worthless, Southern filling the demand more attractively. Green peas are out for market use.

New potatoes, L. I., bbl., $2@2.25; do. Jersey, $2@2.25 Southern, $1.@2. Tomatoes, $1.25@4.50; Squash, ₰ bbl., $1.25@2.20, white and yellow. Cucumbers, ₰ 100, 50c. Green peas, bag, 50@75c. String beans, bag, 75c.@$1. Onions, Bermuda, 50c. Turnips, ₰ bbl., $2.25. Cabbages, bbl., $5@7. Green corn, ₰ 100, 62c.@$1.50. Marrow squash, ₰ bbl., $1.50 for Southern and $2.25 for Northern. Southern onions, ₰ bbl., $2.25@2.50.

Whisky.—Is quiet at 93c. for Western.

Wool.—There is more inquiry for fine foreign, and the prices bid come close to the views of holders generally. The position of the market for the new clip is unchanged. Prices at the West are held too high for dealers here, and very little has been done in the new clip. Sales at 55c. for medium unwashed fleeces; 54c. for Michigan; 50@53c. for Georgia. Scoured, 75c.@$1.06; lamb's pulled, 60c.; super and extra pulled, 60@75c.; Texas, 45@50c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1872.

THERE is a good deal of excitement just now regarding the slaughtering of stock and rendering lard and tallow. To such a state has the opposition been carried that injunctions have been served upon some of the establishments, and threats are made that the places will be demolished if operations are not stopped. This nets against the live stock trade, and some of the dealers and slaughterers have stopped operations, while others are casting about for a change of location. It is quite time that legalized action were had, upon both sides of the river, and abattoirs built where the parties will be protected in a legitimate business. As now carried on, there is a great deal of uncertainty about the whole thing.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	7,716	101	2,375	22,659	28,311
" last week	7,858	51	2,517	16,108	30,323
Corresponding week last year	7,135	71	3,180	28,585	26,792
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—With just about the receipts of the previous week, and nothing of special interest outside the ordinary course of trade, the market remains quite uniform, with no lack and no surplus of stock. The quality has been quite uneven, some of the Texans evidently coming through without halting in the States to gain flesh. One lot which cost $30 per head in Chicago, was sold here at $35, or less than 8c. per lb. They were a hard lot. Good Texans reached 9¼c., with thin natives at 10@11c., most of the stock selling at 11@12c. Just at close there is a firm tone, everything selling off clean and prices are rather higher than the final sales last Monday, when a few lots were left over; but not as high as they were this day week. The weather was hot and unfavorable for trade nearly all week. Comparatively few cattle exceeded 12c., though the very best went at 13c. on the scales, but at an allowance of weights rather favoring the butcher.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₰ lb	12½ @ 13	12¾ @ 13¼
Good to prime	11½ @ 12¼	11¾ @ 12½
Ordinary to medium	10 @ 11¼	10½ @ 11½
Lowest grade	8 @ 9¾	8¾ @ 10
Average sales	11¾ @ —	11¾ @ —

Milch Cows.—The little spurt of last week is all over, and cows sell bad again, milkmen and peddlers having filled up. It is slow work now to sell a car load of cows, and concessions of $3@5 ₰ head have to be made. As it is, there is a good deal of difficulty in keeping the pens clear. Prices vary from $35@50 for poor to medium, and $55@75 for fair to prime milkers.

Veal Calves.—There is a good demand, which uses up the calves as fast as they come forward. Prices are fully sustained, quite a good many of the finest selling at 9¾@9¾c., with extra veals still higher. One large lot of Bucks Co. was sold at 9¾c. right through. Grass calves are doing better. They sell at 10@5c. ₰ lb., several lots, by the head, going at $9.50@10.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—With quite an increase in arrivals, there is scarcely any change in sheep, while lambs have declined 1c. ₰ lb. We call the latter 11@12c. for good to choice Jersey and State, and 8@11c. for Western, some fat Canadas selling at 11½c. They are increasing in numbers while sheep decrease. Quotations of sheep are 5@6c. for poor to fair, 6¼@6½c. for good to prime, and very few extras 7c. A whole car of 83 lb. C. sheep was sold at 6½c., while two cars State 77 lbs. went at 6¾c., and a car 61 lb. Canada lambs at 11¾c. Some ordinary State lambs of 50 lbs. were sold at 10c.

Hogs—Are falling off in numbers and improving in prices in a corresponding ratio. The greatest trouble about slaughtering is in the hog department, people insisting that it is a nuisance to keep a large lot of hogs together, besides the stench of the scalding tubs and rendering vats. Prices of city dressed have reached 6@6¾c. and the market closes firm.

LATEST.—Monday, July 22, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 111 cars at Communipaw, 137 at 100th St., and 30 at Weekawken, making 5,029 for sale. The weather was cool and fine, and butchers took hold in earnest, clearing the yards at ¼c. advance, paying 13½c. for the best selections. Some good Cherokees sold at 12c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 26 car loads at Communipaw and 23 at 40th St., making 5,565. The market closed strong at 6@6¼c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 10 car loads at Communipaw, 18 at 38th St., and 11 at 40th St., making 2,000 on sale. This large number caused a slow market, and prices were a little off, especially for lambs, very few going above 11c. Choice sheep still sell at 6¾@7c.

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without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

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Interest payable semi-annually, in New York, at National Park Bank.

Entire debt of County, including these Bonds, in $415,000. Assessed valuation of taxable property (which is about one-half its real value), $8,000,000.

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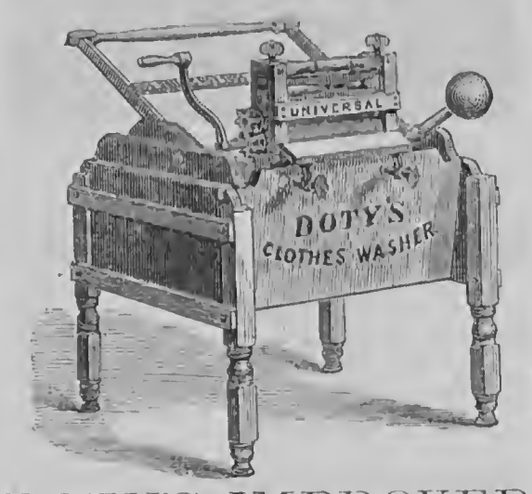

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CLOTHES WASHER,

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This machine will wash clothes well and thoroughly, much faster and easier than can be done by hand, and with far *less wear to the garments.*

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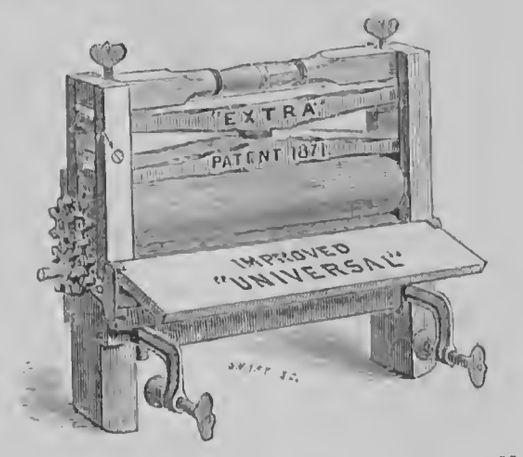

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It has the **PATENT STOP,** which keeps the Cogs from disconnecting.

It has the **MALLEABLE IRON FOLDING CLAMP.**

It has the **FOLDING APRON,** or Guide.

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Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information; map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN., OR 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Manufacturers of Flower Pots, Vases, Urns, Hanging Baskets, Drain Tile, &c. Inducements to Nurserymen and Florists for the Fall trade. Send for price list. Address S. K. FLETCHER, Treasurer, Indianapolis, Ind.

TEN Needle Threader, **IN** Pencil Sharpener, **ONE** Letter Opener, Ear Spoon, Button-hole Cutter, Tweezers, Eraser, Thread Holder, Ripper and Nail Cleaner. Four U. S. Cents allowed. Mailed on receipt of 50 cents. Address C. S. WELLS, Lock Box **286,** New Haven, Ct.

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The most perfect Button-Hole Worker ever invented So simple that a child can work a more perfect button-hole with it than the most experienced hand can without it. It does away with pricking the fingers, straining the eyes, and with imperfect and irregularly worked button-holes. They give universal satisfaction. Ladies who use them say that they are worth their weight in gold.

Local and traveling agt's wanted for this and other new and useful articles. Address **GEO. DAVIS,** 91 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

Sample worker, with full directions for use, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

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MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. STAFFORD M'F'G CO., 66 Fulton St., N. Y.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GILMORE, of Jubilee fame, is ill.

TOM THUMB is writing his travels.

JOAQUIN MILLER is at Niagara Falls.

THE Marquis of Lorne is in ill health.

GEN. FREMONT and wife are at Mt. Desert, Me.

SCHILLER is to have a monument in Vienna.

MRS. LINCOLN is at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ky.

GRATZ BROWN is the father of seven children.

OLE BULL'S income from his fiddle is $15,000 a year.

REV. MORLEY PUNSHON is going back to England.

YALE has made Charles Francis Adams a LL. D.

MRS. MAGGIE VAN COTT is preaching at Green Bay, Wis.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL CRESWELL is a good fisherman.

GEN. SHERMAN'S family will summer at St. Albans, Vt.

THE Emperor of Japan has sent Mrs. Fish a box of silks.

HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD is summering in the Adirondacks.

GOV. JEWELL has purchased an interest in the Hartford Post.

U. S. GRANT has had 39 merchant vessels named after him.

MADAME PESCHKA-LEITNER is a plump brunette of thirty-three.

H. W. BEECHER celebrates his silver wedding on the 10th of October next.

PRINCE HASSAN of Egypt has been made a LL. D., by Oxford University.

GEN. C. C. LOOMIS, U. S. A., has become insane, from a wound in the head.

ONE of Gilmore's Peace Jubilee violinists has become insane and sent to Utica.

HON. D. N. COOLEY of Dubuque, Iowa, has endowed a chair in Cornell College.

MISS KELLOGG has been received at Buckingham Palace by the Prince of Wales.

MISS RANSOM of Cleveland, Ohio, has painted a full length portrait of Gen. Thomas.

QUEEN VICTORIA sent a wreath of immortelles for the funeral of Dr. Norman McLeod.

DR. EVANS, the American dentist, is to be attached to the staff of the Prince of Wales.

JAMES KELLY of Pa., has given $250,000 to found a school for poor boys to learn trades.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND is going to Europe to consult doctors about his wife, who is threatened with blindness.

Societies, Etc.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Pennsylvania State Ag'l Society,
For 1872,
Will be Held at the City of Erie,
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 17th, to continue Four Days.

The competition is coextensive with the United States and Provinces, and the citizens of the several States and the Dominion are cordially invited to compete for our prizes. There is no Entry Fee charged. For Premium Lists, and other information, apply to either of the undersigned, at Harrisburg, until August 20th, after which date headquarters will be at Erie.

JACOB R. EBY, President.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.
ELBRIDGE MCCONKEY, Cor. Secretary.
Harrisburg, Pa., June 1, 1872.

Northern Ohio Fair.

THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Northern Ohio Fair Association,
WILL BE HELD
On their Beautiful Fair Grounds, in the CITY OF CLEVELAND,
ON THE
9th to 13th days of September, 1872.

This is the largest Fair between Boston and St. Louis. For schedule of Premiums, &c., address
GEO. W. HOWE, Sec., Cleveland, O.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1872.
AT ELMIRA,
Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4.
COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

☞ ENTRIES may be made at any time until Aug. 31st, after which no entries, except of Fruits and Flowers, will be received.

☞ PREMIUM LISTS are now ready, and will be forwarded by mail to all applicants.

The Society having been enabled, by the liberality of the citizens of Elmira and Chemung County, to enter (under an arrangement by which the Fairs are to be held at that city once in three years) upon permanent grounds, with permanent buildings, can this year offer better and more ample accommodation to Exhibitors than ever before.

An increased number of Prizes is offered, and the List in general has been liberally revised. Address
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
T. L. HARISON, Sec'y. Albany, N. Y.

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— New Haven is to have a $500,000 depot.

— Denmark has a good army of 45,000 men.

— Women drive horses on the English canals.

— Swearers are fined $10 each in Salt Lake City.

— Wool is now imported direct from New Zealand.

— Cotton and corn crops in North Carolina are good.

— Japanese girls are studying dress-making in Paris.

— American chip hats are worth five cents in Paris.

— The new postal cards will be three by five inches.

— The N. Y. Herald spent $20,000 to find Livingstone.

— Persia has suffered five successive seasons of drouth.

— Central park Fifth avenue lots are worth $50,000 each.

— Chinese house servants have arrived in Jamestown, N. Y.

— The girls of the St. Louis Normal School wear calico dresses.

— Dartmouth College has just graduated fourteen Roman Catholics.

— From Overlook Mountain, Ulster Co., N. Y., 50,000 farms can be seen.

— The New Hampshire hay crop is one-half larger this year than last.

— Eight hundred dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of Antioch.

— Boston parties own 150,000 bushels of bedded oysters in Providence River.

— Five young ladies from Wilbraham, Mass., have been admitted to the Wesleyan University.

— Twice as much hay is being harvested in New England this year as last.

— There are said to be 12,000 children in Connecticut who never go to school.

— Three thousand men are employed on the great Missippi bridge at St. Louis.

— Ohio produced 31,000,000 pounds of cheese and 43,000,000 pounds of butter in 1871.

— The Western Union Telegraph Company will use 15,000 miles of wire this year.

— A boot-black went all the way from San Francisco to visit the Boston Jubilee.

— The Russian telegraph lines are supported across the steppes on brick pillars, no wood being available.

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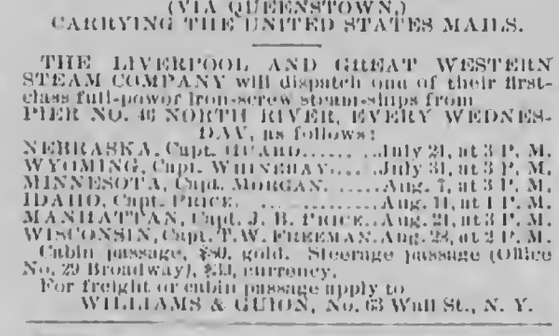

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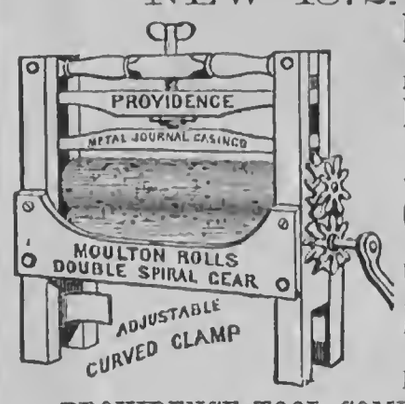

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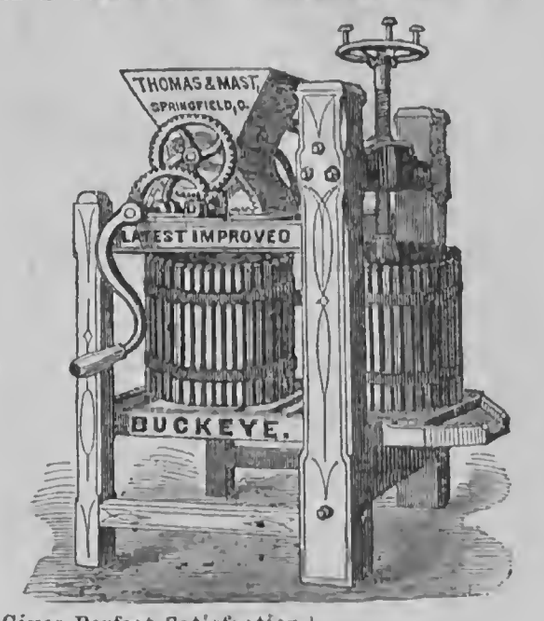

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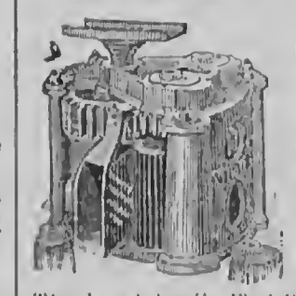

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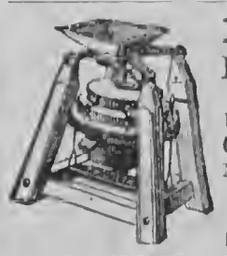

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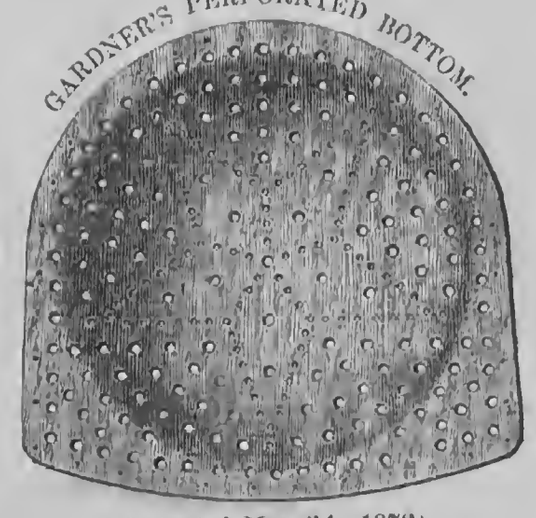

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TACKS and **NAILS** of every variety, in packages TO SUIT, sent to any address by AMERICAN TACK CO., *Manufacturers*, 117 Chambers St., N. Y.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NINTH ANNUAL

STATEMENT

OF THE

TRAVELERS

LIFE AND ACCIDENT

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, JULY 1, 1872.

Real Estate owned by the Company	$ 30,000 00
Cash in Bank and hands of Agents	192,823 89
Loans on First Mortgages Real Estate	635,000 52
Loans on Personal and Collateral Security	67,622 89
Deferred Premiums (being balance of Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums)	61,444 07
Accrued Interest	21,185 54
United States Government Bonds	326,300 00
State and Municipal Bonds	127,210 00
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	147,820 00
Bank Stocks	236,400 00
Railway Passengers Assurance Co.'s Stock	156,400 00
Other Securities	10,000 00
Total Assets	$2,103,295 91

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due, and other items	$159,084 91
Reserve for Re-insurance, Life Dep't	1,076,175 07
" " " Accident Dep't	178,036 86
Total Liabilities	$1,413,296 67
Surplus as regards Policy-holders	$689,999.24

☞ GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES by the year or month, and LIFE or ENDOWMENT POLICIES, at low cash rates.

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is designed for use in ordinary kerosene lamps wherever good light and perfect security from accident are required.

J. H. WICKES, 120 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Howes' Concentrated Syrup cures Catarrh, Cancer, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, &c. Howe's Never-Failing *Ague Cure* and Tonic Bitters. ☞ Cure or no pay. Sold by Druggists, or address DR. C. B. HOWE, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Agents Wanted for **THE NATION.**

Is needed in every home; has 60 Illustrations; all U. S. Presidents; all U. S. Censuses; all U. S. Senators; all valuable documents. Is prized by all! One agent reports 201 orders in 6 days. In English and German. *Write us.* NEW WORLD PUBLISHING CO., 7th and Market Sts., Phila., Pa.

Agents Wanted. **$75 to $250 per month,** everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. SECOMB & CO., *Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.*

THE "LIGHT RUNNING"

"DOMESTIC"

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A DOMESTIC Blessing.

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"WILL LAST A LIFETIME."

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GARNKIRK VASES, for Lawns and Gardens.
CHIMNEY TOPS, Etc.
MILLER & COATES, 279 Pearl St., New York.

ON receipt of 25 Cents, I will mail to any address, on rollers, post-paid, Two Fine Steel Engravings of GREELEY & BROWN, Printed on Plate Paper, 9x12 inches. Good Discount to Dealers. Address the Publisher, GEO. E. PERINE, 65 Reade St., N. Y.

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HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRES

In CHICAGO and the WEST.

By Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. The record of a proud city overtaken by sudden and awful calamity, of towns destroyed by the wasting element, of forests burned, of homes and farms desolated, of men of wealth made beggars, of families separated. Abounds with thrilling incidents of marvelous escapes, etc., and is the only complete History of these great events. 680 8vo. pages; 50 Engravings; price $2.50; outfit, $1. Secure the best territory at once. 70,000 already sold. The profits go to relieve the sufferers. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, or J. W. Goodspeed, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or New Orleans.

MR. SWELTER'S ATTEMPTS TO KEEP COOL.

He adopts a light and airy costume, but it is objected to by Mrs. S., and he has to abandon it

He invents a Patent Revolving Fan, but the exertion of operating it is too great.

He tries another, worked by small-boy power—Not reliable.

Finally settles down to a (n) ice arrangement, simple and effectual.

"FAMILY FAVORITE!"

THE

WEED. WEED.

The most perfect, reliable and generally useful machine in existence. For the family of the farmer or mechanic, where the work required of a sewing machine ranges from the heaviest garments of men's wear to the most delicate and ornamental fabrics for ladies and children, it has proved itself thoroughly efficient and entirely satisfactory. Of unequaled simplicity and compactness of construction, capable of being learned and operated with one-fourth the usual expenditure of time and labor, with a capacity for quantity, quality and variety of execution beyond its competitors, and a reputation for durability and reliability known and appreciated by thousands, it is offered to the people for the most critical inspection and comparison, with confidence that its obvious merits cannot fail to convince the careful examiner of its superiority. Manufactured by the

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

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REPRESENTED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented.

Reaching the North Pole.

It is claimed that the North Pole will certainly be reached by one of the expeditions now in search of it. Suppose it should be, and the American flag should be hoisted there, to revolve with the axis of earth once in twenty-four hours (!) what then! Would the discovery be one-tenth as valuable to the world in general as

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

Is to the sick and suffering? Is not an agreeable preparation, that will cure Indigestion, constipation, nervousness, bilious complaints, and all manner of internal disturbances arising from debility, of more importance to mankind than the location of the Pole? Rather! The true article is procurable at all good drug stores.

A SILVER TIP

ADDS FIVE CENTS

to the cost of a Shoe, and One Dollar to its value.

ABSURD to THINK of USING THREAD which will rot, or pegs that shrink and fall out. To fasten the soles of Boots and Shoes to the upper, CABLE SCREW WIRE is the only method that will hold.

BUY THE

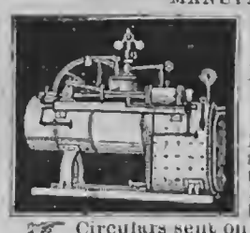
Iron Clad Milk Can

The only one ever manufactured that will stand the hard usage to which they are subjected. For sale by all can makers. Stock and Trimmings for sale only by the IRON CLAD CAN CO., Send for Circulars. 51 Dey St., New York. ☞ All genuine are stamped I. C. C. Co.

WOOD, TABER & MORSE,

EATON, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

MANUFACTURERS OF



STEAM ENGINES,

Portable, Stationary and Agricultural.

Hundreds in use in Shops, Printing Rooms, Mills, Mines, and on Farms and Plantations, for Grain Threshing, Food Cooking for Stock, Cotton Ginning, Sawing, &c.

☞ Circulars sent on application.

"BEST" THRESHING MACHINES and Clover Machines. } G. WESTINGHOUSE & Co., Schenectady, N. Y. ☞ Circulars sent.

CONTRACTS TAKEN!

Rights for Sale.

AGENTS WANTED.

"EAGAN'S COMPOSITION."

(Patented March 5, 1867.)

Used in laying streets, roadways, sidewalks, in lining cellars, cisterns, vats, and in the manufacture of sewers and sewer-pipe, water-pipe, drain-pipe, gas-pipe, roofing and architectural ornaments.

STREETS.

Eagan's Improved Macadam pavement for streets is destined to take the place of all other forms of pavement, for the reasons, viz:

It is cheaper, more durable, more easily and perfectly repaired. Is impervious to water, and no atmospheric change will affect it.

It is free from mud and dust, and is noiseless.

It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

DURABILITY.

The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

SIDEWALKS.

Eagan's Composition is peculiarly adapted for sidewalks and lawn walks, private roadways, gutters, etc. It can be made into blocks and laid in squares or diamond form, or made one continuous sheet, covering arched work more perfectly than the largest flagstone, and at one-fourth the expense.

Walks made of it have a smooth, hard and even surface, pleasant to walk upon, always clean and free of ice, and of as great durability as if made of the best flagstone. Sidewalks made under Eagan's patent cost but little if any more than if made of plank, and are as durable as rock.

ROOFING,

Made of this composition, is far superior to the common felt roofs that are made of gravel, felt, coal-tar and pitch. The latter is liable to run in warm climates and to crack in cold. By the peculiar chemical combinations in this composition both of these objections are obviated, and a roof produced equal to slate, at a cost of about one-third as much per square.

CELLAR BOTTOMS AND SIDES,

Lined with this composition, from one to two inches thick, keep perfectly dry and warm in winter and cool in summer, and are rat and vermin proof.

FLOORS.

Floors made of it may be painted any color; and are as pleasant to tread upon as if made of wood.

CISTERNS AND VATS.

Eagan's Composition is impervious to water and insoluble in acids, making it just the thing for lining vats in breweries and manufactories of most kinds. It is equally well adapted for cisterns, much better than the best hydraulic cements, and not subject to decay from any cause.

PIPING.

Piping made of Eagan's Composition has been in use for five years in San Francisco, Cal., where it was first invented. It has given entire satisfaction, almost entirely superseding all other kinds of piping for sewers or drains. It is easily and cheaply made, and has the advantage of being made at any place without a great outlay of money for machinery, tools, buildings or materials.

Pipes can be made of any required size, are cheaper, and will sustain a greater external or internal pressure than any other kind of cement pipe.

CEMENT.

As a cement it is acknowledged, by scientific men who have examined it, to be the strongest known. A wall built of brick or stone, and this cement used as a mortar, would be perfectly solid as if made of a solid rock.

SEA WALLS.

Sea walls can be built with this material in combination with broken rock, more rapidly and cheaper than in any other way.

DIPLOMAS.

First premiums have been awarded to Eagan's Composition from the following Fairs:

California State Fair, at Sacramento, Cal., 1868.
Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, 1868.
Sonoma County Fair, at Petaluma, Cal., 1869.
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, at St. Louis, 1869.
New Jersey State Fair, 1870.
It has been exhibited at no other Fairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

OFFICE OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., 28th March, 1871.

This specimen of Pacific Concrete, (Eagan's Patent,) was taken from the Union Street Railroad of St. Louis, Mo., where it has been in use since December, 1869. Since that date the teams of the railroad have passed over that portion of the track where the concrete is used, 300 *times each day*, while that same portion of the track is constantly used by other teams and vehicles of the city. This pavement has received no repairs whatever, and shows but little wear after constant use for sixteen months (now 22 months). In summer it is free from dust, and in winter brings with it no inconvenience from snow and ice. The Macadamizing at either end of this block of concrete is renewed three times each year, is soft and wet when much water is used, and in all probability will require such renewing for several years to come before the concrete needs repairing. The block of Pacific Concrete in the track of the Union Railroad has given entire satisfaction. WM. STORK, Sup't.

This Company will take contracts in any city of the United States to make Macadamized Pavements, and will guarantee them to last twenty years, and keep them in repair for a small percentage. Will also supply orders for Drain, Sewer, Water and Gas Pipe. Roofing for sale.

SAM'L N. PIKE, Pres't.
DAVID ALLERTON, Vice-Pres.
W. C. MOORE, Treasurer.
A. WELLES, Secretary.
E. McMURDY, Director.
D. D. T. MOORE, Director.

☞ All communications should be addressed

National Asphalt Composite Co.,

925 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Office second floor.

Ralph Evans

EXCELSIOR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS, ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

SICKELS DEL.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 5.
WHOLE NO. 1175.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUG. 3, 1872.

PRICE SIX CENTS.
$2.50 PER YEAR.

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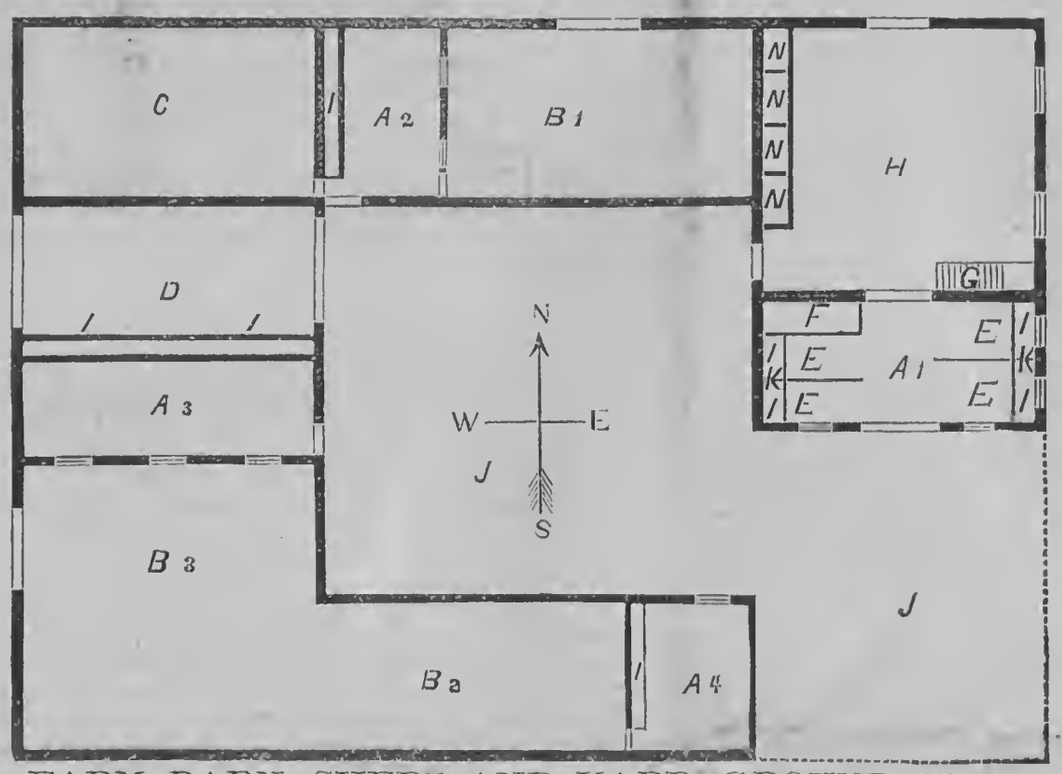
Rural Architecture.

FARM BARN AND SHEDS.

ADRIAN L. CLAIRANCE, Friendship, N. Y., sends us the accompanying plan of a farm barn and sheds. A 1, stable, 14 by 26; A 2, stable, 12 by 17; A 3, stable, 11 by 30; A 4, stable, 12 by 15; B 1, shed, 17 by 28; B 2, shed, 15 by 28; B 3, shed, 30 by 30; C, bay; D, threshing floor; E, E, E, E, stalls, the two in the east being each 7 by 10, and those on the west being 5 by 10; F, harness-room, 4 by 9; G, Stairs and feed room; H, wagon room; I, I, I, I, I, I, I, mangers; J, J, yards; K. K, racks; , doors; , windows; N, N, N, N, grain bins. These buildings, sheds and yards inclose a space 96 by 72 feet.



FARM BARN, SHEDS AND YARD—GROUND PLAN.

TO MAKE A CHEAP CELLAR BOTTOM.

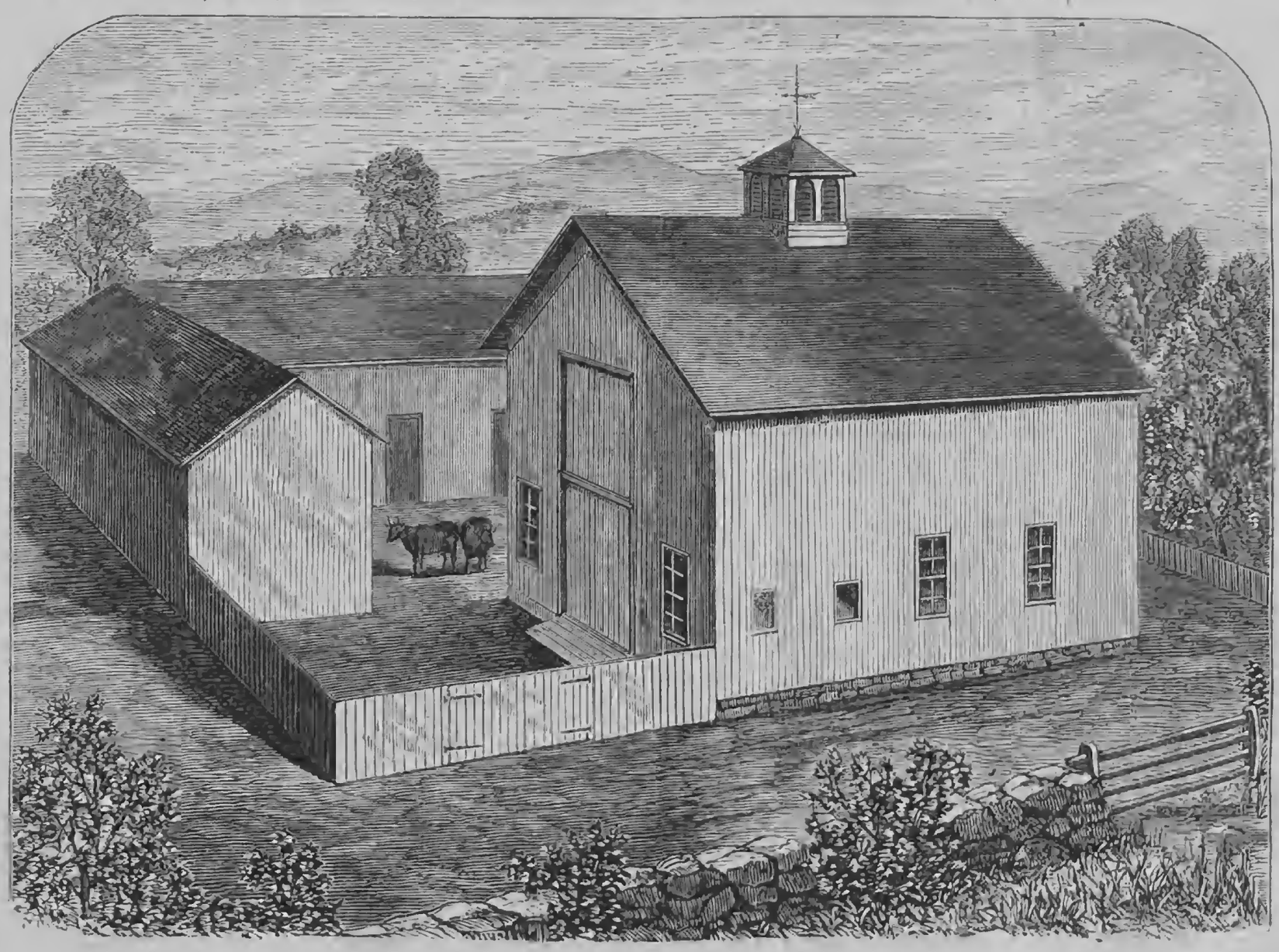
THE Industrial Monthly gives the following directions:

In sections of the country where there is an abundance of cobble-stones, collect a few loads of them about four or five inches in diameter, grade the bottom of the cellar, lay the cobbles in rows, and ram them down one-third their thickness into the ground, so that they will not rock nor be sunk below the line of the rows by any heavy superincumbent pressure, such as the weight of a hogshead of molasses or tierce of vinegar. The bottom of the cellar should be graded so that the outside will be at least two inches lower than the middle. A mistake sometimes occurs by grading the cellar bottom in such a manner that the center will be two or three inches lower than the outside. When this is the case, should water enter from the outside, it will flow directly towards the middle. A straight-edged board should be placed frequently on each row of stones as they are being rammed so that the upper sides may be in a line with each other. After the stones are laid and well rammed down, place a few boards on the pavement to walk on; then make a grouting of clean sand and water lime, or Rosendale cement, and pour it on the stones until all the interstices are filled. As soon as the grouting has set, spread a layer of good cement mortar 1 inch thick over the top of the pavement, and trowel the surface off smoothly. In order to spread the mortar true and even on the surface, lay an inch board one foot from the wall, on the surface of the pavement, stand on the board, and fill the space with mortar even with the top of the board; after which, move the board one foot, fill the space with mortar, and trowel it off smoothly. Such a floor will cost less than a board floor, and will endure as long as the superstructure is kept in repair.

A floor made in the foregoing manner on the ground in the basement of a barn, a piggery, or a stable, would be rat-proof, and would be found cheaper and more serviceable than a plank floor. The work should be done in the former part of the growing season, so that the cement may have sufficient time to become dry and hard before cold weather.

HOW TO BUILD BRICK CHIMNEY TOPS.

THE Industrial Monthly says:—All the brickwork above the superstructure, whether the building is stone, brick, or wood, should be made with cement mortar, which will absorb much less water than mortar made of caustic lime and sand. The bricks for a chimney-top should be soaked in water for a few minutes, so that they will not extract the water from the mortar. In order to have mortar become very hard, it must dry slowly. By laying up wet bricks, the mortar will set slowly, dry slowly, and eventually become almost as hard as the bricks. Every brick chimney should be covered at the top with a copestone, with an arched top, or with bricks placed over the flues, like the rafter of a building, for the purpose of turning off the water which would go down the inside, be absorbed by the bricks, and, in some instances, soak through and wet the paper or kalsomining on the inside. A chimney-top laid up with good cement mortar, and covered with a copestone or chimney-arch, will stand the influences of the weather for more than a hundred years without any repairs.



FARM BARN, SHEDS AND YARD—ELEVATION.

FOUNDATION WALLS.

I WISH to build a barn on the east side of a ridge. The bank is clay and not very wet. May I ask some of your readers having experience, if the bank should be dug straight down or slanting a little. I want to build a wall some eighteen feet high. It is to be built of field stone. How thick should the wall be, and how much slant do I need? Will it be best to commence at the bottom with mortar, or fill the trench up with stones, dry, for a drain? Do your readers know (and will they tell what they know) anything about concrete walls. I believe that is what they are called. They are laid up dry, a foot at a time, then filled with thin mortar, composed of one part water lime and five or six parts sand, mad so thin that it will fill all the crevices. Are such walls durable? What are their cost compared to walls laid in lime mortar? I shall be obliged for any experience or suggestions. B. H. B.

HINTS FOR BUILDERS.

THE Building News says:—1. Never allow pervious drains in pervious soils. 2. Never allow a cesspool or drain near a well. 3. Never select gravel as a building site if well drained clay can be obtained. 4. Never allow drinking water to be drawn from a cistern supplying a water-closet. 5. Never allow waste-pipes to be inserted into water-closet traps. 6. Never allow rain-water to run to the ground if it be required above. 7. Never allow water to stand in exposed pipes in frost. 8. Never allow pipes to be

fixed so that they will not empty themselves. 9. Never ventilate except by pipes; inlets and outlets being equal. 10. Never use glazed earthenware pipes for upward flues. 11. Never allow chandeliers to be the exclusive light merely because it has been customary.

CEMENT MORTAR FOR BRICK DWELLINGS.

WALLS laid with mortar made of loam and lime, in the outer courses of walls, wash with every rain and compel housekeepers to wash their windows, for a remedy the following is recommended:—lay the outer courses of bricks in cement mortar made of clean sand, good lime, and Rosendale cement. Where it has been the practice to use one bushel of good lime, let half that quantity be employed with a half-bushel of cement. For example, let three bushels of clean sand, not loam, be mingled with half a bushel of good lime and half a bushel of cement. Such a proportion of materials will make a mortar for laying bricks that will endure for more than fifty years. If such mortar is prepared as it should be, only as fast as the masons use it, the material between the bricks will soon become about as hard as limestone; and driving storms will wash out no more sand and lime than can be dislodged from good bricks.

NOTES FOR BUILDERS.

Concerning Shingles.—Rived shingles of clear pine are the best, not only because of the durability of the stuff in and of itself, but because the smooth cut of the drawing knife leaves the least possible roughness upon the surface for decay to take hold of. Next to these come rived spruce and hemlock, which being far from as durable, may be placed near the peak of the roof, while the pine shingles are placed lower down, where the greater quantity of water passing over requires greater resistance to wear. Sawed shingles have a rough surface, which holds water and causes rot; but if these were planed by machinery and treated with some antiseptic substance, their durability might be doubled. Shingles made from steamed oak blocks, cut by a power machine, have an excellent shape at first, and last well, the albumen of the wood being coagulated by the steam, but soon curl up when exposed to the sun on a roof, and are both unsightly and leaky. The durability of even poor shingles can be much increased by covering with whitewash tinted gray by the addition of ashes.—J. A. W.

Stakes in the Bedell Mansion.—Thousands of your readers have doubtless observed that the beautiful residence of F. S. BEEELL of Crown Point, Indiana, displayed in your issue of June 15, "lacks one thing"—that is, *stakes*. We see no nursery or children's room. The house is roomy, convenient, grand, but it lacks the "stake in the community," a room full of children, if not "to the manor born," next of kin or other kind. Inside the semicircle near the house I should put two *stakes*, several *bridges* and one *arch*, such as pertain to to croquet, cricket or base ball; such stakes as these are not only interesting and attractive, but they serve, with the help of neighbors, to dispel the solemn stillness which must pervade a splendid residence in which a baby's cry would be a luxury. Thousands of the LORD'S poor, of good blood and brains, are suffering for just such homes. What a grand place to rear a President, Senator or Governor for 1910, in opposition, it may be, to the young, gold-spooned, silver-cupped COLFAX! Who knows!—R. C., *Burlington Co., N. J.*

To Remove Paint from Stone—NOLAN JOSEPHS is informed, common washing soda, dissolved in boiling water and applied hot, is recommended. We have never used it, but one who has recommends it from experience, asserting that three pounds of soda to a gallon of water, laid on the paint with a common paint brush softened the paint in a short time so that it was easily removed with a stiff scrubbing-brush; afterward, on adding a few ounces of potash to the solution, he found the paint softened more readily than with soda only.

Architectural Inquiries.—R. T. MILLER, Bureau Co., Ill., wants to build a corn-crib that will hold 12,000 bushels of corn, and asks some corn-grower of experience to furnish a plan and elevation through our columns.

Sheep Husbandry.

KANSAS SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER being standard authority among wool growers, I am induced to send a few items concerning the pursuit in this region, which seems especially well adapted to the habits of sheep. The sheep business is below par in eastern Kansas. Zealous to get rich quickly, inexperienced men have bought cheap, and oftentimes diseased flocks, in Michigan, Illinois and other States east of Kansas, and huddled them through in over-crowded cars, or driven them, with unnatural speed, overland to Kansas. They have sought the most luxuriant growth of grass for a pasture field, and have commenced putting up prairie hay in August or September, and have continued to cut hay until after the grass was spoiled by frost. Flocks have entered upon the winter in poor condition, resulting from the change of feed and from being exposed to dampness by the dews and rains which are held in the rank grass of their new pasture fields. The prairie hay is something to which they are quite unaccustomed and, when fed alone to sheep, it almost invariably induces constipation of the bowels. The sheep begin to fall away, the flock diminishes, and as spring approaches the excited owner begins to feed corn freely. This over-feed completes the work; and Kansas, in consequence, is unanimously voted a humbug on the sheep business.

There are profitable flocks of sheep in Kansas, but they are treated in something like the following manner:—1. Diseased sheep are sold, or separated from the flock, and treated for the disease. 2. Instead of being permitted to range at will, feeding upon the coarse herbage and rank grass, they are close herded or confined in limited pastures, so that they will feed the grass close, keeping fresh feed constantly under foot. Their range thus dries out quickly after a rain or heavy dews, and they are much less liable to foot rot and other diseases. 3. Their winter feed consists of early cut hay, varied with well cured corn fodder, oats in the sheaf, shelled corn, and an occasional nibble at Winter rye, blue grass, timothy or root crops. The ewes and feeble ones of the flock are protected from Fall and Winter rains by cheap sheds, and the flock is constantly under the eye of a watchful and interested man. That sheep husbandry can be made very successful in the vicinity of Hutchinson does not admit of a doubt.

Our altitude is so great—fifteen hundred feet above the ocean—that the atmosphere is dry and peculiarly adapted to the constitution of the sheep. The soil is also of that character which retains sufficient moisture for successful cultivation, and yet is never muddy. Our constant running and gravel-bottom streams afford a ready supply of pure water. The grass of large tracts of land in this vicinity, especially south of the Arkansas River, is almost entirely of that nutritious variety known as buffalo grass. It cures on the ground, and in mid-winter is preferred instead of hay, by stock of all kinds. In Colorado and New Mexico sheep of all kinds are successfully raised upon this grass, never using any other feed.

It is not necessary to purchase land here (although it is well to take a homestead), but any sheep owner who is now losing money by keeping sheep on land worth from $30 to $100 per acre, can bring his flock here and produce wool almost without expense, except the attention of a herdsman.

A *corral*, or yard, should be built in which to keep the flocks at night. A small amount of feed, say equivalent to one hundred pounds of good hay per head, should be provided for the few stormy days when stock ought not to be required to forage for themselves. Some sort of a windbreak, such as a sheltering bluff or the south side of a high fence, will be desirable for the entire flock, and a cheap shelter for the ewes will complete the outfit for a first-class Southwestern Kansas sheep farm.

CLINTON C. HUTCHINSON.
Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kan.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Pennsylvania Fleeces.—A correspondent sends us the weights of fleeces from pure bred Spanish Merino sheep, shorn May 28 to 31, 1872, inclusive. These sheep were the property of JOHN S. GOE, near Brownsville, Pa., and were shorn and weighed in the presence of LEWIS COPE, GIBSON BINS, ROBERT ELLIOTT, of Red Lion, Pa., and of WM. FORSYTH and JACOB WOOLF, Brownsville, Pa. The weights as furnished are as follows: Ram No. 459, 30 lbs. 6 oz., unwashed; ram No. 458, 21 lbs. 8 oz., unwashed; ram No. 459, 18 lbs., 9 oz., unwashed; ram No. 460, 21 lbs., 10 oz., unwashed; ram No. 394, 15 lbs., 14 oz., washed; ram No. 420, 15 lbs., 9 oz., washed; one ewe, 23 lbs., 6 oz., unwashed; one ewe, 20 lbs., 3 oz., unwashed; 3 ewes, 19 lbs., 1 oz., to 19 lbs., 4 oz., inclusive; 5 ewes, 18 lbs. to 18 lbs., 9 oz., inclusive; 6 ewes, 19 lbs. to 19 lbs., 12 oz., inclusive; 4 ewes, 16 lbs. to 16 lbs., 12 oz., inclusive; 5 ewes, 15 lbs., 1 oz., to 15 lbs., 13 oz., inclusive; 18 ewes, 14 lbs. to 14 lbs., 10 oz., inclusive; 18 awes, 13 lbs., 1 oz., to 13 lbs., 15 oz., inclusive; 20 ewes, 12 lbs. to 12 lbs., 15 oz., inclusive; 30 ewes, 11 lbs., 1 oz., to 11 lbs., 13 oz., inclusive; 18 ewes, 10 lbs. to 10 lbs., 15 oz., inclusive.

Sheep for Tennessee.—"What kind of a ram ought I to get to cross on my native ewes, where the sheep have to travel over a large extent of territory to get their living, subject to ticks and flies in warm weather?" So we are asked. A noted sheep farmer near Frankfort, Ky., has made a profitable and hardy sheep for that region by crossing middle wooled and Leicesters with the hardy natives. We have seen Merino sheep doing excellently well in Tennessee and Georgia; but in all improved sheep husbandry in the South, there must be the vital pre-requisite of cultivated grasses for pasturage. No civilized sheep can live on sedge and red-brush.

The Swine-Yard.

TO PREVENT SOWS FROM DEVOURING THEIR YOUNG.

THE Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture contains the following:—It is well known that sows not unfrequently attack and devour their own young; or if prevented from this, will not let down their milk, so that the young pigs necessarily die for want of nourishment. When this state of things is not caused by a diseased condition of the uterus, it is said that the sow can be brought to terms by pouring a mixture of ten to twenty grains of spirits of camphor with one to three of tincture of opium, into the ear. The sow will immediately lie down on the side of the ear to which the application was made, and remain quiet for several hours in this position without interfering with her pigs; and on recovery from the stupor will have lost her irritability in regard to them. The experiment has been tried in Germany hundreds of times, according to one of the agricultural journals, without any injurious effects. It is also said that the eating of pigs by the parent sow can be readily prevented by rubbing them all over with brandy, and making the same application about the nose of the sow herself.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Clover for Hogs.—An Ohio hog raiser advocates the system of pasturing on clover during the summer. He presents, as the advantage of this plan, the statement that an acre of ground in clover will pasture five hogs four months, and that it will take the corn from half an acre to feed them the same time. The cultivation of the corn he counts equal to the rest of the other half acre. He further claims that hogs pastured on clover are in far better condition than if fed on corn, as they are better framed, healthier, and eat better, and also states that the land is enriched by the clover pasturing.

Protrusion of the Rectum.—I have several young pigs whose rectums protrude badly. What can I do as a remedy? They have diarrhea badly.—P. R. SUSHIP.

WASH the part with warm water, rub on a little laudanum, and gently press the part back, pushing up the finger a short distance. Three to five drops of laudanum may be given a sucking pig.

When to Wean Pigs.—A "Young Agriculturist" asks the best time to wean pigs. When from seven to twelve weeks old. It depends somewhat on the condition of the sow (and the pigs also) whether the weaning should occur at an earlier or later date. We have taken pigs from sows when six weeks old.

Field Crops.

GUANO AND FIELD CROPS.

THE New England States have, for the past two years, suffered so severely from drouth that during the Winter of '71 and '72 hay, in many places, could not be had at any price. Cattle were sold off in large numbers at low prices, and the country is now alike short of stock and provender. The hay crop in some localities is certainly much better than the two preceding years, yet far from what it has been or should be. In many places the farmers are awaiting the coming in again (as they term it) of grass without the application of seed. This, to me, seems a new idea—that old and worn out meadows will again re-stock themselves merely by the application of a little surface dressing; and it is very little they get, as a load of manure is made to cover a large space, and quite thinly.

The fact is, farmers are not making enough manure to enrich their farms, and those who are disposed to put their fields in condition, even to raise grass, must resort to fertilizers of some kind, among which none is so good as Peruvian guano when incorporated with the soil by thorough harrowing, and immediately preceding the sowing of the seed. This is the only thing to give us a good start; but as our lands are usually hilly and stony, it takes much time after plowing up a field to get it in condition for the mowing machine, without some new patent is brought out that will adjust itself to run over them.

In top dressing my experience has taught me that much of the valuable properties of manures or fertilizers are lost by evaporation, as the surface is generally so hard that they cannot penetrate. In a field of corn, sown for fodder in 1871, I realized their value and could scarce credit its rapid growth; when cutting it sixty days after sowing I found it from eight to ten feet in hight. The field was at once sown to rye, and the effects of the guano were readily discovered in that also, being remarkably tall and well filled and ready to cut many days in advance of other fields sown earlier.

On the 12th of June, 1872, I prepared two acres, putting on one ton of guano, giving a thorough harrowing and sowing Western corn at the rate of three bushels to the acre broadcast, and harrowing both ways to cover the seed. The result is very gratifying, the corn now being from four to six feet in hight, and growing rapidly.

Little is written or said about guano by parties who have used it, and it would be well if those experimenting with it would report results. I made diligent inquiry last year for some work that would give information how it could be used, and I could not find in your city anything that referred to it at length. In my opinion, guano, as I have applied it, is one of the cheapest and most valuable of fertilizers; but as a surface dressing I consider it hazardous, if not dangerous, unless applied in a liquid form; and then it must be well diluted. A trial on my lawn has convinced me of this fact. PETER BIRKEY.
Litchfield Co., Conn., July 20.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

When to Cut Grass.—Mr. TIMOTHY ANGLIN, Lexington, Ky., says:—Grass cut a little before blossoming will produce more milk than when in blossom, and the cows prefer it. And in this stage I think it contains more sugar, which is an essential element in the formation of good milk. For the stock, I prefer it a little harder—say, two-thirds in blossom, as there is a great shrinkage when so green; when it gets too hard, it becomes woody and fibrous, and is more difficult to digest, and takes more time to masticate and extract its nutritious qualities. The animal has more labor to perform, consequently.

Manure for Oats on Sandy Soil.—J. A. K., New Orleans, La., asks what kind of manure is best for oats on sandy land. The oats are to be sown this fall to be turned under next Spring. Any coarse barn-yard or stable manure, or muck, or vegetable mold. Spread it on the surface and plow in (not deep) just before sowing. Perhaps nothing is better than swamp muck where the object is strong growth for plowing under.

Cultivation of Potatoes.—Will "G. H. B., Schodack, N. Y.," (page 10, vol. 27, of RURAL,) please give a statement of work, both team and hand, on any certain number of acres of potatoes grown by his process of culture, and oblige—A POTATO GROWER, *Belle Isle, N. Y.*

Dairy Husbandry.

AN OUTLET FOR FOR WESTERN CHEESE.

THE Western Farmer, referring to the proposed action of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association in regard to sending cheese direct to England, quotes from the Lake Mills (Wis.) Union, in which the movement is strongly advocated. According to the Union, Wisconsin people are making more cheese than ever and without an adequate provision for a corresponding outlet. It says:—"We must find some market that will take our cheese, and that, too, in quantities great or small. Chicago or Milwaukee cannot do it. The burden is too large, simply for the reason that dealers in those cities have no commercial relations with great foreign markets. The wheat, flour, pork or lard merchants of the West are equal to the occasion, and years ago learned the important lesson that if they wished to handle these products they must provide an outlet for all that came, and open commercial relations with every available market throughout the world. Matters seem to have arrived at that state when the dairymen of Wisconsin must look out for themselves and endeavor to accomplish by their own enterprise and energy the result of a more substantial, reliable and remunerative cheese market. We believe the shipment of cheese from Wisconsin direct to London to be highly feasible, and, providing our dairymen will make the right kind of cheese, we see no reason why it will not prove profitable. One good effect it will certainly have, viz:—that of relieving, to a certain extent, the pressure on the home market."

We do not think this sound advice. Wisconsin and Northern Illinois should rather seek to open up new home markets at the West and Southwest, than look to a foreign market for an outlet for their cheese. The cost of transporting cheese from Wisconsin to the seaboard is a serious objection to a foreign trade, and in addition, the length of time the cheese is in transit by rail increases the hazzard, since in hot weather there is liability of overheating the goods and injuring flavor, while in cold weather there is danger from freezing. New York and other Eastern States can supply all the cheese needed in European markets, or, at least, all that can be profitably disposed of. Then again, more or less New York cheese, every year, is shipped West. It would, therefore, be poor economy to pay to the railroads in freight what would help make up a decent profit to the producer if the cheese was supplied near home. The dairymen and cheese dealers of America are greatly in fault in neglecting home wants and home trade while seeking an outlet for their goods in Europe. We think it would pay Wisconsin dairymen to organize and raise a fund sufficient to employ a good business agent, who should be kept traveling and taking orders for cheese in all the leading cities and villages of the West or Southwest. Such an organization of the factories in all the dairy States could be made a success.

The time has come when dairymen must take this matter in their own hands, in the same way that all our city wholesale merchants do. They send out their agents and runners, and in this way sales are effected and profits realized. It is our home markets which should be supplied, and our home trade which should be developed. Half the villages of the States are unprovided with cheese, and no effort is made to introduce it by home dealers. At the East they prefer to get the goods off their hands as quickly as possible by shipping abroad, and realizing their commissions or profits on sales. The consequence is that goods often go below their value from an oversupply or glut of the foreign trade, especially during Summer. In England, the whole country is mapped out, and every village and hamlet has its large or small cheese stores. The large dealers and brokers in the cities have their regular line of customers from the country, and thus the cheese is kept moving.

In the United States there are a large number of towns and villages where it is extremely difficult to get a pound of good cheese from one end of the year to the other. The grocers do not get in the way of handling this class of goods, and most of them do not know where a first-rate article can be obtained, and so there is no inducement or effort to establish a trade. Now if the factories would send out a good business agent to look through the various villages of the country and induce persons to take orders, even if they started with small quantities, a large home trade would soon grow up, consuming our whole product, thereby benefiting the people at large and making it profitable to the producers. Surprising as it may seem, yet it is nevertheless the fact at Little Falls, the largest country cheese market in America, it is very difficult to get good cheese at any of the stores of the place. The reason is that all the good cheese is shipped abroad and such cheese as are imperfect or defective in texture or flavor and will not do to be shipped, are thrust upon the local trade, and thus those who desire a first-class article are forced to go to the factories or engage a cheese from the farm dairies. Hence consumption at home is not promoted. The complaint of people who travel much is that in country towns they cannot find good cheese, and often none at all. We are persuaded that the relief which dairymen are seeking in an outlet for their goods, must come from promoting home consumption. And the factories must take the matter in hand, and work up markets for their goods precisely like other corporations or business firms. It will not do to depend upon a few produce dealers in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities.

Let a half dozen or more factories unite and pay the expenses of an agent who will look to their interests in opening new markets and in making such sales as shall be satisfactory at home and not become dependent upon a foreign market.

We are told that a large trade in cheese could be inaugurated with China if our commercial men would turn their attention in that direction. If there be an opening there, it would be worth while for some of our leading cheese merchants to make themselves acquainted with the prospects of such a trade.

DISEASED MILK.

THE question of diseased milk is of very great importance, whether considered in a sanitary point of view, or in respect to the influence which such milk has in injuring the quality and flavor of the products manufactured from it. Dairymen, generally, we think, are not fully aware of the harm which is likely to follow from using the milk of diseased or unhealthy cows.

In a recent number of the British Medical Journal an account is given of an infant affected with a bad eruption, which made its appearance on his face, body and extremities in large, circular patches of a bright rose color; his hands, feet, face and abdomen swelled, and altogether he had the appearance of one poisoned by mussels or other fish. The eruption afterward extended to his scalp and became almost livid, lasting several days. Now in this case, it was stated, the infant had been brought up principally on cow's milk and the nurse-maid had always been sent to see the milk drawn, and always from the same cow. The physician, puzzled to account for the disease, went to the cow-barn and found that the cow—although in every other respect a fine animal enough—was suffering most unmistakably from the foot-and-mouth disease. Another child of the same age, fed with the same milk, had also suffered from a pustular eruption on the head and face.

The milkman took the matter very coolly, informing the physician that the disease was largely prevailing in other cow barns, and the Journal calls attention to the fact and says it is quite time that these places are officially inspected and milkmen prohibited from selling the milk of diseased cows.

Mr. J. MULLER of Waddingsveen, South Holland, in a communication to the London Milk Journal gives an account of the spoiling of a vat of milk (the day's yield from eighty cows) simply on account of mingling with it the milk of one cow. The milk would not coagulate properly and commenced emitting a very noxious smell, and for fear of spoiling the good milk standing near in the other vats the chute was opened and the whole contents of vat discharged into the ditch. In this case, the milk of the eighty cows came from one patron and was put into a vat by itself, so that the cause of the trouble was easily traced in the dairy to the particular cow. Numerous cases similar to the above could be given showing the bad influence of diseased milk, and we are convinced the trouble is much more frequent than is commonly supposed. Dairymen who have "foot-rot" prevailing in their herds, or who have ailing cows, not unfrequently mingle the bad and good milk of the herd together without thinking that any harm is to come from it. At the factories it is often quite difficult to trace bad milk to its source, because the milk of a neighborhood or of several patrons being massed together, and there being such a great variety of causes likely to affect it injuriously, it is not easy to trace existing troubles to the true cause. So with sickness and disease, the cause is not unfrequently attributed to the wrong source, and the fact that milk is generally considered one of the most healthy articles of food is very likely to lead one to pass over any influence that might come from it, when possibly the trouble originated therefrom.

We are now in the midst of hot weather, when diseased milk, from its rapid decomposition, accumulates its power, wonderfully, for doing harm. Dairymen, therefore, cannot be too careful in keeping bad or diseased milk from the good, and on no account to allow such diseased milk to go to the factory or into consumption. The milk from a bruised udder often works great mischief when careless or thoughtless milkers dump it into the can along with that which is good. Some people wonder at the difficulties of cheese making, and think that experienced cheese makers should be able to overcome all troubles in the handling of milk; but if we could know of all the bad milk received at the factory—bad milk resulting from diseased cows, from bruised and broken udders, from sore teats, from cows suffering with "foul in the foot," or from sores and ulcers on various parts of the body—we should then begin to realize how difficult it is to manufacture a uniform "fancy" product from milk which is often poisoned, more or less, in this manner.

KEEPING BUTTER FOR LONG PERIODS.

IN last year's RURAL NEW-YORKER—Sept. 30th—we gave an illustration of a new method of packing butter to keep for long periods. It is the invention of CHARLES H. WHITE of White's Station, Michigan, and consists in putting the butter in a sack fitted to a peculiarly shaped tub and so arranged that when the packing is completed and the tub turned so as to rest on the large end the butter will drop down an inch or so, leaving a clear space between the tub and butter. Strong brine is now poured through a hole in the small end of the tub, to fill this space completely. The brine floats the butter and wholly surrounds it, excluding the air. The orifice is then closed up and the butter set away in a cool place. The invention seemed to us to have very great merit, and we determined to test it practically. Mr. WHITE, therefore, in September last, furnished us a tub of butter, which arrived during very hot weather, which we considered favorable for a thorough test, especially as it had stood in the express office a couple of days, exposed to the sun before we were notified of its arrival. The tub was then taken and set aside in the cellar, where it remained until July 13th, 1872, when it was opened. The most of the brine had evaporated, but we found the butter sound and apparently in as good order as when first packed—ten months and a-half previous.

From this test we are inclined to think that with proper attention from time to time in supplying brine as it evaporates, butter may be kept two years or more in good order by this method. If all tub butter sent to market were put up in this way, the risk of handling would be vastly lessened; and for family use, when the butter is not needed for immediate consumption, the plan of packing is to be highly recommended.

Another important feature in these packages is that the butter may be lifted by the sack entirely out of the tub, the end of the sack turned down and the butter cut in desirable shape for the table. The cutting of buttter being taken off as desired, the sack with that which remains is lifted back into the tub and thus treated alternately until the whole is consumed. In the old way of packing it is quite difficult to cut the butter from the tub in good shape for the table. It is not unfrequently in ragged and unsightly lumps, but with the White package the cuttings may be made very neat and shapely.

DAIRY PRODUCTS VERSUS BEEF FOR FOOD.—Mr. X. A. WILLARD, in his address before the annual meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, argued in favor of the superior economy of cheese and milk for food, as compared with beef. A good cow in twelve years would produce 4,500 pounds of cheese, while three good steers, four years old, would not usually give more than one thousand pounds of beef each.

The Horseman.

HORSE DISTEMPER.

I WISH to get a little information with regard to a horse's diet that has a bad cough. I have a good work-horse that coughs very bad and runs at the nose; he coughs when he is feeding and when he is on the road, both. I want to know if his feed should be wet or not? I have fed him wet hay, and cut hay with oats wet; also ground feed wet. I have given him Condition Powders, but to no good purpose.—J. V. T., *Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa.*

WE suspect your horse has distemper. Whether he has or not, if he has a cough the hay should be wet, if hay is fed. Roots would be better. Corn meal is healing, and bran mash and oat-meal is better. The following on the treatment of horse distemper by Prof. DIEMER, a Western veterinary surgeon, may prove serviceable to you and others:

"The treatment of a common case of distemper is very simple, and requires internal medicines only, when the fever is high, the mucous membrane much reddened and the respiration difficult. In all other cases, but especially as soon as the cough has become loose and easy, the discharge from the nostrils thick, and the abscesses have been opened, a merely hygienic and dietetical treatment is quite sufficient. Respecting these, we have to avoid any exposure of the patient to wet and cold, have to keep, as much as possible, a uniform temperature in the stable and to give easily digestible food, such as bran mashes, malt, boiled oats, carrots, and, if it can be had, young grass and other green provender.

"If there is considerable swelling beneath the jaw or in the throat, the horse should not be allowed to eat from the ground—consequently he should not be kept in the pasture—for that most likely will increase the swelling. Food and water—the latter in the cold season a little warmed—must be put into the manger, within easy reach of the animal. The application of a good fly blister on the swelling beneath the jaw, that is, between the two branches of the lower jaw bone, hastens considerably the ripening of the abscess, which should be lanced at its lowest point and, if possible, near the center, as soon as the presence of matter can be detected. Steam baths and all that kind of nonsense incommode the patient and do a great deal more harm than they can do good.

"If internal medicines are required, a dose of tartar emetic, two scruples sal ammoniac, two drams with a little licorice root powder, anise seed powder and marshmallow root powder, either mixed with a little water or made into pills, may be given to a full grown horse three times a day, till the respiration has become less difficult, the cough easier and the discharge from the nostrils thick."

A HORSE PALACE CAR.

THE owner of the famous trotting mares, Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, has contrived a palace car for their use while traveling by rail, in the racing season. In outside appearance the car is not unlike an ordinary passenger car, with the exception of the number of windows on the sides, of which there are six on either side, each with wire screen upon the inside. Upon entering the car you step into a small outer apartment, in which are a luxurious lounge and other articles of furniture for the attendants.

Opening a door upon one side, you enter the main portion of the car, devoted to the horses and the ordinary track appurtenances. Here are four stalls—two at either end—and running lengthwise of the car.

The sides of each of these stalls are thickly padded with hair, covered with enameled cloth. The stall partitions are movable and can be taken out and placed across the rear end of the stalls, thus forming, when desired, a roomy box stall. Overhead are strapped, in separate pieces, the sulkies, all carefully guarded from being scratched or marred in transportation. The center of the car is devoted to trunks, chests, hay, etc. At either end of the car, on the roof, are tanks, each capable of holding eighty gallons of water.

Underneath the center of the car is a capacious box with doors, in which is carried the platform upon which the mares pass in and out of the car. The car is furnished with the most improved passenger car trucks as adopted by the Pennsylvania Railroad; also with the Westinghouse air brake. The car is also provided with marble wash-bowls, closets, and in fact everything necessary for the comfort of the Queens of the Turf and their attendants. The entire length of the car is fifty feet, and of the usual width of passenger cars. This car takes the mares to California.

The Vineyard.

TO PREVENT GRAPE ROT.

A. P. WYLIE writes the following communication to the Reporter of Chester, S. C. It will interest and may profit vineyardists:—"I wish to call the attention of the public to a remedy which although not at all fully tested, promises to be of immense importance to the public. In the year 1871 I desired to impregnate the Herbemont Grape, also the Bland Madeira and Foreign, No. 1, a very large October grape, with the Pollen from Peter Wylie, No. 1, so as to produce a hybrid or cross progeny. Knowing that both the Herbemont, Bland and Madeira hybrid No. 1, would surely shoot all rot as they had been invariably doing in that locality, I concluded to keep the hybridized bunches covered with paper bags, putting a small pinch of sulphur in each bag and keeping the bags on from the time they bloomed until they ripened; to my surprise not a berry rotted, when every other branch on those vines rotted, leaving scarcely a berry.

"When Mr. Ravenel, of Aiken, visited me in the fall of 1871, I called his attention to the remarkable fact. Although the experiment had been tried only on a very small scale, still I determined to give it a further trial this Summer. Unfortunately I was absent from home until the latter part of June, so that I did not get but a few put on before the 1st of July. I am satisfied that it will more certainly succeed when put on at the earliest period. I ordered from Howlet Brothers, 204 Fulton street, New York, 2,000 bags from eight to ten inches long and about six wide; a few blue ones, but mostly white. I have put on over a thousand bags after either blowing the bunch over with a sulphur bellows, or dropping a small quantity of sulphur into each bag, then drawing the bags over the bunches and pinning them with one or two small pins around the stem, so as to keep out rain, birds and insects. So far the experiment is entirely successful, not a rotten berry to be seen, except on one vine which was rotting badly at the time they were put on.

"The plan is simple and cheap; half grown children can easily do it, and one person could put on 1,000 easily a day. It is getting too late for the experiment for the South, but it could still readily be done at the North. Pins are much more convenient than paste. By cultivating grapes on elevated beds or ridges twenty feet apart, with deep water furrows between the rows to secure drainage, using the sulphur bellows when they first start in leaf, and applying bags at the time of blooming in conjunction with the soil and modes adopted by good cultivators, I believe that there is a hope for the foreign grape to succeed without glass. There is no danger of rain wetting off the bags which Howlet can supply."

CALIFORNIA WINES.

IT is conceded by California growers that their wines contain an excess of spirit. California grapes are said at the time of vintage to contain 20 to 30 per cent. of sugar. A Vintner in the Rural Press says in response to the assertion that California wines contain 15 to 20 per cent. of alcohol: Every intelligent vintner knows that two per cent. of sugar will produce, when well fermented, one per cent. of alcohol; our grapes at the time of the vintage contain from 20 to 30 per cent of sugar.

If the must (grape juice) contains twenty per cent. of sugar, the fermentation will be completed in from four to six days, the wine will then be dry, and contain ten per cent. of alcohol; if it contains twenty-four per cent., the fermentation will last a little longer, and then the wine, when dry, will contain twelve per cent. of spirit.

If the must contains thirty per cent. of sugar, the fermentation will be very active until twelve or thirteen per cent. of alcohol has been eliminated, when the fermentation will stop, and from four to six per cent. of sugar will remain in the wine, there being enough alcohol present to preserve the remaining sugar, and prevent further fermentation.

According to this, no wine containing fifteen per cent. of alcohol can be made through the natural process of fermentation, much less any containing twenty per cent.

I have no doubt, you can find wines with the percentage of alcohol you mention, but they are all fortified by the addition of a certain amount of spirit, and consequently, not the pure and simple result of natural fermentation.

French and German dry wines vary from nine to eleven per cent. of alcohol; under nine they will not stand shipment; anything above eleven per cent. is fortified, and belongs to the stronger kinds, such as port, sherry, madeira, etc.

Water cannot be used to reduce wines, not even before fermentation; it is true, water reduces the percentage of alcohol, but water and sugar are not the only elements necessary to make a good wine; nature alone produces and elaborates all these elements through the process of growth and ripening of the grapes. I have tried introducing water with the various kinds of grapes. The only way to make a good light wine, is to pick the grapes before they are too ripe, this will insure a prompt fermentation, and

THE LONTAR PALM.

produce a light and well-flavored wine, not at all *heady*, as I am ready to prove to you if you will take the trouble to call on me and sample the contents of my cellars.

SECOND FERMENTATION OF WINE.

WILL you please inform me if there is any scientific reason for wine working the succeeding season after it is made, when grapes are in blossom. Or has the blossoming of grapes anything to do with it.—W. L. D., *Clyde, N. Y.*

THE blossoming of the grape has nothing whatever to do with the usual slight second or Spring fermentation of wine. We know that it is an old and quite prevalent notion that there is some sort of secret connection between the vines from which grapes were gathered and the vine in the cask just as a great many persons believe that the mystical figures in the front of an old almanac, represent certain influences which the moon has over the animal and vegetable world.

A slight second fermentation of wine usually takes place the following Spring after it is made as the weather becomes warm. It is nothing more than the Autumn fermentation which was not quite completed before the cold weather came on, revived by an increase of temperature. It must not be supposed that because wines are stored in a deep, cool wine cellar, that the warm air of Spring does not reach them, as it would be very difficult for a man to enter a cellar and not have air pass in at the same time.

Rust on Grapes.—No one should thin grapes without the head being securely wrapped with a clean handkerchief, to keep the hair from coming in contact with the berries. As for fingering or handling, by all means avoid it; a tapering piece of wood about the thickness of a penholder will suffice to hold or turn the bunch about in any required direction. In thinning Grapes it is astonishing the difference produced on them by different operators.—THOMAS J. CAPARN,

THE foregoing is an important suggestion, and explains what has puzzled many gardeners—why their grapes rust in the grapery.

Arboricultural.

THE LONTAR PALM.

THIS palm (*Livistona subglobosa*), J. CRONCHER says, is worthy of being set in an isolated position, where its noble head of leaves can be seen to advantage. Its foliage resembles that of *L. chinensis*, but is compacter, and the plant itself is not quite so hardy as that kind. Its stem is corrugated and very regular in size. As will be seen, the head forms nearly a globe. The leaves are used in Java, where it grows naturally, for basket-making, for thatching, and for hat-making. When they are intended for thatch, or for making fences, a use to which they are sometimes put, they are placed flat on the ground in layers, often with weight upon them to assist in flattening them. The thatch formed of them does not last, it is said, longer than two years, nor is it so handsome as that made from plaited cocoanut leaves. The selection of a few fine-looking palms such as this, giving them room so as to fully develop their beauty, is better by far, especially in private establishments, than having quantities crammed in a mass. This plant may be classed with those that will grow in the warm end of a conservatory. It acquires only a moderate size, and is easily cultivated.

CLOVER AND APPLE TREES.

RACHEL WILKINSON asks if clover is injurious to apple trees that have come into bearing. No, provided the first crop ripening is cut and hauled over the roots of the trees as a mulch, and the second crop is not cut at all, nor fed, except by sheep or pigs—that is, it should not be removed from the orchard. We know extensive orchards treated in this way, and the result is quite equal, so far as profit goes, to that derived from the most careful cultivation.

Industrial Topics.

FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

DEAR RURAL:—You have sent me the request of one of your subscribers that I should redeem my promise, made last April in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, to tell

What Made John a Model Hired Man.

I am going to do it, although with the various farm duties which have devolved upon me since then, it had almost gone out of my memory. But I assure you I've not forgotten JOHN. This very day, I being absent, he has saved me a month's wages by taking the responsibility of taking the hands out of the hay field to dig for water in a springy place that had never before been dry. Three hours labor by three men secured an abundant flow of pure water, and my cows are saved from thirst and my butter account from demoralization.

How JOHN became such a model was in this wise:—He came to me uncouth, rough, with a feeling that every employer's hand was against him and his hand should, therefore, be kept in a defensive position against every employer. I first began by making him feel that *he* was a man, and gave him to understand that I recognized that fact. Whereas he had been accustomed to going into farmers' kitchens and eating alone, without regard to cleanliness, I said: "JOHN, I want you to sit at the table with me, because I want to talk with you about farm matters; but you must go there clean. I cannot have a boor at the table with my children. Here is a coat which you are to wear in the house; here are slippers to replace soiled boots; face, hands, finger nails must be clean and hair combed. Take time, as I do, to attend to these matters. Once at the table, do as the rest of the family do. Don't do as you always have, but try to observe the formalities of civilized life in every minute particular."

Don't you see what a lift I gave JOHN at the outset? I recognized his capacity to be taught; yet I made him feel that he needed to learn. He learned to listen—only to speak when spoken to. He felt that he was placed in a position in which his honor and manhood were recognized, and he guarded both. Then, when we went into the field, he was taught, *by example* first, to do whatever he saw needed to be done, and to keep his eyes open, that he might see. He was taught how to see; and he early learned to take the required time to do what he did, well; but he was taught not to waste time doing it, for he was patiently shown how I wanted it done.

The trouble is that employers cry out, "Stupidity!" and find fault with a man who does not exercise the same judgment they themselves exercise. They forget that every person must receive a practical education before he can do the right thing at the right time and in the right way. I never upbraided JOHN if he did not do things right. I simply quietly, and without any impatience in tone or manner, told and showed him the right way, and *gave him the reason why* it was the right way to do. He never forgot it; and when he did the right thing, I was always sure to recognize it by commendation. That stimulated him to think before acting, if, perchance, he ever had to act upon his own responsibility; and he was more careful to observe how I did things, and listen to my directions, with the hope of meriting such commendation.

In all the minutiæ of farm duties he was *taught*, by precept and example, his duty. I did not exact of him more hours of labor than I would have been willing to give. If I wanted extra labor done, I gave him extra pay. If I saw he was ill, or, by unusual effort, in a condition in which he ought not to work, I did not wait for him to say so, but recognized the fact and relieved him. He has been as much under my care as my own boy. I have treated him, so far as labor is concerned, with the same consideration. Do you suppose it has not paid tenfold? Of course it has! Does he want to to leave me? No, sir!—at least he says not. Why, I'll do as every good merchant or banker would do by an equally faithful employee—I'll take him into partnership first. He believes, is made to believe, and knows, that my interests are his—that he is a partner now.

He recognizes my right to manage my own affairs in my own way and the sacred individuality of every member of the family. Why? Because he realizes that his individuality is recognized. He is only held responsible for his actions so long as he acts for his employer. When he acts for himself no questions are asked. No one asks him who he gets a letter from, where he has been, or what he has been doing if away for a holiday. "Have you enjoyed yourself, JOHN?" is the extent of the questioning in regard to his acts on such days; or, "have you good news, JOHN?" if he receives and reads a letter in our presence.

If you say, Mr. Editor, that I am trying to prove JOHN a Model Hired Man by proving myself a Model Employer, and therefore accuse me of ostentatious egotism, I reply, that I long ago learned by experience that the character, disposition and capacity of the men who came to me for employment, depended almost wholly upon, and was reflected by the character, disposition, capacity and habits of their former employers. A long experience, together with the reading of axioms, has taught me that if a man would govern others well he must first learn to govern himself; that if he wants others to deal honorably with himself he must deal honorably by them; that if he wants an unbroken colt to draw he must teach him how; that if he wants his interests looked after, he must not only look after them himself, but must make it an object to others to aid him; that if he wants his work done in a model manner, he must first know how to do it himself, and then patiently teach those whom he employs how it should be done. That is the way to secure Model Hired Men.

FARMER GARRULOUS.

Floricultural.

SOWING THE SEED OF ROSES.

THE rose shears will soon be in constant operation, cutting off every faded flower. May I ask that the hand may be stayed when about to snip off those which are likely to produce seed? The endless variations of color and shape of the flowers, the manner which those seedlings reproduce the traits of the parent, at one time the leaf, at an other time the flower, will in 'uce an interest in the work which will amply repay the annoyance of seeing a few seed-pods scattered about among the flowers throughout the summer. The seedlings will not, I promise, produce all double flowers—but even a briar, with blossoms as large again as those of the dog-rose, having a color equal to that of Count Cavour, would not, I imagine, be despised; then there would be yellow briars and briars of every shade of color. But they do not all come briars, even if the seed are taken from roses worked on that stock. A good proportion come roses, with an increased vigor, although deficient of the quality to bring them up to the standard of the parent as to form. The color will be found somewhat after that of the parent, although yellow kinds often produce seedlings that bear pink blooms, with leaves like those of the parent; but the blooms are larger and of a deeper color than those of the common briar. Those who do this find they have plenty of stocks to work favorite varieties upon; besides the pleasure of having one's own seedlings, and a chance of raising, now and then, something good.—*Henry Mills.*

BRACKETS FOR PLANTS.

SOME plants look so well against the wall of a greenhouse or conservatory that it is a wonder brackets are not in more general use than they are. It is not necessary that they should be so elaborate as that which supports the fine-leaved Begonia in the accompanying engraving; this is of course a matter to be determined according to individual taste and means. For growing plants in, the least ornamental form is just as good as any other. The simplest kind of bracket that I ever saw was a flower-pot with one side flattened, and having a hole near the top of the flat side, so that it might hang upon a nail in the wall. Some years ago I remember seeing a collection of Ferns grow against the wall of a greenhouse in these flat-sided pots, which were hanging thickly all over the wall; and the effect of the drooping fronds, which in many instances quite hid the pots, was exceedingly pretty. I see no reason why Mesembryanthemums should not be grown in such pots, by which means the wall of a conservatory might be covered with their blooms; and those who would like to see ribbon beds executed upon a wall, might be able with this genus alone to produce some curious effects. Wall gardening, in short, is a subject to which, as yet, little attention has been paid; but if well carried out it would doubtless be productive of the very best results.—W. T. *in Garden.*

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

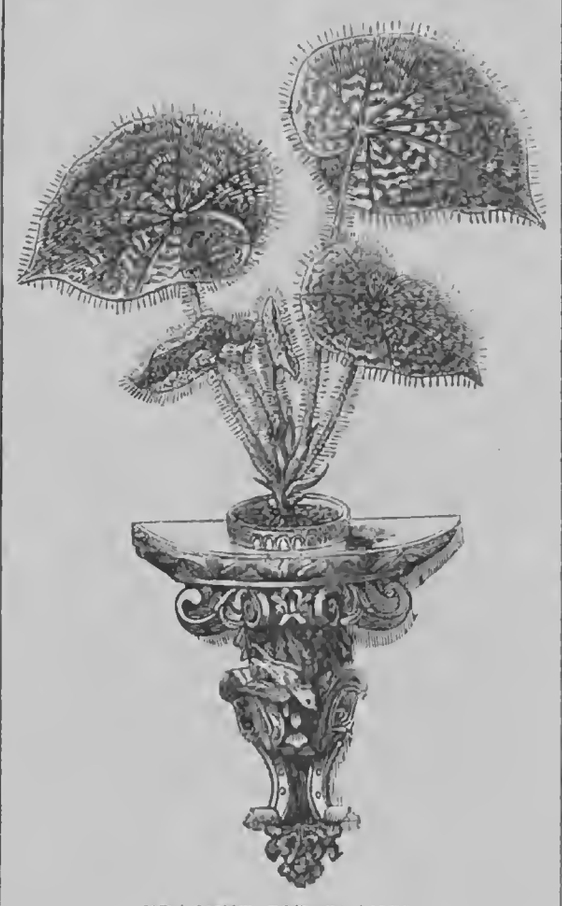
A Floral Ornament for the Drawing-Room.—Last August a lady friend of mine gathered a handful of the world-renowned flowers of forget-me-not, *Myosotis palustris*, and to preserve them as long a period as possible they were put in a large soup-plate filled with rain-water. The flowers were placed near the window, so as to enjoy the advantages resulting from an abundance of light and air, and the water was replenished when needful. In a surprisingly short space of time—three weeks, I believe—white thread-like roots were emitted from the portion of the flower-stalks in the water, and they ultimately formed a thick network over the plate. The flowers remained quite fresh, excepting a few of the most advanced when gathered, and, as soon as the roots began to run in the water, the buds began to expand, to take the place of those which faded, and up to the middle of November the bouquet—if it may be so called—was a dense mass of flowers, and a more beautiful or chaste ornament for the indoor apartment cannot be imagined.—*Thomas W. Trussler, in "Gardeners' Magazine."*

Floricultural Queries.—1. Are Petunias raised from seed, perennials? 2. What kind of soil is best for Cactus? 3. I have a small plant which resembles sheep sorrel, with small, bulbous roots; can you tell me its name? 4. Can you give me the name of the inclosed leaf?—SUBSCRIBER, *Aurora, N. Y.*

1. Petunias are cultivated as garden annuals, but by striking cuttings during Summer, and placing them in a warm greenhouse in Winter, varieties may be preserved and the plants will be perennial. Petunias are in their native country, (South America) perennials, but under cultivation are usually treated as annuals except when it is desirable to preserve and perpetuate some choice variety. 2. A rather heavy sandy loam, with an intermixture of sandy peat thoroughly decomposed, and adding a little pure silver sand. If the loam used is of a poor quality, a little very old cow manure may be added. The compost should be at least six months old before used in order to produce the best results. 3. We cannot give you the specific name, but it is probably an *Oxalis*, which is only the generic name for sorrel, derived from *Oxys*, acid or sour. 4. *Crassula lactea*, a near relative of the common Live-for-ever, (*Sedum Telephium.*)

Plant for Name.—I inclose you for name the leaf of a plant growing back of a stone house in our town. It puts out in Spring and dies down in Fall. Some of the leaves measure two feet in diameter. We cannot account for its appearance here, neither have we been able to find out its name.—N. G., *Warrenton, Ga.*

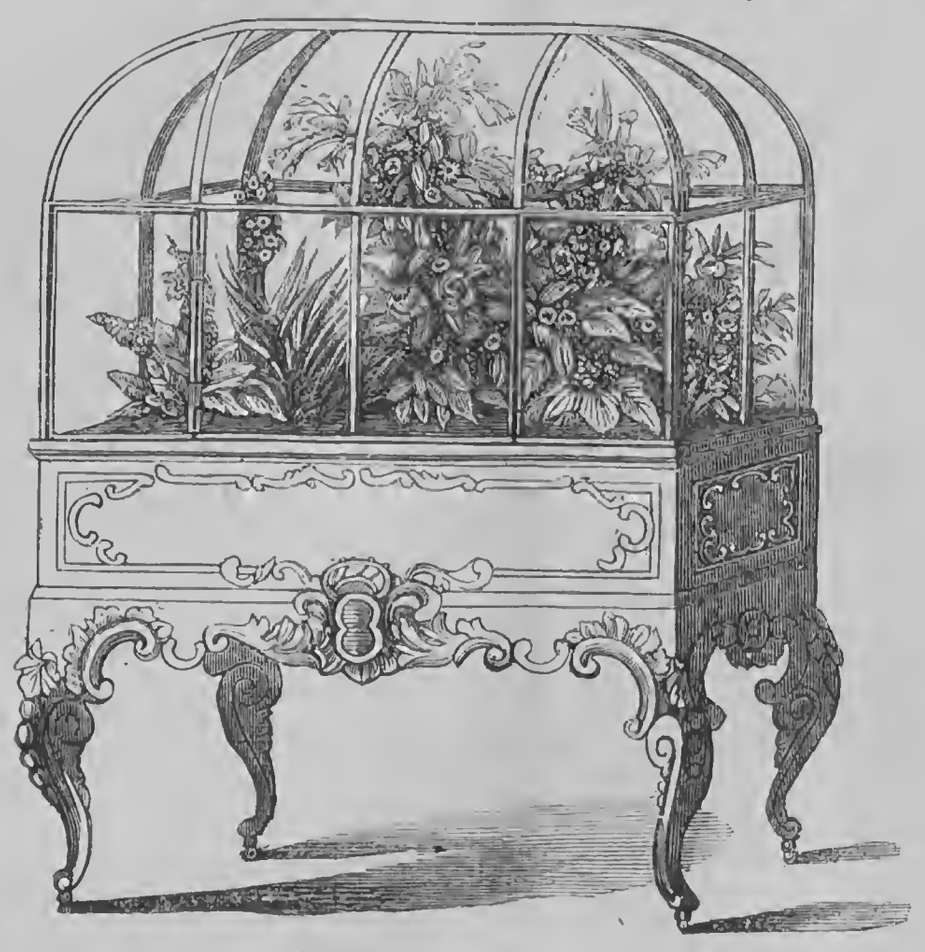
WE cannot name the plant from such a meager description; and the two very small leaves inclosed are not much better as an aid in determining a species. Send us flowers and leaves at the same time, and we will endeavor to give you its name.



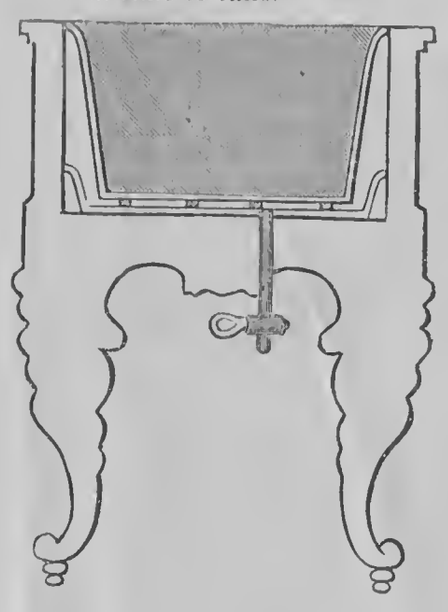
BRACKET FOR PLANTS.

Ink Plant.—An attempt is being made to acclimatize in Europe the new Grenada *Coriaria thymifolia*, or ink plant. The sap which flows from this plant is called chauchi; it is reddish at first, but afterwards becomes intensely black. This ink can be used without any preparation, and does not injure steel pens as much as ordinary ink, while at the same time it is more enduring.

Plant Case.—We find there is an increasing demand for plant cases for home ornamentation. We give herewith a pretty design for one, with a sectional view showing internal arrangement, which needs no explanation in order to enable any carpenter to make one. There is nothing more ornamental in a living-room or drawing-room than one of these plant cases filled with carefully selected plants. We shall give hints as to the filling and management thereof from time to time.



PLANT CASE.



SECTION OF A PLANT CASE.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Marketing Berries.—*July* 15.—Contrary to the expectations of growers in the early part of the season, there has been a pretty good crop of berries of all kinds. The price also has been moderate, neither very high nor low, barely enough to bring the producer a fair profit. I have sold my crop thus far to local markets in the smaller cities and villages in the suburbs of New York, and think I obtained better prices than if sent where there was greater competition. I do not, however, believe that my berry crop will pay me any more profit per acre than ordinary farm crops, counting cost of plants and culture for one or two years before any returns are received; but there is another side to this question which, I fear, many persons overlook, and it is this: by cultivating such fruits we have an opportunity of giving employment to many women and children who could not obtain as much money for this labor in any other way. Poor men upon whom we must depend for labor on the farm usually have wives and children, and it is not only a charity but justice that we should give them a chance to aid their husbands and parents in the struggle to obtain a subsistence. Several little boys and girls, not more than ten or twelve years old, have earned enough in picking berries for me during the past few weeks, to purchase themselves a good outfit of winter clothing, and they could not have earned this money as easily elsewhere. The strife also, which is engendered, where children are paid so much per basket for picking, tends to make them work rapidly and become industrious, and the habit thus formed will be very likely to remain through life. So long as we are obliged to employ laborers on our farms, it behooves us to encourage the most industrious class, and early training of the children will have much to do in bringing about the desired result. Farmers should not only endeavor to give employment for laborers in Summer and Winter, but try to find some light, but profitable work for their children. A few acres of berries near any large village will generally pay a small profit, besides furnishing just the employment which most children would delight in. As a general rule, boys and girls that are brought up on a farm are not sufficiently encouraged in what they do; besides the tasks given them require an expenditure of physical power far beyond what can be spared and still retain the natural elasticity of youth; and the results are seen in the thousands who leave the farm as soon as they can get away. There is far too much talk in books and elsewhere about children's duty to their parents, which is a humbug and a swindle, and has made more bad men and women than any other supposed to be sapient theory ever advanced. Selfishness is born in the human mind quite early; therefore it is well to teach a child to love you for the sake of being loved in return, and to work, not because it is his or her duty, but to assist themselves and gain a certain reward.

Destroying Weeds.—*July* 16.—For the past three weeks the weather has been very warm, with frequent showers; the consequences are an abundant growth of weeds, especially that pest of the garden, Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), which will withstand almost as much hoeing as Live-forever. There is only two methods which I have found to be certain death to weeds in time of frequent showers; one is to hoe up or cut loose with a cultivator and then rake into large heaps, or plow under, as in either case they are sure to rot. A good cultivator answers very well in very dry weather, but the plow is my favorite implement, not only for destroying weeds but also for keeping the soil loose and mellow. A first-rate cultivator is an implement not yet introduced, and it is strange that the inventive genius of the age has not as yet been able to give us an implement that will not only pulverize the surface soil but cut up any weed that happens to be in the way. For all soils free from stone we want a cultivator with sharp steel teeth, and these must not be made stationary, but have a rapid, horizontal motion, like the knife of a mower or reaper. Of course a cultivator of this kind will have to be mounted on wheels in order to obtain the necessary power to move the knives. I have tried the various kinds of stationary knives attached to cultivators, and while they may answer the purpose in stiff, clayey soils, they are worthless in light, sandy or loamy. Who will give us an implement in the cultivator form that will not dodge a weed as big as a man's finger, besides being so light as not to require a very large and powerful horse to draw it for half a day without being completely exhausted? If any of our inventors wish to try their skill in this direction, I beg of them to remember that the whole of these United States are neither a clay bed or stone heap, therefore give us something that is adapted to the light soils of the East as well as the vast prairies of the West.

Digging Early Potatoes.—*July* 17.—My Early Rose potatoes are ripe, and if I leave them in the ground during the hot, dry weather of August, they will be more or less injured, either from the high temperature of the soil or, if rains occur, a partial second growth may injure the quality of the tubers. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I think it is best to dig them and spread in the coolest cellar I have, admitting all the air possible without light. From several years experience with the Early Rose, I have found it one of the very best potatoes for use in Spring as well as Fall and Winter; but, like all the very early sorts, more difficult to keep through the latter part of Summer than in Winter, although no loss need occur, provided the tubers are carefully harvested when ripe and stored in a dry, cool place.

Entomological.

POTATO BEETLES IN MICHIGAN.

I SEE in the RURAL NEW-YORKER an occasional mention of the "potato beetle," and various modes for his easy extermination, such as Paris green, lime, plaster, sulphate of iron (which I have not tried), fowls eating them, &c., &c. Now, we live in a buggy country just at this time, and we have found that "*eternal vigilance*" is the price of potatoes. We have tried all, or nearly all, of the remedies of the day, such as Paris green, kerosene, camphene, nitro-glycerine, and everything else that ends with *e*, even to fire and brimstone, and we can't get rid of this intolerable nuisance. Nuisance! You don't know what I mean when I say "nuisance." Take the seventeen-year-locusts (*Cicada*) and multiply them by all the plagues of Egypt, and how vague would be the idea to call the product a *nuisance*. Yet you have it in this Colorado potato bug. When they reach the Empire State, if you find that I have not told you the truth, then please let me know. I have heard that they have already crossed the line and entered the Dominion. If that be true, VICTORIA'S peaceful subjects will sigh in vain for the palmy days of Fenianism.

"They tell us" that the potato bug will leave the country in a year or two more, as he is *traveling East*. He may be traveling East, but you will find that when he comes he has come to stay permanently. He starts up in the Spring, lays aside his "faded coat" of yellow, and goes to work destroying everything in the shape of a potato vine, then starts on his journey, and when Winter overtakes him drops into the ground and is ready for his next year's vandalism. I tried the chicken experiment by cooping an old hen with twenty-four chickens in the middle of half an acre of Early Rose. At first the chickens seemed to like the sport of picking off the young bugs; but they soon got sick of them, and resolved to die scratching for worms rather than swallow another one of the loathsome creatures. I released the old hen, and the way she deserted her family and went for my garden, led me to believe that her experience among the bugs had either rendered her partially insane or totally depraved. Happy the man whose chickens will eat potato bugs.—J. B. T., *Collins, Mich., July*, 1872.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR CICADA.

I INCLOSE two twigs, cut respectively from quince and pear, showing the work of the seventeen-year locust. All of my young fruit trees are more or less damaged in this way—many of them bearing fruit for the first time. Now, I wish to know whether I shall cut off all such branches as are injured in this way now, or will it answer as well to cut them after the leaf has fallen? Will the eggs that are deposited in the wood hatch this season; if so, how do the worms descend to the ground? Many of the branches are cut off entirely, or so near that they will fall during the first strong wind.—J. MULLEN, *Lexington, Ky.*

THE seventeen-year locusts, or *Cicadas*, always do more or less damage to young fruit trees if any are in the vicinity; but it is some consolation to know that the appearance of this insect is not very frequent. If the twigs containing eggs were all cut off and burned, many thousands of those pests would be destroyed; but there are very few persons who will take upon themselves this very light, but really beneficial, task. The eggs hatch in five or six weeks after being deposited in the branch, and the larvæ drop to the ground, this being the most natural and rapid method of making the descent, where they start on another seventeen years' cruise under ground. We believe that there is also, in some localities, a thirteen as well as a seventeen year brood of *Cicadas*, besides two broods of either species may sometimes overlap, thereby giving what would seem to be a 7, 8, or 9 year brood, which would not be so in fact.

APPLE TREE BORERS.

BARRY, in the late edition of his Fruit Garden, says:

"The apple tree borer is a very troublesome insect in some sections of the country. In Western New York we have never met with it, but in two or three instances, in very old, neglected orchards, that had stood for twenty years in grass. The beetle is striped, brown and white, and is about three-fourths of an inch long. It deposits its eggs in June, in the bark of the trees, near the ground. Here the larva is hatched, becoming a whitish grub, which saws its way into the tree, perforating it in all directions, sometimes completely girdling it.

"The most effectual method to destroy them is to insert the end of a wire into their burrow and kill them. The same means are taken to guard against them as against the peach tree grub, viz., placing a mound of ashes around the base of the trunk in the spring, and allowing it to remain until after the season in which the beetles deposit their eggs. It prevents them from reaching the soft bark at the surface of the ground, the place usually selected."

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

The Cecropia Moth.—Inclosed find a large moth which is new to us. We would like to know its name and something of its habits. This specimen, when first caught, measured six inches across its wings.—DANIEL PIERCE, *Alma City, Minn.*

THE moth is the *Attacus Cecropia*, LINN, and is very common in the Atlantic States. The female moth lays her eggs in June and July, and they hatch in a few days. The worms at first are black, but change color at each moult; at last become green, with red and yellow tubercles. The full grown larva is about four inches long, and anything but an inviting object to timid nerves. It feeds upon the leaves of various shrubs, but is particularly fond of the apple leaf; and sometimes they are so numerous in nurseries as to do considerable damage to the young trees. When the worm has attained maturity, it spins quite a large cocoon, fastened lengthwise to some convenient twig, where it remains through the Winter, there being but one brood each year. In gardens, the currant bush is usually selected by the worm upon which to spin its cocoon. We seldom fail to find more or less when pruning our currants in Autumn or Winter. We preserved quite a number of the cocoons last Fall, placing them in our library, where they have produced some fine moths this Spring.

Colorado Potato Beetle.—Herewith I send you a box containing a sprig of a potato vine with three bugs on it. Are they the genuine Colorado potato bug? Have heard of their appearance in only one place in this locality. They will eat potato vines right lively. Any information in regard to them through RURAL NEW-YORKER will be thankfully received.—A. W. FERRIN, *Little Valley, N. Y.*

YES; the larva sent in the box are those of the ten-liner, or Colorado potato beetle, (*Doryphora ten-lineata*). This pest appears to be more destructive in its larva state than when in the perfect or beetle form; but it keeps pretty busy in both. We regret to learn of its approach, but expect it in the suburbs of New York City by another season.

Cure for Currant Worm.—The currant worms were stripping the leaves from my bushes in a very lively manner, not long ago, when I took fresh lime and sifted over the bushes, fairly whitening them. I have not seen any worms since, and the bushes do not seem any worse for the application. I put on ashes last year, but think lime the most effectual. The worms were rather small, brown ones like what we call a measuring worm, and perhaps were not the dreaded currant worm, but they were destructive.—B. C. D.

Scientific and Useful.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

A Heat Measurer.—W. P. R. is correct and his friend is wrong. There is a German invention by which the heat of the hottest furnace is said to be measured. It is based on the principle that the resistance of pure metals to the electric current increases with the temperature in a very simple ratio. A platinum wire of known resistance is coiled around a cylinder of fine clay and covered with a tube of the same material. The tube is connected with a Daniell's battery of two cells, and with a resistance measurer, and placed in the furnace whose temperature is to be ascertained. Then can be read off the indications of temperature on the graduated resistance measure. We know of no similar device in this country.

Useful and Scientific Inquiries.—GASTERPOD asks some one to tell how shells are fastened to frames and boxes, what kind of wax or glue is used and how made. . . . J. W. F. asks the best mode to cure and tan lamb skins with wool on . . . . Y. asks if there is a "mineral rod" that is of use in discovering coal mines.

Farm Economy.

ASHES, LEACHED AND UNLEACHED.

THE Boston Journal of Chemistry gives the following, which will answer several questions asked by correspondents of the RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Inquiries are frequently made regarding the comparative value of leached and unleached ashes; and in order to answer them, let us consider the nature, or chemical constituents of the two heaps as we find them at the soap-boiler's. In one bin are the dry, fresh wood ashes; in another, the wet, lixiviated mass, as thrown from the leach tubs. If the former are like the ashes produced in our own dwelling, by burning in the open fireplace, oak, pine, hickory, birch, and maple woods, a bushel will weigh about fifty pounds, six and three-fourth pounds of which are soluble in warm water. Of the soluble constituents, there are a little more than four and one-half pounds of potash and soda, the remainder being the sulphuric, muriatic, and carbonic acids with which the alkalies are combined. Forty-three pounds are *insoluble* in water, and consist of

Carbonate of lime	32 lbs.
Phosphate of lime	3 lbs.
Carbonate of magnesia	4 lbs.
Silicate of lime	3 lbs.
Oxides of iron and manganese	1 lb.

"It is the work of the soap-boiler to remove from ashes what is soluble in water, which is accomplished in the leach tub, and this is all the change they undergo in his establishment. The ashes go in dry, holding the soluble and insoluble substances; they come out wet, deprived of six and three-fourth pounds of potash and soda. It should be stated, however, that about one pound of quick-lime is added to each bushel of ashes in the leach, to render the lye caustic. This adds one pound more of lime to the insoluble residuum, or the leached ashes, making it weigh, if it was free from water, forty-four pounds. In leaching, the ashes do not change much in bulk, but they are largely increased in weight from the contained water.

"Now, what is the commercial value of the ashes before and after they pass through the soap-maker's hands? In the dry state the

	Cents.
Four and one-half pounds of potash and soda are worth 6 cents a pound	27
Other soluble constituents	3
Thirty-two pounds carbonate of lime	3
Three pounds phosphate of lime	6
Three pounds silicate	0
Iron and manganese	0
	39

"This estimate, which is a fair one, gives a value per bushel of thirty-nine cents; that is, the substances found in a bushel of good sound wood ashes are worth, in the market, that sum, at the present time. By leaching the ashes, thirty cents of the commercial value is removed and converted into soap; this leaves nine cents as the value of the constituents of a bushel of leached ashes. The silicate of lime, and the metals, practically, have no market value and are not considered.

"What is the agricultural value of the two forms of fertilizers? The ashes holding all their normal constituents, are worth more applied to soils than for other uses when separated, dollars and cents being considered. A bushel, judiciously employed, will return, in most seasons, sixty or seventy cents' worth of products the first year. The potash and soda, combined as they are in ashes, in the form of carbonates, sulphates, and silicates, are in precisely the right condition to be readily assimilated, and also to aid in rendering assimilable, many important constituents of the soil.

"The leached ashes also are worth more than nine cents a bushel. Relatively they are worth more for soil employment than the unleached, regard being had to the commercial value of the substances when separated. A good honest bushel of moist, leached ashes will give returns the first year of the value of fifteen or twenty cents; and owing to the peculiar decomposing influence upon the insoluble constituents of the silicates, etc., remaining in the mass, their influence extends outside of themselves, and continues for a long time. A pound of phosphate of lime found in ashes is worth more than a pound of bone dust, as it is in a condition to be readily taken up by plants. The carbonate of lime is worth more than chalk or the same agent in other forms, inasmuch as it has once passed through plant structures.

The estimates here presented are only rough ones, but they are sufficiently exact to serve as a guide in learning the value of leached and unleached wood ashes. We have experimented considerably with ashes in both forms, upon soils of various kinds, and what we have here stated is the result of our own practical experience.

CIDER MAKING.

THE season is close at hand when cider making will commence. We find on file a deferred communication from a gentleman of experience, which contains suggestions of practical value. It is as follows:

G. R. D. objects to grating mills, for the reason that they cut the seeds, which give an unpleasant flavor to the cider. The structure of an apple is mostly made up of an aggregation of very minute cells, which contain the juice. To break these cells, to facilitate the separation of the juice, we have in common use three mechanical means—crushing, grinding and grating. The grating mill, from its simplicity of construction, has come into general use, though most cider makers prefer the operation of crushing mills. In cutting through pomace, after the heaviest pressure of an ordinary press has been fully applied, if a piece of apple uncrushed by the mill is cut through, it will still be sound, and hold its juices regardless of the pressure, which has only been effective on the crushed and more yielding substance surrounding it. By the grating process, are there not many small parts that pass the mill with their cells unbroken? If so, do these unbroken cells wholly yield up their juice under the press? If the grater can operate so perfectly as to break all the cells, the substance of the apple must necessarily be so cut up that, under pressure, many particles of it will run out with the juice, in defiance of the most careful straining.

Mr. COX, a cider maker of New Jersey, who wrote in 1816, says:—"Toughness, dryness, a fibrous flesh, and astringency are all good qualities in a cider apple." Of the HERVE'S Virginia crab he says:—"In the crib no straw is necessary, the pomace being sufficiently fibrous and tough to prevent its passage through the slats with the severest pressure; the juice is white, and clear as spirit from a still, without any mixture of pulp." From the above, it appears that toughness and a fibrous flesh are only valuable in resisting the pulping process, which pertains in a great degree to the grating principle of reducing apples, and also to the grinding principle, as often seen in the case of soft apples in a crushing mill that does not feed freely.

It is obvious that the cellular structure cannot be completely broken without some degree of pulping, even by the crushing process, as under gradual pressure the apple being flattened, its parts must move somewhat on each other in being extended to larger superficial dimensions; but the crushing principle is attended with the least pulping possible, theoretically, and in practice has the sanction of the best cider makers. Cox says:—"If the juice of an apple be extracted without bruising the fruit, it will be found thin and defective in richness, compared to the juice of the same apple extracted after it has been some time exposed in a bruised state to the influence of the air and light; it then becomes deeply tinged, less fluid and very rich; in the former state it apparently contained but little sugar; in the latter, a great quantity, much of which has probably been generated since the fruit became bruised; though it may be difficult to explain satisfactorily, the means by which this effect was produced. The component parts of sugar are known to be vital air, inflammable air, and charcoal; the two latter substances are evidently component parts of the apple; and it is probable that during the process of grinding they may absorb and combine with a portion of the vital air of the atmosphere."

Place an apple between two iron plates and apply pressure sufficient to reduce it to the thickness of the seeds and its cellular substance will be extended laterally over and around the oval seeds, in yielding to the compression until sufficiently compact to sustain the pressure of the plates without breaking or even flattening the seeds, which have a more firm and unyielding structure. This example shows the least pulping attainable in a crushing mill, and exhibits the completely broken condition of the cellular substance compressed to nearly or quite the density of the seeds—the juice is at once liberated from every broken cell, and every particle of it, with the perfectly lacerated cellular structure, is instantly free to imbibe oxygen from the air; and if the quantity of sugar is thus increased, the operation of reducing apples for the press is of much importance in cider making. JAMES WEED.

Muscatine, Iowa.

Hygienic Information.

CHOLERAIC DIARRHOEA.

PROF JOHNSON of Kings College Hospital has published lectures on this subject in which opinions are advanced that controvert many popular ideas. In the collapse he sees not exhaustion but poisoned blood. Diarrhoea is by nature, set up to eliminate this poison, which in the bad epidemics has a virulence in its action equal to the venom of the cobra snake. The rule heretofore has been to quiet the irritation and stop the diarrhoea by opiates, astringents, and aromatics. This he naturally considers a fatal practice, especially if the case is a bad one, as thereby the poison is detained instead of allowing it to pass off. No such attempt should be made to stop the irritation as long as the poison is in the system. Recovery may be favored by dilution through copious drinking of water, cold or tepid, toast-water, barley-water, or weak tea; or recovery may be accelerated by sweeping out the alimentary canal with castor-oil or rhubarb. Whether in cholera times or not, people are altogether too ready, by the remedies known to every family, to check a diarrhoea. The hint is given plainly enough that something, perhaps indigestible food, is offending the system and must be got rid of. To stop this effort of nature is to make matters worse, and perhaps greatly injure the patient in some cases. Professor JOHNSON notes that cholera is born of filth, which is introduced through food, air, or water; and he urges that the most important consideration is to prevent the disease by purifying air and water. Certainly the success of the New York Board of Health in warding off the disease, at the last epidemic, by most thorough sanitary regulations, and the disinfection of every hint of filth, was an excellent demonstration that prevention is the one great thing to be sought.

TAKING COLD IN WARM WEATHER.

MANY people think there is no danger of taking cold when the weather is very warm, and expose themselves in various ways when overheated, fatigued, or sweaty. This is an erroneous idea — destructive to life and health. When the system is fatigued with exercise, overheated or sweating, great caution is necessary to guard against taking cold. Some people say they never take cold, and have no fear of taking cold. But are they never ill in some form? O yes; but they do not cough, and conclude they do not take cold.

Colds do not affect all people alike. All do not cough that have been exposed to cold; but the insensible perspiration cannot be suddenly checked without injury to people and animals. Hence it is dangerous to drink cold drinks when one sits down to rest, though if exercise is continued, they may be partaken of in small quantities with benefit. The systems of men and animals that exercise must not be rapidly but gradually cooled.

Horses ought not to be watered when about to stop exercise, either in warm or cold weather. This practice subjects them to disease and often destroys their lives.

More than twenty-five years since, I read in "Cutter's Physiology" that when people were warm with exercise, or from other cause, they ought to throw something over their shoulders on sitting down to rest. An observance of this rule has, I am satisfied, saved me much sickness. If men would put on a coat when resting, or after work at night, it would save them many bad feelings, sickness, and sometimes death.

HATTIE HOPEFUL.

POISONOUS HAIR DYES.

WITH but few exceptions, all the concoctions sold for the purpose of "restoring" the color of the hair, contain the salt of lead, a deadly poison, highly injurious to the health, when applied to the scalp or other portions of the body, even in minute quantities. Prof. Chas. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, N. Y., has examined a variety of these preparations; and in each fluid ounce of the following popular articles, finds lead as follows:

Clark's Distilled Restorative for the Hair, 0.11; Chevalier's Life for the Hair, 1.02; Circassian Hair Rejuvenator, 2.71; Ayers's Hair Vigor, 2.89; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, 3.08; O'Brian's Hair Restorer America; Gray's celebrated Hair Restorative, 3.29; Phalon's Vitalia, 4.69; Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, 5.00; Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 5.57; L. Knittel's Indian Hair Tonique, 6.29; Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, 7.13; Dr. Tebbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator, 7.44; Martha Washington Hair Restorative, 9.80; Singer's Hair Restorative, 16.39.

Domestic Economy.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Sauer Kraut from Summer Cabbage.—Having made, in my earlier days, many barrels of sauer kraut from Summer cabbage, I can confidently say to W. M. that he can also make it in the months of July and August, and that it will keep as well as that made in the Fall months, provided he uses caution in keeping out all partly decayed leaves or anything approaching to it, in cutting. Salt a little more freely, and pack in sound and air tight barrels. After filling the barrel, or keg, the head must be well fitted in again, and weak brine used to fill the place of that which has escaped in re-heading the barrel. My plan was to set the barrel on one head, and, having an inch hole in the other, cover the entire surface to the rim and allow it gradually to fill in, taking sometimes several days. When no more will be taken, bung tightly and set in a moderately cool place.—PORTER BIRKEY, *Litchfield Co., Conn.*

To Cook Lima Beans.—Gather as soon as the pods commence turning yellow, shell, and boil in water with a little salt, until they are tender, which will be about one hour, then draw off all the water, and, if you have sweet cream, put enough in to make a gravy, a little salt, and some flour from the dredging box. If not cream, use milk, into which, when hot, stir some butter and flour which have been rubbed together until they form a perfectly smooth mass. For Winter use the beans should be shelled and dried at about the same age as for cooking in Summer. For cooking when dried, they should be soaked over night, the water drained off in the morning, and then cooked in the same manner as when green; and if you have some nicely dried sweet corn, you can have a dish of succotash that ought to satisfy the most fastidious epicure. —M. A. A., *Geneva, N. Y.*

Recipe for Making Whisky Pickles. —Take one gallon of whisky and three of water. Put into a tub or cask as you pick them, the cucumbers; put them in the pickle and cover with a cloth which will have to be washed every few days, as often as the mold gathers on it. That is the way I did, and had splendid pickles. You must use pure whisky.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

To Take out Iron Rust.—In answer to the question, "What will take out iron rust?" Oxalic acid will take rust or any other stain out of white goods. Dissolve a small quantity in boiling water, and dip the spots in. Get the acid at the drug store. I know what I write, for I have tried it.—RACHEL WILKINSON.

Domestic Inquiries.—A correspondent asks "how to clean kid and silk gloves so as to give them a new appearance; also, how to clean soiled kid, morocco and lasting shoes." . . . . DOLLIE wants to know how to make potato cake.

To Clean a Zinc Box that is tainted, R. is advised to scour it with sand and buttermilk. Carbolic acid or washing with carbolic soap will disinfect it.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SMITH'S
ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR,
Is just the kind of a Work upon Fashions and practical help in Dressmaking that every lady *NEEDS*.
It imports styles SIX WEEKS in ADVANCE of COSTUMERS.
"I consider your Bazaar of infinitely more value to me than ALL THE OTHER fashion publications combined."
"Your styles bear ample evidence of being *GENUINE* importations."
"Your *INVENTION* of giving a cloth model with each pattern, to show how to make and put it together, is the *GRANDEST* improvement ever made to render patterns useful to ALL."
The above is the substance of the testimony of thousands that pour into us through the mails.
We will BEGIN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION with the PRESENT NUMBER!
Only One Dollar a Year.
Single copy mailed for 25 cents.
A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, N. Y.

1000 Agents wanted to sell F[illegible]med Steel Portraits of *Greeley, Brown, Grant* and *Wilson*. Profits [illegible] BOOKS, Phelps, N. Y.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

American Saw Co.,

No. 1 Ferry St., corner Gold St., New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Movable-Toothed
CIRCULAR SAWS
Patent Perforated
Circular, Mill,
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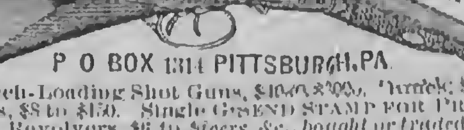
Cross-cut Saws.
Send for Descriptive Pamphlet.

CIDER. NEW POWER SCREW PRESS, RATCHET-HEAD SCREWS, IMPROVED GRATER, SEED WASHERS, and forty other articles for Cider Mills and Vinegar Factories. For Circulars, address J. W. MOUNT, Medina, N. Y.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P O BOX 1314 PITTSBURGH, PA.
Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle. Large discounts to Dealers or Clubs. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c., bought or traded for. SEND STAMP FOR PRICE LIST.

DICK'S POTATO DIGGER is the best in use. Send for Circular. PRATT & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Educational, &c.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE for YOUNG LADIES, PITTSFIELD, MASS. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RIVERVIEW Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A thorough-going school for boys.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY,
128 Second Ave., N. Y. Winter Session begins 1st of October. For particulars, address the Secretary, EMILY BLACKWELL, M. D.

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YOUNG MEN can obtain a most thorough preparation for business life at the Business University, Rochester, N. Y. A *first class* school, where the principles and practices of business are *thoroughly taught* by *business men*. Young men preparing for business need its practical drills, as the lawyer and the doctor need the law and medical schools.
Send to L. L. WILLIAMS for Circulars.

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SEEDS,
BULBS.
THE BEST CATALOGUE yet Published, containing a complete list of Vegetable and Flower Seeds; Bulbs of every sort for spring planting; also Roses, Geraniums, and other Bedding Plants, Small Fruits, &c., &c. Fully Illustrated.
Sent Free to all Applicants.
Address C. L. ALLEN & CO., 76 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

500,000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a general line of Nursery Stock. Write for Price List. E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

Vegetable Plants.
Celery.—Boston Market, Dwarf Incomparable, White Solid—$1 per 100, by mail; $6 per 1,000; $25 for 5,000.
Cabbage Plants.—Flat Dutch, Savoy, Red Dutch —$1 per 100, by mail; $3 per 1,000.
Cauliflower. Half-Early Paris, &c.—$1 per 100, by mail; $1 per 1,000. Address
P. T. QUINN, Newark, N. J.

500,000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a general line of Nursery Stock. Write for Price List. E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES for Next Fall and Spring. We offer 75,000 3 yrs. Apple Trees, at $90 per 1,000; 25,000 2 yrs. Cherry do., $100 per 1,000; 20,000 2 and 3 yrs. Dwarf Pear do., $100 per 1,000; 10,000 2 yrs. Standard Pear do., $200 per 1,000; 30,000 1 yr. Peach do., $70 per 1,000. All first-class stock. Our stock is general, and all at low prices. Send for Catalogue.
MOORE, HEMM & CO., Sidney, Ohio.
July, 1872.

TREES, BULBS, HEDGE PLANTS, Seeds, Fruit and Flower Plates. Catalogues, 20c. F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

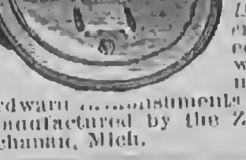
Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..................Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage (Office No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall St., N. Y.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

$500 CHALLENGE

Toward expense of a Public Test that the
PATENT LIGHTNING SAWS
Excel in Speed, Ease and Simplicity all others. Of Boynton's Latest Improved Cross-Cut and Wood Saws, not *one* failed in 20,000. Cross Cut ($1 per ft.); Wood Saws ($1 each). *For sale by all Dealers.*
E. M. BOYNTON, 80 Beekman St., N. Y.,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to cure inflamed Sores, Galls, in *ten Days*, and *work* the Horse every day, or money refunded; and will not chafe or wear the mane off of the neck. For sale by Saddlery Hardware establishments and Harness Makers.
Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD CO., Buchanan, Mich.

AMES PLOW COMPANY.
IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.
53 Beekman St., New York, and Quincy Hall, Boston.

DON'T READ THIS!
NOTICE!—BUCKEYE STEAMER, DRIER, BAKER AND RANGE! Most wonderful mechanical combination of the age! One Hundred Bushels of Feed cooked in three hours! Fruit dried in five hours without change of position. Apparatus made entirely of iron. Bakes equal to a brick oven. For full particulars, including an excellent Essay upon the Advantages of Cooking Food for Domestic Animals, and a fine Illustrated Pamphlet, sent free of postage, address
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TRAVELERS TO THE SOUTHWEST! Take the "BEE LINE"—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway—from Cleveland, Ohio, by way of Crestline, Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, etc., or by way of Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc., for all points South or West. PALACE DAY and SLEEPING CARS from Cleveland to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville, without change.
E. S. FLINT, General Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Money Found in the Sewers!
THE
Goux Fertilizing and Sanitary Co.
beg to call the attention of Farmers, Market Gardeners and others to their natural manure. This manure, manufactured from pure human excreta, collected by means of Goux's patent closet system, and mixed with the best fertilizing absorbents, is suitable for every kind of crop, and being remarkably rich in nitrogen (the basis of ammonia), and soluble phosphates, it affords the plant a liberal supply of natural food, in the most concentrated and readily available form possible.
For further information, apply to or address the Company, at their Office, corner of Varick, Vestry and Canal Sts., New York.

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CARHART'S PULVERIZING CULTIVATOR has more practical points than any cultivator in use, and is indispensable as a farm implement. Price, $20. C. C. BRADLEY & SON, Manufacturers, Syracuse, N. Y.

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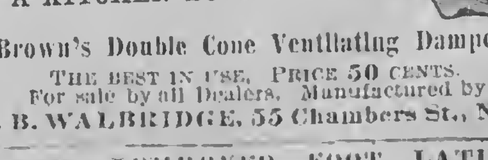
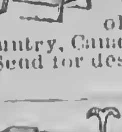
BROWN'S "ALWAYS COOL" STOVE LID LIFTER.

Price 25 Cts.
With Patent Hollow Handle.
A KITCHEN LUXURY.
Brown's Double Cone Ventilating Damper.
THE BEST IN USE. PRICE 50 CENTS.
For sale by all Dealers. Manufactured by
C. B. WALBRIDGE, 55 Chambers St., N. Y.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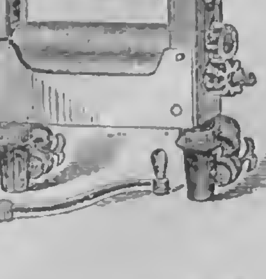
Also, HAND PLANERS.
"Many readers of this paper have one of them." Selling in all parts of the country, Canada, Cuba, Europe, &c.
Send for descriptive Catalogue.
N. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H.



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Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.50 a year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50; Seven Copies and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

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" 5th, 7th, and 13 pages.....1.00 "
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SATURDAY, AUG. 3, 1872.

POLITICS AND POTATOES.

WHY this alliterative heading? What have politics to do with potatoes, or *vice versa*? Very much! Witness:—A correspondent, whom we will call JOHN BROWN, because he does not want his name mentioned, writes:—"Potatoes have escaped the bugs, and look finely; and Wisconsin is going to cast its vote for ULYSSES S. GRANT and HENRY WILSON in November." Another correspondent from another State, whom we will call JOHN JONES, writes:—"Potatoes—especially the early varieties have suffered from the bugs; the later varieties will make a good crop, and 'Honest old HORACE' will be the next President." We might continue to quote from the letters of correspondents to prove how plain it is to us that there is, in the minds of the American people, a close connection between Politics and Potatoes.

We agree that there is, too! It is proper to say, however, that we know many of the BROWN and JONES families who think as the two JOHNS do whom we have quoted. We admire them for their honesty, honor them for their sagacity, and yet do not know who among them are prophets. Of one thing we are sure—that the potato crop is more certain in its promise than any political prophecy we have seen or heard; and that there is analogy between the relations of the beetles to the potato crop and of the politicians to the results of the election. Where the beetles are the thickest the crop is most uncertain or most certain to fail. Where politicians are thickest, truth is most obscure, and the bewildermen; they cause mikos prophecies unreliable.

Returning to the text, however, let the reader remember that there are forty millions of mouths, more or less, in this country to be fed with this most estimable esculent, the potato; and that if each one of these mouths consumes one quarter of a pound of potato per day, it will require ten millions of pounds of potatoes per day to supply them; or 3,650,000,000 pounds or 60,833,333 bushels per year to satisfy the potato demand of the American people. And yet, in 1870 this country is reported to have produced, of Irish and sweet potatoes combined, 165,047,297 bushels or 9,902,837,820 pounds, thus supplying to each of the forty millions of mouths 247½ lbs. of potatoes per year, or a fraction over seven-tenths of a pound per person per day. Now put all the efforts of all the politicians throughout the Presidential canvass together—we mean the physical and mental effort together with the time and money spent and wasted, and it would more than supply, if properly directed, each person in the country with the seven-tenths of a pound of potato per day; in other words, counting potatoes to be worth fifty cents per bushel, the country would be richer at the end of the Presidential canvass without politicians than it will be with them and potatoes by the nice little sum of $82,523,648.50; and, with the facilities the press affords for the dissemination of truth, it would be quite as well off politically, far better off morally, and the people would begin the year 1873 with a far larger capital of faith in each other and in the future of the country.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Patrons of Husbandry and Newspaper Advertisements.—One of the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in Iowa is undertaking the work of reform by adopting the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, One of the most serious causes of complaint the farmer has is the misrepresentations presented to him in advertisements; therefore

Resolved, That we as a Grange will give our support and influence to such newspapers and periodicals as will admit no advertisements to their columns, unless satisfied of the good character of the advertiser and his ability to perform all he may promise.

We recognize the right of any man or class of men to adopt and act upon such a resolution as that given above. But the paper which attempts the task of mending the ideas of such men will have a good time of it. Suppose, for example, Mr. J. A. FREEMAN, the Secretary of the Grange adopting the foregoing resolution, should send us an advertisement of Chester White pigs, or of Brahma fowls. We do not know Mr. J. A. FREEMAN—never heard of him before; don't know whether he has got a pig, or a fowl, nor whether he knows a Chester White from a Berkshire, or a Brahma from a Bantam. If we were to attempt to please the Patrons he represents, we should be compelled to write to some one of them for information; and even then, not knowing any of them, we would not know whether their information was correct or not. Our only alternative would be to send an agent, in whom we could trust, to Iowa to see if Mr. J. A. FREEMAN really owned a pig or a fowl, and was able to supply the demand that might be made upon him in case we inserted his advertisement. Then we should have to investigate his character also. Meantime poor FREEMAN is waiting for us to insert his advertisement, and those who desire to purchase pigs or fowls may have purchased elsewhere. This is a fair sample of what these Patrons of Husbandry (and of newspapers?) require publishers to do in order that they, in their stupidity, may be protected. In other words, they do not desire to make the effort or exercise the judgment and discretion common among good business men, but require newspaper publishers to shoulder the burthen of protecting them. Then suppose that the Agent we send out to see the pigs reports favorably, we insert Mr. FREEMAN'S advertisement, JIM JONES sends for a pig, is disappointed in it, and writes us blowing us up because our agent's and JIM JONES' judgment differs! Then of course he, as an honest Patron, drops our paper at once! Hadn't these Iowa Patrons better acquire a little common sense as a means of salvation from the dishonesty there is in this benighted world.

Dakota.—Col. W. WILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has just completed a careful examination of the line of the road across Dakota, from the Red River to the Missouri, a distance of 200 miles. He found splendid grass lands all the way, and thinks farming, especially wheat-growing, will be very successful. The "Mauraises Terres" and alkaline plains of the maps have not been found on the route. Good springs were found in several places, and the railroad contractors get good water anywhere by digging eight or ten feet. A good part of the route is over rolling prairie, where there is fine pasturage but no trees. The streams however are fringed with timber, and the banks of the Missouri are very heavily wooded. The soil is shown in the railroad cuttings to be rich and deep, the underlying strata in several cuttings proving to be gravel, which insures natural drainage and immunity from danger of fever and ague. The located lines are a succession of tangents connected by easy curves, the first tangent west of Red River being 52 miles long. The grades are generally very light, the levels long and frequent, and the difficulties and consequent cost of construction much less than was supposed. Track is now going down at the rate of two miles per day, and there is no doubt of the completion of the road to the crossing of the Missouri river in October next. The telegraph will be finished to that point by the 1st of August.

Master of Agriculture.—The University of Missouri, which embraces the State Agricultural College, has an honorary degree entitled "Master of Agriculture," which it has conferred upon a gentleman whom the Rural World calls "one of the best farmers in the State"—Hon. J. W. HARRIS, Rocheport, Mo.,—who has also received the $100 prize offered by the State Board of Agriculture for the best cultivated farm in the State. We rather like this new degree. An equally significant compliment is conveyed with it to that of LL.D. conferred recently upon the two presidential candidates. We had rather be M. A. than A. M. We do not value titles and degrees much; but this action of the Missouri University is so much in accord with the spirit of Farmer Garrulous' article in the RURAL of April 20, page 258, that we must commend it.

The World's Fair, at Vienna, Austria, will open May 1, 1873, and close October 31. The Eastern nations have already applied for large space. It is desired that the mechanics and inventors of the United States should be creditably represented. Congress has made no money appropriation to defray the expenses attending the collection of American manufactures nor of the Commissioners appointed, hence the cost of transportation of articles for exhibition must be liquidated by exhibitors—the Austrian Government having made arrangements with steamboat lines (and expects to do so with railways) for large rebates of freight rates. Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN has been appointed United States Commissioner, and has an office at No. 5 Chambers St., N. Y. City, where exhibitors should apply at once and have assigned them space and exhibition permits. Articles must be addressed "To the Director-General of the World's Fair, at Vienna, 1873."

Special Journalists.—An editor of a special journal, recently suspended for want of support, thinks that agricultural papers, as a rule, on the ground of common courtesy, ought not to admit to their columns articles purely horticultural, and that horticultural journals should not admit articles pertaining directly to the farm, so that the farmer might be compelled to support two journals (or a dozen) instead of one. This broad-minded horticulturist probably grows apples and peaches; why should he not, "on the ground of common courtesy," stop growing peaches and let his neighbor monopolize the market! He would have the man who sells linen goods refuse to sell silk goods, and *vice versa*. The grocer should confine himself to one line of goods, and fifty grocers should be supported where one is! We do not wonder that the paper suspended that had so liberal and comprehensive a genius to edit it!

The Iowa State Agricultural College is reported prosperous. During the term which closed July 10, two hundred and fifty students, sixty-five of whom were ladies, received instruction. Ten more applications for admission next term are on file and accepted.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

The Department of Agriculture Report for July indicates an increase of 3 per cent. in the corn crop; an average wheat crop in the Winter wheat regions, and above an average in the Sping wheat regions, with grain of superior quality. The cotton crops present a higher average condition than any previous reports, except those of 1868. The oat crop, as a whole, is above the average in condition. In rye there is an average reduction of acreage, but full average, or more, in condition. The barley crop, as a whole, is not far from average in condition and area. The same may be said of Irish potatoes. Sweet potatoes range from 15 per cent. below to 15 per cent. above average of acreage, with a general condition considerably below average. Pasturage is above average in the New England States, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island. None of the Middle States show average, except New York. The South Atlantic States are below average; the Gulf States, except Florida, are above. The other States about equalize each other. Clover shows a general average condition, while Timothy is below average condition, except in the States immediately west of the Mississippi, which range from average to 7 per cent above. The apple crop in the New England, Middle, and Western States is almost uniformly above average. Some of the Southern States show depreciation, but the general crop promises to be above average considerably. Peaches in New England (except Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, are above average; in the other States from which reports are made, below average. Grapes in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and California range from 2 to 20 per cent. below average; in the other States, from average to 14 per cent. above.

Westport, Conn., July 24.—The weather for nearly all this month has been unusually hot, some days the thermometer reaching 100° in the shade. The crops generally are looking fair; early potatoes some blasted—that is, a good share of the tops are dead, or the next thing to it; about two weeks ago they looked well; some of the leaves began to turn yellow, and in a few days they looked as though a fire had been across them and scorched the leaves; the tops held green for a few days, and now a good share of them are as dead as they ever will be. Our crop, as far as dug, yields perhaps 150 bushels per acre, one-third of the measure being small ones; ground manured well. Corn is looking well, but is rather backward. The hay crop may be a trifle better than last year, but not much, the Winter having killed out the clover a great deal. There is considerable grass to cut yet, and it is injured very much by standing so long. Of oats there is a good growth of straw, but a great many of them lay flat on the ground; they are not all cut yet. Rye is a fair crop. Onions are looking well, but are nearly overrun with purslane and other weeds; some have been so full of weeds that they have been given up. Almost everything in the shape of an apple tree is literally loaded, even to breaking down, and there will be many a tree spoiled if some of the apples are not shaken off. Late potatoes are looking very well, but the ground is rather dry for them. Currants were a good crop; raspberries about one-third crop; strawberries about one-half crop. Grapes are looking well. Eggs, 28c.; butter, 30@35c.; corn, 75c.; oats, 60c.; potatoes, 90c.—A. N.

Holland, Ottawa County, Mich., July 23.—Hay was a good crop and was secured in good condition. Wheat is mostly harvested; bearded varieties have turned out fair, while other varieties are generally a moderate crop, being both rusted and eaten by the weevil. Corn is suffering from dry weather and so are oats. Hay is $10 per ton, wheat $1.35, flour $9 per bbl., oats 40c.; early potatoes are half a crop, being damaged by Colorado beetles, as well as by drouth; potatoes are $1.60 per bushel, with a falling market. Trade is dull and money is very scarce, being held by a few, and loaned at extravagant rates of interest. This county is well settled, but is subject to drouths, and the population suffer much from malarial fevers. Fruit in abundance is raised. Peaches promise a good yield. Apples a moderate yield. The opening of numerous railroads tends to keep up the price of real estate, which would otherwise certainly decline, having been held at fabulous prices. The settlers are mostly Hollanders.—FARMER.

Round Plains, Ont., July 15.—Very dry and warm. Spring crops considerably hurt with drouth. Farmers just done haying and beginning to harvest. Winter wheat damaged a good deal by the hard Winter. Fruit abundant, except peaches, of which there are very few. The wool clip mostly sold at from $55@60. Potato beetles have made their appearance, but not in great numbers.—W. W. P.

Gadsen, Tenn., July 17.—We have the best crops here this year (so old farmers say) that we have ever had, with the exception of 1855. Corn is in condition to roast; cotton never better; peaches and apples plenty; farm hands get from $18@22.50 per month.—W. A. W.

The Crops of Great Britain, according to advices received to July 15, are generally excellent. There is little or nothing complained of in this respect that will affect the prosperity of the British agriculturist.

The Tobacco Crop of Connecticut is reported very uneven, some of it having been set as many as four times. Some of the planting was as late as July 10.

RURAL BREVITIES.

THE Western Ruralist has been removed from Jefferson City, Mo., to St. Louis.

WE cannot tell our correspondent at Arkadelphia, Ark., where Sultan fowls can be purchased.

THE Secretary of the Interior has authorized the withdrawal from agricultural entry of all mineral lands.

THE subscriber at Germantown, O., will probably be able to obtain what he seeks by addressing E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

THE proposed cattle show under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, has been given up.

BENJ. W. STAUFFER is informed that we do not know the address of Dr. G. ROBINSON; he had better address the Scientific American, N. Y. City.

VERMONT has thirteen Granges of Patrons of Husbandry, and others are being organized. A provisional organization of a State Grange has been effected.

IF C. V. S. WILSON will turn to page 279, RURAL NEW-YORKER, April 27, 1872, he will find the information he asks for concerning Castor Oil Bean culture.

R. P. Y. is informed that there is a Missouri Agricultural College at Columbia, Mo., DANIEL READ, LL. D., President. The Fall term commences September 16.

WE are glad to notice evidences that our old friend GEO. VASEY, recently appointed Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, is hard at work *pro bono publico*.

NELSON E. PRESTON asks the address of the manufacturers of Hodge's Patent Reversible Plow, and suggests that they ought to advertise. We do not know their address.

SOLON ROBINSON, once the Agricultural Editor of the New York Tribune, now resident of Florida, was recently married to Miss MARY JOHNSON, once his amanuensis, later his housekeeper.

SOLON W. PETERS is informed that, by Act of Congress, June 6, 1872, all stamp duties heretofore imposed, except the two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders, are repealed—the act to take effect October 1, 1872.

WE see it stated that the Agricultural Department has been sending to Missouri, among other "rare" seeds, that of the Canada Thistle. Is the object to encourage the substitution of thistle-down for feather beds and hair matrasses?

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commenced July 6th. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"
Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.
Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

The Naturalist.

THE FLYING SQUIRREL.

Pteromys Magnificus.

HEREWITH we present an engraving illustrating the first flying squirrel of this kind (according to Mr. TEGETMEIER) ever seen alive in Europe. We are not aware that this species was ever seen in this country. Every country boy has seen our common flying squirrel (*Pteromys volucella*, GMELIN), but this *P. magnificus* was caught in the Himalayan Mountains, was first described by Mr. B. H. HODGSON, in the Journal of the "Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal," Vol. 5, 1836, under the name of *Sciuropterus magnificus*; but the animal had been known to Mr. HODGSON many years before. This authority gives its habitat as the central and northern regions of Nepaul, and the following is his description, which we quote *in extenso*:

"Above, intense chestnut (the fruit), below and the shoulders, golden red; tail paler than the body above, and tipped black, a black zone round the eyes, and another embracing the moustachios; chin pale, with a black, triangular spot; nude parts of skin fleshy white; tail, cylindrico-depressed, and considerably longer than the animal.

"Parachute large, enveloping 6 inches of the tail; length of the animal, 16 inches; of the tail, 22 inches; weight, 3¼ pounds.

"Sexes essentially similar in color. In old animals the chestnut color tipped hoary, and in the young black-tipped. In all, the tail beyond the limits of the parachute is paler than the superior surface of the body, and the black point is always present; so are the facial marks, though they be less conspicuous in the young specimens. The intestinal canal is 14 feet 2 inches long, or ten and a half times as long as the body. The cæcum is 20 inches long, very capacious, and sacculated. This species breeds in the rainy season, and seems to produce but one young at a time. In September the offspring are tolerably independent of their mother; but their flying membrane is much less developed than in maturity."

Mr. TEGETMEIER says: "The great peculiarity in the flying squirrels is the presence of a fold or duplicature of the skin extending from the fore to the hind leg, and between the two hinder legs and the tail. This is so admirably arranged that it does not in the slightest degree hinder the rapid progress of the animal in climbing from branch to branch, or affect in any manner the ordinary use of the limbs; but when the animal wishes to leap from great hights, as from the top of a lofty tree to the ground, it serves as a parachute, being extended by the stretching out of the limbs and tail so as to form a nearly plane surface, as shown in the smaller left-hand figure in the engraving, in which may also be noticed a curved extension of the membrane on the outer side of each fore paw. This extension is accomplished by the aid of an elastic rod of cartilage, which, when the animal is not using the membrane in its gliding flight, folds back along the outer side of the fore arm, and is only thrown into action when the parachute is expanded.

"Irrespective of these singular and special modifications of structure, the flying squirrel is a very interesting animal. We are accustomed to squirrels of small size and tolerably uniform coloration; whereas here we have an animal as large as a good-sized cat, and marked in a very elegant manner, the general color being an intense reddish chestnut, relieved by pale and dark markings on the face, tail, &c.

"In its food and general habits the Pteromys closely resembles our common squirrel, feeding chiefly on nuts and fruits, the former of which it cracks in the same manner as its English relative, holding them between the fore paws or with the nails of one paw flexed upon the palm. In habits it is rather nocturnal, preferring to sleep during the greater part of the day, and feed at dusk or in the evening. The eyes, like those of our own dormouse and many of the nocturnal-feeding rodents, are exceedingly prominent, the cornea being almost semi-globular in its convexity. The ears are large, and rounded on the outer margin, in this respect differing from the more commonly known animals of the genus Sciurus. When at rest the tail, which is much longer than the body, is brought over the back as far as the head, and the tip returned, as shown in the sketch, in which the artist has admirably rendered the attitude and expression of the animal.

ROBERT KENNICOTT, in his "Quadrupeds of Illinois" (see Vol. 2 Trans. Ill. State Ag. Soc.), describes our common flying squirrel, *Pteromys volucella*, and says it is as active as the true species, but is nocturnal; does not move by day, except in cloudy weather; seldom travels on the ground, but sails gracefully from tree to tree, running up toward the top of one, and alighting lower on the trunk of another. He says wherever it is found at all it exists in greater numbers than is generally supposed; that if in passing through the woods one strikes the sides of old hollow trees, he will frequently see numbers of them rush out of a hole, and sail off into the neighboring trees. It does not build nests of leaves among the branches like the true squirrels, though Mr. BRENDEL asserts that a female was observed by him to bring forth in a deserted bird's nest. Three to six young are produced at a birth. Their food is said to be similar to that of the true squirrel. It eats corn and other grain, though in inconsiderable quantity, since it does not willingly leave the trees in search of food.

LARGE FLYING SQUIRREL—Pteromys magnificus.

Where Toads are Appreciated.—Toads are said to be a regular article of trade in the English markets, selling readily at 25 cents apiece, for service in the gardens, where their usefulness as insect destroyers is appreciated.

The Orchard Oriole, a writer, ROBERTSON says, is too little known and appreciated by orchardists. It devours hosts of worms and noxious insects, and is the most industrious bird he knows.

MARRIAGE.

BY CHARLOTTE A. CORDNER.

Is it to clasp the hands and whisper vows that bind
Us to a life-long duty?
To walk some toilsome road, and then to find
But perished beauty?

Or is it to have two lives flow in one stream,
With scarce a prayerful murmur—
Upon whose waves the sunbeams sport and gleam,
To make the love grow firmer?

Yes—more than this: If, when life's dream is o'er,
One heart's between us,
And in its book we find, forevermore,
That naught can wean us.

Our Story-Teller.

EASY TO BE MISTAKEN.

JOHN RANDALL'S TROUBLE, AND WHAT HE LEARNED AND GAINED.

"WILL you let me have it, John?"

"No, Georgy, I can't."

John Randall uttered his refusal of his wife's request very decidedly, as if he felt the request was unreasonable; and yet there was an undercurrent of grieved impatience in his voice, and a look of perplexity and self-dissatisfaction in his eyes. He wanted to see his wife rise from the breakfast-table, and thereby signify her acquiescence in his decision, before he went off for his morning walk to the mill.

Georgie, however, did not rise. Her looks did not express acquiescence. She was a pretty woman—very pretty; tall, slight, very fair, with large, clear, steady eyes and profuse brown hair. Besides her beauty, she had an air of delicate, graceful composure rather peculiar, and a voice that suggested alto flute notes. For all this she was simply the wife of a master machinist in the great Haliburton Print Works of Millville, and mistress of one of the small, white factory tenements, whose long, orderly rows constituted Millville proper.

But Georgie did not belong to the factory element, although she had married into it. She had been brought up by a relative, upon whom she had been left dependent, and whom she called Aunt Appleton.

Aunt Appleton lived at the other end of Appleton—the west end—among the Haliburtons, the Dilloways, and the Verses.

Perhaps, under the circumstances, Georgie might have looked a little higher than John Randall. But then John was as good as gold—strong, steady, manly, true.

Aunt Appleton had the sense to rejoice at the perception of her pretty protege, and the generosity to give her a liberal outfit—her furniture, a complete wardrobe, a nice wedding.

It had been very agreeable to Georgy to have these things. She was fastidious to the core. She enjoyed advantages of position—her good clothes, her prestige among the other wives of the other officials in the print works. She was fastidious—perhaps a little too fastidious for her place.

John Randall had reached his last button—a somewhat shiny button on a somewhat shabby coat. He had neither time nor pretext for lingering. At this last moment his wife raised her eyes, clearly, unflinchingly, to his face.

"Why not?" she asked, in her own sweet voice.

It is never pleasant for a man to be called to an account—to an account about money (and of course it was money Georgy wanted) by a woman, and that woman his wife. John's face flushed a little; a hot retort pricked the very tip of his tongue, but he did not utter it. He was a very patient man, naturally; and then he had that deep, pure love for his pretty wife which overreaches all slight shocks.

"I have exceeded my salary every month since we were married, Georgy," he said. "The first of January will be here in a few weeks, and I shall not be able to meet all the bills that are due. I don't feel that we ought to trifle away a penny of money. I don't believe you do, either."

"I shall say no more about it," she returned. "I ought to wear a new pair of gloves to call on Paul's bride, but if you can't give them to me I must do without them."

John Randall's brain was fine enough to understand that this was not the acquiescence he wanted. He would like to indulge her, but there was the fact that, if he begun it, he should be always behindhand, always poor.

This was his fact. Georgy had hers, also—that she was always to be denied and disappointed. She didn't mind so much wearing the old gloves on this occasion; that which troubled her, which was wedging itself painfully into her convictions, was that she would have to give up all the little luxuries and elegancies that she so craved; that her future was to be a plain matter-of-fact routine, deprived of those gratifications in whose absence she felt a sort of moral starvation.

"It don't seem as if you ought to be disappointed, Georgy," said the husband, finally. "You know just what my salary is, and just how far it will go. We used to talk about saving something every year, so that I might better myself one of these days. I don't like to deny you."

"Never mind," she said, rising.

She was one of those women who say too little rather than too much.

John went off to his work. Bridget, the girl-of-all-work, came in to clear the table. Georgy dusted the parlor, and made the pudding, fed the canary, and then placed the sewing machine in the window, facing the dull, leaden light of the November day, and sat down to stitch wristbands. She had been married more than a year, and was making her first shirt for John. She was very thoughtful,—a dogged pain on her face all the while.

"Perhaps I shall stay to Aunt Appleton's to

tea," she said to her husband at the dinner-table. "If I do you will come for me, won't you?"

He reflected a moment.

"I told you last night, Georgy, that I should have to be from home an hour or two this evening. There is to be a meeting of the officials of the mill at half-past seven. I should be too tired to dress and go up to your aunt's afterwards."

"I had forgotten," she said quietly; so quietly that he thought she did not care.

When he was gone she went to her bedroom to arrange her toilet for the call. She put on the best she had, of course. She had a genius for dress; and, despite the mended gloves, she looked as stylish as she did pretty.

Just as she approached her aunt's gate old Mrs. Halliburton, in her velvets and steelest of steel-colored silks, was being handed from her carriage by her son. The Haliburtons were the owners of the mill in which John Randall was employed. Stephen, the only son, had just returned from five years' residence abroad. These two facts caused Georgy to scrutinize the mother and son somewhat closely; and, doing so, Stephen Haliburton raised his hat to her.

"A pretty face," he remarked, carelessly, to his mother. "I suppose it is some one I have known or should know."

Old Mrs. Haliburton, with her keen eyes and beak nose glanced sharply back toward Georgy, whom she had not perceived, and nodded.

"It is that young person whom Jane Appleton brought up. She is married now to one of our men, I believe."

Georgy found Paul Appleton and his bride holding a sort of formal reception. The rooms where her own wedding had been solemnized a year before were quite filled with guests. A very dainty and graceful bride was the new Mrs. Paul, in her lavender train and point-lace shawl. Georgy tried not to feel the least tinge of envy as she looked at her.

Aunt Appleton had always a sense of gratitude towards her protege for having forborne to fascinate either of her own marriageable boys, and this gratitude cropped out in active kindness under the exultation she felt over Paul's match.

Georgy moved easily about the well-furnished rooms; somehow she seemed just fitted for such surroundings. The subdued, well-bred manners, the faint perfumes, the refined faces, and the rich dresses, were like a stimulant to her. She needed such quickening to be fully herself. Her composed, delicate beauty unfolded to perfection in this atmosphere.

She had been talking to one and another, taking in shapes and trimmings with her quick artist's eye, and in a pause was just reflecting upon the hang of the new curtains, when a voice said near her:

"I seem not to be able to recall you at all, Mrs. Randall. Yet I must have known you before I went away. My mother has just told me your name, and I have come to reclaim acquaintance if you will permit me."

"I remember you perfectly, Mr. Haliburton," Georgy returned quietly. "I was hardly grown up when you left us, five years ago."

"Five years? Ah, true enough! Won't you take this chair? What a lovely lily! Why, it is not real?"

"No; these wax flowers are very like nature, though—almost a plagiarism; don't you think so, Mr. Haliburton?"

"Why, yes. It must be quite difficult to make them. I dare say they bring a good price."

Under her serene smile a quick thought went through Georgy Randall's mind. She began to examine the gentleman before her with interest.

Stephen Haliburton was a gentleman by habit, and a man of the world by force of circumstances. But nature intended him for a diligent, painstaking, persevering man of business.

If he was not a great or a very good man, it was because he had so much time, so much money, so much flattery. He was spoiled by his opportunities, yet he needed only the right influence to elevate him beyond himself. He was thirty years old now—he was past the age when a man disdains to be led by a woman. But Stephen Haliburton had never disdained it. He had always been led by the keen-eyed, beak-nosed woman in steel silk, who, as Georgy talked with the heir, sat holding her wine-cup up to the firelight not far off.

The heir seemed to like Mrs. Randall's talk; perhaps because there was so little of it. In return he was rather unreserved—gossiping about his plans and his prospects. He said that he was glad to get home. He meant to settle down at Millville now; look after his factories and the operatives, and introduce some improvements. He wanted a better class of work—more tasteful designs; he hadn't seen a pretty print from the factory. Didn't Mrs. Randall agree with him?"

Yes; she agreed with him. It was a strange basis for parlor gossip—oils, chemicals, designs for calicoes. He was surprised to find how much she knew about it; and she—she was a little surprised herself. The most delicate pink began to flush her cheeks, the irises of her eyes grew into great black flakes, full of luster. All at once, at last, she turned a casual glance without the window.

"Why," she said, with a slight start, "it is almost dark. And I believe it is raining. I must go at once."

She stepped towards the window. Great plashing drops were falling upon the flagstones. The dull November daylight was almost gone.

Mr. Haliburton rose also.

"Did you walk?" he inquired. "Let us take you home. My mother will be going soon."

The little stir attracted Mrs. Appleton, who—most of the guests having gone—was devoting herself to Mrs. Haliburton.

"Stay to tea, Georgy," she suggested. "John knows you are here—does he not?"

"Yes; but it is raining. I think I had better not stop."

"I have been asking Mrs. Randall to take a seat with us, mother," interposed Stephen Haliburton.

"Ah, yes!" said the lady, with contracted nostrils and prolonged lip again. "I shall be happy."

And then the keen eye overlooked Georgy, as if to ask if there were any just cause why the Haliburton carriage, the Haliburton horses, and it might be the Haliburton heir, should traverse the length of Millville to take home this young person, who had married one of the Haliburton employees.

Georgy stood unmoved, a little concerned as to whether her last dress and bonnet should walk or ride, not at all concerned as to her own disposal.

The factory bell had done ringing, and John Randall was in sight of home just as the carriage of his employer stopped at the door, and his wife stepped from it. He did not, however, overhear her say to Stephen Haliburton, "If you call to-morrow afternoon, I will show you what I mean."

"Had you a pleasant afternoon?" her husband asked, by-and-by, as they sat at the tea-table.

"Very pleasant," she said, thoughtfully.

"It was very polite in Mrs. Haliburton to bring you home."

"Yes, I should have spoiled my dress."

It was always with a little effort that John Randall could get his wife to talk, and she seemed peculiarly silent to-night, and absent as well as silent.

Her eyes were brighter, too, than common—her face a little flushed. He was too generous, too unselfish a man to begrudge her even a happiness in which he had no part; but something in her abstraction filled him with uneasiness. The uneasiness was not decreased when, reaching home a little before the usual hour the following afternoon, he met Stephen Haliburton just leaving the house, nor when he found Georgy with the same brightened eyes and blightened color as the night before.

That was the beginning of John Randall's trouble.

It was not so much common jealousy—a man's instinct of revolt at another man's admiration of his handsome wife—as it was a fear—a desperate, death-like fear—that Georgy needed something he could not give to make her happy. He could never give her luxuries. He could never say such things as he fancied Stephen Haliburton must be able to say to woman. But he loved her so! O heavens! he loved her so! How could he endure that anything should come between them?

"I won't wrong her and tease her with suspicions," he said to himself, in the depth of the night. "I'll just fight my way the best I can against it. I'll keep on steady. Perhaps she'll see it right by-and-by."

Poor fellow! he did not realize how his own determination implied the dreary thought that her heart was turned from him. He raised himself on his arms to look on her as she slept; and all through what followed he retained the pure, calm face, as it pressed the pillow, whitened by the moonlight that glinted the frost on the window-panes and flooded the room.

She seemed colder to him after this, and he kept silent.

He knew that she met Haliburton at her aunt's; he knew that when she went to the seaside the ensuing Summer, for a week's visit to Mrs. Paul Appleton, there he was also. He knew that she seemed to be living a life apart from him; and once—that was when the iron entered his soul, when he went to her little desk, a present he had made her during their engagement—for a sheet of note paper, and found it locked and asked her carelessly enough for the key, she flushed and said she would get the paper for him.

But he kept true to the promise he made himself. He kept on "fighting his way against it as best he could," hoping, with a sick heart, that she "might see it right by-and-by."

The months wore away. The second year of their marriage was nearly completed. John had been very careful—as careful as Georgy herself—that there should be no outward and visible sign of misunderstanding or coldness between them. No suspicion had come to any that the second year of their married life had been less happy than the first. Nor had he ever omitted to give her any little indulgence within his power. He had prepared a surprise for her on the coming anniversary of their wedding during the year.

The anniversary fell upon Sunday; and so their little commemoration of the day must come the preceding evening. No allusion had been made to any celebration by either of them; but John felt sure, some way, that she could not let the time pass without some sign. For his own part, he had half resolved to attempt some explanation of their estrangement. Any thing, he thought, would be better than this chilling reserve. With his mind divided between the anticipation of relief and jealous dread, he went to the counting-house that Saturday night to receive his money. The cashier looked up with a certain embarrassment at his approach.

"Ah, Mr. Randall—the accumulation you have left in my hands? To be sure! And, by the way, Mr. Haliburton spoke to me to mention to you that there were to be some changes made, and—and—but there he is himself, sir."

John Randall turned, with a feeling akin to desperation, to meet his employer. It had gone through him like a thunderbolt, as the cashier spoke, that he was to be displaced. Stephen Haliburton simply said, as John faced him, "I'll not detain you now, Mr. Randall. I shall call this evening to let you know of the changes I feel obliged to make."

And the owner bowed, and left him.

With the money in his nerveless hands, John Randall walked homeward like a man dazed. He was to lose his place. For what reason he could not conjecture. But to lose it was to lose reputation, courage—everything. He had never imagined such a possibility as that. The money that he carried—he should not dare to make a present of it to Georgy now. He might have to wait for other employment. It might be needed for their bare every-day need, before he got work again. A chill like death struck to his soul.

Georgy, evidently, had not overlooked the recurrence of their wedding day. The cosy rooms of the cottage all wore a little air of festivity. Some slender vases held the gleanings of the flower-beds; chrysanthemums—blood-red, white, and purple—verbenas, and scarlet geraniums.

She came to the door that night to meet him—one of her "company" dresses on, some knots of velvet fastening her collar, and seeming to give a glow and brightness to her white skin. He took her hand; she raised her face, and with a wild heart-bound he kissed it, as he had not for years before. She was coming back to him again! That was the thought that thrilled him. Her infatuation—if such it had been—was at an end. She was his once more! And then, close upon his new happiness, came the dreary recollection of his last situation. He thrust the money in his pocket. By-and-by he would tell her all.

"You won't mind waiting supper for an hour, will you, John?" she asked, as she led him in. "I am going to give you something nice, by-and-by, and I think Mr. Haliburton will be in."

John Randall's blood froze once more. It was not for him, then, that all these preparations were made. Gregory had never spoken Mr. Haliburton's name to him before. He could feel that she was embarrassed as she did so.

"I want you to dress, John," she added, coaxingly. "I have laid everything out for you."

It seemed to him that he would have turned upon her but that he felt so broken by the thought of losing his place, and resented her gayety, her indifference, her secrecies—all that had made him so miserable through this long year. But he had not the spirit.

He went to dress as she had asked him. When he returned to the parlor Stephen Haliburton and his wife sat upon the sofa side by side. It was rare indeed to see Georgy's fair face so illuminated. Her cheeks were glowing, her eyes were sparkling.

As for Mr. Haliburton he was always the quiet gentleman, with no sense of being out of his place, no apparent suspicion of what was rankling in the heart of his employee.

What a nice little supper Georgy had ready. Yet nobody ate.

Finally the supper was over, and they went back to the parlor.

Georgy disappeared for a moment, and, returning, approached her husband, glancing shyly at the same time to her guest, whose face brightened beyond its wont as he caught her eye.

"We meant to make it all very formal, John; but I see Mr. Haliburton thinks I might as well tell it at once in my own way."

She paused and a sober pallor overspread her husband's face.

"What was coming?" his eyes asked, with no faith that it was anything to lighten his secret burden.

Georgy nervously folded and unfolded a slip of paper which she held.

"This is for you, John;" and she held it shyly towards him. "My anniversary gift. I have been working for Mr. Haliburton, too, this year. And I have thirty guineas here—the price of the designs I have made for the calicoes."

"Georgy!"

"You never suspected it? I did not want you to till I knew whether I could succeed."

John Randall had no voice in which to word his amazement or his gratitude for his restored faith, which, though his wife did not suspect it, was by far his most precious anniversary gift. She went on:—"I could always use my pencil nimbly, you know, John. And it had occurred to me one day why I couldn't do something with it for profit. I spoke to Mr. Haliburton, and he was so kind—you must thank him, John—he took so much trouble with my crude attempts; he did so much to encourage me. And now I am fairly in the way of work. I shall work better, to know that you know of it. I want to design for carpets by-and-by, as for prints; that pays so well—a percentage on the sale."

She stopped short, suddenly conscious of how much she was saying.

"I have a surprise, also, for you, Mr Randall," added Stephen Haliburton, quietly. "I hope it, too, will prove agreeable. The universal testimony of the mill officials, as to your efficiency and trustiness, make me feel that I am not showing you a proper appreciation, and I desire to give you a somewhat more responsible position, with an increase of salary!"

The very glory of heaven seemed to be opening a way to John Randall out of all his trouble.

"I am too happy, Mr. Haliburton, to talk much," he said in his straightforward way. "I have been depressed lately—the sudden removal of all causes for low spirits—"

He stopped short. Two big tears rolled down his cheeks. Stephen Haliburton alone perceived what Georgy never suspected, that her secret had made her husband jealous. He grasped John's hand.

"My dear fellow, it's too bad! I feared it a little once or twice. Of course I could not hint it to Mrs. Randall."

"What, John? What, Mr. Haliburton?"

"Nothing, Georgy, that you will ever know."

They were alone together, by-and-by, with their new-found happiness. Perhaps Georgy was equally relieved that there was no more need for mystification.

"What ever made you think of it, Georgy?" her husband asked.

"Why, John, it was that day about the gloves. I set myself considering why you should have all the toil, and I all the indulgence. I pondered how I could make or save something."

"I am happier than I ever thought I could be again, dear."

"Do you know, I have fancied you were unhappy lately, John, because you thought I was longing for things you could not give me? I could hardly wait for to-night to come to tell you all."

"My darling!"

And he folded his arms about her, with his face on her shoulder; and in the brightness and silence of the room, with its odor of flowers and glow of leaves, they felt their way through the coming future, safe, confident, out of the reach of any bitter trouble, since they loved and trusted one another.

Sabbath Reading.

THE OLDEST CHRISTIAN HYMN.

In Book III. of Clement of Alexandria is given (in Greek) the most ancient hymn of the Primitive Church. It is there (one hundred and fifty years after the Apostles) asserted to be of much earlier origin. The version given below will give some imperfect idea of its spirit:

SHEPHERD of tender youth,
Guiding in love and truth,
Through devious ways;
Christ, our triumphant King!
We come Thy name to sing,
And here our children bring,
To shout Thy praise.

Thou art our holy Lord!
And all subduing Word,
Healer of strife!
Thou didst thyself abase,
That from sin's deep disgrace
Thou mightest save our race
And give us life.

Thou art Wisdom's High Priest!
Thou hast prepared the feast
Of holy love!
And in our mortal pain
None calls on Thee in vain;
Help thou dost disdain,
Help from above.

Ever be Thou our guide,
Our Shepherd and our pride,
Our staff and song!
Jesus! Thou Christ of God
By the perennial Word,
Lead us where Thou hast trod,
Make our faith strong.

So, now, and till we die,
Sound we Thy praise on high,
And joyfully sing:
Infants, and the glad throng
Who to Thy Church belong,
Unite and swell the song
To Christ, our King!

"EVERY-DAY LIFE" FROM A DIFFERENT POINT OF VIEW.

BY COUSIN JOHNNIE.

Mr. Lead Pencil's friend, Ida Foxglove, (*vide* Rural of July 6th) says she knows nothing of "creeds, dogmas, devils or gods." She evidently thinks such ignorance a thing to be proud of. She does not consider that we are just as accountable for what we *believe*, as for what we do or say, since we have a direct Revelation from the Deity, and minds endowed with a power to discriminate between truth and falsehood. She is "afraid of hugging a belief that will make her unhappy;" but it seems to me a belief in the following texts would have the very opposite effect. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that *whosoever* believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." "Greater love hath *no* man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."—"If ye then being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him."

Three simple texts, breathing of the great Creator's love to his creatures! Of the love of the Father, who has not even withheld from us his only and well beloved Son: of the love of the Son, who voluntarily laid down his life for us: of the love of the Holy Spirit, who condescends to unite himself to souls, the "spiritual beauty" of which is by nature sadly "weakened and marred," that we may be made partakers of the Divine Nature. Three simple texts in which are yet implied the stupendous doctrine of the Trinity, the doctrine of the Incarnation, and the doctrine of the Atonement. Let Ida Foxglove believe them: they need not frighten her, even were she "easily scared." Let her rest confidently in them, for they are the words of Scripture; the external and internal evidence of whose inspiration has been all-satisfying to some of the greatest minds the world has ever known.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

With every joy connects the possibility of a proportioned pain. Surely love, if nothing else, inclines the soul to feel its helplessness, and be prayerful, to place its treasures in a Father's hand.

How often we feel and act as if our mood were the atmosphere of the world! It may be a cold frost within us while our friend is in the glow of a summer sunset; and we call him unsympathetic and unfeeling.—*Geo. MacDonald.*

Ignorance is not so bad as error; the former is a blank sheet on which we may write: but the latter is a scribbled one from which we must first erase. Ignorance is content to stand still; but although our error moves, it goes in the wrong direction.

If we had a keen vision and feeling of all ordinary human life, it would be like hearing the grass grow and the squirrel's heart beat, and we should die of that roar which lies on the other side of silence. As it is, the quickest of us walk about well wadded with stupidity.—*Geo. Eliot.*

It is not great battles alone that build the world's history, nor great poems alone that make the generations grow. There is a still small rain from heaven that has more to do with the blessedness of nature, and of human nature, than the mightiest earthquake or the loveliest rainbow.—*Geo. MacDonald.*

Ladies' Port-Folio.

FARMER BROADFIELD'S WIFE.

BY MAJASA.

THE laylocks are in bloom again,
And Spring has come once more,—
Draw up your chair, now, MARTHY ANN,
Close to the open door;
Well, can you b'l'eve 'tis thirty years
Of shadow, rain and shine,
Since me and you together played
Keep house with HANNER RINE?

And she is gone; 'twas May, you know;
How bad we felt that day!
I never liked to walk again
Along the meader way;
It seemed so sad to leave the world
When life was fresh and green;
But then she never lived to know
The troubles we have seen.

You've had your troubles, MARTHY ANN,
The folks have told me so,
And mine—well, them that's lived like me,
They are the ones that know.
I can't tell all them tired years,
The hard tug, day by day;
Your hair is brown, and mine was then,
But now 'tis thin and gray.

We moved out to the Ridge, you know;
Our wagon seemed to me
Just like a ship, with broad white sails,
Alone upon the sea.
For there was not a tree in sight,
And prairie grass so tall,
A man horseback beyond that ditch
You couldn't see at all.

I cooked for weeks out in the grass,
No shelter for my head,
The wagon cover kept at night
The dew off of my bed.
At last the cabin, rough and small,
Looked large and grand to me,—
A shelter from the storms and wind
Of that wild prairie sea.

The nearest neighbor was four miles,
The town twenty and more;
But after while was built half way,
A school house, shop and store.
With big ox teams they broke the sod,
And corn and nger grew;
And all around the country there,
Well folks was mighty few.

But we lived on, year after year,
I hardly can tell how,
And got the land all under fence,
Though hedges we have now.
And somehow men folks hardly thought
Of women's cares and work,—
And they were not the kind, them days,
To turn back, or to shirk.

As money came, JOHN bought more land,
And kept on hiring men,
But never seemed to see how much
I needed help, too, then.
Machines were got, and lots of things
To make work light out door;
I carried wood, and had no pump,
No carpet for the floor.

I tell you, MARTHY ANN, I b'l'eve
Some men make land a curse;
They get so much it turns their head,
And they grow worse and worse.
To children's lernin', women's lives,
They hardly give a thought;
I've sometimes wondered if they think
That even souls are bought.

The seven children looked to me;
There was one girl, you know,
The prettiest baby of them all—
Yet she was first to go:
Oh, how I loved her, but somehow
I couldn't hardly cry;
My life had been so hard and sad—
All this she had passed by.

You say I'm living easy now—
I know it, MARTHY ANN;
But money won't buy me new health,
As it bought that dish pan.
My boys, I couldn't bring 'em up
Accordin' to my way;
You can't change men; I've tried it, sure,
For many a weary day.

You can't forgit, jest as you will;
When Sunday mornings come,
I allus think of those long days
Out in that prairie home.
Oh, how I wanted meetins then;
Ten miles across the creek,
Sunday, they couldn't drive a team,
Though they went every week.

Of all hard things of them hard years,
This wore the deepest in;
I can't forgit—I wish I could,—
The bitter wrong and sin.
If only once in a three months,
The preacher's words of prayer
Had fallen on my ears, I've thought
I could have lived on there.

You wonder, MARTHY ANN, I'd tell
All this to even you;
The creek will only hold so much,
And then the dam breaks through.
If you knew all, you'd wonder more
That women bear so long
In country homes, where many find
Such hardship, toil and wrong.

But let us talk of something else;
I know my blood runs high
Whenever women's wrongs come up,
But better days are nigh.
And even for the broken lives
The Master rest can bring,
And joy may bud and bloom again,
Like laylocks in the Spring.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

I MET blonde MOLLIE this morning. She had been out among the New Jersey verdure. Her eyes sparkled like—anything that sparkle; but occasionally I saw an abstract, far-away look in them. I asked what she was looking at.

"Mr. PENCIL, I think you are egotistic and conceited."

"Wherefore?"

"Because you are always fancying you see something in people's faces that they don't care to reveal. I don't like it. I want you to know that I can synthesize as fast as you can analyze."

And, with a pout upon her pretty lips, she tossed up her little blonde head and left me! Now, what had I done? Poor innocent I! I walked on thinking about it. And I know by experience and observation how acute and accurate are the analyses men and women make, mentally, of each other. It is not always pleasant either. That I know from experience, too! And this same blonde MOLLIE is as much given to such dissection as any woman I know. But she was vexed that I should have discovered what she, relying upon my stupidity, evidently took no pains to conceal.

There ought to be something philosophical to be evolved in this connection; for instance, is it not safe to say that a man's and woman's perception is greater or less in proportion to the scope of their own experiences. They know when other people struggle with themselves if they (of the first part) have ever struggled. The lines of the face are, many of them, scars gained in warfare of one sort or another. Sometimes these lines indicate present pain; at other times they are but scars healed over; they have left the marks of pain, but the suffering long since ceased. Few are the faces that do not carry wounds or scars. And who does not know a sabre cut from the mark a ball leaves? Who does not know the wounds given the heart from the scars conscience or remorse inflicts? And the eye tells its certain story. It leaves no room for doubt to those who have learned well the alphabet of its language.

SOMEBODY has inclosed me, in an envelope, a clipping from some paper, of which the following is a copy:

"It is not much that heart to heart
Can tell in words of human speech;
Its deep recesses lie apart
Where only thought to thought can reach.

"That is not friendship which can ask
And tell the best it seeks and gives;
That is not love which can unmask
Itself to anything that lives.

"The deeper motions of the soul
Are never heard by human ear;
That which we can not speak is all
That we most truly hope or fear."

I take it that is an expression of the daily life of many human souls; but of how few, comparatively! And yet, underneath what seems indifference and callousness burn fires of which few people take cognizance. JOHN SUMPTER said to me the other day:—"PENCIL, you would hardly believe me to be brimfull of sentiment and the tenderest feelings that human nature is capable of expressing, would you? You think me cold, heartless, indifferent. Whether *you* do or not, there are some who do, whom I would give half a life to convince otherwise. And yet, I seem to lack the power of expression. I know I make some who love me suffer, because of this lack of power on my part. But you say, 'if you *feel* you can express.' No, I cannot. Did you ever have a nightmare?—realize the most horrible experiences; desire to do or say something, and yet know yourself to be perfectly powerless? If you have, you know how I often feel when I see the necessity, and know what compensation would result if I could convey to others all that is in my heart to express, and yet am powerless to do it."

JOHN SUMPTER convinced me that what he said was true; and he had, by some agency or other, arrived at a period in his life when expression was both easy and potent. Whether this developed power would prove available under other circumstances, when he might want to use it, I cannot say. In his case, I doubt if the deeper motions of the soul are ever heard by human ear.

The subtlety with which the affections act upon and through the mind is wonderful. They are most vigilant sentinels—keen and quick-hearing—who always demand and exact the countersign.

I walked home with THOMAS the other night and stopped at his house. In the parlor Mrs. THOMAS met him with a kiss on her lips. The kiss was given and returned when I heard:

"THOMAS, what troubles you to-night?"

"Oh, nothing darling; I'm all right."

Then, in the inflection with which THOMAS replied, the wife read the confirmation of her first perceptions. She *felt* at first the presence of trouble, and then she heard the crackling of the twigs under the feet of the intruder and she demanded the countersign, simply saying,

"What is it, THOMAS, dear?"

THOMAS surrendered; he could not creep into camp unobserved with such a sentinel on guard.

This is the every-day life in thousands of households where there is a loving heart on watch. And it is useless to attempt to evade the challenges such hearts make. Sometimes I think it would be better if the man's mask were impenetrable; for some sensitive souls are terribly weighted with burthens they ought not to bear, which there is no need they should hear, and which no one is the better for their bearing—burthens too often imposed upon them by the shirking weakness of men, and at others only taken on because of the too apparent efforts of husbands to conceal the loads they are compelled to carry.

Perhaps it is best as it is; but I confess I sometimes do not think so.

Reading for the Young.

THE STORY OF THE FROG, That Wanted to be Large as the Ox.

FROM THE FRENCH OF LA FONTAINE.

"THERE never did live so unhappy a frog,
For all I can do is to sit on a log,
And grow greener each day.
I was born to great things, and should be immense,
Like my neighbor the ox, that lives over the fence."
Croaked the frog, "Lack-a-day!"

"Mr. Ox! Mr. Ox! if I swell myself out,
Shall I ever develop myself, and be stout
Like you?" sighed the frog.
"Moo! Moo!" said the ox, "I am sure I can't tell;
But hop on the fence, give your very best swell,
And we'll see how you'll do, neighbor Frog."

"Neighbor Ox, I will do it. Take notice, I beg,"
Said the frog, when he'd made himself large as an egg.
In his effort forlorn.
"Am I large enough now?" "No, I don't think 'twill do."
"I'll try, just once more, Mr. Ox." But in two
His small breast was torn.

Good people, this story a moral contains,
For him, who from envy his station disdains,
And sighs to be great.
The world has a need of us, just in our place:
And to fill that place well is a praise, not disgrace,
Whatever its state.

ELIZ. CUMINGS PIERCE.

THE PIGEON PIE.

"MOTHER, will you make a pigeon-pie to-morrow?" asked father, when the silence in the bed-room showed that sleep had at last conquered the *frolicers*.

"A pigeon-pie?" said mother.

"Yes," replied father. "I have told the children times enough that if they did not give those doves away I would kill them.

"But they knew you wouldn't," suggested Mary.

Father pretended not to hear. "They are all over everything in the barn, have just ruined that buckwheat, and I can't stand it any longer. I have got them shut up to-night, and Mrs. CLARK will kill them and dress them over there for you, if you will make a pie of them to-morrow."

"Why, yes; I suppose I can," said mother, "if I can only manage it so the children won't know it; they'll feel so badly, you know."

"Let them go chestnutting," said MARY.

"That will do," answered mother. "They wanted to go to-day. I will let them take their dinner, so they'll stay all day, and then they won't know what became of the doves."

"Say, FAN," said ELLA, early the next morning, "wake up; mother says we may go chestnutting, and take our dinner."

"Good," said FANNY, wide-awake in a minute.

"You'd better hurry up after breakfast," said MARY, "so as to have a nice, long day of it. I'll do the dishes for you."

"Will you? That's good!" said ELLA, for "doing the dishes" was the trial of her life.

"What may we have for dinner, mother?" asked FANNIE.

"Oh, get anything you are a mind to," said she. "There's some pie, and some ginger-cakes, and take those tarts, if you want."

"I thought *something* was up," said ELLA afterwards. "You were all so *wonderful* good, and so anxious we should have a good, long day of it!"

But it did seem as if they would never get started that morning. I do believe all four shoestrings broke, and the red basket couldn't be found "high nor low," and nothing else would do to hold the nuts, and we expected every moment Mrs. CLARK would bring in the doves, and then! But at last the shoes were all tied, and the basket found, and FANNIE ready, but where was ELLA.

"Oh, she has found some old paper of course," said FANNIE, "and she must stop and read it. Come, ELLA; Oh, come along. You've read that old story forty times. I know you have."

"Do wait one minute, please, FAN," said ELLA. "I'll finish it in one minute."

"Oh, dear! just one minute. It's always the way," said FANNIE.

"Come, ELLA, I'll save the paper till you get home," said MARY. "Don't keep FANNIE waiting so." And at last they were fairly out of sight.

Mrs. CLARK brought the birds all nicely dressed, and mother had the pie all ready for the oven, when—"There, I declare," said MARY, "if there ain't the children come back again!"

"Oh, dear, we shall have a fuss now!" said mother.

"What did you come home for, girls?" asked MARY, when they came in.

"Oh, we didn't feel like staying one bit," said FANNIE; "and there wasn't any chestnuts, either."

There was no help for it now, so we must make the best of it. ELLA caught a glimpse of the pie as it went into the oven, and exclaimed:

"Chicken-pie for dinner! Oh, I'm glad I came home."

"Mother couldn't quite say she was glad, too. It was a wonder FANNIE did not go out to feed the doves; but she didn't happen to think of it, and all went on right till dinner time. ELLA took some pie and pronounced it "splendid." FANNIE didn't eat chicken, but she wanted to know—"Pa, what chicken did you kill?"

"How can I tell you which one?" said father.

"Was it Top-knot?" said she.

"No."

"Was it Yellow-legs?"

"No, it wasn't Yellow-legs," said father.

"Was it Blackey?"

"No; it wasn't Blacky or Whitey, either," said father.

"Well, then, I don't care which one you did kill," said FANNIE.

"It must have been a very small chicken," said ELLA.

We grown folks were very busy eating, and didn't look at each other. ELLA had commenced on her third plateful, when she exclaimed:

"Well, if this ain't the *funniest* chicken I ever *did* see! I can't find the wish-bone or anything."

We didn't answer. A minute after ELLA's knife and fork went down on the table—not very softly—I knew what was coming next.

"FAN, do you know what we are eating?"

Poor FANNIE, she thought in an instant. Her knife and fork fell slowly out of her hands; the large, black eyes filled with tears, and with a great sob she ran out of the room. We were so sorry for her, and for ELLA, too; only it was so funny that ELLA had eaten them and called them good, she could not help laughing herself, though she was crying too. She kept still till father had gone out, then burst out.

"It was a shame to make me eat them. It was mean to make a pie of my doves. I suppose we shall have a pie made out of kitten next!" (The old cat had four in a barrel in the shed.

Poor little FANNIE cried all the afternoon, till at last MARY told her she might look over her box of "pretty things," as the children called them, and have whatever she wanted most, if she wouldn't cry any more. She chose a little needle-book, which MARY gave her, calling it a "peace-offering." In the evening I heard them telling it all over.

"It was too bad to kill our little pets," said FANNIE.

"I tell you what, ELLA, let us have father arrested for murder."

"No, we can't do that," said ELLA; "for, you know, he didn't kill them himself."

"Well," said FANNIE, "I tell you what we can do. We can have him arrested for false-imprisonment, for he shut them up for Mrs. CLARK to kill."

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 5.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

Note to the Katies.—"Katie" asks us to ask the Katies who study this department to send each a riddle to the Editor, to be published as "The Katies' Riddles," if found worthy. She says:—"Girls, let us see who hearing our name can send the most difficult and yet the best one."

BIBLE QUESTION.—No. 1.

WHAT did Pharoah call Joseph's name? 5 a's, 3 h's, 2 p's, 2 n's, 1 i, 1 l, 1 z.

☞ Answer in two weeks. E. J. R.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—July 20.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS NO. 3.—Be above meddling in a family between man and wife.

HIDDEN ISLANDS NO 1.—Orleans, Formosa, Cuba, Malta, Long, Borneo.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA NO. 1.—Courage.

BOTANICAL RIDDLES NO. 1.—1, Tea; 2, Hop; 3, Beech; 4, Slippery Elm; 5, (to be supplied by some one at request of author); 6, Bay; 7, Pine; 8, Yew; 9, Cane; 10, Date; 11, Basswood; 12, Honeysuckle; 13, Judas; 14, Peach; 15, Fir; 16, (author requests some one to supply it); 17, Broom; 18, Cypress.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Contents of the Confederate Archives.

GEN. PICKETT has sold to the United States Government the archives of the Confederate Government, which had been sent, intact, to and preserved in Montreal, for $75,000. These archives contained the report of Jacob Thompson, the rebel agent in Canada, who had charge of the organization of incendiaries for the purpose of destroying Northern cities by fire in 1861. The report was made to the Confederate Secretary of State, Benjamin, in Dec., 1861. In it is given a detailed account of a Western organization in the interest of the Confederates, known as Sons of Liberty; of the attempt to organize a rebel uprising in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Missouri; of the plot to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglass, Chicago, &c., &c. It asserts that the plots to burn Northern cities would have been successful but for the foolish experiments with Greek fire. The report is printed and shows us a phase of civil war which ought to make men thoughtful and appreciate the blessings which peace has finally brought, and encourage all just action to make us a homogeneous and united people.

The Acrimony of Political Debate.

THERE is little discussed in the newspapers or in the street, in the cars or at the country corners, that is not political. Who shall know the truth by listening to or reading such discussions? The language of newspapers and of politicians supporting opposing candidates, is not the most refined and courteous. Statements are made by each party, and flatly pronounced "lies" by the other. The vocabulary of hatred seems to be drawn upon to characterize opponents. It matters not to us which side applies these epithets, or indulges in this billingsgate, the RURAL NEW-YORKER has no word of commendation or encouragement for either. If a calm, dispassionate statement and review of facts, and a statesmanlike discussion thereof, will not save a candidate (no matter which) from defeat, let that candidate go to the wall. The RURAL NEW-YORKER has no other interest in this political warfare than that the people may be benefited by its results. Its editors are divided in their preferences for men, but each seeks the same results as the others, and will be satisfied with them, no matter who wins. Meantime, we advise our readers to keep cool, clear heads, well-controlled tongues, and decide how to vote, and vote according to the best knowledge of the situation that can be obtained. That is all of a citizen's duty. Let politicians and partisans spout and demolish each other, as they will; the true citizen will seek only the truth, and act upon it.

Stanley—Dr. Livingstone.

THE New York Herald, July 26, publishes a letter from Dr. David Livingstone, the African Explorer, dated "Ujiji, on Tanganyika, East Africa, Nov., 1871," and addressed to James Gordon Bennett. It occupies nearly two columns of the Herald, and was telegraphed from London thereto. Dr. Livingstone had just returned from a "five hundred mile tramp" beneath a blazing, vertical sun, having been baffled, worried, defeated and forced to return when almost in sight of the end of the geographical part of my (his) mission." He was miserable because of the near prospect of beggary among the Ujijians. In this disheartening condition he heard "vague rumors of an English visitor," One of his people finally rushed up, at the top of his speed, and in great excitement, gasped out, "An Englishman coming! I see him!" and off he darted to meet him. An American flag, the first ever seen in these parts, told the nationality of the stranger. "I am as cold and non-demonstrative as we islanders are usually reported to be; but your kindness made my frame thrill. It was indeed overwhelming, and I said in my soul, 'Let the richest blessings descend from the Highest on you and yours!'" Dr. Livingstone then describes the interest with which he listened to the news brought him from the outside world by Mr. Stanley, details what he has discovered geographically, what he proposes to discover, "notwithstanding the sore longing for home that seizes him every time he thinks of his family." Ere this reaches our readers, the English doubts will have been confirmed or set at rest by the arrival of Stanley in England, with or without credentials, showing that he has really seen Dr. Livingstone.

American University Rowing.

THE University races of our college oarsmen are getting to be as much of an established institution in this country as in England. The competition prior to last year, has been, we believe, invariably between Harvard and Yale. Last year, the Amherst Agricultural College crew entered the lists, and won. This year, Harvard, Yale, Amherst, the Amherst Agriculturals, Bowdoin, and Williams entered against each other for the silver cups and prize colors. The result of the race disappointed the expectations of most of those who took any interest in it. The row was three miles. The following is the order and time in which the crews passed the goal:—Amherst, 16.32 4-5; Harvard, 16.57; Amherst Agriculturals, 17.10; Bowdoin, 17.31; Williams, 17.59; Yale, 18.13. These different crews had a three-fold impulse to win:—One, to beat for the sake of beating; another, to beat for the glory of their respective *Alma maters;* another to win the money they or their friends had staked on their colors. Query:—All to what real profit so far as education is concerned?

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Home News.

THE new Erie Directors have brought suits against Jay Gould, and others, to break up contracts made by the old board. ..The trial of Judge Barnard at Saratoga attracts much attention....Philadelphia has raised $2,000 for excursions for the poor children of that city . Dover, N. H., has subscribed $250,000 for bonds to the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad....The Irish band has sailed for home. On the 21st there were 12,000 people at the Saratoga camp-meeting .... The cotton worm has done great damage in Mississippi....The people of North Carolina are represented as peaceful, happy, and taking kindly to the military....The mill strikers at Williamsport, Pa., have indulged in a riot, attacking the police, and closing the mills. The military were called out The Philological Ass'n has been in session at Brown University. ....The riot at Williamsport, Pa., has been suppressed ...At the great college regatta at Springfield, on the 24th, Amherst was the winner in 16 minutes 32 and 4-5 seconds, Harvard second, Yale last... The N. Y. State Teachers Association has been in session at Saratoga. ..On the 24th, the Erie repair shops in Jersey City were destroyed by fire. Some 600 men were thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated from one to two millions. Two firemen were killed. ....The Minnesota Indians threaten trouble ... The California Indians profess peace .... The Japanese are now the lions of Boston.

Accidents, Disasters, Etc.

A GREAT storm in Alabama has done damage to the amount of $5,000,000. The cotton crop will be short 40,000 bales....Bartley Kerlegan drowned at Woonsocket, R. I., on the 20th....On the 19th three women were drowned in Millbury, Mass., while bathing ...A torpedo was thrown into a house in San Francisco on the 19th, which wrecked the building, but killed no one. Alfred Sears killed at Durham, N. H., on the 19th, by the caving in of a bank....The steamer Queen was burned at Eastport, Me., on the 20th; loss $20,000....The steamer New England was wrecked on a rock off Eastport, Me., on the 22d, in a dense fog. All the passengers were saved... A man named Schultz shot two men, mistaking them for deer, at Chateaugay Lake, on the 20th ....Prof. A. Birdsmore of Chicago was drowned at Cape May on the 22d....Two little girls were buried in a mine in Scranton, Pa., on the 23d.... A boy and girl named Lescar, and two men, were carried over Niagara Falls on the 26th.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE Swiss of New York held a great festival on the 21st and 22d....More frauds are reported in the Custom House. A near relative of Senator Morrill's of Vt., is said to be implicated.... Four deaths of a violent nature, from intemperance, took place on the 22d....The city is looking for a parade ground for the 12th inst.... The first bale of new cotton has reached the city. It came from Galveston, Texas....Hon. Thomas Murphy denies that he ever gave a cent towards Gen. Grant's Long Branch cottage.... Miss Mansfield has appeared as a witness in the Barnard trial against the Judge. .Williamsburgh has held a great Greeley ratification meeting....There are rumors that the Erie R. R. Co., will begin a suit against Daniel Drew for 100,000 shares of stock ...A second long letter has been received by the Herald from Dr. Livingstone, regarding his explorations, and the slave-hunters in Central Africa.. .An effort is to be made to release Stokes on bail. .A severe storm passed over the city on the 26th. Many cellars were flooded....The German Band has sailed for home, after making $45,000.

Crimes.

JAMES CLOONAN of New York city died on the 20th from wounds received in a dog-fight on the 4th, by James Fluhan .On the 21st a woman named Margaret Brown died from kicks received by Patrick Dwyer in N. Y. city,...James Smith of New York city was shot by Nicholas White, on the 21st, inst ...Tom Lowry, the notorious outlaw of North Carolina, was killed on the 20th. ....Alderman McMullin of Philadelphia was shot on the 22d by Hugh Mara, a pardoned convict.

Obituaries.

E. B. RUDD, a young and promising lawyer of New York ...F. Flake, editor and manager of Flake's Galveston Bulletin. He died suddenly in New London, Conn....Hon. Andrew Stewart, a representative man of Pennsylvania.....A. W. Randall, Johnson's Postmaster-General, at Elmira, on the 25th, aged 53.....The Duc de Guise, grandson of King Louis Phillippe, in Paris, on the 25th, of scarlet fever....Commodore W. C. Nicholson, in Philadelphia, on the 25th, aged 78....Mr. Geo. Dexter of the American News Company, at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 16th....Hon. Wm. M. Converse of Franklin, Conn Maj. Samuel Barrett of Jamestown, N. Y.

Fires.

PLANING MILL of Evans & Co., at Buffalo, on the 20th; loss $100,000. Nine hundred men are out of work....Paper mill at Saugerties, N. Y., on the 19th; loss $300,000....Depot at Berlin Falls, N. H. One man killed....On the 24th the house of Ralph Waldo Emerson, at Concord, Mass.; loss $5,000. Mr. E. saved his library... On the 25th a mill, factories, and lumber piles in Rochester, N. Y.; loss from $50,000 to $60,000 ... On the 25th, car shops, planing mills, etc., in Philadelphia; loss $200,000 ... Three dwellings in West Roxbury, Mass., on the 25th; loss $7,000 ....The Roman Catholic Protectory in Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., on the 25th. The school contained 500 girls; loss $175,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE Geneva Board of Arbitration will preserve profound secrecy....The London Observer thinks a trivial award to America will result in a dangerous feeling...The decision of the Emperor William relative to the San Juan boundary question is not expected until September....There has been a great uproar at Marseilles over the performance of Ragabas. The French Assembly may adjourn on the 4th of August ...Cholera is gaining a foothold in Central and Western Russia. Moscow is suffering from it. The deaths are 8 to 1. Thousands of people have fled the city....On the 18th an attempt was made to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain. Three of the assassins were arrested, and two killed on the spot. Many shots were fired at the royal carriage. There has been great rejoicing throughout Spain and Italy over the King's escape....The Mikado of Japan has received the representatives of the United States standing, a special compliment ....The grave-diggers of London are on a strike ....The case of the Florida has been considered at Geneva; the cases of the Boston, Sallie, Jeff Davis, Joy and Music have been dismissed. The Court of Arbitration at Geneva is said to have awarded the United States $2,600,000 for the Florida. The case of the Alabama is up....The assailants of the King of Spain were hired assassins. It is believed they are the same as those who killed Gen. Prim.... The Mikado of Japan has received Rear-Admiral Jenkins....England is considering the question of expelling the Jesuits... Coal is advancing in England....The triumph of President Thiers on the taxation question is complete....The Government of Hayti is unpopular and may break down ...The Mexican Government has taken measures to suppress kidnapping.....England protests at Geneva against any evidence showing animus on her part ...The English Foreign office has received dispatches from Dr. Livingstone....On the 25th three more Communists were shot at Satory, France....President Juarez of Mexico died on the 18th, from apoplexy. The Presidency now devolves upon Tejada, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court The French coal miners have been on a strike. In a conflict with the troops they were repulsed... Catacazy has been dismissed the Russian service....The Spaniards killed fourteen members of the Fanoie expedition to Cuba....The Orangemen of Toronto, Canada, have held an immense procession.... Mayor Yuri of Yedo, has sailed for New York ....Don Carlos, of Spain, is in Lausanne... The miners' strike in France is serious, and the President promises 100,000 men to put it down ....Gen. Sickles has withdrawn his resignation as Minister to Spain....All Mexico is in deep mourning for Juarez....The French Assembly has passed the entire Tariff bill.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Report of Judges to the General Committee Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, on the United States Watch Co.'s (Giles, Wales & Co.) Watches, Marion. *Gentlemen*:—The Judges appointed to examine into the merits of the articles contained in Class 10, beg leave to make the following report: No. 1650, United States Watch Company, Marion, New Jersey.—These Watch movements, the result of American capital, skill and perseverance, as specimens of this branch of science and manufacture rival those of European make. The watches exhibited by this Company are of all grades, from that of the most exact timekeeper to the cheaper kind for the million. All are excellent of the kind, and are too well known and appreciated by the people to need further comment. First Premium is awarded to the United States Watch Company.

E. S. WAYNE,
JAMES POWELL,
WILLIAM M. DAVIS, } Judges.

Plantation Bitters.—As a preventive of, and cure for, diseases generated by malaria, and as a specific for dyspepsia, rheumatism, and all nervous and bilious affections, it is admitted to be absolutely unapproached. Plantation Bitters may be fairly pronounced the Favorite Household Tonic and Alterative of the Western Hemisphere.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. C. G. Dodd, Bloomfield, New Jersey, has used a $50 Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine since 1860, in family and general sewing, without repairs, and but one needle broken. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 29, 1872.

DURING the week past the general business of the City was very quiet. In Wall Street there is so little doing in the way of speculation on the Stock Exchange that Money on temporary loan is from 3 to 5 per cent., and while the operators in the Gold Room who believe in higher rates than 114@114¼ per cent. continue their manipulations, the movement excites little attention among the Bankers and Importers, who are chiefly interested in the course of the Gold premium. The shipments of Gold are larger in July than last year, but since January 1 they are very nearly even, say $51,000,000 against $50,500,000 for the seven months last season.

The destruction by fire of the Jersey City machine shops of the Erie Road, on Thursday night, created something of a flutter for a day or two in the Stock of the Road in Wall Street, resulting in a decline, however, of only one or two per cent.

There is a fair export demand for Breadstuffs and Provisions—$1,250,000 in value for the week—but the receipts are moderate by Canal, and not above the average by the Railroads. There has been some extra diversion of the Grain trade from Chicago and other lake ports to Montreal, *via* the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence, this season, and it is by no means certain that New York will not soon feel the loss of this movement.

The Importers will be busy this week in withdrawing Goods from Bond, the reduced Tariff coming into full operation on Thursday, Aug. 1.

The changes in the City Bank movement the week past are not important. The Deposits continue to come in from the Country, in the shape of interior Bank balances, and it will probably be September before the tide turns and Money improves in demand and rates of Interest.

The table below of Stock quotations is on a generally small business, the chief operations, of a speculative nature, being in Erie and Pacific Mail.

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	114½	N. Y. Central	98
U. S. 6s of 1881	117⅞	Erie	51½
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	115½	Lake Shore	92⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	116¼	Rock Island	112
U. S. 10-40s	113	Wabash	76½
New 5s	113¾	Northwest	75½
U. S. Currency 6s	114½	Do. Preferred	92½
N. Y. Hoonty 7s	106	St. Paul	56½
Tennessees	73	Do. Preferred	79¼
South Carolinas	29	Union Pacific	38
Missouris	94½	Adams Express	98
Central Pacifics	101¼	Pacific Mail	76½
Union Pacifics	30	United States Exp's	85½
Western Telegraph	75¼	American Express	74

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 29, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,620,000	Meal, bbls	2,650
Oats, "	902,000	Flour, "	41,000
Wheat, "	627,500	Eggs, "	4,962
Rye, "	15,900	Cotton, bales	1,486
Barley, "	—	Hops, "	92
Malt, "	82,000	Wool "	3,120
Seed, "	600	Butter, pkgs	12,100
Beans, "	109	Cheese, "	116,400
Meal, bags	1,384	Lard, "	3,268
Peanuts "	2,865	Dried fruits, pkgs	81
Pork, bbls.	236	Cut Meats "	2,319

Beans and Peas.—Trade has been very light in beans the last few days, and holders have shown more disposition to realize.

The quotations are, for prime medium, $3.20@3.25; fair do., $2.75; prime marrowfats, $3.45@3.50; fair do., $3.10; prime kidney, $3.30@3.40; fair do. $3; red kidney, $2@3. Peas, for green, $1.70@1.80; Southern B. E., per two-bushel bag, $2.25@2.50.

Beeswax.—The market is well supplied with Western, and prices are again easier. 34½@35c. for Western, and 35@35½c. for Southern.

Butter.—The market has been favored with cool nights and moderated weather generally, and trade has daily improved. Prices are not quotably changed, and, as before, only fresh express packages will bring out highest rates for Western. The improved weather induces holders to display some of their stale stock, with the hope of diminishing some of that surplus, but the demand is not of a character that admits the venture; besides, the bad reputation that a large portion of the stock has obtained, will for a long time prevent it from entering into competition with even the poorer grades of fresh arrivals. Shippers are moving a few hundred packages, but not fast enough to tell upon the supply of damaged Western. Should good weather continue, we may expect a renewed call from the East. Some parcels bought for that use several weeks ago have only within the past week been telegraphed for. Fine pails are quoted as before. Perhaps a little more State than is arriving could be used, as choice pails are not abundant; still no better prices can be named for even fine State. Receipts latterly are in better order, and this fact greatly stimulates a feeling for buying in rather larger lots.

The quotations are:—State pails, choice, 28@30c.; other, 22@26c.; State selections, 20@21c.; good to prime firkins, 24@26c.; do. half tubs, 24@26c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 18@19c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.

Cheese.—We have had the largest business in this market the past week on record. With receipts of fully 116,000 boxes the market at the close is almost cleared. Exporters have been so anxious to obtain stock that they have been buying as fast as received at the depots, paying very little attention to marks. It is very evident that factorymen have been sending along all the stock they could possibly market, as a good part of the arrivals are badly cured. The cable reports have been of strong markets, and an advance in prices here has been established. At the close there is rather a weak feeling. We quote State factory fine at 12@12¼c.; good do. 10¾@11¼c.; common do. 9¾c.; skimmed as low as 3c.; State dairy, 10½@11c. for prime, fair do., 9½@10c.; Ohio factory 10½@11½c.

Cotton.—The crop advices are favorable and prices are again lower. Sales are mainly to spinners.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Good Ordinary	19½	19¾	19¾	19¾
Low Middling	21	21¼	21¼	21½
Middling	22	22¼	22¼	22½
Good Middling	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅞

Dried Fruits—Trade is opening in pitted cherries with fair sales at 20c.; other articles are dull at unchanged prices.

We quote cherries at 20c.; raspberries, 30@32c.; blackberries, 11c.; apples, new State, quarters, 8½ 9¼c.; extra sliced, 11¾@12c.; Southern new, quarters, 6@7c.; do. fine sliced, 10c.; new prime Western, 7¼@8¼c.; common Western, 6@8c.; unpeeled peaches, 5@5¼c. for quarters; 6@6¼c. for halves; peeled peaches, 17@19c. for North Carolina, 13@14c. for Virginia, and 15@16c. for Georgia; plums, State, 27@28c.; a few new raspberries 25c., and do. blackberries offered at 8c.

Eggs.—The old stock is entirely cleared off the market, and dealers have moderate daily receipts to find a market for. Prices have been advanced and there is a firm feeling at the close. Sales of Western at 20@21c.; State and Pennsylvania, 21@22c.; Jersey, 22@24.

Flour.—Prices have shown very little change, if anything, they are more in the seller's favor. The arrivals are moderate, and there is not sufficient fresh ground stock to meet the demand. The export movement is moderate.

Superfine State	$5 50	@	5 75
Common extra do	6 10	@	6 50
Good to choice do	6 55	@	6 80
Fancy do	6 55	@	7 25
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 30	@	5 75
Extra do	6 10	@	6 45
Choice extra do	6 50	@	7 30
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	6 45	@	6 75
Trade brands do	6 80	@	8 40
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 20	@	8 75
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 00	@	8 75
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 25	@	9 00
Good to choice do	9 05	@	10 75
Extra Southern	6 85	@	8 80
Good to choice do	8 85	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 10	@	5 00
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 85	@	4 85

Fresh Fruits.—Apples arrive largely in excess of the demand, and prices for ordinary N. J. are very low. Southern are quoted at $1@1.75 per bbl.; fancy, including Red Astrican, $2@3.50 do. Summer Pippins and Sweet Bergh $1.75@2.25; Sour Bergh, $1.75@2. Pears begin to show. Bartletts have been picked too green. They have quoted as high as $5@7 per crate. Other fancy pears, $6@7 per bbl.; common and Sugar pears, $2@3.50 do. Blackberries are in demand at 15@20c. for Delaware and N. J. seedlings. Whortleberries, $3.75@4.00. Cherries and raspberries are about done. Peaches begin to assert their position in the steady demand for fruit, and very good qualities have been on sale throughout the week. We shall not have the abundant supply of the past two years; the dry, hot weather has greatly diminished the crop in Delaware. Delaware crate, prime, $3@4; do. fine to good, $2@3; Virginia, $1@2; poor to fair New Jersey windfalls, 50c@$1 per basket. Augusta watermelons, prime, $60@75 per 100; small, $30. Norfolk nutmegs, per bbl., $2. There has been a movement in Virginia peanuts at $1.90@2, and the market is firm at that price.

Grain.—Spring grades of wheat have advanced with some speculative inquiry. Sales at $1.45@$1.49 for No. 2 in store; $1.49@1.50 for No. 1 do.; $1.58@1.64 for winter red Western; $1.67@1.73 for amber Western. Rye is higher. Sales of Western at 71c. Oats are dull and weak, at 42@43½c. for Western, 44@47c. for Ohio. Barley malt is firm, at $1.10@1.20 for two and four-rowed State, $1.30 for Canada. Corn is higher, with an active trade; sales at 58@61c. for steamer lots, 62c. for sailing do.

Hay and Straw.—The arrivals are moderate, and prices are steadily held. Sales at $1 for old shipping; $1.20@1.45 for retail qualities; salt, $1; clover, 60@70c. The best qualities of new sell at from $1@1.15. Straw at $1.05@1.10 for long rye, 85@90c. for short rye; 75@80c. for oat.

Hops.—Sales are of prime lots, to meet wants of brewers, at steady prices.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 22@65; Eastern do., 22@60c.; Western do., 22@30c.; Yearlings do., '70, 10@30c.; Olds do., '69, 10@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@65c.

Poultry and Game.—Live Poultry—Spring chickens 75c.@1.12 per pair, ¾ m. 28@30c. Fowls—Jersey, 21@23c.; do. Western, 20@21c. Turkeys—Jersey, 18@20c.; Western, do., 18@20c. Roosters per lb., 12@13. Ducks—Jersey, pair, $1.25@1.50; Western, 75c. Geese—Western, $1.75@2. Woodcock are salable at 87½@1.

Provisions.—There have been some pretty liberal transactions in pork, August being the principle month operated for. Prices have touched $14 for that month, but at the close there is only a light demand at $13.70. On cash round lots nothing was done. Jobbing parcels sold at $13.60@13.87 for ordinary to fresh inspected; Extra prime $11, which is better. Prime mess $12.50. Beef nominal at the following: We quote plain mess, bbls., $8@10; extra mess, do., $10@12; prime mess, tcs., $12@14; India mess, do., $17@20. Cut meats are firm for both pickled and smoked, with continued high prices and scarcity of hogs. We quote city smoked hams, 15@17c.; city smoked shoulders, 6¾@7c.; pickled bellies, boxed, 6@7¾c.; do. loose, 7@7½c.; pickled hams, Western, 13@14c.; do. city, 14@15¾c.; Western hams, in tight tcs., 12@13c., according to brand; pickled shoulders, 8½@9c.; shoulders in dry salt, boxed, 5¾@6¾c.; fresh hams, 12½@13½c. Lard is drooping; for spot steam contract 9c. is bid, 9¼c. for August, and 9½c. for September; New Western, 8¾c., and city 8¾c. for steam and kettle, and 8c. for No. 1. Bacon is in active demand, and prices are much stronger. Long clear at 7½@7¾c.; short do., 8¼@8½c.; short rib, 7¾c. Tallow weak at 9 1-16 for city, and 8¾@9c. for good to fine. Country Stearine, 9¾@10c.

Seed.—Grasses are lower. Michigan and Indiana 9¾@10c. State, 10¼@10½c. Timothy at $3.25@3.50.

Tobacco.—Prices of Kentucky leaf are unchanged. There is a moderate trade from exporters, and a good

home demand. For Seedleaf business has been very light; the recent free trade seems to have about met temporary wants of shippers. Prices are held with confidence, as stocks are not excessive. Virginia common to good lugs, 7½@8½c.; low to medium leaf, 9@10½c.; good to fine, 11@15c.; dark wrappers, 12@15c.; bright, 20@40c.; smokers, 12@17c.

New crop Kentucky.	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	8½@ 9 c.	9 @ 9½c.
Common to medium leaf	9½@10	9½@10½
Good do	10½@11	11 @12½
Fine do	11½@12½	13 @14
Selections	13 @14	15 @16
New crop Seedleaf.		
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	14	@16
seconds	26	@35
New York State running lots	10	@13½
Pennsylvania do medium	12	@14
fair	15	@17
fine	18	@22
Ohio, running lots	10½@15	
Wisconsin and Western	8½@10	

Vegetables.—There is a fair demand for potatoes and prices are not materially changed, though quality favors buyers. Garden truck is abundant, and must be in good order to bring the extreme prices. Tomatoes are in demand. Norfolks not wanted.

New potatoes, L. I., bbl., $2@2.37; do. Jersey, $2@2.37 Southern, $1@2. Tomatoes, $1.00@1.50; Squash, ₱ bbl., $1.25@2.25, white and yellow. Cucumbers, ₱ 100, 50c. Onions, Bermuda, 50c. Turnips, ₱ bbl., $1@1.50. Cabbages, bbl., $6@7. Large Dutch cabbages, $10@12. Green corn, ₱ 100, 62c.@$1.50. Marrow squash, ₱ bbl., $1.00 for Southern and $1.50 for Northern. Onions, ₱ bbl., $2@3.00.

Whisky—is a shade firmer, with a fair inquiry; sales of Western at 91c.

Wool.—Sales of fleeces are still made with difficulty. There is scarcely any of the new clip arriving, as but few lots have changed hands at the West, owing to the high prices named. The asking prices at the West range from 57@65c., but buyers' bids are fully 5 cents ₱ lb. under these figures. Fine foreign grades are in good demand from manufacturers, with steady prices paid. Sales of Pennsylvania fleeces at 65c.; new Western, 65c.; unwashed Western, 52c. Old fleeces, 58c.; super. pulled, 75c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., July 27, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending July 27 was brisk, with an advance in prices over last week of fully one cent per pound. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to about 800 boxes, and sales were made at 9½@10¼c.

The offerings from factories were very large, amounting to between 11,000 and 12,000 boxes, 8,000 of which were sold. The highest point reached was 12½c. We give quotations of leading transactions as follows:

West Schuyler	11¾	Newport Hill	10¾
Short lots	11¾	Beecher	11
Schuyler	11¾	Christmar	10½
Danube Cold Spring	11	Little Falls Central	11
Brown	11	Mannheim	11½
Stone Arabia	11½	Manheim Center	11¾
Houstngliver	10¾	Manheim Turnpike	11¾
Reyster	11	Mindenville	11¾
Dunkle	11¾	Mother Creek	11¾
A. Smith & Co.	11¾	Newport	11¾
Florida	11¾	Nichols	11¾
Herkimer Co. Union	11¾	Norway Ass'n	11¾
Avery & Ives	12	Paine's Hollow	11¾
Bates	11¾	Wm. Peck	11¾
Bethel	11½	Root	11¾
Brockett & Peter	11¾	Russell	11¾
Brocketts' Bridge	11¾	Smith Creek	11¾
Buell	11¾	M. S. Smith	10¾
Canajoharie	11¾	Snell's Bush	11¾
Cook & Ives	11¾	Stratford & Salisbury (small cheese	12¾
Countryman	11¾	Top Notch	11½
Cold Creek	11¾	Warren	11½
Craine's Corners	11¾	Zimmerman Creek	11¾
Dairy Valley	11	Zoller	11½
Wm. Dunkle	11½	Vanhornsville	11¾
Empire	11¾	Keys	11
Eatonville	11¼	Cold Brook	11¾
North Edefield	12		
Old Fairfield	12		

We have advices from abroad for the second week in July. Our London correspondent says American cheese is in demand at quotations, and the prices are given for extra fine at 58@60s.; fine, 56@57s.; second quality, 50@53s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—New English Cheddar, 66@76s.; Wiltshire double, 55@63s.; Cheshire medium, 52@62s.; fine, 70@80s; Scotch, new, 61@66. Dutch cheese.—Edams, 50@56s.; Gondas, 46@52s.; Derby shape, 50@56s. In butter, the best descriptions of foreign sell in London at an advance. We quote, Chonnells, 110s.; Normandy extra, 108s.; Canadian, 50@56s.

The corresponding prices last year for butter and cheese were:—American cheese, 60s. Clonnells butter, 120s.

The weather in Herkimer, N. Y., is cooler, with a heavy fall of rain on Sunday and Sunday night. Pastures are good for the season, and cows are yielding fair returns in milk.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1872.

THERE has been quite an increase in the receipts of cattle and sheep, with a falling off in hogs. The long heated term has given place to cooler weather, which increases the demand for meats. In the face of very large supplies of cattle, the market rules rather stronger than it did one week ago. There has been some call for stock of different kinds for further feeding—grass been very good. Late rains give promise of fine pastures at a time when we frequently have a drouth. Taken as a whole, the season is an unusually good one for graziers.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	8,765	133	2,311	29,767	25,893
" last week	7,716	101	2,375	22,059	28,341
Corresponding week last year	8,266	91	2,495	30,229	23,979
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,133	25,177

Beeves.—It will be seen from the above figures that the past has been one of the large cattle weeks. There was a good showing on Monday, and stock has come forward freely since. The quality, however, has not been up to the standard. Not that there were many Texans, but that some of the Western natives were quite inferior to the Texans. The call was for good cattle, while the yards generally were filled with half-fed grass steers. Some choice cattle were on sale Monday, and brought 13¾c. Such would do it now, but we are getting none good enough to exceed 13c. These are prime, but not double extra. The general prices for such as are sent in are 11¾@12¾c. Accounts from the Far Southwest speak of swollen streams which prevent Texan cattle from reaching Kansas, save in limited quantities. The run of this kind of stock will probably fall short of last year's drive. It is considerably behind now. Just at the close our markets lag; here and there is some unsold stock, but the prospect is good for Monday.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ lb	13 @ 13¼	12¾ @ 13
Good to prime	12 @ 12¾	11¾ @ 12¾
Ordinary to medium	10¾ @ 11¾	10 @ 11¾
Lowest grade	8½ @ 10	8 @ 9½
Average sales	11¾ @ —	11¼ @ —

Hogs—These have further improved under light arrivals. The market rules strong at 6¾@6¾c, few light pigs selling at 6¾c., dressed. They have gone up in like proportion at the West.

Milch Cows—Have had a slow sale during the entire week. The offerings have been free while the demand runs light. The unusually good pastures, for this season of the year, cause cows to hold out remarkably well in milk, so that fewer animals suffice. Again, during the very hot weather, when it was impossible to get enough milk, the great and small producers of that article stocked up heavily with cows and have no use for more. Prices rule lower, or at $30@40 each, the average being from $50@55.

Sheep and Lambs.—While there is no decline in sheep, lambs are falling off, and it is time they should. They have kept up remarkably well until late in the season. They usually decline much earlier. Even now a few right fine 60 ℔. Jersey lambs might sell at 12c., but 11½c. is really the top of the market, with common to fair Western at 8¾@10½c. Prime State and Western sell at 10¾@11c. Sheep are quotable at 5¾@6c. for quite thin to scarcely medium, and 6¾@6¾c. for good to prime, choice lots going at 7c., and one or two extra parcels at 7½c. Fat sheep are scarce, but ordinary and medium lambs glut the market.

Veal Calves.—These fully hold their own. In fact, they almost admit of quoting higher, a few odd calves of extra quality selling at 10c.; wholepens sell at 9½c. without rejecting any, but they must all be good. The best size to suit the butcher is from 125 to 150 lbs. Those of larger size, and known as grass or buttermilk calves are now sold by the head at $9@12 each. Fair veals are worth 8½@9c.

LATEST.—Monday, July 29, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 147 cars at Communipaw, 64 at 100th St., and 30 at Weekawken, making 4,123 for sale. This light run, added to a good demand, with favorable weather, caused an advance of ½c. per lb., and the market was very active. Prime steers sold at 13@13¼c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 9¼ car loads at Communipaw, 16 at 48th St., and 16 40th St., making 8,771 on sale. The market ruled weak at Saturday's prices for sheep, and nearly ¼c. lower for lambs, very few selling above 10¼c., while some thin lots went at 8c. Most sales were at 9@10c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 21 car loads at Communipaw and 33 at 40th St., making 8,243. The only change is a stronger tone, without much advance. A few pigs reached 6¾c. dressed. Live are worth 5@5¼c.

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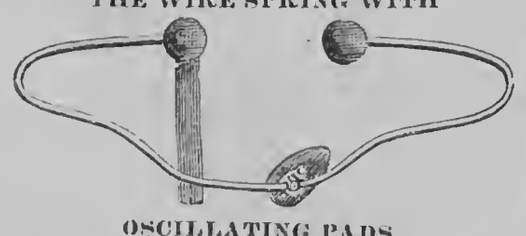

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Societies, Etc.

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Pennsylvania State Ag'l Society,
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Will be Held at the City of Erie,
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 17th, to continue Four Days.

The competition is coextensive with the United States and Provinces, and the citizens of the several States and the Dominion are cordially invited to compete for our prizes. There is no Entry Fee charged. For Premium Lists, and other information, apply to either of the undersigned, at Harrisburg, until August 20th, after which date headquarters will be at Erie.

JACOB R. EBY, President.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.
ELBRIDGE MCCONKEY, Cor. Secretary.
Harrisburg, Pa., June 1, 1872.

Northern Ohio Fair.

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THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Northern Ohio Fair Association,
WILL BE HELD
On their Beautiful Fair Grounds, in the CITY OF CLEVELAND,
ON THE
9th to 13th days of September, 1872.

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AT ELMIRA,
Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4.
COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

☞ ENTRIES may be made at any time until Aug. 31st, after which no entries, except of Fruits and Flowers, will be received.

☞ PREMIUM LISTS are now ready, and will be forwarded by mail to all applicants.

The Society having been enabled, by the liberality of the citizens of Elmira and Chemung County, to enter (under an arrangement by which the Fairs are to be held at that city once in three years) upon permanent grounds, with permanent buildings, can this year offer better and more ample accommodation to Exhibitors than ever before.

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AGENTS WANTED.

"EAGAN'S COMPOSITION."

(Patented March 5, 1867.)

Used in laying streets, roadways, sidewalks, in lining cellars, cisterns, vats, and in the manufacture of sewers and sewer-pipe, water-pipe, drain-pipe, gas-pipe, roofing and architectural ornaments.

STREETS.

Eagan's Improved Macadam pavement for streets is destined to take the place of all other forms of pavement, for the reasons, viz:

It is cheaper, more durable, more easily and perfectly repaired. Is impervious to water, and no atmospheric change will affect it.

It is free from mud and dust, and is noiseless.

It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

DURABILITY.

The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

SIDEWALKS.

Eagan's Composition is peculiarly adapted for sidewalks, and lawn walks, private roadways, gutters, etc. It can be made into blocks and laid in squares or diamond form, or made one continuous sheet, covering arched work more perfectly than the largest flagstone, and at one-fourth the expense.

Walks made of it have a smooth, hard and even surface, pleasant to walk upon, always clean and free of ice, and of as great durability as if made of the best flagstone. Sidewalks made under Eagan's patent cost but little if any more than if made of plank, and are as durable as rock.

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Made of this composition, is far superior to the common felt roofs that are made of gravel, felt, coal-tar and pitch. The latter is liable to run in warm climates and to crack in cold. By the peculiar chemical combinations in this composition both of these objections are obviated, and a roof produced equal to slate, at a cost of about one-third as much per square.

CELLAR BOTTOMS AND SIDES,

Lined with this composition, from one to two inches thick, keep perfectly dry and warm in winter and cool in summer, and are rat and vermin proof.

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Floors made of it may be painted any color; and are as pleasant to tread upon as if made of wood.

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Eagan's Composition is impervious to water and insoluble in acids, making it just the thing for lining vats in breweries and manufactories of most kinds. It is equally well adapted for cisterns, much better than the best hydraulic cements, and not subject to decay from any cause.

PIPING.

Piping made of Eagan's Composition has been in use for five years in San Francisco, Cal., where it was first invented. It has given entire satisfaction, almost entirely superseding all other kinds of piping for sewers or drains. It is easily and cheaply made, and has the advantage of being made at any place without a great outlay of money for machinery, tools, buildings or materials.

Pipes can be made of any required size, are cheaper, and will sustain a greater external or internal pressure than any other kind of cement pipe.

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As a cement it is acknowledged, by scientific men who have examined it, to be the strongest known. A wall built of brick or stone, and this cement used as a mortar, would be perfectly solid as if made of a solid rock.

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Sea walls can be built with this material in combination with broken rock, more rapidly and cheaper than in any other way.

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First premiums have been awarded to Eagan's Composition from the following Fairs:

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Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, 1868.
Sonoma County Fair, at Petaluma, Cal., 1869.
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, at St. Louis, 1869.
New Jersey State Fair, 1870.
It has been exhibited at no other Fairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

OFFICE OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, MO., 28th March, 1871.

This specimen of Pacific Concrete, (Eagan's Patent,) was taken from the Union Street Railroad of St. Louis, Mo., where it has been in use since December, 1869. Since that date the teams of the railroad have passed over that portion of the track where the concrete is used, 200 *times each day*, while that same portion of the track is constantly used by other teams and vehicles of the city. This pavement has received no repairs whatever, and shows but little wear after constant use for sixteen months (now 22 months). In summer it is free from dust, and in winter brings with it no inconvenience from snow and ice. The Macadamizing at either end of this block of concrete is renewed three times each year, is soft and wet when much water is used, and in all probability will require such renewing for several years to come before the concrete needs repairing. The block of Pacific Concrete in the track of the Union Railroad has given entire satisfaction. WM. STORK, Sup't.

This Company will take contracts in any city of the United States to make Macadamized Pavements, and will guarantee them to last twenty years, and keep them in repair for a small percentage. Will also supply orders for Drain, Sewer, Water and Gas Pipe. Roofing for sale.

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D. D. T. MOORE, Director.

☞ All communications should be addressed

National Asphalt Composite Co.,
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Office second floor.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

STOKES is to be tried in Saratoga.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON is visiting Newport.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL is coming to this country.

MADAME RUDERSDORFF speaks six languages.

BISHOP SIMPSON is summering at Long Branch.

GUSTAVE DORE has injured his health by overwork.

ONE of Rachel's sons is a cashier in a Marseilles bank.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND and family are in Washington, Conn.

SENATOR SUMNER is going to the White Sulphur Springs.

MRS. ELLIOT is writing a work on "Old Court Life in France."

A. T. STEWART gives $20,000 to the Liberal Republicans.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER is to have a $16,000 residence in Chicago.

MISS NILSSON'S friends on this side of the water are sending her wedding presents.

THOMAS MURPHY denies that he paid anything towards Grant's Long Branch cottage.

SETH GREEN of Rochester, N. Y., has been invited to visit France. The Minister of Agriculture has sent him a valuable gold medal.

BRAVE AND BOLD;

Or, The Fortunes of Robert Rushton.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.,

Author of Abner Holden's Bound Boy, Ragged Dick, Sink or Swim, Rough and Ready, Ben, The Luggage Boy, Luck and Pluck, etc.

THE main school-room in the Millville Academy was lighted up, and the various desks were occupied by boys and girls of different ages from ten to eighteen, all busily writing under the general direction of Professor George W. Granville, Instructor in Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. He was a traveling teacher, and generally had two or three evening schools in progress in different places at the same time. In a course of twelve lessons, for which he charged the very moderate price of a dollar, he contrived to impart considerable instruction. His course in Millville had been unusually successful. There were a hundred pupils on his list, and there had been no disturbance during the course of lessons.

At nine precisely, Professor Granville struck a small bell, and said, in rather a nasal voice:

"You will now stop writing."

There was a little confusion as the books were closed and the pens were wiped.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the professor, placing one arm under his coat tails and extending the other in an oratorical attitude, "this evening completes the course of lessons which I have had the honor and pleasure of giving you. I have endeavored to impart to you an easy and graceful penmanship, such as may be a recommendation to you in after life. It gives me pleasure to state that many of you have made great proficiency, and equaled my highest expectations. There are others, perhaps, who have not been fully sensible of the privileges which they enjoyed. I would say to you all that perfection is not yet attained. You will need practice to reap the full benefit of my instructions. Should my life be spared, I shall hope next winter to give another course of writing lessons in this place, and I hope I may then have the pleasure of meeting you again as pupils. Let me say in conclusion that I thank you for your patronage and for your good behavior during this course of lessons, and at the same time I bid you good-by."

With the closing words Professor Granville made a low bow, and placed his hand on his heart, as he had done probably fifty times before, on delivering the same speech, which was the stereotyped form in which he closed his evening schools.

There was a thumping of feet, mingled with clapping of hands, as the professor closed his speech, and a moment later a boy of sixteen, occupying one of the front seats, rose, and, advancing with easy self-possession, drew from his pocket a gold pencil case, containing also a pen, and spoke as follows:

"Professor Granville, the members of your writing class, desirous of testifying their appreciation of your services as teacher, have contributed to buy this gold pencil case, which, in their name, I have great pleasure in presenting to you. Will you receive with it our best wishes for your continued success as a teacher of penmanship?"

With these words he handed the pencil to the professor and returned to his seat.

The applause that ensued was perfectly terrific.

When silence again reigned, the professor arose and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I cannot give fitting utterance to the emotions that fill my heart at this most unexpected tribute of regard and mark of appreciation of my humble services. Believe me, I shall always cherish it as a most valued possession, and the sight of it will recall the pleasant, and, I hope, profitable hours which we have passed together this winter. To you in particular, Mr. Rushton, I express my thanks for the touching and eloquent manner in which you have made the presentation, and, in parting with you all, I echo your own good wishes, and shall hope that you may be favored with an abundant measure of health and prosperity."

This speech was also vociferously applauded. It was generally considered impromptu, but was in truth as stereotyped as the other.

"The professor made a bully speech," said more than one, after the exercises were over.

"So did Bob Rushton," said Edward Kent.

"I didn't see anything extraordinary in what he said," sneered Halbert Davis. "It seemed to me very commonplace."

"Perhaps you could do better yourself, Halbert," said Kent.

"Probably I could," said Halbert, haughtily.

"Why didn't you volunteer, then?"

"I didn't care to have anything to do with it," returned Halbert, scornfully.

"That's lucky," remarked Edward, "as there was no chance of your getting appointed."

"Do you mean to insult me?" demanded Halbert, angrily.

"No, I was only telling the truth."

Halbert turned away, too disgusted to make any reply. He was a boy of sixteen, of slender form and sallow complexion, dressed with more pretension than taste. Probably there was no boy present whose suit was of such fine material as his. But something more than fine clothes is needed to give a fine appearance, and Halbert's mean and insignificant features were far from rendering him attractive. However, self-deception is very common, and despite the testimony of his glass Halbert considered himself a young man of distinguished appearance, and was utterly blind to his personal defects.

What contributed to feed his vanity was his position as the son of the richest man in Millville. Indeed his father was superintendent, and part owner, of the great brick factory on the banks of the river in which hundreds found employment. Halbert found plenty to fawn upon him, and was in the habit of strutting around the village, swinging a light cane, neither a useful nor an ornamental member of the community.

After his brief altercation with Edward Kent he drew on a pair of kid gloves and looked about the room for Hester Paine, the lawyer's daughter, the reigning belle among the girls of her age in Millville. The fact was that Halbert was rather smitten with Hester, and had made up his mind to escort her home on this particular evening, never doubting that his escort would be thankfully accepted.

But he was not quick enough. Robert Rushton had already approached Hester, and said, "Miss Hester, will you allow me to see you home?"

"I shall be very glad to have your company, Robert," said Hester.

Robert was a general favorite. He had a bright, attractive face, strong and resolute when there was occasion, frank and earnest at all times. His clothes were neat and clean, but of a coarse, mixed cloth, evidently of low price, suiting his circumstances, for he was poor, and his mother and himself depended mainly upon his earnings in the factory for the necessaries of life. Hester Paine, being the daughter of a well-to-do lawyer, belonged to the village aristocracy, and so far as worldly wealth was concerned, was far above Robert Rushton. But such consideration never entered her mind as she frankly, and with real pleasure, accepted the escort of the poor factory boy.

Scarcely had she accepted than Halbert Davis approached, smoothing his kid gloves and pulling at his necktie.

"Miss Hester," he said, consequentially, "I shall have great pleasure in escorting you home."

"Thank you," said Hester, "but I am engaged."

"Engaged!" repeated Halbert, "and to whom?"

"Robert Rushton has kindly offered to take me home."

"Robert Rushton!" said Halbert, disdainfully. "Never mind! I will relieve him of his duty."

"Thank you, Halbert," said Robert, who was standing by, "I won't trouble you. I will see Miss Paine home."

"Your escort was accepted because you were the first to offer it," said Halbert.

"Miss Hester," said Robert, "I will resign in favor of Halbert, *if you desire it*."

"I don't desire it," said the young girl, promptly. "Come, Robert, I am ready if you are."

With a careless nod to Halbert, she took Robert's arm and left the school-house. Mortified and angry, Halbert looked after them, muttering, "I'll teach the factory boy a lesson. He'll be sorry for his impudence yet."

Mrs. Rushton and her son occupied a little cottage not far from the factory. Behind it were a few square rods of garden, in which Robert raised a few vegetables, working generally before or after his labor in the factory. They lived in a very plain way, but Mrs. Rushton was an excellent manager, and they never lacked the common comforts of life. The husband and father had followed the sea. Two years before he left the port of Boston as captain of the ship Norman, bound for Calcutta. Not a word had reached his wife and son since then, and it was generally believed that he had gone to the bottom of the sea. Mrs. Rushton regarded herself as a widow, and Robert, entering the factory, took upon himself the support of the family. He was now able to earn six dollars a week, and this, with his mother's earnings in braiding straw for a hat manufacturer in a neighboring town, supported them, though they were unable to lay up anything. The price of a term at the writing school was so small that Robert thought he could indulge himself in it, feeling that a good handwriting was a valuable acquisition, and might hereafter procure him employment in some business house. For the present he could not do better than to retain his place in the factory.

Robert was up at six the next morning. He spent half an hour in sawing and splitting wood enough to last his mother through the day, and then entered the kitchen, where breakfast was ready.

During the meal Mrs. Rushton appeared unusually grave and silent. At last she said—

"It is just two years to-day since your poor father left us for Boston to take command of his ship. I little thought then that I should never see him again!" and Mrs. Rushton sighed.

"It is strange we have never heard anything of the ship. Sometimes I think father may have escaped from the ship in a boat, and may be still alive."

"I used to think it possible, Robert; but I have given up all hopes of it. Two years have passed, and if your father were alive, we should have seen him or heard from him ere this."

"I am afraid you are right. There's one thing I can't help thinking of, mother," said Robert, thoughtfully. "How is it that father left no property? He received a good salary, did he not?"

"Yes; he had received a good salary for several years."

"He did not spend the whole of it, did he?"

"No, I am sure not. Your father was never extravagant."

"Didn't he ever speak to you on the subject?"

"He was not in the habit of speaking of his business; but just before he went away I remember his telling me that he had got some money invested; but how or where he did not inform me. Since his death I have looked everywhere in the house for some paper which would throw light upon it; but I have been able to find nothing. I do not care so much for myself, but I should be glad if you did not have to work so hard."

"Never mind me, mother; I'm young and strong. I can stand work—but it's hard on you."

"I am rich in a good son, Robert."

"And I in a good mother," said Robert. "And now, to change the subject. I suspect I have incurred the enmity of Halbert Davis."

He then, at the request of his mother, gave the particulars of his recent difficulty with Halbert.

"I am sorry you have incurred his enmity, Robert," she said. "You know his father is superintendent of the factory, and Halbert may prejudice him against you, and get you turned off."

"I don't think he would be quite so mean as that. We won't borrow trouble, mother. But time's up, and I must go."

Robert seized his hat and hurried to the mill. He was in his place when the great factory bell stopped ringing on the stroke of seven, and so escaped the fine which would have cut off one-quarter of a day's pay.

Meanwhile, Halbert Davis had passed an uncomfortable and restless night. He had taken a fancy to Hester Paine, and had fully determined to escort her home on the previous evening. Being much sought after among her young companions, it would have gratified his pride to have it known that she had accepted his company. But he had been cut out, and by Robert Rushton—one of his father's factory hands. This made his jealousy more intolerable, and humiliated his pride, and set him to work devising schemes for punishing Robert's presumption.

At twelve o'clock the factory bell pealed forth a welcome sound to the hundreds who were busily at work within the great building. It was the dinner-hour, and a throng of men, women, and children poured out of the great portals and hastened to their homes or boarding-houses to dine. Among them was Robert Rushton. As he was walking home with his usual quick, alert step, he came upon Halbert Davis, at the corner of the street.

Halbert was dressed carefully, and, as usual, was swinging his cane in his gloved hand. Robert would have passed him with a nod, but Halbert, who was waiting for him, called out:—

"I say, you fellow, stop a minute. I want to speak to you."

"If you are addressing me," said Robert, sharply, "you had better mend your manners."

"What do you mean?" demanded Halbert, his sallow face slightly flushing.

"My name is Robert Rushton. Call me by either of these names when you speak to me, and don't say 'you fellow.'"

"It seems to me," sneered Halbert, "that you are putting on airs for a factory boy."

"I am a factory boy, I acknowledge, and am not ashamed to acknowledge it. Is this all you have to say to me? If so, I will pass on, as I am in haste."

"I have something else to say to you. You were impudent to me last evening."

"Was I? Tell me how."

"Did you not insist on going home with Hester Paine, when I had offered my escort?"

"What of that?"

"You forget your place."

"My place was at Hester Paine's side, since she had accepted my escort."

"It was very presumptuous in a factory boy like you offering your escort to a young lady like Miss Paine."

"I don't see it," said Robert, independently; and I don't think it struck Hester in that light. I assure you we had a very agreeable walk."

Halbert was provoked and inflamed with jealousy, and the look with which he regarded our hero was by no means friendly.

"You mustn't regard yourself as Miss Paine's equal because she condescended to walk with you," he said. "You had better associate with those of your own class hereafter, and not push yourself in where your company is not agreeable."

"Keep your advice to yourself, Halbert Davis," said Robert, hotly, for he felt the insult conveyed in these words. "If I am a factory boy I don't intend to submit to your impertinence; and I advise you to be careful what you say. As to Miss Hester Paine, I shall not ask your permission to walk with her, but shall do so whenever she chooses to accept my escort. Has she authorized you to speak for her?"

"No; but——"

"Then wait till she does."

Halbert was so incensed that, forgetting Robert's superior strength, evident enough to any one who saw the two, one with his well-knit, vigorous figure, the other slender and small of frame, he raised his cane and struck our hero smartly upon the arm.

In a moment the cane was wrested from his grasp and applied to his own person with a sharp stinging blow which broke the fragile stick in two.

Casting the pieces upon the ground at his feet, Robert said, coolly:

"Two can play at that game, Halbert Davis. When you want another lesson come to me."

He passed his discomfited antagonist and hastened to the little cottage, where his mother was wondering what made him so much behind time.

Stung with mortification and more incensed against Robert than ever, Halbert hastened home. The house in which he lived was the largest and most pretentious in Millville. As he entered the dining-room, his mother saw by his face that something serious had disturbed him.

"What's the matter, Halbert?" she asked.

"Do you see this?" said Halbert, displaying the pieces of his cane.

"How did you break it?"

"I didn't break it."

"How came it broken, then?"

"Robert Rushton broke it."

"The Widow Rushton's son?"

"Yes; he's a low scoundrel," said Halbert, bitterly.

"What made him break it?"

"He struck me with it hard enough to break it, and then threw the pieces on the ground. I wouldn't mind it so much if he were not a low factory boy, unworthy of a gentleman's attention."

"How dared he touch you?" asked Mrs. Davis, angrily.

"Oh, he's impudent enough for anything. He walked home with Hester Paine last evening from the writing-school. I suppose she didn't know how to refuse him. I met him just now and told him he ought to know his place better than to offer his escort to a young lady like Hester. He got mad and struck me."

"It was very proper advice," said Mrs. Davis, who resembled her son in character and disposition, and usually sided with him in his quarrels. "I should think Hester would have more sense than to encourage a boy in his position."

"I have no doubt she was bored by his company," said Halbert, who feared on the contrary that Hester was only too well pleased with his rival, and hated him accordingly; "only she was too good-natured to say so."

"The boy must be a young brute to turn upon you so violently."

"That's just what he is."

"He ought to be punished for it."

"I'll tell you how it can be done," said Halbert. "Just you speak to father about it, and get him dismissed from the factory."

"Then he is employed in the factory?"

"Yes. He and his mother are as poor as poverty, and that's about all they have to live upon; yet he goes round with his head up as if he were a prince, and thinks himself good enough to walk home with Hester Paine."

"I never heard of anything so ridiculous."

"Then you'll speak to father about it, won't you?"

"Yes; I'll speak to him to-night. He's gone away for the day."

"That'll pay me for my broken cane," said Halbert, adding, in a tone of satisfaction: "I shall be glad to see him walking round the streets in rags. Perhaps he'll be a little more respectful then."

Meanwhile Robert decided not to mention to his mother his encounter with the young aristocrat. He knew it would do no good, and would only make her feel troubled. He thought himself with a little concern of the probable consequence of his action. He caught the malignant glance of Halbert on parting, and he knew him well enough to suspect that he would do what he could to have him turned out of the factory. This would certainly be a serious misfortune. Probably the entire income upon which his mother and himself had to depend did not exceed eight dollars a week, and of this he himself earned six. They had not more than ten dollars laid by for contingencies, and if he were deprived of work that would soon melt away. The factory furnished about the only avenue of employment open in Millville, and if he were discharged it would be hard to find any other remunerative labor.

Two years before, Captain Rushton, on the eve of sailing upon what proved to be his last voyage, called in the evening at the house of Mr. Davis, the Superintendent of the Millville factory. He found the superintendent alone, his wife and Halbert having gone out for the evening. He was seated at a table with a variety of papers spread out before him. These papers gave him considerable annoyance. He was preparing his semi-annual statement of account, and found himself indebted to the corporation in a sum three thousand dollars in excess of the funds at his command. He had been drawn into the whirlpool of speculation, and, through a New York broker, had invested considerable amounts in stocks, which had depreciated in value. In doing this he had made use, to some extent, of the funds of the corporation, which he was now at a loss how to replace. He was considering where he could apply for a temporary loan of three thousand dollars, when the captain entered. Under the circumstances he was sorry for the intrusion.

"Good evening, Captain Rushton," he said, with a forced smile. "Sit down. I am glad to see you."

"Thank you, Mr. Davis. It will be the last call I shall make upon you for a considerable time. I sail to-morrow for Calcutta."

"Indeed—that is a long voyage. But I hope it may prove a prosperous one."

"Thank you. If things go well I expect to come home with quite an addition to my little savings. And that brings me to the object of my visit this evening. You must know, Mr. Davis, I have saved up, in the last ten years, a matter of five thousand dollars."

"Five thousand dollars!" repeated the superintendent, pricking up his ears.

"Yes; it has been saved by economy and self-denial. Wouldn't my wife be surprised if she knew her husband were so rich?"

"Your wife doesn't know of it?" asked the superintendent, surprised.

"Nothing at all. I have told her I have something, and she may suppose I have a few hundred dollars, but I have never told her how much. I want to surprise her some day."

"Just so."

"Now, Mr. Davis, for the object of my errand. I am no financier, and know nothing of investments. I suppose you do. I want you to take this money and take care of it while I am gone on this present voyage. I meant to make inquiries myself for a suitable investment, but I have been summoned by my owners to leave at a day's notice, and have no time for it. Can you oblige me by taking care of the money?"

"Certainly, captain," said the superintendent, briskly. "I shall have great pleasure in obliging an old friend."

"I am much obliged to you."

"Don't mention it. I have large sums of my own to invest, and it is no extra trouble to look after your money. Am I to pay the interest to your wife?"

"No. I have left a separate fund in a savings bank for her to draw upon. As I told you, I want to surprise her by-and-by. So not a word, if you please, about this deposit."

"Your wishes shall be regarded," said the superintendent. "Have you brought the money with you?"

"Yes," said the captain, drawing from his pocket a large wallet. "I have the whole amount here in large bills. Count, if you please, and see that it is all right."

The superintendent took the roll of bills from the hands of his neighbor, and counted them over twice.

"It is quite right," he said. "Here are five thousand dollars. Now let me write you a receipt."

He drew before him a sheet of paper, and, dipping his pen in the inkstand, wrote a receipt in the usual form, which he handed back to the captain, who received it and put it back in his wallet.

"Now," said the captain, in a tone of satisfaction, "my most important business is transacted. You will keep this money, investing it according to your best judgment. If anything should happen to me," he added, his voice faltering a little, "you will pay it over to my wife and child."

"Assuredly," said the superintendent; "but don't let us think of such a sad contingency. I fully expect to pay it back into your own hands with handsome interest."

"Let us hope so," said the captain, recovering his cheerfulness. "Our destinies are in the hands of a kind Providence. And now good-by! I leave early to-morrow morning, and I must pass the rest of the evening with my own family."

"Good-night, captain," said the superintendent, accompanying him to the door. "I renew my wish that you have a prosperous and profitable voyage, and be restored in good time to your family and friends."

"Amen!" said the captain.

The superintendent went back to his study, his heart lightened of its anxiety.

"Could anything be more fortunate?" he ejaculated. "This help comes to me just when it is most needed. I can make my semi-annual settlement and have two thousand dollars over.

It's lucky the captain knows nothing of my Wall street speculations. He might not have been quite so ready to leave his money in my hands. It's not a bad thing to be a banker," and he rubbed his hands together with hilarity.

When the superintendent accepted Captain Rushton's money he did not intend to act dishonestly. He hailed it as a present relief, though he supposed he should have to repay it some time. His accounts being found correct, he went on with his speculations. In these he met with varying success. But on the whole he found himself no richer, while he was kept in a constant fever of anxiety.

After some months, he met Mrs. Rushton in the street one day.

"Have you heard from your husband, Mrs. Rushton?" he inquired.

"No, Mr. Davis, not yet. I am beginning to feel anxious."

"How long has he been gone?"

"Between seven and eight months."

"The voyage is a long one. There are many ways of accounting for his silence."

"He would send by some passing ship. He has been to Calcutta before, but I have never had to wait so long for a letter."

The superintendent uttered some commonplace phrases of assurance, *but in his own heart there sprang up a wicked hope that the Norman would never reach port, and that he might never set eyes on Captain Rushton again.* For in that case, he reflected, it would be perfectly safe for him to retain possession of the money with which he had been intrusted. The captain had assured him that neither his wife nor son knew aught of his savings. Who then could detect his crime? However it was not yet certain that the Norman was lost. He might yet have to repay the money.

Six months more passed, and still no tidings of the ship or its commander. Even the most sanguine now gave her up for lost, including the owners. The superintendent called upon them, ostensibly in behalf of Mrs. Rushton, and learned that they had but slender hopes of her safety. It was a wicked thing to rejoice over such a calamity, but his affairs were now so entangled that a sudden demand for the five thousand dollars would have ruined him. He made up his mind to say nothing of the special deposit, though he knew the loss of it would leave the captain's family in the deepest poverty. As a slight salve to his conscience, for he was not wholly destitute of one, he received Robert into the factory, and the boy's wages, as we already know, constituted their main support.

Such was the state of things at the commencement of our story.

When the superintendent reached home in the evening, he was at once assailed by his wife and son, who gave a highly-colored account of the insult which Halbert had received from Robert Rushton.

"Did he have any reason for striking you, Halbert?" asked the superintendent.

"No," answered Halbert, unblushingly. "He's an impudent young scoundrel, and puts on as many airs as if he were a prince, instead of a beggar."

"He is not a beggar."

"He is a low factory boy, and that is about the same."

"By no means. He earns his living by honest industry."

"It appears to me, Mr. Davis," said his wife, "that you are taking the part of this boy who has insulted your son in such an outrageous manner."

"How am I doing it? I am only saying he is not a beggar."

"He is far below Halbert in position, and that is the principal thing."

It occurred to the superintendent that should he make restitution, Robert Rushton would be quite as well off as his own son; but, of course, he could not venture to breathe a hint of this to his wife. It was the secret knowledge of the deep wrong which he done to the Rushtons that now made him unwilling to oppress him further.

"It seems to me," he said, "you are making too much of this matter. It is only a boyish quarrel."

"A boyish quarrel!" retorted Mrs. Davis, indignantly. "You have a singular way of standing by your son, Mr. Davis. A low fellow insults and abuses him, and you exert yourself to make excuses for him."

Mrs. Davis had a sharp temper and a sharp tongue, and her husband stood considerably in awe of both.

"Well, what do you want me to do?" he asked, submissively.

"Discharge the boy from your employment," said his wife, promptly.

"But how can he and his mother live?—they depend on his wages."

"That is their affair. He ought to have thought of that before he raised his hand against Halbert."

"I cannot do what you wish," said the superintendent, with some firmness, for he felt that it would indeed be a piece of meanness to eject from the factory the boy whom he had already so deeply wronged; "but I will send for young Rushton and require him to apologize to Halbert."

"And if he won't do it?" demanded Halbert.

"Then I will send him away."

"Will you promise that, father?" asked Halbert, eagerly.

"Yes," said Mr. Davis, rather reluctantly.

"All right!" thought Halbert; "I am satisfied; for I know he never will consent to apologize."

Halbert had good reason for his opinion, knowing, as he did, that he had struck the first blow, a circumstance he had carefully concealed from his father. Under the circumstances he knew very well that his father would be called upon to redeem his promise.

The next morning, at the regular hour, our hero went to the factory, and taking his usual place, set to work. An hour passed, and nothing was said to him. He began to think that Halbert, feeling that he was the aggressor, had resolved to let the matter drop.

But he was speedily undeceived.

At quarter after eight the superintendent made his appearance, and after a brief inspection of the work, retired to his private office. Ten minutes later, the foreman of the room in which he was employed came up to Robert and touched him on the shoulder.

"Mr. Davis wishes to see you in his office," he said.

"Now for it!" thought Robert, as he left his work and made his way, through the deafening din of machinery, to the superintendent's room. The continuation of this story, from where it stops here, is given in No. 40 of the New York Weekly, now ready. It will be sent to mail subscribers three months for 75 cents; six months, $1.50; one year, $3. Two copies of the New York Weekly will be sent one year for $5. Any person sending $20 for a club of eight yearly subscribers will be entitled to a ninth copy free. Address all letters to STREET & SMITH, 55 Fulton street, New York. Remember, No. 40 contains the continuation of the story commenced above—"BRAVE AND BOLD; OR, THE FORTUNES OF ROBERT RUSHTON."

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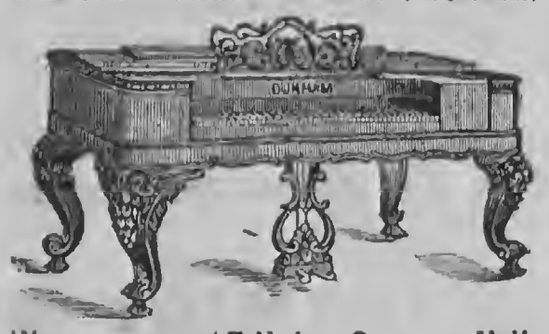

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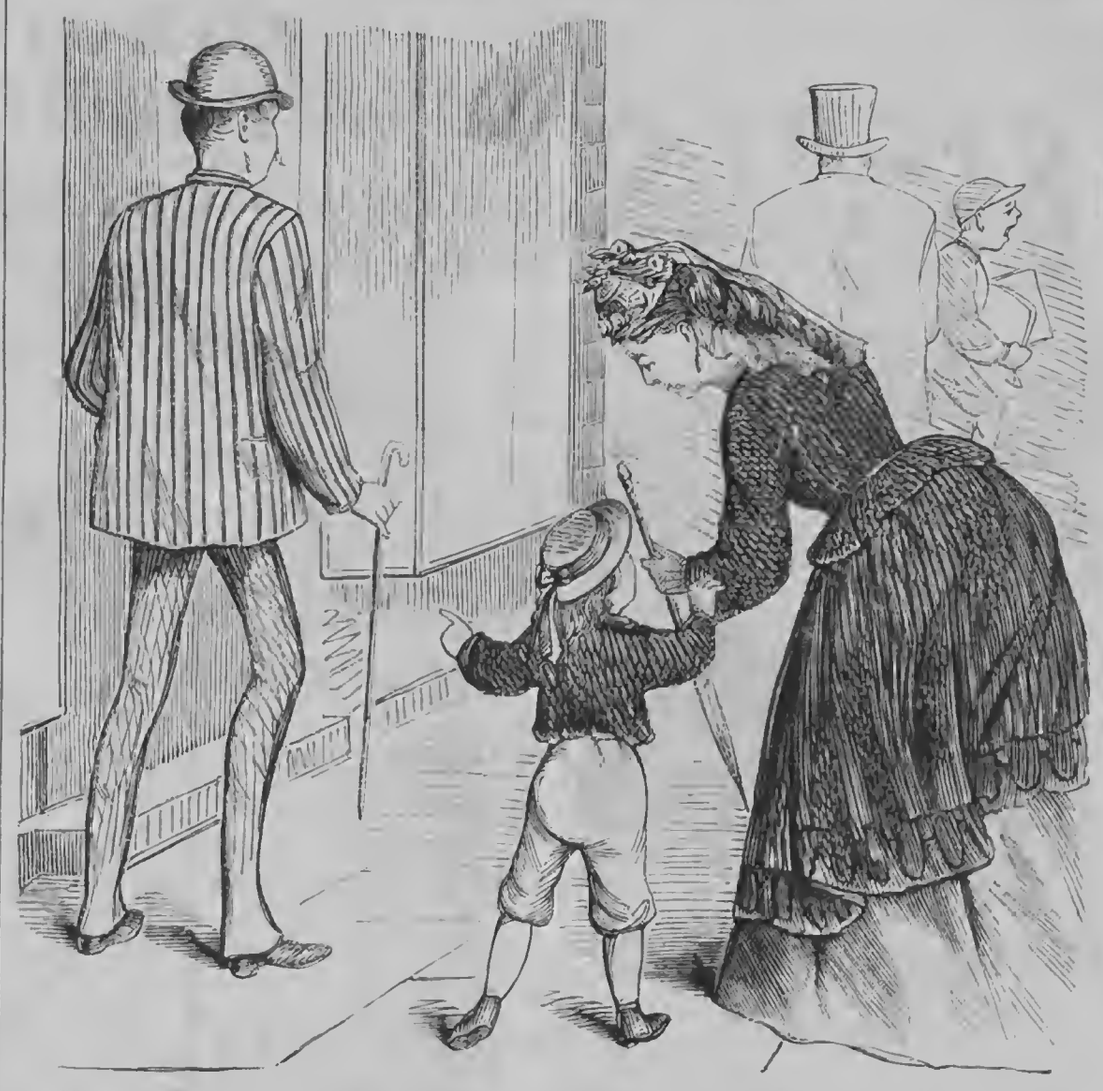

MASTER FRED., in a strange whisper:—"O, Ma, see that man with his Shirt on outside his clothes!" This concerning SHANKS' striped Summer coat, which he considers so becoming!

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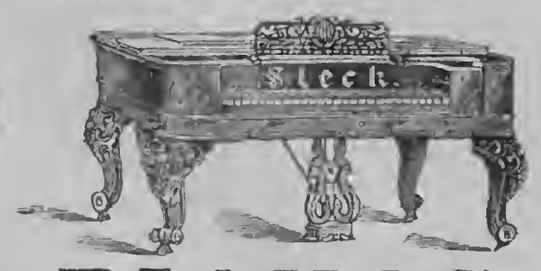

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Ralph Evans

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RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS. ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 6.
WHOLE NO. 1176.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUG. 10, 1872.

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The Poultry-Yard.

CARRIER PIGEON RACE.

NOT long since there was an "All England Pigeon Race" from the Crystal Palace, London. There were five classes of competitors, according to the distances the pigeons had to fly from the Crystal Palace to their respective homes. The first class was of birds whose owners lived within thirty miles, as in London and its suburbs, or as far as Richmond or Windsor in one direction and Gravesend in another. The second class, those dwelling within a distance of from thirty to fifty miles, included the pigeons of Brighton and Hastings, of Canterbury and Maidstone, of Chelmsford, Hertford, and Reading. The third class, from fifty to one hundred miles, extended to Dover, Margate, Norwich, Leicester, Northampton, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester, Winchester, and Southampton. The fourth class, from one hundred to 150 miles, reached Nottingham, Derby, Sheffield, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Monmouth, Bath, Bristol, and part of Devon. The fifth class was that of birds which belonged to places more than 150 miles distant, such as Plymouth, Manchester, Hull, and the North of England. Besides these, there was a flight of seventy pigeons belonging to the Brussels society, which had to cross the Channel. Prizes were given, in each class separately, for the swiftest flight of a pigeon from the Crystal Palace to its home; a regular time allowance, of so many minutes to the mile, being made for differences of distance within the limits of each class. The time actually taken by each bird for its journey was promptly made known by a telegram announcing its arrival, which the owner was required to send to the secretary, at the Crystal Palace instantly upon the pigeon getting home. He was also required to state, in the same telegram, the number stamped at the Crystal Palace on the bird's wing, which he could not know except by the arrival of the bird. The pigeons of that class which had the longest distance to fly were sent off first, at noon; the next lot were released half an hour later; and so on till they were all let out. The telegrams came in quickly that afternoon and evening, and the prizes were duly awarded next day. The birds that won prizes were sent back to the Crystal Palace, by railway, for exhibition.

We copy from The Graphic Mr. HARRISON WEIR'S portraits of the pigeons which won the first prize in each class. Unfortunately we have not seen the time made and the distance traveled by the respective birds. Why can we not have carrier pigeon races in this country similar to this projected by Mr. TEGETMEIER?

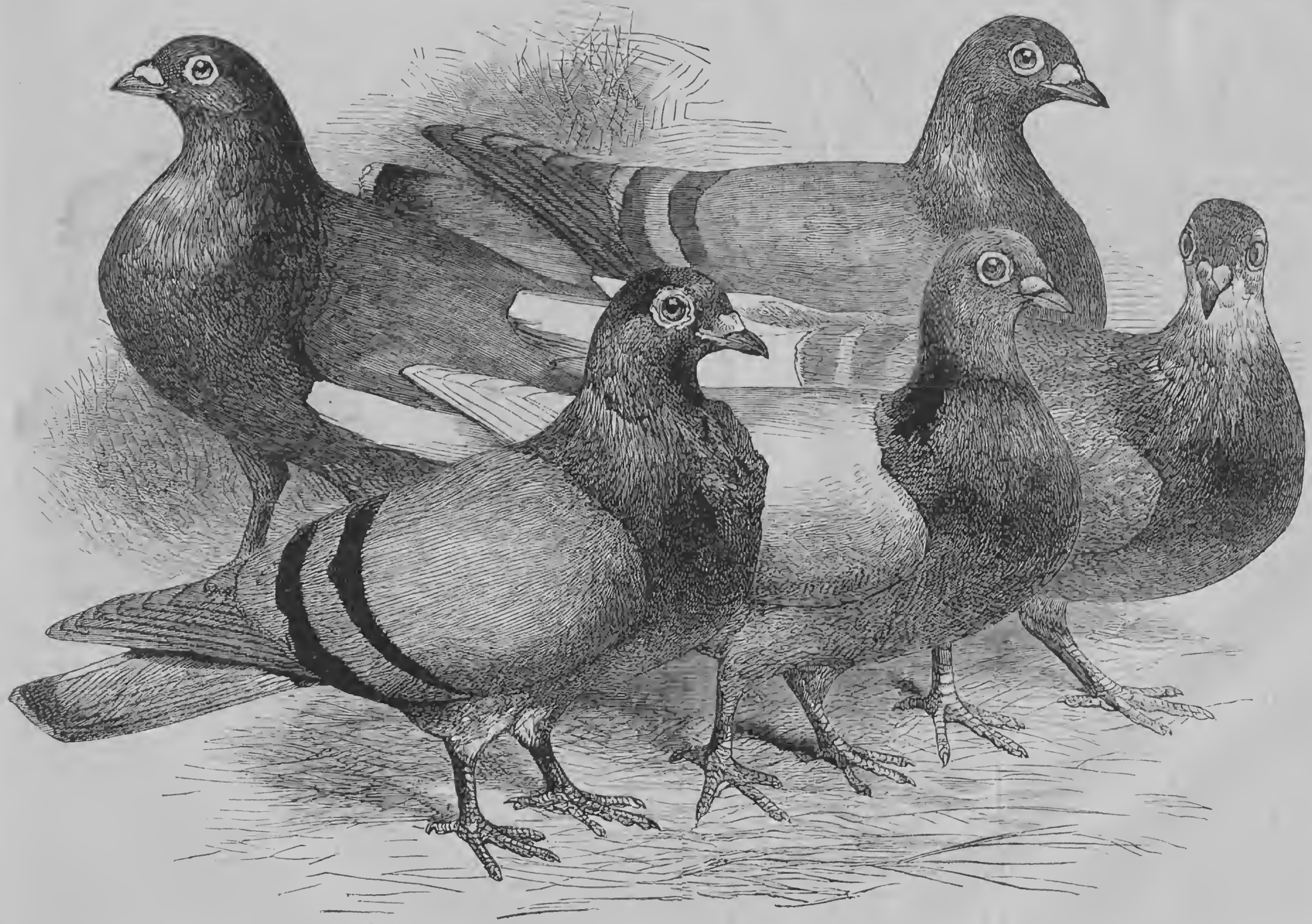
POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Distinctive Features of Light Brahmas.—Can you tell me the distinguishing features between pure-bred and mixed Light Brahmas; or how could I select from a mixed flock the pure-bred fowls.—J. C. G., *Ingersoll, Ont.*

A PURE-BRED Light Brahma cock should have comb, face, deaf-ear and wattles rich bright red; head, white; neck white, with distinct black stripe down the center of the feather; breast, underpart of body and thighs white; saddle, white striped with black; back and shoulder coverts white; wing bow and coverts white; wing primaries black; wing secondaries white on outside web and black on inside web; tail black; tail coverts glossy green-black; lesser coverts silvered on the edge; legs, scales bright yellow; feathers white, slightly mottled with black.

A pure-bred Light Brahma hen should have comb, face, deaf-ear and wattles bright red; head white; neck white, distinctly striped down the middle of each feather with rich black; breast and back white; wings white, the primaries alone being black; tail black, the two highest, or deck feathers, edged with white; thighs and fluff white; legs bright rich yellow, feathers white, slightly mottled with black.

Hens Can Swim.—A correspondent of the London Field furnishes the following statement:—"A common hen, on ducks' eggs, hatched two. These, after the manner of their kind, coming near a pond, took to the water. The foster-mother, after displaying every sign of anxiety, and calling in vain, deliberately plunged into the pond and swam across, pressing the little ones before her breast, and drove them ashore. Seen by two credible witnesses."



CARRIER PIGEONS—PRIZE BIRDS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE RACE.

Lice on Fowls.—Another enemy of my poultry yard was lice. These little pests were so bad that the most persevering of my sitting hens were driven from their nests, seeming to have all the blood sucked out of them. I did everything I could hear and read of to get rid of them, yet they seemed to come as thick and fast as ever, until I was almost persuaded to give up raising chickens, or at least on so large a scale, when, either by chance or advice, I was induced to try "lard," which I applied well under the wings and body. These may seem simple cures, but nevertheless practical. Try them for yourselves. "Dixie" may also profit by these suggestions.—PUER AGRICOLÆ.

About the Savannah Fowls.—I have had an experience similar to that of your correspondent "Dixie," Savannah, Ga., in your issue of July 20th. I lost nearly all my fowls. Upon cutting open one of them I found the liver three times the natural size, and concluded that a disease of the liver was the trouble; since then I have given my fowls, upon the first appearance of their being sick, one one or two liver pills a day for two days, and have lost none. Please give "Dixie" this information; it may cure his fowls.—C. V. S. W., *Madison, Ga.*

Fowls as Ornaments on Grounds.—Fowls belong naturally on the lawns, among shrubbery, and in the kitchen and front garden. As objects of beauty in a landscape, some of the better type of fowls should be kept. They are consumers of insects, slugs, worms, etc., and can render the gardener great service if permitted to do so. They are features of domestic life which no really cultivated taste for rural pleasures will forego. There is nothing unrefined, in our judgement, in giving life to country places by stocking them with the more ornamental varieties of domestic fowls.

A Remedy for Chicken Cholera.—A sure remedy for this prevailing disease is. A lump of alum about the size of a hickory nut, dissolved in abont a teacup of water, a teaspoonful to be given twice a day until signs of reparation. This has proved to be a wonderful friend in my hennery. The number of my chickens was decreasing so rapidly before this remedy was given that but forty odd remained out of several hundred, eight having died in one night; but by a few doses of this anti-cholera medicine I soon realized its value.

Fowls for the South.—"What kind of poultry will produce the most eggs and best defend themselves against the attacks of the hawk, having an unlimited extent of territory to roam over and where chickens never have any disease?"

So asks a Southern correspondent. A dash of the larger sort of Game fowls upon Black Spanish, would fill the bill on the above proposition, making large sized, soldierly and prolific fowls.

"African Dorkings."—H. H. COLE asks us to give a description of the "African Dorkings"—color and size, adding:—"I have just purchased a pair, and they look so much like Brahmas I begin to think they are." Probably they may be; for we never saw nor heard of "African Dorkings." You have probably got badly sold by some highly imaginative chicken vender.

Gapes in Chickens.—A writer in The Poultry Bulletin says he puts a small quantity of carbolic soap in solution under the wings and on the breast of the hen as soon as she comes off with her brood, and repeats the application once a week, and thus prevents gapes, which disease, he claims, is caused by the larger species of the louse, which lays its young in the chicken's mouth.

How Ducks are Produced in England.—We find the following statement in an exchange:—"The early ducklings that realize such high prices in the London markets, are the Aylesbury variety, distinguished by their great size, white plumage and flesh-colored bills. If fed with an *unlimited* supply of oats, placed in a vessel of water, and not allowed much room to swim, the old birds will lay freely in winter, then the eggs should be hatched under hens, and the duckling liberally fed with slaked oatmeal and fine midlings, and afterwards with oats in water. Under this treatment they may be made ready for the table in less than two months."

Duration of Incubation.—Hens' Eggs hatch in from nineteen to twenty-one days. Turkeys—from twenty-six to twenty-nine days. Guinea-fowls—from twenty-five to twenty-seven days. Pea-fowls—twenty-eight to thirty days. Ducks—twenty-eight days. Geese—thirty days.

Industrial Societies.

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

American Institute, New York	Sept. 4, Oct. 30
Blue and Kansas Valley, Manhattan, Kan	Sept. 10, 14
California, Sacramento	Sept. 19, 28
Ct. River Valley, Claremont, N. H.	Sept. 17, 19
Central Illinois, Jacksonville	Oct. 10, 14
Central Iowa, Council Bluffs	Sept. 16, 19
Central Ohio, Mechanicsburg	Sept. 17, 21
Cincinnati Industrial Exposition	Sept. 4, Oct. 5
Georgia, Atlanta	Oct. 14, 17
Illinois, Ottawa	Sept. 16, 21
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept. 30, Oct. 5
Iowa, Cedar Rapids	Sept. 9, 13
Kansas City, Mo	Sept. 23, 28
Kansas, Topeka	Sept. 16, 20
Kentucky, Lexington	Sept. 9, 13
Louisville, Ky., Exposition	Sept. 2, —
Montana	Sept. 22, 27
Maine, Bangor	Sept. 20, 24
Maryland, Baltimore	Oct. 8, 11
Mass. Horticultural Society, Boston	Sept. 17, 19
Michigan, Kalamazoo	Sept. 16, 21
Minnesota, St. Paul	Sept. 17, 20
Mississippi, Jackson	Nov. 11, 16
Northern Ohio, Cleveland	Sept. 10, 14
Northern Michigan, Grand Rapids	Sept. 16, 20
Northern Wisconsin, Oshkosh	Sept. 30, Oct. 3
Northern Kansas, Atchison	Sept. 10, 14
North-eastern Iowa, Postville	Sept. 24, 27
North Georgia, Dalton	Sept. —, —
North Missouri, Hannibal	Sept. 23, 28
Nebraska, Lincoln	Sept. 3, 6
New England, Lowell, Mass	Sept. 3, 6
New Hampshire, Dover	Oct. 1, 4
New York, Elmira	Sept. 30, Oct. 4
Ohio, Mansfield	Sept. 2, 6
Oregon, Salem	Oct. 7, 12
Pennsylvania, Erie	Sept. 17, 20
South Carolina, Columbia	Nov. 4, 8
Southern Ill., Centralia	Sept. 30, Oct. 3
South-western Wisconsin, Mineral Point	Sept. 4, 7
South-eastern Missouri, Cape Girardeau	Oct. 15, 17
St. Louis, Mo	Oct. 3, 12
Vermont, St. Johnsbury	Sept. 10, 13
Virginia, Richmond	Oct. 29, Nov. 1
Virginia & No. Carolina, Norfolk, Va	Oct. 22, —
West. Wool and Cotton M'f'g Chicago	Aug. 6, 9
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Sept. 23, 27
West Alabama, Eutaw	Oct. 22, 26
Western Texas, San Antonio	Oct. 8, 12
White River Valley, Vt., Bethel	Sept. 17, 19
Western New York, Rochester	Sept. 21, 28

COUNTY AND LOCAL FAIRS.

NEW YORK.

Albany, Albany	Sept. — —
Antwerp, Jefferson Co	Sept. 4, 6
Cayuga, Auburn	Oct. 1, 3
Chautauqua, Jamestown	Sept. 10, 13
Chenango, Norwich	Sept. 24, 26
Clinton, Plattsburgh	Sept. 9, 11
Columbia, Chatham Village	Sept. 17, 19
Columbia, Hudson	Sept. 24, 26
Crown Point and Bridport, Crown Point	Sept. 11, 12
Delaware, Delhi	Sept. 17, 19
Duchess, Washington Hollow	Sept. 17, 20
Ellsburg, Adams, Henderson, Belleville	Sept. 12, 13
Erie, Hamburgh Driving Park	Sept. 17, 19
Essex, Westport	Sept. 9, 11
Greene, Cairo	Sept. 26, 27
Hamilton, Poolville	Sept. 17, 19
Oneida, Lenox	Oct. 1, 4
Newburg Bay Horticultural, Newburg	Sept. 25, 26
Ontario, Canandaigua	Sept. 18, 20
Orange, Goshen	Oct. 1, 2
Queens, Mineola	Sept. 25, 27
Rhinebeck, Duchess Co	Sept. 10, 12
Sandy Creek, &c., Boylston	Sept. 5, 6
Saratoga, Saratoga Springs	Sept. 2, 7
Suffolk, Riverhead	Oct. 2, 4
Ticonderoga, Ag. and Mech	Sept. 4, 5
Washington, Fort Edward	Sept. 18, 20
Westchester, White Plains	Sept. 17, 21

MAINE.

Aroostook, Houlton	Sept. 26, 28
Franklin, Farmington	Oct. 1, 2
Franklin North, Phillips	Oct. 9, 10
North Penobscot, Lee	Oct. 2, 3
Somerset, Skowhegan	Sept. 24, 26
Somerset West, North Anson	Oct. 1, 2
Washington, Pembroke	Sept. 25, 26

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire, Keene	Sept. 24, 25
Coos and Essex, Lancaster	Sept. 17, 18

VERMONT.

Addison, Middlebury	Sept. 4, 6
Chittenden, Essex Junction	Sept. 10, 13
Franklin, Sheldon	Sept. 18, 20
Lamoille, Morrisville	Sept. 25, 26
Orleans, Barton	Sept. 17, 19
Proctorsville, Windsor Co	Sept. 25, 26
Rutland, Rutland	Sept. 17, 19
Wilmington, Wilmington	Oct. 2, —
Windsor, Woodstock	Sept. 24, 26

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable, Barnstable	Oct. 7, 8
Berkshire, Plainfield	Oct. 1, 3
Bristol, Taunton	Sept. 24, 26
Bristol Center, Myrick's	Sept. 18, 20
Deerfield Valley, Charlemont	Sept. 24, 25
Essex, Ipswich	Sept. 24, 25
Franklin, Greenfield	Sept. 26, 27
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden, Northampton	Oct. 3, 4
Highland, Middlefield	Sept. 12, 13
Housatonic, Great Barrington	Sept. 25, 27
Hampshire, Amherst	Sept. 24, 25
Hampden, Springfield	Oct. 7, 8
Hampden East, Palmer	Oct. 8, 9
Hingham, Hingham	Sept. 24, 25
Hoosic Valley, North Adams	Sept. 17, 19
Middlefield, Middlefield	Sept. 13, 14
Middlesex South, Framingham	Sept. 17, 19
Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury	Oct. 7, 8
Marshfield, Marshfield	Oct. 3, 4
Middlesex, Concord	Sept. 25, 26
Middlesex North, Lowell	Sept. 3, 6
Nantucket, Nantucket	Sept. 25, 26
Norfolk, Readville	Sept. 19, 21
Plymouth, Bridgewater	Sept. 26, 28
Southbridge, Southbridge	Sept. 26, —
Union, Blandford	Sept. 19, 20
Waltham, Waltham	Sept. 18, 19
Watertown, Watertown	Sept. 18, 19
Worcester, Worcester	Sept. 19, 20
Worcester Northwest, Athol	Oct. 2, 3
Worcester South, Sturbridge	Sept. 12, 13
Worcester West, Barre	Sept. 26, 27
Worcester North, Fitchburg	Sept. 24, 25
Worcester Southeast, Milford	Sept. 24, 25
Worcester Horticultural, Worcester	Sept. 17, 20

RHODE ISLAND.

Woonsocket, Woonsocket	Oct. 1, 3

NEW JERSEY.

Burlington, Mt. Holly	Oct. 1, 2
Cape May, South Seaville	Sept. 10, 12
Newark Industrial Exhibition	Aug. 20, Sept. 6

PENNSYLVANIA.

Berks, Reading	Sept. 10, 14
Bucks, Newtown	Sept. 25, 26
Corry, Erie Co	Oct. 1, 3
Doylestown, Bucks Co	Oct. 1, 4
Kurtztown, Berks Co	Oct. 1, 4
Montgomery, Ambler's Station	Sept. 11, 14

MARYLAND.

Carroll, Westminster	Sept. 30, Oct. 3
Maryland Institute, Baltimore	Oct. 1, 31
Washington, Hagerstown	Oct. 15, 18

OHIO.

Adams, West Union	Sept. 24, 27
Allen, Lima	Sept. 24, 27
Ashtabula, Jefferson	Sept. 11, 13
Athens, Athens	Sept. 12, 13
Auglaize, Wapakoneta	Oct. 2, 4
Andover, Ashtabula Co	Sept. 5, 7
Belmont, St. Clairsville	Sept. 11, 13
Brown, Ripley	Sept. 3, 6
Butler, Hamilton	Oct. 1, 4
Beren, Cuyahoga Co	Sept. 4, 6
Barnesville, Belmont Co	Sept. 24, 27
Carroll, Carrollton	Oct. 9, 11
Champaign, Urbana	Sept. 24, 27
Clarke, Springfield	Sept. 10, 13
Clermont, Boston	Sept. 2, 6
Clinton, Wilmington	Sept. 9, 12
Columbiana, New Lisbon	Sept. 18, 23
Coshocton, Coshocton	Sept. 24, 27
Crawford, Bucyrus	Oct. 1, 4
Comneaut, Ashtabula Co	Sept. 23, 25
Darke, Greenville	Sept. 24, 27
Defiance, Defiance	Sept. 24, 27
Delaware, Delaware	Oct. 1, 3
Erie, Sandusky	Sept. 24, 27
Fayette, Washington C. H	Sept. 3, 6
Franklin, Columbus	Sept. 10, 13
Fairfield, Lancaster	Oct. 9, 12
Fulton, Wauseon	Sept. 23, 25
Gallia, Gallipolis	Oct. 2, 4
Geauga, Chardon	Sept. 24, 25
Greene, Xenia	Oct. 2, 4
Guernsey, Cambridge	Oct. 2, 4
Hancock, Findlay	Oct. 3, 5
Hurlin, Kenton	Oct. 9, 12
Harrison, Cadiz	Oct. 2, 4
Huyesville, Ashland Co	Oct. 9, 11
Highland, Hillsboro	Sept. 25, 27
Hocking, Logan	Oct. 3, 5
Holmes, Millersburgh	Sept. 18, 20
Huron, Norwalk	Oct. 1, 4
Hartford, Licking Co	Sept. 11, 12
Jackson, Jackson	Sept. 25, 27
Jefferson, Smithfield	Sept. 25, 27
Jamestown, Greene Co	Aug. 28, 30
Knox, Mt. Vernon	Sept. 24, 27
Lake, Painesville	Sept. 25, 27
Licking, Newark	Oct. 1, 4
Logan, Bellefontaine	Oct. 1, 4
Lorain, Elyria	Sept. 17, 20
Lucas, Toledo	Sept. 24, 27
Mahoning, Canfield	Oct. 1, 3
Marion, Marion	Oct. 9, 12
Medina, Medina	Sept. 25, 27
Meigs, Rock Spring	Sept. 13, 14
Mercer, Celina	Sept. 18, 20
Miami, Troy	Oct. 2, 5
Monroe, Woodsfield	Sept. 11, 13
Montgomery, Dayton	Oct. 9, 12
Morgan, McConnellsville	Sept. 18, 20
Morrow, Mt. Gilead	Sept. 25, 27
Muskingum, Zanesville	Sept. 17, 19
Noble, Sarahsville	Oct. 9, 11
Newton Falls, Trumbull Co	Sept. 24, 26
Ottawa, Port Clinton	Oct. 3, 5
Orwell, Ashtabula Co	Sept. 23, 25
Pataskala, Licking Co	Sept. 18, 20
Paulding, Paulding	Oct. 15, 17
Perry, New Lexington	Sept. 11, 13
Pickaway, Circleville	Sept. 17, 20
Portage, Ravenna	Sept. 25, 27
Preble, Eaton	Sept. 24, 27
Putnam, Ottawa	Sept. 25, 27
Pleasant Valley, Madison Co	Sept. 11, 13
Quaker City, Guernsey Co	Sept. 10, 12
Richland, Mansfield	Oct. 2, 4
Ross, Chillicothe	Sept. 10, 13
Richfield, Summit Co	Sept. 25, 27
Sandusky, Fremont	Sept. 25, 28
Scioto, Portsmouth	Sept. 25, 27
Seneca, Tiffin	Oct. 1, 4
Shelby, Sidney	Sept. 24, 27
Stark, Canton	Sept. 24, 27
Summit, Akron	Oct. 1, 4
Seville, Medina Co	Oct. 1, 4
Trumbull, Warren	Sept. 17, 19
Tuscarawas, New Philadelphia	Sept. 30, Oct. 3
Union, Marysville	Oct. 9, 11
Van Wert, Van Wert	Sept. 26, 28
Vinton, McArthur	Sept. 27, 28
Warren, Lebanon	Sept. 17, 20
Washington, Marietta	Sept. 24, 26
Wayne, Wooster	Sept. 24, 27
Williams, Bryan	Sept. 17, 19
Wood, Bowling Green	Sept. 26, 28

INDIANA.

Bridgeton, Parke Co	Aug. 26, 31
Boone, Lebanon	Sept. 10, 13
Bartholomew, Columbus	Sept. 17, —
Cambridge City, Wayne Co	Sept. 17, 21
Decatur, Greensburg	Sept. 17, 20
Delaware, Muncie	Sept. 10, 13
Dubois, Jasper	Oct. 15, —
Daviess, Washington	Sept. 23, 26
Dearborn, Lawrenceburg	Aug. 27, —
Edinburg, Johnson Co	Sept. 21, 28
Fayette, Connersville	Sept. 3, 6
Franklin, Bronkville	Sept. 24, 28
Fountain, Warren, Vermillion; Covington	Sept. 24, 27
Fall Creek, Pendleton, Madison Co	Sept. 10, 13
Fountain and Warren, Attica	Sept. 3, 6
Gibson, Princeton	Sept. 16, 20
Grant, Marion	Sept. 10, 13
Gosport, Owen Co	Aug. 27, 31
Green, Linton	Sept. 16, 21
Henry, Delaware, Madison; Middletown	Aug. 13, 16
Hamilton, Cicero	Sept. 17, 21
Hancock, Greenfield	Aug. 20, 23
Hendricks, Danville	Aug. 27, 30
Henry, Newcastle	Aug. 20, 23
Howard, Kokomo	Sept. 17, 20
Huntington, Huntington	Sept. 24, 27
Jackson, Seymour	Sept. 10, 14
Jefferson, North Madison	Sept. 24, 26
Johnson, Franklin	Sept. 17, 21
Jennings, Vernon	Sept. 4, —
Knightstown, Henry Co	Aug. 27, 30
Knox, Vincennes	Oct. 14, 18
Kosciusko, Warsaw	Oct. 2, 4
Lake, Crown Point	Oct. 1, 4
Laporte, Laporte	Sept. 18, 20
Lawrence, Bedford	Aug. 27, 31
Madison, Anderson	Sept. 3, 6
Monroe, Bloomington	Sept. 17, 20
Montgomery, Crawfordsville	Aug. 27, 30
Morgan, Martinsville	Sept. 10, 15
Mooresville, Morgan Co	Sept. 3, 7
Noble, Ligonier	Sept. 24, 27
Parke, Bloomingdale	Aug. 20, 23
Pike, Petersburg	Sept. 10, 13
Posey, New-Harmony	Sept. 10, 13
Putnam, Greencastle	Sept. 16, 21
Francisville, Pulaski Co	Sept. 10, 14
Perry, Rome	Oct. 2, 4
Porter, Valparaiso	Oct. 3, 11
Rush, Rushville	Sept. 9, 13
Richmond, Wayne Co	Sept. 9, 14
Randolph, Winchester	Sept. 24, 27
Russelville, Putnam Co	Sept. 2, 9
St. Joseph, South Bend	Sept. 17, 20
Spencer, Rockport	Oct. 1, 6
Sullivan, Sullivan	Sept. 2, 7
Switzerland and Ohio, East Enterprise	Sept. 9, 13
Southeastern, Aurora	Sept. 3, 6
Tippecanoe, Lafayette	Sept. 2, 7
Thorntown, Boone Co	Sept. 23, 28
Union City, Randolph Co	Sept. 17, 20
Vermillion, Newport	Aug. 27, 30
Vigo, Terre Haute	Sept. 17, 21
Wabash, Wabash	Sept. 17, 20
Warrick, Boonville	Oct. 2, 4
Wayne, Centreville	Sept. 24, 27

MICHIGAN.

Allegan, Allegan	Sept. 25, 27
Bay, Bay City	Sept. 25, 27
Branch, Coldwater	Oct. 2, 4
Calhoun, Marshall	Oct. 1, 4
Eaton, Charlotte	Sept. 25, 27
Genesee, Flint	Oct. 1, 4
Grand Traverse, Traverse City	Oct. 1, 4
Hillsdale, Hillsdale	Oct. 1, 4
Ionia, Ionia	Sept. 26, 27
Ingham, Mason	Sept. 25, 27
Jackson, Jackson	Sept. 3, 6
Lenawee, Adrian	Sept. 25, 27
Livingstone, Howell	Oct. 8, 11
Macomb, Romeo	Sept. 25, 27
Oakland, Pontiac	Oct. 8, 11
Saginaw, East Saginaw	Sept. 25, 27
Shiawassee, Owosso	Oct. 1, 4
St. Joseph, Centerville	Oct. 1, 4
Tuscola, Watrousville	Sept. 25, 27
Washtenaw, Ann Arbor	Sept. 25, 27

ILLINOIS.

Adams, Quincy	Sept. 2, 7
Aurora, Kane Co	— —
Atlanta, Logan Co	Sept. 3, 6
Bureau, Princeton	Sept. 10, 13
Carrol, Mt. Carrol	Sept. 10, 13
Cass, Virginia	Sept. 2, 6
Champaign, Champaign	Sept. 10, 14
Coles, Charleston	Sept. 10, 11
Clark, —	Sept. 25, 26
DeWitt, Clinton	Sept. 10, 13
Du Quoin, Perry Co	Sept. 16, 20
Edgar, Paris	Sept. 3, 6
Elgin, Kane Co	Sept. 24, 27
Franklin, Benton	Oct. 1, 4
Fulton, Fulton City	Sept. 24, 28
Greene, Carrollton	Sept. 3, 6
Grundy, Morris	Sept. 3, 5
Hancock, — —	Sept. 10, 13
Henderson, Biggsville	Sept. 10, 13
Henry, Cambridge	Sept. 10, 13
Iroquois, Onarga	Sept. 10, 13
Jersey, Jerseyville	Oct. 14, 21
Jo Daviess, Galena	Sept. 10, 13
Kankakee, Kankakee	Sept. 3, 6
Kendall, Bristol	Sept. 3, 6
Lake, Libertyville	Sept. 17, 19
Lee, Dixon	Sept. 3, 5
Macon, Decatur	Sept. 10, 13
Macoupin, Carlinville	Sept. 24, 27
Madison, Edwardsville	Sept. 10, 13
Marion, Benton	Oct. 1, 4
McLean, Bloomington	Sept. 10, 14
Menard, Petersburg	Oct. 1, 4
Mercer, Aledo	Sept. 10, 13
Montgomery, Hillsboro	Sept. 10, 13
Morgan, Jacksonville	Sept. 17, 20
Moultrie, Sullivan	Sept. 25, 28
Pekin, Tazewell Co	Sept. 3, 6
Peoria, Peoria	Oct. 1, 4
Pike, Pittsfield	Sept. 10, 13
Putnam, Hennepin	Sept. 24, 26
Randolph, Sparta	Sept. 24, 27
Rock Island, Rock Island	Aug. 26, 30
Sangamon, Springfield	Sept. 24, 27
Shelby, Shelbyville	Sept. 4, 7
Stephenson, Freeport	Sept. 24, 27
Vermillion, Catlin	Sept. 10, 13
Warren, Monmouth	Sept. 24, 27
Wenona, Marshall Co	Oct. 1, 4
Whiteside Central, Morrison	Sept. 24, 27
Will, Joliet	Sept. 10, 13
Whiteside, Sterling	Sept. 10, 13
Williamson, Marion	Sept. 18, 20
Winnegago, Rockford	Sept. 10, 13
Woodford, Eureka	Sept. 24, 27

IOWA.

Ackley, Hardin Co	Sept. 3, 9
Allamakee, Waukon	Sept. 10, 12
Appanoose, Centreville	Sept. 17, 19
Black Hawk, Waterloo	Oct. 1, 3
Boone, Boonesboro	Sept. 3, 5
Cedar, Tipton	Sept. 17, 19
Clayton, Farmersburg	Sept. 18, 20
Davis, Bloomfield	Sept. 24, 27
Delaware, Manchester	Sept. 24, 26
Des Moines, Burlington	Oct. 1, 4
Floyd, Charles City	Sept. 19, 24
Guthrie, Guthrie Centre	Sept. 3, 5
Hardin, Eldora	Sept. 3, 5
Howard, Cresco	Sept. 25, 26
Jefferson, Fairfield	Sept. 3, 5
Lee, Fort Madison	Sept. 17, 20
Mahaska, Oskaloosa	Aug. 27, 30
Mechanicsville, Cedar Co	Sept. 24, 27
Monroe, Albia	Sept. 3, 5
Page, Clarinda	Sept. 4, 6
Polk, Des Moines	Sept. 3, 5
Poweshiek, Brooklyn	Sept. 13, 15
Scott, Davenport	Sept. 2, 6
Union, Stock Co., Keokuk	Aug. 26, 31
Van Buren, Keosauqua	Sept. 18, 20
Wapello, Ottumwa	Aug. 20, 23
Wilton, Muscatine Co	Aug. 27, 29
Winneshiek, Decorah	Sept. 17, 20

WISCONSIN.

Dane, Madison	Sept. 16, 19
Dodge, Juneau	Sept. 13, 14
Grant, Lancaster	Sept. 18, 20
Greene, Monroe	Sept. 12, 14
Jackson, Olathe	Sept. 10, 13
Kenosha, Bristol	Sept. 17, 19
Northern, Oshkosh	Sept. 30, —
Sheboygan (German) Sheboygan	Oct. 1, 2
Vernon, Viroqua	Oct. 1, 4
Walworth, Elkhorn	Oct. 1, 4
Waupan, Fond du Lac Co	Sept. 10, 13
Winnebago, —	Sept. 18, 20
Wisconsin Valley, Black Earth	Sept. 11, 13

MISSOURI.

Boone, Columbia	Aug. 27, 31
Calloway, Fulton	Aug. 20, 24
Clarke, Waterloo	Oct. 2, 5
Henderson, —	Sept. 10, 12
Holt, Oregon	Sept. 3, 6
Kansas City, Jackson Co	Sept. 23, 28
Louis, Knox, Shelby; Newark	Sept. 9, 13
Linn, Linneus	Sept. 17, 20
Lewis, Canton	Sept. 30, Oct. 5
Macon, Macon City	Sept. 9, 14
Marion, Hannibal	Sept. 23, 29
Phelps, St. James	Sept. 17, 20
St. Francois,	Sept. 17, 20
St. Joseph, Buchanan Co	Sept. 19, 21
Shelby, Shelbyville	Sept. 2, 9
Saline Central, Marshall	Sept. 3, 6

KANSAS.

Allen, Jeddo	Sept. 21, 26
Brown, Hiawatha	Sept. 26, 28
Cowley, Winfield	Sept. —, —
Doniphan, —	Sept. 3, 6
Johnson, Olathe	Sept. 10, 13
Leavenworth, Leavenworth	Sept. 10, 13
Nemaha, Seneca	Sept. 18, 20
Pottawatomie, Wamego	Sept. 25, 27
Republic, Republic	Sept. 12, 13
Salem, Jeddo, Allen Co	Sept. 24, 26

MINNESOTA.

Meeker, Litchfield	Oct. 10, 12
Olmstead, Rochester	Oct. 2, 4

KENTUCKY.

Bourbon, Paris	Sept. 3, 7
Boyle, Danville	Aug. 20, 23
Clarke, Winchester	Aug. 27, Sept. 1
Daviess, Owensboro	Oct. 1, —
Fleming, —	Sept. —, —
Henderson, Henderson	Oct. 8, 12
Henry, Eminence	Aug. 13, 16
Jefferson, Louisville	Sept. 3, 8
Jessamine, Nicholasville	Aug. 6, 9
Logan, Russellville	Aug. 21, 24
Madison, Richmond	Aug. 13, 16
Mason and Bracken, Germantown	Oct. 1, 5
Marion, Lebanon	Aug. 27, 31
McCracken, Paducah	Oct. 15, 18
Mercer, Harrodsburg	July 30, Aug. 2
North Kentucky, Florence	Aug. 25, 31
Owen, New Liberty	Oct. 1, 5
Salvisa, Anderson, Franklin; Lawrenceburg,	Aug. 20
Simpson, Franklin	Sept. 3, 7
Washington, Springfield	Sept. 24, 27

TENNESSEE.

Eastern, Knoxville	Oct. 14, 19
Tennessee Valley, Tuscumbia	Nov. —, —
Western, Jackson	Oct. —, —

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cape Fear, —	Nov. —, —

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Barnwell, Barnwell	Nov. 25, —

VIRGINIA

Loudon, Leesburg	Oct. 29, 31

GEORGIA.

Cherokee Country, Rome	Oct. 8, 11
Columbus Industrial, Columbus	Oct. 20, 24
DeKalb, Lythonia	Oct. 9, —
Greene, Greensboro	— —

ALABAMA.

West Alabama, Eutaw	Oct. 22, 26

TEXAS.

Ellis, Waxahatchie	Oct. 1, 5
Navarro, Corsicana	Sept. 24, 27

OREGON.

Linn, Albany	Sept. 23, 27
Washington, —	Oct. 7, —

CALIFORNIA.

Bay District, San Francisco	Aug. 22, Sept. 7
Santa Clara, San Jose	Aug. —, —

Dairy Husbandry.

CHEAPENING CHEESE.

MR. J. R. CHAPMAN, a very intelligent farmer and well known factoryman of Madison Co., N. Y., in a letter to the Utica Herald, gives a pretty plain statement in regard to the consumption of cheese in England and the policy of the governing classes of that nation in cheapening food for its workingmen. He also states the price at which New York dairymen cannot afford to produce cheese.

The Herald, it will be remembered, has been advocating low prices, saying that if "we put cheese at eight cents to ten cents per pound, it would double consumption." It complains that American consumers have paid too high a price, and that the English cannot afford to pay more for our cheese than they did last year. We quote the latter part of Mr. CHAPMAN'S letter bearing on these points. He says:

We are making cheese during the hot months, at ruinous prices, to feed the workingmen of England; but I imagine the workingmen do not receive the benefit of our losses. It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that during the months of May, June, July and August, our cheese has sole possession of the English market. I know that American cheese is retailed by the English cheesemonger at from 8d to 10d, or from 17 to 16 cents per pound. I have lately noticed that you are at issue with the RURAL NEW-YORKER in regard to the prices of cheese. My opinion may be worth something or it may not. I know that cheese cannot be made by New York State dairymen under twelve cents per pound. When the patrons of cheese factories receive seven cents per pound for cheese, despondency fills their minds and they have startling visions of johnny-cake, buckwheat and buttermilk.

Our cheese is consumed in England principally by the manufacturing operatives—not so much by the farm laborers, who live upon rat-tailings, bread and potatoes, and may be a little bacon twice a week. I profess to know something about what I state in relation to labor in England. I was raised on a farm in Lincolnshire, and my relations there to day are large farmers. I lived three years in Northamptonshire, one year near Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, three years near Leeds in Yorkshire; and I have had in my employ at one time as many as 700 men and boys.

The farm laborers in some of the midland and southern counties of England have been combining for a rise in wages, and they have succeeded in obtaining an advance of about one dollar per week; but the men who consume our cheese in England, Wales and Scotland are outside of the farm laborers. It is the settled policy of England to feed her workingmen cheaply, so that wages may be kept down and her manufactures produced at less cost than by any other nation. Her power and very existence depend upon cheap food; and as long as Americans are fools enough to supply her with food staples, at a loss, and buy her manufactures instead of manufacturing at home and making a home market for the products of her soil, just so long England will prosper, just so long America will suffer.

THE Herald thinks Mr. CHAPMAN "hits the nail on the head," and now urges the adoption of "a more diversified system of farming, encouraging home manufactures and building up of home markets instead of longer remaining dependent upon England." We have for years urged the necessity of building up and developing home markets as a means of obtaining good fair prices for cheese, and we have pointed out the foolish policy of glutting the foreign markets in hot weather by shipping so much cheese below the cost of production—(See back numbers of RURAL NEW-YORKER and our address before the American Dairymens' Association, January 12th, 1870). We are glad the Herald is getting to understand these points. But how the Herald's plan of "diversified farming and building up home markets" is going to benefit cheese dairying with cheese at the Herald's figures, "8 to 10 cents per pound in order to double consumption," the Herald does not tell us. Dairymen would doubtless be very glad to know how "good, palatable cheese" can be sold at 8 cents to 10 cents per pound, thus netting the producer, after paying for manufacturing, only 6 cents to 8 cents per pound, and yet realising to said producer a profit. That question just now it would seem could be made quite as important and interesting to dairymen as any side issues.

FORWARDING DAIRY PRODUCTS IN HOT WEATHER.

A CORRESPONDENT from the western part of the State asks in what way dairy products can be forwarded to New York, and other cities on the sea board, during hot weather, without liability of injury from heat. "Our shipments," he says," are often damaged from this cause while in transit. Is there any remedy?" Yes, there is a remedy, and it remains for shippers to inaugurate the proper movement with the railroads to have our butter and cheese secured from harmful influences of heat, while in transit to market. Refrigerator cars are now coming into use, and all perishable products that are liable to be affected injuriously by heat while being conveyed to market should be forwarded in such cars. The cheese and butter trade has assumed large proportions, and their freightage is an important source of income to the railways of New York, and we see no reason why all proper appliances for the delivery of these goods in sound condition should not be incumbent upon the roads. Dairymen of New York, certainly, are entitled to these improved methods for the transmission of their property; for whatever losses are incurred on account of shipping goods in hot weather, react upon the producer, since the greater the risk the lower the price to meet the contingency of such loss. The introduction of refrigerator cars, we suppose, may be credited, for the most part, to competing roads, which vie with each other in securing the freight of the great West. This competition often gives the West undue advantages over the East, not only in the carrying appliances, but in the relative cost of freights.

In regard to the shipment of perishable products the West is every year better able to compete with the Eastern producer in his own markets, as the following which we cut from an exchange will show:

The perishable products of the far-off Western prairies are now coming to Eastern markets in refrigerator cars, a device which The Country Gentleman thinks must have an effect on the value of Western lands something akin to that of steam itself. To send fresh meat, butter, fruits, &c., 1,500 miles in the hottest season of the year, and have them arrive to market in prime condition, is a feat of which our respected ancestors of half a century ago little dreamed. Yet that is now done every day between Chicago, Boston, and New York. The best cars of this description, as is claimed, are classed among freighters as "the Blue Line," constituting part of almost every freight train running from Chicago to Boston and New York. They are owned by the various roads over which they run, and, of course, move rapidly and make close connections, and their success is such that the companies guarantee the delivery of the articles in as good condition as when received. They are built double all around, with inside double doors, filled in with charcoal, and have a capacity for holding two tons of ice. They are also so arranged as to be furnished constantly with a current of cool, dry air. At the principal stations they are carefully examined, and ice added whenever it is deemed necessary, by means of which the guarantee of a safe arrival is made good. Very naturally, too, the business is growing rapidly, as twenty cars a week are now in demand where four sufficed a short time ago. Each car will carry 20,000 pounds. Cars are also furnished at points East of Chicago whenever there is freight enough to make up a load. Thus one by one are the difficulties mastered which retard intercourse between the producer and the consumer.

Eastern dairymen should see to it that their goods during hot weather be freighted in such cars as will deliver them in good, sound condition. A good deal of cheese from Central New York bought for export goes upon shipboard almost immediately after its arrival in New York. It not unfrequently, however, becomes overheated in the intermediate time of leaving the factory and being put upon the ship, and, as a consequence, becomes more or less touched with bad flavor. The use of refrigerator cars, we think, would obviate this difficulty in hot weather, since the cheese on its arrival in New York would be so cooled off as to take its place on the vessel and not be affected with heat, and hence would arrive in a foreign market in prime condition.

The question, it seems to us, is an important one at this time, and we call the attention of factorymen and cheese dealers to its consideration.

DAIRY NOTES.

Keeping Cream.—Next in importance to having milk perfectly pure and sweet, and free from all animal odors, comes the matter of keeping the cream after it is taken off the milk. In the first place, the less milk there is with the cream at the time it is set in the cream jar, the better. A great deal of carelessness is shown in this matter, for be it known that milk makes cheese, while the cream only makes butter; and the more milk there is in the cream at churning time, the more cheesy-flavored will be the butter, and, therefore, the more likely to spoil afterward, unless excessively salted. Really pure, good butter requires very little salt, while butter as ordinarily made will soon spoil, unless well salted or kept covered with brine.

The Herdsman.

TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.

A TEXAS cattle breeder, informs the Kansas City (Mo.) Drover that this season great numbers of Texas cattle, (which were formerly sent largely to Kansas City,) are being driven to Abilene, further West on the Pacific railroad, to avoid the excessive tax imposed on drovers who take their stock through the Indian Nation. The Osage Indians now collect a tax of ten dollars a drove upon all cattle driven through the country.

In Texas the price of cattle ranges from $12 to $16 per head. A drove of 100 stock cattle—25 each of cows, calves, yearlings and two year olds comprising the drove—can be purchased for $6 per head. The cost of driving cattle from Texas to Abilene is about $2 each. A stock car from Baxter Springs to Chicago costs $105, and will accommodate seventeen head of cattle. Texas sells to packers and others about 200,000 cattle every year. Large and numerous droves are now being driven northward. There are flattering prospects that one of the heaviest packing firms in the country will soon arrange a mammoth establishment at Kansas City for the purpose of slaughtering and packing thousands of the cattle of Texas. The location is such, and advantages for such an enterprise so great, that there is little doubt that Kansas City will in five years' time be known as doing a beef packing business second to none in the country.

There is no regular market value fixed upon cattle in Texas, but they are plentiful all through the State. In the Red River district cattle can be bought for from $10 to $15 per head, but further South they can be had for much less. There are somewhere near 30,000 cattle on the road, and driven off to graze from where the old trail crosses the Santa Fe road to Council Grove. It is very dry in Western Texas, and up to the 14th of May there had not been a good rain for about seven months, but the country seems to be full of cattle. At Red River, it was estimated that 100,000 had been driven past up to the 27th of May.

STOCK WANTED SOUTH.

ONE of the editors of the Plantation, Atlanta, Ga., writes:—"It would be a wise thing for Northern stock raisers to form partnerships with gentlemen at the South on the following basis:—The Northern man might find the stock and the Southern man the land and personal attention, and make an equitable division of profits. These profits, in a well-conducted establishment of this kind, would be handsome. The demand for certain kinds of live stock is eager. The writer is constantly receiving inquires as to where Merino sheep and Ayrshire or Alderney cattle can be bought, and is constantly compelled to say that he does not know. At the present moment, he doubts if there be a Merino ewe or ram, or an Ayrshire or Alderney cow or bull for sale in the State of Georgia. The Northern agricultural papers are full of stock advertisements. But they are, practically, of little use to us, as few persons can pay the freight in addition to the original price. The remedy is some such plan as that suggested by "Citizen." Or, if this be impracticable, then the formation of a joint stock company for the purchase and sale of thorough-bred animals of the kinds of live stock needed at the South. It is the opinion of the writer that one thousand Merino sheep could be sold in Georgia at $10 per head before the close of the year. At least $2,000 could be cleared upon this importation. But this company should buy stock and raise their produce for sale. The double purpose of a public and private benefit would thus be answered."

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

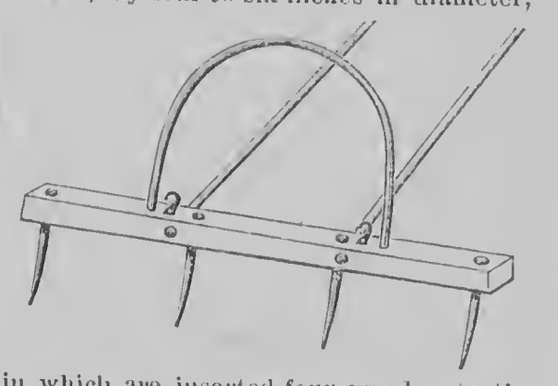
Cattle for the Mid-South.—A correspondent writes:—"What bred of cattle is best to cross with our native stock in a country as far South as 36 degrees, where pasturage is scant and cattle have to travel over a large extent of territory to get their living, and where ticks, musketoes and flies of every description are abundant in warm weather?" It is of very little use to put the line bred cattle of the North, upon the broom sedge ranges of Tennessee and North Carolina. Cattle which have been accustomed to the rich blue grass of Kentucky, and with skins sensitive to the bites of insects, will succumb to the hard fare of the South. The thick skinned Hollanders might stand it, but not the short-horns. We have seen a cross of Brahmin cattle upon the native stock of the South, to make a hardy and profitable variety. The first thing for Southern farmers to do is to get their lands into good grass and clover, and then they can raise cattle with satisfaction.

Beans a Remedy for Garget.—We had two valuable cows, which for a couple of years had been much troubled with garget in the bag, and last Spring it set in again, bidding fair to destroy them. I had read in your paper about beans as a remedy and prevailed on the men to bring some, which I boiled a few times, and I have heard no more complaint about garget. The disease had advanced so far in a new milch cow that the men said she had already "gone up;" but the beans brought her back again, and she has been an excellent cow all Summer. The beans used were what is called the butter bean, which are black when ripe, and as I cooked them for the cows, I found them to be very strong and beany. From our experience here with beans for garget, I had come to the conclusion that beans had hardly had prominence enough. It strikes me as being *the* remedy above all others.—A SUBSCRIBER.

Farm Economy.

MARKING GROUND FOR CORN.

A TEXAS correspondent (whose letter is just at hand) asks the cheapest mode of marking corn land in check rows. We give a sketch of a contrivance we have used. It is made of a square or round stick of timber, say four to six inches in diameter,



in which are inserted four wooden teeth, say two feet long. These teeth should be strong, round, and, not as the engraver has shown, sharp, but rather blunt at the ground ends. They should be wedged into the pole firmly the distance apart it is desired the corn rows should be. A pair of poles, cut from the woods, wedged into the stick at right angles to the markers serve as thills, and a couple of hooks to hitch to are nailed firmly on top of the pole; added a piece of sapling of a length that when bent it will come up about breast high, is bent as shown in the sketch, with which the operator guides the markers. The first rows being made straight by driving the horse to a stake, the tooth making the outer mark in the field, returns in its own mark. We know of no better or cheaper or more rapid way of marking corn ground. The marker may be weighted according to the condition and character of the soil in which it is used.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Wagon Axles.—J. W. H. asks:—"In the construction of axles (iron) for farm wagons, should they taper from collar to outside nut? or, should they be of uniform size, and the wheels have "pipe" boxes?" If the axle be made straight there will probably be less friction; but the axle will not be as strong as if it be made tapering, the weight of metal being the same in both cases. The subject requires and deserves careful practical investigation. It is not improbable that the best form would be a combination of two straight journals, the outer one being less than the inner one, and the junction of the latter with the collar being shaped so as to conform to SCAIELE'S Anti-friction Curve.

Sawing Down Lumber.—In RURAL NEW-YORKER, June 22, FRANK BACHELOR asks some one who knows to inform him how to saw down trees without injuring them. My method is the same as his, with one exception; cut the notch, apply the wedges, saw all around the tree instead of one side only; leave no place to break off. The trees I sawed were all hemlock; had no trouble in their gigging backward; cut the notch the side the tree is to fall.—OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Arboricultural.

BUDDING.

THE process known in horticulture as budding is simply the art of taking a bud with a small portion of the bark from one plant and inserting it into another. The plant into which the bud is inserted is called the stock, and there must be an affinity between the plant from which the bud is taken and the one upon which it is placed, and the nearer the relationship the more certain will be the union. Apples are budded upon apple stocks or some plant nearly related, also pears upon the pear, quince, hawthorn, mountain ash, or other plant belonging to the *Pyrus* family or genus.

In performing this operation it is important that the bark of the stock should be in a condition to part readily from the wood, because the bark adhering to the bud is usually slipped under that of the stock, where the assimilated sap as it descends from the leaves can reach and nourish the inserted bud, thereby aiding in forming a union between stock and bud. The process or art of budding is applicable to all kinds of woody plants, and is sometimes used in propagating the succulent or herbaceous, but is mainly used for multiplying trees and shrubs.

The time for budding most kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, as well as roses and other shrubs, is during their growth in Summer. July and August in the Northern States being the two months in which most of this kind of work is performed. The conditions necessary to success are, first, well developed buds of the present season's growth, and stocks upon which the bark will peel readily from the wood, admitting the inserted bud without wounding the wood underneath. Second—The operation must be rapidly and carefully performed. The materials required are some soft bass-bark, or any similar substance, with which to tie in the buds, and a sharp, thin-bladed knife, the end being rounded as shown in figure 1—this being the usual form of budding knife used by the nurserymen in this vicinity, and probaly elsewhere. Before proceeding to cut the buds, examine the stocks whether they are branches of trees, or seedlings raised for the purpose. By making an incision through the bark and passing the point of the knife under, slightly lifting, the condition of the stocks may be readily ascertained. If the bark parts readily from the wood the stock may be considered in a proper condition for budding.

The branches from which buds are to be taken should be of the present season's growth, the buds upon them plump and firm, but not so ripe that the leaves attached have fallen off. After cutting the branch, cut away the leaves, but not the entire leaf stem, and leave enough to take hold of, as shown in Fig. 2, which represents a twig from a pear tree. When a sufficient number of branches have been cut to supply buds for several hours' work, or less, roll them in damp moss, or paper, and carry to where they are to be used. Now, with the knife, make an incision through the bark, and crosswise of the stock, and from this incision another downwsrd, and about an inch and a half long—the two incisions making a wound resembling the letter T, as shown in Fig. 3. Lift the edges of the bark slightly with the rounded point of the knife, and the incision is ready for the insertion of the bud. The bud and a slight portion of wood is cut from the branch, as shown in Fig. 2 c, the knife passing in below the bud, and brought out about a half inch, or more, above. Those having experience in budding will usually cut a number of buds from the twig before making the incisions in the stock; but one at a time is the safest plan for a novice. Now, insert the lower point of the bark upon which the bud is situated under the two lifted edges of that on the stock, and thrust it down to the bottom of the incision.

If the upper end of the bark should not pass completely under, cut it off even with the cross incision in the stock. Then proceed to wind the stock above and below the bud, but up close to it. Draw the ligature firmly and tie or fasten in any way to keep it from unwinding. If very strong material is used for tying, it may be necessary to loosen the ligatures in two or three weeks after the buds are inserted; but where buds are inserted into branches of a half inch to an inch in diameter, this is seldom required. On small stocks it is well to examine the bud in two or three weeks, and if the stocks show a depression where the ligatures are, it is well to cut them loose.

The buds are not expected to grow until the following Spring, at which time the stock above the buds should be removed. The point of separation should be from two to three inches above the bud, and all other sprouts kept removed from the stock. Of course we are supposing that the stock is a small seedling; but should it be a branch on a large tree then the sprouts only on the branch budded need be removed.

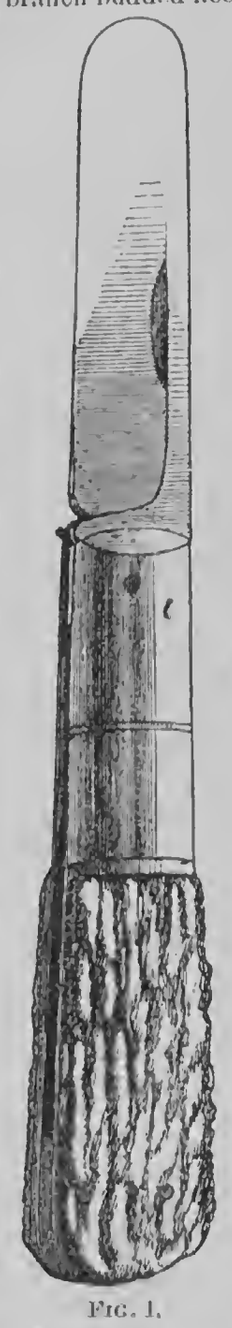


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

Ladies who have strong young suckers of common roses may bud them with the more delicate varieties, such as Tea or Bourbons. Choice varieties of fruits may be budded upon poor kinds, and a very little practice will enable almost any man, woman, boy or girl to perform this operation successfully, and with pleasure and profit to family and friends.

"SUGAR-PRODUCING TREES."

IN RURAL NEW-YORKER of July 6th, under the above caption, after mentioning the Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), the Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder, and the Black Walnut, which has recently been added to the list, you say, "the three trees just named seem to be the only ones as yet that may be regarded as yielding sugar in profitable quantity among our native forest trees—at least that have been discovered."

I was surprised to see such a statement in the RURAL, which I had regarded as authority in almost everything. The Scarlet, or Soft Maple (*Acer rubrum*), is nearly equal to the Rock or Sugar Maple as a sugar-producing tree. In the year 1846 I tapped about 100 trees of each variety; I took 30 gallons of sap from each variety and boiled it down separately. The Sugar Maple produced 3 pounds 11 ounces and the Soft Maple 3 pounds 9 ounces of good sugar. This sap was taken from seven old trees of each kind. I then took 30 gallons from seven young thrifty growing trees of each kind, and the produce of sugar was 2 pounds 13 ounces from the Soft Maple and 2 pounds 11 ounces from the Hard Maple. Last Spring I tapped 101 trees in my Soft Maple grove, trees only 11 years old, and made between 80 and 100 pounds of sugar. From these facts I beg you to include the Soft Maple in your list of sugar-producing forest trees.

It has been known for more than forty years that both the Black Walnut and Butternut trees will produce nearly as much sugar as the Rock or Sugar Maple. I know they will produce sugar in nearly paying quantities; but it is not quite as white and good as that produced from the Hard and Soft maple; at least, I never could make as good sugar from them. The Butternut tree yields more sap than the Black Walnut, and the Soft Maple yields more than the Hard Maple. If any one proposes to test what I have stated, let them take trees located as nearly alike as possible, for a tree on high land will yield sweeter sap, but not so much of it as a tree on low or bottom land.—LYSANDER W. BABBITT, *Maple Grove, Council Bluffs, July* 12, 1872.

WE were not ignorant of the fact that sugar had been and could be made from many other trees besides those named; but whether profitably we had our doubts, and still have, especially as regards the Soft Maple, (*Acer rubrum.*) It certainly yields a large quantity of sap; but, so far as our experience extends (and we have made sugar from it more than once), it contains far less sugar than the Hard Maple. The Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*), so plentiful at the West, and which resembles the Scarlet Maple very closely, we should think might yield a richer sap than the Scarlet Maple of our Eastern swamps. The Butternut and Black Walnut are also old acquaintances of ours in sugar making, but the first yields a sugar of very poor quality, and requires more than ordinary care to make it granulate. The Black Walnut is, perhaps, a little better. The Black and Paper Birch will also yield a little sugar, but the Yellow Wood of Kentucky (*Cladrastis tinctoria*) is, in our opinion, far better than either of the last half dozen named. We have not exhausted the list of native sugar-bearing trees by a long way, but the point we make is this, that the sugar or Hard Maple (and, perhaps, the Box Elder in the West) are the best, and will thrive where the others do; therefore, why not plant these in preference to inferior species?

TIME TO PLANT FRUIT TREES.

WILL you, or some of your subscribers, please inform me when is the better time for setting fruit trees, in the Fall or Spring? Also, how is the better way to keep trees (for Spring planting) through the Winter—heel them in, or bury them up?—*Sheffield, Pa., July* 15.

THERE are various circumstances to be taken into consideration in determining which is the better time for planting fruit trees, Spring or Fall. If the soil is light and moderately dry, and the locality not too far North, trees may be safely planted in the fall, provided they are of the most hardy kinds, such as apples, pears and plums; but taking all things into consideration, we prefer early Spring to Autumn. But the trees should always be dug up in Autumn and transported to the place where they are to be planted, and then carefully heeled-in. It may be well enough to cover the entire stem with earth, if received very late in the season; but this is seldom necessary or advisable, because mice will sometimes get in among the trees and feed upon the bark and young twigs during Winter. In heeling-in the roots should be covered quite deep, so that at least a foot or more of the stems will be covered.

If there is any danger of the stems or branches being injured by cold, shade them with branches of evergreens; or old coffee sacks may be used for the same purpose. Hay or straw might be used if it did not offer an attractive retreat for mice; but almost anything that will partially shade the branches during the Winter and not prevent rain and snow reaching them, will answer.

FIG' 3.

The principal objection to burying the trees entire in the soil is that the buds are often injured during thaws in Winter, or perhaps before they are taken out in Spring. If one could be certain that the soil would remain frozen from the time the trees were buried until within a few days before they were taken out in Spring, then we would prefer this system of preservation to any other; but we are not, hence it is not always safe in every locality.

The reason why we prefer to have all deciduous trees that are to be transplanted in Spring, dug up in Autumn, is to allow plenty of time for wounds on the roots to heal preparatory to producing new rootlets. This healing process will proceed quite rapidly, even in cold weather, if the roots are buried sufficiently deep.

Mulch the Trees.—JOSEPH RICHARDS should lose no time in mulching his Spring planted trees if he wants to save them from the effects of dronth. He should have done this in Spring; but it is not too late now.

Field Crops.

SOWING GRASS SEED ALONE.

I SEE a writer in your paper is opposed to sowing grass seed with other crops; and to sowing Timothy and Clover together. Now *I* should like to know *your* opinion on this subject. I know you, as an editor, do not hold yourself responsible for the opinions of your correspondents; but we have so much confidence in your common sense, as well as experience, that we are glad to know what the editors think.—R. Y. BRIGGS.

WE are not opposed to sowing grass seed with other crops, especially with those grains that have comparatively little foliage, such as wheat, rye and barley. We have never succeeded well with buckwheat, though its foliage is not greater than barley. We think too little attention is paid to this matter of seeding for meadows and pasturage, however, among farmers. We have raised good crops of Clover and Timothy by seeding with spring wheat, rye or barley. We have always raised better crops—that is, got a better stand—by sowing our grass seed early in March, upon land in winter wheat or rye, rolling it in and plastering it well. We have, however, tried sowing Timothy in the fall on land that had borne a crop of winter grain, harvested in July or August, plowed and harrowed and the Timothy brushed in. We always got an excellent stand of Timothy—and, we thought, enough better stand to pay for any loss we might have sustained from not sowing again with grain, either in Fall or Spring. This, however, depends upon the character of the season.

Now, about sowing Timothy and Clover together. Our experience is that if the land is to be kept for a meadow, we would never sow Timothy with Clover. We would rather sow Orchard Grass with Clover, and Red Top (if anything) with Timothy. But if the object in seeding with Timothy is to get grass for market, we should seed it with Timothy alone; for pure Timothy hay, baled, brings, as a rule, a better price in market—perhaps not justly, but in most cases it actually does. If we mix anything with Clover for meadow, we should sow Orchard Grass, because it is fit to cut about the same time. If we sowed Timothy alone, we should double or treble the quantity of seed usually sown with clover.

But if the object of seeding was a pasture, we should not care how much we mixed our seed. We should sow the Red and White Clovers, Orchard Grass, Timothy (which we do not esteem of much value, however, as a pasture grass), Red Top, Blue Grass, and as many more varieties as we could obtain that we knew were good forage grasses. And we would sow them with or without seeding to grain, according to circumstances and the richness and strength of our land.

PLOWING UNDER GREEN BUCKWHEAT.

LONG experience and close observation have convinced me that buckwheat is the best and cheapest plant known to turn under to enrich the soil. Clover is much better to fertilize land than any other crop, but it will not grow in poor land, or if it does grow will amount to a meager crop—not one-fourth as much as buckwheat—consequently not so profitably adapted to the purpose of promoting fertility. Buckwheat is only the best crop because there is no other plant that will grow so luxuriantly on very poor soil. In the list of plants to plow under in a green state for manure, besides buckwheat and clover, we might name oats, rye, corn, turnips, &c., any of which will answer a good purpose; but not so reliable as the two above named, owing to the superabundant saccharine matter they contain, which is apt in certain stages of growth, and the circumstance of too much moisture or coldness of the earth when plowed under, to make the land sour and do more harm than good.

My plan would be to plow and harrow the land fine and mellow, then saturate the buckwheat seed with stale chamber-lye or greasy pickle from the mackerel barrel, then dry with hickory ashes, a peck or a half-bushel to every bushel of buckwheat, which will be pabulum to the infant germ, directly in contact to give it a vigorous start. After the buckwheat is a few inches high sow a bushel of gypsum to the acre as late in the evening as possibly can be sown; or sow a compost over it made with slacked lime and swamp muck or road scrapings, three parts of the earth to one of the lime, either of which will make buckwheat grow on poor land. In case the soil is very dry at seeding time, it is best not to sow the prepared seed in the hot earth in the morning or middle of the day, but wait till the evening and let it lie all night, then harrow it and roll it with a heavy roller very early in the morning while the soil is wet with dew.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

Pomological.

FRUITS FOR LOUISIANA.

THE Fruit Growers' Association of Louisiana have adopted and recommend the following list of fruits for general cultivation in that State:

Apples.—Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, (Carolina), Yellow June, Bevan, Red June, Early Strawberry, Julian, Mercer, Horse, Bachelor Taunton, Rome Beauty, Carter, Shockley, Yates, Roxbury Russet. For further trial—Watkin's Sweet June, Hagan's Seedling, Pride of the South

Pears.—Madeleine, Doyenne d'Ete, B. Giffard, B. Goubalt, Doyenne Boussac, Howell, Bartlett, B. Superfin, Onondaga, St. Michael Archangel, Duchess d' Angouleme, B. Clairgeau, Lawrence, Winter Nelis.

Peaches.—Yellow St. John, Early Tillotson, Stafford's Rareripe, Chinese Cling, Crawford's Early, Oldmixon Free, Oldmixon Cling, Susquehanna, Columbia, Heath Cling, Baldwin's October, Lady Parham.,

Apricots.—Moorpark, Early Purple.

Plums.—Wild Goose, Brill. For further trial—Columbia, Lombard.

Grapes.—Delaware, Concord, Warren, Scuppernong, Promising—Emmelan, Ives, Israella.

Strawberry.—Longworth's, Wilson, Mary Stewart, Imperial, Triomphe de Gand.

Quinces.—Apple, Chinese,

Figs.—Smyrna, White Genoa, Celeste, Brown Turkey, Brunswick, Green, Ischia.

Pomegranates.—Sub-acid, Sweet, Sour.

Raspberries.—Mammoth Cluster, Davidson's Thornless. For further trial—Philadelphia, Clark, Seneca Black Cap.

Orange.—Creole Sweet Seedlings, Large China, Mandarin.

Japan Plums.—At New Orleans and South.

Pecan.—Large soft shell.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Morgan Co., Ill., Seedling Apple.—The Prairie Farmer figures and describes an apple, with the above name, which was born on a tree fifty years old, and is vigorous and healthy. With no more than ordinary care the fruit keeps until July. Its good qualities are indorsed by the Jacksonville Horticultural Society. It is thus described by the paper above named:

Origin—Farm of HART H. MASSEY, four miles west of Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill. Date of parent tree about 1820.

Form—Roundish conical, flatish, the specimen sent being 2⅞ inches high by 3⅜ in breadth.

Calyx—Rather open, with pretty strongly marked sepals.

Stem—Medium length, somewhat slender.

Skin—Rather thin, but not easily broken; color dull red upon a greenish ground, (suggesting a highly-colored Rawles' Janet, of which this may be a seedling), with small, scattered, blackish-brown dots.

Capsule—Not very open. Seeds dark, plump and diversified in form.

Calyx tube—Somewhat open.

Flesh—Yellowish white, rather coarse grained, sub-acid and rather negative in flavor at this time; not juicy at this late season, but quite as much so as could be expected. Quality good to very good.

We have no description of the tree, but judge from its age that it is vigorous.

This apple we think, is worthy of trial in other localities. If an old variety we do not recognize it. It has some points of resemblance to the Rawles' Janet and the Willow Twig.

Apples in Minnesota.—MARK T. BERRY, Minneapolis, Minn., writes to the Western Pomologist as follows:—"I have a few of the following kinds of standard apples that I have had from two to four years, and they have come through the winters all right:—Red Astrachan, Fameuse, Ben Davis, Haas, Colvert, Perry Russett, Red June, Red Romanite, Tallman Sweet, Wagner, Yellow Bellflower, (large red apple, name unknown,) Duchess, and six of the Minnesota Seedlings that have proven good; also Hyslops and Transcendants that are bearing; also Montreal Beauty, Soulard, and the smaller kinds of the Crabs. Of the above kinds Red Astrachan, Ben Davis, Fameuse, Perry Russett, Haas and Duchess have blossomed. I think the following have proved the hardiest thus far here:—Haas, Colvert, Ben Davis, Fameuse, Red Astrachan, and Duchess.

Varieties of Pears Attacked by Blight.—Pres. OHMER of the Montgomery Hort. Soc., O., recently stated that his experience had taught him that the most thrifty trees were the first attacked, such as the Vicar of Winkfield and the Lawrence. The Seckel and Tyson seemed to escape altgether, and the Bartlett stands well. His remedy was, after five or six years' cultivation, to sow clover in the orchard—grass was too thick and prevented the air from getting to the roots. J. H. PIERCE said his Seckel and Lawrence had not been affected. He has trees which have been six or seven years in grass, and were but little troubled with blight. FRED. BOYER has pear trees seventeen years old in clay soil that have never been affected with blight. During that time he has known two orchards on a rich soil destroyed by it.

The Matilda Strawberry.—The Home, Farm and Orchard, Newburgh, N. Y. says:—"With us the 'Matilda' does not grow so strongly as the 'Seth Boyden,' although the fruit of the former on this year's planting is all that could be expected. We must wait another year for the fruiting qualities of these varieties. The largest single berry we raised this year was on the Matilda vines which had been planted only six weeks."

The Wagner Apple is making a good reputation as an early fruiting variety, handsome marketable fruit, upon hardy, compact trees. We read of large orchards in Michigan eighteen years old which have borne every year since planted, good crops of fruit.

The Garden.

"DR. HOGG" PEA.

MR. LAXTON of England, by skillful cross-breeding continues to produce new varieties of peas which the Cottage Gardener says have the great merit of opposing qualities far superior to old ones with every stage of earliness. The Gardener says of the pea we herewith illustrate:

One of the best of these new varieties bears the name of "Dr. Hogg." It may be described as a dwarf and early Ne Plus Ultra. No higher recommendation could be given to it than to introduce it as a competitor of Ne Plus Ultra. The plant grows about 4 feet high. In dry seasons it will not, perhaps, be taller than 3 feet, and in wet ones, such as the present, it will reach 5 feet. The stem is simple, and well covered with pods, which number from nine to ten. These are 4 inches long and over three-quarters of an inch wide, of a dark blue green, like those of the early Green Marrows and Ne Plus Ultra, much curved like Auvergne, and containing nine very large Peas, which are of a deep green color. The ripe seed is green and wrinkled.

The seed was sown the 23rd of February, and the plants were in full bloom on the 24th of May. The pods were fit for use the 16th of June. Or, to sum up the whole, it is a fine Ne Plus Ultra coming in one week after Dillistone's, the earliest of all Peas, and thirteen days earlier than the old Ne Plus Ultra. This is a valuable acquisition.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Growing Summer Lettuce.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman talks of his lettuce thus:—"I thinned it out, then carefully slipped a cotton twine under the lowest leaves of each plant, and gently raised them a few inches from the ground and tied them loosely; then I placed a shingle upon each plant and a small stone to keep it firm. Every evening I removed the coverings, watered each head, and placed the protective covers in the morning, as I found the sun's rays had a tendency to cause the lettuce to run up to seed, and removing the cover at night allowed it a sufficiency of fresh air, so that neither mold nor decay made their appearance. I was rewarded by large, solid heads of superior quality, and the hearts were white, sweet and crisp. Not a single plant failed of heading, and none decayed or bore seed."

To Get Early Rhubarb.—We are asked by a country correspondent whether the rhubarb found so early in market is grown under glass; if not, how. In some cases it is grown under glass; in others it comes from the Southern truck gardens. But we know a gardener who has early rhubarb obtained in this way: In the fall, late, he sets a barrel over the crown of his plant and covers it and the earth about the roots with manure, so that neither ground nor plant can freeze. He keeps this on till Spring, when he removes the manure from the barrel, lets in the light and air, keeping the manure about the roots; and he speedily has early and excellent Rhubarb, and great quantities of it from few plants.

Keeping Melons 'till Winter.—I have the Persian watermelon, for which it is claimed it can be taken off the vines to ripen, and will keep 'till winter. Will any one who has tried to keep that or any other kind, report their success through the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and how they kept them?—L.

Floricultural.

Wild Orange Lily.—Will you please name the enclosed lily? It grows wild in this vicinity, going about one foot high.—R. B., Jr., *Marblehead, Essex Co., Mass.*

THIS is not a very common lily in the Eastern States, but abundant in the Northwestern States. Its botanical name is *Lilium Philadelphicum*. It is a variable species, like all of our native lilies, and several varieties have been from time to time introduced. The leaves are lanceolate in shape and produced in whorls, the flowers erect, bell-shaped and of a reddish-orange color, spotted on the inside with dark purple. This is a very pretty lily for garden culture, succeeding in any good soil.

Wild Turk's Cap Lily.—If not too much trouble could you name the plant of which I send you inclosed a leaf and flower. For a wild plant it is quite ornamental. The hight of the plant is about five feet. H. L., *Sheldon, N. Y.*

IT is a very common plant in low meadows, and is known as the American Turk's Cap lily, or Superb Lily, *Lilium superbum*. We have cultivated this and other species of our native lilies, and find that they succeed as well as any of the foreign kinds, and are improved by culture.

Carnation Blooms.—A correspondent of the Garden says:—"In order to preserve the bloom of pinks, picotees, and carnations for exhibition purposes, a fine, plump bud just on the point of opening is selected, and drawn through an inverted six-inch pot so as to leave the bud resting above the hole. In order to ward off heavy rains and strong sunshine, another smaller pot is inverted over the bud so as to keep all secure. In this way the blooming period is considerably lengthened, and the quality of the blooms preserved.

Poppy Culture in France is steadily increasing, occupying, now, 50,000 acres of the value of 1,500,000 francs and yielding opium to the value of 2,000,000 francs annually. This is one indication of the increasing extent of opium consumption, and of the profits derived from its production.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

A Succession of Gladioli.—*July 22.*—Almost every one who cultivates the *Gladioli*, plant their entire stock at one time, consequently they all come into bloom together and last but two or three weeks. Now, a succession of blooms from early in Summer until late in Autumn is very desirable, especially with choice kinds of flowers; and it is easy enough to secure this by planting at different times; beginning with a few bulbs forced in pots, then putting out a few bulbs as soon as the weather will permit, and others later in the season. My first Gladiolus flowers appeared more than a month ago, and now the second planting are in bloom, while the third, or last, will not show flowers until late in August. When one has a number of bulbs of each variety, it is much the best way to divide them into two or three lots, planting at different times, and thereby secure a succession of blooms.

The Oak Pruner.—*July 23.*—During the past two or three weeks small withered branches have been falling from the black and pin oaks about my office. Upon examining these branches to-day, I find they contain grubs (larvæ) of the Oak Pruner. (*Stenocorus villosus*, FABR.) The parent of these grubs is a beautiful, slender, long-horned beetle, about an inch long, of a dull brown color, sprinkled with gray dots. It appears here in June, the females laying their eggs upon the small twigs of the various species of the Oak and occasionally upon the Chestnut, where they soon hatch, the grubs penetrating to the pith, burrowing lengthwise of the stem, and in the smaller twigs it consumes the entire wood, leaving only the bark as a covering for themselves. The destruction of the woody portion of the twigs would of course cause death, and the leaves to wither; but to make sure of this, the little grub, before it bores any considerable distance in the twig girdles it from the center outward, thereby cutting off the supply of sap from below which hastens the death of the wood, and insures the falling of the branch before winter. At this time these withered branches, with leaves still adhering, can be found in abundance under oak trees wherever this insect abounds. I have gathered a quantity of these infested twigs and shall put them in boxes covered with a wire netting in order to secure the beetles when they appear next spring. To prevent an increase of this oak-pruner we have only to gather the branches containing the grubs and burn them.

Cutting Out Raspberry Canes.—*July 24.*—Just as soon as the raspberry crop is gathered the old bearing canes should be cut out and burned, and the young canes intended for next season's crop neatly tied to stakes. I do not suppose that the old bearing canes draw any great amount of sustenance from the roots after the fruit is gathered; but they certainly do no good. The young canes are also crowded by the old, their full development impeded thereby, to say nothing of the loss which frequently occurs by not having the tender shoots carefully tied to stakes before the heavy Autumn rains begin. Sometimes there are more young canes produced than it is advisable to leave for fruit; and these should be cut out at the time of removing the old canes. The earlier this can be done in the season the better; and I usually endeavor to do this as soon as possible after the last picking of fruit, and think I gain something by the operation. I know that many small fruit growers put off this work until late in fall or early winter, but I am certain that they lose more than is gained by the delay.

Top-Dressing Strawberry Beds.—*July 25.*—There are very few strawberry plantations in our old soils of the East that are not benefited by a top-dressing of manure, ashes, or some similar fertilizing substance, after they are done fruiting in summer. My men have just finished cleaning up the old beds to-day, preparatory to giving the remaining plants a dressing of ashes and well decomposed manure. The greater part of the two-year-old plants have been hoed out and only the most vigorous left for producing runners and fruit another season. When the plants are cultivated in rows it is very easy to go over the plantation and cut out the weak plants and save the strong ones, the latter soon producing runners that will fill up all vacant places. By adopting some such renewal system beds may be retained for several years on the same ground and still produce a good crop of fruit, provided, of course, that the soil is rich enough or the beds top-dressed every season.

The Swine-Herd.

NATIONAL SWINE BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

Report of Committee Appointed to Prepare Work for the Adjourned Convention to be Held at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20, 1872.

THE committee appointed by the National Swine Breeders' Convention, held at Cooper Union, May 14th, to name committees to prepare reports upon the history, characteristics, and a scale of points for the respective breeds of swine, and upon the question, "What constitutes thorough-bred swine?" also to name the time and place for holding the adjourned meeting of the Convention, respectfully report to the swine breeders of America:

1. The adjourned meeting will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1872.

2. It will consist of one delegate, at large, from each State, and of one delegate from each State for each breed of swine raised therein.

3. These delegates shall be named by the State Swine Breeders' Associations, where such organizations exist. Where they do not exist it is recommended that the Executive Committees of the respective State Agricultural Societies, or the State Boards of Agriculture, call Conventions of the Swine Breeders of their respective States at the time and place of the State Fairs, for the purpose of naming delegates to this Convention. In the absence of any such call the committee recommend that the exhibitors and breeders of swine at the State Fairs meet, name and accredit such delegates. In case any States neglect to do this, breeders from such States present at Indianapolis, will be recognized and received as delegates, so far as is necessary to secure just representation from each State.

4. The Committee think it proper to assert that the gentlemen named on the following committees are selected from lists of names furnished and recommended by prominent swine breeders in the different States and Canada, with a view to securing the most impartial representation upon said committees and the most carefully and intelligently prepared reports upon the respective breeds to be submitted to the convention for its action.

5. A circular letter was sent to the chairman of each of the committees named, asking whether he would accept the position and duty. Responses have not been received from all. Only two have declined, naming, however, men who would act in their respective places. These names have been substituted. The near approach of the Fairs renders it impracticable to delay this report longer in order to receive further responses. It is, therefore, recommended that the members of the respective committees place themselves in communication with each other and act as they may mutually agree — or that each member prepare a written report prior to the convention, and mail it to ALEXANDER HERON, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Ind.

6. The committee respectfully urge upon the swine breeders of the country the importance to them of the work it is the object of this Convention to accomplish; and that since it is to be a delegated and, in a sense, a legislative body, their representatives should be their best posted, most intelligent and impartial breeders; that if the work projected is well done, it will inaugurate a new era in swine breeding, and help to protect both swine breeders and buyers of swine in their mutual relations.

7. The following are the Committees named to report upon "What constitutes thorough-bred swine," and upon the history, characteristics and a scale of points for the respective breeds:

On "What Constitutes Thorough-bred Swine?"—JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Chicago, Ill.; Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, Ontario; S. L. Goodale, Augusta, Me.

On Berkshires.—A. B. ALLEN, P. O. Box 376, N. Y. city; J. T. Hudson, Kansas City, Mo.; Daniel McMillan, Xenia, O.

On Improved Cheshires, or "Jefferson Co."—C. V. MAXON, Adams, N. Y.; J. H. Sanders, Sigourney, Iowa; J. J. De Forest, Duanesburg, N. Y.

On Chester Whites.—THOMAS WOOD, Doe Run, Pa.; Dr. Calvin Cutter, Warren, Mass.; W. W. Thrasher, Groves, Ind.

On Essex.—JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. A. C. Stephenson, Greencastle, Ind.; George Roach, Hamilton, Ontario.

On Neapolitan.—M. W. PHILIPS, Memphis, Tenn.; F. D. Curtis, Charlton, Saratoga, Co., N. Y.; Mason C. Weld, Closter, N. J.

On Magic or Poland China.—JOHN M. MILLIKIN, Hamilton, Ohio; Rankin Baldridge, Hagerstown, Ind.; Shepard (of Shepard & Alexander), Charleston, Ill.

On New Jersey Reds.—DAVID M. BROWN, Windsor, N. J.; David Petit, Salem, N. J.; John C. Tatum, Woodbury, N. J.

On Suffolks and Other Small White English Breeds.—JOHN WENTWORTH, Chicago, Ill.; John Snell, Edmondton, Ont.; T. L. Harrison, Morcley, N. Y.

On Yorkshire and Other Large White English Breeds.—O. P. COBB, Aurora, Ind.; James Brodie, Rural Hill, N. Y.; M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Quebec.

On Victorias.—CHARLES LELAND, Albany, N. Y.; W. S. King, Minneapolis, Minn.; Geo. S. Lounsbury, Aiken, S. C.

Any inquiries with reference to this Convention or the Committees may be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, CHAS. D. BRAGDON, 5 Beekman St., New York City.

Committee { HENRY STEWART, M. C. WELD, FRANK D. CURTIS, L. A. CHASE.

Land Department.

"SHALL WE GO SOUTH?"

I AM a reader of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and in the issue of July 13 saw an article headed "Shall we go South?" from a correspondent of a Chicago paper. It says several farmers from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., went to Virginia a few weeks ago land prospecting, with a view of settling there, but came home and reported unfavorably, and have given up the scheme. Their reasons were that they met with no cordiality, and instead of meeting with a warm reception were given the cold shoulder. Now this would give the general impression that it is the same all through the South, which is the very thing I wish to correct. I would say to those same St. Lawrence farmers, and to all the readers of the RURAL, that the above is not true of all the Southern States; but that if they will go to North Carolina, particularly in the vicinity of Raleigh, Wake Co., they will be as well received by both Northern and Southern people as they could wish; and there are good inducements for the capitalist or emigrant. I found there a great many Northern farmers that were doing well and did not wish to go back North. The soil is good; it produces all the grains, grasses and fruits of the Northern States and a great many that cannot be raised in the North. The climate is all that a person can wish. The western counties of the State are very good for stock raising; from Raleigh west to Greensboro, thence south on the line of the N. C. Railroad, through Salisbury to Charlotte is all on the same ridge of land, and is about midway between the sea coast and the mountains.

Many Northerners are going to Columbia, South Carolina, and also to Aiken, sixty-five miles further south from Columbia. Aiken is on the South Carolina Railroad, 17 miles east of Augusta, Ga., and 120 miles west of Charleston, S. C. It is a noted health resort, fine climate, good fruit and cotton country, and well represented with wealthy Northern people. Lands very cheap.

Augusta, Ga., is a fine city of some 25,000 or 30,000 people. The country around it is very good and healthy, but perhaps the best farming lands in the State are in Green Co., in the vicinity of Greensboro. A great many farmers from Pennsylvania and New Jersey have settled in Green Co., within the last two years. It is about midway between Augusta and Atlanta, 75 miles to each place; the Georgia Central Railroad runs through this county. I think Northern people, farmers in particular, will be as cordially received as in any of the Northern States.

I have traveled through most parts of the State of South Carolina and Middle and Northern Georgia, and through some seventeen counties in North Carolina. I went first for my health and that improved so fast that I then began to look up a place for a home; that is why I took so much pains to look the country over thoroughly. I think of settling near Augusta, Ga., as soon as I can make my arrangements to do so.—J. P. HODGES, *Grand Haven, Mich.*

IN the "Land Department" of your issue of the 13th inst., page 27, I notice a quotation from the New York correspondence of the Chicago Tribune, as follows:

"A few weeks since thirty families in St. Lawrence Co. decided to form a colony and migrate to Virginia. * * * A few weeks since they dispatched several of their number to select a locality. The latter, after prospecting extensively, have now returned and counsel an abandonment of the scheme. Their principal ground for so doing is the fact that they were received with no cordiality. Instead of meeting with a warm reception, they report the Virginians gave the cold shoulder to them. They found many Northerners scattered through the State, who generally complain of isolation and social ostracism. The scheme has accordingly been given up."

This is one of the old political schemes, in a new dress, intended to intensify the old hatred towards the South, of the more sincere portion of the Northern people. It must be plain to every one, who has ever observed the flood trash that is always floating about among the newspapers, some little time previous to a Presidential election. If by chance or any other means—it matters not to the schemers what—they can get such things copied into a useful paper like the RURAL NEW-YORKER, it is a great acquisition to them. This will no doubt make many votes for the war party in the coming election.

I have many friends in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., the pretended location of the colony spoken of, and having lived there some fifteen years myself, I can speak understandingly of a great many of the people.

There are a large number of the best people in the world, some of whom, however, were misguided with regard to the character of the Southern people; and, as the old truism will have it, some of the worst people in the world were to be found in the same county, who were ready to take advantage of the circumstances by which some of the other extreme were misguided. It is well known how bitterly the late PRESTON KING was supposed to have hated the Southern people. Whether he acted according to his own individual feelings or not I shall not raise the question here; I will only say what I know—that he faithfully represented his constituents. He and myself were schoolmates in our younger days, and personal friends until his death. Our intimate acquaintance enables me to say this much, that his apparent hatred toward the South had no place in his heart. It was those of his constituents he represented, who never had seen the South or the Southern people, only through the eyes of such talking emissaries as were sent here, and paid by designing men, to come and receive all the abuse their ingenuity would enable them to merit, and at a convenient and proper time stump the country, with an enlargement upon "the outrageous character of the Southern people, from personal knowledge."

I do not say that the representatives of this colony are designing men of this sort; and if they will publish their names and establish the opposite fact, I shall be very glad to apologize for the seeming inference. But, as the matter stands, I have good grounds for supposing such a probability. I have not only seen emissaries before and since I came here to reside (about three years ago), but, I presume, I prospected the State, before I located, more than these men spoken of (if there ever were any such men), and universally met with extremely opposite treatment from what they represent. D. S. HOWARD.

Richmond, Va.

Entomological.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Eggs on a Cucumber Leaf.—Mrs. C. G. S.—If you wish us to name the eggs of insect try and pack in some way that will insure their safe arrival. When placed loose in a bottle they are sure to be destroyed. Let us have the eggs in a condition for hatching, and then we will try to name the insect that laid them.

New Way of Killing Cut-Worms.—The Prairie Farmer says:—MR. BOYNTON, St. Joseph, Mich., had a field of tomatoes much affected by cut-worms. Thinking they might be baited, he cut some green clover, wadded it up into small balls and distributed them among the hills of tomatoes, and found that the worms would collect about them, eat, and go into the ground near them. In this way he took from the locality of these balls the numbers of 37, 68, 70 and 82. He has experimented with various poisons mixed with the clover to destroy them and at last took boiling water pouring it over and about these wads, in that way destroying 15,000 in a single day.

Sheep Husbandry.

DOGS KILLING SHEEP.

THE greatest drawback to the business of wool growing, or sheep husbandry in any form, is the devastation of the sheep flocks by sneaking dogs, which come upon them when least expected and in a single night so destroy and demoralize a flock as often to take the entire profits of a year's growth out of it, if not more than this.

Sheep-killing dogs are generally great cowards until they become eager in the chase of a timid flock. The cunning of these curs, both in planning their thievish work and in concealing the evidence against themselves, is a thing quite remarkable, as they usually go a long way from home to find their prey, and after the mischief is done they return in season and put on such a look of innocence that a person would hardly suspect they had been engaged in the bloody work; and often their guilt can only be proven by finding shreds of wool between their teeth. Death without benefit of clergy is the only effective punishment of these convicted felons.

But the preservation of the sheep flocks from maranding dogs must lie mainly in prevention before the act rather than in vengeance after the mischief is done; and we know of no means so effective in the prevention of the mischief as the use of a good number of bells upon the sheep. The value of a single sheep would purchase quite a number of bells, so that this sort of protection is comparatively a cheap one, as the bells once purchased would last a lifetime. The bells should be of the noisy, rattle-te-bang kind, not little tinkling things, full of pastoral, poetic melodies. A mistake is often made by putting bells only on the largest, leading sheep of the flock; some bells should be on such sheep, of course, as they can lead off and make a prodigious noise in a stampede; but bells should also be put upon the weak and slow ones of the flock, whose legs cannot carry them so fast in a race for dear life, as the noise they make would be some protection against the enemy which came upon the rear to catch the belated fugitives.

SAVING STOCK RAMS.

IT is customary with most wool growers at the time of trimming lambs, to save a number of the most promising males with a view of their possible capabilities as stock getters. Afterwards, when time has developed their real qualities, they are used or rejected as their merits become apparent.

"The first and most important qulification of a stock ram is constitution. No matter how perfect he may be in every other particular, if he is defective in this one point he is worthless. His stock will be feeble, short-lived, poor breeders, and always ailing. Constitution is to be determined by the full, robust, physical development, the deep, full chest, giving ample room for the vital organs; a uniform development of all the parts, giving a look of strength and vigor. The ram should not only be all right himself, but he should come from healthy, vigorous families on both sides, else he may have lurking in his system the germs of weakness and disease, to be developed in his stock."

In size, a stock ram, like that of a bull or stallion, should not be over-large, but of the most perfectly ripe and symmetrical form of his kind. He should exhibit a masculinity of appearance, in both form and fleece, quite distinct from a female of the same breed. A ram with a ewe's fleece or a ewe's face, would soon run a flock of sheep into the ground.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Weak in the Hips.—What ails my sheep? The first indications of disease are shown by their refusing to eat, not chewing the cud, and lying down as often as they are started up. While standing, they show a tendency to bear down or forwards, as though there were a weight on the hips. Nothing passed that we can see. Death ensues in three or four days, to a week. They are in good condition.—W. WOOD, *Yorktown, N. Y.*

Sheep on a Rye Field.—My sheep have been on a rye field—pretty old now. I notice a bad cough in several. Can it be caused by the beard of the rye? I took them off the rye two days ago, but see no improvement.—M. S. P., *Bolivar, Tenn.*

Domestic Economy.

PRESERVING CIDER.

In the RURAL NEW-YORKER, July 20, a subscriber desires to know the best mode of preserving cider; also the quickest method of converting cider into vinegar. Having obtained some valuable information from the experience of others, published in the RURAL, I attempt to contribute what little I know about cider and vinegar.

The great difficulty in getting a good article of either of the above, every one is aware; and the reason why it is so, is because both are *doctored* so extensively that we are obliged to swallow a *great deal* of foreign matter to get a little cider, or vinegar, as the case may be—in short, we get a fixed-up mess of stuff intended to represent one or the other of these two articles.

I get my cider pure, right from the press, and I desire it made the last of the season, in cold, frosty weather. To a barrel of cider add seven pounds of brown sugar; let it ferment until you think it safe to drive in the bung perfectly tight. Rack off into a clean cask in March (if you wish good cider, the cask that holds it must be as clean as your milk pitcher), and take about two quarts of the cider and put in one-quarter pound of gelatine, and let it soak two or three hours; then warm and stir it till the gelatine is all dissolved (I use COOPER'S). Set away until perfectly cold, and mix with cider, and stir it well with a stick, through the bung-hole, long enough to reach the bottom of the barrel; agitate it thoroughly, and bung up tight; bottle in April or May. If it presses the corks too much, stand it up. The corks must be tied. If it has not life enough, lay it down.

Vinegar.—Sometimes cider is too strong to make vinegar, and will remain in a state too sour to drink and not sour enough for vinegar. In such a case, add about one-third warm water, in which stir in two quarts of molasses to a barrel, and in two or three months you will have sharp vinegar—as sharp as you want! I cannot say this is the *quickest* way, but I know it makes *good vinegar*. N. S.

ODDS AND ENDS.

What I Know About Packing Eggs in Salt.—Since the year 1856 I have had experience in putting away eggs for family use. I commence the 20th August, and pack none except those I gather from the nests daily; *then I know they are fresh.* I take boxes, kegs, or half barrels for the purpose. Put one inch salt on the bottom of the vessel you desire to pack in, then put a layer of eggs, (*little end downward, always,*) and as close to each other as you please, provided they do *not* touch. When this space is filled put another inch of salt on top, and so on until the box is filled. I have pursued this course for the past sixteen years, and have fresh eggs the entire Winter, and if I have a surplus when they are about 30 cents a dozen, I sell them and give the money to my wife; as she claims all the edibles in the cellar. Sometimes when Christmas comes eggs are very scarce and it is quite convenient to have a hundred dozen fresh ones in your cellar. The salt is not lost, (as salt is always salt) and I've made good use of it in the spring of the year on my asparagus bed.

In my next, I intend to stand by Mrs. BEDELL of Crown Point on the "*Cat question,*" as I have had much experience of their beneficial qualities in keeping rats from eating up chickens.—C. S. S. TODD, *Plymouth, Ind.*

How to Fry Potatoes.—In reply to Mr. BROWN'S inquiry how to fry potatoes, I can recommend the following:—Boil potatoes nicely with the skins on. When cold, peel and slice, chopping the slices slightly; have ready a pan with a small quantity of butter—about one teaspoonful to six potatoes; put in the potatoes, and brown slightly, seasoning with salt and pepper. Just before serving turn over them half a cup of good cream, stir, and send to the table hot.

Saratoga Potatoes.—Take raw potatoes, slice and lay in cold water for a short time; have ready some fresh lard, boiling hot. After seasoning with salt and pepper, lay them in as you would to fry fritters; when a lovely brown, turn; when soft, remove to a clean napkin. This dish, when nicely done, I think would please the palate of an epicure, and I imagine I see Mr. BROWN doff his hat.—MRS. H. J. JOHN, *Elizabeth City, N. C.*

To Make Cider into Vinegar.—Add half rain water and a little molasses, and set in the sun or where it will keep warm. Before the days of fruit in the West I have made excellent vinegar by taking a gallon of molasses with four of soft water, mixing, then spreading some molasses on a piece of brown paper as large as your two hands and putting in.—AUNT SALLY.

Domestic Inquiries.—Mrs. M. asks some of our readers for a good method of canning, or preserving for Winter use, string beans. She has eaten them in mid-winter apparently as nice as when first taken from the vines . . . J. L. PRATT asks if there is any good way to can or preserve melons.

To Pickle Cucumbers in Whisky and Water.—Take three parts water to one of whisky; lay a cloth over the top of your pickles, loosely; every day (throw in your cucumbers as you gather them) take it off and rinse it, stirring them up; that is all.—H. M. G.

To Preserve Cider.—It is a common practice about here to bring the cider while new to a scalding heat, then put it up in bottles or jugs, and cork tightly.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

To Cure Chronic Sore Throat.—A correspondent of the RURAL NEW YORKER inquired for a remedy for chronic sore throat. Rather poor health must be my apology for not responding sooner. I was a teacher several years in which business I overtaxed my throat so much that it resulted in what is called, "Clergyman's Sore Throat." I suffered severely from it the three winters following my closing school and it commenced the fourth autumn earlier and severer than ever, when I met a friend who advised me to moisten my throat several times a day with a sirup made of loaf sugar and lobelia. The lobelia she gathered from her own fields, consequently it was genuine. She gave me a vial of her own preparation which benefited me much more than everything combined that I had previously used. I am not positive about her directions for preparing it, but I should think a good way would be to bruise the seed and steep it in water, making it very strong, and take that same lobelia tea to moisten the sugar with for the sirup. Care must be taken not to swallow more than enough to moisten the throat nicely. —A SUBSCRIBER.

Caked Breast—Remedy.—I have seen remedies given in the RURAL NEW-YORKER for this source of suffering to mothers. I send mine:—Take equal parts of butter and beeswax; melt together; spread the salve thus made on a cloth and apply it warm to the gathered breast. It will afford almost immediate relief. It causes the breast to sweat freely, extracts the soreness and eases the pain. The remedy is simple and effectual —MATTIE.

To Prevent Discoloration from Bruises, HELEN W. P. is informed that the application, repeatedly, of cloths wrung out in hot water, or the tincture of arnica, is recommended.

The Vineyard.

VINEYARD NOTES.

No Varieties of Grapes Free from Rot and Mildew.—GEO. HUSMANN after stating that Concords, Clintons and Nortons are showing rot in the vineyards of De Soto, Mo., says:—We are inclined to consider no variety free from rot or mildew, let the owners of new varieties prate about the non-rotting qualities all they may: whenever the disease commences it does not respect the pet of any one, but seems to prey upon a variety that years before it had never disturbed. It was but a few years ago when the Concord was considered proof against all disease and capable of sustaining the hardships of the severest winters; now its constitutionality is greatly impaired. It rots in many localities, mildews in others, and winter-kills in a few locations where it was considered hardy a few years ago. The Eumelan and several of the "educated" pets of foreign seedlings or parentage do not succeed at all in this vicinity. When the Concord and its offsprings, with the Clinton family and the Norton, rot, there is little use for the other varieties.

New Publications.

RURAL AND OTHER GOOD BOOKS,

For sale at the RURAL NEW-YORKER Office, No. 5 Beekman St., New York, or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price:

Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry (just issued)	**$3 00**
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle	2 00
Do. New American Farm Book	2 50
Do. Diseases of Domestic Animals	1 00
Do. Rural Architecture	1 50
American Bird Fancier	30
American Pomology (300 Illustrations) Warder	3 00
American Practical Cookery	1 75
American Rose Culturist	30
American Sharp-Shooter (Telescopic Rifle)	50
American Standard of Excellence in Poultry	50
American Wheat Culturist (Todd)	2 00
Architects' and Builders' Pocket Companion and Price Book (Vodges)	1 50
Architecture, National (Olgo. E. Woodward)	12 00
Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses	1 50
Barry's Fruit Garden (new edition)	2 50
Bee Keepers' Text Book, Paper, 40c.; Cloth	55
Bement's Rabbit Fancier	30
Bicknell's Village Builder (75 Plates, showing New and Practical Designs)	10 00
Black Raspberry Culture	20
Bommer's Method of Making Manures	25
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 00
Breck's Book of Flowers (new)	1 75
Bridgeman's Gardener's Assistant	2 50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	1 00
Do. Flower Garden	1 50
Carpentry Made Easy (new)	5 00
Chemistry of the Farm (Nichols)	1 25
Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide	75
Cider Maker's Manual	1 50
Cluter's New Ill. Cattle Doctor, colored plates	6 00
Cobbett's American Gardener	75
Cole's American Fruit Book	75
Cole's American Veterinarian	75
Complete Guide for Coach Painters	1 25
Cotton Culture (Lyman's)	1 50
Crack Shot (Barber)	1 50
Cranberry Culture (S. J. White)	1 25
Cranberry Culture, (Trowbridge)	25
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 50
Do Modern Horse Doctor	1 50
Dana's Muck Manual	1 25
Darlington's Am. Weeds and Useful Plants	1 75
Darwin's Variations of Animals and Plants	5 00
Dead Shot; or, Sportsman's Complete Guide	1 75
Downing's Cottage Residences	3 00
Do. Fruits and Fruit Trees of America (1100 pp.)	4 00
Do. Landscape Gardening	5 50
Do. Rural Essays	3 50
Drainage for Profit and Health	1 50
Dyer and Color Maker's Companion	1 25
Eastwood's Cranberry Culture	75
Elliot's Lawn and Shade Trees	1 50
Everybody's Lawyer	2 00
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener (new), paper, 50c.; cloth	1 00
Farm Drainage (H. F. French)	1 50
Farm Implements and Machinery (J. J. Thomas)	1 50
Farmers' Barn Book	1 50
Farming for Boys	1 50
Field's Pear Culture	1 25
Fishing in American Waters (Scott)	3 50
Flint on Grasses	2 50
Do. Milch Cows and Dairy Farming	2 50
Forest Trees (Bryant)	1 50
Frank Forrester's Field Sports (2 vols.)	5 00
Do. Fish and Fishing (100 engravings)	5 00
Do. Manual for Young Sportsmen	3 00
Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist	20
Do. Forest Tree Culturist	1 50
Do. Small Fruits (Illustrated)	1 50
Fulton's Peach Culture. A Hand-Book and Guide to Every Planter	1 50
Gardening for Profit (P. Henderson)	1 50
Gardening for the South (White's)	2 00
Grape Culturist (A. S. Fuller)	1 50
Gray's Manual of Botany and Lessons	3 00
Do. School and Field Book of Botany	2 50
Do. How Plants Grow (500 Illustrations)	1 12
Do. Introduction to Structural and Systematic Botany and Vegetable Physiology (1,300 Illus.)	3 50
Do. Manual of Botany in the Northern States (700 pp., Illustrated)	2 25
Guenon on Milch Cows	75
Gun, Dog and Saddle	1 50
Harney's Barns, Outbuildings and Fences	10 00
Harris on Insects	4 00
Do. on the Pig—Breeding, Management, &c.	1 50
Hatfield's American House Carpenter	3 50
Hints to Horse Keepers (Herbert's)	1 75
High Farming without Manure	35
Holly's Art of Saw-Filing	75
Holly's Carpenter's Hand Book (new)	75
Hooper's Dog and Gun	30
Hoopes' Book of Evergreens	3 00
Hop Culture	40
How Crops Feed	2 00
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SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1872.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Printing, Engraving, &c., for Everybody.—Recent additions and arrangements enable the RURAL NEW-YORKER to execute all kinds of Book and Job Printing, Wood Engraving, &c., in superior style and at the most reasonable rates. The large number and variety of Engravings (several thousand) which we have on hand enables us to furnish Illustrated Posters, Catalognes, Circulars, &c., in better shape and at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere. Our facilities for supplying Agricultural Societies with Illustrated Show-Bills for Fairs are such that we are confident of giving satisfaction. If applicants will designate the character of engravings desired (whether animals, fruits, flowers, etc., or a combination,) for border, or otherwise, our printers can probably "fill the bill" so as to please. As regards Catalogues for Nurserymen, Seedsmen, &c., we can illustrate and print in best style, furnishing fine engravings of such Trees, Plants, Flowers, Vegetables, &c., as may be designated. We can also print Circulars, Leaflets, Cards, &c., very tastefully, (using one or several colors,) at as low rates, at least, as they can be done elsewhere. We are also prepared to do Lithographing in excellent style, and furnish blank books with or without headings. Lithographic or other diplomas for Agricultural Societies furnished to order. Friends at a distance will please note this announcement, and if they govern themselves accordingly will be dealt by "on the square." Our friends of the Country Press can have their imprints upon mammoth illustrated or other posters, etc., whenever desired. All work will be done as promptly as possible. Estimates sent by return mail.

New Hampshire Commercial Fertilizer Law.—New Hampshire has a law which requires that all commercial fertilizers offered for sale shall have a label attached on which shall be stated the date of its manufacture and the percentage it contains of ammonia, soluble phosphoric acid, insoluble phosphoric acid, and of its other constituent parts. It also requires manufacturers of such fertilizers, before offering them for sale, to file with the State Treasurer a bond, with sureties residing in the State satisfactory to the Governor and Council, in the sum of $10,000, payable to the State with a condition that it shall be void upon the payment of all penalties, fines, costs, &c., which may be imposed upon the manufacturer for violation of the act. A fine of $200 is imposed upon any one keeping or offering for sale or selling any commercial fertilizer prior to the filing of such bond. The law provides that any one keeping or offering for sale or selling any commercial fertilizer which does not contain the fertilizing constituent parts specified in the label, in the proportion specified, shall be punished by a fine of $500 for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt upon his bond, to be brought by the Attorney-General or a solicitor of any county. The State Assayer is to make all analyses upon which prosecutions are based. Some other States need similar laws.

"Careless Reports."—The Kansas Farmer calls attention to a "disjointed statement and unjust criticism" of the National Agricultural Congress in St. Louis, which, it avers, appeared in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, June 13. We copy the paragraph:

"INSTRUCTION" FOR AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The National Agricultural Congress is reported to have adopted a resolution "instructing all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies to offer premiums for the best agricultural and horticultural papers, and to do all in their power for the extension of their circulation." If this report is correct, we may be permitted to say that the same object would be better accomplished by offering the best agricultural and horticultural papers *as* premiums, and thus not only extend their circulation, but stimulate the respective publishers to make their papers the most desirable for such offering.

Commenting on the above paragraph, the Kansas Farmer says:

"Those present, or who have read the reports of the National Agricultural Congress, need not be told that it did not assume to *instruct* Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, as claimed, or in any other manner; but that it did *advise* them to do the very thing the above article censures them for not doing. This loose statement and wild criticism of the RURAL NEW-YORKER may be credited to the want of an editor at home, as we find "An Editor Getting Fresh Air," and another "Going a-Bugging" in the country, reported in the same issue."

Now, in reference to this very important (!) matter, we may say that "the loose statement" was copied from a report of the Congress in some one of the Western (we think, though we are not positive, one of the St. Louis) agricultural papers, made by its editorial representative. We said, "If this report is correct," as preliminary to our modest, temperate, respectful amendatory suggestion following. We did it with the utmost respect for the body of men composing the Congress. But, judging by the entire report to which we referred, and which was the first that came under our notice, there was a deal of wild talking and writing done there. We believe we have printed the resolution referred to, as it was offered, since. We simply want the Kansas Farmer to know we are not responsible for the "careless reports" in the Western journals, and that the editors were all "at home" when our criticism upon the "careless report" was made.

Sending Samples of Soil.—R. WOOD writes us that he sent us in June a sample of soil of his farm, with a view of obtaining our opinion as to how he should manage it, kind of manures, crops, etc., etc., best to be applied and grown on such land. But he has never heard from us concerning it. We do not remember to have received such sample, for we aim to treat all our correspondents alike—that is, to respectfully notice their requests in some manner. On this subject of sending samples of soils, with the expectation or hope that we will give directions for its management, in a climate wherein we have had no experience, is much like sending us a bottle of water from the east coast of Africa, and asking us to tell what kind of fish will thrive best in it. If we were analytical chemists, we should not have time to analyze the soils sent us; if we did, we could no give our opinion as to its power of production, under all circumstances. A knowledge of the meteorological conditions which prevail where this soil is, is as essential to a knowledge of what treatment it should receive and what crops would thrive upon it, as to know its chemical constituents. We should be glad to aid our Virginia friend, but there is both a limit to our knowledge and to our power to give advice that would be of service to him.

Horse Importations.—The increasing demand for heavy draft horses in this country has induced considerable importations of Percheron stallions and a few mares from France. At the stables of ROBERT STODDART, in Greenwich street, N. Y., near the dock of the Havre steamships, we learn that already this season there have been received forty-two of these horses, which have mostly gone to Illinois. Last week we saw a lot of four Percheron stallions debarked from a Havre steamer, the importation of M. D. COVELL, of Delaware, Ohio, all carefully selected in Perche, of the best blood and make-up. STODDART, who is an old horse-dealer, says one of these is the best Percheron he ever saw, and as we looked upon his mighty and beautiful form, and saw his splendid action, we could not dispute it. We hope these horses of Mr. COVELL'S will not be allowed to be taken beyond Ohio for a market, as were a lot of the same breed which he brought from France last year. From the same steamer, we saw another lot of two splendid trotting Percheron stallions, a Percheron mare, and a draft stallion, selected and imported by J. J. PARKER, of West Chester, Pa. A valuable stallion of this lot died on the passage, which was a long and rough one, from which all the horses suffered severely.

National Swine Breeders' Convention.—We call the attention of our contemporaries and of the gentlemen named on committees, and of Swine Breeders generally, to the report of the committee appointed by the National Swine Breeders' Convention held in New York City in May last, published in another column. Copies of this report, in proof, have been sent to our Agricultural contemporaries, to each member of the respective committees named in the report and to the Secretaries of State Agricultural Societies, State Boards of Agriculture and State Swine Breeders' Associations so far as they are known to the members of the committee. It is hoped that the manner in which the delegates to the Indianapolis Convention are to be elected, or named, will receive the attention it deserves—that each State at all interested in breeding pure-bred swine will be fully represented by delegates—that each member of each committee will regard it a duty, and take pains to discharge it, to add something to the fund of information and exact knowledge of the breeds of swine it is the object of this Convention to elicit and crystalize. We trust every swine breeder will aid in furnishing facts and making the action of the projected Convention reliable and satisfactory.

American Steam Plows.—There is a good deal of interest manifested in regard to steam plows and plowing in this country—not as much as there should be, we are satisfied. We do not expect that steam plows will enable our farmers to plow their lands much cheaper per acre, but the application of steam power may enable them to stir the soil (invert it, or otherwise, according to its needs) deeper and more thoroughly, at the same cost. This will not require to be done here every year, but, as in England, every three or five years. We notice that ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Washington, Yolo, Co., Cal., has invented a steam plowing apparatus. It involves two stationary engines, with plowing apparatus. It is claimed for these engines that they are capable of cultivating from thirty to sixty acres per day of ten hours, from seven to twelve inches deep; or of cutting one mile of ditching, three feet wide at the top, one foot at the bottom, by two and a half feet in depth. Added, the engines are available for threshing, pumping, sawing, hoisting, or for traction service. It is claimed that by direct traction land can be plowed at about one dollar per acre, while by rope traction (engines stationary) it can be done for seventy-five cents per acre.

Purchasing Churns, Etc.—An "Afflicted Correspondent" writes us:—"I wish you would advocate a law which would compel these churn peddlers, and others of like ilk, to pay so heavy a license fee that we farmers would not see one of them once in six months. It might be stretching a point a little if I were to say that I have to purchase a churn (or something else) a month in order to get rid of these leeches and save my valuable time. An emphatic NO! in the strongest tone at my command, only causes them to stick the tighter and worry the life out of me. What's to be done?" We used to encourage them to talk, but kept right straight at our work, minding our own business, and in no case purchasing unless we found they had something we needed and that was worth purchasing. After two or three hours' talking they managed to get away from us; but meantime our work always went straight on.

Damage to the Cotton Crop.—We learn from the local papers of the southwest cotton States, that a wide-spread damage has befallen the cotton crop of Alabama. Heavy storms of rain flooded the lowlands on the river bottoms, and the boll-worm attacked the crop on the uplands, so that between the two the crop has sustained immense damage, and the picking will fall far below the estimates made during the previous high promise of a full crop.

Entomological Statistics.—Some Entomologist says insects rob American farmers of $10,000,000 per year; but he does not tell us how much insects save American farmers by preying upon each other, and by furnishing food for birds that would otherwise depredate farmers' crops. We believe in compensation, and that the insects earn all they take and have a right to it.

Miss Mary A. E. Wager—("Mintwood") of this journal, sailed for Europe July 31, to be absent a year or two. Our correspondents will miss her services in the Modes and Manners Department of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but we expect letters from her, which will, in part, compensate for the lack of service to our readers at home.

August Meteors.—August 10, according to the calculations of astronomers, the earth will pass through a ring of meteors, the remains of the comet of 1862. So look out for the meteors, if you want to see them.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

St. Johns, Clinton Co., Mich., July 29.—We have had some thorough showers for the last week which have put an end to the somewhat severe drouth. Early potatoes will be a very slim crop, but we hope the late ones will be better. Potato-bugs are on the decrease. Corn and oats look well. Farmers are mostly done harvesting. Wheat will be a short crop in this vicinity. Some pieces are very good while others are very poor, and some will not pay to harvest. Some pieces were plowed up last Spring and the ground put to Spring crops. But we have a better crop than was expected three months ago. Hay is a fair crop and mostly cut and secured in good order. Weather very warm for the last three days, and cool nights. Commenced threshing in this vicinity last week. New potatoes, 75c. per bushel; harvest apples, 50c. per bushel; eggs, 18c. per dozen; butter, 18c.; wool, 50c. to 60c.; hay, $10; sheep, from $2 to $3.50 per head.—J. E. D.

Oregon, Mo., July 27.—We are having a great amount of rain, making it quite difficult harvesting the oats crop, which is the best we have had for several years. Wheat is mostly cut, but is damaging some in the stock by sprouting; the quality is good. Barley is harvested and was the best harvest crop we have had for many seasons. Corn is quite promising. Fruit not so plenty as we anticipated; apples coming into market. Grapes promise well with but few exceptions. Wheat, $1.50 per bu.; oats, 18c. to 20; corn, 25c. to 35c.; barley, 37c. to 41c.; apples, $1; butter, 8c. to 12c. per pound; cows, $25 to $35; horses very low with but few buyers; money scarce.—W. M.

Ghent, Carroll Co., Ky., July 27.—This has been the wettest summer we have had for many years. The wheat crop was very light, from seven to ten bushels being an average crop. Corn looks well and promises a good yield. Early potatoes were very fine. All kinds of vegetables in abundance; also all kinds of fruits except peaches. There is the largest crop of tobacco in this county this year that ever was planted in it, and if the farmers save it well it will bring more money in the county than has been since the war. Every farmer has in from three to fifteen acres, according to his force to work it, and it nearly all looks well.—A SUBSCRIBER.

Whittlesey, O., July 30.—The dry weather has been quenched with fine showers, and the parched earth presents a more healthy appearance. The wheat crop is better than anticipated it would be, although some will lose by sprouting, occasioned by the late rains. Corn is coming rapidly forward. Oats and flax are good; wool is changing hands at 60c; but only a few lots have been sold at that figure, while many are holding for a higher market. Cheese is selling at 9@10c.—S.

Florence, Ala., July 19.—Crops of all kinds are better than they have been for years in this part of Alabama; for a week we have been having continual rains which, it is feared, may somewhat impair the cotton crop. Corn is worth 60c.; wheat $1; oats, 50c.; apples and peaches plenty; stock of all kinds low; health of the country never better—as healthy as anywhere in the United States; people generally contented and satisfied with this part of the world.—J. W. B.

J. P. & M. R. R., Florida, July 20.—Crops are very good, and promise an abundant harvest. We have had plenty of rain, though we had a long drouth in the latter part of the Spring. The cotton fields are filled with blossoms and bolls; and one stalk in my father's field has a hundred bolls on it. We have plenty of delicious fruit, such as pomegranates, grapes figs, peaches, plums, etc. Peaches do not grow as nice down here as they do in Northern climes.—ROSALIE.

Clear Water, Sedgwick Co., Kansas, July 2, 1872.—Wichita is our County seat, situated on the east bank of the Arkansas River. It is a great shipping point for the Texas cattle. This is a good agricultural country, the best in the State, plenty of Government land to be had at $1.25 per acre. We have had a great deal of rain this season and crops are looking very fine. Texas cattle are worth here from $5 to $16 per head; horses from $25 to $60.—S. W. S.

RURAL BREVITIES.

REED & BARTON'S ELECTRO-PLATED SILVER-WARE can be relied upon as a genuine article of its kind; as we know by personal use.

IF JOHN L. LATHROP will address W. C. OASTLER, 43 Exchange Place, he will be likely to obtain the information he seeks.

R. JEFFERIS is informed that the American Educational Monthly is published by J. H. Schoemerhorn & Co., 14 Bond street, N. Y. City.

SIDNEY S. STAUNTON is informed that the editorial referred to was based on facts; and that a letter addressed to "Daily Rural Life," at this office, will reach the author of the Diary.

THE LIST OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS which we publish this week has been collated with great care, and though deficient in some of the States, is as near perfect as our means of information could make it.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commenced July 6th. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

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Social Topics.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

ONE hundred and ten years ago there was not a single white man in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Then, what is the most flourishing part of America, was as little known as the country around the mysterious mountains of the moon. It was not until 1776 that Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. The first pioneer of Ohio did not settle until twenty years after that time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the population did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those grand exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little army was sustaining a single-handed contest with Russia, Austria, and France, the three great powers of Europe combined. Washington was a modest Virginia colonel and the great events in history of the two worlds, in which these great but dissimilar men took leading parts, were then scarcely foreshadowed. A hundred years ago the United States were the most loyal part of the British empire, in which, within a score of years thereafter was established the great republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America. Steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of man. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that to the century just passed has been allotted more important events, in their bearings upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation.

GERMAN REGARD FOR WOMEN.

G. MONOD, a French writer, in his book entitled "Germans and French," makes the following remarks:—"The regard of the Germans for women is the most remarkable trait of this war, for it is a national virtue, and one of the sources of the strength of the German race. Crimes may have been committed; but, during a seven-months' experience in war, I did not hear of a single one that was vouched for by trustworthy witnesses. On the contrary, I have seen women treated with the greatest respect, exciting the astonishment of the French soldiers. 'We would not have acted so,' they frequently told me. The children were the especial favorites of the Germans. When there was no food in the house, and the mother would complain that she could not give the children anything to eat, the soldiers found food for the whole family. They played with the children, took walks with them, learned French from them, and often the fact that there were children in the house made friends of foes. They spoke of their own children at home, counted 'un, deux, trois,' by their fingers saying fall 'comme ca, comme ca, et comme ca,' showing the hight with their hands. The author makes a distinction between the different army-corps, more from hearsay, however. According to him, the rudest were the Mecklenburgers, Pomeranians, Poles, Silesians, Eastern Prussians, and Bavarians; the politest were the Brandenburgers, Saxons, Hanoverians, Rhenish-Prussians, and Schleswigers."

MOTHER AND CHILD.

A PRETTY picture of happiness, content and health embellishes this week's RURAL. The mother has dropped her work for a moment and is tossing in her arms her little boy, who is happy, healthy and handsome. There is no more enchanting sight in the whole domestic world than this; no occupation is so crowded with maternal happiness. The mother holds in her hands the embryo man who may some day become the President of the United States; who at least is destined to exercise much influence in the course of a lifetime either for good or evil. The possibilities wrapped up in a child are beyond estimation. How important that all children should have early correct training!

A VERY little girl was learning to read, and a part of her lesson ran:—"The cat has a rat." She thought for a moment, and then exclaimed: "Cats don't have rats; cats have kittens. But sister Susan has rats in her hair."

HOW ENGLISH LABORERS LIVE.

THE London correspondent of the Boston Post says:

A very important meeting was held in London recently, pursuant to a published call, to consider the condition of the laboring classes, and discuss other questions affecting the nascent agricultural unions. The audience was of a composite character, and included several members of Parliament, as well as representatives of the middle and lower classes. The most remarkable feature of the session was a statement made by Canon Girdlestone. He said that in his own parish there were cottages unfit for housing cattle. There was scarcely a whole pane of glass in the windows; the mud floors had holes in them so deep that, to prevent children falling in, planks had been laid across them. The buildings were ill-ventilated and badly drained. The men's wages were from nine to ten shillings a week, with two quarts of sour cider a day. Nothing could be more uncertain than the mode of payment; for one farmer gave good privileges, another bad, and another hardly any at all. The hours of labor were nominally from six to six; but he had visited the laborers' cottages at eight and nine o'clock in the evening and found them still at work. What they obtained for extra exertions might be a mouthful of bread and cheese, or only another quart of sour cider.

His remedy for this evil had hitherto been migration, but after removing, through his own exertions, as many as three or four hundred families to the North, he was sorry to confess that no permanent progress had been achieved. The removed families were vastly benefited by the change; in fact, they were now living in comparative affluence, but those who remained in North Devon enjoyed no benefit. Their wages were still as low, and their cottages as bad as before. He concluded, therefore, that nothing could be done for laborers, as a class, while they continued isolated. Other and similar statements were made, all the participants being thoroughly convinced of the necessity of some decisive and immediate action for the relief of the sufferers.

THE rays of the sun shine upon the dust and the mud, but they are not soiled by them.

LITERARY ITEMS.

J. B. FORD & CO. will soon publish H. W. Beecher's "Lectures on Preaching," delivered at Yale.

THE Inland Monthly for June, St. Louis, has a fine portrait of Gov. B. Gratz Brown, and much interesting reading matter.

RAND, MCNASHBY & CO. publish a monthly railway guide, which is a complete travelers' hand-book. It is like other railway guides, with the exception of containing no maps.

SAMUEL R. WELLS of New York has started a new magazine, called "The Science of Health." It is devoted to health on hygienic principles, and is filled with short articles from unknown writers.

THE Sixth Annual Report of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been issued from the office at 696 Broadway. It has some good illustrations and contains many valuable facts.

THE Nation says Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, professor-elect of History in the Georgia University, signalizes his accession to a post in which he may yet do considerable harm by writing a "Compendium of the History of the United States."

GAIL BORDEN AND HIS RELATIONS TO SOME FORMS OF CONCENTRATED FOOD is the title of a pamphlet by S. L. GOODALE, Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, in which is given a record of his efforts, discoveries and inventions in the line of supplying the country with concentrated food, together with his claims as a first discoverer. It is an interesting record.

VERY breezy and rustic is the Dolly Varden hat, a broad brimmed gipsy, faced with rose-tinted silk, caught coquettishly up at the back with loops and scraps of ribbon, and with a branch of cut roses, full blown, perfect, and perfumed at the side.

HONEYMOON trips to Europe are quite the thing this summer, many couples being booked for the steamers every week. They are half-seas over in bliss at starting, but it is *sic transit* long before the voyage is completed.

HAIL TO THE HORSE!

BY GEO. W. BUNGAY.

ARE there not hundreds and thousands of gentlemen who like a good horse, and who count it no inhumanity to test their speed, who still refuse to bet, or put their nags into a formal public race, where the whole business is organized on the recognition of betting?—*Rev. H. W. Beecher.*

HAIL to the horse, he bears his master,
In peace or war, with flying feet,
Into the light, or from disaster,
Through quiet lanes, or leaden sleet.
O give him the sweetest of grasses,
Cull the choice strands of hay for him,
Scare him not with whips as he passes,
With his waving mane and dainty limb.

His arching neck is "clothed with thunder,"
And his nostrils are open wide,
He paws the yielding ground asunder,
In his unconquered strength and pride.
He champs his bit, and he prances
Impatiently when the trumpet sounds,
He leaps at the sight of the lances,
And off to the front he bounds.

He heareth the sound of the battle,
And his trained ear knoweth well
The startling ring and the rattle
Of the cannon shot and the shell.
He seems half brute and half human,
So light let his race and burden be,
A merciful man is a true man
To his horse so fleet and so free.

Now risk no money in betting
On the speed of the courser gay,
There's always a curse in the getting
Of something for nothing that way.
Hail to the horse that is fleetest,
Spare him the curse of the lip,
Give him the grass that is sweetest—
Spare him the spur and the whip.

Our Story-Teller.

THE MASON'S CHILD.

CHAPTER I.

FASTER and faster spread the flames, and now the ship was enveloped in a fiery sheet. Men and women rushed madly over the side to meet a quicker but less painful death. The boats, with one exception, had been overladen and capsized. There were hasty prayers, and heart-rending cries of misery and distress. Death hovered, vulture like, over his victims; some clung desperately to the vessel's side, some supported themselves in the water by articles snatched hastily from the burning ship, and with which they had leaped wildly into the sea. The captain sang through his trumpet:—"Take heart, and sustain yourselves as long as possible. A ship is coming to our relief."

James Durant stood upon the almost deserted deck with his only child, but four years of age, folded closely in his arms. He discovered it at last, but it was at least four miles off. Before the ship could arrive they must be burned to death; or if he sprang, as others had, down into the water, both he and the child would be drowned, for he was no swimmer.

The little arms were twined about his neck, the pale cheek rested confidingly against his own, but the brave child did not tremble.

"O my God, is there no help?" cried the despairing father, as the flames swept nearer, and he felt that his present position could be held but little longer.

"Here, give the child to me, and I will save her," and turning quickly Mr. Durant stood face to face with a stranger who had a life-preserver in his hand.

"Quick! there is no time to be lost! The child can have my life-preserver, and it will float her easily. Yonder is another ship; I have been watching it for the last five minutes. It will reach us in half an hour at the most. There, that is fastened securely. Now, little girl, I am going to throw you into the water. You are not afraid?"

"No, no, but father?"

The father caught her frantically in his arms.

"My darling Eva, you may never see your father again; but do not fear—God will guard you, and somebody will find you and take care of you. If you never see papa again, remember he is in heaven with mamma."

"Has she no relatives?" asked the stranger.

"None in this country; I am from England, and travelling for her health."

"Take that pin from your bosom and fasten it to her clothing."

"Heaven help you for the thought," said the father; and in a moment the square and compass was glistening on the bosom of the child; and the stranger took her from her father's arms, saying:—"I am stronger than you, and she must be cast beyond the reach of these poor drowning wretches, or they will rob her of her life preserver."

The white drapery fluttered through the air, and sank below the waves; then rising, floated lightly on the water.

James turned to the stranger with tearful eyes.

"May God bless you and preserve you, noblest of men. But you, as well as myself, must be lost."

"No, I am a good swimmer, and here is a piece of board with which you can sustain yourself until relief arrives."

The father cast another glance at the white speck floating rapidly away, and with an inward "God preserve her," sprang into the sea, followed by the stranger; but the two floated in different directions, and they saw each other no more.

Two hours later, James Durant awoke, as from the sleep of death, and found himself in the cabin of a strange ship, with kind and sympathizing faces all around him. In a moment he realized all that had passed, and said eagerly, though feebly, "My child, little Eva, is she safe?" There was no response, and a low moan escaped the father's lips.

"Courage, sir," said a lady with tearful eyes "some of the passengers were saved by another ship."

The father's countenance lighted. "God grant that she may be safe."

Mr. Durant recovered his usual strength in a few hours, and sought among the saved for the stranger who had proved himself so true a Masonic brother, but he was not to be found.

"He must be in the other ship," said Mr. Durant, "and he will care for Eva."

Both ships were at port on the following day, but although Mr. Durant found the stranger who had befriended him, and who proved to be a Mr. Wadsworth, from a southern city, Eva was seen by no one and given up as lost.

CHAPTER II.

"Here, wife, is a child that has just been washed upon the beach. She is cold and stiff, but I think she is not dead. Let us have some warm flannels immediately, and tell Thomas to run for Dr. Hunt."

It was long before the quivering lashes and feeble fluttering of the heart gave token that success would crown the efforts of Eva's rescuers; but by and by the lids parted and revealed two large, liquid, sky blue eyes, that wandered from face to face in a bewildered way, and then closed wearily.

"I fear she will not recover very rapidly," said the doctor. "She has a delicate constitution and will require the best of care."

"Poor child!" said Mrs Turner, "I do not wonder she is nearly dead; but who can she be? Some terrible accident must have occurred at sea."

"You had better examine her clothing," said the doctor. "Perhaps you may find some clue to her relations."

Mrs. Turner lifted the gossamer white dress and turned it over and over. The square and compass placed there by Mr. Durant flashed upon the eyes of all at once. The doctor and Mr. Turner looked at each other, but neither spoke, and Mrs. Turner did not notice the tear that glistened in her husband's eyes.

The doctor's fears that Eva would not recover rapidly proved to be well founded; days and weeks of fever succeeded in awakening her to life, during which she talked incoherently of "papa," and "poor mamma," and of the burning ship, and of hunger. She finally awoke to consciousness, and asked many questions as to where she was and how she came in the dark room, and who were those who attended her, but Dr. Hunt forbade her being questioned till she was stronger.

How interested were all in the little convalescent whom the elements had cast into the little seaboard town. The ladies declared that never before did a child possess such lovely eyes or such beautiful curls, while the gentleman seemed no less interested, and brought her gifts of everything that might please her childish fancy.

"My dear little girl," said Dr. Hunt when Eva was at length able to ride out, "will you tell me your name?"

"Eva," said the child. "I thought you knew it."

"Yes, I know your name is Eva, but I want to know the rest of your name—your father's name."

"Eva Durant. Mr. Durant is my papa."

"Yes, but I want you to tell me all you can remember about your father and mother."

Eva's eyes filled with tears. "Oh, sir, my mamma died and went to live with the angels. And I do not know where papa is. He said if I never saw him again I must know he had gone to mamma."

"Where were you when he told you this?"

"On the ship; and oh, the fire burned me so; and papa held me in his arms until a strange man took me and tied something under my arms and threw me into the water, and I have not seen papa since. Oh, sir, can you tell me where he is?"

"No, dear child; but perhaps we may yet find him."

And this was all that Eva's new friend could discover. It was plain she had come from the ship which had been burned a few weeks before; that she had been cast upon the sea, and floated to shore; but where was her father? Had he been saved, and was he searching for his child? Every possible effort was now made to find him. The circumstances of the case, with the statement of the child, were published fully in the newspapers of the neighboring cities, but the grief-stricken father, believing his child to be lost, had sailed a week before for Europe, and it soon became settled in the minds of Eva's protectors that he had perished. But the little one still prattled about her "papa" and said he would come by and by. Those who believed differently would not pain her by contradiction.

The square and compass that had been found upon her clothing was regarded as a powerful appeal from a Mason to his brethren to care for his child. So it came to pass that Eva became, as it were, the special charge of Hiram Lodge No. 93. Mr. Turner would gladly have taken the entire care of the little waif, and the wealthy Senator W——requested to be allowed to adopt her as his daughter, but the brethren in lodge assembled, declared by a vote that Eva should be reared, educated and protected by the lodge, and that as Providence had placed her in Brother Turner's house that should be her home.

And so years went by, and Eva became a healthy, joyous child, flitting here and there, and everywhere meeting the warmest of welcomes. The Masonic Hall was but a few rods from Mr. Turner's residence, and Eva often went with him as far as the door, and then returned alone always bidding the Tiler "take good care of Pa Turner, and send him home early."

CHAPTER III.

The six years that followed the death of his wife and the loss of his child passed wearily to James Durant. He visited nearly every country in the Old World, seeking among scenes of natural beauty and grandeur as well as of historic interest, for the mental rest which could never be found. Once more he turned his steps toward America, and sought his Masonic friend Wadsworth. Finding that gentleman about setting out with his family on a journey to the Atlantic coast, Mr. Durant accepted the invitation to accompany them to Saratoga and Niagara, then to New York where leaving the ladies, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Durant wandered from town to town along the coast, enjoying the beauty of the scenery and the quiet hospitality that greeted them more than the crowded hotels and the fashionable style of the popular watering places. Fancy and the kind hand of Providence at length led them to the little town of H——, and the second evening after their arrival they visited the Masonic Lodge. A warm welcome was extended to these brethren from such distant homes, and both were invited to address the Lodge. Mr. Durant said:

"Brethren, I have traveled much and long. I have found Masonic sympathy in every part of the globe, and everywhere is Masonry substantially the same. I can hardly tell where I reside. The world seems to be my home, as I remain but a short time in any town or country, but my English brethren, for they first brought me from "darkness to light," and I love English soil, for with it sleeps the wife of my youth. But I love American soil, also, for here I have found the warmest of welcomes, the kindest of brethren. And here, too, my own child is sleeping in American waters, even beneath the very waves that wash the shores of your beautiful village.

"Six years have passed since this dear friend and brother robbed himself of his life preserver that my little Eva might perhaps escape, and we hoped that the elements might be kind, and that heaven would send her relief, but she was never heard of more."

The voice of Mr. Durant was quivering with emotion, and unable to speak further, he seated himself and covered his face with his hands.

Glances of surprise and pleasure were cast from one to another among the brothers of Hiram Lodge. No one spoke, however, but all eyes turned upon the Master, Mr. Turner. For a moment he seemed reflecting, then taking a slip of paper from the Secretary, he wrote:

"Mrs. Turner—Do not allow Eva to retire until I return home; tell her I am going to bring a strange gentleman who wishes to see her." And calling the Junior Deacon, Mr. Turner gave him the note, saying in a low voice, "Take this note to Mrs. Turner, immediately."

"Why, Eva," said Mrs. Turner, when she had read the message, "you are going to have company. A strange gentleman is at the lodge who wishes to see you."

"Who can it be?"

Eva looked perplexed and thoughtful. Suddenly her cheek flushed, her eyes lighted, and clapping her little hands, she sprang to her feet and exclaimed: "Oh, it must be papa! no one else would wish to see me, no one in the world," and before Mrs. Turner comprehended the child's interpretation, she had passed the threshold and was flitting through the moonlight toward the lodge room. The Tiler looked amazed when Eva burst into the ante-room, her cheeks burning and her eyes flashing with joy and excitement."

"Do not stop me; I am going in!" she exclaimed. But the inner door was fastened, and the impatient Eva nearly cried with vexation.

"Wait a moment," said the Tiler, who having heard nothing of what had transpired within, was at a loss to account for the strange conduct of the child; "wait a moment, and I will send your request to Mr. Turner. He will come out and see you."

"I shall not wait. I do not want to see Mr. Turner; I want to see my papa."

"The child is crazy, that is evident," said the perplexed Tiler to himself; but calling out the Deacon, he bade him say that Eva was there and had determined to get into the lodge room.

The Deacon went to the East, and delivered his message in a low tone, and in a moment afterward moved "that the craft be called from labor to refreshment."

"Now," said Mr. Turner, "tell the Tiler to let her come in."

And Eva did come, or rather bounded into the hall, more beautiful in her excitement than ever before. She advanced to the center of the room and stood by the altar; half poised upon the tiny foot, she scanned rapidly the faces of all. Her eager eyes soon detected the strangers, who were seated behind the rest, and for a moment she seemed irresolute; then darting forward with a glad cry, she threw her arms about the neck of Mr. Durant, crying, "Oh, papa, my dear papa, you have come home at last! You were not burned in the ship?"

We will not attempt to paint the scene further, but will leave our readers to imagine the joy of the fond father, and also leave them to decide whether the tears that wet the cheeks of the brethren of Hiram Lodge were caused by sympathy with the happiness of their little charge, or grief that they should lose one whom they all loved.

Sabbath Reading.

THE STATELINESS OF TRUTH.

Too stately is the form of truth
For walls of earth to hold!
Howe'er the master plan and smooth,
Howe'er the mason mold.

No temple of high honored creeds
Confines that creed most high;
Which issues, matching human needs,
From God's free treasury.

But friends conjoined in Jesus' name,
By high example led,
The worship of the heart may claim
For their illustrious head.

And, should they in a prison meet,
Their place shall noble be,
And if a palace is their seat,
They meet in modesty.

Blest be the faith that thus transcends
Our common measure small,
That grandeur to the meanest lends
Humility to all.

This highest glory may our hearts
And these fair walls enshrine;
The crown of doctrines and of arts,
Man's humao—God's divine.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

IT is no disgrace not to be able to do everything; but to undertake, or pretend to do what you are not made for, is not only shameful, but extremely troublesome and vexatious.—*Plutarch.*

IT is the grandeur of all truth which can occupy a very high place in human interest that it is never absolutely novel to the meanest of minds; it exists eternally by way of germ or latent principle in the lowest as well as the highest, needing to be developed, but never to be planted.—*De Quincey.*

I THINK that to have known one good old man—one man who, through the chances and mischances of a long life, has carried his heart in his hand, like a palm branch, waving all discords into peace—helps our faith in God, in ourselves, and in each other more than many sermons.—*G. W. Curtis.*

WE hear much of martyrs and confessors—of those who were slain by the sword or consumed in the fire; but we know little of that still larger number who, by the mere threat of persecution, have been driven into an outward abandonment of their real opinions, and who, thus forced into an apostasy the heart abhors, have passed the remainder of their lives in the practice of a constant and humiliating hypocrisy. It is this which is the real curse of religious persecution.—*Buckle.*

THE heart of GOD lies about our lives as closely as the air. There is no smallest act or thought that does not echo itself in Him, and this divine presence is infinitely sympathetic. It is not the mere oversight of a judge, registering praise and blame. It is the companionship of one who rejoices in all our joy, and suffers in all our pain. There is no glad heartbeat in the world that the Almighty heart does not beat with gladness in response. There is no little child's cry of sorrow over its broken toy that a more than mother's love does not catch.—*Christian Union.*

JESUS declares; "He that will lose his life shall save it;" and tells his Father: "Now come I to Thee." Friends, taken from flood or fire, are found locked in each other's arms. Was that quenched or burnt which prompted the last embrace? The scholar's manuscripts lie like white thunder round him—a concentric battery against old forts of error and sin. Shall the moral cannoneer perish? The spotless boy could remember nothing to repent of, but that he had once whistled on the stairs when, his grandmother was sick. Is that tender conscience extinct? The heart will bleed. As we say of a flesh wound, let it bleed, and so not fester! But its love abides.—*C. A. Bartol.*

I REMEMBER watching, last summer, spiders that burrowed in the crevices of a trellis, where the wind had borne much dust. I noticed that the hole where they lay lurking looked dark and ugly. I also noticed, as I sat one day watching, a vagrant spider take a morning glory in full blossom, and spin his web over the mouth of it. And there never was a prettier nest in the world—a nest more richly gemmed with beauty—than his was. But after all it was the same spider, whether he lay in the dark hole at the corner of the trellis, or in the blossom of that exquisite flower. Now, selfishness may weave its web in the dusky places, or in the hideous-looking recesses of a man's disposition, or about the mouths of graces and sweet affections; but it is the same selfishness after all. The place is changed, and the appearance of the surroundings is changed, but the spider is not changed.—*H. W. Beecher.*

SHORTLY after her arrival in Ireland, where Mrs. Hemans died, she was extremely unwell. When among the mountain scenery of the fine county of Wicklow during a storm, she was struck by one effect in the hills. It was produced by a rainbow diving down into a gloomy mountain pass, which it seemed really to flood with its colored glory. "I could not help thinking," she remarked, "that it was like our religion, piercing and carrying brightness into the depths of sorrow and the tomb." All the rest of the scene around that one illuminated spot was wrapt in the profoundest darkness.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

GROWING OLD.

BY EMMA BURT.

YES, the hair is white as winter,
Thoughtless laughter 's gone away,
Taking with it witching dimples,
Leaving only smiles at play
'Mongst the shadows, and the tracery
Delicately cut in clay.

Flashing eyes no more discover
What the pulsing breast conceals;
But they look with quiet wonder
On the ways one life reveals—
And they ask a silent question—
And they say a word that heals.

They perceive the outer changes,
And they say, "I'm growing old;"
And a sudden wail of sadness
Sweeps the harp-strings of the soul—
A certain boundless yearning
For the things one may not hold.

Then there comes a strain of gladness,
"Age is riches manifold—
Riches not of years, or beauty—
Hearts that reach the world are gold;
Mighty thought and great endeavor
Are the things that make us old."

WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

IN private, the native treats the female members of his family with as much regard, kindness, affection and respect, as son, father, husband, as the men of any country, but in public disregard them entirely, as a matter of custom and etiquette. I have seen women stumbling in and out of ferryboats, in danger and discomfort, while their companions strolled quietly forward, without even turning to glance to see how matters were. I have seen men riding journeys, and women trudging behind them; men smoking, women grinding the churn; a Beloochee girl holding the stirrups for her lover, as he mounted for a foray; a Kuffuck wife pitching her husband's tent of black goat's skin. Such things are common, create no surprise, elicit no remark; but the reverse of the picture was altogether so new, so unexpected, that when I one day saw a man of rank sheltering a native woman with an umbrella, my start of surprise at the novelty of the action was very great.

I met the woman often afterward; for she was a neighbor, and accustomed to stroll toward the Bombay sands for air and exercise. She smiled when we met, and her dress being rather peculiar, as she was a Madrassee, I took a sketch of her one afternoon, in her pretty violet-colored silk saree, while she was good humoredly nursing and playing with a little rosy English baby, that the ayah had brought down for the benefit also of the fresh sea breeze.

These sands, on fine evenings, are a favorite resort of the Hindoo women in the neighborhood, who walk down with their servants and children to enjoy the cool refreshment; leaving their delicate little footprints on the damp sands, to the envy of the female shoe-wearers who may be present—for Cinderella's slipper would soon have found a wearer, had the trial been made on Oriental beauties. The bright, clear colors of their sarees, too, are admirable; and the glossy braids of their fine hair, decorated with rich gold ornaments, or fragrant blossoms; and the figures of the younger women are so slight, graceful and elastic, so much like those we see cut on the cameos of old Rome, or on the fresco-printed wall of beautiful Pompeii—and the saree, stirred by the evening breeze, floats in such graceful resemblance to the draperies with which the ancients loved to adorn their nymphs and graces, that when the chill air causes the rich crimson cashmere shawl to be cast around the head and form, one cannot but regret that so much natural grace must be concealed, however admirable in itself is the fabric that enfolds it. Many of the women of the Parvoe caste, whom I have met here, are very handsome, with an expression of intelligence, also, on their fine countenances greater than is usually seen in the face of a native woman, where softness and amiability are generally more apparent than intellect. These women, however, have a brightness of eye, a smile that sympathizes with it, and a general lighting of the countenance, when engaged in conversation with each other, pleased, or amused in any way, that is very attractive; and we forget the beauties of costume, the brightness of color, the richness of the ornament, and the brilliancy of contrasts, while gazing on countenances often so expressive and so charming as those of the Parvoe women of Bombay.

A BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENT.

THE following beautiful chemical experiment may be easily performed by a lady, to the great astonishment of a circle at her tea party. Take two or three leaves of red cabbage, cut them into small bits, put them into a basin, and pour a pint of boiling water on them; let it stand an hour, then pour off the liquid into a decanter. It will be of a fine blue color. Then take four wine glasses; into one put six drops of strong vinegar; into another six drops of solution of soda; into a third the same quantity of a strong solution of alum and let the fourth glass remain empty. The glasses may be prepared some time before, and the few drops of colorless liquids that have been placed in them will not be noticed. Fill up the glasses from the decanter, and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly become a beautiful red, the glass containing the soda will be a fine green; that poured into the empty one will remain unchanged. By adding a little vinegar to the green, it will immediately change to a red, and on adding a little of solution of soda to the red, it will assume a fine green, thus showing the action of acids and alkalies on vegetable blues.—*The Methodist.*

THE FEMALE DICTIONARY.

IN this valuable work the signification of a word is given in a feminine sense, as under:

Marriage—The only habit to which women are constant.

Lover—Any young man but a brother-in-law.

Clergyman—One alternative of a lover.

Brother—The other alternative.

Honeymoon—A wife's opportunity.

Horrid, Hideous—Terms of admiration elicited by the sight of a lovely face anywhere but in the looking-glass.

Nice, Dear—Expressions of delight at anything, from a baby to a barrel-organ.

Appetite—A monstrous abortion, which is stilled in the kitchen that it may not exist during dinner.

Wrinkle—The first thing one lady sees in another's face.

Husband—A person who writes checks, and dresses as his wife directs.

Duck (in ornithology)—A trussed bridegroom, with his giblets under his arm.

Brute—A domestic endearment for a husband.

SELECTED PARAGRAPHS.

THE man who would shine in conversation must possess original ideas and strong sympathies—be able both to communicate and to listen.

THE holy thoughts and memories that cluster around the name of mother can never be so well expressed as in the calm utterances of the name itself.

THE Superintendent of Public Instruction in Harvey county, Kan., is Mrs. Ellen Webster. She is the first woman ever elected to a county office in Kansas.

A LADY excused her extreme love for diamonds and other precious stones by saying, "They are the only bright things which never fade on earth."

THE Princess of Holstein-Hoer, who is an American woman, has sued the relatives of her deceased husband for $20,000,000, on what grounds is not stated.

THE Mormon women dress so simply and neatly that odious comparisons are made by the unprejudiced between their attire and the comparatively flashy costumes of their Gentile sisters.

THE Bastrop (Texas) Advertiser announces that the ladies of that town have accomplished the substantial enclosing of the cemetery, and in a gust of gratitude exclaims:—"The women of Texas are better than the men, by all odds. God bless them."

WOMEN, under any circumstances, can scarce do more than dip the foot in the broad and deep river of thought; they have not the strength to contend with the current. It is easy for women to be heroic in action; but when it comes to interrogating God, the universe, the soul, and, above all, trying to live down their own hearts, they dart down to their nests like so many larks, and if they cannot find them, fret like the French Corbine.

ENGLISH GIRLS.—Taine says some very nice things about the freshness and modesty of the English girls, and one thing especially that all American mothers should hear, which is as follows:—"They love and endure exercise like their brothers; with flowing locks, at six years, they ride on horseback and take long walks. Active life in this country strengthens the phlegmatic temperament, and the heart is kept more simple, while the body grows healthier."

CONCERNING nothing do we come to more false conclusions and make more false steps, than concerning woman's cheerfulness. Ah! how many of these affectionate creatures are there who pine unknown, despond smiling and wither jesting; who, with bright, joyous eyes flee into a corner, as if behind a fan, that they may right gladly break out into tears that oppressed them; who pay for the day of smiles by the night of tears—just as an unusually transparent, clear and mistless day surely foretells rain.

THE five ladies with the Japanese Embassy, at the suggestion of their American hostess, recently consented to be laced up and tied down, ruffled, pantered, flounced, and bowed and trailed in the "style." Then they were powdered up from an orange-peel hue to a delicate lemon, and pronounced perfect, as far as dress goes. Half an hour later, however, their dismayed civilizers found them smiling and happy in their half-petticoat, half pantaloon dress, "Too muchee," said the gentle Japanese.

THE influences of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in her daughters long after her head is pillowed in the dust of earth; and fatherly kindness finds its echo in the nobility and courtesy of sons who come to wear his mantle and to fill his place; while on the other hand, from an unhappy, misgoverned and disordered home, go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions and strifes and railings, which have made their own early lives so wretched and distorted.

Reading for the Young.

THE STORY OF THE RAT
Who Renounced the World.

FROM THE FRENCH OF LA FONTAINE.

'Tis told,
In a legend old,
How a certain rat, grown tired of strife,
And the cares that beset his ratship's life,
Wishing to meditate at his ease,
Took up his abode in a Holland cheese.

He found
This great round
Gave solitude, shelter, and plenty to eat,
And by diligent use of his teeth and his feet,
He soon had a hermitage quite to his mind.
Its walls and its floor with good victuals lined.

This rat
Soon grew fat,
And he said to himself:—"Can blesses his own.
My body would only be skin and bone,
If I had'nt turned hermit. I really must say
Renouncing the world is the better way."

To his cheese,
On their knees,
Came some representatives from the rats,
Saying:—"Ratopolis is besieged by the cats.
We are going for aid to a foreign land;
Old neighbor, do lend us a helping hand.

"We set out
Without
A dollar to pay the needful expense.
Do give us a shilling, or at least a few cents;
We'll be very grateful, we'll surely repay,
If we live to return, on next New Year's day."

The rat
Said that
He no longer had interest in worldly affairs;
But for sake of old friendship his two longest prayers
Were at their disposal; what could hermit do more?—
He gave them his blessing, and—closed his door.

"Oh the rarity
Of charity"
Among the rat family! If men live at ease,
And the world is to them a great Holland cheese;
When their friends are distressed and in sorry plight,
Do they give only blessings, then close the door tight?

HOW TO CATCH BUTTERFLIES.

"COUSIN JOHNNIE," in a recent number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, expressed the wish that we would write of something else than where we lived, &c., so I will endeavor to tell you what I think is a great deal better method of killing butterflies and moths, than either crushing the thorax or wetting with any liquid. I take a common fruit jar for "collecting bottle," put two or three drops of chloroform upon a piece of cotton, and place it in the jar, instantly shutting the cover down to make it air-tight, so as to confine the fumes of the chloroform. When I catch a specimen, I take the thorax between my thumb and forefinger, and then unfastening the jar cover drop it in, instantly closing again to prevent the escape of the fumes.

Perhaps you think when one is put in it will flutter and harm those already in; but mine invariably *go to sleep* before arriving at the bottom, if the chloroform is strong enough. A few days since a friend and myself caught over thirty in about three hours. So far I have done up in papers one of each kind captured to send to the RURAL. I have not sent them yet, however, but will as soon as the box is full. I would like to have some of the young Ruralists, or old ones either, tell me how to make a case to put my specimens in; perhaps "Daily Rural Life" will. YOUNG RURALIST.

HOW GAS IS MADE FOR GAS LIGHTS.

IT must interest us to know the process of making an article so extensively used in our cities, and we herewith publish a sort of gas catechism, which conveys a good deal of important "light" to the juvenile mind on this subject:

"How do they make gas?"

"First, they put about two bushels of bituminous coal in a long, air-tight retort. This retort is heated red hot, and, of course, the coal is heated red hot, when the gas bursts out of it, as you see it burst out of lumps of soft coal when on the parlor fire. The gas passes off through pipes. A ton of coal will make 10,000 cubic feet of gas. The gas, as it leaves the coal, is very impure."

"How do they purify it?"

"First, while hot, it is run off into another building, then it is forced through long, perpendicular pipes, surrounded with cold water. This cools the gas, when a good deal of tar condenses from it, and runs down to the bottom of the perpendicular pipes. This tar is the ordinary tar which you see boiling in the streets for walks and roofs.

"They now wash the gas. They call it scrubbing it.

"This is done by filling a large vessel, which looks like a perpendicular steam boiler, half full of wood laid crosswise. Then ten thousand streams of cold water are spurted through this boiler. Through the mist and rain, and between the wet sticks of wood, the gas passes, coming out washed and cleansed. The ammonia condenses, joins the water and falls to the bottom."

"What next?"

"Well, next the gas is purified. It is passed through vats of lime and oxide of iron, which take out the carbonic acid and ammonia."

"What next?"

"The gas is now pure. It is passed through the big station meter, then through the mains and pipes, till it reaches the gas jet in your room. Then it burns, while you all scold because it don't burn better."

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND TO-DAY.

ALL who have read the story of ROBINSON CRUSOE, will be glad to learn how that island looks to-day. Prof. AGASSIZ has recently visited it. He says:—The Island of Juan Fernandez is more celebrated from DeFoe's fiction than from Selkirk's history. Fernandez discovered the island in 1563, and introduced goats here. In 1771 an Indian was left here, and subsisted on the goats three years before he was taken off. In October, 1801, a Scotch sailor, Alexander Selkirk, was left here, and taken off in 1809, having lived here four years and four months in absolute solitude, living like his Indian predecessor, mostly on goat's flesh. He told his story to DeFoe, and out of it grew "Robinson Crusoe." The wild goats are still numerous here, and flocks of hundreds of them may be seen upon the mountains. The island is about ten or twelve miles long by four in breadth; the shores mostly precipitous, and the mountain ridges 3,000 feet in height. The water around the island is deep, and the whole appearance is as if there had once been an extensive island with a splendid rugged chain upon it; that suddenly the bottom had been knocked from under all except this patch of ten miles by four, and all but this patch had sunk into the sea. Valleys and mountain spurs and gentle slopes are all cut off by this precipitous edge, and there are but few places on the island where you can effect a landing. There are to-day twelve persons, including several children, living on the island. They have good poultry and vegetables, splendid beef, and can get goats by climbing after them. Other things they purchase with the proceeds of their beef, milk and poultry, for which they find a market in passing ships, especially in American whalers. We spent May-day in rambling on the island and about its shores, gunning, fishing, herborizing, and collecting generally. Sharks, crabs, crayfish, shrimps, mollusks of various sorts, star fish and sea urchins of divers kinds, a few insects, some humming birds, etc., were among the fruits of our labor. The plants of the island bore a general resemblance to those of the continent four hundred miles to the eastward, which surprised me, as both the prevailing winds and ocean currents are opposed to any transmigration from the southern part of the continent.

The Puzzler.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—No. 3.

I AM composed of 109 letters:
My 1, 28, 7, 32, 15, 81, 23, 42 is a bird.
My 2, 8, 105, 70, 59, 29, 11 is a tree.
My 4, 14, 50, 71, 61, 106, 18, 68, 41, 20 is a mineral.
My 5, 12, 89, 26, 38, 17 is an animal.
My 10, 27, 3, 40, 36, 10, 56, 98, 73, 88 is a flower.
My 31, 62, 81, 21, 41, 16, 10, 63 is a fish.
My 11, 33, 91, 109, 65, 51, 70, 45, 76, 25, 102, 8, 60, 71 is a bird.
My 48, 61, 84, 91, 100, 97, 54, 41 is an animal.
My 55, 63, 43, 82, 90, 58, 40, 79, 37 is a bird.
My 66, 59, 25, 70, 83, 64, 39, 41, 47, 59 is a flower.
My 70, 87, 28, 13, 79, 72, 67, 31, 108, 50, 99, 85, 104, 35 is a plant.
My 78, 22, 53, 9, 30, 6, 35, 24 is an animal.
My 90, 43, 101, 93, 103, 21, 52, 77, 71, 6, 106, 86 is a flower.
My 102, 96, 80, 40, 12, 79, 63, 46, 91, 77, 75 is a bird.
My 106, 89, 69, 107, 29, 92, 70, 98, 17, 57 is an animal.
My whole is a poetical quotation. ISOLA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PROBLEM.—No. 2.

A. AND B. start from the same point at the same time, to walk in different directions around a circular park. A. walks 4½ and B. 4 miles an hour; when they meet for the sixth time they will be 1,000 feet from the starting point. Required, the area of the park.

WM. H. HULL.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 3.

I HAVE nine letters:—My first three make an animal; my last four another; a mother's between them. My whole is a Grecian sculptor whose love bestowed the greatest gift on record. Who was it?

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—July 27.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 4.—Show us how divine a thing a woman may be.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA No. 2.—Washing machine.

ANAGRAM No. 2.—

Remember well and bear in mind,
A constant friend is hard to find;
But when you find one kind and true,
Change not the old one for the new.

PUZZLE No. 2. The human body—eyelids, knee-cups, drums of the ear, feet, nails, soles, muscles, palms, lip (two lips, hips, calyces, limbs, heart, lashes, arms, blades, veins, insteps, eyes and nose (nyes and noes), pupils, tendons.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Comity of Nations.

THE relations of the United States to the rest of the world is subject for congratulation. We may be impatient that what seems to the partially informed public a lack of spirit and true American feeling on the part of those in authority exists; but it is always well to remember that a wise conservatism on the part of those in office always results from a knowledge of the facts in their entirety and of the responsibilities which are involved in the exercise of power. With our system of political appointments it is not astonishing that such men as Butler, who recently disgraced himself and dishonored this Government, get official place. But over against men, who are often appointed on Congressional recommendation, place Washburne in Paris, Adams and Evarts in the Court of Arbitration at Geneva and others equally worthy of name. The recent reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales by Commodore Alden at Southampton, and the exchange of courtesies there made, lead to this reflection. The fact that we are at peace with the great powers, that we command their respect, that our distinguished generals and citizens are received as American sovereigns, by the sovereigns of Europe, and that the representatives of the Great Powers, sons of Emperors and Queens, visit us and are honored by us, thus affording each a better knowledge of the other, we think should be cause for congratulation and rejoicing.

Romance and Reality.

THERE are a great many girls and boys, young men and women, in the city and country who need to be shown the difference between romance and reality—between their dreamy creations and the actual realities of life. Here is an instance which it will be wise for young folks to study, though we hope that the young readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER are too well trained to act in a similar way. A Boston girl, fifteen years old, left her home, a few weeks ago, in search of adventure. Disguising herself in her brother's clothes and cutting off her long hair, she went to Fall River, where she found employment in a cotton mill. Three days' experience sufficed to show her the realities of this life, and she left the factory without calling for her wages, went to the country and engaged to a farmer as a boy to do chores. She liked farm chores no better than factory work, quickly left the rural felicities and returned to Boston, where she was arrested as a vagrant and sent to the State Reform School, where her sex was discovered. Although a reward of $500 had been offered for her recovery, no one had suspected she was not a boy, until she arrived at the Reform School. Such stories may read very romantic; but we doubt if the deluded girl who tried this experiment would advise any of her girl friends to repeat it.

The French Loan.

THE French loan of three milliards of francs has been quickly taken by European capitalists, and Pres. Thiers' financial policy is regarded as triumphant. So there is confidence in the most cautious and conservative circles of Europe—money circles—in the future of France. And the fact that this loan has been so generally distributed among the money centers of all nations is rightly regarded as assurance of the peace of Europe. P. S.—The latest news from France is that the subscriptions to this French loan aggregated *forty-one milliards of francs*, or more than *eight thousand millions of dollars in gold!* What country has a better credit than France? This shows how vast is the accumulated wealth of Europe, and how little use there is there for it compared with the nervous activity of capital in this country: and this indicates why our own bonds were so eagerly taken abroad.

Whose Ox is Gored?

IT is not a little amusing that the papers on each side of the political fence are accusing Members of Congress of aiding their respective parties by franking campaign documents at the public expense. As if it had never been done before! As if it were a new and unexampled political horror! As if the people were being taxed to aid in keeping or putting in power politicians who care more for themselves than the public interest, for the first time! No doubt politicians of both parties are now honest in wishing the franking privilege abolished—for the other! No doubt the people would be just as wise, the public treasury in a healthier condition, and the country just as safe the next four years, if the franking privilege were abolished.

The Tariff on Worsted Goods.

IT has been an unsettled question whether the tariff on worsted goods was reduced ten per cent. by the act of June 6, 1872. This has been finally settled through the efforts of John C. Hopper, Secretary of the National Revenue Reform Association of New York, he having obtained the opinions of the leading members of the Finance and Ways and Means Committees as to the intention of Congress, which were that worsted goods were included in the reduction; also that the ten per cent. reduction is to apply to the chief value of all mixed materials enumerated in the act. It is asserted that Secretary Boutwell's decision is in accordance therewith, though at this writing not officially promulgated.

North Carolina Election.

THE campaign in the State election of North Carolina has been most vigorous, both parties putting in the field their best speakers, and spending money freely. Each party has conceded the result to be the key note to the November verdict. Opinions will differ on this point however. We write Monday, P. M., Aug. 5. The news up to the hour of writing indicate a small Democratic majority for Governor—or a verdict in favor of Greeley. But there is still some reason to doubt, as there are several Western counties to hear from, where the Republicans claim they will at least reduce the Democratic majority to 200 or 300, if they do not succeed in obtaining a majority for their own candidate.

What the Cuban Insurrection Has Cost Spain.

NOTWITHSTANDING the attempts steadily made on the part of those in the Spanish interest to depreciate the magnitude and success of the Cuban war, we have at last a Spanish confession, by Senor Becerra, late Colonial Secretary of Spain, which he uttered in the Cortes, to the effect that the Cuban war has cost the Spanish Government sixty-four millions of dollars and thirty-four thousand men. If that is what it cost to put down an "insignificant insurrection," what will it cost when it becomes formidable?

Has Stanley Seen Dr. Livingstone?

THIS vexed question is settled. He has. Lord Granville, and Viscount Enfield of the British Foreign Office, acknowledge the receipt of letters from Livingstone through Stanley. Dr. Livingstone's son also acknowledges the receipt of Dr. Livingstone's diary, sealed and directed in Livingstone's own hand, and letters from his father beside. So all doubts are set at rest. The Herald has prosecuted a legitimate enterprise to a triumphant conclusion, and Stanley is the hero of the hour in London.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Home News.

JUDGE BARNARD'S trial at Saratoga progresses slowly. A vast amount of evidence has been taken relating to his connection with the Erie Ring. . The Red Stockings of Boston have been beaten by the Athletics of Philadelphia. . News has arrived at Washington of a satisfactory nature relative to the Arbitration at Geneva ...Negroes are not allowed to ride on the cars in Savannah, Ga....The President has visited Utica, and received the citizens. ..On the 30th ult. there was a political riot in Savannah, and many people were shot....Diamond and ruby mines are said to have been discovered on the border of New Mexico. The boll and army worm are ravaging the crops in Alabama. .The Grand Army of the Republic for New York has been encamped at Utica. .The North Carolina election on the 1st, for State officers, was peaceful. A heavy vote was cast... There is some excitement in San Francisco over the alleged discovery of diamonds on the Colorado. A company has been formed in California, with $10,000,000 capital....There is an excessive drouth in North Carolina. .St. Louis has just passed through a heated term, with a dozen cases of sun-stroke. . The wall of a canal at Holyoke, Mass., gave way on the 2d. The water did damage to the amount of $25,000....All the Cheyennes propose to keep the peace.... The Japanese Embassy had a great reception in Boston on the 2d, with speeches from Judge Hoar, Secretary Boutwell, Ralph Waldo Emerson and others.

New York City and Vicinity.

The great Brooklyn bridge progresses rapidly.....Within two months work will commence all along the route of the underground railroad....One hundred men are employed blasting the rocks at Hell Gate. The roof of the new Post-Office will be on by January 1....The Rambler won the ocean yacht race on the 27th inst....The new shipping law for the protection of sailors is about to be enforced ...The Japanese Embassy has visited the city....All persons selling liquors on Sunday are to be prosecuted. . A little girl named Hawkins has been found starved to death in Brooklyn....On the 30th, two unknown men and a woman were found in the rivers about the city. ..A large number of longshoremen are on a strike. .The *Times* newspaper has given 950 newsboys an excursion. . Gen. Kilpatrick has brought suit against the editor of the *Times* for libel....The beer-sellers of Brooklyn protest against closing their shops on Sunday....Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, is to be called to the Fifth Avenue Synagogue....On the 3d, 100 guns were fired in honor of the North Carolina election by the Liberals.

Accidents, Disasters, Etc.

THE boat James Malburn exploded near McGregor, Iowa, on July 30th; fifteen people were killed and ten wounded....A train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad met with an accident at Corn Creek Station on the 29th ult.; five passengers were killed....A man was killed in Cleveland, O., on the 31st ult., by the explosion of an agitator ..Frank McNally has been killed on the railroad at Porter's Station, Mass....James Maney was killed in Boston on the 2d, falling from a mast head....Alex. Bumadee was killed in Woonsocket, R. I., on the 2d....Homer Buman was killed by the cars at Chittenango, N. Y., on the 2d....Nemeiah Sweatt was killed in Lowell, Mass., on the 2d.

Crimes.

JAMES SHARPE was lynched at Warrensburg, Mo., on the 26th ult., for murder .. It now appears that Sergeant Baker of Fortress Monroe was murdered in April last for plunder; those who did the deed have been arrested....Thomas Canall of San Jose shot Henri Pattel on the 27th ult., mistaking him for a highwayman....One Henry Kohlman has been murdered at Montchir, N. J.....In Rochester, N. Y., on the 31st, a man named Hetzeler shot one Goetzman, and then killed himself; cause, domestic infelicity ....A negro named Jones was lynched in Elkton, Ind., on the 29th, for burning a house.

Fires.

SHOPS, hotel, etc., in Ottawa, Canada, on the 28th. A Mrs. Evans was burned to death. Loss $150,000. ..Masonic Hall, at Joliet, Ill., on the 27th. Loss, $60,000 . Twelve cars of oil at Elmira, N. Y., on the 29th ult. Loss, $16,000 ... Tannery at Charlestown Neck, Mass., on the 29th. Loss, $85,000....Most of the town of Roxbury, Pa., on the 27th inst.. A sugar refinery on Leonard street, New York City, on the 29th. Loss, $125,000....Planing-mill in Brooklyn, on the 30th. Loss, $60,000. A girl aged 16, was burned to death....Great slaughter house on 47th street, New York City, on the 29th. Loss, $150,000. ..St. Charles Hotel, business houses, etc., at Jefferson, Texas, on the 30th inst. Loss, $150,000. . A terrible fire took place at Hunter's Point, L. I., on the 30th ult. Oil to the amount of 1,250,000 gallons was consumed, and ten acres of buildings. Loss, $500,000. ..Hotel in Oswego, on the 29th ult. Loss, $25,000....On the 31st ult., the Dean Academy in Mass. Loss, $120,000.... Warehouses in Baltimore, on the 31st of July. Loss, $70,000 ...Union Block, in Addison, N. Y., on the 2nd. Loss, $50,000....Eleven houses at Plymouth, Ind., on the 2nd. Loss, $10,000.

Obituaries.

EDWARD F. FOSTER, Editor of the Boston *Dramatic News*, on the 27th inst....Daniel Chase, an old merchant of Boston, on the 26th ult, aged 86. .Ex-Congressman Henry Hibbard, of Somerville, N. Y., on the 29th ult.. Sir James O'Connell, brother of Daniel, in London, on the 29th ult....Henri Drayton, a singer and actor, in New York, on the 30th inst.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

IT is thought the Geneva Board of Arbitration will award the United States a gross sum to be paid by England....Mdlle. Nilsson was married to M. Rouzeaud of Paris, in Westminister Abbey on the 27th. She received presents to the value of $60,000. The Princess of Wales sent a diamond bracelet....France will resume diplomatic relations with Mexico. . Castillo's band of Carlists has been broken up. It was 1,000 strong. .The Mikado of Japan has gone on a forty days excursion ...A new form of religion is to be promulgated in Japan....The great railway station at Metz has been destroyed by fire . ..The subscription in the new French loan amounts to four milliards of francs. But three were called for ...Eight persons were killed at Kustrin, Germany, by a rail train coming in collision with an omnibus ...The Czar of Russia is expected in Berlin on the 6th of September. . The Pope has excommunicated the Armenian Catholics. On the 31st the Prince of Wales, with a large number of distinguished people, visited the American fleet at Portsmouth ....There is complete harmony at Geneva on the Alabama claims. All grave questions have been settled. The Teachers' Congress of England has decided to organize a Universal Teachers' Association ..Spain will soon seek a loan of $50,000,000 for the improvement of Cuban finances ...The Americans in Paris have given a dinner to Mr. Stanley. ..Three cases of cholera have occurred in Berlin ...Miss Nellie Grant is in Vienna ...The war between San Salvador and Honduras is being prosecuted with vigor ....Le Temps of Paris doubts the authority of Stanley's Livingstone letters. ..A general amnesty has been proclaimed in Mexico, and a new election for a President has been ordered.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

A Stable Institution.—Just at the period when all *stable*-men were complaining that the horse-ointments of the day were *unstable* remedies, the Mustang Liniment made its entree in Missouri, without any flourish of trumpets, and within one year became the favorite embrocation for the external distempers and injuries of horses and cattle in all the Western and Southern States.

Marion United States Watch Co.'s Watches (Giles, Wales & Co.,) were awarded the First Premiums, at "Fair of American Institute," New York, 1870, at Fair of "Ohio Mechanics' Institute," Cincinnati, 1870, at "Louisiana State Fair," New Orleans, La., 1870, at "Texas State Fair," Houston, Tex., 1871, and at every Fair where they have been exhibited, over all competitors.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. R. Gunning, New York, has earned with her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine $2,300 in two years. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

SINCE our last report the Secretary of the Treasury has published the first of August Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States. It shows a further reduction of the Principal of the Debt, since July 1, of $3,427,000, notwithstanding the Customs revenue of the month fell off upwards of six and a half millions, as compared with July, 1871, owing to the delay in the operation of the new Tariff. This Tariff is now in full force, and for the three days of the present month of August over $4,000,000 in Gold have been taken in for duties at the Port of New York, and trade in Foreign Imports is decidedly more active.

The changes in the Public Debt since March 4, 1869, when the present Administration came into power, and the reduction of the annual Gold Interest charge thereon, is thus marked

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 4, 1869	$2,107,840,000
August 1, 1872	1,786,554,000
Reduction	$321,292,000
Reduction in Circulation	15,113,000
Total decrease of Principal	$336,405,000
Gold Interest, yearly, 1869	$124,255,350
Gold Interest, yearly, 1872	103,047,573
Reduction in Interest	$21,207,777

There has been more business in Wall Street the week past. Gold has advanced to 115¼ per cent, on the continued exports and the demand from the Importers to pay into the Treasury for Customs. The Treasury is selling $1,000,000@2,000,000 per week, but this falls considerably short of the demand to pay Customs. Money is less druggish on call loan, and the rates in this way are 4@5 per cent., and discounts 6@7 per cent.

Stocks are generally lower on the Railroads and Miscellaneous Shares. The Government Stocks are steady.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	July 20.	July 27.
Capital	$87,151,000	$87,151,000
Loans	207,214,500	205,136,900
Gold and Greenbacks	82,067,000	81,250,000
Deposits	247,551,300	245,062,700
Circulation	27,376,000	27,350,000

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

U. S. 6s of 1881	118	N. Y. Central	97½
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	115¾	Erie	48⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	116¾	Lake Shore	90½
U. S. 10-40s	113¼	Rock Island	110⅜
U. S. New 5s	*112¾	Northwest	73¾
U. S. Currency 6s	113¾	Do. Preferred	92
N. Y. Bounty 7s	109	St. Paul	55
Central Pacifics	102½	Do. Preferred	78¼
Union Pacifics	83¾	Ohios	44
Western Telegraph	74⅝	Union Pacific	35⅝
Pacific Mail	73¾	Adams Express	98
Tennessees	73¼	United States Exp's	83
South Carolinas	28½	American Express	80
Virginias (new)	54	American Gold	115¼

* Ex. Dividend.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,450,365	Meal, bbls	3,360
Oats, "	360,500	Flour, "	38,280
Wheat, "	513,000	Eggs, "	4,380
Rye, "	41,500	Cotton, bales	5,339
Barley, "	9,783	Hops, "	77
Malt, "	38,000	Wool "	3,380
Seed, "	100	Butter, pkgs	11,760
Beans, "	370	Cheese, "	101,510
Meal, bags	1,130	Lard, "	1,783
Peanuts "	2,380	Dried fruits, pkgs	186
Pork, bbls	113	Cut Meats "	2,200

Butter.—There is a good, steady trade in fine grades, and the quality of most of the arrivals is good enough to warrant a quick sale. Buyers will pay 18@19c. readily for fine table Western, but anything below that kind, and the accumulation of poor and stale is offered at rates optional with the buyer, with the an extreme bid. State butter is still receiving its share of the demand, though, as before, there is not room for more than sellers write for. The country and Canada are reported as holding an unusual full crop. It is likely that considerable Canadian butter will be turned this way this year, as the investments of exporters last year failed to remunerate, some of the shipments yet remaining unsold in England. As regards State butter, it is useless at this early period to offer much advice or suggestions. We must wait until the regular, steady trade sets in and the stock of Western is diminished. If, as I reported, the general crop is in fine order, and there is no reason to doubt the assertion after the abundance of fine dairy weather that has attended the Summer, we may look for a steady though not high range of prices, and owners should confer with those who distribute largely before risking a swamping total.

The quotations are: State pails, choice, 28@30c. other, 23@26c.; State selections, 26@27c.; good to prime firkins, 24@25c.; do. half tubs, 24@26c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 15@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 18@19c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.

Beans and Peas.—Stocks receive only light additions, but sales are made with difficulty and the tone of the market is in the buyers' favor.

The quotations are, for prime medium, $3.20@3.25 fair do., $2.75; prime marrowfats, $3.40@3.45; fair do., $3.10; prime kidney, $3.30@3.40; fair do. $3; red kidney, $2@3. Peas, for green, $1.70@1.80; Southern B. E., per two-bushel bag, $2.25@2.30.

Beeswax.—Prices are again lower, particularly for Western. Sites of 15,000 lbs, at 34@34½c. for Western, and 35@37c. for Southern, the latter price for strictly prime.

Cheese.—Receipts are again enormous, and although the export has again exceeded any previous week's business, there is considerable surplus on hand. Still the cable is quoted up to 56s. 9d., and prices are well supported, without any indications of further advance hereat present. A few fine factories in the London Market have realized 13c. We quote State factory fine at 12½@12½c.; good do. 11@12c.; common do. 9½@10c.; skimmed as low as 3c.; State dairy, 10½@11½c. for prime, fair do., 9½@10c.; Ohio factory 10½@11¼c.

Cotton.—The reports from the crop have been favorable and prices are lower; at the reduced prices exporters have been buying large lines. Holders offer a fair quantity of stock, but at the close insist upon a steadier range of prices. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Good Ordinary	18¼	18¼	19	19
Low Middling	20⅛	20¼	20¼	20¼
Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Good Middling	23¼	23¼	23⅜	23⅜

Dried Fruits—Small lots are selling and the stock is steadily falling off, but here and there a parcel is pressed for sale and lower prices accepted. Peaches dull and unchanged. New blackberries are selling at 8c.

We quote cherries at 20c.; raspberries, 30@32c.; blackberries, 11c.; apples, new State, quarters, 8½ 9½c.; extra sliced, 11½@12c.; Southern new, quarters, 6@7c.; do. fine sliced, 10c.; new prime Western, 7½@ 8½c.; common Western, 6@8c.; unpeeled peaches, 5@ 5½c. for quarters; 6@6½c. for halves; peeled peaches, 17@19c. for North Carolina, 13@14c. for Virginia, and 15@16c. for Georgia; plums, State, 27@28c.; raspberries 22c.@23c.; blackberries at 8c.

Eggs.—Trade has fallen off and it is with difficulty late prices are maintained. Sales of Western at 20@ 21c.; State and Pennsylvania, 21@22c.; Jersey, 22@24.

Flour.—The arrivals have been small, and with more call from exporters prices have advanced 20 to 50 cents per barrel, the improvement most marked in the higher grades.

Superfine State	$5 55	@	5 90
Common extra do	6 05	@	6 70
Good to choice do	6 75	@	6 80
Fancy do	6 85	@	7 50
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 55	@	5 90
Extra do	6 50	@	6 85
Choice extra do	6 70	@	7 50
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	6 85	@	6 95
Trade brands do	7 00	@	8 50
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 55	@	8 90
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 50	@	9 75
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 30	@	9 00
Good to choice do	9 05	@	10 75
Extra Southern	6 85	@	8 80
Good to choice do	8 85	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 10	@	5 00
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 85	@	4 85

Fresh Fruits.—There is a good supply of peaches, though the qualities are not very attractive. Hull's Early and Troth's form the bulk of the supply. Delaware crates range from $2 to $3.50; do. baskets, $1@ $1.50; New Jersey do., 50c.@$1.12. Pears are in good supply, and include Bartletts from California. These do not run as large as previous consignments, but unpack more evenly. Southern Bartletts quote $5@7 per crate; California do. $8@9 per box; Bell, $1.50@ 5.50 per bbl.; Sugar Top $3@4 do.; common, $2.50@2.75. Apples are not crowding the market so heavily. It hardly pays to send common sorts when prime can be had as low as they are quoted. Bough range at $1.50@2.50; Strawberry and Red Astrachan, $3@4; Southern Damson Plums, $4 per bush. Blackberries are growing scarce; Lawtons quoted 15@18c. per quart. Whortleberries, per bush., $2.25@3. Watermelons, Virginia, per 100, $12@20. Nutmegs, Southern and New Jersey, $2@3.50 per bbl. Grapes from the South are in, but do not sell. Peanuts have again sold freely and have advanced. Prime Virginia, $2@ 2.10 per bush.

Grain.—Prices of wheat have advanced a trifle. The inquiry is moderate, but the arrivals are light. We quote No. 2 in store at $1.47@1.49; No. 1 do., $1.50@ 1.52; winter red Western, $1.60@1.69; amber Western, at $1.70@$1.55; and white Western at $1.70@$1.85.

Rye is quiet at 73½c@74c. for Western. Oats are selling freely at firm prices, the demand is, in part,

speculative. Sales at 42½c.@43c. for Western; 44½@45 for Ohio. Corn has been sold more freely to shippers at firmer prices. Sales at 61c.@63c. for steamer lots of Western mixed; 63½@64c. for sailing vessels, lots do., 64½c. for yellow.

Hops.—The market is almost bare of stocks. Last year's growth is almost entirely cleared off the market. Brewers are supplying their wants from the crop of 1870. Prices will undoubtedly open high here for the new crop, but the opening prices, it is thought, will not be maintained in view of the prospects of the crop on the other side, as the indications are that England and Germany will have a considerable quantity over for export.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 22@25c.; Eastern do., 22@30c.; Western do., 22@30c.; Yearlings do., '70, 10@30c.; Olds do., '69, 10@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@65c.

Hay and Straw.—Trade is fair in new at steady prices. Sales at $1 for old shipping; $1.20@1.45 for retail qualities; salt, $1; clover, 80@90c. The best qualities of new sell at from $1@1.30. Straw at $1.05@1.10 for long rye, 85@90c. for short rye; 75@80c. for oat.

Provisions.—The advance in pork was short-lived. The past several days have shown a dull market; $13.50 for August round lots, and at the close that price was accepted for Oct. Jobbing pork sold at $13.62@13.65. Prime mess nominal at $12; extra prime do. $10.50@11. Beef in fair demand for coasting and shipping. Tcs. are very quiet. We quote plain mess, bbls., $8@10; extra mess, do., $10@12; prime mess, tes., $12@14; India mess, do., $17@20. Bacon is firm, with several large export orders filling. Long clear at 7¾@8c.; short do. scarce, 8½c.; short rib, 7¾c. Cut meats firm, with the advance in city hogs, and smoked meats of all descriptions are selling actively from store. We quote city smoked hams, 16@18c.; city smoked shoulders, 8½@9½c.; pickled bellies, boxed, 7@7½c.; do. loose, 7@7½c.; pickled hams, Western, 13@14c.; do. city, 14@15½c.; Western hams, in tight tes., 12@13c., according to brand; pickled shoulders, 8½@9c.; shoulders in dry salt, boxed, 5¾@6c.; fresh hams, 13½@13¾c. Lard has quite broken down since the 1st, and 8¾c. for contract for August, and 8¾c. for September, are full prices at the close. New lard, 8¾c.; City, 8¾@8¾c. Tallow, city prime at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; country bbls. and tes., 8¾@9¼c. Stearine steady at 10½c. ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game.—There is very little dressed coming in. Live are in good supply and lower. Geese are plenty and declining. Woodcock scarce and higher. Spring chickens, Western per pair 45@60c.; do. Jersey, ₱ lb. 20@22c. Fowls—Jersey, 19@20c.; do. Western, 18@19c. Turkeys—Jersey, 18@22c.; Western, do., 18@20c. Roosters per lb., 11@12c. Ducks—Jersey, pair, $1@1.25.; Western, 75c. Geese—Western, $1.75@2. Woodcock $1.12½@1.25.

Seed.—A few small lots are selling to the home trade at steady figures. Michigan and Indiana 9¾@10c. State, 10½@10¾c. Timothy at $3.25@3.50.

Tobacco.—The low grades of Kentucky are wanted at full prices. Seedleaf is moderately active; current arrivals are placed to home consumers at very steady figures. Virginia common to good lugs, 7½@8¾c.; low to medium leaf, 9@10½c.; good to fine, 11@15c.; dark wrappers, 12@15c.; bright, 20@40c.; smokers, 12@17c.

New crop Kentucky.	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	8½@ 9 c.	9 @ 9½c.
Common to medium leaf	9½@10	9¾@10¾
Good do	10½@11	11 @12½
Fine do	11½@12¾	13 @14
Selections	13 @14	15 @16
New crop Seedleaf.		
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	14	@16
seconds	26	@35
New York State running lots	10	@13¾
Pennsylvania do medium	12	@14
fair	15	@17
fine	18	@22
Ohio, running lots	10½@15	
Wisconsin and Western	8½@10	

Vegetables.—There is a good supply of potatoes and prices are a shade easier. A few sweets from Florida quoted $6 per bbl. Garden stuff not materially changed.

New potatoes, L. I., bbl., $2@2.25; do. Jersey, $2@2.25 Southern, $1@2. Tomatoes, $1.00@1.50; Squash, ₱ bbl., $1.25@2.25, white and yellow. Cucumbers, ₱ bbl, $1. Onions, Bermuda, 50c. Turnips, ₱ bbl., $1@1.50. Cabbages, bbl., $3@7. Large Dutch cabbages, $10@12. Green corn, ₱ 100, 75c.@$1.25. Marrow squash, ₱ bbl., $1.50@$1.75 for Southern and $1.75@$2 for Northern. Onions, ₱ bbl., $2.25@2.75.

Whisky—Prices are steadily held. Sales are small at 95c. for Western.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., August 3, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending August 3 was brisk, with a slight advance in prices above those of last week. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to about 400 boxes, and sales were made at 10a10½c., with a few lots extra at 11c.

The offerings from factories were large, amounting, in the aggregate, to 12,000 boxes, 7,000 of which were sold. We give quotations of leading transactions as follows:

Avery & Ives	12¾	Johnston Cross Roads	11¾
Bates	12	Keys	12
Billinger	11½	Klock & Nellis	12
Bethel	12	G. Ladue	12
Budlong & Schuyler	12¾	Manheim	12¾
Buell	12	Manheim Center	12¾
Canajoharie	12¾	Manheim Turnpike	12¾
Cold Brook	12¾	Mohawk Valley	12¾
Cook & Ives	12¾	Nash & Keeler	11¾
Crane's Corners	12¾	Newville Ass'n	12¾
Countryman	12¾	Nichols	12¾
Dairy Valley	11	Newport Hill	12¾
Dunkle	12	Root	12¾
Eatonville	12¾	A. Smith & Co	12
Euphrates	11¾	Smith Creek	12¾
Fairfield Association	12¾	Snell's Bush	11¾
North Fairfield	12¾	Sneyder & Maxfield	11¾
Old Fairfield	12¾	Spraker	11¾
Fays	12	Stratford & Salisbury (small cheese	12¾
Flat Creek	11¾	Switzer Hill	11¾
Fulton	11¾	Top Notch	12
Henderson Associat'n	12¾	Zhomerunun Creek	12
Herkimer Co. Central	12¾	Zoller	12
J. D. Ives	12¾		

The weather has been warm and showery. The wet weather interferes somewhat with the hay harvest, but the crop, so far, has generally been secured in good order.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1872.

THERE has been an increase in receipts of sheep and hogs, while cattle have run lighter, and many of them of poor quality. We are getting green Texans run right through. They sell at 8@8½c., and are hard to dispose of at all. The weather is cool and very favorable for trade. Fruits are abundant, and so are vegetables, but meats continue to have a good sale, especially when we take into account the absentees at the Summer resorts. There is a large out-of-town demand for meats to supply these very resorts.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	8,376	123	2,181	30,631	30,337
" last week	8,705	133	2,311	29,767	25,593
Corresponding week last year	8,125	95	2,563	30,000	23,685
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—The supply is still large, though a little below what it was last week. The demand has been and continues very good, so that owners have been able to advance the prices ½@¾c. per lb. It was not a difficult task to reach 13¾c. for fine beeves. The market rules the highest for months, and it is unlikely that we shall have many cheap markets this Summer. The crops promise so good, with tall grass now, when we oftener have dry weather, that farmers incline to hold on to their droves to eat up the abundant herbage. We look for fat cattle next Autumn and Winter. Some of the Kentucky steers are very good now, but Texans are too near of the scallawag order. Our cattle are now coming in the order named, viz.: largest from Illinois, then Kentucky, followed by Texas, Ohio and Missouri, Indiana and this State bringing up the rear. At the close there is a little weakness, and it is only possible to sell out by making some concessions. A full run is expected Monday.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ lb	13¼ @ 13¼	13 @ 13¼
Good to prime	12¾ @ 13	12 @ 12¾
Ordinary to medium	11 @ 12	10¾ @ 11¾
Lowest grade	8 @ 10	8½ @ 10
Average sales	12¼ @ —	11¾ @ —

Veal Calves. These are doing remarkably well, fat milk veals having reached 10½c. by the load. Several lots were sold at that price, with nothing really good below 9½c. Common veals sell at 8@9c., with grass calves at 7½@8c., or $8@12 each. One lot of 180 mixed calves averaged $11.26 per head.

Sheep and Lambs.—With about the receipts of the previous week, there is no change in fat sheep, but thin stock moves slowly and at a little decline. Several lots were sold at 5¾@5¾c., while choice 90 lb. O. went at 7¼c. The average for fair sheep is 6¾c. Lambs are very plenty and generally lower. They vary greatly in price. While a few choice Jerseys might still sell at 11c., 10¼c. is the top for good State, and 9½@10c. for Pa. and Canada. Some poor Western go as low as 7@8c. Prime Ky. or Ohio, 70 lbs. sold at 9¼c. The average of 8,225 sheep and lambs was $6.10 each.

Hogs.—With an increase in the supplies, the markets still rule strong and at better figures—viz., 6¾@7c. for city dressed. Higher gold, and active shipping demands for hog products have to do with this advance.

Milch Cows.—The past has been about the hardest week in the milk business, the price being about $1 per can most of the time. This made a dull fresh cow trade, and the pens continue to hold unsold stock. The offerings are quite too large for this season of the year, when milkmen are overstocked with animals. Prices continue at $30@50 for common to fair, and $60@70 for good to prime milkers.

LATEST.—Monday, August 5, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 157 cars at Communipaw, 107 at 100th St., and 41 at Weehawken, making 5,007 for the present market. Prime cattle were not plenty and held their own at 13c@13¼c., but medium were ¼c. lower, and poor fell off nearly ½c. Some thin, Ill., sold at 10c., and were as poor as any Texans. Stock barely sold off.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 16 car loads at Communipaw, 18 at 48th St., and 18 40th St., making 10,397 on sale. Sheep are no lower, choice lots are selling at 6¾@7c., with a few at 7¼c. Lambs are more than ½c. lower, only very prime reaching 10c. Fat 61 pound Canadas, sold at 9¼c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 37 car loads at Communipaw and 49 at 40th St., making 9,377. The market was weaker, dressed of 230 lbs. selling at 6c.; 200 lbs., 6¾@6¾c.; 180 lbs., 6¾@6¾c., and pigs, 6¾c.

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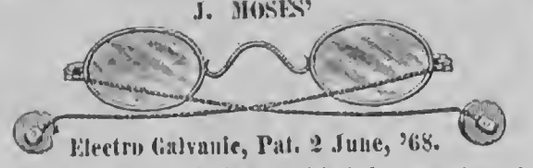

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Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4.

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☞ ENTRIES may be made at any time until Aug. 31st, after which no entries, except of Fruits and Flowers, will be received.

☞ PREMIUM LISTS are now ready, and will be forwarded by mail to all applicants.

The Society having been enabled, by the liberality of the citizens of Elmira and Chemung County, to enter (under an arrangement by which the Fairs are to be held at that city once in three years) upon permanent grounds, with permanent buildings, can this year offer better and more ample accommodation to Exhibitors than ever before.

An increased number of Prizes is offered, and the List in general has been liberally revised. Address
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
T. L. HARISON, Sec'y. Albany, N. Y.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Pennsylvania State Ag'l Society,
For 1872,
Will be Held at the City of Erie,

Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 17th, to continue Four Days.

The competition is coextensive with the United States and Provinces, and the citizens of the several States and the Dominion are cordially invited to compete for our prizes. There is no Entry Fee charged. For Premium Lists, and other information, apply to either of the undersigned, at Harrisburg, until August 20th, after which date headquarters will be at Erie.

JACOB R. EBY, President.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.
ELBRIDGE McCONKEY, Cor. Secretary.
Harrisburg, Pa., June 1, 1872.

Northern Ohio Fair.

THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Northern Ohio Fair Association,
WILL BE HELD
On their Beautiful Fair Grounds, in the CITY OF CLEVELAND,
ON THE
9th to 13th days of September, 1872.

This is the largest Fair between Boston and St. Louis. For schedule of Premiums, &c., address

GEO. W. HOWE, Sec., Cleveland, O.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE Pope has the asthma.

WHITTIER is at the Isle of Shoals,

ANNA MEHLIG is in San Francisco.

W. G. FLORENCE and wife are at Ems.

DU CHAILLU will write a book on Norway.

FATHER GAVAZZI is preaching in St. Louis.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S coffin cost $3,000.

LIEUTENANT FRED GRANT has reached home.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S eyes still cause him much pain.

BELMONT drives four thorough-breds at Newport.

DION BOUCICAULT is coming to the United States.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE is home again from Europe.

BRET HARTE has ended his engagement with Osgood & Co.

EDWIN BOOTH has the handsomest house at Long Branch.

G. BANCROFT DAVIS has bought a villa on Lake Geneva.

BARON ROTHSCHILD bought the Empress Eugenie's jewels.

EX-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY of Yale, goes to Jefferson, N. H.

EMILY FAITHFUL of England is coming to this country to lecture.

SEVEN or eight English lords preach to the people on Sunday.

COUNT VON MOLTKE'S history of the Franco-German war is out.

THE monument to Marshal SAXE is one of the sights of Strasbourg.

HORACE GREELEY owns 500 acres of land in Buckingham Co., Va.

PARSON BROWNLOW will vote the Republican ticket, if there is any.

CHARLES, son of Congressman Dawes, has been admitted to Yale.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is talking to the negroes of Kentucky for Greeley.

SENATOR EDMONDS, of Vermont, is at Eastport, Me., for the Summer.

GEN. KILPATRICK has sued the Bath, Me., Times, for $30,000, for libel.

IN his youth, Pius IX was expelled from college for general incapacity.

PRESIDENT GRANT has gone on a three weeks' trip to the Thousand Islands.

MISS DOUGE, Miss Spoomer and Miss Burnham were Nilsson's American bridesmaids.

WALTER SCOTT'S monument in Central Park, New York, will be dedicated Nov. 30th.

MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS and Mrs. Florence drive the most elegant equipages in Paris.

MINISTER WASHBURNE is coming home from Paris in the interests of Grant and Wilson.

HORACE GREELEY has been presented with a cane by the Catholic ladies of St. Paul, Minn.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

REED & BARTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The above illustration represents one of their many patterns of

ELECTRO-PLATED ICE PITCHERS,

made with the Patent Seamless Lining.

The lining is made of a fine quality of Nickel Silver, and from one piece, without seam or joint. The advantages possessed by Pitchers made with this lining are their *Purity* and *Strength*.

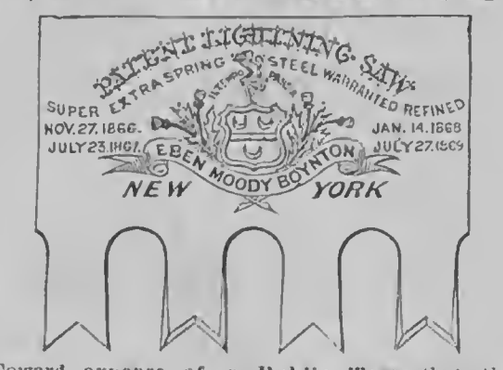
The linings being made from one piece, there are no seams or joints of solder to corrode or leak, and the Nickel Silver of which they are made being a very hard and strong metal, they can be made very strong without being heavy. They are made of different sizes, in a great variety of patterns.

REED & BARTON also manufacture every variety of TABLE WARE, of the finest quality.

Factories established 1824. Salesrooms at Factory, Taunton, Mass., and No. 2 Maiden Lane, New York.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

$500 CHALLENGE



Toward expense of a Public Test that the

PATENT LIGHTNING SAWS

Excel in Speed, Ease and Simplicity all others. Of Boynton's Latest Improved Cross-Cut and Wood Saws, not *one* failed in 20,000. Cross Cut ($1 per ft.); Wood Saws ($1 each). *For sale by all Dealers.*

E. M. BOYNTON, 80 Beekman St., N. Y.,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

TWO GOLD MEDALS

Harder's Premium Railway Horse Power and Thresher and Cleaner, received,

THE FIRST PRIZE

At Great National Trial, at Auburn, N. Y.

For "*Slow and easy movement of horses, 15 rods less than 1¼ miles per hour, Mechanical Construction of the very best kind, thorough and conscientious workmanship and material in every place, nothing slighted or evident work, &c.*," as shown by official Report of Judges. Threshers, Separators, Feeding Mills, Wood Saws, Seed Sowers and Planters, all of the best in Market. Catalogue with price, full information, and Judges Report of Auburn Trial sent free. Address MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N.Y.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to cure the worst case of raw and inflamed sore neck in *Ten Days*, and *work the Horse every day*, or money refunded; and will not chafe or wear the mane off of the neck. For sale by Saddlery Hardware Establishments and Harness Makers.

Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD CO., Buchanan, Mich.

AMES PLOW COMPANY.
IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,
53 Beekman St., New York, and Quincy Hall, Boston.

DON'T READ THIS!

NOTICE!—BUCKEYE STEAMER, DRIER, BAKER AND RANGE! Most wonderful mechanical combination of the age! One Hundred Bushels of Feed cooked in three hours! Fruit dried in five hours without change of position. Apparatus made entirely of iron. Bakes equal to a brick oven. For full particulars, including an excellent Essay upon the Advantages of Cooking Food for Domestic Animals, and a fine Illustrated Pamphlet, sent free of postage, address

ENGLE, KELLER & CO., Lancaster, Pa.

TRAVELERS TO THE SOUTHWEST! Take the "BEE LINE"—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway—from Cleveland, Ohio, by way of Crestline, Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, etc., or by way of Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc., for all points South or West. PALACE DAY and SLEEPING CARS from Cleveland to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville, without change.

E. S. FLINT, General Superintendent,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Money Found in the Sewers!

THE

Goux Fertilizing and Sanitary Co.

beg to call the attention of Farmers, Market Gardeners and others to their natural manure. This manure, manufactured from pure human excreta, collected by means of Goux's patent closet system, and mixed with the best fertilizing absorbents, is suitable for every kind of crop, and being remarkably rich in nitrogen (the basis of Ammonia), and soluble phosphates, it affords the plant a liberal supply of natural food, in the most concentrated and readily available form possible.

For further information, apply to or address the Company, at their Office, corner of Varick, Vestry and Canal Sts., New York.

NEW PATENT AGENCY.

JAMES A. WHITNEY,

Solicitor of Patents, Expert and Engineer,

Offers his services to Inventors in securing Patents at moderate rates and in the shortest possible time. Address, for full information, at 128 Broadway (Room 11), New York City.

CARHART'S PULVERIZING CULTIVATOR has more practical points than any cultivator in use, and is indispensable as a farm implement. Price, $20. C. C. BRADLEY & SON,
Manufacturers, Syracuse, N. Y.

TACKS and NAILS of every variety, in packages TO SUIT, sent to any address by AMERICAN TACK CO.,
Manufacturers, 117 Chambers St., N. Y.

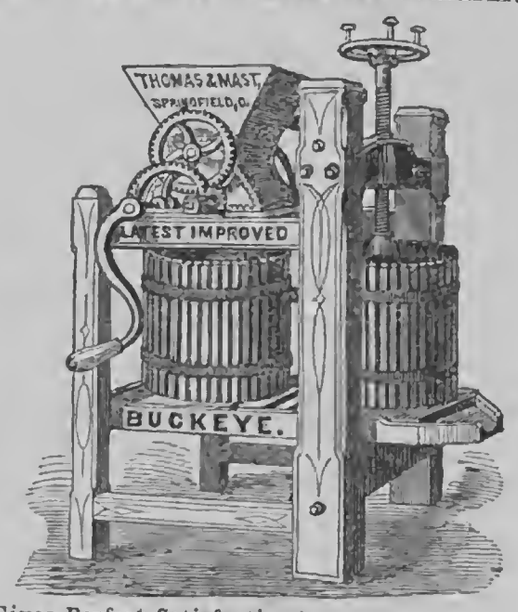
Pomeroy's Trusses.

Unrivaled for the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. POMEROY & CO., 744 Broadway, New York.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES.—A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price, 40c. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

LATEST IMPROVED BUCKEYE CIDER MILL.



Gives Perfect Satisfaction!
Is the Best in the Market
3,000 Made and Sold in 1871!!!
Capacity Four to Eight Barrels per day.

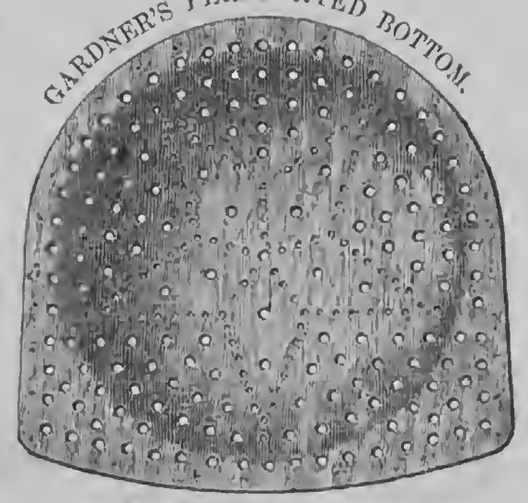
☞ Circulars containing full description sent on application to

P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

INDIANAPOLIS STEAM POTTERY,

Drain Tile and Terra Cotta Works.

Manufacturers of Flower Pots, Vases, Urns, Hanging Baskets, Drain Tile, &c. Inducements to Nurserymen and Florists for the Fall trade. Send for price list. Address S. K. FLETCHER,
Treasurer, Indianapolis, Ind.



Patented May 21, 1872.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN CHAIR SEATS.

Various have been the efforts of men to produce a seat which should be comfortable, light, comely, durable, and also admit of universal application. The degrees of success have been as varied as the effort; but within the last year the long-sought was revealed to an observing, practical genius, and is hereby offered to the public, in full confidence of its instant appreciation.

The seat is composed of three layers of veneer (boards as thin as a knife blade), the grain of each lying in an opposite direction to its neighbor, all glued firmly together in a slightly dishing form, adapted to the person. The entire thickness slightly exceeds one-sixth of an inch. We thus have moderate cost, little weight, neatness, great bounty if desired, and a lasting quality which, in usual service, may properly be called eternal. *While it is especially adapted to executive chairs by any one who can melt down a carpet*, it is coming rapidly into use for the better class of chairs for sumptuous apartments. The slightest observation will convince the most skeptical of its unequaled merits.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Gardner Manufacturing Co.,

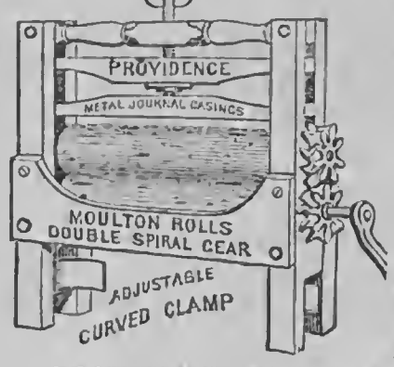
110 Bowery, New York,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Knock-down Book Cases, Looking Glass and Picture Frames, &c., &c.

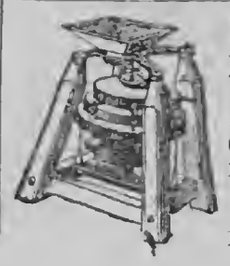
Providence Wringer

NEW 1872.



MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable Double Spiral COGS, EASIEST WORKING; CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest; Metal Journal CASINGS. **No Wear Out**

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,
11 Warren St., N. Y., and Providence, R. I.



FARM MILLS,

For Corn Meal and Stock Feed.

FRENCH BURR STONE.

Corn Shellers, Hominy Mills

MILL WORK GENERALLY.

☞ Send for Circular.

STRAUB & CO.,
Box 1430, Cincinnati, O.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE

CAMPAIGN HAND BOOK

AND

Citizens' Manual.

Designed for Voters of all Parties. Full of Political and Statistical matter, with Lives of all the Candidates and Presidents, including Constitutions, Conventions, Platforms, Letters of Acceptance, Election Returns, Census, &c., &c.

The book sells at sight, and live Agents should make from $10 to $20 per day. 30 Engravings. Price $1.25.

☞ For Circulars, address

F. C. BLISS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

A GENERAL AGENT of honesty and ability is wanted, to represent and conduct, in this city and vicinity, the business of an established Life Insurance Co., with references, which must be first-class. Address "Insurance," P. O. Box 2011, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED for "Convent Life Unveiled," by Edith O'Gorman, escaped Nun. A brave, true book. One lady made $25 in a week. CONN. PUB. CO., Hartford, Conn.

$100 IN GOLD GIVEN to THE AGENT selling the largest number of Dr. Hall's popular "GUIDE BOARD TO HEALTH." Apply at once to H. N. McKINNEY & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

$15 PER DAY for Agents of either sex, selling Campaign Badges, worn by Ladies & Gents, as Breast and Scarf Pins, Gold Plated with superb photographs of either Presidential Candidate. Samples mailed free for 30c. McKAY & CO., 16 Cedar St., N.Y.

MONEY FOR POOR MEN.

We want poor and honest men and women to work for us. We pay a salary of $35 per week. Everything furnished. Business light and honorable.

G. WEBBER & CO., Marion, O.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS OF NEW YORK.

A Work Descriptive of the City of New York in all its Various Phases.

Its splendors and wretchedness, its high and low life, its marble palaces and dark dens, its attractions and dangers, its **Rings and Frauds**, its leading men and politicians, its adventurers, its charities, its mysteries and crimes. **Illustrated with nearly 250 Fine Engravings.** *Send for Circulars, with terms and a full description of the work.* Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

$200! An unequaled opportunity for a few smart business men with small capital, as Local, State or County Agents, who will be satisfied to make $200 per month. Goods first-class, and ready sales and established trade. Apply to FOOT & SLEIGHT, 116 Chambers St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GOODSPEED'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BOOK. EVERY CITIZEN WANTS IT.

Also for CAMPAIGN GOODS. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, N. Orleans or N. York.

AGENTS wanted on a large commission in every Township in the United States, to introduce our new works, which will yield at least $2,000 per annum. Good, smart, live Agents can make money by addressing us. Circulars free. Write at once.

Address WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

Agents Wanted for the AUTOBIOGRAPHY of

HORACE GREELEY:

or Recollections of a Busy Life. Illustrated. The Life and Times of so great a Philanthropist and Reformer cannot fail to interest every true American. Send $3.50 for sample copy.

E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

THE STRUGGLE OF '72.

A GRAND CHANCE. Nothing ever offered like it before. A Novelty in Political and Popular Literature. Agents, address UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Mass.

WANTED.

First-class Canvassers, to introduce *first-class subscription books*. Our terms are *very liberal*.

☞ Send for descriptive and confidential Circulars.

VIRTUE & YORSTON, Publishers,
12 Dey St., New York.

999 Agents Wanted

TO SELL OUR

CAMPAIGN CHARTS

TO EVERY

AMERICAN VOTER.

Send stamp for Circular.

E. C. BRIDGMAN,
5 Barclay St., New York.

ALL THE PAPERS from Maine to California pronounce it, *without a single adverse criticism*, the BEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED on

THE HORSE.

Every Horse-owner's Cyclopedia. Elegantly printed and bound, with nearly 100 illustrations. *Sold only by subscription.* AGENTS WANTED *in every county in the Union.* LIBERAL TERMS. *Send for Circulars.*

PORTER & COATES,
Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MONEY MADE RAPIDLY with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. *S. M. Spencer, Brattleboro, Vt.*

New, Useful and Valuable!

What every merchant, mechanic, farmer, professional man and housekeeper should have. Contains early 5,000 receipts on all subjects, many of which were never before made public. Here you can find, in compact and convenient form, the essential portion of many Dear books. Beautifully bound in green and gold. Price, only $2.00. Sent postpaid by

The Michigan Publishing Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

$10 made from 50c. Call and examine, or 12 samples sent (post free) for 50c. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— Buffalo has 114,000 people.
— North Carolina has 77 newspapers.
— Connecticut has 14,672 Freemasons.
— Grapes are rotting in Massachusetts.
— The apple crop of Maine is very large.
— Holyoke, Mass., uses 100,000 bricks daily.
— Connecticut has abolished her usury law.
— The flax crop of Illinois is looking very well.
— The wool crop of Maine is an average one.
— The English now exceeds the Irish emigration.
— Vermont will have a good apple crop this year.
— The beggars of Buenos Ayres ride on horseback.
— Rochester has a nursery containing 650 acres.
— Paris has decreased in population 5,000 since the war.
— The new opera house at Paris will cost $8,000,000.
— Ida Greeley Gray clubs are being formed in the South.
— Andersonville, Ga., has a Greeley and Brown flag.
— The postal telegraph is exceedingly popular in England.
— Nickel-plated flat-irons are coming into general use.
— South Africa has a species of honey-bees without stings.
— Trade is stagnant in Paris, and thousands of shops are closed.
— Two men were recently drowned in a car of corn at Peru, Ill.
— A. T. Stewart is said to have given the Greeley fund $20,000.
— Chicago elevators contain six millions of bushels of grain.
— Eighty palace cars arrive at, or depart from Chicago every day.
— Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa, will admit young ladies.
— In Canada, the average yield of petrolia is 8,000 barrels a week.
— France has factories which manufacture food for fish ponds.
— Vast droves of Texas cattle are now on their way to Kansas.
— Newark, N. J., is to have a Catholic cathedral to cost $1,000,000.

Educational, &c.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE for YOUNG LADIES, PITTSFIELD, MASS. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RIVERVIEW Military Academy, Poughkepsie, N. Y. A thorough-going school for boys.

Education

YOUNG MEN can obtain a most thorough preparation for business life at the Business University, Rochester, N. Y. A *first class* school, where the principles and practices of business are *thoroughly taught* by *business men*. Young men preparing for business need its practical drills, as the lawyer and the doctor need the law and medical schools.
☞ Send to L. L. WILLIAMS for Circulars.

Seeds, Plants, Etc.

SENECA COUNTY NURSERIES,
WATERLOO, N. Y.
Over 300 Acres in Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
Our Trees are all young, healthy and thrifty. No old blocks.
Our Apples and Pears are especially fine, and we have a very large stock to select from. ☞ Correspondence and orders solicited.
BURTON & TEN EYCK.

TREES, BULBS, HEDGE PLANTS, Seeds, Fruit and Flower Plates. 4 Catalogues, 20c. F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

500,000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a general line of Nursery Stock. Write for Price List. E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

VICK'S BULB CATALOGUE FOR **1872.**
Containing Descriptions of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Lilies and other hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting in the Garden, and for House Culture. Full instructions for Planting, Treatment, &c. Thirty-two pages, nicely illustrated. Sent free to all who apply. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Vegetable Plants.
Celery.—Boston Market, Dwarf Incomparable, White Solid—$1 per 100, by mail; $6 per 1,000; $25 for 5,000.
Cabbage Plants.—Flat Dutch, Savoy, Red Dutch—$1 per 100, by mail; $3 per 1,000.
Cauliflower.—Half-Early Paris, &c.—$1 per 100, by mail; $4 per 1,000. Address
P. T. QUINN, Newark, N. J.

500,000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a general line of Nursery Stock. Write for Price List. E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

The Building will be Ready for the Reception of Articles
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26,
AND WILL BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4,
At 12 O'Clock M.

CIRCULARS AND APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE CAN BE HAD AT THE ROOMS OF THE
Institute, No. 22 Cooper Building.

THE MANAGERS ESPECIALLY URGE THAT EXHIBITORS WILL HAVE THEIR ARTICLES LOCATED WITH AS LITTLE DELAY AS POSSIBLE, SO THAT THE EXHIBITION WILL BE COMPLETE ON THE DAY OF OPENING.

RECORDS OF MARION

UNITED STATES WATCH CO'S WATCHES.

Watch No. 1989, U. S. Watch Co., Stem-Winder—variation, *2 Seconds* in *14 Months.*
L. E. CHITTENDEN, *late Reg. U. S. Treas.*
Watch No. 1124, U. S. Watch Co., Stem-Winder—variation, 6 seconds in seven months.
A. L. DENNIS, *Pres. N. J. R. R. & T. Co.*
Watch No. 1037, U. S. Watch Co., Stem-Winder—variation, only 5 seconds per month.
HENRY SMITH, *Treas. Panama R. R. Co., 88 Wall St., N. Y.*
Watch No. 2617, U. S. Watch Co.—variation, 15 seconds in twelve months.
I. VROOMAN, *Engineer N. Y. C. & H. R. R.*
Watch No. 1894, U. S. Watch Co.—variation, 8 seconds in 6 months.
H. COTTRELL, 128 *Front Street, N. Y.*
Watch No. 21,039, U. S. Watch Co., Stem-Winder—variation, 7 seconds in four months.
S. M. BEARD, *firm Beards & Cummings, 128 Front Street, N. Y.*
Watch No. 10,548, U. S. Watch Co., Stem-Winder—variation, 5 seconds per month.
Z. C. PRIEST, *Ass't Sup't N. Y. C. & H. R. R.*
Watch No. 24,003, U. S. Watch Co., Stem-Winder—variation, 6 seconds in five months.
CHAS. H. WOLF, *firm Chas. H. Wolf & Co., Pearl St., Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Price Lists furnished the trade on application, inclosing business card. For sale by the trade generally.

Ask your Jeweler to see the MARION

WATCHES.

BEWARE of worthless imitations with which the country is flooded. To avoid imposition, see that the words MARION, N. J., are engraved on the plate over the Main-Spring Barrel. All others are spurious.

WHOLESALE ROOMS OF THE **United States Watch Co.**

GILES, BRO. & CO., 83 and 85 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

Stock, Poultry, &c.

COTSWOLD RAM FOR SALE.—3 years old. Sure stock-getter. Price $35.
EDWIN T. PHILLIPS, Box 55, Plainfield, N. J.

BERKSHIRES.—BERKSHIRE IS THE PIG of the Period, and the coming PIG. 100 pairs of choice pedigree Pigs, 2 months old, not akin. 50 pairs 6 months old. 50 young Sows in pig. Boars all ages. Every Pig with authentic pedigree. Parties can deposit funds with D. D. T. MOORE and have Pigs shipped, or C. O. D. Address H. C. GRAFF, Greendale Stock Farm, Box 400, Maysville, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE
The Best and Cheapest Nourishment for Invalids and Families. For sale everywhere. A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, 194 William St., New York.

U. S. Piano Co., 865 B'way, N. Y. NO Agents. Circulars free. **$290**

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Sept. 11, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Sept. 11, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage (Office No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall St., N. Y.

$1,000,000

SECOND
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
Public Library of Kentucky,
AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

BY authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their
SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT
In the great hall of the Public Library building, in Louisville, Ky., on
Saturday, September 28, 1872.

This magnificent hall, known as Welsiger Hall, is the largest, most centrally located, and best arranged for large and fashionable audiences of any in Louisville, and is fitted up in superb style. The building has a front of 168 feet on Fourth street by a depth of 260 feet, four stories in height, and was recently purchased for the Public Library at a cost of $210,000. Three large rooms are now fitted up for a library, and contain about 20,000 volumes and a museum of 100,000 specimens, now open and free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of all citizens of every State in the Union. It is the purpose of the Trustees, by the GRAND GIFT CONCERT now announced, to raise the money with which to pay the balance of the purchase money due upon the Public Library building, to enlarge the library, and to so endow the institution as to make it self-sustaining and forever beyond the necessity of calling upon any individual who uses the books for the contribution of a single cent toward its support.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION
will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 23 for $205; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.
Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Co. and its connections, P. O. money order, registered letter or bank draft.
The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket, (a half or quarter), is entitled to admission to the concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the concert the sum of
$500,000 IN CURRENCY
will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of **ONE THOUSAND GIFTS,** as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One	Grand Gift, Cash,	-	$100,000	
One	Grand Gift, Cash,	-	50,000	
1	- - - - - - - - -	-	$25,000	Cash
1	- - - - - - - - -	-	20,000	"
1	- - - - - - - - -	-	15,000	"
1	- - - - - - - - -	-	10,000	"
1	- - - - - - - - -	-	9,000	"
1	- - - - - - - - -	-	8,000	"
1	- - - - - - - - -	-	7,000	"
1	- - - - - - - - -	-	6,000	"
1	- - - - - - - - -	-	5,000	"
1	- - - - - - - - -	-	4,000	"
1	- - - - - - - - -	-	3,000	"
4	Gifts of $2,000	each,	8,000	"
15	" 1,000	" -	15,000	"
20	" 900	" -	18,000	"
21	" 800	" -	16,800	"
25	" 700	" -	17,500	"
35	" 600	" -	21,000	"
45	" 500	" -	22,500	"
50	" 400	" -	20,000	"
60	" 300	" -	18,000	"
100	" 200	" -	20,000	"
612	" 100	" -	61,260	"
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash, -			$500,000	

This Concert, like the first of the 16th of December last (which was so decidedly successful, and at which the first grand gift was drawn by and paid to Mr. John R. Durfi, of Memphis, Tenn.), is for the benefit of the
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank is Treasurer, and the corporators and supervisors are all representative men, and are among the most respectable and distinguished citizens of the State. Should any tickets be left unsold on the day of the drawing, they will be destroyed, and the one thousand gifts offered will all be drawn and paid, but diminished in value in proportion to the percentage of unsold tickets. For instance, if only three-fourths of the tickets are sold, the capital gift will be reduced to $75,000, and all the others in proportion.
The Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of Tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.
The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done:
Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Lebanon Dis.
Hon. H. W. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis., Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. R. COCHRAN, Chancellor Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. E. D. STANIFORD, Pres. Farmers' & Drovers' B'k
Hon. JNO. BARBEE, Manager Royal Ins. Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dis.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Oakhurst.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer Louisville.
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAS. BRIDGEFORD, Pres. 2d National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Prop'r Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, tobacco and cotton merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. Short-line R. R.
VOL ROSE, Agent Adams Express Co.

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice-President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

Those who desire further information, or who wish to act as agents for the sale of tickets, as well as those desiring to purchase tickets, should address
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NINTH ANNUAL

STATEMENT

OF THE

TRAVELERS

LIFE AND ACCIDENT

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, JULY 1, 1872.

Real Estate owned by the Company	$ 30,000 00
Cash in Bank and hands of Agents	192,823 89
Loans on First Mortgages Real Estate	635,909 52
Loans on Personal and Collateral Security	67,622 89
Deferred Premiums (being balance of Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums)	61,441 07
Accrued Interest	21,185 51
United States Government Bonds	366,330 00
State and Municipal Bonds	127,210 00
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	147,320 00
Bank Stocks	280,490 00
Railway Passengers Assurance Co.'s Stock	156,300 00
Other Securities	10,000 00
Total Assets	$2,103,295 91

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due, and other items	$139,084 91
Reserve for Re-Insurance, Life Dep't	1,076,175 07
" " " Accident Dep't.	178,026 05
Total Liabilities	$1,413,286 07
Surplus as regards Policy-holders	$689,999,24

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Needle Threader, Pencil Sharpener, Letter Opener, Ear Spoon, Button-hole Cutter, Tweezers, Eraser, Thread Holder, Ripper and Nail Cleaner. Four U. S. Patents allowed. Mailed on receipt of 50 cents. Address C. S. WELLS, Look Box 286, New Haven, Ct.

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MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars free. STAFFORD M'F'G Co., 66 Fulton St., N. Y.

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Will contract to lay **Engan's Improved Macadam Pavement** in any city or place in the United States. Contracts taken to make sidewalks, line cellars, lay sea walls and abutments for bridges, and also to furnish roofing, and drain, gas, water and sewer pipe. Rights to use this Patent will be sold.

Address SAM'L N. PIKE, Pres't, No. 78 Broad St., New York City.

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Relieved and cured by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance and Compound. Office No. 337 Broadway, New York. Send 10 cents for book with Photographic likenesses of cases before and after cure, with Henry Ward Beecher's case, letters and portrait. Beware of traveling imposters, who pretend to have been assistants of Dr. Sherman.

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The only one ever manufactured that will stand the hard usage to which they are subjected. For sale by all can makers. Stock and Trimmings for sale only by the IRON CLAD CAN CO., Send for Circulars. 51 Dey St., New York.

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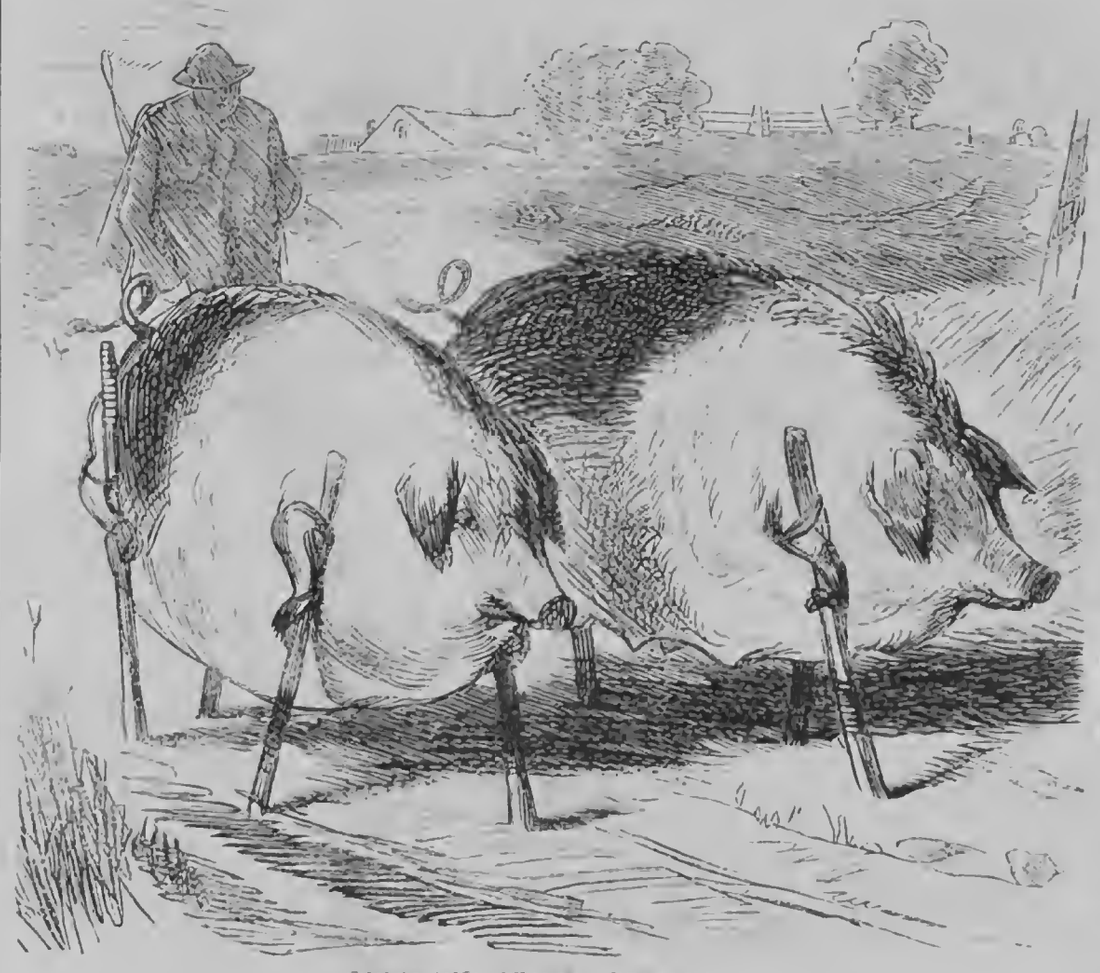

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OR HOW FARMER JONES GETS HIS PIGS TO MARKET WHEN TOO FAT TO WALK.

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THE

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The most perfect, reliable and generally useful machine in existence. For the family of the farmer or mechanic, where the work required of a sewing machine ranges from the heaviest garments of men's wear to the most delicate and ornamental fabrics for ladies and children, it has proved itself thoroughly efficient and entirely satisfactory. Of unequaled simplicity and completness of construction, capable of being learned and operated with one-fourth the usual expenditure of time and labor, with a capacity for quantity, quality and variety of execution beyond its competitors, and a reputation for durability and reliability known and appreciated by thousands, it is offered to the people for the most critical inspection and comparison, with confidence that its obvious merits cannot fail to convince the careful examiner of its superiority. Manufactured by the

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

REPRESENTED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented

Medicinal Torpedoes,

In the shape of fierce cathartics, are falling into disrepute.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

is driving them out of use. It is the mildest and most genial of all laxatives. Instead of weakening the stomach and bowels, it gives them tone and vigor. Other purgatives leave the excretory passages in an unnatural condition, and new concretions gather there, often more difficult to remove than those that have been violently expelled. The Seltzer Aperient, on the contrary, establishes a regular habit of body. As an appetizer and exhilarant, it is far superior to any "Bitters," and its purifying influence on the vitiated animal fluids excels that of any blood depurient in the Materia Medica. And then, how delicious! Sold by all Druggists.

TRUCKING LANDS IN VIRGINIA.—A tract of land, well adapted to gardening, at Gloucester Point, on the York River, and overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. 10, 20 or 40-acre lots, $20 per acre. Address ELIJAH SMITH, Clyde, N. Y.

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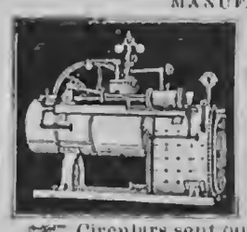

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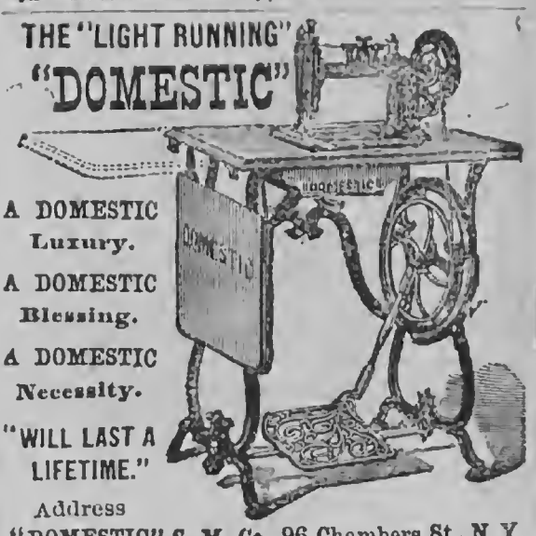

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Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers St., N. Y.

MAGIC PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Wonders of the World. 25c. a package. 5 assorted packages for $1. Send to W. C. WEMYSS, 730 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED. "SCISSORS AND YARDSTICK," a complete *Manual* of the Dry Goods Trade. Over 400 descriptions of fabrics, &c. Sells rapidly. Money made easy. BROWN & JAQUA, Hartford, Conn. GENERAL AGENTS WANTED.

Agents Wanted, $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. SECOMB & CO., *Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.*

AGENTS WANTED—BEST TERMS Given for our New and Popular Works, including Bibles, &c. For full particulars, address QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING CO., 217 and 219 Quince St., Philadelphia.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC TILES, FOR FLOORS.

GARNKIRK VASES, for Lawns and Gardens.

CHIMNEY TOPS, Etc.

MILLER & COATES, 279 Pearl St., New York.

"BEST" THRESHING MACHINES and Clover Machines. G. WESTINGHOUSE & Co., Schenectady, N. Y. ☞ Circulars sent.

STILL THE CRY IS, GIVE US

Cable Screw Wire

BOOTS AND SHOES.

COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA, but it has been found that the only economical Shoes for children are the celebrated SILVER TIPPED. Never wear out at the toe, and are worth two pairs without Tips. All Dealers sell them.

CONTRACTS TAKEN!

Rights for Sale.

AGENTS WANTED.

"EAGAN'S COMPOSITION."

(Patented March 5, 1867.)

Used in laying streets, roadways, sidewalks, in lining cellars, cisterns, vats, and in the manufacture of sewers and sewer-pipe, water-pipe, drain-pipe, gas-pipe, roofing and architectural ornaments.

STREETS.

Eagan's improved Macadam pavement for streets is destined to take the place of all other forms of pavement, for the reasons, viz.:

It is cheaper, more durable, more easily and perfectly repaired, is impervious to water, and no atmospheric change will affect it.

It is free from mud and dust, and is noiseless.

It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

DURABILITY.

The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

SIDEWALKS.

Eagan's Composition is peculiarly adapted for sidewalks and lawn walks, private roadways, gutters, etc. It can be made into blocks and laid in squares or diamond form, or made one continuous sheet, covering arched work more perfectly than the largest flag-stone, and at one-fourth the expense.

Walks made of it have a smooth, hard and even surface, pleasant to walk upon, always clean and free of ice, and of as great durability as if made of the best flag-stone. Sidewalks made under Eagan's patent cost but little if any more than if made of plank, and are as durable as rock.

ROOFING,

Made of this composition, is far superior to the common felt roofs that are made of gravel, felt, coal-tar and pitch. The latter is liable to run in warm climates and to crack in cold. By the peculiar chemical combinations in this composition both of these objections are obviated, and a roof produced equal to slate, at a cost of about one-third as much per square.

CELLAR BOTTOMS AND SIDES,

Lined with this composition, from one to two inches thick, keep perfectly dry and warm in winter and cool in summer, and are rat and vermin proof.

FLOORS.

Floors made of it may be painted any color; and are as pleasant to tread upon as if made of wood.

CISTERNS AND VATS.

Eagan's Composition is impervious to water and insoluble in acids, making it just the thing for lining vats in breweries and manufactories of most kinds. It is equally well adapted for cisterns, much better than the best hydraulic cements, and not subject to decay from any cause.

PIPING.

Piping made of Eagan's Composition has been in use for five years in San Francisco, Cal., where it was first invented. It has given entire satisfaction, almost entirely superseding all other kinds of piping for sewers or drains. It is easily and cheaply made, and has the advantage of being made at any place without a great outlay of money for machinery, tools, buildings or materials.

Pipes can be made of any required size, are cheaper, and will sustain a greater external or internal pressure than any other kind of cement pipe.

CEMENT.

As a cement it is acknowledged, by scientific men who have examined it, to be the strongest known. A wall built of brick or stone, and this cement used as a mortar, would be perfectly solid as if made of a solid rock.

SEA WALLS.

Sea walls can be built with this material in combination with broken rock, more rapidly and cheaper than in any other way.

DIPLOMAS.

First premiums have been awarded to Eagan's Composition from the following Fairs:

California State Fair, at Sacramento, Cal., 1868.
Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, 1868.
Sonoma County Fair, at Petaluma, Cal., 1869.
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, at St. Louis, 1869.
New Jersey State Fair, 1870.
It has been exhibited at no other Fairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

OFFICE OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., 28th March, 1871.

This specimen of Pacific Concrete, (Eagan's Patent,) was taken from the Union Street Railroad of St. Louis, Mo., where it has been in use since December, 1869. Since that date the teams of the railroad have passed over that portion of the track where the concrete is used, 300 *times each day*, while that same portion of the track is constantly used by other teams and vehicles of the city. This pavement has received no repairs whatever, and shows but little wear after constant use for sixteen months (now 22 months). In summer it is free from dust, and in winter brings with it no inconvenience from snow and ice. The Macadamizing at either end of this block of concrete is renewed three times each year, is soft and wet when much water is used, and in all probability will require such renewing for several years to come before the concrete needs repairing. The block of Pacific Concrete in the track of the Union Railroad has given entire satisfaction. WM. STORR, Sup't.

This Company will take contracts in any city of the United States to make Macadamized Pavements, and will guarantee them to last twenty years, and keep them in repair for a small percentage. Will also supply orders for Drain, Sewer, Water and Gas Pipe. Roofing for sale.

SAM'L N. PIKE, Pres't.
DAVID ALLERTON, Vice-Pres.
W. C. MOORE, Treasurer.
A. WELLES, Secretary.
E. McMURDY, Director.
D. D. T. MOORE, Director.

☞ All communications should be addressed

National Asphalt Composite Co.,

925 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Office second floor.

Ralph Evans

EXCELSIOR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS. ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 7. WHOLE NO. 1177. | NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUG. 17, 1872. | PRICE SIX CENTS. $2.50 PER YEAR.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by D. D. T. MOORE, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.]

Floricultural.

MADAGASCAR ORCHIDS.

ORCHIDS are among the most interesting of vegetable phenomena; but their requirements are such that they are rarely seen in our green-houses and conservatories. They (most of them) require too great a degree of moisture and heat to be grown successfully with the commoner plants of the green-house; they also require shade, which is less difficult to secure than the requisite degree of moisture. We have seen them growing, successfully, however, on the North walls of conservatories attached to some of our city houses, the proprietor preferring them as curiosities to the more common and showy flowering plants. It will, however, interest our readers to peruse the following paragraphs from a work entitled "Madagascar Revisited," recently published, which tell us something of these curious plants as they were found in their native *habitat*:

"Orchids were abundant, and often occupied positions in which the growers of these plants in England would little expect to find them, but in which they gave an indescribable singularity and charm to the landscape. The limodorums were numerous in parts of the road, and formed quite a ball of interlaced roots at the base of the bulbs. A small species, resembling in habit and growth the *Cumarotis purpurea*, but quite unknown to me, and bearing a vast profusion of white and sulphur-tinted flowers, often enlivened the sides of the road along which we passed. But the *angræcums*, both *A. superbum* and *A. sesquipedale* were the most abundant and beautiful. I noticed that they grew most plentifully on trees of thinnest foliage, and that the *A. sesquipedale* was seldom, if ever, seen on the ground, but grew high up among the branches, often throwing out long straggling stems terminating in a few small, and often apparently shrivelled, leaves. The roots also partook of the same habit. They were seldom branched or spreading, but long, tough, and single, sometimes running down the branch or trunk of a tree, between the fissures in the rough bark, to the length of twelve or fifteen feet; and so tough and tenacious that it required considerable force to detach or break them. Many of these plants were in flower; and, notwithstanding the small, shrivelled appearance of the leaves, the flowers were large, and the yellow color strongly marked. On more than one occasion I saw a splendid *Angræcum sesquipedale* growing on the trunk of a decaying or fallen tree, as shown in the accompanying engraving, and sending its tough roots down the trunk to the moist parts of the vegetation on the ground. I found one decayed tree lying on the ground almost overgrown with grass and ferns, on the rotten trunk of which the *A. sesquipedale* was growing most luxuriantly. The roots which had penetrated the soft trunk of this dead tree were white and fleshy, while the leaves were longer and comparatively soft and green. There were neither flowers nor flower-stalks on any of the plants growing in the rich vegetable mold furnished by this old, dead tree.

"The habits of the *superbum* were quite different. Of these the fleshy roots formed a sort of network at the base of the bulb.

During the journey I occasionally noticed both kinds growing not only on the branches of living trees, but very often high up on the bare barked trunks of the dead trees. Sometimes in the angle formed by the junction of an arm with the trunk of a large naked tree, apparently without a fragment of bark adhering to the trunk, a bunch of moss, or a cluster of orchids, or both mingled together, would be growing apparently with great vigor, and often in full flower. More than one tall bare trunk, twelve or eighteen inches in diameter, and thirty feet high, stood surmounted, or surrounded near its summit, by a cluster of *angræcums*, with their long, sword-shaped, fleshy leaves; or, what was more beautiful still, a fine specimen of some species of bird's-nest fern.

The contrast between the white, shining, barkless trunk, and these verdant clusters of plants on the top, was sometimes very striking; especially as the orchids were often in flower, and by their growth altogether suggested the idea that by the decay of their own roots a receptacle was formed for the moisture or the rain by which the plant was nourished. This combination of life and death, growth and decay, presented one of the most singular among the many, to me, new and curious aspects of nature which my journey afforded."

MADAGASCAR ORCHIDS.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Centranthus Macrosiphon, it has been discovered in France, makes an excellent salad. It is an annual well known to cultivators of annual flowers. Our seedsmen have it for sale. The flowers are long-tubed, pale rose, and it is pretty in masses. Make a note of it.

The Pinks to Grow.—CHARLES D. COPELAND, in the Horticulturist, advises the more inexperienced cultivators "To procure the seeds mixed of the German, Italian, China and Japan varieties. By skillful cultivators, pinks have been greatly improved, both in form and diversity of coloring, within a few years past. Surely no yard should be without these; for while the beautiful dress they put on more than compensates all outlay, flowers act like magic in the formation of character with all the household, refining the sensibilities, and promoting domestic contentment and happiness."

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Grapes Received.—We acknowledge the receipt of a box containing two bunches of grapes in a demoralized condition. One is a light green grape, bunch shouldered, not compact; berry, medium in size, sweet, with a strong, astringent, but not unpleasant flavor. It was labelled "Peter Wylie, No. 1." If in prime condition we should think it might be classed "good." As near as we can make out, the other is labelled "Black Hamburg. Concord, No. 1." It is a medium bunch, not very compact, nor shouldered; berry, about the size, shape and color of Concord, with abundant bloom; quite sweet, fleshy, but pulp soft, juicy and delicious flavor. We call it "very good." We have been unable to decipher a name accompanying those grapes and do not know who sent them, nor where grown. "Peter Wylie, No. 1," is described in the transactions of the American Pomological Society, by Mr. WYLIE, as follows:

Parentage, female, Halifax and foreign; male, Delaware and foreign. A very vigorous, short-pointed, rapid-growing vine, with thick native leaves. Holds its leaves and ripens its wood thoroughly. Bunches and berries between Delaware and Concord; round, white, transparent, becoming golden yellow when perfectly ripe.

Ives Grape in the South.—The editor of the Rural Alabamian says:—"We have had the Ives in full bearing only two years, but from that short experience, we consider it a grape of very great promise. The vine is remarkably healthy and vigorous; bunch large and very compact; fruit large, black, sweet and vinous, with a peculiarly tough skin. This latter quality makes it valuable for transportation to distant markets. It commences ripening with the Concord, but does not attain perfection until the Concord is gone, and should be permitted to hang many days on the vine after appearing ripe. It is not equal to the Concord in size and beauty of appearance, nor is it so good for the table; but it is superior in keeping qualities, and for distant transportation, and probably for wine."

Nectarines Falling.—I have some Nectarines that will not hold their fruit. Fruit and trees both become very gluey and the fruit falls. What is the remedy?—J. C. N.

The fruit is probably stung by an insect. The only way to prevent it falling is to prevent the insects stinging it. We suspect that the insect is the well-known plum curculio, which also attacks the nectarine and many other kinds of fruit. By jarring off the curculios once or twice a day, catching them on sheets or any kind of cloth spread under the trees for the purpose, a portion of the fruit may be saved. This jarring process must be commenced as soon as the fruit appears, and continued until it is nearly full grown.

Field Crops.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURE.

The Tobacco Crop Compared With Other Products.

RECENTLY, Mr. LAWRENCE of New Hampshire, published some sound views and many valuable suggestions respecting New England farming, and President CLARK, of Amherst College, gave us the experimental knowledge and profitableness of growing beets for sugar; for all of which, New England farmers are, no doubt, much obliged; but at present, there is little prospect of much practical heed being given to the information of either.

Mountain sides, hill tops and elevated fields, susceptible of cultivation by the plow can, and no doubt will be made, to some extent, more available by the LAWRENCE treatment; but the fertile lowlands—the "Intervales"—will not make much acquaintance with *beets*, so long as another, if not a better, by far a larger paying crop can be grown. I mean *tobacco*.

Farming, like every business now-a-days, is prosecuted for profit; and the Yankees, not unlike other people in this respect, will grow those things that pay best. There was a time with them when broom corn was most remunerative, when hops were most profitable and onions did well; but as the seasons of high prices passed away, so these productions diminished. Now, hardly a stalk of broom corn is to be seen, hop poles have disappeared and onions have become an indifferent crop.

The climate and soil of New England do not seem peculiarly adapted to an extra growth of any one of the ordinary productions; grasses, cereals, leguminous and bulbous plants do equally well; if there is an exception, it is onions, on the rich alluvian of the Connecticut valley.

With their limited number of acres of good arable soil, the productions of New England farmers have been necessarily limited; comparatively, not much has been raised beyond the wants of home. But little of New England wealth has been made by farming. The sturdy yeoman, with the strictest economy and untiring industry, has not often been able to exceed a fair living; and what is termed a competency, has been attained only through a long life of care, labor and anxiety, attended by few luxuries. The last thing a New England farmer thinks of now doing, is to get rich by hard work, producing the ordinary crop of hay, grain or vegetables; or, going a step further, investing in cows, and depending on milk, butter and cheese. But in the tobacco-plant he has found a "ready relief." Whether owing to the soil or climate, or both, the variety of plant, superior culture or kind of manure, it is an established fact, that for quality and quantity, the bottom-lands—the "intervales"—and some of what are called "the plains" of New England, excel, with the exception of Florida in quality, all the old tobacco-growing States of the Union. The statistics of the year 1870 are to the point.

While other States produced only five to ten hundred pounds to the acre, and received for it ten to twenty-five cents per pound, the New England crop, mostly of Connecticut and Massachusetts, yielded an average of some fourteen hundred per acre, and sold at an average of twenty-seven cents per pound; Florida only excelling in quality and price (twenty-nine cents per pound) but failed in quantity, averaging only some eight hundred pounds per acre.

Before our great rebellion, the profits of growing tobacco in New England were small—a little only here and there was grown by way of variety. But the scarcity in the North, consequent upon the war, raised the price exorbitantly, and induced the experiment here of growing it generally and profitably. The effort has been crowned with success. Few, if any, engaged in its cultivation think of abandoning it; the producers have multiplied as the seasons have rolled round.

Of their good, arable soil, the best is given to tobacco. None grow largely—one to ten acres is the extent of individual investment, corresponding to the help at command, and the facilities in barns and out-buildings for hanging it up, drying, and curing. Most of the townships, especially of Connecticut and Massachusetts, are in the business—many towns cultivating from fifty to sixty acres.

Besides paying well, far better than any other crop, it does not go begging for a market; nor is it attended with the delay, expense, care, and loss often had in shipping other products. It sells on the farm. The market is at the producer's own door. The demand for it is so good that plenty of buyers are around in due season, often before it is ready for sale, to take it off their hands, and, what is more, and best of all, give them the ready cash.

There are no statistics yet of the crop of 1871. Only a part has been sold, and it is not expected to excel the crop of the preceding year, owing to the Summer drouth, which was alike injurious to most productions of the Eastern States. The ratio of profitableness, however, will still hold good, the tobacco paying far better than any other crop.

What are the maximum quantities and prices per acre? On hay, 2¼ tons, at $30 per ton; corn, 75 bushels, at $1 per bushel; rye, 30 bushs., at $1 per bush.; oats, 50 bushs., at 65c. per bush.; beans, 50 bushs., at $3 per bush.; onions, beets, and carrots, 500 bushs., at 50c. per bush.; and so on through the whole catalogue of grasses, grains, and vegetables, compared with the *average* quantity and price of tobacco, some fourteen hundred pounds to the acre, at 27c. per pound.

It may be thought that its seeming profitableness is much reduced by the expenses attending its production. Not so. It costs but little, if any more, than is necessary to grow a large crop of corn. The same good soil, with free manuring, requisite to obtain a full crop of ordinary productions, will give, with the light addition of mineral stimulants used, a large yield of tobacco. Any one who can grow cabbages successfully can prevail with tobacco. The process of cultivation is similar throughout. Its treatment from the time of cutting up, and until it is ready for sale, requires more care, skill, and judgment. The leaves must not be torn or bruised, and it needs to be so suspended as to allow a free circulation through all its parts. If dried too rapidly, the volatile elements, instead of condensing, will pass away in the evaporation. If cured too slowly, and is in any way confined, compacted, it will become mildewed, blackened, and spoiled. The cute Yankee, however, soon gets "the hang of it," and is well rewarded for his care and attention in maturing the plant.

When tobacco is sufficiently dried, the process of stripping the leaves from the stalk, and separating them into two or three grades, reminds one of husking and assorting corn. Compared with most other crops, it is not extra hazardous; like them, it suffers from protracted drouth, or excessive moisture, and grown in season, escapes the frost.

At first some were "loth" to engage in the enterprise, thinking for a time, as some alleged, that tobacco would kill their land and leave their fields a "barren waste;" but renewing their acquaintance with agricultural chemistry, their fears were soon dispelled; they soon found out that there was no irremediable deterioration of land having produced tobacco. They feed their soil, especially with the chief elements required in the formation of the plant—potash, lime and phosphates, which, with the ordinary general manuring, keep the land in good heart, and it is ready at any time for rotation to other productions. They know full well that two successive crops of tobacco from the same field, like any other crop, will not do well in the repetition; so, after one crop of tobacco, they "lay down" the land to grass and take another piece for the coming year. In this way some have gone over most of their "intervales," and the land is none the worse for having tasted tobacco.

In a growing state it has but few enemies and requires but little protection. To be sure, for a time, it has to be defended from the incursions of the "tobacco worm;" but that duty is now largely shared by broods of young turkeys and chickens wonted on the fields, which devour the worm greedily. It has no attractions for man or beast, and there are no fears, even without fences, of destructive depredations. Neither wild nor domestic animals will touch it, unless it is the goat (New England is not much on goat), and man does not use it unless doctored with liquorice, molasses, &c. In growing this crop the farmer is not kept awake nights worrying lest his own or his neighbor's quadrupeds "break through and steal." "Unruly Brindle," the leader of the herd, in the pasture adjoing a field of corn, snuffs its sweet odors, looks wistfully at its spreading leaves and spends half her time hunting a weak barrier; and woe to the corn if she finds a toppling wall, a dislocated or broken rail. It is not so with tobacco. It is no use to her and other domestic animals, save in decoctions applied by man to rid them of vermin.

Inexperience and fear of killing the land have been not the only impediments to a more general cultivation; conscience intervened and, to a certain extent, has stayed the innovation of the weed. But the growing sentiment of this avaricious age, "Get rich honestly if you can, but be sure to get rich," is proving too much for the weak conscience and feeble morality, and tobacco is steadily gaining ground. Maine grows none, because the season is too short; Vermont and New Hampshire grow it sparingly because too much endangered by frosts; "Little Rhody" is as yet uncontaminated, but the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts are deeply involved; already they are producing some fourteen million pounds per year and receiving therefor above three and one-quarter millions of dollars. This business has not yet culminated. The erection of cold frames for raising the plants, improved implements for cultivation, the building of new drying-houses and the extension of old ones, indicate progress and the faith of the husbandman. What gold has been to California, oil is to Pennsylvania, tobacco may be to New England. Maple sugar still bids fair to be her prevailing native sweet, and beets for sugar will have to wait while "tobacco is king."

A. H. THOMPSON.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Irish Cup Potato.—If the Irish Cup potato which the Editor of the New England Farmer says "upon the whole, is the best potato he has ever known," is the same "Irish Cup" we used to grow twenty years ago, it is the poorest in flavor, smallest in size, and meanest to dig we ever grew. We should like to have a description of our brother editor's Irish Cup.

Alfalfa in California.—A California paper makes the following statement of the yield of this forage plant: "We saw one piece of twelve acres of meadow which had just been mowed the second time this year. The first mowing in April yielded forty-two tuns, and the last, fifty; thus making ninety-two tuns of good alfalfa hay from twelve acres of land! It will, probably, be mown twice more, and may yield an equal amount. If irrigated, it would undoubtedly yield more, thus making over fifteen tuns of hay to the acre in one season."

Arboricultural.

UPAS TREE.—Antiaris toxicaria.

WILL you, or some of your readers who know whereof they affirm, tell us about the Upas Tree? I have often seen it referred to, but don't recollect ever to have seen any account of it otherwise, and thought perhaps it might be a fabled tree.—C. J. S.

WE cannot do better than to quote what LOUIS FIQUIER says of this tree in his great work, the "Vegetable World." "The half fabulous poison tree of Java was said to be a large tree growing in the middle of a desert produced by its own pestiferous qualities, and causing death to every other plant and animal which came under its influence. To approach the tree for the purpose of wounding its stem and carrying off its juice was said to be the task of criminals condemned to death. There is a measure of truth in the fable. There is the Upas Tree in Java, and its juice, taken internally, is speedy death to any animal; and there is a tract of land where neither plant nor animal can exist; but the two circumstances have no connection. The poisoned tract is the crater of a volcano which emits carbonic acid gas continually—a spot where not even the Upas Tree can grow. The Upas Tree is one of the *Artocarpaceæ*, which abounds in milky juice; and this juice, as we have said, is like many of its congeners, a deadly poison when mingled with the blood."

Upas trees have been grown in European conservatories for many years, and are no more poisonous to the touch than a fig tree. We have in our own forests, trees and shrubs which are a hundred times more poisonous than the famous Upas, which we, as boys were taught to believe was a death-dealing demon of the vegetable world. The lies told in books given to young people to read are enough to make us a nation of liars; but, thanks to the truth-telling scientists of this age, falsehood is rapidly getting its deserts. As men and women have been taught in years past, it requires one-half their lives, and many a pang, to uproot the falsehoods from their minds—that is, with those who seek truth. The number of persons who do this, we are free to confess, very small indeed; hence the scarcity of true knowledge.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Wash for Trees.—C. C. COOLY gives the Country Gentleman what he calls "the best wash for trees to be found in the world:"—Take *sal soda*, which can be had at retail at from 3 to 6 cents per pound; place it in a skillet on the fire. It will soon go to what seems to be water, evaporate, and leave a white powder. Keep it on the fire till it becomes a light brown, when it is done. Use a fourth of a pound, or, if the trees are much covered with moss, or are very dirty, use half a pound to the gallon of water. Wash the trunk and large limbs, using a sponge or cloth. It can be used at any season of the year. I prefer in Winter. This wash will not injure the foliage of the most delicate plant. In a few weeks after using the trees will look as clean and sleek as though they had been varnished, and the trees will astonish you by their growth and healthy appearance.

Seed for Name.—Inclosed you will find a seed which I would be pleased to know the name of, etc. It was found among my flower seeds. I planted it but it fails to grow from some cause.—A. L. JENNINGS.

THE seed is one of the papaws (*Asimina*), but of which species we cannot determine as the specimen was badly crushed. Papaw seed must be planted soon after being gathered or they will seldom grow. Plant as soon as ripe is the rule to follow with all kinds of trees and shrubs.

Unfruitful Cherry Trees.—I have a number of very thrifty looking cherry trees which blossom beautifully every Spring, but have entirely ceased to bear fruit. Will some one tell me whether I can do anything to restore fruitfulness.—J. A. FOX.

IF your trees are healthy and have borne fruit we cannot understand why they should not continue to do so. It may be that there has been unfavorable weather at the time of blossoming for several years past, and that this is the cause of failure. Keep the trees growing by manuring and pruning and we think you will discover the cause of non-fruiting.

About Hedges.—I want to set a cedar or spruce hedge. When is the time to do it?—D. A. S., *Lewis Co., N. Y.*

IN the Spring, as soon as the ground is warm and dry enough to work easily. Do not, as some recommend, wait until the trees begin to grow.

The Garden.

HOW TO KEEP CELERY.

FOR the benefit of those of your readers who have never succeeded in keeping celery in eatable condition throughout a winter, (and I know of several) I will give a rule by which I have preserved celery, free from rot or rust, as late as the last of March. Never work at celery in any way, except the plants be perfectly dry. Earth up, never before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 4 P. M., and then only on a very dry and sunshiny day. In the fall, as soon as the ground begins to freeze enough to make the slightest crust in the morning, select a dry and sunshiny day, and as near noon as possible, pack your celery in boxes, (I use soap or starch boxes), placing first a layer of earth, about one inch deep; then a layer of celery, placing the plants just far enough apart to not lay against each other, and thus, alternating earth and celery, until the boxes are filled, having the first and last layers of earth. Place the boxes where the celery will not freeze, (but not in a heated room), and your celery will keep splendidly and always convenient for use. W. R. S.

Marquis of Lorne Cucumber.—Some time ago we gave an engraving of this new cucumber, and had several inquiries for seed, but found that the high price of the seed had prevented its introduction here. An English gardener writes:—"I can recommend this to every one. I have this season cut three (only three of this sort), and they were respectively 20 inches, 20½ inches, 21½ inches long, perfectly even in size from point to stem, and hardly a seed in them, the flavor also excellent. Their great fault with me, however, is that they are very late."

Dairy Husbandry.

COST OF MILK IN ENGLAND.

THE London *Milk Journal* gives an account of a farmers' meeting recently held in Manchester, with the view of placing the relations between the producers and consumers in a better position. From statements made at the meeting, we get some idea of the cost of producing milk, a matter of some importance to American dairymen who are now furnishing so much cheese for the British people. In comparing the cost of producing milk with what it was two years ago, the Chairman observed that cows were £7 ($35) dearer now than then. Two years ago cows could be bought at £21 ($105) each, and now they could not be purchased under an advance of 33 per cent. As to the wages of cow-men two years ago, he paid fourteen shillings sterling per week, but now he trembled to think how long it would remain at eighteen shillings. That was an increase of 21 per cent. As to the cost of utensils, he was assured by one of the leading firms in Manchester, that they would not take an order now under 20 per cent. advance of what the price was two years ago. There was a corresponding increase in other departments, so that the average increase in the cost of production was 28 per cent. He also pointed out that he had not reckoned the increase in taxes and the rent of the land. On the whole, the Chairman thought the price of milk should not be less than four pence (eight cents) per quart.

Manchester is on the borders of Cheshire, one of the largest dairy counties in England, and we presume the statement of the increased cost of milk is very fairly represented.

We are told that American cheese is in sharp competition with English make, and that in order to ensure a ready sale of our goods we must put them down low enough to command the situation. In other words, we must sell cheaply if we wish to hold the English market, and if we cannot sell as low as last year's prices, we had better stop making cheese for export altogether. Now, according to official reports sent in to the American Dairymen's Association, the average price received for New York factory cheese last year (1871) was $11.73 per hundred pounds; and, deducting two cents per pound for manufacturing and furnishing, the net receipts to the farmer were not quite nine and three-quarter cents per pound. Allowing four and a-half quarts of milk to make a pound of cheese, which is only a fair average, the farmers receive for their milk delivered at the factory only a fraction above two cents per quart — or, to be exact, two and one-sixth cents. The price of cheese during the Winter, it is true, advanced to high rates, but as it was nearly all in the hands of buyers, the farmers were not benefited by the rise.

We think the great bulk of New York cheese last year was sold lower than it ought to have been sold, and that in regulating prices some regard should have been had to the cost of producing milk, not only at home but in England. We are not in favor of exorbitant prices for any farm product; but our farmers are entitled to a fair living profit; and when they send their products into the markets of the world, prices should be regulated somewhat upon the values of the goods with which they are competing. The great bulk of English cheese is held until Fall or early Winter, and fine English cheese always brings a good price,

The American cheese interest is now very large, and shipments, we are aware, are very difficult to be controlled; but the great fault of our system of selling is in keeping the markets glutted during hot weather. An overstocked market in hot weather, when an article like cheese is almost sure to deteriorate on the holder's hands, must, of necessity, break down prices below real values; whereas, if our factories furnished only what could be easily handled and go into consumption, better prices would be maintained. We are not in favor of any system of marketing which, during a considerable portion of the year, forces prices down below actual values, and, during the other portion, puts them up extravagantly above real values. Dealers deserve to be fairly remunerated for their labor, and we are glad when they are *more* than remunerated; but we are sorry to see the cheese trade made a vehicle for wild speculation where fortunes are won or lost, as "on change." Prices on the 1st of June at Little Falls this year have reached 14⅜c.

If these rates can be maintained as an average for the season, if the season be one of ordinary make, farmers will, perhaps, feel themselves remunerated, as it gives them net, about three cents a quart for their milk. Last year the highest price paid for cheese at Little Falls for the same time, was twelve and three-quarter cents; and yet American cheese was quoted in London two shillings higher during the last half of May, than for the corresponding time this year.

We cannot see how it is possible to produce milk in England less than four cents gold per quart. Assuming this to be the cost, we could send our cheese to England, underselling the English make on the basis of the rates named, and allow from three to four cents per pound for transportation and commission to dealers. But whether the prices named be maintained or decline during hot weather, to the rates of last year, our dairymen will do well to study the cost of producing milk here and compare with what it costs abroad. They will then be able to say whether they are able to make cheese for export or not.

[It is proper to say that this article has been deferred some time, because of the pressure upon our columns, of what we regarded more important articles.—EDS. RURAL.]

TROUBLE IN THE MILK VATS.

I HAVE charge of a small factory of about 200 cows. We began making cheese the 14th of May. I had perfect success until the 8th of June, when I perceived a kind of taint in the milk, which has troubled me ever since.

Up to the 8th of June I had used only one vat; the 8th of June I used, and continue to use, two vats. I have had one floating curd in the time. I managed to get along with that very well. I have tried every way that I know to prevent the milk from tainting, but so far without success. I know the cheese made from such milk to be inferior in quality to that made from good milk, and therefore crave information from a more experienced person than I am. We use an agitator, and have used ice in the milk until I became convinced that it was a damage to tainted milk and so left it out. At first I thought the trouble was in cleansing the milk things of the factory, and took great pains in having them kept sweet, and believe they were.

I have tested the milk of the patrons by changing from one vat to the other. I did not know but they might neglect their pails and strainers, as their cans were clean and all right as far as I could see; when they were dirty I spoke to them about it and they would come better. Some of the cheese, after being taken from the press, seemed inclined to leak whey about the next day after taken out, and continue to ooze from the sides for a week or ten days, though but very little—just enough to show and make them look bad; and I had to scrape most of them with a knife, some of them twice, and then grease them. This is the third year I have worked in the business and I never saw anything like it before. There are no whey vats, or anything to make an impurity in the atmosphere nearer than thirty rods, where there is a hog pen where the whey goes. I have kept the spouts cleaned out as well as possible, and strewed ashes under the factory, and done everything which I think will prevent the taint that shows itself. The cheese that were made first of the poor milk being about ready for market, taste strong, and are of bad flavor. If you can give me any information on this subject it will be gratefully received.—ROLLIN STAFFORD, *Orford, N.H.*

THE questions raised by our correspondent are very important, and cover a great deal of ground. The troubles complained of are by no means isolated or confined within narrow limits; for they exist, more or less, over the whole dairy region wherever the factory system has been introduced. The causes producing tainted milk and floating curds are various, and have been a fruitful theme for discussion at the meetings of Dairymens' Associations for years. Some of these causes have been found out, and others are imperfectly understood; but it may be of some satisfaction for our correspondent to know that these troubles are not always, or, indeed, generally, to be charged to want of skill in manufacturing—though skill and experience in handling such milk may often modify, to a large extent, bad influences, and save the product from loss.

Tainted milk and floating curds are much more prevalent during hot Summers than during cool seasons; and the hot, sultry weather of June of the present year was so favorable for their development that we hear of their "cropping out" in many localities, and often at places where in previous years no such troubles obtained. It is true, the causes may sometimes be traced to neglect at the factory, in keeping utensils and surroundings clean and sweet, or from bad rennet; but the most general cause lies back of the factory—in other words, the milk has been damaged before it reaches the manufacturers. In the case detailed by our correspondent, the fault, we should say, lies in the milk before it reaches the factory. Still it would be well to examine the rennet, and be sure that the taint does not come from this source. Great care should be taken at all times, but especially in hot weather, in selecting good, sweet rennets. In soaking the skins and preparing for use, stone crocks should be used, as wooden vessels are liable to taint; and when once tainted they are difficult to cleanse, and will not unfrequently spoil a good batch of rennets before suspicion is aroused that anything is wrong. We have often seen tainted milk and floating curds from the use of tainted rennet; hence, manufacturers should look sharply that taints do not come from this source.

Nothing is said concerning the water at the factory; but as an agitator is used, it is presumed that the milk is cooled by water running under the vats during the night. If the milk room is well ventilated and everything is kept sweet and clean about the premises, we may reasonably conclude that the cause of the trouble is in the milk before it reaches the factory.

Of course, from a brief description of the facts as given, it would be mere guess work to hit upon the real cause of the trouble. It may possibly come from the milk of one, two, three or more patrons, but we can suggest some of the leading causes by which our correspondent may investigate, and possibly discover, where the trouble originates. Perhaps the most common source of injury to milk during hot weather, is in shutting the warm milk closely in the can and hauling to the factory. Milk should be cooled and aerated at the farm before it is started for the factory. There are various devices for this purpose, some of which are advertised in the RURAL NEW-YORKER. At all events, the ARNOLA ventilator, costing only a few shillings, should be attached to every carrying can.

Inquiries should be directed concerning the herds and their treatment. Perhaps some patron is adding the milk from a diseased cow, or a cow with broken udder. Dogs may be used to some extent in racing the cows from the pasture, thus overheating the milk in the udder. Some patron's cows may be taking their drink from stagnant pools, from sloughs or frog ponds. Perhaps carrion has been left exposed in the pasture. All these are capable of producing tainted milk. It is presumed of course that the pails and cans of patrons are kept scrupulously clean, and that the milking is performed in a neat and cleanly manner. There are other causes which might be named, but we feel quite certain the trouble will be found among those enumerated.

A word now may be offered in regard to the treatment of tainted milk. Such milk requires the use of more rennet than sound milk, as the coagulation should be hastened. Then, after the curd is cut sufficiently with the knife, the mass should be heated quickly to a temperature of 96°, and when the acid is slightly developed, draw the whey, and heap the curd in the vat, allowing it to take on considerable more acid. It then should be passed through a curd mill, and salted. The curd from tainted milk should have a long and free exposure to the atmosphere, being repeatedly stirred and turned before it is put to press. We give here only some of the leading outlines of the process; but for the minutiæ and best manner of treating floating curds and tainted milk see Practical Dairy Husbandry, a work to be had of the Publisher at the RURAL NEW-YORKER office.

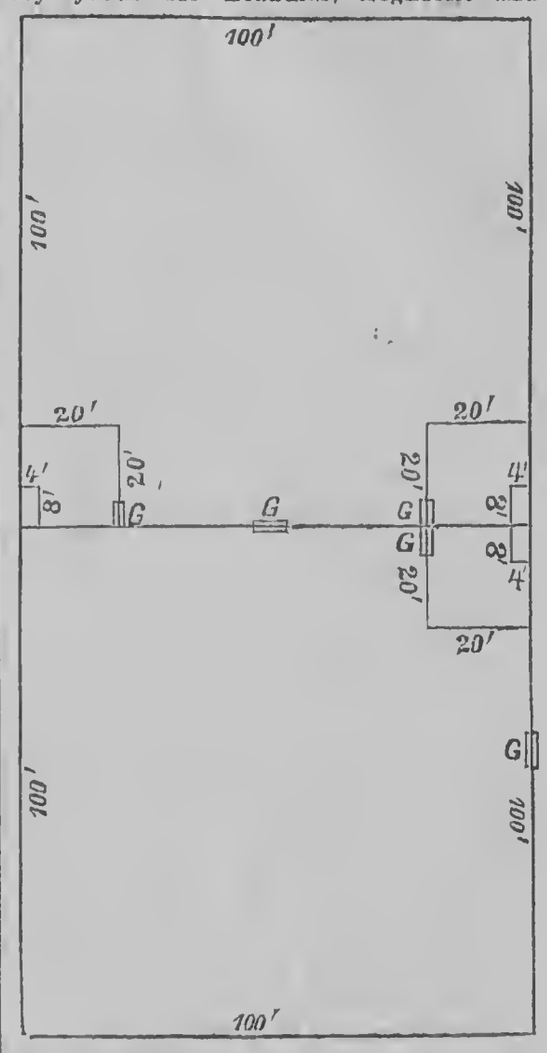
Patent Skipper Extractor.—The Osseo, Mich., Farmer, says, D. GREEN, A. M. GREEN and S. D. MCNEAL, of that place, have applied for a patent on a device for ridding cheese of skippers, that works like a charm, and describes it as a box of sufficient capacity to hold the cheese, and so constructed as to exclude the air from the cheese by the use of water or any like fluid which causes skippers to come out and drop into the bottom of the box, where they are found on opening the box. The process is simple, and the work effective, and will be of great service to grocery and factory men.

Gilt-Edged Butter in Pound Boxes.—Some of the Greenfield, Mass., farmers are said to market their butter in Boston, put up in one pound tin boxes. These are packed in ice, and arrive at the Hub as fresh and nice as they leave the dairy. It is the gilt-edged butter that receives this treatment, and it brings seventy-five cents or more per pound.

The Poultry Yard.

FOWLS IN GEORGIA.

ENCLOSED I send you a statement showing what I have done with poultry since January 1. My common fowls I gave the run of the farm, but fed them regularly three times a day, same as fowls confined. My yards for Brahmas, Leghorns and



Cochins, were built as per inclosed plan. I intended at first to keep four varieties, but could not get the games I wanted, and therefore only built for three lots of fowls. In the lot where there are two small yards (twenty feet each) I gave each variety equal time to run on the hundred foot lot, shutting them up alternately at noon each day. The yards and houses cost $17.50, being built entirely of split boards—both houses, and fences, and gates, all hung with wooden hinges, having done all the work myself. I intended to have sent you a statement at the close of the year, but shall sell out this month preparatory to moving to Florida, where I intend to raise poultry on a larger scale, as I know there is money in it. I will also mention, that I lost over one hundred chickens (most of them eight weeks old or over,) by rats, having tent coops without plank floors. See page 3.

POULTRY ACCOUNT FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 20, 1872.

	DR.	
To 36 hens and cocks, at 50c	$18 00	
" 3 " "	1 50	
" 6 White Leghorn, do., do., at $2.50	15 00	
" 5 S. S. Poland, do., do.,	13 75	
" 1 trio Dark Brahmas	20 00	
" 1 " Buff Cochins	7 00	
" Feed, sulphur and pepper	28 07	
		$103 32
	CR.	
By 112½ doz. eggs	$33 50	
" 20 " " home consumption	6 00	
" 16 spring chickens	7 25	
" 28 White Leghorn chickens	35 50	
" 1 pair S. S. Polands	3 00	
" 2 trios Dark Brahmas	11 00	
" 4 doz. White Leghorn eggs	6 50	
" 12 common fowls (old)	6 50	
" 6 White Leghorns (old)	16 00	
Stock on Hand.		
" 40 White Leghorn chickens, 50c	20 00	
" 16 Dark Brahma " "	8 00	
" 14 S. S. Poland " "	7 00	
" 1 trio Brahmas, old stock	20 00	
" 1 " Cochins "	7 00	
" 5 S. S. Polands "	13 75	
" 15 common fowls "	7 50	
		$213 50
Balance		$110 13

Macon, Ga. W.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Feeding Turkeys.—S. E. MCNAIR does not find it easy to raise turkeys, and asks some one of experience to tell him what to feed them with to make them strong and hearty. Another correspondent sends us a letter advising that young turkeys be kept on the nest a day or two after they are hatched, and then kept in a small yard for a few days, where they cannot run far, for that injures them. Feed with wheat middlings or flour bread, soaked in milk; also a little curd now and then. Don't give Indian meal to young turkeys.

Disease Among Ducks.—A correspondent says his Rouen ducks often get very stiff and remain so for several days, so that they can scarcely walk around, and some die without getting better. He asks experienced readers to give the cause and a remedy.

The Herdsman.

AILANTHUS FOR MURRAIN.

An observing gentleman of McNairy Co. Tenn., says that after a series of careful tests and experiments, the people of that region have become fully satisfied that the Ailanthus (*Ailanthus glandulosus*), is a sure preventive to murrain in cattle. He says the cattle commence eating the leaves of the tree about the time in the season when murrain would appear; and that none having access to it have ever been known to take the disease, while others all around have been seriously afflicted. As proof positive he refers to a case where a gentleman had, under the impression that it injured the milk, stopped his cattle from feeding on the Ailanthus by keeping them closely penned at night, and driving them beyond the range of its growth every morning. As a consequence they all sickened and died of murrain, while the cattle of his less fastidious neighbors escaped.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Salt for Farm Stock.—Prof. James E. Johnson of Scotland says that half the saline matter of the blood (75 per cent.) consists of common salt, and as this is partly dissolved every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body is sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. It is better to place salt where stock can have free access to it, than to give it occasionally, in small quantities. They will help themselves to what they need, if allowed to do so at pleasure; otherwise, when they become salt-hungry, they may take more than is wholesome.

Black Leg.—One of my yearlings died with what my neighbors called black leg. It was well to all appearance in the morning—eat its food with the rest; in the afternoon I found it down; it could neither get up nor stand up. On examination I found one of its hind legs swollen. On pressing it it would rattle as though filled with wind and water. In the course of two hours it had extended over the whole of its hind parts and along its back to its shoulder, when it died. The swollen parts were filled with very black, stagnant blood. Is there any cure or preventive? The animal was in good condition.—B. E. Keep, *Albion, Pa.*

This disease is known as black-leg, black-quarter, or joint murrain, and is usually fatal. Early treatment with bleeding and active purgatives, followed by cold linseed tea and sedatives, will sometimes save life.

Cow With Three Teats.—A Pennsylvania correspondent—J. N. Redmond, Crawford Co.—has a very nice cow, five years old, which has had two calves, and, in consequence of a caked bag with her first calf, lost use of one teat. He asks the Rural New-Yorker if such a cow will give as much milk as if she had the use of all her teats. To which we reply, that if everything else is right about the cow, the loss of one teat will hardly make any difference in the quantity of milk which she will give. She will be more liable to have trouble in the bag at the time of calving; but otherwise, a good cow with only three teats need not be discarded from the dairy for that fault.

Jumping Cattle.—A man who had been troubled with jumping cattle, and who had tried every plan imaginable, with the worst cases of jumping cattle, found nothing would succeed in keeping them in their place, but to put a board over their face. Take an inch board, about fourteen or fifteen inches square, or large enough to cover their eyes, and let it come down within four inches of the end of the nose; tie this to their horns, by boring two holes to correspond with the width of the horns, and they wil not jump.

To Fasten Cows' Tails in Fly-Time, L. Winne recommends: "Take a string or cord about the size of a shoe lace, two feet long. Attach a small wire hook to each end; place one end around the cow's tail, just above the brush, and hook it over the cord: it will immediately tighten up; then, in the same manner, hook the other end around the cow's leg above the gambrel joint. It is easily made, and very easily put on and taken off. It can be carried in the pocket of the milker, and thus be always at hand ready for use."

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Striped Blister Beetle.—*July* 30.—We have not as yet received a visit from the Colorado Potato Beetle, but the Striped Blister Beetle (*Lytta Vittata*, Fabr.), which is almost as destructive, has appeared upon some few fields of potatoes in my neighborhood, and is doing considerable damage. This beetle is about three-fourths of an inch long, quite slender, its wing covers striped with yellow and black; hence the specific name *vittata*, which is only another word meaning striped. It is an old enemy of the potatoe, and common in all the Southern and in most of the Western States; at least, I have good reasons for thinking so, because nearly every box of insects I have received during the Summer, from any of the localities named, contains more or less of this species of *Lytta*. There also several other species of Blister Beetles that feed upon the potato, but, with one or two exceptions, I believe this stripped back fellow is the most destructive.

Fig. 2.

As this beetle takes to its wings when disturbed, it can be driven out of a field by using a branch of some tree or shrub, with the leaves upon it, for a brush to sweep over the vines. Several persons should work together, passing along within a few feet of each other, sweeping the vines on each side of them. If some dry straw be spread along on one side of the field, the beetles driven in that direction, they will alight upon it; after which, set on fire, and burn up both beetles and straw. This method of destruction has often been tried with success. Sometimes merely driving the beetles from the vines, without destroying them, will answer, for they seldom return to the same field. Of course, by this driving process you may send them to a neighbor's field while you save your own vines, therefore, it is best to try and kill them, instead of scattering the pest over a wider extent of country than they would occupy if not disturbed.

The Pigeon Tremex.—*July* 31.—I have received the following letter addressed to me, care Moore's Rural New-Yorker:

Daily Rural Life:—I inclose you an insect whose name I would like to learn. I perceive that it belongs to the Hymenoptera, but further than that I have no means to trace it. I never saw one like it before, although it may be very common. It was found on a hickory tree. Is Packard's Guide the best manual for the study of entomology?—H. W. Young.

The four-winged fly, about an inch long, with a body nearly the size of a common lead pencil, having a stout piercer at its extremity, is a female—*Tremex Columba*, Linn (see Figure 1). The insect is injurious to various kinds of forest trees; also occasionally attacking the fruit on ornamental trees in our gardens, as the larva, which hatches from eggs deposited by the female, bores into the stems and feeds upon the wood.

The elm is a favorite resort for this insect, especially old trees, and it would, no doubt, become quite numerous were it not for its two great enemies, the *Pimpla alrata* and *Ichneumon*, of Fabr. (see Figure 2,) two ichneumon flies, which deposit their eggs in the larvæ of the *Tremex*, while feeding in the trees, by thrusting their long ovipositors through the solid wood and into the grub, as it is hidden safely from all other enemies except that of this wonderful insect. The *Pimplas* are two-winged flies with a body longer than the *Tremex*, and the female possesses an ovipositor (egg placer) fully three inches long,

Fig. 1.

and not larger than a fine cambric needle, surrounded by a thin sheath divided lengthwise into two segments or parts. These three minute thread-like organs combined, form an implement with which the insect is enabled to penetrate through the bark and two inches or more into the solid wood of almost any tree. Sometimes, one of these ichneumon flies will be found dead upon the tree, with its ovipositor thrust into the wood, and some naturalists have supposed that the cause of death was owing to its inability to withdraw the ovipositor from the wood; this may be true in regard to the specimens found in such positions, they being old and exhausted at the time of depositing this, their last egg; but nature does not provide such traps for her creatures, so long as they remain young and able to propagate their kind.

I have watched some of the largest species of ichneumonidæ, not only when they were thrusting their ovipositor into the trees, but while withdrawing it; the latter operation was far the more simple and easy of the two. As I have said, the ovipositor is surrounded by a sheath in two parts. Now, when the insect wishes to withdraw it she first pulls out one side of the sheath, then the other, after which the ovipositor is liberated. The sheath not only protects the ovipositor, but strengthens it while being thrust into the wood; the two divisions being somewhat wedge-shaped, they are readily withdrawn.

Packard's Guide to the Study of Insects is an excellent work for the beginner, as well as those somewhat advanced in the study of entomology.

A Birth-Day Surprise Party.—*Aug.* 3.—A year ago to-day I wrote in my Diary among the mountains of Vt., Mrs. Ruralist having to remind me of the fact that it was my birth-day. Probably one of the principal reasons why I have taken so little interest in this annual event which interests my individual self more than any one else (except the lady named above), is, that I never considered my birth of any great importance except to my nearest relatives. The world would have revolved the same if I had never been born, and mankind just as happy; with, of course, the few exceptions which are always found to every general rule. It is an old saying that women cannot keep a secret, but I know of at least one exception to that rule, which was fully demonstrated this evening as my friends came pouring (yes, that's the word, for it wasn't a dropping, but a regular stream of young folks and old folks) in, all wishing me many happy returns of the day. When I found out what was going on, I felt like scolding Mrs. R., because she had not given me a chance to invite Farmer Garrulous, whom I had visited only this morning; but my scolding would have done no good, for in a few minutes the Farmer drove in with his wife and daughter, having been in the secret for several days. Old as I am, the jokes played on me in the way of presents this evening, were quite enjoyable. I shall not be in want of slippers for some time to come, and the elegant memorandum-book from Farmer Garrulous will save me from forgetting many items for my Diary. The young folks seemed to take special delight in poking fun at my bug-hunting habits, and New York City must have been ransacked to find specimens of art that would hit me entomologically. Mr. Publisher of the New York *Sun* and family, dealt me some heavy blows in brief notes and accompaniments like the following:

Miss Ida, without wishing to remind him of the flight of time, or incur the displeasure of Mrs. Ruralist, begs to present her friend, Daily Rural Life, with a couple of house flies that may be more serviceable than the usual specimens of such creatures."

Accompanying this note was a pair of sleeve buttons made in the form of a house fly. Miss Lizzie's compliments were presented with an elegant metal paper weight, in green and gold, made in the shape of an immense gadfly; while Master Andrew presented what his note said was a "*Scarabeus shorticornis*, or a fine specimen of Yankee Coleoptera." This was a match safe in the form of a big beetle. Master Willie's note, accompanied by a bronze bootjack in the shape of a long-horned beetle, ran thus:—"*Scarabeus longicornis*, or horned-bug, a cross between the crocodile of the Nile and alligator of the Mississippi."

But I am making a longer story of this personal matter than I intended, my main object in mentioning it at all was to urge fathers and mothers everywhere to remember their children's birthdays, and never let one pass without making some demonstration that will fix the date in the minds of the entire family. Let each birthday be a holiday to the entire family, and little presents may be given and received to the gratification of all. Within the family circle the presents may be as costly as circumstances will allow; but outside of this, those of an expensive character are entirely out of place, and not in good taste, inasmuch as it places the recipient in a position which is sometimes anything but pleasant. It is the good feelings exchanged upon such occasions, and the kind wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the person to whom we give our congratulations, which makes the natal day one worthy of being remembered. I never knew a family wherein the natal day of each member was celebrated (no matter how humbly) that did not remain steadfast and true to each other through life.

Sheep Husbandry.

SHEEP IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Southern Planter (Richmond, Va.,) says there is no other branch of husbandry that presents greater inducements to the farmers of that region, than feeding sheep. "I have every year, since the war, fattened a lot of sheep purchased either from drovers or from parties living west of me in the mountains of West Virginia, and I have never failed to make a heavy per cent. on the investment—rarely ever failing to double. My own is not an isolated case. The same is done by many persons in the Valley of Virginia.

Some farmers say that sheep are injurious to land, and will not keep them on that account. I believe just the reverse, as they always leave their droppings on the highest part of the field, which is generally the poorest. You will always find the sheep at night on the highest point in the field.

"I find it very profitable to breed sheep. I keep a few thoroughbred South Downs. I usually have more lambs than ewes. The lambs I have sold in June as high as $3.50 per head, and have sold them when three years old as high as $12 per head. The wool will invariably pay for the keep of the sheep, and the increase is clear gain.

"My plan is to employ an agent to purchase for me, limiting as to quality, size, and price. My directions are about as follows:—Buy no sheep that will weigh less than one hundred pounds, and get them as much heavier as they can be had—no deliveries to be made before the 1st day of October. When delivered, I graze them, and by December I have my sheep ready for market. If my grass is deficient I feed a small amount of grain daily—say one ear of corn to each sheep. From December until I sell I always feed grain. I usually sell in January or February; the time of selling depends upon the markets. Parties should keep themselves posted in regard to the markets, and ship whenever the markets will justify."

Difficulty in Breathing.—My sheep have a difficulty in breathing, catching their breath very quickly, and making a kind of snorting noise.—R. W. Wade, *Clarendon, N. Y.*

Rural Architecture.

CHEAP CONCRETE HOUSES.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has frequent inquiries concerning the building of concrete houses. We have published several articles upon this subject, but here is another from the Aberdeen Journal describing the latest mode of concrete building as practiced in Scotland:

The whole process of building houses of concrete is so exceedingly simple that the employment of skillful labor is quite unnecessary. A foundation having been laid, a double framework of wood, or paneling, 9 inches apart and 18 inches high, is placed above the foundations round the entire building, forming a kind of box. This paneling consists of pieces of wood, varying in breadth from three to four inches to over 1 foot, with a bead on the upper edge having an aperture by which the pieces are slid on to an iron rod. Being thus telescopic in construction, the pieces of wood can be lengthened or shortened according to the extent of the building. At intervals between the panels are placed upright bars, called separating posts, several feet high, through which the iron rods supporting the panels pass and are secured. At equal distances of 18 inches, ascending upwards, there are apertures in the posts for the insertion of the iron rods, and the paneling round the entire structure can be raised with ease as the building advances.

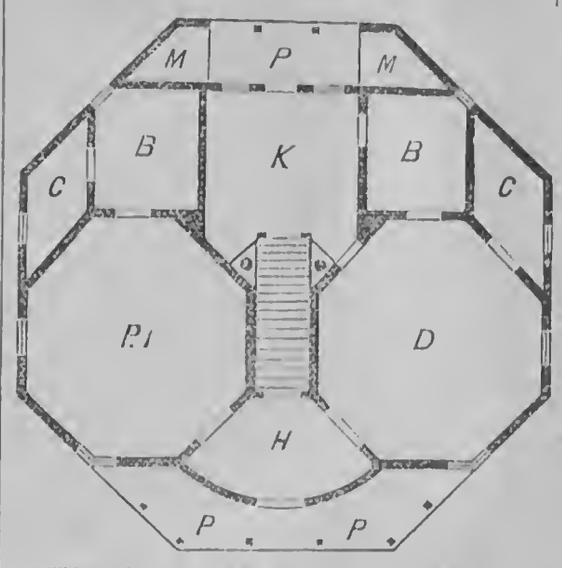
When operations are to be commenced, a quantity of packing, which may consist of rough stones of any shape, the more rugged the better, which forms the first layer of the building, is thrown in, care being taken to keep the packing 1 inch from the face of the work, so that it may not show through it. When the 18 inches of packing are filled up, the concrete, which is in a semi-liquid state, like mud, is poured into the box and percolates down through the stones, thoroughly filling all cavities, and binding the stones and rubble together so tightly that the whole forms one solid mass. For a day, the portion of wall thus made lies encased within the paneling. By that time it has become quite dry, and the paneling or frame is taken off and lifted up other 18 inches, the bottom of the frame resting where the top was before. Thus another box is formed above the piece of finished wall, and identically the same process which we have described is repeated, stones and rubble being thrown in, and the liquid cement being poured over them. In this way 18 inches of building are finished each day if the weather be good, so that in the course of a week the walls of a cottage 8 or 9 feet high are strongly and firmly built.

When the paneling is screwed together to the separating posts, it is so mathematically exact, owing to its careful structure, that the wall is built as straight as if tested with a plumb line. Indeed, it cannot fail to be so, and it is interesting to note that the whole building is finished without the aid of a plumb line, which is quite unnecessary.

A noteworthy feature in connection with the building of these concrete houses is that the usual cumbrous and often dangerous scaffoldings which are used in erecting ordinary buildings is superseded by a much better, more secure, and much less unwieldy arrangement, by which ropes are entirely dispensed with. Little hollow iron tubes, called cores, are placed in the walls, through which iron rods are inserted, connected with brackets which are securely attached to the wall, being firmly screwed through the building with nuts. The brackets are just similar in form to supports used for shelving, and on the top of the brackets are laid the planks for the scaffolding, forming altogether a neat and strong support.

Two cottages, which are built as one, are 32 feet in length by 22 feet, and 8 feet high. In each cottage there are three rooms, those in the front being about 12 feet square, and the back rooms measuring about 7 feet by 12. The cottages are lighted by two windows in front, and four in the back. The flooring is of concrete, which, being thoroughly impervious to moisture, makes the apartments very dry and comfortable. It is intended to have the roof built in the ordinary way with rafters and slating, but it is not uncommon for concrete to be used as a roofing material, for which purpose it answers very well. The outside walls, when built, are finished with a coating of concrete, about a ¼ of an inch thick, a little finer in the quality than that used for the ordinary building, which gives a smooth finished appearance to the structure. No supports are requisite for the lintels of the doors or windows, because after the concrete is hardened, it is stronger than any support of wood or stone. When the building is in progress, spaces are left for the joists, which are temporarily filled with sand, which is easily removable at any time with a trowel. The spaces for the joists are made, alternately 3 inches and 6 inches in depth, on each side of the building, which diminishes the pressure on the walls considerably.

Houses finished in the way we have described are much cheaper than those built in the ordinary way, the saving being from 35 to 40 per cent. The buildings, at the same time are more comfortable, because, being impervious to moisture and heat, they are warm and dry in winter, and cool dur-



OCTAGONAL HOUSE—PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

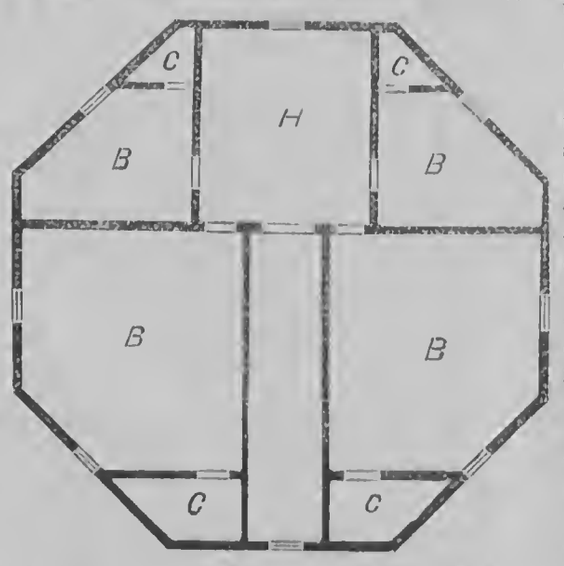
ing summer. The rooms can be papered over the bare walls, no lath or plaster being required, though a coating of plaster in no way affects the concrete, if it is preferred.

An important element, of course, in the process of building is the concrete or cement itself. It is burnt down from stone somewhat in the same way as lime, but, of course, is of an entirely different nature.

When the cement is to be used, it is mixed with rough sand, generally for ordinary purposes in the proportion of eight pailfuls of sand to one of cement. The two are mixed simply in the ordinary way, water being poured over the sand and cement until they are in a semi-liquid state. When the sand is very sharp and shelly, the concrete can be made in proportion of nine pailfuls of sand to one of cement; while in other cases again, where the sand is of a soft, inferior description, one pailful of cement is necessary to seven pailfuls of sand.

OCTAGONAL HOUSE.

HERE is a plan of an eight-square house, roughly drawn, which I shall be glad if some of your readers will improve upon. I am no architect, but am convinced that eight-square houses are better than four-



OCTAGONAL HOUSE—PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

square houses, for the wind will not have so much pressure upon them as to crack the plastering. I should like one that would cost $1,500 to $2,000. This is the best plan I can devise, but I think it may be improved by some one who understands it. You will see that in the ground plan I have a piazza back of the kitchen; but I do not know but it would be better to have the kitchen run back and have a pantry and cupboard where the plan is marked M, M, for reference.

In the ground plan P, 1 is parlor, 16 by 16; D, dining-room, 16 by 16; K, kitchen, 12 by 13; B, B, bedrooms, 4 by 10; H, hall; P, P, P, piazzas; C, C, closets. The chimneys are each side of the hall, represented by the round dots, and are to be united in the garret.

In the chamber plan H, is hall; B, B, B, B, bedrooms, and C, C, C, C closets.—S. H. MOON.

WE do not see that our correspondent has made any provision for a pantry. We should use the bedroom out of the dining-room as a pantry and the closet also for a store-room or china closet. But we commend the plan to our readers for their criticism.

Scientific and Useful.

RAINFALL AND CISTERNS.

THE rainfall in the States East of the Mississippi, for a series of years, at different places, will average about forty inches per annum, which is nearly twenty-five gallons per square foot of level surface. But as there is generally more or less waste before reaching the cistern, we will call it twenty gallons per square foot, and base our calculations accordingly.

Hence, a roof thirty by forty feet, will catch 24,000 gallons per annum; one of ten by ten feet, 2,000 gallons, and so in proportion. But the cistern supply is not only governed by the regularity of the rainfall, the size of the roof or watershed, but also by the dimensions of the cistern, which last should be sufficiently large not to allow too much to run to waste, yet it will be no harm to let it waste, provided an ample supply is saved.

A filtering cistern, twelve feet diameter, and ten feet deep below the waste pipe or outlet, will hold, independent of the filter, about 7,500 gallons; one of ten feet diameter and eight feet deep, about 4,100 gallons; one of eight feet diameter and eight feet deep, about 2,600 gallons; one of seven feet diameter and seven feet deep, about 1,800 gallons. Of course, without the filter and inside walls, each would hold considerably more. A good filtering cistern eight feet in diameter and seven feet deep, holding about 2,000 gallons, having but one pump, pipe, etc., could probably be built for $150; and if the proprietor should do the excavation and some other work, and furnish such material as usually is at hand, the cash paid out would probably be less than $100, and the cistern would, in most cases, be large enough for an ordinary family for house purposes, as some families use much less water than others of the same size. When we consider that it would be better to live in a small, cheap dwelling than be without pure air or pure and wholesome water, it would be cheap enough.

But some say cistern water is apt to be roily, dark colored, or greasy; yet, water that is properly filtered will be clean, nice, and nearly white, and of excellent quality. There is no reason of unfiltered water being dirty or greasy, for, if the roof is kept clean, and the cistern be of fair size, sunk well into the ground, with an inlet, an outlet, and the air between the water and the curb, the little dirt will settle to the bottom, and with daily use the water will be lively and clean. Of course, the pump or pipe through which the water is raised must not rest on the bottom, but on something 8 to 10 inches above it; and if the roof catches much dirt, then put a sliding joint into the conductor, 4 to 6 feet up from the ground, so that it can be raised, an elbow put on to the lower end, and the water turned into a cask until it runs clear; then take off the elbow, slip down the joint, and let the balance into the cistern. There is no economy in building 300 to 500 gallon cisterns; never build one less than from 1,000 to 1,500 gallons, and larger is better. For plans and specification for filtering and purifying cistern, see RURAL NEW-YORKER of Sep. 9th, 1871.

But a cistern to supply stock with water should be much larger and located near the barn, stock-yards, or stalls. It need not have a filter in it, although filtered water is better for stock as well as for man, especially for milch cows, as the milk, butter and cheese, will all be of finer quality. The partition walls may also be dispensed with, unless the cistern be quite large, and they are needed to give strength to the work. The outside wall of a large cistern should be twelve inches in thickness. If a very large cistern is needed for a large amount of stock, build it fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and twelve to fifteen feet deep, holding 15,000 to 31,000 gallons, the outside wall twelve inches thick, with two center partition walls crossing each other at right angles. When these walls are three to four feet high from the bottom, then only carry up the sides, each about four feet in width, along the outside wall to the arch, so as to support the top, strengthen the bottom and outside walls and make the whole work substantial, leaving an open space in the center of the cistern, so as to get in and out more easily, should it become necessary.

But perhaps it would be better to build two or more smaller ones, as they would cost little if any more, and in case of accident to one the others could be relied upon. But in all cases the foundation must be smooth, level and substantial. Should it be preferred, instead of the planks laid crosswise, grout may be used on the bottom. Grout it over two or three times thoroughly; on this lay two or three courses of hard burned brick in good cement, on which commence the outside and inside walls, with hard burned brick well laid in good cement; and when high enough, give the arch a proper turn, and carry it to its place in a proper manner; the walls to be well plastered with good cement both inside and out, and the outside wall well puddled with clay. (See RURAL NEW-YORKER of September 9th, 1871, page 155).

Of course each person knowing his own need and circumstances, can best decide how and where to build, so as to supply his wants and make it convenient. A few brick may be left out of the center walls, one and two feet above the bottom, so that the water can circulate around in the cistern. Put in as many pumps as are considered necessary to carry the water to all the cattle stalls, or water them at a large trough in the yard, each consulting his own convenience and circumstances. If the work is well done, the money will not be wasted; the farm and dwelling will be that much more valuable. ISAAC ESMAY.

South Bend, Ind., Aug., 1872.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

How to Destroy Mosquitoes.—A correspondent of the Scientific American writes:—The strongest crystallized carbolic acid should be placed in a bottle and covered with the same quantity of strong red cod liver oil; shake the bottle thoroughly until a whitish colored foam appears; if such foam does not arise, however, a small quantity of powdered lime should be added, with a little water. Pour the mixture into a dish or other convenient article, and place directly under the open window, as it is from this quarter the mosquito enters.

The moment the mosquito enters, it loses the scent of blood; for, as the combined odor of the oil and acid is much more powerful than that of blood, it follows, as a consequence, that the mosquito becomes suddenly perplexed. The consequence is, that after scrambling and skirmishing about in the dark, the mosquito is led, as it were, instinctively into the mixture, where it is either drowned in the oil or burned to death by the acid.

I have slaughtered more mosquitoes with the article explained above than ever I could have done with my fists or any other dangerous weapons.

Excellent Varnish for Harness.—Pulverize and put in a jug or bottle half a pound to a pound of gum-shellac, cover with good alcohol, and cork tightly. Put the mixture in a warm place. In about two days, if shaken frequently, the gum will be dissolved and ready for use. If the liquid appears as thick as thin molasses add more alcohol. To one quart of the varnish add one ounce of good lampblack, and an ounce of gum camphor. An occasional coat of this is also good for rendering boots water-proof.

Varnish for Plaster Casts.—R. M. COTRELL is informed that the following is recommended as a varnish for plaster casts: White soap and wax, each a half ounce, two pints of water; boil together a short time in a clean vessel. Apply the varnish cold, with a soft brush. It dries quickly, and is not absorbed. Its effect may be improved by rubbing lightly with a silk handkerchief.

To Paint Straw Color, take white lead, chrome yellow, raw umber and lampblack; mix a small portion at first until you get the shade desired, then you can mix a larger lot in similar proportions. Take the white lead, mix in some yellow, add a small portion of umber and a few drops of the black. If at first you get it too dark, add a little white lead.—H. C. C., *Meadville, Pa.*

Cement for Cisterns.—J. J. D.—We know nothing of the durability of the composition you name. Stone and cement are the best lining for a cistern, in our judgment.

To Remove Hard Putty from Sash, take a hot iron and rub over it.

The Horseman.

HORSE STABLE FLOORS.

I FULLY believe that there is no advantage in the use of bedding of any description on plank floors for horses unless they are sick or very low in flesh; in the latter condition the skin is liable to be abraded by attrition against the planks. I have never known this effect upon an animal in proper flesh, except in cases of nervous animals that are restless even when asleep. In such cases I have known the prominent portions of the knee and hock to be chafed so as to be unsightly; but I have a much better, more effective and more economical mode of protecting these parts than can be effected by the use of a bed of straw, or any other material that I have tested. I use a pad made of two or more thicknesses of old blanket or carpet, buttoning or buckling it around the knee or hock, placing one fastening above and the other below the joint. The pad need only be applied at night; it will last years, and if to be renewed monthly would cost infinitely less than straw bedding, even on the farm where straw is abundant. The labor of keeping horses cleanly, and of grooming is less when no bed is used, and the stable is less offensive, especially if the provision for drainage is as it should be.

It is common for the horse to wet his bed as soon as it is supplied, as every groom knows, and I have never known it to be removed at once and a fresh, cleanly bed furnished; but I have often heard an intelligent animal having this habit called a fool, and not unfrequently have I heard the most profane adjectives know to the groom addressed to the poor brute, and impressed with the fork handle, and with no good effect.

It is equally well known to all observing grooms that, perhaps, a majority of horses have the habit of pawing the bedding back, and lying on the bare floor, and I have yet to see any harm result from the habit.

Having long since observed this habit of horses, of pawing the bedding back and lying on the plank of choice, and having also decided that in a properly drained stall bedding was not only useless but injurious, I set about the improvement of the mode of construction of stall floors. In this effort I was so successful that I patented my mode of constructing horse stalls, and for the past three months have done nothing else but build stables, and alter those already built, introducing in all my patent stall.

I construct the stall floor level lengthwise, and give it a slope from each side to the center, at which point I provide a slot in it, of suitable width and length, under which I place an iron gutter having a fall in it toward the rear of the stall, where it discharges into a gutter under the floor, which extends the length of the line of stalls, and discharging into the manure pit.

In the ordinary condition of the atmosphere, the stall floor, as I arrange it will, where no bedding is used and the stable is ventilated properly, be dry in two hours after the horse has urinated. The amount of filth on the belly, thighs, tail and blanket is not a tithe in my arrangement that it is in the ordinary stable, and the purity of the air in the stable is proportionate.

The use of the stables of animals for the purposes of a stercorary, or for the manufacture of manure should have long since been abandoned. It is claimed by many, and even by those of general intelligence, that there is economy in passing straw and other refuse under animals to absorb the urine. Material thus used only retains the wet and fetid matter in the stable, which is rapidly vaporized and volatilized by the animal heat of the body when in contact with it, by which the lungs and eyes are excessively irritated, resulting frequently in blindness and lung affections, unknown in stables properly drained and ventilated, and where no absorbents of the liquid excrement are used, but it is conducted directly out of the stable.

The advantages of this mode of constructing the floor of horse stalls are numerous. The very objectionable slope to the rear in the floor, by which curbs are frequently produced, by undue stress on the back tendons of the hinder limb, and the liability for the animal to slip in rising; the very imperfect surface drainage to a surface gutter in the rear of the line of stalls, and the excessive filthiness unavoidable with such an arrangement, are all removed and superseded in the use of the improved stall floor. The necessity for the use of bedding is removed, and a degree of dryness and cleanliness secured that it is impossible to effect in the old arrangement; and I may safely say, by any other system yet discovered.

All persons familiar with the properties of ammoniacal substances, know that their volatility depends in a great degree on their temperature—the higher it is the more volatile; hence the temperature of the blood of the horse at 98°, given off to moist, fetid matter in the bed, will rapidly eliminate the unwholesome products, and the nose of the animal being near the floor, the amount of noxious gases inhaled is enormous in quantity and very destructive.

The importance of pure air in apartments where animals sleep, whether human or brute, is so great that the ventilation of the subject frequently and thoroughly through so effective a medium as the RURAL NEW-YORKER cannot but be productive of good to some of its many thousands of readers.

I have had an experience of over thirty years in designing and constructing stables for both cattle and horses, during which period I have tested a great variety of modes of drainage and ventilation, and I have become satisfied that I cannot further improve on my present system of effecting both. J. WILKINSON.

Baltimore, Md.

MR. WILKINSON'S long experience in stable economy, as well as other matters pertaining to the farm, entitle his opinions to consideration, and although we are not prepared to fall in with all his ideas in the foregoing article, they may be worth examination as hints towards a reform in stable floors. The comfort of a good bed upon a plank floor, is too obvious to need argument; and it has the further merit of inviting a tired horse to lie down while at rest instead of sleeping on his feet, in which position his rest is only partial. That a horse often wets his bed when it is first put under him, arises partly from the mistake of the groom in laying the bed too soon after the horse has been put in his stall. We do not believe that a horse paws back his bedding that he may lie on the bare floor; the pawing is an act of uneasiness, and is done the same when no bedding is present. As to the slope of the floor, Mr. WILKINSON'S plan of a double slope towards the center would be more likely to cause trouble than a slope towards the rear, as the horse makes a side push with his hind feet in the act of rising. These are our objections to Mr. WILKINSON'S plan.

A WICKED PONY.

THE Rocky Mountain News (Denver) relates the exploits of a pony in that place:

Three herds in company were passing down town when the pony of one became suddenly possessed of the devil of contrariness, and began the manifestation of the same in the most positive and determined manner. Gathering his feet together he humped upon his back and shot his rider some feet into the air, then stood still with head down, looking stubborn and sulky, and then lay flat down in the gutter. When the rider arrived on earth from his aerial pilgrimage he began the futile task of making this perverse equine cuss walk Spanish in the regular way of an ordinary accomodating horse. But it was no go; he was stricken with the idea that his "calling and election" were to lie blissfully beneath the swinging sign of the neighboring grocery store and down by the babbling gutter waters that flow swiftly towards the Platte. He hesitated and objected, and suddenly rearing in the air snapped and rattled his hind feet in the faces of the crowd in a manner that made all stand back in good order. They got a rope into his mouth and twisted his jaw out of shape; they hitched him to another horse and tried to tow him down the street; they jammed several inches of spur promiscuously into his rump; they flayed him with blacksnake whips; they poured water into his nose, but, the tough little beast withstood all the torture and persistently held out for his own way.

After a half hour of alternate beating and coaxing, during which time about two rods of ground had been gained the owner concluded to take off the saddle, bridle and lariat, and it was no sooner done than the broncho sprang to his feet and trotted off as unconcernedly as though he had been free all the time and had only been indulging in his regular *siesta*. Whenever you get a broncho carry the saddle on your back, and walk, besides, and your horse will go along without bucking or putting you to any trouble whatsoever.

Entomological.

INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Why the Cotton Worm Thrives South.

IN a private letter received a few days since from WM. H. WILLIAMS, Galveston Co., Texas, there occur some statements in regard to the increase of noxious insects which we consider worthy of being more widely disseminated; therefore we beg the writer's pardon for placing them before our readers. In speaking of the ravages of insects he says:—"I have always contended that if the agriculturist would gain control of the injurious portion of the insect world he must re-establish, if possible, the antagonism of races as nature designed in organizing its orders of such creatures. In making specialties of a few plants, thereby affecting the conditions of soil to suit them, man has interrupted the order of things and produced other disproportions than those sought, *i. e.*, millions of bales of cotton are produced and millions of millions of cotton moths and their progeny are the consequences. It is the same in a degree with all or many other species of insects. In perceiving this disorder man has generally thought of some specific for the soil and exhausted all his resources in search of it, but to little purpose. The plain marked way he could never be induced to enter upon. Farmer BROWN would try this, that, anything, everything, but in vain; for the creatures he sought to destroy were a mult. Now Farmer BROWN and all his brother farmers must unite to oppose the *united* common enemy. A general systematized movement alone will meet the onward roll of the tide that yearly reaches higher and further, and more surely towards man's chiefest interests, threatening to futilize his efforts to live. Incredulous BROWN may doubt this, and smoke, eat, sleep and die, his children be no better off than their parents. In a great work like this faith is essential, and intelligence and oneness of purpose needed.

"Years ago, I studied the habits of the cotton worm, which is such a devastator of our plantations; the lamented SAY had left the subject incomplete. He said the moth that produced the worm must be poisoned, and suggested poisoned flowers, as sometimes practiced with the Hawk-moth or Tobacco Sphynx; but the cotton-worm moths do not eat of the sweets of flowers. I reared several generations of these insects and studied their habits, and found the musk-melon to be the most attractive food. I was planting cotton at the time and my house was in the center of the plantation, affording me an opportunity of investigating the peculiarities of this insect; but it is sufficient to say that a piece of cantaloupe melons attracted the moths, and that various poisons, cobalt, for instance, sprinkled on the bait, did the business, and I destroyed myriads. I then believed, as I do now, that if every planter would commence in early Spring, and persistently keep poisoned bait of some kind, where the first moths that appeared would find it, we could keep the cotton-worm within proper limits if we did not entirely annihilate it. It is through this stupidness of our planters, who not only want faith, but intelligence, to pursue some such practical method of staying the ravages of this great pest, that we annually lose four-fifths of the labor bestowed upon land planted with cotton."

Of course we do not pretend to know anything of the plan mentioned by our correspondent for destroying the cotton-worm; but this we do know, that the same spirit which permits its increase at the South is wide-spread, and a curse to our country. Farmers at the North as well as in the South, will permit noxious insects and weeds to increase to an alarming extent without lifting a hand to stay their progress. Canada thistles have ruined hundreds of farms in localities that we might name, while the value of one acre of land would entirely eradicate them from fifty. But there is no concert of action, and the industrious, intelligent man becomes completely paralyzed in the midst of shiftless, indolent neighbors.

CURCULIO CATCHER.

DR. HULL, Alton, Ill., has invented (and applied for a patent) a new curculio catcher which is thus described in the Prairie Farmer:—"The general shape of the frame is much the same as that of the wheelbarrow machine, illustrations of which have already been published in the American Entomologist and in the transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. But the new machine instead of being mounted on a wheelbarrow, is suspended from the shoulders of a man standing in its centre. A slit a foot wide in the canvass before him enables him to carry the machine under and about a tree, when the slit is covered by a strip of cotton easily and quickly, and the tree struck with a covered mallet or maul. The machine weighing only 8 or 10 pounds and the operation rapidly performed. Dr. HULL tells us he has been able to go over 960 of his younger trees, now three years planted, in 3½ hours; which is at the rate of nearly 275 trees per hour. In this case the ground is clean and the trunks clear to a considerable hight, which facilitates rapidity of work; but (and this seems to us a special advantage of this machine,) almost any tree, however low-headed, can be got under and its insects caught. We regard this, after the brief examination made, as far in advance of any of the methods yet devised for catching the curculio."

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE.

I discovered, in my potato patch this afternoon, some singular looking bugs which were preying on the leaves of the potatoes. Desiring some information concerning them I will mail with this a box containing specimens of both kinds. Can you tell me what they are, and whether they are likely to increase (if not disturbed) so as to seriously damage the crop next year. The potatoes are Garnet Chili. The bugs are numbered in the box respectively 1 and 2. No. 1 appears to be the most numerous.—S. C. HALL, *Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*

THE beetles are the much dreaded Colorado potato beetle, of which so much has been said in the RURAL NEW-YORKER for the past two or three years. No. 1 is the larva, and No. 2 the perfect beetle. Look over your file of the RURAL and learn how to destroy them. Begin now, for you have no time to lose, as they will be far more abundant next season.

Farm Economy.

INFRINGEMENTS ON THOMAS' HARROW.

THOMAS G. ORWIG, editor of the Industrial Motor, and, it is asserted, an authority on patents, writes to the editor of the Iowa Homestead as follows:—"In response to your inquiry, "can a farmer make a harrow and set the teeth slanting without infringing on the Thomas Patent?" I submit the following:

"The claim of J. J. Thomas' patent issued Sept. 22, 1868, No. 82,451, is expressed in these words, to wit:

"A land brush or spiked harrow, constructed of pieces of plank, hinged together as described, and provided with numerous inclined teeth pointing backwards at such an inclination as to cast off or slip over any stalks of weeds, straw, or other refuse matter, substantially as described.

"It will be observed that the broad claim of setting harrow-teeth at an angle is not made. If such a broad claim appeared in the original application it was undoubtedly properly rejected. A slanting or bent harrow-tooth is shown in patent No. 9,747, issued in 1853; also in patent No. 10,803, issued in 1854; and in patent No. 12,059, also issued in 1854, a means is provided for adjusting the teeth 'from a vertical to a horizontal position.' Simply changing the degree of angle is not such a new and useful invention as the patent law desires to protect. Mr. Thomas has protection for his particular form of harrow, but his claim, so far as it relates to inclined teeth, is anticipated, and too indefinite to prevent others from setting harrow-teeth slanting in common harrows."

Guano Prospects.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says the reports of large deposits of guano on the coast of Peru are said to have been exaggerated. The stock in the Chincha Islands is almost exhausted. The stock of guano of good quality on the Guanape, Macabi and Lobos Islands does not exceed one million tons, and is of very inferior quality in the Lobos Islands. Another million tons is the outside quantity. In the south the only deposit of any consideration is on Pabellon de Pica, and this does not amount to half a million tons. The same quantity of guano which remains on the Balestas Islands is of an inferior quality. Should no new deposits be discovered the present stocks will not last more than four years.

Domestic Economy.

FRIED POTATOES.

JOSH H. BROWN is likely to have business enough doffing his hat to the RURAL housewives. We give a few examples of the way they propose frying his potatoes for him.

Mrs. E. E. LARKES writes:—"Take some smooth, medium-sized potatoes, pare carefully, wipe with a towel (don't use a drop of water), slice thin and evenly. Have ready a kettle of hot, sweet lard, or fried meat fat (it should be hotter than you would have it to fry cakes in), drop in your potatoes—not so many as to crowd when they come to the top. Cook till a light brown; skim out, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and place in an oven to keep hot; let the kettle stand till the lard smokes a little; then put in more potatoes. If Josh has grumbled about his potatoes till he has to wear false teeth, the potatoes should be a very light *brown*."

M. L. TUTTLE writes:—"Take some potatoes, pare, and slice them very thin. Fry some pork; when done, take it out, and then add some lard to the pork fat, and put in the sliced potatoes and fry them, like doughnuts, until they are a light brown. Skim them out as free from the fat as possible, and salt to the taste. A very pretty way is to cut them in thin strips, instead of slices. Try it; I know you will think them delicious—we do."

C. O. D. writes:—"Slice the potatoes even and thin (with a slicer is best); soak them in a little salt and water over night, or a few hours; turn them on a cloth or colander to drain. Have a kettle of lard hot, as for cakes; put in a large handful or two, according to the size of the kettle. With a wire skimmer stir them occasionally, and when the white look is gone, or the edges turn up, skim them out and sprinkle on a little salt. If these do not suit, go to Saratoga and practice in one of the large houses a while. I fry cooked potatoes, and turn them as I do griddle cakes."

A. R. R. writes:—"Wash the potatoes clean before peeling, not afterward; have hot in a frying pan about one-half teacupful of drippings from good fried pork—no ham gravy or lard from the tub. Into this slice, thinly, three layers of potatoes; salt and cover; keep them just hot enough to cook without the least bit of scorch; yet they must not cool, as that would cause them to soak with fat. Fry till a reddish-brown on the bottom, removing the cover very often, and with a thin knife raise the edges and see that they are cooking all right. Now turn the frying pan over, on a platter larger than itself, that no grease may drop; slip the potatoes back, the other side up, to fry that side. Cover a few moments at a time, but watch closely, and carefully move the hot pieces to the bottom, that one side of each piece may brown. Do not break any. When all are tender, remove to a covered dish, to keep hot while you cook the rest."

WASH and pare the potatoes and slice them thin, not an eighth of an inch thick; have ready a frying-pan with a little hot fat (I always fry them after having fried some kind of meat, and have fat just to cover the bottom of the pan); put in the potatoes and spread them evenly over the pan, but not more than three or four slices deep. Pepper and salt to taste; pour in a half tea-cup of water; cover tightly, and cook until the water is gone; then remove the cover and stir carefully so that they will brown evenly, and if you call them abominable, why, much as I desire that honor, JOSH can doff his hat to some one else.—C. I. S.

TELL W. R. S., who gives the directions for "potato-fry," in RURAL NEW-YORKER, July 27th, that if she would use *good cream*, and fry well in it, she will have a "fry" that Mr. BROWN would have a great deal more reason to take off his hat for than to use milk. This makes a "fry" fit for any epicure, whether his name be BROWN, SMITH, JENKINS or JONES.—FLORETTA.

TAKE the requisite number of raw potatoes, pare and slice thin; and if the potatoes are old, let them stand five minutes in cold water after being sliced. Take equal parts of fresh lard and butter, each, half the size of a large hen's egg, and let it become hot in the frying-pan, then add the potatoes, sprinkle a little salt over them, and *cover tightly*. Fry fifteen or twenty minutes over a moderately quick fire, stirring them two or three times with a wide-bladed knife, so they will brown evenly. If proper care is taken in stirring and keeping the heat steady and constant, they will come to the table crisp and tender, and will have the merit of being genuine *fried* potatoes, not "boiled ones hashed up." If Mr. BROWN finds this method a success, and I know he will, he need not take off his hat to me, but may pay his best respects to Mrs. BROWN, as a good husband should.—MRS. N. A. PARKER.

ODDS AND ENDS.

To Make Pop Corn Balls.—While popping your corn put some sirup on the stove, the nicer the better, and boil it down quite thick. Put your corn, while hot, in a dish-pan, or any large vessel convenient, pour the sirup over it and stir it well with a spoon. It only needs enough to make the corn stick together. Butter your fingers and make up the balls quickly any size you wish. Lay on a plate until cool, and they are nice.

To Make Whisky Pickles.—In these degenerate days we often get hold of whisky that will eat up cucumbers speedily. Better leave such liquor for the human stomachs which crave it, and buy alcohol pure. It is just as cheap, for it can be reduced with water according to its strength. I have used a gallon of alcohol to five or six of soft water. Pick your cucumbers, wash carefully, so as not to bruise them, and put them in as fast as they are collected. Stir them up from the bottom every day, and stir in the scum that rises as they work. This process soon makes good pickles and sharp vinegar. The sun or fire hastens the process. The pickles are nicer if small.

To Preserve Siberian Crabs.—I have preserved them, a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, the old fashioned way, leaving on the stem and skin; and if one does not mind the sugar, they are nice; but another way that some manage is to cook the fruit in just enough water to keep from burning till soft enough to rub through a sieve fine enough to keep the seeds and skin from passing through; then put a pound of sugar to a pint of pulp and boil down until quite thick. It takes a careful hand to keep it from burning. If it is to be used up immediately, less sugar will do. If well done this is very nice.—AUNT SALLY.

Elderberry Wine.—In answer to a correspondent we give the following recipe, contributed to the Cincinnati Gazette, pronounced good:—The berries (which must be thoroughly ripe) are to be stripped from the stalks, and squeezed to a pulp. Stir and squeeze the pulp once a day for four days; then separate the juice from the pulp by straining through a sieve. To every gallon of juice add half a gallon of cold spring water; then boil nine gallons with six ounces of hops for half an hour; strain and boil again with three pounds of sugar to each gallon for ten minutes, skimming all the time. Pour it into a cooler, and when lukewarm put in a little toasted bread with a little yeast on it, to set it working. Put it into a cask as soon as cold. When it is done working cork it down and let it stay six months before bottling.

Yeast from Grape Leaves.—We do not know the origin of the following. We find it in an exchange uncredited, but it may be of practical use to some:—Last summer I discovered that grape leaves made a yeast in some respects superior to hops, as the bread rises sooner and has not the peculiar taste which many object to in that made from the hops. Use eight or ten leaves for a quart of yeast; boil them about ten minutes and pour the hot liquor on the flour, the quantity of the latter being determined by whether you want the yeast thick or thin. Use hop yeast for raising it to begin with, and afterward that made of the grape leaves. Dried leaves are equally as good as fresh. Sometimes the yeast has a dark film over its surface when rising, but this entirely disappears when stirred.

To Remove Iron Rust From White Goods.—A remedy which I have tried and found effectual, is this:—One ounce of oxalic acid dissolved in one quart of water. Wet the iron-rust spots in this solution and lay in the hot sun; the rust will disappear in from three to twenty minutes, according to its depth. I have just experimented by holding a rusted cloth, wet in this solution, over the steam of a boiling tea-kettle, and the rust disappeared almost instantly. In either case, the cloth should be well rinsed in water as soon as the rust disappears, to prevent injury from the acid. Many use this acid to remove fruit and ink stains from white fabrics. When diluted still more, it may be used to remove fruit or ink stains from the hands.

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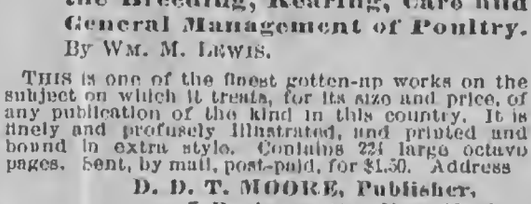

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1165

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We give this as one of the very best for fall and winter cloak made in either velvet or cloth. The original is of dark blue ladies' cloth. Scolloped and bound with velvet and velvet buttons. Takes three yards of ladies' cloth. Pattern, with cloth model, 50 cents. *See premium offer below.*

762

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1872.

OUT-OF-DOOR NOTES.

An Editor Getting Fresh Air.

WE see a marked difference in the ways of farmers, from year to year, as we travel among them. And this change is for the better, for it indicates a disposition to shake themselves loose from the old traditions and the ways their fathers trod, and adopt whatever is good on its merits. For instance, look at

The Sowed or Drilled Corn

that is to be seen in all directions, in many localities acres of it, where three years ago there were not as many square rods. I have to-day seen, in a ride of twenty-five miles, a hundred acres, more or less, of corn, most of it of excellent growth. This suggests another innovation, which is sure to come as soon as the advantages and profits to be derived from it are more generally and thoroughly understood. We refer to

Soiling Stock.

This business of soiling involves extra labor, of course, and that is the chief obstacle to its more general adoption. But it brings ample compensation, for it diminishes the area of land needed to produce the same crops and support the same stock, thus diminishing the first and permanent investment, which is often, as many farms are managed, almost wholly unremunerative. If the investment in land is less, that in labor can be greater, the culture given better, fertilizers used more freely, and the profits more certain, because these three elements in agriculture present, diminish the chances of failure always.

Again, it is enough to put a man in a shooting mood to witness what we have witnessed to-day, to see work-horses turned out into pastures that will not afford a good meal per acre for once a week, even if he forages over the whole acre. Think of keeping a horse in such a place in fly and mosquito time! and then expect him to do a good day's work beside! But this is scarcely more barbarous and unprofitable than keeping cows in the dry pastures of clay hillsides, as many do, without a bite of green forage, or the shelter of a stable—often not of a tree—from the first of July to the first of October. Talking of

Trees in Pastures,

reminds us of what a dairyman, who had a fine farm, without a tree in meadow or pasture, said to us last summer, when we asked him what had become of his shade-trees and why he did not plant some for his stock. He replied that it was all nonsense to talk about the humanity, and especially the profit, of shade in pastures. He had shade trees in his pasture, but he cut them down. He found cows spent too much time standing in their shade whisking their tails when they should be feeding. Now they had nothing else to do but feed. Just then we called his attention to his herd chasing and goring each other in the liveliest manner; asked him what that meant. He didn't know! We did. The cattle were almost mad with the heat and wild from the torments of the gad-fly, from which they were trying to escape. Of course they became more heated from this lively exercise, and the milk, when drawn, was not in a healthful condition; nor was the quality of his cheese anywhere near first-class in reputation among buyers. And no wonder!

Accuracy of Observation Among Farmers.

We were spending a night in the country with a friend, not long since—a friend who is a close and far more accurate observer than most men; also a practical man. His neighbor came in, and in the course of the conversation said;—"Some insect or other is destroying my cabbages. I cannot find what it is, though I have hunted them all over."

Our friend said, "What sort of work do they do?—how is the cabbage eaten?"

The neighbor described the condition of the cabbages, when my friend told him it was not an insect at all; it was his fowls. Examination proved it to be a fact, that the fowls were eating the cabbages. A little watching settled the question.

So we farmers too often jump at conclusions, without taking into account all the circumstances. Our observations are not systematic, critical, and continuous. We do not value *facts* enough. And we do not enough consider the relations of isolated facts to each other. Our observation and thinking are both superficial and inadequate.

Farming a Dull Business.

Talking with a very bright and ambitious young woman, a farmer's daughter, where we stopped over night, she said farming was a dull sort of life. "Yes," said a young man of twenty-two years, "there is no incentive to work; it is all hum-drum, routine, and hard work no relaxation of effort, and nothing to stimulate the mind."

"What nonsense," we replied. There is everything for a stimulus. Each farm is a world in itself, about which those who have lived upon it know little or nothing, comparatively. Suppose, for example, we were to ask you how many kinds of grasses—*real grasses*—grow on your farm—could you tell us, with their correct names, habits and history? Suppose we ask you how many species of plants are indigenous on your farm, and the names of these plants, time of flowering, color of flowers, soil and locality in which they grow—could you tell us? Suppose we were to ask you how many species of birds visit your farm every year, the time of their arrival and departure, their habits while with you, their names and their habits while absent from your locality the balance of the year—could you tell us? Suppose we ask you how many species of insects are to be found on your farm—their names, history, habits, whether injurious to you or not, upon what trees or plants they live, when and how often they appear, and how long they stay—could you tell us? Suppose we ask you to show us specimens of the grasses and other plants, the birds, insects, &c., which may be gathered within your boundary fences, could you show them to us? And yet, if you were to undertake to acquire the knowledge we have suggested by these inquiries, you would find your life too short; yet the knowledge you would gain, the interest you would soon take in it, and the knowledge of your own impotency you would acquire would prove to you that it is not the *farm* that is a dull place, but is *you* who are dull!

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The American Institute Fair has become a prominent Fall feature in this city, and affords amusement and instruction to thousands of our citizens. One cannot help wishing as he walks through it of an evening, amid the throngs of intelligent, well dressed visitors, that every inventor and manufacturer in the country were represented. Each year's experience adds to the facilities afforded the visitor for inspection and for the acquirement of a comprehensive knowledge of the purposes of inventors and the practical ends to be subserved by their inventions. We learn from the officers that the Fair to open September 4 promises to be the most interesting yet held. This is not strange. For nowhere else can inventors and manufacturers reach so great a number of the most intelligent observers of all nations; nowhere in this country is there such opportunity for a cosmopolitan advertisement of the uses and merits of any machine or manufactured article. It will be seen by reference to an advertisement elsewhere that all who desire space for articles they desire to exhibit should apply at once for it. The building will be ready for the reception of articles for exhibition Aug. 20.

Hoopes—Quinn—Bliss.—Some time ago we announced the fact that Messrs. HOOPES, QUINN and BLISS, had left on a tour of observation in Europe. One of the Editors of the RURAL NEW-YORKER has just received a letter from Mr. HOOPES, dated at Rotterdam, Holland, July 22, which will interest their many friends among our readers:

MY DEAR B.;—If it were not for a *sacred* promise made you before leaving the land of the "Stars and Stripes," I really think I could not find time to write, notwithstanding we have all frequently spoken of you, and in a bumper of pure old English ale, drank to your memory with all the honors. We have had a delightful trip, so far, through portions of England, Southern Scotland, (QUINN in Ireland,) and have now just arrived in "*Deutchland*." Horticulturally we have seen so much to admire—so different from anything in our own country—that, really, I cannot give you even an outline, or a mere sketch of the leading features. A man insane on the subject of evergreens, finds here much to gratify him, and at Messrs. VEITCH'S, Chelsea, near London, I saw the finest collection, possibly, in the world. You are doubtless aware that this firm are the introducers of all the novelties from Japan, consequently they have growing by the acres many novelties not yet (or possibly a few) introduced into the United States. The *Sequoia* or *Wellingtonia*, does admirably here, even better than in California, and the rarer Firs and Spruces are really examples of perfect health and luxuriance. We can never hope to equal this, as we need the moist, cool climate necessary to their health. Well, I forgot you were not an enthusiast on this point, and I am apt to be a bore on the tree question. We have seen acres of flowers grown for the seeds—Arboretums by the score, ribbon-gardening until we are satiated—and yet the cry is "*Still they come*." We go to the "*bulb-farms*" of Holland, then the seed-farms of Prussia, thence to Belgium to see flowers, then to France for nurseries, a short stay in and around London, and home again. QUINN and BLISS unite with me in kindest regards to you and all inquiring friends. As ever,

Truly yours,
JOSIAH HOOPES.

The Report of the Commissioners of Agriculture for 1871, it is asserted by a circular just received, will be issued the last of August, some three or four months in advance of the usual time for publication. Two hundred and fifty-five thousand copies of this volume have been ordered printed by Congress, the Department, however, receiving of this number but 25,000 copies—scarcely sufficient to supply its regular correspondents, Agricultural Associations, the press, and foreign exchanges. Since Senators and Members of Congress receive between 600 and 700 copies each, we advise our readers who desire the volume to write to their respective Congressional representatives therefor. Of course, they desire to make political capital out of this distribution; but remember you have to pay the expenses, and are entitled to consideration.

The St. Louis Ag. and Mech. Association is noted for the beauty of its grounds, the completeness of its arrangements for exhibitors and visitors, and for the general liberality of its management. Its fairs are great events in the live West. A new feature of the coming fair is to be the competition of county, district and State fairs for prizes offered for the best and largest collection of fruits, vegetables and grains. Thus an entire State can compete with any other State in a general exhibition of its resources; so of counties, districts and townships. It is plain that the object and results of this liberality will be to enable each district of each State, or each State as a whole, to exhibit the indices of its resources and progress. It is a good idea, and broad and comprehensive and catholic in its conception and purpose.

Young Women Keeping Farm Accounts.—"My daughter keeps my farm accounts, sir; and she is as systematic and particular as ever Boy was, who kept them before he left home. I tell you it does girls [and he might have added boys also] good to give them some responsibility, and set them to watching things about the farm and household. They learn, I find, economy by it, and soon discover that their respectable old father is not necessarily a crabbed old curmudgeon because he don't loosen his purse-strings whenever they see something they happen to fancy; for they discover the real reason why the purse should not be opened." So said a progressive farmer, a kind, appreciative, and proud father, and a big-hearted man on general principles, to us the other day. We think what he said worth recording.

Iowa Stock Law Unconstitutional.—Judge BENSON, of the Circuit Court of Scott Co., Iowa, has decided the Iowa stock law unconstitutional, in that it submitted its adoption by the several counties in the State to the people. The Supreme Court of the State had previously held that, "The General Assembly cannot legally submit to the people whether an act shall become a law or not, the people having no power in their primary or individual capacity to make laws. They must do this by their representatives."

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont., Aug. 5.—We are having another very dry Summer, in fact, we are suffering worse than we did last. It has been nearly two years since the ground has been thoroughly wet, and in consequence, nearly everything has become parched up. The oat crop (which is being cut) is the shortest I ever saw, consequently the greater share of it has to be gathered without binding. Wheat was an average growth of straw, but the grain is somewhat shrunken; barley was very good; hay was very light, and meadows and new seedings have dried up so, that I fear we shall have a scarcity of hay next year as well as this. The hop crop promises a good growth of vine, and appears to be loading well; as yet, the lice have not made their appearance in any quantity; the prospects are that hops will be a good price, as there is but a small breadth of land devoted to them in comparison to what there was two years ago. The market seems to be better cleared of the old stock than for a number of years.—P. G.

Crops in Southern Canada.—The hay crop on the north shore of Lake Ontario and the Upper St. Lawrence was light in some instances, but on the whole was fully an average. Wheat, an extra crop this season on the shore of Lake Ontario. Barley, about the usual breadth sown; the grain is good and will yield well. Oats never looked better; peas are good and seedsmen have already contracted for large quantities of the early kinds at $2 and upwards per bushel. Wages of farm hands, first-class, $160 a year for eight months; summer season, $15 to $18 a month; for the harvest season we pay $25 per month. For the last twelve or fourteen years we have manufactured our own reapers and mowers; factories have sprung up all over the country and we can purchase our own farm implements at from 20 to 30 per cent. less than in the States.—T. H.

Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The grape crop promises finely thus far. No rot or mildew as yet. The berries and clusters are large and fine for this date. Other fruits, as apples, pears, peaches, &c., are also good. Small fruits have done well until affected by the extreme dry weather, of which we had many weeks. Latterly it has rained abundantly and crops of all kinds have improved much; also feed, of which we were getting very scarce. The grass was as dry and dead in all appearance as they ever have it in California, but is now green and fresh as in early Spring time. Our hotels are full and it is lively here as Saratoga or Long Branch.—S.

Monroe, Benton Co., Oregon, July 28.—Harvest has begun in earnest; the grain is good but very light on the ground. The yield will be very light for Oregon, no grain yet threshed. Meadows are very light on account of a very dry season. Late grain looks well. Fall sowing looks well—ready to harvest. Wheat, 75c.; oats, 62½c.; potatoes, $1; hay, $10 per ton; butter, 20c.; eggs, 25c.; cows, $30@40; sheep, $2.50; mutton, $3; hogs, 3c. per pound, gross; chickens, $3 per dozen.—S. A. H.

Waverley, Mich., Aug. 8.—The fruit crop bids fair to be abundant; peaches are beginning to ripen; crops of all kinds are a fair average; wheat is turning out well; some farmers have a yield of 32 bushels per acre; potatoes will be injured by bugs; Paris green is in good demand for them; have had beautiful harvest weather, just rain enough to make corn grow and renew the pastures. We have a splendid farming country.—W. W. B.

Macon City, Mo., July 29.—Crops look splendid. Rain plentiful. It has rained nearly every day, much or little, for the last two weeks. All kinds of vegetables are plentiful and cheap. Very hot between showers.—H. H. S.

RURAL BREVITIES.

MINNIE W. is informed that we cannot comply with her request—have no right to do so.

HERBERT EVANOR will find "Hand-Book for Home Improvement" a useful volume. For sale at this office; price $2.25.

J. J. DE LAND is informed that we have never seen the book he names; hence have no knowledge of its contents or merits.

JOHN ANDERSON, Lockhart, Texas, wants a man capable of taking care of fifty cows. Let such address him for particulars.

WE cannot advise L. W. B. of Elbridge, without seeing his invention. The firm he names is reliable, and may be consulted with confidence.

THE Fifth Annual Report of the Ohio State Horticultural Society is issued and received by us. It can be obtained of the Secretary, M. B. BATEHAM, Painesville, O.

"RURAL READER," Marion, Ind., can obtain the Transactions of the American Pomological Society by remitting $4 to the Treasurer, THOMAS P. JAMES, Cambridge, Mass.

J. WILLIAMSON is informed that the definition Webster gives the abbreviation he names is that generally understood in business; what the Amherst boys meant we have no means of knowing.

MRS. C. A. JAMESON is informed that we know nothing about sawing with platinum wire other than the facts published in RURAL, July 6. Nor do we know anything of the seed-sower she names.

J. J. W. BILLINGSLEY has become associated with J. G. KINGSBURY as editor and proprietor of the Northwestern Farmer, at Indianapolis, Ind. He is reported a practical and successful farmer.

J. R., Long Island City, is not advised to go to farming in any Western State until he has learned how. A new beginner can do about as well in one place as in another, and not well anywhere until he has learned how.

W. S., Landisburg, Pa., is advised to send a sample of his "Mineral," addressed to "Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," with a statement of the facts concerning it. In our judgement, it has no commercial value.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commenced July 6th. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOW TO OBTAIN A "COLLINS"

Solid *Cast* Cast-Steel Plow for $5. For particulars, address COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Social Topics.

RICH AND POOR.

I WAS rich. Not so rich as ancient CRŒSUS nor modern ASTOR, with millions at command, but the balance at my bankers was largely in my favor, and, what was better, I owned a flourishing business, which yielded me a good profit over all expenses. Yes, the candle of the LORD shone upon my head; the Almighty was with me in prosperity, and my happy children were about me. Young bowed to me with respect, and old men hastened to do me honor. The blessings of Him that was ready to perish came upon me, and the degraded yielded to my influence. I was esteemed worthy a place in the Legislature of my Nation, and municipal honors were forced upon me.

The wealthy and honorable even from strange cities thought it an honor to be my guests, and when I wished to travel, I had no difficulty in obtaining a free pass over the roads, and was the welcome guest of the honored and great, and all the privileges of the cities I visited were at my command. Our clergyman was a frequent visitor at my house, and his proffered counsel was sweet to my spirit. His amiable wife showed her affection for mine by a loving embrace when they met, and often passed the time together in pleasant and profitable converse, or singing while they played our melodious organ, or discussed the popular books and magazines on my table. My counsel was sought in matters secular and religious; in committees, social, civil, or in church, my name was first mentioned, and I was unworthily exalted to the highest in church and in friendly societies. Strangers deferred to me, and relatives fawned upon me. Mechanics and tradesmen praised me for my promptness and generosity, and begged a continuance of my favors.

But I am *poor*. Not by any criminal conduct. A trap was set for me and I was blindly drawn into it—drawn, I am sorry to say, by the silken cord of church fellowship. Brotherly confidence was abused, and I was caught. My signature was craftily obtained before I suspected the treachery. What a change has passed upon all my former relations! How I am now shunned by my former friends! I must have become demented, that my name is never mentioned for office in Church or State. The minister has not opened my door for months, and his wife has now no soft kiss nor word of consolation for my afflicted companion. Ah! my organ has been sold, and my walls have been robbed of those pleasing pictures, to help meet my obligations. My daughter and my sons have parted with their ornaments for the same purpose. My scores of acres and numerous dwellings have been reduced to a small property which my eye easily surveys. My horses and carriages have passed to other hands, and my carpetless floors and hard-bottomed chairs are outspoken evidences of the great revolution. My daughter is never invited to meet with her young acquaintances, and when my sons appear in society, they are insulted.

Instead of being urged to accept a seat in high places I often hear such expressions as "careless fool;" "stupid;" "lost his money;" "going down hill;" "scarcely worth a dollar;" etc. Am I then looked upon as a criminal? I have paid my debts to the last cent. Every creditor is satisfied in full and I can lie down with the pleasing assurance that I owe no man any thing but love. I can but notice that my neighbor DEMAS, who settled with his creditors at fifteen cents on the dollar, still commands the same respect. Visitors still tread his Turkey and sit upon his plush. His rich equipage still stands at his door, and the chimes of his piano float into my window; his daughters sally forth in rustling silks to the gatherings of the gay, and no one seems to consider if this is at their own cost, or if they are using property justly belonging to another. But I am looked upon with scorn; yea, they that are younger than I have me in derision. Is it true that the highest virtues are regarded by man with contempt!—that honesty, fidelity and justice are regarded as crimes, so that a poor man's burden becomes greater than he can bear? But enough. Shall we complain? GOD is not unmindful. He does not forget to be gracious. From the earliest period the complaint has been "The rich hath many friends while the poor is forsaken by his own neighbor." But a divine sentiment throughout that heavenly treasure, GOD'S Word, is very comforting to the honest poor. The Omnipotent is their friend, their shield and their guide, while they confidingly say, "Choose thou our inheritance for us."

P. H. S.

HISTORY OF THE CENT.

IN a late number of your beautiful RURAL I noticed a brief sketch of the old-fashioned red American cent, and, knowing there is a large number of young collectors of coins that read your paper, I thought it best to correct and add to your article a few items of interest connected with our earliest copper coinage. As most of your readers are aware, previous to the United States Government, there was another known as the Colonial Confederation. These colonies were without any local coins for a long time, when different colonies were authorized to issue copper pennies for the convenience of trade. Connecticut was one of the first to avail itself of this privilege, and a larger number of dies or varieties were issued by this State than any other. Massachusetts issued a penny and half-penny. Vermont, New Jersey and New York also issued pennies struck in this country; Kentucky and the Carolinas, as they were then called, had theirs struck in the mother country.

SMALL HANDS DOING AN ACT OF KINDNESS.

In addition to these, there was a number struck in the old world for circulation in this, which bore a connection with the colonies. The penny known as the Confederation, was one of this kind, and for some time the Franklin, a "mind your business" penny, was classed among them, but now it is generally believed to have been struck in Boston. This penny had on its obverse a sun-dial over the above motto, and on its reverse a chain formed with thirteen links, to represent the original number of colonies that formed the whole. The so-called Washington pennies were not used for general circulation, owing to a request made by WASHINGTON to have them suppressed, in consequence of their bearing his images in accordance with the monarchs of the old world, which custom he did not approve of for a republic. These are now considered as medals, and so classed by numismaticians.

There was also another penny struck in England which I had overlooked; it is called the Rosa Americana, and is extremely rare. The first United States penny was struck in 1793; these are the ones referred to as possessing the liberty head, with flowing hair, and liberty cap resting on the end of a pole projecting over the shoulder. Those with the thirteen links on the reverse were only one variety of this date, the others having the wreath referred to. During the latter part of this year, the die was altered to the same as the 1794, which continued in use until the latter part of 1796, when it was again altered to the one known as the Knot die.

For the benefit of young collectors, I would state, that among the scarce dates are, 1793, 1799 and 1801, with some variations in dies of other common dates, and that no specimen much worn or defaced possess much value even in these dates.

It is the pride of American collectors to secure the finest and most perfect specimens for their cabinets, and will pay fabulous prices for them. There is nothing among the whole range of series that rank up to the American coins, and the old fashioned American pennies stand at the head of this.—C. W. J.

THE wealthy women of Hartford protest against paying taxes without the right to vote.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

PENDING the selection by the proper officials of a "lucky" day in October next for the marriage of the Emperor of China, the arrangements for the festival are, as concerns dresses at least, in a very forward state. So far back as the year 1869 the province of Chekeang was privileged to receive an edict directing it to present for the occasion 3,350 pieces of silk goods, 400 catties of silk thread and embroidered velvet, and 1,800 pieces of fine cotton cloth. These were delivered in due course, and in response to subsequent orders the favored province has sent to Pekin 48,000 pieces of brocaded silk, 200 pieces of plain green silk, and 2,000 of what are referred to in the record as "silk articles of attire" for the household and guard of the Empress-elect. Further, Chekeang has furnished 8,000 silk dresses, and 800 pieces of plain silk for the reserve wardrobe of the Imperial body guard, and 5,000 silk dresses and 500 pieces of plain green silk for the Imperial chair bearers and escort. The impetus given to trade by this extensive demand for home products must be considerable, and the youthful Emperor has by his first public act on issuing from his minority indirectly founded a claim upon the gratitude of his subjects. It is true that the people of Chekeang, who furnish these supplies gratuitously, complain of the burden thrown upon them, and have even gone so far as respectfully to hint a doubt as to whether there was not a mistake in the estimate of necessities of the Imperial body guard in the matter of "reserve wardrobe."

SUCCESS in life is very apt to make us forget the time when we weren't much. It is just so with a frog on a jump: he can't remember when he was a tadpole, but other folks can.

THE following politicians are, or have been, editors of papers:—Henry Wilson, Colfax, Gratz Brown, Senator Anthony, Speaker Blaine, and Congressmen Brooks, Cox, Roberts, Kinsella, Roosevelt, Brownlow, and Getz.

AMONG the new appointments in the Post-office Department we find the following:—Jacob Allender to be postmaster at Oxford, Dodridge County, West Virginia, vice Miss Elizabeth Gray, married.

NEVER pay a boy to look after your shadow while you climb a tree to look into the middle of next week.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S farm, in Marshfield, Mass., which used to contain 4,000 acres, has now less than 400.

VINES OVER A COTTAGE.

ONE of the greatest improvements to a small cottage is the prevalence of vines clambering over it so as to almost entirely conceal its outline. For this purpose nothing can be better than the American Ivy (*Ampelopsis*) and Golden-vined Honeysuckle (*Lonicera aurea reticulata*), closely intertwined, so that during the autumn months the effect of the golden and crimson foliage is beautiful beyond description. Over the front of the house, especially if there should be a porch, the effect will be heightened by a rampant growing Clematis, either *C. Vitalba*, the European Travelers' Joy, or *C. Virginia*, our native Virgin's Bower. The abundance of pure white, fragrant bloom on each of these, aided by a dense mass of foliage, is productive of good results.

The Prairie Roses, owing to their entire hardiness and free-flowering habits, are also worthy of due consideration as cottage runners; but there is an air of stiffness and primness about them which never harmonizes so well with their surroundings as do the vines before mentioned. When the cottagers of America are willing to receive a lesson in floriculture from the Paisley weavers of England, we may then date an era of progression which is sadly needed through our land to-day. The few hours spent during the evening or early in the morning on a bed of choice flowers will return compound interest in pleasure on a capital invested in labor; and my reputation for veracity will never be questioned when I state that, when men are once induced to feel an interest in plants, it increases with their years so that rarely is it ever forsaken.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

THE LIBRARY OF THE LOUVRE.

AMONG the losses sustained through the burning of the Library of Louvre during the Communist insurrection, one of the most important appears to be that of the Motteley collection. It occupied an entire room in the Louvre Library. Bequeathed to the nation by M. Charles Motteley, it was conspicuous for the number of volumes it contained that were clad in rare and precious bindings. Many of these had belonged to the kings, queens, princes or princesses, of France, from Louis XII. to Charles X. There were books showing the arms of Diana of Poitiers, of Francis I., Henry III., IV., etc. There were books belonging to Grollier, with his device, "*Grollierii et amicorum*;" there were the "Memoires" of Martin du Bellay, the copy that had belonged to Catharine de Medicis, with her devices in widowhood, painted in enamel on the covers.

Among the curities were also a manuscript Bible of the sixteenth century on vellum, and adorned with numerous miniatures; a manuscript containing the funeral procession of Anne of Brittany; two Books of prayers written by the celebrated caligrapher Jarry; a "Portolano" of the sixteenth century on vellum, drawn up by the master pilot of Dieppe, and some maps of the same period, prepared for the use of the French admiralty.

THE influence of temper upon tone deserves much consideration. Habits of querulousness, or ill nature, will communicate a cat-like quality to the singing, as infallibly as they give a quality to the speaking voice. That there really exist amiable tones is not an unfounded opinion. In the voice there is no deception; it is, to many, the index of the mind, denoting moral qualities; and it may be remarked, that the low, soft tones of gentle and amiable beings, whatever their musical endowments may be, seldom fail to please; besides which, the singing of ladies indicates the cultivation of their tastes generally, and the embellishment of the mind.

THE spider was an earlier student in pneumatics than Galileo, and actually demonstrated the principles of the barometer long before Torricelli. And while men were laboring to work out the barometer from Torricelli's discovery of an almost perfect vacuum our little philosopher was quietly and confidently practicing the same principle in the construction of her web—making the threads which support the net invariably short when the weather was about to be wet and stormy, and invariably long if fine days were coming. Hence the name, Barometrical Spiders.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THERE is no more potent antidote to low sensuality than the adoration of beauty. All the higher arts of design are essentially chaste, without respect of the object. They purify the thoughts, as tragedy, according to Aristotle, purifies the passions. Their accidental effects are not worth consideration. There are souls to whom even a vestal is not holy.—*Schlegel.*

"MOTHER," said little Ned one morning, after having fallen out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night. It was because I slept too near where I got in." Musing a little while, as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he added, "No, that wasn't the reason; it was because I slept too near where I fell out."

Our Story-Teller.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW;

OR, AGNES LINDSAY'S TRIAL.

BY DE FOREST P. GUMMERSON.

CHAPTER I.

"I'm so tired, mother!"

"Yes, darling, I know; but we have only a little way to go now, and then you shall have a good long rest."

"I'm so tired, mother," was the reply.

Five years since AGNES VAIL left the old homestead to which she was coming back again.

When WALTER LINDSAY came into the village of Froudwell, he had no obstacles to overcome to insure a position. The LINDSAYS had been known for years as the proudest and wealthiest family in the town that lay just beyond the hills, and their fame had long been a theme for Froudwell gossip; so when one of these great ones deemed Froudwell worthy of a Summer's sojourn, every door opened at once to bid him enter and abide.

Whether it was because he had grown tired of the grandeur of his parental home that he chose the plainest and simplest of the farm-houses for his abode, I do not know, but that he did, much to the wonderment of those who lived in more pretentious homes, is certain.

Old farmer VAIL was the owner of the home in which WALTER LINDSAY had chosen, for the time, to become one of its members.

Farmer VAIL had but his wife and the children, so there was room enough for even so grand a stranger as WALTER LINDSAY.

His wife had been an invalid for some years, and was unable to do much of the work, and that which she did was of the lightest kind, so that the harder part fell upon the farmer's fair-haired daughter.

AGNES VAIL possessed no small amount of beauty, and that of no ordinary kind. She had hair of that indescribable color which the sun gives to the heavens at the last moment before it sinks behind the hills. Eyes of as bright a blue as the Myosotis, and which once seen said quite as plainly as that flower, "Forget me not."

Her hands were small and beautifully formed, with the most taper of fingers. To be sure, they bore the unmistakable marks of hard work; but she always took a certain delight in showing them, and indeed once said, "that if she had any pride it was in her hands," and called them her "pride marks."

One accomplishment of this girl's I must not forget to mention, her "horsewomanship." As this is an age in which women are determined to have every right that belongs to them, I shall readily be pardoned for calling things by the right name; why, I verily believe the girl could, and would undertake to break any colt that was ever foaled.

Once, I remember, when her father had spent nearly four days in trying to catch a wild fellow that had been turned out in the meadow, seeing her come up in front of the door seated on the colt's back with only a halter to guide him, and halloa lustily that "she'd conquered him."

And conquered him she had, and from that hour the colt was as virtually her's, as though she had counted out the gold into her father's hand, and received a receipt in full.

She named him "Wildfire;" and I have heard people say, the handsomest sight to be seen in Froudwell, was old VAIL'S daughter seated upon the back of "Wildfire," and tearing like mad down the road."

WALTER LINDSAY was something of a horseman, and he had not been long in Froudwell before the villagers noticed that AGNES VAIL rode no longer alone, but that young LINDSAY was always by her side.

That these rides would end in no good, there were many ready to predict. The difference in position of the two could only bring about ultimate sorrow.

"I should have thought that EGBERT VAIL would have known better than to have taken this young patrician into his house," said one old dame noted for her wisdom.

The Summer did pass very pleasantly, notwithstanding all the predictions that it would not. And when Autumn with its wealth of variegated beauty crept softly into the place which Summer had so well filled, WALTER LINDSAY wandered one day with AGNES VAIL down to a grove of chestnuts, and there seated on a mossy stone, while he wove amid her hair a cluster of crimson sumac, told her how that he had grown to love her, and asked her to be his wife. AGNES VAIL was no coquette. She had not learned the art of playing with men's hearts, as though they could not be marred or broken. To her, the love of any human being was too sacred a thing to be thrust aside lightly. And then she did love WALTER LINDSAY, in spite of the great gulf of caste that she knew lay between them.

For some moments she did not speak. Then, placing her hand in his, she said:—"If it is your wish that I should become your wife, and you can take me out of my position, believing me worthy to come up to yours, then will I be your wife. I know that I do love you, and to refuse you would but make me wretched."

That night, when the candles were burning dimly, and they sat around the table holding pleasant evening converse, WALTER LINDSAY told EGBERT VAIL of his love for his child, and asked his consent that she should become his wife.

For some time the old man seemed unable to speak, so great was his emotion at the suddenness of this announcement. Many had told him what would be the end of these wild rides and rambles of WALTER LINDSAY and his child. But he had only laughed at their fears, and jested the matter away.

To EGBERT VAIL the thought of his child marrying one in a higher position than her own was not a pleasant one. There arose in his mind the vision of a time when her mother and himself should want to visit her, and she in her elegant home and among her husband's friends, arrayed in robes of silken sheen, would blush and feel ashamed of them in their simple garbs of homespun.

At last he spoke. "It seems to me, young man, that this is no trifling matter," he said. "If my daughter had been of the same social position as yourself, I should not have hesitated for a single moment with my answer. She should be your wife. But as the matter stands, I would rather you would wait until the end of a year before you plight your troth."

Of course, neither of the twain would listen to this proposition, and thus it was, somewhat in anger at their decided refusal, that EGBERT VAIL forbade their marriage, and ordered WALTER LINDSAY from the house.

In anger only; for when the next morn's rising sun shone warmly into the old man's chamber, he awoke, repentant of his rashness of yesterday, and resolved to bid these two loving ones God-speed on their journey through life. But when he came out from his room and down to where his family were wont to gather for prayer, he found that in the night WALTER LINDSAY and AGNES VAIL had gone out into the world, and without his blessing.

CHAPTER II.

WHEN WALTER LINDSAY had asked AGNES VAIL to be his wife, he could not have foreseen the manner in which his parents would receive the news of his marriage, else he would have hesitated long ere he took so decided a step towards its consummation. To him life was all brightness. He had always had his own way and he could not have been made to believe that when he took my woman as his wife to his father's home that the doors would be closed against him.

Somehow old Mr. LINDSAY had heard of his son's marriage two days before that son came in person to apprise him of it, and present his fair-haired bride to him. And in these two days he had nursed his anger to such an extent as to make it something really terrible.

In vain did his wife attempt to soften down his wrath. In vain did she shed tears, and plead that he would forgive their boy, for the sake of the old time when his childish ways and prattle had been the comfort of their lives.

"I tell you, 'No!'" he said in the angriest of tones. "He is not worthy of forgiveness. It was not enough that to gratify his wishes, I gave him money with which to spend the Summer in the country in idleness, but he must needs repay me by marrying some one beneath him in station, and thereby bringing disgrace upon his family name. "No! no! no! I can never forgive him. Never! never! never!"

And the old man was true to his word, for when WALTER LINDSAY rung the bell at his father's home, the servant came from the basement door and handed him a note which he hastily opened and read. When he had finished, he cast one withering look of scorn back upon his father's house, then turned to his fair young wife and took her arm within his own, saying as he did so, "The world lies all before us, my beloved, and my love for you is strong enough to brave even death. I have no longer a home, save that which I shall in the future earn."

I think it was well for AGNES LINDSAY in that hour that she was brave, and loved the man she had married. Most women would have fainted by the way. But she did not; she only looked her husband in the face, and said:—"Whithersoever thou leadest me, will I follow, even to the end of the world."

Days and days of wandering passed ere these two loving ones found an abiding place. Try as hard as he would, it was no easy matter for a man to find work, for a man who never had known how to work. In vain did he plead a willingness to learn, and dire necessity as a reason why he should be given employment. Sound as was his logic, there were men who fancied themselves better logicians than he, and it was to such as these to whom he applied.

But one day when the great black cloud of despair had nearly wrapt its folds about him, there came a soft glimmer of light about its outer edge, that bade him hope on.

A man had promised that on the morrow he would give him a trial, and if he should suit, permanent employment.

Oh! the plans that were formed on this promise. A possible home of their own in the future, in which they should be as happy as the birds in Spring.

And it is well for us poor mortals that the sorrows, like sharp rocks, lie all along our pathway, are hidden from sight, else might we, bruised and blinded by them, fall too easily by the way. They who build castles in the air are happy for a time, if their creations do crumble easily, and fall into pieces when they would inhabit them.

The morrow came, and WALTER LINDSAY presented himself bright and early at the shop. The work that he was to do certainly loomed up as something beyond his power to conquer. But the fair face of the woman he loved, and had promised to cherish and protect, was before him, bidding him for her sake to faint not, or else he might have shrank from the apparent great undertaking.

It is easy for a man with others depending on him for support, to do what seem improbable things, than for one whose self is all he has in the world.

So WALTER LINDSAY grew stronger and stronger with each day, until the work was to him no longer hard, but made light and easy by the success which came to him with it.

He had rented a neat cottage, and with his earnings had been able to furnish it nicely. In front was a piazza, and around this AGNES had trained the graceful madeira-vine and convolvulus. Here, at evening, they would sit and plan for the future.

Ah! how useless is man's planning. When he is strongest, and life seems all brightness, the simoon of death sweeps across his path, and blasts all that but a moment before he had fancied himself to be.

* * * * * * *

Five years have nearly passed since WALTER LINDSAY and his fair young wife came to dwell in Glendale.

In that time the cottage which at first they had rented, had become their own. They had one child, a lovely little bud of future womanhood on which both parents doted. WALTER LINDSAY had, by careful attention to the duties that were his, risen from the position which he had at first accepted, and now was foreman.

It was a lovely morning in early Spring. He and his wife were standing upon the piazza enjoying the wealth of golden sunshine that lay everywhere about them. The tiny crocus peered forth from its Winter bed, moved by the soft warmth of its rays, and opened its beauteous eyes upon the new life that for a brief season it was to enjoy.

Not unlike the life of man is that of the crocus. It comes into life in the fullness of a great beauty. While yet its blossoms seem brightest, a passing storm sweeps them to the ground and it is gone. But when the Spring-time of the year shall come again, it will bud and blossom into a new beauty, like the soul of man cut down in his pride and strength, and laid in the grave, will rise again to dwell forever in the Master's kingdom.

This loveliest of mornings, WALTER LINDSAY lingered longer than usual by the side of his wife. Was it because some inward prompting bade him enjoy that which was his, as though it was the last time he should see her in this world? I know not. But when he turned and traced his steps down the walk and through the gate, out into the long road that led to the shop, his eyes had looked for the last time into those of the woman he loved.

If one could foresee events, how much of the misery that most of us have to endure might be spared? If, on this particular morning, WALTER LINDSAY could have seen the grim monster, Death! as he strode in and about the shop, he might have remained at home, and then there would have been no broken-hearted woman and fatherless child in the cottage on which the sun shone so lovingly this morning.

It was to be a busy day at the shop. They had completed a huge engine, which was to be that day shipped to some place in the South. All hands were required to assist at this work, as well as an additional supply of men from a neighboring shop. It was about noon when they had got the pulleys adjusted, and were ready to raise the ponderous mass into a position from which it might be placed upon the car that was to carry it to the vessel.

When it was about four feet high it was found necessary to remove some of the attachments so that it could be swung around that it might be got endways on the car. To do this it was necessary that two or three men should go under the huge mass. WALTER LINDSAY was one of these. The breaking of a rope was the chosen weapon of death; beneath the ponderous engine lay three shapeless masses, and AGNES LINDSAY was a widow.

Of the dreadful agony of the young wife when the news was brought to her I do not need to speak. There is a sanctity about a woman's grief that should forbid the touch of unholy hands to lift the veil. What passes in that hour when the heart of a loving wife and mother is broken, is best known to GOD, who alone can heal.

I pass over the days during which WALTER LINDSAY lay in his coffin in the cottage home he had purchased for his darlings, and that also on which dust to dust he was laid to rest in the soft embrace of mother earth, and on to the day when the cottage had been sold and the last debt paid, and AGNES LINDSAY turned her face once more toward Froudwell.

During the five years that had passed she had heard but once from her father. She had never asked his forgiveness for the step she had taken. But she had heard that he was willing to receive her back again. It was no hardship for her to return, now that all that had made her life happy away from home was gone. As to forgiveness, I do not believe she ever thought she had need of any; nor do I.

It is a dangerous thing for even a parent to step between two souls that have learned to love, and attempt to rob them of their birthright. If there is ever one who needs forgiveness, it is the one who, by opposing that which is as natural to the human as to die, drives the white-winged bird of love away from where it would gladly have rested to seek another and more peaceful abiding place.

AGNES LINDSAY felt this in her soul. "I have done no wrong," she said. "I only acted up to my sense of duty. Now that my duty in the direction of my husband is done, I will go back to my father and live for him."

CHAPTER III.

AGNES LINDSAY arrived at the hotel in Froudwell, just as the sun was going down behind the hills, about one month after the death of her husband. From the hotel to the home of her childhood the distance was about one mile.

After all the debts had been paid, her husband's funeral expenses among the rest, she found that her purse contained but a scanty supply for the support of two, even though one was but a child. Economy was to her then not a thing of choice, but of necessity. Had she felt able to consult her feelings, she would have hired a conveyance to take her to her father's house, both for her own sake and that of her child. But she did not know how carefully she might have to husband her means, so she resolved to make this the starting point from which, if need be, she would practice a rigid economy. So, tired as both she and the little one were, she determined to walk to her father's home.

They had reached a point from which the light could be seen streaming from the windows, when the words which open our story came from the lips of the child:

"I'm so tired, mother!"

And the mother, wearied as she was, could not resist the appealing look, and took the little one in her arms; nor did she set her down until the door was reached. A knock quickly brought a woman to the door, who bade AGNES LINDSAY enter.

"I am seeking EGBERT VAIL. Is not this his home?" AGNES said, in hurried words. She had expected to meet her mother at the door, and the sight of this stranger had filled her bosom with fears that she dared not shape into words. Was her mother dead? or too ill to attend at all to the house?

She did not remain long in suspense, for the woman, perceiving the frightened look she wore, and recognizing in AGNES a strong resemblance to Mrs. VAIL, readily divined that she was the long absent daughter for whom she had grieved so much, and told her "that her mother was very ill, and that her father was at her side."

"Will you bear this message to him for me? Say to him that AGNES LINDSAY waits without for his permission to see her mother."

The woman left the room at once to do as she was bid, and AGNES, wearied and worn out as she was, sank into the nearest chair for rest. She was indeed so weak as to almost swoon. She did not hear the hurried footsteps that came into the room, nor, until her father's arms were around her, did she heed his presence.

When she could speak, she turned to her father and asked him "if he could welcome her into his home again?"

He sat down by her side and placed her tired head upon his shoulder and said:—"After all the years that have gone since you left our home, I thank GOD that He has permitted you once more to return. Since the day you left this house has been under a cloud, but now there will be sunshine once again ere your mother and I shall have crossed over the dark valley."

Mrs. VAIL was indeed almost there now; but the joy of once again meeting her loved one prolonged her life several months. But one day in early Autumn, when the evening sky was tinged with crimson and gold, and the sun was slowly sinking behind the everlasting hills, with her eyes fixed upon it as it passed slowly from the view of earthly eyes, hers were not removed from where it had disappeared, and when AGNES spoke to her there came back no answer. With the bright, golden sun for a guide, her spirit had passed over and entered into the promised land.

The evening after the funeral, EGBERT VAIL sat by the window near his child. He was speaking of the past and of what had caused the separation which had made them all so much sorrow. He said:—"It was a folly of which I have a thousand times repented my giving you cause to go in the first place. But there are moments in our lives when our eyes are blinded as to what is for our good, and in that moment we oft-times cast from us all that would have made our lives happy. Later, when our eyes are opened once more to the light, we see the rugged rocks over which our past folly has doomed us to walk, even though we are bruised at every step. And in that hour we would give all that we possess if we could undo the past."

After the death of her mother, AGNES took full charge of her father's home. As the years rolled on and her child grew up, AGNES LINDSAY became happier, and more at peace within.

When her child had reached the age of seventeen, a piece of good fortune came to her. WALTER LINDSAY'S mother had been dead for some time, but the old man lived on, harder of heart and greater in pride than ever. When old Mrs. LINDSAY lay dying, she had begged her husband to find their child and do justice to him. He had partly promised that he would; but when the face of his wife was shut from his sight by the coffin-lid, he remembered that promise no more.

He became a sort of wanderer about this time, and would often be gone from home for weeks, leaving no word as to where he might be found. Sometimes he would go on horseback, and often on foot. Perhaps the better part of his nature was at work at these times, and a longing once more for the sight of his son caused him to seek him out in the great world into which he had gone. I know not. But if such was his desire, let us be glad that his gold had not quite turned his heart to stone. One day, when he started out on one of these journeys, his horse took fright just after he had mounted, and threw him to the ground. His head struck upon a stone, and he was borne into the house insensible. For three days he lay in the mansion, amid all its elegance and splendor, and then, without one look of recognition, closed his eyes on his earthly home forever.

He was buried in the old family lot where for years had slumbered his ancestors, proud even in death. In his will he gave all he possessed to his son, WALTER LINDSAY. As his whereabouts was not known, an advertisement was inserted in the papers. Some friend of AGNES LINDSAY saw it and brought it to her. Of course, it was an easy matter to establish her claim; and early in the Autumn after old Mr. LINDSAY died, AGNES LINDSAY took her father and her child to her new home.

Time in its onward march makes many changes. Since then old Mr. VAIL has died. ETHEL LINDSAY has married, and reigns as mistress in the mansion in which her father was born; a beautiful woman among beautiful women.

But, great as is the beauty of ETHEL, there is another and lovelier presence than hers. A grand old woman with locks of silver whiteness and whose face wears that serene look that comes only to those who, having passed through deep affliction, anchor their hope at last on the loving kindness of the Father who giveth His beloved rest.

AGNES LINDSAY, once heart-broken, is the grand old woman we have seen. On this side of the river she is only waiting now until the boatman shall come to row her over to the other side, where, amid green fields and verdal bowers, she knows that forevermore she and her beloved and early lost may roam at will.

So we see that out of great sorrows come often greater joys. Parting with those we love is sad. But, oh! does not the magnitude of the joy the meeting on the other shore fully compensate?

Ladies' Port-Folio.

PLATO vs. CUPID;
Or, Art and Nature.

I HAD sworn to be a bachelor, she had sworn to be a maid,
For we quite agreed in doubting whether matrimony paid;
Besides we had our higher love—fair science ruled my heart,
And she said her young affections were quite bound up in art.

So we laughed at those wise men who say that friendship cannot live
'Twixt man and woman, unless each has something more to give;
We would be friends, and friends as true, as e'er were man and man—
I'd be a second David, and she, Miss Jonathan.

We scorned all sentimental trash—vows, kisses, tears and sighs;
High friendship such as ours, might well such childish arts despise;
We liked each other, that was all, quite all there was to say,
So we just shook hands upon it, in a business sort of way.

We shared our secrets and our joys, together hoped and feared,
With common purpose sought the goal that young ambition reared;
We dreamed together of the days, the dream-bright days to come;
We were strictly confidential, and we called each other "chum."

And many a day we wandered together o'er the hills,
I seeking bugs and butterflies, and she the ruined mills
And rustic bridges, and the like, that picture-makers prize,
To run in with their waterfalls, and groves, and summer skies.

And many a quiet evening, in hours of full release,
We floated down the river, or loafed beneath the trees,
And talked in long gradations, from the poets to the weather,
While the western skies and my cigar burned slowly out together.

Yet through it all no whispered word, no tell-tale glance or sigh,
Told aught of warmer sentiments than friendly sympathy.
We talked of love as coolly as we talked of Nebulæ,
And thought no more of being one than we thought of being three.

* * * * * * *

"Well, good-by, chum!" I took her hand, for the time had come to go—
My going meant our parting, when to meet we did not know;
I had lingered long, and said farewell with a very heavy heart,
For although we were but friends, 'tis hard for honest friends to part.

"Good-by, old fellow! don't forget your friends beyond the sea,
And some day, when you've lots of time, drop a line or two to me."
The words came lightly, gally, but a great sob just behind
Welled upward with a story of quite a different kind.

And then she raised her eyes to mine, great liquid eyes of blue,
Filled to the brim and running o'er, like violet cups of dew;
One long, long glance, and then I did, what I never did before—
Perhaps the tears meant friendship, but I'm sure the kiss meant more.

ENGLISH DOMESTICS.

LADY BERNARD here gave me the story from her point of view; but Roger's narrative being of necessity the more complete, I tell the tale as he told it me.

At the time of the occurrence, he was assisting Mr. F., the well-known sculptor, and had taken a share in both the modelling and the carving of a bust of Lady Bernard's father. When it was finished, and Mr. F. was about to take it home, he asked Roger to accompany him, and help him to get it safe into the house and properly placed.

Roger and the butler between them carried it to the drawing-room, where were Lady Bernard and a company of her friends, whom she had invited to meet Mr. F. at lunch, and see the bust. There being no pedestal yet ready, Mr. F. made choice of a certain small table for it to stand upon, and then accompanied her ladyship and her other guests to the dining-room, leaving Roger to uncover the bust, place it in the proper light, and do whatever more might be necessary to its proper effect on the company when they should return. As she left the room, Lady Bernard told Roger to ring for a servant to clear the table for him, and render what other assistance he might want. He did so. A lackey answered the bell, and Roger requested him to remove the things from the table. The man left the room, and did not return. Roger therefore cleared and moved the table himself, and with difficulty got the bust upon it. Finding then several stains upon the pure half transparency of the marble, he rang the bell for a basin of water and a sponge. Another man appeared, looked into the room, and went away. He rang once more, and yet another servant came. This last condescended to hear him; and, informing him that he could get what he wanted in the scullery, vanished in his turn. By this time Roger confesses to have been rather in a rage; but what could he do? Least of all allow Mr. F.'s work, and the likeness of her ladyship's father, to make its debut with a spot on its nose; therefore, seeing he could not otherwise procure what was necessary, he set out in quest of the unknown appurtenances of the kitchen.

It is unpleasant to find one's self astray, even in a moderate sized house; and Roger did not at all relish wandering about the huge place, with no fingerposts to keep him in its business thoroughfares, not to speak of directing him to the remotest recesses of a house "full," as Chaucer says, "of crenkles." At last, however, he found himself at the door of the servants' hall. Two men were lying on their backs on benches, with their knees above their heads in the air; a third was engaged in emptying a pewter pot, between his draughts tossing *facetiæ* across its mouth to a damsel who was removing the remains of some private luncheon; and a fourth sat in one of the windows reading "Bell's Life." Roger took it all in at a glance, while to one of the glants supine, or rather to a perpendicular pair of white stockings, he preferred his request for a basin and a sponge. Once more he was informed that he would find what he wanted in the scullery. There was no time to waste on unavailing demands, therefore he only begged further to be directed how to find it. The fellow, without raising his head or lowering his knees, jabbered out such instructions as, from the rapidity with which he delivered them, were, if not unintelligible, at all events incomprehensible; and Roger had to set out again on the quest, only not quite so bewildered as before. He found a certain long passage mentioned, however, and happily, before he arrived at the end of it, met a maid, who with the utmost civility gave him full instructions to find the place. The scullery-maid was equally civil; and Roger returned with basin and sponge to the drawing-room, where he speedily removed the too troublesome stains from the face of the marble.

When the company re-entered, Mr. F. saw at once, from the expression and bearing of Roger, that something had happened to discompose him, and asked him what was amiss. Roger having briefly informed him, Mr. F. at once recounted the facts to Lady Bernard, who immediately requested a full statement from Roger himself, and heard the whole story.

She walked straight to the bell, and ordered up every one of her domestics, from the butler to the scullery-maid.

Without one hasty word, or one bodily sign of the anger she was in, except the flashing of her eyes, she told them she could not have had a suspicion that such insolence was possible in her house; that they had disgraced her in her own eyes, as having gathered such people about her; that she would not add to Mr. Percivale's annoyance by asking him to point out the guilty persons, but that they might assure themselves she would henceforth keep both eyes and ears open, and if the slightest thing of the sort happened again, she would most assuredly dismiss every one of them at a moment's warning. She then turned to Roger and said—

"Mr. Percivale, I beg your pardon for the insults you have received from my servants."—*George MacDonald, in "Old and New" for Aug.*

THE POPE TO THE WOMEN.

THE pope gave some very sound advice to certain devout Roman ladies who waited upon him lately with an address and an original ode, written by one of themselves. His holiness said: "Beloved daughters, I have received with pleasure all that you have done and spoken, and I recognize the good-will by which you are actuated to labor always for the glory of God. At the ascension of Jesus Christ two angels upbraided those who remained in astonishment and motionless, with their eyes turned up to heaven. Jesus Christ had gone up to heaven to open its gates to us. He had ascended, all radiant in His brightness, and attended by the souls of the just whom He had just delivered out of prison. It was, indeed, natural that those who had seen a man go thus miraculously up to heaven—that those who had come thither with Jesus should remain fixed in wonder, gazing upward in their amazement. But the angels came and said to them, 'Why stand ye thus looking idly up toward heaven?' Go rather to the upper chamber—the angels seem to have meant—go there and pray with the others. You see, then, dear daughters, that it is always wrong to stay still in idleness—yes, even when we are looking up to heaven to see wonders. In a word, we ought rather to act—rather to act than gaze. This is what you have to do always and everywhere you can—whether at your country-house, or among your friends, or in the midst of your families. Yes, there is good to be done by you in your own house. Even in your own houses you may have some little disorders to cure—some of those belonging to you need setting right. If so, set them right charitably, and strive to bring them to a good life. Keep on praying fervently; keep on working and setting a good example in all times and in all places, and then you will not have to be upbraided that you, too, 'stand looking up to heaven.'"

A UTICA girl at the proper hour pulls a string which reverses a picture on the back of which appear in huge characters the words, "Ten o'clock is my bed-time," and her admirers take the gentle hint and depart.

BOSTON women pay taxes on $34,000,000, but the proposed new English High School building when completed, will cost the city about $700,000, yet no woman is to be permitted to enjoy its advantages.

Reading for the Young.

THE ROBIN'S STORY.

I BUILT me a nest
On the great beech-tree—
As cosy a nest
As ever could be.
I wove it with threads
To the beech-tree bough:
And three little birdies
Are sleeping there now.

One day as I sang
My "cherry-chee-chee,"
A spry little squirrel
Sprang up in the tree.
I thought he was coming
Right up on the bough:
It makes my heart tremble
To think of it now.

I flew like an eagle
Straight down through the air;
And soon he was running,
He could not tell where.
I pecked him and pecked him,
And flew in his track:
He'll stop to think twice
Before he comes back.

MISTRESS MOUSE.

MISTRESS Mouse
Built a house
In mamma's best bonnet;
All the cats
Were catching rats,
And didn't light upon it.

At last they found it,
And around it
Sat watching for the sinner;
When, strange to say,
She got away,
And so they lost their dinner.

[*Youth's Companion.*

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Wren's Nest.

J. FRANK L., of Genesco, Henry Co., Ill., writes:—Now I am going to tell you about a wren's nest that we found in one of our evergreens. It had three eggs in it and it hatched its young undisturbed, but the other day after I had come home from school, I went to see the little birds; they were gone. The old cat had got them. Mr. MOORE, won't you please tell me how long it takes for a wren to hatch?

Fishing in Canal Ponds.

CHARLIE C. of Keepville, Erie Co., Pa., says: "Cousin JOHNNY" wants the boys and girls to write something new. I live near the Erie and Beaver Canal; but it has gone into disuse, and the water is only left in ponds. The bottom of the canal is covered with shells of several different sorts; these the ladies gather up and make beautiful frames of. My aunt and I went fishing the other day. There were so many of them in so small a space that they bit finely. We caught mud-pouts, suckers, bass, pumpkin seeds and a horned ace. It is fun to catch them, but hard work to clean them, and they are so bony that I do not like to eat them.

Indian Curiosities.

H. W. S., a little boy of eleven years, tells us of his home in the Far West. He writes from Riverside, Dakota Territory, Clay Co.

Dear boys and girls of the RURAL—My Grandpa takes the RURAL NEW-YORKER and I read your letters and thought I would try to write one; I live in Dakota Territory. There is not much timber here, but there are wild plums and grapes and flowers of all kinds. The Indians lived here but a few years ago; we find pipes and arrow points and many other curious things. The Vermillion River runs close by our home. I have a garden of my own. I like to live on the farm and pick wild flowers. I like to ride horse-back.

Skeleton Flowers.

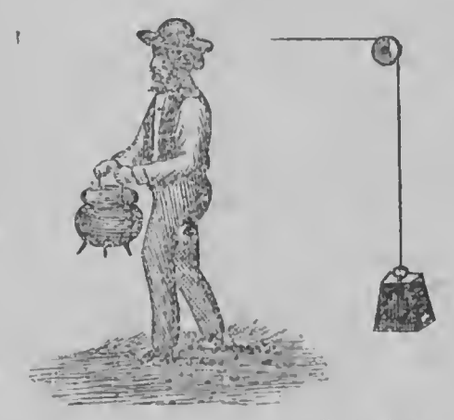
DEAR RURAL:—I will write to you again, although you rejected my last letter. Papa says that when I go home to Iowa I can take your nice paper. I always watch for it Saturday evenings. I take the —— —— also, but do not like it as well as the RURAL. I am pressing a book of mosses, ferns, flowers and leaves, and they are very pretty. I am going to make a skeleton bouquet as soon as all the leaves get out, and if it proves successful, I will send the recipe for making one. Cousin JOHNNIE'S letters are so interesting that I hope she will keep on writing. I should like to get acquainted with WILD ROSE, and correspond with her, if she is willing. I am staying out of school so as to take music lessons. I fear my letter is getting long, so will close it.—MAY M., *Fredericktown, O.*

THE STORY OF THE POUND.

ON page 113 of this week's RURAL our young folks will find a pretty picture of children feeding with fresh grass a horse and a donkey. These animals had strayed away from home, had lost themselves, when the pound-master came along and locked them up in the pound, a place of confinement, so-called, for animals which are found at large or trespassing upon the fields. You will see the big padlock hanging from the gate. Well, he put the key in his pocket and walked off, leaving the poor old horse and the little donkey fastened into the pen, with nothing to eat. They might have remained there all day, waiting for their owners to come and take them out. By that time they would have grown as hungry as a bear. The old horse looks honest enough, and we don't think he meant to run away, but the donkey strikes up his ears just as if he was full of mischief and liked the fun of getting lost. Just after dinner the children, who lived up in the big house in the woods, went out to take a walk. As they were passing by the pound the old horse put his nose over the rail and asked, as plain as he could, for some of the fresh flowers and grass growing just outside. The little donkey did the same thing, for he hadn't had any dinner either, so CHARLES and GEORGE and WILLIAM and MARY all commenced to pull some of the sweet, green grass for the hungry animals. CHARLES has a black velvet coat on, and is feeding the horse; GEORGE has a white linen suit on, and is feeding the donkey; little WILLIAM is pulling grass with all his strength, and MARY stands behind CHARLES with her hands full. When the horse and donkey get done eating, they will feel "thank you" if they are not able to say it. The moral to this story is, that small hands may do an act of kindness.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 6.



C. A. SPROAT.

☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those sending correct answers up to the time of going to press.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 2.

My first is in woman but not in girl,
My second's in diamond but not in pearl;
My third is in hearing but not in sight,
My fourth is in morning but not in night;
My fifth is in iris but not in flag,
My sixth is in mountain but not in crag;
My seventh's in robin but not in wren,
My eighth is in seven but not in ten;
My ninth is in lattice but not in bower,
My whole is the beautiful name of a flower.

Rockford, Ill. FOURTEEN.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

DECAPITATION.—No. 1.

WHOLE, I am to daub with water; behead me, and I am a puddle; again, and I am a stroke with a whip; behead me again, and I am a tree. What am I? FRANZ.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANAGRAM.—No. 3.

ESE eth alsnrperuat swerat fo het giplipu sokrob,
Ohw yeth raseeh het dehind acslep fo eth teseret koons,
Tharppe ot indf semo dofunun obpelb,
Yet boyden het archo fo reith ritgunln creat.

☞ Answer in two weeks. J. H. SIGHL.

SQUARE WORD ENIGMA.—No. 1.

A BEAUTIFUL flower.
A prince of Midian.
An ancient country of great wealth.
A mountain of Palestine. ISOLA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—August 3.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 5.—

Check not the swelling tear
That does unbidden start
When friends of many years
Are called upon to part.

BIBLE QUESTION No. 1.—Zaphnathpaaneah. (See Genesis 41: 45.)

BOTANICAL RIDDLE No. 1.—[We have the following contributed answer to Botanical Riddle No. 1—RURAL, July 20—which is worth giving.]

1. What's a more sociable tree than the Tea?
2. And a Hop we know is a dancing tree,
3. And the Beech is nearest to the sea.

4. $10,000 yields the Indian Plum;
5. A Bee tree may be known to some;
6. Into the Bay do noble ships come.

7. The tree that languishes is the Pine;
8. To sacrifice self for you is fine;
9. And Cain received a curse and sign.

10. Chronologists dearly love a Date;
11. A fisherman for a Bass will wait;
12. To Honeysuckle is Biddy's fate.

13. How oft do tell-tales Peach we see;
14. The traitor is shown in Judas tree;
15. Warm Fir need never from Zero flee.

16. The Sick layman* reclines in his room,
17. And fears, as the housemaid wields her broom,
18. The Cypress will soon wave over his tomb.

MYRA FORREST.

* Cyclamen.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Newly Discovered Diamond Fields.

CALIFORNIA is in an excited state over the rich diamond fields said to have been discovered somewhere—it is not definitely known to the public, whether in Arizona, Utah or Kansas. The asserted richness of those fields, the high character of men interested in the sale of the stock has given some confidence, and the stock is being rapidly taken, it is reported, in San Francisco. But there is not a little incredulity. It is difficult to reach the truth and we have no advice to give. If the stories are half true, the country is to be congratulated; for with the enormous exportation of gold and other products to meet foreign indebtedness, we are still in debt, and some new resource is needed to help to put the balance on the American side of the ledger.

The North Carolina Election.

AT the time of our last issue it was believed that the Democrats had carried North Carolina, and it was construed as a rebuke for the Administration and as an omen of a Democratic triumph in November. But later returns give the triumph to the Republicans, much to the discomfiture of those who had thrown up their hats, shouted, sung, and fired salutes in honor of the conservative or "reform" victory. Of course, the partisans, defeated, cry "fraud!" just as it would have been if it had been *vice versa*. And it would have been true, doubtless, in either case, that frauds were perpetrated; for iniquity is not peculiar to politicians of one side more than to those of the other.

Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee.

THE political world is agitated as to the fact whether President Grant slighted Fred. Douglass by not inviting him to dinner with the other San Domingo Commissioners. Senator Sumner says he did, and that Douglass felt the slight keenly. Andrew D. White, one of the Commissioners, says he didn't, for Douglass was out of town. Senator Sumner retorts that Douglass was not out of town. What is the purpose of this discussion? To prove that Grant has a prejudice against color, and thus prejudice colored men against him on the one hand, and to counteract such prejudice on the other. And yet, if it is true that President Grant did so slight Douglass, the latter heaps coals of fire on the President's head by supporting him for the second term. Important matter, isn't it, for eminent men to fight about! But it is like too many of the political "issues" the people are called upon to decide by ballot.

Miss Nilsson's Husband.

M. AUGUSTE ROUZAUD, the husband of Christine Nilsson, was born on the Isle of Bourbon and is a half creole, his grandfather having married a creole woman. His mother was the daughter of Admiral Bosq. He has a fortune of about 500,000 francs besides his expectations. His grandfather was a poor locksmith; his father, from a humble beginning, became a prosperous merchant. He is the eldest of three sons; he has one sister. One of the brothers continues the father's business on the Isle of Bourbon; another is an agent and correspondent of the firm at Bordeaux; the sister is the wife of her cousin, M. Bosq. The bridegroom abandoned commercial pursuits for art, and was living alternately at the Chateau de la Dix Marie, his property, and in Paris, where he became acquainted with Miss Nilsson.

Foreign Importations and Custom Receipts.

THE first of August was the day when the new tariff law went into effect—affording importers of certain classes of goods reduction of duties. The bonded warehouses were full to overflowing—importers storing their goods until the new law began to operate. Then there was a rush. The first seven days of August importers paid into the New York Custom House, in the shape of duties, $6,720,000 in gold. This with the enormous balances due abroad and maturing the first of August, combined with the enormous demand for foreign exchange by visitors abroad, is what has placed gold at the premium it is, and where it is likely to remain until grain moves in greater bulk.

This Earth and the Comet.

IT has been widely published that Plantamour, an astronomer, has predicted that a comet is to strike the earth to-day (Aug. 12), and knock it into everlasting smash, or set it on fire and burn it up. Some people believe this, and are prepared to "witness the coming of the Lord." We write this in the morning (before the comet is due), while we can. It is said it will hit us about four o'clock P. M. But there are some facts that it will be well for the credulous to remember (if this reaches them while they exist) concerning the story of this prediction, and thus do justice to a scientist—that Plantamour denies having made any such prediction; that if he had, other astronomers would have seen some indications of the comet, which they have not; and that if they had, and it had been demonstrated to a mathematical certainty that it was making for the earth in a direct line, it would produce about as much effect upon the earth (and no more) as the contact of a thistle seed would upon a railroad locomotive running fifty miles per hour. At least so science says. P. S.—It is 1 P. M., and no one has seen the comet; nor has the telegraph informed us that the earth has been hit to hurt, anywhere.

German Immigration.

ONE of the results of the recent Franco-Prussian war and the creation of the German Empire, is an increased immigration of Germans to this country. During July there arrived at the port of New York 11,335 of these steady-going, industrious, economical, money-saving people; and since January 1, 1872 nearly 79,000 have arrived—37,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1871. They are welcome!

Prof. Tyndall Coming.

IT is reported that Prof. Tyndall is to arrive in this country in October. He is one of the living men who have helped to popularize science—taught us how to value facts, and where and how to search for them. He will be welcomed when he comes; and more people will welcome him than are supposed to take an interest in science. This country is furnished with a larger number of quiet, patient, unostentatious searchers for truth than it is generally believed to have. We shall be glad if the advent here of such a man as Tyndall helps to develop the fact. For science must become popular if it gets its needed sustenance from the masses of the people.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Home News.

THE National Educational Association has been in session in Boston....Colfax and Wilson are stumping Indiana....The Cuban war vessel Pioneer was seized at Newport, on the 3d, by the United States....There have been political riots in Salt Lake and Memphis....Horace Greeley has been on a visit to Senator Sprague at Newport....David Dudley Field has been one of the witnesses at the Barnard trial at Saratoga....The iron steamship Richmond was launched at that city on the 5th....Judge Barnard, who is on trial at Saratoga, denies that he has any intention of resigning. He has made a statement in his own behalf. The trial approaches a close....The President and Cabinet have been invited to visit Chattanooga....The Japanese Embassy has sailed from Boston....Gov. Scott of South Carolina says the State debt is but $15,000,000....Horace Greeley is on a tour through New Hampshire and Maine....The President has been down Lake Champlain, to Lake George, Saratoga, etc....The sum of $283,000 is to be given to Lieut. Wm. B. Cushing and the crew which destroyed the Alberemarle.....Secretary Delano is seriously ill....The Barnard investigation at Saratoga has closed, and a verdict is soon expected....Senator Sumner has made a speech at Washington in response to a serenade from colored men....The President has had brilliant receptions at Glenn's Falls, Saratoga, Albany and Cohoes....Prof. Winchell of the University of Michigan has been elected President of the Syracuse University....Philadelphia is to have a new post-office on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets....The races at Buffalo, on the 9th, drew a crowd of 15,000 people....The Georgia State Agricultural Society had a narrow escape from repudiation by the State Legislature, recently....On the question of making the usual appropriation, the vote stood 57 to 51, which seems to indicate a low appreciation of the value of the State Agricultural Society by nearly one-half of the representatives of the State....Peaches in Northern Ohio are very plenty. A gentleman in Lake county recently sold a large crop of peaches at $1.25 per bushel, from the orchard.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE Summer horse races continue at Long Branch, and attract many New Yorkers....The Atlantic Yacht Club is on its annual cruise....In a sloop yacht-race between the Meteor and Bella on the 3d, for $1,000, the former won....The contest for the base-ball championship has continued all the week at Brooklyn, between the Boston, Mutual and Athletic Clubs....The City debt increased $1,000,000 during July....The liquor saloons are now closed on Sunday....Startling revelations have been made in relation to the treatment of patients at the Bloomingdale Asylum. The subject will come before the Courts....It is proposed to build a tunnel under Harlem River at the end of Seventh avenue and to throw a suspension bridge across the same river from Washington Heights....The City Hall is to be greatly enlarged....The granite fountain in City Hall Park rapidly approaches completion....The Grant men fired 100 guns on the 8th in honor of the N. C. election....There have been unusually brilliant displays of Northern lights the past week....It is now said the Kilpatrick-Jennings libel suit will be compromised....It is proposed to build two new serpentine boulevardes on the upper end of the island at a cost of from five to six millions of dollars....The Indians occupied fifteen rooms at the Grand Central Hotel. They left on the 10th for the Far West.....The Bloomingdale Asylum matter came before the courts on the 6th, when it was found that the Miss McCabe for whom a writ was served, had been sent to Blackwell's Island. Another writ for her appearance was granted....The Grand Jury has indicted Mr. Jennings of the Times for libel....The German Riflemen have held their annual shooting festival at Union Hill, N. J.....The Times has given nine excursions to the poor children of New York city; at the last one 800 children were taken to Rockaway beach....The French Band gave a farewell concert on the 9th, and the next day sailed for home....The police have discovered $25,000 worth of stolen silks, but have not found the thieves....Both political parties have been celebrating the victory in North Carolina.

Fires.

CAR shop at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 3d; loss, $50,000; four men were injured by a falling wall....Carriage factory and school house at Arlington, Mass., on the 3d; loss, $13,000....A planing mill in South Brooklyn, on the 3d; loss, $20,000.....The propellor M. R. Robertson has been burnt on Lake Huron; she was loaded with 16,500 bushels of wheat....A number of stores in Nashville, on the 5th; loss, $60,000....The Iowa elevator, in Chicago, on the 5th; it contained 180,000 bushels of corn; loss, $100,000....Mills in Farmington, Me., on the 6th; loss, $30,000....A planing mill and dwelling in Portsmouth, N. H., on the 6th; loss, $15,000....Seven houses and a church at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 5th; loss, $50,000....Saw mills and dwellings in Cincinnati, on the 6th; loss, $30,000....In Boston, on the 7th, Continental Sugar Refinery; loss, $250,000, with 100 men out of employment....A square in Cincinnati, on the 8th, bounded by Race, Elm, and Water streets, and the river; loss, $40,000....A furniture house in Steubenville, O., on the 8th; loss, $10,000.

Crimes.

JOHN SCHUBERT of Port Jervis, N. Y., committed suicide on the 5th....John Goffroy is to be hung at Buffalo, on the 27th of Sept., for the murder of Patrick Fahey....James Crothy was shot in San Francisco on the 5th, by a convict named Russell....Emily Faber committed suicide at Binghamton, N. Y., on the 3d....A Mrs. John Matthewson, near Yates City, Ill., was horribly murdered by some unknown man on the 5th.....John Boshart committed suicide at Fonda, N. Y., on the 6th....Nicholas C. Sennott of Chicago committed suicide in St. Louis, on the 6th....Geo. H. Evans, a graduate of West Point, shot a desperate burglar named Hegerling, in Pittsburg, Pa., on the 8th....Capt. John Stephens, aged 60, was beaten to death by a party of roughs, on the 7th, at Carsonville, near St. Louis.

Accidents, Disasters, Etc.

ON the 2d a rain flood near Binghamton, N. Y., drowned two children named Owens....A boy named Fisk was killed in a mill at Biddeford, Me., on the 3d....A. M. Best of Highgate, Vt., was drowned at Montpelier on the 3d....On the 2d, in Keokuk, Iowa, two buildings fell injuring seven people....Three men were fatally burned at St. Petersburg, Pa., on the 5th, by an oil well taking fire....A child named Callahan was burned to death in Lewiston, Me., on the 6th....Two men were smothered by choke-damp in a coal mine at Newburgh, Ind., on the 6th....Mrs. Wm. Dunham was killed by a locomotive near Mystic, Conn., on the 6th....A man named Rielly was burned to death in Meriden, Conn., on 7th....There was a railroad accident near Finksburg, Md., on the 7th. Fourteen persons were injured....on the 7th there was a collision near Humboldt, Tenn. Three negroes were killed, and five wounded.

Obituaries.

ADOLPH GUEHARLT, a leading journalist of Paris, on the 3d....Simeon Leland, the longtime proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, at New Rochelle, on the 3d, aged 59....Mrs. Phillip Van Rensselleer, a member of an old and wealthy N. Y. family, on the 3d....Hon. Jesse Olney, the Geographer, on the 30th ult., at Stratford, Conn., aged 74....Albert Kessenger of the Middletown (N. Y.) Press on the 5th, aged 23....Rev. Henry Fowler, a Western journalist, and clergyman at Auburn, on the 6th, at Vineyard Haven, Mass., aged 48....Martin McKay, a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis, and candidate for Senator....Prof. Geo. W. Eaton, D.D., LL.D., at Hamilton, N. Y., on the 3d.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE Mayor of Southampton has given Rear-Admiral Alden a garden party....Lieut. Dawson of the English expedition for Livingstone has sailed for home, *via* New York....The French held thanksgiving services on the 4th for the success of the new loan. The Assembly has taken a recess until November 11. Floods in the south of France have done much damage....The authenticity of the Livingstone letters has been established in England....Serious defeats of Spanish forces are reported from Cuba....The Board of Arbitration keeps its proceeding secret, so as not to have the news used in the stock markets....The King of Spain is on a tour through his country. President Thiers has congratulated him on his escape from the assassins....Some Mexicans have been making depredations on American soil....On the 5th, severe riots took place at Quebec, over the elections. The military were called out, and three men were shot....Sir Rondell Palmer has entertained the Geneva Board at dinner....On the 5th, six vessels belonging to Berwick, England, were capsized, and all on board were lost. Twenty lives have been lost by railway accidents, in England, recently. Lady Ashburton's residence has been destroyed by fire. Minister Schenck will soon give a ball to the officers of the American fleet and Mr. Stanley....It is estimated in Spain that 13,000 insurgents have been killed in Cuba....The Jesuits are leaving Prussia in great numbers. President Thiers has gone to the seaside. Several of the Arbitrators at Geneva are sick, and the Court has adjourned for a few days....The crew of Mr. Ashbury's yacht have struck for higher wages....The Pope has congratulated President Thiers on the success of the new French loan....A village on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus has been destroyed, and 1,000 families made homeless....The American Minister has left Mexico. The Mexican Congress will meet on Sept. 15. The funeral of Juarez was imposing. Some 70,000 people lined the streets. He was buried in the Pantheon....Gen. Diaz will go to San Francisco....Count Canongo is the new Governor of Havana....The rinderpest prevails in Germany and Prussia....President Lerdo of Mexico has granted a general amnesty to political prisoners....The case of the Shenandoah has been considered at Geneva....The British Parliament was prorogued on the 13th. The King of Spain has signed the decree abolishing slavery in Cuba....The Carlist prisoners have been sent to the Canaries....The meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, soon to take place, is to guarantee the peace of Europe. A great fire has raged at the famous Russian market town of Nijni-Novgord....The liberals were successful in the last election at Rome....Large numbers of London people have gone down the Thames to see the American fleet....The new docks at Belfast were opened on the 9th....Gen. Sherman has visited Warlwich Arsenal....The Americans at Geneva are said to have completed their case.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Dana Bickford, Esq., Pres't Bickford Knitting Machine Co.—*Most Esteemed Friend:* I write to inform you that it is now ten months since I purchased of thee a Bickford Family Knitting Machine, at our County Fair at Chilham. And after taking just that one hour's instruction, I commenced knitting on my machine for ten in family, besides a large circle of friends and neighbors, and I find no difficulty in knitting all sizes of stockings and socks for men, down to a child two years' old. I have knit heavy home-spun and factory-spun mixed yarn of all sizes; also Dexter's cotton, from Nos. 8 to 20. I find it a practical, working machine, both for men and women's wear. I can knit a pair of long stockings ready for use in one hour. I find it very durable and reliable, and think it will last me many years, with proper care; and would most cheerfully recommend it to all mothers and housekeepers as a great labor-saver. Only buy a Bickford Knitting Machine, and buy good yarn, and you will always have a plenty of good stockings, at half the expense you now have them. Most truly, thy friend—SARAH A. ROBINSON, Chatham Village, 8th mo. 1st, 1872.

Yeas and Neighs.—If horses could make themselves understood in human language, they would signify, by an universal "Yea," their assent to the statement that the Mustang Liniment is the best remedy extant for all these external ailments, and by a most emphatic "Neigh!" show their displeasure at any attempt to use any other preparation.

Most Wonderful Timekeeping.—Watch No. 1089—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me from December, 1868, to January 17th, 1870, its total variation being only two seconds in the entire time.—L. E. CHITTENDEN, Late Register, U. S. Treasury.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. Thos. L. Smith, Wellsville, New York, has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine eleven years, without any repairs, and one needle—No. 2—for nearly five years. See the new improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

THE Trade of the last week was active for the hot season. The importers are well employed, both in passing their Goods through the Custom House and in making sales to Jobbers and Country buyers. The Customs Duties since the first of August amount to $8,710,000, which, at the present average of the Tariff, reflects the sum of over $25,000,000 Foreign Merchandise marketed in ten days. Of course a considerable portion of this trade would have occurred in July, but for the postponement of the operation of the new Tariff.

The Exports of Domestic Produce from New York last week were to the value of $5,200,000. The Specie Export fell off to $377,000. The latter is now well over until next Spring, unless some unexpected disturbance occurs to financial affairs abroad.

The Bulls in the Gold Room continue to buy at 115¼ per cent., although without the support of an export demand. The large amount of Customs paid into the Treasury in Gold is their present reliance for keeping up the price. But of the receipts the Treasury has sold, since the first of August, $3,000,000, and paid out $2,100,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt. Exchange on London has fallen ¼@¾ per cent. below the Gold shipping point. The Banks have lost over $10,000,000 Gold Notes since the first of the month, chiefly drawn by their Depositors to pay Customs, but no effect is felt on the general Money Market, which is easy at 4@5 per cent. on call loan, and 6@7 per cent. on short mercantile discounts.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Aug. 5.	Aug. 10.
Capital	$87,151,000	$87,315,700
Loans	303,036,200	303,991,500
Gold and Greenbacks	78,977,600	72,709,600
Deposits	241,528,000	237,668,200
Circulation	25,357,200	27,313,000

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

U. S. 6s of 1881	118¼	N. Y. Central	96¾
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	115⅞	Erie	47
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	116¾	Lake Shore	89¼
U. S. 10-40s	113⅝	Rock Island	110¼
U. S. New 5s	112⅜	Northwest	73¾
U. S. Currency 6s	114	Do. Preferred	90
N. Y. Bounty 7s	109	St. Paul	54
Central Pacifics	102	Do. Preferred	78
Union Pacifics	88½	Ohios	43
Western Telegraph	10⅝	Union Pacific	34½
Pacific Mail	73	Adams Express	97
Tennessees	74½	United States Exp's	83
South Carolinas	28⅝	American Express	80
Virginias (new)	54	American Gold	115¼

There was a bearish feeling in the Stock Market through the week. Many of the Bull operators are in the country, and have left no one to take care of the market. The other party can sell prices down with some impunity while the hot weather lasts, but there seems to be no other reason why Railroad prices should go down. The crops throughout the country are highly prosperous, and the business over the Roads never larger than at present, in the Summer months.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,100,000	Meat, bbls	2,428
Oats, "	320,365	Flour, "	43,100
Wheat, "	200,000	Eggs, "	5,380
Rye, "	15,800	Cotton, bales	2,460
Barley, "	—	Hops, "	162
Malt, "	48,900	Wool "	1,485
Seed, "	220	Butter, pkgs	12,400
Beans, "	570	Cheese, "	71,200
Meal, bags	5,100	Lard, "	3,150
Peanuts "	500	Dried fruits, pkgs	213
Pork, bbls	278	Cut Meats "	2,540

Beans and Peas.—Sales are slow, and there is a weak tone to the market. Marrowfats are offered at important concessions, the stocks of this description being rather large for the season. There is considerable inclination to push off stock as rapidly as possible, and the indications are that a lower range of prices will be noted. For prime medium, $3.15@3.25; fair do., $2.65; prime marrowfats, $3.20@3.25; fair do., $3; prime kidney, $3.10@3.25; fair do. $2.30; red kidney, $1.90@2.80. Peas, green, $1.70@1.80; Southern B. E., per two-bushel bag, $2.25@2.50.

Beeswax.—The supplies of Western are larger, and it is with difficulty receivers are able to place them. Prices are easier and weak. Southern brings relatively better prices. Sales of Western at 35½@36c. and Southern at 36@37c.

Butter.—Fine Western express lots of butter have continued to sell, so to speak, briskly, and the few lots of State that would compare favorably with fancy

pails have also sold readily at full quotations. There is from various city sources considerable invitation to send us a more liberal supply of fine State stock. To prevent disappointment on the part of farmers who have small dairies that they do not wish to carry until Fall, we state that buyers who will pay the wide difference between choice Western and State butter, are quite as particular in their idea as to quality as they are in Winter months, and the simple fact of butter bailing as *State* does not alway give it the preference at this season. Common butter has been shipped to the extent of 400 firkins. Prices are not quotably altered since our last.

The quotations are:—State pails, choice, 28@30c. other, 22@26c.: State selections, 26@27c.; good to prime firkins, 24@26c.: do. half tubs, 24@26c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 18@19c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.

Cheese.—Shippers have been holding off during the week to watch the effect of the large supplies sent out. The arrivals here are less than one-half of those of the previous week, but the demand has fallen off even greater, and we are carrying over more stock than desired. At the close the cable quotes the price on the other side working down, and trade is also at a stand. There is no sale for common at any price, and for fine qualities for the few lots needed easier prices have been accepted. In the absence of animation in the market there are uniform prices, receivers have been very well satisfied with the way the market has ruled lately as in face of the largest supplies known here they have been able to carry unexpectedly full prices along and the little reaction at the close does not work so disadvantageously as in an ordinary run of the market. We quote State factory fine at 12½c.; good do. 11@12c.; common do. 9½@10c.; skimmed as low as 3c.; State dairy, 10½@11½c. for prime, fair do., 9½@10c.; Ohio factory 10½@11½c.

Cotton.—The market is ¼c. higher. The reports from the other side have been the main feature affecting it. Shippers have been able to take more stock. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Good Ordinary	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Low Middling	20¾	20¾	21¼	21¼
Middling	21¾	21¾	22¼	22¼
Good Middling	23¾	23¾	24¼	24¼

Eggs.—The market is in the buyers favor. The demand is checked by the abundance of fruit. Sales of Western at 15@16c.; State and Pennsylvania, 20@21c.; Jersey, 21@22c.; Canada, 19c.

Dried Fruits.—Small lots of the new crop are coming in, but the prices obtained do not indicate the ruling prices. Small lots of new apples have sold at 5@8c.; blackberries, 7@9c. Trade in the old crop is unimportant, and prices are entirely nominal. Raspberries, 23@25c.; apples, State, quarters, 8@9c.; extra sliced, 11@12c.; Southern, quarters, 6@7c.; do. fine sliced, 10c.; prime Western, 7@8c.; common Western, 6@8c.; unpeeled peaches, 5@6c. for quarters; 12@15c. for halves; peeled peaches, 17@19c. for North Carolina, 13@14c for Virginia, and 15@16c. for Georgia; plums, State, 27@28c.; blackberries at 8@8½c.; apples, Southern, sliced, 1872, 8@10; new cherries, 19@20c.

Flour.—Prices have been steadily advancing. The rise for the week is 50c. per bbl. The outward movement has not shown any increase, but the position of the market is mainly due to the remarkably small arrivals.

Superfine State	$5 95	@	6 35
Common extra do	6 50	@	7 05
Good to choice do	7 10	@	7 45
Fancy do	7 20	@	8 00
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	6 05	@	6 35
Extra do	6 90	@	7 15
Choice extra do	7 20	@	8 —
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 15	@	7 45
Trade brands do	7 50	@	9 —
Good to choice white wheat extras	8 05	@	9 —
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	8 —	@	10 25
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 65	@	9 50
Good to choice do	9 75	@	11 —
Extra Southern	7 50	@	9 85
Good to choice do	9 70	@	12 50
Rye, common to fine	4 10	@	5 00
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 —	@	—

Fresh Fruits.—Apples continue to overstock the market and the perishable nature of most of the varieties arriving at this time prevents any attempt at improved figures. Pears are in large supply, including a further invoice from California. A few fine plums are also in from the Pacific. Grapes are in market from the South and are in good salable condition. Peaches have been very plentiful during the past three days, the later receipts running small. Blackberries are hardly quotable in lots. Peanuts have advanced to $2.20 for prime Virginia, following another large movement. Apples, prime, $1.50@2.50; do., common, 75c@$1, Cal. Bartletts per box $3@6; Southern do., $2.50@3 per crate. Other pears, including Scooter, Bell and common, $2@1.50 per bbl. Ibex. Grapes, 15@17c.; other do., 10@12c. Peaches—Del., crates, prime, $1.75@2; fair, $1.37@1.50do.; do baskets, $1@1.25; N. J., do., 40@50. Whortleberries per bush. $1.50@2. Virginia watermelons per 100, $12@15; do. fancy, $25@50. Nutmegs per bbl., $2.50@3. Plums, common, $7@8 per bbl.; do. choice, $3@4 per push.

Grain.—Prices of wheat have advanced fully 15c. per bushel. The export inquiry has been good and the arrivals small. We quote at $1.62@1.63 for No. 2 Spring in store; $1.63@1.64 for No. 1 do.; $1.32@1.38 for Winter red Western; $1.60@1.63 for amber Western; $1.30@1.32 for white Western. Rye is quiet at 76c. for Western. Corn is firmer and moderately active. Sales at 64c.@65c. for steamer lots of Western mixed; 66c. for sailing do. Oats are quiet and firm, 44@45½c. for Western and 48@52c. for Ohio.

Hops.—The supplies are small, and high prices are ruling. The account from the growing crop are favorable in this State, but from other sections reports of fire-blight doing some damage.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 22@35; Eastern do., 22@30c.; Western do., 22@30c.; Yearlings do., '70, 10@30c.; Olds do., '69, 10@15c.; Bavarians, 15@75c.; English, 10@35c.

Hay and Straw.—The arrivals have been small the last week and prices have advanced. Sales at $1.10@1.15 for old shipping; $1.25@1.60 for retail qualities; salt, $1.05; clover, 80@90c. The best qualities of new sell at from $1.20@1.35 for retail, and $1.10 for shipping. Straw at $1.05@1.10 for long rye, 85@90c. for short rye; 75@80c. for oat.

Tobacco.—There has been an increased business from shippers, with prices very firm. Virginia common to good logs, 7½@8½c.; low to medium leaf, 9@10½c.; good to fine, 11@15c.; dark wrappers, 12@15c.; bright, 20@40c.; smokers, 12@17c.

New crop Kentucky.	Light Grades.		Heavy Grades.
Lugs	8½@ 9	c.	9 @ 9½c.
Common to medium leaf	9½@10		9½@10½
Good do	10½@11		11 @12½
Fine do	11½@12½		13 @14
Selections	13 @14		15 @16
New crop Seedleaf.			
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	14 @16		
seconds	26 @35		
New York State running lots	10 @13½		
Pennsylvania do medium	12 @14		
fair	15 @17		
fine	18 @22		
Ohio, running lots	10½@15		
Wisconsin and Western	8½@10		

Vegetables.—There is an easy feeling in potatoes and $2 is extreme for loads.

Early Rose, bbl., $2@2.25; Jackson White, $1.20@1.50. Tomatoes, $1.00; Squash, ₱ bbl., $1.25@2.25, white and yellow. Cucumbers, ₱ bbl., 25c.@$1. Turnips, ₱ bbl., $1@1.50. Large Dutch cabbages, $10@12. Green corn, ₱ 100, 75c.@$1.25. Marrow squash, ₱ bbl., $1.25@1.50. Onions, ₱ bbl., $2.50@3.

Poultry and Game.—There has been a light trade in live poultry but at the close there is more doing, and prices are firmer. Woodcock continues scarce and sell readily at $1.28@1.31 per pair. Turkeys, N. J., 18@21c. ₱ lb; Western, do., 18@20c. ₱ lb; Spring chickens, Western, 40@50c. ₱ pair; N. J., do., 19@20c. ₱ lb; Fowls, N. J., 17@18c. ₱ lb; Western do., 15@16c. ₱ lb; Roosters, 9@10c. ₱ lb; Ducks, N. J., $1@1.25 per pair; young do., 75c.@1 per pair; Western do., 75c.@$1 per pair; Geese, N. J., young, $2.50@2.75 per pair; Western do., $1.50@2 per pair.

Provisions.—Mess pork is gaining strength, and a few sales have been made at $13.75 for round lots for Aug., and $13.80 for jobbing parcels, a fair trade in the latter way. Prime mess quoted with fall $12.50; extra prime, $10.75@11. Beef is quiet for tierce, and there is only a moderate trade in bbls. There are no beef hams in first hands. We quote plain mess, bbls., $8@10; extra mess, do., $10@12; prime mess, tcs., $12@11; India mess, do., $17@20. Cutmeats are selling steadily at very full figures Bacon firm, with good export orders, city sellers largely ahead. Long clear at 7¾ @8c.; short do. scarce, 8¾c.; short rib, 7½@. We quote city smoked hams, 15@18c.; city smoked shoulders, 8½@9c.; pickled bellies, boxed, 7@7½c.; do. loose, 7@7½c.; pickled hams, Western, 13@14c.; do. city, 14@15½c. Western hams, in tight tcs., 12@13c., according to brand; pickled shoulders, 8½@8¾c.; shoulders in dry salt, boxed, 5¾@6c.; fresh hams, 12½@13½c. Lard has reacted, and with a very moderate offering prices are firm at the advance. Contract is held at 9c. for Aug.; for Sept. 9c. is freely bid. *New*: Shipping quoted at 8¾@8¾c. There has been a large German demand for kettle rendered Western; sales, 2,000 tcs., at 9¾@9½c.; city is higher, selling, to be made, at 9¾c. at the close. Tallow is steady at 9½c. for city, and 8¾@8¾c. for common to prime country; stearine, in tcs., 10¾c.

Wool.—The tone of the market is a trifle better, with a fair inquiry. We quote fleeces at 65@68c. for New York, March; 63@68c. for Ohio; 60@63c. for Indiana and Wisconsin; 55@61c. for Illinois; 10@40c. for Texas fine, 30@35c. for do., coarse. Pulled, 61@68c. for extra.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10, 1872.

THERE has been no excitement in live stock during the past week, the supplies being quite large. The peach season is now fairly opening in its greatness, and meats are usually lower during its hight. The weather has been hot during the past few days, necessitating much care in preserving meats. Trade is generally in a healthy condition, with good feed both here and at the West. Our stock has been largely of the "lean kine" during the week just ended.

Beeves.—We are having too many cattle to keep prices at the high figures of last week. And still there is not much decline on fat droves, but the market has been largely stocked with coarse Texans. That extensive shipper, N. Morris, who sent over 2,400 cattle here last week, had 577 Texans in one shipment of 1,020 head. Other parties sent in freely, so that the ordinary buyers of this class of cattle had the market very much to their own liking. Some of the rough Texans were sold on the scales at 7½c., and the fat ones only reached 9c., making a decline of about 1c. on this kind. There are comparatively few butchers who buy Texans, and they could not use all that were offered. New men had to be coaxed in, and the cattle were given them at low prices. Besides the large run of Illinois and Texan cattle, many droves are coming from Kentucky. They are mostly large and well fed steers, giving good satisfaction to the buyer. The market is rather weak at close, with a decline of ½@¾c. on natives and 1c. on Texans. Fair to good cattle generally sell at 12c@12¾c.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 3.
Extra	12 @12¾	12¾@13
Good	11½@12	12 @12½
Fair	10½@11	11 @11½
Ordinary	9 @10	10 @10½
Poor	8 @8½	8½@9

Hogs.—With heavy receipts the market has fluctuated, with a downward tendency. Sales begin to be made all'ive again. One car line Ohio reached 5¾c., a few days ago, but 5c. would be a full price for them to-day. Two cars rough Michigan were sold; one at 4¾c., and the other at 4½c. Dressed are worth 6@6½c.

Milch Cows.—There is no change in the situation, nor can there be much improvement while so many are sent here for sale, and milk sells at only $1@1.25 per 40-quart can. Trade very slow at $30@70 as extremes, the average being about $50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep are not over plenty, and are no lower, but sell rather slower. Still, all are worked off at 5@6c. for very thin to scarcely medium, and 6½@7c. for fair to prime, small sales of extras being made at 7½c. Lambs are lower, and it is not an easy matter to sell stock as fast as it arrives. Thin lots go at 7@7½c.; medium to good at 8@9c., and not many prime over 9½c. A few extra State, of 65@70 lbs., will bring 10c. One small lot of 70 lbs., very fine, even reached 10½c., but this is not a quotable price. Sales of 49 lb. Ohio lambs were made at 7c.

Veal Calves.—These reached the turning point soon after last report. The best are now selling at 9½c., with too few exceptions at 10c. to take note of. Fair milk calves are worth 9c., with common at 8c. There are many half fed veals sold at 6@7c., while the real grassers are only worth 3@4c. Sales were made at 2½c. They go hard, the bulk at 5@6 per head, and should be kept at home for the present.

LATEST. Monday, August 12, 4 P. M.—Beeves. Arrivals to-day, 171 cars at Communipaw, 18 at 130th St., and 31 at Weekawken, making 1,515 for the present market. Trade was very lively, and prices advanced 5@½c. from Saturday, 13½c. being easily reached for fat lots. Some good 4 cwt. Texans were sold at 10½c., with poor at 8½c. The close was very strong and stimulating to drovers.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 5 car loads at Communipaw, 31 at 130th St., and 18 at 40th St., making 10,235 on sale. Sheep are rather weak, good lots selling at 6½c., and some poor at 5c. Lambs are still lower, the best 70lb. State selling at 9c. Extra Jerseys would bring 9½c. if on sale.

Hogs. Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 30 car loads at Communipaw and 32 at 130th St., making 6,867. There was a little improvement, dressed selling at 5¾@6¾c. One car line Ohio sold alive at $5.15 per cwt., and 2 cars rough Ind. at 4½c.

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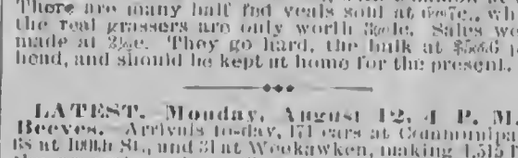

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This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width, with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. Decatur, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

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of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Hourglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,200,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., AND PAUL S. FORBES OF NEW YORK; BENJ. E. BATES OF BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS OF PHILADELPHIA, AND G. M. PULLMAN OF CHICAGO.

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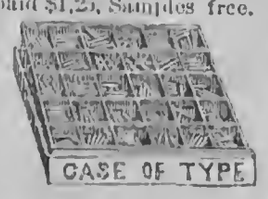

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

TREASURER SPINNER is quite sick.

PRESIDENT THIERS does his own writing.

VANDERBILT'S income is stated at $12,000 a day.

THE Mikado of Japan will visit this country.

J. R. OSGOOD, the Boston publisher, has gone to Europe.

IK MARVEL is building a new house at Edgewood Conn.

NATHANIEL ROTHSCHILD is writing a history of his family.

MATILDA FLETCHER is stumping Nebraska for General Grant.

MADAME RISTORI'S daughter will soon be married in Paris.

PROF. FAWCETT, the liberal member of Parliament, is blind.

CURTIS GUILD, of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, is seriously ill.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS once edited the Republican in Boston.

BLANTON DUNCAN will start a new Democratic paper in Louisville, Ky.

THE brother of the King of Portugal has made his appearance as a tenor.

THE Emperor of Germany has a private rent roll of two million of thalers.

MR. TENNYSON and Mr. Gladstone recently talked Homer for four hours.

GEN. GARFIELD has invited the President to visit Cleveland, O., during the State fair.

CARLOTTA is said to have been made crazy because the Pope refused to pardon her husband.

JOHN T. ALEXANDER, the cattle king of Illinois, has paid his debts, amounting to $1,027,000.

DR. MACLEOD had his body enveloped in his shepherd tartan plaid, when robed for the grave.

BARON VON HOLDENDORFF of Berlin has entertained Rev. Dr. Bellows at breakfast in London.

PROF. HENRY ADAMS of the *North American Review* has gone to Europe with his son and wife.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S family was intensely pained on the publication of Ward Lamon's book.

MISS SARAH P. MORRISON has been elected alumni orator of the State University of Indiana.

H. W. BEECHER is willing to accept the degree of L. B., lover of birds. This does not include crows.

THE widow of Lieut.-Gov. Dunn has been appointed keeper of the city archives of New Orleans.

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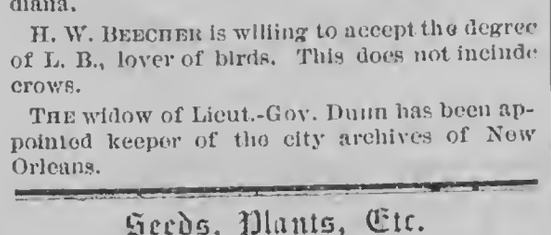

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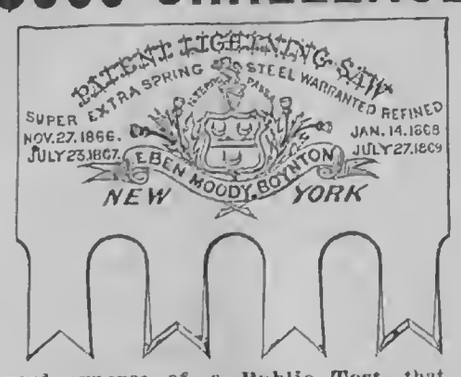

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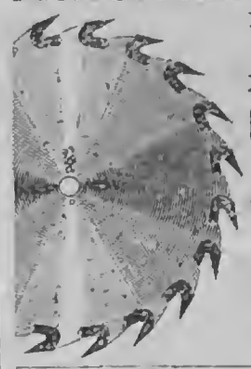

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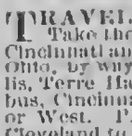

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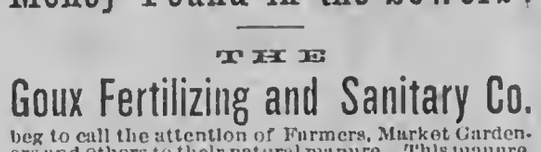

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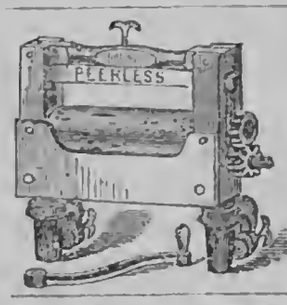

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— Kansas has 2,000 school-houses.

— Chicago has 1,000 colored voters.

— Paris is overrun with counterfeit gold coin.

— Maryland manufactures 30,000 bales of cotton.

— A set of paper car-wheels will run 160,000 miles.

— The barley harvest has commenced in Minnesota.

— Harbors of refuge are to be built on Lake Huron.

— The Profile House, White Mountains, has 400 guests.

— Milwaukee will ship twenty million of bricks this year.

— Jamestown, N. Y., is sending cane-seated chairs to California.

— The cochineal insect is now largely raised in the Canary Islands.

— The gold leaf on the new Albert memorial at London, cost £4,000.

— About 5,000 feet of the Hoosac tunnel remain to be completed.

— Several deaths from drowning have already taken place at Cape May.

— The taxable property of California amounts to eight hundred millions.

— Cornwall, Vt., will send 30,000 bushels of onions to market this year.

— Deaths from Bright's disease are said to be multiplying in this country.

— Six hundred and forty-three divorces were granted in Indiana last year.

— Two and a quarter million stoves will be made in this country this year.

— The Japanese are anxiously looking for a cable across the Pacific Ocean.

— Middle Tennessee raises this year eleven millions of bushels of peanuts.

— In May last 25,000 bisons were killed south of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

— The New York Weekly is said to have reached a circulation of 300,000.

— The Grand Army of Massachusetts distributed $78,000 last year for charity.

— New Jersey will have one of the largest peach crops this year over known.

— All the bricks in the City of New York would not make the great pyramid.

— A valuable collection of fossils is being arranged at the Central Park Museum.

— The colored people of San Francisco will test their rights in the public schools.

— The Japanese Embassy was deeply interested in the Boston Fire Department.

— Boston has sent to Africa in the last six months, 439,500 gallons of Medford rum.

— Oberlin College and the University of Michigan, have each more students than Yale.

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Societies, Etc.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

The Building will be ready for the Reception of Articles

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26,

And will be opened to the Public

On Wednesday, Sept. 4,

At 12 O'Clock M.

☞ Circulars and applications for Space can be had at the Rooms of the

Institute, No. 22 Cooper Building.

The Managers especially urge that Exhibitors will have their articles located with as little delay as possible, so that the Exhibition will be complete on the day of opening.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1872.

AT ELMIRA,

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4.

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

☞ ENTRIES may be made at any time until Aug. 31st, after which no entries, except of Fruits and Flowers, will be received.

☞ PREMIUM LISTS are now ready, and will be forwarded by mail to all applicants.

The Society having been enabled, by the liberality of the citizens of Elmira and Chemung County, to enter (under an arrangement by which the Fairs are to be held at that city once in three years) upon permanent grounds, with permanent buildings, can this year offer better and more ample accommodation to Exhibitors than ever before.

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THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Pennsylvania State Ag'l Society,

For 1872,

Will be Held at the City of Erie,

Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 17th, to continue Four Days.

The competition is coextensive with the United States and Provinces, and the citizens of the several States and the Dominion are cordially invited to compete for our prizes. There is no Entry Fee charged. For Premium Lists, and other information, apply to either of the undersigned, at Harrisburg, until August 20th, after which date headquarters will be at Erie.

JACOB R. EBY, President.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.
ELBRIDGE McCONKEY, Cor. Secretary.
Harrisburg, Pa., June 1, 1872.

Northern Ohio Fair.

THE

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OF THE

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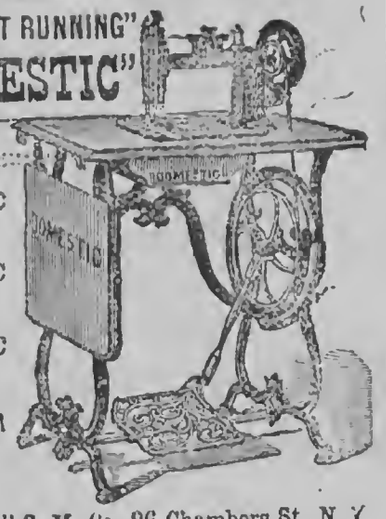

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We continue to sell at par, adding accrued interest, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Track-laying on the Road is now progressing at the rate of two miles a day, through the most fertile prairie region of Dakota. On the completion of this season's contracts, there will be FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN miles of the main line in operation, uniting Lake Superior with the Missouri River, and securing the large traffic of the Northwest. This amount of Road also entitles the Company to Ten Million Four Hundred Thousand Acres of Land, located in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and in the Columbia Valley on the Pacific Coast. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the Road, its Traffic and Franchise, and on the entire Land Grant received from the Government. The rate of interest is Seven and Three-Tenths Gold, equivalent to about Eight and a Quarter per cent. in currency. Believing the security to be ample and the rate of interest satisfactory, we recommend these bonds as a desirable investment. Holders of U. S. 5-20s and high-priced corporate securities may materially increase both their principal and their interest income by exchanging for Northern Pacifics.

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TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

is driving them out of use. It is the mildest and most genial of all laxatives. Instead of weakening the stomach and bowels, it gives them tone and vigor. Other purgatives leave the excretory passages in an unnatural condition, and new concretions gather there, often more difficult to remove than those that have been violently expelled. The Seltzer Aperient, on the contrary, establishes a regular habit of body. As an appetizer and exhilarant, it is far superior to any "Bitters," and its purifying influence on the vitiated animal fluids excels that of any blood depurient in the Materia Medica. And then, how delicious! Sold by all Druggists.

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"EAGAN'S COMPOSITION."

(Patented March 5, 1867.)

Used in laying streets, roadways, sidewalks, in lining cellars, cisterns, vats, and in the manufacture of sewers and sewer-pipe, water-pipe, drain-pipe, gas-pipe, roofing and architectural ornaments.

STREETS.

Eagan's improved Macadam pavement for streets is destined to take the place of all other forms of pavement, for the reasons, viz:

It is cheaper, more durable, more easily and perfectly repaired. Is impervious to water, and no atmospheric change will affect it.

It is free from mud and dust, and is noiseless.

It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

DURABILITY.

The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

SIDEWALKS.

Eagan's Composition is peculiarly adapted for sidewalks and lawn walks, private roadways, gutters, etc. It can be made into blocks and laid in squares or diamond form, or made one continuous sheet, covering arched work more perfectly than the largest flagstone, and at one-fourth the expense.

Walks made of it have a smooth, hard and even surface, pleasant to walk upon, always clean and free of ice, and of as great durability as if made of the best flagstone. Sidewalks made under Eagan's patent cost but little if any more than if made of plank, and are as durable as rock.

ROOFING,

Made of this composition, is far superior to the common felt roofs that are made of gravel, felt, coal-tar and pitch. The latter is liable to run in warm climates and to crack in cold. By the peculiar chemical combinations in this composition both of these objections are obviated, and a roof produced equal to slate, at a cost of about one-third as much per square.

CELLAR BOTTOMS AND SIDES,

Lined with this composition, from one to two inches thick, keep perfectly dry and warm in winter and cool in summer, and are rat and vermin proof.

FLOORS.

Floors made of it may be painted any color; and are as pleasant to tread upon as if made of wood.

CISTERNS AND VATS.

Eagan's Composition is impervious to water and insoluble in acids, making it just the thing for lining vats in breweries and manufactories of most kinds. It is equally well adapted for cisterns, much better than the best hydraulic cements, and not subject to decay from any cause.

PIPING.

Piping made of Eagan's Composition has been in use for five years in San Francisco, Cal., where it was first invented. It has given entire satisfaction, almost entirely superseding all other kinds of piping for sewers or drains. It is easily and cheaply made, and has the advantage of being made in any place without a great outlay of money for machinery, tools, buildings or materials.

Pipes can be made of any required size, are cheaper, and will sustain a greater external or internal pressure than any other kind of cement pipe.

CEMENT.

As a cement it is acknowledged, by scientific men who have examined it, to be the strongest known. A wall built of brick or stone, and this cement used as a mortar, would be perfectly solid as if made of a solid rock.

SEA WALLS.

Sea walls can be built with this material in combination with broken rock, more rapidly and cheaper than in any other way.

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First premiums have been awarded to Eagan's Composition from the following Fairs:

California State Fair, at Sacramento, Cal., 1868.
Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, 1868.
Sonoma County Fair, at Petaluma, Cal., 1869.
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, at St. Louis, 1869.
New Jersey State Fair, 1870.
It has been exhibited at no other Fairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

OFFICE OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, St. LOUIS, Mo., 28th March, 1871.

This specimen of Pacific Concrete, (Eagan's Patent,) was taken from the Union Street Railroad of St. Louis, Mo., where it has been in use since December, 1869. Since that date the teams of the railroad have passed over that portion of the track where the concrete is used, 300 *times each day*, while that same portion of the track is constantly used by other teams and vehicles of the city. This pavement has received no repairs whatever, and shows but little wear after constant use for sixteen months (now 22 months). In summer it is free from dust, and in winter brings with it no inconvenience from snow and ice. The Macadamizing at either end of this block of concrete is renewed three times each year, is soft and wet when much water is used, and in all probability will require such renewing for several years to come before the concrete needs repairing. The block of Pacific Concrete in the track of the Union Railroad has given entire satisfaction. WM. STORK, Sup't.

This Company will take contracts in any city of the United States to make Macadamized Pavements, and will guarantee them to last twenty years, and keep them in repair for a small percentage. Will also supply orders for Drain, Sewer, Water and Gas Pipe. Roofing for sale.

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☞ All communications should be addressed

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EXCELSIOR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS. ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 8. WHOLE NO. 1178. | NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUG. 24, 1872. | PRICE SIX CENTS. $2.50 PER YEAR.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by D. D. T. MOORE, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.]

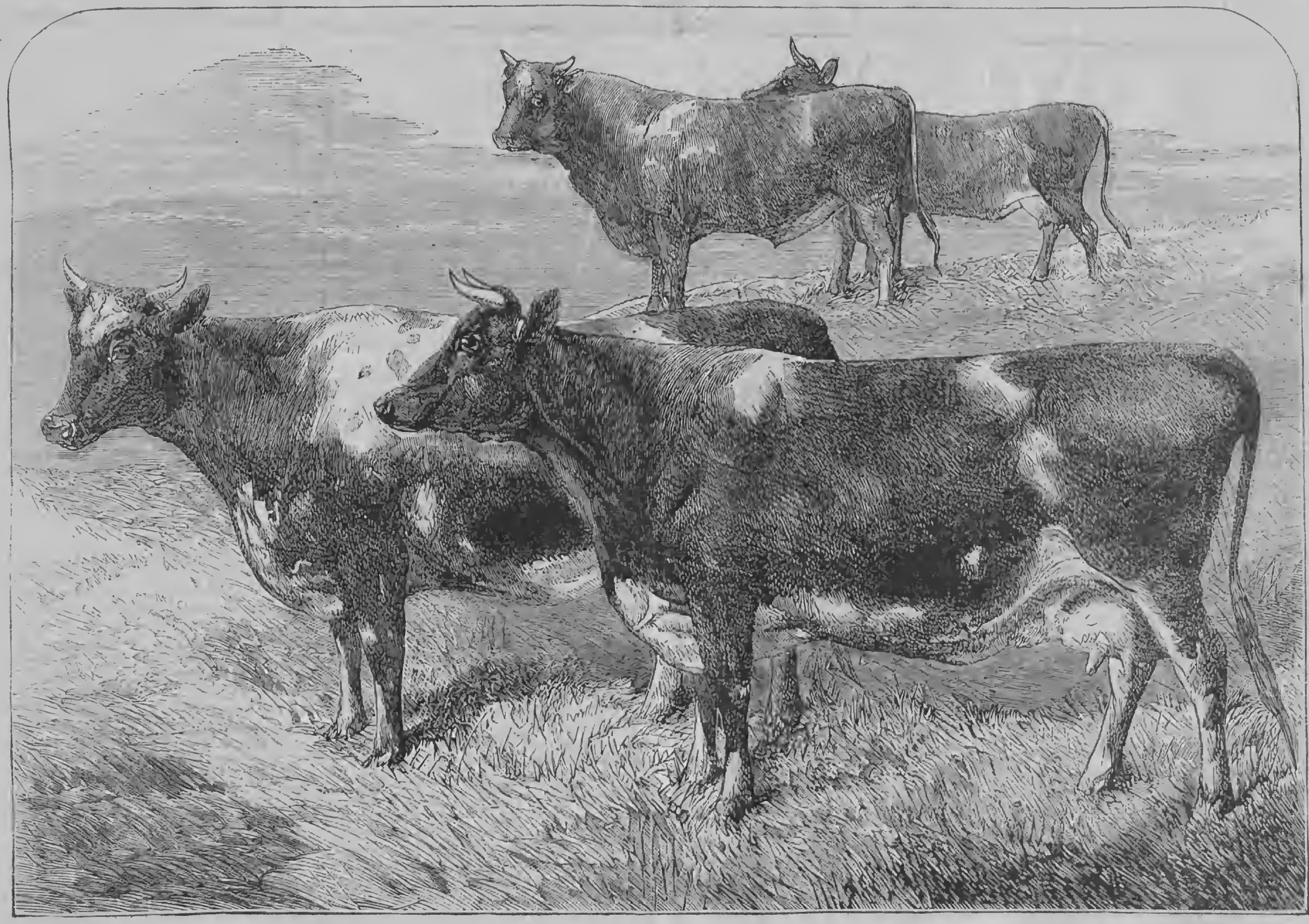
The Herdsman.

THE BRETON BREED OF CATTLE.

About ten years ago Breton cows were largely introduced into England by Mr. Baker of Chelsea, with the guarantee that they would suit small families better than the Alderney, from their superior hardiness of constitution and their requiring less food in proportion to the milk given by them. The number imported was quite sufficient to test the qualities of these cattle, and at first sight their almost total neglect in the present day would lead to the impression that their asserted superiority for the purpose of the small dairy was not founded on fact. We believe, however, that these two contradictory positions are reconcilable, and that the good qualities of the Breton cow have been little, if at all, overrated. In the first place, the cattle disease regulations have to some extent interfered with their importation; but we are inclined to believe that the true explanation is that there is always a great difficulty in procuring the male to carry on the breed, for the cow is too small to be safely crossed with any English bull, and consequently either both sexes must be kept by each gentleman who wishes to try the breed, or the milk must soon be lost. Hence it is not surprising that this little cow should now be rarely met with in England.

They are various in color, but all show their distinctive characteristics. They are extremely hardy, and can be well kept on hay and water in any small shed at a cost of 6d. a day. One gentleman who has carefully carried out the experiment finds that the keep of one Alderney is equal to four Brittany cows. They appear to have no vice, but are gentle and tame. They give from four to twelve quarts of milk per day, namely, from four to six quarts with their first calf, and six to eight quarts with their second, &c., and are at their best with the third calf; but in one case a cow two years old, with her first calf, only gave eight quarts of milk per day. The milk is rich in quality; the result of a test-glass gave 17 per cent. of cream, which is about one-sixth, or say six quarts of milk will give one quart of cream. Their qualities have now been well tested, and their purchasers express satisfaction and admiration. They do not vary in the quantity of milk they give, but hold on for some months with a good average quality. They are very docile, easily managed, and invaluable to any one that has a little grass. They are universally admired for their diminutive size, being from 36in. to 38in. high; and for all small farms from 2 acres they are specially adapted. They are doubtless the original stock of the Channel Islands breed, generally known as Alderneys. The latter have had the advantage of richer pasture, pampering with various kinds of food, and a more genial climate; and are proportionately more valuable, although little increased in size. Their yield of milk exceeds in quantity and quality, I believe, that of any other breed, certainly in proportion to their size. Extreme cases show that from sixteen to seventeen pounds per week of butter have been made from the milk of one cow. They are milked three times a day. Each cow requires about one and three-quarters English acres of grass land, and is fed during winter from the beginning of November on mangold wurzel, turnips, parsnips, and hay.

The average hight of the pure-bred animal from the sterile upland districts of this country may be stated at about 36 inches—sometimes as low as 32 inches—and occasionally, on superior pasture, up to 39 or 40 inches. As to their price, that of course depends on quality, state of markets, &c., and expenses of transport, whether in larger or smaller lots, and other circumstances. On an average, however, a useful, well-bred cow, carrying her second calf, could be delivered in England for £14 to £15. As to the probable result of crossing with other breeds of cattle, nothing but actual experiment could afford satisfactory reply. Crossing of breeds is nine times out of ten a mere lottery, and better avoided, unless in such a case as that of a given animal, possessing along with certain good qualities sundry defects, which it may be desirable to obliterate or diminish by admixture with some other breed possessing analogous good qualities, and a nearer approach to perfection in those other points in which the other is faulty. Such judicious crossing has



THE BRETON BREED OF CATTLE.

obtained for Great Britain the noted excellence of very many of her races of domestic animals; while on the other hand an absurd mania for promiscuous mongrelising has produced in France the lamentable yet ridiculous results that any practical man might have assumed as the consequence of mixing together breeds utterly different in nature, or habits, or specialty of production, and without consideration of the new blood infused being adapted or not to the climate, soil, or culture of the district into which the breed is to be introduced.

MARCHADOUR ZAOUT, a gentleman who lived in Brittany many years, says:—My own opinion—and I give it for what it may be worth—is, that this animal, defective only in size, is susceptible of all amelioration needful by a judicious selection of parents from its own pure blood, and thereafter good keep of the calf from its earliest age, instead of the all-but-starvation it has now to undergo at the hands of the near-sighted peasant proprietor almost up to the period of its maturity. My advice therefore would be to let well enough alone, so far as improvement of this breed goes, by any crossing whatsoever, and in fact, its smallness of size is a desideratum to many people—for from what other source can the owner of a mere plot of ground obtain a fair supply of home-produced milk and butter?

CATTLE RAISING ON THE PLAINS.

BY GEN. JAMES S. BRISBIN.

IT was late in the afternoon of a chilly day that DR. LATHAM took me in his wheezy old buggy, and we started for the grazing grounds south of Laramie City, Wyoming Territory. In an hour we were among the herds. First we came upon the warders or stragglers who, like sentinels, keep watch over the main body. Then we got among the families—groups of six, ten, a dozen, and finally the great mass of the cattle. Stalwart Durham calves raised their heads from the dry, crisp grass, and wondering what on earth so strange a thing as a buggy could be, gazed for a moment with staring eyes, and then, with head and tail erect, galloped away across the prairie. Ponderous bulls, that had cost their owners hundreds of dollars each, lumbered slowly out of the way, while mild-eyed and demure-looking cows gathered in circles around us. The young bulls roared, the heifers kicked up their heels and scampered away, while dams hastened to gather their little families together, as if fearful we had come to rob them of their pretty calves.

I noticed one monster bull, and near him a fine cow with four calves—one three-year old, one two-year old, and two little fellows, the latter evidently being twins. The bull, the Doctor told me, had been bought in Ohio at a cost of $500. He was a full-blooded Durham, and as fine an animal as I had ever seen.

So we rode on for miles and miles, and still the cattle stretched out as far as we could see. It was a grand sight—this herd of three thousand cows, eighteen hundred calves and fifty bulls! What an endless mass of beef for one man to own, and yet I was told that the gentleman who owned this herd had three others equally as large.

The cattle I saw on the Laramie Plains were all fat, and many of them fit for the butcher's block. They were of all sizes, from the great 2,000 pound bull to two weeks' old calves. We saw one little fellow just brought into the world, who was taking his first steps on the prairie, and I got out to observe him, but the Doctor hurried me back into the buggy, for the dam shook her head so resolutely and looked so wicked, we thought it time to be going. She was a half-breed Texan, with short, sharp horns, and the Doctor said these cows were very dangerous when with their young.

It was curious to observe the habits of these cattle—like buffaloes, they run in families, the cows keeping their calves with them until they are three or four years old. I saw a dam with sons and daughters larger than herself, but still she kept them under her care, and watched over them with all the solicitude of a mother. If they disobeyed, she punished them, and they submitted like well-trained children.

In the middle of the day they leave the high grounds, and go to the river bottoms for water, and at four o'clock, P. M., go back again on the hills to feed on the rich gramma and bunch grass. They run in families and little herds of six, eight, and ten, and these stick together like chosen friends. In traveling to water, they frequently go three or four miles, and, like the buffalo, march in single file, wearing deep ruts in the earth. At night they sleep in groups, and, if possible, find a sandy place for beds. When they go for water, the cattle, after drinking, always return to the point from whence they started out, no matter where they may go afterward.

It would be impossible to describe all the herds I saw during a two weeks' journey on the plains, and I can only give your their whereabouts, numbers, and, in some cases, the names of their owners.

On Laramie Plains are 15,000 stock cattle, 1,800 calves and 1,000 brood mares, owned by Edward Creighton & Co. of Omaha, making a total of 17,800 head owned by the one Company, and besides this stock they have 3,500 head at Horse Creek, and 800 head at North Platte. Dr. Latham and Captain Coates, U. S. Army, have 4,000 head of fine stock cattle and calves on the plains near Laramie. L. Filmore, Division Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has 300 stock cattle and 100 milch cows, on the Laramie Plains. Mr. Haley and Carmichael, have 300 American cattle and 700 stock cattle near Laramie. Clarence King and N. R. Davis of California, have at Lone Tree, Nebraska, 131 miles West of Omaha, 500 stock cattle. Mr. Bennett has at Elk Mountain, 400 head of stock cattle. Elk Mountain is above Laramie and near Fort Steel, 697 miles West of Omaha. Thomas and Hay of Cheyenne, have at Lone Tree, 150 head. J. W. Iliff of Cheyenne, has on Crow Creek and the Platte, 12,000 head. Of these, 4,000 are beeves, 2,000 milch cows, 3,000 calves and 3,000 stock cattle. Iliff has sold annually 3,500 beeves. He can put on the market 4,000 head per year and not decrease his herd. The average price of fat steers, at $20 per head, gives him an annual income from his herd of $80,000. D. & J. Snyder of Cheyenne have, at Crow Creek, 5,000 head of beef and stock cattle.

J. H. Durbin & Brother have on Horse Creek 600 head; F. Landon, at Pole Creek, 200; Tracy & Hutchison, do., 700; J. M. Carey & Bro., on Crow Creek, 700; Nuckolls & Gallagher, of Cheyenne, on the Platte, 3,000; Frank Ketchum, do., do., cows, 150; W. D. Pennock, do., do., do., 40; James A. Moore, do., Pole Creek, 1,300; W. G. Bullock, of Fort Laramie, on Horse Creek, 4,000; Texas Owner, on do., 1,50'; Milner & Davis, 200; Mr. Farrel, on Laramie River, 300; Mr. Tracy, on Muddy Creek, 500; Mr. Whitcomb, beef cattle, on Box Elder, 1,000; Duncan, Perry & Short, U. S. A., on Horse Creek, 2,400; Keith & Barton, on North Platte, 3,000; Mr. Brown, yearlings, do., 1,300; Major Walker, stock cattle, do., 500; Coe & Carter, do., do., 9,000; Taylor, Gayloid & Co., stock and beef, Cache L Poudre, 5,000; D. C. Tracy, of Pine Bluff, stock cattle, Pine Bluff, 700; E. Coffy & Co., stock cattle, Sabylle Creek, 350; Mr. Powell, do., North Fork of Laramie, 1,500; Benj. Mills, do., Chugwater, 400; R. Whalen, do., do., 250; John Phillips, do., do., 250; Mr. Simpson, do., do., 100; H. B. Kelley, do., do., 750; John Hinton, do., do., 125; W. G. Bullock, do., do., 125; F. M. Phillips, do., do., 2,100; Adolph Curry, do., North Platte, 1,000; Dickey & Sloan, American, Muddy Creek, 80; Mantle & Bath, stock cattle, on Little Laramie, 400; Patterson & Bros., on the Bijou (Platte River), 8,000; John Hitson, on the Platte, 900; Reed & Wyatt, do., 1,000; Mr. Baily, on the South Platte, 400; Mr. Geary, on the Platte, near Greeley Colony, 300; Mr. Lemons, do., do., 400; Mr. Ashcraft, do., do., 400; Mr. Munson, do., do., 800; Mark Boughton, at Junction of the Platttes, 2,500; Bent & Bros., on the Platte, near McPherson, 1,000. In addition to these vast herds, amounting, in the aggregate, to over 100,000 head, there are, on Big Thompson, five herds of various size.

I saw many flocks of sheep, the largest herds of these animals being at the following points:—Edward Creighton & Co., on the Laramie Plains, 10,000; Winslow & Co., do., 1,500; Sargeant, Thomas & Co., do., 2,000; Moulton & Co., do., 2,000; Dana & Boswell, do., 1,000; Judge Kingman, on Crow Creek, 3,000; James Moore, on Lodge Pole, 9,000; Mr. Maynard, at Lone Tree, 1,500; General King & Co., U. S. A., 1,000; Party from Socco, Mexico, 2,000: Emory Boston, 3,000; Mr. Carmichael, 200; Mr. Bailey, on the South Platte, 2,000; Mr. Munson, at Greeley Colony, 3,000. Making a total of 41,200.

In Mr. MOORE'S herd of 9,000 head on the Lodge Pole, were 3,000 lambs quite young. I was told the ewes of this flock would raise 6,000 lambs annually; that the flock would shear 65,000 pounds of wool each Spring, worth on an average $30,000. Mr. MOORE has already invested $300,000 in sheep, and is inclosing an immense ranche, having built over five miles of fence during the past year. Sheep raising on the Plains, North and West of Colorado, is as yet an experiment, and it is by no means certain it will prove a success. The number of cattle on the plains has more than doubled during the past year, and notwithstanding the late and unexampled hard winter, the herds seem to be doing very well.

Land Department.

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

AT this date (August, 1872,) regular freight and passenger trains have been running for six months on schedule time over the main line of the Northern Pacific Road, from Duluth to the Eastern border of Dakota, 252 miles; the track is laid and construction trains now run a considerable distance westward across Dakota; and about the middle of October the Road is to be completed and in operation to the Missouri river, 200 miles from the west line of Minnesota, and 452 miles west of Lake Superior.

On the Pacific coast, in Washington Territory, a finished section of 25 miles, has been in regular operation for some months, and an additional extent of 40 miles is now approaching completion—making 65 miles at the western end that will be in running order the present season. This will give a total of 517 *miles of Road* put in operation in a little more than twenty-four months from the date of beginning work, notwithstanding the necessary delays of the first year attendant upon the prosecution of thorough preliminary surveys and the selection of the best line through a densely wooded region.

A better idea of the real magnitude of the work accomplished, will be conveyed by stating that the portion of the Northern Pacific Road, now approaching completion, is considerably longer than the New York Central Railroad and its connecting lines, extending from Albany, New York, to Cleveland, Ohio.

Surveys.—In addition to this actual construction, the work of surveying and locating the entire line across the continent has been pushed with system and vigor, Summer and Winter; careful engineering, and the selection of the best of several possible lines, have in many instances reduced the cost of construction considerably below the original estimates. Continuous surveys and examinations have been made from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, with the exception of a short section on the Yellowstone river, which is now being surveyed.

Traffic.—The section of road now in operation across Minnesota already enjoys a very considerable local traffic, including the carrying trade of the British settlements in Manitoba and of the Hudson's Bay Company. Three steamboats, for the accommodation of this latter business, ply on the Red river of the North, between the railroad crossing and Winnipeg, in British Columbia.

The completion of this season's contracts will give the Road immediate and permanent control of the very large and profitable traffic of the Upper Missouri river, including the Government transportation in the Northwest.

Lands.—The portion of the Road now nearing completion will at once entitle the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to, and place in its possession, about Ten Million acres of the lands granted by the Government—an area exactly twice the size of Massachusetts. These lands are adjacent to either side of the track in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and Western Washington. They are mainly prairie farming lands, of excellent average quality, the remainder being covered with valuable forests of timber. They lie directly in the path of immigration and settlement, have a sufficient rain-fall, a climate of unsurpassed healthfulness, and, in the main, a singularly productive soil.

Settlement.—In connection with the Land Department has been organized a Bureau of Immigration to promote and hasten the settlement of the country tributary to the Road. Agencies are established in the older States of the Union and in Europe, through which information is diffused and every reasonable facility furnished to organized colonies and intending settlers. Settlement and cultivation of the country keep pace with the steady and solid progress of the Road.

The Horseman.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Horse Pawing in the Stable.—Having noticed inquiries in regard to preventing horses from pawing in the stable, allow me to say I have been very much annoyed and provoked at a valuable horse of mine in consequence of that bad habit, which seems to be the only bad trait of character he has ever manifested. I have tried a variety of meaus, among others the strap and chain, but all failed. Recently I devised a plan which has succeeded to my entire satisfaction. I made a frame four feet long and of sufficient width to reach nearly the top of the manger, from which I suspended it, allowing it to reach to within about ten inches of the floor. I boarded up the sash, or frame, in order that he could not get his feet over the lower bar, which was made of a round stick two inches in diameter. The act of pawing sets the swing in motion, causing it to strike against the shins, which so disgusted my animal that he very soon gave it up entirely.—E. W. S., *Otsego Co., N. Y.*

A Used-up Horse.—Mrs. H. S. NEELY of New Castle, Pa., asks if any of our readers know a cure for big head or mad staggers in horses. She says:—"We lost a horse some time ago. The symptoms were, first, he began to turn the sight of his eyes backward; then he became stupid; would shake his head; got stiff in his hind legs; his back appeared affected all along. He lived about a week after being taken, eating heartily all the while. The doctors could not cure him, and called the disease big head or mad staggers." The diseases called big head and mad staggers are very much unlike, but this horse had neither of them. The disease was probably an affection of the spine, which also affected the brain, and was practically incurable; or if relieved, the horse would never have been of any use afterwards.

Horses Chewing Bridles.—An inquirer asks how to prevent horses from chewing their bridles. Mix bitter aloe in a solution of gum arabic. Rub it on the part of the bridle that the horse is in the habit of chewing, and he will cease depredating.—D. T. R., *Pittsburg, Pa.*

The Apiarian.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

How to Secure Luck and Profit.—W. F. DEWITT, Warren Co., N. J., writes the Beekeeper's Journal: "I desire to tell beginners how to have luck and profit in the apiary. Have your hives placed so you can get to the rear of them, and then, *never let the grass grow there.* You must *tramp* it out, however, and while you are doing this, work with the bees. Work intelligently, guided by some good journal and a good work on the subject. I winter in double hive, with a space of 2½ inches between walls, which is filled with straw. I have wintered this way for two years with perfect success. I consider the honey product one of the greatest blessings a kind Providence has given us. A few have the light to see it, but the many, through ignorance, trample it under foot.

Bee Culture in Oregon.—A. H. H. writes:—"Bees do well here; but they are left to take care of themselves. The climate of Williamette Valley is well adapted to bees. It requires but about fifteen pounds of honey to winter a swarm. They sometimes work until near Christmas, and begin again in February. There are about six weeks of dry weather here after the clover season, when they do not store much honey; but early in Spring they work on the willow, maple, fruit, and clover blossoms; in the Fall, on ripe fruits. Swarming time is about the last of April and first of May.

To Make Moveable Comb-Hives.—J. C. N. asks some one of our readers to tell "how to make a moveable comb hive without infringing on any patents." We believe it is claimed that patents cover all moveable comb frames; we have, as yet, seen no decision to the contrary. If any of our readers are better posted, we shall be glad to have them respond, only we do not want any discussion, in detail, of claims now in dispute.

Dairy Husbandry.

MILKING MACHINE.

WILL you please inform me if there is such a thing as a milking machine; and if there is, where one could be got?—ERNEST BECKERT, *Helena, Montana Ter.*

YES, there is such a device as a milking machine. The early inventions consisted of silver tubes, the upper parts pierced with holes and the point blunt and rounded off so as not to injure the teat whilst being forced up the orifice. These tubes when in place will draw the milk from the udder, and in case of inflamed udders, when it would be difficult to milk by hand, may often be employed with advantage. They are not to be recommended for steady milking, as a continued use is apt to make sore teats, while they have a tendency also "to dry up the cow."

Probably the most perfect invention in this line that has been brought out is the Colvin Cow Milker. It consists of a set of India rubber thimbles, or cups, with an arrangement attached for exhausting the air. It has handles by which it may be worked by hand. The four teats of the cow being placed in the India rubber cups, the handles of the machine are worked backward and forward which produce a suction, and the milk is drawn out similar to the action of the calf while sucking. It is claimed to closely resemble nature in its operation, inasmuch as the working of the handles of the machine produces a kind of bunting motion, like that of the calf at the udder, whereby the milk cells are emptied of their contents, and thus the whole process of milking is copied from nature. The machine is quite ingenious and draws the milk rapidly.

Some two or three years ago this machine was on exhibition at the American Dairymen's Convention, at Utica, and a committee was appointed to test its merits. The Committee, consisting of three well known practical dairymen, reported as follows:—

"Your committee, to whom was referred the investigation of the Durand & Colvin Cow Milker, beg leave to report:—That a high degree of mechanical skill is displayed in its construction; that it appears to be easily adjusted to a cow of any length or hight, to teats of any size, or distance apart; that it draws the milk by suction; will milk all four teats at the same time, and will milk a cow in about the same time that a good milker would require; but your Committee regret to report the fact that on the two trials made it failed, in its present imperfect condition, to milk the cows clean."

We cannot say whether the machine has been improved or not; but we do not hear of its introduction into the best dairy districts of New York. We presume, however, the machine may be obtained at any of the various dairy furnishing stores, but we cannot name price and place, as this information properly belongs to the advertising columns of the RURAL. We have had several other communications recently respecting milking machines, all of which, we hope, will be pretty fully answered in the above.

PROFITS FROM BUTTER MAKING.

WHEN the profits to be realized from butter dairying are figured, it makes a great difference whether the estimates are upon "a fancy," or upon an ordinary product. As an example of the former, take the statement of Mr. SARGENT in the American Agriculturist for February. He says our total yield of butter for the year was 1,812 pounds. Number of cows, ten. Of these "Anna" has not yielded one cent during the year, and supposing that the yield of two others has been consumed at the house in milk and cream, it leaves seven butter makers, or 258 pounds per cow. This at $1.15 per pound makes $296.70. He thinks the yield is not so good as it should or probably would be on account of the drouth and heat of the preceding year, from which the cows had not recovered.

Now in this statement the most extraordinary part is not the quantity yielded, but the *price received*. If ordinary butter had been made, perhaps 30 cents per pound would be all that could be reasonably expected. The seven cows would then have brought in $543.60, while the 1,812 pounds at $1.15 amounts to $2,083.80, a difference of more than $1,500. We are quite willing to admit that $1.15 per pound for butter is an extreme price, which many dairymen would not be able to obtain, even if they made a product every way equal to Mr. SARGENT'S, still the difference between the price of fancy and ordinary is always considerable, and it is this difference which will always make "fancy butter making" remunerative.

It may be all well enough in theory to talk about exorbitant prices paid for fancy butter; but when one comes to contrast the difference between the rich, perfect flavor of a "tip-top article," and the rank, oily taste of the great bulk of butter in market, the extra price asked for a fancy article does not seem of so much account. There are a greater number of people who are fastidious about their butter than is commonly supposed, and there is not much danger in overstocking the market with a fine thing. Hence we say to butter dairymen, look to the quality of your goods, for it is the extra price which such goods bring in market which is to make your business highly remunerative.

Dairy Factories in England.—The London Milk Journal says:—In England, the system of associated dairies steadily gains ground, and butter factories on this principle are being opened. The quality also of the butter is steadily improving, and bids fair to rival that produced in Holstein and Mecklenburg, which now stands first in that market.

Sheep Husbandry.

OHIO SHEEP AND WOOL.

THERE is quite an interest manifested in the growing of fine wool in this part of Ohio, the Merino being better adapted to our hill country than other breeds. Most farmers are convinced of the great need of improving their flocks as land increases in value; thoroughbred stock must take the place of the inferior mixed breeds that have formerly been kept. We are aware there are a few farmers in almost every community who are not convinced of the increased profit of keeping improved stock. A few facts might be of interest to your readers, showing some of the profits of keeping such stock.

The first week in May, 1872, the undersigned clipped from 80 head of American Merino sheep, consisting of 20 rams and 60 ewes, 1,080 pounds of wool, the greater part being unwashed, which sold for $536.80, averaging $6.71 per fleece, the heaviest ewe's fleece weighing 21½ lbs., and selling for $9.67; heaviest ram's fleece weighing 24½ lbs., and selling for $10.91.

Seventeen of these ewes, weighed Feb. 20th, averaged 120½ lbs. each; three rams averaged 154 lbs. each; six ram lambs, less than one year old, weighed at the same time 107 1-3 lbs. each. We give figures below showing the age of sheep and weight of fleeces of forty of our best sheep. This wool was sold to H. SMITH of this place, Agent for the Chambersburg Woolen Company, Pa., and was sent direct to that factory. They have bought two of our clips previous to this.

Sex.	Age of Sheep Mo's.	Weight of Fleece. lbs.—oz.	Sex.	Age of Sheep Y'rs.	Weight of Fleece. lbs.—oz.
E.	14	12.4	E.	5	12
E.	14	13.4	E.	7	12.8
E.	13½	13.12	E.	6	12.8
E.	13½	14.4	E.	6	12.8
E.	14	14.4	E.	3	12.8
E.	14½	15.4	E.	3	12.8
E.	11	16	E.	7	12.12
R.	14	15	E.	5	12.12
R.	13½	16.1	E.	5	12.12
R.	13½	17.8	E.	3	13.1
R.	14	17.8	E.	3	13.8
R.	14	18.1	E.	5	13.12
R.	14	19.8	E.	3	13.12
	Y'rs.				
R.	3	15	E.	2	13.12
R.	2	16.8	E.	2	15.8
R.	2	16.8	E.	2	15.12
R.	9	16.8	E.	6	15.12
R.	2	17.12	E.	3	17
R.	2	20	E.	2	21.8
R.	2	20.4	R.	2	24.4

Morgan Co., O. E. J. HIATT & BROTHERS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Sheep and Wheat.—ELI STILSON, President of the Wool Growers' Association, has proved to a demonstration that his flock of 1,500 sheep has enabled him to produce eight or ten more bushels of wheat to the acre than is grown on the average lands of Wisconsin, where sheep husbandry is not an auxiliary to wheat farming.

Fruitful old Ewe.—The Tuscarawas (O.) Advocate says that JOHN MILLER, a farmer of that county, owns a blind ewe that is twenty-five years old and the mother of sixty-two lambs. This animal gave birth to two lambs when she was one year old, and three each year after until she was twenty-one years old.

Industrial Topics.

N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER I see some contributor criticises the young farmers of the State for their non-attendance at the annual meetings of this Society; says these meetings do not attract the attention of farmers in general—that they treat with indifference their proceedings, as though they were a mere farce, and thinks the young farmers of the State should attend and take an interest in them. All very good reasoning, and very true; but blessings on his unsophisticated soul, does he not know that no young farmer or any one else outside the charmed circle has the least chance of influence or voice in their proceedings? The writer hereof did for fifteen years regularly attend these meetings, was often on the Committee of Nominations, and even to some extent "inside of the curtain," and knows whereof he speaks. There would always be enough old members to overbalance all change in management, and whenever some luckless new man would intimate the desirability of such change, he would be scouted at and generally retire with a large "flea in his ear." The farmers of New York have long since ceased expecting any good to result to them from this Society, and have left the thing in disgust, to be run as it has been by the few and their coadjutors as they pleased. Does your contributor not see that the same men year after year manage the meetings, make all the motions, a majority serve on the committees, and the same ones receive the nominations and appoint the same superintendents and committees at the Annual Fairs, year after year? Indeed, the writer hereof will wager the price of the benefit any farmer in the State receives from six numbers of the Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society that he can give a correct general synopsis of the proceedings of the next annual meeting of this Society—giving the names of those making the motions, the names of a majority of the committee on nominations, the names of the officers elected, if living at that time, together with the names of those exhibiting articles and receiving premiums, (a very small list by the way,) and a general outline of the speakers and their subjects, with a general digest to close up, of the prosperity of the Society and the benefit it has been to the Agriculture of the State—ending by returning thanks in particular to the Committee on "Abortion in Cows."

The fact is, Messrs. Editors, this Society is a "big institution," and young farmers should "tarry till their beard is grown," before expecting to have any influence in their sage proceedings, leaving these to those who have grown gray and fat in the "Service of Agriculture." But, seriously, there should be an entire change in the management of this Society, and it is time the farmers of the State spoke out in this matter. A small amount of brains, to say the least, should be placed in that Secretary's office, in Albany—some one, if nothing more, who can get up a Journal that is not a disgrace to the Agriculture of the State—or the whole thing will be the disgust of the farmers of New York. The Society has even now become so unpopular that no locality wants the Annual Fair the second time, and the officers, have oftener than otherwise, to solicit the holding of them, instead of being flooded with applications, as they were a few years since.

A WESTERN NEW YORK FARMER.

THE OPPRESSED EMPLOYER.

How many farmers are in trouble like SEARS COURTNEY, that have no wealthy aunts or other relatives to bestow a fortune upon them, and with all their toil and care and sacrifice can scarcely bring the year around? Why is all this? Why do they not speak their grievances? Is it not because so few of them are accustomed to write for publication, and can find so little leisure to write at all?

If all should adopt four-acre or ten-acre farming, from whence would the bread, butter, cheese, beef, pork, wool, cotton and many other useful articles be derived? There must be some large farms, some to direct and manage them, or all would suffer for the necessaries of life. There must be some to employ others; for so many cannot employ themselves; but little work would be done.

Now the question arises with fearful import at this time, who are the laboring people? Let the employed reflect; let all reflect candidly and justly upon this important question. We read that the laborer is worthy of his hire. But what we all need to consider is, who are the laborers, and what is their hire? The employers may labor from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, as they often do, for much less than the employed would accept for half that toil. His pay comes in a different way. He must sustain his own losses often, and work out his hire, as best he may, by putting his productions in market, for such price as he can get for all perishable articles that cannot be kept.

To see the strife among hired laborers with employers one would think they thought themselves the only laborers in the world. That all the work and hire came by their exertion. If so grievously wronged, why not employ themselves instead of clamoring about employers? Do they forget that the Scripture says, "Be content with your wages?"

Why this discontent among the employed in city and country? Is it just, wise or humane? Wages were high when articles of living were high, because in most instances production brought a remunerating price. But it is very different now when almost everything has fallen to its old standard. Those who engage in extensive business, and have not help of their own, must employ others. But ought they to do it at a loss? Will they continue to do it at a great loss for a long time? Some who cannot shift their business may; but ought they to make ruinous sacrifices? Ought not the discontented employed to consider that, taking all things as they exist at the present time, they are much better paid for their labor than many of their employers? Let them look at both sides of the shield before they quarrel like the foolish knights. "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." Does not the history of nations prove this assertion true? Will not many employers grow disheartened and cease from carrying on many branches of business unless there is a more contented and just feeling among the employed?

Employers, farmers certainly, (I speak more particularly for that class, as I am most familiar with their circumstances), cannot maintain the present high price of wages, while their productions must be sold so low. Now what are they to do? The employed will take all they can get and often strive with the employer for more, whether anything is left to reward him for his care and toil and expense. Does this proceed from ignorance, or avarice, or both combined?

Once laborers would say—"I have not earned so much, and I will not take it." Was not this an honest principle that spoke of justice in their souls? O, would that a little of this honest principle might revive, is the wish of a many a struggling farmer.

E. E.

Entomological.

PATIENCE AND POTATO BEETLES.

WON'T you please tell our friend J. B. T. COLLINS, Michigan, just to keep up his courage; that we know exactly how it is ourself about the potato bugs, for we have seen them and had them just as thick on our potato vines as you ever saw currants or grapes on a bunch; have tried (in vain) both Paris green and eternal vigilance, taking them by panfuls, pouring boiling water on them, and then throwing them into an old cellar hole; and by the time we had vigilized across the patch, we might begin at the beginning and do the same again. Yet, now, I have as nice a piece of potatoes as I ever saw, and not a bug upon them; and another piece on the same place, where they were so thick that I had to abandon it to them entirely two years ago, has this year only a very few—not enough to hurt the crop, although we have let them "severely alone." I have seen three at a time on the first shoot, when it was not larger than your thumb nail, and some actually standing on end in the little holes, to meet the coming sprout; so let him hope. J. H. BODGER.

Stinging Ant.—I send you an insect which I found at Sour Lake, Texas. It was a great curiosity to me, and I thought it might be to you. Is it an ant? It has a very long sting; it is alive now, and has had the pin through it for two weeks.—LLOYD ARNOLD, *Galveston, Texas.*

THE bright scarlet, wingless insect, with black bands across the abdomen, is the female *Mutilla coccinea*, or Stinging Ant. It is also called Cow-Killer in some localities; why, we do not know. The male *Mutilla* has wings, but no sting, and, therefore, may be handled without fear of injury, which is more than can be said of the female.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Bedding Roses.—*August 6.*—Early last Spring I struck a large number of rose cuttings off the various sorts of Teas, Bourbons, and Noisettes, and as soon as they were well rooted, planted them out in the garden. Of course they were very small at the time of planting, very few being more than four or five inches high, and quite slender; but at this time they are neat, compact little plants, loaded with flowers, and will continue to give me an abundance of roses until checked by frost. I confess to be quite partial to these monthly roses, which I treat as bedding plants, not trying to keep any considerable number in my conservatory during the Winter, but dig them up every Fall and bury in a trench, taking up and planting again in the Spring. Cuttings made in the Spring, as well as the old plants, bloom freely during the Summer and Autumn, or just when roses are usually scarce in gardens where only the most hardy sorts are cultivated. It is not too late to strike cuttings now; for the little plants can be carefully protected during Winter, and then planted out in Spring. Those who have no greenhouses will succeed better with green cuttings taken off in August than at almost any other season, because the high temperature is just what is needed for this purpose. The little half-ripened twigs should be taken and cut into lengths of two or three inches, the lowermost leaves removed, and then stuck into pots or boxes filled with pure sand, set in a shady place. Keep the sand constantly wet, and roots will usually be produced in two or three weeks, when the plants may be potted off singly, or transplanted into boxes of good soil. Leave the plants out of doors until the cool weather of autumn has hardened or ripened the wood, and then remove to a cool cellar, or protect with a covering of straw or leaves.

There is no good reason why those who desire choice roses should not have them in abundance, provided they are able to purchase a few stock plants to begin with. A very little practice will enable almost any one to propagate these tender sorts successfully, as they grow much more freely from cuttings than the hardy June roses or even what are called Hybrid Perpetuals. I have at this moment several hundred plants in full bloom, all grown from cuttings taken off from a few stock plants last Spring.

Seedling Verbenas.—*August 7.*—I think I said something about sowing verbena seed in my Diary early in the Spring, and of course I endeavor to practice what I preach. The verbena seed were sown and now they are in bloom, and really there are some as good varieties among them as any of the much praised named sorts sent out by our florists. It is not half as much trouble to save a few verbena seeds as it is to send to a distance every Spring and purchase plants; and for my own part I prefer the seedlings, because they are always new, no two plants producing exactly the same colored flowers. Then again I find that the seedlings grow more vigorously than the majority of the plants that have been forced, in order to propagate them rapidly. Of course I do not wish to injure the trade of the commercial florists who propagate such plants for sale; but it does seem to me that we are all getting into the habit of purchasing things which we might produce at home. The seedstore is so handy now-a-days we are liable to neglect the saving of seeds from even the most superior varieties, hence many a choice *sport* in the way of fruit and flower is allowed to become extinct. When I get a good thing I do not like to run the risk of losing it, or depend upon somebody else for its preservation; therefore I always save seeds or cuttings until something better appears. If we would remember that progress is not confined to any particular place or locality, we might advance more rapidly than we do at the present time, and not be so frequently swindled.

Japan Oats.—*August 8.*—A gentleman who received a package of oats from Japan last Winter, gave me a few, and I sowed them in my garden, where they made a vigorous growth, and ripened about the same time as our common sorts. Upon comparing these Japan oats with specimens in my cabinet, I find that they are very nearly, if not the same, as the old skinless oat, long known to our farmers under various names. Last year a Western firm advertised it as the Bohemian oat; of course, recommending it as a very superior variety. When these oats are threshed, they drop from the chaff, the same as wheat and rye; hence the name "skinless or naked" oats. They are not considered equal to our common sorts for feeding, unless ground into meal, and used upon cut hay or straw; neither do

SANCHEZIA NOBLIS VARIEGATA.

they yield as well. Somebody may make a little money by introducing this grain from Japan, but it is neither a novelty nor of any great value.

Saving Materials for Mulching.—*Aug. 10.*—There are always more or less weeds and coarse grasses about a farm that are of little value except as a mulch for trees and plants, or to scatter in the barn-yard for manure. I have had my men clean up all the odd places, including some low, wet, uncultivatable land, and from all we have obtained several good loads of coarse materials that will come in very conveniently next Fall to cover my strawberry beds, as well as other plants which will be benefited by a slight protection during Winter. There are many thousands of tons of such material wasted every year in localities where it could be used to advantage for various purposes. It is not altogether such inferior material as I have gathered to-day that is allowed to go to waste, but thousands of tons of pretty good hay are allowed to remain ungathered, and in neighborhoods where cattle next Spring will show the want of sufficient food. A stack of poor hay or straw is far better than a snow bank for cows to sleep in, and now is the time to provide this if no better is at hand. There is, every year, enough low meadow and prairie grass allowed to waste, to feed one-half the stock in the country; and I am not sure but one-half of the farm stock will be glad to get it before next Spring. Perhaps I am wrong in making this assertion for other portions of the country, but I know I am right so far as it applies to the region around New York; for here we have many small streams and large ones, with wide bottom lands adjoining, which yield a mixture of both good and inferior grasses, out of which cattle would select, if afforded the opportunity, much good, wholesome food. It is a pity, if no worse, to permit fodder of any kind to waste.

Pomological.

KEEPING WINTER PEARS OUT DOORS.

Most growers of winter apples and pears in northern climates, have no doubt occasionally found specimens of these fruits that had kept sound and good till mid-winter, or early Spring, on the ground where they had fallen from the trees and been kept from light and air by a covering of leaves and snow. It is also well known that freezing of such fruits does not materially affect them if kept in a close and dark cellar, and allowed to thaw gradually without being disturbed. I have known apples to be kept in this way, purposely, in large quantities for market, with good success, only they need to be disposed of pretty quickly after thawing out in Spring. But I have never known but one instance where a pear grower has acted upon these hints, and devised a simple and successful mode of keeping Winter pears out of doors, in a frozen state till mid-winter. If any of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER have tried such a plan I hope they will give us the particulars.

Dr. L. M. AVERS, Urbana, O., writes me that he gathers his late pears as soon as sharp frosts occur in October, and lays them in piles of about a bushel each upon a grassy spot of ground in his orchard or lawn beneath some tree—preferring an evergreen, and being careful not to have the fruit more than five or six inches thick; then cover them with dry forest leaves, five or six inches thick, and throw a little bush on the top to keep the leaves from blowing away and animals from running over the heaps. When hard freezing weather comes on, remove the bush and lay a coffee sack or the like over each pile, on top of the leaves; replace the brush and leave the pears to take the weather as it comes; the more they freeze and remain frozen the better.

When wanted for use, take some into the house, and, if frozen, let them thaw gradually in a dark place covered from the air, then ripen them as needed in a warm room, but it is better to let them thaw out before removing them from the pile. He says: "Last season I kept in fine order Columbia pears till the middle of January; Jarminettes till February, and Easter Beurres till May. In no other way have I been able to keep them so well." M. B. BATEHAM.
Painesville, O.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Beecher's Pear List.—In answer to an inquiry from a correspondent, HENRY WARD BEECHER gives the following as his list of pears:

For early pears we should select *Beurre Giffard, Tyson, Rosticzer.*

For early Autumn, *Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Seckel, Louise Bonne de Jersey.*

For late Autumn, *Beurre Bosc, Beurre D'Anjou, Sheldon, Duchesse D'Angouleme.*

For Winter, *Vicar of Winkfield, Lawrence, Winter Nelis.*

This list will do to begin on. Experience has shown that these sorts flourish well very generally throughout the North, and upon all tolerably good soils.

We do not believe that pears on quince will succeed well in ordinary hands, except in a garden. They require petting, and in orchard culture are apt to die out. We have found the following varieties to do well, and to give fruit of finer flavor than when on their own roots: *Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse D'Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre D'Anjou.*

But any pear may be grown upon quince by *double working.* The *Seckel, Bartlett,* and many others, will not grow well on quince, but graft the quince with a kind of pear that flourishes vigorously, say *Louise Bonne*, or the *Duchesse*, and then upon *these*, the next season, graft the *Seckel* or any other sort that does not take easily to the quince. In this way any pear may be dwarfed.

Chambers' Pear.—W. H. Cox, Anchorage Ky. writes the Gardeners Monthly, July 15:—"This fruit has been selling in our market this season for six (6) dollars per bushel, which is more than we can get in our (Louisville) market for any pears during the whole season. Our first ripened about the 10th inst., and we will ship our last the middle of this week. Their beauty makes them eagerly sought for, and they are of much larger size than any other pear of its season; the tree is a slow grower, long coming into bearing; when it does it is generally sure and abundant." Is this a new fruit, or is it Pope's Scarlet Major of Downing. Let us know more about it?

The Sportsman.

TO TRAP WOODCHUCKS.

USE a steel trap; set it at the mouth of the hole—not too close—and make a mark around the trap; then take the trap up, dig out the dirt just as deep as the trap, and set it (the trap) in the spot excavated. Put some moss around the pan so that dirt cannot get under to prevent it springing. Cover nicely, poking the dirt with a board sliver. Stretch the chain out straight from the hole so that he cannot get into the hole after he is trapped, or he will get out.

When you get the woodchuck, skin him, spread out the skin, and put some ashes on the flesh side of it and roll it up. Lay it away as you would a sheep-skin to take the wool off. Wet the ashes a little, and in one or two days the hair will start. Pull it off and wash the skin clean and put it in old soft soap or strong soap suds, and in three or four days, perhaps, the flesh can be scraped off with an old case-knife. We call it "beaming." Then pull it over a sharp-edged board until it gets dry, and it will be soft as cloth and tough as leather.

In case the woodchuck pulls out of the trap, set a spring pole. Split the top of the pole, cut a ring around, slip the ring of the trap chain over the split end and drive a wedge into the split, to hold the chain; then drive a stake with a short hook to hold the pole down. When the woodchuck gets in and pulls, the pole is loosened from the hook, and up will go "chuckey" and trap.

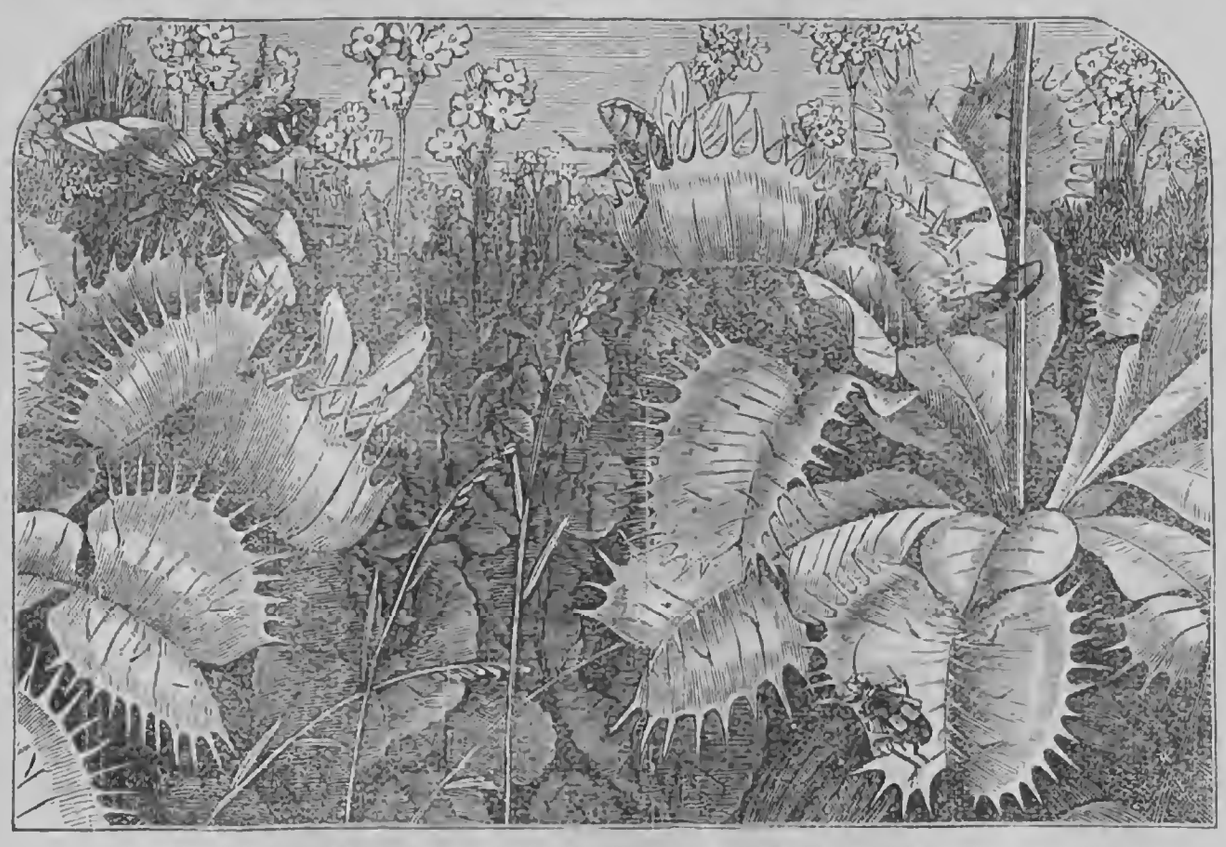
H. MILES.

Best Breech-Loading Shot Gun.—Will some of your readers tell which is the best breech-loading shot-gun at prices ranging from $40 to $60, for hunting foxes, rabbits, ducks, etc.? What success have they had with Colt's five-shot revolving shot-gun? I should also like the address of the manufacturers of the Whitney breech-loading double shot-gun, and of Rooper's repeating shot-gun.—B. M.

Floricultural.

VENUS' FLY-TRAP.

This interesting plant is a curiosity in the vegetable kingdom. THOMAS BARNES, writing in The Garden, says of it (*Dionœamuscipula*):—"It is referred to in most works on physiological botany, as affording a striking instance of vegetable irritability. The trap-like extremities of its leaves are so sensitive indeed, that the least touch causes them to close instantly on the luckless fly, wood-louse, or even larger insect that happens to get within their grasp. In the growing season, when the plant is strong, I have seen even a slug, four inches long, held fast by the tail until it was dead; and beetles so large as to protrude on all sides from the trap meet with a slow but certain death. This plant has, indeed, somewhat puzzled vegetable physiologists, some maintaining that its legitimate use in the vegetable world is that of an insect destroyer; others that it is carnivorous, and that it is benefited by the decomposed insects which it entombs. One thing we do know, which is that when a trap has inclosed an insect it retains its hold of it for weeks, or until the insect has become thoroughly decomposed; after that it re-opens.



TRAP-LIKE APPENDAGES OF VENUS' FLY-TRAP.

"This natural insect destroyer is a humble marsh plant, bearing from the root, on a smooth leafless stalk a few inches high, a corymb of white flowers. From the bulb-like root proceeds, in a radiating manner, a number of leaves on longish stalks. The lamina of the leaf is divided by the mid-rib into two nearly semicircular valves, each of which is fringed with stiff hairs, and furnished near the middle with three minute bristles arranged in a triangle, which bristles are extremely irritable, and when touched by a fly or other insect cause the two sides of the leaf to collapse with a sudden spring, imprisoning the intruder until it is either dead or ceases to move. It is a native of swamps in North Carolina.

"February or March is a good time to commence its culture. I have found it to grow well in the following materials:—Three parts rotten sphagnum chopped fine, two parts fibrous peat broken small, one part broken crocks, the size of a pea, a little leaf mold, and sand. Pot tolerably firm, using thumb pots well drained; plunge these closely in sphagnum in a pot or pan sufficiently large to accomodate them, giving the whole a liberal watering. If strong, the plants will grow up flower stems; but these should be removed as soon as they are long enough to pinch out. During the season of growth water copiously every day.

"Towards November the plants will show signs of going to rest, by making a few short leaves; these will be retained during the Winter, the larger Summer leaves dying off. The soil must never be allowed to become dry, not even in Winter, at which time the plants should be placed in a temperature of 50° by night, allowing a rise of some 10° during the day time. During its season of growth it enjoys a night temperature of 60°, with 75° or 80° by day. Provided the atmosphere of the house (which should be moist) suits the plant, all the crowns that throw up flower stems will be found to increase naturally by throwing off off-sets. Many grow this plant under a bell-glass, but its growth is stronger without than with one. It likes a moderate amount of light, but no sun; therefore, if the house is thinly shaded, the plant should have in addition a piece of thin tissue paper over it in bright weather. This is indispensable. About five years ago I had a large mass of this plant filling a twelve inch-pan. I gave it more light than is usually allowed it, and the trap assumed a beautiful bronzy color, so much so, as to be remarked by all who saw it. The following year I thought to still improve it by placing it still nearer the light; but one week's bright weather so injured it that it never recovered."

SANCHEZIA NOBLIS VARIEGATA.

This comparatively new variegated-leaved plant has, as yet, found its way into very few gardens, but when it becomes known, we think it will be a general favorite. It is not so rapid a grower as the *Coleuses*, and not quite as elegant in habit; but the rich, unique variegation of the leaves is its greatest attraction. The leaves are large, and of the form shown in the illustration (page 124). At first, they are of a light, yellowish green, the stripes or veins being of a deep golden color; but as they grow older, the yellow tinge in the ground color becomes a deep green, and the veins a silvery white.

The plant is readily propagated from green cuttings of the branches, or even cuttings of the leaves will grow quite readily; therefore, there is no good reason why the plants will not be very cheap and common another year. We have used the *Sanchezia* as a bedding plant this season, and, although it succeeds well in this position, still its place for making the best display is as a window or conservatory plant. It is just one of those charming and always beautiful plants which the ladies so much admire as a pet house-plant, not requiring any special care or culture.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Tulips from Seed.—Can tulips be propagated from seed? and, if so, what time will it do to sow them?—SUBSCRIBER, *Silver Creek, N. Y.*

CERTAINLY; tulips can be propagated from seed and all new sorts are produced in this way. The seed should be sown as soon as ripe, either in shallow boxes in a greenhouse or in the garden, the same as you would sow any other small seed. If sown in the open ground this Fall, they would come up next Spring, when they should be kept free from weeds, as the little grass-like leaves will be quickly smothered by coarser growing plants. If the seedlings should appear so near each other as to crowd, the small bulbs may be transplanted in Summer after the leaves die; otherwise they need not be disturbed until they bloom, which will be when they are from three to five years old. This, certainly, is a long time to wait for blooms; but by sowing a few seeds every year you will soon have a new lot of seedlings coming into flower every season, which will in part compensate for the long delay at the beginning of such an experiment.

Myrsiphyllum Aspargoides (Smilax).—Two years ago I had a Smilax sent me from Boston, and there were about a dozen shoots from the roots, or, more properly, bulbs. The following Spring it died down; when it started again there were only two, and this Spring, after it died down, I repotted it, and, now that it has started to grow, there are only three, and they do not look thrifty and well; there was apparently a large number of bulbs. Will you please tell me what to do with it? Ought I to divide the bulbs? What kind of soil is best?—ALLETT C., *Clavcrack.*

THE soil in which your plant is growing has probably become soured and the tubers diseased. Take out the roots and separate them and put into fresh soil. A good, rich, sandy loam is best—one not containing any decaying vegetable matter such as barnyard manure. Transplant and separate the tubers every season after the stem dies down in Spring.

The Night Blooming Cereus Grandiflorus—Is said to be used by American physicians in their treatment of heart disease—plant and blossom being employed. We don't know but what it is so; do not know any reason why it should not be so.

Farm Economy.

NIGHT SOIL.

A CORRESPONDENT at Magnolia, Ark., asks what night soil is, and how to make a fertilizer of it. Night soil is human excrement. It is perhaps the best fertilizer known, and yet the least used in this country. Farmers, as a rule, make no effort to utilize it. They scrape their barn-yards over to get a load of manure, which does not contain as much plant food as a half bushel of night soil, which they permit to lie year after year in their privy vaults, ferment and emit its noxious gases without any attempt even to deodorize it, much less use it.

The RURAL NEW-YORKER has repeatedly given directions for making it inodorous and portable. One way is this: Instead of digging a hole in the ground and walling it up, over which to set the privy and into which the droppings are to fall, build the privy high enough from the surface of the ground to admit a large box, as long as the seats and as wide as is necessary. Some farmers build this box on low runners—a sort of a bob-sled, so that a horse can be hitched to it when desired, and thus haul it direct to the place where the manure is to be used or deposited for use. At any rate the box should be so built that it can be easily removed, emptied and replaced.

To prepare night soil for use, there should be always standing in the privy a box or barrel containing pulverized charcoal, or dry muck from the swamp, or plaster, or fine chip manure, or semi-decayed leaves or rotten wood from the forest. If none of the above are convenient, let some good, stiff dry loam be used; and at least once a day a quantity of some one or more of the materials mentioned should be thrown into the box or vault. It should be so deposited as to cover the surface of the excrement, and enough of it to absorb the liquids. In this way it is easy to secure a good manure, and an inodorous privy.

The wasted wealth in this country, in the shape of night soil, is almost beyond computation, and is a constant reproach upon the intelligence and economy of our people. Scarce a farmer or gardener in a thousand uses it. And we know of no city whose system of sewage makes any provision for saving and using this enormous resource in the production of food. And yet it is so valuable, that if such provision were made in our larger cities, the revenues that would be derived from its sale to neighboring farmers and gardeners would more than compensate the expense of such provision annually, beside diminishing the cost of and increasing the production of the country.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Cultivators, Harrows and Plows.—Mrs. JAMESON is informed that we know nothing of the cultivator named; but a good two-horse cultivator on stiff soils may be substituted for the plow in Spring in preparing land for seeding, provided it has been fall-plowed. Corn ground can be prepared for fall seeding, also, by the use of the cultivator. But we know of no cultivator that should be regarded a substitute for a plow. Land should be plowed and sub-soiled at least once a year for all crops. The harrow spoken of is excellent for smoothing purposes and for cultivating grain or corn when it is yet young. That it is the best for tearing soddy ground to pieces we are in doubt; but it is fair to say we have never tried it. Considerable fault has been found with it in some localities. If we were to choose between a good two-horse cultivator and a harrow for general farm use, we should prefer the cultivator. Of the relative merits of different kinds we are not disposed to speak.

Mosquito Manure.—The Scientific American has the following: "At Stratford, Conn., where mosquitoes are as thick as a fog, lives an ingenious Yankee, so they say, believe it who may, who puts these insects to profitable uses. He has invented a large revolving scoop net covered with lace, which is put in motion by a windmill, water power, or steam. The lower half of the scoop is placed in water. The upper half moves through the atmosphere and at each rotation draws immense numbers of the 'squitoes' down into the water, where they drown and sink to the bottom. Every revolution of the net draws in an ounce of mosquitoes, or a ton for thirty-two thousand turns of the machine. The mosquitoes thus collected make a splendid manure for the land, worth forty-five dollars a ton."

Brush for Firewood.—JOHN DAVIS, Decatur, Ill., urges Western farmers to cultivate quick growing timber, as Lombardy, Poplar, Soft Maple, Willows, etc., to be cut yearly, the cuttings to be bound into bundles and used as firewood, when it will burn slowly and make good fuel. His attention was first called to the subject by burning bundles of cuttings in his office stove, which were left over from sales and planting out. This plan is recommended for immediate use in treeless and coalless sections of the West, and as a substitute for ears of corn as firewood.

The Garden.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Protecting Cauliflowers.—In raising a crop of cauliflowers for family use, too great a number of heads are likely to be in a proper condition for cutting at the same time. If the heads are left exposed to the sun, they will turn green and become open, loose, and tough, and it is often a matter of some importance to a family to preserve or retard a portion of the crop as long as possible. If one has an ice-house or other cool place, the heads, with a portion of the stem attached, may be cut and stored for a week or two without injury. If they are left in the garden, the leaves should either be broken down over the head or tied together so as to form a protection against the direct rays of the sun, as well as rain. Later in the season, if there are plants which are not likely to produce heads in the open air, they may be lifted, and replanted in a cold-frame, where the slight protection given, with the additional heat which they receive through the glazed sash, will hasten maturity. A very little care bestowed upon cauliflower plants at the proper time, will not only prolong their season, but quite often insure a crop.—W. F.

Tomato Culture.—The great secret is in pinching off the head continually just above the bunch of fruit. This pinching is continued throughout the season. On the above management they may be grown against ridges in this way, or even staked up if the situation is warm. Now, before I found out the simple way of making the plant bear a heavy crop, I dared not have recommended to waste time about it, for this plant, if allowed to grow anyhow, is the most barren of any plant I know of; and when fruit is produced half of it never ripens at all.—P. S.

To Protect Garden Walks from Weeds.—The following has been recommended:—Take one gallon of gas-tar and about half a pound of air-slacked lime, boil and incorporate them well together, then apply the mixture with a common long-handled whitewash brush. This will dry in a few hours if put on boiling hot, and will kill off all the young weeds and prevent their growth.

Scientific and Useful.

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS ON THE FALL OF RAIN.

THIS subject is at present attracting considerable attention, and the most contradictory opinions in regard to it find expression in the public journals. The general impression on the public mind seems to be that forests *do* promote the fall of rain; but a few scientific men of high standing have recently opposed their authority to this popular view, and now the tide seems to be turning in the other direction, and the cry is, "Down with the forests, and let them give place to grain, grass and roots." For ourselves, we have no very high regard for "authorities," considered merely as such, for we remember too clearly the notable mistakes that have been made by men of the highest standing, when they have ventured opinions upon subjects with which they were not specially familiar.

So, instead of taking the matter upon *authority*, let us see if there are any obvious and well-known reasons for supposing that forests do promote the fall of rain.

In all such cases the best evidence would be that of experience; but it unfortunately happens that in this instance it is very difficult to find unimpeachable cases in which the grounds for supposing that the increase or diminution in the rainfall is due to the planting or removal of forests, are clear and indubitable. It is said that the present, or recent, famine in Persia is due to a severe drouth, caused by the fact that the removal of the trees has prevented the usual rainfall. On the other hand it is claimed that drouths, though perhaps not of equal severity, have been known for centuries in that country, and that between these drouths there have always been periods when abundance of rain has fallen. The Isthmus of Suez, too, is a frequently cited case where the cutting of a great canal and the planting of numerous trees along its borders, has changed an arid and uninhabitable country into one of prospective fertility. And in various parts of Europe there occur localities which the advocates of forests claim as striking instances of the effect of tree-planting upon the general climate and fertility of the regions in which they lie. It was thought that in our own country there were several instances of this kind, and they have found a staple argument in the hands of men who, like HORACE GREELEY, are earnest advocates of tree-planting; but the Smithsonian Institute professes to have unimpeachable statistics to prove that the cutting down of our forests has had no influence whatever on the amount of our rainfall; and as the popular belief, that "figures cannot lie," is very strong, this evidence has had great weight. We would, however, remind the dear public that so far from figures being the innocent and honest creatures which the above proverb claims, they are the most mendacious and deceitful things known to humanity. No inmate of our prisons will lie like a good honest set of figures. But while we might oppose to the statistics of the Smithsonian Institute the equally valid, though perhaps not so numerically definite, data derived from the experience of good, honest men and women, who remember streams that in their youth poured a steady and considerable volume along their course during the entire year, and are now dry for three-fourths of the season and torrents during a large portion of the remainder of the year, it will probably be more satisfactory to take a plain and common-sense view of the action exerted upon the atmosphere by trees, and consequently of what *must* be their agency upon the rain-fall, provided the laws of nature do not cease to act.

The popular idea of rain is that it is a discharge from the clouds, but this is not always the case. KAEMTZ, in his Treatise on Meteorology, tells us that showers have frequently been known to fall out of a clear sky, so that rain is in reality merely the watery vapor of the air, condensed and aggregated into globules of such a size that their weight causes them to fall rapidly. Now, it is familiar knowledge that all warm air contains water vapor; even the apparently dry air of summer days, when the earth is parched and dusty, contains moisture, as is made evident when it is brought into contact with any very cold body, such as the outside of an ice-pitcher, in which case a rapid deposition of dew takes place, and the pitcher is, in common language, said to sweat. It is only very cold air that at all approaches dryness; and as the temperature increases, the capacity of the air for holding moisture increases very rapidly. Thus air at 70° Fah. can contain six times as much water as can be absorbed by air at the freezing point, or 32°. On carefully examining the law which governs the absorption of moisture by air, however, we find this very singular fact: that as the temperature of the air increases, its capacity for absorbing moisture increases in a greater ratio. Thus, if we double the temperature of the air, its power of holding moisture in suspension will be *more* than doubled. From this it follows that if we mix equal volumes of cold and hot air together, both volumes being completely saturated with moisture, a large portion of the moisture will be precipitated in the form of rain. And this is a very frequent cause of rain showers. The air in a certain locality becomes not only heated but saturated with moisture, and begins to ascend. As it ascends it expands and loses its power of holding moisture in suspension, and in addition to this a current of cold air rushes in and mixes with it, thus still further reducing its power of holding aqueous vapor in suspension, and consequently causing a precipitation in the form of rain. Now, it is very obvious that there are two circumstances, either one of which will prevent the formation of rain in this case. If the air, as it becomes heated, does not absorb moisture, that is to say, if the heating takes place over very dry ground, no moisture can be precipitated, for the simple reason that there is not enough to saturate the air, even at the reduced temperature. The second circumstance which may prevent the formation of rain, is this: If the heated air be cooled by a current of cold but very dry air, the resulting mixture may be able to hold in suspension all the moisture that is present.

The fact that air, as it expands, loses its capacity for retaining moisture in a state of invisible suspension, is beautifully shown during the exhaustion of moistened air from the receiver of an air-pump. As soon as a few strokes have been made the receiver is filled with clouds. Another illustration is frequently seen on close, warm days, when a dense cloud is sometimes seen to form over a moist locality and gradually expand and enlarge until it becomes what is popularly known as a "thunder-head," and a storm of thunder and lightning frequently follows. Such clouds are undoubtedly the heads of ascending columns of hot, moist air, in which the moisture is precipitated as the air gets into a higher region where the pressure is reduced. They can only be produced, however, where the ascending column rises from moist ground so that it may be itself moist.

In addition to these two causes for the deposition of moisture—cooling and expansion—there is another which, though not generally accorded much consideration, is, we think, often quite as powerful as either of the others. This is electricity. Precisely how it acts we do not pretend to say; but every one who has observed the heavy fall of rain which almost invariably succeeds a flash of lightning, must acknowledge that the discharge of electricity from clouds is quite as efficient as the lowering of temperature.

Let us now consider these general principles in so far as their agency may be affected by the presence or absence of frosts. In the first place, then, it is well known that all vegetables, trees included, perspire immense amounts of moisture, this moisture being frequently brought up from great depths. A single sun-flower plant has been known to exhale one pound fourteen ounces of water during twelve hours. Such being the case, what must be the quantity given off by all the leaves of a large tree, and what an inconceivable amount must be exhaled by any one of our large forests? It is evident, therefore, that the air in the immediate vicinity of large forests must be much more moist than that resting upon dry soil.

Another effect of this enormous evaporation must be a lowering of the temperature. All liquids when passing into the gaseous or vaporous condition, absorb and carry off heat, and the evaporation which we have noted must have a powerful effect in lowering the temperature of the air in the neighborhood of the trees. From this it follows that when a cool current of air flows over a forest the moisture will be precipitated in the vicinity instead of being carried off, as it would be if present in smaller quantity. And when a warm and very moist wind flows over a forest, the cooler air which is there present will cause a shower of rain, whereas if there had been no forest and the air had been hot, the moisture would have been swept onward to other regions.

But perhaps the most powerful effects are produced by the action of the forests in discharging the electricity which is almost always present in clouds, and thus producing a rainfall. That trees do act in this way is well known and easily proved. NOAD, in his large work on electricity says: "Living vegetables are the most powerful conductors with which we are acquainted. Mr. WEEKES found that a coated jar, having forty-six inches of metallic surface, was repeatedly discharged by the activity of a vegetable point in four minutes and six seconds, while the same jar, charged to the same degree, required eleven minutes and six seconds to free it from its electric currents by means of a metallic point—the points in both cases being equidistant. The same gentleman also found that the gold-leaf electroscope is powerfully affected by a jar at the distance of nearly seven feet, when the cap of the instrument is furnished with a branch of the shrub called butcher's broom, though the same instrument, when mounted with pointed metallic wires, is not perceptibly affected until the charged jar approaches to within two feet of the cap.

"If a blade of grass and a needle be held pointing towards the prime conductor of a machine, while the person holding them recedes from the instrument, a small, luminous point will appear on the apex of the needle." These experiments show conclusively that forests are powerful agents in discharging any electricity that may be present in such clouds as may pass over them, and we have every reason for believing that whenever this electricity is discharged a rainfall will occur.

In discussing this subject we have endeavored to avoid the introduction of all questionable theories, and to rely upon well know and thoroughly ascertained physical facts and laws. For the present, at least, we would regard the evidence derived from this source as of more weight than any that can be furnished by mere statistics, until the latter have become far more general and extended over a greater time than is yet the case. J. P.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

Clock-Work to Raise Water.—Would a machine constructed on the order of clock-work, and run by a weight, raise 100 gallons of water, in 24 hours, from a well 25 feet deep, to a point 10 feet above the ground, said machine to run for 24 hours without being wound up more than once? If so, what would be the arrangement of the wheels to do the required work? By answering in RURAL NEW-YORKER at an early day you would confer a favor on a constant reader.—B. SMITH.

WE advise our correspondent to send the above inquiry to some technical paper—such as the Scientific American, American Artisan, or Handicraft (all of New York City), whose editorial corps embrace technologists familiar with such problems. Meantime, we publish the inquiry, so that any of our correspondents familiar with such questions may answer, if they choose to do so.

"The Siphon Again."—We, too, "would like to know whether Old Subscriber, who had a troublesome siphon, succeeded in making it work; and, if so, how he overcome the difficulty." A. J. thinks one of our reasons why it might not work "rather thin." If A. J. will take the trouble to experiment, as well as theorize, he probably will not expose his ignorance by saying, "it makes no difference if the well end of the pipe is two inches, and the down hill end one-fourth inch, or *vice versa*." We know, from experience, that it *is* essential that the pipe be of a uniform size, and that the outlet be the same size as the balance of pipe. —M. H. S.

Revelations of the Microscope.—A scientific journal says:—The microscope reveals to us the fact that the surface of our bodies is covered with scales, like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover 150 of these scales, and yet, a scale covers 500 pores. Through these narrow openings the sweat forces itself, like water through a sieve.

Expressing Oil from Castor Bean.—L. T. VAN T. is informed that, so far as our knowledge extends, a screw press is usually used for expressing the oil of this bean. We have seen an ordinary cider press used.

Domestic Economy.

WORKING UP BEESWAX.

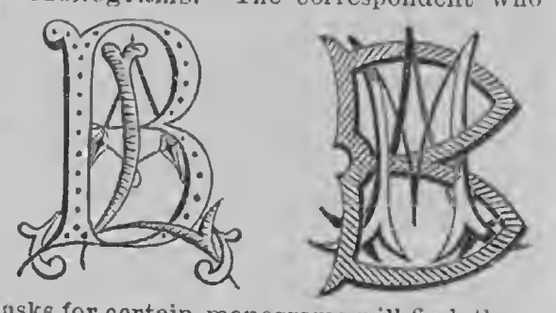
THE old-time practice of the wholesale destruction of a colony of bees when the honey was to be taken, has been considerably reformed in view of the fact that it is poor economy to kill the goose which lays the golden egg; and the wholesale destruction of honey comb has been stopped, as it has been discovered that it is largely economical to supply the old comb to other hives to help young colonies to set up in their housekeeping. Still there will be comb to be made into wax, and it is well to know how to make the most of it.

A pound of common beeswax in the lump is worth, say thirty-five cents, and a pound of bleached wax is worth, in the lump, twice as much. When maple sugar first appears in the early spring, you will see it sold in neat little cakes at the rate of seventy-five cents to one dollar a pound, when the price in the lump is twenty-five cents. So with beeswax; take a parcel of salt-cellars and cast little cakes of wax, sixty to the pound, and sell these at five cents a-piece. Before casting the cakes of wax, prepare a lot of silk ribbon loops, which will serve to hang the cake of wax by, and as the wax is poured into the moulds, lay the ends of the loop in the edge of the mould so it will stick well in the wax, and you have a neat and salable little article which will fetch very much more than the same material in the lump.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Domestic Inquiries.—Mrs. JANE M. ADAMS asks some one to tell her how to make elderberry wine . . . . L. W. L. asks for directions how to make a shirt to fit in every instance . . . . JANIE D. asks for a recipe "for making pepper sauce that will equal the Worcestershire sauce." [Can't be done.—EDS.] . . . . MEHITABLE and HEPZIBAH LIVINGSTONE ask for a recipe for making citron cake and Welsh rare-bits. . . EMMA R. BRIGGS asks for the best recipe for making cucumber pickles in vinegar.

Monograms.—The correspondent who



asks for certain monograms will find them furnished herewith.

To Drive Away Ants.—We were much troubled this season by having large black ants find their way to our sugar box wherever we could place it. Remembering to have read somewhere that the common elder would keep ants away from anything about which it was placed, I gathered an armful of the young sprouts and put them around the box. We have not since been troubled in the least by them.—E. E. TUTTLE.

Pop-Corn Balls.—I make pop-corn balls by pouring the sirup made by melting white sugar upon the popped corn, and working it with the hands to the desired shape and size. Afterwards roll the balls in sugar sand of various colors. These please my children greatly, though there may be a nicer way.—MRS. C. G. SMITH.

To Exterminate the Paper Moth.—I think they are not confined wholly to paper. I have tried pulverized borax, sprinkled on dry, which seems to effectually "*dis*-tinguish" them, as the man said about the fire. You can take your own way in making them eat it.—MRS. E. S. T.

Recipe for Making Artificial Oysters.—Cut from the cob green corn enough for a pint; to this add one egg, well beaten, one cup of flour, half cup of cream or buttermilk; salt and pepper them to taste; fry in butter.—FRANK G.

To Remove Iron Rust.—Saturate the rusted spots with lemon juice and spread the linen in the hot sun. If it is not removed the first time, repeat the process until the result is satisfactory.—MRS. W. L. B.

To Remove Iron Rust from White Linen.—Apply lemon juice and salt; put it in the bright sun for a time—one or two applications if necessary.

Hygienic Information.

BONE FELON ARRESTED—CONGELATION.

DR. JAMES B. WALKER, of St. Louis, Mo., says in the Medical Archives:—Not long since I was consulted by a young lady who was suffering from an incipient felon. The distinguishing characteristics of the painful affection were already manifest—pain, throbbing, some tumefaction, and the nervous excitement, indicated plainly what was in advance unless the inflammation was arrested; and the command was, arrest it at all hazards.

This starting point had been two days previous to her application of treatment. I could think of nothing offering such a prospect of success as cold, as low as the freezing point. Adding equal parts of snow and salt in a tumbler, I placed the finger, it being the middle one, in the freezing mixture. For a few seconds there was an increase of the sensibility of the part, and it was with difficulty I could persuade her to hold her finger in the mixture. By degrees the pain subsided, and at the end of two minutes perfect insensibility had followed. I removed the finger, and after a few minutes the sensibility returned, and with it came the pain, throbbing, etc. The application was renewed, and the pain ceased and insensibility ensued. This was repeated as often as the pain returned, and in about two hours, alternating the application and removal, there was no return of the painful sensations, and the difficulty entirely ceased, and there was no felon. The induration remained several days, and the skin gradually exfoliated.

HEADACHE REMEDIES.

"O, now my head aches," said Mr. A.; "it seems as if I never had such a headache before."

"Take these boneset blossoms and chew them," I said, (handing him what would fill his mouth), "swallowing the bitter juice; then lie down, and if they do not help you in half an hour, or you do not drop to sleep in that time, I will try another remedy."

The half hour elapsed, sleep did not come, and the pain was not eased; so I took about as much saltpeter as would make a lump as large as two peas, dissolved it in a little warm water, then added a little cold, so as nearly to fill a teacup; gave him a teaspoonful of this once in ten minutes, till he had taken four teaspoonfuls; wet a clean white cloth with some of the water and laid it on his head under a dry one.

After taking this he slept a few hours, and towards night was able to do his chores. Previous to retiring to bed that night he bathed his feet in warm water, to which had been added wood ashes sufficient to make it feel soft, soaking them well, loosening all the accumulations on them, rubbing and wiping them dry. With these simple remedies and attentions he was as well as usual next day. HATTIE HOPEFUL.

TEA DRUNKARDS.

DR. ARLIDGE, one of the pottery inspectors in Staffordshire, has put forth a very sensible protest, says the *Lancet*, against a very pernicious custom which rarely receives sufficient attention, either from the medical profession or the public. He says that the women of the working classes make tea a principal article of diet instead of an occasional beverage; they drink it several times a day, and the result is a lamentable amount of sickness. This is no doubt the case, and, as Dr. Arlidge remarks, a portion of the reforming zeal which keeps up such a fierce and bitter agitation against intoxicating drinks might advantageously be diverted to the repression of this very serious evil of tea tippling among the poorer classes. Tea, in anything beyond moderate quantities, is as distinctly a narcotic poison as is opium or alcohol. It is capable of ruining the digestion, of enfeebling and disordering the heart's action, and of generally shattering the nerves. And it must be remembered that not merely is it a question of narcotic excess, but the enormous quantity of hot water which tea bibbers necessarily take is exceedingly prejudicial both to digestion and nutrition.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Bald-Headed People.—FREDERICK KEMP writes from the silver mines of Montana, giving the following hint in reference to a cure for bald-headedness:—"A friend of mine who had the misfortune to be bald-headed, knowing that there is a wonderful invigorating power in the sun's rays, last spring threw away his hat, and worked in the gulch all Spring, Summer and Fall, bareheaded, and also for the first few days at mid-day. For a few days the rays of the hot sun on his head were almost unbearable; after that time he experienced no uneasiness whatever. The result was that in the Fall he had a good head of hair. And in this experiment he was not alone—several of his acquaintances who were bald-headed having followed the same plan, they were all fortunate enough to experience the same result."

Recipe to Prevent Felons Heading.—Take black pepper in the kernel and pulverize well; then soak the pepper with spirits of turpentine, and apply to the felon as a poultice. If this remedy is used when the felon first makes its appearance, it is a certain cure in a few applications. I have known felons that were almost headed cured by keeping this poultice on them, well bathed with turpentine. I would like to have you publish this recipe, for I am sure it would relieve some suffering person. —C. H. FENTON, JR., *Loudon Co., Tenn.*

Remedy for Poison by Ivy.—The best remedy for ivy poisoning is said to be sweet spirits of nitre. Bathe the parts affected freely with this fluid three or four times a day, and the next morning scarcely any trace of poison will be found. If the blisters be broken, so as to allow the nitre to penetrate the cuticle, a single application will be sufficient. The spirits of nitre may be prepared by dissolving one part of nitrous ether in 8 parts ether of common alcohol.

Wearing Green Kid Gloves.—An English medical journal gives a warning against wearing green kid gloves, because physicians have found that the hands of those wearing gloves of this color soon became covered with an eruption difficult to cure, as the poison seems to enter the system. These gloves were dyed with arsenic, though not all green kids are so dyed; yet it is regarded safer to wear some other color.

Salt in food.—W. H. asks if some one of the medical profession will state whether salt should be used freely or sparingly on food—especially on eggs, potatoes, &c.

Hygienic Inquiries.—A correspondent asks "how to cure corns? Is there not some way of taking them out and making a sure cure of them?"

The Vineyard.

A NEW EARLY GRAPE.

MR. WM. BOYLAN of Paterson, N. J., has kindly sent us a box of his new seedling, which is remarkable for earliness, as it commences to ripen the first week in August, and may, therefore, be set down as the earliest native variety known. It is supposed to be a seedling of the Isabella, and we have no doubt of this from the character of the fruit and leaves of the vine, as both show unmistakable marks of the true native *Labrusca* species. No special care has been bestowed upon this remarkable vine. The owner is a machinist, and makes no pretensions to pomological knowledge; therefore, this vine has not been "doctored" in order to make the fruit ripen early. It has borne, we are informed, three years, and the fruit never fails to ripen the first of August, which is a month earlier than the Hartford Prolific and Delaware, our two earliest sorts in this locality. We believe this new and promising grape has not yet been named, but is certainly deserving of dissemination. Bunch medium; berry medium to large, nearly globular, black, with a light bloom; adheres firmly to the peduncle; skin tough, but not thick; pulp of considerable substance, adhering to the seeds, as in most of the natives; flavor sprightly, and about equal to the Hartford Prolific. The great value of this grape will consist in its earliness and hardiness of the vine.

California has 14,000 square miles less area than France, but it is asserted that the actual average in California which can be successfully devoted to grapes will excel that of France in the proportion of 4 to 1, which would be 18,000,000 acres for California and 4,500,000 for France.

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762

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SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1872.

OUT-OF-DOOR NOTES.

An Editor Getting Fresh Air.

We dislike pic-nics, as a rule—especially public ones. They are comfortless, because they are too often formal. They lack the spirit of the commune which makes such institutions charming. But they have their good features too; and a pic-nic recreation is better than none. But we have just attended one enjoyable pic-nic in the search for fresh air. These August days have been terrific in their heat. The 13th was especially oppressive. It was the day fixed for

The First Pic-Nic of the N. Y. Rural Club.

This Club is more æsthetic than practical. Its object is not so much to develop Rural taste and enjoyments—although that is likely to result—as to bring together those engaged in Rural pursuits who have acquired such tastes, make them better acquainted with each other, and concentrate and combine the kindred feeling and sympathy which already exists. The Club has met periodically since its organization in hotel parlors and dining-rooms, for social intercourse. But during the Summer months, it decided to substitute pic-nic visits to suburban places for the close halls and confined parlors of hotels. Hence this first pic-nic at Queens, L. I., on

The Flower Farm of Mr. C. L. Allen.

The Central Railroad of Long Island very generously placed a special train at the disposal of the Club. The Superintendent accompanied the excursionists, and looked after their safety and comfort while on his road. Fifty or sixty members and guests formed the party, and were debarked, literally, in the midst of a fifty acre flower farm, radiant, just now, with acres of Gladioli and Lily blooms.

There were eighteen acres of Gladioli in blossom. Perhaps our readers can imagine the mass of gorgeous color which three hundred named varieties, massed to this extent, would make. Perhaps they may have some conception of the adjectives used and the number of exclamation points required to report what the Club and its guests said on being pushed off a plank into this sea of bloom. Then, in addition to the three hundred named varieties, there was a bed of 3,500 seedling Gladioli—among them as fine specimens as can be found among the three hundred named varieties; and several that will become distinguished for their unique beauty.

Then imagine ten acres of Lilies, a large proportion of which were in bloom. These embrace also about 15,000 seedlings, most of which take the form and characteristics of *Tigrinum* and *Fortunei*. We saw here the only *Leitchlinii* in bloom to be found in the country, it was said.

Fifteen or twenty acres are cultivated in Tuberoses. JOHN HENDERSON'S new dwarf variety is here—about half as tall in growth as the old sort, and double—a decided acquisition, Mr. ALLEN says.

Balsams are also largely grown for seed. We saw at least an acre of them. They are much used in bouquets at this time of year—especially for funerals.

There are a couple of acres of Peonias; also Roses, etc., etc. full forty acres devoted exclusively to flowers.

Added, there are about 15,000 square feet of green and stove houses, devoted mainly to the propagation and growth of plants for mailing, for seedsmen, and for cut flowers in winter.

The Walk Through the Bloom

by the members of the Club was a most interesting one. The ladies of the party were not the least intelligent observers and inquirers. We were shown *Lilium candidum*, which flowered at Easter, was plunged in the Spring in a cold frame, and is now again in bloom. There was quite a show of Stocks, but upon our expressing surprise that so many people profess to admire them here, an enthusiastic German lady said they were never seen in this country in perfection—they will not grow here as in the moist climate of Europe, and those who have only seen them here know nothing of their beauty. Here, also, for the first time, the writer saw the *Clianthus dampieri* in bloom. It is a weird looking blossom—suggestive of the cloven foot of an unnameable being. Mr. ALLEN says it requires to be planted on poor soil to get it in perfection. It is a curiosity, and a striking flower and plant. But our space will not permit that we attempt to specify all the rare and beautiful things seen, nor detail all that was learned. After the party had wandered at will through the grounds, there was

A Jolly Pic-Nic in the Grove.

The Club was then called to order by Vice-President ELY, and the customary speech-making followed. Dr. HEXAMER called attention to the mass of flowers seen, and to the fact that few could realize the amount of labor and money expended in collecting the great numbers of varieties of plants exhibited. Lives of botanists and years of labor had been given to the gathering the material from which this garden is produced. It is the largest flower garden in the country. There are species here not to be found elsewhere in the country. The effect of this is not only that Mr. ALLEN can furnish others with what he has collected himself, but that he exerts a positive and direct influence in developing and ministering to the better taste and higher gratification of the people. General HURLBURT, HENRY T. WILLIAMS, ANDREW S. FULLER, and Messrs. WHITNEY, CHICK, SEEBRIGHT and others spoke also. Mr. FULLER said that four years ago, when he first met Mr. ALLEN, he was told that he was crazy: He made up his mind, therefore, that Mr. ALLEN was worth knowing. We see the effects of his insanity to-day. Most specialists are regarded as crazy. It is a good plan to go crazy on a specialty. It is the only way to accomplish anything. Take up a subject or a vocation and stick to it. Not long ago there was only one gladiolus known in Europe. Finally others were introduced from the Cape of Good Hope. Men in France went crazy over Gladioli, and the result of their craziness is the two or three hundred varieties of this beautiful flower which we see exhibited before us. Mr. WILLIAMS had suggested that Mr. ALLEN give a list of say the twelve varieties of Gladioli he could recommend for their superior beauty. Mr. FULLER did not know what Mr. ALLEN might do; but he had two hundred varieties growing on his place, and he could not go among them with a view to determine what varieties he would throw out, and dispense with one of them.

Mr. Allen Speaks.

Finally Mr. Allen was called out. Referring to his success, he said that a few years ago he was engaged in the coal business. He had a taste for flowers, and began to cultivate them. He bought bulbs and filled his coal office with their blooms. Finally, one day, a man said to him, "I met FULLER yesterday, and he said, 'Tell ALLEN that if he will devote his time and attention to the culture of bulbs and bulbous plants, make it a specialty, and *stick to it*, he'll make a fortune by it. Tell him to go right at it.'" I followed FULLER'S advice, and what you see before you to-day is due as much to ANDREW S. FULLER'S advice as to my own efforts. Referring to Mr. WILLIAMS'S request for a list of the best twelve varieties of Gladioli, he said the last one he looked at was always the best, with him; and if he was going to advise his friends what twelve varieties to select, it would be the last twelve on the list—*after having obtained all the others.*

So the Day Passed.

It is useless to attempt to report the speeches in detail, nor describe the songs under the trees, nor the loads of flowers each took away, and which filled with beauty and perfume the train on the way home; nor how, as the Club passed through the streets of New York, its members were besieged by hundreds of children, with "Please give me a flower, sir?" or "Please give me a flower, miss?" It made the heart ache to look upon the little ones, with their wan, white faces, and see the bright light in their eyes as they caught sight of the blossoms, and remember the stifling air in which they live, the noisome, noxious vapors they inhale, and the dearth of beautiful, natural objects there is for them to look at and enjoy. For this reason, if for no other, we hope Mr. ALLEN'S 40 acres will be multiplied by 400, and that it will become a popular charity among the wealthy of the city to buy wagon loads of flowers and distribute them through the streets to the little ones who hunger for what is sweet and beautiful.

BEACON STOCK FARM.

Forty miles' ride from New York, on the Long Island Railroad, brought us to the town of Northport, on the North shore of the Island, and from thence a carriage ride of five miles along Eaton's Neck, might have taken us to Beacon Stock Farm; but instead of this last we found the tall Scotchman, WILLIAM CROZIER, in waiting with the steam yacht of Mr. DELAMATER, to take our party across the bay, by a nearer route, which landed us at the foot of the beautiful lawn surrounding Mr. DELAMATER'S mansion.

We were a small party of Agricultural Editors from the City, out there upon invitation of the tall Scotch farmer, to witness the operation of his Scotch plows alongside of those of the Ames Plow Company of Boston. The representative of the RURAL NEW-YORKER was not a member of the committee (previously appointed by the Farmers' Club), and so, happily, under no obligation to deliver an opinion on the comparative merits of the plows; and if he had been under such obligation, would have declined to deliver an opinion on such unsatisfactory evidence as this exhibition furnished.

Beacon Stock Farm is a tract of some three hundred acres, mostly of high, rolling land—loam, sand and gravel—jutting into Long Island Sound, on what is known as Eaton's Neck. When it fell into the hands of WILLIAM CROZIER, several years ago, it had the unthrifty and worn-out look so common to the used up lands of the older States, with a brave show of mullein, brambles and other vagabond field trash, with not enough of tame vegetation to keep three geese to the acre.

Mr. CROZIER came on with all his notions of Scotch thoroughness, an apostle of agricultural reform. He built plenty of stables; he brought plenty of teams of mighty Clydesdale horses; he has a full field-force of stalwart Scotchmen, who would as soon think they might break the Ten Commandments as to strike a furrow half a mile long and not as straight as a line, from end to end. With these appliances Beacon Farm is being converted from a turfless waste to fertile fields, bearing their heavy burthens of clover, grass, corn, turnips, etc.

On this farm every one thing is made to help out the general result. The ample stables are filled with cows; the barnyards are filled with hogs; the cows are now living on sowed corn feed and turning it into crude manure; this is thrown out to the hogs to be worked over in their factory; muck and seaweed are added, and the whole compost forms the grand bank of deposit and discount for the farm. The breeding stock is all of the best blood. A splendid Clyde stallion is at the head of the stud of horses; the cows are about equally composed of Ayrshires and Channel Islands, the latter mostly Jerseys and Alderneys, with bulls to match. The hogs are all Berkshires of the fine modern style, and the sheep are Cotswolds. Talk of agricultural education and experimental farms; a week with the plain farmer of Beacon Hill would impart more knowledge of economic agriculture and stock-raising than a whole year or a lifetime in a college where a little of genteel agriculture is diluted with a large quantity of Greek and mathematics.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Obituary.—George Vail.—The death of this gentleman, well-known for his connection with the New York State Agricultural Society, and for his early importation and as a successful breeder of Short-Horn cattle, is announced as having occurred at Troy, August 7. In 1841, at the time of the organization of the State Ag. Soc. under its present constitution, he was elected a member of the Executive Committee. In 1847 he was elected President of the Society. He was actively connected with it until age compelled release from care. He was born in 1784, and won and retained the esteem and respect of those who knew him.

The New York State Poultry Society's Executive Committee have done a very stupid thing by passing a resolution in relation to one of the members of that Society, and giving it a wide circulation. In our opinion they have done a very unjust thing. We are apt to hear or receive complaints concerning any "sharp practice" on the part of our advertisers; but we have never heard or received any concerning the gentleman referred to, although he has advertised a good deal with us. But we *have* received complaints concerning the "sharp practice" of some of the members of this censuring committee. If there were no other evidence that the men who run the State Poultry Society are not the men to do it creditably, their action in the matter referred to is, in our judgment, ample to condemn them.

The Maine Agricultural College Commencement occurred Aug. 4. The following are the names of the graduates:—GEO. OSMER WESTON of Madison; EBER DAVIS THOMAS of Brownville; EDWIN JAMES HASKELL of Westbrook; HIDDLE HILLARD of Oldtown; GEO. EVERETT HAMMOND of Eliott; and BENJ. FLINT GOULD of Waterville. These are the first graduates from this institution. There is nothing in the report before us to indicate how many of this class are to devote themselves to Agriculture or the Mechanic Arts, except the themes discussed by them respectively, which were:—"Republicanism;" "Our Republic—its safety and danger;" "Educated Labor;" "Magnetic Telegraph;" "Chinese Immigration;" "Maximillian." None of these being purely technical topics, we may infer that none of the students have "gone crazy on any specialty."

"Holstein Herd Book:—Containing a record of the Holstein Cattle in the United States; also a Sketch of the Holstein Race of Cattle." This work has just been published, in Boston, by authority of the Association of Breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. It was prepared by WINTHROP W. CHENERY, President of the Association, and the most extensive breeder of Holsteins in this country. Mr. C. says it is believed the Herd Book includes every animal entitled to record. It contains the pedigrees of 61 Bulls and 67 Cows, and several finely executed portraits. All interested are referred to advertisement of the book in this paper.

Catalogues Received.—From ROBERT DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill., Wholesale Catalogue of Evergreen and Ornamental Tree Seedlings, &c.... From GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y., Descriptive Catalogue of Sugar Cane Machinery....From J. K. HUDSON, Kansas City, Mo., Descriptive Circular of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

North Shenango, Pa., Aug. 10.—Fine showers to-day and greatly needed. Some farmers are done harvesting; nearly all will finish next week if it is favorable weather. Oats rather light; cause, dry, unfavorable weather. Wheat rather poor; it was hurt a good deal by the April freezes. Hay about an average crop. Corn does not look as well as it did last year at this time, although there are some good fields. Early potatoes, a middling crop, but hurt by the dry weather; Early Rose tops are dead now. Late potatoes will not amount to much unless there is more rain the rest of the season than there has been. Fruit a better crop than last year; apples are a good deal scabby.—W. H.

Grand Blanc, Mich., Aug. 12.—It is excessively dry; vegetation of all kinds suffering materially, especially corn and potatoes, which, with a few exceptions, are a failure. Hay crop an average yield; wheat, light and poor quality, owing to midge and rust. The excessive heat during the month of July is without a parallel here; the highest point marked 101° in the shade, not falling below 99° for several days. Farmers are mostly through haying and harvest; secured in good condition. Wheat is worth $1.35@1.50; corn, 48c.; oats, 35c.; hay, $10@12 per ton; potatoes, 35@40c.; help plenty, at $1.50 in haying, $2 in harvest. Land worth $30@100 per acre, according to location.—C. C. O.

Ellsworth, Central Kansas, Aug. 2.—Land is cheap here, costing $2, $3 and $5 per acre. The corn crop is good this year; we think the price will be 15c. a bushel, although there are not more than twelve farmers in the county. There was a farmer here last year who raised two thousand bushels of corn and sold it for a dollar a bushel. That was "Drouthy Kansas," right where the Great American Desert was. The country here is level, with bluffs along the river. There are now twenty thousand head of Texas cattle grazing around within twenty-five miles of this place.—SUMMER BEACH.

RURAL BREVITIES.

We saw peaches—excellent ones—retailing in Fulton Market, the 15th inst., at fifty cents per basket.

NINA, Potsdam, N. Y., asks "where there is a school for young girls 12 or 14 years of age, where they can get a thorough knowledge of housework, finish their education and learn the ways of refined society?" We do not know.

Our Oregon correspondent is advised not to become too sanguine about the Angora goat business in that State. We have known it to cost some of our friends a good round sum to get rid of the fever after they once got it.

The Land Sales of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of July, 1872, were 30,389 acres, amounting to $133,807.03, at an average of $4.41 per acre. The total sales from July 28, 1869, to the 1st instant, were 601,559 acres, amounting to $2,533,307.58, at an average of $4.21 per acre.

The time and place of holding a National Short-Horn Convention has been published as being at Indianapolis, Nov. 20. This is a mistake, as we understand it, no time or place having been named by the Committee having the matter in charge. The National Swine Breeders' Convention meets at the time and place named.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commenced July 6th. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. B. PARSONS & CO., Trees and Plants at Flushing. See advertisement, page 133.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.
Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Biographical.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

WE give our readers this week a fine portrait of the Earl of DUFFERIN, the new Governor-General of Canada, who succeeds Lord LISGAR (Sir JOHN YOUNG), who has recently returned to England. His family name is FREDERICK TEMPLE BLACKWOOD, and he is the only son of the fourth Lord DUFFERIN. His mother was the eldest daughter of THOMAS SHERIDAN, sister of the Duchess of SOMERSET and of Hon. Mrs. NORTON. He was born in June, 1826, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He is expected to arrive in Canada soon, where he will fill the place occupied by one of the most popular Governor-Generals that Dominion ever had. Lord DUFFERIN gives promise of being as popular.

In the month of February, 1855, he was specially attached to the mission undertaken by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Vienna, and in 1860 he was sent by Lord PALMERSTON as British Commissioner in Syria, in order to carry out inquiries in relation to the massacre of Christians in the East, and for his services on that occasion was nominated on his return a K.C.B., Civil Division. He acted as Under-Secretary of State for India from 1864 to the early part of 1866, and as Under-Secretary for War from the latter date to the following June. On the advent of Mr. GLADSTONE to place in December, 1868, he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was created an English Baron in 1850, nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1863, sworn a Privy Councillor in 1868, and has held the Lord Lieutenancy of the county of Down since 1864. He was raised to the earldom in the Autumn of last year.

His lordship is also known as an author. In 1846-47, at the time of the famine, he went from Oxford to Ireland to inquire into the state of things among the Irish peasantry, and on his return wrote an account of matters in that island, which caused no small interest in University circles and among other readers. In 1859 also he made a yachting voyage to Iceland, a well-known narrative of which expedition he published in the following year under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes." He has also published other works in light literature; *inter alia*, a satire on high life in the nineteenth century, entitled "The Honorable Impulsia Gushington." Lord DUFFERIN married, in 1862, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON of Killyleagh, county Down. Our Canadian readers are but little more interested in their Governor-General than we of the States; for we are so near of kin, and our interests are so closely allied, that what affects their welfare affects ours.

EARL OF DUFFERIN, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

DR. LOWELL MASON.

ALL lovers of music will regret to hear of the death of this venerable man, as announced in our news columns, at his beautiful country seat in Orange, N. J. He did more to advance the popular interest in, and appreciation of, music in this country, probably, than any other man. He was born in Medway, in Massachusetts, in 1792, and passed several of the earlier years of his life in Savannah. While very young he pursued the study of music, and became a teacher, and at the same time a composer. After going to Boston to reside he took a prominent position, and in 1821 he published the Boston Handel and Haydn collection of church music, which gave him a national fame. For many years he conducted a large choir in the Central Congregational Church in Winter street, Boston, and he also had charge for a time of the music in the Bowdoin street Church, under the ministry of the Rev. LYMAN BEECHER. Through his hymn tunes, which have long been classic in the sacred music of the land, he won an enduring fame. Some of his best productions have been sung by two or three generations of church-goers, and his compositions still hold a prominent place in nearly all collections of church music, as they will doubtless continue to do unaffected by the many additions which are made from year to year in this field of musical endeavor. Dr. MASON received many honors during his lifetime, having been the first recipient of a musical degree from an American college.

THOMAS NAST.

CARICATURE is being carried to such an extent in our illustrated papers during the present presidential campaign, a few words in relation to Mr. NAST, who has made so many remarkable pictures for Harper's Weekly, cannot but prove interesting. His father was a professional musician, who played a trombone in WALLACK'S old theatre in New York at $10 per week. Mr. NAST did all he could to make his son a musician, but THOMAS had a love for the pencil, and would not give up drawing pictures. When but 11 years of age he showed some of his drawings to Mr. HERGHAUS and SOL EYTINGE, artists employed by FRANK LESLIE, and they advised him to continue his efforts, and assisted him. His parents, who were Germans, finally consented to his learning to be an artist, and he entered the employ of FRANK LESLIE. In less than a year he could earn more than $20 per week.

THOMAS NAST'S industry and genius rapidly carried him forward in the profession. He has, for the past ten years, made innumerable cartoons, illustrations for books, papers, etc. His style is so peculiar any one can tell his pictures at sight. Some time ago the Union League Club of New York gave Mr. NAST a silver cup in token of his services during the rebellion.

Several years ago NAST was introduced to an English family consisting of the father, mother, son and three daughters. The mother is an aunt of JAMES PARTON, the biographer. The eldest daughter, SALLIE, of this lady, (Mrs. EDWARDS,) Mr. THOMAS NAST married some nine years ago. They have had three children. Mr. NAST is still a young man, in middle life, pleasant and gentlemanly.

ANECDOTE OF PROF. MORSE.

THE story of the early life and struggles of the late Prof. SAML. F. B. MORSE, the inventor of the telegraph, are pretty well known. Col. STROTHER, the "Port Crayon" of the magazines, tells the following story of his early life:

I engaged to become Morse's pupil, and subsequently went to New York and found him in a room in University Place. He had three other pupils, and I soon found that our professor had very little patronage. I paid my fifty dollars; that settled for one quarter's instruction. Morse was a faithful teacher, and took as much interest in our progress more, indeed, than we did ourselves. But he was very poor. I remember that when my second quarter's pay was due my remittance from home did not come as expected, and one day the professor came in, and said courteously:

"Well, Strother, my boy, how are we off for money?"

"Why, professor," I answered, "I am sorry to say I have been disappointed; but I expect a remittance next week."

"Next week!" he repeated sadly; "I shall be dead by that time."

"Dead, sir?"

"Yes, dead by starvation."

I was distressed and astonished. I said hurriedly—"Would ten dollars be of any service?"

"Ten dollars would save my life; that is all that it would do."

I paid the money, all that I had, and we dined together. It was a modest meal, but good, and after he had finished he said—"This is my first meal for twenty-four hours. Strother, don't be an artist. It means beggary. Your life depends upon people who know nothing of your art, and care nothing for you. A house dog lives better, and the very sensitiveness that stimulates him to work, keeps him alive to suffering."

I remained with Professor Morse three years, and then we separated. Some years afterwards I met him on Broadway, one day. He was about the same as before, a trifle older and somewhat ruddier. I asked him how he was getting along with his painting, and he told me that he had abandoned it; that he had something better he believed; and told me about his proposed telegraph. I accompanied him to his room, and there found several miles of wire twisted about, and the battery, which he explained to me. His pictures, finished and unfinished, were lying about covered with dust. Shortly afterwards Congress made an appropriation, and Morse was on the high road to wealth and immortality.

AN old Scotch lady was told that her minister used notes; she disbelieved it. Said one:—"Go into the gallery and see." She did so, and saw the written sermon. After the luckless preacher had concluded his reading on the last page, he said:—"But I will not enlarge." The old woman called out from her lofty position:—"Ye canna, ye canna, for your paper's give oot!"

Our Story-Teller.

"DOCTOR JOHN."

"A DOCTOR'S life is a strange one!" muttered Dr. John Hessman, as he jumped into his carriage, taking the reins from the hands of the grinning Ethiopian who, for the last twenty minutes, had been cherishing the fond delusion that he was to accompany his master on his round of professional inquiry.

"Not this time, Ebony," said the doctor, with a good natured shrug of his broad shoulders. "You can come to-morrow," noting the look of disappointment in the boy's face. Dr. John was more tender of his servants than some men are of their wives.

"Oh, never mind, Massa, never mind!" replied Ebony, like the average human, quite forgetful of annoyance when the subject of consideration was distasteful. "I knows what 'tis. I just knows what 'tis," added Ebony, as he watched the carriage out of sight. "He's got one of his spells, and wants to talk to hisself; I know him of old, if 'twas anybody but Dr. John, I should just say, "Ebony, that man has got softening of the skull; but no such nonsense can be laid to him."

Dr. John did want to be alone, or as much alone as a man could be in the streets of a crowded city, and he did want to talk himself. Most men who are in the habit of communing with their own souls, do it in audible language; so in this respect, whatever he might be in others. Dr. John did not differ from his brethren. A man's own opinion is not unfrequently his best and safest companion. It will keep its owner's secrets, and when the companionship is frequent, will in all cases properly guide and admonish. Self-communism in its highest form is the avenue which leads directly to the heart of God.

"Yes," continued the doctor "yes, sir." (Sometimes Dr. John was very respectful to himself.) "A doctor's life is no joke. Easy, my beauty, easy! Now, John, look at that horse. You are only just a little more of an animal than he is. It's fun for him to travel when there's another horse close by that he can outrun. Exactly the case with you, John. If it hadn't been for another horse in the shape of a doctor you were determined to get a little the start of, where would you have been to-day? That's the point. Worthy ambition, eh? to pass a poor devil on the road of life! Upon my word, I believe I should be a better man if I had a wife. I rather like women; but it is a little hard to understand how a fellow manages with a woman tied to him morning, noon and night. That's what takes me. Then, I am not sure that anybody'd have me that was anyways suitable. Of course, I should want intelligence, and intellectuality, too, by George! and I never could endure a plain woman, or a woman with a loud voice, or —— Yes, sir, that question is in order," continued the doctor, stroking his long, silky, black beard. "That is what I call driving the nail in. What have you got, John Hessman, to give in exchange for these royal treasures of mind and body? A good name — yes; an exceptionable position, unimpeachable integrity — yes, sir. These are something;" and here our M. D., reined up before an elegant brown stone mansion, where one of his best (pecuniarily speaking) and most fashionable patients resided. Here Dr. John was employed by the year; and although the position was no sinecure, on account of the amount of patience required to battle with the nervous fancies of the principal invalid of the establishment, still Dr. John, to use his own telling vernacular, considered it "an exceedingly soft thing"—and soft it was in more senses than one.

Dr. John walked right up into the invalid's chamber.

"Oh, good morning, doctor. A little late aren't you? Seems to me I have been waiting an unusual length of time," drawled the lady from her luxurious couch.

"About the usual hour," replied Dr. John, with no especial show of deference. "What seems to be the matter *this* morning?"

"Now, really, doctor, that is too cruel. Matter *this* morning! Do you remember what was

the matter yesterday? Please don't be so blunt. You shock my nerves terribly."

"Let me see," said the doctor. "Yesterday, according to your own admission, you were tagged out with a fashionable party and a late supper. That, of course, cannot be the case to-day."

"I know I should not have attempted it in my weak state, doctor. I know just what you will think of it," sighed the fashionable woman from her downy bed. "But then you men never will understand what society demands of us women. Dear Estelle (dear Estelle was the invalid's daughter) had quite set her heart on going to Mrs. Donk's reception. Of course I could not allow the dear child to go unattended, and bless your heart, Dr. Hessman, the girl's father would not accompany her to a party if she fell dead in consequence. Oh, Lord, such a time as I did have about it, trying to induce Mr. Waters to escort her. I really believe that scene had more to do with my suffering to-day than the party had. Dear me, such a sad man as Mr. Waters is! I told him—says I, "William, this may result in my death!" Says he—"When a woman gets to be forty years old, and don't know enough to take care of her own health and the health of her children, it is time she died;" and then, doctor, he lit his cigar and puffed out of the house. I tell you this because I want you to know what has so unnerved me, and that you may not lay it all to the party. Estelle is quite ill, too, doctor, and when you have written out my prescription I wish you would walk into the next room and see her."

Dr. John knew that something must be administered or his profession would be irretrievably ruined, so with a quiet smile playing around his large mouth (Dr. John's mouth was really very large, and truth compels us to state that he had an under-jaw to match, though the rows of unexceptionably white and even teeth, and the silken chin-covering, glossy and soft as a woman's hair, entirely redeemed the lower part of his face from ugliness) the physician wrote the few necessary Latin words, among which aqua seemed really the most conspicuous, and then passed into the other room. The doctor knew what awaited him. This little game had been tried more than once before.

"Good morning, Miss Estelle," said Dr. John, approaching the sofa where the languid beauty reclined. "Your mother tells me you are ill."

Miss Estelle, with almost an impatient gesture, brushed back the floating hair from her temples—carelessly and really unintentionally, it would seem, barring by the motion one of the most beautiful arms that sculptor ever waved about—and replied:

"Your manner seems to say, Miss Estelle, you are always ill. Why don't you behave yourself?" "Oh, how happy I should be, Dr. John, if you would once in your life be kind to me. I do really think something is the matter with my heart. What if I should die?"

No picture of Watteau's could ever have been more witching, more charmingly colored, than the little form before him. Every accessory of toilet had been brought to bear upon the citadel of his heart—and to a handsome woman no dress is so becoming as the *negligee* of her boudoir, with its lace and fantastic embroidery, slippered feet and graceful posture. Then the vases filled with flowers, the mirrors, and jewels, and perfumes, and enticing lolling chairs. Helgho! many a strong man has bowed to such a shrine—made a fool of himself for life—when in the glare and glitter of the drawing room no such nonsense would have been thought of.

Dr. John acknowledged the beauty of this picture. It was dainty, piquant, dangerous. It had been dished up for him on several previous occasions, but never so much to his mind as now. The beauty's manner was earnest and almost supplicating. What man could fail to be appreciative under such circumstances? Remember, too, that Dr. John was longing to be loved—had that morning almost prayed that heaven would send him a little bundle of comfort in the shape of a good wife, and it will not be strange that, notwithstanding the efforts previously made to entrap him, he should think only of the present loveliness.

"What are you reading, Miss Estelle?" asked Dr. John, after a moment of appreciative scrutiny. "Wilson's Essays, eh?" and the doctor's face showed all the surprise and pleasure felt by its owner. "And upon my word, if here isn't Emerson. That is healthy food, rather heavy, though, I should think, for a sick girl!"

Miss Estelle drew a long breath! For the first time in the twelve months of trial had she received one single word of compliment or commendation from the man whom her mother had determined she should marry.

"And, as true as I live, another book under the pillow. Really, I have some curiosity to know the title of that volume also," continued the doctor almost caressingly.

"Oh, it is nothing," replied the would-be invalid, languidly, "but a stupid cookery book that I got from the library. Mother depends upon me, you see, for our deserts, and I can tell you that sometimes my ingenuity is sorely tested."

One little hand tucked the volume further under the pillow, while the other, unconsciously, of course, dropped upon the doctor's. With the white, jeweled fingers lying on his, the fair dazzling face upturned, the words which would have doomed him to misery all the days of his life were almost spoken.

How wonderfully and providentially little things sometimes appear to save from desolation and death! The hand with which she had striven to hide the partially concealed volume had strangely enough, lifted the frill of the pillow and disclosed both title and author—one of the most mischievous and recklessly written books ever translated into the English language.

For a moment the doctor sat silent with horror and astonishment. Not so much that the woman before him had developed a taste for such literature, but that she could so unblushingly lie to him.

"I do not think" said he, at last, "that you need any medicine. So you have my permission to study the cook-book under your pillow as diligently as you may feel disposed. It is pleasant to know that fashionable young ladies are possessed of such domestic and literary tastes. Good morning, Miss Waters."

Dr. John passed out of that abode of luxury sick at heart.

"I came very near losing myself in that trap. What confounded fools men are?"

The thought was rather humiliating, and Dr. John was unable to shake it off during the day; and when he turned his horse's head homeward it was with a feeling of disgust and loneliness never before experienced.

"Pretty much all alike, I'm afraid," he continued softly to himself.

Just then a little figure in the middle of the street attracted his attention. A child, to all appearance not a day over five years, with uplifted arms stood, heedless of danger, looking straight in his face. Quicker than I can tell, Dr. John had jumped from his carriage, seized the little creature and placed her on the seat beside him.

"You were in great danger, my dear," said the doctor, looking down into the singularly sweet and intelligent young face. "What made you stand in the middle of the crowded street?"

"Are you a doctor?" was the only reply vouchsafed.

"By profession, yes, little miss, and by name John Hessman. Have you any commands for his highness?"

"If you are a doctor, I want you to go home with me, and if you are not, please tell me where I can find one. My sister Kate is sick—awful sick—and she talks and sings all the time; and I haven't got any money—neither has she; but she will die if somebody don't come."

"I am a doctor, and will go home with you, little darling," said our friend, involuntarily drawing the sobbing child toward him. "Don't cry; I can help her if anybody can."

Before they arrived at the residence of the sick girl, Dr. John had discovered, by skillful questioning, that the child's name was Florence Britton—the sister's Kate Britton; that Kate wrote stories, and made reports, and sometimes was out late at night taking notes and preparing articles for the press, that she had not been well during the winter, and for the last three weeks had been unable to attend to her literary duties, and was now suffering from brain fever. The room which the doctor entered was plainly and neatly furnished, and bore unmistakable marks of refinement and womanly taste.

"Kate," said the little girl, climbing into the bed where her sister lay moaning with pain—"sister Kate I have brought a doctor to see you. I found him in the street, and he says he can make you well. Look at him, Katie—he is very kind."

"Cuddle right down beside me, Flory darling. There, that's a good little girl. Go to sleep, don't mind sister Kate—she's only got a headache. Say your prayers, Flory—say your prayers," murmured the girl, even in delirium, thoughtful of her precious charge.

Here was a case to rouse Dr. John's energies—a case which appealed to his sympathy and respect—a case, so far as he was able to judge, of utter loneliness and destitution. So, like the good man he was, he set himself to work in good earnest. A good nurse was procured, necessary articles were brought into the house, and over all he watched as if the sufferer had been his own sister. The fourth day the invalid awoke to consciousness, and looked at Dr. John straight in the face.

"Where am I?" said she, attempting to rise.

"At home," he replied. "Please be very quiet."

"Where is Flora?"

"Asleep by your side. Don't ask any more questions."

"Who are *you?*" she continued, apparently oblivious to the command.

"John Hessman at your service, and at present your self-constituted physician, who will be obeyed! Now drink this beef-tea—take Flory's little hand in yours and go straight to sleep."

With a sigh of relief, a smile, a momentary attempt to keep her eyes open a little longer, and the invalid was sleeping as quietly as an infant.

Four weeks from that day, Miss Kate Britton rode out in the doctor's carriage, almost as well as ever.

Dr. John looked unutterable things, as he jumped into his gig and took his seat beside her. Very like the day a month ago when he had something particular to say to himself—only now he evidently had a communication to make to another.

"It will be safe for me to resume my writing to-morrow; will it not doctor?" inquired Kate, the first to break the silence. "I feel better and stronger to-day than I have for a year."

"No, little girl," replied the doctor. "It will not be safe for you to resume your writing in six months!"

"Oh, doctor, you are only joking now; I know you are," said Kate noting the look of amusement in his expressive eyes.

"No, Kate, indeed I am not joking. You shall never go back to that drudgery again, if I can help it."

The hot blood mounted clear to Kate's temples. "Dr. Hessman," she continued, assuming a business-like manner, "but for you I should have been in my grave!"

"In all probability," broke in her companion with more truth than modesty.

"Well," she continued, "you have saved my life, kept my darling little sister from starvation—cared for us both as though we had been your own kindred! But how can I ever——?"

"There, child, stop right where you are. Never, if you have any regard for my feelings, allow that word to slip from your lips. I want to take you and Flory to my home, and make your happiness my care. In short, Kate, I want a wife and a sister; will you be the first? Perhaps you don't love me exactly—but I know I can make you love me!"

"But I do love you!" said Miss Kate under her breath.

"All right, then! Will you go?"

She went.

Dr. John scarcely ever talks to himself now.

"SHOOST SO LONG AS IT VAS."

A CHICAGO correspondent sends the following:—At a recent trial before Justice Dougherty it was thought important by counsel to determine the length of time certain "2 quarters of beef, 2 hogs and 1 sheep" remained in an express wagon in front of plaintiff's store before they were taken away by defendant. The witness under examination was a German, whose knowledge of the English language was very limited; but he testified in a very plain, straightforward way to having afterward carried it out and put it into the aforesaid wagon.

Then the following ensued:

Counsel—"State to the jury *how long* it was after you took the meat from the store and put it into the wagon before it was taken away."

Witness—"Now I shoost cand dell dat. I dinks 'bout dwelve feet. I not say nearer as dat."

Counsel—"You don't understand me. *How long was it* from the time the meat left the store, and was put into the wagon, before it was taken away by defendant?"

Witness—"Now I know not what you ask dat for. Der vagon he vas back up mit der sidevalk, and dat's *shoost so long as it vas.* You tell me how long der sidevalk vas. Den I tells you how long it vas."

Counsel—"I don't want to find out how long the sidewalk was, but I want to know" (speaking very slowly) "*how long* this meat was—in the wagon—before it was—taken away?"

Witness—"Oh! dat! Well, now, I not sold any meat so. I all time weigh him; never measured meat, not yet. But I dinks 'bout dree feet." (Here the spectators and his honor and the jury smiled audibly.) "I know not, shentlemens, how is dis. I dell you all I can so good as I know."

Counsel—"Look here, I want to know *how long it was* before the meat was taken away after it was put into the wagon?"

Witness—(looking very knowingly at counsel)—"Now you try and get me in a scrape. *Dat meat was shoost so long in der vagon as he vas in der shop.* Dat's all I told you. Dat meat vas dead meat. He don't got much longer in den dousan' year, not mooch."

Counsel—"That will do."

A SOFT-TONED BELL.

REV. AZEL HACKUS, D. D., was a graduate of Yale, and became President of Hamilton College. It was in the good old days when they had prayers and recitations before breakfast, so that early rising was in order. The chapel bell was moderate in size and feeble in utterance, and it became a standing excuse for "sleeping over;" "I didn't hear the bell!" At last one morning the President himself was late at morning prayers, and as he opened the Bible to commence the service, he delighted the boys by indorsing their own threadbare excuse: "The fact is, young gentlemen, I didn't hear the bell. And no wonder, for it scarcely makes more noise than would the shaking of a fur cap with a sheep's tail for a clapper."

"THE WRONG SHMELL."

A HIGH officer of the Sons of Temperance presenting himself with the smell of grog he had been drinking, at the door of a "Division" for admission, was waited upon by an Irish sentinel, to whom he gave the pass-word, when the following passed:

"Sir," said he, "and ye are Mister O'Wright, the Grand Worthy Patriarch of the State of Khalutucky, I do be after belavin."

"Yes," said Jim, "you are perfectly right my friend, but why do you ask the question?"

"To tell ye the thruth, then, sir, and shame the deevil," said Pat, "ye do be having the right pass word for a Son of Temperance, entirely; but by the Holy Virgin and the blessed Saint Patherick ye've got the wrong shmell!"

NO REPENTANCE IN THE GRAVE.

A SCOTTISH clergyman, happening to go into the churchyard while the beadle was employed neck deep in digging a grave, thus accosted him:—"Well, Saunders, that's a work you're employed in well calculated to make an old man like you thoughtful. I wonder you don't repent of your evil ways." The old worthy, resting on the head of his spade, and taking a pinch of snuff, replied, "I thought, sir, ye ken'd that there was nae repentance in the grave."

Sabbath Reading.

NOT PARTED.

THEY are not parted, though their feet
Have wandered far in different ways,
And though they never more may meet
On Winter eves or Summer days.
It matters not though realms divide,
Though boundless seas between them roll;
For, still defying wind and tide,
Heart yearns to heart, and soul to soul.

They are not parted—only those
Are parted whom no love unites;
Their absence breaks not our repose
Who have no share in our delights.
They may be by our side, and still
As far from us as pole from pole,
Who lack the sympathetic thrill
Of heart to heart, and soul to soul.

DRIFTING AWAY.

WITH proud, exultant step we may tread to the very verge of the future in the journey of life; but we can go no further; there it becomes lost to us in the realities of the present; we are left to look forward to a new future, while behind us lies the past, from which we are rapidly drifting. Often our hearts grow weary, our eye-lids wet with tears, as we pause to look back at the receding shore, and through the dim distance seem to catch glimpses of the forms we loved in other days—early friends, whose hands we were wont to clasp in fond, familiar greeting, but whom now we meet no more as in the olden time, for on the restless sea of change our barks have drifted far apart. Far more vividly than all come to us visions of the old homestead from whose portals we went forth with brave hearts, to try the realities of the world which lay beyond the precincts of our own quiet home. Half impatiently we had looked forward to the time when, no longer bound by the restraints of home, we should take our place upon the stage of active life; but often the path has proved a thorny one, our feet have grown weary, and with yearning hearts we have longed for the quiet joys from which we have forever drifted.

No more do we gather an unbroken circle beneath the shelter of the old home tree; loved ones, grown weary with life's burdens, and borne on the river of Death, have drifted away to the unknown shore. It is sometimes sad to feel that we are receding from all that our hearts hold dear. From our childhood years with their innocent joys—from the sacred ties of home and early association—but more sad, more bitter than all, comes to us the knowledge that on the current of worldly pleasure we are floating from the love of our Heavenly Father; that with thoughtless feet we are treading each day nearer the grave, unmindful of what may lie beyond its dark borders.

There are moments when our better natures are awakened within us—when we turn heart-sick and weary from the vanities of the world, and pause to contemplate whither the stream of life is carrying us. Then it is that we feel the need of a stronger arm than earth can give to lean upon; and could we but throw off the shackles of sin, and with renewed energy and earnest purpose press forward in the path of duty aiming to fulfill the mission of which Our Saviour has left an example in His Holy Word—our lives would be purer, our influence more ennobling, and we far more happy; that when our eyes grow dim with age, and we await our summons home, there may come to us no regret for the joys from which we have drifted away—but rather golden gleams of the home to which we are hastening. S. E. W.

Maple Hill, Cazenovia, N. Y.

THOUGHT-SUGGESTING PARAGRAPHS.

THAT which is distinct from man is unknown and unknowable.

THE natural world can give joy. It is folly to underestimate its capabilities in this direction.

THE great defect of that joy which is not "in the Lord" is that it is so transitory. It has really some resemblance to a dream.

A MAN may be so engrossed by the natural world as to live as if there were no spiritual world. Such a man becomes a gross materialist.

WE are now in this world. Our business is with this world. We have functions and duties here. All true religion must help us to discharge these. Whatever does not is worthless.

MUCH of our life is frittered away with carking cares and anxieties. They come from too close a look at things which are temporal. We are so near them. This nearness must be corrected by spiritual-mindedness.

WHEN you have been diligent in business all day, neglecting nothing, hurrying nothing, acting as an agent for the Lord, leaving all your books and transactions to His inspection and protection; when you have had intelligent, faithful, trustful carefulness all day, how free from fretting care you ought to be at night!

THE care of earnest thoughtfulness with intent to do right is not degrading, nor weakening. No man should wish to be rid of it. It is the care that distracts, that pulls one's mind many ways, that disturbs and distresses and perplexes, which a wise man would desire to avoid, so that he may have all his powers to devote to caring for those things which are of real importance and the caring for which will do some good.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

SUMMER DAYS.

BY ROSETTE A. ROSE.

O! the days are full of splendor,
And the radiance of their light
Weaves a dream of fairy grandeur,
Brightening ever to my sight;
Nature wears her festive garlands,
And the earth is full of song,
And the charms that gild the heavens
To these Summer days belong.

There's a wealth of untold gladness
Breathing through the balmy air,
And the loving care of Heaven
Cheers our pathway everywhere;
In the shower and in the sunshine
We may see the hand of Him,
Who will not forget to cheer us
When the Summer's light is dim.

When the morn with crimson blushes
Draws her curtains from the night,
And the twinkling stars are hidden
In a flood of golden light,
Nature wakes from dewy slumber,
Full of joy, and light, and life,
And the day grows bright in gladness,
With a thousand blessings rife.

And when evening's solemn beauty
Charms the earth to peace and rest,
Angel voices seem to whisper
From the mansions of the blest,
Of the peace and rest of Heaven,
Of the endless Summer there;
And a solemn joy seems thrilling
All the dewy, evening air.

And through all the joyous Summer
At the morn, or at the eve,
In the sunshine, or the shower,
Beauteous visions we may weave
With the cares that cluster round us
In our weary march through life,
And their memory will help us
Bear our burdens, and our strife.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

I AM daily getting new revelations of life. The mails bring them to me. Some of them are exceedingly interesting. Here is one which illustrates a very common phase of life, and that it has its

Two Sides.

IDA FOXGLOVE, who is spending the Summer in a country town somewhere, writes:

A gentleman has just gone whom I have seen very frequently since I came here—one of the first acquaintances I made. I have always seen him in a merry, jesting mood, good natured and insincere, talking, apparently, merely to hear himself talk; and every one whom I have heard speak of him seems to have the same opinion. He is a merchant, thirty-five years of age, a widower soon to be married to a woman of twenty-three and a little girl in thought. I never heard a man talk more soberly and seriously and *sensibly*, showing that he thinks and draws close, *deep* deductions from life, for the same length of time than he just has. I said to him:

"You have two lives, Mr. ——. The surface one, in which I have heretofore seen you, would hardly be recognized in the one in which you now present yourself to me."

Said he:—"Do not we all?—some in a lesser and some in a greater degree? I assume the character which is the easiest and most complete mask. I have not talked with a person in eight years as I have to you to-day."

He had no reason to talk to me so, save his own pleasure; in fact, I have never treated him with other than friendly courtesy, as I do all. But I do not remember ever to have conversed an hour alone with a man in my life, that he did not talk sensibly and earnestly to me—show me that which was *best* in himself, as it were, and give me a better opinion of himself than I had before entertained. Is it strange that I grow to have more instead of less confidence in men, as I grow older? Long ago I was almost a manhater, regarding him as my natural enemy; but woman is rarely blessed with such man-friendship as I have been. Why? Compensation? I usually find men more liberal, charitable and considerate of women than women are. Why?

I wish there were more women who could and would develop, in their relations to man, the highest and best qualities of mind he possesses, and bring to the surface that other side of his nature which too rarely finds expression in his intercourse with his fellows.

Tenement Life at Midnight.

If physicians could tell the stories of life they witness and learn, it would startle those quiet, even-tempered people of equable lives. A physician sends this PENCIL the following experience in New York City:

Last night I was out all night in a tenement house, with a poor woman who has seen better days, and there was a terrible drunken brawl in the next house. Such profanity and obscenity, yells and howls, curses and prayers! The night was rendered hideous. It seemed as though Pandemonium was let loose. There, right opposite, two thin-faced, pinched-looking girls sat till three o'clock in the morning, making green silk bonnets, which they trimmed with huge blue feathers on the top. Just below a baker kneaded and patted and stirred his cakes till morning dawned. A little further down in the same block, an anxious-looking wife, over and anon, came to the window in her night clothes and, putting her head out, peered up and down the street in the darkness, vainly looking for her husband, who did not come home till four o'clock, and then was full of bad liquor and politics.

True, it is but a common-place glimpse of common-place life in the tenement-house regions of great cities; but the phases of it, seen from a single window in a single night by a physician accustomed to such scenes, are suggestive and contrast strongly with the peaceful, quiet lives which others lead in green, sweet, quiet country nooks. But talking of life in the country, I find among my letters one in feminine hand, without signature, which came from the country, addressed to "LEAD PENCIL, Esq.," which gives a vivid view of

One Phase of Country Life

which I trust is not common, but which, I have sad reason to know, is far too common. Here it is:

Sitting here in the moonlight by the window, I have been watching the great moon sailing in the flecked sky, and thinking how little need we would have for any other heaven than our own beautiful world, if there were only *Love* enough in it. Do *you* know what life is *without* love? Did you ever feel the wide waste of dreariness, the sickening faintings of heart, the wild retrenching of pain, the tired, tired, *tired* exertion of breathing? Did you ever feel the quick tears start when a *dog* licked your hand? Did you ever turn dizzy from a sick faintness when people were flattering and caressing you with *words*, and feel so oppressed with the mockery of food held to your lips which has no taste and you just dying of hunger? Did you ever hear the hum and stir of busy life about you from which you felt you were an alien and had no care or share, and feel the jar, jar upon your excited nerves until you could only sit and let the tears drop from your closed eye-lids from sheer exhaustion; and then have no place in which you could be alone for even one brief hour to gain rest and courage?

I might answer these questions categorically; but to what purpose? Is it not enough that other hearts will reach out in sympathy, born of experience, to this burthened life which thus finds expression?

ROYAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

ALTHOUGH eccentricity is said to be a plant of island growth, we occasionally see it cropping out in continental households, and sometimes even in royal palaces. For instance, the queen of Naples and her sister, the empress of Austria, two of the most beautiful women in Europe, were brought up by their father, a Bavarian prince of a collateral branch, in the strangest manner possible. Fond of low society, he would take them with him incognito to the taverns of Munich and the tents of the gypsies. He taught them to ride, row, shoot, drive, and swim, and no one else thought of supplementing this very defective education. Their mother, a hypochondriac rather than an invalid, used to sit all day reading novels in a darkened room and feeding her precious lap-dogs. Her children were now and then ceremoniously brought in to see their mother, who had nothing to say to them when they were come. They hated the dogs, naturally enough, and were given to slyly pinching their ears in consequence. The dogs yelped and the mother querulously complained of her head. Thus ended the interview, and the girls went back to their father and their sports.

It was *de rigueur* that they should receive religious instruction, and the archbishop of Munich chose among his clergy one whom he thought most competent to the post of teacher to the princesses. After a month the unhappy chaplain was sure to ask as a favor to be relieved of this duty. The girls would laugh and talk to each other, utterly unheedful of any remonstrance, and generally managed to tease their poor preceptor beyond all patience. When the archbishop himself, with infinite pains, had instructed them for confirmation, they laughed in his face during the ceremony. All these facts we learned from his own lips during his stay in Rome, where he has since died.

The empress of Austria, however, improved very much after her marriage, learned French and Hungarian and many other useful things, and became very popular both with the court and the people, especially in Hungary. Her sister's career, less fortunate, has been also more romantic, but one cannot help deploring that in her so much energy, misdirected or rather lying waste, has led to much domestic unhappiness.

FEMININE FELICITIES.

A STUDENT of theology describes a woman's original sphere to be apples.

IT is said that after Lot's wife was turned to salt he could not find a fresh one.

A CLERGYMAN said the other day that modern young ladies were not the daughters of Shem and Ham, but the daughters of Hem and Shaw!

AN Ohio lady sent back a book she had ordered, because the leaves were uncut. She thought it was an unfinished copy, and was right.

A PARIS shopkeeper lately fixed over his door a notice that as his daughter had "made a splendid match," he would sell goods at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. for a week.

A SOUTH-SHORE Long Islander, on his first visit to the city with his sweetheart, seeing the bunches of bananas in Fulton market, exclaimed "I'll be mowed Suphrony, if them ain't the biggest beans I ever seed!"

"THESE ladies are like birds that are on the wing," said a humorous clerk to his employer—Mr. Martin—as a bevy of shop damsels left the store. "Why so?" asked the proprietor. "Because it takes them a long time to settle upon their purchase" (perches), replied the clerk.

A BEAUTIFUL young lady who had allowed the tendrils of her heart to twine fondly around a strapping great conductor on a horse car, had her affectionate nature crushed by the discovery that he was taking fare from her and deadheading another girl who lived on the same street.

Reading for the Young.

JOHNNY'S OPINION OF GRANDMOTHERS.

GRANDMOTHERS are very nice folks;
They beat all the aunts in creation,
They let a chap do as he likes,
And don't worry about education.

I'm sure I can't see it at all,
What a poor fellow ever could do
For apples, and pennies, and cakes,
Without a grandmother or two.

Grandmothers speak softly to "ma's"
To let a boy have a good time;
Sometimes they whisper, 'tis true,
T'other way, when a boy wants to climb.

Grandmothers have muffins for tea,
And pies, a whole row in the cellar,
And they're apt (if they know it in time,)
To make chicken pie for a "feller."

And if he is bad now and then,
And makes a great racketing noise,
They only look over their specs
And say, "Ah, these boys will be boys."

"Life is only so short at the best;
Let the children be happy to-day."
Then they look for a while at the sky,
And the hills that are far, far away.

Quite often, as twilight comes on,
Grandmothers sing hymns, very low,
To themselves, as they rock by the fire,
About Heaven, and when they shall go.

And then, a boy stopping to think,
Will find a hot tear in his eye,
To know what will come at the last:
For grandmothers all have to die.

I wish they could stay here and pray,
For a boy needs their prayers every night;
Some boys more than others, I s'pose—
Such as I need a wonderful sight.

[*Ethel Lynn.*

LETTERS TO YOUNG RURALISTS.—X.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

I WONDER if any of my little cousins have a bow and arrow. It used to be one of my greatest pleasures, when I was a little girl, to practice shooting at a mark. My bow and arrow were very simply made; the bow being only a flexible piece of wood, curved, and having a piece of twine fastened across from end to end. It was made for me by a kind gentleman who, with his family, was once spending the Summer with us, and was like those he had made for his boys. Our arrows were of light wood, sharpened but very little at the point, so that there was no danger of our hurting each other. We used sometimes to place an empty bottle on its side, on the top of a barrel, and try to shoot our arrows into its neck. After we had all tried a great many times without success, I, at last, one day succeeded in making my arrow go straight in, and as I was the youngest, and a girl, too, it was quite a triumph. We used to have famous times playing—ALLAN and FRANK and I—after the boys had recited their lessons to their mother. It being my vacation, I had no tasks, except to practice a little on the piano every day. I had no work to do, for though we lived on a farm, we were not farmers—my father having his business in the city. I am afraid some of my little farmer girl cousins will be shocked at my laziness; but I must tell them that I was not very strong, or I should, in all probability, have been made to do some sewing, as my sisters did. I was then nearly ten years old, FRANK was eleven, and ALLIE thirteen. Another pleasure their father, Mr. D., provided for us, was a "spring board." This was a wide plank, resting at either end upon a great stone. Upon this board we would skip and prance, up and down, and round and round (every now and then losing our footing and going down upon the ground), till our legs ached. Then we would move the board along till the middle of it rested on one of the stones, and our spring-board became transformed into a delightful see-saw. We also used to make running and standing loops over a string, to which sand-bags were attached, fastened by Mr. D. between two upright stakes, and each day he would raise the string a little bit higher, till after a while we got to be quite expert leapers. But the amusement that gave us the greatest pleasure was something we invented ourselves. We would take three empty barrels, and placing them on their sides in a row, on the barn floor, we would each crawl into one, head first, and then start on a race the length of the barn, propelling our barrels partly with our feet and partly by rolling ourselves over and over, regardless of bumped heads or torn clothes! And then we—but I must wait till next time to tell you the rest of our amusements.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

From Compton, California.

EDA C. writes us from the Golden State: Dear Mr. RURAL—Pa has been having the RURAL NEW-YORKER sent to him for some time, and I have been very much interested in your letters from boys and girls. Pa also likes the paper very well. As I have not seen any letters from California girls, I thought I would say a few words. We are now living in a small village near the L. A. S. P. R. R., about twelve miles from Los Angeles and eight from Wilmington. We have a very pleasant home, a farm of fifty acres, with an Artesian well which raises thirteen feet above the ground in a seven-inch pipe. We have a great many wild flowers and some trees. We have not been here hardly long enough to have many bearing, but we have some apple and peach trees that have fruit on this year, and a good many grape vines which will bear beautifully this year. 'Pa was one of the first ones that came to Compton to live, and consequently the place was named after him. When we came here there were no white people living here; then there were some Spaniards, but now there are a great many whites. We have a store, a hotel, and a M. E. Church, and a splendid new school-house just finished. We have a lumber yard, warehouse, depot office in our town. We do not live in town, but about a mile out of town. I like it much better, it is not so dusty.

Frames for Morning Glories, Fuchsias, etc.

IN the Young People's department of the RURAL, IDA A. S. asks for a way to make frames for morning glories, cypress and other vines. I have seen a very pretty and simple frame made by having a stake about eight feet in length, at the top and bottom of which are fastened circular boards, the one at the bottom being made the larger around. When the strings are fastened from one board to the other, the frame is complete.

My house plants are mostly fuchsias and geraniums. I have found out a queer little fact about fuchsias. It is this:—If from a fuchsia, the blossoms of which are single, you take a slip with a woody stem, it (the slip) will produce a double flower. While if the slip has *not* a woody stem, the blossom will be single. We have tried this several times and find the result always the same.

A description of myself would interest no one; I will simply say, I am not a blonde. Have no great desire for pets, (the only pet I own being the fourth share in a small brown dog,) and do not in the least resemble a wild flower. So I will close by signing myself my own home pet name, given me by my mother and sister conjointly, in consideration, I suppose, of my natural characteristics.—FIRE-CRACKER.

Ashtabula Co., Ohio, June, 1872.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 7.

A BEAUTEOUS line of Whittier, in wreathing,
With imagery to make the weary glad,
A thought a most delicious fragrance breathing.
What Annie dreamed her long-gone Enoch had—
The Sun of Righteousness above his head—
Before to hungering Philip she was wed.

Rockford, Ill. FOURTEEN.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

RIDDLE.—No. 1.

WE are little airy creatures,
All of different voice and features;
One of us in glass is set,
Another you will see in jet;
Then the third you will see in tin,
And the fourth a box within;
While if the fifth you would pursue,
It can never fly from you;
And if the sixth you would espy,
You may find it in an eye. L. E. K.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 4.

A PART of a song, then to it add one;
One hundred next place to the right;
Myself will come next; then part of a loan,
And part of yourself do not slight.
These placed together, if you'll be so kind,
And very quickly an island you'll find.

☞ Answer in two weeks. J. M. S.

HIDDEN LAKES.—No. 1.

1. MY sister I expect. 2. Carry it as careful as you can. 3. Did you see Arthur on the boat. 4. He is of age, or getting near it. HATTIE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—August 10.

PROBLEM NO. 2.—857.60327 acres.

PUZZLE NO. 3.—Pyg mal ion.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA NO. 3.—

'Twas but a moment—o'er the rose
A veil of moss the angel throws—
And, robed in Nature's simplest weed,
Could there a flower that rose exceed?

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

Two new boulevards are to be built on the east side of the city ..Frauds in connection with the Eighteenth Ward Market are alleged ....There is trouble about the building of the new armory for the Twenty-third Regiment.... Another season of hot weather has visited the city, with many cases of sun-stroke. ...The Orangemen held a great meeting in the Cooper Institute on the 12th. ..James Dunn, aged 58, was murdered by a gang of roughs on the evening of the 11th, at 337½ E. Eleventh street.... The Emmet Guards of New Haven have been on a visit to the city... A Spanish war vessel has arrived with yellow fever on board ..The Buffalo, N. Y., and Philadelphia Railroad has been opened to the New York State line. The new shipping law works well ..The Journeyman Tailors have held their Seventh Annual Convention... Suit has been commenced against John P. Lindsay, connected with Liberal Republican headquarters, by the estate of Professor Morse....A series of terrific thunder showers have passed over the city. ..The Kilpatrick lawsuit has fallen through, as the Grand Jury found no bill against the Times... More ships with yellow fever on board have arrived in the lower bay.... A civil service board for the post-office has been organized ..James H. Ingersoll has been arrested for forgery, and has given bail....Two colored men, Wm. H. Saunders and Rev. H. H. Garnett, have held a political discussion at the Cooper Institute, before a large audience of colored people....Newark, N. J., is holding a great industrial exposition....William Page, the well known artist, has been stricken with paralysis... The Methodists are holding large camp-meetings at Sing Sing and Denville, N. J.

Home News.

HORSE-RACING has been the week's excitement at Saratoga. ..Utica, N. Y., has had a horse trot with $33,000 in premiums....On the eve of sailing the Japanese Embassy sent a letter of thanks to Secretary Fish .. Mr. Greeley has been as far North as Lancaster, N. H. He made six speeches in one day. . .Pope Co., Ark., has been in a state of alarm lest martial law should be declared...,Gen. Butler declines to be a candidate for Governor of Mass. . The Democrats of New York will hold a State Convention at Syracuse, Sept. 4 .. Pinchback, colored, has been nominated for Gov. of Louisiana. ....A terrific thunder-storm passed over the towns on the Hudson on the 12th . Indians have made a raid in San Pete Co., Utah, shooting two men .. Two men were killed on the Dayton and Michigan road on the 13th by being run into by freight cars. .Col. Whitley, chief of the secret service, recommends the pardon of some of the Ku-Klux in the Albany Penitentiary....The people of California are moving for a new Pacific Railroad below the snow line. They have subscribed $1,200,000. ...A severe thunder-storm passed over Boston and vicinity on the 11th, doing much damage. The poet Whittier's house was struck, and he was prostrated ...Much damage has been done in Louisville, Ky., by a heavy storm of wind and rain....The American Institute of Instruction has been in session in Maine .. The 10th of October, the birth-day of Father Matthew, will be celebrated in many parts of the country .. Boston, following the example of New York and Philadelphia, has been giving its destitute children excursions ...The American Dental Association has held its annual session in Boston.... Mr. Greeley has been receiving large receptions in various towns in Maine....Mace. Coburn and O'Baldwin, prize-fighters, have been arrested in Baltimore ..The President arrived in Washington on the 15th ..Citizens of Kentucky have issued an invitation to the "world" for a peace jubilee at Louisville on the 11th and 12th of September ...The steamship Pennsylvania, the first American steamship to run to Liverpool, was launched at Philadelphia on the 15th. It is 355 feet long....The trial of Judge Barnard at Saratoga, closed on the 16th, and a verdict was speedily expected ..On the 15th, thirty boys escaped from the Reform School in Westboro, Mass ..The French cable is to be repaired....Joe Jefferson's eye-sight has been completely restored... A Soldier's Convention has been called at Harrisburg, Penn., to oppose the advance of Imperialism. ..Gen. O. O. Howard denies the statement that the President wished to turn the colored cadet away from West Point.

Fires.

ON the 13th a steam saw mill on Muskegon Lake, Mich.: loss $85,000 ...Residence of J. T. Luck, in Troy, N. Y., on the 13th; loss $8,000.... Treadwell's establishment in Salem, Mass., on the 9th: loss $31,000, with 150 men out of employment....Seven houses in Pottsville, Pa., on the 10th; loss $20,000....Hotel at Haysville, Pa., on the 10th; loss $18,000 ..Residence of B. F. Hawley, in Dorchester, Mass., on the 10th; loss $12,000 ...Box factory in Lynn, Mass., on the 14th; loss $36,000 ...A rope factory in Portland, Me., on the 14th; loss $40,000....Sash and door factory at Syracuse, on the 15th; loss $40,000....Hat factory in Newburyport, Mass., on the 15th; loss $80,000; eighty men out of employment ..The Clinton woolen mill in Elmira, on the 16th; loss $150,000....A planing mill in Malden, Mass., on the 15th; loss $12,000....Furniture store at Council Bluffs, Ia., on the 16th; loss $20,000.

Crimes.

ON the 11th, at Brownsville, Texas, a merchant named Alexander was shot by a party of Mexicans.. Two boys, aged 13 and 14, in Weber Co., Utah, murdered a girl aged 15, a week ago ....A man named Hale has murdered his nephew in Naples, Ill....Three young men, 20 years of age, have murdered Mrs. M. E. Blackwood, in Scottsville, Sullivan Co., Mo. The deed was done on the 10th. ..Robert Atwood of Louisville, Ky., has been arrested for forgery to the amount of half a million of dollars....Col. Blanton Duncan is said to have sued the Chicago Tribune for $100,000 for libel. ..On the 14th a band of assassins shot six miners near Centralia, Pa. Two were killed. ..James Nevills, an insane man, killed his keeper, Hugh Donnelly, at Corry, Pa., on the 14th.

Accidents, Disasters, Etc.

THE steamer Bristol ran into a schooner loaded with iron, and was so badly damaged she was run ashore near Newport. She has since been got afloat.... A flat boat was swamped near Wheeling, Va., on the 13th, and five men were drowned.. .On the 13th a boiler exploded on Bachelder's Wharf, Boston, scalding two men....William Lee drowned at Cedar Grove, R. I., on the 30th, aged 59.

Obituaries.

DR. LOWELL MASON, the eminent composer of music, at Orange, N. J., on the 11th, aged 81 ....Commodore Wm. A. Macomb, U. S. N., in Philadelphia, on the 12th, of paralysis....Mrs. Matthews, mother of the Vice-President, died at South Bend, Ind., on the 11th, of cancer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE Tribunal at Geneva is reported to have had a long discussion on the responsibility of Great Britain ..The Prince of Wales' cup, in the Royal Yacht Regetta, was won by the Gwemlolin....The crew of the yacht Sapphu, in England, have been dismissed for insubordination ...Gen. Sherman has visited Aldershot ... A large cotton factory was destroyed in Geneva on the 12th; loss, $2,000,000, with 800 people out of work... Mr. Stanley has been entertained at the Garrick Club....The Queen, in her speech proroguing Parliament, congratulated the country on the settlement of the Alabama claims, and intimated that speedy steps would be taken to put a stop to the slave trade in Africa....The revolutionists of Mexico are said to be accepting amnesty, and it is thought Lerdo will be elected President with but slight opposition... .There has been an alarming increase in price of coal in England, and all prices have advanced in consequence.... France has sent 300 Communists to New Caledonia. The French Embassador to Turkey has resigned....A statue of Jahn, founder of gymnastics, has been unveiled in Berlin.... The King of Spain has visited Bilboa....President Balta of Peru has been assassinated... Corea spurns Japan, and proposes a fight. The Mikado has adopted the European costume. A family of eleven persons has been murdered by the police at Yesso....Cardinal Antonelli is said to have quarreled with the Pope and threatened to resign ...Troops have been sent to Belfast and the North of Ireland to preserve the peace.....The British Geographical Association has held its meeting at Brighton. Napoleon III. and Stanley were present. The latter gave an account of his travels in Africa, and was received with great applause. Many foreign governments have sent him gold medals....Right Hon. Russell Gurney and W. H. Smith, M. P., have sailed for America ..The American fleet is at Gravesend... Gen. Moltke is inspecting the fortifications at Belfort....President Thiers has returned to Paris....The strike of the agricultural laborers in England continues....The Swiss Arbitrator, Mr. Staempfli, says he hopes the Board of Arbitration will finish its work in three weeks....The Catholic processions in Ireland have caused much disorder....At the meeting of the Emperors in Berlin a European Congress will be proposed....Both Brazil and the Argentine Confederation are making great preparations for war.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Electro-Galvanic Spectacles.—If there be "nothing new under the sun," there are new combinations of familiar things that are sufficiently surprising. The union of Electricity and Spectacles is one of these. Dr. J. MOSES has placed at the ends of the wings of the spectacles small galvanic batteries, which, he claims, generate a weak but continuous electric current, largely increasing the power of the nerves traversed by it, doing much to restore sight, helping to cure deafness, protecting against certain forms of nervous headache, &c. The inventor is very confident in his assertions of the use of these spectacles, and we are constrained to admire the ingenuity which has made so unlikely a combination so neat, convenient and comfortable to wear. The wholesale depot for the same is at 10 Cortlandt St., New York, and they are for sale at retail by dealers throughout the United States.

Sixteen Years of Success.—In 1856 the now famous Mustang Liniment was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present the demand for it has been steadily increasing, until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, ointments and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. E. K. BARMATYM, La Sueur, Minn., has tried many machines, and found none to compare with her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch, which she has used seven years without repairs, earning about $20 a week, and enjoys perfect health. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Beware of worthless imitations of Marinn, United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.) Watches, with which the country is flooded. To avoid imposition, see that the words MARION, N. J., are engraved on the plate over the Main-Spring Barrel. All others are spurious.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 19, 1872.

DURING the past week the general trade of the City was active. The Importers and Domestic Commission Merchants are making good sales for the Fall business, both in Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The Imports continue on a large scale, independent of the stocks of goods accumulated in bonded ware-houses in June and July. The prospects of trade or the certainty of the crops are regarded as favorable for the Fall months, and our merchants are generally in good spirits.

In financial affairs since our last report, the rates for Money among the Brokers have ruled cheap on call loans, and not over 6@7 per cent. on time engagements. The banks are generally easy in their movements, and while there is some talk of a probable sharp trade demand for money in September and October, no signs of it yet appear at bank or on Wall street.

Gold has fallen 1 per cent, since our last report. The shipments abroad have ceased, and as the Treasury is paying out and selling nearly as much as it receives, the speculators in the Gold Room have nothing to go on in regard to supply and demand.

The Stock market has improved 1@2 per cent., and while the Fall campaign is not inaugurated, owing to the continued heat of the weather, the speculators seem to regard present prices about as low as they are likely to be.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Aug. 19.	Aug. 17.
Capital	$87,315,700	$87,315,700
Loans	260,586,500	256,802,800
Gold and Greenbacks	72,769,000	72,932,700
Deposits	237,068,200	235,757,600
Circulation	27,313,000	27,200,000

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

U. S. 6s of 1881	118½	N. Y. Central	97⅝
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	116	Erie	46⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	117	Lake Shore	80⅜
U. S. 10-40s	113⅜	Rock Island	110⅜
U. S. New 5s	112¾	Northwest	73⅜
U. S. Currency 6s	114	Do. Preferred	91¼
N. Y. Bounty 7s	109	St. Paul	56
Central Pacifics	102	Do. Preferred	*76
Union Pacifics	80½	Chicago	43½
Western Telegraph	15	Union Pacific	55½
Pacific Mail	71	Adams Express	97⅝
Tennessees	74	United States Exp's.	82⅝
South Carolinas	28½	American Express	80
Virginias (new)	54	American Gold	111⅜

*Ex. Dividend.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 19, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,020,100	Meal, bbls	2,540
Oats, "	151,500	Flour, "	49,300
Wheat, "	135,450	Eggs, "	1,488
Rye, "	31,000	Cotton, bales	2,420
Barley, "	—	Hops, "	218
Malt, "	54,100	Wool "	2,600
Seed, "	318	Butter, pkgs	12,500
Beans, "	320	Cheese, "	57,800
Meal, bags	200	Lard, "	1,578
Peanuts "	3,450	Dried fruits, pkgs	108
Pork, bbls	290	Cut Meats "	1,578

Butter.—Since our last, fine butter has sold rapidly, and just before the weather set in so terribly hot it looked as though choice stock would have to be marked up. The weather, however, has been seriously against trade—that is, it has cut down purchases to actual wants, besides causing a want of confidence in the quality of lots that were caught in the cars during the excessively hot days. The market is firm for perfect quantities that have come through cool or were safely stored. It is not likely that we shall suffer a great addition to the accumulation of common stock. Most of recent supplies have been of nice salable quality, and have been well sold up. During the week 400 pkgs. were taken for Europe, and a car-load for California.

The quotations are:—State pails, choice, 28@30c. other, 22@26c.; State selections, 26@27c.; good to prime firkins, 24@26c.; do. half tubs, 24@26c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 19@20c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.

Beans and Peas.—The market for beans has been weak and a buyer of a full parcel would obtain further concessions. The few jobbing sales making have been at about late figures. Peas—The reports from Canada indicate a short crop there and holders have put prices up. The asking price is $1. We quote Medimns, prime, $3.10@3.25 per bushel; good do., $2.70@3; fair do., $2.60@2.70; common do., prime marrowfats, $3.20@3.25; good do., $3@3.15; common and fair do., $2.50@2.80.

Cheese.—With the cable quoting a weak market on the other side holders here have been making concessions. The warm weather has necessitated a speedy shipment of supplies, and at the close the market has very rarely been so bare of stock at this season. There have been fewer fancy grades in market this week and shippers have found some difficulty in filling their orders for this stock, and in instances, would offer, relatively, better figures. Some of the best stock has been worked off in small lots at 12½c., but 12¾c. is a fair price for that. We quote State factory fine at 12½c.; good do. 11@12c.; common do. 9½@10c.; skimmed as low as 3c.; State dairy, 10½@11½c. for prime, fair do., 9½@10c.; Ohio factory 10½@11½c.

Cotton. The market is firm, with a moderate business. Sales are mainly to spinners, with some call from exporters.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	16¾
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	20⅜	20⅜	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛	22⅜
Good Middling	23⅜	23⅜	24⅛	24⅜

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 20½c. for Sept.; 19½c. for Oct.; 18¾c. for Nov.; 18⅜c. for Dec.; 18¼c. for Jan.

Dried Fruits.—The steamers from the South last week brought about 500 packages new. The market has not opened as yet, the trade showing great disinclination to operate. It is believed the stocks of everything in this line will be heavy the coming season, and there is no confidence placed in the opening prices. New peeled peaches opened at 17@18c., but have declined 13@16c. New Southern apples have been offered freely at 6c., with scarcely over ½c. bid. New Southern sliced are held at 8@10c., without sales to establish a price. New blackberries have not come in as fast as needed, and the price has advanced to 9½@10c., with small sales only. There is no movement in old unpeeled peaches, but holders think they will compare very favorably with the new crop, and claim late prices with confidence. We quote quarters at 5@5½c., and 6@6½c. for halves. New cherries bring 21@22c., in a small way. New plums, 15@16c. State apples, quarters, 1871 crop, 8½@9½c.

Eggs.—The demand has been sufficient to prevent any further decline. Receivers are free sellers. Sales at 19@20c. for Western; 21c. for State and Pennsylvania; 22@23c. for parcels from near points.

Flour.—Prices have been held with less confidence. Exporters find no margin with the current market, and the home trade will not buy beyond actual wants. The close approach to the season for full supplies of new is the main feature influencing the market. The arrivals have been somewhat larger, embracing some few lots of new. The stock at this market is the lightest known here for years.

Superfine State	$6 00	@	6 30
Common extra do	7 00	@	7 15
Good to choice do	7 20	@	7 50
Fancy do	7 35	@	8 10
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	6 10	@	6 30
Extra do	7 05	@	7 20
Choice extra do	7 25	@	8 10
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 10	@	7 55
Trade brands do	7 60	@	9 50
Good to choice white wheat extras	8 10	@	9 30
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 25	@	9 75
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 50	@	9 50
Good to choice do	9 55	@	10 75
Extra Southern	7 50	@	9 60
Good to choice do	9 65	@	12 75
Rye, common to fine	4 25	@	5 10
Corn meal, Brandywine	—	@	—

Fresh Fruits.—Everything has had to give way to peaches this week. Large quantities have ripened at once, and for several days the market has been overstocked. We are opening upon some good Old Mixons, and these are about all that will realize our top prices. Pears are abundant, with Bartletts from the Southern and N. J. orchards. Plums are in excess of the requirements of the trade; many lots will have to go to loss, owing to unripeness. It is useless and profitless to send apples here in the quantities that have afflicted the market latterly, and there will be a large yield of cider this season if farmers do justice to themselves. Quotations will explain this. Apples, fancy, $1@1.50 per bbl.; do. common 50@75c. do. Grapes are in fine order and have a fair share of trade: Delawares 12@14c. per lb.; other 6@9c. do. We quote peaches, Del. prime, baskets 75c.@$1; small 25@60c., Del. crates 50c.@$1.50, N. J. baskets 25@75c. Plums, fancy, $5.50@6.50 per bbl., common $4@4.50. Whortleberries per bush. $2.50@3. Watermelons Va. $15@30 per hundred, nutmeg per bbl., $2@3; poor do. $1@1.50. Pears, Bartlett, Va., $7@10, do. N. J. $3@11, bell $3.50@4, common $2@2.50. Pecans—One or two parties have been in the market and bought up about all the stock, something over 200,000 lbs. The asking prices at the close are 10@10½c. Peanuts—Virginia grades take the attention of buyers, and some fine lots have been sold at $2.10@2.25.

Grain.—In wheat the market has been ruling in the seller's favor, without marked changes in prices. The supplies have been unusually light, with some little call from exporters, but holders are disposed to meet the current trade promptly, as we are close upon the season for liberal supplies of new. No. 2 in store, $1.58@1.63; No. 1 do. $1.63@1.65; Winter red Western, $1.60@1.75; amber do., $1.80@1.85; white do., $1.85@1.95. Sales of new Winter red Western at $1.60@1.61. Oats close with a good speculative inquiry, and prices are very strong; sales at 41¾@43½c. for Western, in store and afloat, and 47@52c. for white. Corn is more in the buyer's favor, with a limited business. Steamer lots of Western mixed, 61¾@62¾c.; sailing do. at 62½@63c.; yellow, 63@65c.

Hay and Straw.—Supplies have been lighter and full prices are ruling. Hay, old shipping, $1.10@1.15; retailing do., $1.40@1.50; new shipping do., $1.05; new retail do., $1.40@1.50; Clover, 80c.@$1; Straw, long rye, $16@1.05; short rye do., 80@90c.; out do., 70@80c.

Hops. There is scarcely any stock on sale suited to the wants of brewers, and prices still rule high. Sales at Waterville of the new crop have been made at 60@65c. of parcels to go West.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 22@65; Eastern do., 22@30c.; Western do., 22@30c.; Yearlings do., 70, 10@30c.; Olds do., '69, 10@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 10@60c.

Poultry and Game is plenty and lower. We quote Woodcock at $1.25@1.50 per pair. Turkeys, N. J., 18@20c. ₱ lb; Western, do., 18c. ₱ lb; Spring chickens, Western, 40@50c. ₱ pair; N. J., do., 17@18c. ₱ lb; Fowls, N. J., 15@16c. ₱ lb; Western do., 15@16c. ₱ lb; Roosters, 9@10c. ₱ lb; Ducks, N. J., $1@1.25 per pair; young do., 75c.@$1 per pair; Western do., 75c.@$1 per pair; Geese, N. J., young, $2.50@2.75 per pair; Western do., $1.50@2 per pair.

Provisions.—Mess pork is better for contracts, closing at $13.85@13.90 for Sept., and $14@14.05 for Oct. Sides have been comparatively free, including a fair jobbing business at $13.85@13.90 cash for new mess, and $13 for old do. Prime mess, $12@12.25. Bacon has sold very largely for the Winter delivery, and spot lots are well cleared up. Long clear quoted 8c. cash; short do., 8¼c. Short rib, 7¾c., all city made. For Dec. long and short clear have sold together at 7¾c., and short clear for Jan. at 8¼c.; also a good trade for Feb. in short clear at 8¼. Hams and cut-meats generally are easier. Prices have stretched too high for general trade, now that dealers, especially local ones, are stocked up. Smoked hams range at 15@16c. Pickled do., 13@14c. Beef dull at old ranges. Tallow steady at 9¾c. for city, and 8¾@9c. for outside bbl; to prime. Stearine in good demand at 10¾@10¾c. for ice. Lard is firm at 9¼c. for spot or Sept. City, 8¾c. steam and kettle, and 8¾c. for No. 1.

Seeds.—Grass are selling in small lots at 9¾c. for Olde clover; 10@10¼c. for Indiana and Michigan do.; 10¼c. for State. Timothy at $3.25@3.50.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are higher with small supplies.

Early Rose, bbl., $2.37½@2.50; Jackson White, $1.75@2. Tomatoes, 50@75c. Squash, per bbl., $1.25@2.25, white and yellow. Cucumbers, ₱ bbl., 25c.@$1. Turnips, ₱ bbl., $1@1.50. Large Dutch cabbages, $10@12. Green corn, ₱ 100, 75c.@$1.25. Marrow squash, ₱ bbl., $1.25@1.50. Onions, ₱ bbl., $2.50.

Whisky.—There is a firm feeling with light supplies. Sales of Western at 93½c.

Wool.—Sales are a little larger, at irregular figures. We quote fleeces at 60@65c. for New York, March; 63@68c. for Ohio; 60@64c. for Indiana and Wisconsin; 55@61c. for Illinois; 40@50c. for Texas fine, 30@35c. for do., coarse. Pulled, 61@68c. for extra.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., August 17, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending August 17, was rather dull, with a decline in prices from last week of ½c. to ¾c. per pound. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to about 1,100 boxes, and prices ranged from 9@11½c., the latter price having been reached by only a few extra lots.

The factories were largely represented, the offerings amounting to some 11,000 boxes, 4,500 of which were sold.

We give quotations of leading transactions as follows:

Newport Hill	11¼	Turner & Welch	11⅝
Craine's Corners	12	J. H. Ives	11⅝
Brockett & Peter	11¼	Manheim	12
Brocketts' Bridge	12	Manheim Center	12
Buell	12	Manheim Turnpike	12
Cayuginto	11⅞	Newport	12
Countryman	12	Rook	11
Dunkle	12	Old Salisbury	12
Elm Grove	12	State Hill	12⅜
Fairfield	12	Top Notch	11⅜
Fairfield Association	12	Palatine Union	11½
Old Fairfield	12	Rathbone	11
Herkimer	11½	Vanhornsville	11⅜
Herkimer Co. Central	12		

We have advices from abroad to the first week in August. Our London correspondent says that cheese is brisk, with sales as landed. Market quite bare of stocks, and prices upward. American extra is quoted at 58@60s.; fine, 56@58s.; good, 50@55s. The other descriptions sell as follows:—English Cheddar, 70@80s.; Wiltshire double, 56@68s.; Cheshire medium, 56@64c.; fine, 74@80s.; Scotch, 64@68s. Dutch cheese:—Edams, 50@60s. Gouda, 46@52; Derby shape, 50@56s.

In butter, choice European and Irish in demand. We give quotations as follows Clonmells, 106s.; Normandy, extra, 118s.; New York 76@90s.; Canadian, 76@80s. The corresponding prices last year for butter and cheese were, for American cheese, 57s.; Clonmells butter 120s.

The weather in Herkimer is intensely hot, and the hay harvest is generally completed.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17, 1872.

CATTLE and hogs show a slight falling off in numbers as compared with the previous week. The weather has been extremely hot, which rather retarded trade, but the markets were quite as lively as could be anticipated, especially when we consider the perfect glut in the peach trade. Good peaches have been selling at 25@30c. per basket, and many a peddler wagon has been filled up at 10@15c., to say nothing of the thousands of baskets dumped. This turns the most eaters into fruit consumers, to quite an extent.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	8,539	112	3,187	25,415	23,168
" last week	8,746	120	2,189	24,511	38,111
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—After the very strong market one week ago, cattle came forward rather freely. Peaches disputed the field with them, and prices fell off ½@¾c. per lb. Texans were a perfect drug, arriving in large quantities, and butchers were shy of them. This class would sell better were there not so much risk in getting them home. They often stampede, and it is impossible to stop them. Besides the danger and damage, which the owner has to pay, provided he does not abandon the animals, preferring to lose them rather than discover himself and foot the bills, it is not unfrequently the case that a wild Texan has to be shot down in the street, thus entailing considerable expense in getting him home. Some of this class were sold at 7c. per lb., along side of extra fine Illinois at 13½c. Most of the Texans went at 8@9c. Some of the native cattle were very thin, and would only bring 9@10c.

The following are the closing prices for the week

in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₹ lb	13 @ 13¼	13¼ @ 13½
Good to prime	12 @ 12¾	12¾ @ 13¼
Medium	11½ @ 12	12 @ —
Poorest grade	7 @ 10	9 @ 11
Average sales	11¾ @ 12	12 @ —

Hogs.—There is a little advance in prices, with lighter arrivals. Some dressed are selling at 6¼@6¾c. Two cars rough Michigan, 150 lbs., sold at 4¾c. Dressed close at 6¾@6¾c., pigs reaching 6¾c.

Milch Cows.—The market begins to show signs of improvement, after weeks of extreme dullness. Milk is doing better. Cows still sell at $30@70 each.

Sheep and Lambs. With free arrivals there is not much change in sheep, the rules being 5@6¾c., with a few extras at 7c. Lambs have fallen off about 1c., the best scarcely exceeding 9c. A few extra State did bring 9¼c. Thin State and Western go at 6¼@7c.; as a car State, 53 lbs., at 7c., and 36 Pennsylvania, same weight, at 6¾c. The average of 9,012 sheep and lambs was $5.70 per head.

Veal Calves.—The hot weather and cheap fruit hurts the calf trade. The best milk veals sell at 9c., with good at 8c., and common at 7c. per lb. Grass calves are a perfect drug, and only worth 2½@3½c. They are generally sold by the head, at $3@6 each—a large lot going at $5.

LATEST.—Monday, August 19, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 162 cars at Communipaw, 128 at 130th St., and 51 at Weekawken, making 5,785 for the present market. This is too many for a hot day, and all except the few choice animals are ½@¾c. lower. The quality is poor, very many Texans not selling at all. Those which find a market are at 7@8¼c. A few very fine cattle still bring 13½c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 5½ car loads at Communipaw, 18 at 38th St., and 11 at 40th St., making 7,018 on sale. Trade rather slow, with no change in the price of sheep, while thin lambs are lower. Some Ohio of 18 lbs. sold at 6¼c. A few prime State reached 9c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 33 car loads at Communipaw and 23 at 40th St., making 8,267. No change in prices but market firm.

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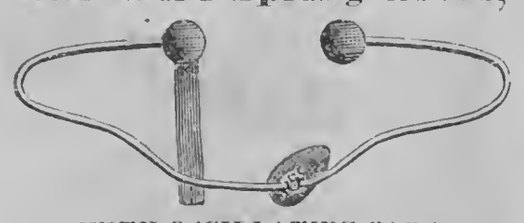

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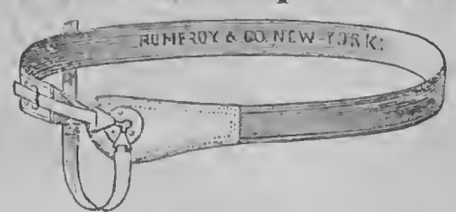

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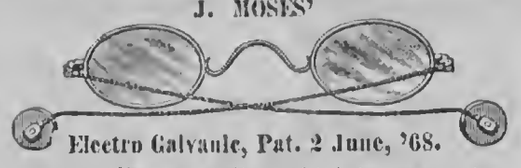

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

DE LESSEPS is exploring India.

TENNYSON is an inveterate smoker.

THE Khedive has twenty-three palaces.

GLADSTONE'S son has become a Catholic.

ORSON HYDE, the Mormon, has paralysis.

NILSSON'S husband is 36 years old; she is 24.

REV. THOMAS K. BEECHER is a Greeley man.

MADAME LEUTNER was in childhood a street singer.

GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT is quite gray, and at Long Branch.

NASBY has three children, and is said to be worth $200,000.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE and wife have sailed for Europe.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has written a letter to the colored voters.

STRAUSS was paid $20,000 for attending the Boston Jubilee.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER is in the Adirondack Mountains.

LAUNT THOMPSON, the sculptor, is rusticating at Milford, Penn.

GRATZ BROWN has attended a family gathering at Frankfort, Ky.

MAJ. GEN. BURNSIDE has had a reception in North Adams, Mass.

EDWIN BOOTH is on a thirteen weeks' starring tour in New England.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, the great historian, will arrive in October.

THOMAS K. BEECHER'S new church at Elmira is to be built at once.

MARY L. BOOTH of Harpers' Bazar is Summering in Nashua, N. H.

WORTH, the dressmaker, denies that he is to open a shop in New York.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE has had an attack of chills at Narragansett Pier.

FANNY LEWOLD is coming from Germany to lecture on "Woman's Rights."

DR. LIVINGSTONE was a mere "ruckle" of bones when Stanley found him.

IT is proposed to raise a memorial to Bergh, in the shape of a drinking fountain.

IN November we are to have the 2d volume of Foster's Life of Charles Dickens.

A COLOSSAL statue of Richard Baxter is to be set up in Kidderminster, England.

MITCHELL HART, the Chatham street (N. Y.) pawnbroker, died worth $3,000,000.

MR. DARLING of the Fifth Avenue Hotel has purchased a $25,000 lot in Newport.

PRESIDENT THIERS has a very interesting daughter of about one-and-twenty.

PRESIDENT GRANT had a cordial reception in the northern part of New York State.

PROF. GILMAN of Yale will become the President of the California State University.

GRACE GREENWOOD will spend a few days in Washington, and then return to Colorado.

Seeds, Plants, Etc.

BRIGGS & BRO.,
Seedsmen and Florists, Rochester, N. Y.
FALL CATALOGUE OF BULBS NOW READY.
Sent free on application.

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Offer, for Fall planting, *Sixty Acres of Choice Nursery Grown Trees*, consisting of Pear (standard and dwarf), Plum, Apple, Cherry, Peach, Nectarine, Apricot and Crab; also, *Choice Grape Vines*, Pres. Wilder Strawberry, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes, Shrubbery, &c. *Descriptive Catalogue*, 10c. *Club and Family rates free.*
"Not one of your trees died."—ED. EVANGELIST.

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For the Autumn of 1872,
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FOR THE TRADE.
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This very productive, yellow, smooth wheat does well on all kinds of land. From 30 to 49 bu. per acre have been raised. Originated near the subscriber. Price $3.50 per bush. For sale by
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BRIGGS & BRO., Seedsmen and Florists, Rochester, N. Y. Bulb Catalogue now ready. Sent free on application.

SENECA COUNTY NURSERIES,
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Over 300 Acres in Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
Our Trees are all young, healthy and thrifty. No old blocks.
Our Apples and Pears are especially fine, and we have a very large stock to select from. ☞ Correspondence and orders solicited.
BURTON & TEN EYCK.

TREES, BULBS, HEDGE PLANTS, Seeds, Fruit and Flower Plants. 4 Catalogues, 20c.
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500,000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a general line of Nursery Stock. Write for Price List.
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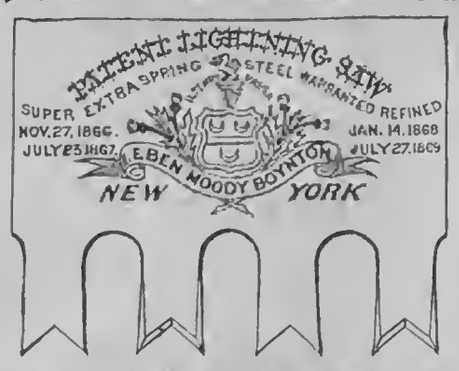

Toward expense of a Public Test that the
PATENT LIGHTNING SAWS
Excel in Speed, Ease and Simplicity all others. Of Boynton's Latest Improved Cross-Cut and Wood Saws, not one failed in 30,000. Cross Cut ($1 per ft.); Wood Saws ($1 each). *For sale by all Dealers.*
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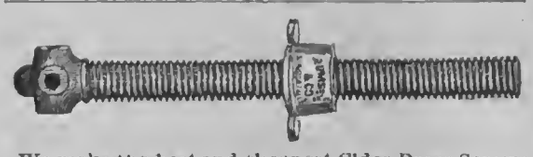
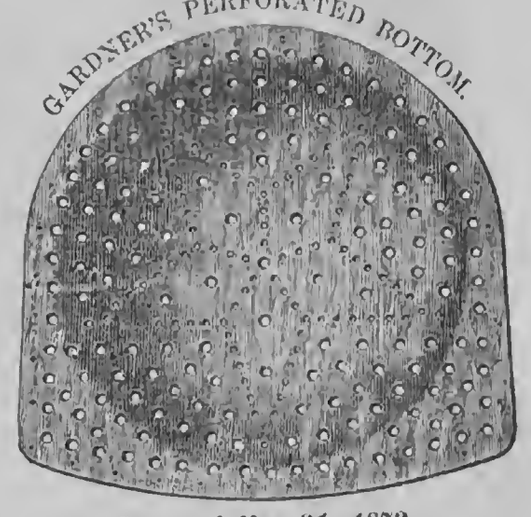


We make the best and cheapest Cider Press Screws in market. Send for Circulars and Prices.
RUMSEY & CO., Seneca Falls, N. Y.



Patented May 21, 1872.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
CHAIR SEATS.

Various have been the efforts of men to produce a seat which should be comfortable, light, comely, durable, and also admit of universal application. The degrees of success have been as varied as the effort; but within the last year the long-sought was revealed to an observing, practical genius, and is hereby offered to the public, in full confidence of its instant appreciation.

The seat is composed of three layers of veneer (boards as thin as a knife blade), the grain of each lying in an opposite direction to its neighbor, all glued firmly together in a slightly dishing form, adapted to the person. The entire thickness slightly exceeds one-sixth of an inch. We thus have moderate cost, little weight, neatness, great beauty if desired, and a lasting quality which, in usual service, may properly be called eternal. *While it is especially adapted to reseating chairs by any one who can nail down a carpet*, it is coming rapidly into use for the better class of chairs for sumptuous apartments. The slightest observation will convince the most skeptical of its unequaled merits.

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The Gardner Manufacturing Co.,
110 Bowery, New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Knock-down Book Cases, Looking Glass and Picture Frames, &c., &c.

TRAVELERS TO THE SOUTHWEST! Take the "BEE LINE"—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway—from Cleveland, Ohio, by way of Crestline, Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, etc., or by way of Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc., for all points South or West. PALACE DAY and SLEEPING CARS from Cleveland to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville, without change.
E. S. FLINT, General Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Money Found in the Sewers!
THE
Goux Fertilizing and Sanitary Co.
beg to call the attention of Farmers, Market Gardeners and others to their natural manure. This manure, manufactured from pure human excreta, collected by means of Goux's patent closet system, and mixed with the best fertilizing absorbents, is suitable for every kind of crop, and being remarkably rich in nitrogen (the basis of Ammonia), and soluble phosphates, it affords the plant a liberal supply of natural food, in the most concentrated and readily available form possible.
For further information, apply to or address the Company, at their Office, corner of Varick, Vestry and Canal Sts., New York.

NEW PATENT AGENCY.
JAMES A. WHITNEY,
Solicitor of Patents, Expert and Engineer,
Offers his services to Inventors in securing Patents at moderate rates and in the shortest possible time. Address, for full information, at 128 Broadway (Room 11), New York City.

CARHART'S PULVERIZING CULTIVATOR has more practical points than any cultivator in use, and is indispensable as a farm implement. Price, $20. C. C. BRADLEY & SON, Manufacturers, Syracuse, N. Y.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

This Machine with present improvements is guaranteed to meet every want of the household, for either plain or fancy work. It knits all sizes of stockings and Socks, with heel and toe complete, and is a never-ending source of amusement to ladies of leisure, as well as profit and easy support to those that require it.
Agents wanted every where by the BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY. DANA BICKFORD, President and General Business Supt., 689 Broadway, New York.

TACKS and **NAILS** of every variety, in packages TO SUIT, sent to any address by AMERICAN TACK CO., *Manufacturers*, 117 Chambers St., N. Y.

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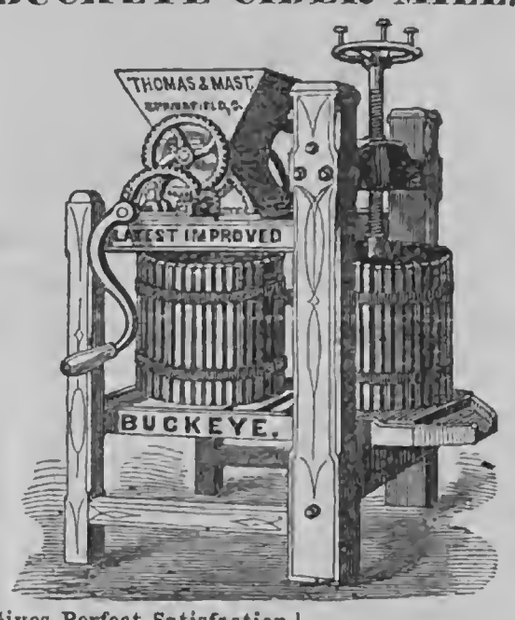
BUCKEYE CIDER MILL.



Gives Perfect Satisfaction!
Is the Best in the Market
3,000 Made and Sold in 1871!!!
Capacity Four to Eight Barrels per day.
☞ Circulars containing full description sent on application to
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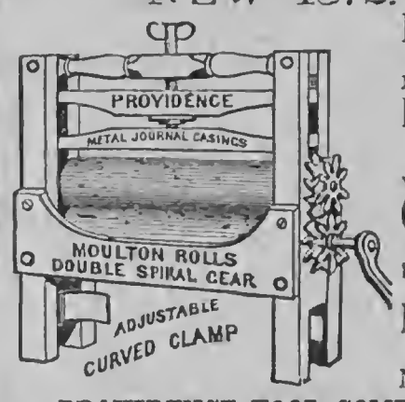

MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable Double Spiral COGS, EASIEST WORKING; CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest; Metal Journal CASINGS. No Wear Out
PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,
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FARM MILLS,
For Corn Meal and Stock Feed.
FRENCH BURR STONE.
Corn Shellers, Hominy Mills
MILL WORK GENERALLY.
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Pomeroy's Trusses.
Unrivaled for the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. POMEROY & CO., 744 Broadway, New York.

Musical Instruments.

DUNHAM & SONS,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1834,)
MANUFACTURERS OF PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, 17 Union Square, N. Y.

U. S. Piano Co., 865 B'way, N. Y. NO Agents. Circulars free. $290

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE
CAMPAIGN HAND BOOK
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Citizens' Manual.
Designed for Voters of all Parties. Full of Political and Statistical matter, with Lives of all the Candidates and Presidents, including Constitutions, Conventions, Platforms, Letters of Acceptance, Election Returns, Census, &c., &c.
The book sells at sight, and live Agents should make from $10 to $20 per day. 30 Engravings. Price $1.25.
☞ For Circulars, address
F. C. BLISS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

A GENERAL AGENT of honesty and ability is wanted, to represent and conduct, in this city and vicinity, the business of an established Life Insurance Co., with references, which must be first-class. Address "Insurance," P. O. Box 3001, New York City.

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$100 IN GOLD GIVEN to THE AGENT selling the largest number of Dr. Hall's popular "GUIDE BOARD TO HEALTH." Apply at once to H. N. McKINNEY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

$15 PER DAY for Agents of either sex, selling Campaign Badges, worn by Ladies & Gents, as Breast and Scarf Pins, Gold Plated with superb photographs of either Presidential Candidate. Samples mailed free for 30c. McKAY & CO., 30 Cedar St., N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED to sell Perine's Campaign Portraits. *Best and Cheapest Engravings of*
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Sell readily, pay handsomely. Send 50c. for samples, circular and terms, which I will promptly send by mail. Also, Campaign Goods at Wholesale only. Address GEO. E. PERINE, Engraver and Publisher, 66 Reade St., New York.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. A queer, exciting book; 100,000 sold. Address
T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

AGENTS CERTAIN OF SUCCESS SELLing RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD. Gives a full History of every Denomination, &c. Address
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WANTED 20 more Young Men and Ladies to *learn Telegraphing*, to fill positions. Address, with stamp, J. P. ABERNETHY, Supt. Tel., Akron, Ohio.

RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS.
AGENTS, we will pay you $40 per week in cash, if you will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address
F. A. ELLS & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

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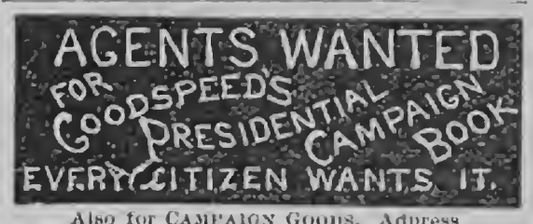
SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS OF NEW YORK.
A Work Descriptive of the City of New York in all its Various Phases.
Its splendors and wretchedness, its high and low life, its marble palaces and dark dens, its attractions and dangers, its Rings and Frauds, its leading men and politicians, its adventurers, its charities, its mysteries and crimes. Illustrated with nearly 250 Fine Engravings. *Send for Circulars, with terms and a full description of the work.* Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

$200! An unequaled opportunity for a few smart business men with small capital, as Local, State or County Agents, who will be satisfied to make $200 per month. Goods first-class, and ready sales and established trade. Apply to
FOOT & SLEIGHT, 116 Chambers St., N. Y.



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GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, N. Orleans or N. York.

AGENTS wanted on a large commission in every Township in the United States, to introduce our new works, which will yield at least $2,000 per annum. Good, smart, live Agents can make money by addressing us. Circulars free. Write at once.
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WANTED.
First-class Canvassers, to introduce *first-class subscription books*. Our terms are *very liberal*.
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VIRTUE & YORSTON, Publishers, 12 Dey St., New York.

999 Agents Wanted
TO SELL OUR
CAMPAIGN CHARTS
TO EVERY
AMERICAN VOTER.
Send stamp for Circular.
E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay St., New York.

ALL THE PAPERS from Maine to California pronounce it, *without a single adverse criticism*, the BEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED on
THE HORSE.
Every Horse-owner's Cyclopedia. Elegantly printed and bound, with nearly 100 illustrations. *Sold only by subscription.* AGENTS WANTED *in every county in the Union.* LIBERAL TERMS. *Send for Circulars.*
PORTER & COATES, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— Russia, including Sundays, has 163 holidays.

— The United States Army is to have a new uniform.

— Dartmouth, N. H., Medical College has 30 students.

— Four New York yachts are going to St. Petersburg.

— Russia has a population of eighty-one millions of souls.

— Clam-bakes are becoming popular as political institutions.

— It is proposed to erect a $3,000,000 American hotel in London.

— St. Albans, Vt., is having new waterworks built, to cost $150,000.

— The Southern people are going extensively into barbecues.

— Five hundred school teachers have been in session at Saratoga.

— The Michigan State Auditor's office has 14 women at its desks.

— Fifteen hundred wagons were built in Exeter, N. H., last year.

— Six hundred shoemakers have been on a strike in Lynn, Mass.

— The death rate of Europe is nearly double what it is in this country.

— Indiana has the most plum trees and grape vines of any of the States.

— Farmers in Maine are harvesting their grain, which promises a large yield.

— The greatest cold on the top of Mt. Washington last year was 69° below Zero.

— The value of farms in Massachusetts has decreased seven millions in two years.

— Ludgate Hill, London, is to be paved with American wood, at an expense of $25,000.

— Lumbermen reckon that in four years the forests of Maine will be cleared from lumber.

— The Crispins of Lynn, Mass., will withdraw all their money from the saving's banks, about $1,500,000.

— The Seventh Regiment of New York is said to have spent $100,000 during its six days encampment.

— A chain of 300 links, each weighing fifty pounds, is being made at the Massachusetts State Prison.

— The Supreme Court of Conn. has decided that a married woman can acquire property in her own right.

— Some of the colored waiters at the Ocean House, Long Branch, are said to be students at Howard College.

Societies, Etc.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1872.

AT ELMIRA,

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4.

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

☞ ENTRIES may be made at any time until Aug. 31st, after which no entries, except of Fruits and Flowers, will be received.

☞ PREMIUM LISTS are now ready, and will be forwarded by mail to all applicants.

The Society having been enabled, by the liberality of the citizens of Elmira and Chemung County, to enter (under an arrangement by which the Fairs are to be held at that city once in three years) upon permanent grounds, with permanent buildings, can this year offer better and more ample accommodation to Exhibitors than ever before.

An increased number of Prizes is offered, and the List in general has been liberally revised. Address

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
T. L. HARISON, Sec'y. Albany, N. Y.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Pennsylvania State Ag'l Society,

For 1872,

Will be Held at the City of Erie,

Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 17th, to continue Four Days.

The competition is coextensive with the United States and Provinces, and the citizens of the several States and the Dominion are cordially invited to compete for our prizes. There is no Entry Fee charged. For Premium Lists, and other information, apply to either of the undersigned, at Harrisburg, until August 20th, after which date headquarters will be at Erie.

JACOB R. EBY, President.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.
ELBRIDGE McCONKEY, Cor. Secretary.
Harrisburg, Pa., June 1, 1872.

Northern Ohio Fair.

THE

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Northern Ohio Fair Association,

WILL BE HELD

On their Beautiful Fair Grounds, in the CITY OF CLEVELAND,

ON THE

9th to 13th days of September, 1872.

This is the largest Fair between Boston and St. Louis. For schedule of Premiums, &c., address

GEO. W. HOWE, Sec., Cleveland, O.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MARION

UNITED STATES WATCH CO'S WATCHES.

REPORT OF JUDGES

AT THE SECOND

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:

To the Exhibition Committee:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, Judges in Department 1, Group 7, report that they have carefully and impartially examined, according to the "Instructions to Judges" transmitted to them, the several competing articles submitted for their judgment, and that the following are their conclusions:

No. 795. American Watches. Entered by

T. & E. DICKINSON,

Buffalo, N. Y.

"T. & E. Dickinson, exhibit American Watches, manufactured by the United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.) Marion, N. J.

"These Watches are, without doubt, the best manufactured in this country."

ALLEN CHURCH,
GEO. I. BENTLEY,
B. S. BENTLEY, } *Judges.*

I hereby certify, that the above is a correct copy of the report of Judges on Entry No. 795, and that the same was awarded First Premium. (Large Medal.)

D. B. McNISH,

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 29th, 1871. *Secretary.*

Price List furnished the Trade on application, inclosing business card. For sale by the Trade generally.

Ask your Jeweler to see the MARION

WATCHES.

BEWARE of worthless imitations with which the country is flooded. To avoid imposition, see that the words MARION, N. J., are engraved on the plate over the Main-Spring Barrel. All others are spurious.

WHOLESALE ROOMS OF THE **United States Watch Co.,**

GILES, BRO. & CO. *384 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.*

GILES, WALES & CO. *No. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.*

"FAMILY FAVORITE!"

THE

WEED. WEED.

The most perfect, reliable and generally useful machine in existence. For the family of the farmer or mechanic, where the work required of a sewing machine ranges from the heaviest garments of men's wear to the most delicate and ornamental fabrics for ladies and children, it has proved itself thoroughly efficient and entirely satisfactory. Of unequaled simplicity and compactness of construction, capable of being learned and operated with one-fourth the usual expenditure of time and labor, with a capacity for quantity, quality and variety of execution beyond its competitors, and a reputation for durability and reliability known and appreciated by thousands, it is offered to the people for the most critical inspection and comparison, with confidence that its obvious merits cannot fail to convince the careful examiner of its superiority. Manufactured by the

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

REPRESENTED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

TEXAN STAR MARK LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE

The Best and Cheapest Nourishment for Invalids and Families. For sale everywhere. A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, 194 William St. New York.

FREE!—SEND FOR A SPECIMEN. A full Catalogue of our Standard, Miscellaneous and Illustrated Juvenile Books, or specimen numbers of Oliver Optic's Magazine, sent by mail free. LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston, where all publications may be found.

THE NATIONAL COMPOSITE PAVING COMPANY

Will contract to lay **Eagan's Improved Macadam Pavement** in any city or place in the United States. Contracts taken to make sidewalks, line cellars, lay sea walls and abutments for bridges, and also to furnish roofing, and drain, gas, water and sewer pipe. Rights to use this Patent will be sold.

Address SAM'L N. PIKE, Pres't,
No. 78 Broad St., New York City.

31 BEAUTIFUL PICTURES!—WORTH $46.75—sent at our risk to AGENTS and ART ADMIRERS. Send address. INTERNATIONAL PUB. CO., 93 & 95 Liberty St., New York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE. Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage (Office No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall St., N. Y.

$1,000,000

SECOND

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

Public Library of Kentucky,

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

BY authority in the act of the Legislature Incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In the great hall of the Public Library building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, September 28, 1872.

This magnificent hall, known as Weisiger Hall, is the largest, most centrally located, and best arranged for large and fashionable audiences of any in Louisville, and is fitted up in superb style. The building has a front of 168 feet on Fourth street by a depth of 200 feet, four stories in height, and was recently purchased for the Public Library at a cost of $210,000. Three large rooms are now fitted up for a library, and contain about 20,000 volumes and a museum of 100,000 specimens, now open and free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of all citizens of every State in the Union. It is the purpose of the Trustees, by the GRAND GIFT CONCERT now announced, to raise the money with which to pay the balance of the purchase money due upon the Public Library building, to enlarge the library, and to so endow the institution as to make it self-sustaining and forever beyond the necessity of calling upon any individual who uses the books for the contribution of a single cent toward its support.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Co. and its connections, P. O. money order, registered letter or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket, (a half or quarter), is entitled to admission to the concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the concert the sum of

$500,000 IN CURRENCY

will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of **ONE THOUSAND GIFTS,** as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash,			$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,			50,000
1			$25,000 Cash
1			20,000 "
1			15,000 "
1			10,000 "
1			9,000 "
1			8,000 "
1			7,000 "
1			6,000 "
1			5,000 "
1			4,000 "
1			3,000 "
4	Gifts of $2,000 each,		8,000 "
15	"	1,000 "	15,000 "
20	"	900 "	18,000 "
21	"	800 "	16,800 "
25	"	700 "	17,500 "
35	"	600 "	21,000 "
45	"	500 "	22,500 "
50	"	400 "	20,000 "
60	"	300 "	18,000 "
100	"	200 "	20,000 "
613	"	100 "	61,200 "
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash,			$500,000

This Concert, like the first of the 16th of December last (which was so decidedly successful, and at which the first grand gift was drawn by and paid to Mr. John R. Durff, of Memphis, Tenn.), is for the benefit of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank is Treasurer, and the corporators and supervisors are all representative men, and are among the most respectable and distinguished citizens of the State. Should any tickets be left unsold on the day of the drawing, they will be destroyed, and the one thousand gifts offered will all be drawn and paid, but diminished in value in proportion to the percentage of unsold tickets. For instance, if only three-fourths of the tickets are sold, the capital gift will be reduced to $75,000, and all the others in proportion.

The Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of Tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done:

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Lebanon Dis.
Hon. H. W. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis., Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chancellor Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, Pres. Farmers' & Drovers' B'k
Hon. JNO. BARBEE, Manager Royal Ins. Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dis.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer Louisville.
A. G. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAS. BRIDGEFORD, Pres. 2d National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Prop'r Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, tobacco and cotton merchant.
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R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice-President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

Those who desire further information, or who wish to act as agents for the sale of tickets, as well as those desiring to purchase tickets, should address

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

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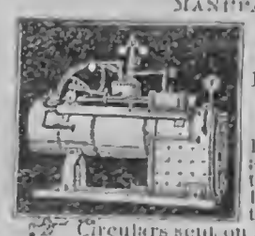

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(Patented March 5, 1867.)

Used in laying streets, roadways, sidewalks, in lining cellars, cisterns, vats, and in the manufacture of sewers and sewer-pipe, water-pipe, drain-pipe, gas-pipe, roofing and architectural ornaments.

STREETS.

Eagan's Improved Macadam pavement for streets is destined to take the place of all other forms of pavement, for the reasons, viz:

It is cheaper, more durable, more easily and perfectly repaired. Is impervious to water, and no atmospheric change will affect it.

It is free from mud and dust, and is noiseless.

It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

DURABILITY.

The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

SIDEWALKS.

Eagan's Composition is peculiarly adapted for sidewalks and lawn walks, private roadways, gutters, etc. It can be made into blocks and laid in squares or diamond form, or made one continuous sheet, covering arched work more perfectly than the largest flagstone, and at one-fourth the expense.

Walks made of it have a smooth, hard and even surface, pleasant to walk upon, always clean and free of ice, and of as great durability as if made of the best flagstone. Sidewalks made under Eagan's patent cost but little if any more than if made of plank, and are as durable as rock.

ROOFING,

Made of this composition, is far superior to the common felt roofs that are made of gravel, felt, coal-tar and pitch. The latter is liable to run in warm climates and to crack in cold. By the peculiar chemical combinations in this composition both of these objections are obviated, and a roof produced equal to slate, at a cost of about one-third as much per square.

CELLAR BOTTOMS AND SIDES,

Lined with this composition, from one to two inches thick, keep perfectly dry and warm in winter and cool in summer, and are rat and vermin proof.

FLOORS.

Floors made of it may be painted any color; and are as pleasant to tread upon as if made of wood.

CISTERNS AND VATS.

Eagan's Composition is impervious to water and insoluble in acids, making it just the thing for lining vats in breweries and manufactories of most kinds. It is equally well adapted for cisterns, much better than the best hydraulic cements, and not subject to decay from any cause.

PIPING.

Piping made of Eagan's Composition has been in use for five years in San Francisco, Cal., where it was first invented. It has given entire satisfaction, almost entirely superseding all other kinds of piping for sewers or drains. It is easily and cheaply made, and has the advantage of being made at any place without a great outlay of money for machinery, tools, buildings or materials.

Pipes can be made of any required size, are cheaper, and will sustain a greater external or internal pressure than any other kind of cement pipe.

CEMENT.

As a cement it is acknowledged, by scientific men who have examined it, to be the strongest known. A wall built of brick or stone, and this cement used as a mortar, would be perfectly solid as if made of a solid rock.

SEA WALLS.

Sea walls can be built with this material in combination with broken rock, more rapidly and cheaper than in any other way.

DIPLOMAS.

First premiums have been awarded to Eagan's Composition from the following Fairs:

California State Fair, at Sacramento, Cal., 1868.
Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, 1868.
Sonoma County Fair, at Petaluma, Cal., 1869.
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, at St. Louis, 1869.
New Jersey State Fair, 1870.
It has been exhibited at no other Fairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

OFFICE OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., 28th March, 1871.

This specimen of Pacific Concrete, (Eagan's Patent,) was taken from the Union Street Railroad of St. Louis, Mo., where it has been in use since December, 1869. Since that date the teams of the railroad have passed over that portion of the track where the concrete is used, 300 *times each day*, while that same portion of the track is constantly used by other teams and vehicles of the city. This pavement has received no repairs whatever, and shows but little wear after constant use for sixteen months (now 22 months). In summer it is free from dust, and in winter brings with it no inconvenience from snow and ice. The Macadamizing at either end of this block of concrete is renewed three times each year, is soft and wet when much water is used, and in all probability will require such renewing for several years to come before the concrete needs repairing. The block of Pacific Concrete in the track of the Union Railroad has given entire satisfaction. WM. STORK, Sup't.

This Company will take contracts in any city of the United States to make Macadamized Pavements, and will guarantee them to last twenty years, and keep them in repair for a small percentage. Will also supply orders for Drain, Sewer, Water and Gas Pipe. Roofing for sale.

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Ralph Evans

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RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS, ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 9.
WHOLE NO. 1179.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUG. 31, 1872.

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The Horseman.

THE HORSE "BLAIR ATHOL."

MR. BLENKIRON, an English celebrity as a horseman in the sporting world, had a very fine stable of horses which were recently sold at auction by TATTERSALL, the English auctioneer. There were four days' sales, amounting in the aggregate to £100,000. Among the horses sold was "Blair Athol," a thoroughbred, which brought $62,500 in gold. This horse is a splendid chestnut. We copy from an English paper a portrait of him, which, however, does not fill our ideal of a thoroughbred, although all the portraits given preserve most of the points and features shown in this engraving. TATTERSALL declared him to be "the best horse in the world." We have not access to his record, and, being no sportsman, are not acquainted with what constitutes him "the best horse in the world," but give his portrait for the purpose of showing our readers how he looks.

RUDIMENTS OF HORSE-BREAKING.

MISS MIDY MORGAN is good authority on training colts, and this is the way she puts it:—The secret of success in breaking young horses is to commence early, to give frequent, short lessons, to repeat each lesson until it is comprehended, and never to attempt to teach two or more lessons at one time. Thus, for instance, never break a horse to the saddle and harness at the same time. Decide which you want to do, then perfect the animal in one or the other, and the first lesson having been acquired, the second will be attained without trouble. The routine of horse-breaking, as practiced in the British Isles, is, first make the horse's mouth and give him a good carriage. This is effected by using a heavy, smooth mouthing snaffle, buckling the lower reins to the side-buckles of his roller, and then permitting the pupil to remain loose in a roomy box-stall, where he can move about and play with his bit. This will effect more in a shorter time than any other method.

As soon as the colt's mouth has become fine, but not until then, he may be mounted. As carrying a weight on his back is quite new to the young horse, care should be had not to permit him to travel faster than a walk until his action has become easy and free from nervousness. Even then, for many weeks he should not be allowed to do more than trot gently on level ground, and never be galloped unless on springy turf. Too deep a soil causes a horse to labor, and if frequently galloped on such his action becomes higher and less rapid than it otherwise would have been. Only in breaking chargers is this system considered good, as war horses require style and dash rather than speed.

In the breaking of steeplechase horses, slow work in deep soil is necessary, but this must not be permitted until the young horse has been fully formed, until he is at least four years old, and better still if he is five. Then put him into a team of four steady, willing, well-broken farm horses; harness him on the off side as leader, and use him thus for two or three hours three times weekly for eight or ten weeks. Let there be scarcely any strain on the collar, lest the young animal acquire the habit of leaning forward. To do so materially shortens the breathing, a serious fault in a horse destined for long and rapid saddle work. The benefit of thus using a young horse is that in extricating his feet from the dirt he is compelled to use those very muscles which in leaping will afterwards be brought into most frequent action. The education that fits a horse for the saddle fits him also for harness, only that care afterwards is necessary to instruct the novice in the new duties required of him.

SWEENEY IN HORSES.

SWEENEYED shoulder in horses is not a disease of the shoulders originally, but is a representative of other diseased parts, through sympathetic action of the limbs, from the feet. A horse suffering severe pain from bone spavin, for months, will exhibit sweeney or shrunken hip, as a result of the morbid action of the diseased parts. All diseases of the fore feet affect the shoulders. Canker, contraction, founder, gravel, prick from a nail, are affections of the feet only. Some people will say that such a horse is chest-foundered, while the horse apparently perishes in the chest. This is caused by the horse standing with his fore feet stretched out forward. If a man were to remain with his arms stretched forward, his chest would suffer in the same way. Contraction is not so much a disease as the result of bad management on the part of the smith in shoeing the horse.

Albion, N. Y. J. HENDERSON.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Pin-Worms in Horses.—I have a mare that is troubled with what I call pin-worms. They are from one and one-half to two and one-half inches in length. At the head, for a half an inch or more, they seem to be filled with some dark substance, and about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The remainder or back portion is but little larger than a common thread. The mare seems to feel good but eats very little, and will quite often leave oats or meal in the manger and eat the coarsest of straw or hay. I can't get her to eat grain enough to fatten her, six quarts a day being as many as she will eat on an average. Some have recommended feeding salt and ashes. I have tried it but it seems to do no good. Any one having experience and knowing a remedy, will confer a favor by communicating the same through "RURAL."—RURAL READER, *Delhi, N. Y.*

AN injection of linseed oil will generally do the job for these pin-worms.

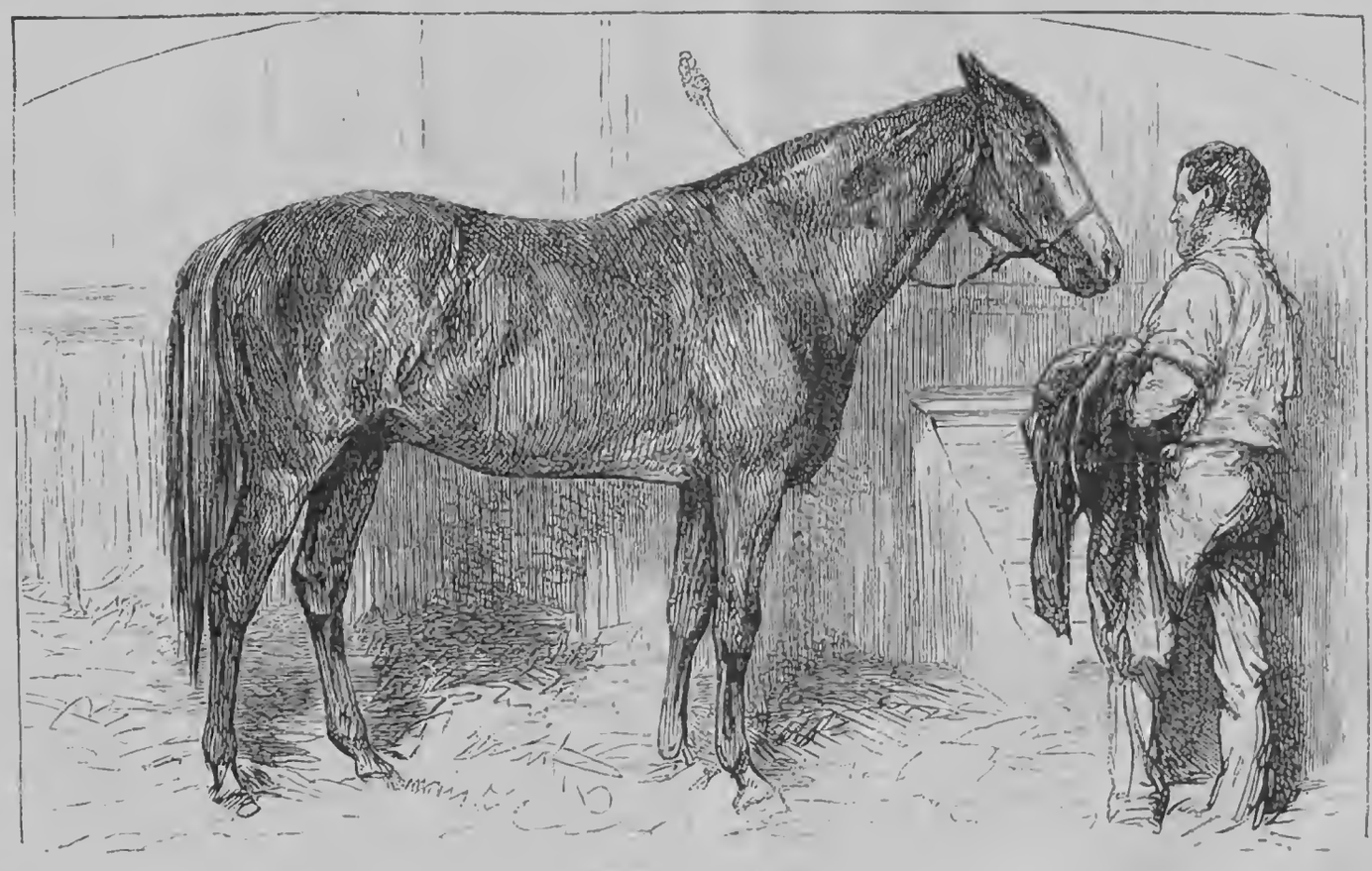
To Move a Balky Horse.—A Texan once told us that he knew of no simpler and surer way to move a balky horse, than to place the hand over the nose of the animal and shut off his wind until he wants to go, and then let him go. We have never tried it because we do not own balky horses.

Horse's Tongue Out.—I have a young mare which persists in keeping her tongue above the bridle bit and lolling it out in spite of anything I can do to prevent her. Perhaps some of your readers can tell me what to do to make her keep this unruly member in its place.—J. H. T., *New Lisbon, O.*

THIS is a habit which sometimes comes of fevered and sore mouth, and sometimes of paralysis of the tongue. In the first instance cure the mouth by cooling and healing washes, and keep the bits out of the mouth long enough for it to get well. If it comes of paralysis, there is no effectual remedy.

The Breeders' Trotting Stakes for 1874, heretofore noticed in these columns, has closed with 57 entries. The entries are of foals that were dropped in 1871, the trials to occur Sept. 22, 1874.

Fistula Remedy Wanted.—WM. E. WADDEN, Northampton Co., Va., asks some of our readers to give a remedy for fistula.



BLAIR ATHOL.

The Swine-Herd.

SOWS EATING THEIR PIGS.

THE Department of Agriculture publishes the following:—"It is well known that sows not unfrequently attack and devour their own young; or if prevented from this, will not let down their milk, so that the young pigs necessarily die for want of nourishment. When this state of things is not caused by a diseased condition of the uterus, it is said the sow can be brought to terms by pouring a mixture of ten to twenty grains of spirits of camphor, with one to three of tincture of opium, into the ear. The sow will immediately lie down on the side of the ear to which the application was made, and remain quiet for several hours in this position without interfering with her pigs; and on recovery from the stupor will have lost her irritability in regard to them. The experiment has been tried in Germany hundreds of times, according to one of the agricultural journals, without any injurious effects. It is also said that the eating of pigs by the parent sow can be readily prevented by rubbing them all over with brandy, and making the same application about the nose of the sow herself."

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Chester Whites in Georgia.—FRANCIS FONTAINE (of Georgia, we conclude, though place of residence is not given,) says, in the Plantation:—"I am sure that I have found the Chester White hog eminently satisfactory, both as a breeder and a pork-maker, for this climate. In *no* instance have I lost a single animal from the effects of 'mange' or other cutaneous affections; nor have the flies troubled them particularly; nor has the beneficent sun injured them a hair's breadth. True, they have free access to clover and grass pastures—without which no breed of swine can be profitably raised in Georgia—and running streams furnish them water. I consider them infinitely preferable to the ordinary hog of the South. Their short legs and short nose proclaim them an improved breed. Clover grows more luxuriantly in Georgia than in Kentucky, and, other things being equal, as large animals can be grown here as there. It seems contradictory to claim, on the one hand, that we have in Upper-Georgia a grass country, *par excellence*, and on the other that we cannot rear the product of that advantage, viz., large breeds. Grant from the evidence given that, under domestication, light-colored animals suffer most, it seems plausible to think that a cross of the Chester White, the most popular breed at the North, and the Berkshire or Essex, the most popular breeds at the West and South, would originate a breed eminently adapted to a region capable of producing the chief staples of all."

The Convention.—We are glad to notice our contemporaries are generally commending the proposed National Swine-Breeders' Convention. We hope swine-breeders at State Fairs will see that delegates are appointed.

Industrial Societies.

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

American Institute, New York...Sept. 4, Oct. 30
Blue and Kansas Valley, Manhattan, Kan...Sept. 10, 14
California, Sacramento...Sept. 19, 28
Carolinas, Charlotte, N. C...Oct. 22, 26
Ct. River Valley, Claremont, N. H...Sept. 17, 19
Central Illinois, Jacksonville...Oct. 10, 14
Central Iowa, Council Bluffs...Sept. 16, 19
Central Ohio, Mechanicsburg...Sept. 17, 21
Cincinnati Industrial Exposition...Sept. 4, Oct. 5
Georgia, Atlanta...Oct. 14, 17
Illinois, Ottawa...Sept. 16, 21
Indiana, Indianapolis...Sept. 30, Oct. 5
Iowa, Cedar Rapids...Sept. 9, 13
Kansas City, Mo...Sept. 23, 28
Kansas, Topeka...Sept. 16, 20
Kentucky, Lexington...Sept. 9, 13
Louisville, Ky., Exposition...Sept. 2, Oct. 5
Montana, Helena...Sept. 22, 27
Maine, Bangor...Sept. 20, 24
Maryland, Baltimore...Oct. 8, 11
Mass. Horticultural Society, Boston...Sept. 17, 19
Michigan, Kalamazoo...Sept. 16, 21
Minnesota, St. Paul...Sept. 17, 20
Mississippi, Jackson...Nov. 11, 16
Northern Ohio, Cleveland...Sept. 10, 14
Northern Michigan, Grand Rapids...Sept. 16, 20
Northern Wisconsin, Oshkosh...Sept. 30, Oct. 3
Northern Kansas, Atchison...Sept. 10, 14
North-eastern Iowa, Postville...Sept. 24, 27
North Georgia, Dalton...Sept. —, —
North Missouri, Hannibal...Sept. 23, 28
Nebraska, Lincoln...Sept. 3, 6
New England, Lowell, Mass...Sept. 3, 6
New Hampshire, Dover...Oct. 1, 4
New York, Elmira...Sept. 30, Oct. 4
Ohio, Mansfield...Sept. 2, 6
Oregon, Salem...Oct. 7, 12
Pennsylvania, Erie...Sept. 17, 20
South Carolina, Columbia...Nov. 4, 8
Southern Ill., Centralia...Sept. 30, Oct. 3
South-western Wisconsin, Mineral Point...Sept. 4, 7
South-eastern Missouri, Cape Girardeau...Oct. 15, 17
St. Louis, Mo...Oct. 3, 12
Tennessee, Nashville...Oct. 7, 12
Vermont, St. Johnsbury...Sept. 10, 13
Virginia, Richmond...Oct. 29, Nov. 1
Virginia & No. Carolina, Norfolk, Va...Oct. 22, 26
Wisconsin, Milwaukee...Sept. 23, 27
West Alabama, Eutaw...Oct. 22, 26
Western Texas, San Antonio...Oct. 8, 12
White River Valley, Vt., Bethel...Sept. 17, 19
Western New York, Rochester...Sept. 24, 28

COUNTY AND LOCAL FAIRS.

NEW YORK.

Antwerp, Jefferson Co...Sept. 4, 6
Amenia, Duchess Co...Sept. 4, 6
Cattaraugus, ——...Sept. 17, 19
Catskill, Greene Co...Sept. 17, 19
Cayuga, Auburn...Oct. 1, 3
Chautauqua, Jamestown...Sept. 10, 13
Chenango, Norwich...Sept. 24, 26
Clinton, Plattsburgh...Sept. 9, 11
Columbia, Chatham Village...Sept. 17, 19
Columbia, Hudson...Sept. 24, 26
Crown Point and Bridport, Crown Point...Sept. 11, 12
Delaware, Delhi...Sept. 17, 19
Duchess, Washington Hollow...Sept. 17, 20
Ellsburg, Adams, Henderson, Belleville...Sept. 12, 13
Erie, Hamburgh Driving Park...Sept. 17, 19
Essex, Westport...Sept. 9, 11
Greene, Cairo...Sept. 26, 27
Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co...Sept. 11, 13
Gowanda, Cattaraugus Co...Sept. 26, 28
Herkimer, Little Falls...Sept. 11, 13
Hamilton, Poolville...Sept. 17, 19
Iroquois, Cattaraugus Co...Sept. 10, 13
Jefferson, Watertown...Sept. 17, 19
Newburg Bay Horticultural, Newburg...Sept. 25, 29
Niagara, Lockport...Oct. 3, 5
Ontario, Canandaigua...Sept. 18, 20
Orange, Goshen...Oct. 1, 2
Orleans, Albion...Sept. 13, 14
Oneida, Lenox...Oct. 1, 4
Otsego, Cooperstown...Sept. 24, 26
Oswego, Mexico...Sept. 10, 12
Oxford, Chenango Co...Sept. 18, 20
Queens, Mineola...Sept. 25, 27
Rhinebeck, Duchess Co...Sept. 10, 12
Sandy Creek, &c., Boylston...Sept. 5, 6
Saratoga, Saratoga Springs...Sept. 2, 7
Sangerfield and Marshall, Waterville...Sept. 19, 20
Schoharie, Schoharie...Sept. 17, 19
Steuben, Bath...Sept. 25, 27
Suffolk, Riverhead...Oct. 2, 4
Ticonderoga, Ag. and Mech...Sept. 4, 5
Trenton, Oneida Co...Sept. 17, 19
Washington, Fort Edward...Sept. 18, 21
Westchester, White Plains...Sept. 17, 21
Waddington, St. Lawrence Co...Sept. 10, 12
Winfield, Herkimer Co...Sept. 17, 19

MAINE.

Aroostook, Houlton...Sept. 26, 28
Cumberland, Bridgeton...Oct. 1, 2
Franklin, Farmington...Oct. 1, 2
Franklin North, Phillips...Oct. 9, 10
North Penobscot, Lee...Oct. 2, 3
Somerset, Skowhegan...Sept. 24, 26
Somerset West, North Anson...Oct. 1, 2
Unity, Waldo Co...Oct. 3, 5
Washington, Pembroke...Sept. 25, 26
Warren, Knox Co...Oct. 1, 3
Waldo, Belfast...Oct. 2, 3
West Oxford, Freyburg...Oct. 8, 10

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire, Keene...Sept. 24, 25
Coos and Essex, Lancaster...Sept. 17, 18
Grafton, Plymouth...Sept. 24, 26

VERMONT.

Addison, Middlebury...Sept. 4, 6
Chittenden, Essex Junction...Sept. 10, 13
Franklin, Sheldon...Sept. 18, 20
Lamoille, Morrisville...Sept. 25, 26
Orleans, Barton...Sept. 17, 19
Proctorsville, Windsor Co...Sept. 25, 26
Rutland, Rutland...Sept. 17, 19
Wilmington, Wilmington...Oct. 2, —
Windsor, Woodstock...Sept. 24, 26
Washington, East Montpelier...Sept. 17, 18

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable, Barnstable...Oct. 7, 8
Berkshire, Pittsfield...Oct. 1, 3
Bristol, Taunton...Sept. 24, 26
Bristol Center, Myrick's...Sept. 18, 20
Deerfield Valley, Charlemont...Sept. 24, 25
Essex, Ipswich...Sept. 24, 25
Franklin, Greenfield...Sept. 26, 27
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden; Northampton...Oct. 3, 4
Highland, Middlefield...Sept. 12, 13
Housatonic, Great Barrington...Sept. 25, 27
Hampshire, Amherst...Sept. 24, 25
Hampden, Springfield...Oct. 7, 8
Hampden East, Palmer...Oct. 8, 9
Hingham, Hingham...Sept. 24, 25
Hoosic Valley, North Adams...Sept. 17, 19
Hudson Farmers' Club, Hudson...Sept. 19, 21
Middlefield, Middlefield...Sept. 13, 14
Middlesex South, Framingham...Sept. 17, 19
Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury...Oct. 7, 8
Marshfield, Marshfield...Oct. 3, 4
Middlesex, Concord...Sept. 25, 28
Middlesex North, Lowell...Sept. 3, 6
Nantucket, Nantucket...Sept. 25, 26
Norfolk, Readville...Sept. 19, 21
Norfolk Farmers, Norfolk...Sept. 17, 18
Plymouth, Bridgewater...Sept. 26, 28
Sterling, Worcester Co...Sept. 18, 20
Southbridge, Southbridge...Sept. 26, —
Union, Blandford...Sept. 19, 20
Waltham, Waltham...Sept. 18, 19
Watertown, Watertown...Sept. 18, 19
Worcester, Worcester...Sept. 19, 20
Worcester Northwest, Athol...Oct. 2, 3
Worcester South, Sturbridge...Sept. 12, 13
Worcester West, Barre...Sept. 26, 27
Worcester North, Fitchburg...Sept. 24, 25
Worcester Southeast, Milford...Sept. 24, 25
Worcester Horticultural, Worcester...Sept. 17, 20
Westfield, Hampden Co...Oct. 1, 2

RHODE ISLAND.

Woonsocket, Woonsocket...Oct. 1, 3

CONNECTICUT.

Danbury, Danbury...Oct. 1, 5
Fairfield, Norwalk...Sept. 10, 13
Litchfield, Litchfield...Oct. 2, 3
Middlesex, Middletown...Sept. 17, 20
New London, Norwich...Sept. 17, 19
Oxford, Oxford...Sept. 2, 6
Ridgefield, Ridgefield...Sept. 24, 27
Union, Falls Village...Sept. 10, 11
Union, Wallingford...Oct. 2, 3
Valley Park, Wolcottville...Sept. 25, 26
Windham, Brooklyn...Sept. 24, 26
Woodbury, Woodbury...Sept. 24, 25

NEW JERSEY.

Burlington, Mt. Holly...Oct. 1, 2
Cape May, South Seaville...Sept. 10, 12
Newark Industrial Exhibition...Aug. 20, Sept. 6

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adams, Gettysburg...Sept. 24, 26
Berks, Reading...Sept. 10, 14
Bucks, Newtown...Sept. 25, 26
Corry, Erie Co...Oct. 1, 3
Chester, West Chester...Sept. 20, 28
Doylestown, Bucks Co...Oct. 1, 4
Kurtztown, Berks Co...Oct. 1, 4
Montgomery, Ambler's Station...Sept. 11, 14
Union, Lewisburg...Oct. 2, 4

MARYLAND.

Carroll, Westminster...Sept. 30, Oct. 3
Kent, Hainesville...Sept. 17, 18
Maryland Institute, Baltimore...Oct. 1, 31
Washington, Hagerstown...Oct. 15, 18

OHIO.

Adams, West Union...Sept. 24, 27
Allen, Lima...Sept. 24, 27
Ashtabula, Jefferson...Sept. 11, 13
Athens, Athens...Sept. 12, 13
Auglaize, Wapakoneta...Oct. 2, 4
Andover, Ashtabula Co...Sept. 5, 7
Belmont, St. Clairsville...Sept. 11, 13
Brown, Ripley...Sept. 3, 6
Butler, Hamilton...Oct. 1, 4
Berea, Cuyahoga Co...Sept. 4, 6
Barnesville, Belmont Co...Sept. 24, 27
Carroll, Carrollton...Oct. 9, 11
Champaign, Urbana...Sept. 21, 27
Clarke, Springfield...Sept. 10, 13
Clermont, Boston...Sept. 2, 6
Clinton, Wilmington...Sept. 9, 12
Columbiana, New Lisbon...Sept. 18, 23
Coshocton, Coshocton...Sept. 24, 27
Crawford, Bucyrus...Oct. 1, 4
Conneaut, Ashtabula Co...Sept. 23, 25
Clyde, Sandusky Co...Sept. 18, 20
Darke, Greenville...Sept. 24, 27
Defiance, Defiance...Sept. 24, 27
Delaware, Delaware...Oct. 1, 3
Erie, Sandusky...Sept. 24, 27
Fayette, Washington C. H...Sept. 3, 6
Franklin, Columbus...Sept. 10, 13
Fairfield, Lancaster...Oct. 9, 12
Fulton, Wauseon...Sept. 23, 25
Gallia, Gallipolis...Oct. 2, 4
Geauga, Chardon...Sept. 24, 26
Greene, Xenia...Oct. 2, 4
Guernsey, Cambridge...Oct. 2, 4
Hancock, Findlay...Oct. 3, 5
Hardin, Kenton...Oct. 9, 12
Harrison, Cadiz...Oct. 2, 4
Hayesville, Ashland Co...Oct. 9, 11
Highland, Hillsboro...Sept. 25, 27
Hocking, Logan...Oct. 3, 5
Holmes, Millersburgh...Sept. 18, 20
Huron, Norwalk...Oct. 1, 4
Hartford, Licking Co...Sept. 11, 13
Jackson, Jackson...Sept. 25, 27
Jefferson, Smithfield...Sept. 25, 27
Jamestown, Greene Co...Aug. 28, 30
Knox, Mt. Vernon...Sept. 24, 27
Lake, Painesville...Sept. 25, 27
Licking, Newark...Oct. 1, 4
Logan, Bellefontaine...Oct. 1, 4
Lorain, Elyria...Sept. 17, 20
Lucas, Toledo...Sept. 24, 27
Mahoning, Canfield...Oct. 1, 3
Marion, Marion...Oct. 9, 12
Medina, Medina...Sept. 25, 27
Meigs, Rock Spring...Sept. 13, 14
Mercer, Celina...Sept. 18, 20
Miami, Troy...Oct. 2, 5
Monroe, Woodsfield...Sept. 11, 13
Montgomery, Dayton...Oct. 9, 12
Morgan, McConnellsville...Sept. 18, 20
Morrow, Mt. Gilead...Sept. 25, 27
Muskingum, Zanesville...Sept. 17, 19
Noble, Sarahsville...Oct. 9, 11
Newton Falls, Trumbull Co...Sept. 24, 26
Ottawa, Port Clinton...Oct. 3, 5
Orwell, Ashtabula Co...Sept. 23, 25
Pataskala, Licking Co...Sept. 18, 20
Paulding, Paulding...Oct. 15, 17
Perry, New Lexington...Sept. 11, 13
Pickaway, Circleville...Sept. 17, 20
Portage, Ravenna...Sept. 25, 27
Preble, Eaton...Sept. 24, 27
Putnam, Ottawa...Sept. 25, 27
Pleasant Valley, Madison Co...Sept. 11, 13
Quaker City, Guernsey Co...Sept. 10, 12
Richland, Mansfield...Oct. 2, 4
Ross, Chillicothe...Sept. 10, 13
Richfield, Summit Co...Sept. 25, 27
Sandusky, Fremont...Sept. 25, 28
Scioto, Portsmouth...Sept. 25, 27
Seneca, Tiffin...Oct. 1, 4
Shelby, Sidney...Sept. 24, 27
Stark, Canton...Sept. 24, 27
Summit, Akron...Oct. 1, 4
Seville, Medina Co...Oct. 1, 4
Trumbull, Warren...Sept. 17, 19
Tuscarawas, New Philadelphia...Sept. 30, Oct. 3
Union, Marysville...Oct. 9, 11
Van Wert, Van Wert...Sept. 26, 28
Vinton, McArthur...Sept. 27, 28
Warren, Lebanon...Sept. 17, 20
Washington, Marietta...Sept. 24, 26
Wayne, Wooster...Sept. 24, 27
Williams, Bryan...Sept. 17, 19
Wood, Bowling Green...Sept. 26, 28

INDIANA.

Bridgeton, Parke Co...Aug. 26, 31
Boone, Lebanon...Sept. 10, 13
Bartholomew, Columbus...Sept. 17, 20
Cambridge City, Wayne Co...Sept. 17, 21
Clinton, Frankfort...Sept. 16, 20
Decatur, Greensburg...Sept. 17, 20
Delaware, Muncie...Sept. 10, 13
Dubois, Jasper...Oct. 15, —
Daviess, Washington...Sept. 23, 26
Dearborn, Lawrenceburg...Aug. 27, 30
Edinburg, Johnson Co...Sept. 24, 28
Fayette, Connersville...Sept. 3, 6
Franklin, Brookville...Sept. 24, 28
Fountain, Warren, Vermillion; Covington...Sept. 24, 27
Fall Creek, Pendleton, Madison Co...Sept. 10, 13
Fountain and Warren, Attica...Sept. 3, 6
Francisville, Pulaski Co...Sept. 10, 14
Gibson, Princeton...Sept. 16, 20
Grant, Marion...Sept. 10, 15
Gosport, Owen Co...Aug. 27, 31
Green, Linton...Sept. 16, 21
Henry, Delaware, Madison; Middletown...Aug. 13, 16
Hamilton, Cicero...Sept. 17, 21
Hancock, Greenfield...Aug. 20, 23
Hendricks, Danville...Aug. 27, 30
Henry, Newcastle...Aug. 20, 23
Howard, Kokomo...Sept. 17, 20
Huntington, Huntington...Sept. 24, 27
Jackson, Seymour...Sept. 10, 14
Jefferson, North Madison...Sept. 23, 26
Johnson, Franklin...Sept. 17, 21
Jennings, Vernon...Sept. 4, 7
Knightstown, Henry Co...Aug. 27, 30
Knox, Vincennes...Oct. 14, 18
Kosciusko, Warsaw...Oct. 2, 4
Lake, Crown Point...Oct. 1, 4
Laporte, Laporte...Sept. 18, 20
Lawrence, Bedford...Aug. 27, 31
Madison, Anderson...Sept. 3, 6
Monroe, Bloomington...Sept. 17, 20
Montgomery, Crawfordsville...Aug. 27, 30
Morgan, Martinsville...Sept. 10, 15
Mooresville, Morgan Co...Sept. 3, 7
Noble, Ligonier...Sept. 24, 27
Parke, Bloomingdale...Aug. 20, 23
Pike, Petersburg...Sept. 10, 13
Posey, New-Harmony...Sept. 10, 13
Putnam, Greencastle...Sept. 16, 21
Perry, Rome...Oct. 2, 4
Porter, Valparaiso...Oct. 9, 11
Rush, Rushville...Sept. 9, 13
Richmond, Wayne Co...Sept. 9, 14
Randolph, Winchester...Sept. 24, 27
Russelville, Putnam Co...Sept. 2, 9
St. Joseph, South Bend...Sept. 17, 20
Spencer, Rockport...Oct. 1, 6
Sullivan, Sullivan...Sept. 2, 7
Switzerland and Ohio, East Enterprise...Sept. 9, 13
Southeastern, Aurora...Sept. 3, 6
Tippecanoe, Lafayette...Sept. 2, 7
Thorntown, Boone Co...Sept. 23, 28
Union City, Randolph Co...Sept. 17, 20
Vermillion, Newport...Aug. 27, 30
Vigo, Terre Haute...Sept. 17, 21
Wabash, Wabash...Sept. 17, 20
Warrick, Booneville...Oct. 2, 4
Wayne, Centreville...Sept. 24, 27

MICHIGAN.

Allegan, Allegan...Sept. 25, 27
Bay, Bay City...Sept. 25, 27
Branch, Coldwater...Oct. 2, 4
Berrien, Niles...Sept. 19, 21
Calhoun, Marshall...Oct. 1, 4
Eaton, Charlotte...Sept. 25, 27
Genesee, Flint...Oct. 1, 4
Grand Traverse, Traverse City...Oct. 1, 4
Hillsdale, Hillsdale...Oct. 1, 4
Ionia, Ionia...Sept. 25, 27
Ingham, Mason...Sept. 25, 27
Jackson, Jackson...Sept. 3, 6
Lenawee, Adrian...Sept. 25, 27
Livingstone, Howell...Oct. 8, 11
Macomb, Romeo...Sept. 25, 27
Oakland, Pontiac...Oct. 8, 11
Saginaw, East Saginaw...Sept. 25, 27
Shiawassee, Owassa...Oct. 1, 4
St. Joseph, Centerville...Oct. 1, 4
St. Clair, Port Huron...Oct. 1, 3
Tuscola, Watrousville...Sept. 25, 27
Washtenaw, Ann Arbor...Sept. 25, 27

ILLINOIS.

Adams, Quincy...Sept. 2, 7
Atlanta, Logan Co...Sept. 3, 6
Bureau, Princeton...Sept. 10, 13
Boone, Belvidere...Sept. 24, 27
Carrol, Mt. Carrol...Sept. 10, 13
Cass, Virginia...Sept. 2, 6
Champaign, Champaign...Sept. 10, 14
Coles, Charleston...Sept. 10, 14
Clark, Marshall...Sept. 25, 26
DeWitt, Clinton...Sept. 10, 13
Du Quoin, Perry Co...Sept. 23, 26
Danville, Vermillion Co...Sept. 17, 21
Dupage, Wheaton...Sept. 3, 5
Edgar, Paris...Sept. 3, 6
Elgin, Kane Co...Sept. 24, 27
Franklin, Benton...Oct. 1, 4
Fulton, Canton...Sept. 24, 28
Farmer City, DeWitt Co...Aug. 27, 30
Ford, Paxton...Sept. 24, 27
Fayette, Vandalia...Sept. 24, 27
Greene, Carrollton...Sept. 3, 6
Grundy, Morris...Sept. 3, 5
Hancock, Carthage...Sept. 10, 13
Henderson, Biggsville...Sept. 10, 13
Henry, Cambridge...Sept. 10, 13
Iroquois, Onarga...Sept. 10, 13
Jersey, Jerseyville...Oct. 14, 21
Jo Daviess, Galena...Sept. 10, 13
Kankakee, Kankakee...Sept. 3, 6
Kendall, Bristol...Sept. 3, 6
Kane, Aurora...Sept. 9, 13
Lake, Libertyville...Sept. 17, 19
Lee, Dixon...Sept. 3, 6
Macon, Decatur...Sept. 10, 13
Macoupin, Carlinville...Sept. 24, 27
Madison, Edwardsville...Sept. 10, 13
Marion, Centralia...Oct. 1, 4
McLean, Bloomington...Sept. 10, 14
Menard, Petersburg...Oct. 1, 4
Mercer, Aledo...Sept. 10, 13
Montgomery, Hillsboro...Sept. 10, 13
Morgan, Jacksonville...Sept. 17, 20
Moultrie, Sullivan...Sept. 25, 28
McHenry, Woodstock...Sept. 24, 27
Ogle, Oregon...Sept. 24, 27
Pekin, Tazewell Co...Sept. 3, 6
Peoria, Peoria...Oct. 1, 4
Pike, Pittsfield...Sept. 10, 13
Putnam, Hennepin...Sept. 24, 26
Randolph, Sparta...Sept. 24, 27
Rock Island, Rock Island...Aug. 26, 30
Sangamon, Springfield...Sept. 24, 27
Shelby, Shelbyville...Sept. 4, 7
Stephenson, Freeport...Sept. 24, 27
St. Clair, Belleville...Sept. 2, 6
Tazewell, Pekin...Sept. 3, 5
Vermillion, Catlin...Sept. 10, 13
Warren, Monmouth...Sept. 25, 28
Wenona, Marshall Co...Oct. 1, 4
Whiteside Central, Morrison...Sept. 24, 27
Will, Joliet...Sept. 10, 13
Whiteside, Sterling...Sept. 10, 13
Williamson, Marion...Sept. 18, 20
Winnebago, Rockford...Sept. 10, 13
Woodford, Eureka...Sept. 24, 27
Wayne, Fairfield...Oct. 8, 11

IOWA.

Adair, Greenfield...Sept. 25, 27
Ackley, Hardin Co...Sept. 3, 9
Allamakee, Waukon...Sept. 10, 12
Appanoose, Centreville...Sept. 17, 19
Black Hawk, Waterloo...Oct. 1, 3
Boone, Boonesboro...Sept. 3, 5
Buchanan, Independence...Sept. 17, 19
Crawford, Dennison...Sept. 17, 19
Clinton, Clinton...Sept. 16, 20
Cedar, Tipton...Sept. 17, 19
Clayton, Farmersburg...Sept. 18, 20
Davis, Bloomfield...Sept. 24, 27
Delaware, Manchester...Sept. 24, 26
Des Moines, Burlington...Oct. 1, 4
Floyd, Charles City...Sept. 19, 21
Fayette, West Union...Sept. 19, 21
Guthrie, Guthrie Centre...Sept. 3, 5
Hardin, Eldora...Sept. 3, 5
Howard, Cresco...Sept. 25, 26
Harrison, Missouri Valley...Sept. 17, 19
Henry, Mt. Pleasant...Sept. 21, 27
Jackson, Maquoketa...Sept. 17, 20
Jasper, Newton...Aug. 27, 30
Johnson, Iowa City...Sept. 17, 20
Jefferson, Fairfield...Sept. 3, 5
Keokuk, Sigourney...Sept. 18, 20
Lee, Fort Madison...Sept. 17, 20
Louisa, Wapello...Sept. 18, 20
Madison, Winterset...Sept. 11, 13
Muscatine, Muscatine...Sept. 17, 19
Mahaska, Oskaloosa...Aug. 27, 30
Mechanicsville, Cedar Co...Sept. 24, 27
Monroe, Albia...Sept. 3, 5
Marshall, Marshalltown...Sept. 3, 6
Mills, Glenwood...Sept. 25, 27
Prairie City, Jasper Co...Sept. 3, 5
Poweshiek Central, Malcolm...Sept. 17, 19
Page, Clarinda...Sept. 4, 6
Polk, Des Moines...Sept. 3, 6
Poweshiek, Brooklyn...Sept. 13, 15
Scott, Davenport...Sept. 2, 6
Tama, Tama...Sept. 23, 25
Union, Afton...Sept. 15, 20
Union Stock Co., Keokuk...Aug. 26, 31
Van Buren, Keosauqua...Sept. 18, 20
Wapello, Ottumwa...Aug. 20, 23
Wilton, Muscatine Co...Aug. 27, 29
Winneshiek, Decorah...Sept. 17, 20
Wayne, Corydon...Sept. 11, 13
West Liberty, Muscatine Co...Sept. 25, 27
Washington, Washington...Sept. 24, 26
Woodbury, Sioux City...Sept. 24, 26

WISCONSIN.

Adams, Friendship...Oct. 2, 3
Dane, Madison...Sept. 16, 19
Dodge, Juneau...Sept. 13, 14
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac...Sept. 10, 12
Grant, Lancaster...Sept. 18, 20
Greene, Monroe...Sept. 12, 14
Jackson, Olathe...Sept. 10, 13
Janesville...Sept. 17, 20
Kenosha, Bristol...Sept. 17, 19
Lafayette, Darlington...Sept. 12, 14
Northern, Oshkosh...Sept. 30, Oct. 3
Outagamie, Appleton...Sept. 18, 19
Racine, Burlington...Sept. 11, 13
Sauk, Baraboo...Sept. 17, 18
Sheboygan (German) Sheboygan...Oct. 1, 2
Vernon, Viroqua...Oct. 1, 4
Walworth, Elkhorn...Oct. 1, 4
Waupun, Fond du Lac Co...Sept. 10, 13
Winnebago, ——...Sept. 18, 20
Wisconsin Valley, Black Earth...Sept. 11, 13
Waupaca, Waupaca...Sept. 11, 13

MISSOURI.

Boone, Sturgeon...Sept. 3, 5
Buchanan, St. Joseph...Sept. 16, 21
Brookfield, Linn Co...Sept. 4, 8
Calloway, Fulton...Aug. 20, 24
Clarke, Waterloo...Oct. 2, 5
Cameron, Clinton Co...Sept. 17, 20
Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau...Oct. 15, 20
Clay, Liberty...Sept. 3, 7
Cole, Jefferson City...Sept. 3, 8
Central Missouri, Sedalia...Sept. 16, 21
Charlton, Keytesville...Oct. 1, 5
Cooper, Boonville...Sept. 3, 7
Gentry, Albany...Sept. 17, 20
Greene, Springfield...Sept. 24, 27
Henry, Clinton...Sept. 12, 15
Henderson, ——...Sept. 10, 12
Holt, Oregon...Sept. 3, 6
Hickory, Wheatland...Sept. 25, 27
Jefferson, De Soto...Sept. 3, 6
Jackson, Independence...Sept. 5, 7
Kansas City, Jackson Co...Sept. 23, 28
Lafayette, Lexington...Oct. 1, 4
Louis, Knox, Shelby; Newark...Sept. 9, 13
Linn, Linneus...Sept. 17, 20
Lewis, Canton...Sept. 30, Oct. 5
Macon, Macon City...Sept. 9, 14
Marion, Hannibal...Sept. 23, 29
Montgomery, Montgomery City...Oct. 1, 4
Monroe, Paris...Sept. 10, 15
Meramec, Eureka...Sept. 5, 7
New Florence, Montgomery Co...Sept. 24, 26
Newton, Newtonia...Sept. 17, 20
Phelps, St. James...Sept. 17, 20
Pike, Ashley...Aug. 27, 31
Platte, Platte City...Sept. 3, 8
Ray, Richmond...Sept. 11, 13
St. Francois...Sept. 17, 20
St. Joseph, Buchanan Co...Sept. 16, 21
St. Joseph Horticultural...Sept. 10, 12
Shelby, Shelbyville...Sept. 2, 9
Saline Central, Marshall...Sept. 3, 6
Sturgeon, Boone Co...Sept. 3, 8
St. James, Phelps Co...Sept. 24, 27
Taney, Forsyth...Sept. 5, 6
Vernon, Nevada...Sept. 24, 28
Washington, Potosi...Sept. 24, 26

NEBRASKA.

Douglass, Omaha...Sept. 10, 12
Nehama, Brownsville...Sept. 24, 26

MINNESOTA.

Blue Earth, Garden City...Sept. 25, 27
Carver, Carver City...Sept. 20, 21
Dodge, Kasson...Sept. 25, 27
Douglass, Alexandria...Oct. 8, 10
Fillmore, Preston...Sept. 25, 27
Minneapolis...Sept. 9, 14
Nicolet, St. Peter...Sept. 25, 27
Meeker, Litchfield...Oct. 16, 17
Olmstead, Rochester...Oct. 2, 4
Wabasha, Lake City...Sept. 25, 28

KENTUCKY.

Bourbon, Paris...Sept. 3, 7
Clarke, Winchester...Aug. 27, Sept. 1
Daviess, Owensboro...Oct. 1, 4
Fleming, ——...Sept. —, —
Henderson, Henderson...Oct. 8, 12
Jefferson, Louisville...Sept. 3, 8
Mason and Bracken, Germantown...Oct. 1, 5
Marion, Lebanon...Aug. 27, 31
McCracken, Paducah...Oct. 15, 18
North Kentucky, Florence...Aug. 28, 31
Owen, New Liberty...Oct. 1, 5
Pulaski, Somerset...Sept. 10, 12
Simpson, Franklin...Sept. 3, 7
Washington, Springfield...Sept. 24, 27
Wayne, Paducah...Oct. 15, 18

KANSAS.

Allen, Jeddo...Sept. 24, 26
Brown, Hiawatha...Sept. 26, 28
Blue and Kansas Valley, Manhattanville...Sept. 10, 14
Butler, Towanda...Sept. 18, 20
Coffey, Burlington...Sept. 11, 13
Cowley, Winfield...Sept. —, —
Doniphan, ——...Sept. 3, 6
Johnson, Olathe...Sept. 10, 13
Leavenworth, Leavenworth...Sept. 10, 13
Nemaha, Seneca...Sept. 18, 20
Pottawatomie, Wamego...Sept. 25, 27
Republic, Republic...Sept. 12, 13
Salem, Jeddo, Allen Co...Sept. 24, 26
Wabaunsee, Newbury...Sept. 24, 25
Woodson, ——...Oct. 2, 4
Wyandotte, Wyandotte...Oct. 1, 4

TENNESSEE.

Bradley, Cleveland...Oct. 8, 11
Colored People's, Nashville...Sept. 16, 23
Central, Union City...Oct. 1, 5
Eastern, Knoxville...Oct. 14, 19
Tennessee Valley, Tuscumbia...Nov. —, —
Western, Jackson...Oct. 22, 26
Wilson, Lebanon...Sept. 18, 21

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cape Fear, ——...Nov. —, —
Charlotte...Oct. 22, 27
Goldsboro, Wayne Co...Oct. 22, 25

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Barnwell, Barnwell...Nov. 25, 29
Darlington, ——...Oct. 30, Nov. 1

VIRGINIA.

Loudon, Leesburg...Oct. 29, 31

WEST VIRGINIA.

Clarksburg...Sept. 17, 20

GEORGIA.

Cherokee Country, Rome...Oct. 8, 11
Columbus Industrial, Columbus...Oct. 20, 21
DeKalb, Lythonia...Oct. 9, 12
Macon...Oct. 23, 26
Savannah...Dec. 2, 7

ALABAMA.

Central Alabama, Selma...Nov. 12, 16
West Alabama, Eutaw...Oct. 22, 26

TEXAS.

Ellis, Waxahatchie...Oct. 1, 5
Navarro, Corsicano...Sept. 24, 27

OREGON.

Linn, Albany...Sept. 23, 27
Washington, ——...Oct. 7, 11

CALIFORNIA.

Bay District, San Francisco...Aug. 22, Sept. 7
Contra Costa, Pacheco...Sept. 16, 20
Humboldt, Eureka...Sept. 25, 27
Northern, Maysville...Sept. 2, 8
Santa Cruz...Oct. 10, 12
San Joaquin Valley, Stockton...Sept. 10, 13

CANADA.

Central, Guelph...Oct. 1, 4
Provincial, Hamilton...Sept. 23, 27
Stanstead, Ayres' Flat...Sept. 26, 28
Western, London...Oct. 8, 11

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

The Richland (Mo.) Grape Growers Ass'n recently organized with the following officers: *Pres.*—DANIEL E. DAVIS. *Vice-Pres.*—William Crouse. *Sec.*—Robt. Parrot. *Treas.*—Harvey L. Wilson. *Entomologist*—Dr. Jas. I. Tyrer.

Gouverneur Ag. and Mech. Soc. holds its annual Fair at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 12 and 13. X. A. WILLARD of the RURAL NEW-YORKER delivers the address on the 13th.

The Galen, N. Y., Ag. Soc. will hold its annual Fair in Clyde, Sept. 27 and 28. WILLIAM H. PECKHAM, Secretary.

The Michigan State Poultry Ass'n is to hold the second annual Exhibition at Detroit, Dec. 17 to 23d, inclusive.

Dairy Husbandry.

PROMOTING HOME MARKETS AND HOME CONSUMPTION OF CHEESE.

In the RURAL of August 3 we suggested a plan of opening up new home markets for cheese and for promoting the consumption of this class of food among our own people. The plan, in brief, was simply for the factories to associate or go in together in sending out an agent to take orders, and make sales of goods throughout the various villages and towns. We said, the time has come when dairymen must take this matter into their own hands, in the same way that all our city wholesale merchants do. They send out their agents and runners, and in this way sales are effected and profits realized. It is our home markets which should be supplied, and our home trade which should be developed. Half the villages of the States are unprovided with cheese, and no effort is made to introduce it by home dealers.

The Western Farmer calls the attention of Western dairymen to the plan, and urges the importance of doing all that can be done to develop our home markets for dairy products. The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, in a recent issue comments upon the plan, concluding with the following remarks:

"This is very good advice, and no doubt if adopted will pay in the end; but to the dealers it will involve *present* sacrifices, which, like all business men, they desire to avoid if possible. Railroads are sometimes built and operated in sparsely-settled districts, and cheap fares established, by which the companies sink money for the time but in the end are rewarded by building up a paying traffic. It is a system which requires capital, and while unquestionably a good one if well managed, it is slow, a little risky and is not usually adopted, except in cases where capital is abundant, with energy behind it and business circumstances give reasonable prospect of ultimate success."

In the same connection it gives the views of its correspondent, F.—a gentleman of Western New York who has paid much attention to markets, and whom we esteem as generally very sound on these questions. He says:—"Similar views to those expressed in the RURAL NEW-YORKER have for some time been entertained by me. Having often found it difficult to get good, or even ordinary, cheese in a large village in Western New York, and such as the dealers had only at high prices, it has frequently been a question why some one did not come and get orders, and thus supply the market with a good article direct from Little Falls or Utica. Cities and villages are thickly located on the Central Railroad and Erie Canal, and a good trade should be soon built up in those places; and when the trade was fairly established, then it could be gradually extended over the whole country. In this way, in a few years, the home market for cheese should be at least doubled, and I believe it may be increased from three to five fold.

"I am strongly in favor of home markets; no others are so sure and reliable. We are now exporting large quantities of cheese to Great Britain; but a war with that nation would at once stop all this trade. So, too, a war with any large European nation that has a strong navy would materially cripple, if not ruin, the foreign cheese trade. Hence the great need and advantage of building up a large, reliable home market; and I earnestly second the suggestion that owners and patrons of cheese factories, and others who are interested in the cheese trade, move in this matter."

We are convinced the plan is feasible, and if it can be fairly brought to the attention of cheese factories, so that they shall be induced to once fairly enter upon the movement, New York and other great cities would be relieved of their overstocked market, while consumers in the country will be better accommodated, and last, but not least, the producer would be better remunerated for his labor.

CHEESE AND THE CHEESE TRADE.

DURING the early part of the season we made some suggestions in this department of the RURAL NEW-YORKER in regard to prospective profits to be derived by our dairymen in exporting butter as compared with cheese. We alluded to the low price of cheese last year and referred to some of the causes operating to reduce rates and depress the trade. The Utica Herald took exception to portions of the article and attempted to prove that the English consumer could not afford to pay any more for cheese than he did last year, while at the same time the consoling proposition was made that "if we cannot come to his [the English laborer's] means it is better to consider the game closed and turn our attention to something else." It also affirmed that in consequence of the high price which the retailer charges the consumer at home for cheese but "few families use it except as a relish. Put cheese," it says, "at eight cents to ten cents and it would always be found on the table and be eaten as freely as meat, potatoes and bread—provided a palatable article could be had."

The whole drift of the Herald's article, it appears to us, was an attempt to throw depression upon the cheese market, and, whether intended or not, was a direct effort in the interest of speculators to reduce prices of cheese below the cost of production, and to fill the minds of dairymen with doubt and depression. We replied to the article in a courteous manner, pointing out the fallacy in its leading arguments, and quoting from the Herald fairly, that all could see the points at issue.

To this the Herald took umbrage, and tried, in a coarse, political-campaign style to sustain its position, indulging largely in arguments like the following:—"Now, we hope the RURAL will at once send an agent over to England to compel the English employer to put up the wages of the laborers, so that they can afford to pay us whatever price we may ask for our cheese," etc. Subsequently we printed an extract from the Herald's correspondent, in which Mr. J. R. CHAPMAN of Madison Co. very conclusively proves that the Herald's position is a wrong one, and in which some important facts are given concerning the settled policy of the governing classes of England in cheapening food imported for their laboring population.

The Herald now, in reply to this, attempts to get out of its dilemma and accuses us of misrepresentation, though we quoted its language *verbatim*. Dropping argument, it commences a coarse personal attack upon the writer, all of which, it is needless to say, has no foundation in fact. The statements and insinuations, we repeat, are utterly devoid of truth. As an instance of the little confidence to be reposed in the Herald's statements, we might refer to its reports of the Little Falls cheese market, which the Herkimer Co. Journal recently denounced as "incorrect, valueless and wantonly injurious," and, moreover, that the Herald *persistently* and *intentionally* misrepresented."

Agricultural journalism, we conceive, has higher aims than wasting its force in exhibitions of bad temper, and in finding vent for personal spite and malice. An honest difference of opinion we can respect, but when a journal so far forgets what is due its readers, as to resort to calling names, to "flinging mud" and personal abuse, it enters upon a line of agricultural writing which promotes no good, which is repulsive to decency, and only serves as an exhibition of its weakness.

Field Crops.

SOWING GRASS SEED ALONE.

MY attention was called to an article in RURAL NEW-YORKER of August 10, in regard to sowing grass seed alone. If you think the experience of twenty-five years will aid any of your readers in bettering their grass lands I shall be amply rewarded. It is customary in many places to sow oats at the earliest opening of Spring, and seed down with timothy and clover, and perhaps red top; but I am inclined to believe, that where a farmer desires but one kind of grass, either for feeding or for market, timothy, above all others, is the best, and the early Fall the time to sow it, as in fact, all the other varieties you mention. I am told by many that timothy hay is too hard and coarse—good for horses, but unfit for cattle. I admit that it is, where meadows having run completely out are permitted to renew themselves without furnishing any seed, and where, in large meadows, you may find here and there a stray timothy stock, standing like grim sentinels watching for the other grass which is coming. In the name of all that's rational, where is it coming from? If I am told that all these weeds and roots will soon give way to nice grass, which will make more and better milk, butter or cheese, than my well cured timothy hay, I am not only astonished but confounded. When I am told day after day by farmers who, for the past week or ten days, have been curing their hay (as they call it) in alternate rain and sunshine, that it makes mighty good fodder for cattle in the Winter, I cannot help but exclaim, "Heaven help the poor cattle!" In this part of the country they seem to sow grass seed as they apply manure, making a small quantity of seed go a great ways.

There is one great and to me overwhelming objection to sowing with rye or winter wheat, and I think my reasons are very obvious to any thinking farmer. First, because you gain nothing in so doing, as the crop of grain is all you get the first year, and secondly, wherever a stool of rye or wheat comes up, it fills the space which should be occupied by the grass seeds, and before the young grass gets a good start, weeds of all kinds spring up and almost smother it, making it a slim yield the second year after sowing; of this there is but little doubt.

Without further digressions I will simply give you my experience of the seeding I have done in the past two years:—By reference to my farm book, I find that on the 11th of October, 1870, I finished seeding a lot, which was later by thirty days than I could have wished for, and really a venture on my part. I sowed it thickly, as in fact I do all kinds of grass seeds (preferring to have the grass roots fight each other, rather than to have them fight weeds), and it scarcely made a show before Winter set in; yet this season it gave a good yield and would have been better had it been fortified. On the 15th of September, 1871, I seeded down another lot which, with seasonable weather soon made the field look green, and notwithstanding the extreme severe Winter, unprotected by snow, I cut three tons to the acre, and now, at this time, it has the appearance of making me another crop this Fall, were I disposed to cut it, but which I shall most assuredly not do, as it will save me a coat of manure.

In conclusion, if you have a field from which any kind of grain has been taken, turn under the stubble, manure if possible, put in nice condition. Sow your seed thickly and my word for it, you will never return to the old but played-out system of seeding with grain. If, as I before remarked, this experience will be the means of benefiting any among your many readers, I shall be repaid by reading on some future occasion, that I had done them good.

Litchfield Co., Conn. PETER BIRKEY.

HYBRIDIZING WHEAT.

CHARLES ARNOLD, Paris, Ont., who has had much experience in hybridizing says, in Country Gentleman:—"I would give it as my opinion, that fructification in wheat takes place in the closed flower, before the pistil is exposed to any pollen but that produced by its own stamens. Therefore, if crossed at all, it must be crossed by accident, or artificial means. I think such crosses are necessary after a long period of time, in order to the health, vigor, hardiness and productiveness of the plant. And, after devoting much time to observing and experimenting in this matter, I am prepared to believe that grain of almost every conceivable size, shape and color can be procured by artificial crossings, and that, in the hands of skillful and persevering persons, vast good to the agriculturists must be the result.

"That many of the varieties of fruit and grain produced by this method will be worthless, there is no doubt, and ninety-nine out of every hundred of them will be inferior to some old varieties, is quite probable. But it should be remembered that in many of the new kinds of grain the tendency is to improve for years to come, while in the old varieties it is reversed. And again, perfection in crossing plants must not be looked for in the first generation any more than in the first cross of animals. Much time, labor and expense will be required in crossing, re-crossing and selecting, before we arrive at perfection. And it seems to me that if a portion of the funds of the various agricultural societies were applied to this purpose instead of horse-racing, the world might be the better for it.

"I am pleased to be able to inform you that Hon. FREDERICK WATTS, commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, has wisely ordered a quantity of my first crossed wheat, to be distributed, I suppose, over your whole country, and I feel confident that vast good will result therefrom. That it will prove superior to all other wheat in all parts of the country, with such a great variety of soil and climate, is not to be expected, but if it should succeed in any one State better than any other variety of wheat, a benefit has been conferred. As stated above, perfection cannot be expected from the first cross, but as a proof of the benefits arising from crossing, re-crossing and selecting, I enclose a statement of the fact, that from one bushel of seed sown with an ordinary seed drill upon ordinary soil and culture, I have sixty bushels of such grain as that now sent, while my neighbors upon the the same soil and with the same culture every way, will not, I am confident realize from the old varieties of Diehl and Treadwell one-quarter of that quantity, and I very much question if sixty bushels of wheat from one of seed will be raised on this continent this year from any of the old varieties."

"Now to prevent numerous letters of inquiry after this wheat, I beg to say that as this sixty bushels above alluded to is all that is in existence of this variety; it is not my intention to offer it for sale this fall."

The Apiarian.

NATURAL VS. FORCED QUEENS.

WE are frequently asked if "forced queens are equal in all respects to natural ones." Now, this question, like many others connected with bee culture, is a many-sided one, very much depending upon surrounding circumstances. This question is one of great moment to all practical bee keepers—one which they cannot overlook if they wish to secure the greatest possible amount of profit from their bees. Many good apiarians have unhesitatingly answered it in the affirmative, while many others, equally successful, tenaciously hold to an opposite conclusion. All agree that we must secure for our colonies, in some way, such queens as are prolific, hardy, and long-lived. To secure such has been our aim, and we give, in this connection, our opinion as to the best method of accomplishing this result. Forced queens, if properly raised, are just as good in every respect as natural ones.

In the first place, we wish to rear all of our queens from the best and purest Italian stock obtainable. Make a box six inches wide, eight deep, and ten long, in the clear, without top or bottom. Make four little frames, seven inches deep and nine inches long, outside measurement, which will just fill our small box. Rabbet the top edges of the end pieces of the box, and cut a hole in front, for an entrance, large enough for two bees to pass in and out at once. Fill the frames with good worker comb; that three or four years old is preferable. One of the center ones should contain freshly gathered pollen, if it can be had. Now go to your choice Italian stock, and cut out a piece of comb containing eggs, three or four inches long and one inch deep. Fit this piece of comb in the center of one of your small frames, leaving an opening directly below it, two inches in depth. Now shake off enough bees from one of the brood combs of the old hive into the nucleus to stock it well. If this be done when the bees are busily at work, we obtain mostly young bees.

Right here is just where very many have failed in getting good forced queens—they fail to *stock the nucleus with young workers*. Close the box up so that no bees can escape (giving them ventilation), and set it where you wish it to remain. Shade it from the sun. If the combs do not contain sufficient unsealed honey, place a feeder over the frames, containing new honey and water. The next day, near sunset, the entrance may be opened. We would not recommend this method only when the weather is warm both day and night; although, if the nights were not too cool, the bees might be protected by laying a small blanket over the box. As soon as the cells are sealed over, they may be cut out and put into the queen-nursery to hatch, or otherwise be disposed of to suit the circumstances of the bee keeper. So much for forced queen rearing.

All who wish to obtain natural queens, can do so by preventing a choice stock from swarming, and removing all queen cells every eight days, putting them into the queen-nursery, for safe keeping, as directed for forced cells. The advantage of having extra queens on hand is very great to the practical bee keeper, for he can then attain results which would otherwise be utterly impossible. For the safe keeping of such, we cheerfully recommend DR. JEWELL DAVIS'S queen-nursery, an invention which should be in the hands of every bee keeper.

HERBERT A. BURCH.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Rural Club Pic-Nic.—*August* 13.—In company with some members of the New York Rural Club, I visited, to-day, the bulb farm of C. L. ALLEN & Co., at Queens, Long Island. It is not every farm that is adapted to the culture of bulbs, and unless a man is a pretty good judge of soil, he is very likely to make a mistake, even if he knows the wants of the plants to be grown therein. The firm to which I have alluded is fortunate in possessing land in which the Gladioli and Lilies succeed most admirably, these being the plants cultivated in enormous quantities. PAILLET, and other celebrated French cultivators of the Gladioli, will probably soon learn that they have successful rivals on this side of the Atlantic, not only in propagating the imported varieties, but in producing new seedlings of great merit. The display of new seedlings at the ALLEN farm is only another example of what we might do in this country in the way of producing rare flowers of all kinds, provided the attempts were more generally made. Now, raising Gladiolus from seed is just as simple an operation as raising onions; and no one need be deprived of a garden full of the choicest sorts. All that is required is a little care and patience. Save seeds from choice sorts, keep them until Spring, and then sow in good, rich soil, and give water occasionally if the weather should prove dry. In the Fall, take up the little bulbs and store in a dry, warm place. In Spring, plant out again, and give good culture, taking up the bulbs in the Fall, as before. If the plants have been well cared for, they will bloom the third season, and then comes the pleasure of watching the unfolding buds.

Although we may have gathered all the seed sown from one plant, the seedlings are pretty certain to be of various colors. It is better, however, to obtain seed from the very best sorts, instead of the poor ones, as it costs no more to save them, and the chances of obtaining superior varieties are greatly enhanced thereby. It is worth all it costs to raise a few such plants from seed, if for no other purpose than to teach us patience, and what it is to be careful in handling delicate plants, beside giving us some idea of what it costs in labor to produce many of the beautiful things which make this earth a Paradise to those who have the capacity and inclination to enjoy it. The happiest men and women are those who have learned to enjoy what they know and see.

Cuttings of Bedding Plants.—*Aug.* 14.—Within a month from this date it will be time to commence taking up bedding plants, if they are to be secured against injury from frosts. The professional florists in the more Northern States have probably already begun to make preparations for securing their stock of plants to be preserved through the Winter, and amateurs should take the hint and do likewise. Large plants of Coleus, Verbenas, Heliotropes, and the like, that have been growing in the border during the Summer are far too large and cumbersome to be preserved in the house during winter; besides, it is a difficult matter to lift them and preserve all or any considerable part of their foliage. A far better plan, and the one usually adopted by florists, is to take off cuttings and strike them either in frames or in the house, thereby securing a sufficient number of small, healthy plants as a stock from which to propagate next season. Cuttings of nearly all of the half succulent bedding plants will strike very readily at this season, without the aid of bottom heat. Small boxes filled with sand and covered with glass will answer every purpose, and plants sufficiently large and vigorous can be secured before cold weather. Much of the trouble experienced by amateurs in keeping bedding plants through Winter in a healthy condition is due to the practice of lifting the old plants instead of starting new ones in time. Even layers from Verbenas, Geraniums and Heliotropes are not as good for stock plants as those grown from small, healthy cuttings. I have commenced putting in cuttings of such plants as I wish to preserve a stock of, and shall continue to do so, as I have leisure, until the weather is too cold for striking without the aid of artificial heat.

Harvesting Sowed Corn.—*Aug.* 15.—I have commenced harvesting my corn sown in drills for fodder. It was sown early and is now fully as large as it should be to make good fodder, although some farmers would think me foolish to cut it before the lower leaves were ripe; but I have found that ripe cornstalks were about as poor feed for stock as ripe grass; and although it is a little more troublesome to cure while in this condition, than it would be a little later, the fodder is enough better to pay for the extra care required. If the weather is clear and dry at the time of cutting up drill corn, there need be no difficulty in having it well cured without destroying its nutritious qualities; cut it down in the morning and spread out thinly over the ground; next morning turn it over, and either tie up into small bundles in the afternoon or the following day. The bands on the bundles should not be drawn too tightly if the cornstalks are small and slender, but tied so that they will not come apart. Set the bundles up in small shocks and put a band around the tops to hold them together. If the bundles or shocks are not made too large, the fodder will cure without any further care and it will be of a green color, not all bleached out as usual when allowed to cure as spread upon the ground. At the approach of cold weather the fodder may be drawn under

LILIUM LEICHTLINII—(Max Leichtlin's Lily).

cover; but it is not safe to place a very large quantity together in a mow, as it is very likely to become moldy and unfit for feeding. I do not know of any other plant that will yield so much fodder per acre as corn; but to secure the crop in good condition requires considerable care as well as suitable weather while the operation is being performed.

Budding Fruit Trees.—*Aug.* 16.—I find budding fruit trees is quite often more convenient than grafting, because it can be done at a season when one is not so driven with work as in Spring, when grafting must be done, if at all. A few buds can be taken from a choice pear or other fruit tree and inserted into the branches of some poor variety; and if they should happen to fail the branch still remains in good condition for grafting next Spring; thus we have two chances of success instead of one. If I were a country school teacher, or a superintendent of common schools, every boy and girl under my charge should be taught how to bud and graft trees; and I am sure no parent would object to such practical lessons in vegetable physiology. Boys, in particular, like to whittle, and they should be taught how to do it to some purpose. A few budding lessons in August would not be half as dry or useless as some things which every scholar is obliged to learn. Suppose some of our school-masters who are trying their brains with mythological problems come down or up and try their hands at budding, and illustrate the operation in a scientific and practical manner. I know that it is not in the school books, but that is no good reason why it should not be. I am inclined to believe there are more useful lessons left out of such works than there are put in; and that is the principal reason why we have to learn how to live when we are too old to enjoy the fruits of our labors.

Entomological.

THE CABBAGE BUTTERFLY.

THE "cabbage butterfly," *Pieris rapæ*, LINN., has made its appearance in this section in great numbers, so that the cabbage crop is threatened with ruin. It is a white, or very light yellow butterfly, about two inches broad from tip to tip of its wings. The wings are tipped with black, and the males have one round black spot upon each upper wing, while the females have two and sometimes three such spots. The females begin laying their eggs upon the young plants, early in the Spring, one egg in a place. These soon hatch into green worms which feed upon the tender leaves of the cabbage, rendering it very filthy by voiding its excrement upon and around the head. They grow very rapidly until about one and a-half inches in length, when they begin spinning their cocoon, and in a little over a week are again transformed into a butterfly, ready to repeat the operation, and so continue doing until Fall.

We have seen two dozen butterflies at one time on a piece of less than one-fourth acre of cabbage, and have seen them lay several eggs each in a minute's time. They may be seen flying around in the fields and streets everywhere, and as they make their transformations so often it seems of little use to kill them.

According to the report of TOWNSEND GLOVER, United States Entomologist, they were first introduced into Quebec in 1857, were found in New Hampshire and Vermont in 1866, and around New York in 1869.

Now, what we wish to know is, what our prospect of cabbage-raising will be next year? What is the experience in places visited by them several years ago? Do they increase or decrease in numbers each succeeding year, and is there any effectual remedy known to stop their ravages? Can we not have a little light on these points through the RURAL?

Factoryville, Penn. I. F. TILLINGHAST.

YOU are certainly in error in regard to these insects spinning a cocoon, for the worms become chrysalids which are merely fastened to a board or side of a building with one thread. In the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Nov. 25, 1871, page 333, and Dec. 9, 1871, page 365, we alluded to and gave a description of a minute parasite which destroy sthe chrysalids of this cabbage pest. Its work has been so efficient in Northern localities where this cabbage worm was so abundant two years ago as to destroy the entire crop, that it is scarcely seen now. This parasite is the old and natural enemy of this same cabbage pest in Europe, and has been for centuries; but in importing the cabbage worm, *Pieris rapæ*, (or its chrysalids) in seeds, its parasitic enemy, *Pteromalus puparum*, was left behind, hence its rapid increase without check in this country. We know of no efficient immediate remedy. This parasite will protect you after a little.

LYTTAS IN KANSAS.

I INCLOSE two bugs; if they arrive safely, I would like to be informed what they are. There are thousands, yes, millions of them here. They eat beet leaves, and the leaves of some kinds of flowers and weeds; but where they do the most damage is among the potato vines. They have stripped our Peach Blow potato vines, and some of the tops are entirely dead. They did some injury to the crop last year, but not as much as they have this season. The weather was very dry through the latter part of June and fore part of July, but since the 20th of July have had plenty of rain. Is there anything that will destroy these bugs? We would be very thankful to get rid of them. Perhaps some one can give us a remedy.—C. W., *Washington, Kan.*

THE ash-gray beetle, about three-fourths of an inch long, which you send, is one of the many species of Blister beetles (*Lytta*) which infest the potato and other garden vegetables. The specimens sent were ground almost to powder; therefore, we cannot determine the species positively, but think it *Lytta cinerea*, LEC. We do not know of a better way to get rid of this pest than to gather them from the vines with a net fastened to a hoop about a foot or more in diameter, and this affixed to a handle three or four feet long. Scald the beetles as soon as caught. It is quite probable, however, that they will all disappear, and you will not be troubled with them next season. Three years ago they were abundant in our garden, but we have not seen a half-dozen there since.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Grape Leaf Galls.—Inclosed please find several leaves off of Taylor Bullet grape vines. Please state in RURAL NEW-YORKER what is the cause of these leaves being infested as they are and a preventive of the same. A friend in Kansas has eight varieties of grapes growing on his place; nearly all of the leaves of the Taylor Bullet vines are affected like the inclosed; the other vines are, apparently, all right.—D. A. V.

THE small galls on the leaf inclosed are caused by a gall-louse, known as *Phylloxera vitifolia*, FITCH. This insect was figured and described in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Oct. 21, 1871, page 251, and in the two following numbers, by C. V. RILEY. If you have kept a file of the RURAL, which every subscriber should do, turn to the numbers named and you will find the most complete history of this formidable and rapidly increasing pest ever published. The three numbers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER containing the article to which we refer are worth far more than the subscription price for one year to every one who owns a grape vine.

Floricultural.

LILIUM LEICHTLINII.

Max Leichtlin's Lily.

WE herewith give an illustration of a charming new Lily which we saw in bloom a few days since in the grounds of C. L. ALLEN & Co., Queens, Long Island. We presume that it is not a distinct species, but either a hybrid between the Tiger Lily and some other species, or it may be only a sport from this old favorite. Its origin is unknown, further than Messrs. VEITCH & SONS, the well-known English nurserymen, found a bulb of it among some *L. auratums* which they received from Japan a few years since, and J. D. HOOKER, Curator of the Kew Gardens, named it after MAX LEICHTLIN of Carlsruhe, a gentleman who has paid especial attention to the introduction and cultivation of lilies.

This new lily resembles, in some respects, the common Tiger Lily in the form of the flower, but differs from it not only in the color but graceful habit of the plant. The stems are tall, slender, three to four feet high, with many long, slender branches, or flower-stalks. Leaves, alternate, sessile, rather remote, linear lanceolate, acute, spreading and recurved, three to four inches long and about three-fourths of an inch broad, pale bright green; flowers solitary but numerous, four inches in diameter, nodding, bright, light golden or lemon yellow, spotted or blotched with maroon. The bulbs appear to be perfectly hardy and the plant altogether a vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Domestic Economy.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD YANKEE PICKLES.

TAKE medium sized and quite small cucumbers (as the small ones keep better than large ones, and are more brittle). If you have to buy them, and can't afford to use small ones, use larger ones. Let the stem be on each one, as they keep much better. Have a cask or crock with vinegar from your last year's pickles, if on hand; if not, use fresh vinegar, and add to it, from time to time, a small handful of common salt. If you raise your cucumbers, as fast as you pick them wash them gently in cold water, and be careful and not rub off the prickles from them. Drain them as nearly dry as you can, and put them into the vinegar and salt prepared for that purpose. Spread a cloth over them that will fit into the vessel, to absorb the scum that will be apt to rise. This can be wrung out and rinsed in clean water every few days, and then replaced. When you have the quantity you wish to pickle, the last batch you put in can remain a week or more, but be sure and not let them remain till they get soft. If you purchase your pickles all at a time, deposit them in the weak vinegar and salt, as directed above, and let them remain some two weeks; but see that they remain hard.

Now procure pure cider vinegar (manufactured will only spoil them). Take a porcelain kettle, or a very *clean brass kettle*, which will give them a greener *color*. (We have used brass for forty years and have not been *poisoned* yet). Place the pickles in the kettle on your stove, with sufficient pure, fresh vinegar to cover them. Also put in a bag of such spices as you fancy—two or more kinds, if you please, and after the bag has been scalded with the pickles, deposit it with the pickles with small pieces of horse radish root, and some like a pepper or two. Be sure and put into each batch as it goes on to the stove, a piece of alum as large as a common walnut. This will harden them. As soon as the vinegar begins to warm up a little put your hand into the vinegar and keep stirring them round from the bottom of the kettle, and keep them in as long as you can bear your hand in it, then they will be done. Continue the process until all are done.

It may be necessary to scald the vinegar from time to time if a scum keeps rising to the top. If you get cheated in your vinegar the pickles will grow soft and *tasteless* and be worthless, unless removed to pure vinegar. If they do not taste strong enough of the spices, you can boil the bag with a little vinegar and pour it into the cask.

Pickles prepared as above will keep the year round, and are much nicer and plumper than those put down in salt, will not shrink nor taste as salt as "Lot's wife" when used.

LETTUCE SALAD, COLD SLAW, Etc.

TAKE one egg thoroughly beaten; three tablespoonfuls of sugar; half a pint good sour cream; three or four tablespoonfuls of vinegar; stir well together and pour over the lettuce. It is better if served immediately, or soon after prepared.

Cold Slaw.—Cut the cabbage rather fine into a basin or large bowl; sprinkle a little salt over; then with a potato masher thoroughly bruise the cabbage; then take three tablespoonfuls sugar; half pint best sweet cream; four tablespoonfuls vinegar; stir well together and mix through the cabbage. The cabbage should not be too green. Many persons do not know the value of cream in cooking; it is far preferable to butter in a great many things.

An Excellent Cake can be made as follows:—Three eggs; one cup sugar; one cup sour cream; beat all together till light; add one teaspoonful soda; one teaspoonful extract; about two and a half cups flour.

Drop Dumplings.—Three eggs; six tablespoonfuls sour cream; a little salt; flour enough to make a very stiff batter—make excellent drop dumplings.

Boiled Pudding.—Four eggs; one quart sweet milk; half a pint sour cream; one teaspoonful soda; little salt; flour enough to make a stiff batter—makes an excellent boiled or steamed pudding.

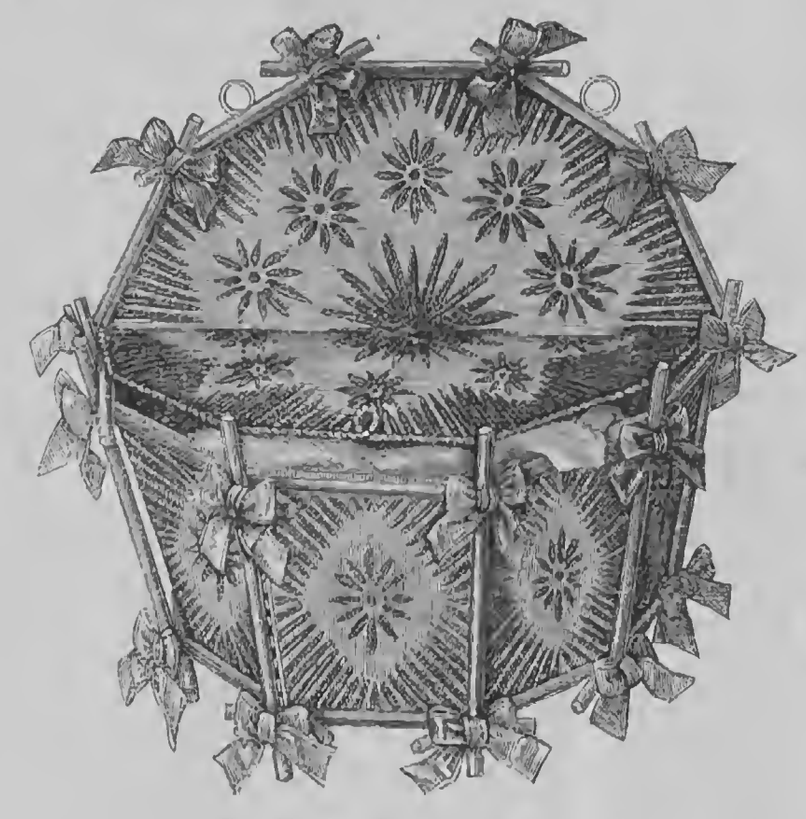
The same recipe, with a less quantity of flour, makes very good waffles, or wheat griddle cakes. MRS. LIDA CLEAVER.

Milton, Pa.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Ornamental Scrap-Bag or Basket—(See page —). This basket, to hang against the wall, is composed of cardboard, covered with gray linen, embroidered with brown wool, and fastened in a cane stand. Cut out first a piece of cardboard for the back and the bottom, and 5 pieces for the front. Bind them with a crossway strip of gray linen, cover them with gray linen, and work on the outside with brown wool the design in point russe, taking the stitches through the cardboard. Then line the pieces with linen and sew them together. Next prepare 5 pieces of thin cane 1½ inches long for the edges of the back, and 5 4½ inches long, 5 4 inches long, and 6 5 inches long for the front of the basket. At ½ inch from the ends cut a little hollow in the canes, and then fit them to each other and tie them together, first with strong thread, then with brown ribbon, according to illustration, and secure the basket into the stand. For the cover, cut a piece of cardboard according to the shape of the upper part of the back doubled. Cut it half through along the center, cover the side on which you made the incision with linen, and work on one half of the design seen in illustration. Then stitch the center along the incision to the back of the basket, double the cover, sew the edges of the linen together, and sew on a cord, leaving a loop in the middle. Two brass rings sewn at the back serve to hang up the basket.

About Frying Potatoes.—In reading the RURAL NEW-YORKER of August 10th I noticed on page 95 two communications in regard to "How to Fry Potatoes." In the first communication the lady does not give her name. I don't like the chopping process, for if they are sliced thin they are much better, as they do not take up so much fat. Mrs. H. J. JOHN, Elizabeth City, N. C., has a very good idea in her article, with two exceptions, viz:—I use nice fresh butter instead of lard, and slice very thin. I would like to know, however, what she means by "when soft, remove to a clean napkin." I always have clean napkins on the table, but I remove the fried potatoes to a clean dish. I cannot see the phenomena of removing to a "clean napkin," and I would be pleased if Mrs. JOHN would explain. It may be that she intends to remove to the table, where there always should be a clean napkin. I am not so sure that Mr. BROWN will "doff his hat" to Mrs. JOHN, until she explains.—MRS. C. S. S. TODD, *Plymouth, Ind.*



ORNAMENTAL SCRAP-BAG OR BASKET.

To Preserve Citron.—Take three pounds of sugar to fourteen pounds of citron; cut in as large pieces as convenient. Put the sugar in a preserving kettle with a little water; boil and skim; add cloves, cinnamon, mace, and coriander seed. Put in as much of the citron as the sirup will cover, and cook till you can run a straw through; then place upon plates to dry. A little citron thus prepared is very nice for mince pies or cake.—SUBSCRIBER.

Using Strong Butter.—I find that by melting, and skimming well, then turning off so that the salt is left, it is excellent to fry doughnuts in. I sometimes use half lard, but it is good alone, and is really the best use I have ever found for it. Try it. Will some one be so kind as to tell me how to remove stains made by iodine; also by nitrate of silver.—HOUSEKEEPER, *Grinnell, Iowa.*

The Naturalist.

"BIRDS AND CATS."

"S. H. J." certainly has struck a "key note" in the plea for "birds." It should attract the attention of all who look to their own interest and benefit (and all should). It certainly behooves them to be up and doing, and to take measures to protect all insectivorous birds that are beneficial to any extent. It would be impossible for one or two persons to protect all the birds throughout the country. What is wanted is the combined force of all to move with the intent of exterminating all the enemies of our feathered friends.

Yet, in our war of extermination, we should not be too hasty in our conclusions as to which are the greatest enemies. "S. H. J." thinks that for such a protection all the cats in the country should be disposed of. (1.) I differ in this to some extent, thinking it not necessary to dispense with one friend, entirely, to protect another. I do not wish it to be understood that I'm a firm friend of the cat; far from it. When there is a dozen or more of the feline race at a house, carrying on their murderous work, I do think that some could be disposed of to some benefit.

Why should we make war on some of the enemies of the birds and let others go on and continue their depredations unmolested? There is the common crow indisputably does more injury to insect-eating birds than almost all other enemies. Upon several occasions during the past season I have seen the crow destroy the nests of several birds, and kill the young to satisfy their voracious appetite. Mr. SAMUELS says of the crow (Ag. Rept. of 1867, pp. 208):—"Now, let us see what the injury amounts to when the crow destroys the four eggs or young of the Sparrows, Warblers, and Thrush. As remarked on a preceding page, the young of all our small birds are fed, while in the nest, upon soft caterpillars and insects." (2.) BRADLEY says that a pair of sparrows will destroy 3,360 caterpillars for a week's family supplies. For four weeks, at the lowest estimate, the young of our sparrow are fed on this diet, and the family that the crow destroys would, in that time, eat at least 13,440 insects; (3) and as they feed more or less upon the same diet during their stay in the North, killing, certainly, as many as fifty each, daily, the family would devour 200 per diem, or, before they would migrate in September, as many as 20,000. This is only one instance we choose to show the injury they will do.

Again he says, We now find, in a general summing up of the crow's merits and demerits, that during the whole year it is beneficial to the amount of 229 units, and that it is injurious to the extent of 4,918 units. If, for the sake of the greatest indulgence, we take but one-tenth part of this enormous disproportion as the actual fact, we still have an exhibit that proves at once that these birds are not only worthless, but positively injurious. (4.)

The Blue Jay is also another great enemy of insectivorous birds, often robbing their nests of their eggs or young. These two birds, I do think, should not be overlooked by those who wish to benefit themselves and the feathered songsters.

M. J. W. M.

1. No cats, plenty of rats; rats destroy ducks and chickens and the young of the ground sparrow. Chickens are insect destroyers and garden protectors.

2. How do you know that those soft caterpillars are noxious or innoxious species? We should bear in mind that one portion of the insect world preys upon another, thereby establishing an equilibrium. Do the birds exercise any judgment in their selection? From our own observation, we judge they destroy as many of the useful (to man) insects as of the noxious ones.

3. We supposed the sparrow was graminivorous, mainly; will the insects destroyed for the young compensate for the grain eaten by the old?

4. Had Mr. SAMUELS or Mr. BRADLEY seen, as we have, crows congregate by the thousands, and attack the army worm, crickets and grasshoppers, ridding our fields of these pests, we think they would find a place for the crow, just where the Creator placed him, and in whose wisdom we have great confidence, high in the list of useful birds, despite the theories and figures of these sentimental, one-sided naturallsts.

Hygienic Information.

DYSPEPSIA CURE.

SOME years ago a physician in New York City published a small book, in which he gave well-written certificates of marvelous cures of dyspepsia. Patients began to flock to him. Their introduction to his treatment was very queer. He took the patient in his consultation office, examined his case, and if it was one he could cure, he announced his fee as five hundred dollars, to be paid in advance. If the patient's confidence was strong enough the money was paid, and then the doctor took him through a hall, up a flight of stairs, through another hall, then through a room, down a flight of stairs, up a flight, down a flight, then to the right, then to the left, and at last they arrived in a room without window, artificially lighted, and in that room the patient was required to put his name to a solemn vow that he would never reveal the mode of treatment. This being all finished, the patient was introduced to the treatment. It consisted in slapping the stomach and bowels. Besides this, the patient was required to live temperately, and much in the open air. On rising in the morning he was required to spend from five to ten minutes in striking his own abdomen with the flat of his hands. Then he went out for a morning walk after having drank a tumbler or two of cold water.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon he spent a quarter of an hour or more in slapping the bowels with his hands. Then he laid down to rest. He dined temperately at 2 o'clock, and spent the afternoon in sauntering about. At 7 o'clock in the evening he repeated the percussion, and went to bed at 9 o'clock. A majority of the cases that sought relief at this establishment had used all the other means except the slapping; that is to say, had lived on plain food and much in the open air. It was the slapping, the pounding with the fists, kneading with the fist, sometimes with the fists of an attendant, that cured these people, for cured they certainly were. Marvelous cures were effected at this establishment. After the death of the doctor some of the patients felt themselves absolved from the obligation and one of them described the treatment to me. In every case of indigestion, no matter what may be its character, slapping the stomach or bowles with the fists of the hands on rising in the morning, four hours after breakfast, and in the evening on going to bed, is excellent treatment. I cannot conceive of a case of chronic indigestion which such manipulation would not relieve. If the patient be so weak that he cannot perform these slappings or kneadings upon his own person, the hand of a discreet assistant should be employed. It is marvelous how the body, the stomach for example, which, when these manipulations are first practiced, may be so very tender that the slightest touch can hardly be borne—it is marvelous how in two or three weeks a blow as hard as the hand can give is borne without suffering. If you have a pain in the side or across the chest, percussion will relieve it most immediately. But constipation, dyspepsia, torpidity of liver and other affections of the abdominal viscera are relieved more surely and completely than any other class of affections by percussion, kneading, &c. Such treatment comes under the head of counter-irritation. A new circulation is established in the parts near the points of suffering and congestion. Besides this, especially in abdominal troubles, the manipulation appeals directly to the contractility of the weak, relaxed vessels in the affected part.

Farm Implements.

J. H. MELICK'S IMPROVED STRAW PRESERVING THRESHER.

The common threshing machine tears the straw all in pieces, which is all well enough where the straw is only to be thrown into the yard for manure or used for bedding. But it often happens that the straw is wanted for other purposes, and especially rye straw, which may be wanted to put up in bales or bundles, or to be used for filling beds, or for any other purpose for which straight straw is desirable. To meet this demand is the object of the invention herewith illustrated, by J. H. MELICK of the New York State Agricultural Works, at Albany, manufactured by the WHEELER & MELICK Co.

The chief feature of this thresher consists of a cylinder five feet and four inches in length, on the periphery of which there are numerous plates of malleable iron, having a corrugated surface, which in revolving pass near a corrugated concave or bed piece. The unthreshed straw is fed sidewise rather than endwise into the machine; the grain is threshed between the corrugated plates of the cylinder and the concave which is below, and the straw is delivered as even and straight as the sheaves were before they were threshed. A few of its many advantages are as follows:

It has no spikes to break or mash the straw, and to get out of order.

It is provided with separate spring bars, which act to open any bunch or mass of straw fed into the machine, necessary for the thorough threshing and cleaning of the grain from the straw.

It has a yielding incline over which the material passes to the concave, so that any substance, such as a stone or stick, may be forced out between the edge of the yielding incline and the concave or rubber, thereby tending to prevent damage to the machine.

It has nearly twice the space for receiving the grain that ordinary machines have, which adds very much to its working facility.

This machine was patented in 1866, and has heretofore made its way in the world solely on its own merits, and if success is any test of merit, the increasing demand for these threshers fully settles that question.

J. H. MELICK'S IMPROVED STRAW PRESERVING THRESHER.

PLOWING AT BEACON STOCK FARM.

We made brief mention in the RURAL NEW-YORKER last week, of a trial at Beacon stock Farm, of the plows of the Ames Plow Works alongside of the imported Scotch plows in use by WILLIAM CROZIER, the farmer of that domain. We did not consider the trial as at all conclusive as to the actual or comparative merits of the American plows, from the fact that the exhibitors of the latter had no experts of their own to manage their implements, and none of the plows were tested with a dynamometer. Mr. CROZIER very courteously tendered the use of his teams and plowmen to the gentlemen whom he had invited to a friendly contest, and in all other ways afforded such facilities for a fair trial, as lay in his power, liberally dispensing the hospitalities of the DELAMATER and CROZIER homesteads to all who were in attendance. The objects, which he freely avowed, in getting up the trial, was to show how he could do all manner of desired plowing with one pattern of adjustable Scotch plow, and to induce American manufacturers to go into the making of these plows for the benefit of American farmers, to obviate the expense and inconvenience of importing them.

The Scotch plow is very long in the point and moldboard, both of which present a convex conical surface on the turning side, the bottom edge of the mold-board curving inwards toward the land side, so that the bottom of the furrow, when opened, is quite narrow, and when the next furrow-slice is laid over there is no open space at the foot, making a complete lap-furrow, lying close in all its parts. When asked if flat furrows, as made by most American plows, were not generally preferable to lap-furrows, Mr. CROZIER replied that the office of the plow was to turn the furrow, while the smoothing of the surface for a seed-bed, was the office of the harrow. That is his view of the case, with which many good farmers will not agree.

The Scotch plows are stocked short in the beam and very long and raking in their handles. This gives the plowman great leverage and enables him to guide the plow with great precision, striking his furrows as straight as a line. They are also capable of adjustment as to width of furrow, by an extension bar between the mold-board and land side. The depth of furrow is regulated, as in all plows, by the hitch of the clevis; the medium furrow is seven inches deep by nine inches wide.

The Ames plows are stocked a trifle larger in the beam, with short, upright handles. The share and mold-board are both concave throughout, thus lifting the furrow-slice and laying it over, instead of partly crowding it over, as with the Scotch plow. On a strong blue-grass sod, as we have in the West, we should expect to see the green stuff better covered by the American than the Scotch plow; and also on old land where there is a good deal of stubble or foul trash; but as there was very little of soil on the lands which were plowed at Beacon Stock Farm, we had no demonstration in this particular. A double Michigan plow of the Ames Co., did some capital work, covering all surface trash completely and running so nicely, that the plowman did not touch the handles for rods at a time. Also a loose ground plow in a stubble field did its work as well as could be desired. The Scotch plows worked well in all situations, and in the hands of the experienced Scotch plowmen, with their mighty Clydesdale teams, the work was as artistic and exact as the most fastidious mechanical eye could desire. The Scotch plowmen are proverbially expert in the furrow, and scrupulously exact in the mechanism of their work, coming as near to the description of agricultural artists, as such a homely operation is capable of being made.

A Sheaf Carrier.—The Rochester, Minn., Post speaks of a sheaf carrier attached to the Marsh Harvester. It consists of a simple platform, on which the sheaves are carried until a half dozen are collected, when by a movement of a lever by the hand of the driver these are thrown off, and on the next round an equal number are thrown off beside them. The aparatus is the invention of a Mr. CLARK of that place, and works so satisfactorily that about 100 have been sold in that vicinity. It is proper to say that the Marsh Harvester is so constructed that the binder or binders stand on a platform of the machine and bind the grass as it is cut.

Farm Economy.

MAKING BARN-YARD MANURE.

We have spoken of the manure factory as the grand bank of deposit and discount on the farm, especially on a tillage farm. A notable example of this is what we saw at Beacon Stock Farm, under the management of WILLIAM CROZIER. Here are forty to fifty cows, kept in the stables during the day time, at green feed in summer, and allowed to go out for fresh air and exercise upon the pasture during the night.

The stables are long, narrow buildings of sufficient width to allow of a walk in front of the stanchions, for the convenience of feeding, and a walk in the rear of the cows for the purpose of handling the manure. The stable floors are just long enough to allow a cow to stand upon, when she is well up to the stanchions. Immediately in the rear of the stalls is a vat running the whole length of the stable, some six inches below the floor of the stalls, and about three feet in width. All the droppings from the cows and the refuse feed fall or are raked into this vat, which is also supplied with muck from without. Here is the beginning of the manure works.

The rear of the cow stables form part of the enclosure of the great yard, which is the principal manure factory. Another side of the enclosure is the rear of the long line of hog pens, with the rain-drip into the yard all around. The hog pens are comprised in a long, low building, just wide enough to allow of a walk in front of the stalls for the passage of the barrow which trundles the feed to the troughs, while the rear doors open directly into the great yard. Here are thirty to fifty nice Berkshire hogs, whose business it is to breed pigs and daily to work over the manure of the yard.

The surface of the yard is made dishing, with quite a pool in the center, which is always filled with a rich mush of well-worked cow manure, straw, seaweed, muck, etc., and, being water-tight, affords a mud-bath for any venturesome hog which is disposed to wallow or swim in such an unctuous element. All the drippings of the stables and pens go into this central manure factory, where the busy hogs turn it over and trample it, day by day, until is thoroughly mixed and the straw stuff considerably decayed.

But in this condition the mass is not yet at its best as food for plants. The genius of the Beacon Stock Farm is not a man to be satisfied with anything but the best, so the contents of the yard are carted out to a field and laid in a heap which looks like the immense earth-works of an entrenched army. Here it ripens into the perfection of fertilization, and in due time is disconnted to the fields made ready for its reception, which thereafter bear the burthen of abundant harvests.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Fish Guano—The Long Island Menhaden Fisheries.—The conversion of a fish known as Menhaden into oil and fish guano on Long Island, has become a tremendous business, as the figures we give will show. Years ago the Long Island farmers used to catch these fish and cover one where a hill of corn was wanted with great results. Finally they began to deposit them in the furrows made by the plow and cover them. Later years companies have been organized to extract the oil from these fish, and convert the residuum into what is known as fish guano, which is held in high esteem as a fertilizer. During the two weeks ending August 17, the Long Island waters have literally swarmed with these fish. One company has taken 1,300,000 of them, realizing $1 per thousand for them. Another company has taken 3,000,000 of these fish. One company has rendered into oil and guano 5,000,000 of these fish the present season, without running it its full capacity. The price of these fish was formerly sixty cents per 100, but the rate is lately fixed at $1 per 1,000; and yet fishermen assert they could make money at that price if they could sell all they catch. Only about one-third are taken by the factories.

Home Fertilizer.—I wish to obtain from some of your readers a recipe for making a home fertilizer. I have a large quantity of cow and horse manure, well sheltered, and of good quality, and I desire to add to it such chemical salts as will increase its value and lessen the quantity required per acre. Will not some one of experience give me a formula, suited to the growth of corn and cotton, with all the particulars of mixing and cost of ingredients.—T. D. S., *Americus, Ga.*

Sulky Plow in Texas.—"Tarheel" requests some Texan correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, who has had it, to give his experience with the sulky plow on the prairies of Texas—whether they will pay, and if the soil of the Hogwallow prairie will stick to the plow so as to be troublesome—if so, if there is no way of avoiding it by using steel hoes. How much land can one man cultivate with one of them?

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Apples for Iowa.—JAMES H. LEMON, Union City, Iowa, sends the Iowa Homestead the following list, which is numbered as preferred.

Summer.—1, Sweet June, yellow; 2, Williams' Favorite; 3, Red June, red; 4, Red Astrachan, red.

Fall.—1 Duchess of Oldenberg, large yellow; 2, Fameuse, handsome, red streaked; 3, Jonathan, red streaked; 4, Wagoner, deep red streaked; 5, Pomme Grise, Canada grey; 6, Wine Sap, red cheek.

Winter Varieties. 1, American Golden Russett or Downing; 2, Little Red Romantine, deep red; 3, Newark Pippin, lively green, Coxe 127, 4, Rawle's Janet, dull streaked; 5, Domine American, Rambo family; 6, Blue Pearmain, streaked with bloom.

These are all good growers except Pomme Grise and Pearmain. The earliest bearers are Duchess, Williams' Favorite, (Early Washington,) Fameuse, the Janes and Wagoner. Heaviest bearers are the Romanite, (Court House Crab, of Pennsylvania,) Golden Russett, and eventually the little Pomme Grise comes into time, pays for forbearance and patience with heavy crops, toothsome and sound. There are over twenty-five kinds of Golden Russetts sold, but the true kind stands sloughs like a willow, and prospers on high grounds. If you intend to plant in Iowa, preserve this list.

Richardson Pear.—The Prairie Farmer has received this pear from JONATHAN HUGGINS, Woodburn, Macoupin Co., Ill., and says of it:—"It is a variety highly prized by him as a market sort, being a vigorous, healthy and productive tree, and an early and very handsome fruit. Origin, New England. If we remember rightly, this pear was traced back to an old Connecticut tree. Shape, pyriform. Calyx rather large, open. Stem long (1.10 inches) and tolerably strong. Skin smooth, green, covered with numerous darker green dots, and from one-third to one-half covered with a bright, brownish red, something like that of the Louise Bonne de Jersey. Flesh course, granulated, dry, sweet. Capsule rather open; seeds, numerous, small. Ripens in July, this year, about the 15th. Must be picked early and house ripened, we presume, inasmuch as our specimens late-gathered, are rotton at the core; third rate in quality. This pear is very handsome and healthy, and will be profitable until public taste improves and asks something else than fine color and bigness."

The Shockley Apple as a Keeper.—The Plantation of August 14 says:—"Our distinguished orchardist friend, Dr. B. Hamilton, of Dalton, has placed upon our table two Shockleys, in remarkably fair condition under the circumstances of their history. They are of the crop of 1871; kept through the Winter, and shipped to Alabama, in an express package, last Spring. The consignee not being found, they are just now returned—no rot—some bruises. This shows the remarkable keeping quality of the Shockley; it is a very prolific bearer. We do not regard it as a nice eating apple.

Tetofski Apple in Wisconsin.—A. G. TUTTLE, Baraboo, Wis., writes the Western Farmer, that this apple proves to be earlier than the Red Astrachan, as most of the crop was past season Aug. 9. He thinks the tree valuable "for its extreme hardiness, early bearing, early ripening, great beauty and fair quality of its fruit, compared with other early varieties. It is especially valuable in a new country, as it gives a return of fruit as soon after planting as the currant and most of the small fruits."

Hale's Early Peach in the South.—The Rural Alabamian has letters from Austin, Texas, and two from different parties in Natchez, Miss., speaking highly of this peach, declaring that is has been, with them, entirely free from rot this year.

A New Illinois Peach is announced as having originated with a Mr. ALEXANDER, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.—said to be three weeks earlier than Hale's Early and of fine quality.

Minnesota Apples.—There was a horticultural Fair at Minneapolis, July 3 and 4, at which the following apples of last year's growth were exhibited in good condition: Ben Davis, Golden Russet, Tallman Sweet, Little Romanite, Limber Twig, Jonathan, Rawle's Janet, and others.

The Vineyard.

GRAPES IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

GRAPES in this section are at this date looking remarkably well. The unusually heavy crop of 1871 weakened the vines of some varieties, and left them in rather poor condition for a good crop the present year. But along the lake shore the Winter was not unusually severe, the thermometer reaching only 6° below zero, and buds of most varieties came through with little injury. Isabella was overloaded last year, made a light growth, and failed to mature its wood well, and the present season is carrying only a moderate crop. Catawbas are doing well, with no rot as yet, but are not bearing over two-thirds the crop of last year. Concords are carrying a good crop and looking well, yet not over two-thirds the yield of last year, when many vineyards produced five or six tons per acre. One acre of Concord in our vineyards yielded five tons, and netted us $600, after paying for boxes, packing, freight and commission.

Delaware and Iona never looked better, and are carrying a full crop. Foliage, as yet, remains perfectly fresh and healthy, and vines, where well cared for, are making a fine growth. Ives and Hartford are bearing a heavy crop, and are doing well. Diana also well loaded and healthy.

Martha is doing exceedingly well, bearing good crops, and proves to be all that is claimed for it. The fruit is very sweet, and with the mass of consumers, I think will, like Concord, prove very popular and sell for double the price of Concord. With us it is perfectly healthy, a good grower, productive, and matures fully as early as Hartford. For *profit*, I would recommend it for vineyard planting above any other of the newer varieties, unless it be one of Rogers' Hybrids.

Eumelan is this year doing better than previous years. It is making a fair growth and heavily loaded with good, compact clusters. Last season the clusters were very imperfect. It colors and matures a little later than Hartford, but fully as early as Concord. Quality of the fruit is excellent, and if allowed to remain on vine a month, it does not shrink or drop like many early kinds, but remains plump and sound and becomes very sweet and good.

Walter fails to prove itself healthy and a good grower. The foliage is very susceptible to blight, and in this section it has not proven what we had hoped from it. At Vine Valley I see it does not do very much better where they have an acre in full bearing.

Rogers' Hybrids are generally doing well, and are yearly growing in public favor. Agawam (No. 15) is a rank grower and good bearer, yielding last year three tons per acre, and netting us $100 from 100 vines. This year it is carrying a fair crop, and is healthy. I think it has proved itself valuable for vineyard culture, and with us does much better than Nos. 19 or 4. We also consider No. 9 almost or quite the best of the series. It is the earliest of any of Rogers', except No. 3; is a good grower, productive, and quality of fruit is excellent. It readily sells in market at double the price of Concord. No. 3 also proves good and worthy, and is valuable on account of being the earliest of the lot. Salem is bearing a fair crop, and healthy. Nos. 9, 15, and Salem, all have firm berry and tough skin, which renders them valuable for shipping or for long keeping, all proving to be the best of keepers for Winter use.

Croton grows well, and foliage appears healthy; but at Vine Valley, where they have an acre or two in bearing, the fruit shows a tendency to mildew, and the vines were considerably injured by the Winter. It grows a very fine looking cluster and fine quality of fruit.

The present season, on the whole, has been quite favorable for the grape crop. Spring opened three weeks later than last year, and time of blossoming was a week behind average seasons. But the hot weather of July brought them forward rapidly, and at this date we are fully up with average seasons and not more than three or four days behind last year. We have had about the right amount of rain to suit the grape crop, the fore part of the season being quite dry and at no time has it been too wet. The ground has not been thoroughly soaked to a great depth this year. Foliage on all varieties never looked more healthy, and vines have generally made much better growth than last year.

A recent visit among the vineyards and grape growers of Central and Western New-York, convince me that the grape crop will not be more than will be needed to supply the demand for market and wine at much better rates than last year. Pleasant Valley and Keuka Lake, which last year produced 1,000 tons, are this season growing but about 2,000 tons. Last year the wine cellars used 2,000 to 2,500 tons.

Their business is yearly increasing, while the acreage of vineyards in good bearing condition is annually diminishing. It would be safe to say that, in the grape regions of New York and Ohio, unless extensive planting be resumed, there will not be two-thirds the acreage of vineyards in good condition and well cared for, five years hence, that there were last year. Many have become discouraged by low prices, and the effect can be seen on every hand. Some have plowed up their vineyards while others neglect them, allow grass and weeds to gain the ascendancy, and ultimately their vineyards will be ruined.

The demand for both table and wine purposes yearly increases, and with no corresponding increase in vineyards, prices must necessarily advance. The crisis of low prices and little profit is, no doubt, already passed, and he who keeps his vineyard in good condition, well cared for, will, no doubt, be abundantly rewarded for his care and labor. T. S. HUBBARD.

Fredonia, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FANCY FOWLS—FROM ALL LEADING varieties, bred true to American Standard. Best stock in America. Warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Inclose stamp for Circular to THAS. ELODINE, Leetonia, Col. Co., Ohio.

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(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage (Office No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
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APPLE SEEDLINGS—ONE AND TWO years old—in quantity. Send for sample.
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Fashions for Fall and Winter.

1170

GOTHA. This Polonaise is one of our latest Paris Novelties. It contains many new and very valuable features. Without looping it can be worn as a long light-fitting basquine, or looped (as shown in cut) it is a most elegant Polonaise. The ornamental back piece passes over the shoulders and forms a neat dust cape in front and is "adjustable;" may be worn or not as fancy dictates, thus constituting *two* entirely different Polonaises in appearance. The back piece is sometimes made in velvet or satin, and richly trimmed, and completes a brilliant toilet when worn with a house dress. Besides its beautiful variations it is well adapted to any material. Takes six yards of 21 inch goods. Price of pattern with cloth model ONE DOLLAR. *See* PREMIUM OFFER below.

1165

NEW FALL WRAP, is a sacque and cape, with a thribble box-pleat laid on the under side in the back, and in place of the broad pleat of last season; just the three edges are visible from each side, giving the appearance of six round folds, the cape slopes gracefully to the back, and is left open to trim. The sacque has a large sleeve, which can be used or not, as weather or coat-fort demand.

We give this as one of the very best for fall and winter cloak made in either velvet or cloth. The original is of dark blue ladies' cloth. Scalloped and bound with velvet and velvet buttons. Takes three yards of ladies' cloth. Pattern, with cloth model, 50 cents. *See premium offer below.*

762

PRESTO. Cheaper for lady. Its great success in leading all other styles is owing to its perfect fitting band and sleeve. The curved arm-size is an improvement of *much* value, as it will not *cut* the shoulder or *bend* the arm, and also avoids the homely, perplexing gusset. Takes three yards linen for medium-size. Pattern, with cloth model, 75 cents. See Premium below.

We give a CLOTH MODEL with each pattern which SHOWS every seam, pleat, gather, loop, etc., how to put the garment together by the pattern, and how it will look when completed. By the use of our Cloth Models any person who can sew can FINISH the most difficult garment as easily as the plainest. They are PERFECT GUIDES.

Premium Offer!

If you write the following, viz.:
{RURAL, 1170, 1165, 762,}
and sign your name, giving your P. O., Co. and State, and then inclose it, with *One Dollar* and *Ten Cents*, to us, we will make you a *yearly* subscriber to *Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar* (begin with the present No.), and send to you by return mail *all* the patterns, with cloth models complete, of the *three* above engravings, as *premium*. *Now* is the time to *Subscribe!*

Either of the above patterns sent by mail upon receipt of its marked price.

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ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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It is the *best* and *cheapest* fashion *magazine* in the *world*. It is the *New York City* ladies' *authority* in *all* matters pertaining to Toilets. It is the *only* fashion publication in this country that *imports Styles* and *sells* patterns of them.

The present number contains a large double-page *fashion plate*, 11 by 22 inches, printed on beautiful, heavy, rose-tint paper; Foreign Correspondence; Criticisms; Stories; Hints, Etc., Etc.—with information in detail upon all parts of ladies', misses' and children's dress and dress making.

Also a *Half-price Check*, which entitles each holder to select any pattern contained in this number by sending half price.

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The American News Co. supply the Trade.

Catalogue of Fall and Winter Styles mailed upon receipt of *stamp* and address.

Be *particular* to address, very *plainly*,

A. BURDETTE SMITH,
Smith's Pattern Bazaar,
914 Broadway, New York.

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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

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EDITOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

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☞ No advertisement inserted for less than $3.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1872.

OPENING OF THE FAIR SEASON.

On the first week in September the Agricultural Fairs will open in earnest. A few Local Fairs are open this week, but a majority of them will not open until two or three weeks later. Of the larger exhibitions, Ohio leads off with her State Fair the first week in September, on the new and beautifully shaded grounds at Mansfield, which are the admiration of all who have seen them. At the same time will open the great Exposition of the American Institute in New York City, the still greater Show of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, and the new venture of the Louisville Exposition Co., in Kentucky; these last remain open until October. Also, on the same week, will be held the Fair of the New England States, at Lowell, Mass.

After these, follow the large and small State, District, County and Local Fairs, all over the country, and the people will be trooping in hot and happy haste to look upon the good things of the land, and to have a right sociable time with each other. We hope that all will make the best use of these opportunities, to learn the lessons of industrial progress and economy in these open schools of the people.

On the second page of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, for this week, we give a very full table of the names, and the times and places of holding Fairs in all parts of our wide rural domain on this continent, by which will be seen in how many places and at what times will occur the musterings of the mighty hosts which go to make up the Grand Army of Industry in in our land! We bid you all hail!

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORT FOR 1871.

THIS Report has been received. The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture to Congress has heretofore been commented upon. The tables of the Statistician are worthy of more careful examination and more space than we can now give them. The report of the Entomologist is largely devoted to reiterating what has already been repeatedly published concerning the extent of the ravages of insects upon farm crops and the loss to farmers thereby. What is said in the report concerning the Twig Girdler, *Oncideres cingulatus*, SAY., is good so far as it goes, but betrays a very incomplete knowledge of the work of this insect, of which we shall have something to say in a week or two. But, as a whole, we congratulate the Entomologist upon the improved character of his report as compared with those upon which we have had occasion to comment heretofore. It is altogether more creditable.

The report of the Chemist is also an improvement on previous reports from that division of the Department. The report of the Superintendent of Public Grounds, embraces many interesting facts. That on the Fungoid Diseases of Plants will command attention. It is elaborately illustrated and will certainly stimulate inquiry. There are several pages devoted to reports upon tests of Department seeds, which farmers may peruse with profit. The report upon Southern Fruit Growing for market, illustrates the rapid increase and extent of fruit culture in the South. Eleven pages are devoted to "A Few Facts from Florida," which will meet a demand for information concerning that State, which is widely extended. The report on the Introduction of the Jute Plant, foreshadows its ultimate success as a fiber plant in this country. Elaborate Dairy statistics are given; also an elaborate report upon the Wools of the United States. There is a report on (with Illustrations of) the Agricultural Patents of 1871.

A report is made, in brief, upon the legal requirements of each State in regard to weights and measures. It, together with the tables of legal weights and measures in the respective States is valuable for reference. "Current Facts in Agriculture," "Recent Farm Experiments," include much compiled information. An elaborate article on "Practical Irrigation in Colorado," and also on "Irrigation Systems in Different Countries, are timely; to it we refer our readers who have made recent inquiries on this subject. The space devoted to the "Relations of the Centennial of American Independence to Agriculture," could have been better occupied. The paper on the Progress of Industrial Education is valuable. The Digest of State Reports is very well done, and is a compendium of many important Facts and farm practices. There are also notices of Current Rural Publications, a paper upon the Agricultural Topography and Resources of Montana Territory, the Relations of Agriculture to Other Industries, MOULE'S Earth Closet System, Statistics of Fences in the United States, and a Catalogue of Donations to the Museum. As a whole, the Report is creditable to the Department.

RULES FOR VOTERS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"What rules for voters can you commend? Should I vote for a man nominated by a party with whose principles and policy I generally sympathize, when I have no faith whatever in him?" We do not know the political affiliations of the gentleman asking the above questions; but we will answer them according to our best judgment.

1. *In Regard to Presidential Candidates:*—Fix, definitely, upon the principles you desire promoted and perpetuated, and what line of public policy you regard safest and wisest for the whole country. Vote for the man whom you believe most nearly represents such principles and policy, and will most surely sustain and enforce both.

2. *In Regard to Congressional Candidates:*—You must consider both the principles and public policy you desire sustained by Congress in making your selection of a candidate; you should also consider the breadth and comprehensiveness of the man's character whom you send to Congress—the consistency and probity of his life, the wisdom of his action, the motives which impel him to become a candidate, the amount of his sympathy with and strength of his fealty to the local interests of his immediate constituents. He should be a man capable of comprehending the relations of his own constituency to the whole country, and of subordinating, on occasion, all local interests to the public interests, even at the risk of being misunderstood by the narrow-minded and selfish.

3. *In Regard to Gubernatorial Candidates*, the same rule applies as in the case of the Presidential Candidates—except that the general interests of the State are especially to be considered. The Governor should be familiar with the political, industrial, and commercial history of the State; with its laws, its public institutions, and with the working relations of the parts to the whole. He ought never to be selected or elected with a view to the promotion of merely partisan interests and purposes—a very difficult element to root out of elections, we grant. He should fully comprehend the relations of the State to the General Government and to sister States, as individuals. He is a sort of watchman on the walls, upon the boundaries of these separate organizations; and he needs to be both vigilant and wise.

4. *In Regard to State Legislators*—Never vote for a man who is not fully identified with the business interests of your locality. Do not consent that a mere politician—a man who gets a living by politics—shall represent you. Select legislators as you would select business agents; that is all they are. Let them have clear heads, well balanced, practical, business minds; and let them represent, in their profession or pursuit, the business majority of the district from which they are sent; *i. e.*, if the majority are farmers, let the legislator be a farmer; if merchants, a merchant; if manufacturers, a manufacturer.

We repeat: Never vote for a man as your representative in Congress, or in the State Legislature, who has no other vocation than that of a politician, and no other mode of making a living than by politics. It does not matter to which party such barnacles attach themselves, they are leeches on the people, and should not be supported by the votes nor the money of the people. They are the curse of our Government, the reproach upon our political system, and a vicious element in the body politic. Do not vote for such a man, on any platform.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

What Advertising Does.—The following French story is told; we do not publish it for the sake of inducing men to get rich by advertising worthless articles, but to enforce the axiom that if one has a good thing to sell he may profit by advertising it. Here is the story:

Miland, the banker and newspaper speculator, who died a little while back in Paris, and who founded the Paris *Petit Journal*, which at one time had a daily circulation of nearly half a million copies, was an enthusiastic believer in the advantages of liberal advertising. One day he had at his table nearly all the proprietors of the leading Paris dailies. They conversed about advertising. Miland asserted that the most worthless articles could be sold in vast quantities, if liberally advertised. Emile de Girardin, of *La Presse*, who was present, took issue with him on the subject. "What will you bet," exclaimed Miland, "that I cannot sell in one week one hundred thousand francs' worth of the most common cabbage seed under the pretext that it will produce mammoth cabbage heads? All I have to do is to advertise at once in a whole-page insertion of the daily papers of this city." Girardin replied that he would give him a page in his paper for nothing if he should win his wager. The other newspaper publishers agreed to do the same thing. At the expiration of the week they inquired of Miland how the cabbage seed had flourished. He showed them his books triumphantly, and satisfied them that he had sold nearly twice as much as he had promised, while orders were still pouring in; but he said the joke must stop there, and no further orders would be filled.

Horticulture in Western Missouri.—Late papers from Western Missouri, give a stirring account of a meeting of the Jackson County and Missouri Valley Horticultural Societies at Lee's Summit, and a visit to the extensive nurseries and flower gardens of the BLAIR BRO'S., at that place. Jackson Co. is on the west line of the State of Missouri, and to read the account of the progress of horticulture in that region impresses one with an idea of the vast energy which has pushed its conquests in that direction. The grounds of BLAIR & BRO.'S comprise nearly four hundred acres, nearly all under cultivation, and to take an account of the stock of nursery stuff, takes one into the millions. As one evidence that these gentlemen understand their business, they advertise in the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

An English Test Case as to Laborers' Time was recently tried in Berkshire, England. The 24th of June a farmer had a good deal of hay down and thirty men at work. At 9½ o'clock at night there remained an hour and a-half's work to be done in order to secure the hay. A portion of the workmen refused to work longer, unless paid extra for it. This was refused, the hay was not secured, a rain came on, the hay was damaged, and the farmer sued two laborers whom he was paying by the week, to recover. The magistrates decided that the defendants were not bound by their contract to go on with the work at that time of night, and the case was dismissed. We should think so!

Time is Money and Money is Cash!—Straight lines of travel and rapid transit are the order of the day! Time was when men went to Chicago by way of the Straits of Mackinac; but now the railroad which expects to do the trans-continental business must bore its way in a right line. That is just what the great CANADA SOUTHERN AND CHICAGO RAILROAD is doing, and to finish up its great line now offers the last five million dollars of seven per cent. Gold Bonds, through LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, No. 10 Wall St., N. Y., and WINSTON, LANIER & CO., of No 27 Pine St., N. Y. See their announcement in advertising department.

A Romance of Florida.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of September, 1871, was a serial story of "Life and Love in the Land of Flowers." The publication of this story brought us a host of letters making inquiry as to the actual truth of the narrative, and calling for the address of the writer. The story was a romance, and probably embraced more fancy than fact. The author of it is not at present a resident of Florida. Will our numerous correspondents accept this note as a reply to their anxious inquiries? All earthly paradises have their drawbacks.

The Recent Auroral Display not only attracted much attention, but has caused much comment; and a RURAL correspondent asks if "its cause is refraction, or what." Of course it is not *known*, beyond question, what the cause is; but it is believed by the majority of scientists to have a magnetic or electric origin. Mr. CULLEY, a distinguished English telegrapher regards it as a kind of lightning, differing from ordinary lightning in being a gentle and gradual flow instead of a violent and sudden discharge. There is little doubt of its electric or magnetic nature because of the manner in which its presence affects electrical instruments and the magnet.

Little and Sweet,—There was a marriage in Springfield, Ohio, on the 7th of August, in which the principals were "The Little Bee Man," Col. JOSEPH LEFFEL, who is 45 inches high, weighs 55 lbs., and is 38 years of age: and Miss EVALINE BEASLEY, who is 51 inches high, weighs 75 lbs., and is 23 years of age.

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease among cattle, sheep and swine in England does not abate, but from last accounts seems to be on the increase, both as to the number of animals attacked, and in respect to virulence. Pleuro-pneumonia has also appeared in localities, and seems to be steadily spreading.

Agricultural Colleges in Canada.—The London, Ont., Farmer's Advocate says there are two Agricultural Colleges in Lower Canada maintained at Government expense; that the lowest number of scholars in each must be ten, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the required number can be obtained to enter the establishment to enable these institutions to draw Government pay, although tuition is free to scholars. Evidently the Lower Canadians need a revival upon the subject of Agricultural Education in Canada. At any rate, they do not seem to appreciate what is evident they are taxed to pay.

Fisherman's Luck.—W. S. HICKOX of Mansfield, Ohio, is a new member of the State Board of Agriculture, through whose energetic advocacy the State Fair was located at that place this year. Having got all things in course of operation for the Fair, Mr. HICKOX took a trip to Lake Superior for a little fun and fishing, and, while tipping the rod and fly at Fort Gratiot, slipped on a rock and broke his leg. The Ohio State Fair is to come off the first week in September, and the loss of Mr. HICKOX's active services will be severely felt.

Personal.—Our Ohio associate, Col. HARRIS, having completed his Summer sojourn in New York, returns to his post in Cleveland this week, to enter upon the Fall Campaign among the Fairs of that State, commencing at the Ohio State Fair next week, the Northern Ohio Fair at Cleveland, the week following, and in other principal places until the season is over. Look out for the Banner of the RURAL NEW-YORKER and give the old Agricultural Missionary a friendly greeting wherever you see him.

Premium Lists Received.—Of the North Missouri Ag. and Mech. Ass'n, Hannibal, Mo.; Fair Sept. 23-28 ..Of the Blackhawk Co., Iowa, Ag. Soc.; Fair at Waterloo, Oct. 1-3....Of the Carroll Co., Md., Ag. Soc.; Fair at Westminster, Oct. 1-5. ..Of the Wisconsin State Ag. Soc.; Fair at Milwaukee, Sept. 23-27 ...Of the Trumbull Co., O., Ag. Soc.; Fair at Oak Grove, Warren, O., Sept. 17-19 ...Of Aurora, Ill., Ag. and Hort. Soc.; Fair at Aurora, Sept. 9-13....Of Delaware Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc.; Fair at Delhi, Sept. 17-19 ....Of St. Louis Ag. and Mech. Ass'n; Fair at St. Louis, Oct. 3-12. ..Of the Fair of the Carolinas, at Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 22-26.....Of Steuben Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc.; Fair at Bath, Sept. 25-27 ..Of Saugerfield and Marshall Ag. Soc.; Fair at Waterville, N. Y., Sept. 19-20 .. Of Central O. Fair at Mechanicsburg, O., Sept. 17-20....Of the Vigo, Ind., Ag. Soc.; Fair at Terre Haute, Sept. 17-21 Of the Ripon, Wis., Ag. Ass'n; Fair at Ripon, Sept. 17-19.

The New Hampshire Ag. College at Hanover has been in operation five years; has, it is asserted, the best halls, lecture and cabinet rooms of any institution in the State; a farm of over 160 acres under good cultivation, affording opportunity for practical education and compensation for the labor of students. The term and the college year commence Sept. 1.

Refrigerator Cars.—There are now in daily use on the Michigan Central railroad, fifty-one cars fitted up expressly for carrying butter, beef and eggs from Chicago to Boston and New York. An average of four of these loaded cars start East each day, and are inspected and re-iced at Detroit before they go further. Each car consumes four tons of ice on the trip.

RURAL BREVITIES.

F. W. MAUSON:—We do not know any work of the kind you name.

THE foot and mouth disease has appeared among the herds of Australia.

A FARMERS' Convention is called at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at the time of the State Fair.

THE Texan cattle fever has appeared among the herds in Morgan Co., Ill., and is causing much alarm.

THE BRIGHT SIDE, a Chicago monthly juvenile paper, is to be published weekly in future, at $1.50 a year.

THOMAS STAYNER is informed that we know nothing whatever of the instrument to which he alludes, nor where it can be procured.

WE call the attention of vineyardists to the report upon the grape crop, in another column, and solicit reports from other localities.

THE Wisconsin State Agricultural Society has "Resolved that, hereafter, all games of chance of any kind, even those apparently harmless, be excluded from the fair grounds."

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commenced July 6th. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.
Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 55 Dey St., New York.

Social Topics.

SMILE WHENEVER YOU CAN.

BY KATE CAMERON.

When things don't go to suit you,
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown;
Since life is oft perplexing,
'Tis much the wisest plan
To bear all trials bravely,
And smile whene'er you can.

Why should you dread to-morrow,
And thus despoil to-day?
For when you borrow trouble,
You always have to pay.
It is a good old maxim,
Which should be often preached—
Don't cross the bridge before you,
Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing,
If you would keep in mind
The thought that good and evil
Are always here combined.
There must be something wanting,
And though you roll in wealth,
You must miss from your casket
That precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy,
You may have an empty purse—
And earth has many trials
Which I consider worse—
But whether joy or sorrow
Fill up your mortal span,
'Twill make your pathway brighter
To smile whene'er you can.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

Marriage of Christine Nilsson.

The marriage of Miss Nilsson has been announced. "Love laughs at locksmiths," it is said, but in Miss Nilsson's case she smiled on a locksmith's grandson and love won her. There was a great gathering at Westminster Abbey of notables and the London *elite*. The effect inside the grand old Abbey was brilliant; bright-colored dresses and brighter glancing eyes illuminated every part of it. There were plenty of celebrities, too, to stare at, such as the American Ambassador, and Baron Brunnow, and the Marquis of Lorne, and Mdlle. Titiens, and Mr. Mapleson, and Sir Julius Benedict. At last the organ struck up an air of Handel's, "Guardian Angel, oh! protect her," and then the choristers and clergy slowly advanced up the aisle, the choristers singing the German chorale, "Now thank we all our God." Dean Stanley walked first before the bride, who leaned on the arm of Count Sleinbach, Secretary to the Swedish Embassy. The fair Christine looked pale, and a little anxious, but very lovely. There were five bridesmaids, who wore white muslin flounced skirts, and tunics of aqua-marine-colored satin, trimmed with pink, and had blush roses in their hair. The service was performed in the middle of the choir. Before the address a marriage chorale was sung by the choir, and after the benediction the organ pealed out "The Wedding March." Then the procession came back, and Madame Ronzaud, who looked less pale than at the beginning, acknowledged the salutations of her friends in the sweetest manner as she passed along. We give an illustration of the bridal party as they left the church.

England, the United States and Japan.

There has been a ludicrous little flurry among the foreign representatives in Japan. Mr. Watson, the new British Charge d' Affairs in Japan, announced that he would not be received by the Mikado unless that dignitary rose to receive him, contrary to previous custom. He got the French and Russian representatives to back him up in this demand. The United States representative, Mr. Shepard, refused to join the British lion, though urged to do so; on the contrary, he gave the Japanese Government to understand that he recognized its right to regulate such ceremonies as it chose, suggesting, however, that if it would relieve it of any embarrassment, he would be the first to receive the voluntary proffer of the compliment coveted by the Briton. Japan took the hint, an interview was arranged, the Mikado rose at the approach of Mr. Shepard and Admiral Jenkins, and remained standing during the interview. When the Briton heard of this he was wroth, and sought to establish the fact that he was co-operating with Uncle Sam to secure him this recognition. But he had to take it back. Uncle Sam is a "good fellah" with the Mikado, and John Bull isn't!

Personal Politics.

The Rural New-Yorker says—and it means it, too—that the personalities of the present political campaign are a disgrace to the country and to the American people—especially to American journalism. We have looked for something high-toned, dignified, impartial and independent in the so-called "independent journals." But, alas! we do not find neither dignity or "high tone," with a few rare exceptions. And when we descend to partisan papers, a still worse state of things exists. The personal outrage is not confined to editorials. It crops out disgustingly in some of the illustrated papers. The writer of this is not in sympathy with Senator Sumner in his position in this campaign; but he is not in sympathy, either, with the outrageous cartoon in a recent illustrated journal founded on remarks of his that were honorable, in reference to the man who once assaulted him in the United States Senate. We like humor, and recognize the telling effect of Nast's and Morgan's cartoons when legitimately applied; but we condemn, with emphasis, any such distortion of the best utterances and qualities of a man, and any such appeal to the passions of men, or any such attempt to revive animosities which should be buried in oblivion, as is found in the cartoon to which we refer. As we have said before, it is a bad cause which cannot triumph without employing such personal and disgraceful agencies.

The Press Law of Russia.

Heretofore, authors of books and reviews in Russia were required to deposit a copy with a court of law, which had the right to stop the issue if an accusation could be based on its contents, showing that it was a violation of a distinct clause of the criminal code. Recently, however, the censorship is placed in the hands of the administrative authorities, who are solely guided by what they may think of the general purport and tendency of the book, and can suppress it without regard to any law. This is the "free press" of Russia! Is this an example of her progress in liberal ideas?

Princess Louise Girl School.

The Princess Louise recently married the Marquis of Lorne. Under her patronage a school has been established in England, for girls, which is said to be the best ever devised in that country. The defects of feminine education in England are asserted by official authority, to be "want of thoroughness and foundation; want of system; slovenliness and showy superficiality; inattention to rudiments; undue time given to accomplishments, and these not taught intelligently or in any scientific manner." It is the object of the Princess' school to correct these defects and "train the girls for the practical business and duties of life." We trust this distinguished indorsement of practical education will have its influence not only among English but American mothers, for the defects above enumerated of feminine education in England, also obtain in this country and need correction here.

An International Language Needed.

The fact that the United States Navy Department is about adopting the code of signals used by the merchant vessels of foreign nations, and that the Treasury Department is considering the propriety of urging upon Congress the importance of some general enactment in regard to its adoption by our Merchant Marine, and that it is now so difficult for American vessels to communicate with foreign vessels because of a dissimilarity in signals, suggests another topic equally important. Our intercourse with foreign nations, even the most remote, suggests the importance of a common language. We happen to know one American who has long been engaged upon such a work, and the result is a language for which it is claimed by those who have most carefully examined it, philological completeness and simplicity. It is called "Alwato," and is the work of Stephen Pearl Andrews.

An Electric Week.

The past week has been a remarkable one in the East for the exhibitions of electric power which have occurred. There have been repeated auroral displays, but the roll of thunder and freaks of lightning have been grand and fearful beyond comparison. The air has seemed full of electricity. Balls of it have traversed railway tracks, played hide-and-seek about railway engines, danced in and out of telegraph offices, winked and blinked like demons in the faces of those who would sleep, while the reverberating roar of thunder accompanying, has helped to intensify the impression this phenomenal week has left upon the minds of those who have experienced the prostration from the great heat which has accompanied these phenomena.

The Telegraph and the Japanese.

It is said the lower classes in Japan are afraid of the telegraph. They cannot comprehend it, and think it a device of the devil (But what do they know about the devil?)—that the wires are coated with the blood of young women, and that the census now being taken is for the sole purpose of finding out the number of available Japanese maidens whose blood will do for telegraph purposes. It would be interesting to know just what qualities the Japanese suppose to belong to their maidens' blood, that it should give such power to a wire coated with it. Is it magnetic? And does contact with their maidens thrill and shock them like electricity?

The Large Telescopes of the World.

The comparative size of the large telescopes of the world, are—London, 22 inches telescopic aperture; Chicago, 18½ inches; Cambridge, Mass., 15 inches; Pulkova, Russia, 15 inches. Now, Leander J. McCormick, Chicago, Ill., has ordered of Clark & Son, Cambridgeport, Mass., one to be 26 inches, larger than any now existing. It is to be placed in an observatory to be erected by the donor at Lexington, Va., in connection with the Washington and Lee College. It is said that the same firm have received an order for an instrument the same size as the McCormick, from the United States Government.

THE MARRIAGE OF CHRISTINE NILSSON.

A WESTERN WELCOME.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

LIKE the voice of many waters,
Shouting where wild echo starts,
And the sunshine longest loiters,
And Winter, like a dream departs,
A welcome comes to sons and daughters
Of our heartbstones and our hearts.

Where the sun in glory glowing,
Smiles on prairies broad and free,
Where the winds their trumpets blowing,
Sound their welcomes to the sea,
Where the Mississippi flowing,
Murmurs music merrily,

Comes a welcome palpitating
With pure hospitality.
Why in cities hesitating,
Crowded, pinched by penury,
Stay the poor, undeviating
From the path of poverty?

In the country fewer vices
Prey upon the rich and poor.
Like golden banners with devices,
Blossoms beckon, birdlings soar,
And the breeze, with breath of spices,
Whispers welcomes at the door.

Want never doles its stinted rations
In the broad land nature blest.
Hear the welcome salutations,
"Those that labor shall have rest!"
There is room for teeming nations
In the valleys of the West.

Our Story-Teller.

IDA WOODHULL;

OR, THE YOUNG MUSIC TEACHER.

BY ELIZABETH NEWTON.

"DEAREST mother, why are you so sad to-night?" said IDA WOODHULL, seating herself at her mother's feet and looking earnestly up in her face; "have you any new cause for anxiety? or, rather, tell me, has my marrying Mr. CARSON anything to do with it? Oh, you will not, you cannot, dear mother, add your entreaties to father's, and, contrary to those principles you have endeavored to instil, persuade me to marry one I can never love. Speak quickly, mother, and relieve my doubting heart."

"You have partly divined the cause of my care; but not all. No, dearest IDA, I too well know the many cares and anxieties of married life that require the most devoted affection to bear one through (for instance, the fearful change in your father) ever to wish you to marry, save from the purest motives."

Mr. WOODHULL was an extensive merchant in Philadelphia, and, marrying early in life, for many years enjoyed uninterrupted happiness. He had two lovely daughters—IDA and EMILY. When IDA was about ten years old, Mr. WOODHULL failed, and, being a man of strictest integrity, gave up everything to his creditors; so to satisfy those demands he gave up all he possessed. Fortunately, he had married an only daughter, whose property had been secured to her and her children—else had he found himself completly destitute. Mrs. WOODHULL owned a beautiful place a short distance from the city, and here they now retired. Mr. WOODHULL obtained a situation in a bank, so that once again they had every comfort at command, and for many years enjoyed health and happiness.

Shortly after this he was prostrated by a severe attack of congestive fever, and for many days seemed lingering between life and death; but having a strong constitution and excellent nursing, he soon regained his health. Alas for poor Mrs. WOODHULL, his mind was so impaired by illness as to entirely incapacitate him for business. This was not all; he had become petulent, suspicious, and unreasonable in all things. Well might Mrs. WOODHULL say it needed the strongest attachment to bear with him. This was the severest trial of all to this amiable woman, to find him whom she loved and reverenced so completely changed.

IDA had now attained to her nineteenth year, and added to her other accomplishments a highly finished musical education. Her principal charm was the expression with which she sung, touching the inmost cords of the heart, and not until she ceased were you aware of the spell that had bound you. She had a mind richly stored with knowledge, and being the constant companion of her inestimable mother, she had imbibed those high and holy principles which, based upon the Rock of Ages, no time can change. Such was IDA at the commencement of our tale.

It was at a small party she first became acquainted with Mr. CARSON, a rich Englishman whom she completely fascinated; he who had withstood the powerful attractions of the fashionable beauties of the day, at the age of forty was subdued by the magic of sweet sounds. From that time he became particulary attentive to IDA, never doubting he had only to offer himself to be most graciously accepted. Ida intuitively perceived the impression she had made, and, too honorable to encourage feelings she could never reciprocate, endeavored, as delicately as possible, to discourage his attentions. Judge then what must have been her surprise and vexation when her father bade her receive Mr. CARSON as her accepted lover. It was then IDA was made to feel the bitterness of that change which sickness had wrought. He that had formerly studied to gratify every wish of her heart, and at any time forego his own pleasure for that of his wife or daughters, now, in the embarrassments attending his situation, wished to sacrifice his daughter's happiness for that wealth which, having lost the means to obtain, he began to constder indispensable.

Now, all the energy of Mrs. WOODHULL'S character was called forth to restore peace and comfort to her household. She endeavored to reason with her husband, and by fond persuasion to win him over to her view of the subject, for she was fully determined that IDA'S warm affections and firm principles of truth should not become a sacrifice for wealth.

"So, Mrs. WOODHULL, you are resolved to uphold IDA in refusing one of the best matches of the day," said her husband as he impatiently strode up and down the breakfast room he had just entered.

"It may be, my dear," mildly replied Mrs. W., "that we only differ a little in the term *best*, and if you would consider a moment I am sure you would agree with me. In the first place Mr. CARSON is twice the age of IDA, and I do not think this inequality is calculated for happiness. Then he has a very great opinion of his superiority, as regards his standing in society, and as an Englishman; this, you will allow, will hardly suit IDA, who is truly American in every feeling. True, he has wealth, but can that buy the affections of the heart?"

"Very true, my dear, it cannot, but it will buy her everything else that she wants. Now, that Fall is fast approaching, I suppose her wants will not be few; and there is old DINAH asking for money, and POMP, too, will expect his new suit of clothes. I ask you, Mrs. WOODHULL, where am I to get the means to keep up such an establishment? No, madam, if you wish to display your wisdom you will, like CATO of old, part with your useless servants as soon as possible."

This was a trying moment to Mrs. WOODHULL, for these old servants had belonged to her mother. DINAH had been her nurse, as also her children's, and when she offered them their freedom, long years before, their answer was, "No; we will live and die with you;" how then could she part with them? She pondered these things in her heart, but remained silent as she generally did when her husband became thus excited for she knew the mood would soon pass away, and he would be happy and contented until again aroused by some petty contradiction.

In the meantime IDA had not lost one word of the conversation, but so busy was she with her own thoughts that she was not conscious her father had left them until aroused from her revery by her mother asking of what she was so intently thinking.

"Oh! dearest mother, I have such an excellent plan in contemplation, if you will only sanction it: but it needs your approbation to give me the necessary courage to execute it. Do you remember LYDIA SOUTHMAYD—how fond she is of music yet how difficult it is to make a player of her? The other day, when I was playing for her, she threw her arms around me and said, 'If I only had you for a teacher, I am sure I should soon learn.' Her father said he would give any money if she could play like me. Now, mother, dear, don't think I am vain of my acquirements, for whenever I feel inclined to be uplifted by superiority, I remember old Mr. LAWRENCE'S remark of how grateful I ought to be to my Heavenly Father for giving me the power to contribute so much to the enjoyment of others while also possessing so useful an accomplishment. And why may I not now turn it to our advantage? If I take LYDIA as a pupil, I may get her sister also, and, through them, several others. Then see how comfortable we shall be; we can take care of DINAH and POMP, and I need not annoy father any more by asking for money. Speak, mother, and say you approve of my plan, that I may go at once to Mr. SOUTHMAYD'S and try what success I will meet with."

Mrs. WOODHULL remained silent for some time. At last she said:

"I have no objection to your proposition—but I am afraid, my dear child, you have not well weighed the consequences of this first step in life. You will no longer be sought and admired as the fashionable Miss WOODHULL, but henceforth sink to the level of those who support themselves—be looked upon simply as a music teacher—I mean in the eyes of the world. Now, IDA, do you think you can endure this?"

For some moments IDA was silent. At last she looked up to her mother, her face glowing with enthusiasm, and said:—"I trust, dearest mother, not to find many such among my friends, but if I have only been valued for my possessions, and not for what I am, I shall not be a loser by the operation: so my resolution is not shaken by looking on the dark side of the picture."

"Then go, my love, and may you be successful in your undertaking."

IDA tied on her bonnet and, kissing her mother, sped on her way toward the city, buoyant in spirits imparted by a hope and trust in the world natural to the young.

"Congratulate me, dear mother," said IDA, as a few hours after she entered her mother's sitting-room, her cheeks glowing with the exercise of walking, and her eyes sparkling with happiness. "Congratulate me upon the success of my mission. I found Mr. SOUTHMAYD in search of a teacher for a young ward of his. When I mentioned the subject to him he seemed so much pleased you would have thought it was I conferring a favor instead of himself. So you see I am to commence on Monday with three pupils. Now am I not fortunate?"

Her mother embraced her with tears in her eyes, and said she hoped she would never have cause to repent her generous purpose. And did she? We shall see.

IDA commenced with her young friends, and in a short time had the satisfaction of finding them rapidly improving; she had also added several pupils to her number, so that she was enabled to gratify, to the full extent, her generous nature.

And did IDA find the world as she had pictured it? Alas—for poor human nature we are compelled to answer—no. There were many of IDA'S acquaintances who never saw her when they met—others gave a patronizing nod to the music teacher; but a few of whom she had not much thought in the days of her prosperity, now extended the hand of friendship to her who had so nobly bore a change of fortune. The dereliction of her friends mused IDA many a pang; but her heart now warmed and opened toward the few, and she now considered them as among God's gifts.

IDA had now become so much attached to her young pupils that teaching was rather a recreation than a task—particularly did she enjoy the hours with the young SOUTHMAYDS. One morning she had given them a piece in which each was to take a part. It was a beautiful trio, commencing with a short solo, until each joining in, formed a harmonious whole. At first it was quite difficult for MARY to commence at the right time, when LYDIA would burst forth into a merry peal of laughter, and the next moment make a mistake herself; but IDA, patient and persevering, at last accomplished her undertaking. After repeating the song several times they were enabled to go through it without a mistake. It was just as IDA had commenced it for the last time, that Mr. SOUTHMAYD entered the adjoining parlor with a young friend.

He no sooner caught the sound of IDA'S voice, than he paused to listen in rapt attention. When they had concluded he turned to Mr. S., and said, "I presume that two of these voices belong to your daughters, but whose is the divine solo?"

Mr. S., smiled and replied: "I beg, HOWARD, for your mother's sake, you will not be falling in love with it, for the owner is only a music teacher."

For a instant young HOWARD changed countenance, then ingenlously answered, "My dear friend, I candidly acknowledge. I have changed my mind upon the only subject of difference between us."

EUGENE HOWARD belonged to one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families in Virginia, and had imbibed from his mother all her pride of birth and consequence. Mr. SOUTHMAYD and his father had been bosom friends when boys, and their friendship remained unimpaired by the lapse of time. It was with great uneasiness, then, that Mr. S. had observed the folbie of young HOWARD, and had endeavored, as opportunity offered, to combat it. It was with unfeigned pleasure he now heard the acknowledgment of his error, and begged him to relate how the wonderful change had taken place.

"You may rember when I left Philadelphia last Summer, that I was bound for the Springs, full of anticipated pleasure. I could not forget your warning, that if I did not overcome my mistaken pride of birth and circumstances, I should certainly become the prey of some designing fortune hunter. At the springs I had a pretty fair field to test the truth of your principles, for those I met were of all classes. To commence, then—for I was in earnest—I entered my name as Mr. Nobody-of-any-consequence, and I was allowed to pass in and out without creating the least sensation. This was rather mortifying at first, but I was far better enabled to make my observations. Among the visitors I observed one young lady who particularly interested me. She was not handsome, but I noticed those addressing her did so with the greatest deference. I inquired her name, and found, to my astonishment, she was a Miss L—— of New York, not at all famed for wealth, but exercising her good judgment in thinking for herself. Not being governed in her opinion of others by their wealth or fashion, her independence of character had given her considerable consequence. I soon obtained an introduction, and she helped to rid me of many follies. One evening, as we sat conversing together, we overheard a conversation between two young ladies, who did not perceive our vicinage. Their conversation was considerable service to me, and was to this effect:

"So, ANNA, the rich Mr. HOWARD is expected here soon. I have made up my mind to catch him, if I can."

"If he is that piece of pomposity, MARY, that I have heard him described, I wish you joy of your bargain. I do not believe that wealth ever brought the love of a noble heart, and that, in my opinion, is the only true riches—for that alone can never change. Mr. HOWARD may be a very fine young man, but I could never endure him if he is as proud as I have heard."

"I don't care a straw for his pride; he has wealth in abundance—that is all I want;" and they passed on.

For some time we remained silent. I then asked Miss L. if she did not believe in the nobility of family. She said:—"As far as my ancestry can transmit to me a name untainted by one act of dishonor, I am proud of my ancestry; but, as a true American, I bow to no nobility save that which GOD has planted in the soul. As for those who marry for aggrandizement, they rarely fail to make a wreck of happiness. I sincerely hope Mr. HOWARD will escape Miss MARY."

In a few days Miss L. returned to New York, where she shortly after married; and I now resumed my consequence as a wealthy Southerner. It was wonderful to watch the manœuvres of mothers, and, alas, of daughters also, to catch the fortune. Suffice it to say, I have determined never to marry, unless I am satisfied that affection, and not wealth, is the motive.

"I honor your resolution," said Mr. SOUTHMAYD, "And now, EUGENE, have on all your armor, for I am going to introduce you to the fascinating Miss WOODHULL."

As he spoke, he threw open the folding doors and ushered him into the rustic room. Great was IDA'S confusion at the introduction of a stranger, for she suspected he had been a listener. Mr. S., pitying her embarrassment, asked for one of his favorite airs, and IDA, soon forgetting all save the sentiment of the song, recovered her composure, quite unconscious of the sensation she was creating in the heart of young HOWARD. When she finished, the silence that followed was sweeter praise than the most studied applause. After an hour spent in agreeable conversation, IDA departed, having other engagements to fulfill.

Why is it now that IDA looks forward to her hours with the young SOUTHMAYDS with such pleasure? HOWARD had become quite an acquisition to their circle, occasionally accompanying them in some song, or taking a book with the ostensible purpose of reading, partly to watch IDA, strengthening unconsciously, his feeling of admiration for her into a deep and rooted affection.

And how fares it with poor IDA? Alas? she did not stop to analyze her feelings; conscious only of the pleasure she enjoyed in his society, she was innocently tightening the silken cord that bound her. But she was soon to awaken from her dream. One morning while IDA was awaiting the entrance of her pupils in the music room, young HOWARD entered with an open letter in his hand, and finding IDA alone, thus addressed her:

"I have just received a letter from mother requesting my return home. Allow me to thank you, Miss WOODHULL, for the many delightful hours I have spent in your society." As he spoke he kept his eye intently fixed upon her.

Poor IDA. She felt as though an arrow had entered her heart. A deadly paleness overspread her countenance, but true to her woman's nature, she endeavored to conceal her feelings; looking up with all the composure she could assume, caught the intent gaze of HOWARD, which sent the telltale blood mantling brow and neck, revealing that which she would willingly have hidden.

Why did young HOWARD'S face brighten. He felt he was beloved, and at once determined to seize the happiness presented. Taking IDA'S hand he respectfully asked permission to request it as a gift from her parents. Not until then did IDA truly realize how deep was her affection for HOWARD, but when she felt that for him she was willing to leave a mother so devotedly beloved, the feeling was too painful and she burst into tears. Her lover, fully sympathizing with her, endeavored to calm her agitation in which he was soon successful, and accompanying her home, had the satisfaction of being accepted by Mrs. WOODHULL as her future son-in-law.

Time now sped quickly on, and IDA was shortly to resign her happiness into another's keeping. Had she no doubt or fears? None. There was but one drawback to her felicity. In marrying she was depriving her mother of many luxuries to which she had been accustomed, but putting her trust in Providence that all things would be ordered aright, her bridal morn found her radiant in smiles, full of hope and trust in him for whom she was about to leave all else. After the ceremony, and as they were about to depart, Mr. HOWARD gave his wife a paper, telling her it was her wedding present. How IDA'S heart swelled with gratitude when she found it was a deed of gift, the income of which would enable her to make her beloved mother independent. Turning to her husband, she said: "How is it, dear EUGENE, you can give me this extravagant present? Mr. SOUTHMAYD said you were of an excellent family, but never conveyed the slightest idea of your being wealthy."

"You see, IDA, I had a mind to be loved for myself alone, and while I consider I have secured the highest prize I could desire, you may thank Dame Fortune for not turning the wheel around to you empty."

Now, gentle reader, shall we leave them, or take a peep behind the curtain after a lapse of five years? Here is Mr. H.'s description of his home—you shall judge for yourself. Writing to his friend he says: "I wish you could see IDA fulfilling her duties as the head of my household. She is kind and gentle, yet firm in her rule. There is not a servant on my plantation but looks upon her as almost an angel. As regards mother, she is a complete convert to wealth of affection and principle. If you would know anything of IDA as a mother, come and see her. I shall always bless the day when you made me acquainted with her."

Thus is it always! Those principles of truth and integrity which, if strictly adhered to, sometimes lead us through thorny paths, yet will ultimately bring us into green pastures, where flowers continually spring up to bless us as we pass on through life; but if neglected and lost sight of, for the sake of pomp and vanity, will as surely end in the wreck of happiness.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

TIRED MOTHERS.

A LITTLE elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers, folding yours so tight;—
You do not prize this blessing over-much,
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day,—
We are so dull and thankless; and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me,
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft and tenderly,
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night when you sit down to rest,
You miss this elbow from your tired knee;
This restless, curling head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue that chatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into their grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heart-ache then

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the foot-prints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my home once more:

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To-morrow make a kite, to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;—
My singing birdling from its nest is flown;
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

[*Mrs. Albert Smith.*

PICTURES.

IT is rare, in these days of photographs, chromos, and engravings of all kinds, to see walls on which there is not some attempt at the display of artistic taste, or lack of taste, as the case may be. In some old farm houses, we still see the extremely proper-looking young ladies, with corkscrew curls and red cheeks, labelled "Rosa," "Matilda," or "Mary Jane." Or the lachrymose lady, leaning on a tombstone overshadowed by a weeping willow. Or the soldier boy, in the glory of new regimentals, taking an affectionate adieu of his lady love. Sometimes we find paintings in water colors, crayons, or oils, done by the lady of the house, whose blue roses and scarlet violets would drive a florist crazy. Or if her tastes incline to the ROSA BONHEUR style, we see nice little animals, which are so accommodating that we can call them dogs, sheep, cats, or pigs, just as we choose.

Steel engraving from magazines look very prettily in home-made or rustic frames. One of the prettiest I ever saw was simply a gnarled and knotty branch, bent around in an oval shape, the twigs trimmed off and the bark left on and varnished. Among the great variety of beautiful chromos every one can select something with which to beautify the walls of their homes. To be sure chromos are imitation of oil painting, and while I despise shams when they take the form of cotton lace, oroide gold, and Alaska diamonds, I am heartily glad of the invention of chromos, which bring the beauty of paintings to those whose limited means would not admit of the purchase of the originals.

We often see documents in frames which would be much better put away in drawers Masonic charts, family records, diplomas and marriage certificates.

It is a downright piece of selfishness for the head of the family to hang a masonic chart on the walls. It may be a satisfaction to him to look mysteriously wise over its signs and symbols, but to his wife who is compelled to have it before her eyes most of the time it is suggestive of nothing except the nights she has sat up awaiting the return of her liege lord from the lodge, and what woman wants to be continually reminded of them?

Some people have a fancy for adorning their walls with portraits of all the Presidents and Generals. Of course it is merely a matter of taste, but I am too tired of hearing the respective merits and demerits of GRANT and GREELEY discussed, to wish to contemplate either of their faces upon *my* walls. Perhaps, if I were supposed to be capable of voting, I might think differently.

Photography can make the dear faces of friends—"wanderers world wide," or waiting for us beyond the river—smile upon us every day from our walls, and sometimes, in dark hours, comforting us like their real presence.

In selecting pictures, remember there is nothing one tires of so soon as comic pictures of any kind, while a good landscape is a joy forever. GRACE R. BARTHOLOMEW.

A WESTERN writer describes a Dolly Varden dress as an animated old-fashioned window curtain thrown over a red brick wall.

A YOUNG lady has brought a libel suit against her mother, as the only means to get a mother-in-law.

"FIGURES won't lie," is not supposed to apply to a fashionable woman's figure.

How to prevent your wife from scolding you—Don't marry.

WHAT IT IS TO BE A WIDOW.

A WRITER in the Home Journal thus lovingly rebukes the flippancy and thoughtlessness of some young women: "'I think it must be a jolly thing to be a young widow!' I heard this remark the other day in a group of laughing girls. I think I remember saying such a thing myself in my girlish times. Do you know, girls, what it is to be a widow? It is to be ten times more open to comment and criticism than any demoiselle could possibly be. It is to have men gaze as you pass, first at your black dress and then at your widow's cap, until your sensitive nerves quiver under the infliction. It is to have one illnatured person say, 'I wonder how long she will wait before she marries again?' and another answer, 'Until she gets a good chance, I suppose.' It is now and then to meet the glance of real sympathy, generally from the poorest and humblest woman that you meet, and feel your eyes fill at the token, so rare that it is, alas! unlooked for. It is to have your dear fashionable friends console you after the following fashion.—'Oh, well, it is a dreadful loss. We knew you'd feel it dear.' And, in the next breath, 'You will be sure to marry again, and your widow's cap is very becoming to you.'

"But it is more than this to be a widow. It is to miss the strong arm you have leaned upon, the true faith that you knew could never fail you, though all the world might forsake you. It is to miss the dear voice that uttered your name with a tenderness that none other could give it. It is to hear no more the well-known footsteps that you flew so gladly once to meet. To see no more the face that to your adoring eyes seemed as the angels of God. To feel no more the twining arms that folded you so lovingly, the dear eyes that, looking into your own, said plainly, whatever it might seem to others, yours was the fairest face earth held for him. It is to fight with a mighty sorrow as a man fights with the waves that overwhelm him, and to hold it at arms' length for awhile only to have—in the hours of loneliness and weakness—the torrent roll over you, while—poor storm-driven dove—you see no haven."

MENTAL POWER OF THE SEXES.

REGARDING this oft-discussed question, Professor Maudley says: "It has been affirmed by some philosophers that there is no essential difference between the mind of a woman and that of a man; and if a girl were subjected to the same education as a boy, she would resemble him in tastes, feeling, pursuits and powers. To my mind it would not be one whit more absurd to affirm that the antlers of the stag, human beard, and the cock's comb are effects of education; or that by putting a girl to the same education as a boy she could be sexually transformed into one. The physical and mental differences between the sexes intimate themselves very early in life, and declare themselves most distinctly at puberty. If the person is hermaphrodite, the mental character, like the physical, participates equally in that of both sexes. If either sex is mutilated, it approaches in character the opposite sex. While woman preserves her sex, she will necessarily be feebler than man, and, having her special bodily and mental characters, will have, to a certain extent, her own sphere of activity. When she has pretty well divested herself of her sex, she may then take his ground and do his work; but she will have lost her feminine attractions, and probably also her chief feminine functions."

WOMAN'S GROWTH.

THERE is a period in the early life of every true woman when moral and intellectual growth seems for the time to cease. The vacant heart seeks for an occupant. The intellect, having appropriated aliment requisite to growth of the uncrowned feminine nature, feels the necessity of more intimate companionship with the masculine mind to start it on its second period of development. Here, at this point, some stand for years, without making a step in advance. Others marry and astonish, in a few brief years, by their sweet temper, their new beauty, their high accomplishments, and their noble womanhood, those whose blindness led them to suppose they were among the incurably heartless and frivolous.

THIS is one of the newest descriptions of a Dolly Varden:—"The starboard sleeve bore a yellow hop-vine in full leaf, on a red ground, with numbers of gray birds, badly mutilated by the seams, flying hither and yon in wild dismay at the approach of a red and black hunter. Calvary Mission infant class was depicted on the back, the making up of the garment scattering truant scholars up the sides and on the skirt, while a country poultry fair and a group of American hunting dogs, badly demoralized by the gathers, gave the front a remarkable appearance. The left sleeve had on it the alphabet in five different languages."

A YOUNG LADY at Council-Bluffs, being informed by her "feller" that he intended to cease his attentions, cowhided him round the room, and, as he sprang through the open window, told him, with a parting lick, that that would teach him to be more careful for the future not to trifle with a gentle and loving heart.

FIRST RUFFIAN:—"Wot was I hup for, and wot 'ave I got? Well, I floor'd a woman and took her watch, and I've got two years and a flogging." Second ruffian:—"Ha! I flung a woman out o' the top floor winder; an' I've on'y got three months." First ruffian:—"Ah, but then *she was yer wife!*"

Reading for the Young.

LITTLE SORROW.

AMONG the thistles on the hill,
In tears sat Little Sorrow;
"I see a black cloud in the West,
'Twill bring a storm to-morrow.
And when it storms, where shall I be?
And what will keep the rain from me?
Woe's me!" said Little Sorrow.

"But now the air is soft and sweet,
The sunshine bright," said Pleasure,
"Here is my pipe—if you will dance,
I'll wake my merriest measure;
Or, if you choose, we'll sit beneath
The red rose tree, and twine a wreath;
Come, come with me," said Pleasure.

"O, I want neither dance nor flowers—
They're not for me," said Sorrow,
"When the black cloud is in the West,
And it will storm to-morrow!
And if it storm, what shall I do?
I have no heart to play with you—
Go! go!" said Little Sorrow.

But lo! when came the morrow's morn,
The clouds were all blown over;
The lark sprang singing from his nest
Among the dewy clover;
And Pleasure called, "Come out and dance
To-day you mourn no evil chance;
The clouds have all blown over!"

"And if they have, alas! alas!
Poor comfort that!" said Sorrow;
"For if to-day we miss the storm,
'Twill surely come to-morrow—
And be the fiercer for delay!
I am too sore at heart to play;
Woe's me!" said Little Sorrow.

[*Marian Douglass, in Our Young Folks.*

HOW TOM HARTLEY GOT HIS WISH.

BY LAURA SOUTHGATE.

EVERYBODY in the town of S—— seemed to be astir. All the boys in the town were, I'm sure. For several days, large printed bills, with pictures of lions and tigers, had covered the fences here and there, all around; and these were to tell that a grand circus was coming. Beside the wild animals, which were in great cages, there were three elephants; then there were ponies, with monkeys to ride them, and trained horses, and the funniest looking fellow of a clown. Altogether, there was a great deal to see, and it's no wonder the boys were half crazy over it; I'm sure I should have been myself.

Well, very soon the music was heard, and how delightfully it sounded that bright, sunshiny morning! "There! there! they're coming," cried ever so many of the boys at once, and in a moment they saw the cloud of dust way down the road.

"I wonder if the lions ever get out?" said little BOB EMMETT, as they all stood watching.

"I guess we'd all run if they should," said DICK EATON.

"Pooh! run! I wouldn't," said TOM HARTLEY. "I'd just like to see them running round loose—would'nt it be jolly!"

"I guess you'd be scared if the elephant should step on you," said BOB.

"Scared! now what do you think I'd do? I'd just push his foot away, and I'd give him a great kick; and I guess he wouldn't step on me again."

Now, TOM always talked in this grand way, and the boys thought he must be very brave. It's true one time he fluttered a red shirt among the geese, and when the old gander flew at him TOM ran screeching like a loon. Then another time he roared lustily because he thought a cow chased him.

Well, pretty soon the circus came up, with the elephants, and the ponies, and the horses, and the great cages; but the best of all, was the great gilded car, drawn by eight elegant horses. It certainly was the most splendid carriage that ever was seen—all gold and crimson—the boys thought that none but kings ever had such magnificent carriages to ride in.

Pretty soon the circus company came to the great tent which had been put up for them, and the elephants, and ponies, and car, and everything else went in, and then no one could see anything more but by paying twenty-five cents and going to the performance. But all the boys had saved their money, and the next day they all went.

There they were, I don't know how many of them, and they managed to get up on a platform, and all the people of the town were sitting round on seats, one above another.

"Oh, see! see! they are going to begin," said BILL MYERS, as some men dressed in velvet and covered with spangles, came from behind a curtain. Then the ponies came out with monkeys riding them. And the monkeys were dressed in funny dresses, and the funny things they did were more than I can tell. The clown was there, too, and his clothes were striped red and white and blue, and he had great patches of paint on his face. The drollest antics he cut up that were ever thought of. The boys shouted and roared with laughter, and everybody else did, too.

Pretty soon the elephants did some very wonderful things, and then, at last, out came the trained horses, and then the clown was funnier than ever.

One of the horses was named "Dan," and he could jump over high bars and walk on his hind legs, and I don't know what all else. Then there was "Beauty," and he could waltz, and when the clown turned his back a moment, "Beauty" would pull his cap off; and then the clown would scold him, and "Beauty" would get down on his knees to beg pardon, and then, pretty soon, he would lie down and pretend he was dead.

Then next came "Hector;" he was a great tall horse, and he could jump very high, and snatch down a flag in his mouth.

Well, all this time the boys upon the platform had been screaming and making a great noise. They called out to the clown, "Here, Mister, give us a ride," and all sorts of saucy things they had to say.

Pretty soon a monkey was brought and put on "Hector's" back. "Oh! don't I wish *I* could ride him," said TOM HARTLEY.

"Wouldn't you be scared?" said JACK WILSON.

"Scared pooh! I shouldn't be scared if he jumped as high as the top of the tent. The higher he jumped the better I'd like it."

Just at that minute "Hector" kicked up his hind legs and threw the monkey across the tent. But the monkey picked himself up and ran after "Hector" and caught him by the tail. Then he commenced striking him with a stick. It didn't hurt the horse at all, but he pretended that it did, and so he ran around the ring as fast as he could go.

But it happened he stopped just under the platform where the boys were, and as the clown came up, BOB EATON threw a piece of melon rind at his head, and JACK WILSON reached down with a long stick he had, and poked the cap off his head. Then the boys all shouted and stamped their feet, and screamed out all manner of rude things again.

The clown looked very angry; he picked up his cap, but no sooner had he put it on his head again, than TOM HARTLEY reached down with *his* stick to poke it off. But TOM'S stick was not long enough, and in reaching down, over TOM went. He fell to the ground and hurt himself a good deal, but he hadn't time to think of that, for quick as a wink, the clown picked him up and put him on "Hector's" back.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" roared TOM, as the clown cracked his whip, and "Hector" commenced running round the ring at an awful gallop. TOM thought he should die; he tried to hold on, but he screamed so loud "Hector" was frightened, and ran a great deal faster than ever he did with the monkey. The clown put up the bars, and "Hector" gave a great jump and went over them. It almost took the breath out of TOM. I really think then the clown might have taken him off. But he didn't; he clapped his hands and "Hector" understood what he was to do; so he kicked up his hind legs, and TOM went—not exactly sky high, but over the horse's head and almost across the tent.

Of course it hurt TOM a great deal more than it ever did the monkey, for the monkey was such a little fellow, and then he always knew when "Hector" was going to throw him, and could give a jump. But there lay poor TOM on the ground, screaming louder than ever he did in his life before.

Then the clown took up a long iron rod that had a hook at the end of it, and he went up to TOM. "Oh, see," cried the boys, "he's going to lick him."

The clown came up to where TOM lay sprawling on the ground, and he stooped down and looked at him, as though he saw some very curious thing that he never had seen before. He looked in such a funny way, that it made everybody in the circus laugh. Then the clown put the hook right through the waistband of TOM'S trowsers and held him up.

All the people shouted and laughed again, for TOM looked just like a crab stuck on the end of a poker. And so the clown carried him over, and lifted him up to the platform.

Poor TOM! For my own part, I felt very sorry for him; but after that, he never was heard to say that he should like to ride on a circus horse, and he never again was known to teaze the clown.

The Puzzler.

HIDDEN MOUNTAINS.—No. 1.

1. HOME at last.
2. I will happen in, Estello.
3. Andrew hit Eli.
4. I agree not to tell.
5. Let Nature's voice be heard.
6. My task is now done. P. T.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 5.

THE $\frac{C\ C}{S\ I}$ B.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—August 17.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 6.—Apothecaries weight. Mrs. A. D. Lee sends us the only correct answer.

DECAPITATION No. 1.—Splash.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA No. 2.—Maine-Mist (*Cosmanthus*).

ANAGRAM No. 3.—

See the transparent waters of the rippling brooks,
How they search the hidden places of the secret nooks;
Perhaps to find some unfound pebble
Yet beyond the reach of their untiring trace.

SQUARE-WORD ENIGMA No. 1.—

R O S E
O R E H
S E B A
E H A L

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Indian Peace Conference a Failure.

A DISPATCH has been received from a special correspondent writing from Cheyenne and the Arapahoe Agency, under date of August 9, says the proceedings of the so-called peace council with the Kiowas and other hostile Indians thus far appear to be a failure. The Kiowas are evidently disposed to make this pretense of friendship in order to secure the release of their chiefs. Santanta and Big Tree, who are now confined in the Texas Penitentiary.

Lone Wolf, the principal Chief of the Kiowas, made a speech in reply to Col. McIntosh, who had urged upon the Indians the absolute necessity, if they desired to free their chiefs, of living at peace with the whites, saying that he was ready to do all that was asked of him, but he must first have the soldiers removed, and until this was done the Kiowas would make no change in their way of living. He concluded as follows:

"I have listened to what the council has told me, and I believe the talk is straight, and the peace captains who have talked to me can, perhaps, make things satisfactory in Washington. When I was a boy, our country extended from the Rio Grande to the Missouri, and I want this limit restored. What more can I say? I have already told you that all my young men are ready to travel on the white man's path, but I want a good country that all can live in; and now nothing remains to be said."

Moral Legislation.

THE Prairie Farmer says:—The last Legislature of Illinois exhibited commendatory zeal in the line of moral legislation. It gave us the best liquor law the State has ever had. It legislated rigorously for the suppression of gambling houses, and it went for those who had a penchant for betting on elections in the following wholesome manner:—"Whoever bets or wagers any money, property, or other valuable thing, upon the result of an election which may be held under the constitution or laws of this State; or bets or wagers money, property or other valuable thing upon the number of votes which may be given to any person at an election, or upon who will receive the greatest number of votes at an election, or agrees to pay any other person money, property or other valuable thing, in the event that any person shall or shall not be elected, or shall receive a greater number of votes than others, upon conviction thereof he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court." Now if these enactments remain a "dead letter" in the statute books, it will be the fault of the people. The law-makers have done their duty.

New York State Republican Nominations.

THE Republicans, August 21, held a State Convention at Utica, and nominated for Governor, Gen. John A. Dix; for Lieut.-Gov., Gen. John C. Robinson; for Congressman at large, Lyman Tremain; for Canal Commissioner, Reuben W. Stroud; for State Prison Inspector, Ezra Graves; Electors at large, Frederick Douglass, Emil Sauer, Stewart L. Woodford; for District Electors: 1st Dist., Geo. W. Curtis; 2d, S. B. Chittenden; 3d, H. B. Claflin; 4th, Matthew J. Perry; 5th, Wm. E. Dodge; 6th, Wm. Laimbeer; 7th, Frederick Kuhne; 8th, James W. Farr; 9th, Joel W. Mason; 10th, Salem H. Wales; 11th, David E. Smith; 12th, Sloddard Hammond; 13th, John C. Newkirk; 14th, Elisha M. Bingham; 15th, Minard Harden; 16th, Thomas Coleman; 17th, Isaac Mott; 18th, Henry R. James; 19th, Stephen Sanford; 20th, Boliver Radiker; 21st, Henry Spicer; 22d, Samuel Campbell; 23d, John F. Lyon; 24th, John H. Camp; 25th, Kidder M. Scott; 26th, Andrew D. White; 27th, Barney R. Johnson; 28th, Martin Butts; 29th, Geo. H. Sickles; 30th, Moses C. Richardson; 31st, Pascal P. Pratt; 32d, Nelson Norton.

Africa—Livingstone.

DR. LIVINGSTONE has been found and relieved by an American journalist, as all the world knows ere this. This is, of itself, an important event, but we are inclined to think that the outgrowth of this illustration of American enterprise will be increased attention to the vast resources of the African continent, and the occupation of this new field by civilization. The mystery which has enveloped the central regions of that continent are likely to be revealed speedily, if not by Dr. LIVINGSTONE, by younger men who will emulate him in his pursuit of knowledge and adventure. The vast accumulated wealth of Europe will find, sooner or later, fields for investment here. LIVINGSTONE'S urgent recommendations that colonies of Christians settle on the East coast of Africa, are quite likely to be acted upon, and we may not unreasonably expect to see the tide of European emigration flowing in that direction at no very remote day.

The Labor Reformers at Philadelphia.

A NATIONAL Labor Reform Convention was held at Philadelphia, Aug. 22, at which resolutions were passed expressing regret and disapprobation that their Candidates for President and Vice-President, had withdrawn from the canvass, and the suspicion that they had been influenced in their action by the mercenaries of Grant and Greeley. The Convention also resolved that under no circumstances would it support either Grant or Greeley. A committee of thirty was appointed to confer with the Louisville Convention as to the best means of carrying on the campaign against Grant and Greeley, and urge the nomination by that Convention, of Charles O'Conor for President and Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, for Vice-President of the United States.

The Unjust Judge.

JUDGE GEORGE G. BARNARD of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York City, has for some time been on trial before the High Court of Impeachment, in answer to charges made against him. There were, we believe, thirty-eight specific charges. It is unnecessary to state them. It is sufficient that the people of the State of New York, through their representatives, have removed this unjust Judge from his high and sacred office, and have disqualified him from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in the State. The vote to remove was unanimous; the vote to disqualify was opposed by but two negatives. Thus has, finally, retributive justice asserted itself to punish and disgrace a man who used judicial power corruptly. It is well.

Disturbances in Ireland.

THERE has been, the past week, the wildest rioting in and near Belfast, Ireland, mobs destroying property to the amount of near $250,000. There is also great excitement in other quarters, and apprehensions of further outbreaks. Troops have been concentrated in the neighborhood. Lives have been lost, and for nine days the authorities seemed powerless to suppress the turbulence. It is the old story of faction against faction; of religious intolerance possessing the ignorant and bigoted, and, to some extent, of restiveness under the control of an obnoxious government.

Michigan Democratic Nominations.

THE Democrats and Liberal Republicans nominated the following State Ticket at Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 22: Governor, Austin Blair; Lieutenant-Governor, John C. Blanchard; Secretary of State, Geo. H. House; Treasurer, Joseph A. Holter; Auditor, Gen. Nell O'Hearon; Land Commissioner, Geo. H. Murdock; Attorney-General, Gen. Matthew H. Maynard; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Willard Stearns.

Tea Flowing Through the Suez Canal.

THE English Board of Trade have published statistics which show the rapidly increasing use made of the Suez Canal by ships engaged in the tea trade. In July, 1870, there were 711,000 pounds of tea passed through the canal; in July, 1871, there were 4,010,000 lbs.; in July, 1872, there passed 22,912,000 lbs. All of which proves that this route is rapidly being adopted, instead of that round Cape Horn.

Arkansas State Republican Convention.

AT Little Rock, August 22, the following State ticket was nominated by the Republicans:—Governor, Elisha Baxter; Lieutenant-Governor, V. V. Smith; Treasurer, H. Page; Auditor, Stephen Wheeler; Attorney-General, L. D. W. Youley; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. C. Corbin, colored; Supreme Judge, E. J. Searle; Congressman at Large, John M. Bradley.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE intense hot weather continued on the 13th....The coming dramatic season promises to be quite brilliant....More ships with yellow fever have arrived....Eighteen cases of sunstroke were reported on the 18th ...One Spencer Pettis, a notorious bank robber, has been arrested....The wife of two husbands, one Ann Sulomon, committed suicide on the 18th ..Duke Saxe of Brazil, arrived on the 20th ...On the 19th the mercury reached 93° in the shade. There were 14 sunstrokes....Small-pox is on the increase in Jersey City ..The Turners of New York have held their festival in Jones' Woods. ....Judge Barnard has been found guilty of most of the charges brought against him, has been removed by a unanimous vote, and is forever disqualified from holding office... The Aldermen have refused to allow music in Central Park on Sunday.. A wigwam for mass meetings is to be erected in Union Square ..The tower of the Brooklyn bridge will be 270 feet high....Certificates have been issued for the tunnel and suspension bridge across Harlem River. The Duke of Saxe and Prince Philippe remain but 25 days in this country. They will visit the President, and then go to Niagara and San Francisco .. A line of ocean steamers is to be established between this city and Bordeaux....The Methodists of Brooklyn are holding their camp meetings at Glen Cove....The Times has given 600 colored children a picnic. .. Dr. Howard, of Cadiz prison fame has arrived, and reports that he was shamefully treated....The royal prince of Brazil has been to Long Branch to visit the President.. .It is said Connolly is not a fugitive, and will testify against Tweed at Albany, in September ..An attempt is being made to widen Fifth Avenue. ...Gov. Hoffman has appointed a commission to examine the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum. ....Erie stock has been going down amid much excitement.

Home News.

THE Quartermaster-General has issued proposals for 350,000 headstones for soldiers' graves ....The President declined the invitation to Chattanoga....The steamer Colorado, from San Francisco to Japan, took out $1,613,000 gold on the 17th ..Brigham Young is making a tour through the north of Utah....The Crispin strike in Lynn has ended....The diamond excitement in California is dying out ..On the 18th the Third National Bank in Baltimore was robbed of several hundred thousand dollars....The Liberals are thinking of Charles Francis Adams for Governor of Massachusetts ..The Texas cattle fever has appeared in Morgan Co., Ill. The Chicago wheat corner collapsed on the 20th, with a decline of 49 cents to the bushel in 24 hours....The tearing up of the Memphis and Little Rock Railway has been discontinued .. A Musical Convention has been in session in Oswego, N. Y. ..Fred. Douglas has taken the stump in Maine .. The loss by the Chicago wheat corner is estimated at $2,000,000....A number of State Conventions in the interest of the "Straight-out Democrats," have been held.. Among the liberal speakers stumping Maine are Trumbull, Banks, Farnsworth, Tilton and Maj. Haggerty....The peace council with the Kiowa Indians is said to have been a failure....There is a deficit of $210,000 in the Boston Jubilee.... The armed negroes at Collinsville, Tenn., have been disarmed ..Six hundred Crispins have been on a strike in Cincinnati ..New York State and New England have suffered from numerous severe thunder storms....Mr. Jacob, the Independent Democrat, has been elected Gov. of West Virginia ...Chief Justice Church and Gov. Hoffman decline to run as Democratic candidates for the Governorship of New-York.

Crimes.

HENRY WADE killed a man named John Shelby in Stewart Co., Tenn., on the 10th, when the people lynched him .... Two men named Clark and Manly, were killed in Philadelphia on the 18th by a party of roughs....Ann McElheney of Boston, shot his wife on the 17th, and attempted to kill himself....A massacre of several people is reported from Bradley's Landing on the Mississippi. They belonged to the tug Helen Brooks .. Two women named Wilson and Thompson, committed suicide in Virginia City on the 9th....Four young men escaped from the Chicago County jail on the 19th....The Postmaster of Rice Hill, Reynolds Co., Mo., was assassinated on the 17th ..Lyon Burger of Samsonville, N. Y., killed his father-in-law on the 20th....The house of Joh F. Angell, of Providence, R. I., was entered by negro burglars on the 18th and Mr. Angell's daughters were beaten and shot....Rev. G. M. Lerks of Centreville, Iowa, committed suicide on the 19th.. A family of five persons has been murdered near Bolton, Kansas. They were on their way from Minnesota to Nebraska .. James Daniels of Boston, aged 27, committed suicide in New Orleans on the 23d....The citizens of Santa Cruz are organizing a vigilance committee to pursue highwaymen.

Accidents, Disasters, Etc.

JOHN CORLING was killed at Henrysville, Pa., by the cars, on the 16th ...Mrs. Whelville was drowned in Providence, on the 20th, while bathing....G. Fuller, Jr., was drowned at North Brighton, Mass., on the 19th.

Fires.

SHOE stores in Boston, on the 17th: loss, $40,000....Phœnix flour mills in Rochester, N. Y., on the 17th; loss, $30,000....Colored Baptist meeting house at Apponang, R. I.....On Russia wharf, in Boston, on the 21st; loss, 10,000....The Clinton flouring mill at Rochester, N. Y., on the 23d; loss, $75,000. Sash and door factory at Davenport, Iowa, on the 22d; loss, $20,000.

Obituaries.

COL. RICHARD RUST of Vt., on the 15th..... Col. E. B. Harvey, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 20th.. Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Bond, of the M. E. Church, South, in Hartford Co., Md., on the 19th. ....Capt. H. K. Davenport, at Carlsbad, France, Aug. 8th.....Thomas J. Spar, member of Congress from the Second District of Georgia ... Lewis Johnson, a banker of Washington, D. C. ....James C. Walker, reading clerk of the House of Representatives.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE supplementary arguments at Geneva have been published....Rioting continued in Belfast on the 18th, and troops were being sent forward....Minister Schenck has gone to Havre ...Telegrams are now received in South Australia nine days from London The cold in New Zealand is intense....A Winter campaign against the Cuban insurgents is thought necessary....Gen. Rochu says the Mexican Revolution has ended... The English cricketers have arrived at Quebec....A brother of Dr. Livingstone, living in Listowell, Ontario, has received a letter from him....Stanley has left a banquet at Brighton, England, in disgust, because some people doubted if he had ever seen Dr. Livingstone ...On the 19th four persons were killed at Belfast, and the city was to be put under martial law Both England and America have taken steps to suppress the slave trade on the east coast of Africa....Spain fears fresh outbreaks by the partisans of Queen Isabella....M. Dumaresq has arrived in Geneva, to print the Tribunal of Arbitration....It is said the Pope is going to Brussels The Canadian Government has issued a proclamation against Cuban enlistments....The final decision of the Geneva Court is expected in a few days ...The American and British Consuls at Havana are hunting up testimony in the Alabama claims....The riots in Belfast continued on the 20th. The city was in the hands of the military. Several shops had been sacked. Bread riots have broken out in Dublin .. The riots in Belfast continued on the 21st. School houses were destroyed, business was suspended, and many people were shot and wounded... The French band has reached home and played before President Thiers....It is said the Emperor of Germany will decide that the San Juan boundary line shall run through the Canal de Haro, thus sustaining the United States ...The Board of Arbitration has adjourned for a few days to attend a musical festival... An outbreak is feared at Drogheda, Ireland....The property destroyed in Belfast amounts to £250,000 ...French merchants desire favorable action on the postal convention with the United States . The Shenandoah is at Havre... In Spain 350 radicals are candidates for the Cortes ...A large number of diamonds continue to be found at Cape Town. The Grand Duke Alexis has arrived there. The health of our squadron in Japan is good? ...The struggle in Cuba is said to be nearing its end ....Edelstunes & Co. of London, East India and China merchants, have failed for £2,000,000....Coal is being imported to England from Belgium... The Prince of Wales has visited President Thiers. . A Statistical Congress is in session at St. Petersburgh.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

A Small Payment Down and the balance in easy monthly payments, and the total amount only $50, are the terms of the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine, in every respect the best and most perfect machine in use. No man has any excuse for not presenting to his wife, mother or sister, one of these superior machines. The price is low, and he can have his own time to pay for it. When one considers the low price at which it is sold, and the fact that it has demonstrated its superiority over all the other machines by surpassing them in elegant work, and above all the terms on which it is sold, the wonder is that there is not a Wilson Sewing Machine in every home in the State. Salesroom at 707 Broadway New York, and in all other cities in the U. S. The Company want agents in country towns.

The Horse and His Rider.—It was a happy day for Horse and his rider when the MUSTANG LINIMENT was introduced as a cure for the external diseases and injuries of both. In the stable, the barn and the household this wonderful emollient is equally useful. If a horse is spavined, or foundered, or harness-galled, or afflicted with any other of the many superficial ills that equine flesh is heir to, the Liniment effects a speedy cure.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. ROBERT CHALMERS, Detroit, Mich., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine constantly since 1861, doing her family sewing for nine persons, and general dress-making, without any repairs or breaking a needle. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Watch No. 3,111,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Geo. Channing, Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me twenty-four months; its total variation from mean time being less than two seconds per month. O. B. ABBOTT, Coal Dealer, *Oriskany Falls, Oneida Co., N. Y.*

Advice. Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 26, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,003,000	Meal, bbls	2,360		
Oats, "	555,800	Flour, "	48,380		
Wheat, "	276,000	Eggs, "	4,570		
Rye, "	23,700	Cotton, bales	2,310		
Barley, "	2,500	Hops, "	52		
Malt, "	44,000	Wool "	2,138		
Seed, "		Butter, pkgs	10,000		
Beans, "	430	Cheese "	70,450		
Meal, bags	200	Lard, "	600		
Peanuts "	2,080	Dried fruits, pkgs	735		
Pork, bbls	540	Cut Meats "	620		

Butter.—Receipts have been moderate for several days, and the demand has again used up everything clean that possessed table merit. The weather has turned favorable for transportation, and it is likely that supplies will increase from this time forward, as a large quantity of Western is known to have been held back while the weather was so detrimental. As before, a few hundred packages of low grades, rather above grease, can be placed where the buyer rules the bargain. In the steady competition to obtain the price of fine lots here and to arrive, prices for choice State and Western have worked up a cent or two; but this improvement does not represent what is understood as a commercial advance, as it is occasioned by the absence of stock for a day or two that always finds sale no matter what features attend the market. Pails are coming direct from Ohio. It is to be hoped that this method of packing can be made to pay. The old-fashioned favor with which pails are regarded by many would really help off a line of choice Western butter packed that way, when firkins are deemed too bulky. At all events, Western dairymen might as well have the benefit of what extra price can be realized on account of style of package, for many occasions can be pointed to where the dodge of putting Western in our near by pails has been resorted to in order to satisfy the whim of certain buyers.

The quotations are:—State pails, choice, 28@30c., other, 22@26c.; State selections, 27@29c.; good to prime lickins, 24@26c.; do. half tubs, 24@26c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 20@21c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.

Beans and Peas.—Some Eastern demand has been noticed for medium. The stocks of this description are moderate, and holders think they will be able to maintain current prices. Marrowfats are very dull. The W. I. markets are pretty well stocked, and but little shipping trade is expected. Prices are weak. Canada peas have been sold in bond at 90c. We quote Mediums, prime $3@3.10 per bushel; good do., $2.60@2.75; fair do., $2.30@2.50; common do., prime marrowfats, $3@3.10; good do., $2.90@3.05; common and fair do., $2.20@2.50.

Broom Corn.—Trade is small as we are close upon the new crop. The nominal prices are 3@5c. for red; 5@6c. for green; and 7@8c. for hurl.

Cheese.—For the first day or two in the week the arrivals were so small that the market was almost at a stand for want of stock. Shippers were on the market, their orders from the other side giving them increased margins. This was entirely unexpected, as the feeling was in view of the unprecedented shipments to the other side that the market there would be fully stocked for a time. Receivers steadily advanced prices with the supplies placed on arrival. At the close we are beginning to have something like the receipts early in the month, the totals for Saturday marking 32,000 boxes. Still this amount is entirely worked up; 11c. have been paid for fancy factories. The turn of the market creates some speculative feeling in the interior, and large purchases have been made there. We quote State factory fine at 13½@14c.; good do. 13@13¾c.; common do. 12c.; State dairy, 12½@13c.; for prime, fair do., 11½@12¼c.; Ohio factory, prime, 12½@13c.; good, 11½@12c.

Cotton.—There is considerable inquiry and with moderate stocks, prices are ⅜c. higher.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17¾	17¾	17¾
Good Ordinary	19¾	19¾	20⅛	2 ⅛
Low Middling	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛

For forward delivery the market is weak. Latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 20¾c. for Sept.; 19¾c. for Oct.; 18¾c. for Nov.

Dried Fruits.—Trade in full parcels still in abeyance. A few small lots are selling. Blackberries have been received sparingly and the price has advanced to 11c. New peeled peaches are offering at 11@15c. for good, with one or two inferior lots on the market at 12c. New Southern apples are held at 5@7c. without trade, and sliced at 9@10c. Old unpeeled peaches are held firmly. We quote quarters at 5@5½c., and 6@6½c. for halves. New cherries bring 21@22c., in a small way. New plums, 13@15c. State apples, quarters, 1871 crop, 8½@9½c.

Eggs.—The arrivals have averaged about 800 lots daily. This supply has been insufficient, and prices have advanced to 25c. for Western. The markets at other points are relatively higher, and this has turned stock from this market. We quote Western at 25c.; State and Penn., 25@26c.; Jersey, 26c.

Flour.—Concessions have been made to the extent of 50@75c. per barrel, but this fails to induce trade of consequence. Exporters orders, as a rule, name very much lower prices than those current. With the increasing receipts of new, holders are anxious to realize.

Superfine State	$5 50	@	6 15
Common extra do	6 60	@	6 65
Good to choice do	6 70	@	6 80
Fancy do	6 85	@	7 60
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 50	@	6 15
Extra do	6 50	@	6 75
Choice extra do	6 80	@	7 75
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	6 85	@	7 10
Trade brands do	7 15	@	8 75
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 65	@	8 75
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 00	@	9 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 10	@	9 25
Good to choice do	9 30	@	10 25
Extra Southern	7 00	@	9 25
Good to choice do	9 30	@	12 25
Rye, common to fine	4 25	@	5 10
Corn meal, Western	3 25	@	3 35

Fresh Fruits.—The various distributing points of the city have been daily crowded with fruit, peaches predominating. Prices are and have been very irregular, and anything quoted at our outside figure had to be choice in size and quality. Medium sized peaches, but good, are selling to-day in lots at 10@20c. per basket. Crates are about done with. Sellers can now pack for their own shipping orders. Some extra fruit sold early in the week at $2.25@2.50 per basket; but with so large a stock in, it is now difficult to obtain above $1 50 for fine Del. Crawfords or Mixons. New Jersey stock has a wide range, and is likely to until Delaware falls off in supply. We quote peaches, Del., fancy, per basket, 90@$1.50; common to good, 40@70c.; New Jersey, 25c.@$1. Apples are pressing less heavily upon the market and are better; the various pippins sell at $1.75@2.25, when choice; common river and sweet, 75c.@$1 25. Plums are abundant, and preservers bought them early in the week by the 100 bbls. at $3 per bbl. To-day they are quoted higher, with improved condition. The range is $1.50@5.50 including gages, Damsons and other. Grapes are in regular supply, and sell well for so early a season: Del., per lb., 10@11c.; Concords, 6@8c. Ives, 6@8c.; Hartfords, 4@6c. Whortleberries, per bush., $2.50@3. Melons are in demand; a large daily sale to restaurants uses up a portion of the stock that used to depend upon ordinary retail trade. Pears are receiving some attention, with very good qualities of Bartletts offering; Bartletts quoted at $8@10 for choice, and $5@6 for rough; other pears range at $2@6 per bbl. Peanuts bring $1.90@2.25 for Virginia; $2@2.10 for Wilmington do.; common Wilmington, $1.10.

Grain.—In wheat the break of the "corner" at Chicago created an unsettled and depressed feeling here early in the week. Prices declined fully 10c. per bushel. At current prices there is a moderate trade for export, but holders are disposed to meet the market promptly as the increasing receipts by rail indicate that some considerable portion of the stock held at Chicago is being hurried forward in this market. We quote No. 2 in store, $1.49@1.53; No. 1 do. $1.51@1.57; Western, $1.49@1.63; amber do., $1.63@1.65; white do., $1.57@1.85. Rye is inquired for at 73c. for prime Western. Oats are lower with increasing arrivals. Sales at 41½@43½c. for Western; 35@37c. for new do.; 45@50c. for Ohio; 46c. for old mixed State; 51c. for old white State. Barley malt quoted at 25@35c. Corn is lower under large arrivals, but closed steadily with a brisk export inquiry. We quote at 59@61½c. for steamer lots, Western mixed; 61½@62c. for sailing vessels do.; 62@63c. for yellow.

Hay and Straw.—The arrivals of new are larger, and prices are lower. Hay, old shipping, $1.10; retailing do., $1.30@1.45; new shipping do., $1@1.05; new retail do., $1.30@1.65; Clover, 80@85c.; Straw, long rye, $1@1.05; short rye do., 75@85c.; oat do., 70@80c.; oat new do., 60@65c.

Hops.—Trade is small. One or two bales new have arrived from Madison Co., and sold at 15c. Holders here claim to be in a position to sustain present prices on the old crop. The reports from the new crop are that the quality will be good with growers stating that the yield will be light, comparatively.

New Yorks, growth 1871, 20@58; Eastern do., 25@35c.; Western do., 22@30c.; Yearlings do., '70, 10@30c.; Olds do., '69, 10@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 60@65c.

Provisions.—There has been a steady advance in pork with a fair business. Sales for August $14.25; for September $14.20, sellers option, and $14.50 buyers' option. Old mess has sold quite freely at $13.50. Prime mess, nominal at $12@12.50. Extra prime $11. Beef has sold sparingly at old quotations per bbl. and tes., and old Texas bbls., have been closed out at $6. New beef hams begin to come forward, selling at $3 per bbl. Bacon is in large demand for Winter months at 7¾c. for long and short clear together. Spot is scarce and firm at 8¼@8½c. for long clear; 8¾@8¼c. for short do. Cut meats are dull; trade has slackened up greatly and prices are too high for dealers to stock up to any extent at this advanced season. City smoked hams, 14@15c. Pickled hams, 12½@13½c. Smoked shoulders 8½c. Lard is very firm at 9½c. Spot or September new lard, 9c. City lard has sold largely at 8¾c. for August and 9c. for September. Tallow quiet at. 8¼@8¾c. for country, and 9¾c. for City. Stearine, 10¾@10½c. for tes.

Poultry and Game.—The arrivals are lighter and prices are held a little higher. We quote Turkeys, N. J., 21c. ₱ lb; Western, do., 20c. ₱ lb; Spring chickens, Western, 40@50c. ₱ pair; N. J., do., 12c. ₱ lb; Fowls, N. J., 16@18c. ₱ lb; Western do., 15@17c. ₱ lb; Roosters, 9@10c. ₱ lb; Ducks, N. J., $1@1.25 per pair; young do., 75c.@1 per pair; Western do., 75c.@$1 per pair; Geese, N. J., young, $2.50@2.75 per pair; Western do., $1@2 per pair. Dressed at 22@24c. for prime chickens; 18@20c. for prime fowls; 22@23c. for prime turkeys.

Seeds.—Grass are selling in a small way at 9¾c. for Ohio clover; 10@10¾c. for Indiana and Michigan do.; 10¾c. for State. Timothy at $3.25@3.50.

Tobacco.—Shippers operate with confidence and have purchased large lines of all descriptions at full prices. Virginia, common to good lugs, 7¾@8¾c.; low to medium leaf, 9@10¾c.; good to fine, 11@15c.; dark wrappers, 12@15c.; bright, 20@40c.; smokers, 12@17c.

New crop Kentucky.	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	8¾@ 9 c.	9 @ 9¾c.
Common to medium leaf	9¾@10	9¾@10¾
Good do	10¾@11	11 @12¾
Fine do	11¾@12½	13 @14
Selections	13 @14	15 @16
New crop Seedleaf.		
Connecticut and Mass. fillers		14 @16
seconds		26 @35
New York State running lots		10 @13½
Pennsylvania do medium		12 @14
fair		15 @17
fine		18 @22
Ohio, running lots		10½@15
Wisconsin and Western		8¾@10

Vegetables.—Potatoes are lower under increasing arrivals. Sweet potatoes at $5@6.50 per bbl., Del., and $5@6 for Virginia.

Early Rose, bbl., $2@2.25; Jackson White, $1.50@1.87½. Tomatoes, 37@62c. Squash, per bbl., 75c.@$1, white and yellow. Cucumbers, ₱ bbl., 25c.@$1. Turnips, ₱ bbl., $1.50@2. Large Dutch cabbages, $10@12. Green corn, ₱ 100, 75c.@$1.25. Marrow squash, ₱ bbl., 75c.@$1. Onions, ₱ bbl., $2.75@3.

Whisky—Is dull and weak at 92½@93c. for Western.

Wool.—Trade has fallen off, the slow sales for manufactured goods being the reason. We quote fleeces at 55@58c. for New York and Mich.; 54@62c. for Ohio; 55@58c. for Indiana and Wisconsin; 50@56c. for Illinois; 40@47c. for Texas fine; 30@35c. for do., coarse. Pulled, 55@65c. for extra.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., August 24, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending August 24, was brisk, with an advance in prices over sales of last week.

The delivery of farm dairies amounted to 1,025 boxes, and sales were made at 10@12c., the bulk going at 11@11½c.

Factories were largely represented, the offerings amounting to over 12,000 boxes, from 8,000 to 10,000 having been sold.

We give the leading transactions as follows:

Mohawk Valley	12	Flat Creek	12⅝
Lasserville	12	Herkimer	12½
Ludue	12⅜	Newport	13
Ladueville	13	Newport Hill	12⅜
Danube Cold Spring	12⅜	J. D. Ives	13
Charleston Union	12⅜	Zoller	12⅜
Baker	12⅜	Keys	12⅜
Avery & Ives	13¼	Johnston Cross Roads	12
Billinger	12⅝	Manheim	13
Brocketts' Bridge	13	Manheim Center	12⅜
Buell	13	Manheim Turnpike	13
Caryl	12	Mohawk	12⅜
Cayadutta	12½	Mother Creek	12⅜
Cook & Ives	13¼	Nichols	12⅜
Dairy Hill	12⅜	Palmo's Hollow	12⅜
Dairy Valley	11⅜	Palatine Union	13
Dunkle	13	Root	13
Empire	12⅜	Russell	12⅜
Fatonville	13	Reyder	12⅜
North Fairfield	13⅜	Smith Creek	13
Old Fairfield	13⅜	Snell's Bush	13
Fairfield Association	13	Schuyler	12⅜
Fords Bush	12⅜	Stone Arabia	13
Getumn	12⅜	St. Johnsville	12
Herkimer Co. Central	13	Stratford & Salisbury	13½
Herkimer Co. Union	12	Top Notch	13
Hill	12⅜	Warren	12⅜
Franklin	12	Vanhornsville	12⅜

The weather has been intensely hot and sultry, with frequent showers, making it difficult to secure the oat harvest. The afterfeed in meadows is very luxuriant, and we are likely to have a good yield of milk during the coming autumn.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1872.

No very important changes have occurred during the week. The run of cattle was the largest ever known, but a great many of them were poor, being largely made up of Texans. The weather was hot for most of the time, so that butchers were compelled to use ice freely. At best considerable meat was spoiled. Fruits continue very plenty and cheap, but with all these there is an unusual call for beef at this season of the year. Sheep and lambs are rather improved. Hogs did better up to yesterday when there was ½c. decline. Just now there is a favorable turn in the weather and the prospects are more cheering.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	9,767	18	2,934	28,177	36,270
" last week	8,533	112	3,187	25,115	33,368
Average last year	7,187	88	2,501	25,132	26,177

With the largest supply ever known, it is a matter of surprise that cattle keep so nearly at the old prices. In fact, prime beeves are doing rather better, several lots selling at 13c. This is because there were so few fat cattle. Texans could only be sold by reducing the prices to 7@8c. for the bulk. Even then it was almost impossible to induce butchers to take the green lots, such as cost about $32 per head in Chicago, or less than was paid for them in Kansas. In contrast with these lonmature cattle of 4½ cwt., were some Texans fed two winters in the States, 7 cwt., and fat, which were sold at 10½c., or about the price of ordinary natives. The trade was very slow during the entire week, all save the best stock declining about ½c. ₱ lb, and many cattle were left over each night. Perhaps there is a little firmness at close though a drove of 121 very good 8 cwt. Ky., cattle was sold at 12½@13c., with two cars, Ill., 6¾ cwt., are 11½c. The Texan cattle trade is largely overdone. It is possible that well fed native cattle will be so scarce that our butchers will be compelled to take the "long horns." If so, they will do it under protest, for Texans never will be favorites.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ lb	13 @ 13½	13 @ 13½
Good to prime	12 @ 12¾	12 @ 12¾
Medium	10½ @ 11½	11½ @ 12
Poorest grade	7 @ 9½	7 @ 10
Average sales	11¾ @ —	11¾ @ 12

Milch Cows.—These are doing better, being helped in two ways, viz., a lighter supply and quite an advance in milk, owing to its souring so much in transit to the city. Both milkmen and private persons who keep one or two cows are now in the market to buy, while dealers are anxious to secure lots and take them out among the Long Island farmers and milkmen, to sell again. Light as are our receipts, a portion of these were in transit from the West to farmers along the Harlem Railroad. Prices range from $30@45 for poor; $50@70 for medium, and $70@75 for good milkers.

Veal Calves.—All kinds sell quicker and for more money. The glut, with very low rates one week ago, caused farmers and country dealers to hold up, so that just now there is something of a scarcity. Very few grass calves are received. They sell at 3@5c. per lb., or $4@6 each. Thin milk veals are worth 7@8c.; fair to good, 9@9½c., with small sales of extras at 10c. A large lot of Bucks County, Pa., calves, 135 lbs. sold at 9½c. as they run.

Sheep and Lambs.—The demand is better, and lambs especially have advanced. They are worth 7c@8c. for common to scarcely medium; 8½@9c. for fair to good, and 9¾@9¾c. for prime. A few choice 66 lb. Delaware County, N. Y., lambs sold at 10c. Sheep are worth 4c. for bucks; 5@6c. for thin to medium sheep, and 6¾@6¾c. for good to prime. The average of 9,305 head sheep and lambs was $5.44 per head.

Hogs.—These close dull, city dressed declining to 6¾@6¾c., only pigs selling at 6¾c. Several cars of live have been sold at 5½@5¾c., but 5¾c. is a full price for the best at close.

LATEST.—Monday, August 26, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 154 cars at Communipaw, 98 at 100th St., and 28 at Weehawken, making 4,500 for the present market. There is no change in the prices of fat cattle, save that some extras reached 14c. Thin go off slowly, Texans at 8@9c.; nothing very poor offering. Everything is selling.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 15 car loads at Communipaw, 8 at 48th St., and 5 at 40th St., making 5,750 on sale. Sheep are doing very well, quite a good many fat C., of 95 lbs. selling at 7c., or ½c. better than on Saturday. Lambs go at 9@10c. for fair to prime.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 46 car loads at Communipaw and 33 at 40th St., making 8,500. None were offered alive. Dressed sold at 6¾@6¾c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

WESTERN NEW YORK FAIR, 1872.

AT ROCHESTER, SEPT. 24, 25, 26, 27.

THE PEOPLE'S OWN FAIR.

COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD.

Premium List will be Ready August 15.

☞ For copies or information in regard to the Fair, address

JOHN R. GARRETSEE, Sec'y,
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Railway Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width, with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., AND PAUL S. FORBES OF NEW YORK; BENJ. E. BATES OF BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS OF PHILADELPHIA, AND G. M. PULLMAN OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 32,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both terminal with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings, to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 14 Wall Street, New York.

TEACHERS DESIRING SCHOOLS CAN have *Mutual Plan* for reporting vacancies, by addressing (with stamp) "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," 737 Broadway, N. Y.

GUARANTEED BONDS,

Payable in New York City, for sale at prices that will pay over 12 per cent. on the amount invested.

THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers, 14 Pine St., N. Y.

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THE

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OF HARTFORD, CONN.

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Issues policies of Life Insurance on all the ordinary plans at lower rates than other mutual companies and pays annual dividends increasing yearly. The plan called

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lately introduced by this Company, is superior to any short term Endowment or *Tontine* plan, as it fixes a large surrender value for the policy at the end of any of its current years.

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This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern, and is being built by the same men, viz., Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, John M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago and Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Geo. Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (sixty pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level, much shorter, and can be run more quickly and with greater safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

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The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

MARK TWAIN has gone to Europe again.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is at Newport.

JOAQUIN MILLER is in Newburyport, Mass.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT LINCOLN are in Paris.

LEE'S monument in Richmond is nearly completed.

MME. ROSA will sing in St. Petersburg in the Winter.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON is at Lake Winnepiseogee.

STORY and Powers have left Rome and gone to England.

STANLEY is called "the man who discovered the discoverer."

ONE of John B. Gough's new lectures is called "Late in the Season."

OUR SOCIETY denies that Ida Greeley, daughter of Horace, is engaged.

MRS. CHARLES, (Schonberg-Cotta Family) will have a new story this fall.

HON. R. A. DANA, Jr., has written a letter "on the political situation."

MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH is spending the Summer at Stamford, Conn.

THE ex-Emperor of the French has given his portrait to Judge Dowling of New York.

THE Scotch granite monument to Jonathan Edwards has arrived in Stockbridge, Mass.

W. C. BRYANT has been elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Belles-Lettres.

THE inhabitants of Chiselhurst erected an equestrian statue of Napoleon III. on Aug. 15.

BRADFORD, the American artist, has been commissioned by the Queen to paint her a picture.

JAMES BROOKS saw Uncle Tom's Cabin played on the borders of Asia, in the Slavonic language.

THE most expensive part of the Standish monument in Duxbury, Mass., will be finished this year.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING presided at the lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. Bellows, in London, on John Howard.

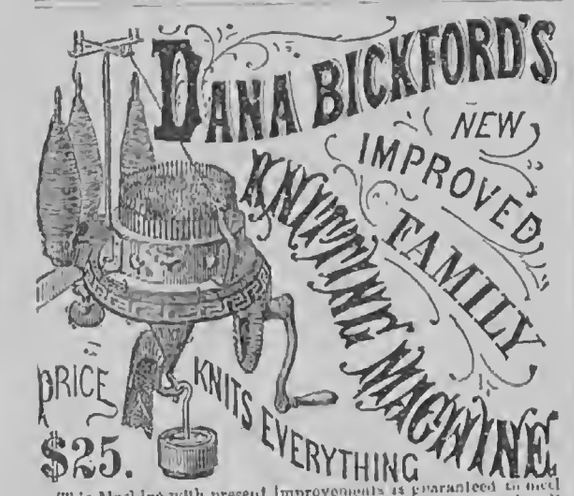
IT is denied from Washington that there are any scandals to publish about Gen. Banks or Gen. Kilpatrick.

PRINCE BISMARCK celebrated his silver wedding on the 28th of July. He received 192 dispatches of congratulation.

IT appears the Hon. Ben Wade had no invitation to the Santo Domingo dinner from which Mr. Douglass was "excluded."

Implements, Machinery, &c.

DANA BICKFORD'S NEW IMPROVED FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.



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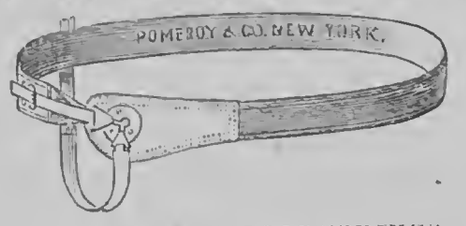

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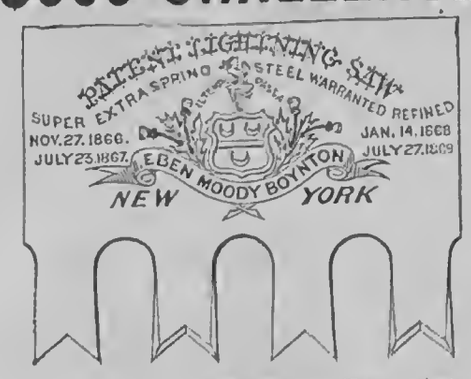

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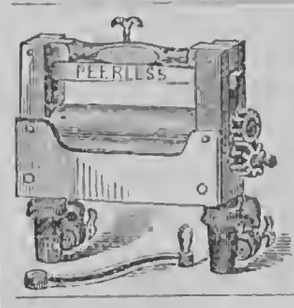

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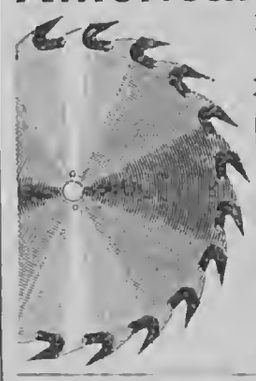

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The competition is coextensive with the United States and Provinces, and the citizens of the several States and the Dominion are cordially invited to compete for our prizes. There is no Entry Fee charged. For Premium Lists, and other information, apply to either of the undersigned, at Harrisburg, until August 20th, after which date headquarters will be at Erie.

JACOB R. EBY, President.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.
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Harrisburg, Pa., June 1, 1872.

Northern Ohio Fair.

THE

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Northern Ohio Fair Association,

WILL BE HELD

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NEWS CONDENSER.

— Philadelphia has 4,000 carpet looms.

— Nebraska has 1,200 miles of railroad.

— Maryland suffers from a severe drouth.

— China coal fields cover 400,000 square miles.

— Bethlehem, N. H., has 500 Summer boarders.

— The new town hall at Saratoga costs $200,000.

— Cincinnati has four judges who are bachelors.

— Prairie chicken hunting is now the rage in Iowa.

— Fall River has 30 mills, and employs 15,000 hands.

— An eagle at Wabash, Ind., has captured sixty pigs.

— Omaha has a Grand Central Hotel, costing $300,000.

— McVicker's new theatre in Chicago cost $175,000.

— A California beet sugar ranch has been sold for $80.000.

— The weather is so warm in Rome all have left who can.

— On the 18th, more than 30,000 people were at Long Branch.

— Six of the Baptist churches in Philadelphia have no pastors.

— Baltimore proposes artesian wells to supply its water works.

— Santiago is to have a grand exhibition of arts and industry.

— New Haven fishermen are now catching Spanish mackerel.

— The tobacco crop of Connecticut amounts to $5,000,000 this year.

— A farmer in Burlington, Iowa, has 100 acres of blackberry bushes.

— Richfield Springs is the gayest of all New York watering places.

— There are said to be 428,850 more males than females in this country.

— The whortleberry crop in Massachusetts and New Hampshire is very large.

New Publications.

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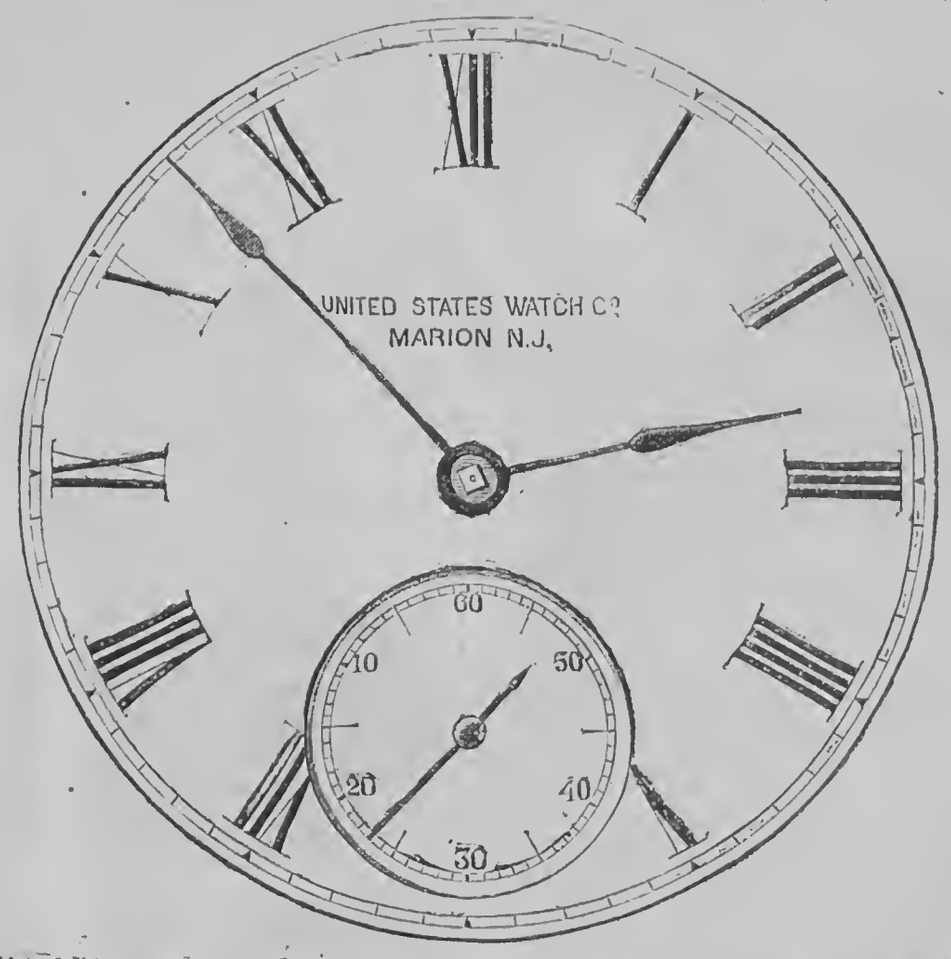

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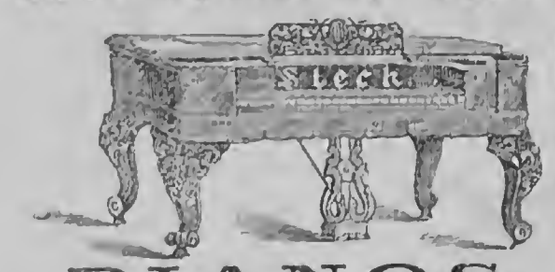

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"EAGAN'S COMPOSITION."

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Used in laying streets, roadways, sidewalks, in lining cellars, cisterns, vats, and in the manufacture of sewers and sewer-pipe, water-pipe, drain-pipe, gas-pipe, roofing and architectural ornaments.

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Eagan's Improved Macadam pavement for streets is destined to take the place of all other forms of pavement, for the reasons, viz:

It is cheaper, more durable, more easily and perfectly repaired. Is impervious to water, and no atmospheric change will affect it.

It is free from mud and dust, and is noiseless.

It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

DURABILITY.

The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

SIDEWALKS.

Eagan's Composition is peculiarly adapted for sidewalks and lawn walks, private roadways, gutters, etc. It can be made into blocks and laid in squares or diamond form, or made one continuous sheet, covering arched work more perfectly than the largest flagstone, and at one-fourth the expense.

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ROOFING,

Made of this composition, is far superior to the common felt roofs that are made of gravel, felt, coal-tar and pitch. The latter is liable to run in warm climates and to crack in cold. By the peculiar chemical combinations in this composition both of these objections are obviated, and a roof produced equal to slate, at a cost of about one-third as much per square.

CELLAR BOTTOMS AND SIDES,

Lined with this composition, from one to two inches thick, keep perfectly dry and warm in winter and cool in summer, and are rat and vermin proof.

FLOORS.

Floors made of it may be painted any color; and are as pleasant to tread upon as if made of wood.

CISTERNS AND VATS.

Eagan's Composition is impervious to water and insoluble in acids, making it just the thing for lining vats in breweries and manufactories of most kinds. It is equally well adapted for cisterns, much better than the best hydraulic cements, and not subject to decay from any cause.

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Piping made of Eagan's Composition has been in use for five years in San Francisco, Cal., where it was first invented. It has given entire satisfaction, almost entirely superseding all other kinds of piping for sewers or drains. It is easily and cheaply made, and has the advantage of being made at any place without a great outlay of money for machinery, tools, buildings or materials.

Pipes can be made of any required size, are cheaper, and will sustain a greater external or internal pressure than any other kind of cement pipe.

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As a cement it is acknowledged, by scientific men who have examined it, to be the strongest known. A wall built of brick or stone, and this cement used as a mortar, would be perfectly solid as if made of a solid rock.

SEA WALLS.

Sea walls can be built with this material in combination with broken rock, more rapidly and cheaper than in any other way.

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First premiums have been awarded to Eagan's Composition from the following Fairs:

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St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, at St. Louis, 1869.
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It has been exhibited at no other Fairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

OFFICE OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., 28th March, 1871.

This specimen of Pacific Concrete, (Eagan's Patent,) was taken from the Union Street Railroad of St. Louis, Mo., where it has been in use since December, 1869. Since that date the teams of the railroad have passed over that portion of the track where the concrete is used, 300 *times each day*, while that same portion of the track is constantly used by other teams and vehicles of the city. This pavement has received no repairs whatever, and shows but little wear after constant use for sixteen months (now 22 months). In summer it is free from dust, and in winter brings with it no inconvenience from snow and ice. The Macadamizing at either end of this block of concrete is renewed three times each year, is soft and wet when much water is used, and in all probability will require such renewing for several years to come before the concrete needs repairing. The block of Pacific Concrete in the track of the Union Railroad has given entire satisfaction. WM. STORK, Sup't.

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RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS. ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 10.
WHOLE NO. 1180.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPT. 7, 1872.

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Floricultural.

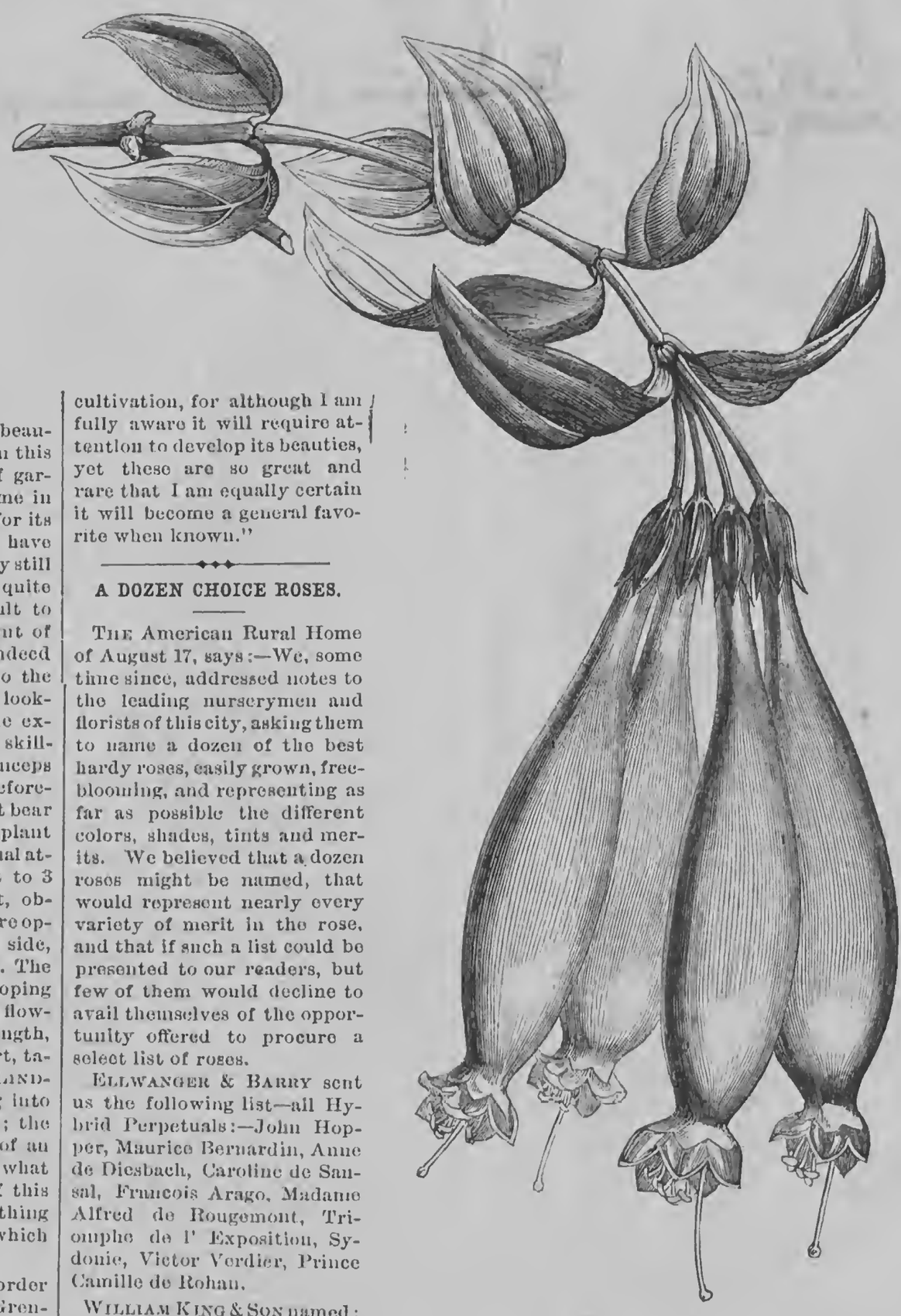
LISIANTHUS PRINCEPS.

EXPERTO CREDE, in Cottage Gardener, thus apostrophizes this flowering plant: "Rejoice, my brother gardeners, and all amateur lovers and growers of plants, for this gem is likely soon to be seen in our collections. The late Dr. LINDLEY was so enraptured with it, that in describing it he said, "This must be one of the noblest plants in existence. Its long flowers are rich scarlet, melting into yellow at either end, with an emerald green 5-lobed limb; they hang in clusters of four from the ends of the drooping twigs, covered with firm deep green opposite leaves. According to Mr. LINDEN, it naturally forms a tufted shrub 2 to 3 feet high, growing at the entrance of the table land of Pamplona at the height of 10,000 or 11,000 feet above the sea.

"Many years ago I was shown specimens of this plant, and, oh! how I watched, and waited, and longed to see it in our gardens! But my hopes were doomed to disappointment, and I much question if there have been any plants in Europe for these twenty years. I attended the sale at Mr. Stevens's rooms, hoping to be able to secure a little seed early, but as the whole was disposed of in one lot, I was doomed to disappointment, still I had the satisfaction of again seeing flowers of this beautiful plant, thus proving it to be the true species.

"I have long known and grown the beautiful Lisianthus Russellianus, but even this species is unknown to the majority of gardeners and amateurs with whom I come in contact; theirs, however, is the loss, for its large, clear blue, tulip-shaped flowers have few equals, and I think I may safely say still few superiors; and although I am quite ready to admit it is somewhat difficult to manage, yet it fully repays any amount of labor and trouble bestowed upon it; indeed we owe the loss of many fine plants to the fact that plants which require little looking after have crept into favor to the exclusion of those which really require skillful treatment. Now, although L. princeps belongs to the same genus as the beforementioned L. Russellianus, it does not bear the slightest resemblance to it. The plant is perennial, of shrubby habit, and usual attains a height of about 2 or from that to 3 feet. The leaves are somewhat short, oblong-lanceolate, and acuminate; they are opposite, and deep green on the upper side, whilst below they are somewhat paler. The blooms are produced in terminal drooping racemes three or four together. The flowers are tubular, from 5 to 6 inches in length, about an inch broad at the largest part, tapering at each end; the color, as Dr. LINDLEY has stated, is rich scarlet, melting into golden yellow, both at base and apex; the calyx is about half an inch deep, and of an intensely vivid green. Just imagine what the effect of a well-grown specimen of this plant would be; I cannot imagine anything that I know in the vegetable kingdom which would be more enchanting.

"Lisianthus princeps belongs to the order *Gentianaceæ*, and is a native of New Grenada, where it grows at some 10-11,000 feet above the level of the sea, and consequently in a somewhat cool atmosphere; therefore it must not under cultivation be subjected to excessive heat, but a sheltered and cool place in an intermediate house will be found to suit it well. The soil should be composed of loam, peat, and sand in about equal parts, and the pots must be well drained. These plants in general do not like large shifts, but rather prefer repotting three or four times in the course of the season. During the early part of summer water abundantly, but as Autumn approaches gradually withhold the supply, whilst during the winter months it must be administered very sparingly; at the same time care and discretion must be exercised to prevent the plant suffering and becoming unsightly. The growth commences as soon as the flowers fall, and during the early part of the growing season water should be given freely. I hope soon to see this plant again in cultivation, for although I am fully aware it will require attention to develop its beauties, yet these are so great and rare that I am equally certain it will become a general favorite when known."



LISIANTHUS PRINCEPS.

A DOZEN CHOICE ROSES.

THE American Rural Home of August 17, says:—We, some time since, addressed notes to the leading nurserymen and florists of this city, asking them to name a dozen of the best hardy roses, easily grown, free-blooming, and representing as far as possible the different colors, shades, tints and merits. We believed that a dozen roses might be named, that would represent nearly every variety of merit in the rose, and that if such a list could be presented to our readers, but few of them would decline to avail themselves of the opportunity offered to procure a select list of roses.

ELLWANGER & BARRY sent us the following list—all Hybrid Perpetuals:—John Hopper, Maurice Bernardin, Anne de Diesbach, Caroline de Sansal, Francois Arago, Madame Alfred de Rougemont, Triomphe de l' Exposition, Sydonie, Victor Verdier, Prince Camille de Rohan.

WILLIAM KING & SON named: Anne de Diesbach, Caroline de Sansal, General Jacqueminot, General Washington, John Hopper, Madame Victor Verdier, Madame Alfred de Rougemont, Maurice Bernardin, Prince Camille de Rohan, Sydonie, Victor Verdier, and Triomphe de l' Exposition—all Hybrid Perpetuals.

WILLIAM S. LITTLE named:—Baltimore Belle, Queen of the Prairies, Mad. Plantier, Persian Yellow, Princess Adelaide, Salet, Perpetual White, La Reine, Belle Normande, General Washington, Mad. Alfred de Rougemont, and Sovenir de Count Cavour.

H. E. HOOKER & BRO., named the following seventeen, unable to condense any further:—Madam Plantier, Persian Yellow, Salet, Perpetual White, Madam Alboni, Baronne Prevost, Caroline de Sansal, Emperor Napoleon, Gen. Jacqueminot, Gen. Washington, John Hopper, Jules Margottin, La Reine, Mad. Boutin, Mad. Victor Verdie, Pius IX., and Sydonie.

FAIRCHILD & ROCKFELLOW named:—Baltimore Belle, Queen of the Prairies, Mad. Plantier, Princess Adelaide, Perpetual White, Baronne Prevost, Caroline de Sansal, Dr. Arnal, Gen. Jacqueminot, Gen. Washington, La Reine, and Lord Raglan.

FROST & CO., present; Anne de Diesbach, Baronne Prevost, Caroline de Sansal, Chas. Lefebvre, Duc de Rohan, General Washington, John Hopper, La Reine, Madame Victor Verdier, Pierre Notting, Rosine Margottin, and Triomphe de l' Exposition.

WENTZ and FISHER present; Baronne Prevost, Caroline de Sansal, Victor Verdier, Duchesse de Sutherland, Deull de Prince Albert, Gen. Jacqueminot, Gen. Washington, La Reine, Leonide Leroy, Panache d'Orleans, Portland Blanche, and Viridiscens.

Here we have seven lists by as many nurserymen of long experience, naming in all forty-one varieties. Let us examine them carefully, and see how much accord we can find among them.

Gen. Washington has the suffrages of all	7
Caroline de Sansal	6
La Reine	5
John Hopper	4
Victor Verdier	4
Gen. Jacqueminot	4
Baronne Prevost	4
Anne de Diesbach	3
Madame Alfred de Rougemont	3
Triomphe de l' Exposition	3
Sydonie	3
Madame Victor Verdier	3
Madame Plantier	3
Perpetual White	3
	14

Here we have fourteen, two more than our dozen, which three or more agree to include in the best dozen. Of those receiving three votes we have three white ones—Madame Alfred de Rougemont, Madame Plantier and Perpetual White—the first a Hybrid perpetual, the second a Hybrid China, blooming but once in the season, and the third a Perpetual Moss. Perhaps we had better drop the second. Madame Victor Verdier being of a rose color, and somewhat resembling Victor Verdier of the same color, and class, we may drop that, and then our list of a dozen would stand: Gen. Washington, Caroline de Sansal, La Reine, John Hopper, Victor Verdier, Gen. Jacqueminot, Baronne Prevost, Anne de Diesbach, Madame Alfred de Rougemont, Triomphe de l' Exposition, Sydonie, Perpetual White.

We will give brief description of these dozen, premising that authorities differ in the names which they apply to various tints and shades.

General Washington. Brilliant, rosy carmine, approaching to scarlet; very large and fine form; free bloomer.

Caroline de Sansal. Clear, delicate flesh color, becoming blush; large and full.

La Reine. Brilliant, glossy rose color; very large; cupped and beautiful.

John Hopper. Deep rose, with crimson center; very large and fine form.

Victor Verdier. Clear rose, globular, fine form, and free bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. Rich fiery crimson; abundant bloomer. One of the best for bouquets, but casts its petals too soon for a garden bloomer.

Baronne Prevost. Deep rose, very large and fine; free bloomer; vigorous grower.

Anna de Diesbach. Bright rosy carmine; beautiful form; very large and double.

Madame Alfred de Rougemont. Pure white; large and very double; profuse bloomer.

Triomphe de l' Exposition. Rich deep red, shaded with crimson; flowers in large clusters.

Sydonic. Light pink; very large and full; fine in Autumn.

Perpetual White. Pure white; blooms in clusters.

All but the last of these are Hybrid Perpetuals, a class blooming at intervals, from June to November. The last is a Perpetual Moss, a class that is also hardy, blooming at intervals through the season. Those who wish to add to this list another Perpetual Moss, will find Salet a good one. Those who wish *climbers* will find Baltimore Belle and Queen of the prairies, the best of the class. And those wishing a yellow rose will find Persian Yellow the best of that class.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Amaranths in Texas.—I want to tell you about an Amaranth I raised this year, and see if you think, like me, that it is pretty good "for high." It was eight feet and a few inches high; the main spike was over thirty inches long, and yielded nearly a pint of seed. Besides this, there was a lateral at every leaf, each bearing a spike, the longest of which was sixteen inches, and the shortest six inches—in all nineteen side branches, the seed of which would have measured as much as the main spike. I don't know the variety; it is probably a *Celosia*. I obtained the seed from a Chickasaw Indian.—DICK HORSON, *Sherman, Texas.*

WE think if any one beats this Amaranth they will have to go further South than Texas.

Leaf for Name.—I have a plant that came from seed this year, and has grown about two feet high. The seed looked like Hollyhock; so did the first leaves resemble those of that plant; but this appears to be a shrub—not herbaceous. The inclosed leaf is a specimen of its foliage. Can you name it?—A READER.

IT is probably a species of Mallows, really related to the Rose of Sharon, but we cannot give the name without seeing a flower as well as leaf. Send us both when the plant blooms.

Balsams.—C. J. S., Fowler, N. Y. The flower you sent us is a single balsam, and not camellia flowered.

Pomological.

JONATHAN APPLE IN THE SOUTH.

DR. SWASEY, in Rural Southland, says:—"The Jonathan Apple is a marked illustration of the general distrust with which all Northern emanations are received, however much their intrinsic excellence may entitle them to our esteem. We have been practically acquainted with this variety for a quarter of a century in the South, and have studied its character closely as developed in other sections, and have yet to see or hear the first objection made to it as a Fall and early Winter fruit. So far as a large and long experience goes, we believe it succeeds just as well in the South as it does in the West, and better than it does in New-York, where it originated. Of course it ripens earlier here—in September, or about the time of the Roxbury Russet, Hubbardson, Nonsuch, and Taunton; and, like the first two, requires good soil and culture to bring out all its good qualities. One chief reason of its unpopularity, no doubt, is that in the nursery the tree is a miserable grower; but in the orchard it makes a fine tree, and bears large crops of sound, handsome, long keeping (after gathering) fruit, which for quality is excelled by no other variety with which we are acquainted."

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Packing Choice Pears.—The *Gardener's Monthly* gives this advice in the packing of choice pears for transportation:—A pear should be put in clean paper and then laid in dry moss. An inch at least of thickness of moss should be between each pear, and after the pears are all in, then the box filled tightly with moss. If one decays then the moisture is quietly absorbed by the dry moss, and the others are not affected. Besides, the moss gives an elasticity—breaks the shock of the blows of the baggage smashers, who seldom deliver a box without first 'knocking the spots' out of it."

Col. Cheeney Strawberry.—We notice Mr. PURDY commends this highly, saying—"A more valuable variety we have never yet known, judging by two years' experience." Is it as good as the Colfax commended by the same gentlemen—which was good for nothing?

Field Crops.

TOBACCO VS. THE FARM.

ALTHOUGH the experiment proves that wheat does well when it follows tobacco, yet the latter is, unquestionably, a violent exhauster. The reasons for wheat succeeding well after it are patent. The land is generally well manured for the tobacco, and shows the effect the second year. The ground is well prepared by plow and hoe for the tobacco, and all land well broken shows the effect of thorough preparation.

Again, the grass and weeds are kept down until it is too late for them to attain much growth, and the broad-leaved and low plants shade the ground. The suckers, which grow up after the main plant is cut, afford considerable manure as a green crop, since they are plowed under, generally, when they are in a green, fresh state. But it is doubted whether any well-informed person would contend that the little that is taken up from the air by these suckers, and returned to the soil, will equal or bear even a respectable ratio to the entire mass of nutriment which the crowded main plants have extracted from that soil.

Let it be noted that only a very small extent of land can be well cultivated in tobacco—since not more than from eight to fifteen thousand hills, say from two to three acres, can be attended to by one laborer, when the other common crops are carried on. Hence, in ordinary tobacco farms, very limited territory can be put in wheat after tobacco.

But the main effect of "the weed" on the farm is not to be sought in its influence on the spot that produces it. It is a real despot among the several crops, whenever it is made and sold with success. It is of so precarious a nature in several respects, and is so liable to various injuries at the several stages from kindling the fire at the plant-bed to the final delivery in market, that it is the virtual master of the planter and plantation. In consequence it interferes seriously with the interests of the farm in every other branch. In the Winter, when others are cleaning up and making compost or Winter-plowing, it must be watched, fired, stripped, taken down, hung up, and is sure to be hurt somehow in the great majority of cases where the attention and handling are not skillful and indefatigable.

After Christmas the new crop enters the lists—beds to be burned and sown—and as soon as the plants are up they must be watched and nursed till large enough to be transplanted. Then, if it rains, there is a rush, and if it doesn't, there is the trouble of watering and planting. It clashes with the oats and the corn and the wheat and the cotton. It engages the laborers in the season of Summer and Fall plowing, as it needs to be "suckered" and "primed" and "topped" and kept free of worms, and all cut before the frost.

Thus the great crops of grass and weeds that ought to be plowed down are suffered to dry up and and spirit the substance of the fields away—the fences and stock go from bad to worse—the labor, always tedious and particular, often needs to be hasty and afflictingly irregular, while the exacting product keeps up its perennial demands upon body and mind, lapping the old crop over the new so that there is no absolute freedom to its raisers at any season. Few who cultivate it do so from choice. They do so because they esteem it the best means of making money. A. W. M.

Greensboro, N. C.

DON'T SOW CHESS THIS FALL.

I CLAIM that chess was, in its original state, nothing more nor less than an annual grass, growing from seed every season; but by coming in contact with wheat or rye, this grass has been fertilized by the grain and produced the well-known grain called chess. I am inclined to believe that the grass that first produced chess, is not a native of this Continent, from the fact that I have seen chess sown by itself, both on wet and dry ground, but am yet to see the first patch of ground produce a crop of chess without the aid of wheat or rye. It has been tried faithfully in this country and failed every time. Furthermore, I tried sowing wheat, both on wet and dry ground, three years in succession, and never raised a grain of chess on any of my experimental grounds, but at the same time had chess in my general crop, grown alongside of my experimental grounds.

I experimented with rye in Connecticut, before coming to this State, and never raised a grain of chess on my experimental grounds. I have tried five years of my life to raise chess without planting the seed of chess, and have never been able to produce one grain of chess yet, any more than I could grow a crop of corn without planting corn. My advice to farmers is, clean the chess entirely out of your wheat before sowing, and sow on clean land, and raise more and better grain per acre, and of such a quality that you may realize the full value of your crop when put in market. Thousands of bushels of wheat are sold annually at very low prices, carried away from where it is grown, cleaned from chess, the wheat ground into flour, shipped back, sold to the producer to make his bread, and claimed to be made of superior wheat, and the chess is sold to distillers to be distilled, and the producer reaps no benefit whatever from his labor and capital invested.—

Onarga, Ill. I. F. C.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Preparation of Beet Leaves for Fodder.—MEHAY maintains the entire success of his method of so preparing the leaves of the beet as to render them capable of preservation for several months as fodder, and at the same time greatly improving their qualities as food for cattle. The method consists simply in placing them in baskets and immersing them in a tank containing diluted hydrochloric acid of 4 of Beaume. The result of this is to greatly condense the volume of the leaves, and to render it necessary to add more fresh ones to fill up the basket, which has to be again immersed, and finally allowed to drain off. The leaves may then be placed in beds, in dry earth, and kept until needed for use. According to a report of a committee who examined the results of this process, domestic animals become exceedingly fond of the leaves thus prepared; and, indeed, milch cows fed with them are said to give a large increase of milk, with a decided improvement in the quality of the butter. The tendency to diarrhea in cattle produced by the fresh beet leaves seems not to be developed by this prepared fodder, and for this and many other reasons it is strongl yrecommended to agriculturists.

Potato, Corn and Oat Experience Wanted.—W. H. asks the experience of our readers with the Peerless potato, Chester Co. Mammoth corn, add White Norway oats.

The Swine-Herd.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

White Hogs in the South.—B. Y. ROOTS, Perry Co., Ill., writes the Prairie Farmer:—Five years ago I sent to my son in Arkansas, eleven very fine Chester white shoats. For about two years they did well, but subsequently they did poorly, and although receiving good care they have nearly run out. I visited the State last Summer. I conversed with stock raisers of that State, Tennessee, and all of the Gulf States. Without a single exception, all agreed that in those latitudes, white hogs did not do well; that black hogs did much better. My attention having been thus turned to the inquiry, I have called to mind, as far as possible, the incidents of my own experience, running thirty years, of hog raising here in latitude 38°. I have also conversed with others of large experience here, and I am confident that any good variety of black hogs is better here than any variety of white hogs.

White and Yellow Corn for Chickens.—I remember there was a discussion last Spring in RURAL NEW-YORKER as to whether pigs knew any difference between white and yellow corn. I cannot say as to pigs, but I know that we used to have a Bantam chick that knew the difference very well. We used often to mix white and yellow corn in our hands and call her to eat. She would pick out every white kernel and throw them away and then eat the yellow. —MRS. A. A. OVITT.

Scurvy Pig.—A correspondent has a scurvy pig, four months old. The hair "stands on end." Although it has been washed repeatedly, in four or five days after washing, it is as scurfy and black as ever. Asks RURAL readers to give a remedy. We have known swine cured of scurf by giving them plenty of dry dust to wallow in and feeding them a little sulphur and ashes in their feed once or twice a week.

The Herdsman.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Stock and Shade.—E. L. LAWRENCE, Champaign, Ill., writes the Prairie Farmer as follows on this subject, with which we should like to know if our readers agree: "Having for many years pastured where there was good shade, and for the past two seasons, where there was none, and observed closely the habits of cattle and horses, with regard to feeding, I have become satisfied that stock of any kind (except perhaps hogs) will thrive and do best where there is no shade at all, from the fact that without shade stock will feed several hours in the day that otherwise would be spent in the shade fighting flies. Let any one in doubt on this subject, put horses and colts in pasture and allow them to run in and out the stable as they choose. It will be found that they will quit their shelter scarcely at all between seven in the morning and five in the evening, and will grow poor on good pasture at this season of the year. On the other hand, if allowed no shade or shelter at all, they will thrive nearly as well in July and August as in May or October. The same will be found to apply to horned cattle and sheep, though perhaps the difference will not be so great."

Sores on Cows' Feet.—I wish to inquire what the matter is with our cow. She has a sore come on the top of her foot and partly between the claws, about as large as a cent; another on the under and back part of the foot similar to the one on top. The sores are dry and cracked open; foot swelled some above the claws and joint. I should not think much about it, but there are two other cases like it near here, and one has a sore on each of her feet; her legs are swelled to her knees; she cannot stand, and her owners have given up milking her.

THESE sores are usually an indication of foul blood, and any remedy for them must include a treatment of the whole system to purify the blood and put the animal in healthy condition. For local treatment use a common sense application of cleansing the sores with emollient washes and healing oils or ointments.

Cattle Sales in Ohio.—The August monthly cattle sales at London, Madison Co., O., were held on the 15th inst., and were attended by a large crowd of stock buyers, stock sellers and spectators. The country had experienced a vast change since the last sales. An abundance of rain had brought on excellent pasture, while the prospects for a corn crop were better than ever known before. About 600 head of cattle of various ages changed hands. One bunch brought over six cents per pound, but four and a half cents was the prevailing price for good feeding cattle.

Lame Cows.—About the first of June one of my cows was found to be lame in one fore foot, and shortly became lame in all her feet, one after another. She has fallen off in flesh and the flow of milk has lessened very much. She walks as if foundered. I now have five affected in the same manner as the one I have described, and I can find no cause for it. Can you enlighten me on it and suggest a remedy? I have given them copperas, sulphur and saltpetre.—LYMAN SHUMWAY, *Ashtabula Co., O.*

Sheep Husbandry.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Dressing Mutton in Texas.—A Texas correspondent of the Mobile Register tells how he dresses sheep for mutton:—"Hang the sheep by the heels and cut his throat thoroughly—wind-pipe, swallow, jugular vein and all. He will die very quick. So soon as life is extinct, or motion ceases, remove entrails with a sharp knife, opening completely from tail to tongue. This job I generally get through with in just about half a minute. I am satisfied that the peculiar flavor of badly handled mutton, said to come from the wool, is due to the entrails lying too long in the animal. I pay no particular attention to the wool other than is demanded by neatness. On the plan above named I frequently kill muttons four miles from home, tie them to my saddle, take them home, and even allow to remain over night, without skinning, and no woolish flavor results. My mutton is proverbial for its delicacy and sweetness, and now you have exactly how I manage it.

Dairy Husbandry.

THE MILK OF WHEY-FED COWS.

I HAVE seen, I think, several times, in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, your opinion in regard to feeding whey to dairy cows, and have noticed that you disapprove its use in that way; but, so far as I remember, you spoke of the sour whey from factories only, and did not give your opinion in regard to feeding whey to cows when it is fed sweet, or nearly so, as it can be when the cheese is manufactured on the farm. How would you regard the following method, which I have tried, and like:—Have the milk barn provided with troughs made after the usual manner among dairymen, and when the whey is drawn from the vat, have it taken directly to the stable and put into the troughs, without going into any sour resorvoir at all. Of course it will not have time to sour but little before the cows, on being put up to be milked, will drink it, and will have nothing to help the fermentation, as it does when run off into a whey trough or vat which always has more or less very sour whey in it. Your views on this, given in the RURAL, will greatly oblige at least one who has a very high regard for the same, who believes in "high feeding," and who thinks that whey, unless it has a bad effect on the quality of the milk, can be the most efficiently disposed of in the way described. —B. B. W., *Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*

WE cannot approve of feeding cows whey in the way proposed, though we have no doubt the quantity of milk may be increased by such feeding, and especially so when pasturage is short and grass begins to deteriorate in nutrition. During hot weather, the milk of cows fed upon whey is inferior in flavor and quality, and not unfrequently causes serious trouble to the cheese maker. The influence of the whey may not be so strongly marked when the milk is worked up at the farm dairy, as at the factory, or when the whey is fed comparatively sweet; still the tendency of such feed is to make bad milk, and we think it better to avoid such feeding altogether.

In the plan proposed by our correspondent, the whey may, perhaps, be kept in sweeter condition for feeding than it would be if left in the vats, as usually practiced; still the troughs are liable to get foul and sour, and the whey standing therein from the time the cheese is made, until the cows come into the barn at night to be milked, must acquire considerable acidity, and especially will this be the case during hot weather. Again, the milk, even under careful management, is liable to be faulty and take on taints. To feed the whey of such milk must have an effect to aggravate the trouble with these cows giving the defective milk, while it carries its objectionable flavor to the other milk which, but for the whey feeding, would be good.

The cause of milk taints is better understood now than formerly, and much more attention is being paid to the feed of cows and their surroundings, that milk may be produced in good order. It has been long known that turnips or onions, when fed to milch cows, will leave their peculiar taint in the milk; and more recently, the fact has been abundantly demonstrated, that milk may be tainted in the bag on account of the cows inhaling the odors of carrion while at pasture. Why, then, should not whey taints make their appearance in the milk of whey-fed cows? We have had some experience in feeding cows whey and in noting its effect on the cheese when made at the farm dairy, and although the whey was not conveyed directly to the troughs in the barn, as suggested by our correspondent, still we became satisfied that the influence of the whey upon milk was bad, and therefore abandoned its use altogether as a feed for cows.

We regard whey, when fed to cows in hot weather, as liable to do much harm to the milk, even though the whey be fed as it comes directly from the curds, and although in cool weather the harmful influences are less apparent, yet on account of its liability to injure the milk, it ought not to be so used.

There are some other considerations that might be named, showing that whey is an objectionable food for cows. In the first place it may, with reason, be doubted whether the health of an animal is promoted by a continual consumption of its own secretions. In our own experience in feeding whey the animals often "scoured" badly, approximating so much to diarrhea that the whey had to be, for a time, abandoned; and although we did not observe the loss of teeth and general breaking down of health in the animal, as claimed by some as the effect of such whey feeding, still the excessive scouring at times, and the tendency of the animals to be thin in flesh, raised serious doubts in our minds as to whether the whey was a healthy diet. Cows fed upon whey appear to yield a greater quantity of milk, and considered simply from this standpoint, many have been induced to feed whey. But the experience at factories with the milk of whey-fed cows, has so plainly demonstrated the bad character of such milk, that the practice is every year going more and more out of date. Many of the best factories in New York now prohibit its use among their patrons as a feed for cows, and we believe this is the safe course to be adopted at all factories which are seeking to produce a uniform, fine-flavored and high-priced product.

The question raised by our correspondent is an important one, and we call the attention of the advocates of whey-fed cows to the points we have named. Dairymen cannot be too careful in the production of milk, to avoid every influence that is likely to deteriorate it in flavor or quality, for bad, ill-flavored goods pay very poorly.

HEATING CHEESE-CURING ROOMS.

WILL steam pipes answer as heating apparatus for curing cheese? The room we want to heat has stone walls, with concrete floor, 96 by 38 feet inside. If you have any experience in this matter, you will confer a favor by answering the above question.—F. MALCOM, *Innerkip, Ontario.*

VARIOUS methods have been employed from time to time in heating cheese-curing houses, as steam, hot air, and the stove. The latter is the more commonly used in America, because supposed to be less expensive and more readily applied. This method of heating is objectionable, inasmuch as the heat is not equally distributed, the cheese near the stove often becoming overheated while that furthest off is at too low a temperature. Stove heat, too, it is claimed, is of too drying a nature. Steam pipes and steam are regarded by those who have made a comparative test of the two methods as a decided improvement. Steam pipes have been employed with success in England, and many of the Somersetshire dairy rooms are provided with this appliance for heating.

Recently, however, hot water distributed in iron pipes arranged through the rooms and in connection with the boiler which is used for cheese making, are recommended as superior to any known application of artificial heat for curing cheese. Mr. HARDING, the distinguished exponent of Cheddar cheese making in England, affirms that no method of heating known to him is equal in its result to the hot water arrangement. Iron pipes proceed from the boiler fixed in the boiler house, and surround the cheese room and descending from thence to the dairy, pass through it and return to the boiler. Thus a complete system of pipes is laid, by which the milk and whey, as well as the cheese room and dairy room, are heated. To heat the dairy and cheese room a cistern stands in one corner of the latter filled with water, and this supplies all the pipes down to the boiler. As the water heats so it circulates and does its work of heating all the way round. At the top of the cistern is a pipe communicating with the open air and forming a means of escape for accidentally-created steam.

As the water leaves the boiler it is turned in the direction required by means of stopcocks, and when the operation of cheese making is completed it is only requisite to stop one and open another for the heat to be transferred from the cheese vats to the cheese room. The pipes in the cheese room are laid in the space between the cheese racks and the skirting, thus throwing up the heat behind the cheese, where it is most required. With this system of heating, by a little attention, a tolerably uniform temperature may be maintained.

This is the plan adopted by Mr. HARDING with eminent success, but of course the arrangement may be varied to meet circumstances in differently constructed buildings. The cheese-curing rooms of England are usually of stone or brick, and we heard of no complaint of dampness on account of using either steam or hot water pipes for heating.

Dried Cream in Butter.—I see Mrs. L. W. has been troubled with dried cream in her butter. I think the cause too much air or a current of air, which dries the cream while it is rising. Have observed this effect in my own milk. If a pantry off the kitchen must be used through the Summer for milk, it should be kept nearly closed and darkened, as it may thus be kept at a more even temperature—taking pains to open it only when the air is coolest, say early in the morning. I do not think it is possible to make good butter in warm weather, where the milk is set in pantry, used as pantries usually are.—MRS. L. J.

Industrial Topics.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES.

I WISH to reply to an "Every-Day Laborer," in Livingston Co., N. Y. He says he knows of no instance where an industrious laborer has ever dreamed of lodging in the poor-house. Perhaps he has not; but I will inform him that I have. I would like to ask him this: If he is a man with wife and family, of three to six little ones looking to him for shelter and food, if he thinks on twenty or thirty dollars a month he can support them, and pay fifty to seventy dollars a year for house rent, and eight dollars a cord for wood—as it is that here, with butter at forty or fifty cents a pound, and with other things in proportion; if he can, he is a very uncommon man. I saw a case decided in the courts of this town, where it was proved that a young man could not support a wife on his earnings of twenty dollars a month; and I know by reason and common sense that it cannot be done. More than that, I have known cases where poor men have worked through the season and have saved every cent they possibly could—good, temperate men—men who never spent a cent for amusements, and who, when sickness came in their family, and they were stricken down and could not work, the very men for whom they had worked when well, instead of lending a hand to help them through, would be the first to put them and their family on the town.

Now, my friend, you may differ with me, but all I ask is, in the name of justice, let us be more kind to the poor around us. How the poor man is content with what he gets—only a living, for he cannot lay up anything for a rainy day—is more than I can see. But, my friend, you say he gets his board! that may be, but what does his family get at home? I will tell you. While he is sitting at your table, his wife and children may be in want of food to sustain life and health; while he works for the money to get it with, they must wait. After he earns it does he always get it? No, he does not. They tell him sometimes they have not got the change, and through various pretenses, I have known men kept out of their pay for nearly a year.

I speak not for my own town or county, for I have seen much of the world and I know it is the same throughout our land. Livingston Co., N. Y., is no exception. Look at both sides. I learned, while young, to try and do good to others and obey the Golden Rule. I have heard of so much trouble between farmers and their hired men, that I would take the side that I know is right. I shall ever honor and respect the poor man as much as I do the rich. Brother farmers, forgive me if I speak as I do. I do not mean all of you; but I beg of you to be kind to the poor and teach them to love you and respect you. REFORM.

Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y.

MY attention was called to an article in your issue, in which the writer utters a wail in behalf of "hired men," in a manner that might lead one to suppose, if he had no experience in the matter, that the employed are the only ones that ever suffer; they being, *of course*, always models of honesty, uprightness, perfectly trustworthy, etc.

It may be that is the case with "hired men" in Fulton Co. If so, a few of them would do well to visit Cattaraugus Co., where such are duly appreciated, and could not fail to find employment at good wages. If the man *is* "obliged to work," so the farmer is obliged to employ, and obliged to pay all his business will allow him to. The employed is not obliged to take "a little butter, or pork, or potatoes," towards his pay, for the employer is usually ready to pay the money for work, and the employed can make his purchases where he pleases. The assertion that the man is obliged to begin work at 4 o'clock and work until dark, is a mistake, as far as this section is concerned. One of my neighbors informs me that he has employed help at $1.50 per day to chop wood, and the man would not get ready to strike a blow with the ax before 9 o'clock. On our dairy farms, during the long days of summer, probably 6 o'clock is about the time people are up doing the "chores," preparatory to commencing the heavier work of the day, which begins at about 8 o'clock. On many, and probably a majority of the farms, the field work is left at about 5 or 5½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of attending to the "chores" again, getting through with them at or before sundown.

"If he wants a horse to use" occasionally, he has it, and a wagon too, if he wishes; and it costs him nothing. At least, we would consider him a mean man that would refuse to *lend* a horse to hired help sometimes, provided the horse was properly treated. "Reform" omitted to state that trusty hired help is such a rarity that any farmer, when he once finds such, is not willing to part with it. It is nothing strange (because not uncommon) for a hired man, when left alone for a day, to go and lie on the hay in the barn a portion of the time, go hunting, or manage to pass a part of the day in some other way equally profitless to his employer. It *is* uncommon to find a hired man that will treat a team properly, or take good care of farm tools and machinery. Regarding wages in New York or New England, I am sure they are as good as, or better than are paid by farmers generally between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, where land is cheap and the unemployed, if they choose, can take homesteads and so be "their own employers."

I venture to say that "Reform" has had very little experience with hired men, or he could see clearly that there is as much need of a reformation on the part of the employed as upon the part of the employers. C. M. H.

Napoli, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

The Horseman.

HORSE STABLE FLOORS.

I HAVE no patent to offer to the public through your columns, but I most heartily agree with you in your protest against Mr. J. WILKINSON'S bare floor of any construction for any animal. A dishing floor, as he describes, may be very safe against a horse rolling himself up on his back against the partition; but let him try standing all day and night with the outside of his shoe-sole raised even a little, and try a race the next day with an equal, who has slept in a good bed. I have known several good, *very good* horses, that would not stale upon his bare floor so as to completely empty the bladder in a month, very much to their injury. Horses paw their bedding for two reasons. When tired they want their heels raised, and try to pile up the straw for that purpose. If the floor stands very much backward, my remedy is, to take an inch board about four inches wide, bevel it to nearly an edge on one side. Nail this (thin edge forward) to the floor, across the stall, just where the heels of their fore feet come, when they stand at ease after eating their meals. They will soon learn to use it and not paw the bedding if it is properly spread. Improper spreading of bedding is another reason for pawing. If it is not put far enough back for the hips to lie upon it, the horse will try to fix it. I have purchased several bad pawers and never have failed to break them by a long bed and standing rest. The fools are generally at the small end of the halter.

About staling on a clean bed. It shows how much the animal dislikes to spatter his clean legs. When the groom goes in the stable to put down bedding, first throw a little straw—or sawdust, if preferred—in the proper place to catch the urine, letting it make noise enough for the animal to hear it. Let them be quiet for a moment and they will be sure to use it, when it should be scraped out clean and the bed put down.

A tired farmer will not stop to buckle pads upon the tender parts of his horse, nor will the horse thank any one for putting straps and strings about his limbs to hold on pads. J. W. BEECH.

Coldwater, Mich.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Sprained Foot of Horse.—Can you or some of your readers tell me a cure for a horse injured long since by stepping through a crack in a bridge with one of his hind feet? The joint became enlarged but never seemed to inconvenience him particularly, until last Fall he passed a night out-doors in a cold rain, and the cold he took settled in his leg at the place of the old trouble (just above the foot), the swelling became much larger and has ever since been very large; it troubles him continually, especially if he takes a little cold. It has discharged a watery fluid, and at present discharges matter. The horse has no appetite and is kept reduced in flesh by his apparent suffering. Hoping to obtain a cure through your paper.—MOSES ALLARD, *Fort Howard, Wis.*

WE should never expect to *cure* such an old hurt. Treat it as you would a sprain on your own uncle, by keeping it in a warm bandage, with fomentations of wormwood and vinegar and such, and keep the horse from cold and wet.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Grapes Ripening.—*Aug.* 20.—A few of the earliest varieties of grapes begin to ripen, although they will not be in their best condition before the first of next month. I wish we had a greater variety of good table grapes, for at present there are very few that can be classed as first-class which will succeed, except in a very few localities. The Concord is certainly one of the best suited to general cultivation, but it is a little too late in ripening for the extreme Northern States, while in quality it is not first-class. The Delaware is certainly best in quality, but its success is only local. The Hartford Prolific is very early, the vine hardy and prolific, but in quality a little below the Concord. Rogers' Hybrids are all uncertain, although in a few localities some of them do passably well, and are from second to third class in quality. Mildew and rot make sad havoc among them in most localities. Allen's Hybrid is our best white grape in quality that has been generally disseminated, but there are so few localities in which it will succeed that it is now seldom placed in any select list. I had great hopes of the Martha when it was first brought out, but thus far it has not proved to be of any great value as a table grape, being of a rather rank flavor, and the flesh tough and almost indigestible. Catawba is too late and liable to rot. Diana is a failure almost everywhere, and the much lauded Walter is scarcely better, while the Eumelan promises well in some gardens, but mildews badly in others. Arnold's Hybrids are too small, with the exception of Othello, and this fails on account of mildew and rot. Iona is a fine variety of most excellent quality, but unfortunately not generally a success, although I have seen it in great perfection in Central New York and in a very few other localities.

In villages and city yards, almost any of the above varieties can be successfully cultivated; but when it comes to vineyard culture, we are still sadly in want of good, hardy, and disease-proof sorts. It is more than likely that such varieties will never be produced, and that grape culture in this country must be conducted the same as other branches of fruit culture, favored localities and soils taking the lead; supplying the markets and making the business profitable. A man may thoroughly understand the culture of any particular kind of fruit, but unless nature is with him his success is uncertain. The sooner our people recognize this fact the better it will be for those who think they are going to make a fortune out of grape culture without regard to the adaptation of varieties to soil and climate. I have had my little experience in trying to do the impossible, and suppose others will have theirs, even with all the warnings given them.

A Walk About My Garden.—*Aug.* 20.—As the month wanes, I begin to look about to see which plants among the many set out this year shall be saved, or seed therefrom, for next. As I cultivated them for my own pleasure, I am not disposed to consult the fashion or popular tastes in this matter. Here, for instance, is the new *Amaranthus salicifolius* so extensively puffed last Spring, with its long, string-like leaves, possessing no beauty to my eye—at least not enough to pay for culture, when there are so many more beautiful plants. The frost may have my plants, seeds and all.

But here is that unique and stately-looking *Amorphophallus Rivere*, with no particular beauty except in the elegance of its giant stem and leaves; still, these are attractions, and it shall be carefully preserved. What shall I say of this bed of double Zinnias? They are certainly very symmetrical in form; so are Sun flowers; but neither are, to my taste, what a garden flower should be, and you will see none on my place next year. Here are *Heliotrope Lantanas*, double and single; *Geraniums* in variety, *Cupheas Ageratums*, *Coleuses* and *Phlox Drummondii* of every conceivable color, and all so good that I cannot find a place to begin to throw away, therefore, will save all. Down at the lower end of my lawn I have large beds of *Gladioli*, *Cannas*, *Caladiums* and Carnations, all handsome and worthy of preservation. The scarlet Sage is putting on its brightest tints, and although my plants were raised from seed for Summer garden decoration, I shall cut back a few and put them in pots for blooming in Winter. I tried this plan last Winter and had splendid spikes of flowers during the holidays. When one wants to make a showy bouquet, this Sage works in splendidly. My pets, however, are the Monthly Roses, and in this I am not likely to have much opposition, for of all flowers the Rose is certainly queen, and I am only surprised that she does not receive the deserved adoration. The first and last tribute of affection to the gentler sex is always symbolized by a rose-bud; then why not keep the chain complete, instead of dropping a link at the beginning of life and another at the end. A rose-bud for the bride and another for the dead wife are the only roses seen in far too many families.

The Naturalist.

THE RACCOON.

(Procyon lotor—AUDUBON.)

THE raccoon has an extensive geographical range, being found in all the United States, and as far North as the fiftieth degree of latitude. It is found in the greatest numbers in the Southern States.

THE RACCOON.—(Procyon lotor.)

The body of the raccoon is from twenty to twenty-nine inches in length; the tail, with hair, about nine inches. The body is stout, with legs of moderate length, strong and muscular; head roundish; nose sharp and tapering; snout naked and movable; canine teeth, long; eyes, round, of moderate size; whiskers, scant, strong, and very rigid; ears, low, erect, with tips much rounded. In the feet it is partially plantigrade; soles naked; nails strong, hooked, and sharp; the tail of moderate length, thick and bushy; the body is densely clothed with two kinds of hair, the outer longer and coarse; the inner softer and more like wool. Though clumsy in appearance, he is capable of maintaining respectable speed, and he is a good climber. The general color is blackish-gray, which results from the long hairs being alternately ringed with black and dirty white: the belly is lighter colored; the face whitish, with a black patch surrounding the eye, and descending to the lower jaw, and a dark-brown line descending from the forehead between the eyes; point of nose, eyes, and soles of feet, black; the soft under fur, pale brown throughout the whole body; the tail has about six distinct black rings, and is tipped with black; these alternate with five light yellowish-brown rings.

Their favorite resorts are retired swampy lands covered with lofty trees, through which are small water-courses, on whose banks frogs and muscles are found, though they are by no means confined to such localities, as they are frequently found on rocky hills, living in holes in the rocks. Their nest or lair is usually made in a hollow tree. The raccoon is not strictly a nocturnal animal, though he commonly sleeps in his nest during the day and seeks his food at night. Sometimes, on warm days in the Fall, in this latitude, he is found asleep in the branch of a tree or the sunny shelf of a ledge.

He feeds on frogs, mice, muscles, oysters, birds' eggs, and sometimes on domestic fowls and their eggs. He is said to destroy many more animals than he is able to consume, merely sucking their blood and eating the brain. He is very fond of Indian corn, when it is "in the milk," and it is from his havoc in fields of this, that he renders himself most obnoxious to farmers. He breaks down the stalks, tears off the husks with his fore-paws and feeds on the rich, milky grain, tearing down and destroying much more than he eats. When a party of raccoons has visited a corn-field, a person unacquainted with their habits might think a hog had been at large there. Like its near relative, the bear, the raccoon hibernates only occasionally on warm, sunny days, leaving its retreat during Winter. It usually produces from four to six young at a litter, about the first of May, though the time varies with the latitude.

To Trap the Raccoon.—It being a very strong animal it needs a stout trap to hold him; the large double-spring trap, commonly known as "box trap," is the best. When his den is known, the trap is placed at its mouth, either fastened to a stake driven firmly into the ground, or to a clog, that the animal can drag slowly. When set with bait it is placed in water, or else covered with moss. If there is more than one way of approaching it the bait is suspended over it. They are also frequently caught in dead-falls. For bait, use fish, fowl, the carcass of the muskrat, and, as some advise, burnt salt cod-fish. AUDUBON speaks of one in captivity crazy for honey, and, without doubt, that would make a good bait. Some use oil of anise to scent the bait, but musk of the musk rat is as good as anything to attract the animal.

The most sport, however, is to be got by hunting the raccoon with dogs, at night, when he is committing his depredation upon corn fields. The dogs are taken out to the edge of the field after night has fairly set in. Fox hounds are commonly used, but dogs of other breeds often make good "coon dogs." If the hunters approach carefully they often hear their game at work in the corn. The hounds, let loose, range the field and give notice by their melodious cries if they find the trail. The hard pressed animal betakes itself to the nearest tree, to which, stumbling over logs and through brush and briar, the hunters are led by the baying of the dogs. If the tree can be climbed the most agile of the party ascends it, and by dint of hard shaking dislodges the closely clinging victim, which, falling to the ground and attacked by the dogs, is usually dispatched by them and the hunters; but sometimes he eludes them and escapes to the woods or his den, or to the nearest stream, which is a favorite method of his for baffling the dogs. If the tree cannot be climbed a fire is built under it. If that does not reveal him among the branches, so he can be shot, daylight is waited for. He is hunted in the same way when out in marshy places hunting frogs, or visiting white oak trees for their acorns, of which he is very fond.

Another method of hunting him, is to follow his track during the thaws of late Winter and early Spring, when he comes from his Winter quarters as before mentioned. If he is tracked home to a tree, he is got by chopping down the tree, if to a den in rocks, he may be trapped.

The raccoon and skunk are skinned by slitting up the belly, instead of stripping off the skin from the hind legs as in the case of most other fur-bearing animals. In skinning all animals, as the raccoon, whose tails form a part of the fur, the bone and flesh must be carefully removed from the tail. It is no small job to do this, though it is necessary to render the skin salable. Turn the skin from the roots of the tail as far as possible, then put it back in place and pull the skin off towards the tip of the tail. All fat must be removed from the skin, when it must be stretched to dry, with the flesh side out. Raccoon skins make handsome sleigh-robes and serviceable overcoats, and are in good demand, Northern skins bringing seventy-five cents or a dollar a piece.

The flesh of the young is tender and well flavored, and if kept some days, furnishes an excellent meal. The raccoon has a quick scent and sharp hearing. It is easily tamed and makes an interesting though sometimes, from his inquisitiveness, a troublesome pet. He is a good fighter, and when attacked by the dogs he makes a spirited defense.

HOW RATTLESNAKES POISON.

I NOTICED an article in the RURAL NEW-YORKER entitled "How Rattlesnakes Poison." As my companions through boyhood were mostly of that class of reptiles, I thought I would give you my version of the *modus operandi*. Their poison fangs, two in number, are in the upper jaw, not attached to any bone, but controlled by muscles, by which they are protruded or retracted at pleasure. These fangs are hollow the whole length, as may plainly be seen with the microscope. On striking, the fangs protrude, and as they enter the flesh the sacks at their roots are depressed, causing a flow of the venom through the cavity into the wound. The teeth, or poison fangs of the yellow rattlesnake of this region are about the size and shape of the claw of the cat at six months of age. H. A. R.

Devil's Lake, Wis.

The Garden.

KEEPING MELONS.

AN inquiry was made in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Aug. 10, about keeping watermelons till Winter. My plan is to take the perfect melons (not the first nor the last to ripen), being careful not to bruise, press or scratch them; lay them in a cool, dry room, and let them alone. Cut them off the vine as soon as ripe enough to use. I have kept such until they froze in Winter, when, of course, they were worthless; but nearly all were good that we used, until they froze. We keep them good till in the Winter; who can tell how to keep them till Spring?

My mother keeps pumpkins on the above plan till Spring, and sometimes longer; and grandmother, when she was living, was still more successful—kept them till the next crop got ripe. Who comes next on the pumpkin? JOHN WEESNER.

Morgan Co., Ind.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Fertilizing Melons and Cucumbers.—The artificial fertilization of the female flowers of cucumbers and Melons constitutes a most important article of faith among practical horticulturists. The "setting" of the crop by hand is insisted on in all garden calendars; if it is not necessary, the immense amount of time consumed thereby is wasted. In the thousands of gardens where handsome and well-flavored fruit is everything, and seed of no consequence at all, we believe the operation to be altogether unnecessary. At all events, we have managed to secure for our own use for many years past cucumbers and melons in sufficient plenty, without putting ourselves to the trouble of applying the pollen, and have long since been satisfied that, except for the production of seed, it is labor wasted.—*Gardeners' Magazine.*

Tilden Tomatoes.—Among a quantity of large Tilden tomatoes, gathered in my mother's garden a few days ago, there was one weighing 22 oz., and measuring 15½ inches in circumference.—OCTAVIA FINLEY.

Entomological.

THE TWIG-GIRDLER.

(Oncideres cingulatus—SAY.)

In the Transactions of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, Vol. 5, Nov., 1826, THOMAS SAY described this insect under the name of *Saperda cingulata*. But in the republication of Mr. SAY'S writings in two large octavo volumes, which appeared after his death, the editor, Dr. JOHN L. LE CONTE, says that it "belongs to *Oncideres*," and by this name it is best known at the present time. Although this beetle was described more than forty years ago, and has frequently invaded our orchards, doing considerable damage, as we shall presently show, still very few persons seem to know the insect, much less anything of its habits; even our entomologists have looked upon it as rather a rare beetle. Mr. CHAS. V. RILEY, who is a close observer in this field, says, in the American Entomologist, Vol. 1, page 76, 1868, in reply to a correspondent who had sent him specimens, "The girdling insect proves to be one of the rarest of our Capricorn or Long-Horn beetles." But it is really one of the most plentiful, being more or less abundant from the Atlantic coast Westward to the great plains, and Southward to Texas.

Its Appearance and Habits.—This twig-girdler is a robust little beetle (figure 1) about three-fourths of an inch long, the body being covered with short grayish hairs; head of a brownish red color; antenna usually longer than the body; elytra brownish at base and tip; a broad silver-gray band passing across the middle of the elytra and entirely around the body. These colors are quite distinct in the live insects, but they fade out in cabinet specimens.

The beetles appear in the vicinity of New York City about the first week in August, and from this time until the middle of the month; but as they live several weeks it is not difficult to find specimens during the greater part of September. Both sexes feed upon the bark of small hickory twigs, one and two years old. When the females are ready to deposit their eggs, they select the largest twigs or ends of vigorous branches; but if the tree is small they are very likely to choose the terminal shoot, laying several eggs in small holes in the soft bark made for the purpose, one egg only being deposited in each.

Instinct has taught this beetle that her larvæ require dead wood for food; therefore, to secure this, she immediately sets to work to kill the twig in which she has deposited her eggs. This she does in a very systematic manner, by descending below where the eggs have been deposited, and there girdling the branch, as shown in Fig. 2. In performing this operation she does not eat the chips cut out, but drops them to the ground. After finishing this little job, she extends her operations to another branch, feeding through the day and working mostly at night. Both sexes are quite lively at this time, flying about among the trees and seeking each other's company; but are passive through the day. The eggs, which are very small, white, and of an oval shape, hatch within twenty-four to forty-eight hours after they are laid, and the young grub immediately penetrates the soft inner bark, not attacking the wood until it is several days old. This beetle, if abundant, as may readily be seen, can do an immense amount of damage to hickory timber; and when it leaves the forest, as it frequently does, and attacks our orchards, girdling pear and apple twigs from a half inch to an inch in diameter, it really becomes quite a formidable pest. Last year it damaged some of the pear orchards in and about Norfolk, Va.; but in attacking the pear tree the female seems to make a great mistake, her object being to perpetuate the species; for in girdling the twigs of this tree, she invariably cuts so deep that the twig breaks off and falls to the ground, where the grubs are pretty sure to be destroyed, not only by the moisture, but rapid decay of the wood. The wood of the hickory being hard and tough, she only cuts fairly through the bark, which is enough to kill it, but it still remains firmly attached to the tree during the two years (not one, as usually asserted) required for the larva to mature and pass through its transformation. If any one doubts this statement, that it requires two years, instead of one, for the larva to mature, they have only to examine the infested hickory trees, and notice the annual growths thrown out on the girdled twigs. We have examined hundreds of girdled twigs during the past two or three weeks, and find no variation; besides the trees, we have other proofs that this insect is biennial brooded, instead of annual, as has been claimed by those considered authority on such questions.

The grubs, or larvæ, when fully grown are nearly an inch long, although variable in size, the same as are the beetles. One taken at random from many in our possession is shown in figure 3; also a pupa, in figure 4, both natural size. The grub eats out the entire inner or woody portion of the twig, leaving nothing but a thin shell of bark by the time it changes to a pupa. We might suppose that the wood of a small twig, sometimes scarcely a foot long, would

FIG. 2.

FIG. 1.

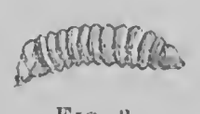


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

not suffice as food for one grub two years; but it does, and even more than this, for in at least two-thirds of all the twigs gathered this season containing pupæ or larvæ we found three, and in some instances four, fully developed specimens.

Prof. HALDEMAN, who wrote a brief history of our American Longicorn Beetles in the American Philosophical Transactions for 1837, and other entomologists, have supposed that this insect confined its depredations while in forests to the Shellbark Hickory (*Carya alba*); but we have found it abundant upon the Whiteheart Hickory (*C. tomentosa*) and the Pignut (*C. porcina*); and there is no good reason to doubt but what it lives upon all the different species, preferring those that have rather coarse twigs, as these would furnish a greater amount of food for the larvæ than the slender twigged. It also attacks the persimmon, and will probably be found upon other trees.

How to Check.—The girdled branches can be readily seen in the early part of Summer while they contain the larvæ or pupæ, and it is no great task to gather all these infested twigs from trees of moderate size and burn them with their contents. We gathered a quantity during the latter part of July and the first week in August, and placed them in a box, where they soon passed through their last transformation. Those who may desire specimens for study, or their cabinets, can very readily supply themselves in this way, and have no occasion to hunt the wood or whip the branches of hickory trees in order to obtain them.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Cockroaches.—Will you give me the name of the inclosed insect? I have never seen them in any other house than ours; the first time I saw one in our kitchen was about a year ago, and now there are thousands of them. I have tried several things to kill or drive them away, but have always failed. If you can give me their name and suggest anything by which I could rid myself of them, you would very much oblige—A CONSTANT READER.

THE specimen came to hand, as such things usually do when inclosed loosely in a letter, smashed as flat as Uncle Sam's mail boys know how to do it. Your insect is the common cockroach, and we would advise you to try some one of the many exterminators advertised. We cleared an infested house in three days, at a cost of $1 and the time required in sweeping up the dead bugs, with Isaacsen's Cockroach Exterminator.

The Poultry Yard.

PARAFFINE—DESTROYING LICE ON FOWLS.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires what paraffine is and whether it can be used for the destruction of lice on fowls. Parafline, properly so called, is a solid, and cannot very well be used for the purpose named, but there are numerous *paraffine oils* that might be so used, and with good effect under some circumstances.

Paraffine was first obtained from wood-tar. It is a white, waxy-looking substance, without taste or smell, and it is not at all greasy. It resists the action of acids, alkalies and chlorine, and hence was called *paraffine*, because it seemed to be without *affinity*. It has been procured in considerable quantity from peat, and many of the readers of the RURAL must remember the enthusiasm with which was hailed the announcement that the peat-bogs of Ireland could be made to yield unlimited quantities of a beautiful white mineral wax which was to drive tallow, oil and ordinary wax out of the market for illuminating purposes. The paraffine oils are very similar in constitution to kerosene, and are used in similar lamps.

When oily substances are used for destroying insects, they act in the following way:—Almost all insects breathe through holes in their sides, known as *spiracles*, these spiracles being connected with a curious set of tubes known as *trachea*, which take the place and perform the same functions that the lungs do in the higher animals. When the body of an insect is smeared with oil these spiracles are closed, and the insect is suffocated, and, as it has no power of blowing out any foreign matter from these spiracles, as we do from our mouths and noses, it has no power of resisting the application of oil or grease. Hence grease is one of the best applications when the higher animals are infested with external parasites; but when hens are sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching it will not do to grease their feathers, as in their case the grease is transferred to the eggs, closes the pores and prevents certain processes which are necessary for successful incubation.

Fine dust seems, however, to be nearly as effectual as grease, for it clogs up the tracheæ of the parasites and kills them. Hence the power of the so-called insect powders, and hence the fondness of hens and other sitting birds for what is known as a dust-bath. The best powder in common use, however, and one that is perfectly safe, is sulphur. It is best applied with a pepper box or flour-dredger, and should be dusted very thoroughly between the feathers and over the eggs and nest. We have tried it and can speak for its efficacy. It is also a good plan to make the foundation of the

SIMPLE READING CHAIR—(SEE PAGE 158.)

nest of the shavings of resinous wood, as the vapor seems to drive away all parasites. Nothing makes such a good bed for a dog as highly resinous shavings—all the better and more pleasant if cedar.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Mosquitoes and Poultry.—The Poultry World says correspondents in the "Gulf States" ask for some remedy or preventive for the attacks of mosquitoes on young chickens. The bite of the mosquito causes a large sore or ulcer so severe oftentimes as to eat the eyes out of the head of the poor chick, which always dies.

Fowl Dead.—I had a light Brahma hen that was sick for a few days and finally died. Symptoms were, weak in legs, pale around the head; would not eat anything unless I forced it down, and drank but very little. Can you tell me the complaint and also the treatment? I lost a valuable game rooster same way last Fall.—A SUBSCRIBER.

HAVE any of our readers had a similar experience, and can they give a remedy?

Farm Economy.

SUBSOIL ATTACHMENT TO PLOW.

I WILL describe a subsoil attachment that I use: It is a stout bar of iron, from 2 to 2½ feet long, with a plate of steel fastened at the lower end, roundish-pointed front, to run nearly flat; from 8 to 10 inches of the front edge of the bar above the foot should be sharpened (not very sharp). The bar is put in between the land-side and mold-board, and held there by a clasp on the inside of the beam, with bolts and nuts to screw it tight, to hold it to any depth you like; a rod of iron running from the king-bolt of the plow, with a hole in the end for this upright bar, to keep it from breaking.

In cross-plowing in manure, we first plow four inches deep, and then put the subsoiler four or six inches deeper. This is a cheap arrangement, costing not over $5, and is worth five times its cost every year to any farmer who will have it attached to his plow for common plowing; but in greensward it is rather snug work for a common team. For such work attach it to a sort of plow-beam with handles, using it as a separate subsoiler. We use it in this way for ditching, to loosen the dirt instead of picking; and when the ditch is too deep for the off horse to go in it, we have a long evener, so that the horses can straddle the ditch; and as we have over 1,500 rods of stone drain, we ought to know something about the cost of loosening dirt.

We subsoiled a lot for corn in 1869 (being greensward, we used 2 teams, that being a very dry season), and planted it to corn. We had a very large crop; where we subsoiled, the leaves did not roll in the dry weather; but where the subsoiler was not used, they rolled badly, showing that subsoiling is a remedy for drouth.

Oneida Co., N. Y. A. D. G.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Grasshopper Catcher.—Among the novelties in agricultural machinery is a locust or grasshopper catcher, which, by means of an apron extended in front, catches the creatures and passes them through rollers, reduces them to a paste, which is dried and used for poultry and hog feed.

Rural Architecture.

NOTES FOR BUILDERS.

Excavation and Walls for Barn Basements.—Slant the bank one foot from the bottom to the top; dig far enough back to take in one foot of cobbles or broken stones at the bottom; dig your trench two feet three inches wide, three inches inside of the front of the wall; be sure you dig below the frost, more or less; fill up the trench with field stone broken up; it is as good as cobbles; put in dry, whatever it is. Now commence the mortar wall two feet thick at the bottom; slant it on the back side to eighteen inches on the top; fill in the space between the bank and the wall with cobbles or broken stone clear up to the top; lay your sill three inches back of the front edge of the wall. I have no faith in a concrete wall in such a place as that.—HARVY ADAMS, *Allegany Co., N. Y.*

Protecting Roofs from Fire.—R. J. SUNDERLAND is correct in supposing he has seen a whitewash recommended for rendering shingle roofs not only fire-proof but more durable. We have seen commended by men competent to judge, a wash composed of lime, salt and sand, or wood ashes, applied in the way of applying ordinary whitewash. It is said to render shingles fifty-fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders or otherwise. It is also reported to preserve shingles against the influence and effect of weather, and is especially beneficial when applied to old and weatherbeaten roofs—taking the warp out of the shingles and filling up the cracks not only renders the roof tighter but prevents warping again.

Scientific and Useful.

"INFLUENCE OF THE MOON."

In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of July 27, under the above heading, a correspondent signing himself J. O. R., in referring to my former communication, says he "would like very much I would explain the *cause* of the effect of the influence of the moon on timber;" states he did not believe I "or any other man can explain it on scientific principles," and proceeds:—"I have always been skeptical on this subject, and expect to remain so until it can be more fully explained."

Now, whoever read my communication must have been of the same "belief" with him in reference to my incapacity to explain the "*cause*" of the effect of the influence of the moon on timber on scientific principles; for I had only stated *facts* that I had proved to be correct by oft-repeated experiments. Is J. O. R. an unbeliever in all and everything that has not been explained on scientific principles? Does he believe in his own existence? Can he explain the cause of the various tints and shades of the growing grass, or the variety of stripes on different blades growing from the same root? In short, "can he comprehend the Almighty, or find out his works to perfection!"

It would certainly be very satisfactory to have the cause of the effect of the influence of the moon on timber explained; but many theories that at first seemed equally incredible, have subsequently been found to be quite in accordance with science. It has, for a long time, been generally believed that the moon had an influence on, or was the cause of the ocean tide; and that it had an influence on persons having an impediment in their speech, called stuttering; and I have myself known, for a long time past, several such persons, who have stated to me that they *knew* that the moon had an effect on them; and, from my experience, I should say it had on the flesh of animals slaughtered in the waning of the moon, causing it to shrink on boiling, sometimes to one-half the length of the bone that had been cut of an equal length. Experience also inclines me to the belief that peas sowed in the waning or dark of the moon grow less straw, are less inclined to mildew, grow more pods, and ripen up better than when sown in the increase of the moon—that is, if the soil and weather are such that the grain will vegetate at once, so that it does not lie in a dormant state until the right time in the moon has passed by, for I have doubts as to the moon having any influence on what lies in a dead or dormant state. Nor do I believe, nor have I ever heard it said, as J. O. R. says he has, "that there was a day in August, when the moon was right, on which, if an ax be struck into a living, healthy tree, it would immediately wither and die;" but I do know, having been taught by experience, that if trees (having but a thin sap) are girdled, as it is termed, or cut round them through their sap, in the dark of the moon, they will wither and die in a few hours, when, if girdled in the same manner at another time, they will remain green and apparently healthy for a week, and sometimes two weeks.

J. O. R. admits the necessity of having this theory investigated, and says, "it cannot be denied that the public need light on this important subject." It was for this reason I sent you my communication at the proper time for investigation—when the bark could be easily peeled off the tree; and I regretted that the press of matter then on hand for the RURAL caused some delay in its insertion; still there was ample time for your correspondent J. O. R. to have tested my theory, and then had the result published to the world. This would have been more in accordance with his professions, than to send you an inconsistent and nonsensical article on a subject he avows himself to be skeptical and ignorant upon. Is it not of more importance to know the best time for cutting timber, than to know the cause of the effect, scientifically?

Port Nelson, Ontario. P. FISHER.

LIGHTNING RODS.

WILL you please give us through your columns some information about lightning rods? Are they any protection against electricity or not? If so, which is the best, which the strongest conductor—iron, copper or mixed metal? Are the twisted rods as good as smooth ones? Does the past history of rods show them to be a protection or not? Did they ever fail to conduct electricity to the earth when put up on scientific principles and in good repair? Would you advise to put them on a building or not? Is it our duty to protect ourselves by their use or not? I have written this much in regard to the utility of lightning-rods, because there are so many being put up all through the country. Now, if there is no protection in them, what an imposition and humbug they must be! And what a shameful waste of property if they are useless! But if they are a protection to life and property, then is it not a duty to understand their value, and to avail ourselves of it.—L. ELLIS.

1. We believe lightning-rods properly made and put up, are a protection to buildings, and that it will pay thus to protect them.

2. Copper is the best material in use. Iron is used, however. A good authority recommends an iron bar one inch wide and three sixteenths of an inch thick; if a copper rod, one inch wide and a twelfth or a tenth of an inch thick.

3. The best authorities do not, however, regard form so important as quantity of metal in securing conducting power.

4. We advise our correspondent, however, if he desires to investigate this subject thoroughly, to send for a little work entitled "Lightning Rods and How to Construct Them," by PHIN. It may be procured at this office.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

For Re-Sharpening Files.—The following is given by an exchange as useful and effective; but we have not tried it.—Wash the files in a solution of warm water and potash until thoroughly cleansed, after which wash the files in warm water; then put one pint of warm water in a wooden dish, in which place as many files as the water will cover; add to this two ounces of borax and two of blue vitrol, finely pulverized together. Stir up the files well and add two ounces of sulphuric acid by weight; to this add one quarter ounce of vinegar The files will turn red. When they again resume their natural color, take them out and wash them in cold water, after which they must be thoroughly oiled with sweet oil, and wrapped singly in brown wrapping paper which will absorb the oil from the files.

How to Fasten Rubber to Wood and Metal.—As rubber plates and rings are now-a-days used almost exclusively for making connections between steam and other pipes and apparatus, much annoyance is often experienced by the impossibility or imperfection of an air-tight connection. This is obviated entirely by employing a cement which fastens alike well to the rubber and to the metal or wood. Such cement is prepared by a solution of shellac in ammonia. This is best made by soaking pulverized gum shellac in ten times its weight of strong ammonia, when a slimy mass is obtained, which in three to four weeks will become liquid without the use of hot water. This softens the rubber, and becomes, after volatilization of the ammonia, hard and impermeable to gases and fluids.—*American Artisan.*

Fire-Proof Wood for Building.—Wood may be rendered nearly as capable of resisting fire as brick or stone, without great labor or expense, by soaking the dried lumber a short time in a solution of soluble glass, a silicate of soda or potash, and afterwards immersing it in lime water, by which the pores of the wood are filled with a silicate of lime. This substance is fire-proof, and cannot be dissolved in water, and its presence and effect in the fiber of the wood are therefore permanent. Soluble glass is readily obtained, being already largely used in this country. This is not patented.

Simple Reading Chair.—A correspondent of the English Mechanic furnishes an illustration of a simple reading chair—devised to correct and prevent round shoulders and curved spines. The illustrations (see page 157) tell the story of construction completely. Evidently any one who knows how to use tools can make one. It may be very plain, or it may be elaborately upholstered. It is a good device, and one or two such chairs in a family would be found convenient and comfortable.

How to Stop a Pinhole in Lead Pipe.—Take a ten-penny nail, place the square end upon the hole, and hit it two or three slight blows with a hammer, and the orifice is closed as tight as though you had employed a plumber to do it at a cost of a dollar or more.

Hygienic Information.

WHAT FOLKS ARE MADE OF.

THE number of bones in a human body is generally estimated at 245, of which there are reckoned in the skull, head and face, 61; in the trunk, 64; in the arms and hands, 60; and in the legs and feet, 60. The weight of the skeleton is about one-tenth the weight of the whole body.

Bone, when used as a lever, is 22 times as strong as sandstone, 3½ times as strong as lead, nearly 2¾ times as strong as Elm and Ash, and twice as strong as Box, Yew and Oak timber.

The number of muscles in man is 540, being more than twice the number of the bones. The bulk of the body, upon an average, is equal to a cube of a little more than sixteen inches on a side, and the amount of water equals a cube a little more than fourteen inches on a side, or nearly three-fourths of the body.

An adult drinks about fifteen hundred pounds of water yearly, and throws off, through the various waste-gates, nineteen hundred pounds. The difficulty of accounting for the four hundred pounds has led some to suppose that the water is formed in the system by the union of oxygen and hydrogen.

The salts that have been enumerated are found in almost every part of the body. Common salt (chloride of sodium) is found in every fluid and solid, except enamel. The whole amount in the human body is 277 grains. It serves many important uses.

Carbonic acid is found in the lungs, alimentary canal, the blood and urine. The amount of carbonic acid, however, varies, being from one to three pounds in twenty-four hours, and the causes of variation are temperature, age, sex, state of health or disease, development of the body, muscular exertion or repose. This gas (carbonic acid) contains in every 100 pounds 28 pounds of carbon (charcoal) and 72 pounds of oxygen (gas). Hence, the maximum weight of carbon which escapes in this form from the lungs of a full-grown man is about fifteen ounces in twenty-four hours.

The average amount of air which passes in and out of the lungs at each inspiration and expiration is about 20 cubic inches; the amount passed through them in twenty-four hours is about 622,000 cubic inches, or, as others estimate it, from 3,000 to 5,000 gallons every day. This varies greatly. In the first place, the lower the temperature the greater the amount of animal heat to be generated, and, consequently, the greater the amount of air to be consumed. Also, a person laboring in the open air breathes more deeply than one confined to the house. From a series of 5,000 observations made by Dr. HUTCHINSON, the following principle is deduced:—"For every inch of stature from five to six feet, eight additional cubic inches of air are given out at a forced expiration after a full inspiration." That is, if a person five feet six inches in hight can expire 422 cubic inches, a person five feet seven inches can expire 430 cubic inches.

The nails of the hand grow about two-fifths of a line per week, while those of the feet require four times that period for the same amount of growth. Cases are on record where the nails have been shed periodically. The time necessary for a nail to grow its whole length varies from twelve to twenty weeks. The nails are thickest at their most convex portions, instead of their edges; they grow only so long as they are cut, and among the literary class of the Chinese, who never cut their nails, they are said to attain only a length of two inches.

In man, the average weight of the brain is 54 ounces; in females, 45. The average capacity of the crania of Germans and Anglo-Saxons is 90 cubic inches. DANIEL WEBSTER'S cranium contained 122 cubic inches.

The amount of blood in a healthy body is about eighteen pounds, or ten quarts. The heart is six inches in length and four inches in diameter, and beats 70 per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day, 36,-722,001 times per year, 2,565,440,000 times in three-score and ten; at each beat 2¼ ounces of blood are thrown out of it; 175 ounces per minute, 656 pounds per hour, 7¾ tons per day. In an ordinary life of a man, the heart beats at least 3,000,000,000 times, and propels through the aorta 1,500,000 tons of blood.

The amount of gastric juice secreted by the stomach of a well-fed, grown person has been estimated at from 60 to 80 ounces in twenty-four hours. A healthy stomach contains no gastric juice except where food is taken, and by its contact with the surface of the mucous membrane excites the secreting organs to pour out the gastric fluid in the requisite quantity. If the stomach is in a healthy condition, and the brain healthy, the quantity of gastric juice generated or thrown out will be just sufficient for healthy digestion. If the condition of either organ be impaired, the gastric juice secreted may be either deficient in quantity or vitiated in quality.

Let us study ourselves, that we may understand ourselves better. The proper study of mankind is MAN.

LEANDER G. BAGGERLY.

South Butler, N. Y.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Anæsthetic Glycerole for Burns, etc.—Dr DE BRUYNE, in the *Journal de Bruxelles*, extols the following liniment for burns, etc.:—

℞ Freshly precipitated hydrate of lime, grammes iij.
Glycerine, " cl.
Mix, and heat moderately, and then add:
Chlorinated chlorohydric ether. grammes iij.

The liquid thus obtained is transparent and clear. A compress of fine linen is thoroughly wet with this and applied on the burnt part. Immediately over this is to be placed a piece of gold-beater's skin, impermeable taffeta, or even flannel, so as to secure complete occlusion, and prevent the evaporation of liniment.

Dr. DE BRUYNE is convinced of the beneficial effects of this dressing, not only in burns, but also in ill-conditional wounds: in atonic, callous, fungous, and foul ulcers; and likewise in certain cutaneous diseases, especially such as are dry and squamous, accompanied with pruritus.

Arsenic in Dyspepsia.—Dr J. C. THOROWGOOD, in the Practitioner, speaks highly of the action of arsenic in many diseases of the stomach. He has found that one-drop doses of Fowler's solution in half an ounce of infusion of Columba had the effect, in a case he treated, of allaying the pain, stopping the vomiting of food, and enabling the patient to eat and digest small quantities of mutton. He states that the small irritable tongue, with projecting papillæ and yellow or gray fur, indicates arsenic. The more purely local the gastric symptoms, the better is the chance of arsenic doing good. Where there is much general exhaustion of the system, with disordered urine or hepatic congestion, it does not promise much.

Remedy for Ague.—I promised some time ago to send you a recipe for ague which I never know to fail. There must be some good brandy, black pepper and a piece of flannel large enough to cover the bowels handy. When the chill is at its hight, let the person go to bed. Now let some other person dip the flannel in the cold brandy. Don't wring out the flannel. Spread it on the table, dust it over with the pepper out of the castor, then spread it over the bowels, pepper side down; at the same time give half a wineglassful of the brandy and half a teaspoonful of the pepper to drink; this must be done when the chill is at its hight.—WILD IRISH GIRL.

Offensive Breath.—For this purpose, almost the only substance that should be admitted at the toilet is the concentrated solution of chloride of soda. From six to ten drops in a wineglass full of pure spring water, to be taken immediately after the operations in the morning are completed. In some cases the odor arising from carious teeth is combined with that of the stomach. If the mouth be well rinsed with a teaspoonful of the solution of the chloride in a tumbler of water, the bad odor of the teeth will be removed.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Hygienic Rules.—Never eat when much fatigued; wait until rested.

Never eat just before you expect to engage in any severe mental or physical exercise.

Never eat while in a passion, or when under a great mental excitement, depressing or elevating.

Never eat just before taking a bath of any kind, or just before retiring at night.

Never eat between regular meals.

Remdy for Burns.—I send a remedy for burns, which we have tried with perfect success. It is so simple that I think it preferable to anything I ever heard of. Take one teacup of lard and the whites of two eggs; work together as much as it can be, then spread on cloths and apply. Change as often as necessary.—S. L.

Domestic Economy.

STARTING IN MARRIED LIFE.

I WILL tell you a story of my own experience in starting in the world. When I was very young and very poor, I married a very poor young man; he worked out by the day, or by the month, on the farms, and in order that the stormy days should not consume the incomes of the fair ones, something must be done. What should it be? He had no trade for indoor labor, except making shingles. Then he had no shop, and it would cost so much to buy lumber and build one. Heretofore he had spent the stormy days like hundreds of young men in the country, lounging about public places in the village, or at some neighbor's. He had formed the habit, and liked it right well.

"Now," said I, "JAMES, if we ever get anything ahead, the Winter must not consume what the Summer yields."

"True," said he, "but what can I do?"

I hesitated a moment, looked at the neatly scoured floor of our little log cabin, and snow white recess and window curtains, which, by the way, were pieced out from worn-out garments.

"Get neighbor WILLSON to bring you some timber, get it sawed, and make the shingles for half."

"Where," said he; "here in the house?"

"Yes, here in the house," said I.

Year after year passed. In our kitchen barrels were hooped, chairs were bottomed, barley forks were made and sold, and I used to pack the shingles. And what of it if I did help him saw the small timber? All this was done in bad weather, and the children were growing up enjoying the liberty of making all the litter desirable, whenever they were released from their hours of study. No one on earth loves neatness more than I; but I learned, in time, to sacrifice neatness, in a measure, to prosperity and happiness.

Husband is nervous and irritable by nature, and it will not do in all cases to try to teach old dogs new tricks, so I have picked up after him, boots, hats and clothing, washed and combed him almost every Sunday morning, and, as to the boys, they have made all sorts of farming implements in the house when they could not play out-of-doors; and whatever innocent amusement they wished to engage in aside from mental improvement, they have done. I made many efforts to teach the boys order about the house, but never fairly succeeded.

Now for the result of my course:—We have a farm of more than a hundred acres, well stocked; there are several rooms in our house, but shingles are not made in any of them. Sometimes when husband brings in a barrel to hoop for our own use, I tell him to be careful not to scratch the paint off the floor. Husband is a steady, hard-working man, and when night comes he is at home; the boys, or rather young men, are honest, ambitious, home-loving boys. No smoking cigars, or taking a glass, or lounging about, with them. Studious, noble, good and true they are. MARY.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

How to Make a Bill of Fare.—I will tell you what I have long been wishing to say about this clamor for a bill of fare for farmers. I will give you my plan, which I think will suit all, for a near market: Make a list of all the articles of food in the house, or at your command; then take a little blank book, begin with one article and note all the different ways you can cook that—say potatoes—boiled, baked, fried, in balls, with or without fish; then the meats, after the vegetables are arranged. A lady tells of cooking rice, and salt and pepper it; used as a vegetable. Fish (always for Friday) boiled, broiled, fried, baked in cream, or stuffed, etc. Puddings—say meal—baked, steamed or boiled, fried hasty pudding, or stirred into buttermilk and eaten with molasses.

I have only mentioned the most common; but everything in this way. If more convenient, make a list for dinner, breakfast and tea; lunch separate; then if you are in a study what to cook, look over your list and see what you have not had that week, and you will not be at a loss. Cakes and pies may be followed out in the same way. One woman has fried bread, or bread dipped in molasses and fried; thinks it excellent; buttermilk pop and many things will help you to make a long list. Look over different newspapers and collect all the receipts you can find, and arrange them in the different lists for breakfast, dinner and tea.—C. O. D.

Domestic Inquiries.—CHELLIE asks M. N. R., for her recipe for fruit cake. . . . R. C. C., asks for a recipe for making soft soap with potash. . . . JOSH BROWN doffs his hat to "all and sundry," who have come to his rescue on the fried potato question, and begs, as a favor, that some one will tell his wife how to cook mushrooms. He has them growing, but she never cooked any and don't know how. . . . MR. HAND asks how to keep from a room and destroy the harmless but disagreeable insects known as wood lice. . . . S. C. SMITH asks what will drive away black ants. . . . THOMAS BUTCHER asks some one to tell him how to make a vinegar plant.

Floating Island.—To three pints of milk, take four eggs and two-thirds of a teacup of sugar; separate the yolks and whites of three eggs; set the milk on the stove to scald; beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, drop it on the scalding milk, let it remain a few moments, then remove it; beat up the remainder of the eggs with the sugar; stir in quickly; salt to taste. It is better to add a tablespoonful of cornstarch moistened with milk. Flavor with essence of lemon; place in a dish of suitable size and drop the froth so as to form little islands over the surface.—VIRGINIA.

Preserved Citron.—Cut the citron in regular slices; pick the seeds out nicely; again cut small, steam until they can be pierced with a straw, then add pound for pound of white sugar, and boil slowly for a few minutes; flavor with lemon or cinnamon to suit, and I will assure you, you will be satisfied with the preserves. Some use less sugar, but I could not recommend it as the best method.—MRS. GEO. ALLANSON.

Butter Inquiry.—I also wish to say that I would like a little information on butter-making, if some one of your correspondents would be so kind as to inform me. In the RURAL of August 24, I saw an article on "Profits from Butter-Making." What I wish to know is, how Fancy butter is made or packed, to fetch so much higher price than any extra good butter. My husband makes the butter from our dairy, and it is called *extra good*, and brings the highest price in market. What butter can be better?—J. M. G., *Brookfield, Pa.*

Chicken Cheese.—Did your readers ever eat any? I like it. Boil two chickens till tender; take out all the bones and chop the meat fine; season to taste with salt, pepper and butter; pour in enough of the liquor they were boiled in to make it moist. Mould it in any shape you choose, and when cold turn out and cut into slices. It is excellent for traveling lunch.—SUSIE P. R.

Whortleberry Pie.—Put berries enough for one pie into a dish, with one spoonful of melted butter, two of good, strong vinegar, two of water, and one half cup of sugar. Turn this into a tin (that is lined with crust) and sprinkle a small handful of flour over before putting on the top crust.

Rice and Apple Pudding.—Boil half a pound of rice in half a pint of milk till it is soft; then fill the dish half full of apples which have been pared and cored; sweeten to taste. Put the rice over the fruit as a crust, and bake one hour.—L. E. K.

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1165

NEW FALL WRAP, in a sacque and cape, with a thribble box-pleat laid on the under side in the back, and in place of the broad pleat of last season; just the three edges are visible from each side, giving the appearance of six round folds, the cape slopes gracefully to the back, and is left open to trim. The sacque has a large sleeve, which can be used or not, as weather or comfort demand.

We give this as one of the very best for fall and winter cloak made in either velvet or cloth. The original is of dark blue ladies' cloth. Scalloped and bound with velvet and velvet buttons. Takes three yards of ladies' cloth. Pattern, with cloth model, 50 cents. *See premium offer below.*

762

PRESTO. Chemise for lady. Its great success in leading all other styles is owing to its perfect fitting band and sleeve. The curved arm-size is an improvement of *much* value, as it will not *cut* the shoulder or *bind* the arm, and also avoids the homely, perplexing gusset. Takes three yards linen for medium-size. Pattern, with cloth model, 25 cents. See Premium below.

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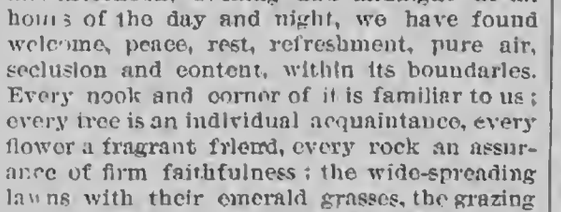


SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1872.

OUT-OF-DOOR NOTES.

An Editor Getting Fresh Air.

WITH all its Babylonish wickedness, with all its political and social corruption, with all the evil influences it exerts upon those who come within its vortex, New York City is full of the sweetest blessings and the most boundless and liberal charities for those who need and know how to enjoy them. Chief among these is

The Central Park.

During the heats of three Summers, our duties to the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER have compelled residence in the city—forced us to daily listen to its din, inhale its heated, dusty and noxious air, walk its hot pavements, ride with its sweltering and often unclean population in crowded cars and omnibuses, listen to inane sermons in dimly lighted churches by those who "supply the pulpits during vacation," feel virtue go out of us by constant contact with people who are always wanting something and never giving. But through all this we have lived, and happily, because of this grand, sweet, peaceful, pure, glorious breathing place, Central Park. At dawn, mid-forenoon, mid-day, mid-afternoon, evening and midnight—at all hours of the day and night, we have found welcome, peace, rest, refreshment, pure air, seclusion and content, within its boundaries. Every nook and corner of it is familiar to us; every tree is an individual acquaintance, every flower a fragrant friend, every rock an assurance of firm faithfulness; the wide-spreading lawns with their emerald grasses, the grazing flocks and patriarchal shepherd with his crook, are pictures of pastoral beauty, and repose so in contrast with the torrid, effervescing life of the city, but a mile or two away, that we gravitate there as naturally as the sun sinks in the West, when the earth has rolled over.

Previous to the present year there has been comparatively little freedom to enjoy all that such a breathing place should furnish. True, our senses, through eyes, ears and nose, have feasted upon its varied beauties, its concord of sweet sounds and its fragrance; but our feet have not been permitted to tread its lawns, nor have we had the privilege of reclining in its verdure, and seeking secluded nooks among its trees and amid its wilder tangles. But during the present season a broader and more liberal comprehension of its uses and benefits seems to have come to the minds of the Park Commissioners; the broad, sweet lawns have been made "common," and the appreciative throng has pressed the velvety carpet with its feet; boys and girls have rolled, rambled and reveled at will upon its green surfaces, and enjoyed all the delights which unrestrained country freedom could yield, and more; for the æsthetic beauty of nature adorned, yet unadorned, has wrought its influence on their souls, modified and toned the naturally wild natures, restrained lawlessness, through a natural fear of losing privileges, and aided in the recognition of the untitled rights of all to peaceful, pure enjoyment.

Sitting here in this pure, sweet air sunshine this beautiful Sunday morning, we drink in the sacred draught of elixir Nature furnishes us, with the secure content which comes of "peace within and without." The sunshine glints down upon us through the trees and plays hide-and-seek with the perpetually-moving foliage of the trees and vines and flowering shrubs. Family groups wander here and there upon the lawns, or recline on the shadowed rocks, or lounge in the shaded seats. Hopeful pairs of human doves are mating and cooing in retired nooks. The wrinkles of care, the lines of anxiety, the scars of suffering, the marks of sorrow, all seem to be exorcised by the soothing sermons of these natural preachers, the sacred music of these myriad choristers, and reverential, natural, spontaneous praise fills every heart that enters this sweet, sacred, beautiful and worshipful natural temple—a temple made without hands, whose arches are not to be measured and the mysteries of whose architecture are past finding out.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Steam Plowing in England.—Is steam-plowing in England as mythical and rare as in this country? Are the statements made concerning the amount of steam-plowing done there simply false? Do they correspond in practical accuracy with those made concerning the exploits of American plows? Have we been deceived? FAWKES, with his plow in the West, was at first reported as doing, and then as just going to do, wonders with it. He did plow a good many acres of ground, but at such cost that it did not pay to use it. In one or two places—one in Louisiana, one in New Jersey or Delaware, and, we believe, on one farm in Minnesota—steam-plowing is reported as practiced. But we have seen no figures that prove its economy in American farm husbandry. Now comes the statement by a correspondent of The Country Gentleman, that he looked over England recently with especial reference to the use of the steam plow there, made diligent inquiry but obtained very little definite information about it. He could only learn that it was *believed* to be in use on some of the larger farms in the south of England, but this correspondent concludes "that the old fashioned way of plowing is the only one in practice in England." At least he did not see the puff of a single engine propelling a plow, and he kept his eyes open.

Premium Lists Received—Of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture; Fair at Indianapolis, Sept. 30, Oct. 4....Of the Cape May Co., N. J., Agricultural and Horticultural Society; Fair at Seaville Station, Sept. 10, 12.... Of North Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Association; Fair at Dalton, Ga., Sept. 24, 27....Of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Georgia; Fair at Savannah, commencing Dec. 2.. .Of the Columbia, N. Y., Agricultural and Horticultural Association; Fair at Hudson, Sept. 24, 26....Of the Lapeer Co., Mich. Ag. Soc.; Fair at Lapeer, Sept. 25, 27... Of the Hampden, Mass., Ag. Soc.; Fair at Westfield, Oct. 1, 2....Of the South Carolina State Ag. and Mech. Soc.; Fair at Columbia, S. C., Nov. 4, 8. ..Of the Cotton States Ag. and Mech. Asso'n; Fair at Augusta, Ga., Oct. 22, 26....Of the Monongahela Valley Ag. and Mech. Soc.; Fair at Morgantown, W. Va., Sept. 25, 27 ..Of the Northern Ohio Fair at Cleveland, Sept. 10, 14....Of the Calhoun Co., Mich., Ag. Soc.; Fair at Marshall, Oct. 1 and 2.

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Great Britain continues to rage with great virulence. In the county of Norfolk the authorities recommend that all Fairs and Markets for store cattle be suspended for six weeks, not only in that, but in adjoining counties. The unusual features of this disease now are said to be its intensity and fatality. Whereas heretofore the deterioration of stock was great and deaths were few, now deaths of sheep and cattle are numerous, and cattle are attacked and die which had recovered from it but three or four months previous—overturning the prevailing belief that a recovered animal will not be again attacked within twelve months. The Report of the Veterinary Department of the British Chamber of Agriculture, for 1871, shows that 1,344,625 animals were attacked with this disease; that 1.136 per cent. died, .337 per cent. were killed, and 98.537 per cent. recovered.

Practical Education for Women at the Illinois Industrial University.—An attempt is to be made at this University, at Champaign, Ill., the coming year to teach, in connection with ordinary branches of learning, the household arts, the principles of culinary science and domestic economy. A boarding-house for ladies is under the supervision of a matron whose duty it is to be to assist the young women in acquiring something more than the ordinary boarding school accomplishments. This will answer several inquiries we have received about such a school. But our correspondents are to remember that in this case it is an untried experiment.

Americans in Europe.—A London paper says an American will meet almost as many known faces in Bond street, London, as in Broadway, N. Y. Hundreds of Americans have arrived in London in a single week; and the paper referred to asserts that a change has of late come over London, it attracting more visitors than Paris. But we were going to say that our friend PATRICK QUINN, with his companions, BLISS and HOOPES, have returned from their European tour, having had a delightful and profitable trip. PETER HENDERSON was also over there, and we notice he has got his name prominently in the horticultural papers there, as giving advice to young English gardeners about the best time to emigrate, etc. Mr. QUINN found Americans everywhere, and found them to be respectfully, and often cordially, received by Europeans—especially such of them as deserved to be so received.

Southern "Dogs-in-the-Manger," who are opposed to white immigration and flow of capital into the South because they are fearful of being crowded out, are thus talked of by a writer in the New Orleans Home Journal:—"It would be a great blessing if those men would emigrate, quit their country for their country's good. If they remain, they will always impede the onward march to peace and prosperity. Like so many curs, they are ever barking at the heels of all progress which does not immediately fill their pockets with gain. Let them know that the people are wide awake to this great question of white immigration, and that whatever they may say or do to obstruct the pathways leading to it will not change the decrees of Providence, and will work to their shame."

Cream Cheese in New York Markets.—I beg to ask you if there are any small cream cheese made and sent to the New York markets, similar to those sent and daily sold at all the country towns in England, and which are delicious? They are easily made and are about ten inches in diameter, and about one or one and a-half inches thick, white on the outside and will keep about a week, good. If there is any place in New York where they can be had, please let me know through your paper. If they are not made and sold, it is time they should be, being profitable and quick sale. Any person who had them for sale properly made, could sell a wagon load every day.—A SUBSCRIBER, *Deer Park, L. I.*

WE do not know that they are made and sold in this country.

The Wheat Corner in Chicago has been smashed and those who built it and upon it have come to grief. The chief promoters of it have been expelled from the Board of Trade. The high prices induced by this corner will have caused heavy loss to speculating buyers who were not in the corner. Farmers may have received temporarily higher prices, but the reaction and the crippled condition of many who bought when they ought not to have done so will be likely to depreciate prices, so that there is really no gain in the end. We, however, believe wheat is to bring a good price. And we do not advise any haste to realize in consequence of the immediate reaction of prices in the great wheat markets, following the fall of the Chicago "corner."

The Milk Producers who sell their milk in New York City, are moving, as we have before stated in these columns, to so organize as to control the sale of their own product through their own agents—sell pure milk—at no lower price to consumers, and pocket a larger share of the profits than they now do. A meeting of those interested in this movement is proposed, and all who will attend such a meeting are requested to send their names to ORIS T. BEDELL, No. 70 Ninth Avenue, New York City. As soon as a sufficient number have responded, the time and place of meeting will be determined, and those who have sent their addresses, notified.

Alexander Hyde's Twelve Lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass., have been published in book form. The topics of these lectures are—Agriculture as a Pursuit; History of Agriculture; The Soil; Drainage of Lands; Mineral Fertilizers; The Vegetable and Animal Manures; Hay Crop; Potatoes; The Corn Crop; The Root Crop; Fruit; Cattle Husbandry. No farmer or farmer's son will fail to learn enough from a thoughtful reading of these lectures to warrant the purchase of the book.

Catalogues Received.—From RICHARDSON & VAIL, Geneva, N. Y., Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc. From BRONSON, HOPKINS & Co., Geneva, N. Y., Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc. From ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y., Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues of Bulbous Flower Roots, Plants and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, etc.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Middleville, Barry Co., Mich., Aug. 26.—We are having a very dry Summer; more severe than last year, so far as injury to Spring crops is concerned. Winter wheat was generally good as to quality and yield. Hay, a good crop. Oats, corn and potatoes will be a short crop—not as good as last year. Apples are plenty, but small; no peaches; all other kinds of fruit have suffered by the drouth. Prices of produce are: White wheat, $1.30@1.35; oats, 35c.; corn, 50c.; potatoes, 75c.; apples, 40c.; butter, 13c.; eggs 15c.; wool, 50@55c. per pound.—J. F. E.

Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y.—The wheat is now all drawn and some of it is threshed. The yield will be about ten bushels per acre. The barley is a good crop; the threshers think the yield will be twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats have rusted some on late spots, so the yield will not be as good as last year. Corn was never better than it is this season; potatoes never made a more vigorous growth. The pastures are now quite dry for the want of rain. The price of beef cattle is low; they are not selling at more than three and a-half cents per pound on the foot, which is less than they can be raised for. Wool is selling at fifty cents. I have heard of no sales of sheep.—S. C.

Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., Aug. 26.—We are having very hot weather this month. Threshing commenced about two weeks ago. Wheat is poor both in quantity and quality, not averaging over fifteen bushels per acre. Oats are poor also; the Norways are very smutty; indeed all varieties are, except the White Probestier, which more than doubles the yield of the other kinds. The barley crop is medium. Corn is looking very fine. We have all prospects for a large grape crop, this season having been very favorable for them; the Hartfords, Delawares, Adirondacks and Ionas have commenced turning, and are looking very fine.—W. L. D.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 26.—Trustworthy reports from all parts of Alabama represent that the destruction of cotton by worms is more thorough than ever before. They have eaten the leaves until the fields are bare as after a frost. The naked condition of the plant reveals the fact that the mature fruitage is not so great as usual at this season of the year. Fears of almost universal bankruptcy among the planters are entertained. No one expects the crop will equal that of last year.

RURAL BREVITIES.

THERE is to be a large sale of Percheron horses at the Maryland State Fair.

THE onion crop of Eastern Massachusetts, it is said, is to be the largest for many years.

SAMUEL A. ECHOLS has retired from the Rural Southerner, Mr. A. C. VAN EPPS succeeding him as editor.

COMMISSIONER WATTS is to deliver the annual address before Minnesota Agricultural Society at its State fair.

MICHIGAN and Iowa hold State Bee Keepers' Conventions at the times and places of their respective State Fairs.

H. L. STEWART, North Shenango, Pa., is referred to page 140, RURAL NEW-YORKER, Aug. 1, first column, for answer to his question.

"OCCIDENT" is the name of a fast trotting horse in California, said to have trotted a half mile recently in 1.06½.

WE have inquiries how to get the Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1871. Write to the Congressman from the District in which you live for it.

W. H. PLATT is informed that we referred to Thomas' Smoothing Harrow; but do not remember the cultivator named, and did not keep the letter making the inquiry.

HOPS of the new crop have been received in New York City, from California, which sold at seventy cents. The new crop received here has sold at a range of 35 to 45 cents.

WE should like our correspondents in the tobacco regions to write us concerning the condition of the crop. We have a good deal of inquiry on the subject from tobacco dealers.

THE beautiful poem entitled "Tired Mothers," which appeared in the RURAL of Aug. 31, should have been credited to The Aldine, we are informed, though we did not copy it from that paper.

WHY did not the Canada Farmer credit an article in its August number, entitled "The English Cheese Trade," to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, in which it first appeared July 20? It would have been a proper thing to do.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

YES, SIR, WE WILL!

"WILL you this year send the RURAL NEW-YORKER for Thirteen Weeks,—say from Oct. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1873,—On Trial, for Fifty Cents, as you did last season? If so, please give notice in your next number."

YES, we will send the Thirteen Numbers of the ensuing Quarter, (Oct. to Jan.) for Only Fifty Cents—or for $3 we will send the RURAL from Oct. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874. Tell all your friends of this offer!

Now is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commenced July 6th. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is unsurpassed in the treatment of Lung, Female and Chronic Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal and Sulphur-Air Baths, Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Oxygen, Calisthenics, &c. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send for a Circular. Indorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., and Tayler Lewis, LL. D.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Biographical.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

JUAREZ is dead, and we give a portrait of his successor as President of Mexico. We should be interested in knowing and keeping watch of men and events in our neighbor Republic, no matter how confusing it is; for we believe the time is speedily coming when this Government will have occasion to establish more emphatic relations with this country of turmoil and revolution than it yet has done. The new President, SEBASTIAN LEUDO DE TEJADA, was born at Jalapa, in the State of Vera Cruz, April 25, 1823. His early education prepared him for entering the Church, but having taken a dislike to the ecclesiastical profession, he went to the city of Mexico and studied jurisprudence. Before many years he held a high position as advocate, and between the years 1855 and 1857 he held the position of Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice. COMONFORT was then President of the Republic, and Senor LERDO entered on his political life by taking office under him. The ROBLES pronunciamento occurred in 1850, and during the three following years MIRAMON and the Church party ruled the Republic. LERDO withdrew from politics, and gave his attention entirely to his profession, which brought him both fame and a handsome income.

In 1861 he was offered a seat in the Cabinet under JUAREZ; this he refused, but on taking his place in Congress in the same year, he gave his powerful support to the Liberal party, and the most important event of the session was his energetic and successful opposition to the Wyke treaty, which was an arrangement for the payment of dividends on the English debt out of the Customs' revenues. When the French invaded Mexico he threw up his profession and followed the fortunes of JUAREZ. On the northern frontier he did everything to keep alive the spirit of Republicanism, and on the withdrawal of the French army of occupation an army was speedily organized, well drilled, and equipped, which hemmed in MAXIMILIAN at Queretaro. When the United States Minister petitioned on behalf of the fallen Emperor, SENOR LERDO, as Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, stated his belief that the death of MAXIMILIAN was necessary to the future welfare of the country, inasmuch as it would prevent any further insurrection in his name.

On the Government entering on its duties in the capitol SENOR LERDO was appointed President of the Supreme Court of Justice, and Vice-President of the Republic. The sudden death of JUAREZ has elevated him to the highest position he can attain in his country. Let us hope that he will exercise his talents and patriotism in the endeavor to restore order amongst the discontented factions which perplex and harass the industrious portion of the community. Pronunciamientos and brigandage should be put down with a strong hand, life and property made secure, railways and roads constructed.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

PROF. CHARLES L. BALCH, a Vice-Principal of one of the New York Public Schools, a young man of culture, and an active and prominent member of the Liberal Club, died recently from the effects of an overdose of morphine, taken to alleviate suffering from neuralgia. The funeral services were held in the meeting-house of the Society of Friends, among whom he had formed strong friendships, though not sympathizing altogether in their doctrines. He was more a positivist. The Liberal Club rooms at the first meeting following his decease were beautifully ornamented with flowers, in his memory, and a touching eulogy was pronounced by Mr. D. B. WAKEMAN, followed by tributes from other members of the Club. He had attended the meeting of the Club but a week before.

E. W. FOSTER, of the Hants Guardian, England, has for many years practiced setting up his leaders from the case direct, without the aid of copy. He asserts that the rate of "composing" coincides admirably with the flow of thought; and that to furnish a good leader, or anything else, it is a great advantage to produce it from the head direct, ignoring the use of pen and paper. It would certainly be a great saving if every editor set up his editorials in place of writing them. We know that, whether such practice is adopted or not, every editor ought to be a practical printer. And every young man or woman ambitious to become an editor will do wisely to learn how to set type well first.

CHARLES FECHTER, the rival of EDWIN BOOTH as Hamlet, and the late CHARLES DICKENS' friend and protegee, is soon to arrive in New York city, where a theater is being rebuilt for him, the front of which is of artificial stone, elaborately ornamented with statuary of the same material. Why don't FECHTER engage MAUVIER NEVILLE, the young Hungarian actor, to support him? Together, they would make a combination rarely seen in the theatres of this country; and together they might elevate the drama to something approaching its legitimate dignity and usefulness as an educational agency.

HARRY FENN, the artist, lately returned from a three weeks' sojourn among the Catskills, where he has been making sketches for the beautiful illustrated work known as "Picturesque America," and has again left in company with O. B. BUNCE (who has written much of the text of the work above named, and of which WM. CULLEN BRYANT is the reputed editor) for an extended tour through Lakes George and Champlain, and among the Adirondacks. There is enough that is picturesque in America to render this a most desirable addition to American libraries.

DR. ASA GRAY, the retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of

SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Science, has, according to the reports of the proceedings thereof, given a frank indorsement of the Darwinian theory, without a word of dissent. He expresses the confident hope that "the religious faith which survived without a shock the notion of the fixity of the earth itself, may equally outlast the notion of the absolute fixity of the species which inhabit it." So we came from monkeys to man, and we go from man to—what?

HENRY KURZ, a German, furnishes, for a literary biographical dictionary to the history of German national literature, biographical notices of all poets and prose writers. And this work contains lists of all the works of each author, a statement of all the works which treat of each author, or of any one of his works in particular, and of all the translations of each author's works.

"BEAU HICKMAN," the well-known Washington character, who lived in luxury by assessments levied on verdant Congressmen, and who was regarded "the glass of fashion and mold of form," is now reported to find his abode with a negro family, in a back alley in that city of magnificent distances. His "good things" have passed away.

THE Poet TENNYSON has a serious time getting away from the personal presence of his worshippers—so much so that a recent letter writer refuses to give his whereabouts! What an amount of sympathy must have been awakened in that letter writer, that he should refuse to tell the world what he had succeeded in discovering!

DR. PETERS is announced as having discovered the 124th Asteroid, [which, he says, is "bright, shining as a star of the tenth magnitude." If it is so bright, why has it not been discovered before? Or has it but just appeared within the range of terrestrial vision. All these details are interesting to the unlearned.

MISS KATE FIELD has returned from her sojourn in England and on the Continent, and it is said is to enter the lecture field the coming season. It is to be hoped she has learned more abroad, and will be able to tell it better, than she did "Among the Adirondacks."

THE marriage of the hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar with the Princess of Oldenburg, fixed for the 28th of August, has been postponed on account of the bride's indisposition; so it is announced. Whether it is indisposition to marry, or illness, we are not informed.

THE reported successor of the belligerent GEO. H. BUTLER, late Consul-General to Egypt, is RICHARD BEARDSLEY, the present U. S. Consul at Jerusalem. During the late war Mr. BEARDSLEY served in the Navy.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Magazines for September.

THE Atlantic has a gem of a story from Mrs. Lenowens, describing life in the King's harem at Siam. Scribner's has a well-written article on sculpture, profusely illustrated. The Galaxy opens with a fine essay on Mr. Froude, the English historian, from the pen of Justin McCarthy. Harper's has an illustrated article on Venice, and an essay on Poe, from the pen of R. H. Stoddard. Any one of these articles are worth the whole price asked for the magazine.

Stanley's History of the Herald Livingstone Expedition.

THIS work will be published at the earliest moment in this country by Scribner, Armstrong and Co., of New York. It will make a volume of 500 octavo pages, and will be fully illustrated with maps, etc. Mr. Stanley is getting up the book with all expedition in London, and we have no doubt it will be very interesting.

Campaign Hand-Book, and Citizen's Manual.—Hartford: F. C. Bliss & Co.

A HANDSOME, compact, pocket edition, containing much information of importance to all citizens in the pending campaign. It has portraits of the Presidents, and portraits and sketches of the new candidates, with the platforms, etc. It contains 250 pages, and sells for $1.25 per copy.

High Art—Pictures from the Poets.—By LOUIS A. ROBERTS. Springfield, Mass.: D. E. Fisk & Co.

THIS volume embraces quotations from our best poets, burlesqued by the pencil of the author. The engraving is excellent, and the hits happy. It is handsomely printed on good paper, and merits the recognition of all who appreciate humor.

Shakspeare's Tragedy of Julius Cæsar, with Notes by Wm. J. Rolfe, A.M. New York: Harper & Bros.

ANOTHER one of those beautiful and handy volumes of Shakspeare's which every gentleman will delight to possess. The illustrations are excellent and profuse; the notes are copious, historical, and critical, and well worth reading.

Monteith's Comprehensive Geography, with Map-Drawing and Relief Maps. A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 113 William St., New York. Price $1.60 by mail.

A CONCISE and comprehensive work, full of finely colored maps and elegant engravings. A more beautiful, useful, or pleasing text book it would be hard to find.

A Smaller School History of the United States.—By DAVID B. SCOTT. New York: Harper & Bros.

A CONCISE outline history of this country, from its discovery to the year 1872. It has many maps and illustrations, and appears to be well adapted for the use of common schools. Its letter press is to be especially commended.

OUR HEARTH AND HOME.

BY C. H. C.

Oh, a beautiful home is mine, is mine,
On an Island fair and bright;
Where the waves roll round with a solemn sound—
The saddest music of night!
And the happiest hearth is mine, is mine,
Where dwelleth no shade of strife,
The music of love comes blest from above—
The dearest of joys in life!

I've a garden fair, with its roses rare,
And its lilies pure and sweet,
With a leafy shade by acacias made—
O'er the bower, my Summer seat.
But our hearth within, GOD keep it from sin!
And the seeds of Piety sow!
There, while we are are blest in our earthly rest,
May the spiritual blossoms grow!

Oh, a beautiful earthly home is mine!
And a grateful heart I bear!
But Father! I pray, oh, teach us the way
To a heavenly mansion there.
From our hearth and home, oh, may we not roam,
While these peaceful joys remain;
But, be it our strife in the battle of life,
A happier Home to gain!

Sycamore Villa, L. I.

Our Story-Teller.

A REVEREND GHOST.

BY O. S. ADAMS.

"I wonder what can keep Mr. DUNLEATH so," said Mrs. REDMOND, looking anxiously out toward the forest.

"I hope he hasn't lost himself in the woods," said her daughter FANNY. "It is as much as three hours since he went away."

"Yes, and here is supper all ready. It would be too bad to have him lose these warm biscuit. Go and ask your father if we shall wait for him."

The REDMOND family lived in a sparsely settled region in one of the Western States. They were on the outskirts of a section devoted mainly to cutting down trees, sawing them into logs, and drawing them to the river four or five miles distant, there to be floated down to a lumber mart. What population there was in the neighborhood numbered not more than three hundred souls, and was chiefly scattered between the Redmond house and the river. Westward lay great forests, and to the South were stretched immense prairies.

A camp meeting was in session for the benefit of the little community, and the REDMONDS had taken under their roof the Reverend ALFRED DUNLEATH, an earnest worker in the cause of his Master and an exhorter of eloquence. The meetings were held mornings and evenings, in a grove three miles distant from Mr. REDMOND'S house.

The brief conversation detailed above was caused by the prolonged absence of Mr. DUNLEATH, who had started off for a ramble in the woods about three o'clock in the afternoon. As evening drew near, and he did not return, there was anxiety on his account, for the woods were deep and thick, and it was no very rare thing for a bear or a catamount to prowl among them, making the place unsafe for any one but a well-armed, steady-nerved man.

Mr. REDMOND, on being spoken to by his daughter on the subject, turned to his man-of-all-work, a burly negro, who stood near—

"SAM," he said, "just run up in the edge of the woods yonder and see if you can see anything of Mr. DUNLEATH. Call him if he isn't in sight."

"Golly! Boss, dis chile ain't ready to be hugged to def by no bar yit! I don't think its scarcely safe to venture too far into dose yer woods."

"There's no danger of your meeting any bear, and if you should he would run at the sight of you. Go along."

"Ha! ha! You'se got it on to me dis time. Run at de sight of me, would he; well, I'se mighty sure I'd run at de sight o' *him!*"

And SAM strode off in the direction indicated, waiting only to step into the barn to shoulder his rifle. He was really no coward so far as any physical danger was concerned, although he was superstitious, and would flee from a ghost with far more promptness and celerity than from a grizzly.

Mr. REDMOND and FANNY returned to the house, and the supper was kept waiting until SAM should return. In the course of twenty minutes he appeared, bringing, however, no tidings of Mr. DUNLEATH.

"I shouldn't think he would go off with any of the neighbors without letting us know," said Mrs. REDMOND.

"No, it wouldn't be like him," said FANNY.

"Well, we'd better eat supper and be off to the meeting," said Mr. REDMOND. "I'll inquire as soon as we get there, and if no one knows anything about him I will get three or four to join me in a search for him. If he has lost his way he may be in a dangerous situation."

In the evening the family repaired to the camp meeting grove, three miles distant, leaving SAM in charge of the house. The grove was provided with rough seats, and dimly illuminated by a few hanging lamps.

Mr. REDMOND made inquiries concerning Mr. DUNLEATH, but without eliciting any information. He was about to organize a small party to start out on a search, when a boy appeared in the assemblage bearing a message. It was addressed to Mr. REDMOND. On opening it he read the following:

"DEAR SIR:—I have received a telegram to join my wife, who is sick. I therefore leave without ceremony. Accept this as an excuse for the sudden departure of yours, &c.,

"A. DUNLEATH."

"Ah, that is sad," said one of the brethren as Mr. REDMOND read the note aloud.

"Where did you see the gentleman when he gave you this?" asked Mr. REDMOND of the boy.

"About four miles South, on the new road."

"Which way was he going?"

"Straight on South. And he seemed to be in an awful hurry."

"Did he appear to be troubled?"

"No, sir, he was laughing."

"Laughing?"

"Laughing!"

The exclamation came in surprised accents from several.

"He wrote it quick and then started on again."

"He must have been going on to Wharfton to take the steamer down the river," said a minister standing near.

"That is full eight miles," said Mr. REDMOND.

"Is it? But he may have thought he could walk it quicker than he could find any one to drive him there."

"That may be. But the boy said he was laughing."

"Pshaw! the boy was mistaken. He couldn't have been laughing."

This explanation of affairs was accepted, and the meeting went on. All soon became deeply absorbed in listening to the words of the exhorters.

In the midst of the exercises Mr. REDMOND, who had not dismissed all anxiety on account of Mr. DUNLEATH, suddenly started as a thought passed through his mind.

"Brother PERKINS," he whispered to one who sat near him, "see here a moment."

The two made their way softly outside the little throng, and Mr. REDMOND said:

"There is something wrong about Mr. DUNLEATH's absence."

"How?"

"The note said that he had a telegram from his wife. But *there is no telegraph line within eight miles of here!*"

"That's true! How thoughtless we were. How could we be so imposed upon? What can it mean?"

"That's the question. And the boy said Mr. DUNLEATH was laughing."

"But that is absurd."

"Of course it is. But that doesn't help matters any. There is some mystery about it."

"Yes—a telegram from his wife with no telegraph station near—and then to think of his laughing while sending such news."

"It can't be that he is playing a joke on us."

"He would be the last man in the world to do that."

"So I should think," said Mr. REDMOND. "It is very strange. I am afraid there has been foul play somewhere."

"It certainly looks like it."

"I am not satisfied," said Mr. REDMOND, decidedly. "I shall take a party of men and go in search of him immediately. The very mystery of the thing alarms me."

In a short time Mr. REDMOND had induced five of his neighbors to join him on an expedition through the woods to search for Mr. DUNLEATH, or any trace that might indicate his whereabouts. They provided themselves with five torches and rifles. The first thing to be done was to convey Mrs. REDMOND and FANNY home, so that they might make ready for the reception of the party when it should return. The men walked in the rear of the wagon in which the two women rode, discussing the best manner of proceeding.

It was finally decided that when they arrived within quarter of a mile of the house the searching party should branch off by a short cut to the forest, leaving Mrs. REDMOND and FANNY to go on. The night was bright and clear. Indians were scarcely ever seen within a circuit of several miles, and no danger was apprehended.

So on arriving at the point mentioned the men branched off toward the woods and the two women proceeded alone toward their destination. The house was in plain sight, and, with a cheerful word, they urged their horses to a quick pace. As they neared the house everything seemed quiet, and they watched for SAM. He would undoubtedly hear the wagon approaching, and come forth to meet them.

But they saw nothing of him. They came within five or six rods of the house, and still he was not visible. Evidently he had fallen asleep. They were just about to call out, when a figure leaped from a clump of bushes near by, uttering a glad cry.

"Misses REDMOND and Miss FANNY, is dat you? T'ank de Lor' you'se come; but don't go near de house!"

It was SAM. He was shaking as if with an ague fit, and his eyes were distended almost to starting from their sockets. The whites of them glistened in the moonlight.

"What's the matter, SAM?" said Mrs. REDMOND; "what are you talking about?"

"De ghost! de ghost! It went clean froo de window, widout so much as crackin' de sash!"

"What do you mean?"

"I seed it! It come stalkin' across de lot, and jest *glode* into de house."

"A ghost?—nonsense!" exclaimed FANNY. "Who believes in ghosts? *I* don't."

"Dat's 'cause you nebber seed none," responded SAM. "You ha'nt been where I has. Oh, it was more'n eight feet tall, and all dressed in white."

SAM was evidently in earnest. He looked the embodiment of terror.

But Mrs. REDMOND and FANNY scoffed at his fears, and told him he had been dreaming. This he stoutly denied, saying that he had not even closed his eyes. He insisted that a ghost had appeared, approached the house, and entered by a window.

"Which window was it?" asked FANNY.

"Dat one right dere next to de side door."

"Well, I'm not afraid of any ghost," she said, spiritedly. "Come, SAM, with me, and we will see what it wants."

She discredited SAM's story, and, as everything seemed quiet about the house, felt little or no alarm.

"Oh, Miss FANNY, you don't mean to ask dis chile ——"

"Yes, I do. But if you are afraid, I shall go alone. And then if it should happen to be an Indian or a robber, what will become of me?"

"Injin or robber," said SAM, brightening up a little; "I ben't 'fraid o' *dem*. Dey shan't harm one har ob your head, neither. I'll go wid you if you'se bound to go."

"I am bound to go. I don't propose to stand out all night."

"All right, "said SAM, "go ahead. I'll keep close to you. But if we *should* run smack up agin' a ghost, I'se sure I'd melt down and run all over de ground, jest like a puddle o' grease."

"Let's find out, any way," said FANNY, leading the way, followed by her mother and SAM, the latter holding his rifle ready for instant action.

They approached very near the house, and were looking intently at the windows, when SAM suddenly gave a cry of terror and dropped flat on the ground. Mrs. REDMOND and FANNY started and recoiled a little, for a face peered out from the window at them, and an arm clad in white waved, motioning them to keep back.

A voice spoke:

"For heaven's sake don't come in!"

FANNY and Mrs. REDMOND were somewhat frightened, and the the former said angrily:

"Come, get up, SAM! There's some one in there, but it's no ghost. Ghosts do not talk. Get your rifle ready, quick!"

"Yes," said SAM, rising cautiously; "'taint no ghost, did you say?"

"No certainly not. Who are you and what do you want," she demanded in a loud voice of the unknown personage inside.

SAM leveled his rifle, and shouted, "What you 'bout in dar? You'd better keep kind o' peaceable unless you want to get shot!"

"Don't you know me?" groaned the voice. "Don't come in, I beg of you. I am in a terrible plight. I have been shamefully treated. I cannot find my room."

"It is Mr. DUNLEATH!" exclaimed Mrs. REDMOND.

"So it is!" ejaculated FANNY. "What can be the matter? What is the trouble, Mr. DUNLEATH?"

"I—I—please remain where you are. I cannot tell you what the matter is. Send SAM in and let him show me my room. Here are two doors locked. I think one of them must lead to it."

"Yes," said FANNY, "mother you locked the chamber doors, didn't you?"

"Yes," replied Mrs REDMOND; "SAM, take these keys and show Mr. DUNLEATH his room. I wonder what *can* be the matter."

"It will doubtless be explained in due season, Madam," faltered Mr. DUNLEATH. "I have been assaulted maltreated—robbed. Please make haste, SAM."

"Yes, sir," responded SAM, "if you ain't no ghost, I'll do anything in the world for you, Mr. DUNLEATH."

"I will show you that I am substantial flesh and blood if you will come in. Do not follow him, ladies."

SAM entered the house, and immediately burst into a shout of laughter.

"Golly, Mr. DUNLEATH, where's all your clothes? You is in a bad plight!"

"Hush! Show me to my room without delay!"

Mrs. REDMOND and FANNY listened in amazement. They heard SAM talking and laughing spasmodically as he accompanied Mr. DUNLEATH up stairs.

He soon returned.

"I'll be done roasted alive," he exclaimed, "if dere warn't de parson widout a rag to his back, savin' and 'xceptin' only jest his shirt!"

"Oh!"

"True as I'm standin' here dis minnit!"

"What *can* it all mean?" exclaimed Mrs. REDMOND.

"He said he had been robbed," said FANNY.

"SAM, fire off your gun several times. That may call the men home. There is no need of their searching any longer."

SAM did as directed, while Mrs. REDMOND and FANNY entered the house and struck a light. They were perplexed beyond measure, and waited for Mr. DUNLEATH to come down. That gentleman declared, however, from the head of the stairs, that the state of his feelings would not permit him to appear before them, even though he had donned his clothes.

In the course of three-quarters of an hour the searching party appeared, having been attracted by the reports of SAM's gun. They came up in great haste, desirous of knowing the cause of the firing.

They were made acquainted with the state of affairs in a very few words, and, of course, were deeply mystified. Mr. REDMOND ascended the stairs, and, after considerable effort, persuaded Mr. DUNLEATH to come down and explain matters. The minister soon appeared, and related to his expectant hearers the following account of his unexplained absence and strange return:

"I was wandering among the woods," he said, "and took no thought of the passage of time or the distance I had strayed. Suddenly I encountered a desperate looking man, who pounced upon me with the ferocity of a wild beast. He held in his hand a large club, and threatened me with instant death unless I remained quiet.

"What do you want?" I asked.

"'Tell me who you are, where you come from and what your business is,' he said.

"I gave him the desired information in as few words as possible. He was particular to inquire my name and that of the good family with whom I am sojourning. After this he looked at me closely, and then said, 'You'll do!'

"He then violently tore my clothing from me, took off his own disgusting garb and clad himself in my garments. I endeavored to remonstrate with him, but he brandished his club and commanded me to keep silent.

"'Now,' said he, 'I guess you are not in a condition to join your friends until after dark, at any rate, and that will give me a pretty good start.'

"When I asked him to give a reason for his strange conduct, he said that his own clothes were not fashionable, and that mine would serve his purpose better. But he did not leave me his. He rolled them up and carried them off, leaving me in a clump of undergrowth with nothing on but a *shirt*." Mr. DUNLEATH blushed violently. His hearers listened with intense interest.

"Of course," resumed the speaker, "I could not return in that condition until after dark, and it seems that when I did come, SAM mistook me for a ghost, and fled. I climbed in at the window, knowing that all would be away at the camp-meeting. I endeavored to find my room, but the door was locked. Finally Mrs. REDMOND and FANNY came, and induced SAM to enter and aid me. That is all. I never, in the course of my life, experienced such outrageous treatment!"

The last remark was delivered in an energetic, injured tone, after which Mr. DUNLEATH subsided into silence.

"Did you not write this?" asked Mr. REDMOND, producing the note which the boy had brought to the grove.

"I never saw it before," he replied, in a decided tone. "It is a base forgery."

All shared in Mr. DUNLEATH's indignation, but some could not help smiling at the sorry plight in which he had found himself.

"How was the man dressed who robbed you?" asked one of the company.

"His clothes were gray, with black stripes, and were sadly tattered."

"I have it!" exclaimed Mr. REDMOND. "A prisoner has escaped!"

"A prisoner?"

"Yes. The State Prison is only twelve miles down the river. One of the convicts must have escaped and made his way up here through the woods. At least I judge so from his dress."

"Yes!" said another, "and he probably thought he would be in less danger of being taken with Mr. DUNLEATH's clothes on."

"To be sure," exclaimed a third. "And he sent the note, thinking it would prevent our searching for Mr. DUNLEATH."

These conclusions were accepted by all, and it was agreed to take speedy measures to recapture the culprit.

"Somebody must mount a horse and ride to Wharfton immediately," said one.

"Yes, let two go to Wharfton," said Mr. REDMOND, "but let also another precaution be taken. The convict must have known that his forgery would eventually be discovered, and he would be very likely to turn back north again after throwing the scent toward Wharfton. We will start out and scour the woods early in the morning."

The course thus indicated was followed. The result proved Mr. REDMOND's surmise to be correct. The prisoner was captured in the woods seven miles in a northwesterly direction. He looked sorry enough when taken, but boasted of his ingenious dodge, even though it had failed. He was safely ensconced again within the prison walls. Mr. DUNLEATH was careful thereafter about venturing alone into unknown regions; nor was he ever known again to personate a ghost.

JUDGE DALY RIGHTLY NAMED.

JUDGE DALY, who sits as presiding Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in New York City, is a lawyer of rare culture, a gentleman of dignity and grace, and a handsome, stern-visaged man. He is withal a man of much humor, and is said to have told about himself this story, which will be better understood when it is premised that his court has always had the reputation of "taking things easy," and its Judges of not being over particular to be in court any too promptly at the hour of opening.

"One morning," says Judge Daly, "I was coming into court a little late, when I heard one man standing at a little distance say to another (he may have been a witness anxious to get away, or a juror zealously desirous to get to work, or perhaps a client weary of the law's delay, but whatever else he was, he certainly was an Irishman),

Och, sure there comes his Honor at last! Be jabers, Judge *De-lay*, ye'r rightly named!'"

MASSA CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS was a queer man," said a negro orator: "a notion crossed him one day, and den he crossed an ocean."

Sabbath Reading.

A STRANGER IN THE PEW.

Poor little Bessie! she tossed back her curls,
And though she is often the sweetest of girls,
This was something she couldn't and wouldn't endure;
'Twas the meanest, most impolite act, she was sure,
And a thing, she declared, that *she* never would do:
To go to a church where one didn't belong,
Then walk down the aisle like the best in the throng,
And seat oneself plump in another one's pew.

Humph! Didn't her father own his out and out,
And didn't they fill it up full, just about,
When mamma and papa, and herself and the boys,
Were seated? And didn't their boots make a noise
In moving along to make room for a stranger?
And wasn't it cool, with the brazenest face,
To expect at each hymn pa would find out the place.
(If Ben didn't, or Bob, but there wasn't much danger!)

With such feelings at heart, and their print on her face,
Last Sunday our Bessie hitched out of her "place"
To make room for a girl, very shabby and thin,
Who had stood in the aisle till mamma asked her in.
The poor little thing tried her best not to crowd;
And Bessie, forgetting, soon had the mishap
To slip from her drowsiness into a nap,
From which she awakened by crying aloud.

Poor Bessie sat upright, with cheeks all aflame
At sleeping in church, and we felt for her shame;
But 'twas strange at the close of the service to see,
Our Bessie, now gentle, as gentle could be,
Take the hand of the shabby young girl in the pew,
And walk with her out of the church with a smile
That shone through the tears in her eyes all the while,
And brightened her face with a radiance new.

"Good-by," whispered Bessie at parting, "and mind
Our pew's forty-five, with a pillar behind."
Then she stole to her mother:—"Oh, mother, I dreamed
Such a curious dream! 'Twas no wonder I screamed.
I thought I was sitting in church in this dress,
With a girl like a beggar child right in our pew—
We were sitting alone on the seat, just we two—
And I felt more ashamed than you ever could guess;

"When, all in a moment, the music grew loud,
And on it came floating a beautiful crowd;
They were angels, I knew, for they joined in the song,
And all of them seemed to the church to belong.
Slowly and brightly they sailed through the air;
The rays from the window streamed crimson and blue,
And lit them in turn as their forms glided through;
I could feel their soft robes passing over my hair.

"One came to my side. Very sadly she said
'There's a stranger in here.' I lifted my head,
And looked at the poor, shabby girl with disdain.
'Tis not she,' said the angel; 'the haughty and vain
Are the strangers at church. She is humble and true.'
Then I cried out aloud and the minister spoke,
And just as they floated away I awoke,
And there sat that dear little girl in our pew!"

EVERY-DAY TROUBLES.

WHENEVER I feel inclined to think my own lot hardest of all, my mind instantly reverts to a friend—a brave young girl—whose troubles have been *real* ones, and so very many in number, and varied in quality, as to be remarkable. And yet she is cheerful, always full of faith in GOD's mercies and loving kindness.

In a late letter she writes as follows:—"My little 'Daily Food' opened to-day at one of its many land-marks. Six years ago I knew before night all would be decided—my life filled with rich gladness or shrouded in thick darkness. I opened the little book, hoping to find in the verse for the morning an augury for good. It was—'*As one whom his mother comforteth*'—I only glanced at it, and threw the book impatiently from me. It was not *comfort*, but *happiness*, that I wanted. Before noon the blow fell, crushing out of my life forever, as I then thought, all that was glad and sweet. Oh GOD! how much the heart can suffer and not break! I cannot tell you how the day dragged on with its weary weight. At night my eyes fell upon the tiny book, lying where I had thrown it in the morning. Again I opened it almost mechanically, and *to the same text*, but like a ray from Heaven, now came the words—'*As one whom his mother comforteth so will I comfort you.*' They were balm to my bruised heart—gently, like a loving hand soothing away its bitterness, till the tears, which had seemed burnt up all day, dropped like rain on the page."

M. A. E. W.

THOUGHT-SUGGESTING PARAGRAPHS.

IF there be a spiritual world it ought to be "minded." Its bearings on this world ought to be regarded. It is the widest field for human investigation. If it have any existence it is supernal and paramount. To be in the midst of a spiritual world and not know it, is to be blind. To perceive it in any measure, and totally disregard it in all one's habits of thought and feeling and action is not philosophy—it is sheer madness.

NO mind loses its balance so long as it perceives that the Lord is at hand to help. The clouds may gather and the storm may burst, but the Lord is at hand. There may come circumstances in our history which seem to contradict truth and God, and all our hopes and instincts, so that the feet of our minds do well-nigh slip. But the Lord is at hand.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

ELEGIACS.

LIGHT on the western hills!—the crimson glory of sunset
Flinging a mantle of fire over the earth and air,
Red as the blood of the brave that flows in the terrible onset
Leading to victory's crown, or to defeat and despair!

Light on your golden tresses, flashing and gleaming and burning;
Light in your azure eyes, shining in sorrow's despite;
Light on the woods and the waves, and light on the river mist, turning
Its chill into warmth,—all round, ever and everywhere light!

Ah! but within our hearts, (yours and mine,) my darling, my own love!
Parting to meet on earth never, it may be, again—
Not one gleam of the glory that shines around us is known, love!
All is dark as the grave, shadowed and wasted with pain.

One last kiss! . . . Now take this rose I have plucked for your bosom,
Fraught with a fragrance as sweet, love! as your love is for me;
Not a pale, fragile bud, but a full-blown, crimson-dyed blossom
Glowing and bright as my heart's wild adoration may be!

So if I come not when years shall have fled till your cheek shall be faded,
Not till your eyes shall be dim with tears that have fallen in vain,
Not till the gold locks be gray, and the little feet weary and jaded,
Treading a desolate path darkened with tempest and rain;

When you shall take forth the rose, and look at it scentless and withered,
Murmuring words like these:—"Rose, let the world say its say,
We know him not false, but dead; and I know when our Father has gathered
His harvest in, we shall meet in the light of a changeless day."

[*F. Ferguson.*

COMMAND AND OBEDIENCE.

VERY warm; hay and grain in the barn; father and the children taking a ride and rest: little four-year old GUSSY and I at home alone. Work all done? Oh no! never all done here; always tired; always something more to do; can't be smart; try sometimes but it is of no use. When one hour's work is done, strength is all gone; must rest an hour and then commence again, an hour behind. Almost envy those who can do everything when and *as* it should be done, and have a large margin left for reading, writing and fancy work. GUSSY has brought me a pile of old RURALS saying, "Read me a story, please." He has heard his story and lies on the floor saying it over to himself with the oft-repeated question, "What does that mean, Ma?" I am lazily looking here and there for something new or beautiful on these familiar pages.

Ah, here is "Fashion and Folly," by C. H. C., in which such strange incongruities are blended. She says, "I believe that man should always command and woman obey;" and further on she describes, in glowing language, a happy, well-matched pair,

"Where two hearts beat in unison
And two souls seem as one."

—Where only smiling faces are seen, and gentle, loving words are heard. But, ah! my friend, you have forgotten the commands; mix a few of them with your picture, and see how quick the whole is changed. Does a man ever use the tone or language of a command to the woman he loves? Does a woman who loves her husband need to be commanded? If there is a lack of love in the mixture will commands increase the supply? But some will say 'tis a Scriptural injunction. Very true. ST. PAUL exhorts women to submit themselves to their husbands; but does he anywhere advise husbands to command their wives, or are we even at liberty to infer that it would be right and proper for them to do so? A greater than St. PAUL says, "But whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." Do we presume from this that it would be right for one man to strike another, that the one so struck may have an opportunity to obey the Scriptural injunction? CHRIST wishes his followers to avoid quarrels and contentions, and teaches them that it is better to *suffer* than to *do* wrong.

PAUL knew that there would be some unhappy matches, in which too little of love, or good sense, or, perhaps, of both was blended, and that both parties would sometimes insist on having their own way: he therefore very wisely advises the weaker party to give up. Because it is right for the wife to obey, it does not follow that it is right for the husband to command. A command is repulsive to human nature. Where commands are common, love is not common, let the relationship be what it may. Genuine obedience is the result of love and respect, and not of fear; and that parent who fails to secure the love and respect of his or her children is never very well obeyed.

Ah, me! I have fallen to sermonizing; did not mean to; and there are so many beautiful thoughts unnoticed! But all that's beautiful will live, and make life happier to some one.

Rural Home, Aug. 13. ATHENA.

THE NEW ENGLAND WOMAN.

FANNY FERN, in the New York Ledger, thus describes the New England woman:—As if one could mistake a New England woman! How can you know her? First, by her wardrobe. She will own a water-proof and India-rubbers, and a nice umbrella, before thinking about a diamond ring, or the last style of dress, hat or gold bracelet. She always dresses with a view to the thermometer, and prefers a blanket shawl of the best fabric, under doubtful skies, to a silk velvet dress and paper-soled boots.

Before deciding on her spring outfit she looks at the capabilities of the dresses already on hand. Over one that has a spot upon it she places a bow, or ruffle; over another a new "top skirt," thus saving the cost of making two dresses at least. She buys the material for two bonnets, and makes them herself with the garnishing of flowers and feathers, quite as tastefully as the best milliner could do. She owns boots and shoes for all kinds of weather, before buying brooches or silk stockings; also a good assortment of plain but well-made underclothes, before "hankering" after a real cashmere shawl.

She has a well stocked library, though not owning a "point lace over dress" for a party.

When she has dressed for the hour of the day and the occasion, according to the best of her judgment, and very good judgment it is too, she never insults your common sense by apologizing for not being dressed in a different manner. In short, after being neatly and tastefully arrayed for the hour, her mind has no further interest in the subject, but has opportunity to consider more important needs.

If you chance to bruise your fingers, the New England woman has a healing remedy at hand. If your character is said to be bruised, she will require proof of the same before she believes it, or turns you the cold shoulder.

The New England woman puts away her furs before the moths get at them, and her cellar floor is as clean as that of her parlor. In short, she is a woman possessing all the virtues and none of the weaknesses of her sex who have the misfortune to be born out of New England. I am myself a New England woman!

"BECOMING AND PROPER."

JOHN BROWN of Haddington, was the author of the "Marrow of Divinity," and other theological books, which are held in high esteem by the Scottish people. He courted a lady upward of six years. He was so singularly modest and bashful that he never ventured to kiss her. One day it occurred to him that it would not be a bad thing to do. So it is recorded that he said:

"Janet, my woman, we've been acquainted now for years, an'—an'—I've never got a kiss yet. D'ye think I may take one, my bonnie lass?"

The reply was wonderfully characteristic of the Scottish maiden.

"Jist as ye like, John," said she, "*only be becomin' and proper wi' it.*"

"Surely, Janet," said John, "we'll ask a blessin'."

The blessing was asked, and the kiss exchanged.

"O woman," said the enraptured but still devout minister, "O woman, but it's good; we'll noo return thanks."

And they did.

FEMININE FELICITIES.

ONE who assumes to know, says that womanly despair for the loss of a lover endures three months in the Winter, and two in the Summer: the second month, a lady becomes interested in the new style of hair-dressing; the third, she burns her love-letters. Twelve months afterward she hears of her former lover's marriage, and wonders "how she could have loved a man with a red moustache."

AN Ohio woman at a recent prayer meeting made a petition in behalf of a graceless nephew, which, after enumerating his many misdeeds, she concluded with telling the Lord that he (the nephew) came home the other night in a beastly state of intoxication and whistling "Shoo Fly," and to illustrate her meaning, that lady herself whistled that popular air.

A THRIFTY Bostonian recently "placed" $10,000 insurance on the life of his wife, took home a box of little red Maryland plums and enjoyed a whole evening in watching his wife eat them. His enterprise had its reward. Deducting $200 for funeral expenses, he is now $9,700 richer than he was a week ago.

A LITTLE girl, daughter of a clergyman, being left one day to "tend door," and obeying a summons of the bell, she found a gentleman on the steps who wished to see her father. "Father isn't in," she said, "but if it's anything about your soul I can attend to you. I know the whole plan of salvation."

THE following colloquy was overheard by a lady:—Sighing lover (before the kitchen): Is it lonely ye are there without me?" A voice within replies: "Not at all, Henry, Willie has been here for an hour."

A WIDOW who has married and lost five husbands, remarks: "Widowers never die of grief; although crushed to the earth by their sorrow, like truth, they rise again and revive."

MRS. PARTINGTON will not allow Ike to play the guitar. She said he had it once when a child, and it nearly killed him.

Reading for the Young.

A CHILD'S HYMN.

Now the day of work is done,
Now the quiet night's begun,
And I lay my tired head
Safe within my little bed,
Saviour, hear me;
Be thou near me,
Till the hours of dark have fled

I can see from where I lie,
Glitt'ring in the dark blue sky,
Here and there a little star
Shining out so clear and high.
Saviour, hear me;
Be thou near me;
Keep me safe beneath thine eye.

If I've grieved thee through this day,
Let my sin be washed away;
Make me meek and pure and kind,
Give me thy most holy mind.
Saviour, hear me;
Be thou near me;
Let me now thy mercy find.

Thou art loving me above,
And I love thee for thy love;
Thou didst leave thy throne on high,
And for me come down to die.
Thou wilt hear me,
And be near me—
I am safe while thou art nigh.

LETTERS TO YOUNG RURALISTS.—XI.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

WHERE are the Young Ruralists? That is the question I have asked myself many times during the past two months, as I have looked in vain in the children's column for my little cousins' letters. And now, at last, as if to prove that "patient waiting is no loss," the RURAL of August 20th brings us a very nice letter from "A Young Ruralist," telling us of the humane way in which he or she, I don't know which, but *guess* it's she, kills her entomological specimens. This little cousin's enthusiasm in that direction makes me feel like hiding my head, for I am forced to confess that I am actually *afraid* of spiders, wasps, big green worms, and those hard-shelled things with sharp nippers that at night go bumping about against the wall, and dropping down suddenly, with a thump, just where you least expect them to. I don't care how many of these she puts into her case—indeed, if there were to be a choice, I should say, catch *all* these and let the butterflies go; but, perhaps that is because I don't understand entomology.

Let me see; I was telling you last time about some of my childhood's amusement; and now, for fear you may think I cared nothing about girls' plays, I must tell you how, when the sun got too hot, and we too tired to play out of doors, FRANK and I would come into the house and play with my paper dolls. ALLAN would never play with us, though we offered him the inducement of the handsomest and largest number of dolls in our numerous family. He thought such an amusement unmanly; but I never could see why it was any more so for him than for FRANK, especially as they were only paper dolls. I should never have thought of asking either of them to play with my big crying doll, or my wax doll. He did, however, once condescend so far as to cut out and paint for us a fat young woman with very big blue eyes and intensely stiff red ringlets; also a fat infant with features traced in ink—the nose, I remember, painfully one-sided. I think he would have given a good deal to have been able to play with us, and enjoy it as we did; but, as he could not, or would not do that, he used to show something of the spirit of "the dog in the manger." He would come in and tease us in all kinds of ways—call FRANK a "girl-boy," hide our dolls, and make us so uncomfortable that, after coaxing and entreaty failed to have any effect on him, FRANK would go with our troubles to his mother, and ALLAN would be called up stairs to practice a half hour on his five finger exercise, a task he hated most heartily.

THE SHEEP WITH A CART.

"I NEVER saw a sheep harnessed up before," said Harry as he turned over the leaves of a big book on natural history, and found a picture of a sheep drawing a little two-wheeled cart.

Do you know what natural history means? It means a history or description of animals, birds and fishes.

"Let me see," said his mother. So Harry brought the great book and laid it in her lap.

"Ah, yes," she continued, "It is a sheep that lives in Syria and Egypt, and other parts of Asia and Africa, and has a long heavy tail which sometimes trails on the ground. This tail usually weighs 15 or 20 pounds; but when the sheep is fattened, it sometimes gets to weigh 70 or 80, or even 150 pounds. The sheep cannot carry it then, so a little cart is made to lay it on, and the sheep draws it about."

"What is the use of such big fat tails?"

"The people, when they kill the sheep, use the fat of the tail, which is not at all like tallow, for butter."

Harry shut up his book and put it away, and went out to play; and his mother kept on sewing, and forgot all about the sheep with the cart. After a while she heard a great racket outside the window, and looking out, she saw Harry and Nep. He had fastened his cart to the dog, and as Nep would not let his tail lie in the cart he had tied his white lippet to the end of the tail. Nep did not understand these proceedings, and was frisking about and wagging his tail, with every wag selling the lippet flying in the air, and every few steps overturning the cart.

"Never mind, Nep, I'll teach you yet. If you don't be a good dog and let your tail lie in the cart, I'll have to tie it down."

But the next jump brought Nep quite out of the harness, and away he capered, looking back roguishly, as much as to say, "No you don't, old fellow."

Harry was about to follow him, but just then a lady passed by, her long trailing skirt sweeping the walk, and gathering dirt and dust. Harry stood looking at her until she was out of sight, and then turning to his mother, he said:

"Mother don't you think it would be a good plan for ladies who wear tails to their dresses to have a little cart to keep them up out of the dirt?"

GOLDEN PRECEPTS FOR THE YOUNG.

BISHOP MIDDLETON furnishes the following: Persevere against discouragement. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride; manner is something with everybody, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive, and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent. Rather give than follow examples, preserve a strict temperance, and in your transactions remember the final account.

WHY is a mouse like a load of hay? Because the cat'll eat it.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 8.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

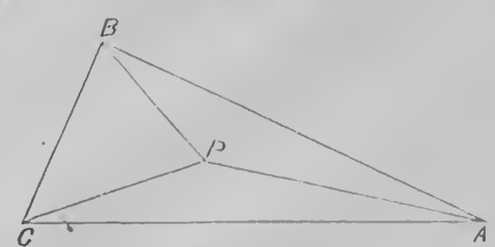
BOTANICAL ENIGMA.—No. 1.

I AM composed of 38 letters:
My 12, 7, 2, 3, 9, 15, 1, 16 is a plant whose leaves resemble a lion's footprint.
My 14, 21, 12, 34 is the Empress of flowers.
My 31, 32, 5, 17, 20, 26, 30 is the misanthrope's flower.
My 6, 8, 25, 11, 36 is a reliable florist.
My 23, 13, 35 is a kind of fruit.
My 36, 18, 4, 22 is the Queen of flowers.
My 20, 21, 37, 8, 3 is an unpleasant companion.
My 28, 28, 26, 14, 34 is a plant much used for Winter decorations.
My 30, 10, 15, 31, 25, 38, 18, 2, 27 is a noble American tree.
My 18, 11, 36, 3 is a delicate evergreen.
My whole is a beautiful passage of Scripture.

☞ Answer in two weeks. A. WAKE.

PROBLEM.—No. 3.

THE three straight lines drawn from the angles of a triangle to a point of intersection, and which divide its area into three equal parts, measure respectively 20, 30 and 40 rods. Required, the sides of the triangle.



Scale of figure, 25 rods to the inch. A P=40 rods; B P=20 rods; C P=30 rods.

☞ Answer in two weeks. B. F. BURLESON.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—August 24.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 7.—"A palm-shade in eternity."—*Lines written in the book of a friend*, vide Diamond Edition of Whittier, p. 92.

HIDDEN LAKES No. 1.—1, Erie; 2, Itasca; 3, Huron; 4, George.

RIDDLE No. 1.—The Vowels.

PUZZLE No. 4.—Sicily.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Metis Disaster.

On the afternoon of the 29th of August, the steamship Metis left New York for Providence, *via* Long Island Sound, with 155 passengers on board. The night was very dark and stormy, with a high sea running. At about 3:30 A. M. on the 30th, when the steamer was between Montauk Point and Watch Hill, five miles from the Rhode Island shore, it was struck by a schooner abreast the pilot-house. The steamer commenced to fill with water, and sunk in half an hour. A scene of terror and confusion ensued. The people were roused from their sleep and each tried to save himself. The wind blew a gale, and one life-boat was swamped. Many plunged into the water, while others crowded to the upper deck, which parted from the ship, and floated towards Watch Hill. There were 53 persons on this deck, knee-deep in water. It was constantly swept by the sea. When it reached the shore, at 8:30 in the morning, it went to pieces in the breakers, running 100 feet high. The beach of Watch Hill was lined with people, who did all they could to save the wrecked. Life-boats at the light house, the U. S. cutter Moccasin, and some yachts, hastened to the wreck, picking many out of the water, who were clinging to timber, cotton bales, etc. On September 2d, 147 were known to be saved and twenty-one were dead, as follows: Charles H. Bliss, Providence; Laura E. Brosher, East Boston; Wm. D. Chose, Providence; Henry R. Cross, of Richard Cross & Sons, Providence; Doran, ——; J. T. Eaton, Boston Highlands; R. H., Field, Geneva; Frederic Garraud's two children, Providence; James Harberger, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. G. W. Howard, Rome, N. Y.; S. G. Martin and two children, Philadelphia; James McMichibe, engraver, Providence; Norton ——; Mrs. A. H. Peckham, Providence; Mrs. W. E. Sheridan; Arthur A. and Carl F. Wierum, Brooklyn.

The Meeting of the Emperors.

There is soon to be a meeting of the Emperors of Russia, Prussia and Austria. It has been announced that President Thiers of France has been invited to meet them, and this fact has been discussed as a great step taken in a liberal direction by the monarchs named, because it is a recognition of a Republic in a way which it was supposed royalty would hesitate to do. Later we have the statement that this meeting of the Emperors is a scheme on the part of Bismarck to form an alliance against France. The philosophy of much of the news we receive is past finding out. Is it that Bismarck fears an alliance against Germany with France, on the part of Austria and Russia, that he seeks to forestall such an event? It is curious in this connection that nearly every Russian, and recent American visitors to Russia, and even the Germans, predict a speedy war between Russia and Germany. They assert that it is inevitable. So the result of this meeting of the Emperors will be looked for with great interest. It can but be regarded an important political event by Europeans.

Bloomingdale Asylum.

The Tribune has had a reporter feign insanity for the purpose of testing the workings and observing the treatment of the Bloomingdale Asylum in New York. Two competent physicians declared him insane after a short examination, and Justice Cox made out the legal papers without looking into the matter. The reporter had no difficulty in getting into the asylum as soon as his board bill was settled. With no examination he was thrust into a cell, in the ward with violent patients, and left to himself for a week, with the exception of daily calls from the doctor who asked him how he was. The reporter discovered that he was treated as if in a second-rate boarding house, with poor food, no comforts, a hard bed, no papers or amusements of any sort. The ease with which he got into the asylum, showing how little interest the officers take in such matters, and his treatment afterwards, has produced a marked sensation. The institution will be investigated.

Hope for Cuba.

Spain has got tired of sending troops to Cuba to die there, it seems, from a dispatch recently sent to the Spanish Casino at Havana. This Casino is a political club, composed of slave traders and ultra conservatives, interested in preserving, and determined to preserve, slavery and the slave trade there. This club has been demanding more troops of Spain, in order to quell the insurrection. In response to this demand it is reported to have received a reply from Madrid to this effect:—"Spain can send no more soldiers to Cuba. If you wish to preserve the National integrity, compel the volunteers to take the field." Now, will the volunteers take the field? It is believed they will not, and that Cuba will yet be free and one of the United States.

A Missionary Jubilee Proposed.

A man named Smith has publicly proposed that on one day in each and every year the Christians throughout the earth shall hold a grand Missionary Jubilee, in their accustomed place of meeting, and listen to a sermon and an anthem, to be sent over the telegraph lines to every station in the world by one manipulation of the instrument. All the Nations are to take turns in giving the sermon. Nothing sectarian is to be included in it. He invokes the aid of Cyrus Field to carry out this project, and anticipates from its execution the conversion of the world to Christianity.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

The American Institute Exhibition opened on the 26th....Senator Chandler has made a speech at Orange, N. J....Charles E. Loew is talked of for Mayor....Horace Greeley attended a printers' pic-nic at Jones' Wood on the 24th....Thos. A. Dunger committed suicide on the 23d....A liquor dealer has been fined $100 and his license taken away for refusing to sell to a colored man....The Apollo Hall Democrats will send delegates to Louisville....A policeman named Atkin has been arrested for seventeen burglaries....John Steckunder, aged 60, died at Bellevue Hospital on the 27th, while under the influence of ether....Mrs. Woodhull has appeared in court and sworn that she is not worth a penny....Mr. Hepworth's new church is being built. It will seat 3,000 people....A National Convention of Amateur Oarsmen has been in session....The excitement about the Bloomingdale Asylum continues....Manhattan Market is to be sold for a freight depot....There was racing at Long Branch on the 29th; 8,000 people attended....Miss Mansfield's property has been sold at auction. It brought a high price....The Summer vacation of the public schools has ended....Work has commenced on the new armory of the 23d Regiment....The Tribune has had a reporter inside Bloomingdale Asylum, and he is giving startling revelations of that private madhouse.

Accidents, Disasters, Etc.

An explosion of fire damp took place at Pittston, Pa., on the 24th, injuring 6 persons.... Two men drove into the Erie Canal at St. Johnsville, N. Y., on the 25th, and were drowned....James Farrell was drowned at Foxboro, Conn., on the 25th....Mrs. Catharine Rowan of East Boston, was killed on the 28th by falling from a window....Wm. H. Pyne was blown to atoms at Titusville, Pa., on the 26th, by nitro-glycerine....Two freight trains were wrecked at Reading, Pa., on the 27th, by a broken bridge. Loss $250,000....Five persons were killed at Taconey, near Philadelphia, on the 26th, by a train coming in contact with a carriage in which they were riding. Two men were killed on the railroad near Terre Haute, on the 28th....The schooner Maker was sunk in Lake Michigan on the 28th, and five men were drowned....A boiler exploded in Youngstown, O., on the 28th, killing four persons. Loss $20,000....A boiler exploded in Gallipolis, O., on the 27th, killing three men. ....The steamship Metis, which left New York city on the 29th ult., with 155 persons on board, was run into by a schooner on the morning of the 30th, on Long Island Sound, about five miles from Watch Hill, R. I. In three-quarters of an hour the ship sunk in a terrible storm, with a high sea running. From 50 to 75 people are supposed to have been drowned.

Home News.

Albert Pike says he once saw Henry Wilson in a Know-Nothing Convention....Some 25,000 school children gave a concert on the 24th, in the Boston Coliseum....Gov. Andrew G. Curtin has arrived home from Russia....On the 24th, the Mercury reached 101° in the shade, in St. Louis....Mr. Jacob, Independent Democrat, was elected Gov. of West Va., by some 600 majority....The Postal Cards have fallen through for the want of an appropriation....The famous horse, Lexington, is not dead, as was reported....The number of Southern claims before the Commission, is 16,000, averaging $2,500 each....A quart of precious stones has arrived from New Mexico, in Salt Lake City....There is said to be much violence and disorder in Salisbury, N. C....The people are much disappointed about the postal cards. Orders for two millions had been received at Washington. ...Gen. Banks has made a speech to the citizens of Lynn....The Water Commissioners of Albany, N. Y., have been impeached....The Chicago Board of Trade has expelled J. B. Lyon & Co., and Hugh Maher, for their connection with the wheat corner....Hon. Henry Wilson denies that he ever was a member of the Know-Nothing party....The new diamond fields are being regarded with great suspicion. Gen. McClellan says he knows nothing about them....Michigan and Iowa will send delegates to Louisville....The cotton worm is making great ravages in Alabama....Rt. Rev. James Gibbons, of Wilmington, N. C., has been made Bishop of Richmond by the Pope....The New York State Christian Association Convention has just been held at Lockport....The Mormons have been breaking up houses of ill-fame in Salt Lake....Jacksonville, Ill., has been visited by a destructive tornado....The Republicans of Massachusetts have adopted female suffrage, prohibitory liquor law, and labor reform platforms....The Indian troubles in Utah have been greatly exaggerated....The Atchison railroad has been completed to Lincoln, Nebraska....Gov. Washburne has been re-nominated in Massachusetts....The Prohibition Convention of Mass., failed to make any nomination....Horace Greeley has visited Bridgeport, Conn., and made a speech....Three expeditions have left San Francisco to hunt for Arizona diamonds....Senator Sumner is too unwell to take part in the campaign....Gov. Curtin has been ill, but is out of danger....George Jacques, a wealthy citizen of Worcester, has left the bulk of his property to that city....Jacob's majority in West Va., had been reduced on the 31st, to 263.

Fires.

Hotels, warehouses, mills, etc., in Champaign, Ill., on the 24th; loss, $100,000....Hotel, Gazette office, stores, etc., in Helena, Montana, on the 23d; loss, $70,000....Most of the business part of Mitchell, Ont., on the 24th; loss, $100,000 Great fires rage at Puget Sound, destroying lumber....Flour mill at Medina, N. Y., on the 27th; loss, $23,000....Eight business houses and the Register office at Mount Carmel, Ind., on the 26th; loss, $25,000....Holt's varnish factory, in Albany, on the 29th; loss, $6,000....Saw mills in Somerset Mills, Me., on the 27th; loss, $60,000... Hotel and business houses at Woodstock, Ill., on the 27th; loss, $40,000....Furniture factory at Hunter's Point, L. I., on the 30th; loss, $25,000.

Crimes.

Fred Payrow and Geo. A. Emerson, of Boston, Mass., have been arrested for abducting a young widow of Malden....James F. Clark of the Manassas Gazette, Va., has been arrested for abducting a Miss Fewell....Eugene Rockfeller of Fonda, N. Y., arrested for horse stealing, committed suicide the 23d....W. H. Chapman of N. Y. City is supposed to have been murdered at Amsterdam in N. Y. State....G. W. Marting, Ripley Co., Tenn., has been lynched for murdering his wife....Joseph Ballard, a bar-keeper, was brutally murdered in New York City by Daniel Lucy, on the 27th....Margaret Dykes, of N. Y., aged 66, died on the 27th, from wounds received at the hands of her son....Mrs. Amelia Wheat of Baltimore was murdered on the 27th....Two men were lynched at Hayes City, Kansas, on the 28th....On the 30th Dr. Jewell of North Haven, Me., committed suicide. One Marrix of Green City, Ohio, shot his wife and himself on the 30th.

Obituaries.

Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll died in New Haven, Conn., on the 26th, aged 84....Bishop Upfold of Ind., at Indianapolis, on the 26th.....Cardinal Angelo Quaglia, at Rome, on the 28th, aged 70.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

Some of the English railways will adopt the American cars....Herr. Ruhlnstein is *en route* for America....Another insurrection is feared in the Northern provinces of Spain.....King Amadeus has returned to Madrid....The American fleet has arrived in the Baltic, and Admiral Alden is in Berlin....The harvest in France will be the most abundant known for a long time....Cholera has appeared in the valley of Cashmere, India....Berlin is making great preparations to receive the Emperors....The Emperor of Austria is going to Hungary and Saxony....On the 26th the ex-Empress Carlotta was dying....Order has been restored in Belfast....The Austrian Minister and Signor Mario have sailed for the United States....Crops in Algeria are good....Two-thirds of the successful candidates for the new Spanish Cortez are members of the Government party....The Musical Festival at Geneva on the 25th was a grand success. The city was illuminated.....The case of the Georgia is reported abandoned at Geneva....It is thought the amount awarded to the United States at Geneva will reach £1,000,000....The Spanish Cortes, on the 27th had 250 Radicals returned and 75 Republicans....John Jay hopes we shall have a complete representation of our common school system at the Vienna Exposition.....Severe orders against smuggling have been issued in Cuba....Minister Bancroft has given a banquet to Admiral Alden, at Berlin....London brokers have no confidence in American diamonds....The statue of Sir Walter Scott, for New York, has been shipped from Edinburgh ....Several cotton operators in Lancashire have failed....The ship James Stephenson has been burned off Lisbon....The engine makers of Berlin are on a strike....Berlin will be illuminated in honor of the Emperors....Castelar and Malcampo have been elected to the Spanish Cortes ....The lives of 30 persons have been lost near Oporto, by the wreck of a ship....Cuba wishes to negotiate a loan in London and purchase independence of Spain....The Queen of England has presented Mr. Stanley with a gold snuff-box set with diamonds, and a letter of thanks, for finding Dr. Livingstone....Cholera has appeared in Gurdono, Russia....The Emperor of Russia will arrive in Berlin on the 5th of September.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

A Hint to the Working Man.—A man with a family, however poor he may be, owes it to his wife to save her health and strength in every way possible. He has no right to allow the mother of his children to wear her life out toiling with her needle to clothe her family. His duty is to buy the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine, the best machine for family sewing ever invented, and he can buy one for fifty dollars. More than this, he can buy the Wilson machine upon terms which enable him to pay for it in small monthly installments, that he can spare out of his wages without feeling the drain. He will get thereby a machine capable of doing every variety of family work in a most beautiful manner, a machine that even a child can operate, and which will prove a permanent family blessing. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the U. S. The Company want agents in country towns.

Humans share with Horses the benefits derivable from the world-renowned Mexican Mustang Liniment. The most irrefragable testimony establishes the fact that this wondrous balm exerts the same soothing and healing influence, when applied to the human cuticle, that it does in cases of spavin, founders, ringbone, poll evil, scratches, wind gall and other ailments of the horse which require outward treatment.

Watch No. 1105, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me eleven months; its total variation from mean time being only seven seconds in the entire time.—A. H. King, Vice-Pres't Elastic Cone Spring Co., N. J. Car Spring & R. Co., 7 Park Place, New York.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. B. H. Man, Westville Center, N. Y., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine constantly since 1856 in sewing for several families, without any repairs; eleven persons have learned to use it. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Farms for Sale.—Notice advertisement of J. W. Goodenough, Will Co., Ill. A good opportunity for farmers wishing to locate in the West.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

New York, Monday, Sept. 2, 1872.

The trade of the last week was very active in Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The Fall business opens auspiciously, and the prospect is that more Goods will be sold, and more Produce exported, in the next three or four months, than for any Fall season since 1865, after the close of the War, if not in excess of that remarkable season. The Imports from abroad and the productions of our Domestic Manufactories and Furnaces and Rolling Mills are enhanced to the increased demand for consumption.

In Money affairs the Bank movement shows a large contraction in Loans and Deposits, preparatory to the Fall demand for Money, while the rates for Money have not yet been advanced above 5@6 per cent. on Call Loan among the Brokers, and 6@7 per cent. on Short Date Discounts.

The price of Gold continues very steady at 112¼ per cent. The Government Stocks are rather lower than the previous week, while the Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks at the Stock Exchange have partially improved.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.
Capital	$87,315,700	$87,315,700
Loans	292,428,000	288,812,400
Gold and Greenbacks	226,449,300	219,036,200
Deposits	69,076,200	65,770,200
Circulation	27,371,700	27,475,000

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

U. S. 6s of 1881	118¼	N. Y. Central	93¾
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	116	Erie	48¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	117	Lake Shore	90
U. S. 10-40s	113½	Rock Island	110¾
U. S. New 5s	112½	Northwest	74¾
U. S. Currency 6s	111	Do. Preferred	91¾
N. Y. Bounty 7s	109	St. Paul	55¾
Central Pacific s	102	Do. Preferred	76
Union Pacific	80¾	Ohios	44½
Western Telegraph	72¾	Union Pacific	36
Pacific Mail	71¾	Adams Express	98
Tennessees	74	United States Exp's	82
South Carolinas	28¾	American Express	78
Virginias (new)	54	American Gold	112½

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

New York, Monday, Sept. 2, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,705,000	Meal, bbls	3,518
Oats, "	452 800	Flour, "	58,418
Wheat, "	355,000	Eggs, "	5,300
Rye, "	340	Cotton, bales	1,722
Barley, "	—	Hops, "	105
Malt, "	28,850	Wool "	1,120
Seed, "	—	Butter, pkgs	12,580
Beans, "	—	Cheese "	130,210
Meal, bags	700	Lard, "	1,173
Peanuts "	1,002	Dried fruits, pkgs	611
Pork, bbls	331	Cut Meats "	820

Beans and Peas.—Mediums are worked off in small lots, and the light stocks create the impression that current prices will rule until the new crop comes to hand. Prices are:—Marrowfats are again lower; full parcels are offered freely at $2.35@3.00, with small lots exceeding these figures at times. There is little or no important shipping inquiry. Peas are scarce. There is a very fair feeling, and for the few lots of Canada in bulk in bond 90 is freely bid.

We quote Mediums, prime $3.05@3.12 per bushel; good do., $2.90@2.75; fair do., $2.30@2.50; prime marrowfats, $2.95@3.00; good do., $2.50@2.75; common and fair do., $2.20@2.30.

Beeswax.—There is still considerable stock on sale, and prices rule low. Sales of Western at 33½@34, and Southern 35½@36.

Broom Corn.—Most buyers prefer to wait the effect of arrivals of the new crop. The annexed figures are nominal. The nominal prices are 3@5c. for red; 5@6c. for green; and 7@8c. for hurl.

Butter.—There is no quotable change in prices, and the demand continues steady for fine and good table grades. The weather has been decidedly Fall like in temperature, and there is consequently an increased call from market buyers, and even fancy grocers have been persuaded to buy a little ahead of daily wants.

The quotations are:—State pails, choice, 28@30c., other, 23@26c.; State selections, 27@29c.; good to prime firkins, 24@26c.; do. half tubs, 21@26c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 20@21c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.

Cheese.—"Too much cheese" is the expression this week. Stock has come in beyond all precedent in quantity, the arrivals for the week marking something over 130,000 boxes. The export business has been good, about 80,000 boxes taken, leaving a large amount, in connection with the surplus of last week, to be carried over. A considerable amount of the arrivals came to shippers direct, and they find themselves well stocked, as the amount of ocean room offering has been insufficient for their wants. The reports from the other side would be encouraging under an ordinary supply, as they represent the consumption as being large and stocks worked down close, but receivers are averse to carrying over the large stocks on their hands, and at the close, although nominally late figures are quoted, there is an undercurrent of weakness. We quote State factory, fine, at 14c.; good do., 13¼@13½c.; common do., 12½c.; State dairy, 13@13½c.; for prime, fair do., 12@13c.; Ohio factory, prime, 13@13½c.; good, 12@12½c.

Cotton—Has shown slight fluctuations, but closed about as last week. The demand is mainly from spinners.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17⅛	17¼	17¼
Good Ordinary	19¾	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Low Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22½
Good Middling	24	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 20½c. for Sept.; 19½c. for Oct.; 19¾c. for Nov.; 19¾c. for Dec.

Dried Fruits.—Trade is still very light, limited to a few small parcels. For blackberries 11c. is paid in a jobbing way, but there is no inquiry for full parcels at over 10c. The best grades of new peeled peaches have been a little scarce and sold at 17c.; common 11c. Prime Southern sliced apples have been sold more freely at 10c.; we quote Southern at 5@7c., and sliced 9@10c. Old unpeeled peaches are dull. We quote quarters at 5@5½c., and 6@6½c. for halves. New cherries bring 21@22c., in a small way. New plums, 13@15c. State apples, quarters, 1871 crop, 8¾@9½c.

Eggs.—The market is lower. The arrivals have been larger, and the stocks show some accumulation. Sales of Western at 23c. State and Pennsylvania, 24@25c. Jersey, 25c.

Flour.—Prices have advanced about 30c. per barrel, with more life to the market. The demand is in part from shippers.

Superfine State	$5 75	@	6 30
Common extra do	6 90	@	6 95
Good to choice do	7 00	@	7 10
Fancy do	7 15	@	7 80
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 75	@	6 30
Extra do	6 80	@	7 00
Choice extra do	7 05	@	7 85
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	6 95	@	7 35
Trade brands do	7 40	@	9 10
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 85	@	9 00
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 10	@	9 35
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 15	@	9 30
Good to choice do	9 35	@	10 25
Extra Southern	7 25	@	9 50
Good to choice do	9 55	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 20	@	5 05
Corn meal, Western	3 25	@	3 65

Fresh Fruits.—Apples are a little steadier in price but greatly in excess of the wants of trade notwithstanding the falling off in the supply. We quote fancy, including sound pippins, $1@1.75, common, 75c.@$1. Pears are abundant and Bartletts are un-

usually low. The range is $4@7 for good to best, Bartletts, Seckel, Flemish and Duchess rate at $4@6 though mostly too green for use. Common lots will not sell even at $1.50@2 per bbl. Peaches have been plenty and cheap throughout the week, but begin to show firmness. Fancy Delaware, baskets $1.25@1.75; fair, 75c.@$1; N. J., 40c@$1.25. Plums are in large supply; fancy parcels are not plenty. Extras quieter, $7@8. Green Gages, $4@5; common, $3@3.50. Whortleberries not wanted at $1.50@2 per bushel. Watermelons range at $10@35 per 100 for fair to prime, and $5@6 for culls. Nutmegs are very low, 75c.@$1 per bbl. Grapes are arriving early from adjacent vineyards. Southern are not wanted. Prime Delaware, 12@14c.; Catawba, 12@14c.; other, 7@9c.

Grain.—There has been a good shipping demand for wheat, induced by a better foreign market and prices are higher. We quote No. 2 Spring in store, $1.59@1.61; No. 1 do., $1.62@1.63; Winter red Western, $1.59@1.60 for new Amber Western and Southern, $1.60@1.70 for new; white do., $1.70@1.95. Prime State rye quoted at 85c. Corn is in increased demand and prices are very firm. Steamer lots of Western mixed, 62@63¼c.; sailing do., 63¼@64c. Oats are firm at 42@44½c. for Western; 45@49c. for Ohio; 35@43c. for new.

Hay and Straw.—Prime hay is higher under a good sale, while shipping grades are dull in the buyers' favor. Hay, old shipping, $1.05; retailing do., $1.30@1.45; new shipping do., $1@1.05; new retail do., $1.30@1.50; Clover, 80@85c.; Straw, long rye, $1.05@1.50; short rye do., 75@85c.; oat do., 70@80c.; oat new do, 55@60c.

Hops.—A few lots of the new crop have arrived and sold readily at from 55@75c. The stock here is mainly of English growths. It is most too early to give a satisfactory account of the new crop, as picking has only just set in, but the impression is that it will be of fine quality, but less than an average yield in quantity. We quote nominally, New Yorks, growth 1871, 25@35c.; Eastern do., 25@35c.; Western do., 25@30c.; Yearlings do., '70, 10@30c.; Olds do., '69, 10@15c.; Bavarians, 65@75c.; English, 50@65c.

Poultry and Game—is in good demand and higher. We quote live Turkeys, New Jersey, 23@24c. per lb.; Western, do., 21@23c. ₩ lb.; Spring chickens, Western, 21@22c. ₩ lb.; N. J., do., 23@24c. ₩ lb; Fowls, N. J., 20@21c. ₩ lb; Western do., 19@20c. ₩ lb; Roosters, 10@12c. ₩ lb; Ducks, N. J., $1@1.25 per pair; young do., 75c.@1 per pair; Western do., 75c.@$1 per pair; Geese, N. J., young, $2.50@2.75 per pair; Western do., $1@2 per pair. Dressed at 24@27c. for prime chickens; 19@22c. for prime fowls; 21@26c. for prime turkeys.

Provisions.—Mess pork has been steadily held, with a light business. Mess, $14.05@14.15; prime and extra prime, $10.50@11; prime mess, $12@12.25. Dressed hogs firm, at 6¾@6¾c. Cut meats.—There is a fair inquiry, at 13@14c. for hams in pickle, and 11@12c. for do. in salt. Smoked meats at 13@16c. for hams, 8½c. for shoulders, 10½@11 for clear rib. Middles sell freely to exporters and speculators at firm rates; long clear, 8¾c.; do., for Dec. and Jan., 7¾c.; short clear, for Dec. and Jan., 8¼c. Beef is quiet, at $5@7 for plain Western mess, $7@8 for extra mess; tierce beef at $11@15 for prime mess, $16@19 for India mess; beef hams, $20@28 for old Western, $30@31 for new do. Lard is steadily held, with a moderate business; Western steam, 9¾@9¾c. for spot, 9¾@9¾c. for Sept.; city at 8¾@9c. Prime stearine, 10¾c. Tallow is weak, at 8¾@9¼c. for Western.

Seeds.—Grass are in small demand, at 9¾c. for Ohio clover; 10@10½c. for Indiana and Michigan do.; 10¾c. for State. Timothy at $3.25@3.50.

Tobacco.—There is a very good business at full prices. Virginia, common to good lugs, 7½@8¾c.; low to medium leaf, 9@10¾c.; good to fine, 11@15c.; dark wrappers, 12@15c.; bright, 20@40c.; smokers, 12@17c.

New crop Kentucky.	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	8½@9 c.	9 @9½c.
Common to medium leaf	9¾@10	10¾@10¾
Good do	10½@11	11 @12½
Fine do	11½@12½	13 @14
Selections	13 @14	15 @16
New crop Seedleaf.		
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	14	@16
seconds	26	@35
New York State running lots	10	@13¼
Pennsylvania do medium	12	@14
fair	15	@17
fine	18	@22
Ohio, running lots	10½	@15
Wisconsin and Western	8¾	@10

Vegetables.—Potatoes are in the buyer's favor. Small arrivals of peachblows are noticed, but no settled figure can be quoted yet. Sweets are in good demand. Our quotations are for bulk lots.

Early Rose, bbl., $1.75@2; Jackson White, $1.37½@1.50. Tomatoes, 37@50c. Squash, per bbl., 75c.@—. white and yellow. Cucumbers, ₩ bbl., 25c.@$1. Turnips, ₩ bbl., $1.00@—. Large Dutch cabbages, $9@11. Green corn, ₩ 100, 75c.@$1.25. Marrow squash, ₩ bbl., 75c. Onions, red, ₩ bbl., $1.75@2; yellow, $2@2.25. Sweet potatoes, $5@6.50.

Whisky—is firm at 93½c. for Western.

Wool.—Trade is still slow, and there is a weak feeling. We quote fleeces at 53@58c. for New York and Mich.; 56@62c. for Ohio; 55@58c. for Indiana and Wisconsin; 50@56c. for Illinois; 40@47c. for Texas fine; 30@35c. for do., coarse. Pulled, 52@62c. for extra.

THE COUNTRY CHEESE MARKET.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Aug. 31st was brisk, with an advance in price of from ½ to 1c. on best grades of factory above last week's prices. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to upward of 1,300 boxes, and sales were made at 12c. to 13¼c. Factories were well represented, the offerings amounting to 12,000 boxes and upward, 9,000 of which changed hands. We give quotations of leading transactions, as follows:

Spraker	13¾	Manheim Center	14¼
Crabbe's Corners	14¼	Manheim Turnpike	14½
Hates	14	Middleville	14¾
Rathbonville	13¾	Mother Creek	13¾
Old Salisbury	14½	Newville	14½
Mohawk	13¾	Newport	14¾
Losserville	13¾	Newport Hill	13¾
Bethel	13¾	Nichols	14¼
Brockett & Ferer	13¾	Osgood	13¾
Brockett's Bridge	14	Norway Ass'n	14¼
Cook & Ives	14¼	Paine's Hollow	13¾
Countryman	14½	Palatine Union	13¾
Cold Creek	14¾	Root	14¼
Euphrates	13¾	Shell's Bush	13¾
Eatonville	14½	Smith Creek	14
North Fairfield	14¾	Smith	13¾
Old Fairfield	14¾	St. Johnsville	13¾
Fairfield Association	14¾	Top Notch	14
Freeman	13	Van Hornsville	13¾
Henderson Associat'n	14¾	Warren	13¾
Herkimer Co. Union	13	Zoller	13¾
Flat Creek	14¾	Stratford & Salisbury	14¾
Keys	14	Dairy Hill	14¾

We have advices from abroad to the middle of August. Our London correspondent says there is an active demand for American cheese; all cleared as landed, and prices firm. We quote:—American, extra fine, 60@62s.; fine, 58@60s.; good, 54@56s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—English Cheddar, 75@80s.; Wiltshire double, 60@68s.; Scotch, 64@68s.; Cheshire, medium, 54@64s.; fine, 68@76s. Dutch cheese:—Edams, 60@70s.; Hondas, 48@60s.; Derby shape, 50@60s. In butter, fine is very scarce. Clonmells is quoted at 112s.; Normandy, 124s; Canadian, 74@84s. The corresponding prices last year were, for American cheese, 90s.; Clonmells butter, 120s.

The weather still continues hot in Central New York, with frequent showers. Grass is abundant, and cows are doing well.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1872.

A SUDDEN change to cool weather improves the demand for meats, while a lighter run of cattle and some other kinds of live stock cause a scarcity, and prices of all kinds have been advanced. There is no disguising the fact that our present consumption of beef is enormous. One thing however must be kept in mind, viz., that a very large number of the cattle are small Texans, requiring three to make two good fat native steers.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	7,857	52	2,413	27,411	37,517
" last week	9,707	98	2,981	28,177	36,279
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—Almost immediately upon the close of Monday's market cattle began to advance. The cause was a lighter run with a favorable change in the weather. The improvement was steady until ½@¾c. were added, and now we find some sales fully 1c. above what the same cattle were selling at one week ago. Texans, for instance, reached 11c. per lb., but they were good. A lot of very poor long-horns, 6½ cwt., and bruised at that, sold for 8½c. Good natives went readily at 12½@13c., with prime at 13½@14c. One drove of 8 cwt, O. grades averaged over 13½c.

There were only 739 head on sale yesterday, and butchers quickly picked them up, the rumor prevailing that the run will be light next Monday, and a very large proportion of them Texans. These Texans are a bitter pill for butchers, but it now looks as though it will have to be swallowed even without a sugar coating. Of the natives received at the great wholesale marts of Chicago, Pittsburgh and Buffalo many are sold for grazing, the feed being good and graziers becoming convinced that fat cattle will be high next winter. In the Far Western States they begin to talk of dry weather, but it is much later than usual for reports of this kind. Some of the Kansas prairies have already taken fire, though no great fears of extensive burnings are entertained. The market certainly closes very strong here.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₩ lb	13 @ 14	13 @ 13½
Good to prime	12¾ @ 13½	12 @ 12¾
Medium	12 @ 12½	10½ @ 11½
Poorest grade	8½ @ 10½	7 @ 9½
Average sales	@ 12½	11½ @ —

Hogs.—With increased receipts the demand improves with the cool weather and prices are higher. Nothing has been sold alive for several days, but they are worth 5½@5¾c. City dressed sell at 6¾@7c., those of 180 lbs. going at 6¾c. There is very little difference now between light and heavy hogs.

Milch Cows.—With a light supply there is a better feeling in the cow trade. Milk is not doing as well since the cold weather set in, but producers are making arrangements for Fall and stocking up somewhat. They are buying many springers and taking them into the surrounding country. Prices range from $30@45 for poor; $50@60 for medium, and $70@75 for good milkers.

Sheep and Lambs.—The improvement noted last week still continues, and something more has been added to the prices. Prime State sheep have been sold at 7@7½c, though good lots are still 6¾c. Some at 8c. were really poor, weighing less than 70 lbs. A car 82½ lb. Mich., the wool, went at 6¾c. with a car 73¾ O., at 6¾. Lambs are also doing very well, rating from 7½ for a lot poor 44 lb. State to 8¾c. for car 54 lb. Ky.; 9c. for 52 lb. State; 9¾c. for car 65¾ lb. Canada; 10c. for car 67 lb. State, and 10¾c. for a dark choice, 70 lbs. Both sheep and lambs are in good demand with an insufficient supply.

Veal Calves.—The feeling is better, very many of the fat milk veals, both State and Pa., selling for 10c. Several car loads, Bucks Co., 130 and 135 lbs. were sold right through at 10c. Grass calves are worth 3½@3¾c. or $4@6 each, 50 head selling for $5. We are getting quite a good many Western calves of 200 and 300 lbs. which butchers object to buy on the scales, so pay $12@16 per head for them. Fair State veals are worth 9@10½c.

LATEST.—Monday, September 2, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 184 cars at Communipaw, 100 at 100th St., and 51 at Weehawken, making 5,762 for the present market. Notwithstanding this heavy run, there is a further advance of ½@¾c. from Saturday, a few choice bullocks selling up to 15c., with quite a good many at 14c. Texans were very plenty at 9@11c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 15 car loads at Communipaw, 10 at 48th St., and 8 at 40th St., making 6,887 on sale. There is no change in prices, but the feeling is very strong. Fat sheep are scarce. One lot of such sold for 7½c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 47 car loads at Communipaw and 27 at 40th St., making 8,057, and there is a further advance. Some live were sold at 5¾@5¾c. Dressed sold at 6¾@7¼c.

DIED.

CHAPPEL.—At Port Gibson, Miss., July 13, C. G. CHAPPEL, formerly of Ohio, but for many years a resident of Mississippi, in the 38th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

without suffering. ELASTIC TRUSSES are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

DO NOT FORGET THAT YOU are entitled to my new illustrated (in gold) Catalogue, giving fresh and full information in regard to Fall Styles of Jewelry, Chains, Watches, &c. Having bought, during the dullness of the Summer, a very large stock of Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, of the best makers, at a great sacrifice, they will be sold at a corresponding reduction. Catalogues free. Goods sent C. O. D., privilege to examine before paying. **F. J. NASH, 712 Broadway, N. Y.** "Worthy of the fullest confidence."—*Christian Advocate.* "Has a good stock, and is entirely reliable."—*Appleton's Journal.* "Whose goods are just what he represents them."—*Christian Union.*

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BULBS Hyacinth, named, 25c. each, $3 per doz.; unnamed, 15c. each, $1.50 per doz. Tulip, unnamed, 50c. per doz.; named, $1 per doz., post-paid. SARAH H. MARTIN, Marblehead, Mass.

PREMIUM FARM GRIST MILL.

Simple, Cheap, Durable and Efficient. It is adapted to all kinds of Horse Powers, and grinds all kinds of grain rapidly. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR. WM. L. HOYER & BRO., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width, with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., AND PAEL S. FORBES OF NEW YORK; BENJ. E. BATES OF BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS OF PHILADELPHIA, AND G. M. PULLMAN OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 32,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

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7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

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This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern, and is being built by the same men, viz., Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, John M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago and Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Geo. Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (sixty pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level, much shorter, and can be run more quickly and with greater safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

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WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

SENATOR SUMNER is at his home in Boston.

MRS. ROSS CHURCH is editing London Society.

DICKENS received $50,000 for "Little Dorritt."

SENATOR FENTON is summering in Wisconsin.

MRS. H. B. STOWE is in great demand as a reader.

GLASGOW will put up a monument to Robert Burns.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will not take the stump.

THE princess Salm-Salm has become a Catholic.

MR. GILMORE has bought the Coliseum for $30,000.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL now favors home rule in Ireland.

HORACE GREELEY has been on a visit to P. T. Barnum.

THURLOW WEED and daughter are in Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE church in which Lord Byron is buried is to be restored.

GEN. MCCLELLAN and wife have arrived in Salt Lake City.

GEN. KILPATRICK has made a great sensation in Vermont.

JAMES T. FIELDS will lecture on "Masters of the Situation."

PRESIDENT STEARNS, of Amherst, is at the White Mountains.

SHERMAN and Stanley are the great American lions in England.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is spending a season quietly in London.

THE University of Edinburgh has made Dr. Dollinger an LL. D.

Real Estate, Etc.

$12,000 CASH OR DESIRABLE Farm property will buy a Quarry of the best Marble in the West. Also extensive Lime Works on Railroad. First-class reputation established. Profits **80 to 100 per cent.** Improvements costing $6,000. **500 miles** of Railroad market. Title perfect. Address, with full description,
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THE AMERICAN COLONIST AND HOMESTEAD JOURNAL, containing Maps, with full particulars as to the Organization of the Colony, the Lands, Productions, Climate, Wood, Water, etc., SENT FREE on application to S. R. WELLS, Secretary of the National Bureau of Migration, 389 Broadway, New York.

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About 2,000 Acres in Will Co., Ill., in tracts of 80 to 640 acres, at from $30 to $55 per acre. These lands comprise some of the best in Will Co.; and Will Co., owing to the facilities for transportation by water and rail, the immense coal fields and magnificent water power at Wilmington; inexhaustible limestone quarries, extensive iron and steel works, and other manufactories at Joliet; the Sandstone Quarries at Shermanville, together with the known fertility of the soil, make it, without exception, the best county for farmers in the State, and the State of Illinois is acknowledged to be the Farmers' Paradise.

TERMS—Enough down to secure sale, balance on time to suit purchaser. For further particulars, address J. W. GOODENOUGH, Wilmington, Ill.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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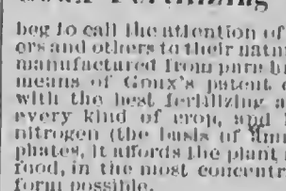

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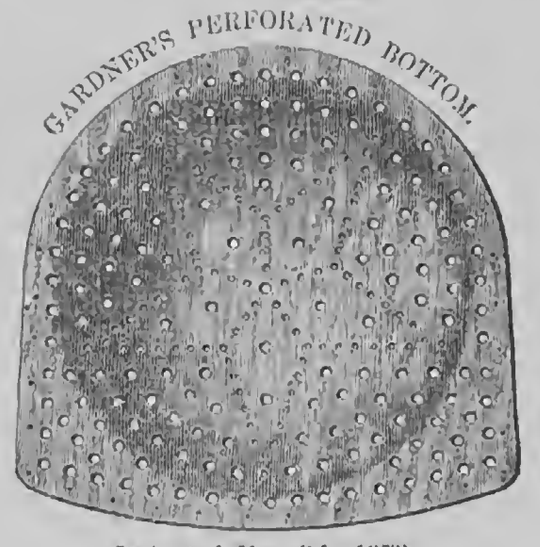

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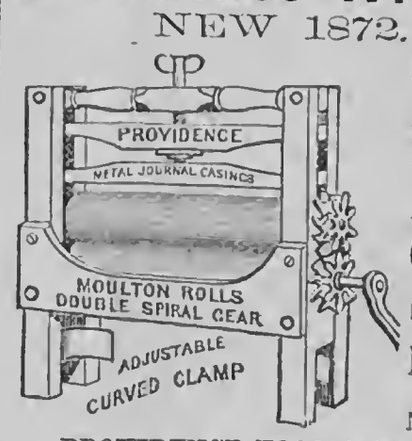

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Used in laying streets, roadways, sidewalks, in lining cellars, cisterns, vats, and in the manufacture of sewers and sewer-pipe, water-pipe, drain-pipe, gas-pipe, roofing and architectural ornaments.

STREETS.

Eagan's Improved Macadam pavement for streets is destined to take the place of all other forms of pavement, for the reasons, viz:

It is cheaper, more durable, more easily and perfectly repaired. Is impervious to water, and no atmospheric change will affect it.

It is free from mud and dust, and is noiseless.

It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

DURABILITY.

The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

SIDEWALKS.

Eagan's Composition is peculiarly adapted for sidewalks and lawn walks, private roadways, gutters, etc. It can be made into blocks and laid in squares or diamond form, or made one continuous sheet, covering arched work more perfectly than the largest flagstone, and at one-fourth the expense.

Walks made of it have a smooth, hard and even surface, pleasant to walk upon, always clean and free of ice, and of as great durability as if made of the best flagstone. Sidewalks made under Eagan's patent cost but little if any more than if made of plank, and are as durable as rock.

ROOFING,

Made of this composition, is far superior to the common felt roofs that are made of gravel, felt, coal-tar and pitch. The latter is liable to run in warm climates and to crack in cold. By the peculiar chemical combinations in this composition both of these objections are obviated, and a roof produced equal to slate, at a cost of about one-third as much per square.

CELLAR BOTTOMS AND SIDES,

Lined with this composition, from one to two inches thick, keep perfectly dry and warm in winter and cool in summer, and are rat and vermin proof.

FLOORS.

Floors made of it may be painted any color; and are as pleasant to tread upon as if made of wood.

CISTERNS AND VATS.

Eagan's Composition is impervious to water and insoluble in acids, making it just the thing for lining vats in breweries and manufactories of most kinds. It is equally well adapted for cisterns, much better than the best hydraulic cements, and not subject to decay from any cause.

PIPING.

Piping made of Eagan's Composition has been in use for five years in San Francisco, Cal., where it was first invented. It has given entire satisfaction, almost entirely superseding all other kinds of piping for sewers or drains. It is easily and cheaply made, and has the advantage of being made at any place without a great outlay of money for machinery, tools, buildings or materials.

Pipes can be made of any required size, are cheaper, and will sustain a greater external or internal pressure than any other kind of cement pipe.

CEMENT.

As a cement it is acknowledged, by scientific men who have examined it, to be the strongest known. A wall built of brick or stone, and this cement used as a mortar, would be perfectly solid as if made of a solid rock.

SEA WALLS.

Sea walls can be built with this material in combination with broken rock, more rapidly and cheaper than in any other way.

DIPLOMAS.

First premiums have been awarded to Eagan's Composition from the following Fairs:

California State Fair, at Sacramento, Cal., 1863.
Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, 1868.
Sonoma County Fair, at Petaluma, Cal., 1869.
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, at St. Louis, 1869.
New Jersey State Fair, 1870.
It has been exhibited at no other Fairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

OFFICE OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., 29th March, 1871.

This specimen of Pacific Concrete, (Eagan's Patent,) was taken from the Union Street Railroad of St. Louis, Mo., where it has been in use since December, 1869. Since that date the teams of the railroad have passed over that portion of the track where the concrete is used, 300 *times each day*, while that same portion of the track is constantly used by other teams and vehicles of the city. This pavement has received no repairs whatever, and shows but little wear after constant use for sixteen months (now 22 months). In summer it is free from dust, and in winter brings with it no inconvenience from snow and ice. The Macadamizing at either end of this block of concrete is renewed three times each year, is soft and wet when much water is used, and in all probability will require such renewing for several years to come before the concrete needs repairing. The block of Pacific Concrete in the track of the Union Railroad has given entire satisfaction. WM. STONE, Sup't.

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Office second floor.

NEWS CONDENSER.

—The French Academy gives prizes for virtue!

—The corn and tobacco crop of Russia is very good.

—Cider-apples fetch ten cents a bushel in Western Connecticut.

—The people of New Mexico have voted not to establish free schools.

—A colony of 100 families is about to leave Kansas for Washington Territory.

—But one prisoner has escaped from the Albany penitentiary in 22 years.

—Three thousand guests are attending the University festival of Munich.

—Women are not to be admitted to the new English High School in Boston.

—The only German Episcopal church in the United States is at Cleveland, Ohio.

—In New Hampshire, the cranberry crop this year will be the largest ever known.

—Some 335,000 salmon were caught at the Columbia River fisheries this season.

—It is proposed to call the Hall of Languages at Syracuse, N. Y., the "Tower of Babel."

—Mount Auburn, Boston, has a granite sphinx to commemorate the war of the Rebellion.

—More than thirty inches of rain have fallen in the White Mountains since the 1st of May.

—The drum of a column from the Temple of Ephesus has been put in the British Museum.

—Minnesota will have not less than 20,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat to put in the market.

—Military drill in Berlin is confined to early morning, and evening, in consequence of the heat.

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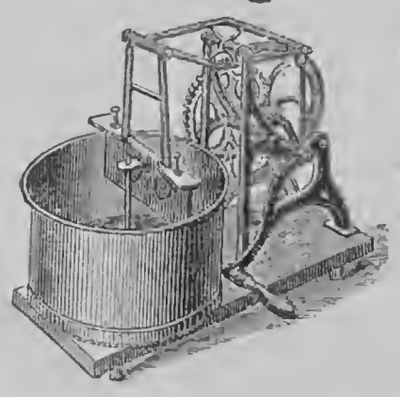

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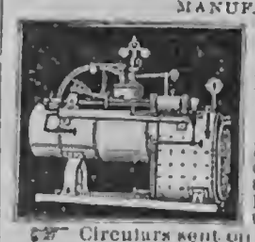

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS. ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 11.
WHOLE NO. 1181.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPT. 14, 1872.

PRICE SIX CENTS.
$2.50 PER YEAR.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by D. D. T. MOORE, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.]

The Herdsman.

SUSSEX CATTLE.

THIS ancient race of cattle, it is generally understood, dates back to the time of the "Conquest." They were formerly bred principally for draft purposes, being used to cultivate the heavy soil of the Weald of Sussex and Kent. They always possessed the finest quality of flesh and were never neglected by the grazier. After they had served their allotted time as oxen they were converted into beef.

But times have changed. They no longer serve (because it is not necessary they should) the purposes of draft, but occupy the position of one of the useful and established breeds of Great Britain for beef. Formerly their color was both light and dark red, sometimes approaching black; but the cherry color is now approved, as denoting good flesh and the better fattening qualities.

This breed is highly appreciated by English farmers. Great pains are taken to alter the style and type by breeding from the smallest cow with the greatest amount of flesh; and this effort has been successful in its results. It is claimed that the Sussex Cattle are second to none as regards early maturity and weight for age, which is proven by the weights of these animals shown at the famous Smithfield Club meetings. They are great favorites with the butcher and consumer. At three years old well-fed steers will weigh from twelve to fourteen score pounds per quarter. Their general features may be described as follows:—Nose tolerably wide; muzzle of a golden color, thin between the nostril and eye; eye rather prominent; the forehead rather wide; neck not too long; sides straight, and not coarse at the point of the shoulder; wide and open in the breast, which should project forward; girth deep; legs not too long; chine bone straight; ribs broad; loin full of flesh and wide; hip bones not too large, but well covered; rump flat and long; tail should drop perpendicular; thigh flat outside and full in; the coat soft and silky, with a mellow touch.

The Sussex cross well with any breed, by using the male animal, imparting substance and firmness of flesh; color of the offspring is generally red. They are of themselves a hardy breed, and have been found to surpass all others in the poorest pastures of their native county. The cows are not good milkers; those with the heaviest flesh are the worst, but produce sufficient to rear their calf. The most successful way of breeding is to calve them down in October and November, let them have their own calf through the Winter, which can be weaned in the Spring, and another calf put to the cow. If managed in this way, each cow will rear two calves, and the number of barrens be greatly diminished, which is one of the greatest evils when cows are allowed to drop their calves all the year round.

There is a Public Herd Book of Sussex stock, which has been established fifteen years. It at present numbers 176 bulls and 1280 cows. It is also a chronicle of all pedigree prize animals, and records the names of the following breeders who have gained honors with this stock:—Rev. J. Gould of Burwash; Mr. H. Hughes of Woodgate; Mr. Tilden Smith of Beckley; Mr. Thomas Child of Slindfold; Mr. G. Jenner of Udimore; Mr. R. Hawes of Westham; Mr. Thomas Buss, Messrs. J. and A. Heasman, Mr. J. Verrall, Mr. J. S. Turner, Mr. Marshall of Bolney, Mr. Wm. Botting, Mr. F. Tupper, Mr. E. Cam, Mr. G. Coote, Mr. R. H. Burgess of Robertsbridge, Mr. J. Stoneham, Mr. J. Blencow, and Mr. A. Agate of Horsham.

The prices realized for the choicest Sussex Cattle range from $150 to $400. We give herewith illustrations of these animals, and suggest that our beef-producing herdsmen may find it profitable to introduce this breed into their prairie herds.

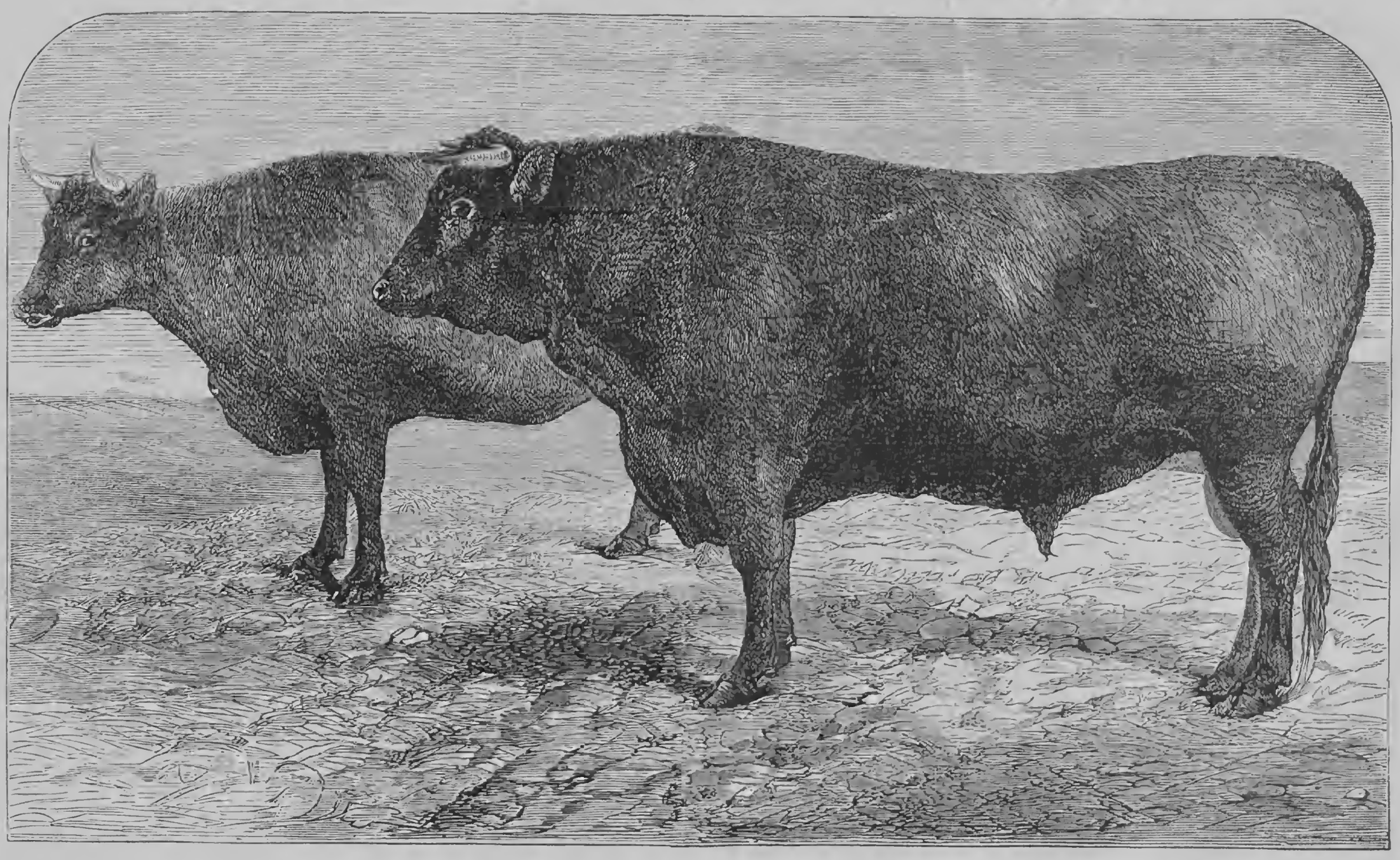
TEXAS CATTLE FEVER IN ILLINOIS.

WE copy the following from the Prairie Farmer of Aug. 31, concerning the statement heretofore made, of the appearance of the Texas Cattle fever among the herds of Sangamon Co., Ill.:—We have the facts from a reliable source concerning the breaking out of the so-called Texas fever among cattle in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill. They are as follows:

In April last, BARNEY HUNTER, an extensive cattle dealer, brought into Sangamon county three hundred head of Texas steers, which he hired pastured on the farm of Mr. ELIJAH ILES, two miles east of Springfield. The cattle have remained there until this time. In the latter part of June some half dozen of the steers, on account of lameness, were culled out and put in an adjoining lot in which were some cows belonging in the city, and a few belonging to Mr. ILES, some twenty-five in all. These cows began to die, and up to August 21st, eighteen of the number had died, though during the last week of that time there were no deaths. The presumption is that it will spread no further. No one doubts that the disease is the genuine Texas fever.

It is given as a fact that corn fed to cattle that have been exposed has proved beneficial; and one of the heaviest owners of Texas cattle in that vicinity says that he is satisfied it will cure a large proportion of those attacked, if fed soon after sickness is manifested.

One dealer who has twenty-five hundred of Texans near there, allows other cattle to run with them, and has as yet had no dis-



SUSSEX CATTLE.

ease among them. As usual none of the Texas animals suffer from the malady.

We also have information that about one hundred head have died at Funk's Grove, McLean Co., supposed to have contracted the disease from a herd of Texas cattle brought there by Mr. HARPOOL.

RED WATER.

WHAT ails my cattle? I have lost eleven head. They all seem to be afflicted alike. The first signs I can see are trembling of head; wild staring looks; breathing hurriedly, and they are in great distress; ears and feet cold; pulse quick; staggering; soon lie down; groan piteously; begin to bloat, and soon die. They all died lying on the right side. I have opened some of them, and have found lungs and blood vessels conjested; wind-pipe highly inflamed. My object in writing is to find out cause and cure.—D. V. F.

WE judge the trouble to be what is known as Red Water, though the symptoms are not sufficiently detailed by our correspondent to enable us to determine. Nor does he tell us how and where they have been kept; whether they have been kept on dry or moist lands; whether the urine is red or claret-color; whether the animal becomes hide-bound and constipated. These are symptoms, together with those he has named, of Red Water. The treatment recommended, supposing it to be this disease, is to give one pint of linseed oil and use freely clysters of soap and water. Give also plenty of linseed tea to drink. If the urine is abundant, give one ounce of tincture of opium with one dram of powdered aloes, three times, at intervals of six or eight hours.

NATIONAL SHORT-HORN CONVENTION.

THE committee appointed by the Indiana Short-Horn Breeders' Convention, held at Indianapolis, on the 21st of May, to correspond with breeders throughout the country on the subject of holding a National Short-Horn Breeders' Convention, said committee being empowered to appoint a time and place for holding such convention, do hereby report, that after an extensive correspondence with breeders throughout the States and Canada, they find that there is an almost universal desire that such convention should be held, also that a large majority of their correspondents favor Indianapolis as the place, and the last of November as the time most suitable for holding the same. They therefore issue a call for a National Convention of Short-Horn Breeders to be held in the city of Indianapolis, commencing on the 27th day of November. The programme of proceedings will be published hereafter.

CLAUDE MATTHEWS, Clinton, Ind.,
GEN. SOL. MEREDITH, Cambridge City.,
J. G. KINGSBURY, Indianapolis, Ind.,
Committee.

Correspondence regarding the convention may be addressed to either member of the Committee.

FOOD FOR DAIRY COWS.

PROF. COOK stated before a Pennsylvania Farmers' Club, that in Scotland he saw in their native locality the celebrated Ayrshire cows. He described these as of small size, varying from 600 to 800 lbs., live weight, and milking, on an average, twenty quarts per day. They are fed largely on cabbage, which is considered there the best food for producing milk. Our dairy farmers here would no doubt find equal benefit from feeding cows on cabbages. As with turnips, there will be no taste in the butter from the cabbage, if the cows are milked before feeding them.

Another fact stated by Professer COOK was, that in the best dairies in England and Scotland it was considered most profitable to give the cows all they could eat, and to induce them by change of food, etc., to eat all they could. The soiling system is of course practiced—and he had seen hundreds of cows tied up in stalls, where they are kept from year to year, no disease or other drawback resulting from confinement. They were not only *healthy*, but *thrifty*—and never leave the stalls till they go to the butcher.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Cough in Cattle.—Can some one inform me what is the matter with my yearlings; also what to do for them? They have spells of coughing and act very much as if they were choked. They appear smart and well but do not gain. Some of them are losing flesh.—R. C. BULLOCK.

YOU should have told us on what the yearlings have been feeding and how they were kept during the Winter and Spring.

Field Crops.

CURING TOBACCO YELLOW.

The following is N. M. ROAN'S mode of curing what is known as yellow leaf tobacco. MR. ROAN is an experienced tobacco planter of North Carolina:—Curing tobacco yellow, for which this section is so famous, is a very nice process, and requires some experience, observation, and a thorough knowledge of the character and quality of the tobacco with which you have to deal, in order to insure uniform success. Much depends upon the character of the crop when taken from the hill. If it is of good size, well matured and of a good yellowish color, there is necessarily but little difficulty in the operation.

As soon as the tobacco is taken from the hill and housed, we commence—with a low degree of heat, say 95 to 100 Fahr.—"the yellowing or the steaming process." This is the first and simplest part of the whole process, and requires from fifteen to thirty-six hours, according to the size and quality of the tobacco, and this degree of heat should be continued until the leaf opens a lemon color, and is nearly free from any green hue. When this point is reached, the heat should be gradually raised to 105 degrees, in order to commence drying the leaf, and here lies the whole difficulty in curing, (I mean drying the leaf.) The last degree of heat indicated, should be continued five or six hours, when it should again be gradually raised to 110 degrees, when it should be maintained at this point, until the tail or points of the leaves begin to curl and dry. Indeed it will probably be safest for beginners to continue this degree of heat until one-third of the leaf is dried. The temperature may then be gradually increased to 115 degrees, and kept for several hours at that point, until the leaf begins to rattle when shaken, then again raise the heat to 120 degrees, at which point it should be continued until the leaf is dried, after which the temperature may be increased to 150 degrees or 160 degrees, to dry the stem and stalk; the latter should be blackened by the heat before the curing is complete.

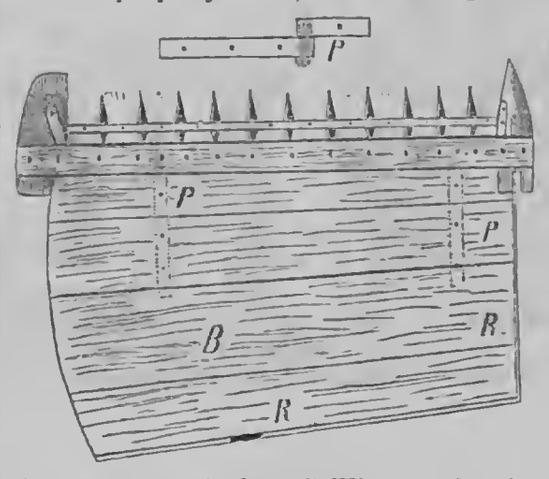
Ordinarily it requires from two and a half to five days to cure a barn of tobacco, dependent entirely on the size and quality. Put seven or eight plants on each stock, and place them eight inches apart on tier poles. In the yellowing process the door of the barn should be kept closed to exclude the air. When the point is reached for drying the leaf, the door may be opened occasionally, and kept open from twenty to thirty minutes at a time, especially if the tobacco gets into a "sweat," as it is called, or becomes damp and clammy. The temperature is raised in the barn by cautiously from time to time, adding coal to the fires, which should be placed in small piles on the floor, in rows, allowing about five feet between each pile, which should contain at first a double handful of coal. In adding coal, you will soon learn the quantity necessary to be applied by the effect produced.

Avoid raising the heat hastily after the drying is commenced, lest the leaf should be scalded and reddened; on the other hand, it should not be raised too slowly for fear of "raising the grain," or the leaf becoming spongy and dingy. Both extremes are to be avoided, and the skill required attained only by experience and observation. We usually cut tobacco the latter part of the week, house it and suffer it to remain until the first of next week, that we may not violate the fourth commandment.

SAVING CLOVER SEED.

J. A. W. ASKS the best way of saving clover seed. Cut the clover when ripe—not so ripe that the seed will shell out by handling, but when the seed can be rubbed out in the hands. The way of cutting practiced by many clover seed growers, is to attach a small platform or apron, B, to the cutting bar of a mower, as illustrated herewith. It is made of half-inch pine boards the length of the cutting-bar, three feet wide—a trifle wider at the outer end, as shown. At the end and rear are nailed, or otherwise secured to the platform, strips of board eight inches wide. P, P, are common strap hinges—the longer portion firmly riveted to the platform, and the shorter bolted to the cutting-bar. A few inches from either end, cleats of hard wood are screwed to the under side of the platform. The clover as it is cut falls on the platform, B, and is raked off into gavels by a man who accompanies the machine for the purpose. If raked off directly opposite each other, at each circuit of the field, they will be left in winrows in better condition for handling than the crop could be put by the use of a horse rake. The cost of this addition to a mower is small, and it can be used in harvesting short grain as well, if desired.

When properly dried, it should be put in



the barn or stacked until Winter, when by using a combined thresher and cleaner it can be removed from the straw. If a combined clover thresher, cleaner and huller is used the seed can be put in marketable condition. These machines are employed where clover seed is grown on an extended scale for market. But if grown in small quantities, or for home use, the seed is run through a thresher, the straw raked off (if a separator is not used), and the seed and chaff run through a fanning mill, according to the directions accompanying all the best modern mills. But many farmers who grow seed for their own use simply, prefer to sow it in the chaff.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Spring Wheat Notes Wanted.—It would be gratifying and profitable if those of your readers who grow Spring wheat would give the names of the varieties they grow, the respective localities in which they are grown, soil and culture, specifying which variety they think most highly of, and why. If they would also send a small sample of their best wheat to the RURAL office for the editors to report upon, I think a benefit would be conferred upon each other by so doing. For my part, I have grown but one variety the past season (the Mediterranean, so called) which did not give good satisfaction. It did not stand up nor fill well. It is the first Spring wheat I ever grew.—TYRO, *Northern Ohio.*

WE are glad to second the suggestion of our correspondent, and any well-considered information sent us in accordance therewith shall be given our readers.

Drilling Wheat.—Would you advise drilling Winter wheat or broadcasting it? Please give your reason for your preference.—P. S. COLWELL.

IF land is as well prepared for seeding as it should be, we prefer seeding with a drill: first, because less seed is required to produce a given result, the depth of seeding being so surely and easily regulated; second, because the young plant (especially on light soils) is protected from Winter winds by the drill ridges, and from being uncovered by the heaving action of frost; third, because if the drills run North and South, as they should, the plants make a better and more uniform growth, and develop and mature more equally; and fourth, because we know that better returns are insured at harvest for the money, labor and seed invested.

The Time to Cut Hemp.—At a late meeting of the Lexington, Ky., Farmers' Club, the subject under consideration was: the proper time to cut hemp. It was stated that when the dust, (pollen) was blowing off freely, which may be noticed any morning when a light breeze is stirring, producing a fog like appearance hanging over the hemp, and the leaves turning yellow and falling off, that it is ready for cutting. It was believed that when a farmer has a large crop to cut, that it was better to cut some of it a little green than to leave the last to get too ripe, more injury being done to the crop by the latter than by the former, the lint being barky and harsher.

Cutting Aftermath.—A correspondent in Ohio asks if we recommend cutting or feeding down the aftermath of meadows. It depends upon circumstances. If fodder is scarce and manure plenty, we recommend cutting it, and putting on a good top-dressing of manure after it is cut. If land is to be kept for meadow, we do not recommend, as a rule, feeding the meadows during September. It may be done safely in October and November, if the growth is large. We do not think it benefits the meadow, however, to feed it. If it is fed or shorn of its aftermath, compensation in the shape of manure should always be given.

Winter Oats.—Last year I saw in the RURAL NEW-YORKER some mention made by a correspondent in Illinois of Winter oats. I should like to know if any one has tried them; if so, with what result.—A NEW YORK FARMER.

YES; we received from the correspondent referred to a package which we were requested to try and report upon. We did so. They were given an excellent opportunity to grow, on good soil, in latitude 43½ North. They did not even head out.

When to Sow Orchard Grass.—W. C. ALLEN can sow orchard grass now, or any time between now and May 1. He can harrow the land he describes and sow this fall—one and a-half to two bushels per acre. Good barn-yard manure is as good a fertilizer as he can apply.

The Sportsman.

ATHLETIC SPORTS IN CANADA.

THE following account of what took place at Lachine, Canada, may interest our readers, as it has us, on account of its novelty: A discussion arose at the tea table of HANNA'S Hotel in regard to a match of the same kind that had lately taken place in England. Some Englishmen present spoke rather disparagingly of our Canadian muscle, and expressed the opinion that few, if any, Canadians could perform the feat. MR. J. D. ARMSTRONG, our well-known amateur runner, who happened to be present, quietly informed the young gentleman that a Canadian could do whatever an Englishman could do, and that our amateurs particularly could match the English. He then offered to try the feat himself, though he certainly was not in good trim, having just partaken of a hearty meal.

A match was immediately made as follows:—He (ARMSTRONG) was to hop a quarter-mile, walk a quarter-mile, run a quarter-mile, ride a quarter-mile, and row a quarter-mile, and all this was to be done in "sixteen consecutive minutes." The ground was immediately measured, and the quarter-mile marked. By the time the arrangements were completed all Lachine turned out to witness the exciting match.

ARMSTRONG had the choice of running the races in any order he chose, and selected the hop first. He accomplished his first quarter in 2:36, and immediately walked his quarter, returning in 2:44. He then ran the quarter in 1:30, and immediately mounting his horse, an ordinary carriage horse borrowed from a gentleman who had just driven in from Montreal, showed the bystanders that he was no less a novice on horseback than on foot. He made the most of the animal, and landed him at the end of the quarter in 48 seconds.

He had now to run to the beach, a distance of 100 yards, to get into his boat, which was a common family skiff, weighing about 300 lbs. The water on the course was very shallow, and his boat ran aground several times; but in spite of all these difficulties he got over this last quarter-mile in 5:00, and the whole feat in 12:38, having 3 minutes and 32 seconds to spare.

Taking everything into consideration, it was a wonderful feat, and one requiring great powers of endurance. The feat was accomplished in England in 10:46 by a person who had been in a regular training for it, and who had every advantage in his favor. There is not the slightest doubt that had ARMSTRONG had the same advantage he could have done it in two minutes less, and we would not be surprised to see him do it within ten minutes.

NOTES FOR SPORTSMEN.

The Wisconsin Game Law, as amended by the last Legislature, provides that "No person shall catch, kill or otherwise destroy, or have in his possession, or expose for sale, any grouse, prairie hen or chicken, partridge, ruffled grouse or quail, between the fifteenth day of November and the succeeding twentieth day of August in each year, under penalty of ten dollars for each bird."

Hound Puppies Sick.—WALTER has a hound pup affected with a kind of convulsion; is never still; shakes all the while like a person with palsy, or worse. Asks if any one can give the cause and a remedy?

Dairy Husbandry.

CANADIAN DAIRYING.

THE Report of the Canadian Dairymens' Association for 1872, just now come to hand, is a valuable document and gives a tolerably good insight as to the manner in which dairying is conducted in Canada. The Secretary, Mr. BELL, in his introductory notice to the Report says:—"Great progress is seen in the past few years in developing and perfecting this important branch of Canadian industry. The factory system is being extended, many new factories have been erected, cheaper and better modes of manufacture have been introduced, difficulties have been met and overcome, peculiarities of the markets are better understood, and the general character of Canadian cheese materially elevated." These results he thinks have been owing largely to the discussions and the published reports of the association, and we have no doubt the statement is in every respect correct.

Statistics are given of the operations of sixty-two Canadian factories, and the Secretary regrets that the list is incomplete. We regard it very unfortunate for the dairy interest of America that statistics in respect to the number of factories, the cows employed, and the quantity of cheese made annually are not given fully in the reports of the dairy associations. This work properly belongs to the associations, and could we have reliable statistics showing the quantity of cheese made annually at the factories it would be exceedingly valuable to the trade as furnishing a basis for regulating prices and conducting future operations.

Of these 62 Canadian factories we find from the report that 42 of the number required ten pounds and upward of milk for one pound of cheese, the highest average on the list being eleven pounds, while the lowest average is 9⅛ pounds. These statistics show that it takes a little more milk to make a pound of cheese on an average in Canada than in the States, though perhaps the difference may be accounted for in the fact that the Canadians do not ship their cheese so early as do the New York factories.

We notice one feature inaugurated by the Canadian association which is worthy of adoption on this side the line, viz.: the holding of Cheese Fairs, where premiums are awarded to competitors for the best cheese. Upward of $300 were distributed in prizes to successful competitors at the Cheese Fair of 1871.

These Fairs are modeled somewhat upon the plan of the English and Scotch Cheese Fairs, which have long been regarded as an efficient means of promoting progress in this branch of industry.

That the Canadians are thoroughly aroused to the importance of developing the dairy interest in Canada is manifest from the fostering aid extended by the Government to the Association for the purpose of carrying out the objects of its Cheese Fairs, etc., and the President, Mr. NOXON, states in his opening address that encouragement has been received from the Minister of Agriculture to the effect that if the Association becomes incorporated an annual appropriation of from $300 to $500 might be expected.

The competitors of the Cheese Fair of 1871 were required to give a statement of the manner in which the cheese was made and the dairy generally conducted. The questions and answers are given in full in the report, and are of interest. Of the fourteen prizes awarded, H. S. LOSEE of Norwich took the first and THOS. BALLANTYNE of Sebringville the second.

Method of Making the Canadian Prize Cheese, Etc.—As it may be of interest to know how the cheese was made that took the first prize, we give briefly Mr. LOSEE's statement as follows:—The samples of cheese shown were made July 17, 20, Aug. 15, 16, and Sept. 4 and 5, from the ordinary milk of forty patrons. The night's and morning's milk were mingled together and the milk cooled before setting. Temperature of setting, 84°, and curd cut lengthwise and crossways of vat with perpendicular knife. Let curd settle, and then cut with horizontal knife and apply heat. The highest temperature of scalding the curds was 98°, and one and a-half hours employed in applying the heat. The curd was allowed to become acid before dipping, and the test used to ascertain its proper condition, as to acidity was to apply the hot iron test. When far enough developed, the curd, on applying the iron, will draw out into numerous fine fibers, half an inch long. MITCHEL'S annotto was used, and 2 7-10 pounds of Liverpool salt for 1,000 pounds of milk. The curd was not ground in a curd mill. The cheeses were cured in a curing-room well ventilated from bottom to roof, the temperature ranging from 65° to 80°, and were turned once a day.

The report contains the Annual Address before the Convention, Feb. 7, 1872, by X. A. WILLARD of the RURAL NEW-YORKER; the Address of Mr. L. B. ARNOLD, on Poison Cheese; of S. A. FARRINGTON, on Dairy Farming in Connection with Grain Raising, together with a very full report of discussions, with extracts from Prof. CALDWELL'S Address, the whole making a pamphlet of 129 pages.

As we gave an account of the last Convention in the RURAL, we need not refer again to the matter embraced under this head. On the whole, we think the Report compares favorably with similar publications in the States, both as to matter and the manner in which it is issued.

HOW CHEESE AND BUTTER ARE FLAVORED.

SOME contend that the quality and fine flavor of cheese depend altogether upon its manufacture and curing, provided the milk is in good, sound condition when it comes into the hands of the cheese maker. This is not strictly true, or at least is not in accordance with our experience and observation. We do not question the fact that fine cheese can be made in widely-separated localities, and that skill in making and curing will turn out a fair article from the milk of cows fed on ordinary pasturage. But that the delicate flavor found only in the finest goods can be obtained from milk produced on the coarse herbage of low, wet grounds, is very much to be doubted. We find some very sensible remarks on this question by an English writer in a recent number of the Country Gentleman. In England, he says, "under no circumstances would an old established dairy farm, famed for fine flavored cheese, suffer the peculiar rich and mellow taste imparted by the particular herbage grown in the dairy field, or fields, to be tainted by the product of inferior grass, or, on the other hand, permit the cheese of other parties to be benefited at the expense of this sweet and most pleasant flavor. In parts of England where arable land prevails, and where the land in permanent grass has never produced any cheese of a quality beyond mediocrity, it is possible factories may arise, for doubtless the management in making is superior by far to where only second-class cheese is manufactured." "Good second-class cheese can not be made from clover pasture, or any of the temporary grass land under the usual style of manufacture there, for it will not keep to get old enough to suit the best customers, and cheese which requires eating while comparatively new has to be consumed by the working classes, who will not and can not pay high prices."

The writer, after complimenting the American system of manufacture, and giving due credit to the excellent quality of of our cheese, again goes on to say that "it is an utter impossibility to impart the flavor given by the old natural grasses growing in century-old dairy fields, to cheese made from clover or any artificial or temporary pastures. This is so well known in England, that the dairy cows on the best dairy farms are always, when in milk, confined to the old dairy land, and on most of these farms there are fields, which only a fence divides, which would spoil the uniformity of the cheese, by giving the cows access thereto."

"It makes a difference in butter making, too, for though not quite so quickly shown, yet there is land which will not do to graze with milch cows, from which a genuine good article is required; and though of course both butter and cheese must be manufactured in a cleanly and proper manner, yet as much depends on the food the cows eat, as the best managers can not get rid of impurities which have been brought into the milk from rank, sour or unsuitable forage."

There is a good deal of sound sense in the above remarks, and American dairymen, while striving to secure fine flavor, should bear in mind that this desirable quality in their goods is not wholly due to skill in the cheese vats and at the factory, but that it must come in a measure from the sweet and superior herbage of the fields where the cows are fed. Whatever may be said concerning skill in manipulating milk and the manufacture of dairy products the fact stands boldly out that all the extra fancy factory cheese of America comes from districts where the cows are fed on the fine, sweet herbage of old upland pastures and where good water is abundant. And we have seen cheesemongers who could unerringly point to where the cows had fed on fine old pasturage, simply by testing the cheese in the storehouse after it had been shipped for market.

American dairymen, we are convinced, can greatly improve the character of their cheese by eradicating weeds in pastures and by paying more attention to the quality of herbage upon which the herds are fed. We cannot say but that fine cheese may be made from the milk of cows fed on recently re-seeded grounds, provided the herbage grown be from a great variety of grasses similar to those found in old pastures; but on the other hand we doubt very much whether the best cheese can be produced from recently re-seeded fields of red clover. Such cheese will lack in keeping quality, will soon grow rank in flavor, and must always fail to stand the test for fine, when presented to the examination of competent judges. American dairymen have much yet to learn in regard to the character of herbage best adapted for producing good milk, and especially is this the case in those districts where dairying has been but recently introduced. The subject is an important one, and we may allude to it again.

Domestic Economy.

PRESERVING EGGS.

RECENT numbers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER contain many inquiries and not a few hints and directions upon this subject. But there is one fundamental principle that has not been mentioned, and which, if unattended, to will assuredly prevent success. It is this:—*Do not let your eggs get beyond the power of these recipes before you begin to preserve them.* This sounds very much like a truism. It is a truism, but just in the same way that all clearly expressed truths are truisms. There are three conditions which must be observed if we would succeed in preserving eggs. 1. The eggs must be fresh to begin with. 2. They must be kept cool. 3. The air must be excluded from the interior. Most recipes have the third object set alone in view. There are various ways of effecting it, and some of the best are detailed in the RURAL for July 6th. To the recipes there given we may add the use of lime-water. When eggs are immersed in lime-water the lime fills up the pores of the shell and makes it impervious to air. The same effect is produced by coating the egg with soluble glass, and this material was at one time extolled as the egg-preserver *par excellence*. It is very good, but no better than good grease of any kind; and our readers would do well to remember that all coatings and varnishes produce the same effect, that they are all of nearly equal efficiency, and that the wonderful accounts which we often read of the efficiency of lime-water, water glass, paraffine, &c., are based upon no exceptional virtues in these substances.

In addition to the use of these coatings the eggs must be kept moderately cool—in fact as cool as the means at our command will allow, provided we do not permit them to freeze. The great preservers of all animal substances are low temperature, exclusion of air and dryness. The frozen mammoth of the Lena was as fresh at the date of its discovery, as on the day when it perished, which was unquestionably centuries ago. Our canned meats keep well even when exposed to tolerably high temperatures; and the dried meat used by our hunters and known as "jerked" meat, never becomes offensive until after it has been exposed to moisture. By coating the eggs we virtually "can" the contents, and if, in addition to this, we keep them cool, it will be no wonder if they keep.

The most common cause of the decay of eggs lies in the fact that the eggs have commenced to change before the preserving process is begun; and this evil in general originates in the fact that the hens sit on them to such an extent as to spoil them. Eggs are generally laid away when they are produced in greatest abundance, and this is just the time when a few of the hens become broody. These broody hens visit the nests of the laying hens and sit on the eggs for hour after hour. In a short time the process of hatching has proceeded so far that when the egg is laid away death ensues and decomposition immediately begins to set in. To avoid this see that all broody hens are prevented from having any access to the nests; make sure that the eggs are collected at short intervals and removed to a cool cellar; while still warm coat them with some preparation that will effectually close the pores—a mixture of equal parts of good tallow and beeswax being one of the most efficient—and until you have occasion to use them keep them at the lowest temperature you can command provided this does not fall below 36° Fah. By carefully following these directions eggs may be kept in good condition for twelve months.

J. F.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Scientific Coffee-Making.—Prof. LIEBIG, the German Chemist, says good coffee should be rich in two principles, *extract* and *aroma*. When boiled a long time coffee is rich in extract but deficient in aroma; and when boiled only a short time it is rich in aroma but deficient in extract. In order to obtain both of these properties, Prof. LIEBIG directs us to take two-thirds of the ground coffee needed for the meal, put it to the water and boil briskly a considerable time, and when the meal is nearly ready, take the coffee from the fire and add the remaining third of ground coffee; stir it well, let it stand a few minutes and serve.

The above directions will not avail much if the coffee is not properly roasted. Roast often, and in small quantities at a time.

According to M. SCHADLER only half the quantity of finely ground coffee is needed, in order to produce the same strength of beverage obtained by the ordinary coarse-ground article. If, after Oriental fashion, the ground coffee is crushed fine in a mortar, only two-fifths of the coarse is needed. Infusion, boiling, or filtering through a bag, all have the same result as regards strength, except that by filtering the aroma of the coffee is better preserved.

Preserving String Beans for Winter Use.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Aug. 10th, Mrs. M. asks for a method of preserving string beans for Winter use. I will give mine, which I call good. I prepare my beans as for present use, put them in a kettle of cold water, let them come to a boil and boil about ten minutes; then take them out and drain them well, and pack in stone jars and pour over them a brine that will bear an egg, put a weight on them to keep them under brine, and after they have remained about three weeks, I pour this brine off (as it has become so reduced from the juice drawn from the bean that it will sour) and cover them with a new brine of the same strength as the first; then they are ready for Winter use. They will need soaking over night in clear water before cooking. I have put them up for several years in this way, and they have always kept to my satisfaction.

Green Corn Pudding.—I have also a very good recipe for a green corn pudding. Four cups of grated corn, six tablespoonfuls of flour, six of sugar, six cups of sweet milk, four eggs and a very little salt; bake two hours.—MRS. E. A. BENJAMIN, *Reading, Pa., Aug. 30.*

To Keep Meat.—Meat is much better for family use when at least one week old in cold weather. The English method for keeping meat for some time has great merit. Experts say, hang up a quarter of meat with the cut end up, being the reverse of the usual way, by the leg, and the juice will remain in the meat, and not run to the cut and dry up by evaporation. It is worth a trial, and when made will be continued.

That Bill of Fare.—I would like to say to M. N. R., for the benefit of those readers who can appreciate and not ridicule her kind intentions, that she should not stop at Monday's supper but give us a daily bill of fare for a week. I second her motion that "Constant Reader" or Mrs. W. F. T., give us a bill of fare, I being one of those who are glad to have the opportunity of profiting by the experience of others.—A SUBSCRIBER.

Custard Without Eggs.—Boil a quart of milk, except a teacupful in which to put four tablespoonsful of flour. When it boils put in a very little salt and stir the flour just as for starch. Add two tablepoonsfuls of sugar and such spice as you like.—L. E. K.

Silver Soap.—A good article may be made as follows:—Hard soap, 8 oz.; turpentine, 1½ oz.; water, 4 oz. Boil until perfectly dissolved, and add 3 oz. liquor of ammonia.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Success with Tulip Trees.—*Aug. 27.*—Last Spring I transplanted quite a large number of Tulip trees (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) from the woods and fields. Like all forest tree seedlings that have not been transplanted, they had few or no small lateral roots, and to one unaccustomed to handling such trees there would not appear to be much chance of making them live. After cutting off the lower end of the main or tap-root and shortening the stems to a mere stump of a foot or two in length, they were planted in nursery rows and the soil packed closely about them. I mentioned this system of treating forest trees in my Diary at the time of planting, and now refer to it again for the purpose of noting my success. About ninety per cent. of those planted have lived and made a good, healthy growth, some few having produced shoots two feet long. There is no species of native forest tree more difficult to make live when transplanted, either from the woods or nursery, than the Tulip; and if I can succeed in saving ninety per cent. in an unfavorable season, why cannot others do the same?

Millions of forest-tree seedlings can be spared from the Middle and Eastern States, and they are wanted on the Western prairies; but for the want of proper information in regard to digging, pruning and planting, there is scarcely any traffic in these things between the two sections of the country. Those who purchase forest trees should be willing to pay a price sufficient, not only to cover the cost of digging, packing and something for the plants, but for carefully pruning the same at the time. Owing to the ignorance of purchasers, nurserymen are obliged to send trees to their customers entire, while a great saving in cost of packing and freight might be saved if they were pruned before being shipped. For instance, the tulip trees planted by me last Spring varied in hight from one to ten feet; and some of the largest had tap-roots two or more feet long; but when pruned ready for planting, the largest could have been packed in a space of three feet. Had I been filling an order for such trees I would not have dared to prune them in this manner, although they required it to make them live. Of course nursery-grown trees do not require such severe pruning; but all need more or less; and if it is not done before they leave the nursery it must be done at the time of planting. Our people have become so accustomed to purchase trees by the foot or yard that they seldom take any other merit into consideration.

No Name—No Address.—*Aug. 28.*—I am in the receipt of several collections of insects from various sources, the senders of them omitting to put their name or address either inside or outside of the package. This is almost as bad, (yes, it is worse) than sending letters without signing one's name, or giving date or post-office address. The next thing to receiving insects is in knowing from what particular locality they came; and although I can guess pretty near as to the latitude, from the insects, still it is important that one should know positively if we are to learn anything in regard to the geographical distribution of species. It is certainly provoking to receive a half dozen boxes all filled with choice insects, coming from as many different correspondents in different parts of the country, without any mark or word to indicate to whom you are indebted. I am just in this fix to-day with three boxes of beetles which arrived by mail, and I know by their appearance that they came from widely separate regions of the country; but from whom, or where, I shall probably never know. Suppose I should receive three letters from the three persons, each saying that they had sent a package, I would be no better off than before, unless each gave a minute description of the box in which the insects were packed; and this might fail to assist me in determining their identity, inasmuch as the three lots named above were all packed in round tin boxes of nearly the same size. Now the only way to avoid confusion in such matters is, for the sender to put his or her name on the wrapper of each package, or on a slip of paper inside. I wish those who kindly send me packages of any kind would remember this, and then I shall know to whom I am indebted for favors.

Taking Up and Potting Plants.—*Aug. 29.*—A cold rain last night and a sudden change in the wind to the northwest, sent the mercury in my thermometer down from ninety to fifty degrees above zero; and, fearing that it would reach the freezing point, I set to work immediately potting the most choice and tender plants that were planted in the garden. This sudden change of the weather may be a false alarm and no frosts appear for a month; still I dislike to be caught napping; besides I have noticed that plants potted early look better in winter than those put in late. In taking up geraniums, fuchsias and similar plants, all coarse, long branches are removed, and if of scarce sorts, the best portions are saved for cuttings. As soon as the plants are potted they are thoroughly watered, not only to settle the earth about their roots, but to keep them from wilting; then they are set under the stage of the green-house or left in the potting-room, and as much light excluded as possible.

In removing plants with handsome or scented foliage, such as the variegated Geraniums and Lemon Verbena, it is quite important that the leaves should remain upon them; but to accomplish this considerable care is required. The most important points to be observed are, not to let the plants wilt before potting, and then pack the earth firmly about the roots, after which water and put in a dark place for a few days, or until there is no indication of wilting about the leaves. In a moist, dark place evaporation from the leaves is checked, which is always most rapid in a light, dry atmosphere. As soon as the roots have commenced a new growth, the circulation of the sap is restored and the plant may again be placed upon the stages of the house. If plants are large and cannot be lifted with soil adhering to their roots, it is always a safe plan to remove a portion of the leaves and branches; but the greater portion can be saved if care is given to the condition mentioned above.

The Horseman.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Heaves in Horses.—A Michigan correspondent of the Rural Home gives the following remedy for heaves in horses:—Give once daily a teaspoonful of aqua fortis, prepared as follows: Mix it with a teaspoonful of sour or skimmed milk, and mix this with bran, and the bran with the grain fed. The catarrhal affections of the throat make rapid amendment under this treatment, and the correspondent referred to says he has known a number of cases cured by it. It should be continued, if necessary, until a pound of acid is given.

Corns on a Horse's Foot.—A correspondent asks a remedy. Cut away the corn and burn it out so as to prevent pressure of the shoe; or turn the horse to pasture without shoes.

The Naturalist.

OUR FUR-BEARING ANIMALS—II.

VIRGINIA OPOSSUM.

Didelphis Virginiana.—AUDUBON.

THE Virginian Opossum is the only marsupial animal found in America North of Mexico. Though found in other States it is most plenty in the Southern ones. Its range is nearly the same as the Persimmon tree; but AUDUBON regards this as accidental, since it thrives well in seasons when this fruit fails, though it is very fond of it.

VIRGINIA OPOSSUM.—Didelphis Virginiana—AUDUBON.

It is about fifteen inches long, with a tail, twelve inches long; the orifice of the distended pouch is fifteen inches in diameter. The body is stout and clumsy; head, long and conical; snout, pointed; nostrils, open on the sides of a protuberant, naked and glandulous surface; mouth, wide, with weak jaws; tongue, covered with rough papillæ; eyes, high on the forehead, with no external lids; whiskers on the sides of the face and over the eye, strong and rigid. Nails, curved; soles of hind feet covered with large tubercles; inner toe of these feet, nailless, and opposite the others, forming a kind of hand; female furnished with a pouch containing thirteen mammæ, arranged in a circle, with one in the center; tail, prehensile, very strong, capable of involution only on the under side, long, round and scaly, covered with scant, coarse hairs for a few inches from the base; the remainder with here and there a hair between the scales. The fur is of two kinds, a soft, wooly hair beneath, of considerable length and fineness; this is covered but not concealed by scant, longer hairs. On the upper surface of the body the wooly hair is white at base and black at tips; the long, interspersed hairs are mostly white; eyes, black; ears, black at base, white towards edge, with white patches; snout and toes, flesh-colored; face, neck and nails, yellowish white; a line of dark brown begins on the forehead, widens, extends to the shoulders; also a line of dark brown is under the chest; feet, brownish-black.

The nest of the opossum is found in various localities, usually in some protected situation, such as in the hollow of a fallen or a standing tree. As it is a good digger, it often makes its den under roots of trees and stumps. The material composing the nest is long moss, or various kinds of dried leaves. Sometimes it usurps the homes of other animals, not without suspicion of having first devoured the rightful owner. Though nocturnal in its habits, it is not unfrequently, especially in Spring and Summer, found moving about during the day, often seen, apparently asleep, lying on its back for hours in the warm sun.

It is a voracious and destructive little animal. As it is omnivorous, young birds, eggs, squirrels, young rabbits (which it eats by the brood at a meal), cotton rats, mice, reptiles of various kinds, worms, and insects, are all acceptable in the way of food. Sometimes, climbing over high walls, or through very small holes, it makes a good supper of domestic fowls and their eggs. It is fond of young Indian corn, as well as the juicy stems of many young plants; of chestnuts, acorns, various berries, and especially of the round orange berries of the persimmon tree. If suspecting danger, it carries its food in its fore paws to a safe hight on some tree, and then eats it, suspended, meanwhile, by its tail or hind paws. It is not often seen abroad during the Winter—at this time each one appears to live by himself, though in Summer large broods keep together.

The young are found in the pouches of the mother during the first week of March, of May, and of July. As many as three broods are produced in a season, each often numbering thirteen. When they are first placed in the pouch the young are blind and deaf and the mouth has only a small orifice; the weight of one at this time is three or four grains. For four weeks they remain attached to the mammæ and grow very rapidly. A week later they are often seen on the mother's back with their tails twined around hers or her neck or legs, and in this position she carries her family as she searches for food. She is much attached to them, and exhibits much courage in their defense. They remain with her about two months, though in the meantime a second or a third litter is produced.

War is incessantly waged against the Opossum by men and dogs, besides owls, eagles, hawks and wolves destroy it. When disturbed in its nightly prowlings by dogs, it feigns death, and, rolling itself into a ball, it lies perfectly still; but the dogs, used to "'possum playing," seize and kill it. If tracked to a tree, it must be shaken off in the same manner as the raccoon; with its flexible hind hands and prehensile tail, it holds on with great tenacity. When it falls among shrubbery or is found there, it feigns death so artfully that persons have been known to carry them some distance, supposing them really dead. It displays no cunning in avoiding traps set for it, entering almost any kind, very commonly being taken in a "dead-fall." The skins bring from ten to thirty cents apiece. The flesh is excellent, and when roasted it is like the young pig, and is considered a great delicacy in the South.

We are entirely indebted to AUDUBON for the facts of the above description, as we have never had an opportunity to see this animal and to observe its habits.

Arboricultural.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Figs in Pots.—I think if any one were to see my fig trees just now they would agree with me, that the proper way of cultivating them is to grow them in pots plunged in the soil. Figs in pots unplunged require great attention as to watering, feeding, &c., and often drop their fruit. Even where the fruit on pot trees is seen in a ripe state it is generally small, and deficient in flavor. On the other hand, figs planted out, as a rule, grow too strongly to fruit well till of considerable age. In large pots plunged deeply enough to hide the rim of the pots, figs root through and over the pots into the soil, being more secure from sudden changes; whilst, if growing too freely, they are easily checked by cutting the roots or replunging them the following winter. I think few have any idea how many fruits a fig thus managed will produce, or how superior it is in quality.—*J. R. Pearson, Chilwell, in Cottage Gardener.*

Mulching Seed Beds.—Please tell me whether or not apple and quince seed should be mulched after planting, and whether sawdust is suitable material?—J. F. JONES, *Dayton, Ohio.*

If you can tell us in advance whether there is to be a drouth during the Summer, after the seed is sown, we can answer your first question. Sawdust will answer for a mulch, and may be used to advantage on soils so shallow that the plants grown thereon are likely to suffer for the want of moisture.

Leaf Blight on Apples.—Will you please inform us what ails the foliage of the apple trees in this locality? The leaves have all turned brown, on some trees looking not unlike trees in the Autumn after a hard freeze; and what is most singular, every tree so affected is of the Baldwin variety.—W. L. D., *Clyde, N. Y.*

LEAF BLIGHT; cause not known, nor any sure remedy or preventive, that we are aware of.

Floricultural.

FOURCROYA LONGÆRA.

This handsome Mexican plant is attracting considerable attention among the gardeners and nurserymen of Europe, and should be more generally known in this country. It is a magnificent species and said to attain a hight of fifty feet in its native climate, although the plant that bloomed in Kew Gardens, England, a few years since, was only about fifteen feet high. In general appearance this plant resembles the American Aloe, (*Agave,*) or Century Plant, to which it is allied, and like it, dies after blooming. It has leaves similar to the Yuccas, and the flowers are large, white and thickly set on the tall panicle, as shown in figure 1. A branch with a few flowers enlarged is shown in figure 2.

The Fourcroyas are readily and rapidly propagated from small suckers that appear in considerable numbers around the base of the old plant, these being removed and potted whenever desired. If the flower stems appeared any considerable time before the plant bloomed, it would be impracticable to keep such a monster in an ordinary conservatory; but fortunately they do not. The blooming usually occurs in summer, and the plant can be removed to the open air where its gigantic stem can grow upward unobstructed. The young plants can be purchased very cheaply in Europe, and we hope our enterprising florists will show the people of this country that they can grow this wonder of the vegetable kingdom as well as those of the same calling in other parts of the world. There is a good opportunity for an exhibition of enterprise in this matter of introducing new, rare and meritorious plants.

FIGURE 2.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

New Mignonette.—The Gardener's Monthly says:—Parson's white is not white, but still it is a well marked and valuable variety. They pay more attention to cultivating Mignonette in Europe than we do—a single plant is taken and *grown*. This gives an opportunity to mark the different habits of the variety, as well as any peculiarity of flower, and there is often as much to interest one in the form of the plant as in the color of its blossoms. There are now several new ones with distinct habits. There is the "tall" pyramidal which is of a lance ovate outline when fully grown. The "Pyramidal Bouquet" is broadly ovate, near the form of a fashionable bouquet. The new dwarf compact has the spikes of flowers with a blunt termination, instead of the narrow tapering form of most mignonettes. This gives the plant a massive habit. It appears rather a bunch of mignonette than one growing plant.

Plant for Name.—Inclosed you will find the leaf, flower and flower-bud, (not yet expanded) of a lily that grows here with us. It is hardy, growing about two feet high in good soil. The leaf sent is one growing near the top of the flower stem, consequently not more than one-third the size of those growing nearer the ground. Please give the proper name.—MRS. H. E. EVANS.

Funkia subcordata or White Day Lily. It is a native of Japan and China. An excellent but common old plant.

Ipomopsis in Oregon.—Will the Ipomopsis be likely to endure our long rains in Oregon?—A READER.

WE think not, as it is a native of warm climates; but will succeed where the Summers are long and warm, as, for instance, in the vicinity of this city.

Where to Purchase Plants.—Mrs. G. B. P. should apply to some of our florists who advertise in the RURAL NEW-YORKER for the plant she desires. We cannot undertake to tell subscribers where every plant figured or described in our columns can be purchased, and the price.

Bones and Leaves for Flower Beds.—I have some bones dissolved with ashes; also a collection of last year's leaves. How can they be applied to flower beds to best advantage?—A READER.

SCATTER over the surface, and work in as the beds are hoed during the season.

Perpetual Bloomers.—The Hearth and Home mentions as fine bloomers that are nearly always in bloom, and therefore afford constant pleasure, the Cuphea, Geranium, Verbena, Petunia, Nurembergia, Vinca, etc.

Entomological.

ENTOMOLOGICAL BOOK WANTED.

A "RURAL FRIEND," who wants us to give the name and price of some Entomological book which contains the names and description of all common insects, is informed that no such book has ever been printed, or is likely to be in this or the next century. A hundred volumes, of a thousand octavo pages each, would scarcely suffice for the common insects of this country, to say nothing of other portions of the globe. Very few persons have the least idea of the vastness of the insect world, or the time and labor required to learn the habits of one member of either of the great orders into which insects are divided. The constant labor of the few who devote their lives to the study of entomology accomplishes very little, considering what there is to be learned; still we should be thankful that there are even a few men who are willing to labor for the enlightenment of the masses.

Because there are no books which contain a description of all the insects, it should not prevent nor discourage you from purchasing and studying the few works giving information on this subject. HARRIS' "Insects Injurious to Vegetation" is a good work, costing only $4; PACKARD'S "Guide to the Study of Insects" is another excellent work, price $6. But if one desires to know what is being done by our American Entomologists, they should subscribe for the Transactions of the American Entomological Society of Philadelphia. A complete set of these volumes is a pretty good library in itself.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Insects for Names.—Inclosed in a box I send you a cocoon, and an insect from one of the same kind, which I obtained from the roots of some worm-eaten peach trees; and, as the worm was absent, I have concluded that the inclosed insect was once a peach tree borer. Will you please decide the question? Also, in the same box, I placed a couple of worms, which, with many others, were fast destroying a large apple tree by eating the foliage. My object in sending them was to ask if the moth which they produce is anything conspicuous enough to be easily destroyed or otherwise.—N. E. LOVELAND.

THE moth and chrysalis are, as you suppose, the well-known peach tree borer (*Ægeria exitosa*, SAY). The two worms found feeding upon your apple tree were so dried when received that we could not determine what they were. Always pack the larvæ of insects in vials of alcohol, or in cotton moistened with some kind of spirits.

The Tickler Beetle.—Inclosed find a beetle which I caught to-day in a *Pinus cembra* in the Cambridge Botanic Garden. The tree from which I took this specimen is dying from the attacks of some species of borers, but whether they are the larvæ of this insect or some other of the many species which infest the Pine, I am unable to determine. This one "being found on the premises," it certainly looks suspicious.—P. B. H., *Boston, Mass.*

THE beetle is a fine female specimen of the *Monohammus titillator*, or Tickler Beetle. You will find this insect described in "Harris' Insects Injurious to Vegetation," p. 105; but we know nothing of its larvæ or upon what species or family of trees it lives. It is barely possible, although not probable, that the larvæ live in the Pine; but some one of the entomologists of Boston should examine the tree you mention. Send us any beetle that may be found on it or in the immediate vicinity; also any larvæ from the stems or branches of the tree. Any facts tending towards determining the true history of this splendid insect will always be acceptable.

Concussion as a Means of Destroying Insects.—Our readers will remember that we have given Col. HARDEE'S (of Florida) claim that concussion will destroy insects. Here we have a confirmation of the theory. Mrs. A. W., Belle Plain, Iowa, writes the Prairie Farmer how she clears her garden, as follows:—"My way is to bore a hole in a stump or log in the garden or orchard infested, and put in powder sufficient to make a very loud noise and heavy concussion, whereupon the insects will all leave. Try it. I think all who do will find it to their benefit."

FIGURE 1.

Clytus Speciosus, SAY.—Mr. D. A. MCBETH is informed that the beautiful gold-marked insect he sends us bears the above name with entomologists. Its name means "beautiful," and it is beautiful. It is rarely found, although exceedingly common in some localities. The reason why it is so seldom found is because it is so short-lived. If Mr. MCBETH will look at the Diary of a Ruralist in RURAL NEW-YORKER July 27, page 60, he will find it mentioned and will learn what its larva does for a living.

Striped Blister Beetle.—The insects sent by A. JOHNSON, Yates, Orleans Co., N. Y., are not the Colorado potato beetle, but the well known striped blister beetle (*Lytta vittata*). If crushed on the skin of a person they are likely to cause a blister, hence their common name. They are more or less common in all parts of the United States, and sometimes abundant enough to damage potatoes.

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Gathering Late Pears.—An English gardener says:—"In reference to gathering pears, I always defer this for late sorts as late in the season as possible, that is, if the weather is mild and they do not drop off. I am convinced the later they are gathered the later they ripen, in proof of which I may say that Winter Nelis has usually ripened with me in November; I gathered them last year on Nov. 5th, which is later than usual, and none of them have yet (December) ripened. I have had quite a succession from the same tree by gathering some two or three weeks earlier than others. We have generally a large supply of Autumn pears, hence my desire to retard the ripening of later sorts."

White Blackberries.—We have in this section a berry similar to the blackberry in all respects except that it is *white*. Is it known in other localities?—WARD BOYD, *Mayfield, Ky.*

VERY common in various parts of the country, and are only sports (albinos) of the common wild blackberry. They are usually not quite as hardy as the black varieties, although some of them are very good in quality and worthy of cultivation.

Hockett's Sweet Apple.—The apple, it is claimed, is a native of North Carolina, and to be one of the best, if not the very best, sweet apple of its season. The flesh is described as crisp, for a sweet apple, a little coarse grained, flavor excellent, and fruit always fair and sound. Season all September. At Summit, Miss., it ripens from Aug. 20 to Sept. 10. It is large, somewhat flat, beautifully striped and splashed with red and yellow.

Pisciculture.

Otsego Bass and White Fish.—SETH GREEN says:—"I think the Otsego bass belongs to the white fish family, and is nothing else than the white fish peculiar to Otsego lake. In shape and size and marks, they are the same. The flesh is decidedly different, owing to the food they live on. I have examined the food under a microscope, and I find they live on a small insect not more than an eighth of an inch long, which belongs to the craw-fish family, and that is what gives the fish a bass flavor. It has not got the oily taste of the white-fish, and I consider it decidedly a better fish to my taste. I have eaten it broiled and boiled, fried and baked, salted and fresh, and it is good any time.

Voracity of the Pickerel.—The rapid growth and extraordinary voracity of the pickerel are well shown by Dr. Sturtevant in the report of Massachusetts Inland Fisheries Commissioners. The doctor investigated their powers of eating in the following manner:—He put two young pickerel, five inches long, in a trough with a great quantity of little minnows about one inch in length; and these two pickerel ate 128 minnows the first day, 132 the second, and 150 the third, and they increased one inch in 48 hours! They were mere machines for the assimilation of other organisms.

The Apiarian.

ARTIFICIAL QUEENS."

My method of rearing queens for the purpose of Italianizing native stock is as follows: I commence feeding on Italian stock in March, placing two frames of drone comb about the middle of the cluster, the first of April, so as to have drones the first of May. As soon as drones fly, I remove the queen from the hive, which I will call "A," to another hive, "B." Six days after the queen is removed I examine each comb containing brood in "A," and find out the number of queen cells I shall be likely to get, and stock as many "nucleus hives" as I can get queen cells for. This brings us to the construction of

"Nucleus Hives."—As I use them, their size depends upon the size of frame in large hive. With combs twelve inches long by ten deep in large hive, I use combs for nuclei, four inches long by five deep, so that one large comb makes six small combs for nuclei. For frames I use strips one inch wide by one-fourth thick, pieces cut as follows:—Top, 5½; bottom, 4¼, and ends 5 inches long; nail top to ends, half an inch from each end of top piece, and bottom on to ends, flush with outside edge of ends. This makes a frame four inches long by five deep, inside measure. I use inch stuff for boxes, and for above-sized frame pieces would be cut. Sides, 7 inches long by 6¼ deep; ends, 5 inches wide by 6¼ deep; bottom, 7 by 7 inches; cover same; half inch from one end of end pieces saw across and half inch deep; clip this out from end, and this furnishes rabbet to support the frames. From the center of the other end of one of end pieces, cut out piece three-fourths of an inch wide by one-half deep; this gives entrance for bees to box. About the middle of the other end piece bore an inch hole, cover it on side, rabbet is made (inside) with wire cloth, and on the other side (outside) with a button; this regulates the ventilation. Nail the sides on to and flush with end pieces; then bottom to sides and ends. I now place three frames in each box, having filled one frame for each box with empty comb.

Before stocking the nucleus hives, I examine hive "A," from which the queen was removed, and find, say, six queen cells, some sealed, others with larvæ. I then remove two combs that have the most sealed brood, with bees just hatching, and in their place put empty worker combs, close up the hive, shake off the bees on the combs removed in front of hive. Lay the combs on a board and with a sharp, thin-bladed knife cut lengthways five inches from top or bottom; then crossways from top to bottom, four inches from both ends. The two combs furnish comb for twelve small frames; fill two empty frames with pieces cut, filling one with a piece cut from the top and the other with a piece cut from the bottom of comb. The top furnishes the honey, and bottom piece the brood. Place these with frame of empty comb before mentioned, into a box, the frame of brood between the others, filling all six boxes in the same manner. Generally in filling the frames with comb, I lay the frame on the comb, and mark the size from inside of frame; cut out; place the frame on the comb and press down on the frame until the comb fills the frame.

The boxes are now ready for the bees, I return to "A," smoke bees well, giving them time to fill with honey; then remove the comb with adhering bees, hold it over the small hive and brush off the bees carefully from the comb into the hive until the combs are covered; then put on the cover and set aside, the entrance having previously been covered with wire cloth and ventilator left open. Stock all the boxes, or nucleus hives, with bees in the same way. I keep them closed up at least two days, (and if the nights are cold, I cover them with woolen cloths,) then just before dark place the hives on stands and give the bees their flight.

I would also say that if the hives are stocked with bees between the hours of ten and four, there will be a greater number of *young* bees secured than if stocked morning or evening, consequently the nuclei will lose less bees by their return to the large hive.

The next day I remove all sealed cells from "A" to nuclei, and continue doing so as the cells are sealed, until all are removed.

Transferring Queen Cells to Nuclei.—If the cell is built on the face of the comb, I cut through the comb, about an inch from the cell, on all sides. Take the middle comb from the nuclei containing brood, lay a piece of comb containing cell on the face of the comb, about the middle; mark the size; cut out, and insert the cell. When the cell is built on the edge of the comb, and projects lower than the comb, a piece must be cut out to match on the comb (lower side) in which it is to be placed, so as not to bruise the end of the cell, care being taken to always place the cell on the comb in the same position in which it was built by the bees; as soon as cell is in place, return the comb to nuclei.

When the queen hatches (which will be in seven days from the time the cell was sealed), I remove the frame with the empty comb, take out the comb from the frame, and fill it with comb containing brood, inserting empty comb from where I cut it out, and return the small frame to nuclei. When this is done, the queen and workers will not desert the hive.

I lost a very handsome queen this season by neglecting to do this, and some years ago, when I first commenced raising queens, I lost a good many in this way. When the queen is left in nucleus hive some time, the bees may make preparations, and swarm the same as in larger hive; but where there is honey and brood they will not desert the hive. In from five to ten days after hatching (according to weather) there will be a laying queen in nuclei, provided she has not been lost in flight, and is then ready to be placed in full or large hive.

Introducing Queens.—I take a piece of wire cloth four and one-half by four inches; roll together long way; pound one end together about half an inch; then flatten it whole length, so that it will be three-eighths of an inch through. Remove the queen from the hive into which the young queen is to be introduced. Six hours after, put the young queen in the cage, and close it up with a paper wad, and suspend it in the hive, between the combs, with a short piece of wire, for forty-eight hours. I then remove the cage, examine the combs, and destroy all the queen cells; remove the paper wad from the end of the cage, and cover it with one thickness of newspaper, tying it on. Wet the paper, and then smear it with honey, and return it to the hive, smoking the bees well, and close up hive.

In taking up the honey, the bees will break through the paper and liberate the queen. As this is done when the bees are quiet, the queen will be very likely to be well received. When the queen cage is first removed from the hive, should the bees seem bent on getting into the cage, it is not safe to liberate the queen. When this is the case, all queen cells should be destroyed, and the cage returned to the hive and left twenty-four hours longer.

I can generally tell by the action of the bees on the cage when removed whether it is safe to give the queen her liberty.

We will now go back to hive A, from which the cells were taken. If more cells are wanted, bring back the queen from B to A, and when the cells are sealed over in B, proceed as before. If no more cells are wanted, one should have been left in A to supply the queen. As the season advances and the nucleus hives become well stocked with bees, pollen and honey, cells can be started in them and as good queens raised as though they had been started in a large hive. This is done by simply taking a piece of comb three inches long by half an inch wide from a large hive containing eggs and inserting it in the comb of nuclei. A piece two inches long and three-fourths wide should be cut out immediately under comb inserted, so as to give room for the queen cells, as they will project below the comb on which they are built. When queen raising is to be continued for some time, it is also best to supply several of the nucleus hives with drone brood so as to have drones; should they be destroyed in the large hive.

The way of introducing queens which I have described is Mr. LANGSTROTH'S; and, although there are other ways, yet for safety from loss, I prefer his method. During the season of 1871 I introduced between thirty and forty queens in our apiary, losing only one. There has been a great deal written of late favoring the raising of queens in full colonies. My experience is that where the nucleus hives are well stocked with bees, brood, pollen and honey, as long-lived and handsome queens will be secured as those raised in full colonies, and at a great deal less expense.

The whole apiary can be stocked with young queens in this way the first season, and should any of the stocks prove hybrids, the queens can be changed next season.

It will pay the bee keepers to keep a record of the date when a young queen is introduced or succeeds an old queen by swarming; and when three years old replace with young queen. For after that age they are less fertile, and may die when it is impossible for them to be succeeded by a fertile queen. I think many stocks are lost every year that would be saved if attention was given to removing queens after their third year. A. E. MOORE.

Rochester, Pa.

Farm Economy.

THE OLD FARM, OR A NEW ONE.

Too many cultivators abuse their farms, because it is easy, in this country, to get a new one. Land, they say, is cheap, and if one farm wears out we can buy another; or, if not, the government will give us a new one. If they do not say this in so many words, they act as if they believe it. But they are wrong at both ends of the story; for they imply that the running-down management is more profitable, for the time being, than the running-up management, which every thorough, calculating, wide-awake farmer knows to be false. Their words, or if not, their actions, imply also, that it is not much of a job to get rid of the worn-out farm and remove, with a family, to another, perhaps a long way off. This, too, is false, and every man who has tried it will tell you so. It is no easy matter to dispose of the old farm, the old implements, the duds and other household matters, too heavy for transportation. It is costly to journey a considerable distance with a whole family. It costs to buy the food, farm implements, household furniture, etc., for the new home. Hardship has to be met; much time is lost; and often sickness, anxious night-watchings, doctor's bills, and undertaker's charges come, in consequence of hardships, privations and change of climate.

If you leave a healthy place for one they tell you is the healthiest in the world, it may not prove so to you. The risk to health and life, by a removal with a family to a climate you know not of, is no small matter. But the main argument to be urged, for the permanent occupation of the same farm, is that it costs the farmer less to increase the productive capability of his soil a little every year, till it becomes decidedly good, than it does to manage so as to leave its productiveness a little less by every crop taken off. The best farmers will sustain this assertion. They know, by fair trial, that it is so. But we wish you to know it; and we will explain:

Suppose farmer A. goes on to a farm, only moderately fertile at present. If he had abundant means, he would hurry up the land to a higher productiveness, in order the sooner to enjoy its income. But he has not, and therefore prudence requires that he should make haste more slowly than he could wish. He cannot buy labor and manure as he desires. But he has industry, and he can employ that; he has good judgment, and can use it; he has strength of body and limbs, and his sound judgment will enable him to use it so as to accomplish a great deal, and yet not injure himself. If a slack, easy, slovenly man held that farm before him, you will see a wonderful picking up and putting things in place. Doors and gates off their hinges will soon be put on; useless lumber will be cut and split into fire wood; if there is a leak in the barnyard, through which the fertilizers are running away, he will stop it as quick as he would a thief caught stealing his sheep. Some farmers let the very essence of the yard run down the road or into some brook, to twice the value of a sheep, every week from February to May. But he is not the man to do it. His manure is his bank. Like money at 7 per cent., it begets money and he will save all and stop all other leaks. If he came there the first of February, you will very soon see quite a change about the house, barn, garden and orchard, and on some portions of the farm; and before April goes out evidence will appear that the land is going to produce somewhat more the coming season than the last, provided the Summer is equally favorable.

We cannot follow him through the whole season, nor tell you of all he does in the way of savings, repairs and preparations, before the Summer's work fairly begins. But he has done enough in February to show what stuff he is made of. When the time for running the plow comes, he will not have to stop the team to get his wife oven wood. One important step towards a good Summer's work is, *to be ready for it*. He will be ready as soon as the soil is dry enough to be worked. If he goes on as he has begun, saving and applying all the manure he can gather up, planting, cultivating, sowing and reaping, all in the most approved ways, stocking pastures with animals that he thinks will pay well in growth or fattening, and in work or dairy products, he certainly will expend more thought, more labor, and perhaps a little more money, than his slack, unthinking predecessor, who ran that farm down. But the crops will be larger, and the profits will have increased more than the cost of their production. With careless, shabby cultivation and little of industry and rightful management, the crops cost all they will sell for, and there will be no profit. But it is all otherwise, under a wise, prudent and industrious manager of a farm. There, the fertility increases, the profits increase in a still greater ratio, the family wants are supplied, comforts are provided, the children are educated, the just claims of society, education and good government are cheerfully met; and under such management as we have hinted, there will be, after all favorable seasons, something to lay by for future use.

Now, suppose that Farmer B., who does not love his employment, but follows it as a hated necessity, comes at some time to a farm naturally a little better than A.'s and in a little better condition, as regards the buildings, fences, garden, orchard, fields, and everything else, but not so perfect but that there are things enough to be done between Feb. 1st and plowing time, if Farmer B. only loved to do them. But you'll not see him stopping leaks, repairing gates and doors, setting trees, laying in fire wood, and scores of other things that should be done and out of his way before the solid farm work for the season begins. Likely as not he'll be loafing half his time, and the other half sitting by the kitchen fire and seeing how the women work, if not sleeping off the stupidity which non-employment induces; or if Somnus has not got hold of him, probably he is half thinking and half dreaming what a detestably hard-working life farming is. Such men as he are always complaining—are idle so long as they can be, and when *work* presses they are not ready for it, and won't but half do it when it can and *must* be done. They degrade farming so far as a noble employment can be degraded. From them goes out the false impression that farming is a hard, low, vulgar occupation, and it is this that leads so many of our young men to prefer the selling of dry goods behind the counter or peddling trinkets over the country, to the ownership and cultivation of land. While such men as farmer A. support their families in comfort, and even in luxury, discharge all parental, social, State and church obligations faithfully, increase the value of their land every year, and lay up something yearly for old age, those like Farmer B. become poor in the occupation; their land becomes poorer; and it is an incontrovertible fact that nearly all the spoiled farms in our country have been spoiled by such men.

True, the earnest, faithful farmer, who honors and loves his calling, expends more money, more thought and more industry in his business, but he gets something for it. He wins respectability, esteem, consciousness of living a useful life, love of friends, respect from all, competency, if not riches, and, above all, the approbation of a good conscience. Such a man as farmer B. expends less money and less industry. But what does he get for what he does expend? Less than will maintain his family comfortably. Nothing to enable him to obtain an honorable position in society, can hardly pay his small town, school and highway taxes, and as for liberality, when the sick and suffering appeal to the neighbors for aid, it is out of the question.

And now, if you would estimate the value of an enterprising, industrious farmer, to himself, to his family, and to the public, and compare the footing with that of a farmer of opposite qualities, what a difference! the former *runs up* the land, and the land runs *him up*: the latter *runs down* the land, and the land runs him *down*. Which is best? Of the two, which will you choose? Think of neighbor A. and his family; then of neighbor B. and his family. Look at their prospects as well as at their present condition, and tell me if you think I have exaggerated. Isn't it more profitable to be a good farmer, loving and honoring his profession, than to be a bad one, hating and disgracing it? Isn't it more profitable, every way and everywhere, to improve land than to spoil it? to make the farm better than to make it worse? J. A. N.

Utilizing Straw Piles.—We have adopted a new plan for using up straw piles: Take what salt is necessary for the stock for the week, and throw it into the base of the stacks, and the cattle will make a clean job of it, and not be so much inclined to climb.—C. D. FOX, *Beloit, Wis.*

Modes and Manners.

OUR FASHION ARTICLE.

SULTANA FASHION is so great a tyrant as to demand a seeming allegiance from even her comfort-loving, rural subjects, and so they, too, must slightly crook the knee and submit to wear the lightest of her chains. However, Fashion at present is very complacent, and can't fail to please every taste and station.

Head Wear.—We'll begin with the head, on which are worn high-crowned, flat hats, with a bunch of hedge flowers growing from the apex, or the most light, airy-looking bonnets, in which latter, beauty and simplicity are charmingly combined. All the new styles in Fall hats have narrow brims. We saw the most ridiculous affairs set right on the top of the head, as that ugly pompadour roll will not let the hat go where it ought to; then there is a great mass of short curls, and crimps all combed out coming from underneath the brim, and this is often pinned in the hat.

Collars and Cuffs, we regret to say, are fast yielding to ruffles and ruffs; linen collars are very narrow, standing, and plain, or edged with lace. Bubinet footing, from an inch to two inches wide, pleated up or box-pleated very full, is worn around the necks of dresses, and inside flowing or other kind of sleeve, that on the sleeves being narrower than that at the neck.

Ties are of faille, a soft, twilled silk, or Canton crape, cut bias, a sixteenth of yard wide, with pointed ends, hemmed or finished with three tassels, one at each point. They are all of the fashionable tints, or ghost-colored—faded blue, pink, green, lavender, etc. The very latest thing in ties is of the same material, in large blocks of two shades of the same color, with tasseled ends. Black lace barbes over Watteau ties are pronounced lovely. Scarfs of black lace, very long, used as fichus, with the ends crossed over the breast and carelessly knotted behind, are very stylish and graceful. In mourning, plain black net scarfs, with light folds of crape at the ends, are greatly used. Black tulle, tacked, and three-eighths of a yard wide and two yards long, is a pretty scarf for mourning.

The Polonaise Blouse is the most popular and simple shape for Summer dresses, being becoming to slender figures, while a plait at the front and one at the back, under the sash, renders it suitable for stout figures also; these are fitted to the figure by only the belt at the waist, and admit of every style of trimming desired. Polonaises, if not self-trimmed, are trimmed with black velvet or gros grain ribbon. Skirts are only gored at the front and sides, the back breadth being left full. A rapid way of making skirts is to stitch up the seams on the right side, then turn and stitch as usual, which method does away with raveling, fraying and over-casting. Overskirts have very short apron-fronts, all the fullness being massed at the back.

Any one having an old black silk skirt, dyed or otherwise, can have a handsome suit at little expense. On this skirt sew black grenadine ruffles, overlapping nearly to the waist, leaving this part of the skirt plain, to allow of the tiny apron-front overskirt, which has nothing at the back but a sash or small basque. Line the sleeves with black silk, and the waist to the neck, as low-necked linings in transparent materials of any kind are in disfavor, fashion requiring linings, not only to the sleeves, but that the waist as well shall be lined quite up to the throat. With grenadines, lace or Swiss ruffs or ruffles are a necessity. Narrow, satin-striped grenadine, good quality, is seventy-five cents a yard. Blouse waists are innumerable, and worn with skirts of every hue and fabric. The loose, slouchy morning-wrapper has given place to the neat blouse waist, with cuffs and collar of the same.

Belts of different colored leather, with strong buckle of jet, steel or silver-plated, are all the mode. Belts for mourning are of heavy black belt-ribbon, embroidered with jet. By the way, jet takes the lead in jewelry—chains, necklaces, bracelets, earrings, sleeve buttons and pins all being of sparkling, massive jet.

Piquant little sleeveless jackets, of lace, velvet, silk, or cashmere, are tasteful additions to any wardrobe.

In Riding Habits black is the newest style. Fine black English waterproof is most useful. In hats the Louis XVI., a high-crowned, narrow-brimmed, black straw hat, with a bird's wing, is best liked, the long feather being less stylish than the pert, saucy bird's wing. For bathing costumes mohair serge is best, as it absorbs no moisture, blue, white and gray being the chosen colors, trimmed with woolen braid; a closely-fitting oil-skin cap and sail-cloth shoes complete the costume.

Braiding and Embroidery will be the fashion for the coming season, coarse embroidery silk and soutache braid being used for the purpose. Those given to ornamentation will economize money and time by purchasing the "standard" trimming, which is simple or elegant, and equally adapted for lawn, cambric, or pique suits and all kinds of underclothing. Enormous quantities of ribbon are worn, bows being in great profusion on the waist, sleeves and shoulders, and the jaunty effect of all this profuseness is indescribable. Three or four yards of heavy, black gros grain or velvet ribbon, made into bows half a yard in length with long ends, all being fastened by a handsome jet brooch to the back, just below the collar, is very "distinguished" for young ladies.

While we are about it we might as well add that ruffles of the material of the dress, with trimmings of black velvet, will be the ruling style this approaching Winter. Undressed kid gloves take the place of kid these warm days, and parasols are fashionable in proportion as they are large. Purchasers should remember that it is always cheaper to pay a fair price for first-class articles than a mere trifle for what is worthless after but a single wearing. ARUAL.

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MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Sept. 25, at 12 M
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BY X. A. WILLARD, A. M.,

Dairy Husbandry Editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Lecturer on Cornell University, Maine Agricultural College, Etc., Etc.

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PRACTICAL DAIRY HUSBANDRY embraces **340 Large Octavo Pages,** is handsomely and fully Illustrated, printed on superior paper, and elegantly bound. It is a Subscription Book, and a liberal commission is given Agents who canvass Counties, &c. The Agents of the RURAL NEW-YORKER (especially those in Dairy regions) will do well to try the sale of this work. To any person residing where there is no Agent, or who cannot wait for one, the Publisher will send a copy of the work, post-paid, on receipt of the price, $3—Or for $5 the book and RURAL NEW-YORKER one year.) Address

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Fashions for Fall and Winter.

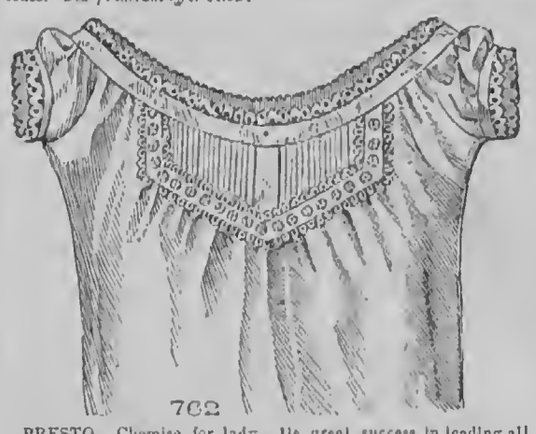
1170

GODIVA. This Polonaise is one of our latest Paris Novelties. It contains many new and very valuable features. Without looping it can be worn as a long tight-fitting basquine, or looped (as shown in cut) it is a most elegant Polonaise. The ornamental back piece passes over the shoulders and forms a neat Fichu cape in front and is "adjustable;" may be worn or not as fancy dictates, thus constituting *two* entirely different Polonaise in appearance. The back piece is sometimes made in velvet or satin, and richly trimmed, and completes a brilliant toilet when worn with a house dress. Besides its beautiful variations it is well adapted to any material. Takes six yards of 24 inch goods. Price of pattern with cloth model ONE DOLLAR. See PREMIUM OFFER below.

1165

NEW FALL WRAP, is a sacque and cape, with a thibble box-pleat laid on the under side in the back, and in place of the broad pleat of last season; just the three edges are visible from each side, giving the appearance of six round folds, the cape elopes gracefully to the back, and is left open, (o trim. The sacque has a large sleeve, which can be used or not, as weather or comfort demand.

We give this as one of the very best for fall and winter cloak made in either velvet or cloth. The original is of dark blue ladies' cloth. Scolloped and bound with velvet and velvet buttons. Takes three yards of ladies' cloth. Pattern, with cloth model, 50 cents. *See premium offer below.*



762

PRESTO. Chemise for lady. Its great success in leading all other styles is owing to its perfect fitting hand and sleeve. The curved arm-size is an improvement of much value, as it will not cut the shoulder or bend the arm, and also avoids the homely, perplexing gusset. Takes three yards linen for medium-size. Pattern, with cloth model, 25 cents. See Premium below.

We give a CLOTH MODEL with each pattern which SHOWS every seam, pleat, gather, loop, etc., how to put the garment together by the pattern and how it will look when completed. By the use of our Cloth Models any person who can sew can FINISH the most difficult garment as easily as the plainest. They are PERFECT GUIDES.

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If you write the following, viz.:

[RURAL, 1170, 1165, 762,]

and sign your name, giving your P. O., Co. and State, and then inclose it, with *One Dollar* and *Ten Cents*, to us, we will make you a *yearly* subscriber to *Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar* (begin with the present No.), and send to you by return mail *all* the patterns, with cloth models complete, of the *three* above engravings, *as premium*. *Now* is the time to *Subscribe!*

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It is the *best* and *cheapest* fashion *magazine* in the *world*. It is the *New York City* ladies' *authority* in *all* matters pertaining to toilets. It is the *only* fashion publication in this country that *imports Styles* and *sells* patterns of them.

The present number contains a large double-page *fashion plate*, 11 by 22 inches, printed on beautiful, heavy, rose-tint paper; Foreign Correspondence; Criticisms; Stories, Hints, Etc., Etc.—with information in detail upon all parts of ladies', misses' and children's dress and dress making

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☞ *Catalogue of Fall and Winter* Styles mailed upon receipt of *stamp* and address.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1872.

YES, SIR, WE WILL!

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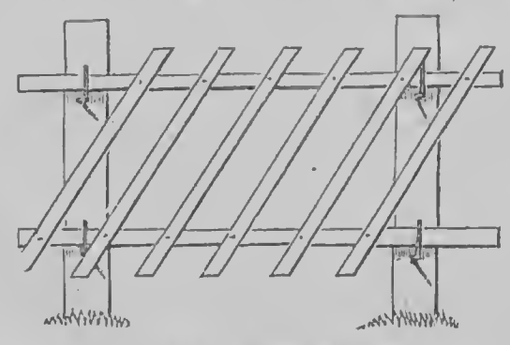
YES, we will send the Thirteen Numbers of the ensuing Quarter, (Oct. to Jan.) for Only Fifty Cents—or for $3 we will send the RURAL from Oct. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874. Tell all your friends of this offer!

AM. INST. FARMERS' CLUB.

SEPTEMBER 3d this organization met after a long vacation. There was a fair attendance of its old habitues. Chairman ELY presided and welcomed the members back to their duties, asserting that the Club was a ponderous body, and that those who did not get on and ride with it would be crushed under its wheels. This seemed rather far-fetched and gratuitous, considering the fact that but for the prominence given its proceedings by the Press of the city, the Club could not survive a week. The fact is that if the reporters of the daily and weekly Press of this city were to withdraw from this organization it would cease to exist; and since the Press has in a large degree (with one or two exceptions) vetoed the grinding of axes, the outside interest in the meetings has, to a large extent, subsided. The men who came there formerly to foist upon the attention of the country their schemes, their fruits, plants, machines and nostrums have, in a large degree, ceased their efforts, since they have found that they cannot get free insertion of their advertisements to a million or two of readers through the papers represented by the reporters who attend the Club. It will be well for the country if the reporters, with strict fidelity to the interests of their readers, allow these ax-grinders to "waste their sweetness on the desert air;" for



MOVABLE GRAPE TRELLIS.

more people have been injured than benefited by the reports of committees who did not know what they were talking about, and the laudations of projects, machines, plants, fruits, nostrums, etc., by persons who had only an individual interest in attracting the attention of agriculturists to their wares. Hence when the respected Commander of the Club asserts that those who do not work with, fight for and submit to the dictum of the Farmers' Club, will be ground to powder, we, so far as this journal is concerned, accept the challenge, and propose to show precisely what good the Club does, and what injuries it is an agent in inflicting. In all this we shall aim to be courteous and just.

Movable Grape Trellis.

P. STEWART, a prominent Shaker, sent the Club a model of an improved grape trellis. It consists of a light frame of slats, constructed so that the horizontal slats of the frame work slide into iron supports in the sides of the posts which support the trellis, as shown in the engraving (our sketch is made from memory), the object being to enable the vineyardist to lift the trellis from the posts and lay the vines down in the Winter without untying them or removing from the trellis.

Heading off the Peach Borer.

Mr. STEWART prevented the borer working in his peach trees by the use of a composition consisting of one quart of fine salt, one pint of flour of sulphur, four quarts of bone meal or phosphate, and two quarts of "finished" sea gravel or sand. He digs close about the roots of the trunk of the tree and puts one pint of this mixture compactly about the stem where the borer usually works. He thus preserved all trees to which it was applied from the ravages of the borer, while those to which it was not applied were successfully attacked.

What Peaches Perpetuate Themselves from Seed.

A Virginian asks the Club to name peaches and other fruits that will perpetuate their characteristics from seed. A majority of the members of the Club asserted that they knew of none that would infallibly do so. One member knew of a popular peach in Southern Illinois (which he could not name) that invariably reproduced itself from the pit; but, as a rule, it was not, in his opinion, safe to rely upon seed for perpetuating the characteristics of any of the stone or orchard fruits.

Napoleon Bigarreau Cherry.

LEWIS W. BURWELL asks if the Napoleon Bigarreau cherry is a good variety to plant for the neighborhood of Richmond, Va. Mr. FULLER replied that it was an excellent, large cherry; but he did not know how it would thrive in Virginia. It is handsome and productive, and he would not hesitate to try it.

How to Organize a Farmers' Club.

A. KENNEDY of Nebraska asked for instructions how to organize a Farmers' Club. The inquiry was referred to a member of the Agricultural Press, who is to report thereon hereafter. Meantime we advise those who desire to form such a club to meet together, select a chairman and secretary (as for any other meeting) and a subject for discussion, and go right straight to work to elicit all the facts and experiences from members that can be obtained upon that subject; then, when that subject is exhausted, select another. Constitutions, by-laws, etc., etc., are the death of more clubs than they keep in working order. A fair, just and intelligent chairman is the main thing.

Kansas Sod Corn.

JASON YURANN of Marshall Co., Kan., exhibited stalks of sod corn, grown upon prairie sod plowed last September, and which was taken from the field July 31st, which measured thirteen feet in hight. Mr. ROBERTSON, who grew this corn, had the year previous grown a crop of sod corn which yielded nearly seventy-five bushels per acre. The sod had been turned over two to three inches deep, and a trench plow, following in the same furrow, had thrown the subsoil on top of the furrows. In soil thus prepared this large crop had been grown. Mr. YURANN did not think the September plowing of prairie sward for corn as likely to bring good crops as the Spring plowing—from the middle of May to the middle of July. He knew of no instance where trench-plowed prairie sod (done in Spring) had produced good crops of small grain; but it did work well in producing a good corn crop. Prairie soil corn, as the land is usually plowed—two to three inches deep—rarely yields over twenty-five bushels per acre; it is plain, therefore, that if the double plowing—with surface and trench plow—will, say, double the yield, it is the most profitable way of subduing prairie, and is a far better mode of breaking it than of doubling the surface broken to secure the same or less results.

Miscellaneous Talk.

Some of the European tourists who had returned, talked of what they had seen and heard, but furnished the Club no practical information of value. There was a laudation of Western lands, an exhibit of grains and trees grown on Western plains, where it was supposed neither would grow, and where no one with good sense wants to go to grow them. There was also an ax-grinders' exhibition of an ex-ax-grinder's apples and corn, and a good deal of the usual fol-de-rol accompanying such efforts. But we have neither inclination to give nor space for such.

Premium Lists Received.—Of the New Jersey State Ag. Soc.; Fair at Waverly Station, Sept. 17-20....Of the Calhoun Co., Mich., Ag. Soc.; Fair at Marshall, Oct. 1-3....Of the Hemlock Lake, N. Y., Union Ag. Soc.; Fair at Hemlock Lake, Oct. 9.... Of Union Ag. and Hort. Soc. of Ulysses, Covert and Hector, N. Y.; Fair at Trumansburg, N. Y., Sept. 18-20.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Hop Market.—Judging by the inquiries of our correspondents, there is a large interest in the future price of hops. Our market reports are carefully made; but as supplementary to what is therein recorded, we may quote from WELLS' circular of September 5, as follows:

About 250 bales of the new growth have been received in this market during the past week, from which small sales have been made at prices ranging from 45 to 55 cts. per lb. The first arrival of new hops in market usually causes a heavy decline in the price of yearlings and olds, but this season has proved an exception to the rule; and instead of a heavy decline in the price of 1870's and '71's, the few remaining in market are held at almost as high prices as new Hops; this is especially the case with yearlings; there being scarcely any demand for them at present, however, our quotations are nominal. Brewers who require old hops on the start, for mixing purposes, will soon realize the scarcity of yearlings and '70's, and the market being bare of foreign hops, scarcely anything remains on hand of old stock excepting 1868's and '69's; of these, large quantities will be required during the season. No reliable estimate can yet be made of the extent of the new crop, though we are inclined to believe it will not exceed 60,000 bales, which will be about the same as last year's yield. Should all the old hops in this market come into use this season (and there are yet 20,000 bales,) we shall require at least 20,000 bales of foreign hops to carry us through. Foreign letters state that the Western provinces of the German Empire promise from two thirds to three-quarters of a full crop, which will be 150 per cent. more than last year's yield. England reckons upon £350,000, old duty, or about double last year's yield. With so large a crop in Europe, prices are likely to decline, and those growers who, this season, take advantage of an early market, will, in our opinion, get the best prices. We hear of purchases and contracts for future delivery of about 5,000 bales of new hops, in the interior of this State, at prices ranging from 10 to 45 cts. per lb.

National Swine Breeders' Convention.—The Secretary of the Committee calling the National Swine Breeders' Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20, has received no declinations to serve on the committees to report on the respective breeds of swine at that Convention. He has, however, notice of the death of Dr. CALVIN CUTTER, Warren, Mass., of the committee on Chester Whites. The names of the other members of that committee are THOMAS WOOD, Doe Run, Pa., and W. W. THRASHER, Groves, Ind. He suggests that these gentlemen consult with each other and select a third member of that committee. He does this without consultation with the committee naming these committees. We trust the swine breeders in the different States will not neglect to select delegates in accordance with the report of the committee which appeared in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Aug. 10, and generally in the Agricultural Press of the country simultaneously. The Secretary has no other than a general interest in the objects of this Convention, and trusts that his brethren of the Agricultural Press will keep before swine breeders the importance of representation from their respective States in the Convention.

The Ohio State Fair for 1872 was held at Mansfield on the first week in Sept. The weather was very good, except on the morning of the third day, which opened with rain, but soon cleared off. The attendance of visitors on the principal days was fairly good, going up to some twenty-five thousand on the best day. The show of live stock in all departments was large and excellent. The exhibition of farm implements and other mechanical devices was highly creditable to the manufacturers, but the number and varieties on the ground were not up to former years. Domestic goods were just middling. All other departments were lacking in the fullness and quality of average yearly exhibitions. The total cash receipts of the Fair were about seventeen thousand dollars.—S. D. H.

Newark, N. J., Industrial Exposition.—This exhibition has been in progress since August 20. It is a great success as an exhibit of Newark industry, which it is purely; and it astonishes some of the older inhabitants familiar with its industries, by the variety, number and excellence of its manufactures. But it is not so great a financial success. It cost about $16,000, and the expenses are about $200 per day. The receipts up to September 6 were about $6,000, the average number of visitors per diem being about 2,000. The goods on exhibition are estimated to be worth about a half million of dollars. Newark ought to be proud of, and support, this exhibition. It will greatly benefit the city, and enhance the reputation of its manufactures. We trust it may yet prove as great a financial as it is an industrial success.

The American Institute Fair—the 41st Annual Exhibition—opened at the exhibition building of the Institute, corner of Third Avenue and Sixty-Third St., September 4. Hon. F. A. P. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, delivered the Annual Address. There was not a large attendance; nor was the interior of the exhibition building in a condition to attract visitors. It is asserted by the Secretary that the applications for space have been more numerous than ever before, exceeding the capacity of the building; but exhibitors have been tardy in appearing with their articles, and a full week must elapse ere things are settled.

The New England Fair opened at Lowell the 3d inst. The distinguished Agricultural Address-Maker of the East, Dr. GEO. B. LORING, President of the Society, delivered the annual address, discussing the necessities of New England farmers, the changes in the crops produced and the steady improvement of New England Agriculture, and in the agricultural taste (whatever that is) of the community. The show of horses is said to be the best ever seen at a New England Fair; a creditable show of cattle, a fair show of sheep, agricultural implements, fruit, vegetables, &c. There is nothing to signally distinguish it from other Fairs.

Two National Short-Horn Conventions.—In another place we publish a call for a National Convention of Short-Horn Breeders to be held at Indianapolis, Nov. 27; now we see it announced that the Short-Horn breeders of Kentucky have issued a call for a National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, Wednesday, Oct. 16. Gentlemen, hadn't you better consolidate these conventions?

A Live Stock Infirmary is connected with the Iowa Agricultural College, wherein sick horses and cattle are examined and prescribed for at certain hours, free of charge, by a competent instructor, who thus educates his class, by the aid of objects, in veterinary science.

Catalogues Received.—From BRIGGS BROS., Rochester, N. Y., Catalogue of hardy bulbous flowering plants for 1872.....From HENRY A. DREER, Philadelphia, Pa., Catalogue of Bulbs and Flower Roots, etc.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

South Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 21.—The past month has been the warmest August for a decade of years. The mean or average temperature is 71° and 24'. It has rained thirteen different days, and the amount of water fallen is 5½ inches. Thunder and lightning on twelve different days. Winds all points of the compass, yet prevailing West. Only six clear and cloudless days. The barometer and hygrometer changes frequent and unsteady. One of the grandest displays of the aurora ever known in August before. A number of solar and lunar halos, etc. One slight hail storm. More damage done to property and more lives lost in this month by lightning than in any August for forty years. An unprecedented number of casualties for the month, such as railroad smash-ups, steamboat burnings, vessels lost at sea, camphine explosions, fires, etc—a very chapter of accidents. The farmer has abundant reason for gratitude for a prolific Summer, a full flow of milk from his cows, an abundant hay crop, gathered in season and good condition. Corn is mostly out of the way of frost; potatoes, ripe and very good; oat crop rusted and badly down; acres yet unent. A cold Winter, wet Spring and warm Summer thus far may be recorded of 1872.—STORRS BARROWS.

Gallatin Valley, W. T., Aug. 23.—We have had an unusually late and cold season. Grain is very backward; crops are not ripe yet. Some few harvesting barley. Oats and barley 3c. per lb., wheat $2 per bu., potatoes 3½c. per lb., butter 60c., eggs 50c. per doz.; wages by the month $50@55, by the day $3 and scarce; good cows $60@80; good horses $100@250.—W. C.

RURAL BREVITIES.

POTATOES are said to be rotting badly in Maine.

A KANSAS farmer is reported as having eight acres of "big sunflowers."

The Patrons of Husbandry have invaded Canada, a Grange having been organized at Stanstead, Aug. 16.

MR. X. A. WILLARD of the RURAL NEW-YORKER delivers the Address at the Cattaraugus County Fair, at Little Valley, Sept. 19th.

ONE young lady has been admitted as a member of the Freshman class of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts of the Maine State Agricultural College.

MESSRS. CARTER & CO., Windsor, O., have just made a cheese which weighs 3,500 pounds, which required the milk of 2,000 cows, or the product of five townships.

We are glad to see that the managers of Agricultural Fairs are setting their faces against the lotteries and gambling on Fair grounds, which have so long disgraced many of these exhibitions.

SAMUEL EDWARDS, La Moille, Ill., a veteran Western Arboriculturist, has been invited to talk about Tree Planting at the State Fair of the tree planting State of Nebraska. He is qualified to do this well.

THE cranberry crop, according to the Tom's River Courier, is hardly expected to reach half the usual average. The extreme heat has scalded the berries. Young bogs have suffered more than old ones.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commenced July 6th. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.
Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

The Traveler.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

The Sea Voyage.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

WE had a model sea voyage of eleven days—seven days of perfect calm, with a head wind that retarded our progress, one or two days of wind and rain, and one of a magnificent sea, during which we were lashed to the deck, the ship threatening every now and then to capsize, while the waves would sweep over with a vengeance. I had secretly been wishing for a storm and rough sea—for I dislike tame things of any sort—and when the elements gave us warning I likewise rejoiced. The warning, however, was significant. Two balls or stars of fire (electrical light) were visible the night previous at each mast head, for the length of two or three minutes. The sailors said they meant "bad," and the Captain declared that we should have a heavy sea, and that in his sea life of twenty years he had but twice seen a similar phenomenon.

Floral Tribute at Sea for the Dead.

On the third day out, when the Wyoming was nearest "off" Sable Island, a memorial service was performed, full of touching sentiment. A few moments before the ship sailed from New York harbor, a gentleman handed me a box of flowers, asking me to give them to the sea, in memory of his beautiful child, a little girl of four years of age, who in making the voyage a few months before with her mother, had sickened the first day out, died on the second and been buried the third in the ocean. The morning was lovely, the sea lay sparkling beneath the sun, and among the passengers looking on was a lovely fair haired child of the same age as the little FLORENCE whose body the sea guarded with such terrible power. GOD comfort the hearts that Death so bereaves, and doubly so when the hungry sea swallows up the pitiful remnant left. A grave above which the grass grows and birds sing and flowers bloom, yields its consolation, but the sea bears no mark and its awful sublimity feeds the heart with despair.

Not a Tow-Boat.

We had two Sabbaths at sea. On the first we had religious exercises, the Captain reading the Episcopal service. On the second Sunday at Church time we "sighted" a ship which ran up the flag of distress, and as we neared her it was feared she was fast sinking. Conversations by means of flags were carried on between us, an order was given to lower one of our life boats, and for a time the excitement was intense. But presently information was received that the ship's lading had shifted to one side, and would we tow her to Liverpool? Not doing that business the Captain answered "No," spoke another ship in her behalf, and we sailed on.

The Last Night on Board Ship.

We stopped at Queenstown to land a few passengers, and after reaching that port nearly everybody felt that our dangers were over. But with my usual perverseness, or held in check by some evil premonition, I went to my berth that last night out with fear for the first time in my heart, and never slept a wink until we arrived at Liverpool next morning at four o'clock. The ship rocked as never before; the sea washed over the decks with a fearful rush; a terrific gale was blowing; there was constant rushing to and fro; the ship's whistle blew, and suddenly the ship struck—what, I did not know, but fancied it was a rock in the Channel, and then the engine stopped. I could hear the water running, and, almost frenzied with horror, I expected every moment to hear the command to leave the ship. My pretty companion, BESSIE, lay sleeping as calmly as a child, and there was no one to speak to. At length the harbor lights of Liverpool gleamed through the port-hole—we were safe at last, and I slept. I expected to find my hair white when I arose, but as I did not I suppose I have yet to experience the limit of fear. I was much consoled, however, to hear the Captain say, in his quiet manner, that our escape from sudden and complete destruction was fearfully narrow. No life boat could have withstood such a sea, and only four or five feet of water intervened between the ship's bottom and a fearful bed of rocks. The sudden shock was produced by the ship striking the wall near the harbor entrance.

Why the Voyage was a Model.

So I call the voyage a "model" one, as it comprehended such a variety of experiences. Then we had social variations—pastors, lawyers, consuls and business men all contributing their share of the "fun." Although escaping sickness, I found the voyage at times almost undurable. I would as soon think of prescribing a sea voyage to a sick man, as close confinement in a foul cell. The mere fact that one cannot escape from it is most tantalizing. We had been provided most bountifully with sea-sick recipes, which we studiously avoided putting into practice. We were glad as for Winter, ate regularly the food we were accustomed to, refrained from wines and liquors, lived on deck, and resolved that double-loaded wills never to yield to Old Neptune. And we didn't, although most of our sister and many of our brother passengers did. One man, with tears in his eyes, declared that he would never, never cross the sea again if GOD would forgive him for the present folly; and one quaint little girl begged her papa when they returned to go by railroad.

Shopping in Liverpool.

At Liverpool the custom house officers demanded our keys, opened our trunks, made two or three dives in our dry goods and passed us. It was very trying to my temper to stand calmly by and see that sacrilegious "Hinglishman" upset my finery. But that is one of the penalties of foreign travel. We had two or three hours in Liverpool, which we improved in investigating the city, making trifling purchases here and there, so as to see the shops and shop women. The hirsute structures the latter carry on their heads were something wonderful to contemplate. But their politeness was admirable. An American lady asked for stockings, and in return was asked if she wanted "inside, middle, or outside women's stockings?" Having a curiosity to know what the last named might be, she signified such, and was shown stockings large enough to jump into, she being somewhat small in stature. Another lady asked for Canton flannel, but the shopman declared there was no such goods. She finally described it, "yes, they had that," but they called it "white swan's down calico."

Railroad Impressions.

The road from Liverpool to this city is delightful. The fences are hedges, the trees magnificent, the bridges miracles of strength, and the whole country a garden. The husbandry is of the most precise character, everything being done after a geometrical pattern. Grain and hay stacks are shaped and trimmed to perfect angles, and even the wheat sheafs (it was harvest time) were laid in even rows on the wagons. In matter of speed (the cars making forty miles an hour) and railroad construction the English are in advance of us. But the cars—the compartments for passengers—are enough to disgust the humblest American. They are simply a box, with two rows of seats or benches facing each other. Aside from their being upholstered, there is not another element of comfort or convenience. The engines are small in comparison to ours, and a long trough filled with water runs at intervals between the rails, from which the engine supplies itself with water, by means of a tube and without any slackening of speed.

London Experiences.

We have been in London three days—only stopping for rest—and have "done" something incidentally, such as going through the "Tower" and "Westminster Abbey," where half the English nobility are buried. It seems a great wrong that DICKENS lies in this dreary place, or anybody else who loved flowers and sunshine and children. Then, too, his request was to be buried at Rochester.

London differs from New York in being cleaner and older and more somber. Only the first story of dwellings are painted, and that commonly a sort of cream color. Of course everything is built of brick or stone. But there are flowers everywhere—the windows and gardens are full of them. My first London purchase was a splendid damask rose set in geranium leaves. The price was one penny (two cents). English men have none of the hard, keen, eager overworked look of Americans. They smoke little in the streets, preferring to smoke in some place "quietly and dreamily." English women are the most outrageously dressed women in the street that one can imagine. Their costumes are neither graceful, elegant or tasteful. They wear quantities of cheap white lace, their feet are enormous in size, and their shoes are correspondingly ugly, although sensible in having low heels and broad soles. The men, including the boys above fourteen years of age, all wear the stove-pipe hat, but less of black clothing than Americans. The latter are quite notorious abroad for their black pantaloons.

English Servants

Are models of neatness and good breeding. The men wear a black suit, swallow-tail coat and white necktie. The women wear dresses of light calico, neatly starched, and trim, tasteful caps on the head. BESSIE is thoroughly disgusted with

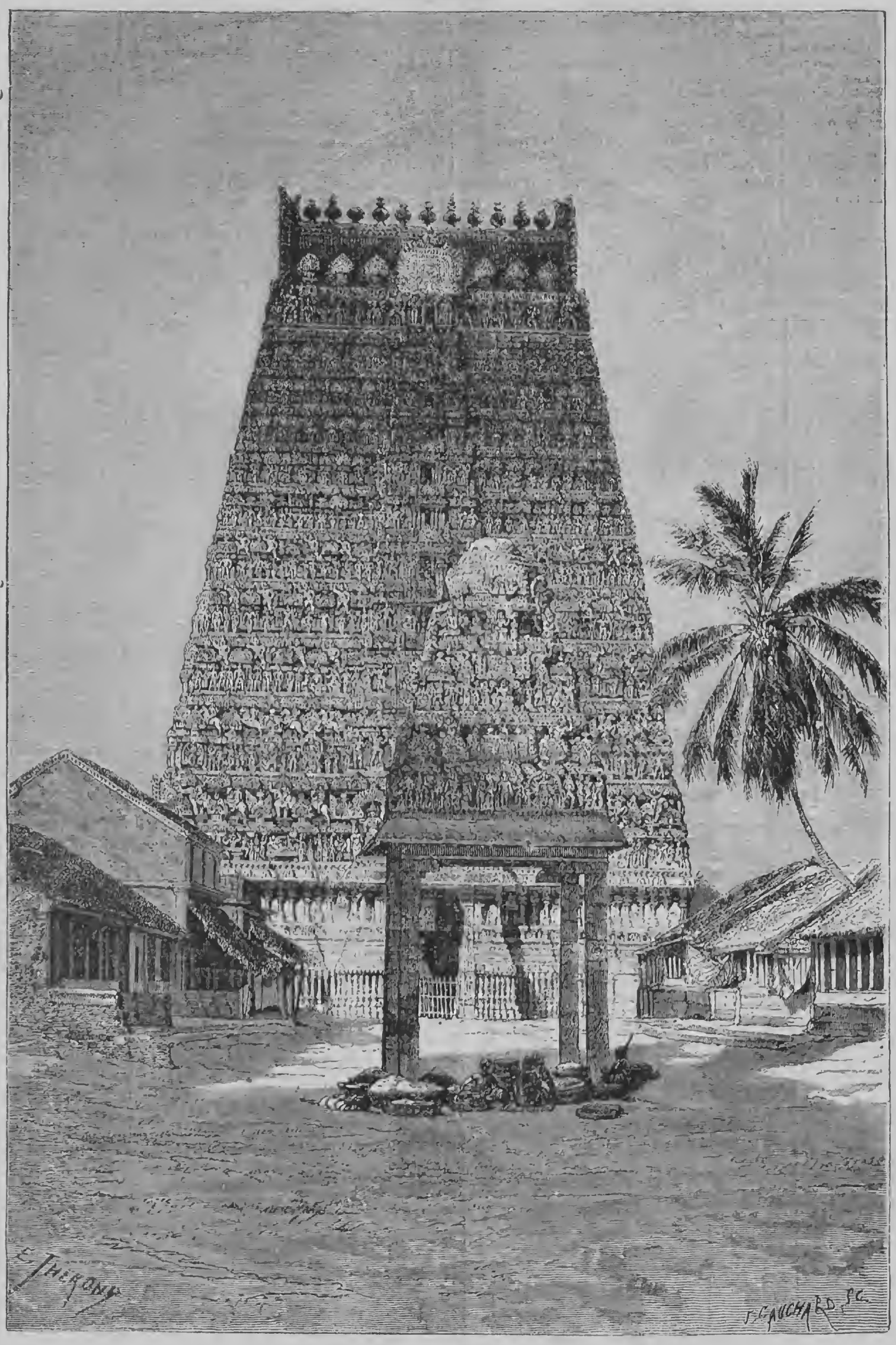
English Cooking,

And relieves herself daily of a volly of invectives. "The meats are raw, vegetables underdone, nothing seasoned, no salt in the butter, coffee wretched stuff that no one but a tasteless idiot could drink, and tea strong and bitter enough to float an ironclad,"—all of which is nearly the actual truth. The China, silver, table linen and attendance are immaculate, but, as she despairingly sighs, "I could do without style forevermore for the sake of another American dinner." We ordered a fruit dessert for our dinner to-day, and were served with two pears, two apples and a few plums, for which luxurious indulgence we were charged seventy-five cents. Apples are imported here from America, and peaches lie in the green grocers' show windows swathed in tissue paper. Writing paper and flowers are the only two articles here which are "amazingly cheap." To-night we leave for Brighton, the Newport of England, where the aristocracy go for sea air.

Brighton Experiences.

BRIGHTON, Aug. 16.

Since arriving here we have been delighted and distracted. The city is beautiful, and our apartments front the fashionable drive and the sea. Everybody is here, including the Emperor NAPOLEON, EUGENIE, the Prince Imperial, HENRY STANLEY the finder of LIVINGSTONE, CARL BLIND the Revolutionist, LOUIS BLANC of Paris (who was exiled from his native land by NAPOLEON), a member of the Assemblage Nationale, and who arrived here on the same day with the dethroned Emperor; LYDIA DECKER of Man-



A HINDOO TEMPLE.—(See Page 178.)

chester, a Woman's Rights leader; Sir JOHN and Lady BOWRING, Prof. and Mrs. FAWCETT, Baroness BURDETT COUTTS, WM. ALLINGHAM the lyric artist, MONCURE D. CONWAY the American journalist, and nearly all the scientific men in England, including many from abroad. The British Association for the Advancement of Science is in session here.

I have seen the "Imperial" party as yet but once. They attended one of the Association meetings yesterday, at which STANLEY read a paper. Seats had been reserved for them, and they entered, eliciting great applause. I think the English a race of snobs. They cheered, and cheered when the party left, at the close of the meeting, and ran after their carriage in the street, and upon his arrival besieged his hotel. The Empress was very plainly attired, in black, wearing a peaked black hat, bound with a scarf and a dark green feather at one side. She presented a marked contrast to the fussy purple and white and green and blue toggery of the English dames around her. She kept her veil down, throughout, but through that looked very well indeed. The Emperor, a pudgy fellow, looks very like his photographs. The Prince, now a lad of fifteen, perhaps, has a prominent nose, abundant dark hair, and looks as if he might some day make an effort to gain the French throne. They are expected to remain here some time.

Mr. STANLEY is a small, dark man, with thick black hair, tinged in spots with gray—he is young—with black eyes, a square forehead, wears a moustache and goatee, and looks plucky and resolute. He is quite the sensation now in England, and the English, much as they admire his Yankee pluck, never in their honors forget the fact that he is one of those "dreadfully enterprising Americans." If the RURAL NEW-YORKER only had more space for such gossips as I, it should be told all about the other notables here. MARY A. E. WAGER.

A HINDOO TEMPLE.

ONE of the finest types of ancient Indian architecture, the Pagoda of Combaconum, in a village of the same name, is represented in our illustration this week. The structure has four pyramidical doorways, built of brick, which give entrance to the inner court. One of these is seen in the picture, the view being had from the interior of the court. The connecting walls between these great doorways are so poor and insignificant, they appear to have no relation to what might otherwise be considered as isolated towers in a desert. These great doorways are completely covered with statues, as shown in the picture. They are made of fine-grained lime stone, and are arranged like a regiment under arms. The southern entrance to this temple is the most curious, the heads of the hooded viper being sculptured in great numbers over the whole surface. The portion of the pagoda shown in our picture (see preceding page) is dedicated to the god Rama. The stone dias, on four pillars, is used for kindling the sacred fire; and another fire is kindled at the same moment on the upper story of the doorway, as a signal to distant worshipers. The building is vast in dimensions, has eleven stories, and is decorated with eleven bulls and innumerable statues. The statues are life size on the first floor, but diminish in size upwards.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

AT a certain church fair a set of Cooper's works was promised to the individual who should answer a list of conundrums. A dashing young fellow was pronounced the winner, and received a set of wooden pails. The young man received his award with a sardonic smile, and would have been angry, but one of the sweet-voiced sisters standing near suggested that they might be useful for housekeeping some day. The conundrum eliminator suddenly discovered that the lady had pretty eyes.

A NEW ORLEANS mother was recently questioning her little girl in Geography as follows: "Who went first through the straits of Magellan?" Daisy quickly answered, "Magellan with his squadron." "What do you understand by his squadron, Daisy?" The question was not in the book, but Daisy was ready for the emergency. "Oh, I know; it's one of those women that ain't quite white."

A LITTLE girl, when her father's table was honored with the presence of an esteemed friend, began talking very earnestly at the first pause in the conversation. Her father checked her rather sharply, saying, "Why is it that you always talk so much?" "'Cause I've dot somesin' to say," was the innocent reply.

AN Illinois editor thus sarcastically speaks of the marriage of a professional brother in Indiana:—"He stepped upon the hymeneal platform, adjusted the fatal noose, and was swung off into that unsilent bourne, whence he can never return, save by the Indianapolis connecting lines."

A SCHOLAR in one of Danbury's schools being asked a rather difficult question, hammered at it for a while without success, and then pettishly inquired, "Am I hot or cold?" A moment later he was quite hot.

THERE is a town out West called Random. A resident of the place being asked where he lived, said he lived at Random. He was taken up as a vagrant.

WHY is a newspaper like an army? Because it has leaders, columns and reviews.

Our Story-Teller.

LAUGHING IN MEETIN'.

A Reminiscence by Mrs. Beecher Stowe.

WE were in disgrace, we boys, and the reason of it was this: We had laughed out in meeting time! To be sure the occasion was a trying one, even to more disciplined nerves. Parson Lothrop had exchanged pulpits with Parson Summeral, of North Wearon. Now, Parson Summeral was a man in the very outset likely to provoke the risibles of unspiritualized juveniles. He was a thin, wiry, frisky little man, in powdered white wig, black tights, and silk stockings, with bright knee buckles, and shoe buckles, with round, dark, snapping eyes, and a curious, high, cracked, squeaking voice, the very first tones of which made all the children stare and giggle. The news that Parson Summeral was going to preach in our village spread abroad among us as a prelude to something funny. It had a flavor like the charm of circus acting; and on the Sunday morning of our story we went to the house of God in a very hilarious state, all ready to set off in a laugh on the slightest provocation.

The occasion was not long wanting. Parson Lothrop had a favorite dog yclept Trip, whose behavior in meeting was notoriously far from that edifying pattern which befits a minister's dog on Sundays. Trip was a nervous dog, and a dog that could never be taught to conceal his emotions or to respect conventionalities. If anything about the performance in the singers' seat did not please him, he was apt to express himself in a lugubrious howl. If the sermon was longer than suited him, he would gape with such a loud creek of his jaws as would arouse everybody's attention. If the flies disturbed his afternoon's nap he would give sudden snarls or snaps; or, if anything troubled his dreams, he would bark out in his sleep in a manner not only to dispel his own slumbers, but those of certain worthy deacons and old ladies whose sanctuary repose was thereby sorely broken and troubled. For all these reasons Madam Lothrop had been forced, as a general thing, to deny Trip the usual sanctuary privilege of good family dogs in that age, and shut him up on Sundays to private meditation. Trip, of course, was only the more set on attendance, and would hide behind the doors, jump out of windows, sneak through byways and alleys and lie hid till the second bell had done tolling, when suddenly he would appear in the broad aisle, innocent and happy, and take his seat as composedly as any member of the congregation.

Imagine us youngsters on the *qui vive* with excitement at seeing Parson Summeral frisk up into the pulpit with all the vivacity of a black grasshopper. We looked at each other and giggled very cautiously with due respect to Aunt Lois' sharp observation.

At first, there was only a mild, quiet simmering of giggle, compressed decorously within the bounds of propriety, and we pursed our muscles up with stringent resolution whenever we caught the apprehensive eye of our elders.

But when, directly after the closing notes of the tolling second bell, Master Trip walked gravely up the front aisle, and seating himself squarely in front of the pulpit, raised his nose with a critical air toward the scene of the forthcoming performance, it was too much for us—the repression was almost convulsive. Trip wore an alert, attentive air befitting a sound, orthodox dog, who smells a possible heresy, and deems it his duty to watch the proceedings narrowly.

Evidently he felt called upon to see who and what were to occupy that pulpit in his master's absence.

Up rose Parson Summeral, and up went trip's nose, vibrating with intense attention.

The parson began in his high-cracked voice to intone the hymn—

"Sing to the Lord aloud,"

when Trip broke into a dismal howl.

The parson went on to give directions to the deacon, in the same voice in which he had been reading, so that the whole effect of the performance was somewhat as follows:

"Sing to the Lord aloud,"

"(Please to turn out that dog)—

"And make a joyful noise,'"

The dog was turned out, and the choir did their best to make a joyful noise; but we boys were upset for the day, delivered over to the temptations of Satan, and plunged in waves and pillows of hysterical giggle, from which neither winks nor frowns from Aunt Lois, nor the awful fear of the tithing man, nor the comforting bite of fennel and orange peel, passed by grandmother, could recover us.

Everybody felt, to be sure, that here was a trial that called for some indulgence. Hard faces, even among the stoniest saints, betrayed a transient quiver of the risible muscles, old ladies put up their fans, youths and maidens in the singers' seats laughed outright, and for the moment a general snicker among the children was pardoned. But I was one of that luckless kind whose nerves, once set in vibration, could not be composed. When the reign of gravity and decorum had returned, Harry and I sat by each other, shaking with suppressed laughter. Everything in the subsequent exercises took a funny turn, and in the long prayer, when everybody else was still and decorous, the whole scene came over me with such overpowering force that I exploded with laughter, and had to be taken out of meeting and marched home by Aunt Lois as a convicted criminal. What especially moved her indignation was that the more she rebuked and upbraided the more I laughed, till the tears rolled down my cheeks, which Aunt Lois construed into wilful disrespect to her authority and resented accordingly.

By Sunday evening, as we gathered around the fire, the reaction from undue gayety to sobriety had taken place, and we were in a pensive and penitent state. Grandmother was gracious and forgiving, but Aunt Lois still preserved that frosty air of reprobation which she held to be a salutary means of quickening our consciences for the future. It was, therefore, with unusual delight that we saw our old friend Sam come in and sit himself quietly down on the block in the chimney corner. With Sam we felt assured of indulgence and patronage, for, though always rigidly moral and instructive in his turn of mind, he had that fellow feeling for transgressors which is characteristic of the loose-jointed, easy-going style of his individuality.

"Lordy massy, boys—yls," said Sam, virtuously, in view of some of Aunt Lois' thrusts, "ye ought never to laugh nor cut up in meetin', that are's so, but then there is times when the best on us gets took down. We gels took unawares, ye see—even ministers does. Yis, natur' will git the upper hand afore they know it."

"Why, Sam, ministers don't ever laugh in meetin', do they?"

We put the question with wide eyes. Such a supposition bordered on profanity, we thought; it was approaching the sin of Uzzah, who unwarily touched the ark of the Lord.

"Laws, yes. Why, ha'n't you never heard how there was a council held to try Parson Morrel for laughing out in prayer time?"

"Laughing in prayer time!" we both repeated, with uplifted hands and eyes.

My grandfather's mild face became luminous with a suppressed smile which brightened it as the moon does a cloud, but he said nothing.

"Yes, yes," said my grandmother, "that affair did make a dreadful scandal in the time, on't. But Parson Morrel was a good man, and I'm glad the council wasn't hard on him."

"Wal," said Sam Lawson, "after all, it was more like Babbit's fault than 'twas anybody's. Ye see, Ike, he was allers for gettin' what he could out o' the town, and he would feed his sheep on the meetin' house green. Somehow or other, Ike's fences allers contrived to give out, come Sunday, and up would come his sheep, and Ike was too pious to drive them back Sunday, and so there they was. He was talked to enough about it, case ye see to have sheep and lambs a ba-a-in' and a blatin' all prayer and sermon time, want the thing. 'Member that are old meeting house up to the north end, down under Blueberry hill, the land sort o' sloped down, so as a body had to come into the meetin' house steppin' down instead o' up.

"Fact was, they said 'twas put there 'cause the land wa'n't good for nothin' else, and the folks thought puttin' a meetin' house on't would be a clear savin'—but Parson Morrel he didn't like it—and was free to tell 'em his mind on't, that 'twas like bringin' the lame and the blind to the Lord's service,—but there 'twas.

"There warn't a better minister nor no one more set by in all the state than Parson Morrel. His doctrines was right up and down good and sharp, and he give saints and sinners their meat in due season, and for consolin' and comfortin' widders and orphans Parson Morrel hadn't his match. The women set lots by him and he was allus' ready to take tea round, and make things pleasant and comfortable and he had a good story for every one and a word for the children, and may be an apple or a cookey in his pocket for 'em. Wal, you know the' ain't no pleasin' everybody, and ef Gaberiel himself, right down out o' heaven, was to come and be a minister I expect there'd be a pickin' at his wings, and a sort o' fault findin'. Now ann Jerushy Scran and Aunt Polly Hokum they said Parson Morrel wan't solemn enough. Ye see there's them that thinks that a minister ought to be jest like the town hearse, so that ye think o' death, judgment and eternity, and nothin' else, when ye see him round; and ef they see a man rosy and chipper and havin' a pretty niece, sociable sort of a time, why they say he ain't spiritooal minded. But in my times I've seen ministers, the most awakenin' kind in the pulpit that was the liveliest when they was out on't. There is a time to laugh, scripture says, tho' some folks never seem to remember that are."

"But Sam, how came you to say it was Ike Babbit's fault? What was it about the sheep?"

"Oh, wal yis—I'm comin' to that are. It was all about them sheep—I expect they was the instrument the devil set to work, to tempt parson Morrel to laugh at prayer time.

"Ye see there was old Dick, Ike's bell wether, was the fightin'est ole critter that ever you see. Why Dick would butt at his own shadder and everybody said it was a shame the old critter shou'd be left to run loose, 'cause he ran at the children and scared the women half out their wits. Wal, I use to live out in that parish in them days and Lem Sudoc and I used to go out sparkin' Sunday nights to see the Larkin gals—and we had to go right cross the lot where Dick was—so we used to go and stand at the fence and call, and Dick would see us and put down his head and run at us full chisel, and come bunt agin the fence and then I'd catch him by the horns and hold him while Lem run and got over the fence t'other side the lot, and then I'd let go and Lem would holler and shake a stick at him and away he would go full butt at Lem, and Lem would ketch his horns and hold him till I came over—that was the way we managed Dick—but ef he come sudden up behind a feller, he'd give him a butt in the small of the back that would make him run on all fours one while—he was a great rogue Dick was. Wal, that summer I remember they had old Deacon Titkens for tithingman, and I tell you he give it to the boys lively. There warn't no sleepin' nor no playin,' for the deacon had eyes like a gimblet, and he was quick as a cat, and the youngsters hed to look out for themselves. It did really seem as if the deacon was like them four beasts in the Revelations that was full o' eyes behind and before, for whichever way he was standin', if you gave only a wink he was down on you, and hit you a tap with his stick. I know once Lem Sudoc jist wrote two words in the psalm-book and passed it to Keziah Larken, and the deacon gave him such a tap that Lem grew as red as a beet, and vowed he'd be up with him some day for that.

"Well, lordy mussa, folks that is so chipper and high steppin' have to have their comedowns, and the deacon had to have his."

"That are Sunday, I remember it now jest as well as if 'twas yesterday. The parson he give us his great sermon, reconcilin' decrees and free agency—everybody said that are sermon was a masterpiece. He preached it up to Cambridge at commencement, but it so happened it was one o' them bilin' hot days that come in August, when you can fairly hear the huckelberries a sizzlin' and cookin' on the bushes, and the locust keeps a gratin' like a red-hot saw. Wal, such times, decrees or no decrees, the best on us will get sleepy. The old meetin'-house stood right down at the foot of a hill that kep' off all the wind, and the sun blazed away at them great west winders, and there was a pretty sleepy time there. Wal, the deacon he flew around a spell, and woke up the children and tapped the boys on the head, and kep' everything straight as he could till the sermon was 'most through, when he rally got most tuckered out, and he took a chair and he sot down in the door right opposite the minister and fairly got asleep himself, jest as the minister got up to make the last prayer.

"Wal, Parson Morrel had a way o' prayin' with his eyes open. Folks said it was'n't the best way but it was Parson Morrel's way anyhow, and so as he was prayin' he couldn't help seein' that Deacon Titkins was a noddin' and a bobbin' out toward the place where old Dick was feedin' with the sheep, front o' the meetin'-house door.

"Lem and me was sittin' where we could look out, and we jest see old Dick stop feedin', and look at the deacon. The deacon had a little round head as smooth as an appte, with a nice powdered wig on it, and he sot there makin' bobs and bows, and Dick begun to think it was suthin' sort o' puissonal. Lem and me was sittin' jest where we could look out and see the hull pictur, and Lem was ill to split.

"'Good, now,' says he, 'that critter'll pay the deacon off lively pretty soon.'

"The deacon bobbed his head a spell, and old Dick he shook his horns and stomped at him sort o' threatenin'. Finally the deacon he gave a great haw and brought his head right down at him, and old Dick he sot out full tilt and come down on him ker chunk, and knocked him head over heels into the broad aisle, and his wig flew one way and he t'other, and Dick made a lunge at it as it flew, and carried it off on his horns.

"Wal, you may believe, that broke up the meetin' for one while. For Parson Morrel laughed out, and all the gals and boys they stomped and roared, and the old deacon he got up and began rubbin' his shins—'cause he didn't see the joke on't.

"'You don't orter laugh,' says he, 'It's no laughing matter—it's a solemn thing,' says he. I might have been sent into 'tarnity by that darned critter' says he. Then they all roared and haw-hawed the more to see the deacon dancin' round with his little shiny head, so smooth a fly would trip upon't. 'I believe my soul, you'd laugh to see me in my grave!'

"Wal, the truth on' was, 'twas jest one of them lustin' up times that must'nt has, when there an't nothin' for it but to give in; 'twas jest like the ice brakin' up in the Charles River it all comes at once and no whon to't. Sunday or no Sunday, sin or no sin, the most on 'em laughd till they cried, and couldn't help it.

"But the deacon he went home feelin' pretty sore about it. Lem Sudoc picked up his wig and handed it to him. Says he, 'Old Dick was playing tithing man, was'nt he, deacon? Teach you to make allowance for other folks that get sleepy.'

"Then Mrs. Titkins went over to Aunt Jerushy Scran's and Aunt Polly Hokum's and they hed a pot o' tea over it, and 'greed it was awful of Parson Morrel to set sich an example, and suthin' had got to be done about it. Miss Hokum said she allers knew that Parson Morrel hadn't no spiritooality, and now it had broke out into open sin, and led all the rest of 'em into it, and Mrs. Titkins she said such a man wa'nt fit to preach, and Miss Hokum said she cotldn't never hear him again, and the next Sunday the deacon and his wife they hitched up and driv eight miles over to Parson Lothrop's and took Aunt Polly on the back seat.

"Wal, the thing growed and growed, till it seemed as if there warn't nothin' else talked about, 'cause Aunt Polly and Miss Titkins and Jerushy Scran they didn't do nothin' else but talk about it, and that set everybody else a-talkin.'

"Finally, it was 'greed they must hev a council to settle the hash. So all the wimmen they went to chopping mince, and making up punkin pies and cranberry tarts, and bi'lin doughnuts, getten ready for the ministers and delegates—'cause councils always eats powerful—and they had quite a stir, like a general trainin.' The hosses' they was hitched all up and down the stalls, a stompin' and switchen' their tails, an all the women was a-talkin' and they hed everybody round for witnesses, and finally Parson Morrel he says: 'Brethren,' says he, 'jest let me tell you the story just as it happened, and if you don't every one of you laugh as hard as I did then, I'll give up.'

"The parson he was a master hand at setten' off a story, and afore he'd done, he got 'em all in such a roar they did'nt know where to leave off. Finally they give sentence that there hadn't no temptations took him but such as is common to man; but they advised him afterward allers to pray with his eyes shut, and the parson he confessed he orter'n done it, and meant to do better in future, and so they settled it.

"'So, boys" said Sam, who always drew a moral, "ye see it 'arns you you must take care what ye look at, ef ye want to keep from laughin' in meetin."

Ladies' Port-Folio.

THE OAK AND THE ROSEBUSH.

FROM THE FRENCH OF LA FONTAINE.

A FRAGILE rosebud her fair arms held out,
Beneath a rugged oak, who, old and stout,
Was lord of all the region round about.

One time, gray clouds above the sun climbed high,
And all the white and blue fled from the sky,
While weird elves with hoarse shouts went hurrying by.

The oak shook out his branches wide, and said
To his fair neighbor, "Well, it is, oh! lovely head,
That you beside me found a bed!

"You are so gentle that you rock and sway,
If faintest breath of wind doth come your way,
Even if it be the softest breeze of May.

But I the storm king's anger mock,
I laugh at his fierce roar and shock,
My roots reach deep—they clasp the rock.

"I'll care for you, dear neighbor; do not fear," he said,
When swift along the grass the wood folk sped,
Crying, "Oh, flowers! oh, trees! quick, bow the head!

"Oh, birds! it is the storm king! fly! oh, fly!
'Tis death to meet his awful, violet eye,
Or touch his long, gray hair, as he rides by."

Ah! swift the storm king came. He stopped beside
The giant oak, and, laughing at his pride,
His branches tore, and threw them far and wide.

Then, turning on the oak his fierce, dark face,
He wrapped him round about in his embrace,
And wrenched his longest roots from out their hiding place.

Then flung him down to die, across the way;
And, drawing all his clouds about him, fled away,
And left the world to gladness and to day.

When at last the rose bush raised her head,
And found her stern old brother dead,
Her bright leaves on the ground she shed,

And, weeping, cried, "My joy hath end.
Alas! that when the storm descends,
There's mercy only for the head that bends."

E. C. PIERCE.

COUNTRY WOMEN.

I HAVE read for a long time, in the RURAL, of the trials our farmers' wives have, to get along with their work, how little their labor is appreciated, etc.; and I cannot help thinking there is cause, way down below the surface, that they fail to get at. Why, only see how times have changed! I am not as old as METHUSALEH, and I can remember when my mother did the work for twelve—I mean the washing, ironing, baking, sweeping, sewing and knitting, and in the season of it, would, in addition, spin her three run of yarn, and not think she worked very hard either.

But some one says the sewing then was nothing compared to now. I know that very well. The little Miss of ten years has a more extensive wardrobe than the young lady of eighteen used to have; but the sewing machine is, in a great measure, the cause of it. The tucks, ruffles, and flounces of to-day could never be made by hand. How few there are, too, who find time to knit; it is so much cheaper to buy stockings; or, if they do not wear so well, get a knitting machine. See, too, the washing machines, churn powers, butter workers and other conveniences—and yet the woman of to-day has less time than the one of fifty years ago. Why is it? "Oh," she says, "woman's work is never done till she lies down in her grave." I say, "Fudge!" There is a principle that has taken root in our minds that it is a little more genteel to be delicate and to not work any more than we can help. I know there are honorable exceptions; still it has thrown out fibers all over our country, affecting men, and women too, and no where more than in the Rural districts. The great amount of Irish help that has drifted among us has helped it along very much. Nearly every family can hire a girl, and mother can oversee Bunny in the kitchen, while the young ladies of the family crochet, play croquet, drum on the piano, and are tired to death all the time.

Does some one say, "This does does not apply to common country people; they live upon farms and are obliged to work." I say it does apply to just such people. You will hardly go into a house in your neighborhood, or mine, but you hear about the hard work they have to do. Now, I have no patience with these puttering women, who will run all day in a half bushel. Don't be afraid of work; teach your girls to work, and don't be everlastingly complaining, in these days of machinery, that your work is never done. Go at it with a will, and do it.

CAYUGA.

THE LOVELESS LIFE.

READING in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Aug. 24th the incognita's sad letter to "LEAH PENCIL, Esq., I could not forbear writing a few words, in the hope that it might meet her eye. Dear soul, whoever or wherever you may be, my heart aches for you wearing on through a loveless, aimless life! O why is it altogether loveless? What though *the* love that is so much to every woman be denied you, is that *all* of life? Is it the *only* love? Is there not all around you, if you but seek it, the love of good men and women—of little children—of the poor and wretched? Is there not above you an Infinite Love? Is there not before you, if you will, an Eternity of Love, with Him who is Love? Your tears, it seems, can flow; then be thankful, dear soul, for there are depths of suffering that know not the relief of tears, and

"The eyes that cannot weep
Are the saddest eyes of all."

And now will you let me share with you some "thoughts" that I have found in one of Mrs. WHITNEY'S delightful books? "Ye who have missed out of your actual living the answer to your soul's passionate asking—ye whom something afar off, that ought to be your very own, passes by like a mirage, who see, away off upon the distant horizon, like dwellers in a wintry Arctic, a sun circling over happier zones, that never comes nigh your zenith—see here! where the unsetting Sun of the Kingdom sends down its full and glorious rays into the secret cold, and ache within you!".....'Outside may be cold and darkness. Your hands may stretch into an unresponsive void. Yet in your spirits are ye blessed. There find ye, wide open, the door into the Kingdom! As out of a dream, paths impossible to sense and every-day, show plain and sudden transit into distant places,—so from your shut souls widens out an entrance way into GOD'S everlasting joy!".....'Yours is the kingdom! Because earth is so little, the world that lies in and about this visible that we call earth becomes so much. What is this Kingdom of Heaven? 'It is within you.' It is that which you hold and live in spiritually; the *real*, of which all earthly, outward being and having are but the show. It is where we are when we shut our eyes and pray in the words that CHRIST taught us."... ,"What matters, then, where your feet stand or wherewith your hands are busy, so that it is the spot where GOD has put you and the work he has given you to do? Your real life is within—hid in GOD with CHRIST—ripening and strengthening and waiting, as through the long geologic ages of night and incompleteness waited the germs of all that was to unfold into this actual, green and luminous earth!"...."The narrower your daily round the wider may be the out-reach. Isolated upon a barren mountain-peak, you may take in river and lake, forest, field and valley. A hundred gardens and harvests lift their bloom and fullness to your single eye. There is a sunlight that contracts the vision; there is a starlight that enlarges it to take infinite space."

"GOD sets some souls in shade, alone;
They have no daylight of their own;
Only in lives of happier ones
They see the shine of distant suns.

"GOD knows. Content thee with thy night.
Thy greater heaven hath grander light.
To-day is close. The hours are small.
Thou sit'st afar and hast them all.

"Lose the less joy that doth but blind;
Reach forth a larger bliss to find.
To-day is brief; the inclusive spheres
Rain raptures of a thousand years."

COUSIN JOHNNY.

A PIONEER WOMAN IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

I HOPE that the novelty of a letter from this out of the way corner of the world, will cause it to find excuse at least, if not favor in your eyes. I live in the extreme North-Western corner of Washington Territory, fifteen miles from the British line, and with grand Mt. Baker looming up so close to us in the South-East that it looks almost within walking distance. I think I may call myself one of the pioneer women of the West, for there are but two white women within twenty-three miles of me, and the nearest post-office is twenty-five miles distant. Our only means of communication with the outer world is through the Indians, who are constantly passing up and down the river in their canoes. I have visited every section of the United States, but everything combines here to surpass them all—the delightful climate, magnificent scenery and luxuriant vegetation. Kidney potatoes grow a foot long, peach blows average six hundred bushels to the acre, and hay averages three tons to the acre. I think if you could give me place in your paper I might write something that would interest your readers, and perhaps call a little attention to this great country which has not received half its share so far.

Noot Saak River, W. T. NELLIE S. COUPE.

FEMININE FELICITIES.

A LAWYER, having some legal business to transact with a widow lady, took occasion to inquire her age. The matron, who had not long since doffed the "widow's weeds," attempted to look prim and much younger than she really was, as she replied: "Thirty-five, sir." Then turning to the daughter, he said: "May I be so bold, miss, as to inquire your age?" "Certainly; I am a little past thirty-two—most three years younger than mother."

OLD LADY—"When does the next train stop here?" Porter (explaining)—"Well, 'm, you see the next train dont stop 'ere at all, and the next train as stops 'ere don't go no farther, and the next train is a through express." The old lady is much better for the explanation.

A WIDOW who has married and lost five husbands, remarks:—"Widowers never die of grief, although crushed to the earth by their sorrow, like truth, they rise again and revive."

WHY should a man with a termagant wife be considered a smart fellow? Because he's a shrewd individual.

Reading for the Young.

"GOING INTO BREECHES."

"JOY to Philip! he this day
Has his long coats cast away,
And (the childish season gone)
Put the manly breeches on.
Officer on gay parade,
Red-coat in his first cockade,
Bridegroom in his wedding trim,
Birthday beau surpassing him,
Never did with conscious gait
Strut about in half the state
Or the pride (yet free from sin)
Of my little manikin;
Never was there pride or bliss
Half so ratbiond as his.
Sashes, frocks, to those that need 'em,
Philip's limbs have got their freedom.
He can run, or he can ride,
And do twenty things beside,
Which his petticoats forbade:
Is not he a happy lad?
Now he's under other banners
He must leave his former manners:
Bid adieu to female games,
And forget their very names;
Puss-in-corners, hide-and-seek,
Sports for girls and pussies weak!
Baste-the-bear he may now play at,
Leap-frog, football, sport away at;
Show his skill and strength at cricket;
Mark his distance, pitch his wicket:
Run about in winter's snow
Till his cheeks and fingers glow;
Climb a tree or scale a wall
Without any fear to fall;
If he get a hurt or bruise,
To complain he must refuse,
Though the anguish and the smart
Go unto his little heart;
He must have his courage ready,
Keep his voice and visage steady;
Brace his eyeballs stiff as drum,
That a tear may never come;
And his grief must only speak
From the color in his cheek.
This and more he must endure,
Here he in miniature.
This and more must now be done,
Now the breeches are put on."

MY KITTY.

BY MARY S. BARKER.

WHEN I was a little girl about eight years old, I was sent to a neighbor's one day with a basket of eggs, and when the lady had taken out the eggs she asked me if I didn't want a kitty. Of course I said "yes," so she told me she would put it into the basket for me, as it was so wild I could not carry it in my arms. She caught it, put it in my basket, tied the cover down, and off I trudged home, stopping every few steps to peep at my treasure through the wicker-work of the basket. Kitty didn't understand matters at all, and mewed and scratched and tried to get out of his prison, but could not. When I reached home I carried the basket into the kitchen, shut all the doors and windows, and then opened the basket, and out sprang kitty, and the way he flew round the room! He was so frightened I thought he had a fit. He jumped over tables and chairs, ran right up on the window, and jumped down on my head, making me scream with fright, and at last crouched up in the corner under the table, and no coaxing would make him come out; even a nice saucer of milk was not any temptation to him; he wouldn't even taste of it. By-and-by some one came in and left the door open just a minute, and quick as a flash kitty darted out and into the yard. I ran after him and almost caught him, but just as I was putting my hand on him he turned round, stood upon his hind feet and spit at me so fiercely that I screamed right out, and before I could get over the fright he was gone, I could not tell where. He was too small to find his way back home, so I thought he must have got killed or starved to death, for I could not find him anywhere round the barn or house.

But one day, more than a week after, I was hunting hen's eggs, and I heard a feeble little "mew-ouw." I looked all round, behind the barn-door, under the steps, and out in the barn-yard, and at last I found him behind the big water-trough. He was so weak he could not stand, and did not try to get away, but only "purred" when I took him up. Don't you guess I ran into the house just as fast as I could, and cried:—"Oh! Auntie, see! see! I've found him, and he's so hungry. Mayn't I have some milk right off for him?" Poor Kitty. Auntie gave me the milk, and I held it to him, and he ate it as if it was good; and when he had eaten it all up, he just curled himself up in my lap and went to sleep, as if he had never been afraid of me; and always after that he loved me as well as cats can love. He would follow me round everywhere, so I would have to shut him up when I went after the cows, for fear he would get lost, and he would seem so lonely if I was out of his sight; and as soon as he found me, he would jump right on my shoulder, put his face into mine, and kiss me; but he never would kiss any one else. He wanted to sleep with me, but Auntie said, "No, no; I can't have a cat in the house at night." So, every night before she went to bed, she put him out in the coal shed; but there was a broken pane of glass in one of the windows, and just as soon as the light was out, and all was still, he would jump in through that, come up stairs and jump on my bed, put his face up to mine and purr so softly, as if to say, "Hush! don't tell:" and then he would curl up on my pillow, close to my face, and be still as a mouse till morning, when he would wake me up kissing me, and purring softly for a moment; then he would jump off the bed, run down stairs, and out through the window, and be mewing to come in when Auntie came down to make the fire. I suppose I ought to have told Auntie about it, but I loved him so, and I thought it was so cunning in him, that I could not bear to. I had no brothers or sisters or little playmates, so I was often lonely before I had Kitty.

I used to tell him all my troubles, and I really thought he understood me, for he would put his face close to mine and curl up close to my cheek as if he wanted to comfort me. He would play with me just like a dog. I would call "Kitty, kitty! see who'll get to the barn first," and off he would start with his tail straight up, and run for the barn. If he got there first he would stop and wait for me and seem as proud as could be. He had a great many tricks such as opening the door, but I never knew him to steal. He caught mice when he was just a kitty, and one day before he was grown up, he brought in a rat and laid it at my feet. How proud he was! He rubbed against my dress and purred "out loud," and said as plainly as he could, "Just see that, will you! That's some of your small fry." When he had grown to be quite a big kitty we got another cat with her little kitty. It was a tiny thing and the prettiest kitty I ever saw. A Maltese with just the whitest paws and breast that ever a kitty had. The old cat stayed one night and then went off back to her old home and left her little baby with us. Did she know we would take care of it? Kitty—"*my kitty*," I called him now, and the other only "kitty," seemed to pity it, and let it eat his milk, and brought it mice. But it was so funny to see them play together. I suppose the big one played too roughly and the little one would get mad and spit at him and box his ears, and he would take it all so provokingly cool—sitting up there, wagging his tail, as if to say, "now *ain't* you mad?" and then little kitty would run off and lie down by herself, just as you have seen a little boy or girl do when they "got mad" at play. But in a few minutes she would get all over it and be ready for another frolic, which would be sure to end in the same way.

Kitty had grown to be a big cat when I left Auntie's, and it was three years before I came back on a visit, and then he remembered me, for he came right to me, and jumped up on my shoulder to kiss me, just as he used to, though Auntie said she never could get him to do it even to her. And he was always afraid of strangers; would not even come into the house while they stayed; but he knew me, and was as glad to see me as a cat could be. He was so big I should hardly have known him. Auntie had a pitiful story to tell me, of how he had caught his foot in a steel trap they had set to catch a skunk, and it broke his leg and tore it most off. But they made him a bed in the kitchen, behind the stove, and nursed him till he was well again because he was "MARY'S KITTY," they said. It was a great many years ago, and, of course, Kitty is dead long ago, though I did not hear when he died. I have seen a great many cats, and kitties too, and a great deal prettier ones than mine, but none that I could love, and never one loved me as he did. If kitties ever *do* go to heaven, I am sure mine will be there.

The Puzzler.

HIDDEN NAMES.—No. 1.

1. WHY art thou so sad? I entreat thee to tell me.
2. Can you play on the viol? I've heard say that you can.
3. He is not so bad a man as I.
4. Do you feed that hen rye or barley?
5. A woman can do what a man dare not.
6. What a lovely dianthus you have there.
7. Will you with me wed, warden of my heart?
8. Is it age or genius that you refer to?
9. That huzzar. Oh! he has stolen my heart.
10. Did Shem make all this disturbance?

☞ Answer in two weeks. J. M. S.

RIDDLE.—No. 2.

I AM captain of a company
That counts full twenty-six;
And also with a party five
I deign to intermix.
With Adam I was seen to stay,
But Eve I do not like;
I'm always seen throughout the day,
But never in the night.
From sun and moon I stand afar,
While you may see me in a star.

☞ Answer in two weeks. L. E. K.

ANAGRAM.—No. 4.

En dartpieces yerev saps and rawd,
Ot rustht, ot kiters, ot nitef, ol drugu;
Hlwel sels peexrt, ghthuo gonerstr arf
Het Glae dematmain gevennal arev.

New Baltimore. ENIGMA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—August 31.

HIDDEN MOUNTAINS No. 1.—1, Atlas; 2, White; 3, Green; 4, Etna; 5, Snowdon.

PUZZLE No. 5. The season is backward.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Marriage of Pere Hyacinthe.

FATHER PERE HYACINTHE was married in London, Sept. 3d, to Emilie Jane Merriman, aged 39 years, an American widow, daughter of Amory Butterfield of Ohio, we believe. The lady is known in Paris as one of Pere Hyacinthe's church converts. At any rate he has converted her into Pere Hyacinthe's wife. A few years since, (in 1869 we believe), when he came to this country, he caused a sensation here because of the attitude in which he stood in relation to the Roman Catholic Church, whose practices he had denounced and with the Episcopal rule of which he had come in conflict. It was then said that "a woman was at the bottom of it;" and now we have what seems to be confirmation thereof. It is said the most prominent texts of the Pere, of late, have been single words or brief sentences, given out pretty much in this style:—"Love! Fidelity! Marriage! Union of the Sexes! Increase and Multiply!"

The Meeting of the Emperors.

THE Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Austria have arrived in Berlin, and have been received by Emperor William of Germany with imposing ceremonies and great cordiality. It is asserted that the Emperors embraced each other, that they have exchanged ceremonial visits; that the Premiers of the three Empires are present and are exchanging opinions and courtesies. The diplomatic work has begun, and what will come of it all is what all Europe—indeed all the world—is anxious to know. England has betrayed her curiosity, and Odo Russell has asked and obtained an interview with Emperor William, with a view, it is said, of obtaining an explanation of intention. What information he did obtain is not yet the world's property.

Burning of the Canterbury Cathedral.

THE Cathedral of Canterbury, England, which was the first seat of Episcopal authority in Great Britain, and whose site was that of the first Christian temple erected in England, the builders of which are reputed to have been the Christian soldiers in the Roman army, was partially burned September 3d—The fire originating from the accidental upsetting of a charcoal furnace in use by workmen repairing the roof. The roof, to the extent of 150 feet, was completely destroyed. This cathedral was the seat of the shrine of St. Thomas a' Becket, and of the tombs of the Black Prince and other warriors. We have no space for the history of this ancient specimen of church architecture, although it would be interesting intelligence.

The Internationalist Congress.

THIS Congress commenced its session at The Hague, Sept. 5. It is composed of 61 delegates, including three women. A resolution was adopted expressing admiration for the heroism of the champions who have fallen in the battle for the people's rights. Its president denounced Gen. Trochu as a traitor and Jules Favre as a wretch; called Bismarck a spy-in-chief of the German Empire. And this Council, in its report to the Congress, declares that the Government at Berlin projects another war, while the Congress has for its object the preservation of peace, and that never since 1848 have the masses of the people been so united as now under the red flag of the Commune.

The French Loan.

THE success of the French Loan, hitherto chronicled in these columns, it is asserted, has surprised the German creditors and enemies of France. It has furnished an unexpected revelation of the recuperative power of the Republic, and of the faith of financial Europe in her resources and stability. In Germany it was predicted by the press there would be few German subscribers to this loan; but German subscriptions were large, much to the chagrin of the ultra press and politicians. The result of the loan has been a vast amount of bombastic boasting on the part of a portion of the French press, and of revengeful threatening, while the more injudicious and irritable German press has hurled irony and incredulous taunts upon the French in return. All of which does not serve to diminish either the burthens the French must bear, nor relieve the Germans of apprehensions of attempts at retaliation and revenge in the near future.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

ROBERT S. DUNN was shot, on Sept. 1st, by William J. Sharkey, in a liquor saloon....Sir John Peter Grant, Gov.-General of Jamaica, has been in town....The churches have been reopened....September opened in the city with very cool weather.....An investigation is being made into the causes of the Metis disaster ...The city and county debt increased slightly during the past month. ..The Germans celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Sedan....The public schools have re-opened....Mario, the great tenor, has arrived....In the case of Rosa McCabe, brought before the courts to test whether she was a lunatic or not, Judge Leonard prejudged the case, deciding that she was a monomaniac....The Five Points House of Industry wants clothes and shoes for 400 children....The American Institute Fair is in full operation....H. C. Van Vorst is talked of as Judge Barnard's successor....The annual Scottish games have taken place at Jones's Wood; some 25,000 people were present.....The captain, a portion of the crew, and several passengers of the Blenville, burned at sea, arrived in this city on the 6th; eighty-one persons were saved by five boats, nine were drowned in the surf, and ten sunk near the vessel; one boat is missing with 21 persons in it....The policeman who robbed houses has been sentenced to the State prison for twenty years ...An oil fire took place at 68th street and Hudson River, on the 6th; loss, $15,000.

Home News.

THE new French Minister is delighted with his reception in this country.. There are 1,800 officers in the N. Y. Custom House.. A government train of 36 mule teams between Carson City and Fort Logan, Colorado, was attacked on the 26th by Arapaho warriors, and destroyed. Fifteen men were killed and as many carried into captivity. .. Indian depredations are reported in Arizona ...During August 705 miles of new postal railway service were authorized ... The Hassler expedition is surveying the Bay of San Francisco ... The public debt was reduced $10,736,635 during August ... Before sailing for Europe Senator Sumner left a long speech addressed to his countrymen. .Senator Schurz is stumping Ohio....O'Connor and John Quincy Adams were nominated at Louisville ... The Peoples Bank at Nashville has suspended. Liabilities $70,000 . Peter Cooper has written a letter of congratulation to Gen. Dix.... The Grant Republican majority in Vermont was nearly 26,000....The Industrial Exhibition at Cincinnati is open and very successful....Maine has already had snow and frost....The cold weather has driven people from the watering places...The Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions at Syracuse, N. Y., have nominated Francis Kernan for Governor, and Chauncey M. Depew for Lieut.-Governor....The New York State Senate meets in Albany on the 10th, to decide the case of Judge Prindle, and try Judge Curtis of N. Y. city.

Crimes.

A. Mr. FEWELL shot one Clark at Brentville, Va., on the 31st ult....Wm. Harding, Jr., of Boston, committed suicide at Cohoes, N. Y., on the 30th ult....The Clerk of Pope Co., Arkansas, was shot on the 31st ult,...On the 5th three men were taken from jail at Florence, Ala., and lynched.....J. M. Weakley, editor of the Herald, Carlisle, Pa., was assaulted on the 4th by Dr. A. H. Sharp, and is in a critical condition.. .On the 6th a barkeeper in New Haven, Conn., attempted to kill his wife, child, and himself with a hatchet ...A butcher in Milwaukee cut his wife's head open with an ax, on the 6th....C. F. Differbacher shot one Millated in Virginia, Ill., on the 5th.....There was a railway collision at Independence, Ohio, on the 5th. Four persons were killed and 28 wounded.

Fires.

INTERNATIONAL MILL at White Pine, Nevada, on the 31st ult.; loss, $250,000....Morocco factory at Oswego, N. Y., on the 30th ult.; loss, $50,000....The steamship Nevada, burned at the mouth of the Thames, Conn., on the 1st; loss, $75,000....Niagara paper mills, at Middletown, O., on the 1st; loss, $14,000 ...Hardware store at Exeter, N. H., on the 1st; loss $10,000....Stables in Stoneham, Mass., on the 3d; loss, $8,000.... The Reed House, at Erie, Pa., on the 4th; loss, $300,000.... Malt house at St. Louis, on the 4th; loss, $12,000. ..Over 20 buildings in Mishawaka, Ind., on the 5th.

Political.

THE Democrats and Liberal Republicans held Conventions in Syracuse, N. Y., completing their work on the 5th inst., with the following ticket:—Governor—Francis Kernan of Oneida, Democrat. Lieutenant-Governor—Chauncey M. Depew of Westchester, Republican. Canal Commissioner John Hubbard of Chenango, Democrat. State Prison Inspector—Col. Enos C. Brooks of Cattaraugus, Republican. Congressman-at-Large—Samuel S. Cox of New York, Democrat....The Grant Republicans of Missouri nominated the following State ticket on the 5th:—Supreme Court Judges—J. P. Green, Ira E. Leonard, Henry A. Clover and George H. Shields. Attorney-General—Jeff. K. Chandler. Governor—John B. Henderson (by acclamation). Lieutenant-Governor—John H. Stover. Secretary-of-State—F. W. Vaerdes. Auditor—Dan. O'Connor (by acclamation) .. The so-called Straight-Out Democratic National Convention met in Louisville, Ky., on the 4th. Over 600 delegates were present. Charles O'Conor of New York was nominated for President and John Q. Adams for Vice-President. Mr. O'Conor declined the nomination, but the Convention adjourned without accepting his resignation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

SIR ALEX. COCKBURN has been sick. The business of the Geneva Tribunal advances satisfactorily....The price of coal has again advanced in England, in spite of the heavy importations from Belgium....The U. S. ship Wabash has gone down the Elbe....The Spanish Cortes has nearly 300 Radicals....Minister Sickles will remain at Madrid....The Mexican Cabinet remains unchanged. Diaz refuses amnesty, and is flying to California....The Mexican Hall of Congress was destroyed by fire on the 23d ult, ... Order has been restored in Peru. President Pardo was inaugurated on the 2d. He is popular....China will side with Corea in the event of a war with Japan. The police who murdered a family in Yeddo have been executed....Dublin will make a great demonstration against the occupation of Rome by the Italians....It is thought the Geneva Tribunal will adjourn next week.... Gen. Cluseret has been sentenced to death....All the members of the Bavarian Cabinet have resigned....New issues of Georgia bonds are excluded from the Frankfort Exchange....Cholera rages in many places in India....The International Society Congress has assembled at the Hague ...The Swiss Council of State has invited the Board of Arbitration to a banquet ...The Egyptians have not advanced into Abyssinia....Great military manœuvers, grand balls, soirees, etc., have taken place in Berlin this week, upon the occasion of the meeting of the Emperors. Diplomats from all parts of Europe were present.....A large portion of the Canterbury Cathedral was destroyed by fire on the 3d. The event caused much excitement in England....Pere Hyacinthe was married in London on the 3d to a Mrs. Merriman of Bucyrus, Ohio ...Disturbances have broken out at Lyons and Narbonne, where the local authorities have come in conflict with the Government ....The troubles between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation have been arranged... Mexico saved the archives of Congress from the fire ... The coachmen of Havana have been on a strike.....During August 19,000 emigrants left Liverpool for America.....The Pacific Mail Steamship America has been burned at Yokohama; the fire took place on the 21th ult.; the cargo was lost....The Emperors meet in Berlin simply to exchange assurances of personal friendship....The anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic was quietly observed in France on the 4th.. Six Chinamen were burned to death at the fire of the Pacific Mail Steamship America, on the 21th ult.; ten Chinamen are missing. .The International Congress holds its session with closed doors at the Hague....All is quiet in Spain, and Carlists are leaving...The Ministerial party will have a small plurality of members in the Canadian Parliament ... The Masons of Mexico have held a lodge of sorrow for Juarez .. The Emperor of Russia arrived in Berlin on the 5th, at half-past two o'clock. He was cheered by immense multitudes. The Emperor of Austria arrived at Dresden the same day, and was the guest of the King of Saxony Business before the Board of Arbitration has closed . On the 4th, 600 Mormons left Liverpool for Utah....Many expelled Jesuits will go to Ireland....The Internationals have held a public sitting at the Hague; there are 60 delegates present, including 8 women.... M'lle Donse, niece of President Thiers, is to marry J. S. Kluger of New York....The Grand Duke Alexis has sailed for Amoy, China.... Many persons have suffered from violence at the African diamond diggings ...Francis Joseph of Austria arrived in Berlin on the evening of the 6th; he was received with great enthusiasm. ... The Board of Arbitration has concluded its business, and many members of the court have left Geneva. There is a rumor in Paris that the award amounts to $30,000,000....On the 7th a powder mill explosion at Hunslow, England, killed four persons. The rinderpest has occurred in Yorkshire. There has been another advance in coal. Some 20,000 miners will strike for higher wages ...No Egyptians have entered Abyssinia....Spain will not part with Cuba on any consideration.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

The United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) of Marion (Jersey City), N. J., are distancing all competitors. They now employ some 600 hands, making 300 of their celebrated Watches daily, and have recently issued a new Trade Price List of their productions, which, in addition to the extensive line of full plate movements heretofore manufactured by them, embraces four new models and sizes of ¾-Plate, ¼-Plate and Bridge movements, viz.: 10, English size (Ladies'); 11 size (For Boys and Young Gents), and 16 and 18 sizes, all of which are made in all the different grades and trade marks of the full plates, both brass and nickel, stem and key winding, the 16 and 16 size being 18,000 trains, and all with the Straight Line Lever Escapement Visible Pallet Jewels, making a line of goods which, for variety of sizes, styles and range of qualities, exceed the combined production of all the other watch factories of America, were they all placed together under one roof, while for beauty of design, elegance of finish, including the beautiful damaskeening process (a secret known only to this Co.,) they stand unapproached. The extraordinary record of these Watches as fine time-keepers, in the pockets of the American public, including many of the leading men of our city, R. R. Engineers, Conductors, Expressmen, and others whose occupation renders it absolutely necessary they should have the most accurate time, speaks volumes—in fact, renders further comment on that point superfluous, and readily accounts for the Company being unable, with all their facilities, to keep pace with the rapidly increasing demand for their popular goods.

It has remained for this Company to supply two serious wants, long felt by both dealer and consumer, but which have heretofore been unattained; one of which is a Patent Reversible Barrel, to prevent damage to the train, in case of breaking the mainspring. This (which they now put in all their Watches,) is quite an ingenious contrivance, extremely simple, and so arranged that it is always *free* and *ready to act*, even though the Watch may have run for years, unlike other appliances for similar purposes, which, after the Watch has been wound a few times, become *set* and entirely useless, so far as accomplishing the purpose intended. The other is a Patent Double Index Regulator, beautiful in design and finish, while in novelty of construction and the *results* obtained, it is a little wonder, and we are sure will be hailed with delight, not only by our watch wearers, who appreciate fine time, but by the seller, who, with the old style of regulator, is often exceedingly annoyed (even with Watches that are otherwise fine), and in fact is often unable, even after repeated trials, and consuming much time, to touch the regulator fine enough for a small variation, getting it first too far one way and then too far the other, backwards and forwards, sometimes for months,—while this ingenious device, which is arranged with double Indicators and Index Plates combined, the main one of which (without disturbing the other in the least,) operates exactly the same as an ordinary Regulator, and is used the same for the purpose of what is called coarse regulating, or bringing the Watch to very near correct time; then, when it becomes necessary to touch extremely light for a slight variation, the finer Indicator is used—the turning of which the *entire length* of the Index Plate, only moves the main Regulator *one degree*. This is the first and only thing of the kind ever offered the trade or the public, where a combination has been made of a main Regulator for ordinary regulating, with a fine Regulator capable of meeting the smallest variation, all in one.

This Company is now also putting Patent Dust Protectors on all the Full and ¾-Plate Movements—the ¼-Plate and Bridge models being made with solid plates, do not require them. In the hand setting mechanism of the Pendant Winders, they have introduced quite a novel feature. In place of the large push pin coming through the edge of the case outside, the connection is made by a neat little pin and steel eccentric, under the bezel inside, quite out of the way, and out of sight.

This House makes a specialty of Stem Winders, for which they own patents, and the mechanism of which, for simplicity, durability, strength and smoothness of action, excels anything yet produced, either at home or abroad, and is becoming quite a feature in the trade—so much so, that prominent dealers predict that in less than five years there will be none but stem-winding watches sold. Nickel work and damaskeen finish, with frosting and enameling, are also a specialty with them—they being the only Company making either Stem Winders or Nickel Works to any extent. Their enterprise and energy has placed them in the leading position, and their success and popularity is well deserved.

Equal to the Best and Cheaper than all others. Such is the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine. Perfected after years of study and experimenting, simple, light running and durable, does every grade of light and heavy sewing, and equal to the best sewing machine made for family use, and is sold fifteen dollars cheaper than all others. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Have It Always at Hand.—Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and for this reason, among many others, the Mustang Liniment should find a place in the cupboard of every household. In all the world there is nothing comparable to it as an application for cuts, contusions, burns, spasms and scalds, and when every other preparation that medical ingenuity can suggest has failed.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. Rika Levy, New York, has supported herself and family for fourteen years with Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machine, without any repairs, and the machine is still in good order. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 9, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,734,000	Meal, bbls	4,785		
Oats, "	365,000	Flour, "	70,085		
Wheat, "	375,000	Eggs, "	4,925		
Rye, "	2,800	Cotton, bales	4,070		
Barley, "	—	Hops, "	284		
Malt, "	46,350	Wool "	3,016		
Seed, "	1,220	Butter, pkgs	15,765		
Beans, "	1,130	Cheese "	70,850		
Meal, bags	581	Lard, "	2,010		
Peanuts bu	1,082	Dried fruits, pkgs	1,640		
Pork, bbls	205	Cut Meats "	2,110		

Beans.—Small lots of new mediums are arriving, but late prices are sustained. Marrowfats are in large stock for the season and lower. Large parcels could be bought at $2.75.

We quote Mediums, prime $3.05@3.12 per bushel; good do., $2.50@2.75; fair do., $2.30@2.50; prime marrowfats, $2.75@2.95; good do., $2.40@2.75; common and fair do., $2@2.25.

Beeswax.—Sales are fair at 31@35c. for Western and Southern.

Broom Corn.—Is dull and nominal. The nominal prices are 3@5c. for red; 5@6c. for green; and 7@8c. for hurl.

Butter.—There has been a good steady trade in butter; cool weather and full receipts have given buyers an opportunity to secure just the qualities they require, and market men have been stimulated to buy to some extent ahead through the favorable turn in the weather. The receipts include a larger proportion of State, and the extreme price is not so readily obtained as before. Receipts for August were 13,300 pkgs., about 4,400 pkgs. less than for August, 1871.

The quotations are:—State pails, choice, 28@30c., other, 22@26c.; State selections, 28c.; good to prime firkins, 24@26c.; do. half tubs, 24@26c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 15@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 20@21c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; Pa. and N. J. pails, medium to fine, 23@30c.; poor, 15@18c.

Cheese.—"The market has been working at a great disadvantage the past week. The stocks carried over from last week were so large that shippers have been reluctant to meet late prices and plead lighter margins. The absence of demand induced a few holders to shade prices, but a larger part of the stock is carried with confidence, as it is known that the English market is in a firm position, the arrivals there going readily into consumption, and aside from this the arrivals the past few days have been so light that even with the moderate export inquiry stocks show some decrease. The indications are that for some little time the arrivals will be small, taking last year as a guidance. At this time the factories had all their August make on the shelves, this year they are about bare. We quote State factory, choice, 13½@15¾c.; good to prime, 12¾@13¼c.; fair lots, 11½c.; State dairy, 12½@13c. for good to prime, 11½@12½c. for fair lots; Ohio factory, 11½@13c. for good to prime.

Cotton—The market is a trifle better for prompt delivery, with small stocks, but for forward delivery there is a weak feeling.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
Good Ordinary	20	20	20¾	20¾
Low Middling	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Middling	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Good Middling	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 20½c. for Sept.; 19¾c. for Oct.; 19¾c. for Nov. and Dec.; 20c. for Jan.

Dried Fruits.—We are beginning to have full supplies and prices rule a little irregular. Blackberries are offered at 10½c. in a small way. Cherries are down to 20c. The best lots of peeled peaches will not bring over 10c. Prime Southern sliced apples 9@10c.; other Southern apples 4@5c. Old unpeeled peaches, quarters 5@5½c., and 6@6½c. for halves. New plums 13@15c.

Eggs.—Trade is starting up and prices have improved. Sales at 24½@25c. for Western, 25@26c. for State and Pa., 26@27c. for Jersey.

Fresh Fruits.—The weather for most of the past week has been too cool to allow a good fruit trade, and though the supply of items outside of peaches has fallen off, we have been again greatly overstocked. Peaches have averaged ninety cars per day, including New Jersey stock. Some fine large fruit is arriving, but is unfortunately picked too green for the style of weather we have had. We quote Delaware extra, $1@1.25; common to fair, 50@70c.; Dela-

ware crates, $1@2; New Jersey, 25@75c. The N. J. crop will run below last year in quality. Apples of fancy variety are selling a little better. Common have no chance of sure sale even at the low rates. We quote Alexander, Maiden's Blush, and Porter, $1.75@2.25 per bbl.; Fall Pippins, $1@1.50 do.; common river stock, 70@75c. do. Grapes are in good supply, but few prime ones are in market. Concord and Isabella, 6@8c.; Delaware, Iona, and Catawba, 12@14c. Plums have had a brisk sale, and for the present are doing better. Egg and Magnum Bonum, $7@9 per bbl.; Green Gages, $6@7 do.; Damsons, $5 do., common, $3@4. Pears are coming forward in better condition, and $12 has been obtained for selected Bartletts. Flemish and Duchess are too early in condition to sell. A car load of fine Seckles, from the Reed nurseries, Sacramento, Cal., have been sold at $5 per box. We quote Bartletts, prime, $10@12; do., fair to good, $6@8; Flemish Beauty, $6@10; Duchess, $4@8; Seckles, $6@10. Melons quoted at $15@25 per 100 for watermelons. 50@75c. per bbl. for nutmegs. Peanuts dull and weak at $2@2.25 for fancy Norfolk, $1.60@1.90 for good. Wilmington range at $1.40@2.00.

Flour.—There has been a fair shipping movement and prices have improved, closing with some decline from the highest figures as the arrivals are increasing.

Superfine State	$6 00 @ 6 40
Common extra do	7 00 @ 7 20
Good to choice do	7 25 @ 7 40
Fancy do	7 15 @ 7 90
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	6 00 @ 6 10
Extra do	7 80 @ 7 25
Choice extra do	7 00 @ 8 15
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 55 @ 7 65
Trade brands do	7 70 @ 9 25
Good to choice white wheat extras	8 15 @ 9 40
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 50 @ 10 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 10 @ 9 65
Good to choice do	9 80 @ 10 40
Extra Southern	7 50 @ 9 75
Good to choice do	9 80 @ 12 25
Rye, common to fine	4 20 @ 5 05
Corn meal, Western	3 25 @ 3 65

Grain.—For wheat prices are in the seller's favor. Spring grades show most improvement. No. 2 Spring in store, $1.58@1.63; No. 1 do., $1.63@1.66; Winter red Western, $1.155@1.62; amber Western and Southern, $1.63@1.70. Rye is in fair demand, at 73c. for Canadian in bond, 75@78c. for Western, in store and afloat. Barley malt is firm, at $1@1.10, for two-rowed State, $1.25@1.35 for Canada West. Corn is in good demand and firm, at 64@64½c. for steamer lots of Western mixed, 63@64½c. for sailing do. Oats are firm, at 45@47c. for Western, afloat, 44½@45½c. for do. in store; 43@46½c. new white, 46@52c. for Ohio.

Hay and Straw.—Shipping is weak with a dull trade. Prime qualities are in the seller's favor with a good trade. Hay, old shipping, $1.05; retailing do., $1.30@1.45; new shipping do., 95c.@1; new retail do., $1.30@1.50; Clover, 80@85c.; Straw, long rye, $1.05@1.50; short rye do., 75@85c.; oat do., 70@80c.; oat new do, 55@60c.

Hops.—Now begins to come in sufficient quantities to establish a market. The market is so bare of stock that no difficulty is found at the moment in sustaining the ruling prices for old on all that comes forward. The impression is, however, that next week we will have lower prices. We quote new crop 50@55c. for prime, with some ordinary lots at 40c. Crop of 1871, fair lots 44@45c., with no prime here. Two bales of new California have been received; sold at 70c.

Poultry and Game—Is in good demand but with a good supply. Selling lower. We quote dressed poultry at 20@22c. for prime State chickens; 19c. for fair lots do.; 18@20c. for prime State fowls; 18c. for fair do.; 23@25 for prime turkeys; 22c. for common. Live poultry at 17@19c. for spring chickens, Western; 18@20c. for Jersey; 19@20c. for fowls; 22@23 for Jersey turkeys; 21@22c. for Western. Ducks at 75@$1 per pair. Geese at $1.75@2 for Western per pair; $2.50@3 for Jersey do. Prairie chickens, 88c. per pair. Woodcock, $1.37@1.50. Partridges, $4.25.

Provisions.—Mess pork has been very quiet, there being no disposition on the part of sellers to operate, since the stock reported Sept. 1st shows a reduction of 55,000 bbls. We quote mess in round lots $11.10@11.15 cash, or Sept. jobbing lots, $11.25; Western prime, $11; prime mess, $12.25@12.62½, according to brand. Beef is a shade firmer in tone; thieves are very scarce. Barrels quoted 6@7c. for plain, 7@9c. for extra mess. Tes, India mess, $16@20. Cutmeats quiet at former quotations: few Western goods in market. Bacon has sold very liberally for forward delivery of Winter cured meats. For lice, short clear has sold at 8½c., and long and short together, 8c. Spot, city long clear, 8¾@9c. Lard is firm at 9½c. for Western, and 8¾@9c. for city. Tallow weak at 9¼c. Stearine, 10@10¾c.

Seeds.—Timothy is higher, selling up to $4.20 for prime, down $3.90 for fair lots. Clover at 9¾c. for O., 10@10¼c. for Indiana and Michigan, 10½c. for State.

Tobacco.—Sales are made to a liberal extent to the home trade, but the shipping demand is restricted. Virginia, common to good lugs, 7¼@8¾c.; low to medium leaf, 9@10½c.; good to fine, 11@15c.; dark wrappers, 12@15c.; bright, 20@40c.; smokers, 12@17c.

New crop Kentucky.	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	8½@9 c.	9 @ 9½c.
Common to medium leaf	9½@10	9¾@10¾
Good do	10¾@11	11 @12¾
Fine do	11½@12¾	13 @11
Selections	13 @14	15 @16
New crop Seedleaf.		
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	14	@16
seconds	26	@35
New York State running lots	10	@13¾
Pennsylvania do medium	12	@11
fair	15	@17
fine	18	@22
Ohio, running lots	10½	@15
Wisconsin and Western	8½	@10

Vegetables.—There are not many potatoes coming in, but there is quite enough for the demand. Tomatoes are higher. Sweet potatoes are selling rather more freely.

Early Rose, bbl., $1.75@2; Jackson White, $1.37½@1.50. Tomatoes, 50@60c. Squash, per bbl., 75c.@—, white and yellow. Cucumbers, ¥ bbl., 25c.@$1. Turnips, ¥ bbl., $1.00@—. Cabbages, $3@10. Marrow squash, ¥ bbl., 75c. Onions, red, ¥ bbl., $1.75@2; yellow, $2@2.25. Sweet potatoes, $3.50@6. Pickles, $1 per 1,000. Pumpkins, $7@8. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $10@12. Russia turnips, per bbl., $1@1.25.

Whisky—is steadily held at 95c.

Wool.—Trade is very dull, manufacturers buying only small lots. The stocks are very fair, and freely offered. We quote fleeces at 53@55c. for New York and Mich.; 50@62c. for Ohio; 55@58c. for Indiana and Wisconsin; 50@55c. for Illinois; 40@47c. for Texas fine; 30@35c. for do., coarse. Pulled, 52@62c. for extra.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Flour active and firm, $8.25 for Spring; $9 red and amber Winter; $9.50@10 for white. Wheat is quiet and firmer at $1.50@1.55 for red; $1.60@1.70 for white. Old wheat sells at 5@15c. higher. Oats dull, 38@40c. for new, and 42c. for old. Corn dull, 60@62c. per bushel. Barley nominal at 75c. for two-rowed and 80@85c. for four-rowed. Butter is becoming scarce at 20@21c. for best; poor selling down to 18@20c. Eggs, 18@19c. per doz. Potatoes plenty at 50c. per bushel. Tomatoes, 75c.@$1 per bushel. Peaches are yet scarce, but will be plenty in a few days; they sell at $1.50@2 per basket of half bushel. Hay is scarce at $16@20 per ton.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls, for the week ending Sept. 7, was exceedingly dull, with a falling off in prices from last week's sales of about ¼c. on farm dairies and 1c. on best factories. The buyers' figures were so low that most of the factorymen refused to sell, preferring to hold for another week. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to 353 boxes, and sales were made at 11 to 11c.—four lots only realizing the latter price. The offerings of factories were between 7,000 and 8,000 boxes, but we heard of only five or six sales. We give the transactions as follows: Bethel, 13¾c.; Snyder & Maxtlebl, 12½c.; Van Hornsville, 13c.; Warren Center, 12½c.; Stratford & Salisbury, 13¼c.

The weather is cool and wet. There is a good growth of afterfeed, and the herds are yielding a good flow of milk for the season.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1872.

WITH a supply of cattle never before reached, and free arrivals of sheep, lambs and hogs, the markets are drooping. It is the opening season for poultry and some varieties of game birds, but still the demand for meats is very large, though not sufficient to prevent a decline. After cool weather, which gave a stimulus to trade, we now have it warm again. There have been rumors of the Texan cattle fever at the West, and positive proof is now given by a feeder who lost one-half of a drove of native cattle grazed after Texans, though the latter remained healthy. Too great care cannot be used to keep native and Texan stock apart, and not let the natives feed after the Texans until cold weather shall have destroyed all the ticks.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	11,963	76	2,895	34,031	38,797
" last week	7,837	53	2,413	27,411	37,317
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—We have several times announced the largest run of stock ever known; but the present week largely eclipses them all. Just think of about *twelve thousand* cattle in a single week, and then imagine where they all go to. True, about 3,000 of them were Texans, which fail to weigh down the native steers, but quite a good many of them were heavy, grades of 8@8¾ cwt. Notwithstanding that butchers bought largely, frequently taking a second lot at very low rates, to cheapen the first purchases, the stock was not all sold, and a heavy run is looked for next week. The prices obtained are far from uniform, holders being very anxious to close out, but the close is about 1½c. lower than the rates of last Monday, when we had a very strong market. Many native cattle were sold at 10@11½c., with fat lots at 12½c. and very few above 13c. Texans were 7½@9½c. The market was a dwelling one from the opening on Wednesday morning, when 60 cars arrived, until the close, Friday night, with 60 cars, the offerings on Thursday being 230 cars. It is really matter of surprise that the yards were so nearly cleaned out. The tendency is still toward a lower rate, for we hear of very large numbers pressing forward. In some parts of the West the pastures are drying up, and feeders are hurrying off their stock, but in most places the feed is very good. We have had an unusual fine summer for stock.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₩ lb	13 @ 13¼	13 @ 11
Good to prime	12 @ 12½	12¾ @ 13¼
Medium	11 @ 11½	12 @ 12½
Poorest grade	7½ @ 10	8½ @ 11¼
Average sales	@ 11½	12½ @

Hogs.—Arrivals are larger, but there is not much change in prices. Several cars heavy State hogs were sold alive at 5¾c. Prime Ohio would bring 5½@5¾c. City dressed Western are quoted at 6¾@6¾c., light pigs selling at 6¾@7c. Jersey dressed are worth 8@8¾c., if light. Trade good.

Milch Cows.—Two things materially injure the fresh cow trade. First, milk has declined to an unheard of price—fifty cents per forty quart can, and even then hundreds of cans were sent back—and the heavy decline in all kinds of cattle, but more particularly those with which cow beef competes. It is hard to sell the comparatively few cows offered, even at $30@50 for ordinary to medium, and $55@65 for good to prime milkers.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals show quite an increase, and lambs are ¼c. lower, with an easier feeling in sheep, though they are not as plenty as lambs. Some of the prime 85 lb. Ohio sheep still sell for 7c., but it is rare that 7¼c. is reached. Poor go at 5½@6c., and fair to good at 6½@6¾c. Thin lambs run down to 6¾c., with medium at 8@8¾c., good to prime at 9@9½c., a few extras going at 10c.; but at the close, 9½c. is fairly the top of the market. A lot of 50 lb. Ohio sold at 8¾c.; some 70 lb. Shute at 9c.

Veal Calves.—Trade was good early in the week, and prices sustained, but now, with a decline in beef and mutton, veals are easier. Still the very finest milk calves are worth 9¾c. and occasionally sell at 10c., but prime go at 9½c. Grass calves vary from $5@8 each, very few of them being weighed.

LATEST.—Monday, September 9, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 135 cars at Communipaw, 103 at 100th St., and 30 at Weekawken, making 4,540 for the present market. Trade could scarcely be worse. The weather is very hot; dressed beef low and hard to sell at any price; very few live cattle go above 13c., and common sell at 9@10c., for natives and 8c. for Texans. Can't possibly close out.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 12 car loads at Communipaw, 19 at 48th St., and 9 at 40th St., making 8,127 on sale. Sheep are ½c. lower, and lambs have declined a full cent from Saturday, it taking prime lots to exceed 8¾c., with good at 8c. Fat sheep sell at 6¾c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 41 car loads at Communipaw and 23 at 40th St., making 7,026. Market steady at 5¾@5¾c. for live, and 6¾@7¾c. for dressed.

MARRIED.

FISKE—GOULD.—At the English Chapel, Geneva, Switzerland, on the 15th of August, by the Rev. Dr. DOUNTON, in the presence of Mr. HORACE UPTON, United States Consul, CAROLINE E., second daughter of JOHN P. GOULD, Esq., to JOSEPH W. FISKE, all of New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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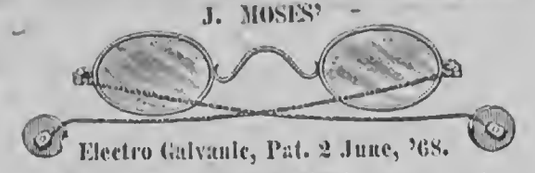

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INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER AT UNION TRUST CO.,

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90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, John. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago and Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Updyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

TAGLIONI has lost her fortune.

JOHN NEAL is 79; Peter Cooper is 82.

MR. SPURGEON never wrote a sermon.

NAPOLEON has been sued by his publishers.

MRS. FAIR of San Francisco is having her second trial.

A STATUE of De Witt Clinton is to be erected in Buffalo.

AGNES ETHEL is visiting Charlotte Cushman at Newport.

DR. J. C. AYER pays the heaviest single tax in Lowell, Mass.

REV. H. M. FIELD has returned from the Rocky Mountains.

ANDREW JOHNSON will run as a candidate for Congressman at Large.

BISHOP PECK, Methodist, will not go to San Francisco until next year.

KILPATRICK, Tilton and Gen. Farnsworth are stumping New Hampshire.

DANIEL DREW acknowledges being worth twenty-five million dollars.

MANTON MARBLE of the World is said to be in a hopeless state of ill health.

DAN GODFREY will come back to America next Spring and give concerts.

THE Emperor of Brazil has made Hiram Powers Knight of the Order of the Rose.

MISS KATE FIELD will introduce "The Bridge of Sighs" into her "England of To-day."

PROF. AGASSIZ has just sent 168 packages to the Museum of Zoology from his last expedition.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, is camping out near Frenchman's Bay, Me. He keeps a yacht.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to have presented Nellie Grant with her portrait, set in precious stones.

MARY A. LIVERMORE has written a strong appeal to women to work in the present political contest.

THE statue of President Lincoln for the National Monument has been completed at Chicopee, Mass. It weighs 1,550 pounds.

THE tomb, costing $75,000, which Mrs. Henry M. Keep built in memory of her husband at Watertown, N. Y., is just completed.

Real Estate, Etc.

JOHN N. LUCAS, Counselor at Law, President. Hon. L. L. HOLBROOK, General Manager.

South Platte & Republican Valley LAND COMPANY.

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Homesteads selected and located for soldiers, under the late act of Congress, without their personal attendance at the U. S. Land Office.

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References:—The Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Lowell, Kearney Co., Neb.; and Hon. P. W. HITCHCOCK and Hon. T. W. TIPTON, U. S. Senators; and Hon. JOHN TAFFE, M. C. from Neb.

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This farm is specially adapted for dairy purposes, being watered with numerous springs, all the buildings being supplied with water from this source, conducted through pipes, as well as cattle yards, &c. There are on the place twelve houses for workmen, five large barns, horse and cattle stables, sheds, pens, &c., and one large dairy building, through which a stream of water constantly runs. The soil is first-class, never failing to produce heavy crops. There is a reserve of wood land in connection with it, sufficient to meet the requirements of the place. The farm would be sold in one, or two blocks of 500 acres each, the purchaser having the option to take cattle, stock, horses and implements at a fair valuation, made by disinterested parties.

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Second selections, 20 per cent. less.
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Pears—Standard, Bartlett, etc., first-class, 4-6 ft., 100, $25
" " good 2d size, 3-5 ft., 100..... 15
Grapes—Concord and Clinton, 1st-class, 1 yr., 1000, 25
Raspberries—Doolittle, M. Cluster & Phila., 1000, 8
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1,000 1 yr. Hard or Soft Maple, $1. Elm and Ash, $2.
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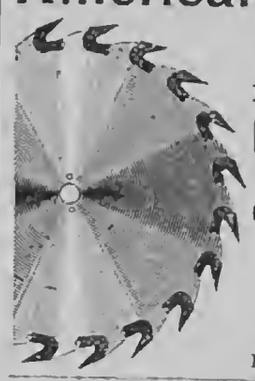

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— There are over 300,000 sheep in Lassen Co., California.

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— A number of German men-of-war are in Boston Harbor.

— CIDER apples fetch ten cents a bushel in Western Connecticut.

— THE Livingstone expedition is said to have cost the Herald $40,000.

— THE people of New Mexico have voted not to establish free schools.

— The last hops of the season have taken place at the watering places.

— The Spiritualists propose to erect a college near Portland, Oregon.

— During the past year there were 100 deaths from starvation in London.

— The cabbage worm is doing much injury in the vicinity of Ithaca, N. Y.

— A bear weighing 900 pounds was recently killed in La Grande, Oregon.

— SOME 335,000 salmon were caught at the Columbia River fisheries this season.

— A COLONY of 100 families is about to leave Kansas for Washington Territory.

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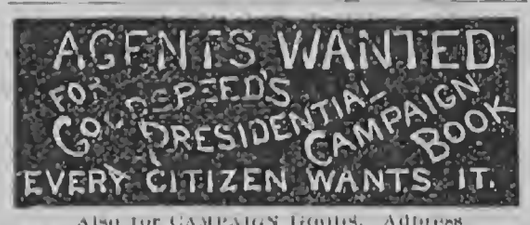

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AT THE SECOND

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OF THE

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TO THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE:

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It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

DURABILITY.

The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

SIDEWALKS.

Eagan's Composition is peculiarly adapted for sidewalks and lawn walks, private roadways, gutters, etc. It can be made into blocks and laid in squares or diamond form, or made one continuous sheet, covering arched work more perfectly than the largest flagstone, and at one-fourth the expense.

Walks made of it have a smooth, hard and even surface, pleasant to walk upon, always clean and free of fog, and of as great durability as if made of the best flagstone. Sidewalks made under Eagan's patent cost but little if any more than if made of plank, and are as durable as rock.

ROOFING,

Made of this composition, is far superior to the common felt roofs that are made of gravel, felt, coal-tar and pitch. The latter is liable to run in warm climates and to crack in cold. By the peculiar chemical combinations in this composition both of these objections are obviated, and a roof produced equal to slate, at a cost of about one-third as much per square.

CELLAR BOTTOMS AND SIDES,

Lined with this composition, from one to two inches thick, keep perfectly dry and warm in winter and cool in summer, and are rat and vermin proof.

FLOORS.

Floors made of it may be painted any color; and are as pleasant to tread upon as if made of wood.

CISTERNS AND VATS.

Eagan's Composition is impervious to water and insoluble in acids, making it just the thing for lining vats in breweries and manufactories of most kinds. It is equally well adapted for cisterns, much better than the best hydraulic cements, and not subject to decay from any cause.

PIPING.

Piping made of Eagan's Composition has been in use for five years in San Francisco, Cal., where it was first invented. It has given entire satisfaction, almost entirely superseding all other kinds of piping for sewers or drains. It is easily and cheaply made, and has the advantage of being made at any place without a great outlay of money for machinery, tools, buildings or materials.

Pipes can be made of any required size, are cheaper, and will sustain a greater external or internal pressure than any other kind of cement pipe.

CEMENT.

As a cement it is acknowledged, by scientific men who have examined it, to be the strongest known. A wall built of brick or stone, and this cement used as a mortar, would be perfectly solid as if made of a solid rock.

SEA WALLS.

Sea walls can be built with this material in combination with broken rock, more rapidly and cheaper than in any other way.

DIPLOMAS.

First premiums have been awarded to Eagan's Composition from the following Fairs:

California State Fair, at Sacramento, Cal., 1868.
Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, 1868.
Sonoma County Fair, at Petaluma, Cal., 1869.
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, at St. Louis, 1869.
New Jersey State Fair, 1870.
It has been exhibited at no other Fairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

OFFICE OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., 28th March, 1871.

This specimen of Pacific Concrete, (Eagan's Patent,) was taken from the Union Street Railroad of St. Louis, Mo., where it has been in use since December, 1869. Since that date the teams of the railroad have passed over that portion of the track where the concrete is used, 300 *times each day*, while that same portion of the track is constantly used by other teams and vehicles of the city. This pavement has received no repairs whatever, and shows but little wear after constant use for sixteen months (now 22 months). In summer it is free from dust, and in winter brings with it no inconvenience from snow and ice. The Macadamizing at either end of this block of concrete is renewed three times each year, is soft and wet when much water is used, and in all probability will require such renewing for several years to come before the concrete needs repairing. The block of Pacific Concrete in the track of the Union Railroad has given entire satisfaction. WM. STORK, Sup't.

This Company will take contracts in any city of the United States to make Macadamized Pavements, and will guarantee them to last twenty years, and keep them in repair for a small percentage. Will also supply orders for Drain, Sewer, Water and Gas Pipe. Roofing for sale.

SAM'L N. PIKE, Pres't.
DAVID ALLERTON, Vice-Pres.
W. C. MOORE, Treasurer.
A. WELLES, Secretary.
E. McMURDY, Director.
D. D. T. MOORE, Director.

☞ All communications should be addressed

National Asphalt Composite Co.,

925 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Office second floor.

Ralph Evans

EXCELSIOR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS, ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

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Arboricultural.

THE PASHIUBA PALM.

THE singular aspect of vegetation in the tropics is a theme which travelers seem never to tire of describing. Luxuriance of growth is seen everywhere, and even the mosses, which in temperate regions are very small and insignificant plants, in the tropics assume almost gigantic proportions, or at least spread so rapidly that the aerial parasitic forms cover and weigh down many a lofty denizen of the forest. The Brazilian forests are probably not surpassed by any in the world for luxuriance of its Palms; and one of the most curious of the many species to be found there is the one shown in the accompanying illustration. It is known as the *Pashiuba*, or Palm of Brazil (*Iriartea exorrhiza*). At first sight one might suppose that stakes had been driven around the stem for protection, but upon a closer observation these stakes are found to be true roots disposed in this strange fashion. Every one who has ever examined a corn field must have observed large aerial roots spring from the stalks near the ground, which occasionally reach the earth and penetrate and become true roots, supplying the plant with nutriment the same as those produced from the seed. Now these roots on this species of the Palm are produced in the same manner, but the first, or earlier roots, die and decay, leaving the outside row to support the stem, as shown. These roots are produced successively, each row springing from a point higher up the stem; as the fresh ones appear those underneath die off until on very old ones they are so high above the surface of the soil that a man can stand in the center with the stem immediately over his head. The roots are covered with small, hard prickles, which the natives of Brazil use as graters, upon which they reduce the cocoanut to a pulp.

THE LARCH PROBLEM.

I READ an article in the New York Weekly Tribune of July 24, 1872, with the above heading, in which it was stated by Prof. MATHEWS of Iowa Agricultural College, that European Larch used for grape stakes rotted at the ground so as to fall down in about three years (1). But he does not say what particular kind of European Larch he used. Now, to me, the words European Larch are quite indefinite. It is true it belongs to the genus Larch, but what species and variety does he mean? It is well known that there are several species (2), three or more in Europe, as well as in the United States. The Duke of Athol raised, on his plantation, the Brown Larch, which was excellent for cabinet work, and very durable; also the Pendulous Larch (sometimes called the Red Larch), excellent for ship timber, and quite durable for all purposes; also the common or White Larch (3), a small tree, the timber quite inferior, decays or rots early, being almost valueless. In the United States we have the two last named species, if not more. Would it be fair to condemn the whole genus on account of one or two inferior species while the remaining ones might be of superior quality? Rather let us abolish the names European Larch, American Larch, and give the name of the species as European Pendulous Larch, American Pendulous Larch, European White Oak, American White Oak, Southern Yellow Pine, Georgia Yellow Pine, not Southern Pine, or Georgia Pine (4), which would be too indefinite.

About one year ago I examined a gate post, one foot in diameter, of the Pendulous Larch species (sometimes called Red Larch), set in dry soil in 1844, which was perfectly sound, and appeared as though it might do good service for many years longer. For the last twenty years I have known many excavations made in St. Joseph Co., for buildings, fences, watering places, and ditches. In several instances, when getting from three to five feet below the surface, Larch trees would be found, the trunks quite sound, having to all appearances and according to the judgment of the oldest settlers, laid there from 50 to 100 years.

WILLIAM CRUM, Esq., made an excavation on his farm in 1871, and when about four feet down found the trunk of a Larch, about thirty feet long and eight inches in diameter at the large end, which was perfectly sound and nearly as hard as horn. In attempting to nail it on the fence, 20-penny nails would bend and break before half driven in, so he had to bore holes in the Larch to get the nails through; and many similar cases in St. Joseph Co., Indiana, could be cited, both in moist and dry soils. I have been told by several persons in this county that Larch fence posts that were set from fifteen to forty years ago are yet, to all appearances, quite sound.

WILLIAM W. BATES of Chicago, in an article on ship timber, as published in the report of the Agricultural Bureau for 1866, says:

"Hackmatack, or Tamarack, is the American Larch. It is a very important wood to the ship builder, every way superior to the European Larch, and is becoming rare in the United States. In the British Provinces it is a flourishing tree, not unfrequently found growing on hard and dry soils, and of superior quality. But in the United States Hackmatack is confined in its growth principally to the swampy parts of the pine districts of the Northern States. The timber is not large, but well adapted to the top and deck framing of vessels; it is also used for ceiling, beams, and stanchions, and the roots are excellent for knees, breast-hooks, sharffloors, and futtocks. For lightness, strength, tenacity and durability combined, Hackmatack is unequaled. It is cheaper in price than any other standard timber. Vessels have been built of Hackmatack in every port. The extreme stiffness of the planks was modulated for bending by the use of steam in the customary way, except that a moderate quantity of fish oil was supplied in the boiler for the purpose of aiding to soften the wood.

"Hackmatack is more tenacious of spike, or square bolt iron fastening, than most kinds of oak; and, weight for weight, in the green state or half seasoned, is considerably stiffer and stronger than White Oak. This is due, no doubt, to the gummy nature of the wood, as well as to the closeness and compactness of its fiber. The sapwood should be excluded in building. The heartwood requires no seasoning before use, as the shrinkage in weight in seasoning is less than two pounds per cubic foot. It affords very good treenails for fastening soft wood planks."

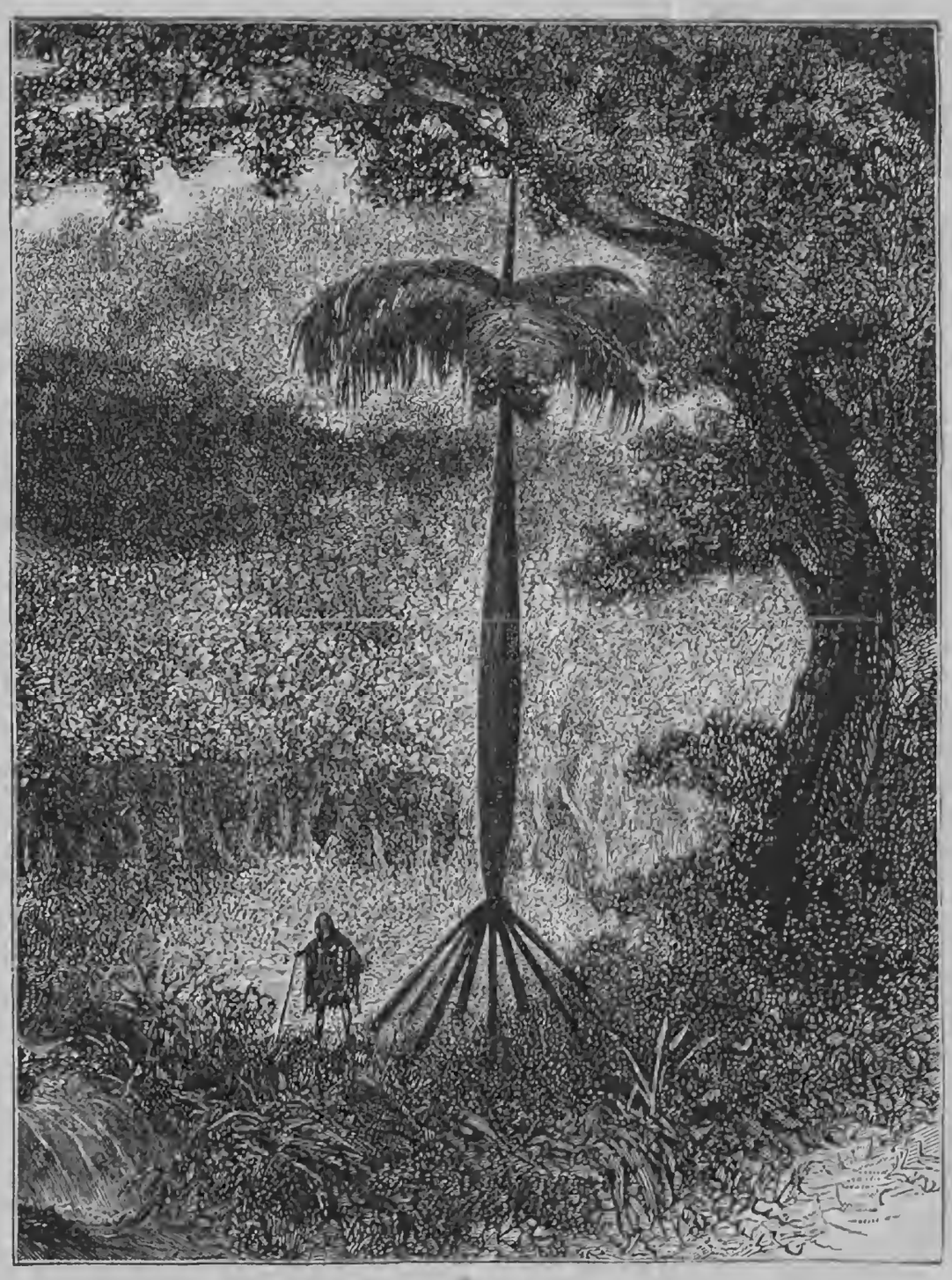
The American LLOYDS rate Hackmatack (the American Larch) as first-class, or standard for ship timber.

MICHAUX & NUTTALL, on the Sylva of Europe and America, also "Loudon's Arboretum, on the Forest Trees of Europe and America," contain lengthy articles on the Larch, fifty or more large octavo pages each; and, according to their accounts, the native Larch found in the United States is fully equal to that found in Europe or elsewhere, and both speak very highly of Larch timber, which was cut in the State of Maine and shipped to Europe at an early day as being of excellent quality and very durable for ship building and many other uses to which it was applied.

As for low and moist lands being the poorest places to grow the Larch, I think it a mistake; for it is conceded by most timber getters and ship builders that timber grown within sixty miles of a large body of salt water, or within a less distance of a large body of fresh water, is the best for durability. Only a few years ago France had timber getters getting out Pine, Oak and Larch ship timber, in the northern part of Michigan, where the land is low and swampy and surrounded on three sides by fresh water.

There has also been considerable ship timber got out, of late years, in Northern Indiana and Wisconsin, mostly on low and moist lands, and, as nature has located the Larch in low and moist soils in these States, therefore I should think such lands would be the proper place for its perfect production. Or have the annual fires destroyed the Larch on the dry soils and left it on the low and moist? At all events, I am sorry that some of our American writers will persist in extolling the European Larch above the American, and then say that their experience in the matter and knowledge on the subject is quite limited, and that we must rely upon European history for a full and better description, when, in point of fact, the Europeans make very little, if any, difference, rating the American Larch as of superior quality and fully equal to the European. Judging from the European writers, the American Pendulous Larch and the European Pendulous Larch are in all respects very much the same.

There is another species of Larch found in the United States—the small or White Larch, *Larix microcarpa*; this species is much smaller, grows only thirty to fifty feet high, with limbs well down toward the ground, the color of the wood a dirty white, and is quite inferior, in point of durability and usefulness. This species may have been confounded with the American Pendulus Larch. From what I have seen and learned about the American Pendulous Larch, I believe it to be a valuable, useful and durable timber tree, whether under ground, under



THE PASHIUBA PALM.

water or where the tide ebbs and flows, being wet and dry alternately, exposed to the weather or in the dry. Yet it may be that different soils affect it differently; but certainly it is a valuable tree, and its preservation and cultivation ought to receive more general attention. — ISAAC ESMAY, *South Bend, Ind.*

THE author of the above appears to be very anxious to have his opinion of the "Larch Problem" well known, for he has sent a similar article to several papers; and while we shall ever be ready to aid those who seek information in regard to the cultivation of the Larch, still we hope to correct errors such as are found in the above.

(1) We believe that Prof. MATHEWS' experience was not an isolated instance of the rapid decay of young Larch stakes; for even our Red Cedar, which is considered a very durable timber, will decay rapidly under like circumstances. When they are grown in rich soils the wood is of a soft, spongy nature, and trees only large enough for garden stakes are no more durable than any of our common forest timber; but upon the rocky or poor sandy soils of the east, where it requires twenty to fifty years for a tree to acquire a stem two to four inches in diameter, the wood becomes very compact and durable. If Prof. MATHEWS had used the heart wood of large trees the results would no doubt have been quite different.

(2) We are curious to know where Mr. ESMAY obtains his botanical information in regard to the different *species* of the Larch. It is true that writers in European Magazines sometimes refer to the different varieties as *species;* but no one need fear of obtaining seeds or seedlings of more than one species in ordering either from any foreign nursery. The same is true in regard to our native species, there being but one, not several as stated. In the older works of our botanists, reference may be found to *Larix microcarpa* of LAMBERT; but it was long ago decided to be only a variety of our common *L. Americana*, and all this talk of Mr. ESMAY about our several species is sheer nonsense which may mislead some one into purchasing trees of certain parties who may pretend to keep the trees for sale.

(3) Judging from the manner in which Mr. E. speaks of the Red and White Larch we conclude that he supposes these terms refer to the wood of these varieties; but it happens to be the flowers that gives these varieties their names. It is certainly true that the Red Larch has been for many years considered to be the best for timber; still both varieties are raised from seed gathered from the same tree. That the White Larch is only a variety of the Red is proved in every European plantation of this tree.

(4) When our learned arboriculturist shows to the world that all of the varieties of Larch which he names as species will come true from seed without any greater variation than can be found in White Oak seedlings, then we will be willing to let him have a hand in correcting the works of our great botanists. That our native Larch is a good timber tree, no one will deny; but experience has proved over and over again that it is inferior to the European for dry upland cultivation. Ours is a native of swamps and low grounds, while the European grows naturally on lofty mountains. When Mr. E. shows us the numerous species and varieties of our native species which he so glibly talks about we will test their value.

TO KILL AILANTHUS TREES.

I HAVE four Ailanthus trees that are very troublesome when they throw off their leaves in the Fall. I thought I would like to use their stems as posts upon which to train some vines, such as the American Ivy, Trumpet vine, etc. I shall cut off their tops, and will some of your people tell me how to preserve the stems and yet take away their vitality so that they may not sprout or throw off any branches or suckers from the bottom or roots? They are six or eight inches in diameter.—READER.

To kill Ailanthus or other trees, and at the same time to prevent the roots throwing up suckers, it is only necessary to girdle the stems in Spring, allowing the branches and entire top to remain intact through the Summer. In girdling, cut a narrow incision entirely around the stem at any desirable spot from the ground up to the lowermost branches. The incision should be about an inch deep and the same in width. The philosophy of the operation is simply this:—The sap runs through the inner sap wood up to the leaves, where it is assimilated preparatory to becoming woody fiber; but its descent to the roots, which is through the bark and outer sap-wood, is cut off by the incision, and thereby the roots obtain no supply of the needed nutriment during the entire season, and they die in consequence. The following Spring they can gather no sustenance from the soil to support either stem or branches, and these die. Now if you will girdle the trees next Spring, as we have directed, you can cut off the tops next Fall without fear of being troubled with suckers. Not far from where we write we saw this experiment tried upon a number of large Ailanthus trees with perfect success. We know of at least one gardener and writer on vegetable physiology who may take exceptions to our theory of the circulation of sap in the trees; but the effects of girdling are as we have stated, nevertheless.

Grafting or Budding.—Which method of propagating fruit trees is most practiced by nurserymen—budding or grafting—and which makes the hardiest, longest-lived and most productive tree?—L., *Milton, Vt.*

THERE cannot possibly be any difference, all theories to the contrary notwithstanding. A bud is only a modified cion inserted into a stock in Summer, instead of in Winter or Spring, as in ordinary grafting. The mode of grafting cannot have any effect in making a tree hardy, tender, long-lived or productive.

The Horseman.

THE TEETH OF YOUNG HORSES.

FROM what I have learned from the best veterinarians in the United States, and from the best authors in this and the old country, combined with my own experience, I am satisfied that the so-called wolf teeth in horses are nothing more nor less than supernumerary or sucking tusks, and appear on the upper jaw, about midway between the front and back teeth, in the mouths of colts between the ages of two and four years, and remain until crowded or pushed out by the permanent tusk; and as a great many horses never have permanent tusks, they remain all of the animal's life. And they also appear more frequently in the mouths of horse than of mare colts.

Perhaps some farmer will say, "I had a colt whose eyes began to discharge a thin, whitish fluid, and the eye became swollen and somewhat inflamed. I examined his mouth, and found that he had wolf teeth; I immediately took my hammer and punch and knocked the teeth out, and the colt soon got entirely well. I am satisfied that if I had not taken them out he would have become blind."

Another man may say, "I had a colt whose eyes began to discharge, and I examined his mouth and found that he had wolf teeth, but did not take them out then, and in a few weeks my colt became blind in one eye; I then extracted the teeth, and the other eye got well." Both of these men may say, "I know that wolf teeth will make horses blind."

While I respect their opinions, yet I say it far from proves that the wolf teeth were the cause of the trouble. Every parent well knows that when children are cutting teeth the gums are sometimes inflamed and very sensitive, and when the child brings his jaws together, or bites anything hard, it causes great pain, and starts the tears in the eyes. Indeed so painful are the gums that the physician has to be called in and the gums lanced. Now if the mother did not wash the face of the child and cleanse the eyelids of the dried tears and dirt, the eyes would soon become badly inflamed; and it is the same with the colt to a certain extent, as with the child. He attempts to chew his food, which gives him pain, the tears start in his eyes and soon dry upon the lids and collect dirt sufficient to cause inflammation of the eyes, which many times terminates in blindness.

But the question arises—Why did the eyes get well when the teeth were extracted? My answer is, in extracting the teeth you also extracted a small quantity of blood from the inflamed gum, thereby removing the cause, when the effects ceased in the eyes.

Then another qustion arises:—Is it not well to extract the teeth? I answer, No; there is an easier way: examine the mouth, and if you find that the colt is cutting a back tooth and the gum is badly inflamed, take a sharp knife and slightly cut the gum over the incoming tooth, wash the dried tears and dirt from the eyes a few times; or if you find the gums but little inflamed, feed the colt for a few days upon soft food, and wash the eyes with simple cold water. If the eyes have reached the stage of inflammation, cutting the gums or extracting the tooth will do no good to the eye, as it is then a disease of itself, and you had better go to a reliable veterinarian, or in his stead to your family physician, and get him to prescribe for you.

There is still another reason why I say let the teeth alone:—Many breeders are unable to distinguish the difference between a permanent tusk and a so-called wolf tooth; the result may be that the permanent tooth is broken off, thereby adding fuel to fire, and causing great pain to the colt. A portion of the first grinder is also sometimes broken off, the operator supposing it to be wolf tooth, when the front edge presents a sharp projection caused by its overlapping the tooth on the opposite jaw, which soon causes the tooth to decay and as a consequence the colt suffers with toothache for weeks. C. D. SMEAD, V. S.

Logan, N. Y.

REMARKS.—Here is a very fair statement of the whole matter of wolf teeth in horses; but as those teeth seem to be superfluous and the taking of them out is usually followed by good results, we should say—take them out when it can be properly done. —EDS.

LINSEED TEA FOR SICK HORSES.

WE find the following in an Agricultural paper, credited to an Exchange. We do not know its origin, but know enough of the matter to know that what is said in the extract is worth knowing:

"Linseed tea is not only a valuable restorative for sick horses, but is exceedingly useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes peculiar to the organs of respiration and digestion; it shields and lubricates the same; tranquilizes the irritable states of the parts, and favors healthy action. We have prescribed linseed tea in large quantities, during the past month, for horses laboring under the prevailing influenza; they seemed to derive much benefit from it, and generally drank it with avidity. 'Aside from the benefit we derive from the action of mucilage and oil which the seed contains, its nutritive elements are of some account, especially when given to animals laboring under soreness in the organs of deglutition, which incapacitates from swallowing more solid food. In the event of an animal becoming prostrated by inability to masticate or swallow more food, linseed tea may be resorted to, and in case of irritable cough, the addition of a little honey makes it still more useful. In the latter form it may be given to animals laboring under acute or chronic disease of the urinary apparatus, more especially of the kidneys.

"**To Make Linseed Tea.**—Put a couple of handsful of the seed into a bucket, and pour a gallon and a half of boiling water upon it. Cover it up a short time, then add a couple of quarts of cold water, when it will be fit for use."

"HIP-SWEENEY."

I HAVE a fine horse that received a severe fall about two months since. His right hip has shrunken greatly in the flesh, and it is pronounced "hip-sweeney." Can I get information from you by which I can effect a cure?—B. J. T.

THE "shrinking of the flesh" is due to the wasting away or lessening of the muscles, consequent upon the injury received by falling. If the animal ever regains the use of the limb as before the injury, these muscles will resume their normal size. No such disease as Sweeney exists—at least it is not recognized among Veterinarians as a disease. The horse's injury may be in the knee or the foot. If the horse picks up the foot clear of the ground the injury is not in the shoulder, but if the leg drags, with the toe on the ground, the injury may be in the hip. If the injury is in the hip or shoulder, a liniment composed of one pint of linseed oil, one ounce of chloric ether, and one-half ounce of oil of cedar, mixed, and applied night and morning to the shoulder, is good. If the trouble is in the joint, a counter-irritant of the acetate of cantharides should be applied occasionally over the parts affected; or the following stimulating liniment may be used:—Olive oil, spirits of camphor, and tincture of ginger—equal parts.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Horse Trouble.—Can you tell me what is the trouble with my horse? Sometimes, when he has been worked quite hard, he will have a sort of a fit. It will come on all of a sudden; he is taken with trembling, will shake all over, and will keep walking backwards, and sometimes it is a very difficult matter to hold him. Sometimes he falls down and seems to be blind; his tongue will turn black and the beating of his heart can be heard several feet. These fits seldom last more than ten minutes. If any one can tell me the cause and remedy, they will very much oblige.—A SUBSCRIBER.

OUR experience does not enable us to aid our correspondent by advice.

The Brain of a Horse.—We find the following in the Scientific American:—The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one thought at a time; for this reason continued whipping is out of the question, and only confirms his stubborn resolve. But if you can by any means change the direction of his mind, giving him a new subject to think of, nine times out of ten you will have no further trouble in starting him. As simple a trick as a little pepper, aloes, or the like, thrown back on his tongue, will often succeed in turning attention to the state of his mouth.

Horse that Kicks at Night.—R. P. S. is informed that the cause of a horse's kicking at night is oftener the result of nervousness and restlessness than of vicious propensities. It is a form of hysteria of the limbs. We have cured animals of this by attaching a round ball of wood weighing two pounds to the hind fetlock of the limb most used in kicking, by means of a strap two and a-half or three feet long. When he kicks he administers to himself a blow from the ball. He quickly finds that if he keeps still he receives no blow and ceases to kick.

Horse Gnawing his Shoulder.—I have a horse, who, when in the harness, when standing and sometimes when in motion, will lick and gnaw at the lower part of his shoulder. Can you, or any of your readers, tell me what is the cause of it and what will cure it.—A. P. COLE, *Wellsville, Allegany Co., N. Y.*

It is probably pain of some sort, though we cannot give any opinion without seeing the animal.

The Poultry Yard.

POINTS OF HOUDANS.

A CORRESPONDENT asks:—"How do you distinguish the sex of Houdan chicks?" We can only answer this question by giving the approved features of the sexes of these birds. Those of the cock are:—*Crest*, composed of hackle feathers, full and well arched, falling back, and right and left of comb, clear of the eye rather than over it. *Comb*, well developed, large, red and branching, broad at base, well indented, looking like a mass of coral with antler-like branches, inclining rather backward into the crest. *Beak*, curved, with nostrils wide and cavernous and of dark horn-color. *Eye*, large, full, bright and lively; color various. *Wattles*, thin, rather long, neatly rounded and bright red. *Muffling, or Beard*, full and thick under beak and reaching well back in a curve to the back of the eye. *Face*, red; the less seen the better. *Breast*, deep, full and plump. *Back*, wide and straight. *Wings*, moderate and carried well up. *Tail*, moderate, erect and well sickled. *Thighs*, the shorter the better. *Legs*, fine in bone, white shaded. *Toes*, five in number, the fifth curved upwards at the back. *Color*, broken black and white, as evenly broken as possible, free from colored feathers, which, however, though objectionable, are not a disqualification. *Carriage*, lively, brisk, well set up and spirited.

The marks of the hen should be:—*Crest*, large, compact and even, as in Polish. *Comb*, small, branching and coral-like. *Eye*, full and bright. *Wattles*, small, red and neatly rounded. *Muffling*, full, forming a thick beard reaching back to the eye. *Neck*, rather short, full-feathered and arched. *Breast*, full and deep. *Back*, wide and straight. *Wings*, moderate and carried closely to the body. *Tail*, moderate, fan-like, carried well up. *Thighs*, short. *Legs*, fine in bone, white, or shaded in color. *Toes*, five, the hind, or fifth claw, curved upward. *Color*, as in the cock. *Carriage*, brisk and rather upright.

Rule for Exhibition Coops.—Has the N. Y. State Ag. Soc. any rule governing the size of coops for fowls at its exhibition at Elmira? Please answer.—S. V. R.

WRITE to the Secretary of N. Y. State Ag. Soc., Albany, N. Y., who will inform you authoritatively.

Dairy Husbandry.

ABOUT BUTTER, AND HOW TO KEEP IT.

THE London Milk Journal gives several curious processes for preserving butter. They may not always be of the highest practical utility, still they afford more or less useful hints, and we present several of these methods, not only to show our readers what has been done in this direction, but to call the attention of experimenters and inventors to a branch of dairy economy quite too much neglected. During the past ten years there has been great improvement made in the manufacture of butter, and much interest is felt by dairymen in obtaining information concerning the best practice, from the setting of the milk to the salting and working of the butter; and here the matter has not unfrequently rested. What is needed now perhaps as much as anything connected with butter making, is a knowledge of the best plan of butter preservation. The loss, from ignorance or want of attention on this one point, is enormous, and it seems astonishing that people should take so much pains to manufacture a good article, and then allow it to run the chances of spoiling by being imperfectly packed, or put up poorly for market. We need to know much more than we do about the proper preservation of many kinds of food, but especially of butter, which so easily deteriorates from a luxury into a state intolerable for human food. We must regard, therefore, any attempt at the better preservation of this food as praiseworthy, and we think the Milk Journal is doing important service to manufacturer and consumer in opening up this most neglected branch of the dairy. We condense the account of the several preserving processes, giving simply the main features of each.

Daudrant's Method consists in rolling the butter in an envelope of thin vegetable paper, or tissue of some kind. The package is then plunged into a bath of liquid resin, and if it is found necessary to form a thicker crust of gum or resin, it is subjected to a second immersion.

In Girard's Method the butter requires to be well washed, so as to extract from it all the milky particles, and when this is satisfactorily done, the butter is spread out and a quantity of brandy or alcohol is poured over it. It is then kneaded together or worked up so as to effectually mix the two substances together. It is now made up into balls, and these are wrapped in paper which has been previously steeped in brandy or alcoholic spirit. This is afterward folded in another paper which will exclude the air as much as possible. For long sea voyages these packages are recommended to be packed in air-tight packages.

Belin's Process is first to beat up the butter between two linen cloths within 3 days after it is churned, in order to remove the whey or other matter which might cause rankness of flavor. The butter is now enveloped in paper prepared for the purpose by being coated with albumen made from the white of eggs. For every egg whose white is beaten up, about fifteen and a-half grains of chloride of sodium and half that quantity of salt of niter is dissolved in this albumen, but the niter need not be used except the butter shows signs of rancidity. The paper, however, is not to be considered ready until it has been before and after its preparation subjected to a great heat by means of a hot smoothing iron or some other contrivance. For long preservation, the rolls are to be kept in a dry place, especially if the weather is hot.

Redwood's Process consists chiefly in covering the butter with paraffine.

Brining Butter.—Butter is sometimes effectually preserved from the Summer to the Winter time by mixing it with salt and by merely inclosing lumps of it in canvass wrappers and putting these in jars containing a quantity of brine. The brine does not enter into the substance of the butter or render it in any way disagreeable. In the preparation of brine for butter we find it best to heat the brine scalding hot, skimming it and then allowing it to cool and settle, pouring off the clear, cold brine, which is then fit for use.

Sugar and Saltpeter.—These substances are regarded by many old and experienced butter makers as important aids in the preservation of butter. In one town among the butter factories of Orange Co., N. Y., the account of which was given in last year's RURAL NEW-YORKER, we referred particularly to these preservatives, naming the proportion to be used as thought best by Orange Co. dairymen. We now present the Milk Journal's formula. To ten ounces of fine salt add two ounces of saltpeter and two ounces of best brown sugar. The different ingredients are to be evenly mingled together and an ounce of this mixture used for every pound weight of butter and well worked in. Butter so treated, if close packed and kept in a cool, well ventilated place, it is said will keep sound for several years.

Another Rule—Is to mix one ounce of a finely powdered white sugar with one ounce saltpeter and two ounces large-grained Cheshire salt, and after incorporating them well together one ounce of the compound is used to every pound of butter. The mixture must be well worked into the butter, which is then closely packed into clean earthen crocks or jars. These are then set aside and kept in a very cool place, and the butter, it is asserted, will remain in good condition for years, and has been borne a voyage to the East Indies and still been serviceable. Butter thus packed, it is recommended, should stand untouched for two or three weeks after being packed, or it will taste rather unpalatable, but after that time it is said to acquire a fine marrowy flavor.

The French Method—Is to take one part sugar, one part niter, and two parts salt, and reduce them by grinding to a fine powder. Two ounces of this mixture is kneaded into about two and a quarter pounds of butter.

Restoring Rancid Butter.—Rancidity is caused by the presence of butyric acid, and such butter is well washed with good new milk, in which substance the acid is freely soluble. After this treatment it is to be washed with cold spring water.

Another Plan—Is to beat up a quarter of a pound of good, fresh lime, in a pail of water, and after allowing it to stand for an hour, until the impurities have settled from off the clear portion, wash the rancid butter in that.

Other processes for preserving butter are given, but we have selected those which seemed most practical and useful, adding remarks of our own when deemed necessary.

IMPROVING CHEESE HOUSES.

How to regulate temperature in curing rooms, for the hot weather cheese, has been a question of great interest to cheese manufacturers and dairymen for a long time. What is needed is something simple, cheap, and which requires but little attention. There are very few curing rooms in the country that are constructed with any regard to preserving an equable temperature. In hot weather they vary in temperature with the surrounding atmosphere and the cheese is often overheated, thus causing rapid fermentation and deterioration in flavor. The principle has been abundantly established by experiment that cheese will not retain a sweet, clean and nutty new milk flavor if exposed to high degrees of heat in curing. It has also been demonstrated by experiment that a temperature of about 70° Fahr. is the best range of heat in the curing process for desirable results. Notwithstanding these facts are generally known, little or no effort is made to improve cheese-curing rooms, and, in consequence, serious losses obtain year after year on account of cheese getting off flavor before it can be sold.

A large number of factories, on account of imperfect curing rooms, put their cheese forward in market during hot weather, at low prices, and often below its true value, because it is feared bad flavor will result from holding. The main question which is considered, it would seem, is whether to accept a known loss in making immediate sales, or to run the risk of holding and marketing an inferior-flavored product. In either case, a loss must result; whereas, if proper curing rooms were constructed so that cheese would not deteriorate, the matter of holding it must, not unfrequently, appear to be the better course. A very few factories have adopted the plan of double walls in the construction of curing houses, and they are of considerable service in regulating temperature. But for upper rooms something more is needed, and perhaps the plan proposed by a correspondent of the Nation may offer suggestions to inventors for arranging a cheese-curing house where temperature in hot weather may be controlled. It is as follows:

"It is proposed to lead a considerable number of small air-pipes several times through a very large box or bin, which is to be packed full of some light substance—moss, for instance—through which air could easily find its way. Water from above will be suffered to drip all over the top of this moss and will trickle through it to the bottom of the bin. Through the moss, from the bottom upward, a current of air will be forced, and thus produce rapid evaporation. This will cool the air-pipes, and they will cool the air which passes through them. To force a current through these pipes, and to force another through the moss, a very large, but light pair of bellows will be used, worked by a sort of clock arrangement in which the immediate motive power will be heavy weight. A horse will, with ten or fifteen minutes' heavy pull (once a day or once a week, according to the heat of the weather) wind this clock affair. It has a pendulum, and can be started or stopped at pleasure, and by altering the length of the pendulum, will run fast or slow, according to the heat. The cold air which the air-pipes furnish will be let through cheap wooden pipes to the various rooms of the house, always near the ceiling, and be turned on or off like the hot air of ordinary furnaces. The doors and windows will be kept closed in the hottest weather as carefully as in the coldest. There will be no flies or mosquitoes nor dust. The blinds will be open and rooms light. The air will be as dry as that outside, and the temperature will be between 60 and 70 degrees, according to what degree may be the healthiest. Such a machine will not cost much, and the projector thinks that the extra work it will enable him to do in the hottest weather will soon repay him for the outlay."

Mechanical powers like that above referred to for working the bellows, have been exhibited at some of our recent State Fairs applied to the common dash churn. This mechanical movement consists in a system of gearing driven by a heavy weight attached to a stout rope which is wound about the cylinder of the machine. The Scientific American, in speaking of the merits of this machine, says:—"Mechanical powers of this character have not heretofore been very acceptable for domestic purposes, some requiring too heavy weights and thus using too much rope. The inventor of this movement has produced a churn-power that seems very free from the objections named. It is very compact, occupying a space only of 18 by 20 inches, applicable for pumping water, and many other kinds of light work."

There may be other and better ways for regulating temperature in curing rooms during hot weather, and the plan suggested may be too complicated or faulty when put to a practical test, still we are in hopes that some plan will be inaugurated for overcoming the bad influences of heat in curing rooms. What is especially needed in this direction at the present time is a plan that may be easily applied to old factories so that the buildings now in use may be utilized. Considering the immense losses that are sustained every year in overheated cheese, and the great desire of cheese manufacturers for suitable curing rooms, the subject is well worth the attention of inventors. A cheap, simple and efficient plan, one that could be easily adopted at the factories, could be made to pay largely, not only to the dairy interest of the country, but to the inventor. Will not some ingenious Yankee turn his attention to this branch of dairy economy?

Industrial Machinery.

STEAM MOTOR FOR THE FARM.

HON. M. L. DUNLAP, Champaign, Ill., in an article on Steam Plowing, in the Chicago Tribune, after reviewing the various American steam plows, speaks of what is required of steam on a farm, and of a new steam motor he had recently seen tried at Peoria, Ill., in the following language:—We must have a farm engine for farm work that can grind and steam food for our animals, that can do our threshing, the pumping of water for stock, the making of cider and of wine, the sawing of wood, the pressing and bailing of hay, the cutting of forage for Winter feed, the making of drains, the grading of highways, and, lastly, for cultivating the soil and the preparing of hemp, flax and cotton for market. All these things the coming motor must do, and do them well and cheaply—more cheaply than the same work can be done by the use of horses, mules, or oxen. Nothing short of this will satisfy the American farmer, or induce him to invest in that poetic steed.

In "Parvin's Steam Motor" I think we have a traction engine that can be made to do all these things in the most satisfactory manner. I say that I think so, for this is simply an opinion, after having seen it in operation and moving six plows through tough sward land, at Peoria, and that with a ten-horse-power engine that had been made for the use of hard coal, but which had to be run with Illinois river coal—an article not suited to such an engine. But nothing short of a long-continued and thorough trial will make the opinion conclusive, or break its force.

The farm engine must have the power to move itself from field to field, from farm to farm, up hill and down hill, over uneven roads and soft meadows. This the Parvin motor will do, and it is only the question of the power of steam to propel it up hill and over rough grades, for it will not slip any more than if on a segment track, as in the railway up Mt. Washington. So much we know of its capacity, and it is on this fact that I predict its success as a farm engine, for all the work that may be reasonably demanded of it. If it can ascend steep grades, it cannot be expected to haul the same load as it would on level land; if it can go over soft ground, it cannot haul the same load that is possible on a smooth, solid road. I am aware that the opinion is general that no traction engine is capable of hauling a load over soft meadow or plowed fields, on account of the yielding nature of the surface, or up the more moderate grades of the prairie-swell, as it would be liable to slip on the hill-side, or sink into the soft soil; but such is not the case.

In this engine of PARVIN'S we have a solid truck like a railroad tie, upon which the engine moves—not like a sled-runner or a moving series of logs, as in some of the traction engines. This tie or track, in the engine that I saw at Peoria, is fourteen inches wide and four feet long, and has a small roller at each end, upon which the frame rests and moves along. This gives sufficient base for ordinary work, but may be greatly increased in size, if occasion should demand. There are five of these logs, or ties, that revolve on an elliptical frame, and are thirty-two inches from center to center. One of these is brought forward and dropped in front of the frame that sustains the hind part of the engine, and remains stationary until the engine has passed over it, when it is replaced by another, and this is taken up and again passed forward in turn. The front part of the engine rests upon two broad wheels, that sustain the coal and half the boiler,—the other part, including the machinery and water-tank, resting on this truck, as mentioned.

The engine is in no way attached to the track, but is operated as in a common locomotive, the track being simply laid down and taken up as the engine moves forward. The weight may be three or four tons. As I said before, the log, when it forms the track, does not move until the engine has passed over, when it is taken up and makes a forward motion of thirty-two inches at a revolution, until it comes again in place for the track, and does not move until the engine has made a forward motion of thirty-two inches, when another log takes its place; and thus, by an endless chain of five links it is kept in place. This is the great feature of the engine, and distinguishes it from traction engines that have thus far been put on trial. It will be seen that the power is in no way applied to the track as a moving power, but simply rests on it, and is applied to the engine direct by the means of endless chains that move the machine. Imagine, if you please, a locomotive moving over a twenty-foot section of rail, and some Titanic power dropping a section of rail in front and taking up one in the rear, as the engine moved forward, and you have an idea of how this new farm engine is to be propelled. It can be seen how this engine is to pass over soft meadows, through prairie sloughs, and over plowed land, and yet be able to have heavy loads after it.

Of its capacity for work, just what it will cost to do a given amount of work, and the profit it will be to the farmer over the use of teams, are questions yet to be settled by actual trial, and I leave this part of the discussion out of sight. That it will do all the things named in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, I have no doubt.

Gordon's Self-Binding Harvester is the name of a harvesting apparatus recently tried near Toronto, Canada. A trial of three days occurred in wheat so ripe and dry that it could not be bound by hand in the ordinary way. It cut and bound the whole field, leaving the sheaves in good order and ready for the barn. It weighs 1,100 pounds, appears to be of light draft, does its work smoothly and easily. The bundles are tied with No. 19 iron wire. It is a new machine not yet on the market—not even patented.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Sowing Grass Alone.—*Sept.* 2.—In sowing a field of oats last Spring, I adopted the old plan of seeding down the land, by sowing grass seed at the time. I remarked at the time, in my Diary, that I had little faith in this plan, and wondered why farmers would stick to this old system of sowing grass seed with grain, instead of sowing it alone. I notice that my remarks in regard to this old-fogy system attracted the attention of at least one man, who writes to a Philadelphia paper that some folks make flippant remarks about things of which they know nothing; but he would really like to know if it would do to sow grass seed alone. All I have to say is, that if he don't believe that the best way to get a good stand of grass is to sow the seed alone, let him try it. To please my man JOHN, I allowed him to sow grass seed with the oats last Spring, but a severe drouth followed, and what little moisture there was in the soil the oats took out, and there was none left for the young, tender grass, and, of course, it died. As soon as the oats were cut and drawn into the barn, I said, "Now, JOHN, for an experiment, as you had several quarts of grass seed left over from your Spring sowing, I want you to sow it on an acre of that oat stubble."

"It's no use," said JOHN; "there is nothing to shade the young grass when it comes up, and it will surely die."

The seed was sown, however, and came up splendidly; and when the rag and other weeds appeared I had them mown and spread over the surface. To-day I have had coarse manure drawn from the barn-yard and spread thinly over the young grass. Now, if I do not cut a good, heavy crop of hay from that field next Summer, I will say so. The month of September is the time to seed down land to grass, and if no grain is sown with it, a good crop of hay can be secured next Summer. Sow the seed early enough to allow the grass to become well rooted before cold weather, and it will pass through the Winter uninjured. If the land is poor, top-dress it with manure at the approach of cold weather, or even after the ground is frozen If clover is desired, then sow the seed early in Spring, as the frost is leaving the ground.

That Pig-Pen.—*Sept.* 3.—All of my neighbors keep pigs or hogs; which of course is not a very strange thing to do in the country; but there is one among the number that, in addition to the pigs and hogs, keeps a very filthy pig-pen, and every time the wind comes from that direction the odor that flows into my office window is anything but agreeable. Now this very same neighbor has some land upon his farm that is so poor that it will not produce the lowest order of weeds; and he can ill afford to permit the fragrance of his pig-pen to escape, even if it annoyed no one but himself. The disagreeable gases that have escaped from that pig-pen in the past two weeks, I should think would have produced at least forty bushels of corn if condensed and put into some available form; but the owner of that laboratory has no faith in chemistry or scientific farming, therefore he puts no muck, soil, or other substance into his pig-pen to absorb both liquids and noxious but valuable gases, which might be saved in sufficient quantity to produce corn enough to fatten an equal number of hogs another year. Every hog will, during its life, manufacture and produce manure enough to raise sufficient feed to keep another the same length of time. I wonder how many farmers know that this is a well established fact? There are, it is true, a few men who understand the general principles of manufacturing fertilizers from the waste materials of the farm; and their lands grow richer and their purses heavier, while neighbors wonder at such great success, and think there must be some great secret at the bottom of it which only the few are permitted to know. My neighbor with the filthy pig-pen is very penurious—so much so that he wont subscribe for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, consequently will never see this account of his doings, nor profit thereby; but with all his close-fistedness he is blind in his economical eye, and cannot see the great ears of corn, the pumpkins, melons and plump grains of wheat, rye and oats that are constantly floating out of that pig-pen. If I was good at a lecture I would go through the Southern States and "cry aloud and spare not" those planters who allow their land to become poorer and poorer each successive crop, while rich fertilizing materials abound on every hand. It is a sin to treat mother earth in the way she is in many parts of the country, but the men who do it get their reward in poor crops and worn-out land.

Sports Among Plants.—*Sept.* 5.—Sports or variations from the natural forms and colors are common among all cultivated plants. A sport of the European Beech gave us the purple-leaved variety; another, the weeping; several other sorts originated in the same manner. Sometimes only a small twig or a few leaves will show some peculiar variation from the original type, and the gardener secures these and perpetuates them. In taking up some bedding plants to-day, I found two branches of an *Achyranthes aureus*, the leaves of which were dark purple, showing, what florists have claimed, that the *aureus* was originally a sport of the *A. verschaffeltii*; and in this instance it had gone back to the original. By taking cuttings from these purple-leaved branches, I could perpetuate this freak if it was desirable. All these sports are more or less inclined to change or run back to the original; and the gardener, in propagating, must be careful in selecting cuttings, in order to preserve the leading characteristics of the type. Hundreds of the beautiful variegated-leaved plants in cultivation are only sports of some plain-leaved sort; but they are none the less beautiful or valuable; and, knowing their origin makes them more interesting, and quickens our perception in looking for other freaks of nature.

The Garden.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

BECAUSE the Winter is near at hand it is not best to forget that garden vegetables will be wanted next Spring and Summer. Everything that can be done this Fall to lighten next Spring's work will be so much gain; besides, there are other advantages in addition to that of saving time and labor. The garden plot, if manured and plowed this Fall, will be in a better condition for the reception of seeds next Spring than if this operation is delayed until planting time. The rains and frosts of Winter aid in the disintegration of the soil and spread of the liquid portion of the manure, and when again stirred in Spring it will be of a more homogeneous nature than if hurriedly plowed and planted in the usual manner of treating farmers' gardens.

Fall Planting of Seeds.—Those who have no hot-beds will find it advantageous to sow many vegetable seeds in Autumn. Lettuce, if sown now, and then given a slight protection by covering with hay or straw, will come forward very rapidly in Spring, and be in a condition for the table weeks before that sown next Spring. Every person who has a garden must have noticed that self-sown tomatoes come forward much earlier than those sown in the usual way in the open ground; and we have known them to give ripe fruit as early as plants started in a hot-bed. Few persons, however, seem to think that tomato seeds can be sown advantageously in Autumn, but the plan is perfectly practicable and should be tried by those who have no other way of obtaining early plants. The seeds should not be sown until the soil has become so cool that no growth will occur before Winter; then cover the entire surface of the seed-bed with coarse manure to the depth of one or two inches, a part of which may be removed in Spring. A warm, protected situation should be selected for the purpose.

Spinach for early Spring use may be sown now, and in the richest soil at command. When the ground begins to freeze, cover the plants at least two inches deep with dry, clean straw. If the weather should be favorable a portion of the plants will grow large enough for use during Winter, or as soon as they can be obtained in Spring.

Horse-radish roots that will be wanted for use next Winter should be lifted before the ground begins to freeze and stored in sand where they can be reached when wanted. All the small crowns and side shoots, not large enough for use, may be planted again this Fall.

Cabbage and cauliflowers for an early supply next season should be started now; and when the plants cease growing, lift and set in cold frames. The plants during Winter should be kept so cool that they will not grow, and be given light and air every warm day. They will withstand a pretty hard freeze without injury. Next Spring they are to be planted out the same as the late sorts.

Asparagus beds may be made this Fall, and the plants set out. Fall-planted roots will make a better growth next year than if the operation is delayed until next Spring. Those who have raised asparagus plants from seed sown in Spring know that they are very slow in making their appearance, and the chances are that one has to fight Summer weeds or see his plants smothered when not more than two or three inches high. But by sowing the seed in the Fall, in good, rich ground, the plants will get such a start in Spring before the rapid growing weeds appear, that keeping them clean is comparatively an easy task.

Those who have vegetable gardens may find plenty to do in them at this season, preparatory for Spring operations; and it is not best to wait until the last hour has arrived before making a beginning.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Elevated Hot-Beds.—JAMES WEED, Muscatine, Iowa, writes the Gardener's Monthly:—"In a former communication I ventured the opinion that the use of stable manure for heating hot-beds is a wasteful practice, and that fire heat can be substituted to great advantage, especially for forwarding plants in Spring, when the season may require only a low degree of artificial heat, or a full amount. The objection to "fire hot-beds," for forcing in Winter, that they are inaccessible, I propose to obviate by elevating hot-bed frames on posts seven or eight feet high, with walks between them; each frame being provided with efficient shutters; the walls of the enclosure to be made as perfectly non-conducting and tight as possible, also the floors constituting the walks between the frames above, so that when the shutters are closed over the sash, frost will be excluded in the coldest weather, without the aid of artificial heat."

Brussels Sprouts.—*Brassica oleracea.*—Will you please tell me what are Brussels Sprouts, and how to cultivate?—TRUCY DORR, *Lewis Co., N. Y.*

BRUSSELS SPROUTS are a variety of the cabbage, and distinguished from other sorts of the cabbage tribe by their manner of growth, the tall stems being covered by small buds of an inch or two in diameter. These sprouts are the parts used. This vegetable is seldom cultivated for market, although largely grown in some neighborhoods for home use. The same cultivation is required as for the common varieties of cabbage. Sow seeds in April or May, and plant out in July.

Caterpillars on Cabbages.—One of my friends, a landed proprietor in the Ardennes, informs me that, one day, having observed in the garden of a peasant that the cabbages were covered with fronds of the common bracken (*Pteris aquilina*), he inquired the reason, and was told by the owner that it was a certain and easy way to get rid of the caterpillars. My friend made a trial of the remedy himself, and he assures me that in one hour after the bracken-fronds were lain on, not a caterpillar was to be seen. Elder leaves are said to be equally efficacious.—E. M., "*Belgique Horticole.*"

Club-Foot in Cabbage.—Will some of your many readers be so kind as to inform me what is the cause of cabbage heading in the ground.—A SUBSCRIBER.

THE large excresence which you call "heading" at the roots, is known as club-foot, and is caused by an insect which punctures and deposits its eggs in the root of the plants while they are small. The free use of lime and salt upon the seed-bed will sometimes entirely prevent the attacks of this insect.

To Destroy Ants.—Fill small vials two-thirds with water, and add sweet oil to float on the water to within half an inch of the top. Plunge these upright in the ground, leaving only half an inch standing out, near the nest or runs of the ants. The ants will come for a sip, and go home to die. No insect can exist with oil stopping up its spiracles or breathing pores.

Fall Planting Onions.—A correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER prepares his ground and puts out onion sets in the Fall. He says they may be planted under grape vines, out of the way of the plow, and will be all pulled, bunched, or sold before the vines have put forth their foliage in Spring

Entomological.

THE HARLEQUIN BUG.

TO MR. BUG CATCHER OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER:—DE FOE, in his modern History of the DEVIL, speaks of the old Cloven Foot as a noun of multitude, and says the DEVIL and his angels are certainly no inconsiderable number. He relates a conversation between a Venetian nobleman and a priest, where the exact number was given—so many millions, thousands and hundreds, down to seventy-five and *a-half*. The half, in my humble opinion, I send you in a vial of alcohol. If I am mistaken, please tell me what it is, where it came from, and, above all, how to get clear of it.

SHERMAN, in his "march to the sea," opened PANDORA'S box in North Carolina, and among the lesser evils this bug stands foremost. No one ever saw it here till after the war; and no one has ever found any means against its ravages, save catching them one by one and killing them. No kind of poultry will touch one, not even to the Muscovy duck, whose capacious maw is the general receptacle of all kinds of garbage, both animal and vegetable.

Now for a few of its habits. It is deceitful beyond measure, indicating its close relationship to the old gentleman in black, and, I doubt not, with a good lens you could see its hoof parted in twain. It is tormented with an insatiable crotomania, and its procreative powers seem to be unlimited. Where there were but few yesterday, appear hundreds to-day; and when they fairly take to a garden, you may say "good-by, vegetables." Its favorite food is the broad-leafed collard, and, without mutilating the plant, it seems to suck its life-blood, when it withers and dies. We call it the Terrapin Bug in this country, because it resembles the speck-backed terrapin. The different sizes are the same bug of different ages.—N. B. H., *Stanhope, Nash Co., N. C., August 24.*

YOUR guess that the bugs sent were some relation to the "Evil One," is not far out of the way, inasmuch as it is known as the Harlequin Cabbage Bug (*Strachia histrionica*, HAHN). Its beautiful colors remind one of a clown dressed to personate his Satanship, as pictured in books written for feeble minds. The first account we have of the habits of this bug appeared in the Practical Entomologist of 1866, Vol. I., p. 110, from the pen of Dr. GIDEON LINCECUM of Texas. He stated that two years before it appeared in his garden, attacking and destroying cabbages, radishes, mustard, and other cruciform plants. Since the date named, this insect has been gradually making its way East and North, and has already reached Southern Kansas at the West and Virginia and North Carolina at the East. We have had occasion to mention it several times during the past two or three years, but do not know of any better way of destroying than to gather by hand or with small sweep-nets. If the people in the infested regions do not begin to do something towards its extermination, they will have to abandon all plants belonging to the cabbage family.

STINGING ANT.

(Mutilla Coccinea)

I SEND you what I consider a rare insect; it is considered very poisonous. I kept it alive for several days in a glass jar; was going to inclose it in a vial, but it was too small, so I send it to you in a corn cob (there's no patent on the envelope), with a little earth at the bottom. I intended to send it alive, but was afraid it would gnaw its way out, or somebody might get stung by it. If you put your heel upon it on the ground, and the ground is not very smooth and hard, it will run along unharmed, apparently. Corner it, and it will fight like a savage, not only with "tooth and toe nail," but sting also. Please state whether it is beneficial or not. I have a suspicion it lives upon cut and other worms.—D. D. HENRY, *Arkansas.*

THE common and scientific names of this insect are given above. The specimen you send is a female. The males have wings but cannot sting. It is not a rare insect, for it is found in all parts of the country, and we have frequently taken it near this city. The females have a very powerful sting, but are no more poisonous than many of the large species of wasps. In some of the Southern States this Mutilla is called the "Cow Killer;" why, we do not know.

LLOYD ARNOLD is informed that the "Cow Killer," which he sends with a few beetles, is the same as mentioned above in our reply to Mr. HENRY.

To Destroy the Rose Slug.—The Practical Farmer says:—"We absolutely know, and have proved, that carbolic acid soapsuds, injected over the bush through the rose of a common syringe, is an effectual cure for the rose slugs, and also death to caterpillars."

Floricultural.

FASCIATION AND HYPERTROPHY.

PROBABLY there are very few readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER who have not noticed plants in their gardens with stems that appeared to have been made up of several, combined and growing together, often flattened out in a ribbon form; these are known among scientific gardeners as fasciated stems. We have often seen beets set out for seed producing fasciated stems; and it is not unfrequently the case that believers in signs and witchcraft look upon such freaks among vegetables as sad omens of death in the family; or that something very bad is going to happen to the one who set out such plants. Asparagus beds, which are highly manured, are more or less likely to produce plants with fasciated stems, and such instances come more particularly under the head of hypertrophy, which means an over or excess of a nutriment.

Weeds along the roadsides are often seen with fasciated stems, but less common than among cultivated plants; and although among vegetable physiologists these peculiar forms are considered as the legitimate results of disease, still the horticulturists accept them as varieties that can in many instances be perpetuated as unique additions to our gardens. The *Lilium monstrosum rubrum* and *album* are probably the most familiar instances of the fasciated stem among our more common plants, although such forms are not wanting in other families and orders.

SEDUM VIRESCENS, COCKSCOMB FORM.

Perhaps one of the most singular, unique and beautiful instances of fasciation is that of the Cockscomb variety of *Sedum virescens*, as shown in the accompanying illustration copied from the Gardener's Magazine. The natural form of this species gives us only small slender stems and leaves; but the specimen from which our illustration was taken measured seventeen inches broad, and was one solid pulpy mass. Of course cuttings taken from this plant are likely to perpetuate the freak; and in a few generations the habit becomes fixed. Now when any of our readers happen to meet with specimens of fasciation among plants we hope they will not consider it the work of the Devil, or a sign that some one of the family is to die prematurely, but look upon it as no uncommon freak among plants.

FLOWERING PLANTS IN TEXAS.

WILL you please give a list of twelve of the best flowering plants to give a constant supply of flowers during hot, dry weather? I have tried a great many kinds, and find but few that will "fill the bill." The Petunia and the Gomphrena will withstand hot and dry weather, and Zinnias, Dianthus, Phlox, Portulaca and Balsams will withstand any amount of hot weather if it is not too dry. Many flowers that are indispensable in your Northern gardens are worthless under our hot sun—such as Asters, Stocks, Pansies, etc. I would like very well for some of your numerous Southern readers, who have more experience than myself, to give a list of the flowers best suited for a long, hot, and sometimes dry season.

Also, in reply to a former query, you say you think all the Amaryllis would be hardy in Texas "where the ground does not freeze over two or three inches." But we are told to plant Amaryllis so that the "neck will be even with the surface of the ground." If the ground then freezes "two or three inches" will not the Amaryllis be killed? Or must I cover with straw to prevent freezing?—DICK HOPSON, *Sherman, Texas.*

HAD you merely asked for the names of twelve good plants for your locality we should have tried to answer the question; but your comments on those named show that you are far better qualified to give the desired information than ourselves. Such notes and comments about the plants you cultivate are just the information that many of our subscribers in the Southern States desire, and we hope to hear from you again on the same subject. Of course, where there are severe frosts in Winter, Amaryllis bulbs would require protection.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Best Roses at a London Show.—At a London exhibition of roses, Mr. B. R. CANT exhibited 48 superb cut roses, "of large size and full substance," which are thus referred to:—The following were extra fine:—Mdlle. E. Verdier, Marquis de Mortemart, a beautiful white Rose; Horace Vernet, Barronne de Prailly, salmon pink, very fine; Marie Baumann, Duke of Wellington, Black Prince, Elie Morel, Marguerite de St. Amand, Ferdinand de Lesseps, Antoine Ducher, Abel Grand, Prince Camille de Rohan, Fisher Holmes, Mons. Noman, Beauty of Waltham, and Mdlle. Therese Levet, all hybrid perpetuals. The following Tea Roses were also good:—Marechal Niel, Souvenir d' Elise, La Boule d'Or, Souvenir d'un Ami, and Rubens. Messrs. Paul & Son, Cheshunt, were second, with Oliver Delhomme, Madame Laurent, Marie Baumann, Paul Verdier, Xavier Olibo, August Newman, Francois Louvat, Alfred Colomb, Beauty of Waltham, General Jacqueminot, Duc de Rohan, Dupuy Jamain, Marie Rady, Souvenir d' Elise Vardon, and Marie Van Houtte, very fine, the two last named being Tea-scented varieties.

Dicksonia Antarctica of Australia.—This, (see engraving), which is one of the noblest, is perhaps the hardiest of the tree ferns. The trunk varies considerably in thickness, and in its native country attains a hight of thirty feet or more, bearing at its summit a magnificent crown of dark-green lance-shaped fronds from six to twenty feet long, beautifully arched, and becoming pendulous with age. The crown itself is frequently ten or twelve feet across, and is evergreen.

DICKSONIA ANTARCTICA.

Striking Cuttings in Wardian Cases.—It is probably not generally known that cuttings of many kinds of plants not usually increased with facility by amateurs, may be rooted easily in a Wardian case in the sitting-room. I have just seen several of the simplest kinds of these cases filled with nicely rooted little plants of Conifers, Hollies, and various other choice evergreens.—W. R.

The Naturalist.

THE WOODPECKERS.

THESE I deem very useful in destroying injurious insects infesting forest trees; they may be seen, according to their habits, climbing a tree or seeking caterpillars on a post. They are divided into the Ground, and the Tree Woodpeckers. The Golden-winged Woodpecker is one of the most common of our ground Woodpeckers. It is about 10 inches long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; it is brown above, with lines and streaks of black, crossing horizontally; the head is pale bluish-ash, and has a movable crest, margined with deep scarlet; tail black, of which the under part is rich golden yellow; throat and neck is of a yellowish-red color, with a slight pink tinge; the upper throat has two black streaks, about ⅜ inch wide and extending in an oblique direction from the bill; breast, white, with a dull yellowish tincture, and spotted with round spots of black. The first and second quills are longest, and each has a yellow stripe in the center of each quill; the wings underneath are also of a rich yellow color. The Latin name is *Colaptes auratus*, SWAINSON.

The Red-headed Woodpecker, *Melanerpes formocivirus*, BONAPARTE, is the handsomest Woodpecker we have; it is black above, with the exception of a white band, which crosses the back just above the tail; below, it is white, rather dusky; the head in Autumn is rich scarlet, but in Summer is more pale; its habits are similar to those of the former, with the exception that this is not a ground Woodpecker.

There are two other Woodpeckers found about here; these are the Hairy Woodpecker, *Picus villosus*, LINN, which is smaller than either the Red-headed, or the Golden-winged Woodpeckers, and the Downy Woodpecker, *Picus pubescens*, LINN, which is even smaller than the Hairy Woodpecker. There are many other kinds of Woodpeckers found in the North and South, but these are the only ones that are found in the Atlantic States. S. L. WILLARD.

Utica, N. Y.

SAGACITY OF THE CAT.

How many times we are almost made to think that certain animals are possessed of reason in lieu of instinct. If one has a favorite animal that can be taught to perform many feats, he is certainly fond of the animal; but when he performs some act which seemingly indicates thoughtfulness, we almost believe he has reasoning powers.

Such an animal was our old cat, Tabby. She seemed to know whether a thing was right or wrong. We all had a great aversion to kittens around the house. We liked them well enough in their place, but did not want them under foot, and Tabby found it out by experience; so she kept her two black little ones at the barn, safely nestled in the straw, out of sight (as she thought), until they were of sufficient size to help themselves a little, when one day she brought one to the house and showed it to some of the family to ascertain if it was welcome. When she found that it met with a good reception she made her joy manifest in many different ways, and soon brought the other kitten to bear the first one company.

After that she lived as happily as a cat matron usually does, except that her path was occasionally crossed by the dog who delighted in teasing her "kittys." But she was always on hand to punish him if he attempted to molest them.

One day the dog, as usual, left a part of his food in his dish, and went away a short distance and sat down to watch it. Then the kittens, thinking no harm, emerged from their hiding place and were quietly eating when the dog flew at them with all his might, intent on a good race; but he no sooner reached them than Tabby (who had been watching) flew at him and he was obliged to stand back. Then she hurried her little ones along to a secure hiding place and leaving them went back to further punish the dog. Tabby scolded a long time with angry looks, and then finding him still obstinate she stepped up to him and gave his ears a sound cuffing, scolding away all the time. At this he sneaked off and she went back to comfort her "kittys."

Beaver Dams, N. Y. E. S.

Educating Birds to Sing Tunes.—This is done in the town of Fulda, Germany, where they keep regular educational institutions for bullfinches. They place the young birds into classes of six to ten each, and keep them in the dark, turning a little hand-organ for them when they are fed. Finally, the birds commence to associate the music with the feeding, and when hungry commence to sing a few notes of the tunes they hear daily. Those who do this are at once placed in a more cheerful room, when some light is admitted. This encourages them and makes them more lively; then they like to sing and are soon taught more. The most difficult part is the first starting of the birds, some of which have to be kept a long while in the dark, and on starvation rations, before their obstinacy is overcome. In order to teach them several tunes they receive (after being thus first taught in classes) private instruction from the little boys of Fulda, each of whom has a few private pupils of this sort. Their education lasts nine months, when it is completed, and the birds sent into the world as accomplished performers. The principal markets are London, Paris, and New York. They are valued in Europe at twenty dollars for every tune they can sing, so one who can sing three tunes costs sixty dollars.

Domestic Economy.

TO COOK MUSHROOMS.

Our friend Josh Brown has asked for modes of cooking this fungus. No one has sent us any reply. We know there are others who will be glad to learn, through the Rural New-Yorker, how to do it. Hence we copy from an English paper the following modes:

The peasants of a great portion of Europe eat mushrooms raw with salt and dry bread, and wholesome and good they are. The true flavor of mushrooms, nevertheless, is greatly hightened by cooking; and cook them how you may—a broil, a stew, or a fry, with the simple addition of butter, salt, and pepper, and they are excellent. There is one rule that should always be observed in whatever mode they are cooked, and that is that they should be served up quickly and hot. The following modes of cooking mushrooms may prove useful at this season of the year.:

Mushrooms au Gratin.—Take twelve large mushrooms about two inches in diameter, pare the stalks, wash, and drain the mushrooms on a cloth; cut off and chop the stalks. Put in a quart stew-pan an ounce of butter and half an ounce of flour; stir over the fire for two minutes; then add one pint of broth; stir till reduced to half the quantity. Drain the chopped stalks of the mushrooms thoroughly in a cloth; put them in the sauce with three tablespoonfuls of chopped and washed parsley, one tablespoon of chopped and washed shalot, two pinches of salt, a small pinch of pepper; reduce on a brisk fire for eight minutes, put two tablespoonfuls of oil in a *saute* pan; set the mushrooms in, the hollow part upwards; fill them with the fine herbs, and sprinkle over them lightly a tablespoonful of raspings; put in a brisk oven for ten minutes, and serve.

Curried Mushrooms.—Peel and remove the stems from a dish of full-grown mushrooms, sprinkle with salt, and add a very little butter; stew them gently in a little good gravy or stock. Add four tablespoonfuls of cream, and one teaspoonful of curry powder, previously well mixed with two teaspoonfuls of wheat flour; mix carefully, and serve on a hot dish, with hot toast and hot plates attendant. Mind the "curry stuff" is good, says an Indian friend, and not too much of it. The word "curry," by itself, it seems, being merely the Tamul word for "meat." The large horse mushroom, when half or three parts grown, and curried in this fashion, will be found to be delicious.

To Pot Mushrooms.—The small open mushroooms suit best for potting. Trim and rub them; put into a stew-pan a quart of mushrooms, three ounces of butter, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and half a teaspoonful of Cayenne and mace mixed, and stew for ten or fifteen minutes, or till the mushrooms are tender; take them carefully out and drain them perfectly on a sloping dish, and when cold press them into small pots, and pour clarified butter over them, in which state they will keep for a week or two. If required to be longer preserved, put writing paper over the butter, and over that melted suet, which will effectually preserve them for many weeks, if kept in a dry, cool place.

To Pickle Mushrooms.—Select a number of small, sound, pasture mushrooms, as nearly as possible alike in size; throw them for a few minutes into cold water; then drain them; cut off the stalks, and gently rub off the outer skin with a moist flannel dipped in salt; then boil the vinegar, adding to each quart two ounces of salt, half a nutmeg sliced, a drachm of mace, and an ounce of white pepper-corns; put the mushrooms into the vinegar for ten minutes over the fire; then pour the whole into small jars, taking care that the spices are equally divided; let them stand a day, then cover them.

Another method.—In pickling mushrooms, take the buttons only, and while they are quite close, cut the stem off even with the gills, and rub them quite clean. Lay them in salt and water for forty-eight hours, and then add pepper and vinegar, in which black pepper and a little mace have been boiled. The vinegar must be applied cold. So pickled they will keep for years.

Mushroom Stems, if young and fresh, make a capital dish when the supply of mushrooms is limited. Rub them quite clean, and after washing them in salt and water, slice them to the thickness of a shilling, then place them in a saucepan with sufficient milk to stew them tender; throw in a piece of butter and some flour for thickening, and salt and pepper to taste. Serve upon a toast of bread, in a hot dish, and add sippets of toasted bread. This makes a light and very delicate supper dish, and is not bad sauce to a boiled fowl.

Breakfast Mushrooms.—Clean a dozen or so of medium-sized, place two or three ounces of nice clean beef-dripping in the frying pan, and with it a tablespoonful or more of nice beef gravy. Set the pan on a gentle fire, and as the dripping melts place in the mushrooms, adding salt and pepper to taste. In a few minutes they will be cooked, and being soaked in the gravy and served upon a hot plate, will form a capital dish. In the absence of gravy, a *soupcon* of "extractum carnis" may be substituted.

Mushroom Soup.—Take a good quantity of mushrooms, cut off the earthy end, and pick and wash them. Stew them with some butter, pepper, and salt in a little good stock till tender; take them out, and chop them up quite small; prepare a good stock as for any other soup, and add it to the mushrooms and the liquor they have been stewed in. Boil all together, and serve. If white soup be desired, use the white button mushrooms and a good veal stock, adding a spoonful of cream or a little milk, as the color may require.

Mushrooms and Toast.—Peel the mushrooms, and take out the stems. Fry them over a quick fire. When the butter is melted take off the pan. Squeeze the juice of a lemon into it, Let the mushrooms fry again for some minutes. Add salt, pepper, spices, and a spoonful of water, in which a clove or garlic, having been cut into pieces, has soaked for half an hour; let it stew. When the mushrooms are done make a thickening of yolks of eggs. Pour the mushrooms on bread fried in butter, and laid in dish ready for them.

Baked Mushrooms.—Peel the tops of twenty mushrooms; cut off a portion of the stalks, and wipe them carefully with a piece of flannel dipped in salt. Lay the mushrooms in a tin dish, put a small piece of butter on the top of each, and season them with pepper and salt. Set the dish in the oven, and bake from twenty minutes to half an hour. When done, arrange them high in the centre of a very hot dish, pour the sauce round them and serve quickly and as hot as you possibly can.

Mushrooms a la Creme.—Trim and rub half a pint of button mushrooms, dissolve two ounces of butter rolled in flour in a stew-pan, then put in the mushrooms, a bunch of parsley, a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful each of white pepper and of powdered sugar, shake the pan round for ten minutes, then beat up the yolks of two eggs, with two tablespoonfuls of cream, and add by degrees to the mushrooms; in two or three minutes you can serve them in the sauce.

Mushrooms on Toast.—Put a pint of mushrooms into a stew-pan, with two ounces of butter rolled in flour; add a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of white pepper, a blade of mace powdered, and half a teaspoonful grated lemon; stew till the butter is all absorbed, then add as much white *roux* as will moisten the mushrooms; fry a slice of bread in butter, to fit the dish, and as soon as the mushrooms are tender serve them on the toast.

To Stew Mushrooms:—Trim and rub clean a half pint of large button mushrooms; put into a stew pan two ounces of butter, shake over the fire until thoroughly melted; put in the mushrooms, a teaspoonful of salt, half as much pepper, and a small piece of mace pounded; stew till the mushrooms are tender, then serve them on a hot dish. They are usually sent in as a breakfast dish, thus prepared in butter.

Mushrooms a la Provencale.—Take mushrooms of good size. Remove the stems, and soak them in olive oil. Cut up the stems with a clove of garlic and some parsley. Add meat of sausages, and two yolks of eggs to unite them. Dish the mushrooms, and garnish them with the forcemeat. Sprinkle them with fine oil, and dress them in an oven, or in a *four de campagne*.

Mushrooms En Ragout.—Put into a stew-pan a little stock, a small quantity of vinegar, parsley, and green onions chopped up, salt, and spices. When this is about to boil, the mushrooms being cleaned, put them in. When done, remove them from the fire, and thicken with yolks of eggs.

Mushrooms with Bacon.—Take some full-grown mushrooms, and having cleaned them, procure a few rashers of nice streaky bacon, and fry it in the usual manner. When nearly done, add a dozen or so of mushrooms, and fry them slowly until they are cooked. In this process they will absorb all the fat of the bacon, and with the addition of a little salt and pepper, will form a most appetizing breakfast relish.

Mushrooms En Caisse.—Peel the mushrooms lightly, and cut them into pieces. Put them into cases of buttered paper, with a bit of butter, parsley, green onions, and shalots chopped up, salt and pepper. Dress them on the gridiron over a gentle fire, and serve in the cases.

HOW TO PICKLE PORK.

The first essential is a good sweet barrel—not a molasses barrel, but a new barrel, made from well-seasoned white oak staves without any sap in them. If there is any sap in the staves the brine will leak through and the pork will be spoiled with rust. Good salt is another requisite for pickling pork. Salt known in the West as "ground alum," or the salt made at Syracuse, N. Y., is good.

When the hogs are killed and the flesh perfectly cold (not frozen), lay the hog on his side and cut straight down the center of the back until the knife strikes the bone. Then turn him on his back and cut through the ribs close to the back-bone, so as to meet the cut made from the other side. Cut off the head, and your pig will be in halves; cut the leaf lard from the ribs; cut off the shoulder and ham; cut out all the lean meat from the side; then cut the side in strips about three inches wide, cutting across from back to belly. When you have your sides all cut in this way, take your barrel and cover the bottom three-fourths of an inch deep with salt; then take your pieces of pork and set them on edge, the skin next to the barrel, and bind them round in the barrel, making the circle smaller and smaller, until you have a perfect layer, and as close together as you can well press each piece with the hand; then fill all open spaces with salt. Then, with a square-ended stick or maul pound the pork down until it is smooth on the top. Then cover with salt about five-eighths of an inch deep. Then proceed with another layer, as before, and so on till the barrel is filled to within three or four inches of the top. Then make a brine as strong as can be made with salt and boiling soft water; skim the brine and let it cool. When cold, pour it on the meat until the barrel is filled to within two inches of the top. Put a board, cut to fit the inside of the barrel, on top of the pork, and lay upon it a "nigger-head" rock weighing about forty pounds. Keep the barrel in a cool place if you have one; if not, keep it almost anywhere out of the sun, and you will have good pickled pork as long as you keep it *completely covered with brine*. I have never lost any pork put up in this way, and I have kept it in cellars, on the first floor, and in the garret.

Lysander W. Babbitt.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A Good Cement.—The following has been tested for cementing wood, iron, leather, glass, paper and almost all kinds of household materials: Best isinglass, half an ounce; rub it between the hands until it breaks down into a powder, put in a bottle, and put as much common acetic acid to it as will just wet the mass through, stand the bottle in some boiling water, and the paste will dissolve and be fit to use at once; it will be solid when cold, but is easily warmed up the same as before. Leave the cork out when warming, or there is danger of bursting the bottle.

The Swine-Herd.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

A Swine Herd-Book—Is kept by Mr. W. Smith, one of the most extensive breeders of swine in Michigan, in which a regular record is kept of every boar or swine selected for breeding. How many breeders of swine do the same thing. How many exercise the same care in selection and intelligence in breeding that breeders of Short-Horn, Jersey, Ayrshire, and Devon cattle, and of thoroughbred horses find it profitable to do? We should like our swine-breeders who are systematic and have such records to tell our readers about them.

Inquiries for Swineherds.—W. P. S. asks if any one has given in our columns the history of the Jersey Reds. No.

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Pioneer Peach.—A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer at Fort Scott, Kansas, speaks of a seedling peach which he has propagated by budding, and to which he has given the above name as surpassing "everything in the line so far." He adds:—It ripens the last of July; a free-stone, three times as large as Hale's Early, beautiful and excellent; color, where exposed to the sun, white, with a shade of yellow and very deep blush on cheek; in the shade the coloring is in stripes, that run together, making it rather mottled with pink and white; flesh white, or a very little inclined to be golden; deep red about the stone, which is of medium size. I have four trees. They are four years old from setting, and bore, perhaps a little more than a peck of peaches each, this season. The tree grows well, has fine, large deep green leaves, the fruit disturbed but little with curculio. This peach is certainly twice the size of any other of its season, and of very superior quality. It is said to be the best by all who have seen and tried it."

The Triomphe de Jodoigne Pear.—The Horticulturist says:—Dr. Swazy, of Louisiana, says that as a market fruit it lacks color, as a dessert fruit, quality, but accords to it great value for hardiness, productiveness, and large size. In a specimen orchard of a hundred varieties of pears on quince, set out in 1854, there were but two trees that outgrew the Triomphe de Jodoigne, and not a dozen that excelled it in productiveness—most of them were as good and nearly all of them better. This was in our garden. Out in the big orchard, where we had over five hundred varieties of the pear in bearing, the Triomphe de Jodoigne did not equal either in beauty or quality one fifth of them. Few excelled it in soundness, productiveness or vigor or luxuriance of growth. Our experience has been on a strong clay loam—a light sandy soil may produce a different result.

Peter Wylie No. 1 Grape.—The Gardener's Monthly says:—We have from Dr. Wylie, July 31, a bunch of this new grape, which reached us in excellent condition. It weighed half a pound. It is a white grape, or as some of our modern critics would say, a green grape. The berries are about the size of the Royal Muscatine, and the flavor so delicious, that if we could always depend on its doing as well as this in the open air, we might shut up our cold graperies at once. Though the skin is as thin, and the appearance much as a foreign grape, it still retains somewhat the firm flesh of the American parent; and it also has, but in a less degree, the peculiarity of dropping some of its berries easily from the stems, after a long voyage."

The Best Blackberry.—In answer to an inquiry, Maj. Freas of the Germantown Telegraph says:—"We have tried them all, we believe. Our last love is with the "Missouri Cluster," we think it is called, sent to us by our friend Sam. Miller. It was certainly larger, and we thought more luscious. We doubt, however, if there is any really better, all things considered, than the New Rochelle or Lawton."

New Peaches.—The Rural World says:—We have fruited Busky Hill, Moore's Favorite and Harker's Seedling peaches this season for the first time. We cannot conceive of anything that took us as much by surprise as these fruits. Busky Hill is one of the most delicious peaches we have ever tasted. Their only fault is coming during the hight of the season.

Figs in Ohio.—Gen. Jas. T. Worthington is successful as a grower of figs on the high cliffs on the banks of the Scioto, near Chillicothe, O. His fruit is very fine this season. He says high lands should be chosen for fig planting.

Ford's Hoosac Thornless Blackberry is highly spoken of by a Western paper: "For prolific production, and sweetness of taste, it rivals all varieties of which we have knowledge."

Legal Fruit Weights in Iowa.—The Iowa Legislature is reported to have passed a law fixing the legal weight of a bushel of undried apples, pears, peaches or prunes, at forty-eight pounds.

Farm Economy.

ANALYSIS OF CORN COBS.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has recently arisen in Agricultural journals and at farmers' meetings upon the nutritive value of corn cobs when ground and fed to animals. It is a very common practice among farmers to grind the whole ear of corn, and feed the product to milk cows, working oxen and often to horses. This plan we have adopted to a considerable extent at our own farm, but we have had some misgivings as to the utility or advisability of the practice. With the view of ascertaining as nearly as practicable the exact nutritive value of cobs, we selected a nice ear of Lakeshine corn from a bundle hanging in our counting room, and removing the kernels, subjected the cob to analysis. It gave of—

Water	7.48
Crude fibre	30.95
Ash	1.16
Carbohydrates, fat and albuminoids	60.41
	100.00

The amount of fat was not accurately determined; but it was proved to be more than one per cent. The amount of water is probably smaller than it would have been had the corn been taken directly from the grain house instead of the warm room in which it had been hanging for some weeks. The result of the analysis proves that there is in corn cobs a considerable amount of fat-producing and flesh-forming constituents. In the sixty per cent. of carbohydrates, albuminoids, fat, etc., are found the elements which have nutritive value. In order that we may obtain some idea of its comparative worth let us contrast it with dry straw of some grains.

Wheat straw contains about 30 per cent. of carbohydrates, 2 per cent. of albuminoids, and 1½ per cent. of fat; oat straw, 38 per cent. of the first named substances, 2½ of the second, and 2 of the third; rye straw, 27 of the first, 1¼ of the second, and 3.10 of the third. It is shown that cobs have a higher value than wheat or rye straw, and they equal in nutritive constituents the best quality of oat straw.

These results indicate the utility of feeding them to our animals, provided there are no objections arising from the bulk and difficulty of reducing the cob to a sufficiently fine powder. It is not probable that cob-meal can be perfectly digested unless comminution is carried to an extreme point; and therefore, the finer the cobs are ground the higher the value, and the less the liability of gastric disturbance. It is certain we do not give sufficient attention to the matter of grinding any of the grains fed to our animals. They should be ground as fine as possible, in order that they may be easy of digestion, and in order that the nutritive substances may be fully utilized. There is a positive loss in feeding out coarsely-ground grains of any kind, and in grinding the cob with the corn, give special attention to the work of comminution. The corn in the ear should be thoroughly dry before it is carried to the mill, and there will be less difficulty in reducing it to a fine powder.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

The Application of Lime to Soils.—W. asks:—"Does lime benefit all kinds of soils? If not, what soils are not benefited by it? When is the best time to apply lime to meadow lands, and how is it applied to get the best results?" Lime does benefit all soils—that is, lime is an essential to the productive power of all soils. But all soils do not require that it be applied to them; for some soils contain lime enough for plant food—such as limestone and marly soils. But lime may be applied profitably to all soils that have not a limestone base. It affects most favorably those soils which contain the most organic matter, which it assists in decomposing. It renders sour soils sweet. It should be applied as a top dressing in dry weather—say the last of Summer or early Fall. Stiff clays and tenacious loams, in sandstone regions, and where felspar, mica and quartz predominate, are greatly benefited, and more lime may be applied to them profitably than to light, sandy soils. From 50 to 200—and sometimes more—bushels per acre are applied by farmers accustomed to use lime. But it is not necessary that these amounts should be applied annually. Once in five to twelve years many farmers think often enough to apply it. We shall be glad to publish the practices of our readers who use lime.

Seeds, Plants, Etc.

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BY X. A. WILLARD, A. M.,
Dairy Husbandry Editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Lecturer on Cornell University, Maine Agricultural College, Etc., Etc.

THIS is the most full, practical and reliable work on Dairy Husbandry extant; indeed the only one which describes the recent great improvements in the Dairy Business. It is highly commended by leading Agricultural and other influential Journals, and must speedily become (in fact is already) the *Standard and Only Authority.* It will pay every one engaged in any branch of dairy business, or who keeps a single cow, to obtain and study this work.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1872.

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THIS RARE OFFER

Is worthy the attention and effort of every reader. The engraving is first class in every respect, and, if sold, would be worth at least $5 per copy; but copies are not for sale, and, as we own the plate, this beautiful and artistic Picture *can only be obtained by subscribing*, or procuring subscribers, as above stated.

AM. INST. FARMERS' CLUB.

SEPTEMBER 10th the Club met for the second time since vacation. There were, in the outset, perhaps a dozen present outside the reporters. Later the room filled up. The proceedings were not notable, except that an hour's time was consumed by a gentleman who glorified North Carolina for its resources, detailing them, and comparing the advantages it offers to immigrants with those offered by the Northwest. The comparison betrayed great ignorance of the Northwest, and, of course, great partiality for North Carolina. There is little doubt that that State has great resources—what State has not?—but freemen will go where there are free schools, free speech and liberality and hospitality on the part of the people among whom they settle. They will, also, as surely follow the isothermal line of population as the sun will rise and set; and although the elevated lands of North Carolina may bring its temperature to the average of that of the zone of population, it is one side of the great central artery of travel, and will not readily divert emigrants thither until this country has more than doubled its population. There is no doubt that the vast and superior resources of North Carolina and other Southern States will ultimately be appreciated and utilized; but it will be when a broader spirit of enterprise, a more Christian charity, more liberal notions of the rights and privileges of free men, and when the love of, and respect for, universal education shall have taken possession of the people and stimulated the making provision for furnishing it to every child within its boundaries, free.

Osier Willow.

A Virginian asked how to prepare Osier willow for market, price, etc., etc. He was informed that if a half-dozen men in that section were to devote all their farms to its culture they would flood the market; that the Hartford Willow Ware Co., Hartford, Conn., grow on the Connecticut bottoms all the willows they use, and can probably give him information concerning price and demand. But he was not informed that there are machines made (which have been advertised in this paper) by which the willow is rapidly and cheaply stripped of its bark, and prepared for market; that in almost every Northern State willow ware is manufactured from American (and some imported) willows, and has become an important industry; nor was he advised to gain correspondence with some manufacturer who will start a factory near him, buy and make up his willows, create a demand for labor, and hence for farm products at home. But that is what we should advise. The inquirer's address is S. W. SEMPLE, Hampton, Va. We give it in order that those who may desire to correspond with this enterprising Virginian may do so.

Cabbage Worms and Cabbages as Food.

A New York correspondent asked if cabbage-worms were poisonous, and if it would be unsafe to eat cabbages infected with them. One member advised feeding cabbages and worms to cattle. Another, who was called by the respected Commander of the Club "a high authority in entomology," (which, by the way, is very much further from the truth than the Commander generally strays,) asserted that the worms were not poisonous, "but just as good as the cabbages and a little better."

Land Laudations.

The Club was bored with long letters from Tennessee and Kansas, puffing soils, climate, and depicting the advantages of these respective places for settlement. Indeed, the Club has become, to a large degree, the organ of railroad land companies, land agents, colonization societies, etc., etc. And it will continue to be so as long as the papers continue to publish their long-winded advertisements—a practice we shall not adopt.

Culture of the Norway Spruce.

An Ohio correspondent asks some one to tell him how to cultivate the Norway Spruce, beginning with planting the seed; also, whether seeds a year old would germinate. It was replied that seed a year old, if carefully kept, will germinate; but fresh seed is better. He was advised to pay $1.50 for some one of the practical works on Forest Tree Culture—FULLER'S or BRYANT'S—and read all that has been said on the subject; or, better still, visit some practical propagator and learn the trade, just as other men, in this and all other professions, have to do.

Ashes, Lime and Plaster for Fall Wheat.

A New York correspondent asked the best time for sowing a mixture composed of two parts of lime, two parts wood ashes, and one part plaster, upon Winter wheat—whether in the Fall, just after the wheat is sown, or in the Spring. He was advised to apply his lime and ashes to the soil before sowing the wheat, and the plaster as a top-dressing to the plants, late in the Fall or early in the Spring.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Bonds of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne R. R. Co.—To investors in Mortgage Bonds, a thoroughly safe security, with profit combined, is most desirable for permanent investment. A rare chance for such investment is afforded in the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, offered for sale by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., at 92½ and interest. They are a First Mortgage on a finished road, which, by a contract for interchange of business with three prosperous and powerful corporations, controls in its favor a vast amount of business; and they are guaranteed, by indorsement on the Bonds, by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Co., the Pennsylvania Co., and the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co. The road is entirely completed and in operation, and extends from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Richmond, ninety miles, in the State of Indiana, and connects the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and the whole system of roads under the control of the Pennsylvania Company in Indiana and Michigan, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati and Southern Ohio and Indiana. The road is leased for 99 years to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and operated by it for the joint account of the guarantors, and by a contract entered into between the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, lessees of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, for reciprocal interchange of business, all these Companies agree to throw all their freight and passenger traffic which may be appropriately done over this road.

The National Agricultural Congress has issued a circular to its Vice-Presidents in the respective States, urging each to issue a short address to the agricultural societies and farmers embodying the following points:

First—The necessity for organization and co-operation on the part of agriculturists.

Second—The advantage to be derived from co-operative effort, not only within the State, but in the country at large.

Third—The influence that the Congress has already exerted, even in its infancy, and its power for good, when all the Societies throughout the country will give it their active endorsement and support.

Fourth—The necessity for the organization of Societies and Clubs in every township and district that they may not only derive benefit from local association, but that they may become participants in the benefits of the Congress.

Now, we have full sympathy with whatever tends to elevate the position of agriculturists and unite them in the prosecution of whatever work it is desirable they should unite to accomplish. But what has this Congress done? What is it likely to do that may not and ought not to be accomplished through the agency and with the aid of the Department of Agriculture as a nucleus? It looks to us much like a scheme similar to that which has resulted in the Patrons of Husbandry—an effort to combine farmers for the aggregation and direction of power for personal purposes. We do not assert that this was or is the sole purpose of those controlling the organization; but judging by the evidence that comes to us, it is being, to a considerable degree, at least, used for this purpose. And is this Congress to be a rival of that organization? What are the "benefits" this Congress is going to bestow upon farmers?

How Hobbies are Ridden.—"If a man gets a hobby, that's an end of him," said our friend JONES the other day. We are reminded of it by one circumstance among a hundred others going to confirm JONES's opinion. A year or two since, a gentleman connected with the Farmers' Club of this city, appeared to (talked as if he did) believe that castor oil beans were a preventive or remedy for all the evils which afflict a farmer. Among other things they would prevent moles working in a garden. Here comes, now, a correspondent who says moles like castor oil beans so much better than anything else that other seeds have time to come up and get out of the way while the moles are consuming the beans. His castor oil bean crop was nearly destroyed by moles.

Death of an Old Butter Merchant.—Many of our readers, who send their butter to this market will regret to learn of the death of THERON S. DOREMUS, the senior partner of the firm of T. S. DOREMUS & Co., produce dealers in New York City. He died Friday, Sept. 13, at his home in Hamburg, N. J. Mr. DOREMUS came to New York thirty years ago, and at the age of 16 entered the house of JEWELL, HARRISON & Co. as a clerk. After an honorable service of ten years the firm gave him their entire trade in butter and cheese. Mr. DOREMUS was highly respected on 'Change as a prompt business man.

A Wayne Co., N. Y., Pear Orchard.—A correspondent writes us of T. G. YEOMANS' (Walworth, N. Y.) dwarf pear orchard—that "there is the most beautiful show of fruit on well grown trees that ever was seen in this county—either on standards or dwarfs. Mr. YEOMANS has about 3,500 trees in one orchard, that are loaded to the ground, with large, smooth, handsome fruit of the Duchesse de Angouleme variety." Mr. YEOMANS has 35 years experience in fruit growing, and he is a good man to visit by those in search of orchard information.

Angora Goats.—A correspondent asks us where there is a market for Angora goat wool. He is in California. We cannot answer. Sometime since we cautioned a Californian against becoming a victim of this Angora goat fever. It will not pay—at least we have no evidence that it will, and we saw it rise in certain localities ten years ago; but we do not know a man who has made any money out of Angora goats, except such as could dupe other people into buying them as he had been duped.

Tree Planting Along Railways.—We see it stated that the Michigan Central Railway Co. is setting a row of American chestnuts along its line of road. No better deciduous tree could be planted for the Company's uses—for tie timber and for use in car manufacture. It grows rapidly and will be speedily available for these uses. But other varieties, equally useful, might be added.

The Splendid Steel Plate Engraving offered (see first column of this page) to every person sending either $3 for the RURAL NEW-YORKER fifteen months from Oct. 1st, or $5 for ten Trial-Subscribers, (Oct. to Jan.,) is a beautiful Picture, such as usually sells at $5 per copy, but (as we own the plate) it cannot be obtained even at that price. It is designed exclusively for the Agents and Friends of the RURAL, to whom it is offered as above.

Catalogues Received.—From JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y., Illustrated Catalogue of Hardy Bulbs. From R. H. ALLEN & Co., New York City, Fall Circular of Grains, Seeds and Small Fruits.... From A. BRYANT, Jr., Princeton, Ill., Retail and Wholesale Price List and Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, etc.... From R. B. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, Long Island, Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Fruit Trees, Evergreens, etc.

Nebraska State Fair.—This Fair was held at Lincoln. There were 1,300 entries. The fruit feature of the exhibition is reported notable—especially of apples. Vegetables and grains were also exhibited in large quantity, and of excellent quality—the size of the vegetables being extraordinary. The stock departments were well filled, and the crowd of visitors is reported as having been "unexampled."

Premium Lists Received.—Of Seneca Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc.; Fair at Waterloo, Oct. 8-11... Of Ontario Co., N. Y., Ag. Soc.; Fair at Canandaigua, Sept. 18-20.... Of Oxford, Pa., Ag. Soc.; Fair at Oxford, Oct. 2-4 ...Of the Grand Union Fair of Michigan; Fair at Grand Rapids, Sept. 16-21.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept. 9.—The grain crop here is more than an average. The yield of wheat on many farms was thirty bushels per acre. The season has appeared dry, yet just enough rain has fallen to produce a splendid corn crop. Some kinds of late potatoes will be light, owing to drouth; the Colorado beetle has injured all kinds; no remedy except Paris green; arsenic, either dry or in solution, has no effect. The gardens have caused the tables to groan with the luxuries of life. All kinds of berries, grapes, peaches, pears, apples, melons, in profusion. I shall be ready to give some experience, soon, with light Brahma chickens.—H. HYATT.

Crawford Co., Pa., Sept. 10.—Very hot, rainy weather the last week. Corn partly ripe; crop not very good, having light stalks and little ears. Fruit abundant, and much of it ripe, apples especially. Pumpkins are a poor crop, and so are cucumbers and vines generally. Farmers will soon cut their corn. Potatoes are a middling crop. Wheat and oats, wherever they are threshed, are pretty poor, not yielding near as well as expected.—YOUNG AMERICA.

RURAL BREVITIES.

COOK'S Evaporator patents have been extended seven years.

THE New England Homestead calls the late New England Fair "a pecuniary success and an agricultural failure."

THE Western (Wis.) Farmer announces that the State Ag. Soc. will call a State Swine-Breeders' Convention at the State Fair at Milwaukee, to elect delegates to the Swine-Breeders' Convention at Indianapolis, Nov. 20.

GEO. O. CATLIN asks PETER BIRKEY the number of pounds of grass seed he would sow to the acre when he sows thickly without Winter grain, or what percentage he would add to the quantity generally sown with Winter grain?

EVERY BOY OR GIRL who has an eye for the beautiful, should secure a copy of "Birth-Day Morning;" and many a boy or young man will find it an appropriate present for his Sister, Cousin or —— Sweetheart! "A word to the wise," etc.

THE thanks of the RURAL NEW-YORKER are due to W. K. HAWKES, general agent of the Excelsior Lawn Mower, and C. W. BURBANK of PARKER & GANNETT'S Agricultural Warehouse, for the courtesies extended to its representative during the New England Fair at Lowell, Mass.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Now is the Time to Form Clubs for Vol. XXVI., which commenced July 6th. Clubs for the volume may be made up at half the rates per year, and Free Copies or Premiums allowed in proportion. Clubs for either a volume (six months) or year are in order,—or part may be for six months and part for a year. Club papers sent to different offices, if desired.

The Rural New-Yorker is sold by News Dealers generally throughout the United States and Canada at Six Cents. The Trade is supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS Co., 119-121 Nassau St., New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. B. PARSONS & CO.'S Trees and Plants, Camellias, Rhododendrons, &c., at Flushing, N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.
Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Social Topics.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

Henry Stanley, the Livingstone Discoverer.

NOW we have a new sensation. The Sun, Aug. 24, publishes a three column communication from LEWIS H. NOE, Sayville, L. I., who makes the gravest charges against the character of HENRY STANLEY, the Livingstone discoverer. He charges that STANLEY once induced him to desert from the U. S. Navy, tried to induce him to engage in bounty-jumping, to desert from the army after he had entered, seduced him to go with him to Smyrna on false representations, made him his slave in Turkey, flogged and threatened to kill him, attempted highway robbery and the life of a Turk, got several hundred dollars from Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, American Minister to Turkey, by false representations and a fictitious draft, and performed other ignoble acts, indicating an utterly unscrupulous man. He gives all this with circumstantial detail, and sums up as follows:

To sum up his character. Stanley is a daring adventurer, bold and unscrupulous, but intelligent and specious. His manners are those of a quiet man. In disclosing his infamy to the world, I have but a single object and purpose, and that is, as far as I can, to prevent the subjection of others to the outrage and wrong I was compelled to submit to at his hands. More than once he has threatened to kill me if I exposed him. With his cruel and revengeful nature I believe he would not hesitate to carry his threat into execution, if a favorable opportunity occurred in which he could do it with impunity. And I am not without my fears of assassination. Indeed, I should confidently expect it were we to meet without the bounds of civilization or in a sparsely-settled country where crimes would not be quickly discovered or where the avenues of escape were open.

Our Common School System at the Vienna Exposition.

A LETTER has been received in Washington, by the Bureau of Education from the Hon. JOHN JAY, Resident American Minister at Vienna, embodying a suggesstion made by Baron Schwarz, and stating that the Baron had expressed a desire that the United States Government would present at the Vienna Exposition a perfect representation of the system of common school instruction adopted in the United States—a system the results of which, he said, had been so wonderful. He stated that he had received with singular interest the report on American popular education recently published in Paris, and which has attracted so much attention upon the Continent, and that an exposition of that system, illustrated by a schoolhouse and its appurtenances and results, would be a matter of profound interest and importance, not only to Austria and Hungary but to the Eastern people who adjoin that Empire. The American Minister concludes by urgently recommending the adoption of the suggestion, which in all probability will be carried out.

The Diamonds of Arizona.

A COLD water bath on the diamond excitement is the statement publicly made in the London Times by a firm of diamond brokers, that a few months ago an American visited London, and bought a large number of diamonds in the rough, paying no attention whatever to the weight or quality of the stones. These diamonds, it is intimated, were used by the alleged discoverers of the diamond mines in Arizona, to sustain their assertions. It will be well for the young men of the country to wait before they invest their money, or enlist in any adventure in search of Arizona diamonds. Gen. McClellan, whose name has been associated with this diamond Company, says he knows but very little about diamond matters, and is not certain that the diamonds exhibited came from Arizona.

BIRTH-DAY MORNING.

WE present herewith a wood engraving of our Premium Steel Plate Engraving entitled "Birth-Day Morning; or, The Gardener's Present." The steel plate from which this was photographed and engraved is a beautiful home picture and worthy a place in any living room or boudoir. It is morning—the birth-day morning of the young lady. She may be eighteen years of age. She has sauntered out into the sunshine and the garden, where she looks like a flower among flowers. The loyal, warm-hearted and gallant old gardener has hastened to cull and cut, with his garden knife, her (and his) favorite buds. She has arranged them artistically and with one dimpled hand holds them to her breast—seeing reflected in their freshness, delicate beauty and fragrance, symbols of her own blooming beauty—while the other is held out for a pin with which to fasten them. The gardener stands with his eyes fixed upon the freshly cut buds, his knife in his mouth and both hands searching for a pin in the folds of his waistcoat. His bronzed face, with its lines of experience and wrinkles of wear and tear, is the impersonation of devotion—full of futherly comprehension of the bright hopes and present joys of the beautiful girl whose presence and dependence for the time being makes him a protector; and yet one needs little imagination to see that he thinks, too, how little this blossoming woman knows of the real life that lies before her. No doubt in his heart he says, "GOD bless the child!—GOD protect her!" One can almost see the moisture in his eyes, like the dew upon the foliage, as this strong, homely man's heart enters with full sympathy into the significance of the day, and wishes for his favorite "many returns."

Such is the scene, the spirit, and the action of as beautiful a picture as ever came from the pencil of an artist. The conception is of a high order, the grouping is excellent, the tone is pure and sweet, while the execution is all that could be desired. As a work of art it is a gem fit to adorn the walls of any mansion, cottage or farm-house in city or country—a picture that will prove a constant reminder of the beautiful in Nature and Art to both the risen and rising generation. We hope to send this splendid Engraving to tens of thousands of homes from Maine to Texas and Canada to California, and that each will find it a promoter of education and refinement—an instructor and elevator which will benefit both parents and children all over the Continent.

It should be noted that this Premium (see offer on first column of preceding page) is a large, fine and very costly Steel Plate Engraving—such as sells for at least $5 per copy—and hence far more rare and valuable than the cheap chromos given by many publishers of late years. The RURAL NEW-YORKER has always been more liberal to its Agents and Friends than any contemporary, and in presenting this Magnificent Picture to every person who subscribes for the ensuing fifteen months, fully maintains its reputation in that direction.

BIRTH-DAY MORNING, OR THE GARDENER'S PRESENT.

(ENGRAVED FROM THE RURAL NEW-YORKER'S BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY STEEL PLATE PRESENTATION ENGRAVING—SIZE 24x30.)

Our Story-Teller.

JOHN LEARD'S TROUBLE.

BY BERTHA SCRANTOM POOL.

THE sun set with a flashing, "as of fire," that afternoon. It reminded me, in its pageantry of color, of "an army with banners," that the good old psalmist took for his metaphor.

So few pretty things came into ZILLAH LEARD'S life that she always took note of the sun's setting. Besides it meant that JOHN would come home to tea.

You would not understand her, I fear, if she came to you unexplained. You who read of the latest scientific discoveries, the announcement of another asteroid, or the state of the London markets, at your breakfast tables; you to whom nothing is astonishing in this progressive day and generation, and who live more in one month than this woman in a lifetime.

There are far away towns on our own seaboard, where the quiet of every week-day is like a Sabbath—towns as far removed from bustle or worldly life as night from day, as heaven from earth; where only a chance stranger or fishing vessel awakens echoes of the world outside. Did you ever think, hurrying home in the crowded thoroughfare at dusk, that the same sun was setting on quaint, still grave-yards, on grass-grown roofs of old houses, and flushing its red fires on low, wet sand dunes and salt marshes, where this city life with its daily clamor would come as startlingly as bugle sounds at night?

Look at the breakfast dish of cod or mackerel some morning, and think what hardy lives are yearly risked and lost at the fishing banks that you may live in ease at home.

If ZILLAH LEARD came of a rough race, it was a long-lived, clean-blooded one. They had "followed the sea" for a generation back. When she read of CHRIST among the fishers, eating of their bread, sleeping on their sailor pillows, she grew proud of her ancestry. She had never seen a great painting or read a fine poem in her life. But there was something akin to her in a sunset, or the sea in a storm, or the wet sands glowing red in the early morning. There wasn't anything handsome about JOHN LEARD. His face was tanned to the color of a red herring and seamed and mottled from wind and weather till it looked nearer fifty than thirty-five. He hadn't any fine points in the way of eyes or teeth, and his hair was grizzled already a little. But if you came to take measure of his chest, to note how he had to stoop to go in at house doors, and if you felt the sinews of his arms and hands, like iron, you would begin to look at him in wonder.

To JOHN'S eyes, ZILLAH was just the most beautiful woman in the world. JOHN had never heard of the French opera, had never seen an actress in his life. ZILLAH was his all. Hair like wet sea sand, eyes blue as deep water, skin like some pink and white shell, and the sweetest mouth, and the only one he ever had kissed. For they were man and wife, and had been for three years, when I first introduce them to you.

I'm afraid if ZILLAH had wanted a poetical, knightly hero, JOHN wouldn't have been the one. But she used to tell other women she never brought in an armful of wood or shoveled a winter path when JOHN was at home. And only *she* knew how once, when she had been ill for twelve long, tiresome nights, he never had slept; and how, when she was gaining again he, carried her in his arms till she fell asleep like any babe. And all this JOHN LEARD would

have said "was nothin' particular to brag on."

They had no child. But there was a small—a very small—mound in the bleak hill burying ground, where ZILLAH used to go once in awhile, alone. JOHN never went. But he always knew when ZILLAH had been there, for she sighed so in her sleep. And there was a big ache in his honest heart as he said, "Poor ZILL! poor little girl,"—a bigger ache than most men feel in a lifetime.

But there was a deeper trouble than the little mound in JOHN'S life, because it was a living trouble; and that was his brother—his only brother BEN. These two were left alone in the world; and after BEN came of age and had shipped for a whaling cruise, JOHN, ten years his senior, had married ZILLAH LEE. He had loved her a long, long while. And after BEN came back—sooner than he ought to have done, with rumors that he had given the slip at the last and never been all—it was easy to see how he had fallen into bad ways. JOHN and ZILLAH nursed him through a fever, and now he was as bad as ever again; idling his days in drunken, reckless misery, and waiting for a chance to ship again. Handsome BEN LEARD! Rumor said some disappointment had driven him "to the bad." He had the mother's face, great earnest eyes and a pretty, womanish mouth. He avoided JOHN, and evidently dreaded him. They never met if BEN could sneak away. And after JOHN had taken him, in his delirium, to his home, as soon as he could walk he had stolen away, unthankful and without a word.

It was coming Fall. Soon the Winter cruise would be at hand. JOHN'S snug little vessel, smelling of salt fish and brine, was repairing, and nearly ready for service again; and since the night BEN left in silence the brothers had not met. Faithfully JOHN tried to face him, but the other lurked and hid, and kept the silence unbroken between them.

To-night, for the first time in several months, ZILLAH had been up to the little mound. There was something about her mouth, quivering and sweet as it was, that grew bitter as from hidden pain. She came down the bleak hill with weary, heavy feet. She felt loth to let JOHN go this cruise. But had he not been dozens of times before? Something rose and choked her as she looked at the dappled streak of blood-red light, where the sun was setting. And JOHN'S trouble! If she only knew—if she only dared tell him just *all* she knew!

The lonely hillside, with the sea view, and the high walls shutting in the graves, straightway went out of her mind, for there before her, in the path, haggard and wan, stood BEN.

"I thought I should find you here, ZILLAH, when I saw you come out of the house this afternoon, and I gave you time to get through your work here before I came. No, I ain't drunk; you needn't shrink back so. I'll stand here, as far off as you please; only, for GOD'S sake, let me have a word with you."

"BEN!"—her sweet pink color coming to her cheeks—"why, poor BEN!"

For the miserable boy—and they were the same age—was shaking with sobs, covering his face with his old hat. Slowly ZILLAH drew her fingers together. Her thoughts were never swift.

"It will be right," she thought, so she laid a hand on his arm. At her light touch the miserable wretch drew himself up, the wreck of a better man in his handsome face. After a few minutes, he said: "For GOD'S sake, girl, why didn't you keep JOHN from taking me where your face would be the first I'd see when I came out of the fever? I hoped I'd 'a died. You oughter let me. And I hain't come to reproach you now, only why, when you refused me three years ago and over, didn't you tell me it was JOHN as was your lover?"

A cry broke from her suddenly.

"He wasn't *then*, and O, BEN, it was you who first made me love him, telling me how good he was, and how noble and unselfish. You talked of him in those days so much, I thought when you went away that you would forget all about the talk we had. And afterward, JOHN came to me; I was lonely; I began to love him, and——"

"Curse him," said the man, suddenly.

"Hush!" said ZILLAH, growing paler yet; "he is my husband, and he is a good man! There never was any promise between us, BEN. It may be hard to tell, but I didn't love you, and you came so sudden with your words that time."

"ZILLAH," he said, looking quickly up, "I'd ha' died for a mere hope then."

"There was nothing to hope for," she answered, growing very white, "besides——" she was shrinking back, thinking JOHN would be coming home to tea and she was late.

He saw it instinctively. Something in her touched him, as he saw her pity in her face.

"I know; he is—a—good man," he said in a low, honest voice; "and I know you are thinking I am weak and foolish to let the loss of a girl's pink and white face send me to perdition; but you don't know, O you don't know how I loved you!"

A shadow startled them. It was only a dead leaf rustling down on the girl's shawl,

"I am going to-night. I hope I'll never come back. I can part in silence from JOHN. I loved him, too, GOD knows, once. But *you*, ZILLAH; much as I wanted to say one word, I never want to see your sweet face again. Don't start; I'm going now."

"O BEN," she said, catching at his arm, "don't lay this sin on my head. Say you won't, BEN."

An intense pity, a deep pain, but nothing more, lay under her words.

"Do BEN," she pleaded, as she saw him turn away in silence, "and try and give up drink. Try and be your old self again. There are better, far better women than me——"

He raised his head, a quick, sad smile swept his face like a cloud over a summer sky.

"Don't ask me to, ZILLAH. I can't promise. I 'spose its wrong, but I couldn't keep it. I won't blame you; there, there, don't sob."

It was BEN who was dry-eyed now.

"JOHN will be a waitin'," she said, holding out her hand.

He didn't touch it; he didn't move toward her.

"I ain't worthy, ZILLAH," he said; and after she had gone, he gathered up the dead leaf that had fallen on her shawl and took it away with him.

JOHN wasn't waiting. He had started the fire and gone in search of ZILLAH. Somehow he knew where to go, and he had heard only a word of the two voices—her's and BEN'S—talking, and crept away to battle out the rest.

I know you think he went away with a great and grievous load on his soul, and never saw her more. But he didn't. He walked it out in the wind and dark, and then he made up his mind.

"I'll do my duty. ZILLAH shan't know it. I won't blame her. Why, hain't I rough and old, and hain't he a king to me? But why didn't she tell me? My poor little ewe lamb!" And I daresay the story of the rich man and the poor man, and the little ewe lamb, seemed no sadder to him than his own. But even then JOHN loved his brother—loved him as few brothers love.

"Poor BEN!" he said, and his eyes grew wet. "But she's my wife, and once there was something she'd a told me afore we two was married, and I said 'no, it's not your past, it's your present and your future I want;' so I sealed her lips unknowing. I'm to blame, not my little girl. But I wish I'd he' died, and the two children could a been happy afore I ever loved her."

He went home. The shadow of the woman's head on the curtains made him falter, but ZILLAH'S face, white and anxious at the door, drew him into the warmth and light. ZILLAH was usually very quiet and still after these hillside visits. To-night there was a fluttering color coming and going on her cheeks, and her hands trembled.

When he told her his vessel was ready, and he was going next morning, she drew a quick breath and sat still. He tried to make this last evening just as usual. But in the midst of his smoking and talk, she crept to his knee. Laying her hand hesitatingly on his sleeve she stopped.

"JOHN," she said.

He didn't look at her, he couldn't. But he felt her hand quiver.

"I've something you must know, JOHN," she said. "At last, dear."

He interrupted her. "don't tell me nothin', sweetheart. I heard you two talkin' to-night, just enuff to know I oughter left you and BEN to each other. But we're man and wife. I'll do my dooty, ef you can only be happy like-agin'."

"*Happy?* O JOHN," said ZILLAH. And there was a long pause.

Then she told her story. I wont tell you any more about it. And I don't suppose JOHN thought he had been magnanimous or self-sacrificing in the least. And then after that they went back to talk of kindling wood and flour and winter stores, and the chance of a good haul this cruise. After they had quite done talking JOHN still kept her on his knee, ever and anon shading his eyes to let the happiness dry a little in them.

News came a year later that BEN was swept overboard in a gale and lost. But JOHN always kept thought of him as the fair-faced boy that used to sleep at his side in the years long back; and the ache never quite wore away from his heart—not though he lived to come home from many a brave cruise to take ZILLAH next his heart and thank GOD for her—once to wonder and smile over a little bundle that lay on her arm, that made him go and lay his cheek down against her pillow, remembering the little mound, and how this had come to comfort her for it. They were not afraid to trust GOD for the child, and for his future, so they called him BEN.

COLORED PHILOSOPHER.

An elderly darkey, with a very philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, was squatting upon his bundle on the hurricane deck of one of the western river steamers, toasting his shins against the chimney, and apparently plunged in a state of profound meditation. His dress and appearance indicated familiarity with camp life, and it being soon after the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, I was inclined to disturb his reveries, and on interrogation found that he had been with the Union forces at that place, when I questioned him further. His philosophy was so much in the Falstaffian vein that I will give his views in his own words as near as my memory will serve me.

Were you in the fight?

I had a little taste of it, sa.

Stood your ground, did you?

No, sa, I runs.

Run at the first fire, did you?

Yes, sa, an' would hab run soona had I know'd it was comin.'

Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage.

Dat isn't in my line, sa—cookin's my profession.

Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?

Reputation? nuffin to me by de side of life.

Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?

It's worth more to me, sa.

Then you must value it very highly?

Yes, sa, I does; more than all this world; more dan a million dollars, sa; for what would dar be wuth to a man wid de bref out him? Self-preserbashun is the first law wid me, sa.

But why should you act upon a different rule from other men?

Cause, sa, different men'sets different value upon derselves; my life is not in de market.

But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country.

What satisfaction would dat be to me, when der power of feelin' was gone?

Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?

Nuffin whatever, sa—I regard dem as among de varieties.

If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up the government without resistance.

Yes, sa; der would hab 'ceen no help for it. I wouldn't put my life in de scales ginst any guberment dat ever existed, for no guberment could replace de loss to me. Spect, dough, dat de guberment safe, if da all like me.

Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?

May be not, sa. A dead white man ain't much with dese sogers, let alone a dead nigga; but I'd a missed myself, and that was the pint wid me.

It is safe to say that the darkey corpse of that African will never darken the field of carnage.

DIABOLIC DUALITY.

A good story is told in Washington of a genial young gentleman, unwilling to omit recognition of an acquaintance who at a wedding reception, caught sight of a gray-whiskered and rather stately person, and being satisfied by inquiry of his identity immediately edged along to his side.

"Good evening," says he, extending his hand with cordiality. "I am delighted to see you! We haven't met since we parted in Mexico."

"I rather fear," said the gray-whiskered magnate, "that you have me at an advantage."

"Why don't you recollect? But then I was very much younger," said the other, "with my father in Mexico."

"And, to tell the truth," said the other gentleman, "my remembrance of ever having been in Mexico is very indistinct."

"Excuse the question," said the young man, rather desperately—"are you not Sir Edward Thornton?"

"By no means. I am Judge Poland of Vermont."

"A thousand pardons!" and the discomfited youth moved away.

But a few nights afterward, at another reception, his eye was similarly caught, and, the edge of his mortification having been worn off, he could smile at his mistake; and he accordingly once more made his way to the side of a gentleman with gray mutton-chop whiskers, and after a word or two on the weather and the scene, he suddenly said:—

"That was an awkward thing of me to take you for old Thornton, the other night."

"And who do you take me for now, may I ask?" said the companion.

"Why—why," said the embarrassed young man of society, "you told me you were Judge Poland of Vermont."

"On the contrary, my name is Thornton," was the rather annihilating response. And the young man at this day calls it a case of diabolic duality.

HOW HE KNEW HIM.

A distinguished professor in one of our theological seminaries relates the following:—Being in Germany, with a red-covered book in his hand, a German, supposing the book to be "Murray," asked in English, if he was not an Englishman? The professor replied in German that he was not. The conversation presently turned upon an object of architectural beauty near at hand, in the course of which the professor incidentally raised the question of its cost. "Sir," exclaimed the German instantly, "you are an American!" "How do you know that?" rejoined the professor. "Sir, continued the German, striking an attitude, and assuming a tone of great solemnity, "upon the resurrection morn, when we stand before the Great White Throne, the first question of every American in the whole assembly will be, 'How much did that throne cost?'"

As a Yale Professor was passing out of his recitation room, the other day, a freshman dropped slyly into his hat a piece of paper on which was written "monkey." Tickled with his joke, he told it to all his student friends. But at his next recitation the Professor addressed his division in his sweetest tones:—"Gentlemen, as I was passing out of the room yesterday, one of your number did me the very high honor of leaving with me his card."

THE Hartford Times tells of a gentleman in that city who, on getting a glass of soda, was retiring from the store without the usual little ceremony which follows that operation. "Recollect, sir," said the polite proprietor, "if you lose your pocket-book, you didn't pull it out here."

Sabbath Reading.

TRUST.

I KNOW not if or dark or bright
Shall be my lot;
If that wherein my hopes delight
Be best or not.

It may be mine to drag for years
Toil's heavy chain,
Or day and night my meat be tears
On bed of pain.

Dear faces may surround my hearth
With smiles and glee,
Or I may dwell alone, and mirth
Be strange to me.

My bark is wafted to the strand
By breath divine;
And on the helm there rests a hand
Other than mine.

One who has known in storms to sail,
I have on board;—
Above the raging of the gale,
I hear my Lord.

He holds me when the billows smite.
I shall not fall;
If sharp, 'tis short; if long, 'tis light—
He tempers all.

Safe to the land—safe to the land—
The end is this;
And then with him go hand in hand
Far into bliss.

[*Dean of Canterbury.*

THE STONE ROLLED AWAY.

LESS loving hearts than those which prompted the preparation of the spices wherewith to embalm their LORD, might—knowing the greatness of the stone at the door of the sepulchre—have deemed it useless to attempt to visit His tomb, or bear the fragrant gifts to anoint His body. How many a faithless one would have folded their hands in mute despair, and felt the obstacles in the way insurmountable. Not so with those women who were first at His sepulchre. With loving hearts they came, and richly was their faith and love rewarded. For while they asked themselves, "Who shall roll us away the stone?" when they looked they saw the stone was rolled away. And when their LORD himself appeared unto them, how must their hearts have exulted, and their sorrow have been turned to joy!

And is not the LORD still equally ready to reward the devotion of those who trust and honor Him? Yet how much do His children suffer from their gloomy apprehensions of evil; their dread of what the future may bring; their anxiety: who shall roll away the stone? Many a trembling disciple has gone mourning all his days from fears never realized; or found, when trials came, that the Angel of the Covenant had gone before him, and the presence of his risen LORD made light the way. Blessed are all they who put their trust in Him. LINA LEE.

LOOK UNTO JESUS.

BEECHER says:—"If you have no need of looking unto Jesus, it is because you are without aspiration; it is because you are degraded; it is because you do not understand either your present condition or the dangers which fall upon you in consequence of it; it is because you have not a touch or taste of the divine nature in your souls. He who has no occasion to look unto Jesus is degraded and vulgar—for vulgarity does not mean poor clothes. Vulgarity means a poor soul. A mean soul in broadcloth is vulgar. A mean man who has a crown on, is vulgar; and a pauper with a king's soul in him is royal. He who can live in this life and say, 'Husks are good enough for me, and the pigs that I associate with, and that are my companions, are good enough for me; I have no need of looking unto Jesus'—woe be to that man! Woe be to him whose heart does not ring out every day, in every time of need, 'Look unto Jesus—*look unto Jesus.*' Woe be to the man who has no time of conscious need."

THOUGHT-SUGGESTING PARAGRAPHS.

THESE poor, restless hearts, how they need keeping! Our desires and loves and hates, how they run us wild at times! How these hearts swell, almost to the bursting! The peace of God shall keep them! Shall keep them steady and true, when temptations and troubles and bereavements seem bearing them away from God.

WE are always able to propose more than we have the power to accomplish. Our work is to do all we can by the best employment of our best powers now. That best employment can never be, without a feeling that the world of spiritual things is upon us, that the Lord is very, very nigh.

THE men who have been spiritually-minded have become poets and philosophers and prophets, winged souls, living on land, on water, in air—have led the way of human progress, shining at the head of the marching column of humanity.

NOTHING gives such elevation of character, and such power, and such consistency of living, as a real sense of the presence of the spiritual world.

THE present use of the spiritual world to us is the influence it has upon our modes of existence in the natural world.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

"AFTER A DAY LIKE THIS."

"After a day like this," dost thou,
When counting sweet your blessings—
After the sunlit day,—
Dost wait for the caressing
Of life so far away?

Doth ever long to measure,
In one deep, soul-drawn kiss,
The love *this* heart doth treasure
To crown thy life with bliss?

Dost think upon the blossom
That once, a withering bud,
Was moldering in the darkness,
Its leaflets stained with mud—

Was shrinking from the sunshine,
Shrank shivering in the rain,
Was waiting for the love-wine
To make it whole again?

And when the warm life-red shower
Fell from thy tender hand,
Each hidden petal felt the power
Like zephyrs angel-fanned.

And slowly, leaf on leaf unrolled,
With fragrant, quivering thrill,
Till boundless wealth of love untold
Now waits thy wish and will!

Would come and linger near thee,
Like incense in the air—
But burthen—never fear me;
To *bless*, is all my care.

Thank GOD for all your blessings
For all your loved ones care,
I bless their sweet caressings
And *you*, in love-light there!

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

Cost of Living.

I MET TIM JONES the other day, who is a well-to-do young farmer, industrious, sensible, economical, but not penurious.

"Why don't you get married, TIM?"

"That's a direct question," was the reply, "and I am willing to answer it directly. I don't dare do it."

"Why not?"

"Because I cannot find a girl who will have me and whom I can love, whose education and habits at home have fitted her to become a wife, mother, and the economical and wise manager of household affairs. I want to marry; would be glad to marry, and would try to make the woman happy whom I should ask and who would consent to become my wife. But there is such a state of unrest about women—such inquietude, desire for something they have not, to go where they are not, to see what they see not, to be what they are not and cannot be, to live in a style they cannot afford, to lead artificial and superficial lives, to see and be seen, to dress and bedizen themselves with fol-de-rols that I cannot furnish from my resources, that I despair of marrying. I tell you the whole American system of education, both of boys and girls, needs remodeling, or increased celibacy and fearful licentiousness will be the result."

"But there are some sensible girls left."

"Perhaps; and doubtless as many as there are sensible boys; but they are far too rare. If I find one she is without health; or she has a 'mission' to fulfill; or she don't want to live on a farm; does not like or knows nothing about farm life; or—well, the fact is, I can't find one who will accept a man for what he is and adapt herself to his condition and circumstances, unless he happens to be as rich as CRŒSUS."

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"I am going to hire some old-fashioned housekeeper to take charge of my household affairs; and whether she stays with me will depend upon her economy, good sense, and the kind of home she makes for me. True, it is a dreary kind of prospect; but I know that such relation will only exist as long as I will it shall."

I know several TIM JONESES.

"To Be Remembered."

A YOUNG bachelor of fine culture met the wife of one of my friends and her lady friend during one of the past Summer excursions. The husband visited New York and in due time received a letter from his wife, in which she expressed a wish (for herself and her lady friend) to be remembered to Mr. ——, the young bachelor; whereupon the latter handed the husband the following impromptu to be transmitted as a response. The husband met me and stated the circumstances and I at once saw in it one of the unostentatious and unrevealed phases of Every-day Life which are common among the more cultivated, but which are too rarely taken into our estimate of the features of American Society. Here it is:

I am not likely to forget
The perfect day when first you knew me,
With all its loveliness; and yet
You ask "to be remembered" to me.

Ah! in the book of life, where brief
The pleasant chapters are, and fleeting,
Reluctantly we turn the leaf
Which holds the tale of some kind greeting.

But days are nimble things to fly,
And all too soon the page is hidden;
Yet oft is memory, with a sigh,
To tell its happy story bidden.

And so you need not fear at all
(Sure, there is time enough to try me),
That many a season's leaves shall fall
And you shall be remembered by me.

"The Loveless Life."

I THINK "Cousin JOHNNIE" entirely mistakes the cause of the "loveless life" of my correspondent. I have evidence that this cry for love was not simply the result of that natural and common yearning for a mate which prevails among young women—not a morbid sentimentalism, but the unburdening of a soul that had passed through deep waters—that had tasted the dregs of a bitter, burthened, barren life—that was yearning to lift its heart and head above the thorns and thistles which surround it into the sunlight where it may bloom and gain a healthful vitality. Nor was this wail the result of "disappointed love," but one of a hungry soul crying for food, for compensation for the years of self-sacrifice and self-abnegation which have made up her life. The remedy must be of a practical character—practically applied. No sentimental preaching will comfort such a heart. With that it has been gorged; it must be real food, full of nutrition, and which will both strengthen and comfort.

WOMAN PERSONALS.

MRS. DRAKE MILLS, who fell from her window at the Metropolitan Hotel in Washington, on the 4th of July, and was killed, was a very wealthy widow, and very eccentric. She had a fortune of millions from her husband, yet she occupied one small room, up four flights of stairs. She had more fine diamonds and jewels than any woman in America. One of her bracelets once belonged to RACHEL. She was fond of rich and rare laces, having an immense amount, and her dresses were of the richest silks and velvets. She was coarse looking, with a red face, and a fat body. She had one of the finest furnouts in Washington, with a coachman who was once in the service of Lord NAPIER. Her lap robes were made of white ostrich feathers and satin. She had been nearly all over the world, and had crossed the Atlantic twenty-four times. She was very benevolent, and spent her last years in doing good. She was constantly among the poor and suffering, and befriended many poor chambermaids, scrub girls and laundry girls. She educated many girls and boys. Several hundred young women look to her as a benefactress. She was a well-read, well-educated woman, whose one fault is said to have caused her death.

MADAME PAULINE LUCCA is famous for her kind-heartedness, affection, generosity and courage. She usually lives in the Victoria Strasse, Berlin. Last Spring she had a country house just outside of the city. One night it so happened that she was alone in the house, with the exception of a chambermaid. While sitting at her table, before a glass, reading some letters, she looked up and saw a man's face passing from a cupboard in the rear of the room. She recognized him as a servant who had been discharged for general bad conduct, and knew he meant to rob her of her jewels and perhaps murder her. What should she do? The chambermaid coming in, the thief withdrew into the cupboard. She requested the maid to go and fasten the door opening into the garden, and then saying that she would take a short walk before retiring, she went out of her room, fastening the door behind her. The thief was caught. Taking a revolver from the study table, she went to the window, and threatened to shoot the man if he attempted to escape. She fired at him once, shivering the glass. Watching him all night, the servants arrested him in the morning when they returned.

IT is now asserted that Mrs. EMILIE J. MERRIMAN, who has married PERE HYACINTHE, was separated from her husband some years before his death, sold a small house and lot in Brooklyn, and went abroad with her daughter, acting as agent for a patent corset and endeavoring to act as correspondent for papers, in which last she was not successful. She was converted to Romanism while abroad; then returned to New York and relapsed into Protestantism under the ministration of the pastor of the Church of the Tabernacle; she again returned to Paris, where PERE HYACINTHE converted her back to Romanism and was converted by her into her husband.

THE loss of Mrs. GEO. W. HOWARD of Sharon Springs was one of the saddest events connected with the Metis disaster. She was married on Wednesday, and starting for Pawtucket, R. I., was drowned on Friday morning. What was supposed to be her body was found, and as there was a ring upon her hand with the initials "N. A." upon it, the same as the bride's, it was sent to Sharon Springs for the funeral. When the coffin was opened at the residence of her parents, the discovery was made that it was not Mrs HOWARD. The body of Mrs. HOWARD was picked up by a schooner, and taken to Newport, where the afflicted husband found it.

MRS. HENRY KEEP of New York has just finished a $75,000 mausoleum to the memory of her husband. It is erected at Brookside cemetery, Watertown city, N. Y. It is a granite tomb in the form of a Greek cross, with a dome in the center, and stained glass windows in the ends of the cross. The tomb contains three stone sarcophagus, one for each member of the KEEP family. Life size statues of Mrs. KEEP and her daughter, in Cana marble, by VOLK, are kneeling by the side of Mr. KEEP's coffin. The tomb is open to the public.

Reading for the Young.

THE SHEEP, CAT AND HEN.

A Nursery Song.

I.

As I walked over the hill one day,
I listened and heard a mother-sheep say:
"In all the green world there is nothing so sweet
As my little lammie with his nimble feet;
With eyes so bright,
And wool so white;
O! he is my darling, my heart's delight."
And the mother-sheep and her little one
Side by side lay down in the sun,
And they went to sleep on the hill-side warm,
While my little lammie lies here on my arm.

II.

I went to the kitchen and what did I see,
But the old gray cat with her kittens three?
I heard her whispering soft; said she,
"My kittens, with tails so cunningly curled,
Are the prettiest things that can be in the world.
The bird on the tree,
And the old ewe—she
May love her babies exceedingly;
But I love my kittens there,
Under the rocking-chair.
I love my kittens with all my might,
I love them at morning, noon and night;
Now I'll take up my kitties I love,
And we'll lie down together beneath the warm stove."
Let the kittens sleep under the stove so warm,
While my darling lies here on my arm.

III.

I went to the yard and I saw the old hen
Go clucking about with her chickens ten.
She clucked, and she scratched, and she bustled away,
And what do you think I heard the hen say?
I heard her say, "The sun never did shine
On anything like to these chickens of mine!
You may hunt the full moon and the stars, if you please,
But you never will find ten such chickens as these.
My dear, downy darlings, my sweet little things,
Come, nestle now cosily under my wings."
So the hen said,
And the chickens all sped
As fast as they could to their nice feather bed.
And there let them sleep in their feathers so warm,
While my little chick lies here on my arm.

[*Woman's Journal.*

LETTERS TO YOUNG RURALISTS.—XII.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

THREE cheers for my irrepressible little Cousin MAY M., who, though "her last letter was rejected,"

Picks up her pen
And writes again!

And now, behold her perseverance has been crowned with success, as all perseverance is sure to be, sooner or later. But Cousin JOHNNY doesn't like her staying out of school to take music lessons. Could she not keep on with her studies and still find time for her music? Cousin JOHNNY knows a dear little girl of eleven years, who rarely ever misses a lesson in school, who practices two hours a day on the piano, and yet is as playful and healthful and happy a child as one could wish to see. The great secret of having "time enough" is to have a regular time for everything and to use up all the little odd moments. I hope MAY will succeed with her skeleton bouquet....H. W. S. must save all the curiosities he finds that tell us of races of men or animals who formerly existed on the earth. I know a very learned gentleman who from some old bones found in the marl pits and clay banks can describe the animals to which they once belonged but which are now extinct.... CHARLEY C. will please accept Cousin JOHNNY's thanks for trying to follow her suggestions about letter writing. It is very gratifying to her that her little cousins think enough of her to remember what she says and do what she suggests....I am sorry J. FRANK L. should have lost his little wrens, but I feel almost certain that though he felt very much grieved he did not have any hard feelings towards the old cat.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Little Student.

DEAR RURAL:—I began the study of botany last Spring, and went out on the banks to get some buds. I gathered some sumach buds, and, after examining them, not knowing what they were, I must have rubbed my eyes, for they were poisoned so badly as to prevent my going to school for a week. I thought I would tell you, for fear some of the boys or girls might take hold of sumach and get poisoned, too. Cousin JOHNNY expects to have her music scholars come to her house at the end of the quarter and play for their parents, who are invited to come and hear them. I have some pretty pieces among them. One is the "Chalelaino Waltz" and "Recollections of Vienna." I would like to know of some more, if any of the girls can tell me any pretty pieces. Cousin JOHNNY is a very good teacher, but she does not approve of giving too many pieces. I would like to know if any of the girls can find four-leafed clover. I have found a great many here this Summer—four and five both. I like to make fancy work after the patterns in the RURAL. I copied a very pretty pattern for braiding and am going to try it on cloth. I would like very much to correspond with Wild Rose, if it would be agreeable to her.—SARAH V. W., *Matawan, N. J.*

A Southern Orchard.

LYDIA D. O., of Tilton, Ga., writes as follows: Well, Mr. RURAL, if you could observe us every Saturday morning, when Pa comes from the P. O., you would laugh to see sister MARY, Ma and I grabbing to get you first. Our RURAL is the only one that comes to this P. O. I think I shall try to form a club. I must tell you something about my Pa's orchard. We have 80 pear trees, 31 cherry trees, 75 grape vines, 25 plum trees, 15 quince trees, 600 apple trees, 600 peach trees and a great many other kinds of fruits. We have a nice flower yard. We have a walk with about twenty colors of phlox bordering it; five nice beds of petunias; a large bed of verbenas; a nice bed of grass pinks; a large bed of prairie pinks; a pretty bed of carnation pinks, and a very nice bed of love-in-a-mist, and a great many of JAMES VICK'S flowers. I have a large water and muskmelon patch. I have some cucumber patches and some nice tobacco. It grows very fast.

About a Turkey Gobbler.

I AM a little boy 10 years old. I live in Berlin, Erie Co., Ohio. Pa takes your paper, and we like it very much. I like to read the letters from the Girls and Boys. I will write to them about our turkeys. We have a gobbler that has set and hatched a brood of young turkeys—he is proud, I tell you. He comes to the kitchen door three or four times a day to have his little ones fed. He will call and make a great fuss until we feed them. He is a tip-top mother. If any of the readers of the RURAL have a gobbler that has done as well, I would like to hear from them.—G. E. C.

From a Young Shepherd.

DEAR ED. OF THE RURAL:—I am a boy 12 years old. My father follows farming and owns two farms and 230 acres of land. Last Winter we had upwards of 600 sheep—300 ewes and 300 lambs. My part of the work was to feed the lambs every morning and evening. We expect to keep sheep again next Winter. I think the answer to the Puzzle No. 3, in the RURAL of April 20, is "Turkey." Please excuse all mistakes, for this is my first attempt.—NATHAN G. R., *Pottstown, Pa.*

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 9.

A CLEAR explanation.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

BIBLICAL SQUARE WORD.—No. 1.

A VILLAGE of Palestine.
An ancient man.
A mountain which overlooked the promised land.
A Bible tree. ISOLA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 3.

My first is in locust but not in pine,
My second is in dollar but not in dime;
My third is in milk but not in dairy,
My fourth is in cheerful but not in merry;
My fifth is in tune but not in sing,
My sixth is in Winter but not in Spring;
My seventh is in stick but not in drum,
My eighth is in pear but not in plum.
My whole is a city in Asia. WHITE LILY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Sept. 7.

BOTANICAL ENIGMA No. 1.—Consider the lilies of the field how they grow.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 8.—Cupidity.

PROBLEM No. 3.—

48.41478 rods.
43.72616 "
20.29776 "

In connection with the answer to problem No. 3, we have received the following from its author, simply stating that the error is the author's, not the printer's. He says:—"Please insert with the answer to Problem No. 3, of the present volume, the following correction:—The lengths of the three straight lines, drawn from the angles to a point of intersection, should measure respectively 16, 20 and 30 rods in this problem, instead of 20, 30 and 40 rods, as printed.—B. F. BURLESON."

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

CHARLES E. LOEW declines to accept a nomination for Mayor of New York.....The work of sinking the Vanderbilt tracks from the Grand Central Depot has commenced, at a cost of $6,000,000....The Bible war at Hunter's Point has revived again....An attempt is being made to have James Burns, the murderer, discharged from the asylum at Utica....Ex-Gov. Curtin is still very sick in this city....Mrs. James Fisk, Jr., has commenced suit against the officers of the Erie Railway....A daughter of Gen. Egbert L. Viele has been abducted and taken to Europe ....The mercury reached 90° on the 8th.....The statue of Sir Walter Scott has arrived....Edward Carrigan, a distinguished merchant, has had an imposing funeral.....There were six cases of sunstroke on the 9th ...The musical season has opened with Patti, Mario, Rubinstein, and the promise of an Italian opera from Lucca and Kellogg....The Grant Republicans held a ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 11th. Gov. Jewell made a speech....Forrester has been produced in court. His examination was postponed. A writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued.....The Scott Statue is to stand opposite the Shakspeare Statue in Central Park. . The annual book trade sales have been held at Clinton Hall....Madame Lucca and family have arrived....On the 12th the Liberals and Democrats held an immense ratification meeting.... There is an increase of travel on the elevated railway....James Gordon Bennett's will has been published. His estate is valued at $5,000,000 ....Robert R. Butler of Broad street, is reported to have absconded with $75,000 .. Several persons concerned in the Viele abduction have been arrested.

Crimes.

AT Palo, Kansas, on the 6th, one Scherecr, while insane, murdered his daughter and gave mortal wounds to his wife and son-in-law. Scherecr was killed in the affray. ..A mob in Virginia, Ill., attempted to lynch a man on the 5th. Being repulsed, they set fire to the town and destroyed the best business block.....Joseph Brown of Pottsville, Pa., has been convicted of murder in the first degree....E. Sneidler of a ranche on the Yosemite route, has been killed by his brother....Wm. Forrester, supposed to have something to do with the Nathan murder, has been arrested and brought to New York.... Twenty-one of the July rioters in Williamsport, Pa., have been found guilty.. Dr. Schoeppe, charged with poisoning Miss Steineck, has been acquitted at Carlisle, Pa....G. Thorne, aged 75, committed suicide in Marlborough, N. Y., on the 9th....There has been a defalcation of $2h,000 of the Wayne Co., O., funds. G. H. Favor has been murdered in Providence, R. I., by an Irishman who robbed his safe....One P. K. Smith, who was a Mormon Bishop, has made a confession of the Mountain Meadow massacre, which he says was perpetrated by order of the Mormons. ..Charles Willoughby committed suicide in the Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, N. Y., on the 13th.

Fires.

CARRIAGE factory, livery stables, etc., in Memphis, on the 8th. Loss $210,000 ...Flour mill at Galva, Ill., on the 7th. Loss $25,000.... Rubber works in Chelsea, Mass., on the 6th. Loss $60,000 ...House of Rev. E. Douglass, at Woonsocket R. I., on the 18th. Loss $14,000.... Central House at Lynn, Mass., on the 11th.... Cotton mill in Sumner Co., Tenn., on the 12th. Loss $50,000....An acre of manufactories in Newark, N. J., on the 12th. Loss $100,000,...Oil works in East Cambridge, Mass., on the 12th. Loss $100,000....Brewery at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 13th. Loss $23,000....Wagon shops at Cedar Falls, on the 13th. Loss $15,000.

Accidents, Disasters, Etc.

ON the 7th a boiler exploded at North East, Md., killing three men....On the 9th the schooner Emily Graham was wrecked on Prince Edwards Island. Nine lives were lost....On the 10th a train was wrecked at Middletown, Pa., and 18 persons were injured ...At Quebec, on the 10th, the steamship Edith Emily went ashore. Eight of the crew were drowned....On the 10th a tug exploded on the James River, below City Point, killing five persons....On the 13th a boiler exploded in a foundry in Cincinnati, killing three persons and wounding nine....No conclusion has yet been reached in the Metis investigation.

Obituaries.

WARREN COWLES, U. S. Attorney for Dakota ...T. C. Stout, M. P., one of the richest citizens of Ontario, on the 5th. ...Israel Brown, a leading merchant of Providence.....Gen. Sylvanus Thayer of Braintree, Mass. He was born in 1785, and was 50 years in the public service.... Hon. J. L. Strong, M. C., of Hartford, on the 7th ....M. Laya, the dramatic author, in Paris.... Julius Dean, a prominent citizen of Louisville, on the 10th... Bishop Manton Eastburn of Boston, died on the 11th. He was born in England in 1801. He was a Low Church Episcopalian.... The Arch Duke Albrecht of Austria, died in Vienna on the 12th. He was born in 1817, and was commander-in-chief of the Austrian army ...Justice Henry Hogeboom of the N. Y. State Supreme Court, died on the 12th.

Home News.

OUR Government has been officially informed of the close of the Geneva Arbitration....The Democrats lost two senators and eight representatives in Vermont....Gen. Dix has accepted the nomination for Governor of New York.... The Maine election, on the 9th, resulted in a majority of some 17,000 for the regular Republican ticket....Two men were found drowned, Sunday night, off Orient Point, L. I. ..Murders by the Indians are reported from Arizona, and from fifteen to twenty thousand hostile Indians are said to be in the Yellowstone Valley....Horace Greeley has delivered an agricultural address in St. Johnsbury, Vt ...The President has issued a proclamation removing discriminating duties on Japanese vessels entering our ports.... Several counties in North Carolina give unfavorable advices of the cotton crop....The President has declined to attend the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg....There is to be a temperance convention at Syracuse on the 20th inst.... The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Charles Sumner for Governor, and Geo. M. Stearns for Lieut.-Gov. ....The Liberals of Penn. have nominated ex-Governor Curtin as delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention... The Prohibitionists of Connecticut, in convention at Hartford, have resolved to support Black and Russell for President and Vice-President....The President is satisfied with the result of the Arbitration at Geneva....About 10,000 people attended the peace festival at Louisville on the 11th.....Affairs in Alaska are represented as very unsatisfactory. Chas O'Conor has again declined the Louisville nomination....The Palmer won the yacht race at Newport....The People's bank of Syracuse, N. Y., has suspended....Large commercial failures have occurred in Baltimore.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

ENGLISH consols were unsettled on the 7th, pending rumors from Geneva....A series of banquets to the Arbitrators has taken place at Geneva, Berne, and other places in Switzerland ....Berlin has had a great military review and illumination in honor of the visiting Emperors ....Lamb, Nash & Co., bankers, of London, have failed....England and France are negotiating a new commercial treaty ...Organizations against slavery are forming in Spain....New York is to be the seat of the General Council of the International Society....The Internationals have had a banquet at Amsterdam....A fire in Zerantz, Switzerland, on the 6th, destroyed 120 houses... Two women in Mexico City have fought a duel ....A ship load of Chinese has arrived at Havana. Some 15 out of 300 died on the passage. The rest were horribly treated, and presented a sickening appearance on landing ...Outbreaks are feared in Porto Rico....The clerks of Havana are agitating for less hours of labor ...On the 9th there was a terrible railway accident in Spain. An express train was thrown from the track by a land slip. A number were killed, including a Senator and General....During the visit of the Emperors there was a beer riot in Berlin ...Carlist outbreaks have again occurred in Spain....There was great wrangling in the International Congress over an attempt to make it a political body....There were riots in Brazil during the recent elections there for Congress. The Government party obtained a majority.... The French Minister had a friendly audience with the Emperors at Berlin ...The Emperor of Austria decorated Bismarck, Gorlschakoff, and Manteuffel. Count Andrassy was decorated by the Emperors of Germany and Russia....The Emperor of Austria has returned to Vienna... Napoleon has visited the yacht Sappho.. .The English steamship Beta has been wrecked off the coast of Portugal....Wenlock won the St. Ledger stakes on the 11th....Eleven rioters at Narbonne, France, have been sentenced to imprisonment. President Thiers will propose the creation of the office of Vice-President....Senor Zorrilla of Spain is sick....A land slide has occurred on the banks of the river Cinca, in Arragon, and 37 persons were drowned, with much damage to property....Miss Nellie Grant's engagement to a French gentleman is denied in the Paris papers....The Geneva award amounts to 15,500,000 in gold it is said....The Mikado of Japan has returned to Yeddo....Garrotting is frequent in Sidney ...The volcano Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, is in active operation ..A hurricane has visited the windward islands of the West Indies, doing immense damage....The three Emperors at Berlin sent a letter to the Pope advising him to cut loose from the Jesuits. . Prof. Tyndall will visit the United States in October... Rochefort is dying... A coal pit on the Meuse has been accidentally flooded, killing 25 men....Shanghai subscribed 8,000,000 francs to the French loan. .Thirty Chinese pupils sail for the United States on the Great Republic.... The cotton and rice crops of China are good.

A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.

EVERY reader will please note the offer (page 192, first column,) of a copy of the beautiful Steel Plate Engraving entitled "THE BIRTH-DAY MORNING." This is a finely-executed Steel Plate Engraving—size 24x30—worth $5: but, as we own the plate, it cannot be obtained except by subscribing or procuring subscribers for the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

The Queen of all Sewing Machines.—In speaking of the merits of the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine, it is sufficient for us to say that we think the invention of this machine marks one of the most important eras in the history of this country; and when we consider the influence it has upon the social well-being of the masses, it is difficult to conceive of an invention of more importance. It has a beautiful, noiseless movement; it makes the genuine "Lock-Stitch" alike on both sides, and does to perfection all kinds of plain and fine sewing; it needs no commendation; its rapid sales, the increasing demand, and the many flattering testimonials from those who have used it, is sufficient proof of its merits. The want of a sewing machine is deeply felt in every household, and as the Wilson Sewing Machine, on account of its extreme simplicity and less cost of manufacture, is sold at a much lower price than all other first-class machines, it is meeting with the extensive patronage that it so justly deserves. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Death from Lead Pipe.—Mr. George Osgood, formerly proprietor of the Summit House in Athol, died last week at New Salem, Mo. His death resulted from the use of water drawn through a new lead pipe, about two years since. This poison first showed itself at the tip of his fingers, gradually working into his arms and neck, thence into his heart, resulting in his death. To avoid such poison, use tin-lined lead pipe.

Watch No. 1788—bearing Trade Mark "Frederick Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me five and a-half months; its total variation from mean time being twenty seconds, being compared by me personally with Greenwich time, London, April 24, 1871.—HENRY MORFORD, 120 Broadway, New York.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. M. L. Thomas, Middletown, N. Y., has used in dress-making nearly every machine invented, and finds Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch the only one fit for woman's use for ease of operation, simplicity of make, and beauty of work. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 16, 1872.

THE general trade of the city is active and as a rule satisfactory to the importers and Domestic Commission people. There was never so large a business done in New York in foreign goods as in August, and the present month is not much behind it. The Domestic Cotton and Woolen Goods trade is also large, while the Iron Manufacturers are employed to the full capacity of their furnaces and rolling mills. The Customs Revenues of the Treasury, notwithstanding the reduction of the Tariff on Cotton, Woolen and Metal Goods and the enlargement of the free list by making Tea and Coffee free, are looking in the direction of $192,000,000 per annum, or $16,000,000 a month, and the Internal Revenues, under large reductions by Congress last Summer, promise $12,000,000 a month. The large reduction in Customs and Taxes by Congress is being compensated to a very important extent by the growth of the trade and prosperity of the country, and the consequence is that the reduction of the Public Debt by the application of the surplus revenues is still going on at the rate of $100,000,000 per annum. The cancellation of debt since July 1 is $16,000,000, and the further relief to the yearly interest charge since that date is $1,000,000 per annum.

The demand for Money for trade purposes and in the prosecution of the new railroad undertakings of the country has become more active, and 7 to 10 per cent. are the rates paid on nearly all time engagements, including discounts on mercantile paper. At the same time the supply of Money in Wall street on temporary loan is quite free, and the Bankers are borrowing from day to day on Stocks at 5@6 per cent. This circumstance proves, first, that a large amount of Foreign Capital is used in this way, and secondly, that Money lenders are disposed to hold their balances at control by lending strictly on call, in the expectation that rates will go up late in the season.

In Domestic Produce there is a good export demand, and the clearances of Breadstuffs and Provisions are better than than time last year.

The results of the last Cotton Crop have been summed up, and are, briefly, a gross crop of 2,974,351 bales; an export to foreign markets of 1,957,311 bales, of which Great Britain took 1,454,532 bales, leaving for home consumption out of the crop 1,017,037 bales. The actual home consumption of the year being 1,137,340 bales, it follows that the stock on hand on the first of September, 1871, was reduced 120,303 bales.

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	113⅜	N. Y. Central	99⅛
U. S. 6s of 1881	115⅛	Erie	51⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	114⅜	Lake Shore	89
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	113⅜	Rock Island	110¼
U. S. 6 Per Cents (new)	111	Northwest	73⅛
U. S. Currency 6s	112½	St. Paul	55⅛
N. Y. Bounty Loans	103	Union Pacific	38⅝
N. Y. 6 Per Cents	106	C. C. & Ind. Central	87⅛
Missouris	93	Pacific Mail	31⅛
Tennessees	72½	Western Telegraph	81⅛
Virginias (new)	50⅛	United States Exp's	80⅞
South Carolinas	25	Adams Express	100
Central Pacifics	100	American Express	89⅛
Union Pacifics	87⅛	Bills on London	108⅛

The Gold market closed firm last week and is looking quite animated and on the advance to-day.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 16, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,500,000	Meal, bbls	4,590
Oats, "	270,000	Flour, "	57,898
Wheat, "	497,500	Eggs, "	5,738
Rye, "	—	Cotton, bales	14,149
Barley, "	4,500	Hops, "	685
Malt, "	31,980	Wool "	1,549
Seed, "	1,485	Butter, pkgs	15,670
Beans, "	1,425	Cheese "	22,130
Meal, bags	648	Lard, "	3,908
Peanuts bu	3,070	Dried fruits, pkgs	2,100
Pork, bbls	505	Cut Meats "	1,389

Beans.—The stock of mediums is very light, and there is not enough of the new crop coming in to meet the demand. Prices still rule high. The relatively low prices of marrowfats bring a little more demand for this description. The stocks are very fair and freely offered.

We quote Mediums, prime $3.05@3.12 per bushel; good do., $2.50@2.75; fair do., $2 30@2.50; prime marrowfats, $2.75@2.90; good do., $2.10@2.75; common and fair do., $2@2.25.

Beeswax.—Shippers are in the market and have secured considerable stock at late prices. Holders, at the close, are a little firm in their views. Sales at 31@35c. for Western, and 35@36c. for Southern.

Broom Corn.—Sales are small, most parties waiting until the new crop comes to hand. The nominal prices are 3@5c. for red; 5@6c. for green; and 7@8c. for hurl.

Butter.—There has been a good demand for fine grades of butter, and though the receipts look ample they do not contain enough of the desired quality, now that all buyers are calling for it. A proof of its scarcity is the advance in pails which opened on Wednesday last and has been sustained during the week. There is a strong feeling in table grades now that no reliance can be placed on immediate arrivals of comparatively cheap Western. Low grades of state is. stock have gone out of the market to a considerable extent. Exports since our last, 937 packages, most of which goes to Europe.

We quote:—Orange Co. pails, choice, 30@35c., other State pails, 23@28c.; State selections, 28c.; good to prime firkins, 24@26c.; do. half tubs, 21@26c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 20@21c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; Pa. and N. J. pails, medium to fine, 23@30c.; poor, 15@18c.

Cotton.—The new crop has been received freely the past week, and prices are lower, with an unsettled feeling. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞
Good Ordinary	19¼	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Low Middling	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝
Good Middling	23¼	23½	23⅝	23⅝

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 19⅝c. for Sept.; 18⅜c. for Oct.; 18⅜c. for Nov.; 18⅝c. for Dec.

Cheese.—Trade has been very slow the past week from shippers. The cable advises a decreased consumption on the other side and a less confident feeling there, and shippers have preferred to wait until there is a more settled feeling. The arrivals have been very light here, and with a better home trade very slight changes have been made in prices. We quote State factory, choice, 13⅛@13½c.; good to prime, 12½@13c.; fair lots, 11½c.; State dairy, 12@12½c. for good to prime, 11@11½c. for fair lots; Ohio factory, 11½@12⅝c. for good to prime.

Dried Fruits.—Apples have been received freely, and the market is weak with a dull trade. Peeled peaches are held firmly, but the demand is small as yet. Blackberries are held at 10½c., with small sales only. Cherries are scarce and high. The quotations are, for Southern apples, 3¼@6c.; do. sliced, 8@9c. Peeled peaches at 14@17c. for Ga., 12@14c. for Va., and 11@20c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 5c. for quarters, and 6c. for halves. Cherries, 22½c. Plums, 14@15c.

Eggs.—The market has improved, notwithstanding the arrivals have been larger. At the close, the high prices check trade to some extent. Sales at 26½@27c. for Western, 27@28c. for State and Pa., and 28c. for Jersey.

Flour.—Prices further declined ten to fifteen cents immediately subsequent to our last report, but at the lowest point the demand from the home trade became active to stock up, and at the close, with an insufficient supply, prices are higher than quoted last week, the improvment most marked on the low grades, for which the demand is especially active. Shippers have been buying but very little, their orders from the other side being small, and but very little disposition to execute them, in view of the momentarily high cost of ocean freight room.

Superfine State	$6 15	@	6 60
Common extra do	7 25	@	7 45
Good to choice do	7 50	@	7 65
Fancy do	7 65	@	8 10
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	6 15	@	6 60
Extra do	7 25	@	7 50
Choice extra do	7 50	@	8 35
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 55	@	7 85
Trade brands do	7 90	@	9 65
Good to choice white wheat extras	8 40	@	9 75
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 75	@	10 25
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 90	@	9 85
Good to choice do	9 00	@	11 00
Extra Southern	7 75	@	10 00
Good to choice do	10 05	@	12 50
Rye, common to fine	4 50	@	5 30
Corn meal, Western	3 40	@	3 75

Fresh Fruits.—Peaches are winding up, as the presence of Smocks and White Hearths signify. A few Crawfords are quoted at $1.50 ₱ basket. Apples are dull and few lots are selling. The fancy retailing sorts are lower, as the local demand is running upon peaches. Bartletts are in good supply and only prime large, sound lots will bring $11. Seckels thus far have run poor. Flemish and Duchess slow of sale. It is reported that we shall have other fancy pears in stock next year. A few Belle Lucrative are even now offered from wholesale stands. Grapes are in fair supply, but there are few lots that run evenly sound. Plums are rather scarcer, but buyers during the glut became used to low figures, and sellers do not close out rapidly. Melons are easy in prices, as the weather is cool and against their use. We quote: Fancy apples, $1.25@1.50 ₱ bbl.; common, 50@75c. do. Delaware peaches, extra, basket, $1.25@1.50; Del. fair, 75c.@$1 do.; N. J., 50c.@$1.25. Egg and other fancy plums, $5@7 ₱ bbl; Green Gages, $1@6 do., for small to large; common, $3@4 do. Grapes are quoted at 10@13c. for Iona, Delaware and Catawba; Concords, prime, 8c.; poor, 3@5c. Nutmeg melons, fine, $1.50@2 ₱ bbl.; common, 37@75c. do. Watermelons are now arriving from N. J. only. In addition to the old style of green melons the striped Gypsy is in stock. No. 1 quoted at $20@25 ₱ 100; No. 2, $10@12; culls, $6. Peanuts dull, at $1.60@1.90 for Norfolk and $1.40@2 for Wilmington.

Grain.—Prices of wheat have advanced about 2c. The milling demand is brisk for Winter grades, and with small stocks of these sorts holders are not anxious to realize at the improved prices. Spring grades are plenty and offered freely at the quotations, but the advanced rates of ocean room limit the shipping demand. We quote No. 2 Spring in store, $1.55@1.57; No. 1 do., $1.60@1.63; new Winter red Western, $1.55@1.70; new amber Western and Southern, $1.70@1.75, white do. at $1.80@2.01. Corn is higher and active for export; sales at 62½@65c. for steamer lots of Western mixed, 62@63½c. for sailing do., 64@68c. for white, and 61@65c. for yellow. Oats are moderately active. The demand is mainly for old mixed, which is scarce. We quote at 48c. for old white Western, 40@42c. for new black do., 43@44c. for new mixed, 46c. for new white.

Hay and Straw.—The Shipping demand is improving and the home trade is brisk. There is a fair amount of stock coming in but the supplies do not accumulate to any extent, most holders willing to accept current prices promptly. We quote new shipping hay at $1@1.05; retail do., $1.35@1.40; salt, do., 55@80c.; clover, 75@80c. Straw at $1@1.05 for long rye, 75@85c. for short rye, 70@75c. for oat.

Hops.—Prices are fully 10c. lower than last week, with a depressed feeling. The crop on the other side is large, and it is now conceded that our crop will be somewhat larger than last year. Growers have put their prices down, but at the figures they name find very few buyers; 30c. is almost the best figure offered in the interior, with 35c. asked. A small lot—25 bales—new English has been received, but has not been disposed of. We quote:—New York, growth 1872, at 38@42c.; Eastern do., 38@42c.; Western do., 38@42c.; old at 10@20c.

Peas.—Green sell at $2.

Poultry and Game—Prices are again lower with increasing arrivals. Ducks at 75c@$1 per pair. Geese at $1.75@2 for Western per pair; $2.50@3 for Jersey do. Prairie chickens, 85c. per pair. Woodcock, $1.25. Partridges, $1.12@1.25. We quote dressed poultry at 19@20c. for prime State chickens; 18c. for fair lots do.; 19@20c. for prime State fowls; 18c. for fair do.; 22@23c. for prime turkeys; 18@20c. for common. Live poultry at 15@16c. for spring chickens, Western; 18c. for Jersey; 14@15c. for fowls; 19@20 for Jersey turkeys; 18@19c. for Western.

Provisions.—The market for mess pork has ruled strong and there has been a free jobbing trade in cash pork which has included quite a quantity to go directly out of market. Speculative pork is only sparingly offered and $14.00 is a free bidding price for Sept. or Oct. Jobbing lots are firm at $14.20. Extra prime has advanced to $11.50. Prime mess has been bought largely for continental use, and after recent sales of 2,000 bbls. at $12.25@12.50, the remainder of the unusually small stock for the season is held at $13. Beef hams are dull at $32. Beef is firmer in price, Western and Southern tierces are extremely scarce, and city packed extra India will bring $25@27. We quote of ordinary stock plain mess bbls. 5@7c., India mess tcs. nominal at 16@20c., prime mess tcs. 13@16c. Bacon is a shade weaker in the absence of orders, and some city packers are disposed to shade 9c. Sept. or Oct. For Winter months there have been a few sales of short clear at 8¼c. for Jan. and Feb. Cut meats dull; the suspension of trade in smoked obstruct operations in pickled meats, and the same may be remarked of other pickled meats. Lard is steady at 9 3-16 for Western, 9¼c. for kettle. City is dull at 9c, but has been bought largely into Oct. at that price. Tallow easy at 9 5-16c. In hhds. for city, 8¾@8¾c. for country pkgs. free. Stearine is firm at 10¾c. for tcs.

Tobacco.—There is a good business in all descriptions and a firmer feeling. Virginia, common to good lugs, 7¾@8¾c.; low to mediumf, 9@10½c.; good to fine, 11@15c.; dark wrappers, 12@15c.; bright, 20@40c.; smokers, 12@17c.

New crop Kentucky.	Light Grades.		Heavy Grades.
Lugs	8½@ 9	c.	9 @ 9½c.
Common to medium leaf	9¾@10		9¾@10¾
Good do	10¾@11		11 @12½
Fine do	11½@12½		13 @14
Selections	13 @14		15 @16
New crop Seedleaf.			
Connecticut and Mass. fillers	14		@16
seconds	26		@35
New York State running lots	10		@13¼
Pennsylvania do medium	12		@14
fair	15		@17
fine	18		@22
Ohio, running lots	10½@15		
Wisconsin and Western	8½@10		

Seeds.—Timothy is held firmly at the late advanced prices, as it is believed the crop will be small. Sales at $3.75 up to $4.25. Clover quiet at 9¾c. for O., 10¼c. for Indiana and Michigan, 10½c. for State.

Vegetables.—Peachblow potatoes sell higher. Early Rose are plenty, and in the buyer's favor. Sweets are in full stock, and lower. The quotations for potatoes are for bulk lots.

Early Rose, bbl., $1.50@1.75; Jackson White, $1.25@1.50. Tomatoes, 50@90c. Squash, per bbl., 75c.@—. white and yellow. Cucumbers, ₱ bbl., 25c.@$1. Cabbages, $8@10. Onions, red, ₱ bbl., $2.00@2,50; yellow, $2@2.25. Sweet potatoes, $3.25@4. Pickles, $1 per 1,000. Pumpkins, $7@8. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $10@12. Russia turnips, per bbl., $2.50@3.50.

Whisky.—There is a fair business and a steady market, at 93c. for Western.

Wool.—There is a better trade in fleeces. Manufacturers are in the market and buying comparatively quite freely, encouraged by the increased sale of goods. Slight concessions are made in instances, but as a rule holders are firm in their views. For foreign descriptions there is hardly so much inquiry. The firm prices ruling at the late London sale checks any important decline in prices here, notwithstanding there is a fair amount of stock on sale. Latest sales are of Ohio fleeces at 60c., fine delaine at 70c., Georgia at 56c., pulled at 55@60c. for super lambs, Texas at 31@33c., Spring clip California at 28@31c., slightly burry Cal. 27c. We quote fleeces at 55@58c. for New York and Mich.; 56@62c. for Ohio; 55@58c. for Indiana and Wisconsin; 50@56c. for Illinois; 40@47c. for Texas fine; 30@35c. for do., coarse. Pulled, 52@62c. for extra.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls, for the week ending Sept. 14, continues to be dull, with light sales of factory. About 930 boxes farm dairies were delivered, and were sold at prices ranging from 11½c. to 12½c., the latter being top rates for extra fancy. In factory make, the offerings were between 12,000 and 15,000 boxes, but the views of buyers being below those of sellers, the transactions were only about 4,000 boxes. We give quotations of sales as follows:

Fays	13	Herkimer	13
Mohawk Valley	12½	Herkimer Co. Union	13
Reyder	13	Hill	13¾
Danube Cold Spring	13	Johnstown Cold Spring	12¾
Bates	13	Keys	13¾
Billinger	12¾	Manheim	13
Bethel	13¾	Minerville	13
Brockett's Bridge	13¼	Neighbor	12¼
Brockett & Foter	13	Newville Ass'n	13½
Cayudutta	13	Pauling	13
Christmar	13	Russell	12¾
Cold Brook	13¼	Shell's Hush	13¾
Cold Creek	13¾	A. Smith & Co.	13
Cruine's Corners	13¼	Smith Creek	13
Dunkle	13	Stratford & Salisbury	13¾
Florida	13	Stone Arabia	13
Freeman	12¾	Suttville	13¼
Getman	13	Van Hornsville	13
Henderson Associat'n	13¼	Zimmerman Creek	13

Butter now begins to come forward in small quantities, and Welch tubs were taken at 23@25c.

The weather has been warm, and no frost as yet to injure afterfeed. Grass is abundant, and cows in Herkimer Co. are doing well.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 1872.

CATTLE have arrived less freely, but there was an overstock last week, so that a smaller number suffices now. There are even more arriving now than can be sold, and prices are easier. Sheep are a shade lower, while lambs have sensibly declined and go off slowly. Hogs advanced a little, but are tame just now. There are more sent in dressed from nearly all points as the weather grows cool.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	8,860	40	2,818	32,150	41,204
" last week	11,963	76	2,896	31,033	38,797
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—After the hard close last Monday, with a good many cattle left over, there were 191 cars fresh arrivals up to Thursday, hence there was no chance for any improvement in prices. Texans were far too numerous to suit our butchers, but failing to get what good native stock they wanted, these long horns were bought under protest. A few droves Wintered in the States were good, and sold at 9½@10¼c., but most of the lots were through cattle, poor and scrawny, some of them so wild that a rifle was called into requisition to stop their mad career, and these would only sell at 7@8c., many of them still awaiting purchasers. Taken as a whole the market was a hard one, and there is no immediate prospect for an improvement. Fat cattle are not plenty, and these still keep at 13@14c., making fine stock worth twice as much as poor Texans. The only change from last week is a little advance in the best and a corresponding decline in the poorest. Some Texans sold at cost in Chicago.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ lb	13½ @ 14	13 @ 13¾
Good to prime	12 @ 13¾	12 @ 12½
Medium	11 @ 11	11 @ 11¾
Poorest grade	7 @ 10	7½ @ 10
Average sales	11½ @ —	@ 11¾

Hogs.—There is an increase in the receipts, and more are selling alive, generally at 5¼@5½c., some rough going at 5c. Dressed sell at 6¾@6¾c. for the bulk, pigs going at 7@7½c. They reached 7½c. one day. Jersey-dressed are worth 8@8½c., with a good demand.

Milch Cows.—Milk is doing better, and that would help the sale of cows, only that thin or cow beef rules very low, so that, as a whole, we call cows unchanged, or $30@65 per head.

Veal Calves.—Cooler weather helps the trade, and prime calves are doing better, quite a good many Jersey and Pa. fat veals selling for 10c. Arrivals are quite free, but all are taken. Grass calves sell at 3@4½c. per lb., $5@10 per head. Some of them are very large, weighing close up to 300 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs.—While fat sheep are not plenty and are in fair request at nearly the rates of last week, lambs are a drug at 1c. decline. They sell at 6¾@7¼c. for poor to rather thinnish lots, and 8@8¾c. for good to prime. Fat sheep rarely exceed 6¾c. with really good at 6¾c., and so down to 5c. for thin, and 4@4½c. for bucks. The average of 9,565 sheep and lambs was $5.43 each.

LATEST.—Monday, September 16, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 185 cars at Communipaw, 87 at 100th St., and 37 at Weehawken, making 5,113 for the present market. Texans were largely in excess of the demand, and sold slowly at 7¼@9c., while fat natives were scarce and much wanted at higher prices. The best sold 14@15c. per lb., whole droves averaging 14¼c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 2¼ car loads at Communipaw, 15 at 48th St., and 23 at 40th St., making 8,445 on sale. The market ruled active, and prices were rather better, good sheep selling readily at 6¾c., with prime at 7c., and a few very extra at 7½c. Lambs went quick at 8¼c. for fine lots. A few brought 9c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 2 car loads at Communipaw and 89 at 40th St., making 11,971. There is no change in live, a car of State selling at 5¾c. Dressed went at 6¾@7¼c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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7 Pr. Ct. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 50 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is entirely completed and in operation, and extends from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Richmond, 90 miles in the State of Indiana, and connects the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and the whole system of roads under the control of the Pennsylvania Company in Indiana and Michigan, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati and Southern Ohio and Indiana. The road is leased for 99 years to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and operated by it for the joint account of the guarantors, and by a contract entered into between the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, lessees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, for reciprocal interchange of business; all these Companies agree to throw all their freight and passenger traffic which may be appropriately done over this road, thus insuring it from the outset a large volume of business. The holders of these Bonds are thus trebly secured:

First—By a first mortgage on a finished road now in full operation.

Secondly—By a contract for interchange of business with three prosperous and powerful corporations, controlling in its favor a vast amount of business.

Thirdly—By the direct and absolute guarantee, jointly and severally, by ENDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS by the above mentioned three Companies.

The whole issue of the Bonds is $1,800,000, or $20,000 per mile, and but a limited amount are now offered to investors. Price, **92 1-2** and Interest. Circulars and information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 Pine St., New York.

R. B. PARSONS & CO.,

FLUSHING, N. Y.,

Offer a fine stock of

Camellias and **Chinese Azaleas,**
Rhododendrons and **Rarest Evergreens,** which are transplanted safely *now*.

Roses and other **Flowering Shrubs** in great variety.

Purple Beech, Magnolias and other valuable **Ornamental Trees,** both for the Street and for the Lawn.

☞ The attention of large buyers is invited. For Catalogues, address as above.

TO FARMERS.

BONE DUST, fine and coarse, mixed together or separate.

NITRO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
DOUBLE-REFINED POUDRETTE,

For sale by JAMES T. FOSTER, No. 66 Cortlandt St., New York.

STANDARD PEARS.

50,000 Standard Pears, unusually fine, 2 and 3 years old, at the *lowest living rates*. Correspondence solicited. H. H. FARLEY, Union Springs, N. Y.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, 200,000 2 years old, 16 inch at the collar. On sale by S. P. WILLIAMS & CO., Dansville, N. Y.

"FAMILY FAVORITE!"

THE

WEED. WEED.

The most perfect, reliable and generally useful machine in existence. For the family of the farmer or mechanic, where the work required of a sewing machine ranges from the heaviest garments of men's wear to the most delicate and ornamental fabrics for ladies and children, it has proved itself thoroughly efficient and entirely satisfactory. Of unequaled simplicity and compactness of construction, capable of being learned and operated with one-fourth the usual expenditure of time and labor, with a capacity for quantity, quality and variety of execution beyond its competitors, and a reputation for durability and reliability known and appreciated by thousands, it is offered to the people for the most critical inspection and comparison, with confidence that its obvious merits cannot fail to convince the careful examiner of its superiority. Manufactured by the

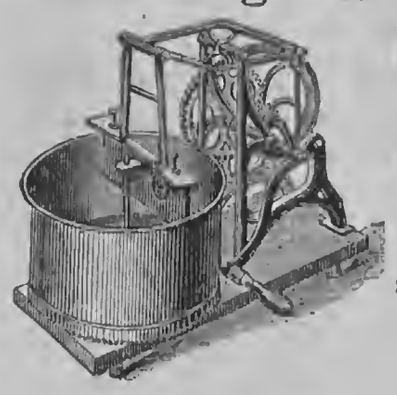
WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

REPRESENTED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

"AMERICAN" Meat and Vegetable Chopper.



THE BEST Meat Cutter IN THE MARKET, FOR BUTCHERS OR Family Use. For Chopping SAUSAGE, PIE MEAT, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.,

THEY HAVE NO EQUAL, AND

"SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD."

Sold by dealers in Hardware, Agricultural Implements and House Furnishing Goods everywhere.

H. A. NEWTON & CO., Gen'l Agt's, 20 Cortlandt St., New York.

☞ Send for Descriptive Circular.

WEBSTER'S PATENT BUTTON-HOLE WORKER.

The most perfect Button-Hole Worker ever invented.

So simple that a child can work a more perfect button-hole with it than the most experienced hand can without it. It does away with pricking the fingers, straining the eyes, and with imperfect and irregularly worked button-holes. They give universal satisfaction. Ladies who use them say that they are worth their weight in gold.

Local and traveling agt's wanted for this and other new and useful articles. Address GEO. DAVIS, 91 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

Sample worker, with full directions for use, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

☞ Please state that you saw this in RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE NOVELTY HAND STAMP,—With complete case of type, for marking Linen, Cards, Envelopes, etc. A perfect Little Gem. Price, $1.00, post paid $1,25, Samples free.

AGENTS WANTED

Address F. P. Follett, 3 Asylum St., Hartford, Ct.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT

AT A

LOW PRICE.

THE

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 30 YEARS'

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER AT UNION TRUST CO.,

AT

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, John. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago and Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

No. 10 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

For Everybody,

WEEKLY!

THE FAMILY PAPER FOR THE COMING YEAR!

ONLY FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Liberally Conducted, Ably Edited, without Politics or Sect, it is a *Journal For Everybody;* a Welcome Visitor in

HOURS OF RELAXATION.

Four Elegant Chromos, and 52 Full-Page Engravings

Given to Each Subscriber, and no Agent authorized to collect until Chromos are delivered. Send Stamp for Copy and Full Particulars, to

HENRY H. SAGE, 335 Broadway, NEW YORK, 26 Allen St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.—We will furnish FOR EVERYBODY and its Premiums and the RURAL NEW-YORKER with its Premium for Only Five Dollars, if subscription is sent previous to November 1st.

PREPARED FLORAL FERTILIZER.—The only reliable compound prepared expressly to fertilize House and Garden Plants. *It cannot fail,* if directions are followed. Made under direction of the leading agricultural chemist of the country. Prices—2 lb. cans, 50 cts., or $4.50 a dozen. Enough sent for trial, post-paid, on receipt of 15 cts. Address *Quinnipiac Fertilizer Co., P. O. Box 825, New Haven, Ct.*

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MURDOCK is reading in Ohio.

MRS. SENATOR SUMNER is in Venice.

EDMUND YATES has arrived in this country.

SPURGEON is expected in Brooklyn this Fall.

CATACAZY is now assistant Editor of Figaro.

VICTORIA will remain at Osborne until January.

MME. PAREPA ROSA will sing for eight months in Cairo.

COL. J. W. FORNEY has returned from the Pacific coast.

A STATUE of Gen. Reynolds is to be erected at Gettysburg.

THE Queen of Prussia has given Salm-Salm a $1,000 testament.

GOV. WALKER of Va. is a handsome man, with splendid gray hair.

MRS. CARL SCHURZ is making the tour of German watering places.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S horses are valued at $50,000. Bonner beats her.

EX-GOV. BULLOCK and wife of Mass. will go up the Nile this Winter.

PRESIDENT WINCHELL of the Syracuse University gets $5,000 a year.

GEO. WM. CURTIS has bought a summer seat at Ashfield, Mass., for $6,500.

TWO hundred subpœnas have been issued for the trial of Marshal Bazaine.

THE Adams family play with Presidential nominations as a child tosses a ball.

PROF. B. G. NORTHRUP is to take to Japan fifty of the best teachers he can find.

PRESIDENT GULLIVER of Knox College believes in the co-education of the sexes.

MRS. BEECHER STOWE, Jo. Jefferson and Yankee Locke are to amuse the people of Salem, Mass., this Fall.

LAURA CURTIS BULLARD, Louise Chandler Moulton, and Virginia F. Townsend have been summering at Littleton, N. H.

MR. WM. B. ASTOR has honorably retired one of his clerks, Wm. Wallace Bruce, who has faithfully served him for forty years.

MCCLELLAN, Chase, Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward once had a great following. It took but a short time to lose their popularity.

Real Estate, Etc.

JOHN N. LUCAS, Counselor at Law, President. Hon. L. L. HOLBROOK, General Manager.

South Platte & Republican Valley LAND COMPANY.

The U. S. Land Office, for the Southern and Western part of the State of Nebraska, recently located at Lowell, Kearney Co., contains the largest amount of good farming, unoccupied land of any Land District in the United States.

Homesteads selected and located for soldiers, under the late act of Congress, without their personal attendance at the U. S. Land Office.

Address, for particulars, either the President or General Manager, at Lowell, Kearney Co., Neb.

References:—The Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Lowell, Kearney Co., Neb.; and Hon. P. W. HITCHCOCK and Hon. T. W. TIPTON, U. S. Senators; and Hon. JOHN TAFFE, M. C. from Neb.

TO DAIRYMEN AND CAPITALISTS.

1,000 Acre Dairy Farm for Sale, with Stock, Implements, &c.

PRICE.....$40,000.

The subscriber offers for sale SPRINGWATER FARM, consisting of 1,000 acres, situated on Sengog Island, Ontario Co., Canada, and distant three miles from Port Perry, the terminus of the Whitby & Port Perry Railway, and close to the waters of Lake Sengog, where there is an abundance of fish and game.

This farm is specially adapted for dairy purposes, being watered with numerous springs, all the buildings being supplied with water from this source, conducted through pipes, as well as cattle yards, &c. There are on the place twelve houses for workmen, five large barns, horse and cattle stables, sheds, pens, &c., and one large dairy building, through which a stream of water constantly runs. The soil is first-class, never failing to produce heavy crops. There is a reserve of wood land in connection with it, sufficient to meet the requirements of the place. The farm would be sold in one, or two blocks of 500 acres each, the purchaser having the option to take cattle, stock, horses and implements at a fair valuation, made by disinterested parties.

TERMS OF SALE.—For the Land—$10,000 down, balance on mortgage for from 5 to 10 years, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For Stock, Implements, &c.—$5,000 down, balance in one year, without interest. Parties desiring to see the place, or to purchase, will please address WM. S. SEXTON, Port Perry P. O., Ontario, Canada.

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—Situated 1½ miles south of the County Seat, Girard, Crawford Co., Kansas. Mo. River, Fort Scott and Gulf R. R., runs on the east side of the farm, about 200 feet from the east line. Contains 160 acres, all under fence; 125 acres under cultivation; 1,300 apple trees; 200 standard pear trees; 500 peach trees; with house, good corn crib and granary, hog lots, &c. It is well watered, and I will sell it at $40 per acre; one-third down, the balance in one and two years. Apply to H. W. CONVERSE, Fort Scott, Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD DAIRY Farm, situated 4 miles from the Erie Railroad Depot, at Friendship, N. Y., containing 350 acres. Well watered, good orchard, buildings, and stabling sufficient for 60 cows. For particulars, address BUTTS & MCCLUMPHA Friendship, N. Y.

A NEW COLONY IN KANSAS!

At "SKIDDY," in Neosho Valley, on Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

Under the auspices of the NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION.

THE AMERICAN COLONIST AND HOMESTEAD JOURNAL, containing Maps, with full particulars as to the Organization of the Colony, the Lands, Productions, Climate, Wood, Water, etc., SENT FREE on application to S. R. WELLS, Secretary of the National Bureau of Migration, 389 Broadway, New York.

Musical Instruments.

DUNHAM & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1834,)

MANUFACTURERS OF PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, 17 Union Square, N. Y.

U. S. Piano Co., 865 B'way, N. Y. NO Agents. Circulars free. $290

Societies, Etc.

FOURTEENTH GRAND STATE FAIR of the NEW JERSEY STATE AG'L SOCIETY, at Waverley Station, to commence TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1872, and continue four days. For particulars and Premium Lists, address GEO. B. DUNN, Corresponding Sec'y, No. 208 Market St., Newark, N. J.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Pennsylvania State Ag'l Society,

FOR 1872,

Will be Held at the City of Erie,

Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 17th, to continue Four Days.

The competition is coextensive with the United States and Provinces, and the citizens of the several States and the Dominion are cordially invited to compete for our prizes. There is no Entry Fee charged. For Premium Lists, and other information, apply to either of the undersigned, at Harrisburg, until August 20th, after which date headquarters will be at Erie.

JACOB R. ERY, President.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.
ELBRIDGE MCCONKEY, Cor. Secretary.
Harrisburg, Pa., June 1, 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE GLOBE MICROSCOPE.

An optical wonder; magnifies 10,000 times; reveals the countless thousands of the hidden wonders and beauties of God's minute creation; never loses its interest; adapted to schools and families as well as scientific use; combines endless amusement with instruction; a beautiful gift to old or young. Send for Circular. Wholesale terms liberal. Agents wanted. Retail price, $2.50, or sent pre-paid for $2.75. Address F. O. C. EVANS, Station D, New York City.

PREMIUM FARM GRIST MILL.

Simple, Cheap, Durable and Efficient. It is adapted to all kinds of Horse Powers, and grinds all kinds of grain rapidly. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR. WM. L. BOYER & BRO., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.

TACKS and **NAILS** of every variety, in packages TO SUIT, sent to any address by AMERICAN TACK CO., *Manufacturers*, 117 Chambers St., N. Y.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. A queer, exciting book; 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

$10 made from 50c. Call and examine, or 12 samples sent (post free) for 50c. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.

TEXAN TRADE MARK LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE

The Best and Cheapest Nourishment for Invalids and Families. For sale everywhere. A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, 194 William St. New York.

HOMES.—The Eastern Shore of Maryland is settling up very rapidly. Great advantages over the West and Far South. Send for Catalogue. F. MANCHA & BRO., Ridgely, Md.

RIVERVIEW Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A thorough-going school for boys.

TRAVELERS TO THE SOUTHWEST! Take the "BEE LINE"—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway—from Cleveland, Ohio, by way of Crestline, Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, etc., or by way of Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc., for all points South or West. PALACE DAY and SLEEPING CARS from Cleveland to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville, without change. E. S. FLINT, General Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.

MONEY MADE RAPIDLY with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. *S. M. Spencer, Brattleboro, Vt.*

NEW PATENT AGENCY.

JAMES A. WHITNEY,

Solicitor of Patents, Expert and Engineer,

Offers his services to Inventors in securing Patents at moderate rates and in the shortest possible time. Address, for full information, at 128 Broadway (Room 11), New York City.

Implements, Machinery, &c.

This Machine with present improvements is guaranteed to do all every want of the household, for either plain or fancy work. It knits all sizes of Stockings and Socks, with heel and toe complete, and is a never-ending source of amusement to ladies of leisure, as well as profit and easy support to those that require it.

Agents wanted every where by the BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY. DANA BICKFORD, President and General Business Supt., 689 Broadway, New York.

CARHART'S PULVERIZING CULTIVATOR has more practical points than any cultivator in use, and is indispensable as a farm implement. Price, $22. C. C. BRADLEY & SON, Manufacturers, Syracuse, N. Y.

ANDERSON'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, for *Steaming* FEED FOR STOCK, Heating Cheese Vats, Tannery Vats, Conservatories, &c. This Steamer is made of Wrought Iron, thoroughly riveted and finished in good style. It has a reliable Automatic or Self-regulating Water Feeder, Safety Valve, Vacuum Valve, Water Gauge Cocks, Whistle, &c., all complete. The boiler is peculiar in construction, being ONE COMPLETE DOUBLE BOILER WITHIN ANOTHER, the two communicating one with the other. It has an extraordinary amount of fire space for the size of the boiler—No. 3, a medium size, having 3,853 square inches of fire surface; consequently, it requires but little fuel to run it. Either wood or coal may be used for fuel.

It will cook more feed, or heat more water, in a given time, than any other Steamer of the same size or cost. It is more durable than any other, for the reason that the fire-box is made of wrought iron, and is *entirely surrounded with water*. We are also manufacturing

Anderson's Low Pressure Steam Heater, for Heating *Private Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Conservatories, &c.* We manufacture for all the territory east of Illinois.

For further particulars, address P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

MONEY FOUND IN THE SEWERS!

THE

Goux Fertilizing and Sanitary Co.

beg to call the attention of Farmers, Market Gardeners and others to their natural manure. This manure, manufactured from pure human excreta, collected by means of Goux's patent closet system, and mixed with the best fertilizing absorbents, is suitable for every kind of crop, and being remarkably rich in nitrogen (the basis of Ammonia), and soluble phosphates, it affords the plant a liberal supply of natural food, in the most concentrated and readily available form possible.

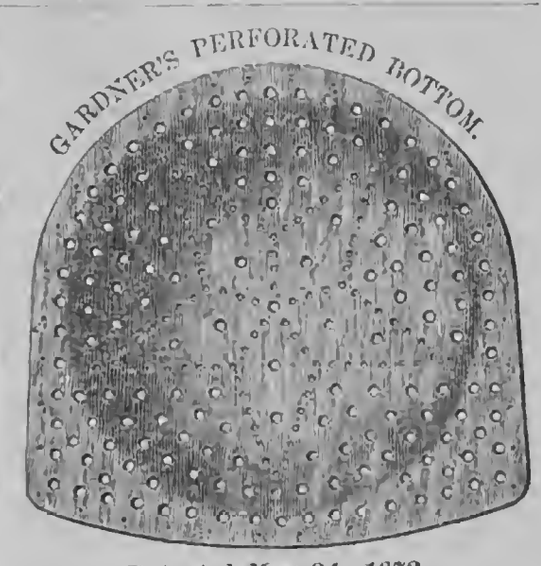
For further information, apply to or address the Company, at their office, corner of Varick, Vestry and Canal Sts., New York.

LIGHTNING SAWS.

Descriptive Pamphlets mailed free.

E. M. BOYNTON, 80 Beekman St., N. Y., Sole Proprietor.

AMES PLOW COMPANY. IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES. 53 Beekman St., New York, and Quincy Hall, Boston.



Patented May 21, 1872.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN CHAIR SEATS.

Various have been the efforts of men to produce a seat which should be comfortable, light, comely, durable, and also admit of universal application. The degrees of success have been as varied as the effort; but within the last year the long-sought was revealed to an observing, practical genius, and is hereby offered to the public, in full confidence of its instant appreciation.

The seat is composed of three layers of veneer (boards as thin as a knife blade), the grain of each lying in an opposite direction to its neighbor, all glued firmly together in a slightly dishing form, adapted to the person. The entire thickness slightly exceeds one-sixth of an inch. We thus have moderate cost, little weight, neatness, great beauty if desired, and a lasting quality which, in usual service, may properly be called eternal. *While it is especially adapted to reseating chairs by any one who can nail down a carpet*, it is coming rapidly into use for the better class of chairs for sumptuous apartments. The slightest observation will convince the most skeptical of its unequaled merits.

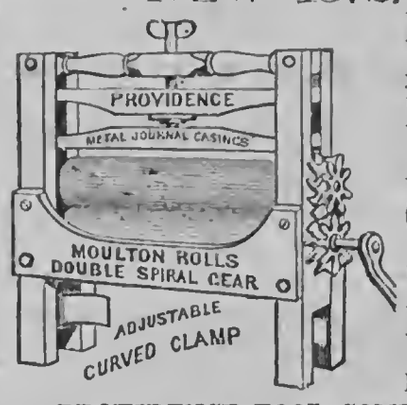
MANUFACTURED BY

The Gardner Manufacturing Co., 110 Bowery, New York,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Knock-down Book Cases, Looking Glass and Picture Frames, &c., &c.

Providence Wringer NEW 1872.



MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable Double Spiral COGS, EASIEST WORKING; CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest; Metal Journal CASINGS. No Wear Out

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY, 11 Warren St., N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to cure the worst case of raw and inflamed sore neck in *Ten Days*, and *work the Horse every day*, or money refunded; and will not chafe or wear the mane off of the neck. For sale by Saddlery Hardware Establishments and Harness Makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD CO., Buchanan, Mich.

The 1st Division of the St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.

Offer for Sale

1,500,000 ACRES PRAIRIE, TIMBER, AND MEADOW LANDS.

Prices range from $4 to $15 per acre.

Ten Years Credit given when desired.

ALSO,

TOWN LOTS

AT MODERATE PRICES,

In Towns at R. R. Stations.

GOVERNMENT LANDS

Still to be had under Homestead Law along both lines of this Company.

☞ For particulars and pamphlets apply to

HERMANN TROTT, Land Commissioner.

General Office at St. Paul, Minn.

NEWS CONDENSER.

— A potato famine is feared in England.

— Corn cutting has commenced in Illinois.

— Detroit has had a regatta with 13 yachts.

— Potatoes are rotting in Northern Vermont.

— Bowdoin College has a Freshman class of 56.

— The swine disease is spreading in Portugal.

— Marsh fever is very prevalent in Rome just now.

— Dartmouth College has a Freshman class of eighty.

— Mt. Washington has already had six inches of snow.

— The Kentucky University had 528 students last year.

— No more trout fishing in New York until next April.

— San Francisco still complains of a scarcity of tonnage.

— One-fifth of Kansas is owned by railroad corporations.

— New Brunswick, N. J., is to have a full negro regiment.

— The Illinois hay crop is a fourth larger this year than last.

— The corn-canning factories of Maine are in full operation.

— Thirty Japanese students are now studying in Connecticut.

— The French drink 18 gallons of wine to each person, annually.

— The grape yield of Ohio, last year, was more than 15,000,000 pounds.

— From 500 to 1,000 barrels of flour are daily received in Portland from St. Louis.

— Hartford has imported thirty colored men to work on the New Haven railroad.

— The number of bathers in the public baths of Boston during August was 537,402.

— Tyrol-shape felt hats are all the rage for fashionable ladies in Brighton, England.

— Twenty-five sheep were recently killed in one pasture in Stamford, Vt., by a hail storm.

— The loss on the Warrior River, alone, from the late floods in Alabama, is estimated at $400,000.

—MOUNT AUBURN, Boston, has a granite sphinx to commemorate the war of the Rebellion.

Seeds, Plants, Etc.

THORBURN'S
ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE
BULB CATALOGUE
For the Autumn of 1872,
is now ready for mailing.
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seed Warehouse, 15 John St., New York.

TREES,
PLANTS AND BULBOUS ROOTS
For AUTUMN of 1872.
Ellwanger & Barry offer to *Planters and Dealers* the largest and most complete stock in the country of
Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees,
Grape Vines, Small Fruits,
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens,
New & Rare Fruit & Ornamental Trees,
New & Rare Green & Hot-House Plants,
Bulbous Flowering Roots.
☞ *Small parcels forwarded by mail when desired. Prompt attention to all inquiries.*
Descriptive and Illustrated Priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of stamps, as follows:
No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c.
No. 3—Green-House, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale (Just Published), Free. No. 5 Bulbs, Free. Address
Estab'd 1840. ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GENESEE VALLEY
NURSERIES,
Fruit & Ornamental Trees & Shrubs,
Roses, Grapes, Green-House Plants, &c.
A SPLENDID STOCK, and AT LOW RATES, for
AUTUMN OF 1872.
Send for Catalogues. No. 1, Fruit, 10c.; No. 2, Ornamentals, 10c.; No. 3, Green-House, 5c.
Wholesale Catalogue No. 4, for Nurserymen and Dealers, gratis. Address
FROST & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Rochester, N. Y.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS
FOR THE TRADE.
Lists mailed to
DEALERS
on application to
J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John St., N. Y.

Great Change of Business Location.
Owing to our rapid increase of business all over the United States and Territories, we were compelled to get a more central location near New York. We therefore have removed between Newark and Elizabeth, New Jersey, only one-half hour's ride from New York City, where trains leave every half hour each way.
☞ Letters and business communications should be addressed to
OLM BRO'S, Newark, N. J.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR STANLEY'S EXPEDITION
In Search of Dr. Livingstone.
This volume will be a new and complete narrative of Mr. Stanley's Expedition, and will describe with minute detail all his thrilling adventures and wonderful experience during his long sojourn in the wilds of Africa. It will comprise about 500 octavo pages, ***ELABORATELY AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS,*** *together with a fine map of his route.*
The work will be sold only by subscription, and we desire ***FIRST-CLASS*** *Agents, male and female, in every section of the country. Already applications are pouring in from every quarter, and those desiring territory must write at once.*
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New York.

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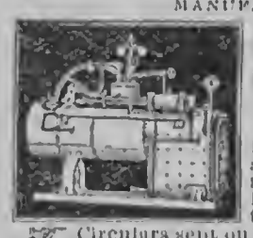

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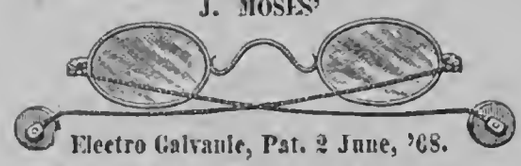

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HAVE you ever given an engraving, history and description of the Runt pigeon? If so or not I should like to see it. A friend of mine praises them. Can you give me any information?—PIGEON FANCIER.

IN response to our correspondent, we give an engraving of a pair of Runts. But when he asks us to give history and description our space fails us. There is a great variety of Runts; and they differ much in color. There are the Leghorn, Spanish, Freisland, Roman, Smyrna, etc.

The Leghorn Runt is described as a stately pigeon, seven inches and more in the legs, close-feathered, fast fleshed, broad chested, very short in the back, tail turned up like a duck when he walks, but turned down when he plays; neck longer than any other pigeon, carried bent like a goose or swan; head like a goose; eye lies hollow in the head, with a thin skin around it; beak very short with a small wattle on it, and the upper chop a little bending over the under. It is a very tender bird. The best are black or red—mottled.

The Spanish Runt is the longest bodied of all pigeons, thick, short-legged, loose-feathered, loose-fleshed, and do not walk erect like the Leghorn. They are of all feathers, sit heavy on their eggs and break them.

The Freisland Runt is one of the larger sort of middle-sized Runts. Its feathers stand all reverted, and is ugly in the extreme in appearance.

The Roman Runt is so big and heavy it can hardly fly.

The Smyrna Runt is middle-sized and feather-footed. Feathers often grow on the outside of each foot, causing them to look as if they carried wings on their feet. Some of these feet-feathers are said to have measured four and a-half inches long.

The Runts most shown in English exhibitions are blue and silver, with dark bars on the wings, and white rumps. They do not fly well because of their great weight. They should be kept in a room on the ground. They are fair sitters and nurses if allowed room to fly a little; but they are not prolific if closely confined. They do not reqeire especial care in rearing. Indian corn ad a stiff oat meal paste is their favorite food.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

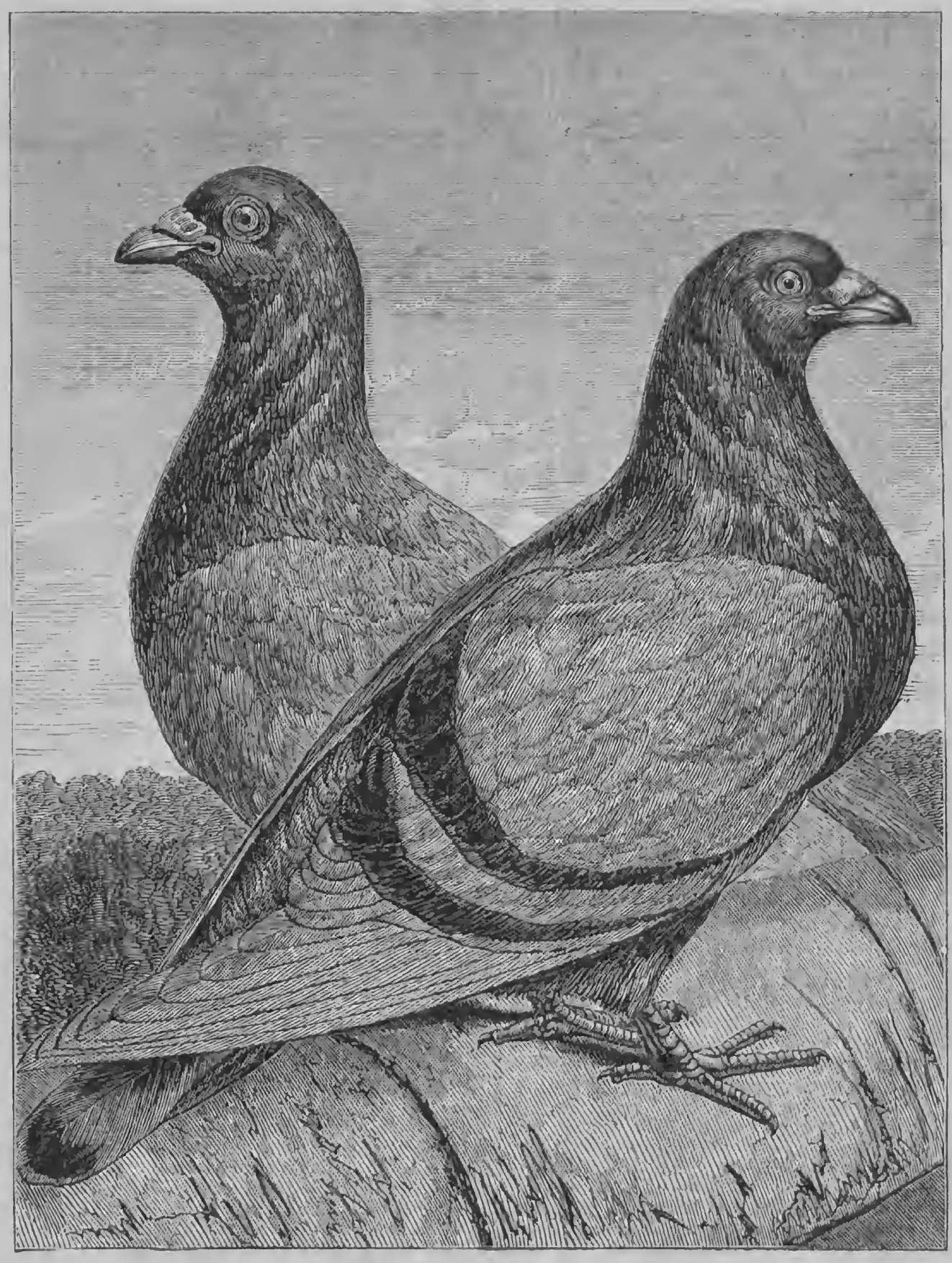
Fleshy Lump on Hen's Foot.—I am an amateur raiser of fowls. I have a case which I cannot cure. It is a lump of flesh on the bottom of the foot. When I first noticed it it was a little lump; but it grew larger till the hen died from it, as I suppose, as she had no other disease to my knowledge. Within a week a similar bunch came out on another hen. Both hens are Brahmas. If you can tell me of a cure you will oblige me very much. I have had two Black Spanish die, and another one that I expect will die; they droop about, are weak, and their feathers seem all ruffled and tumbled up.—WILLIAM H. SNOW, *Newton, Mass.*

CAN any of our correspondents help Mr. SNOW by suggesting a remedy?

Cayuga vs. Aylesbury Ducks.—I like the Cayuga; but I don't know anything about the Aylesbury ducks, from experience. I should like some of your correspondents who have had experience with both to tell me which is best and why.—A YOUNG DUCK RASER.

Fattening Poultry.—Will some RURAL reader give his or her experience in regard to fattening poultry—especially Spring chickens. I would like to know whether it pays or not to fatten them for market. —YOUNG AMERICA.

Dorkings not Feather Birds.—W. R. is informed that an English authority says: "There are three classes of Dorkings at most large shows—Gray, Silver-Gray, and White. In the former any color is allowed and is correct. Color has nothing whatever to do with an ordinary Dorking. It is a table, not a feather bird. Weight, size, shape, and early maturity are the merits sought for. The Silver-Gray is a very attractive bird, having the light breast and white shafts you admire. The White is of course self-colored. The heaviest Dorkings are generally dark-feathered birds, and their plumage does not show dirt.



RUNT PIGEONS.

Field Crops.

HUNGARIAN GRASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A CHESTER Co., Pa., farmer writes the Practical Farmer as follows:—"We have tested fully the merits of Hungarian grass this season, and are greatly in favor of it. Our farmers have generally harvested a crop of two or three tons to an acre, of excellent hay, which is a great thing in this season of scarcity.

"We know of no crop which stands drouth so well. The crop was made this year in sixty-five days. We do not yet find any analysis of it, but practical facts tell us that all our animals are fond of it, and they thrive while eating it, better than on any forage we give them. As we must look to selling hay in this region, if Hungarian grass does not sell, it will do finely for home stock, and farmers can then sell their timothy. We cannot live here longer by cattle feeding and grain raising, which are monopolized by western competition. This Hungarian will prove a great help; it grows soon, and wheat follows it, better than on oats stubble. Thick seeding makes fine hay, and as much of it by weight as the thin, coarse stuff. One of our farmers sowed 21 qts. per acre, but the grass was too coarse. I would not sow less than one bushel per acre."

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Broom Corn in Illinois, Varieties.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman at Champaign, Ill., writing Aug. 28 says:—Three varieties are planted here, namely, the Early Mohawk, the Missouri and the Chinese Evergreen. The Mohawk has been mostly secured and in good order, but the stimulus of rain and heat combined has been too much for the Missouri and Chinese Evergreen, and the brush of both has badly broken down; that is, the growth has been so rapid that when the panicle or brush pushes through the enclosing and supporting spatha or sheath, it has not stiffness and strength enough to remain upright, but falls over and hangs down. This does not affect the health or growth of the plant, but it hurts very much the commercial value of the product, since it permanently crooks and twists the brush.

Amount of Clover Seed per Acre.—R. P. WYCOFF, West Va., asks what is the general yield of clover seed per acre. We reply that the range is from one to eight bushels. We have rarely known it to exceed the maximum number given.

Disposal of Castor Oil Beans.—I would like to know the best way to dispose of castor oil beans after raising them—whether to sell them or make oil from them. —Y. M.

Farm Economy.

THE ADVANTAGES OF IRRIGATION.

SOME of the advantages of irrigation are thus stated in a paper read by Dr. HOPKINS, before the Carmarthenshire Farmers' Club:

"Water alone contains in nearly all instances an amount of fertilizing salts so diluted that it is at once absorbed and assimilated by the pastures. Water is always impregnated with atmospheric air and a minute quantity of carbonic acid. Deprived of air it is not agreeable to drink; it is even known when long continued to prove unwholesome. If the dissolved gases are expelled by ebullition, river and brook water usually contain one-thirtieth in volume of air, and one-fiftieth carbonic acid. In spring water the amount of the latter is sometimes far more considerable. The quantity and nature of saline ingredients in drinkable water vary much; in an agricultural point of view, the study of the contained salts would certainly be useful. The waters which serve as drink to the cattle of a farm introduce to the dung-heap all the matters which are dissolved or held in suspension. It has been found that on an ordinary-sized farm, more than 2 cwt. of alkaline salts get into the dung-heap in this way every year. You will thus perceive that irrigation by plain water must be of enormous service, applied to the surface of light and dry pastures.

"Salt you will find an excellent *addition* to irrigated fields. Salt is not a thing which shows itself conspicuously in the production of great luxuriance, but rather in giving strength to the stem of the wheat, and I may say an admirable condiment and healthful improver of grass lands. This substance can be sown broadcast in any weather; about 4 cwt. is a good dressing for an acre of grass land; if mixed with 2 cwt. of guano for grass or wheat, so much the better, or mixed for a time with the furrows taken out will be still better, to which may be added, the cleansing of the ditches.

"All this, I admit, involves labor, and labor is now very dear, but the result will show it is worth all the money and something more. Those who have made vegetable physiology their study know that in agriculture and other forms of vegetable propagation it is difficult to get too much water upon pervious soils, and does not remain stagnant for a longer time than is required to separate most of its fertile properties. I may add that the manures deposited upon the surface by cattle, sheep, and horses during the heavy rains so constantly recurring in this country, and carried into the brooks, then to the rivers, and thence to the sea, become altogether lost to the cultivator, but, by proper adaptation and care artificial irrigation will secure to him his legitimate share of that advantage which should exclusively belong to his taking.

"In conclusion, I may state that it is undoubtedly one of the most important duties entrusted to man that he should learn to control the elements and by bringing science and art to bear upon the works of Nature to render them subservient to his will in promoting the general welfare of the human race, and to contribute to its every-day requirements. Thus we see that destructive elements like fire are fairly brought into subjection and forced to contribute to our wants in a thousand different ways. The earth yields its hidden treasures for a similar purpose, and every description of soil which covers the surface has its allotted task to perform; whilst air and water, in addition to being absolute necessities of existence, have yielded the force and power with which they are invested to be applied in an infinite variety of ways to the wants of mankind."

STEAM PLOWING IN ENGLAND.

THE necessities of the British food-consuming population is attracting increased attention among the British economists. Whatever affects British food production affects, in a greater or less degree, American producers; and it is well, therefore, to keep watch of what is done and said in the thickly populated countries dependent, in some degree, upon American products for food. For instance, Lord DUNMORE has been giving attention to this matter of food production in England; and he estimates that deep cultivation by steam, the uprooting of hedge-rows which foster rabbits and destructive birds, and the transforming of table-cloth plots into forty-acre fields, would assure an addition of from £28,000,000 to £37,000,000 worth of food per annum to the British food-consuming community; that the British pay foreigners, annually, for food, £17,714,000, and that if what is now comparatively non-productive were made productive land, only from one-sixth to one-third of this sum would go into the hands of foreign producers.

A Scottish Agricultural paper asserts that Lord DUNMORE does not certainly overestimate the advantages of steam plowing, and says:

A six-furrow plow can turn over about as much in a day as two dozen horses, and at two-thirds of the cost. Then the shares can be made to penetrate the ground to a much greater depth than plowing can be accomplished by horses. Then, again, steam being so much speedier than horses, can be taken advantage of over a greater breadth of land in the autumn than horses can be. It does its work at the proper time in September, when the land is dry and the sun hot enough to kill the weeds which have been uprooted by the cultivator. The steam plow makes level the surface of the land. Ridges and furrows disappear before its operation, and so the path is made straight and easy for the reaping machine, thus effecting a great saving in the cutting of crops. Another matter of importance in connection with the application of steam to the cultivation of the soil which Lord Dunmore appears to have overlooked, is the fact that the treading of the horses' feet is done away with. No sodden hoof-prints are left upon the ground to the detriment of the seeds therein deposited. In fact, in every particular, steam surpasses horse-power in the way of culture, and the cost of the better work it does is much smaller.

Now, one word about the kind of steam culture he recommends. Lord DUNMORE was once enthusiastically in favor of steam traction engines as means of propelling plows. He has changed his mind. He gives, now, the preference to FOWLER'S double engine method. Its only objection is its great expense; and he recommends the formation of companies who shall own such machinery, and hire them out to farmers. This is the only practical way in which steam plowing can be rendered practicable in this country. Steam plows cannot be owned and run profitably by small farmers. There must be companies formed to own and run them. These companies may be organized among farmers themselves. The advantages will be a gain in time, better and deeper plowing, a saving in the expense of owning and feeding teams, and a more systematic and thorough treatment of lands. This will come in time; but if the necessities of British farmers have not resulted in the employment of steam plows in husbandry, and if such arguments are necessary there, we need not hope that American farmers will speedily adopt, except on large farms, what our British brethren are so slow to embrace in their agriculture.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

A Very Good Compost.—A very good fertilizing compost is manufactured by using the following substances according to the directions given. The mixture has been called "Liebig's great fertilizer," as it is stated that it originated with him. This is doubtful, but it is a very judicious and sensible combination nevertheless, easy to prepare and cheap. It will prove serviceable for corn, wheat, and the other cereal grains, and also for grapes:

This amount will do well, applied to one or two acres, and it will cost not far from $10:

1. Dry peat, twenty bushels.
2. Unleached ashes, three bushels.
3. Fine bone dust, three bushels.
4. Calcined plaster, three bushels.
5. Nitrate of soda, forty pounds.
6. Sulphate of ammonia, thirty-three pounds.
7. Sulphate of soda, forty pounds.

Mix numbers one, two and three together; then mix numbers five, six seven in five buckets of water. When dissolved, add the liquid to the first, second and third article.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Cheap Mode of Irrigation Wanted.—I would like to know the different modes or ways to irrigate land. I have never seen or heard described a good, cheap way of irrigation, or in fact any way; and as I anticipate going where irrigation will be practicable at some times of the year, I should like to learn through your valuable paper the best way to do it. Will not some of your experienced readers respond?—F. W. MANSON, *Greene Co., N. Y.*

Sugar from Sugar Beets.—A correspondent asks if sugar or sirup can be made from sugar beets with such utensils as are usually found in the farmer's kitchen? We reply, No.

Industrial Machinery.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE PALACE.

LAST year we gave the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER a view of the extensive factory in which the Wilson Sewing Machine is made, at Cleveland, Ohio, along with a history of the invention and progress of the machine itself, in the hands of its enterprising proprietor, W. G. WILSON, and his chosen associates. Since that notice, the advance in the business has compelled Mr. WILSON and his associates to look for more ample quarters even than their late elegant rooms on Seneca street, and, accordingly, arrangements were entered into for the construction of a large building on Superior street, to be used as sales and show rooms, and for the business apartments of the officers of the Company; and also a large building in the rear of this, fronting on Rockwell street, as a principal warehouse for the storage and shipment of machines. This warehouse occupies a space of sixty-two by one hundred feet; three stories and a basement, entirely occupied as a storage and shipping house. The principal salesroom, in which are the Company's offices, has a south frontage of forty-two feet on Superior street, with a depth of one hundred feet along Bond street.

It is the interior of this magnificent room to which we now introduce the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, as well as the sketch (see page 209) can do it, but which can convey only a faint idea of the brilliancy and richness of its adornments and furnishings. The visitor enters the front of the main room from Superior St. through doors which hang between immense pairs of plate glass, sixteen feet in hight, admitting a flood of light across the superb apartment. Once through the door the visitor finds himself in the midst of almost regal magnificence, having more the air of a royal drawing room than of a place for business. Rich and elegant carpets cover the floors; elaborately wrought cases contain the smaller articles belonging to the retail branch of the business, with desks for the attendants, to correspond. Along the left side of this room is a magnificently carved counter and screen, dividing the places of the Secretary and his clerks from the large salesroom. This counter is cut from solid walnut, exhibiting exquisite wreaths of flowers, panels of plate glass, and with its rich polish is a rare work of art in its line. Back of this counter and screen are the desks of the Secretary, Cashier, and Clerks, all of the same luxurious style. In the main room are fourteen elegant chandeliers of gilt bronze, each bearing twelve burners, cased in glass globes, on which are engraved the monogram of the Company. The painting of the walls and ceiling of this room is a finished work of art. The principal figure at the north end of the room is a full length portrait of W. G. WILSON, President of the Company, sitting like a gentleman at his ease—a position which Mr. WILSON'S active and industrious habits allows him small time to occupy. In various panels about the walls and ceiling are pictorial devices and portraits, suggested by the business to which the place is devoted. Along the cornice, in separate panels, appear the portraits of the officers and prominent employees of the Company, done to the life, both as to the gentlemen and ladies who daily occupy these magnificent apartments.

The President's private office is reached through a door in the north end of the main room. This office is a marvel of elegance and comfort, with its rich carpet, carved furniture, splendid chandelier and handsome paintings, making it more like the boudoir of a prince than the brain-engine room of the presiding genius of a business which reaches its arms into all lands, from Ohio to Japan.

As the city of Cleveland has long been noted for the elegance of its private dwellings, so it has now a business house as nearly like a palace as the cunning work of the craftsman can make it—all the result of a well managed business in the hands of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

Rice Huller Wanted.—TheMobile Register says: "Strange that some genious does not give us a rice huller so cheap and so simple that every farmer might own and work one. It certainly could be made, and nothing would find a more ready sale, for every ruralist in the lower South could grow his own rice, and would do so if he had any easy means of preparing it for food. We want a little iron machine to run by hand, and cost as much as a good coffee mill or a sausage grinder; and so simple that the housewife will be able to hull out and prepare her rice for the pot at any time desirable. Are we to have such a machine? There is a fortune awaiting the lucky man who gets it up."

Cotton Picker.—W. H. IRVING, Philadelphia, Pa., is reported to have invented a cotton picking machine which is said to have been successfully tried in the field. It is claimed by the inventor that it will pick twelve acres per day with the help of two men, a boy and a pair of mules, and put the cotton in bags ready for the gin-house. This is a "big thing" if it will do all that is claimed. We have been surprised that something of the sort has not been invented before.

The Garden.

WINTERING VEGETABLES.

IT is one thing to raise a good crop of vegetables, but quite another to keep them safely through Winter. It is, doubtless, the fact that more vegetables are injured by heat in Winter than by cold, because most persons crowd such things together in large quantities, and then cover deeply to keep out the frost. When placed in cellars, the windows are closed, and in the more Northern States, banked up with, perhaps, fresh horse manure from the stable. Of course it is necessary to keep potatoes, turnips, beets, and similar roots from freezing; still they would be of far better quality if kept as cold as possible, and not actually frozen. Turnips and beets, in particular, are very liable to heat, and become spoiled if a large quantity is placed together; and potatoes are often injured by being stored in large bins, instead of being put in barrels or spread thinly upon shelves in a dark cellar. When buried in the ground, small heaps, say twenty to thirty bushels in each, is best.

Celery.—Celery that is not sufficiently blanched when cool nights come on, and there is danger of frosts, should be banked up to the topmost point of the leaves; then cover with straw or boards. When the ground begins to freeze, dig up, and place all in a narrow trench, in some dry and convenient place, where it can be protected from frost and still be got at when wanted for use. Pure sand is better than soil to pack in among the roots and stems for Winter preservation.

Parsnips and Salsify.—As these roots are benefited by freezing, or are at least not injured by it, they may be dug up and placed in a trench and only slightly protected; just sufficient to admit of taking out what are wanted for use during Winter. If they are only wanted for use in the Spring, then they may be allowed to remain where grown.

Onions will withstand far more cold than is usually supposed. If packed dry in tight barrels, and all interstices filled with chaff, they may be kept in a barn, or where they will freeze quite hard, and not be injured, provided the barrels are closed tight and not opened until the onions are again thawed. Onions stored in a warm cellar are very likely to sprout in Winter, and then decay, emitting anything but an agreeable odor.

The too general custom in the country, of putting all kinds of vegetables in the cellar under the dwelling house is not conducive to the health of the inmates at least; besides, it is scarcely possible to keep all kinds equally well preserved in the same temperature. It is a far better plan to store the different kinds separate, or at least place them where ventilation can be given when necessary. Potatoes and carrots are about the only roots that can be preserved in a cellar which is not well ventilated in Winter; and then no very large quantity can be safely placed together.

Cabbages.—This is one of the quickest decaying vegetables, if kept in a warm place; and the usual practice in this vicinity is to set the heads in a furrow, with the roots up, and then cover very lightly with earth. In such a position they remain frozen nearly all Winter, and come out in Spring almost as fresh as when gathered in Autumn. We cannot say how this plan would answer farther North or South; but it answers every purpose here, and New York City market is supplied in Winter and Spring from the open fields.

We believe that as a rule farmers fail in preserving their vegetables, simply because they try to keep too many kinds together, and all in far too warm a temperature.

Dairy Husbandry.

INFLUENCE OF ELECTRICITY ON MILK.

In an address before the Ohio Dairymens' Association, during the early part of the present year, we gave an account of some interesting experiments with electricity made by the late ANDREW CROSS, the celebrated English Electrician. The Boston Cultivator, quoting from some newspaper report of said speech, (wrongly placing its delivery before the Northwestern Dairymens' Ass'n), gives the substance of our remarks, commenting upon them as follows:

"'The (this) influence of electrical action is a subject *entirely* new to the dairy public,' says Prof. WILLARD. We doubt this, for as long as we can remember, it used to be a common saying among dairy women on the farm that 'thunder showers sour milk.' The query was then raised,—Why does lightning sour milk? We have since learned or heard the following reason given: Lightning causes the gases of the air through which it passes (the air being composed of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen, *mixed*, but not combined; oxygen, combined with nitrogen, producing five deadly poisons, viz., nitrous oxide, nitric oxide, hyponitrous acid, nitrous acid and nitric acid, according to the proportion of each gas in the combination) to *combine* and thus produce a poison called *nitric* acid; some small portion of which mixing with the milk turns it sour. Lightning also tends to sour new beer, the process of fermentation being incomplete, lightning so accelerates it as to turn the sugar into acetic acid at once; in old beer or ale, where the fermentation is more complete, it is less affected by the electrical influence.

"Of positive and negative electricity—called also vitreous and resinous—the lightning passes from the earth to the cloud when positive, and from the cloud to the earth, when the cloud is in the positive state—the flash, as it is said, always proceeding from the positive body—*i. e.*, from the one overcharged.

"We think Prof. WILLARD errs in what he says of the negative electricity or state of the atmosphere; for it has been said that the clouds are charged with positive electricity, barns and houses struck are set on fire, but not so when the clouds are negative and the earth positive. Hence we deem the souring of milk is caused as we state the case above."

Now, CROSS demonstrated that milk could be kept sweet for three weeks, in the hottest weather in summer, by the application of electricity. In all his experiments, going over a long series of years, he found that positive electricity was favorable to all vegetable growth except fungi, to which it was prejudicial, while negative electricity promoted the growth and development of fungi in a most remarkable manner. This influence of electrical action in preserving milk sweet for an unusual length of time, as well as its influence on the growth of fungi, as detailed in the experiments of Cross, we thought was entirely new to the dairy public. We did not mean to have it inferred that a fact so commonly observed by all dairymen in respect to milk souring during thunder storms, or on account of thunder storms, was new. The observation of this fact is old; but the reason has never been satisfactorily explained—at least not satisfactorily to us and others who have made milk and the dairy a study. The result of Mr. CROSS' experiments appeared to us to give a philosophical explanation to this matter, and to harmonize with the recent theory of the cause of milk souring.

If, as it has been shown by PASTEUR, HALLIER, ALEXANDER MUELLER and, more recently, by Prof. CALDWELL, the souring of milk is the result of living organisms, that the dust of the atmosphere as well as all fermenting or putrifying matter contains either the germs of the microscopic fungi or the fungi themselves in one stage of development or another; that these germs fall on all substances exposed to the air and that if the substance so exposed is one that can nourish their further development, they will vegetate and increase, and in so doing cause the substance itself to decompose. If, we say, this theory of distinguished scientists be accepted, and if the practical experiments of CROSS proved that negative electricity promoted the growth and multiplication of these fungi in a most remarkable manner, then we say there is a philosophic reason why milk sours during thunder showers.

The theory named by friend WETHERELL of the Cultivator is that which was promulgated years ago, and does not harmonize with the more recent doctrine accounting for the changes which occur in milk. We are aware there are many things concerning electricity which are imperfectly understood. Dr. LITTLE, in some remarks on electrical fluctuations, published in the North American Chirurgical Review, says:

"The electrical fluid is the grand agent in the production of many of the phenomena of nature. In her organic domain it is the probable cause of all chemical change, while in the vegetable kingdom it performs still more important functions; not only producing, in conjunction with its kindred agencies of light and heat, conditions favorable to the germination and growth of plants, but quickening them into life and thus becoming the efficient cause of their development. The approach of an electrical conductor to the *mimosa pudica*, or sensitive plant, produces no sensible effect; but if sparks be taken from it the leaflets will shrink and close as they do from mechanical contact. Its more steady and quiet operation is equally remarkable. An electrical circle has been formed under the beds of a garden, and the result has been greater vigor and rapidity of growth in the plants which they contained; a fluid so analogous to the nervous force, so subtle, fluctuating and so universally diffused, might, *a priori*, be supposed to exert a very manifest influence over the higher organization of the animal economy. In other words, as a vital electrical machine, by means of which that fluid is both separated and distributed in accordance with the wants of animal life. What we should thus suppose, is found to be true in fact. Electricity, present in excess, exciting the functions and excitality, while a *contrary effect is produced by its subtraction or deficiency.*"

We have all experienced the feeling of energy and elasticity which is imparted by what we call bracing weather, when the air is clear, dry and cold; and more strongly still the sensation of chilliness and discomfort when the atmosphere, loaded with moisture, has acquired an active conducting power.

During the early part of the year, in detailing the experiments of Cross in regard to the effects of electricity on milk, to a distinguished Professor of Chemistry, he thought them of great interest, and proposed making some practical experiments in this direction. We hope, therefore, at some future day to give friend WETHERELL and the public something more on this question, which shall settle the point, by a full explanation, of how and why electricity affects milk.

The Vineyard.

VINEYARD NOTES.

Grapes in Bottles of Water.—The best kind of bottles for preserving grapes in water are those made of clear glass, of a size that would contain about a pint. In clear glass bottles, when the water, by means of evaporation and the small quantity sucked up by the bunches, has decreased, the deficiency can be easily seen and remedied. Champagne bottles would do for preserving a few dozen bunches, but they would be too large and clumsy to put in the racks where a large quantity of grapes are preserved. Pint porter or ale bottles do very well; I used them before I got clear glass bottles made for the purpose. The water in the bottles wants no changing, as it will remain sweet for three or four months, or longer if some small pieces of charcoal are put in the bottom of the bottles. It only requires filling up now and then when it gets lower than the neck of the bottles.—WILLIAM TILLERY.

Wine Two and a-Half Centuries Old.—Two and a-half centuries ago there was deposited in a cellar at Bremen a case of wine containing five oxhoft of 204 bottles, cost 500 rix dollars in 1624. Including the expense of keeping up the cellar, contributions, interest on amounts, and interest on the interest, an oxhoft costs at the present time, 555, 057, 640 rix dollars; a bottle is worth 2,723,812 rix dollars; a glass, or ⅓th part of bottle is worth 340,476 rix dollars or $272,389; or at the rate of 540 rix dollars, or $273 per drop.

Ducks in a Vineyard.—It is mentioned in The Grape Culturist that a large vineyardist in Illinois keeps each season not less than one hundred ducks constantly among his vines. He says it is wonderful with what diligence they dart after all kinds of bugs, thrips, flies and small snails, and he considers them among the best of insect exterminators.

Land Department.

SOMETHING OF TENNESSEE.

WHAT is known as the Cumberland Table Land, or Plateau, is a strip of elevated country which, branching out from the Blue Ridge and mountains of Virginia, proceeds in a southwesterly direction, and terminates in the rough pine lands of Georgia. In and about these mountains are numerous small valleys, some of which, being situated in the midst of the mountains, are completely surrounded, and the streams which take their rise in them, and which, in many instances, are so large as to afford a good water-power, have no outlet except through the caves which everywhere perforate this limestone region. Across this Plateau, and through these mountain valleys, is a pleasant horseback ride in the Spring, when the buds are beginning to swell, and the warm, pleasant weather has more the appearance of Summer than of Spring.

Setting out from Sulphur Springs, a small village lying near the eastern slope of the mountains, the writer ascended the mountains by a rocky, zigzag road, and proceeded along what is called the old stock road, over which droves of mules pass from Kentucky to a Southern market. A short distance from the top the road leads over a high knoll or mountainous crag, which looms up considerably above its neighbors, and affords a good view of the valley of the Tennessee River and the long stretches of forests which extend in every direction across the level Plateau. A little further on the road passes along the edge of an exceedingly deep chasm, formed by the washing of a rapid mountain stream. At this place it becomes almost a river, and takes two leaps of 150 feet each. Just below the lower fall, the banks on each side of this huge gulf are nearly perpendicular, and one can look down a thousand feet, and still the eye rests upon the tops of tall trees. The place has quite a notoriety as a resort for summer excursionists, and it rejoices in the very suggestive, though rather questionable, appellation of Hell Hole.

The country is sparsely populated, and houses are far between; now and then a well-trod path crosses the road at right angles and makes out into the woods. Occasionally a fence appears, inclosing a log house and a few acres of cleared land, where some poor squatter and his family practice each year what they know of farming, which practice consists in planting the same crop, on the same ground, as long as the stubborn soil will yield a sufficiency of the material for corn dodgers, when they all pull up stakes and move away, to repeat the process somewhere else. The road next leads down into a deep ravine, through which passes a roaring mountain stream, bordered with Laurel, and overgrown with Ivy and Weeping Willow. Several years ago, a Northern man settled here, and built a saw and grist mill. When the war came, a band of guerrillas surrounded his house and demanded him to surrender. This he refused to do, but stood in the door and fought them, while his wife did good execution with a revolver from the window above. The guerrillas were at last put to flight, leaving the determined couple in possession of their home.

At length our road leaves the mountain and begins to descend into a beautiful little valley called Grassy Cove. The land on the sides of mountains which surround this cove are exceedingly rich, as is shown by the large growth of Oak, Poplar and Black Walnut along the roadside. Grassy Cove is well named, and the large meadows of clover and timothy are in pleasing contrast with the rather sterile country over which we have passed. Several Northern families are settled here, and are making improvements and building up a community of their own. A mill has lately been erected and is busy sawing lumber for those who have lately arrived. It being near the middle of the day when I reached Grassy Cove I stopped at Mr. STRATTON'S, a gentleman who bought a large farm here and moved from New York three years ago. Mr. STRATTON brought with him a herd of eighteen Devon cattle; the cattle looked remarkably well, and Mr. S. informed me that he gets as much milk and makes as good butter and cheese as he ever did in New York; and if I am any judge of these articles, the specimens on his table corroborated the statement. I was shown a meadow on this place which is said to have been in grass thirty-six years, and still yields from two and one-half to three tons of hay per acre. Fruit of all kinds peculiar to this climate grows abundantly, and I saw some astonishingly large apple trees which I was told had only failed once in thirty years. Mr. STRATTON and the other people here are anxious to have Northern people come in, and will cheerfully answer all inquiries of persons wishing further information about the country.

Leaving Grassy Cove I continued my journey to Crossville, a small village on the Table Land, situated at the junction of four or five roads. The village consists of quite a number of new houses, mostly unpainted; it boasts of three stores, and has another establishment which it does not boast of, called, in Tennessee parlance, a "grocery," but which, in other places, would go by the name of *saloon*. The proprietor of this establishment does a very thriving business, considering that his stock in trade consists only of a keg of apple brandy and a tin cup.

A. H. L.

Crossville, Tenn.

SOUTH-WESTERN KENTUCKY.

PROBABLY a line or so from this section of country would be acceptable to some of your numerous readers. Southern Kentucky is distinguished for the fertility of its soil, healthfulness of climate and hospitality of its people. The soil cannot be surpassed anywhere. It is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of almost anything that is produced in the United States, except cotton and rice. Tobacco is cultivated in large quantities, and is the great staple of this particular section. Corn, wheat, rye and all the grasses grow finely. This is rapidly growing to be a fine stock country. For many years past the farmers have not paid the attention to stock that they should have done, that department being neglected to a great extent on account of the vast amount of labor and attention requisite in the cultivation of tobacco. The introduction of fine stock, of every description, is now beginning to excite public attention. The best breeds are anxiously sought after, and we hope ere long to be able to announce a great improvement in that department.

Our lands here command from ten to fifty dollars per acre, according to quality and locality. Railroads are in process of construction throughout this entire section, which, when completed, will open up a large territory yet unimproved. These roads will bring in immigrants, and furnish an outlet to market for the vast amount of produce this country is capable of yielding. The Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad passes through one of the finest agricultural sections in the world; also through the coal region of Southern Kentucky. It will add greatly to the development of the resources of the country. We have a good people here—industrious, intelligent, generous, hospitable people, and we want more of such a population. Parties emigrating to the far West would do well to give us a call in passing.

We think our country will suit them, whatever business they may wish to engage in. We need bold, enterprising capitalists to come here and aid us in developing our vast resources. We need the introduction of more fine stock; and also that of improved agricultural machinery of all kinds. We want some of your good farmers, gardeners, dairymen, fruit-growers, and miners of the North to come out here, and bring with them enterprise, energy, and capital, and we will insure success. We need the circulation of more such papers as the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and sincerely hope the time may speedily come when all papers of such intrinsic value may have a wide circulation throughout our section.

Princeton, Ky, ONWARD.

COST OF A HOMESTEAD.

As frequent inquiries are made of the price of securing a home on the public lands under the homestead act, we give the following figures:

	Fees when entry is made.	Fees on issue of certificate.
For a grant of 160 acres, valued at $1.25 per acre.....	$11 00	$1 00
For a grant of 80 acres, valued at $1.25 per acre.....	7 00	2 00
For a grant of 40 acres, valued at $1.25 per acre.....	6 00	1 00
For a grant of 80 acres, valued at $2.50 per acre.....	14 00	4 00
For a grant of 40 acres, valued at $2.50 per acre.....	8 00	2 00

To sum up, 160 acres costs $18; 80 acres, $9; 40 acres, $7. The $2.50 land is that included within limits of railway grants, and only open to soldiers under the homestead act. A soldier must settle on his claim until the time of settlement added to his term of service in the army makes up five years, which is the length of settlement required from settlers who have not served in the army or navy.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

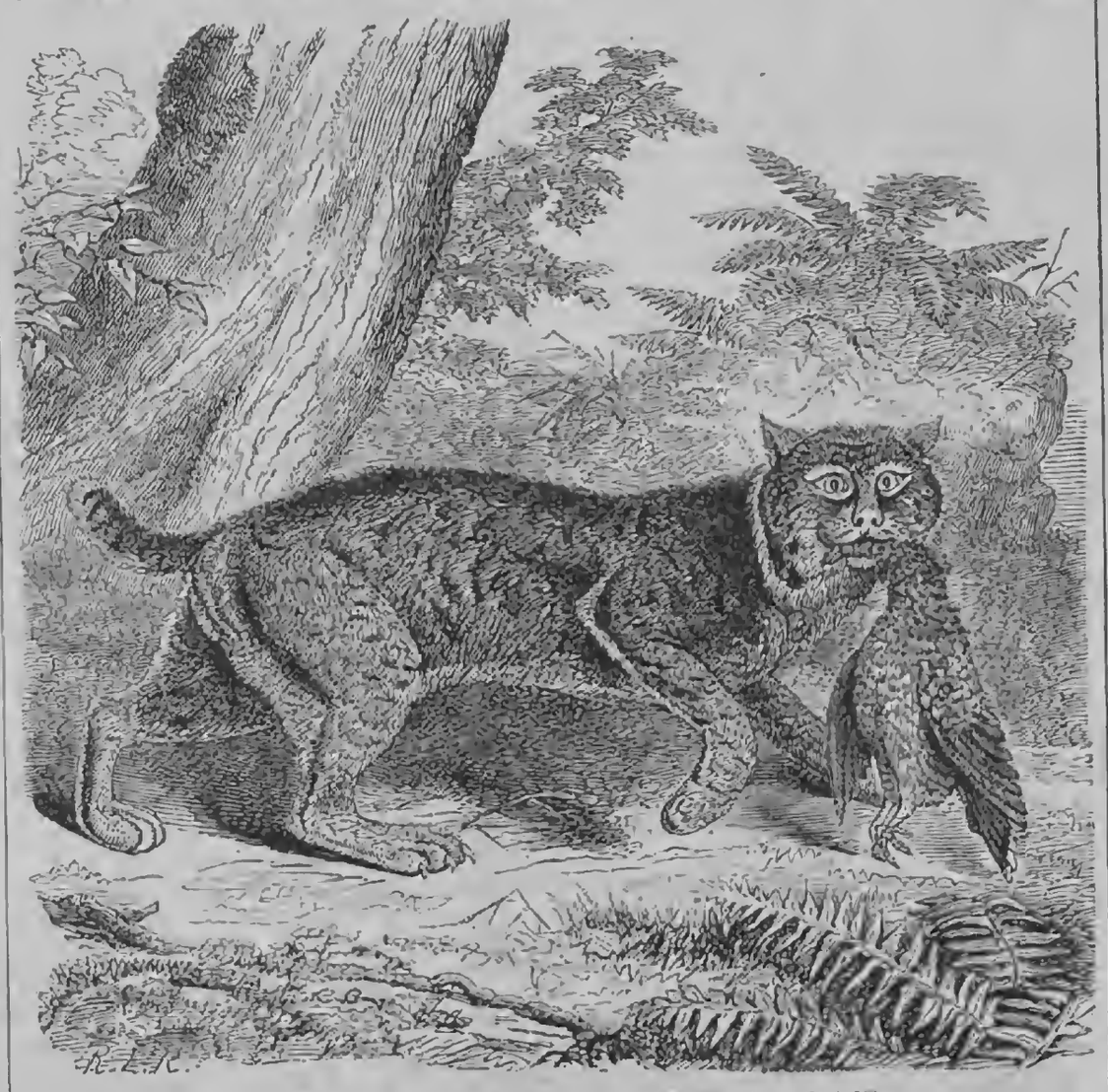
Gathering Forest Seeds.—*Sept.* 10.—It has become a habit with me to gather a few forest tree seeds every autumn—not that I plant any of them myself of late years, although I used to do considerable in that line; but I cannot get over the idea that they are worth saving. Sometimes a friend out on the prairies sends me a few insects or other curiosities for my cabinet, then I return the compliment by sending him a package of seeds, and in this way a few pounds are used, as I hope, to the benefit of somebody. The Ash, Maples, Basswoods, Oaks, Tulip Trees, Hickories and Chestnut Trees are loaded with seeds, and it is a pity that all should go to waste when they are so much needed. Last season I saved a bushel or more of hickory nuts, expecting to have sent them to a friend in Colorado, but for some reason he did not feel inclined to have them forwarded, and in Spring they were thrown out into a heap near my shop and covered with soil; but this treatment did not destroy their vitality, and they came up in a mass, continued to grow all Summer, and are now healthy, although small. The nuts were picked up after cold weather commenced, and put into a box with sand and left out where they froze during the Winter. I have treated nearly all kinds of hardy forest tree seeds in the same manner with equal success. Now is the time to secure a supply of forest tree seeds, and those who live on the prairies should not neglect the opportunity, either by sending their orders to some dealer or to friends who will gather the quantity and kinds desired.

A Destructive Insect.—*Sept.* 11.—Last Spring I purchased some hickory cord-wood that had been cut during the Winter. It was hauled out and ranked up in an open field, where I supposed it would be less liable to the attacks of the hickory borer (*Clytus pictus*, DRURY,) than if left in the woods. JOHN has commenced hauling it home to-day; at least what there is left; for this destructive insect has bored it in all directions, and its sawdust-like excrement could be scraped up by bushels from under the pile of wood. I mentioned this insect April 18th (see RURAL NEW-YORKER May 4, page 297,) as being destructive to hickory timber, cut down in Winter, but had no idea that it could or would do so much damage to hickory cord-wood in one Summer. This beetle is almost identical with the locust borer (*Clytus robiniæ*), and has often puzzled entomologists to separate them. They are, however, quite distinct in habits, as the hickory *Clytus* appears in the Spring, while the locust species invariably appears in Autumn. The size and markings of the two insects are almost exactly the same to a casual observer; but a close inspection will show that there are several distinctive characteristics, the most prominent one is the size of the antennæ, those of the hickory *Clytus* being much the more robust. I suppose those who believe in DARWIN'S evolution theory will claim that they both originally came from the same stock. But be this as it may, they are very destructive insects, and their numbers increase in proportion as man furnishes them opportunities for propagation by planting the locust tree and cutting down the hickory for firewood.

The Wonders of Ignorance.—*Sept.* 12.—The wonderful things that some persons find are truly astonishing—to themselves. If a man who is a novice in horticultural matters happens to find in his garden a fruit unknown to himself and immediate neighbors, he takes it for granted that it must be new to the rest of mankind. Of late years it has been the habit of such discoverers to show the said fruit to the village Doctor and Minister; and they being as ignorant of such things as it is safe to be, are ready to assert all that can be said in its praise, affixing the usual superlative endorsement of, "this is the best variety we have ever seen." It is not strange, considering how little the masses know of what exists outside of the little circle in which they swing daily, that a man should feel somewhat elated at his rare good fortune in procuring something deserving the commendation of the notables I have named. A few years since, a man of considerable eminence as a civil engineer, rushed into my office one morning, and laid a package upon my table, saying, as he did so:

"There! look at those grapes! I think you will be willing to give up your fancy kinds, such as Delaware and Iona, when you can get such as these."

I opened the package, and found it contained a pound or two of the vilest wild Fox Grapes that one could find in a day's journey through our swamps. But my visitor had been cultivating this grape for several years, and really did think it was a superb and valuable sort. A similar incident occurred to-day. A stranger, and, apparently, a wealthy gentleman, who had lately



COMMON AMERICAN WILD CAT.

taken up his residence in the country, came into my office, his countenance all beaming with smiles, and after inquiring if I was Daily Rural Life, proceeded to take from his pocket a very large apple, and holding it up before me, as much as to say, "look at that and be astonished," said:

"There, my man, is something worth your attention, and perhaps a description and illustration in your Diary for the RURAL NEW-YORKER."

"Why, my dear fellow," I replied, "that is nothing new, but simply the old and well-known Twenty-Ounce Pippin—a scarcely third-rate apple, only fit for cooking."

The smiles all departed at once, the bubble burst, and my would be originator or discoverer took up his hat, saying very meekly, "I thought it might be a new variety and that you would like to see it. Good day, sir."

"Good day."

This reminds me of another discoverer in quite a different field. While attending a Fair in Iowa a few years since, a farmer to whom I had been introduced led me aside, and, after looking about to be sure no one was listening, said:

"Mr. D., you seem to have been around the world some and seen most everything; now I have got a great curiosity at my house which I would like to have you see. I think it is of great value, and if you will go home with me to-night you can see it, and I'll bring you back in the morning." I agreed to this, because great curiosities were just the things I wanted to see. A ride of four miles over a rough country road brought me to the home of my new-found friend; and after tea I signified that I was ready to see *the* curiosty, and Mr. J. brought out, from some hidden recess, a small lump of something and held it out to me, saying, as he did so—"There did you ever see the like of that before?"

I saw at a glance what it was, simply a broken Geode, the inside studded with quartz crystals. Of course I had to tell my host that it was valueless; and more, that he could find them in any quantity all over the Western States. He was not as rich after my visit as before, for that diamond bubble had burst, and I am not sure that he has ever forgiven me for the information I gave him. There are scores of men in all parts of the country who are constantly finding rich beds of gold, silver and other precious metals—at least they are in imagination. What a saving of time and bitter disappointments it would be to such people if they could be induced to spend a few dollars for books treating of such things.

Iron pyrites, or as it is appropriately named, "Fool's Gold," has set many a poor fellow crazy, believing that a veritable gold mine had been found. Quartz crystals are constantly setting ignoramuses wild on the diamond question, and scores of men have spent their last hundred dollars, or all they could borrow, to bring what they supposed to be diamonds to New York, all of which proved to be worthless quartz. One poor fellow from "out West" not long since walked into a Broadway establishment and asked in the most dignified manner to see one of the proprietors. The gentlemanly clerk asked if his business was important.

"Very; and cannot be transacted with any clerk," was the curt reply.

He was shown into the private office of the proprietor, who abade him be seated and make known his business.

"Well," said our Western man, "are you Mr. B.?"

"Yes; and what can I do for you?"

"Well, sir, I have in my pocket a specimen of incalculable value."

"I cannot see how that interests me," replied Mr. B. At this our Western fortune-seeker, whom we will call JONES, pulled from his inside vest pocket, a quartz crystal about the size of a hen's egg and, presenting it to Mr. B., said, "There, sir! how much do you think that is worth?"

"About four dollars a cord, where it is wanted for macadamizing roads."

"What!" said JONES, do you pretend to say that it is not a diamond?"

"Yes, sir," said B.; it is a very poor specimen of quartz, and if you have no further business with me, please cut your visit short."

Poor JONES drew his hat as far down over his eyes as possible (it was on the back of his head when he went in), went straight out of the door and down Broadway, and I do not think he has been to New York since.

The Herdsman.

Remedy for Hoven in Cattle.—The Practical Farmer says:—We once saved the life of a Short-Horn bull, which cost us near $600, in three minutes, by twisting a wisp of hay into a band, placing it in his mouth, and tieing it up tightly behind the horns. The working of the jaws, to get rid of this encumbrance, liberates the gas in the stomach, and relief is immediate. We know by that trial ourselves, that this remedy is effectual, safe and simple. One of our best Chester county farmers, when his cows have hoven, tells us he uses a *broom-handle* in the same way, because quick action is necessary, and this is soonest at hand. Any thing *binding* on the corners of the mouth, so as to excite action of the jaws of the animal to get rid of it, will answer.

The Naturalist.

OUR FUR-BEARING ANIMALS—III.

COMMON AMERICAN WILD CAT.

(Lynx Rufus—AUDUBON.)

This animal is found in all portions of North America, from the tropics to the sixtieth degree of latitude, but it appears in more abundance in the Gulf States. The length of its body is thirty inches; of its tail five and a half; its head is round; ears large, triangular, erect, tipped with coarse hairs an inch long, which drop out in Summer; a ruff of elongated hair surrounds the throat; body rather slender; legs long and muscular; soles of feet naked; hind feet webbed nearly to the claws; tail short, slightly turned up. Though there is a great diversity of color, even in individuals of the same locality, yet the prevailing color is reddish-brown in Fall and Winter, ashy-brown in Spring and Summer; forehead striped with dark brown; yellow eyes, encircled with a whitish band; a whitish triangular spot on hinder part of ear, bordered with black; ruff black; hind head and back yellowish-brown, with a dorsal line of dark brown; sides spotted with dark brown; under surface of body yellowish-white, spotted with black; legs somewhat darker; tail, above, barred with rufous and black, a broad band of black at the end, tipped white, below, light gray.

The Bay Lynx, as this cat is called, is fond of swampy, retired situations, as well as wooded hillsides. Cane brakes and deserted cotton plantations are its favorite localities. Its home is sometimes under an old, vine-covered log, but more frequently in a hollow tree, often entering an opening thirty feet high, or a cavity at the root is chosen. It makes a comfortable lair with long moss and dried leaves.

AUDUBON says, "The Wild Cat pursues his prey with activity and cunning, sometimes bounding suddenly upon the object of his rapacity; sometimes, with stealthy pace, approaching it in the darkness of the night, seizing it with his strong retractile claws and sharp teeth, and bearing it off to his retreat in the forest." He feeds on rabbits, rats and other small quadrupeds, on fish found in dry beds of streams, and does as much mischief among pigs and poultry as a dozen foxes. He is exceedingly fond of eggs, and never finds a nest without sucking every egg in it, and, if possible, will seize young and old birds of many species, capturing a wild turkey or partridge with great cunning and rapidity. Though night is his favorite time for procuring food, yet he is often seen abroad in search of prey in full sunshine, both in Winter and Summer. Its young are produced early in Spring, two to four in a litter.

The Wild Cat is easily caught in a log, box, or steel trap, and it is often hunted with fox hounds and gives excellent sport to the hunter. When pursued, if possible, he will weary the dogs by making short turns in almost impassable swamps or briar patches; at other times he will take to a tree with great agility where he will squat still, close to a branch, from whence, usually, a fatal ball brings him to earth.

The skins are quoted from 25 to 50 cents. This animal is generally in fine order; the meat is white and appears like veal, and when cooked is pronounced delicious. So AUDUBON states, but we don't understand why its flesh should be more fit for human food than that of any other cat; however, if any one desires it he is welcome to our share. H.

NOTES FOR NATURALISTS.

To What Age Do Birds Live.—The Brunswick Telegraph says:—Mr. J. W. TEDFORD of Topsham informed us the other day that for *twenty-eight* years in succession a bird (he does not assert that it is the same one, only always the same species) has built an ordinary nest of mud and wool in his barn. In 1861 the barn was nearly rebuilt, and the bird remained and built her nest in the part not renewed. He further says that it is his belief so far as he watched the brooding, that not a nest of birds has ever left the barn, as the cats have caught and eaten them while young. In several cases has the mother bird rebuilt and hatched a second time during the season. He says in reply to our query that the bird is not a swallow but what it is he does not recognize. The facts are curious enough at all events.

Floricultural.

SCARLET PIMPERNEL.

INCLOSED please find a specimen of a plant (I believe to be Scarlet Pimpernel) called Tame Chickweed here, and is called a remedy for rattlesnake bite. I know of two instances where given to two different dogs, each having been bitten, and was suffering severely. One was bitten twice by the snake—once on the lip and once on the throat. The latter had suffered for five or six hours, and the throat and head were badly swollen, and could scarcely breathe when the tea was administered. The other had not been under the influence so long, but was weakened down so that he could be easily handled, and suffered severely to all appearance; but in fifteen minutes after the tea was administered, became so much easier as to cease moaning. They both recovered rapidly; but whether from the effects of the weed or not, I wot not.

That it is a remedy for insect stings I know. To take the green leaves, pulverize them between the fingers, then rub into the wound, and, as by magic, all pain ceases.

I write this, thinking that it might be a remedy for the sting of that insect of the South that was brought to the notice of your readers in 1870, called the "Cow Killer," if I mistake not. Has any one tried it as a remedy for it? Is it the *Anagallis arvensis?* If so, is it the plant spoken of as being so fatal to dogs, on page 262, in one of the October numbers of 1870? It has a seed-pod like the Portulacca. The corolla is not scarlet, but dull red, with purple eye.

E. A. C.

Brownsville, Oregon.

THE plant you inclose is the *Anagallis arvensis*, and is known in Europe (where it grows wild almost everywhere) as Scarlet Pimpernel. We know nothing of its medicinal virtues, except what we find in medicinal works. LINDLEY, in his Medical Botany, page 368, says:—"This plant has some reputation in case of madness. It has also been prescribed in epilepsy and dropsy."

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

California Lilly.—The leaf and seed of California Lily received from J. H. L. resemble very much the *L. superbum* of the Eastern States; and we think it is that species, or only a variety. There are, however, a few distinct species of lilies in California, and we believe that some of our nurserymen are propagating them for sale.

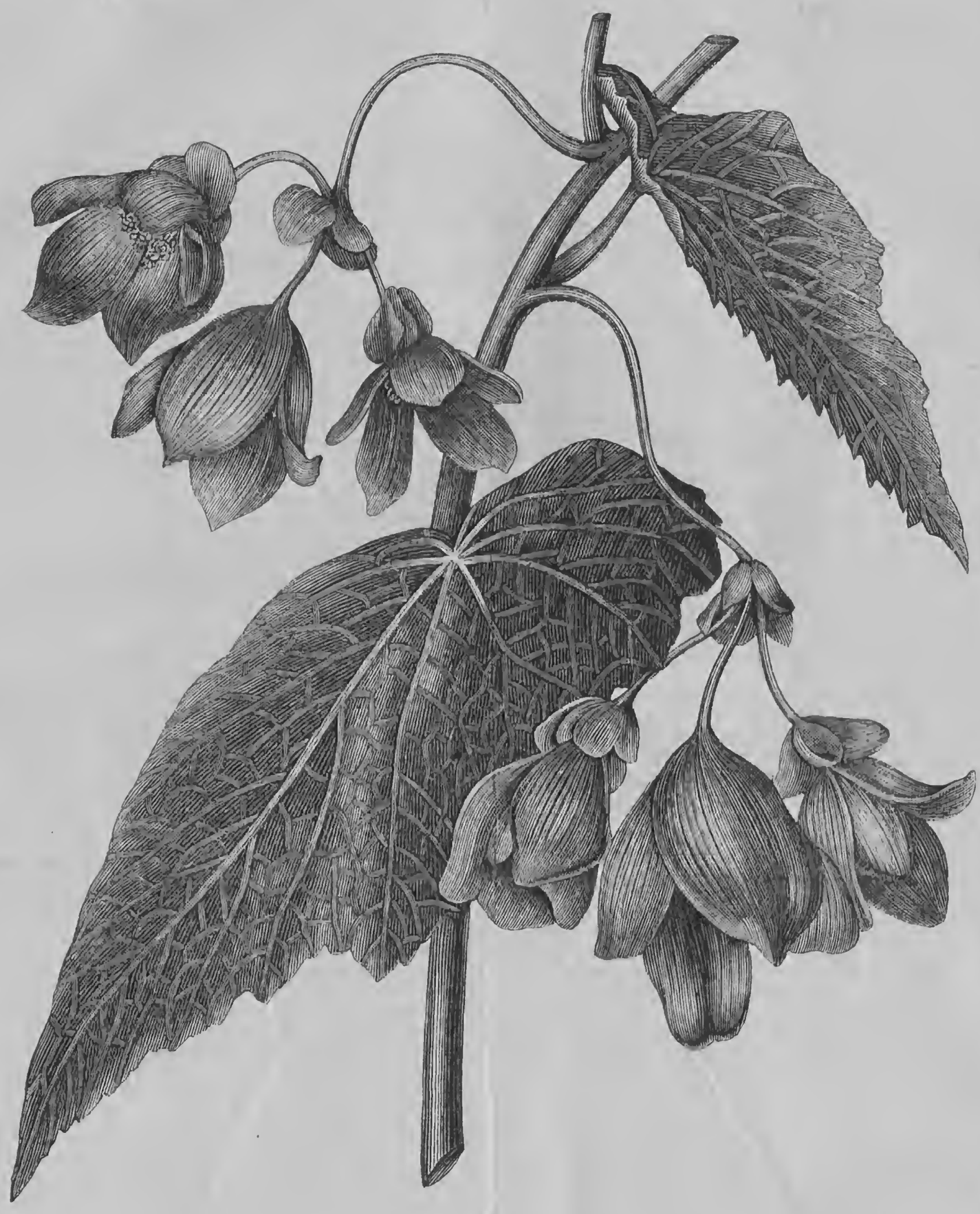
Begonia Haageana.—This new Begonia, originated by CARL MATHIEU, Berlin, Prussia, is a cross of *Begonia boliviensis* and *B. Pearcei*. It was sold by Mr. MATHIEU to Messrs. HAAGE & SCHMIDT, Erfurt, Germany, who gave it the above name. It is less noticeable for the beauty of its foliage than for its flower, which is a bright orange in color, like the *Boliviensis*, the form of its leaves resembling those of *Pearcei*. It is a summer bloomer; must be kept at rest in winter. It attains a size of from one and a-half to three feet in hight. The engraving is from a photograph reduced in size. The flower is very rich; and from the beginning of June until late Autumn it blooms continuously. In Germany it is highly esteemed. Being new, it is worthy the attention of American florists.

The Blue Glass Theory.—M. DUCHARTRE has an article in the bulletin of the French Central Horticultural Society on General PLEASANTON'S paper, in which he says only that the genuineness of the paper is vouched for on respectable testimony, he should regard it as a hoax.

Amaranths in Connecticut.—Please inform DICK HOPSON, Sherman, Texas, that I have an *Amaranthus atoprupurens* that stands ten feet three inches high, with flower spikes and side branches to correspond, and still growing; the amount of seed it will bear time will determine—I presume enough to seed the entire town.—L. LEACH, *Stonington, Conn.*

Strawberry-Blight.—Find inclosed a plant for name.—WM. HUNTER.

THE long, slender stem, with soft berry-like fruit, of a reddish color upon it, is known as strawberry-blight in some localities, but its botanical name is *Blitum capitatum*. We do not know that it has any particular value except for children to play with.



BEGONIA HAAGEANA.

Pomological.

PROGRESS IN POMOLOGY.

Siberian Crab Apples.—Could a sufficient number of our very best apples, such, for instance as the Early harvest, Sweet Bough, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Seek-no-further and Lady Apple, be grown with certainty and in perfection throughout every portion of our wide country—it might seem that there would be then but very little room for improvement in that department of Pomology. But would such be the case? Can we conceive of no desirable additions to our lists even in those sections where our best fruits are ordinarily reliable? This certainly is making the strongest possible concession to those who oppose the introduction of peculiar fruits for particular localities. For we even have old fogies in fruit culture—men who would have us believe that nature has no "*germins*" locked in her secret cuisine which can produce fruits capable of affording new delights and new sources of sustenance and abundance. But as neither nature nor science can brook a boundary in the line of improvement, it is safe to conclude that even when put upon such liberal grounds, the above question must be answered in the affirmative.

To some it may be a surprise to announce that new fruits have already found their way into our markets which are quietly solving the question by the reports of veracious figures. The prices paid for fruits when in direct and continuous competition with others of the same season and in the same markets ought to decide their relative value for the purposes required. For whatever may be said to the contrary, poor fruits cannot long sustain themselves in competition with good, when both are equally abundant in market. The reason why bright-colored but coarse apples are so largely sold, is because they are more easily produced and are brought to market in larger qantities—while the dull, delicious ones are either not in market at the same prices, or else have not become known—otherwise they would sell in spite of their more gaudy competitors. At least we are sure it is so at the West. The R. I. Greening, though destitute of color, always sells in preference to any red apple. Rawle's Janet is no beauty, yet in regions where it abounds no apple can compete with it, even from the fruit stand.

But this principle of the popular estimate of fruits by their appearance certainly does not operate in favor of the class of fruits to which we wish to call attention. All varieties of the Siberian apples are small to begin with. The newer varieties are very little known. When placed in market alongside of well-known varieties of the common apple, they are obliged to overcome the immense advantage of large size—an element as attractive in big apples as it is in "big men," and we might add sometimes as deceptive. Siberian apples, like women, may be small and handsome, but if, like them, they are not also good for use as well as ornament, they will be neglected in the market—at least on further acquaintance.

To show that the Siberian species is not without grounds of favorable comparison with the common apple in point of quality and marketable value, we might give, at great length, names, dates, places, quantities and prices at which these apples have been sold, but cannot in this article. A few will suffice. Mr. A. SHARPE, an extensive fruit grower at Lockport, N. Y., in the very center of a splendid fruit section, raises Transcendent Crab apples and sells them at good prices. Messrs. MANN & SHARPE of Roxbury, Vt., sent twenty barrels of Transcendents to Boston in 1869, and realized $15 per barrel for them. Mr. H. C. RAYMOND of Council Bluffs, Iowa, states that both in that place and in Burlington, Iowa, another fine apple region, Transcendents sell for $4 per bushel. The markets of St. Paul and Chicago are always well supplied with the best apples grown in Michigan, Ohio and New York; yet D. S. DUNNING of Jefferson, Cook Co., Ill., sells these apples annually in Chicago at $3 to $4.50 per bushel, while the average price of the best large apples is $4 to $6 per barrel. The same preference is shown in St. Paul, and in all the markets of the Northwest.

Now, it would be sheer insanity to suppose that mere beauty and novelty, without intrinsic value, could induce the people of these well supplied fruit markets to pay such disproportionate prices for really poor fruits.

It may be asked, what are the qualities which recommend these fruits? Superior richness for all kinds of cooking purposes, and cheapness of preparation for use, are the principal ones in the case of the Transcendent. Yet there are very many Siberian apples that are good dessert fruits; and, unlike the Lady apple, which is only valuable as a fancy dessert fruit, these apples, while fully equal to it in beauty and quality for the dessert, are also superior cooking fruits, a very important item, and one that pertains to but few of the larger apples. Dr. HULL of Alton, Ill., admitted, on actual test, that one of these improved Siberians was superior to the Maiden's Blush as a cooking fruit.

These facts prove conclusively that even in the best provided places the improved varieties of this species of the apple are being acknowledged as decided additions to the pomological treasures of the country.

I am aware that it is in its relations to the extreme North that the Siberian species is so very generally referred to as the harbinger of pomological progress. While its importance to those regions can scarcely be exaggerated, yet, if we were to claim any merit for originality in this discussion, it would be for asserting that the improvement of this species was destined to make innovations upon the pomology of the whole country, and (without rivaling or displacing any of our best fruits) to make such desirable additions to it as to form a decided epoch in the progress of that ennobling art

> Which does mend nature—change it rather; but
> The art itself is nature.

Marengo, Ill. C. ANDREWS.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

The Hesper Blush Crab Apple is described as a Summer apple, about the size of the Lady apple, and nearly its equal in beauty. It is round or slightly oblong, a light yellow ground, striped on the sunny side with light red. Those who have tasted it regard it as about as good as the Yellow Harvest.

Transcendent Crab.—THOMAS CORNS, Rock Island Co., Ill. The crab apple you send us is Transcendent.

Scientific and Useful.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE AND ITS CAISSON.

A CORRESPONDENT having read that "the force employed to sink the caisson is obtained by piling stones upon it, in the shape of masonry, destined to form a portion of the pier which is to be built," writes thus: "This being so, the caisson will have to bear the whole weight of that portion of the bridge, and when the caisson decays what then?" As we have frequently heard remarks of this kind, it would appear that the construction of the caisson and the office which it performs in the building of the piers is not generally understood by the public at large. Let us, therefore, explain:

The piers of the East River Bridge are structures of very unusual size. The masonry foundation at the base measures 75 by 149 feet, and the towers rise to a hight of 278 feet above high water level. Let us compare this with a few famous and well-known structures. The City Column in London is 202 feet high; the Napoleon Column, Paris, 132 feet; the Dome of the Capitol at Washington, 287 feet, and Trinity Church spire, 286 feet. It is evident, therefore, that a structure having the hight of these bridge towers combined with their massiveness must be of enormous weight, and when to the weight of the towers themselves we add the weight of the suspension ropes, roadway and load, it is obvious that the foundation must be very firm and based upon either solid rock or something quite as substantial. Now, the foundations of these piers are laid at a depth of forty or fifty feet below the surface of the river, and the problem was, how to get them down there?

The simplest and cheapest method was, undoubtedly, that which has been adopted—the employment of caissons. These caissons (of which two are employed, one at each side,) are little else than large diving-bells made of wood and iron, and measuring 168 feet long by 102 feet wide, while their weight is 2,500 tons. But even with this weight they would not sink, and, therefore, there was piled on them, to begin with, fifteen courses of timber and concrete, and on that several courses of masonry in blocks of very large dimensions. As soon as the caisson, which is a huge wooden box with air-tight sides, ends and top, but no bottom, had reached the bed of the river, air was forced in by means of pumps driven by powerful steam engines, and in this way the water was all driven out, just as occurs in a diving-bell. The men then went to work to remove all soft, loose material and soil, so that the caisson might sink still further and finally reach "hard pan." This process was carried on as far as was deemed necessary, the sand, soil, gravel and boulders being removed through tubes arranged for the purpose. When a good solid stratum had been reached, the sinking process was stopped and the caisson was then filled up with concrete of the best description. So that the piers and all that they support do not rest upon a hollow wooden box, but upon a solid block of hard concrete, measuring 168 feet long, 102 feet wide, 29 feet thick and weighing over 17,000 tons! Our correspondent need, therefore, have no fear that the caisson will "cave in;" as well might we expect a steam boiler with a full head of steam on to cave in. As for the timber that is present, compared with the masonry and concrete in which it is embedded, it is a mere bagatelle, and if it should compress would not cause any marked settling; but when we remember that wooden piles driven under water by the Romans have remained in a state of perfect preservation until the present day, we need have but little fear that these timbers will decay at a depth of nearly thirty feet below the surface of the river.

HOW THE BLIND MAY CORRESPOND.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, a communication was read from Mr. ALBERT MELDRUM, teacher of the blind, Alloa, describing an improved method of corresponding between blind persons. The invention consists of two parts—the upper having the types, with keys and levers for moving them, and the lower containing the paper-moving apparatus. The base of the upper part is a metal disk, with a circular hole in the center. Around the central opening are arranged twenty-six little hammers, having on their striking surface copper types for embossing the paper. The types are so arranged that they all strike at the same place, namely, on the opening in the disk, and each hammer, after striking, is pulled back to its original position by an India rubber band. Each of the keys represents a letter, and when any particular key is pressed down, the corresponding hammer strikes, and the type makes a mark on the paper, which is stretched on a revolving drum in a drawer below the disk. When one letter is impressed the drum is moved round by a handle in front of the machine, and a plain surface is presented for the next stroke. When a line is finished, the drawer in which the paper moves is pulled out one line. The machine is constructed to print MOON'S type, but its principle is equally applicable to any other, especially to BRAILE'S. After the paper had been read, the machine was exhibited in operation, and worked very satisfactorily.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

To Measure Grain in a Bin.—A correspondent of the Rural Carolinian gives the following rule:—First get the actual number of *cubic feet*, which is done by multiplying the interior length, breadth and depth together, then eight-tenths of the cubic feet will be the number of bushels that the bin will contain, or eight-tenths of the cubic feet of grain will be the number of bushels. To get eight-tenths, multiply the cubic feet by eight, (8) place a period before the first right hand figure, and you have the bushels and the tenths of the bushels. If you measure corn on the cob, allow one-half for the cob, so that four-tenths of the cubic feet will be the number of bushels of shelled corn. Illustrate: Bin 10 x 10 x 10 feet, multiply these together, product (1,000) one thousand; of which sum eight-tenths or 0.8 will be bushels, and four-tenths or 0.4 if corn in the ear; that is, 800 or 400 bushels, as the corn may be shelled or on the cob.

Rat Killing.—I herewith send you my experience in rat killing, which was suggested to me last Spring by a friend. I got ten cents' worth of Arsenic; mixed with flour; made a paste and spread it upon small pieces of paper, such as the leaves of an old almanac; rolled up into balls, and wherever I found a rat hole put one into it. The premises were soon cleared of them; for every rat about, in passing to and fro, naturally stopped and took a nibble. They soon searched for water and soon died. This is one of the best methods of destroying rats about my premises I have ever tried.—I. F. EMORY.

OUR objection to this and all other rat poisons is, that if the rats can get water, as they often may, without leaving their seclusion, they die there, in the walls, cellars, etc., and in places where they are not accessible and cannot be removed. We have known homes rendered uninhabitable by this very process, and advise our readers not to attempt it, especially about dwelling houses.

How to Make Whitewash.—A cheap and simple mode is, to put unslaked lime—that which is in the form of the original rock—in a vessel, pour boiling water on until covered; place a cloth over the vessel, so as to confine the most minute particles of the lime, they being the ones which most perfectly penetrate the surfaces to which wash is applied, and consequently remain the longest. Afterward dilute the wash to the consistence of thick cream, and apply it thoroughly and thickly, thus securing a white, light-giving surface, with a body capable of absorbing, and thus rendering harmless, the bad air and gases which may be formed in the cellar, as also in the poultry, the meat, and other outhouses in the vicinity of the dwelling.

Cement for Leather.—A good material for cementing leather, is made of ten parts sulphide of carbon, one part of oil of turpentine with enough gutta percha to make a thick, flowing liquid. Leather filled with grease cannot be cemented as it should be, and where the parts to be united contain oil, trim them well, fold a cloth over them, and apply a hot iron for a short time, then apply, the cement to both parts, and press together until entirely dry

How to select Glue.—When selecting glue choose that which has a clear, transparent look, free from clouds or spots, and of a reddish-yellow cast, without bad taste or smell. The quality of glue may be very well determined before using, by putting a piece in cold water, for that which is good will swell, but not dissolve. Good glue will only become soluble in water when heated to a boiling point.

Hygienic Information.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

HAVING been a great sufferer with dyspepsia, perhaps I can offer some suggestions that may be of value to D. A. WHITE. He desires symptoms, treatment, etc. For more than two years I ate no pleasant bread. One ounce of the most delicate food gave me pain. It lay in my stomach like a ball of lead; great tenderness at the pit of the stomach; a sense of fullness and great oppression after eating; no burning or acidity whatever. One correspondent tells the inquirer nothing sour should be eaten. My first step towards convalescence was brought by eating uncooked tomatoes, served up in vinegar and sugar. My fare for five months, previous to the ripening of the tomatoes, was for each meal about 1½ ounces of Graham bread dried in the oven to a crisp, softened with a little weak broth or slightly salted warm water. Even that exhausted all my strength to digest it. You may be sure my surprise was great to find that tomatoes agreed with me. After eating them two weeks I was able to increase my fare to 2½ ounces each meal. I found sliced lemon, with a sprinkling of sugar, a fine relish and a good aid to digestion. Very likely there was a great lack of gastric juice and the acid of the lemon caused it to flow or acted itself the part of the wanting fluid.

Now this treatment clashes with the advice of the individual referred to. It is nevertheless true that one person may suffer from too much acid in the stomach, while another is as badly afflicted with too little. In the one case something sour should be taken while the other must avoid all things sour. After meals I had needle pains shooting through my chest. They were removed by taking two bottles of Lindsey's Blood Purifier. I found medical treatment of little use. I will refer Mr. WHITE to a letter in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, written by Mr. MASON of New York, in answer to an appeal made by myself through its columns. That letter proved my crowning joy. This sentence of my kind unknown friend, "*Beware of eating too much*," has been my mental monitor at every meal. I often found one morsel a great deal too much. The dyspeptic may take pills, nostrums and bitters, *ad infinitum*, and unless he adheres strictly to the above rule he will never get cured. The stomach needs rest. Also leave off doing what has caused it to become weakened. Dr. LEROY SUNDERLAND, Quincy, Mass., would tell Mr. W. to live on a sixpence a day. He asserts that he has known the worst cases of dyspepsia cured without a particle of medicine—simply by eating just what agrees with you, and never eating until you are hungry, nor eat as long as you are hungry. This I believe to be about the entire *modus operandi* in the dyspepsia cure. I send a good prescription:—Take before each meal a dessert spoonful of weak ley, made from the ashes of the bark of the shag-bark hickory tree (*Carya alba*), and after meals, or while eating, one-half teaspoonful of white mustard seed.

Painesville, O. S. J. D.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Canker Lettuce and Bronchitis.—Having read in your excellent paper an inquiry, made by a teacher, what would cure the bronchitis, I would say to him that wild lettuce, or canker root, known often as canker lettuce, or lettuce liverwort, is a sure cure for that disease in its first stages. Bronchitis is often caused by the catarrh; if so, that should be first cured. The tincture is prepared by filling a bottle with the herb; then apply all the alcohol the bottle will hold; set it in a warm place, and in two days it will be fit for use. When used, reduce the tincture one-half with pure water. Swallow a teaspoonful, then gargle the throat with tincture. Do this at bedtime, one or two nights; then wait a day or two; if not well, repeat the operation, and you may add the putting a flannel cloth of two or three thickness, saturated with the same. Repeat at intervals till well. White clothes should be protected by a cloth over the flannel.—A. C.

THE plant you inclose as Canker Lettuce is the quite common *Pyrola rotundifolia*. It may possess all the virtues you name, but we should advise those persons who are not familiar with wild plants to let them alone, inasmuch as there is danger of collecting species that would do more harm than good.

Remedy for Catarrh.—I had this distressing disease eight years or more. It made such a stench that my family could hardly bear me in their presence. One day I decided to try to cure myself. This is the experiment and the result:—I took a vial that would hold a gill and filled it nearly full of water; added to it a piece of alum the size of a common chestnut or hickory nut; to this I added 15 or 20 drops of Baker's Pain Panacea, making it as strong as it could be borne. It would be as well to pulverize the alum before putting it in the vial. After the alum is dissolved, turn out into the hand a teaspoonful or so of the mixture and snuff it up the nose two or three times; get it well up the nose. If it runs into the throat it does no harm; spit it out. Repeat this operation two or three times a day. This simple medicine cured me in about eight weeks or so. It is some six or eight years since I tried this, but I am all right now. It was worth more to me than the gold of India or Peru.—O. NETTLETON.

Salt in Food.—I am not of the "medical profession;" but as no M. D. has made the statement requested by W. H., I will "state" for his or her benefit that from experience and observation I have learned that salt should be used "sparingly" if used at all; and that the habit which most people have of salting many kinds of food until it is difficult to tell from the taste which is salt and which is food, is altogether against health, common sense and reason. No eatables, excepting meat and vegetables, are made any the better by salting; and with these it should only be used in small quantities. Its use in large quantities is especially hurtful to people having salt rheum, or scrofulous humors of any kind. Some of the healthiest, hardest working people whom I know discard its use entirely, excepting in butter, which proves to me that its prevalent use is more a habit than a necessity.—GERALDINE GERMANE.

Hydrate of Chloral and Rattlesnake Poison.—Hydrate of chloral seems to develop fresh virtues everyday. A case of rattlesnake poison has lately been cured by it, at Point Pleasant N. J. A young man bitten by the rattlesnake, and exhibing the usual violent and alarming symptoms, was treated with the hydrate, five doses of twenty grains each being administered, when sleep followed, and the patient awoke after several hours with every symptom of the poison gone. At the same time we would warn non-professional persons against tampering with this powerful agent, the officinal strength of which does not seem to have been agreed upon by the pharmaceutists.

Hydrophobia "Remedies."—The following (said to be) summary of cures of hydrophobia are given in the columns of a contemporary;—"When a patient is seized with this disease, 1. Inject morphine under the skin. 2. Give half a dram of powdered castor internally. 3. Administer small quantities of chloroform by inhalation. 4. Wrap the patient in blankets saturated with a warm solution nitrate ammonia. 5. Apply oil of Juniper externally. 6. Administer vapor baths. 7. Put the patient upon a diet of raw onions. 8. Try the mad-stone, if you can get a specimen of it. If the dog was mad, this stone will adhere to the wound.

To Cure Corns.—In RURAL NEW-YORKER of August 24 a correspondent asks how to cure corns and get rid of them. I have tried pearl shirt buttons, dissolved in lemon juice—say four or five buttons to the juice of one lemon; bottle it for use; it takes a few days to dissolve.—SUSIE BOYD, *Hyde Park, Mass.*

Remedy for Corns.—In answer to an inquiry in the RURAL NEW-YORKER for a cure for corns, I would recommend Gargling Oil to all those suffering with corns. Try it, and if it has the same result with them that it had with me and with members of my family, they will have reason to rejoice.—H. P. GORTON.

Bullocks' Blood is much taken by Parisians for anæmia and pulmonary phthisis—patients of both sexes, of all ranks and ages flocking to the slaughter houses every morning to drink of the still fuming blood of oxen slaughtered for the table. It contains a great quantity of iron, hence its value.

Vaccination.—Young America asks whether vaccination ought to be renewed every seven years or not. It certainly ought as often as that, and some physicians recommend it every two years—whether to get the accompanying fee or not, we cannot say.

Domestic Economy.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Drying Pumpkins.—We do not know the origin of the following, or we would credit it:—We have tried all modes of drying, but no plan is equal, we think, to this: "Take the ripe pumpkins, pare, cut into small pieces, stew soft, mash and strain through a cullender, as if for making pies. Spread this pulp on plates in layers not quite an inch thick; dry it down in the stove oven, keep at so low a temperature as not to scorch it. In about a day it will become dry and crisp. The sheets thus made can be stored away in a dry place, and they are always ready for use for pies or sauce. Soak the pieces over night in a little milk, and they will return to a nice pulp, as delicious as the fresh pumpkin—we think much more so. The quick drying after cooking, prevents any portion from slightly souring, as is always the case when the uncooked pieces are dried; the flavor is much better preserved, and after cooking is saved. This plan is quite as little trouble as the old mode, to say nothing of the superiority in the quality of the material obtained. Try it and you will not return to the old method, we are sure, and you will also become a great lover of pumpkin pie, all the year round."

Potatoes Boiled or Steamed.—It is stated that potatoes become watery from being covered with a weight of water, and that, moreover, the particles are not able to expand and burst into flour. I venture to challenge that assertion. Potato flour is not so easily compressed as all that. I should like to see the pot of water big enough to prevent the potato flour from bursting during the process of boiling. Very little water indeed can enter the potato during the process of cooking; and as for its weight it is virtually inoperative. Potatoes boiled are almost as floury as potatoes steamed, if the boiling has been properly done, and they are better flavored. This is my argument for boiling—the potatoes are sweeter. Does any one doubt it? then let him try a draught of potato water, and doubt no more. Where does the water pick up that loathsome flavor? Assuredly from the potatoes in the process of boiling. And the potatoes must needs be better for the loss; and they are. I thought otherwise at one time, but I am now fully convinced that the best mode of cooking potatoes is boiling them. This mode of boiling is good. But one water—a liberal supply—with a handful of salt, will finish them in style, without the trouble of several changes.—D. T. F., *In Gardener.*

Cider Vinegar Pickles.—Take 100 nice cucumbers, turn boiling water over them three mornings in succession. The second morning throw in a handful of salt. There should be water enough to cover them nicely. The fourth morning remove them to your pickle jar; have ready enough good cider vinegar to cover them, with a table spoonful of alum, a handful of cinnamon and cloves, as much horse-radish, cut in pieces; put over the fire, bring all to a scald, turn over the pickles, cover tight and set away for use. They are warranted to keep a year, or till they are eaten up. Try them. —M. A. HOME.

Drying Sweet Corn.—The following recipe for drying sweet corn I find so much better than the old method of cooking and cutting off the cob, that I thought it might be of use to your readers:—Take the corn when it is fit for boiling; boil ten minutes; take a sharp knife, shave off the kernels by taking a very thin slice, just as you would for succotash, but not thick enough to take off the cob; then with the back of the knife scrape the corn off the cob and put on plates; keep as warm as possible without scorching, stirring it frequently.—MARY J. SCOTT.

To Fry Potatoes.—Tell Mr. JOSH BROWN that my way to fry potatoes is to slice them about half an inch thick, fry in a little meat drippings, over a brisk fire until they are brown. Lay but one layer in the pan, season with salt, while frying, and cover tight. Eat immediately after they are done. JOSH, let us know if this suits.—A POTATO LOVER, *North Platte, Neb.*

Domestic Inquiries.—"Young Housekeeper" asks how to rid der pantry of red ants. . . . Will LORETTA E. KNAPP, No. Fairfield, O., please inform me how she colors blue permanently with Prussian blue and alum?—SUBSCRIBER.

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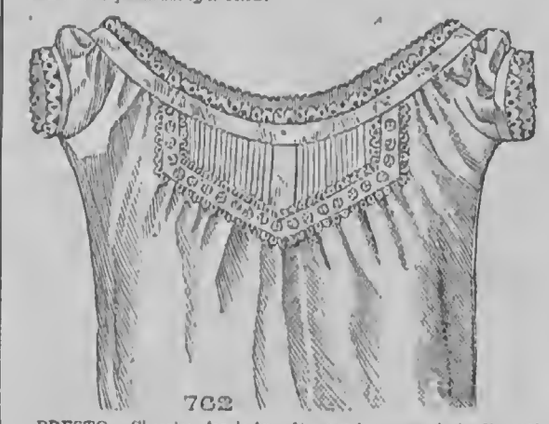
1165

NEW FALL WRAP, is a sacque and cape, with a thribble box-pleat laid on the under side in the back, and in place of the broad pleat of last season; just the three edges are visible from each side, giving the appearance of six round folds, the cape slopes gracefully to the back, and is left open to trim. The sacque has a large sleeve, which can be used or not, as weather or comfort demand.

We give this as one of the very best for fall and winter cloak made in either velvet or cloth. The original is of dark blue ladies' cloth. Scolloped and bound with velvet and velvet buttons. Takes three yards of ladies' cloth. Pattern, with cloth model, 50 cents. *See premium offer below.*



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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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Conducting Editor and Publisher.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1872.

NEW QUARTER—TRIAL TRIP!

A NEW QUARTER of the RURAL begins next week, Oct. 5, the Thirteen Numbers of which we will send, ON TRIAL, for Only FIFTY CENTS. For inducements to those forming clubs see last column of this page.

FAIR GOING.—THE NEW JERSEY FAIR.

WE visited the Fair Grounds of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, the other day. It was a delightful day and the second one of the Fair; but the attendance was small until the middle of the afternoon and later, when the Newark citizens began to arrive in their carriages to see the horse trot. And the trotting seemed to be the chief attraction to visitors, although there were other objects to see and study.

There was a meager show of agricultural implements and machinery—not one-fifth as large as we have seen at some County Fairs. In the manufacturers' hall were a few interesting objects, with the usual display of carriages, chamber and parlor furniture, sewing machines, etc. Butter, cheese, bread, canned and preserved fruits were scarce.

The live stock department was somewhat more creditable. Poultry in variety, pigeons, lop-eared rabbits, etc., attracted the attention of a few curious beings. There were a few Short-Horn and Devon animals; a very good and more extensive display of Alderney bulls and cows; a not extensive show of pigs, a few middle and long-wooled sheep, and no end of horses (chiefly trotting stock), which were carefully locked in from view. But what a dearth of visitors there was about these animals, "my countrymen!" Cows, pigs, poultry and sheep seemed to have lost their attractions, and the forlorn exhibitors rode their breeches pockets disconsolately, wondering "what an Agricultural Fair is for, anyhow."

Then there was a beautiful tent with a fair exhibition of fruits, plants, vegetables and grains—nothing extra, and not so thronged at any time we were in it that we could not have counted the noses of every person there without moving from our position. It was the horse trot they wanted to see; and it was asserted that the people were "holding back for to-morrow, when Gen. GRANT is to be here, and there is to be some lively trotting."

Now it is all glorious!—to get out into the sunlight, tread the beautiful grounds, see the people, watch the comical phases of human nature which are exhibited, and see the horses trot! The inquiry forced upon us is, "Do the people visit Agricultural Fairs to learn or to be amused? Do they want anything but recreation and release from care?" The spirit of inquiry seems wholly subordinate to what our friend THURBER calls, "these Gospel horse trots"—which the good, orthodox people may visit and see the fun without being charged with having been seen at a race course!

Do we feel bad about it? Are we complaining because the people of the Empire of New Jersey like fun at Fairs? Not a bit of it! We are only reporting facts; and they will take care of themselves. We went to see something agricultural, to meet agriculturists—men who should manifest a lively interest in the progress of their industry in the State, as illustrated in the products exhibited—who should be searching for something new and useful in the exhibition halls, among the implements, quizzing the herdsmen and shepherds, and telling each other what they do and how they do it. But we did not find 'em. We believe New Jersey has such men, but we saw few of them. Where were they? And why were they not at their State Fair?

AM. INST. FARMERS' CLUB.

SEPTEMBER 13, the Club met the third time since vacation. The attendance was only moderate. The first subject presented was an inquiry about

Transplanting Evergreens.

One member had transplanted them at all seasons of the year, and had succeeded in the Fall as well as at any time. He would transplant Hemlock early in Spring—before frost is out. It is more difficult to transplant than other evergreens. ANDREW S. FULLER replied that no man who wants his evergreens to live will transplant in the Fall, but as early as possible in the Spring. Nurserymen who recommend Fall transplanting, either do not know their business or desire their customers' trees to die. It is not enough that an evergreen transplanted in the Fall has the soil compactly about its roots. It must have *made root growth* in the Fall if it lives through the Winter. Evaporation is constantly going on during Winter through the foliage; the roots must supply the material for this evaporation. Simple contact with the soil does not enable them to do this—they must have grown into the soil. With deciduous trees the case is different. There is no evaporation from the foliage in Winter, and it is not, therefore, necessary they should have made Fall growth.

European Observations.

Dr. J. V. C. SMITH has just returned from Europe, and gave the Club some of his observations in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and England. He asserts that "barns are an unknown convenience" in those countries. Hay and grain are stacked. Stacked hay, three or four years old, is regarded better than when freshly cut. The fences are usually hawthorn hedges. Fields are small. Farmers rarely own the lands they cultivate; and they cultivate better than with us, the farms being smaller and help more plenty. Two crops per year are grown whenever practicable. Fertilizers of every description are saved, or secured, and applied. Trees are extensively cultivated. "Horses of all work" are unknown. The Farm horse is an immense animal, adapted to draft purposes only. Few or no oxen are employed. The beef of England is better than American, says Dr. SMITH; it is not hastily fattened, old, worn-out cattle. Then the good Doctor made this assertion: "Half the beef in American markets is ox-beef and the carcasses of cattle considered as having mostly passed their usefulness." To this assertion was opposed one by a gentleman who knows something of the beef business of this country, that not one hundredth part of the beef consumed in this country is made upon animals of the character described by Dr. SMITH. This statement is also confirmed by a gentleman from Illinois. If Dr. SMITH'S observations abroad were no more critical than have been his observations at home, as evinced by this statement, they are not of much value to anybody.

Destroying the Canker Worm.

Dr. B. F. LONG, Alton, Ill., was present, and stated that he and his neighbors had succeeded in destroying the canker worm in orchards, by plowing them late in the Fall. But the plowing should not be over two inches deep—else the chrysalids will be buried too deep, and will be preserved and mature; but if the land is plowed shallow, the frost kills the chrysalid, and prevents a crop of worms the next season.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Mortgages on the Farm.—J. R. S. writes:—"I have a farm clear of debt. I need a new house. Some of my neighbors have better houses than I have, and seem prosperous; but their farms were heavily mortgaged in order that they might build their comfortable cottages. My house is comfortable, but not as convenient and modern as it might be. Would you advise mortgaging the farm to raise the means to replace the old house with a new one? Your opinion will have much weight in deciding my action." In reply, we say *No!* Do not mortgage the farm for any such purpose. Lay aside a certain sum every year as a building fund. Let every thing that is available, without affecting the comfort and well-being of your family, be economized. Use every opportunity to gather the material for building. Get the lumber sawed as you find it convenient to do so. If you have the timber for the frame, cut it, get it hewed or sawed, and then carefully shelter it. Draw the stone for cellar or foundation walls. Accumulate and preserve carefully the material after you have decided what kind of a house you wish to build. Consult a good builder as to the material required. Get specifications, if possible, and work to them. By this means you can build and have a house paid for in less time, and with less labor and anxiety, than if you ran in debt to build it. We have watched both processes. Few men ever live to raise such mortgages off the farm; and few enjoy their new homes as keenly as those who know they are *paid for* when completed. Stick to the old house until the new one is built without debt; but do not delay building, if you need a house, in order to buy and pay for more land. Consider the comfort and convenience of your family first. Keep your children about you as long as you can, by giving them as attractive a home as possible. Make the wife contented, and relieve her of care and labor, by furnishing her with every possible modern convenience to aid in the discharge of her daily duties. But don't add to her nor your own burdens by mortgaging the farm.

The Large Farms of California are "not what they have been cracked up to be," according to the statements of a Mr. HOLLOWAY, who recently made a speech on the subject. He says the papers are full of trash about the fine crops raised and the value of the wheat on hand—all of which gives a false impression as to the actual state of things. Many farmers have not raised wheat enough to pay interest on what they could have sold their lands for. Wheat will not make California farmers rich. He says it is an evident fact that if men do their own work their lands produce better than if cultivated by others in large tracts; and he advises cutting these large tracts into small farms. This he regards a patriotic duty, asserting that "to live on rented lands is the worst kind of slavery." Dry land renting at $5 per acre is $4.50 more than the renter can afford to pay. Another gentleman hit the nail on the head when he said his observation had taught him that it is the *man* more than the business which has to do with success or failure. Still, so far as the prosperity of the people of any State is concerned, we believe small farms are essential. It is not the money that is made so much as the permanent home anchorage that is secured; and every landholder becomes a sovereign, vitally interested in the peace, progress and prosperity of the State.

The Concussion Colonel.—Col. HARDEE of Florida, the discoverer of the concussion mode of destroying insects, made us a lively call the other day. He is just as sure as ever about the effects of concussion upon insect life. He insists, however, that the concussion must be produced *when the dew is on the foliage*. It has the same effect upon the insects that discharging a gun over water in which lies a pickerel has upon that fish—that's the end of 'em. But Col. HARDEE did not call to promote the cause of concussion. He is deeply absorbed in political matters and actively at work doing what he thinks best to relieve his State of some of the financial burthens which now weigh so heavily upon it.

The Rights of Exhibitors at Fairs was discussed in our presence the other day, by an officer of the New York State Agricultural Society, who asserted that not one-tenth of those who manage and attend Fairs, who are not themselves exhibitors, have any conception of the trouble and expense of making an exhibition of farm stock or produce; and this fact is doing more to injure Fairs, affect the extent and excellence of these exhibitions, and destroy their usefulness, than most people are apt to suppose. He had a feeling sense of what an exhibitor does, and a full sympathy with his feelings when he attends Fairs and receives little or no attention and compensation. This is a good thing for managers to think about.

Pounds vs. Bales.—The news from the cotton-growing States indicates a decrease in the cotton crop. But this estimate is numbered by bales. Now, what is a bale? When men talk of pounds we know what they mean; but bales mean any number of pounds from 450 to 600. There is no established weight as a standard for bales. Isn't it time there was, or that these estimates of the cotton crop should cease to be made in bales? Cotton factors note that bales, later years, are of greater weight than formerly. This is almost uniformly the case, it is said; so that the advertised decrease in the number of bales produced, does not necessarily mean a decreased aggregate product.

The British Harvest is not so good as it was believed it would be a few weeks since. Wheat is not shelling out as anticipated, and the potato crop is very seriously injured—so much so as to excite the liveliest apprehensions among food consumers. With the advance in coal, and the food prospects, things look gloomy for the poorer classes of Great Britain.

Frippery Figures.—The cost of fashionable frippery imported into this country from abroad, annually, is put down at forty millions of dollars. This is a tolerably good sum to go out of the country where men and women complain that they can find "nothing to do." Such persons should go abroad, learn a trade, and return home and start in business.

The Flower Garden.—This is the name of a new quarterly Magazine of Floral Progress, just issued by C. L. ALLEN & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. It is a handsome pamphlet containing much floral information illustrative of the condition and progress of Floriculture. Price $1.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Greenleaf, Meeker Co, Minn., Sept. 3.—Weather extremely wet for more than two months. Upland hay splendid and abundant in consequence. Hay marshes considerably injured by drouth and fires of last year. Not much Timothy grown here yet, but it does well where it has been tried. The grain yields well, but would have been a better crop with less rain. All kinds of vegetation has grown very thriftily this year. Potatoes yield enormously, and good quality. Early Rose takes the lead; were not materially injured by the Colorado bugs, though they made their appearance as usual. Farmers have finished stacking grain, and many are threshing. Help very scarce during harvest and wages high; some paying $3 per day. Some grain lost for want of help.—E. B. S.

Meadow Creek, Montana, Sept. 1.—As near as I am able to judge from quite extended observation, the small grain crop is 30 to 40 per cent larger than ever before. Flour is retailing at $6.50 per sack, a thing hitherto unknown here. Oats are worth from 3 to 3½c. per lb., by the quantity. Potatoes vary in price from 1 to 2 cts. per lb., with some of the last year crop still on hand. On the whole this has been a remarkably productive year, notwithstanding the season has been unusually backward. If the frosts hold off ten days longer the harvest of the cereals will be complete. In some portions of the Territories there has been frosts that did considerable damage, but on the whole crops of all kinds are abundant.—J. D. K.

RURAL BREVITIES.

WHY will the Watertown (N. Y.) Reformer steal? It is as cheap to be honest.

A. R. R. is informed that the proceedings of the Swine Breeders' Convention will probably be extensively published.

THE St. Louis Ag. and Mech. Ass'n proposes to establish in St. Louis a grand Museum of Agriculture and the Arts, illustrative both of the resources and industry of the Great West.

THE Virginia correspondent who asks, is informed that, take the average of all cattle, natives and Texans, we call the average dressed weight about 700 lbs.; and that would be a fair average for three or four-year-old native Virginia cattle. Four-year-old grade Short-Horns should average 800 lbs.

THE Farmer and Gardener, Augusta, Ga., had suspended publication in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. E. H. GRAY, its owner and publisher; but it is to be continued by Mr. P. J. BERCKMANS, on his own account, and under his editorial management. We wish our friend the success he will deserve; for he will only tell what he *knows*—which is a good deal.

THE RURAL'S FALL CAMPAIGN!

ANOTHER TRIAL TRIP!

NEW QUARTER—NEXT YEAR.

A SPLENDID PREMIUM
FOR EVERYBODY!

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is offered for the ensuing Three Months, from October to January, On Trial, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS; and for Fifteen Months—say from Oct. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874—for $3. This is giving Thirteen Numbers for Fifty Cents, and Sixty-Five Numbers for $3. To every person sending $3 for fifteen months, as above, or $5 for ten Trial Subscribers (from Oct. to Jan.) we will send as a Premium, postage paid, the Splendid Steel Engraving entitled

BIRTH-DAY MORNING,
OR THE GARDENER'S PRESENT.

Size 24x30—retail price $5. This beautiful engraving is illustrated (on a small scale) and described on page 193. Every non-subscriber to MOORE'S RURAL should note this announcement—and every subscriber can secure the picture by either obtaining ten Trial Subscribers, at 50 cents each, or subscribing for 15 months, (and selling or giving away the paper for the next three months, or until his present subscription expires.)

THIS RARE OFFER

Is worthy the attention and effort of every reader. The engraving is first class in every respect, and, if sold, would be worth at least $5 per copy; but copies are not for sale, and, as we own the plate, this beautiful and artistic Picture *can only be obtained by subscribing*, or procuring subscribers, as above stated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. B. PARSONS & CO.'S Trees and Plants, Camellias, Rhododendrons, &c., at Flushing, N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.
Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Social Topics.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

Worthy of Imitation.

THE following story is told by the Springfield, Mass., Republican and is well worthy of imitation. We hope it will be imitated until Railway Companies learn that people who pay fares on railways are entitled to certian rights:—Among the passengers who got on the train at Utica, N. Y., were twenty-three men who were unable to find a seat. Among them was a lawyer, who proposed to the rest that all decline to give up their tickets until they were furnished seats. The agreement was made, and when the conductor came around he found twenty-three gentlemanly but very obstinate men who refused to give him either tickets or money unless he would show them a place to sit. The conductor replied that there were plenty of vacant seats in the next car, but on inquiry it was ascertained that this was a drawing-room-car, for which extra charge was made. So the twenty-three declined to budge, and matters remained in this unsettled condition until the cars had gone a long distance. The conductor finally induced two dozen persons who had seats to go into the drawing-room car without extra charge, and then made place for the obstinate twenty-three, who then gave up their tickets, as they had said they would do. Undoubtedly they had the right of it, as the courts have repeatedly decided that a passenger is justified in refusing payment of fare until the railroad company gives him proper accomadations.

Abuse of the Franking Privilege.

WE have evidence going to show that politicians of both political parties are busy and unscrupulous in their violation of law, and that the mails are encumbered with political documents franked by Members of Congress—perhaps often franked by men to whom they have delegated the power to use their names for this purpose contrary to law—which have no public interest and which are just as much a swindle upon the people as it would be if the RURAL NEW-YORKER were to obtain the frank of some M. C. for its own private business purposes. If anything were wanting to show that the perpetuation of this "privilege" is due entirely to the schemes and interests of politicians, who are more than willing the people should pay the expense, the practice during the present political campaign is sufficient. It ought to be made one of the issues in every Congressional District that candidates shall vote for its abolition.

The Ex-Emperor of the French at Brighton.

THERE was a French row (in mild but emphatic form) at the late meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Brighton, Eng. Ex-Emperor Napoleon was present. He was described in the Association list of members as "His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the French." M. de Fonveille, a representative of the present French Government, and a brother of Count de Fonveille, whom Prince Napoleon attempted to shoot when the Victor Noir affair occurred, protested against this designation of the Ex-Emperor as "disregarding the present state of things in France," and withdrawing from participation in the proceedings of the Association. It was modified, and M. de Fonveille staid and participated, while the Ex-Emperor quickly withdrew from public notice and left Brighton.

The French Academy of Sciences and Charles Darwin.

CHARLES DARWIN having applied for admission to the French Academy of Sciences, has been rejected by a large majority. The reasons given for his rejection were solely scientific. M. Moigne said "the Author of The Origin of Species' and 'The Descent of Man,' has too far sacrificed science to renown and reason to imagination, to deserve a place in the first rank of earnest scientists. * * He has fallen too low, especially in his last work, has too much belittled himself not to be made to expiate it. * * In closing itself against Darwin, our Academy of Sciences desired to protest energetically against the abuse which has been made of his doctrines, by such men as Clemence, Royer, Hoeckel and Vogt."

Sweden Depopulating.

THERE is a good deal of apprehension because of the emigration from Sweden of able-bodied men and women—working men, mechanics and domestics. In 1868, 30,000 left the kingdom; in 1869, 38,500 migrated; in 1870, up to August 20th, 20,463 had left the town of Goethborg, alone, for America, and they migrated after that, regularly, at the rate of 100 to 200 per week. The drain has been steady and increasing since. No wonder there should be alarm on the part of those interested in retaining this population at home. Every one of those who settle in this country sends back seeds of discontent, which develop there in increasing emigration. This is, therefore, the Land of Promise. There is need that it be wisely governed, and this influx of population be wisely controlled.

American Missionaries in Egypt.

CONSUL-GENERAL HALE, at Alexandria, was a friend of the American Protestant Missionaries in Egypt and protected them. The disgraced G. H. Butler, his successor, was not—at least he failed to protect his own countrymen engaged in missionary work in their rights, and it is asserted was actually engaged in persecuting them, actually inciting an assault upon one of them. Protests were made to the American Government, and Butler's removal asked for; but this was so long delayed that these missionaries were compelled to take steps to be naturalized as British subjects and seek the protection of the British flag. If this statement is true—and it is made authoritatively—somebody is a disgrace to, and has disgraced the American people.

The Meeting of the Emperors.

BERLIN has been the scene of brilliant festivities; but it is all over. The Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria have had a formal meeting, discussed European affairs and policies, but have not attempted, nor is it known that they have suggested, a formal alliance. They were aided in this interchange of views by their respective Premiers, and it is asserted that as a consequence of this meeting the peace of Europe is assured. France's representative has received assurance of kindly intentions towards that country. Thiers professes himself satisfied and Prince Bismarck now expresses the wish that the making of history may cease—which means whatever the reader may choose to construct out of such diplomatic utterance.

The "Straight-out" Democrats.

CHARLES O'CONOR and John Quincy Adams were nominated by the Louisville Convention of "Straight-out" Democrats for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency respectively. The former declined, and the latter also declined unless O'Conor would consent. During the past week a Committee of that Convention has been laboring with Mr. O'Conor to induce him to accept. He still declines—but in such a way that the Committee have decided to run him for the Presidency, having faith that he will accept the office if he is elected! His response to the Committee is a curious document, and is the best proof possible that he is an introspective philosopher and not, in any sense, a politician.

Mental Telegraphy.

IT is reported that a scientific Russian has discovered what we have many times heard predicted would be discovered and practiced, a system consisting simply in the exercise of a power to impress upon other peoples' minds, at whatever distance away, the words and ideas which at the moment occupy his own. He is said to claim that he can teach this system, that it will do away altogether with the telegraph, and is absolutely practical. This Russian is only asserting that he has discovered what many intelligent people have been impressed with the belief will sometime be discovered. And there are singular experiences current going to prove its possibility.

The English Ballot Bill.

THIS bill, recently passed by Parliament, gives to the people of Great Britain the ballot they have long struggled for. It is called the "New Magna Charta of the People." It is a surrender of aristocratic power without modern precedent in England. It secures to the English workingman the right to vote without question or surveillance, and hence, independently if he chooses,

IN AUTUMN DAYS.

BY ALIQUA.

WE hear the crickets' ceaseless song
These dreamy days,
While hills afar are dim and blue
In robes of haze,
And Summer waves a last adieu
With saddened face,
While Autumn slowly comes along
In stately grace.

The butterflies with yellow wings
Flit o'er the flowers,
We fancy they but typify
The golden hours:—
The fleecy clouds that sail the sky
In silence pass,
And still the crickets chirp and sing
Low in the grass.

The chirping chimes with our day-dreams;
To saddened hearts
It speaks but of disease that blights,
And death that parts;
To happy hearts whose hope is bright
It sweetly tells
Of pleasant ways where sunshine gleams,
And ring joy-bells.

Among the Autumn blossoms bright
The low wind talks
Of feet that pressed in years agone
These garden walks,
That since beneath the marble stone
Ceased wandering,
And o'er them now through day and night
The crickets sing.

Among the green gleam leaves of red,
A banner bright
That Autumn flings upon the breeze
To state her right,
While with sad sighs amo' g the trees
The soft winds pass,
And crickets mourn for beauty dead
Low in the grass.

Our Story-Teller.

A MODEL ROMANCE.

"Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "let me show you a model."

"OH, Mr. Ormond, I am so tired of this position. I wish you could let me have a rest. Do—there's a good fellow—please."

"Wait just five minutes, Polly, till I've done this bit of your head. Don't move—just one minute more. I'm getting it right now, and then we'll knock off for a bit."

The request was the request of a model; the answer was the answer of a painter. The model reclined, in a half kneeling attitude, apparently at the foot of a cross. Her clasped hands were uplifted; her eyes were upraised pathetically; her long hair streamed down, flowingly, over neck and shoulders; a loose white sort of shirt clothed her to the waist; below was a reddish-

THE WILSON SEWING MACHINE PALACE.—(See Page 202.)

brown skirt, skillfully disposed as "drapery," in artful folds. The whole attitude and expression represented—and represented well—imploring agony combined with tender despair. The bare arms were beautifully posed; the eyes gleamed with a sublime splendor.

The painter, my friend Frank Ormond, A. R. A.—is working with quiet excitement at his easel. His figure is tall; he wears the velvet coat of his craft; he—but why describe him? Everybody knows Frank Ormond. Let that pass.

And now, reader, while painter and model (the attitude was a trying one) have "knocked off" work for a little rest, while he lights a pipe and she, yawningly, stretches her stiff and weary limbs, let us look round us at the delicious litter of a painter's studio.

The house is old, and dates, probably from Queen Anne's days. It has, no doubt, been the habitation of nobles of that period. You cannot see much of the walls, but look at the doors, at the painted ceiling, at the splendid marble mantlepiece. Look at the deep window places and tall, thickly-sashed windows. It is a house which Hogarth might have used for the residence of Lord Squanderfield.

The studio is a large, three-windowed room, cold and bare of aspect. The backs of canvases framed with deal, lie about like bits of scenes out of use, and suggest somewhat the coulisses of a theater. A lay figure, with a wooden fixedness of aspect, its head reminding one of a ship's figurehead, sits in a renaissance chair, and wears a thirteenth-century costume. This figure forms the principal still-life object in the room. In one corner reposes the major part of an old suit of armor, the dull and dinted breastplate surmounted, in a rather drunken way, by a rust-red helmet. A belt-hilted rapier, temp. Elizabeth, which, says Frank, might have belonged to Raleigh, leans against the wall, and near it is a small-sword which suggests the tenenp times of Anne, the flowing wig and stiff skirts, the figure of Addison, or the brawling Mohocks who stopped Swift's chair. From the open door of a richly carved dark *armoire* depends a Japanese robe. Plaster casts of feet and hands, busts, masks and a torso, with the muscles strongly accented by dust, are sprinkled about, and contrast chalkily with the color of hangings, bits of silk dresses, and a remnant of tapestry. Two old foils, one broken, and both grievously damaged, lie across the arms of a magnificent antique chair, which has a seat of crimson velvet, on which rest a Spanish mandolin and one boxing glove; while a strip of yellow Chinese silk has slipped down on the floor. A stuffed monkey, with a perennially diabolical smile upon a swollen visage, balances uneasily upon legs with a padded look about them, while a stuffed owl stares glassily in sullen gravity. The bust of one Roman Emperor is crowned with a Vandyke hat, and a white petticoat is supported by two Velasquez boar-spears. A very handsome oak table, with massive legs, is covered with Venetian glasses and Flemish bottles, with "pots" of various sorts, comprising Gris de Flandres, Satsuma jars, and the blue lange Lizen, or six-mark Japanese ware, while an exquisite little Japanese cabinet is crested by a handful of peacock's feathers. Sketches in charcoal and in oils, copies of world-renowned pictures, studies, unfinished paintings, are strewn about in picturesque and grotesque confusion; and, finally, at one end of the room, with the best light falling full upon it, stands the guillotine-like easel, on which rests *the* picture of the hour, the canvas which absorbs all Frank Ormond's thoughts and is freighted with all his ambition, the picture upon which he is now working.

And so the happy painter works from year to year—labor, completion, weariness, fruition, recommencement. His whole work and hope are concentrated, for the time, upon the picture with which he remains face to face for many lonely months. It is finished at last: finished just when it must be completed, in order to be sent into the Academy; and then the reaction of lassitude, after a long tension, begins. His work has gone out from him; the painter feels weary of the picture over which he has felt so many fluctuations of depression and delight. It has absorbed so much of himself that he cannot judge it truly; he alternates between confidence and despondency; he sighs half with regret, half in relief, as his distracting darling is carried forth from his doors. Then he relaxes the long strain of anxious labor; he amuses himself, and half forgets his art; he works but little, if at all. The picture gets well hung; then comes the private view, with the critics; then the public crowding about the shining rows in the splendid gallery; then follow the favorable notice, the praise of friends, the sneer of "brother" rivals; then all this passes away, until, after due relaxation, the painter recommences with renewed ardor his work so beautiful and loved. A painter, by the way, has one great advantage over an author—he is sure of his spectators, of his public. If his work be hung in a good exhibition, it is sure to be seen by all those whom the painter would wish to see it. An author has to go to his readers; but his spectators always come to a painter.

Meanwhile Frank, twisting his mustache as he gazes on his picture, and now and then throwing in a deft and rapid touch of the brush, is waiting until his model shall have rested in order to go on.

"Bother the skirt!" cries that young person, who, with a view to warming herself, has been dancing about the studio trying a burlesque pas which she had seen on the previous evening at the theatre. "There, Mr. Ormond, I'm rested now. On we go again!"

The little model interested me, both in her individualism and as a member of a class which furnishes to the artist the materialism of the romantic. I tried to learn something of her history, but I succeeded only sketchily, and in a piecemeal manner. Her name was Polly Brown. She was distinctly pretty and piquant. She possessed, among her various merits as a model, very long and beautiful brown hair, which she knew how to dishevel and tumble down far below her waist, in a flow of romantic distress. Her eyes, brown also, were large, and full of soft fire; and the little monkey had a trick of rendering them plaintive and pathetic in expression, so that she was particularly valuable as a model for young heroines in distress, virgin martyrs, betrayed beauties, and the like. Her complexion was that of a light brunette; had she lived more in the country, her cheeks would, it is probable, have shown a little flush of tender red through the pale, soft olive of her *teint*. She had a nice little nose; the mouth was good, though perhaps a little large, but she knew how to purse it up and to draw the corners down so as partially to conceal this little defect. The shape of the little half arch, half tender face was a fine oval, and the head was remarkably well set on. She was good in profile, but better as a three-quarter face with upturned eyes. Her hands and feet were small, and the figure, though a trifle *petite* was round and well shaped. Her manner was always merry, but never boisterous, and the girl had innate tact and taste.

"Yes," observed Frank, critically, "she is a first-rate model, in her line. It is only when you see a good deal of her that you detect the least little trifle of vulgarity, which comes, no doubt, from her mother. Do you know I rather like that little suspicion of plebeianism: it shows that her base touches the people. She is good, you know, for historical heroines. She is, in fact, fit for what actors call the juvenile tragedy line of business. Do you remember my Olivia in the Vicar of Wakefield? Well, she sat, and did splendidly, for that. She's always punctual, and pleasant to deal with; she's lively and frisky, but never rude, and she's really a good little girl. Out of all the models I know, she's about the best. I like little Polly; if you want to please her, you've only got to send her to the play."

The little model had considerable imitative and dramatic talent, and readily picked up the trick of her trade. She quickly caught a painter's idea, and produced the expression, or caught the attitude, which his purpose required. She had a little feminine voice, almost as exquisitely dainty as Marie Wilton's, and had conquered that difficulty, so great to one of her class, of a good pronunciation.

Polly's mother was housekeeper in a set of chambers. She had been on the stage in her youth, and retained a strong passion for the theater. Of her father I could learn nothing. Polly herself, in her early girlhood, had been theatrical. She danced as a fairy in pantomimes, and formed one of a child-group of peasants, or what not, as required by the ballet-master; but, to her great disappointment, she never could obtain a "speaking part." One Winter a severe illness threw her out of her usual employment. When she recovered she found no opening in the theater, and she was, for a short time, driven to resort to sewing. She was then engaged in the extensive and prosperous out-fitting establishment of Messrs. Abednego and Melchisedek; but this miserably-paid drudgery did not long suit Miss Polly. She was unhappy, and grew desperate, or rather determined. Sanguine in her youthful hopefulness, she suddenly discharged herself, and trusted to the chapter of accidents. One day, when very poor, Polly strolled into the Park. Sitting down upon a bench, still and quiet as an Arctic Winter night, she thought and thought what she could do, what she should do, to earn her living. It was early Spring; the painters were hard at work for the Academy, and good models were scarce. Frank Ormond happened to be passing by. He wanted a girl-model, and his painter's eye was struck by little Polly's face and figure. He spoke to her, and proposed that she should come and sit to him. Polly consented, and went the next morning to his studio. She had found a new trade, which she rather liked, and which, as she gradually acquired a connection among painters, paid her moderately well. She grew attached to the free and easy Bohemian ways of the studio, and was soon launched as a well known and popular "model," in which capacity, while sitting for Joan of Arc, I first made her acquaintance. Polly, by the way, always had a superstition about the Park, and believed that it was a place which "brought her good luck." "I first met you, Mr. Ormond, in the park," she used at times to say, "and I am sure that some day some great good fortune will happen to me in that dear old Park. I often sit upon that bench where you first saw me. Ah, I was badly off then!"

The life of a model is not without perils and temptations to a young girl; but Polly trod safely her rather dangerous path with a firm, light step. Her innocence was not ignorance; for she saw and heard a great deal, and understood all that she saw or heard. Without protectors or advisers, lonely but self-reliant, the girl walked along the edge of unfenced precipices circumspectly and shrewdly. She was ardent, and perhaps ambitious, but had a certain integrity of will and quiet force of character which held her upright. Very unconsciously, the little lowly thing was a sort of worldly heroine.

Natural character, and the influences of the circumstances which surrounded and molded it, produced some rather complex contradictions and problems in our model. Seen in some aspects, you would have pronounced her to be a little good-for-nothing; merry and pleasant, indeed, but worthless. Yet you would have judged her wrongly had you based an opinion upon the superficial trivialities which she turned outside. She never made any pretense of goodness; she rather took pains to show her worst side, to appear much worse than she really was. She had naturally a light side to her character, and she emphasized her levity in all that she showed of herself to others. Nor was she, at times, wholly free from passing thrills of temptation; but, like the needle of the compass, which, though it vibrates tremulously, yet ultimately points always rightly, she gravitated back infallibly to good. A creature by no means too bright or good for human nature's daily food, there was in her that "mystic sense of right" which so stirred the enthusiasm of the German philosopher. Exposed to so much danger, sustained by so little help against evil, some unseen power kept this girl always really pure and good. She had, no doubt, a *tendresse* for Frank Ormond, but then her shrewd, practical sense showed her that there was, as she termed it, "no use" in indulging such a feeling; and, taught by the hard lessons of her life, she had learned to repress, to restrain, and to forego.

One morning, when Frank was just finishing his well-known picture of the execution of Lady Jane Gray, in which Polly, of course, "sat" for the victim Queen, the young lady, at the conclusion of the sitting, said, very quietly:

"You won't want me any more, Mr. Ormond. You've finished that picture, head and all, now. I'm glad of it, because I shouldn't be able to come to you again."

"Not come again, Polly—why not? I suppose you are very full of engagements just now; but you mustn't throw me over. I shall want you next for my Dorothea."

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Ormond, but I shan't ever be able to come again."

"Not be able to come again—what the deuce do you mean, Polly?" asked Frank, rather pettishly, as he "relieved" the headsman with a deft touch. "I suppose you're getting too rich?—no, it can't be that. You must come. There's no model at all like you for some of my work. Ah, I see! You've been spooning with some fellow, or in trouble, eh, Miss Poll?"

"No," replied the young lady, with demure dignity, "no trouble, thank you, Mr. Frank. The fact is—I can't come, because—because I'm going to be married."

"Married—whew!" cried the painter, facing round from the easel and taking his pipe out of his mouth. "Married, Polly! I never heard about that—who is it? What sort of a fellow? A good one, I hope, for your sake."

"Never mind, Mr. Frank," responded Miss Polly, composedly. "Perhaps you'll know some day, but not now. Thank you for all your kindness, Mr. Ormond. You've always been very kind to me, and I—I like you very much. Yes; I'm doing very well, thank you. He is a good fellow—I like him, and I mean that we shall be very happy. But when I am married I can't ever sit again any more, if you please."

Frank Ormond growled discontentedly. He did not like losing his model, and he felt a vague jealousy of the unknown. There was a sneer in his tone as he said:

"I suppose, Polly, you have caught some old fool, who is taken with a pretty face, and your union will be about as incongruous as a woodbine twining round a wooden leg."

"Think what you like, Mr. Ormond," said little Polly, calmly. "I know what you do think; but never mind that. I shall tell you just nothing about it. I only come to-day" (Polly was tying on her bonnet) "because I knew you wanted me to finish your Lady Jane Grey. That's done now, and I must say good-by. I'm very grateful to you, Frank, I am, indeed, for all your kindness. I'm sorry to have to give up coming to the studio—I liked the life—but it's all over now. Thank you—six shillings; yes, that's right. My career as a model is ended. Once more—good-by, Mr. Frank!"

She shook hands cheerily, and then shut the studio door for the last time.

The strange thing was, that the little witch really had made a good marriage. She had won the affections of a good man, of position and property. The reticent little monkey never, I believe, told any one of her courtship, or the progress of it; but once, some time after, she betrayed herself so far as smilingly to tell Frank, when she met him in society, that the whole thing began "In the Park, in that dear old Park; on the old bench, you know;" and this was the alpha and omega of her confession. Many studios were for a time corroded by curiosity; but time had to wear this feeling away without other artificial solacement. Some painters expressed anger at losing their little model; others expressed perplexity at her rise in life; but no one could drop a hint against her fair fame, and, as she had been generally liked, many good wishes accompanied her change of position.

Like that Mattie, sometimes a 'near cousin o' the Laird of Limmerfield's," and who, when elevated to the position of Mrs. Bailie Nicol Jarvie, behaved excellently in her exaltation, little Polly made a model wife. She had all a woman's pliability, adaptability and tact; and she soon picked up the style and manners necessary to her new position. She was naturally grateful, and she had a little touch of woman's pride; pride in herself, and pride for her husband. She wished to make her husband happy, and was determined that he should not have to blush for his choice. She set to work, too, to educate herself in her way. Having a strong motive to impel her, and great natural quickness, she soon succeeded in acquiring a respectable veneer of culture; and Frank Ormond who meets her from time to time, told me that she had developed and improved in an altogether surprising manner. I believe that she succeeded, without apparent effort, in eduing from Mr. Frank the respect due to her new position, rather than the familiarity likely to arise from their old relations, and yet she was quite frank, and kind, and natural, with him.

"By Jove!" cried Frank, "when I took her down to dinner the other day at the Howards', I could hardly believe the self-possessed, lady-like woman by whom I was sitting had ever been the little monkey that used so often to dance burlesque dances about my studio! But woman are wonderful creatures, sir. Their knowledge of the world beats ours. If they were only as good actresses on the stage as they are off it, the dramatic art would be in a fine way."

Success ripens and improves some natures; and little Polly was decidedly improved by good fortune. She was always pretty, but as I saw her the other day in the Park, (looking out probably not without thoughts for a certain bench,) reclining easily in her carriage, she appeared positively elegant and *distingue*. She was particularly well-dressed, and had a piquant touch of *grande dame* in her manner.

Does any one who has ever really belonged to Bohemia pass out of it into Philistia, or even into higher regions, without an occasional retrospect of regret, and a backward glance, coupled with a sigh?

Did our Polly, lolling upon her easy carriage cushion, ever look back with a tinge of sadness to the days in which she used to trudge on foot, through mud and rain, to the stage door, or to the painter's studio? What does she think when she visits the Royal Academy? How does she feel when she goes to the theater? Does she ever speculate upon the new model (the golden-haired one) who now sits to Frank Ormond? Does she, as she gazes upon the "Amaranthine Bowers of Boundless Joy," recall the feelings of the *figurantes* who, clothed in sheeny tinsel, float etherically upon iron supports in the ideal atmosphere of blue and red lights? I do not know; I have no hint which would enable me to solve the problem; but I am assured that she is gratefully happy in her married life; and that as a wife, she is still a *model*.

Sabbath Reading.

LINKS WITH HEAVEN.

OUR GOD in Heaven, from that holy place,
To each of us an angel guide has given;
But mothers of dead children have more grace,
For they give angels to their GOD and Heaven.

How can a mother's heart feel cold or dreary,
Knowing her dearer self safe, happy, warm?
How can she feel her road too dark or dreary,
Who knows her treasure sheltered from the storm?

How can she sin? Our hearts may be unheeding,
Our GOD forget, our holy Saints defied;
But can a mother hear her dead child pleading,
And thrust those angel hands aside?

Those little hands stretched down to draw her e'en
Nearer to GOD by mother love:—We all
Are blind and weak, yet surely she can never,
With such a stake in Heaven, fail or fall.

She knows that when the mighty angels raise
Chorus in Heaven, one little silver tone
Is hers forever, that one little praise,
One little happy voice, is all her own.

We may not see her sacred crown of honor,
But all the angels flitting to and fro
Pause smiling as they pass,—They look upon her
As mother of an angel whom they know.

One whom they left nestled at MARY'S feet,—
The children's place in Heaven,—who softly sings
A little chant to please them, slow and sweet,
Or, smiling, strokes their little folded wings;

Or give them Her white lilies or Her beads
To play with:—yet, in spite of flower or song,
They often lift a wistful look that pleads
And asks Her why their mother stays so long.

Then our dear Queen makes answer—she will call
Her boy soon: meanwhile they are beguiled
To wait and listen while She tells them all
A story of Her JESUS as a child.

Ah, Saints in Heaven may pray with earnest will
And pity for their weak and erring brothers:
Yet there is prayer in Heaven more tender still,—
The little children pleading for their mothers.

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SELFISHNESS vs. CHARITY.

THE two spirits, Selfishness and Charity, are strangely associated in life. Side by side they walk in contrast. One ever disseminating, the other ever absorbing. One demanding of others, the other granting of itself. Selfishness claims the world owes him a living; Charity believes he owes a life to the world. The one is jealous of his good name, desiring a reputation he does not deserve, while the other, meriting applause, shuns the praise of an unstable public. The one is resentful of rent or supposed injuries while the other "suffereth long and is kind." Selfishness claims services and gifts and deference, and when denied moans, "*Why* am I defrauded of my due?" Charity is full of thankfulness for blessings possessed, claiming but one thing—that its gifts may not be despised, that they may be appreciated and be fruitful of much good. Human nature desires returns for investments; this is a motive power—Charity is human, therefore he desires to see his efforts productive; he desires also to see others using their latent powers. These desires he does not always obtain, for Selfishness, languishing in miserable discontent, is ever demanding Charity. Selfishness has a thousand excuses from service, and so shirks his responsibilities upon Charity. He claims to be too tired, or too weak, or too incapable, or too hurried, or too refined, or too burdened to perform disagreeable duties. So Selfishness is often the "hen with one chick," and Charity, with a dozen chicks, must care for some other one's brood.

Thus it goes, burdens are unequally borne. The generous become the victims of imposition; but they should not, therefore, fail in courage, but ever remember that they are richer in their loss than the selfish in their gain.

But who are the selfish? Is there one in the world who is selfish—in his own eyes? If we may not

"See ourse'l's as ithers see us,"

we may know the selfish about us by their fruits. No man who sits with his fourth newspaper, and sees a slender woman—even a servant—carry a burden so heavy that it nearly doubles her sideways, can be unselfish.

No able woman, who habitually allows a wearied husband, or father, or brother, to return to an untidy home, and a late, unpalatable meal, can be unselfish. No one who receives a well-meant kindness unthankfully can be unselfish. No one who is careless of the discomfort of others, who never dresses well, nor arranges a room, nor beautifies the grounds surrounding the house, nor does one or more of the thousand nameless little acts that gratify the tastes, or refresh and gladden the hearts, of others—no one who scorns these things can be quite unselfish.

He who has never a smile nor a tear, nor an impulse of kindness toward others, is unfit to live.

WHEN we are in trouble, whatever that trouble may have arisen from—whether from sin, or from conscience, or from affection, or from remorse, or from bereavement—the command is, *Look to Jesus the author and finisher of your faith*—not to Jehovah.

CHRIST is watching from heaven, those in whom his heart is, and in whom his blood is. He is watching paternally, and not merely as a spectator would watch in the excitement of a contest.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

THEY TWO.

BY HESTER A. BENEDICT.

THE vesper bells were ringing sweet
In the sultry Summer weather,
When THEY climbed the mount with tired feet,
To kneel and to pray togther:
To kneel and to pray where the tender skies
Bent low to the pine trees' sighing;
With only heaven to hear their cries,
And heaven to make replying.

"Our hearts, O Father! are one," they said,
"But we go two ways to-morrow:
And life will linger, and lovers will wed,
And what can we beg or borrow
Of earth or heaven to bridge the years—
Drearier than drearest night is—
Lying between the Valley of Tears
And the city where Thy delight is?"

Over their cold, cross'd palms a light
Struck sharp through a coal-black shadow;
And silences not of the day nor night,
And sweets nor of moor nor meadow,
Folded them fast, while a voice sung clear
From the soul of the silvery arches:
"They are true soldiers who feel no fear;
GOD knoweth how hard the march is!"

Only a dimming of patient eyes,
A smiling of lips that quiver,
And blue behind them the mountain lies—
Blue before them,—the river.
Burdens for both of them—battles for each,
And the wild and the wearying weather;
But—further away—a Paradise beach
And two ways winding together.

WHAT SHALL THE GIRLS DO?

IN the Public School Reports of the city of New York, *girls rank on an average 100 per cent. higher than the boys!* The nearest equality gained, was in Arithmetic, in which study the girls excel the boys 50 *per cent!*

One of the leading "male" teachers says he "doesn't understand it." He says he knows it to be so, for he has taught both boys and girls, and the latter have always excelled. "There is something strange about it," he avers with a shake of his head. Instead of coming straight to the point and acknowledging girls to be smarter, quicker and brighter than boys, which of course is the only reason for their superior success, he attempts to "beat about the bush," and enshroud the reason in mystery.

But accepting the fact as fact, I asked him one day why it was that, beyond a certain point, young men so outstrip their sisters in the real study and work of life?

"Because," said he, "girls, after they get to be twenty years old, think the further business of their lives is to fall in love and get married, and that in married life a woman has no earthly use for educational attainments. While men regard marriage rather as an aid and a part of their career, instead of an upright stone wall to prevent further progress."

How very sadly true I thought. Innovation upon any custom is heralded by an earthquake, and everybody feels the shock. The more quiet, retired, and furthest removed from centers of thought a man or woman is, the more sensitive he or she is to the shock. They quake in absolute terror, not having philosophy enough to accept as the inevitable and natural result of revolutionary tendencies, these social upheavals of the nineteenth century. The very air we breathe is charged with the revolutionary spirit of the times. Since 1861, when old forms began to give way with such fearful sounds, the destruction of old ideas and customs has been continuous and rapid.

But how does all this concern or affect women? Are not our girls of to-day to be the same women twenty years hence that their grandmothers were twenty years ago? Are the heart and the nature of woman to be changed in the wondrous speed of this new civilization? No; but her quick brain, her cultivated, keen perceptions, are to be utilized and brought into action. The necessities of the age require and demand it. Motherhood and wifehood are not in the future, as in the past, to swallow up the "Coming Woman," any more than fatherhood or husbandhood does the present man. I am advocating no doctrine, only calling attention to one of the social phases now undergoing the transition that will soon develop it into a *fact*.

It is both wise and well for women to observe closely and keenly "the signs of the times." There is never any use in being wilfully blind to what must inevitably be. No unprejudiced person believes that women with the brains and genius of GEORGE SAND, of Mrs. BROWNING, of Mrs. STOWE, or MARIA MITCHELL, would have served GOD and humanity better by spending their time and strength in nursing babies that some ignorant, muscular, but kind-hearted, serving woman could do equally as well, and generally much better, or expending the entire energies of their moral and intellectual natures in "keeping house" for some one man.

Hundreds of young women who read this will exclaim:—"Well, for my part, if I succeed in keeping house for some one man as it ought to be kept, I shall have all I want."

That may be, but by what *right* do you thus consecrate yourself? JESUS gave MARTHA to understand that there were other missions for woman aside from housekeeping. When I read that girls rank 100 per cent. above boys in average school brain-work, I cannot but wonder at the amazing stupidity of mankind in having failed to realize the inestimable loss to the world in the way in which women's brains have been utilized. Thousands of women to-day are abominable housekeepers, who would have shone resplendent in other work. I would detract from the usefulness and honor of no employment, for nothing can be done without the help of a certain kind and degree of intelligence. But I do protest against the obstinate intellectual waste of brain and talent that has so characterized the past—a waste that inevitably results from mis-appliance. A pair of boots on a house-top serves nobody. The thousands of bright girls in school, in college, in kitchen and parlor, who possess the power to serve and bless the world, how shall they best do it? It is a question for parents and guardians, and especially for themselves, to think about. The present and the future demand more than the past received. How shall this demand be met?

MARY E. WAGER.

ABOUT WOMEN.

BY LETTIE A. IRONS.

"THE woman question!" There are so many sides to it, one has difficulty in finding an edge to get hold of. But the *most disagreeable* side of it is the question of sex. "Shall woman unsex herself?" This is a hydra-headed monster that troubles the men. It renders their days hideous and their nights sleepless.

"Unsex herself!" Dear me, if there ever was a hackneyed phrase this is it. And what is worse, I don't know what it means. No doubt it will set the seal on my stupidity to say so, but it is a fact, nevertheless. One cries out against their voting because it will "unsex" them. Another against women being editors, or clerks, or doctors, for the same reason. Neither must they be inventors, nor take an interest in agriculture, nor know how to harness a horse or drive one. Because if they *should* do any of these horrible things they would be "unsexed." Awful fate!

What mysterious change this is, the fierce defenders of the sex of women do not very clearly demonstrate. At least not to *my* satisfaction. I have, myself, committed the unpardonable sin. "For I remember how in those old days" I knew how to, and actually did, harness a horse, hitch him to a wagon and drive about, perfectly independent of anything masculine; and this offense was repeated, not once but many times.

I also have a vague recollection of "mowing" away some hay on one occasion, and of grafting some plum trees, on another. And I am firm in the conviction that, notwithstanding these awful experiences of mine, the most Argus eyed person would be unable to detect from my manner that I had so dreadfully stepped out of my "sphere."

This eternal harping on sex is the curse of so many helpless women. They absolutely *dare* not do anything to support themselves lest they should unsex themselves. And instead of adopting any pursuit their taste may lead them to, they sit down with folded hands, depending on "Pa" or brother JACK for "pin money," to wait for *a man*, this being the proper and womanly thing to do.

How many girls I have knowledge of that do their work merely as a thing of the present, to be dropped any minute that the "coming man" shall make his appearance! I solemnly believe that more than one-half of the women think that marriage is the most important and most desirable thing in life. It is a shame and disgrace to women to be so helpless and "viney." In the year of grace 1872, they ought to be something besides mere pensioners on the bounty of a man.

The first thing I shall vote for when women are recognized as people by this "great and mighty nation," will be a law placing the marriageable ages of the sexes at twenty years for women, and twenty-four for men. In view of this interminable period of loneliness and single misery, a great number will commit suicide, leaving the more sensible ones to attain an age sufficiently advanced to widen their vision so as to enable them to see some object in life besides a man.

Marriage should never be on a woman's list of things to be attained. It will come "accidentally" when the proper time comes. Looked forward to, as a necessary and inevitable thing, it becomes too much an object to shut out everything else.

Carve out a way for yourselves, girls. Don't be so afraid of "unsexing" yourselves that you won't dare to strike out in a new path, but work for yourselves, and *be yourselves*, strong and independent, and not the yielding, clinging shadow of something masculine.

FEMININE FELICITIES.

AN old, ragged, red-faced, forlorn looking woman, accosted us with, "Plaise sur, for the luv of Heaven, give me a tip to buy bread with. I am a poor, lone woman, and have young twins to support." "Why, my good woman," we replied, "you seem too old to have twins of your own." "They are not mine, sur, I am only raisen' 'em." "How old are your twins?" "One of them is seven weeks ould, and t'other is eight months."

RICH MAIDEN LADY:—"Well, May, why are you looking so hard at me?" May:—"I'm looking for your other face." Lady:—"What other face, child?" May:—"Why ma is always saying you have two faces!" (Consternation of mamma.)

Reading for the Young.

THE FOX AND THE GOAT.

FROM THE FRENCH OF LAFONTAINE.

A GOAT, above whose head great horns uprose,
And who could not see an inch beyond his nose,
Once, when traveling, chanced to meet
Sly Major Fox, the master of deceit.

The heat had made them tired and dry;
So, when a deep walled well the road passed by,
They made all haste to reach the pool,
And quench their thirst with water cool.

"We must get out; it is not all to drink,"
Said Reynard. "I can manage it, I think;
If you will put your feet high 'gainst the wall,
And also your great horns, so stout and tall,

"The hair upon your chin I first will seize,
Then, by aid of this oak bucket and your horns, with ease
I'll reach the top; when there, I have no doubt
But that I soon can hoist you out."

"Ah! by my beard!" the goat admiring said,
"You must have endless wisdom in your head.
I never could invent so fine a way;
Pray climb upon my back without delay."

The fox climbed out the well; then slyly said,
When he a sermon to the goat had read
About the need of patience: "If, in your head there'd been
As much of sense as there's hair on your chin,

"Down in this well you'd not have gone,
Where only fishes and the bucket rightfully belong.
Try hard; perhaps you'll find a way
By which to reach the top, without delay.

"Good-by! I hope you'll find some stairs.
My business and my family cares
Need my attention right away;
So I'll not make a longer stay."

Oh, goats! it would be well to think,
Before you lose your freedom for a drink;
And if among the foxes you find friends,
Remember how this fable ends. E. C. P.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

About Oil Wells.

WE live near the Alleghany River where 'tis very hilly, almost mountains, yet the scenery is very beautiful. And we are in the oil country you have no doubt heard of, and I am going to tell you about the oil wells. First, they build a very high, square frame, sixty and seventy feet high, much smaller at the top, and supported by cross pieces; they call it a derrick, and it is used first for drilling a well, and then for pumping the oil. Then they get their boiler and engine, and drill by steam power. They drill ten and twelve hundred feet before they get oil. Sometimes, when they first strike oil, it will flow out and up over the derrick and on to the engine and take fire, and burn it all down, so they have to build anew; then they draw their drilling tools, and put in tools for pumping; they sometimes pump over a hundred barrels a day, but 'tis a very good well; they are mostly from twenty to fifty barrel wells.

They build large, round vats that will hold two and three hundred barrels for the oil, and when one is full they run it to the river in pipes, where it is taken to the refineries. Perhaps Cousin JOHNNIE, or the Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota girls and boys read the RURAL, evenings, by the lights from the oil taken from the wells near here. There are between three and four hundred wells around here, and any direction I look, I can see the derricks extending into the air. There is a great amount of money made, and a great deal lost, for sometimes they will be to the expense of putting down a well and get no oil.—HALLIE.

A Troublesome Lamb.

DEAR EDITOR:—My mother takes your valuable paper, but she is not the only one that reads it, for I am very fond of looking at the pictures and reading the boys' and girls' letters. I thought I should like to tell some of your RURAL boys about one of my pets. When I was seven years old one of our neighbors gave me a little lamb that its mother would not own. I thought a great deal of it; I made it a little pen and a bed for it. I fed it nice warm milk; when it was very small I used to wind a strip of cloth around a goosequill and put it in the dish for it to suck the milk through. It soon learned to follow me all about the farm. One day it followed me to the sugar bush and stayed until I came to the house. I kept it till I got three fleeces of wool from it, and one lamb. I sold the lamb when it was four months old for two dollars and a-half. One fleece weighed seven and a-half pounds after washing. But she got so troublesome about jumping out of the pasture and coming to the door that I sold her for four and a-half dollars. I have a big brother that reads your paper over and over and says it is worth its weight in gold.—RALPH M., *Chautauqua Co., N. Y.*

A Little Girl Who Has Fun.

HAVE you room in your paper for a letter from a little girl eight years old? My father lives on a farm and I have lots of pets. We have three of the cunningest little pups. They stay in the barn in the hay. They can bark like everything. We have five little calves, and my father brought in a little lamb that couldn't stand and my little sisters and I were going to pet it; but the poor little thing died. We have such fun with our turkeys. We call one of them Rufus, and one Nancy, and the other one Baby. Baby is nice, and made a nest and laid 12 eggs and then went to hatching; but Nancy is so provoking. We knew she had a nest, but we could not find it; and when she would see us following her she would come right back to the house and not go to her nest. But we found it at last and there were eleven eggs in it. Then she made another, and we found it with three eggs in it; and now she has another, and we will have to hunt it. I have four little sisters and a big lawyer brother who writes my father great long letters about murders and such things.—MILLIE, *Lowell, Ohio.*

"An Opinion As Is An Opinion."

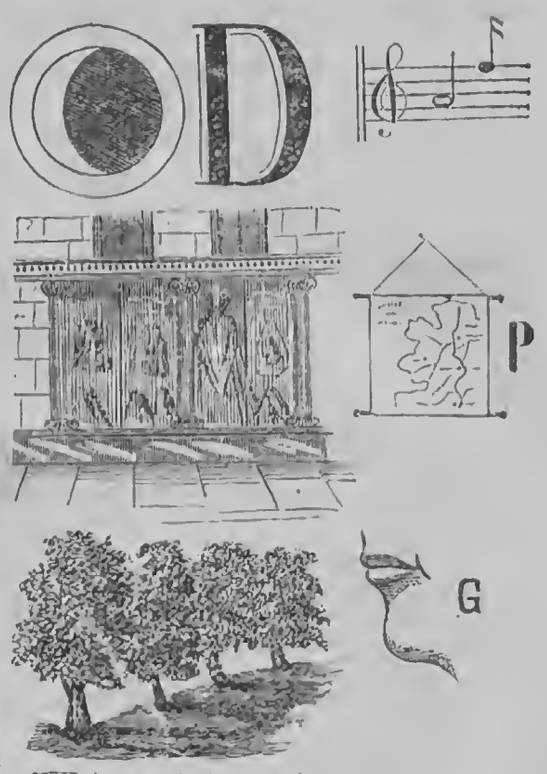
I LIVE in Brocton near Lake Erie. I think it is very pleasant in Summer to sit and look at the boats as they pass by. I am a little girl eleven years old, but have not got any big brother or sister to fix up my letter as "Cousin JOHNNIE" said. One evening I went visiting with my parents and heard a couple of men talking about the RURAL. One said he thought it was not so good as it used to be; it is too much filled up with children's compositions. But a smarter man said it was him who had changed. I guess that editors are liked better when they pay a little attention to the children, for what do we care about the Dairy Husbandry, Hygienic Notes, Sheep Husbandry, the Herdsman etc., etc.; though we do care to have our mothers know how to make good pies, puddings, soup and all of those nice things which we find in the RURAL. —E. H. S.

Letter from Wild Rose.

AFTER an absence of most three months, a friend pointed out to me HARRY'S request. Thanks for his well wishes. My Indian name is "ANCONOLLA," signifying Wild Rose, the flower for which I was named. Now, HARRY, I claim the beads, for there is nothing I like better than beads in Winter, when it is too cold for me to be out. Bead work is my favorite employment. I wear bead moccasins, and so does my mother. I had a pleasant and happy vacation with a great many of our friends. Our hunters killed a great many deer and turkeys, and I found plenty of wild honey. I had splendid sport practicing with my bow and arrow. I killed rabbits, birds, and squirrels. Some time I will tell the boys how my brothers trap the wolf.—WILD ROSE.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 10.



☞ Answer in two weeks.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 4.

My first is in nod but not in bow,
My second is in drug but not in plow;
My third is in sorry but not in sad,
My fourth is in youth but not in lad;
My fifth is in door but not in gate,
My sixth is in fortune but not in fate;
My whole is a city in the Buckeye State.

MARY CLEWETT.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

RIDDLE.—No. 3.

WHAT is that which shepherds see daily but kings never view?
Which GOD never did see?—though strange, yet 'tis true. P.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Sept. 14.

HIDDEN NAMES NO. 1.—1, Sadie; 2, Olive; 3, Adams; 4, Henry; 5, Amanda; 6, Lydia; 7, Edward; 8, George; 9, Sarah; 10, Emma.

RIDDLE NO. 2.—The letter A.

ANAGRAM NO. 4.—

"He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to feint, to guard;
While less expert, though stronger far,
The Gael maintained unequal war."

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Signor Mario and Carlotta Patti,

HAVE, under the managership of Strakosh, again visited this country, and given two concerts in New York City. Mario is an old man, retaining and exhibiting occasionally in his singing, some of his former power and sweetness of vocalization and appreciation of what he sings. Carlotta Patti retains the beauty of face, bird-like clearness of voice, power of vocalization of former years. That anything has been added to her powers we do not see. Miss Carey, who is one of the troupe, has a rich voice full of expression and feeling. The most noteworthy member of the troupe is M. Saurel, violinist. His performance equaled anything we ever heard from Ole Bull or any other violinist. Compared with Ole Bull he lacks an expressive face, and fails to exhibit the facial sympathy with his music peculiar to Ole Bull. But he is young yet.

The "Great Father" and the Indians.

THERE is a great amount of nonsense talked in these interviews with the Indians. The "Great Father" humbug had better be dropped. Secretary Delano has informed some of the Indian Chiefs visiting Washington that the "Great Father" was getting sick of his peace policy, and thought of treating the Indians as he does white murderers, robbers, thieves and other criminals. Let's be done with this "Great Father"-annuity-business. Hang or shoot men who murder and refuse to obey the laws. Treat the Indians just as white men are treated—no better, no worse. Execute the law. That is what President Grant should do; and if in doing it he finds it necessary to hang a few Indian Agents he will probably be doing the Indians and the tax-payers a great service, at the same time meting out justice.

Death of Hon. Garrett Davis.

HON. GARRETT DAVIS, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, died at Paris, Ky., Sept. 22, of an affection of the lungs. He was born Sept. 10, 1801, being 71 years old. He was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1823; became an active Whig; was elected to the State Legislature in 1833; was twice re-elected; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1839; was elected to Congress the same year, where he represented his district until 1847; was elected to the United States Senate in 1861, succeeding, in that position, John C. Breckenridge; was re-elected in 1867, holding the position at the time of his death. He was passionate, enthusiastic, of keen susceptibility, and given to keen sarcasm and severe invective on occasion. His successor has been elected in the person of Hon. Thomas McCreary.

Trouble Between Germany and France.

COUNT VON ARNIM, the German Ambassador at Paris has resigned his position in consequence of the unpleasant manner in which he is received in French society. The Germans have, therefore, not only conquered the armies of France, but the politeness of the French. Armed foes do not in all cases cease to hate when the sword is sheathed. The attitude of Germany toward the Catholics, the fact that the Pope has refused to receive as German Ambassador Cardinal Hohenlohe, the resignation of Count Von Arnim, the arrest of Edmund About by the Germans, all tend to unsettle the confidence in the future peace of the two countries which all nations had hoped was secure.

Postal Telegraph.

IT is telegraphed from Washington that the Postmaster-General will devote a large portion of his forthcoming report to the subject of postal telegraphs, and will urge their adoption by Congress, he now having tabular statements and statistics to show that postal telegraphy has met with financial success in the countries where it has been adopted—especially in England, where it is largely used. We see no good reason why the Post-Office Department should not provide cheap telegraphic means of communication as well as mail facilities. Either the carrying of letters and papers should be left to private enterprise and competition, as the telegraph business is, or not. If one is to be in the hands of the Government, both should be.

The Jesuits in Germany.

THE enforcement of the German decree expelling the Jesuits from Germany has begun. Their churches are being closed, priests have been arrested at the confessional in the discharge of their religious duties, schools have been broken up, and the Order of the Company of Jesus, orders akin to it, and congregations of a similar character, are leaving the Fatherland. There are said to be fourteen millions of Catholics in the German Empire, and it is believed that this vast army of religionists will not submit quietly to this edict of Prince Bismarck and his Imperial backer.

Death of the King of Sweeden.

CHARLES XV., Louis Eugene, King of Sweden and Norway died at Malmo, Sept. 18. He was born May 3, 1826. He succeeded to the throne of the two countries on the death of his father, Oscar I., July 8, 1859. His reign has been one of reorganization socially and politically, and he has been regarded as a liberal and progressive ruler. He was married June 19, 1850, to Princess Louise of Orange, by whom he has one daughter but no sons. The throne therefore devolves upon his younger brother, Prince Oscar Frederick, Duke of Ostrogotha, who will acquire the title of Oscar II.

The Nathan Murderer.

WILLIAM FORRESTER has been arrested and arraigned as the Nathan murderer. At the examination, Sept. 18, Ann Keenan, Ft. Lee, N. Y., a music teacher, swore that on the night of the Nathan murder she saw this man whom she identifies, enter the basement of the Nathan house, having some instrument in his hand and concealed by the sleeve of his coat. She was alarmed at the look in his eyes and at the fact that he seemed armed with some weapon in his hand. This testimony is the most direct yet given toward establishing the identity of the Nathan murderer.

The Geneva Arbitration.

THE Geneva Arbitrators have awarded the United States $15,500,000 in gold, to be paid within a twelvemonth, as damages in the case of the Alabama and other similar claims. The British member of the Board of Arbitration refuses to sign this award, and "protests;" of course all England "protests," too. The English press is especially bitter, denouncing the humiliation to which John Bull is subjected in consequence of this award. But what is Great Britain going to do about it?

Inviolability of Private Property.

DURING the recent meeting of the Emperors, the inviolability of private property at sea during war was discussed by Prince Gortschakoff, Count Andrassy and Prince Bismarck, the Premiers of the respective Emperors. This principle seems to meet with the approval of the United States, Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy and Holland. If it is adopted as an international policy by the majority of nations, it will tend to decrease the commercial terrors of war; but it will hardly render wars less liable to occur.

German Emigration to the United States.

TWO circulars have already been issued by the Imperial Government of Germany against emigration from that happy land of beer and pretzels. The last one declares that emigrants will be treated as outlaws, over whom surveillance and supervision has been instituted. But what care Herr, Frau and Fraulein, so that they can once gain the security of the "land of the brave and the free?" They keep coming and are welcome, God bless 'em! There is room and work enough for all!

Spanish Reform in Cuba.

KING AMADEUS of Spain, in his opening speech to the Spanish Cortes, proposes to carry out his plans (what are they?) for reform in Cuba when the war is over—which, according to Cuban patriots, will be when their independence is recognized and acknowledged, or when they are themselves extinct and unable to struggle further. Small hope for the "reform" ticket in Cuba!

The Carlists Promise Insurrection.

DON CARLOS, the recent leader of the Spanish insurrection, has written a letter to the Pope, which is said to be circulating in Paris, which promises a speedy renewal of insurrection against King Amadeus. Is the Pope inciting the internal troubles in Spain as a means of revenge upon the King of Italy? If so, is this the way to propagate Christianity?

An Honest Man.

To find an honest man—one who cannot be bought—is so rare, especially among horse jockeys, that a sporting paper names one who, at Utica, N. Y., was offered $1,500 by a gang of gamblers to sell the race; but he didn't. This is so rare an occurrence that we pass the "Jockey's" name along—ALFRED BROWN of Ontario, Canada.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Have You Seen It?—Have you seen the most wonderful Sewing Machine of the age? The great Wilson Underfeed, the machine which received *Fourteen Premiums* at the late Ohio State Fair at Mansfield, notwithstanding the many sewing machines competing against it. This elegant sewing machine is on exhibition at the N. O. Fair, and attracts universal admiration for its superior finish and style, beautiful work, easy and quiet manner in which it stitches, braids, &c. Unfortunately there are no premiums offered this year at the N. O. Fair, consequently the Wilson cannot show its superiority over *all other* machines in carrying off all the premiums, as it *has done before*. No machine ever exhibited has met with such success in *receiving premiums* as the Wilson. It is the best Sewing Machine in the world, and the *Sweeping Victories* it has gained, the large sales that are daily made, and the increasing demand for it, are the best proofs that it has no equal. The magnificent salesrooms of this company, corner of Superior and Bond streets, will be brilliantly illuminated every evening this week, to give every one an opportunity to examine the Wilson, and see the Palace of Sewing Machines.—*Cleveland Daily Herald, Sept.* 13, 1872. The salesroom in this city is at 707 Broadway.

Watch No. 12003, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "United States Watch Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being six seconds in the entire time. —W. S. DUNN, of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York.

Facts for the Ladies.—Helen Launceford, Lowell, Mass., reads by the hour while she is doing ordinary sewing with her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine, and recommends it for simplicity, durability, rapidity and beauty of work. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 23, 1872.

THERE was much excitement in Wall St. through the past week on account of several "cornering" operations in Gold and Money, which threatened for a day or two to run into a wide spread panic. But before the close of the week, after fluctuations of 1½c. in Gold, and 2@2½ per cent in many of the speculative Stocks, the markets resumed steadiness, and prices left off about the same as the Saturday before.

A bold and desperate clique of speculators, known as the old Erie "crowd," (Jay Gould and confederates) who were "short" of Stocks and "long" of Gold, attempted, and successfully to a certain measure, to "corner" the Money market by locking up Greenbacks, the basis of Banking, through the purchase of Gold and the use of their own Bank balances, and from 5 per cent. per annum, the Money market was run on the Stock Brokers to ⅜@½ per cent a day. At the same time they locked up their Gold, or borrowed on it not to be used, and run up the price from 113¾ to 115½ per cent., charging ⅛@¼ per cent. a day for its use when the Brokers preferred to borrow in place of buying. One or two of the Banks attempted to resist the exceptional drafts made upon them at their counters for Greenbacks, in place of passing the Checks in the regular way through the Clearing House, but the Associated Banks in the Clearing House declined to adopt this course as a rule, and the affair was settled. The Banks for the future, however, will mostly adopt the plan of certifying Checks as for settlement through the Clearing House.

The Treasury relieved the money market by purchasing $3,000,000 U. S. 5-20s for the sinking fund on Wednesday last, and sold only the usual $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday which the clique bought at 114 per cent. The price of gold was subsequently run up to 115½ and soon returned to 113¾ per cent.

During these operations in Gold and Money, another great speculator, Mr. Daniel Drew, ran up the price of Erie Stock, of which the Jay Gould people were heavily short, from 47¾ to 55 per cent., and to use the slang of the Prize Ring, the latter were severely "punished" by Drew as they had essayed to "punish" the street on Gold and Money.

The flurry in Wall Street, it was apprehended at one time, would seriously affect general trade, and did reduce the rates of Exchange inside against Produce shipments nearly 2 per cent. It was checked in time to avert more extensive mischief, and the business of the week in Imports and Exports, and also in Domestic Dry Goods, was about the September average. Money returned to 7@10 per cent. on mercantile paper. The Cotton trade is feeling the effect of large receipts from the new crop, and prices have gone down this month about 2 cts. the pound. The new crop is now estimated at 3,600,000 bales. The last crop was 2,934,000 bales.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Sept. 14.	Sep. 21.
Capital	$87,315,700	$87,315,700
Loans	281,650,300	280,815,300
Gold and Greenbacks	60,892,801	56,896,500
Circulation	27,626,400	27,668,100

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	113¾	N. Y. Central Stock	94 x.d.
U. S. 6s of 1881	115½	Erie	51
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	114¾	Union Pacific	39
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	113¾	Rock Island	101¾
U. S. 10-40	108	Northwest	72
U. S. 5s (new)	111	Ohio & Miss.	12¾
U. S. Currency 6s	112	St. Paul	54¾
N. Y. Bounty Loans	103	Western Telegraph	83½
N. Y. 6 Per Cents	106	Pacific Mail	68½
Tennessees	72	Lake Shore	88½
South Carolinas	24	Toledo & Wabash	32
Virginias (new)	47	Adams Express	91
Central Pacifics	90¾	American Express	67¾
Union Pacifics	87½	United States Exp's	78½

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 23, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,330,000	Meal, bbls	2,478
Oats, "	295,000	Flour, "	63,080
Wheat, "	574,000	Eggs, "	5,000
Rye, "	2,000	Cotton, bales	13,500
Barley, "	19,500	Hops, "	1,779
Malt, "	16,000	Wool "	2,000
Seed, "	1,300	Butter, pkgs	14,500
Beans, "	3,400	Cheese "	32,598
Meal, bags	650	Lard, "	1,470
Peanuts bu	2,900	Dried fruits, pkgs	2,760
Pork, bbls	800	Cut Meats "	1,128

Beans and Peas.—There has been a fair supply of new mediums the past week and holders have been compelled to put prices down 37c. per bush., with a very light sale even at the decline. Marrowfats have been in light demand and steadily held with scarcely any of the new received. Green peas meet with a light demand at steady prices. Canada are more in the buyer's favor:

We quote Mediums, prime $2.70@2.75 per bushel; good do., $2.40@2.60; fair do., $2.00@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.70@2.75; good do., $2.40@2.50; common and fair do., $2@2.25.

Beeswax—Is offered freely at late figures, with very little demand. Sales at 34@34½c. for Western, and 35@36c. for Southern.

Broom Corn—Moderate sales are reported at 3@5c. for red; 5@6c. for green; and 7@8c. for hurl.

Butter.—The market is still supported by the demand for fine grades of butter and prices are unchanged. Trade is not active. Sellers, especially on the West side, are troubled with an uneven run in qualities. Very many dairies and lots that were started previous to the recent hot spell were caught on the way and were more or less damaged. When State butter samples cut soft the buyer is apt to be suspicious and regardless of the dairy's mark; there is always a slow sale for it. With Western the case is different, as the seller has distance to urge in speaking of condition, and as the price is generally in buyer's favor it is easier to work it off. Besides we have about turned from Western to State, and the difference in price makes the market buyer very cautious, expecting, as he does, a very wide difference in showy quality. Exporters have taken several round parcels with both price and grade in their favor.

We quote:—Orange Co. pails, choice, 30@35c., other State pails, 22@26c.; State selections, 28c.; good to prime firkins, 24@26c.; do. half tubs, 24@26c.; do. Welsh, 23@25c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve choice, 20@21c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; Pa. and N. J. pails, medium to fine, 23@30c.; poor, 15@18c. State dairies 26@28c. Western is in very light delivery.

Cheese.—The market has had to depend almost entirely upon the home trade the past week. Shippers have found very little encouragement in the tone of the foreign market, the reports from the other side representing decreased consumption with fair stocks. The arrivals have been remarkably light, but there is some further accumulation of stock nevertheless. A good many cheese have been put out in the home trade the past week. Prices have been about steadily held; 13¾ has been paid in instances for best lots of State factory in a small way, but 13½c. is now the top figure for large lines. We quote State factory, choice, 13¼@13½c.; good to prime, 13@13c.; fair lots, 11½c.; State dairy, 12@12½c. for good to prime, 11@11¾c. for fair lots; Ohio factory, 11½@12¾c. for good to prime.

Cotton.—Prices have been steadily declining under the increasing arrivals. Holders are offering their supplies freely. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Ordinary	18¼	18¼	18¾	18¾
Low Middling	18¾	18¾	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19	19⅛	19½	19½
Good Middling	20	20⅛	20½	20½

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 18⅜c. for Sept.; 18¾c. for Oct.; 18¾c. for Nov.; 18¾c. for Dec.; 18¾c. for Jan.; 19¾c. for Feb.; 19¾c. for March; 20¼c. for April.

Dried Fruits.—In apples one lot of common Southern was taken for export at $1.50; but, as a rule, the best lots only have any sale, the home trade buying a little better. There is some very attractive stock in the market, but, in view of the large crop, buyers name very low figures. Peeled peaches are bought up about as fast as received, with some little speculative feeling. Blackberries are worked off in small lots at 10½c. Cherries are scarce. Quotations are, for Southern apples, 3½@6c.; do. sliced, 8@9c. Peeled peaches at 14@17c. for Ga., 12@14c. for Va., and 14@20c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 5c. for quarters, and 6c. for halves. Cherries, 23½c. Plums, 14@19c. Blackberries, 10@10½c. Plums, 14@15c.

Eggs.—Prices have further advanced, with the increased arrivals pretty well sold up. 29c. at the close is paid for Western, 30c. for State and Pennsylvania and 31c. for Jersey.

Flour.—The principal business is still from the home trade, and prices have been forced a trifle, closing with a steady feeling. Shippers have been prevented from buying to any extent by the high rates of ocean freight.

Superfine State	$6 25	@	6 65
Common extra do	7 30	@	7 50
Good to choice do	7 55	@	7 70
Fancy do	7 75	@	8 15
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	6 25	@	6 65
Extra do	7 30	@	7 60
Choice extra do	7 65	@	8 50
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 45	@	7 95
Trade brands do	8 00	@	9 75
Good to choice white wheat extras	8 50	@	9 85
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 75	@	10 25
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 60	@	9 85
Good to choice do	9 90	@	11 00
Extra Southern	7 80	@	10 35
Good to choice do	11 40	@	12 50
Rye, common to fine	4 50	@	5 30
Corn meal, Western	3 40	@	3 75

Fresh Fruits.—Peaches have only a nominal demand. The demand for table fruits is turning toward fancy pears and grapes. Cranberries are arriving. A light Eastern crop is reported, and a fair one in N. J. Apples are at the dictation of the buyer. The first rush of Bartlett pears is over, and fine, carefully packed lots to come will bring higher prices than we quote. A great many plums are arriving over-ripe; the same may be said of grapes. Flemish, Duchess, and Seckel pears are in fair demand in the absence of Bartlett. A consignment of California grapes has arrived. They are not in fine order, and include the Tokay, Mission, White Muscatel, and Purple Damascus. They are offered at 25@30c., but move very slowly. High-priced fruit this abundant season is decidedly unfashionable. We quote:—Delaware peaches, best, mostly the winding up of orchards, 50@75c.; a few extra, $1.20; common Del., 30@40c.; N. J. range at 30c.@$1. Bartlett pears, fancy, $15@16 per bbl.; do. fair to good, $10@13 do.; Duchess, Flemish Beauty, and Seckel, $4@9 do.; cooking, $3@3.50 do. Delaware grapes, 12@13c.; Iona, 11@12c.; Concord have a wide range at 3@7c. Plums, fancy, $7@9 per bbl.; Egg, $6@7 do.; Green gages, $6@7 do.; Damsons, $7@9 do. Cranberries, per crate, $4; do. per bbl., $9. Watermelons, N. J., $10@25 per 100; cnlls, $5@6. Nutmeg melons, prime, $2@3.50.

Grain.—For wheat prices are fully 1c. lower. The demand is light from all sources. We quote No. 2 Spring in store $1.52@1.60, No. do. 1 at $1.61@1.64, Winter red Western $1.60@1.73 for new, $1.71@1.85 for amber Western and Southern. Rye is quiet at 78c. for Western. Canada West malt is selling at $1.30. Corn is in active demand and 1c. per bushel higher. Sales at 61@61½c. for steamer lots of Western mixed, 65@65½c. for sailing do., 61@65c. for Western mixed afloat. Oats are higher, with light arrivals; sales at 47@50c. for old, 40@43c. for new, 47@49c. for white.

Hay and Straw.—There has been a scarcity of good hay the past week, and with increased orders from shippers and the home trade the tone of the market is in the seller's favor. We quote new shipping hay at $1@1.05; retail do., $1.35@1.60; salt, do., 55@80c.; clover, 75@80c. Straw at $1@1.05 for long rye, 75@85c. for short rye, 70@75c. for oat.

Hops.—The arrivals of new have been fair and freely offered at a further decline of 5c. per lb. The first lot of new English hops came to hand unexpectedly early in the week and created considerable uneasiness, as it gave promise of an earlier shipment of the crop from the other side than usual. The reports from Germany are of a heavy yield there. In Bavaria there is a decline of fully 50 per cent. since the opening season, with still a downward tendency to the market. The English crop will turn out heavy and the market there is unsettled. The indications are that fine hops only will meet with anything like a profitable sale, as our growers will have to compete this season with the liberal foreign yield. We quote: New York, growth 1872, at 35@37c.; Eastern do., 33@35c.; Western do., 33@37c.

Poultry and Game—Live fowls and chickens are in good supply and prices are in the buyer's favor. Turkeys sell better. Dressed have been sold freely at steady figures. Ducks at 75@$1 per pair. Geese at $1.75@2 for Western per pair; $2.50@$3 for Jersey do. Prairie chickens, 85c. per pair. Woodcock, $1.25. Partridges, $1.37@1.50. We quote dressed poultry at 19@20c. for prime State chickens; 15c. for fair lots do.; 18@20c. for prime State fowls; 15c. for fair do.; 22@23c. for prime turkeys; 18@20c. for common. Live poultry at 17 cts. for spring chickens, Western; 17c. for Jersey; 16 cts. for fowls; 19@21 for Jersey turkeys; 18@20c. for Western.

Provisions.—Prices of pork have been advanced a trifle, but at current prices trade is slow. The jobbing trade are about the only purchasers. Mess, $14.20@14.25 for spot. The scarcity of thin hogs this year will probably send prices of prime mess higher than mess; this feature has been noted before several times in a few years; the latest sales were at $13.25@13.50; extra prime is affected somewhat by the advanced price of prime mess, latest sales at $11.50. Beef hams are quiet at $22@26 for old Western and $30@32 for new. Beef is held firmly at $5@7 for plain Western mess, $8@10 for extra do. Tierce beef at $12@16 for prime mess; $16@19 for India mess. Bacon is quiet and weak, exchange being against supplies; short clear, 9c.; long clear, 8¾c. Dressed hogs are steadily held at 6½@7c. Cut meats sell moderately well at 13@14c. for hams in pickle; 11@12c. for do. in salt; 7c. for shoulders. Smoked meats at 13@16c. for hams; 8¾c. for shoulders; 10@11c. for clear rib. Lard is quiet and steadily held at 9¼c. for spot; 9 1-16 for Oct. New lard 8¾c. City at 8¾c. for steam, and kettle 8¾c. Stearine at 10@10¼c. for prime. Tallow at 9@9 5-16 for city.

Seeds.—The high prices for timothy brings stock in here pretty lively, and prices have declined about 25c. from the highest point. Sales at $3.50@4. Clover is in better stock, with sales in small lots at 9¾c. for Ohio, 10¼c. for Indiana and Michigan and 10½c. for State.

Vegetables.—Irish potatoes are a little more in the seller's favor, especially the best lots. Sweets are in light demand, and in the buyer's favor. The quotations for potatoes are for bulk lots.

Early Rose, bbl., $1.50@2.12; Jackson White, $1.50 @ 1.75. Peach Blows, $2.25 @ 2.50. Tomatoes, 75c. Squash, per bbl., $1@1.50 white and yellow. Cabbages, $8@10. Onions, red, ⅞ bbl., $2.50@2.75; yellow, $2.75@3. Sweet potatoes, $3.25@4. Pickles, $1 per 1,000. Pumpkins, $7@8. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $10 @12. Russia turnips, per bbl., $2.50@3.50.

Tobacco.—Kentucky leaf meets with a good home trade, and, as stocks are steadily decreasing, there is a firm feeling. In Virginia leaf an increased inquiry from shippers is reported. Seedleaf is worked off easily to the home trade at full late prices.

Whisky—Is more in the buyer's favor. Sales at 92¾@93c. for Western.

Wool.—The market for fleeces is unsettled. It is difficult to sell other than small lots, manufacturers being disposed to take only enough stock to carry them along. Slight concessions are offered by holders, but buyers name very low figures. Foreign is steadily held, but there is little or no important demand. Latest sales are of Georgia at 45@48c.; Western at 55@62c.; X and above, Ohio, 59c.; medium Ohio, 62½c.; lambs' pulled, 50@62c.; extra do., 55@62c.; super do., 55c. We quote fleeces at 58@68c. for New York and Mich.; 58@62c. for Ohio; 55@58c. for Indiana and Wisconsin; 50@56c. for Illinois; 40@47c. for Texas fine; 30@35c. for do., coarse. Pulled, 52@62c. for extra.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Sept. 21st was a little more brisk than for the week previous, but prices continue low and the views of sellers are generally above those of buyers. About 1,000 boxes of farm dairies were delivered and changed hands at 11¾@12¾c., a few fancy lots reaching 13c.

The factories were largely represented, the offerings amounting to some 15,000 boxes, from 5,000 to 6,000 of which were sold. A number of factorymen were unwilling to part with their goods at the rates offered and went home without effecting sales. We give quotations of leading transactions as follows:

Empire	13	Bates	13
M. S. Smith	13	Manheim Turnpike	13¼
Corys	13	Brockett & Peter	13
Charleston 4-corners	13	Coryl	13
G. Ladue	13¼	Eatonville	13¼
Mohawk	12¾	Empire Cheddar	12⅝
Van Hornsville	13	Fairfield Association	13¼
Crum Creek	13	Lasseyville	13
Freeman	14¼	Top Notch	13¼
Dairy Valley	12¾	Middleville	13⅛
Canajoharie	13	Mohawk Valley	13
Newport	13¼	Palatine Union	13
Manheim Center	13⅛	Stone Arabia	13
Old Fairfield	13⅛	Stratford & Salisbury	13⅜
J. D. Ives	13¼	Warren Center	12½
Cayuduta	12⅜	Newville	13⅜
A. Smith & Co	13		

A few packages of butter were sold at 25@26c.

The weather is cool and showery and no frosts as yet in Herkimer to injure afterfeed.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1872.

THE supply of live stock has been large during the week, but cool weather has been favorable for the consumption, and trade has been good for all kinds save poor cattle. In the beef line we have had one of our largest weeks, and had the quality and weight been reasonably good prices would have declined. The contrast is very great between the well fed Durhams at $12's each, and some miserable Texans at $35 per head. Poultry begins to be called for, but there is not enough of it to lessen the demand for meats. More pork is now eaten, and the hog market is very good. Lambs have advanced nearly one cent per lb.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	10,610	66	2,723	28,612	40,312
" last week	8,893	40	2,818	32,150	41,201
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—With one of our largest weeks, so far as numbers go, one would look for a reduction in the price of cattle. This is true of the thousands of poor Texans—3,197 from that State last week—but the contrast between them and prime natives was so great that the latter, which were scarce, even ruled higher. Nothing since the close on Monday has sold quite up to the 15c. of that day, but fat stock was weighed yesterday at 14½c., 60 lbs. to the cwt., with good to prime at 13@14c. The Texans fared hard, butchers perceiving their advantage with so many in the yards and the reluctance of owners to hold such stock over from day to day. Fat native made gentle by feeding will nearly hold their own when held here on good hay, with plenty of water; but take these wild breeds, which sometimes have to be brought down with a rifle, and they fall away in flesh each day they are kept, so owners incline to accept first offers. And yet, when they can get no offers, they are necessarily held over. One lot was so small that they averaged 21¾ to the car load. There is a very good demand for fat cattle.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₹ lb	14 @ 14¼	13¾ @ 14
Good to prime	12¾ @ 13½	13 @ 13¾
Medium	11½ @ 12¼	11 @ 11⅞
Poorest grade	7 @ 10	7 @ 10
Average sales	11¾ @ 12	11¾ @ —

Hogs.—The weather is the finest for local trade, and light butcher pigs are much called for. They rule about ¼c. higher than extreme heavy. Few hogs are selling alive, but they are worth 6c. for rough Michigan to 5¾c. for prime Ohio. City slaughterers sell at 6½@6¾c. for heavy, 6¾c. for medium and 7c. for pigs, a few reaching 7¼c.

Milch Cows—Have more inquiry and bring rather better prices, though the trade is far from lively. The beef they would make is still low, and that is a partial guide for milkmen in purchasing fresh cows. Prices range from $35 to $70 per head.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals lighter and lambs are doing much better, with quicker sales of sheep, but at no better prices. Very few go below 5c., and it is only thin which are sold under 5c. Fair to good range from 6¼c. to 6¾c., with extras at 7c. We are getting some calf lambs worth only 5c. ₹ lb. and ordinary lots as they run at 7@7¼c.; decent to good at 8@9c.; prime to extras, 10½@11¼c. Some very choice 70 lb. State sold at 10c. on Thursday. The average of 8,118 sheep and lambs was $5.14 each. Their skins are now worth $1 each.

Veal Calves.—The good feeling of last week still continues, with fewer calves. It is even easier to obtain the outside price of 10c. for fat milk veals. Several hundred of the noted Bucks Co., Pa., calves sold at 10c. right through, with fair to good State at 9@9½c., and grass calves at $5@12 per head. One lot of 132 mixed calves averaged $11.10 each, 211 "grassers" selling at $6@10 per head.

LATEST, Monday, September 23, 4 P. M.—**Beeves.**—Arrivals to-day, 157 cars at Communipaw, 120 at 100th St., and 80 at Weehawken, making 6,373 for the present market. With a perfect avalanche of fresh stock, and 500 stale cattle, the market is demoralized, and prices about 1c. off on all save a few extras, which still want at 14@14½c., but they were premium cattle. Decent little steers sold at 10½c., and fat cattle at 12c. Much stock left unsold.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 13 car loads at Communipaw, 26 at 45th St., and 30 at 40th St., making 14,198 on sale. There is a surplus of both sheep and lambs, and prices have declined on all save the best sheep. Thin sheep sold largely at 5@5½c., and fat lambs at 8¼@8½c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 56 car loads at Communipaw and 75 at 40th St., making 13,287. Market steady at 5@5½c. for live, and 6⅝@7¼c. extremes for dressed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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BY X. A. WILLARD, A. M.,

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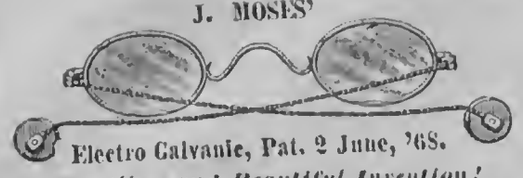

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

SIR EDWARD LANDSEER'S health is improving.

LUCCA has two children.

JO. JEFFERSON'S eyes are again troubling him.

JOAQUIN MILLER is being entertained in Boston.

MRS. DR. J. G. HOLLAND has lost one of her eyes.

BRET HARTE, like Dickens, has a fondness for blue ink.

MR. FROUDE'S new work is a history of Ireland.

GEO. MCDONALD, the novelist, has eleven children.

BAYARD TAYLOR makes his home in Gotha, Germany.

MARX, the International chief, is to live in this country.

BAYARD TAYLOR denounces pork. He should include wine.

HENRY STRAUSS, the Geneva musician, will live in Boston.

JOHN WESLEY preached at the rate of fifteen sermons a week.

GEN. HANCOCK and party recently bagged 400 Chickens in Minn.

NILSSON has left her marriage gifts in the Bank of England.

MR. EMERSON will go to Europe while his house is rebuilding.

THE chateau of William the Conqueror has been sold at auction.

WILLIAM PENN'S house in Philadelphia is now a drinking saloon.

SENATOR SUMNER has declined to run as Governor of Massachusetts.

MRS. FARRAGUT and her son have just erected a fine monument to Admiral Farragut.

MRS. STOWE has been giving readings in the parlors of the Twin Mountain House, White Mountains.

EDMUND YATES, Geo. McDonald, Froude, Scott Siddons and Geo. William Curtis will lecture in Chicago.

COL. M. O. DAVIDSON, brother of the poet sisters, Margaret and Lucretia, is just dead, at Fordham, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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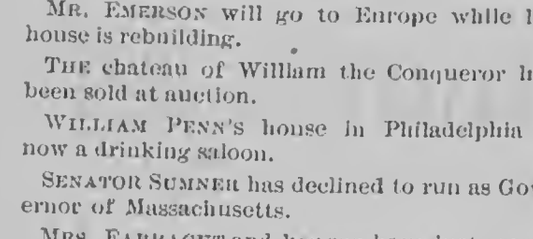

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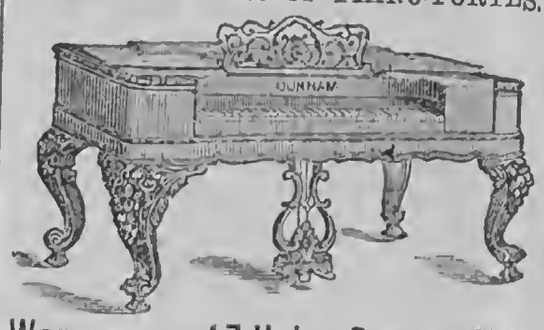

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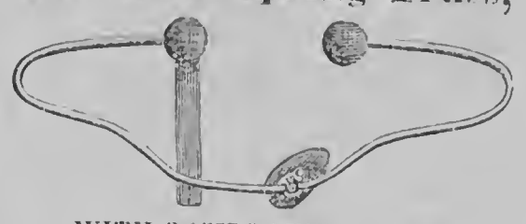

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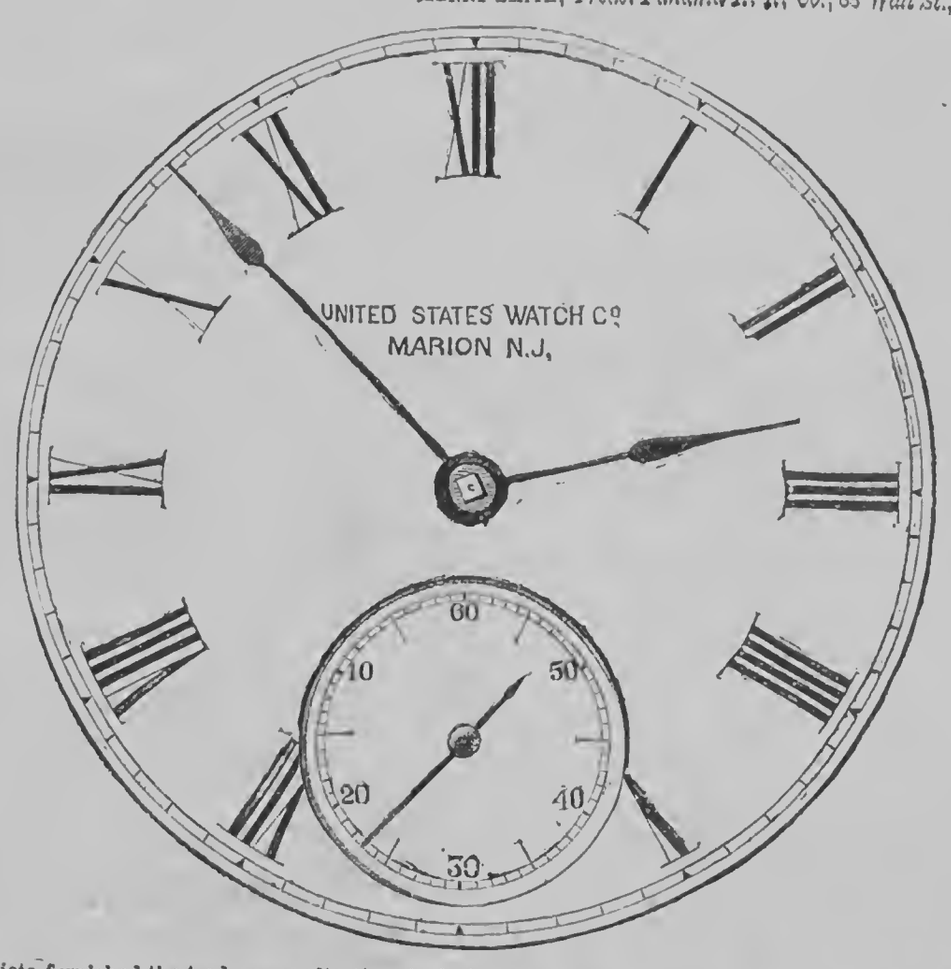

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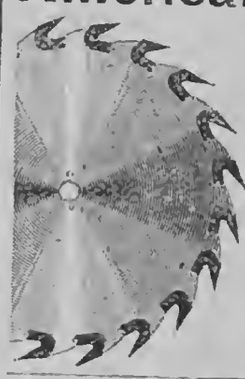

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— There is corn 20 feet high in Ulster Co., N. Y.

— Grapes are three cents a pounds in Kansas.

— Miami Co., Kansas, has 35,000 acres of corn.

— Boston lunatics have been on a harbor excursion.

— Lead mines have been discovered in Butler Co., Kansas.

— Nine Indian skeletons were recently found at Derby, Conn.

— Thirty-five new villas and cottages are going up at Newport.

— Oats are 10 cents a bushel in the Southern counties of Kansas.

— The American Dental Convention has been in session in Boston.

— Cattle from other States are being pastured in Southern Illinois.

— Goldsmith Maid and Lucy have gone from Buffalo to California.

— Troy sends from 600 to 1,000 barrels of potatoes to New York daily.

— Seventy Freshmen wish to be admitted to the Maine State College.

— One of the Chinese shoemakers at North Adams, Mass., has died.

— Bangor, with 30,000 inhabitants, is one of the finest cities in Maine.

— A farmer in Scott Co., Ill., will make 30,000 gallons of wine this year.

— Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will have its silver wedding October 8.

— Webster's Spelling Book keeps up its sale of 1,000,000 copies per annum.

— A sweet corn factory in Yarmouth, Me., puts up 600,000 cans this year.

— The workingmen of Alleghaney, Pa., will resist the importation of Chinese labor.

— Nearly 3,000,000 dead letters passed through the post-office at Washington last year.

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Eagan's Improved Macadam pavement for streets is destined to take the place of all other forms of pavement, for the reasons, viz:
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It is free from mud and dust, and is noiseless.
It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

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The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

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Eagan's Composition is peculiarly adapted for sidewalks and lawn walks, private roadways, gutters, etc. It can be made into blocks and laid in squares or diamond form, or made one continuous sheet, covering arched work more perfectly than the largest flagstone, and at one-fourth the expense.
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Floors made of it may be painted any color; and are as pleasant to tread upon as if made of wood.

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Piping made of Eagan's Composition has been in use for five years in San Francisco, Cal., where it was first invented. It has given entire satisfaction, almost entirely superseding all other kinds of piping for sewers or drains. It is easily and cheaply made, and has the advantage of being made at any place without a great outlay of money for machinery, tools, buildings or materials.
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The Road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnum, R. A. Forsyth, John. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago and Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is STRAIGHT AND LEVEL; MUCH SHORTER, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable. Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the Road, and it will be finished at the earliest practicable period.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these Bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

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Ralph Evans

EXCELSIOR

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RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS. ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 14.
WHOLE NO. 1184.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT. 5, 1872.

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Rural Architecture.

AN AVIARY.

CANNOT you give elevation and plan of an ornamental aviary for suburban grounds? My children are fond of birds; I am glad they are, and am equally delighted with them. The children have been importuning me to build the birds a house. They are not satisfied that the trees are shelter enough. To please the little importuners I propose to build one. Can you help me?—S. P. C., *near N. Y. City.*

OPPORTUNELY the American Builder (Chicago, Ill.,) for August, gives elevation and details of an aviary. We transfer the elevation and sectional view to our columns. The detail is thus sufficiently given without further text. Modifications may be made by the builder to suit circumstances and individual taste and notions. But an aviary is not properly a place where our common wild wood birds will gather for shelter, as our correspondent doubtless knows. It is a provision for birds that are to be kept confined. Such pets are a source of endless delight to little ones, who may thus study their habits and tastes.

POINTING BRICKWORK.

BRICKWORK should never be pointed when the bricks are so dry that they will absorb the water held by the mortar. If mortar of the best quality is employed for pointing brickwork when the bricks are dry, the mortar will be dried so quickly that the lime and sand will not consolidate. In order to solidify, mortar should be several days drying. The correct way, therefore, to perform a job of pointing brickwork so that the work will render satisfactory service, will be to make a mortar of clean, sharp sand, say three parts, unslaked lime one part, and one part of the best Rosendale cement; preparing only a few quarts at one mixing, and using it as soon as practicable. Such work should be done during a cloudy day, after a rain, while the bricks are full of water. In case the bricks are only saturated in part, water should be dashed against the wall until every brick is filled with water. If brickwork were pointed as suggested, the mortar will soon become about as hard as the bricks, and no mortar will flow down on windows during the descent of heavy showers of rain.

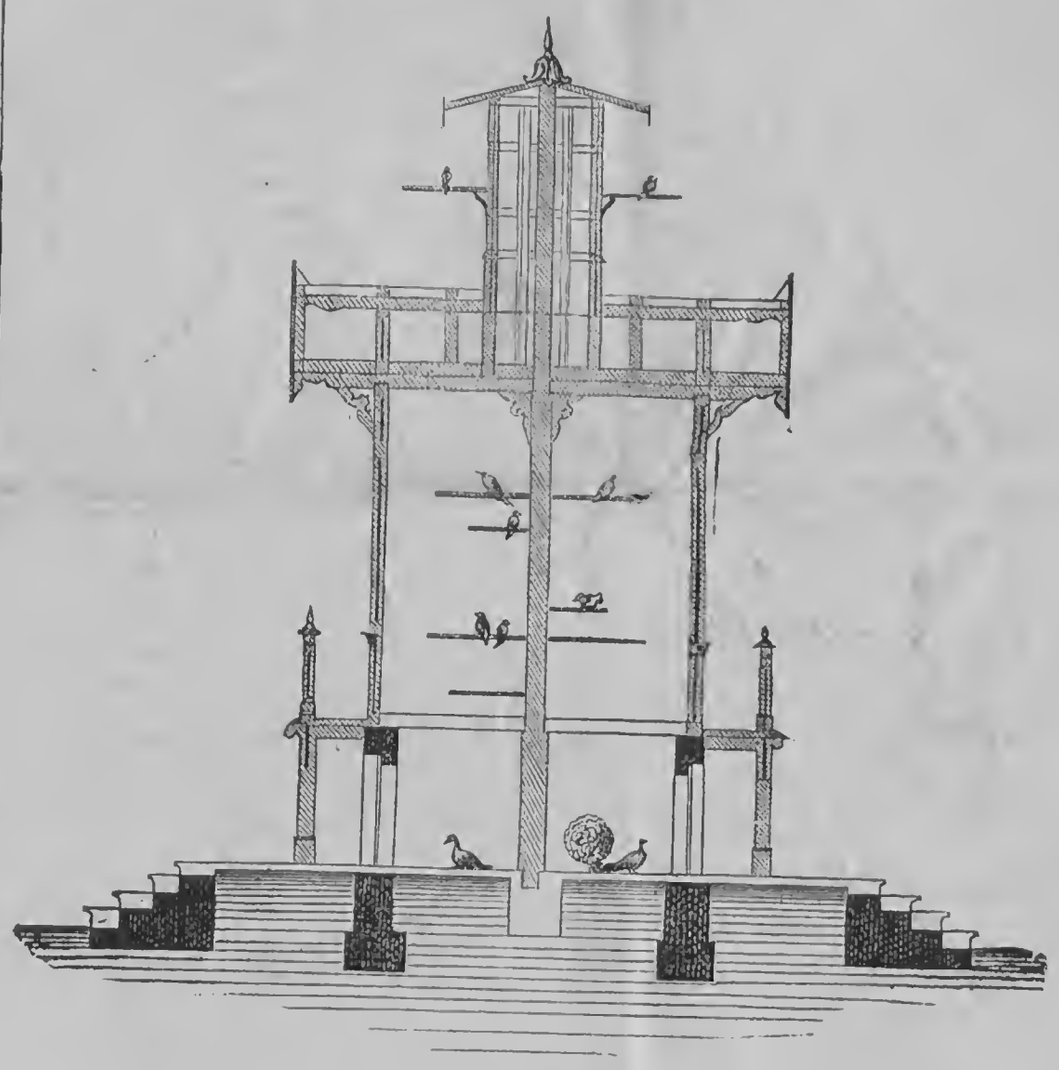
NOTES FOR BUILDERS.

To Estimate Shingles Required for a Roof.—J. D. TATE gives to the New York Farmers' Club a rule for estimating the number of shingles required for a roof of any size; one which he thinks every mechanic and farmer should remember. First find the number of square inches in one side of the roof; cut off the right hand or unit figure, and the result will be the number of shingles required to cover both sides of the roof, laying five inches to the weather. The ridge board provides for the double courses at the bottom. Illustration: Length of roof, 100 feet, width of one side, 30 feet—100x30x144—432,000. Cutting off the right hand figure we have 43,200 as the number of shingles required.

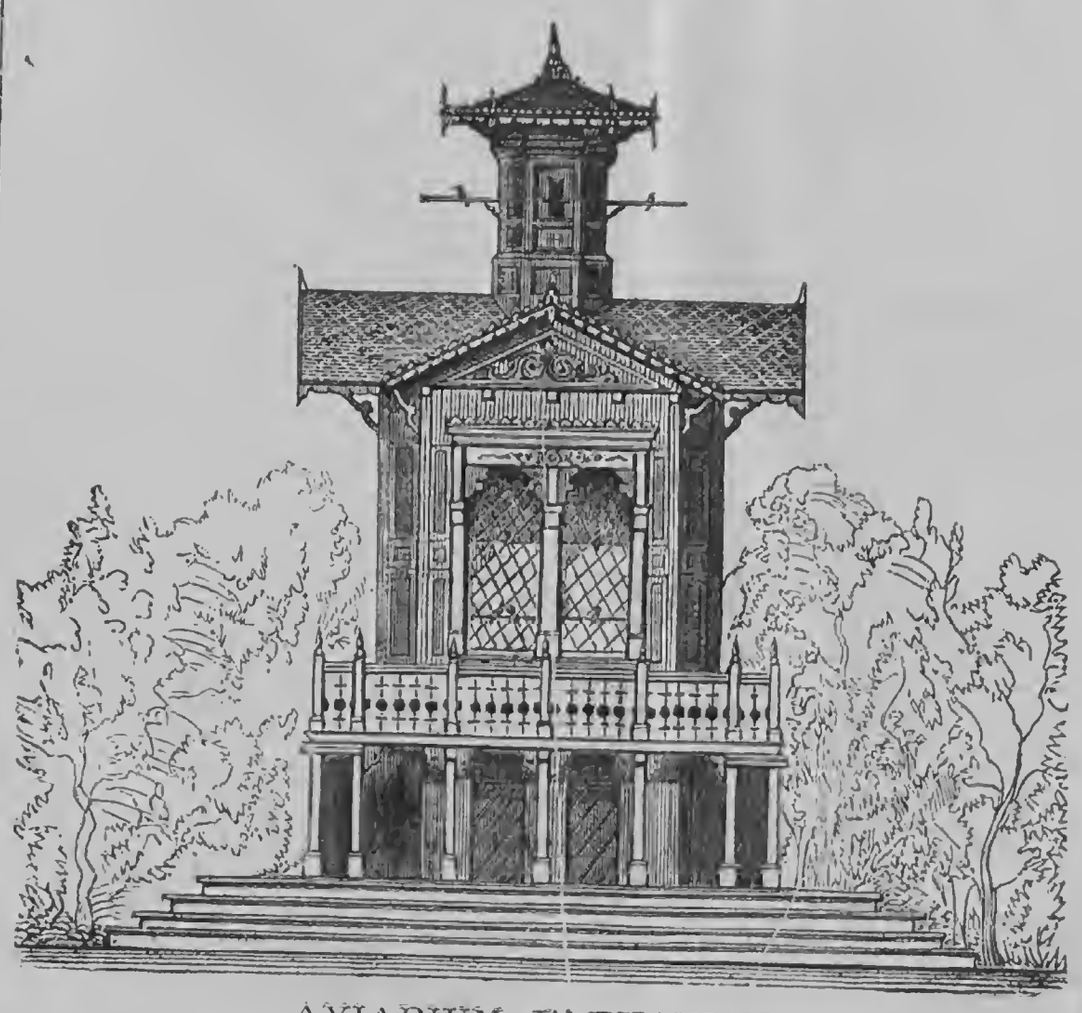
To Construct Gravel and Concrete Walls.—A correspondent asks for the experience and practice of men who have constructed concrete dwellings in the West. He does not want anybody's theory, but somebody's practice and the result.

Re-Clapboarding.—Intending this Fall to put new clapboards on my house, would you oblige me with your advice as to what I should do with the old ones. Should they be put on again so as to form a "dead-air" space, or should I put them on flat and nail the new ones on above?—INQUIRER.

PUT on the old clapboards flat, forming a sheathing, leaving no air chamber, as the overlaps of the new will leave enough air space between. If you lay the old boards carefully they will add much to the warmth and strength of the house—both items worthy of attention.



AVIARIUM—SECTIONAL VIEW.



AVIARIUM ELEVATION.

Dairy Husbandry.

DELAWARE CO. DAIRYING.

MR. P. G. NORTHRUP of Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y., writes us concerning the yield of certain cows in that section. He says: My neighbor, OTIS WHITE, sold from one cow, in addition to milk used in the family, 365 pounds of butter during last season. Mr. MCFARLAN of Bovina, Del. Co., has a cow that has made 500 pounds of butter per year for the last five years. Mr. THOS. MILLER of the same place, made from two 3-year old heifers (Ayrshires) 29 pounds and 6 ounces of butter in seven days, their feed being nothing but grass. From an imported Ayrshire, four years old, 18½ pounds of butter in seven days. ABRAM VAN DYKE of Roxbury has averaged about 250 pounds of butter per cow during the year from a dairy of twenty cows for the last ten years.

He says the Ayrshires sell more readily and for more money than any other breed offered for sale in his immediate vicinity. Referring to the last census he remarks that Delaware Co. has 42,371 cows, producing 5,052,295 pounds of butter, and 35,519 pounds of cheese, averaging 119 pounds of butter and ⅝ of a pound of cheese per cow. Otsego Co., 41,226 cows, which produced 2,811,179 pounds of butter, and 3,335,144 pounds of cheese, averaging 68 pounds of butter and 80 pounds cheese to the cow.

In conclusion he adds as follows:—"I think cows in this county are troubled more with abortion than formerly. A few months ago SYLVESTER WHEAT brought into this town a quantity of 'pure bone dust,' 'bone filings' or 'bone meal' to sell to farmers at 10 cts. per pound ($200 per ton) to prevent (as he claimed) abortion, and did in 'his public lecture,' and has in his 'private talks,' offered such an opinion."

CHEESE FACTORY BOOKS.

WE have a letter from H. & O. B. SWEZEY, factorymen of Harmony, Chaut. Co., N. Y., giving a description of some improvements made in factory acct. books. Many of these books are ruled in long columns, requiring the figures to be added up from top to bottom at one operation and embracing transactions of a month. Factorymen are not always first-rate accountants; and to avoid the liability of mistakes as well as to lessen the labor of adding up long columns, the Messrs. SWEZEY have adopted an extra column of ruling in which every eight days transactions are footed up. They say: "We think we have made a decided improvement in so arranging a factory book that every eight days the weights can be footed up and space left to set it down. Instead of one long column, four short ones are used for each month, and it makes the book in good proportion."

We have submitted the plan of this book, as suggested above, to several persons who are conversant with the arrangement of factory books as generally used, and they have expressed the opinion that the form proposed would be a decided improvement over those in common use. Factory books have been very much improved in their arrangement during the past few years, and we are glad to see any suggestion by which the labor of the factory manager may be lessened and errors in the accounts be made less liable than in books of the present form.

Industrial Topics.

THE "OPPRESSED EMPLOYER."

In answer to E. E., in RURAL NEW-YORKER, Aug. 24, permit me to say:—He says:—"How many farmers are in trouble like SEARS COURTNEY, that have no wealthy relatives to bestow fortune on them, and with all their toil and care and sacrifice can scarcely bring the year round." I say how many day laborers and month hands are there, that have families, who have worked hard and steady all Summer and Fall, or in other words, have worked through the farming season at such wages as they could get, and practiced the most rigid economy, and find themselves unable to furnish their families with the bare necessaries of life, and are out of employ and branded fools for being in that state.

He says there must be large farms in order to provision the world; also there must be employers. I say there will be large farms and brains to carry them on, and, undoubtedly, if he wants to change places with the laborer or enter into competition with him, he can get as good or better pay than he is willing to pay, judging by his tone.

As for the assertion that there must be large farms, I simply answer, from actual observation, that it is not necessary; that if each one who is engaged in agriculture would confine himself to what land he can work and work well, there need be no farms of over forty acres; and I don't believe there need be more than twenty acres of dry land in a farm to raise the staple commodities to feed and clothe the world.

There are forty acres of improved land that I have a chance to see what is raised upon it and how it has been managed for the last ten years. There has been wheat, pork, beef and butter enough produced on this forty acres to feed twenty people, besides leaving enough to provision a family of six or seven. There has also been produced from fifty to one hundred pounds of wool yearly. This forty acres has had two men and one team on it. I could state nearly the actual cost of producing several crops of wheat and corn or about the estimate cost of raising a crop of wheat. It takes here from four to six days' work to raise an acre of wheat—the yield is from five to thirty bushels pere acre—to put in the barn or in the stack. I know not in what locality E. E. lives nor what the price of labor is; but here there is not one in a hundred who could not employ themselves if they saw fit; and there are but few who have not started here with their bare hands and worked out on a farm by the month, while single, or got a team on credit and took land on shares until they got started, and then bought a farm of their own—sometimes running in debt for the whole amount of the price of their land—and have now good homes—many of them are wealthy.

E. E. says:—"Why is this discontent among the employed in city and country?" One thing is, thousands have got rich off of the labor of others, while the laborer has been scarcely able to keep his head above water; again, Congress has passed a law that the government employes only work eight hours. If I sell a farmer a day's work for one bushel of wheat, I expect to give him service so that he can get pay for the use of his land, &c.

I will state here the price of farm labor:—Month hands, for the season, get from $12 to $20, according to their ability; day laborers, $1 and board for common work; $1.50 to $2.50 in haying and harvest. Wheat, $1.25 to $1.50; corn, 40c.; wool, 55 to 60c.; hogs, live weight, $3.50 per hundred.

Your correspondent says:—"The employed will take all they can get and often strive for more;" the employer will hire as cheap as he can—at least I have found that to be the disposition of mankind, regardless of the profit he makes off the labor. When the products of an acre of wheat bring $50, and it did not cost the farmer $5 for hand labor, is there an instance that the farmer raised the wages of his men, until he was obliged to by an increased demand for labor? I think that I have seen both sides of the shield. I have sold my labor by the month, have worked at carpenter work, have employed help on a farm, and have taken jobs and paid men twice what I got for my services.

He says, once laborers would say "I have not earned so much." When was that time that the employer said, "You have earned more, and here it is?" If the good old golden rule was lived up to, this would be a better world.

In conclusion, I am in possession of forty acres of land; and I do know that it pays, as a general thing, to pay the present prices; that occasionally we have to do business at a loss, but the farmer who runs his business with that care and forethought that he should, stands as fair a chance as other business men, and does not run half the risk.

JOHN MCLEAN.

Athens, Mich.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

I WRITE in hopes I may be able to get some information sadly needed by some of your readers in this part of the country. We have four building and loan associations in this place (Raleigh, N. C.). One of them has been in operation for thirty-four months, consequently the members or stockholders have paid in $34—$1 per month. The ultimate value of each share is $200. The money is put up at auction each month, and that person who will take the least cash for his share gets the money. He then has to give the Association a mortgage upon unincumbered real estate worth in cash the par or ultimate value of the share—$200. He also has to continue his payment of $1 per month, and in addition thereto pay eight per cent. upon the $200. The shares redeemed by the Association have so far been redeemed at an average of about $118 or $120 per share, so that at the present time the shares still unredeemed appear on the books of the Association to be worth about $78 each. The shares now redeemed by the Association are redeemed at about $138 to $140.

Now the information wanted is as to the experience of similar associations in other places upon the same basis. What length of time it will reqire to wind them up; or, in other words, how many years will it probably take to bring the shares to the two hundred dollars each? We would feel obliged if some one, or several, who have had experience, would give the information. Please let them answer through the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER at the earliest possible time. This is a matter of information earnestly desired by many.

ONE SEEKING INFORMATION.

LET our readers answer; for though this article has necessarily been deferred sometime it may benefit some one, if not its writer, to have it answered.

The Poultry Yard.

RAVENNA, OHIO, FOWLS.

WHILE passing through Ohio, a few days since, on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, I stopped off for a couple of hours at the thriving little city of Ravenna, having a curiosity to visit the fancy poultry yards of that place, which I had heard much of and had seen were well represented in the entries of the Northern Ohio Poultry Show. I first visited Mr. J. C. LONG, Jr., Vice-President of that Association, at his place of business, made myself known, and was courteously shown through his yards, which were well represented by the Asiatics and many other classes. Though the birds were in moult, it was easy to see well bred stock; and Mr. LONG informed me he was careful to cull closely, and thus insure fine birds. His Dark Brahmas were large, beautiful birds; the cock had a step as proud as CHESTERFIELD; and the half dozen wives he had charge of showed careful selection either on his or Mr. LONG's part.

Another coop worthy of notice was the Golden Seabright Bantams—a cock and five hens that would have all gone into a pie and could have been devoured by a hungry school boy; such miniature fowls, showing careful breeding, one seldom sees. The Cleveland papers described Mr. LONG's Bantam cock as being about the size of a large Canary bird; and well they might, for he is a beauty. While we stood admiring his carriage, a Partridge Cochin cock in the yard adjoining, that looked as though he might "waken a priest all shaven and shorn," happened to stray a little too close to Mr. Bantam's charges, when he immediately showed game by spurring up to the aforesaid gentleman, that could have swallowed him like a kernel of corn. The contrast in the two was most ludicrous.

Mr. LONG also conducted me to the pigeon house, where could be seen all colors and kinds; Fan-tails and Tumblers were tumbling about in the same house, and all the young coming true to their kind. This some will wonder at; but it is very simple to keep fifty different kinds in the same house if they are only mated beforehand; once mated, they remain truer than most bipeds, from Chicago to Salt Lake City. Mr. LONG'S Light Brahmas were also fine, and his big Light Brahma hen, that won the laurels, is a "buster."

After seeing all that this gentleman had, I "made a break" for the yards of DODGE & KELLY, of Partridge Cochin notority. I introduced myself, and was conducted by the latter gentleman to their "henery." With an ear of corn in his hand, which I noticed was about as enticing to the birds as so many half dollars would have been, for it was evident that they did not suffer from hunger, showing no disposition to eat, and they wouldn't come out to be seen worth a cent; so we were obliged to go to them. These gentlemen, last year, took first premium and special on Partridge Cochin chickens at the N. O. P. Fair, and were offered a hundred dollars for their trio; "and now," said Mr. KELLY, "I have a hen I consider worth more than that trio were."

"Trot her out," said I; but, as corn wouldn't bring her, nor coaxing, we went to her. Well! talk about hens! if here wasn't a beauty (a spring chicken)! I did not think that a fowl could be produced so fine, and I told Mr. KELLY that I thought he would be obliged to have the Standard of Excellence raised about two points all around. I really think she will fill the bill in every point, if she only holds on to "size" as well as she has so far. It is useless to speak of her markings, as all that is necessary, I think, is to turn to the Standard of Excellence for Partridge Cochins and see the description of a perfect hen.

These gentlemen also showed me some fine Buff and Cinnamon Cochins showing careful breeding; and they deserve credit for the interest they take in poultry, as it is far from being remunerative to them, their object being to get birds that will come up to the standard and hold there. Mr. KELLY was offered a good horse for this hen, but refused to take it, as I said before, his object being to get fine stock and not to make money, as is too much the case with many "dealers." I hurried away to the train, then, being amply repaid for my visit, and concluded that Ravenna, Ohio, was quite a fowl place.

ALAN.

Greenville, Pa.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Voyageur (Carrier) Pigeons, hatched this last Spring, were transferred from Chateau Gaillard, to Brussels, a distance of 225 miles as the crow flies. They were let loose at Brussels at 5:30, and the first arrival at Chateau Gaillard was at 10:26; and by 10:48 all had arrived. These young birds traversed the whole distance in four hours and thirty-six minutes; deducting twenty minutes for difference of time dependent on longitude, the rate of speed was nearly fifty miles per hour. This is a tolerable good feat for young birds hatched this last Spring.

Rouen Drakes should have a white ring around the neck. It does not show itself on very young ones, and in old ones it disappears in moulting.

Field Crops.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Blue Grass in Texas.—This grass is reported as doing finely in the Lone Star State, wherever it has been introduced. Has any of our correspondents experimented with Orchard grass there?

The Castor Bean Crop of Kansas is said to be large, and a considerable quantity will be exported. Will not some of our readers tell us the net cash result of the crop after it is marketed? We mean of their individual crop.

Robson's Challenge Potato is the name of a new English seedling, said to be ten days earlier than Myatt's Kidney; and for an early kind it is a wonderful cropper, handsome, round, white, and when cooked is found to be beautifully white and of extra fine flavor and quality.

How to Save Clover Seed.—A Canada farmer put a wire bottom in a trough in which he fed his stock—the wire being two or three inches above the close bottom of the trough. The stock, in pulling the clover hay from the rack, would scatter the seed, almost pure, through the wire into the receptacle below. In this way he saved seed enough for his own sowing, and to pay for all the dry-goods used in his family, and received $25 in cash besides.

Pomological.

CANADA EGG PLUMS.

WE have a plum orchard of three hundred trees, of the leading popular market sorts, from which we are receiving very satisfactory returns. We have thirty trees of the Canada Egg—a new variety—set twelve feet apart, occupying one-tenth of an acre. From these thirty trees we have marketed two bushels per tree—sixty bushels—from which we realized four dollars per bushel net—$240, or at the rate of $2,400 per acre net. We esteem the Canada Egg an exceedingly valuable acquisition to our list of early market plums. It originated in Canada, and was introduced here about ten years ago, and has since been cultivated with great success. The trees are hardy, vigorous and healthy, regular annual bearers. Fruit large, roundish, and very showy. Color a beautiful reddish purple, overspread with a thick coat of delicate bloom. Stone very small. Flesh tender, juicy, rich and excellent. Uses—dessert, market, canning and cooking. Season very early—two weeks in advance of any other good market variety. It remains in use a long time, bears handling and transportation well, and is valuable on that account. As an early, hardy, productive and profitable plum for the market and family orchard, we consider this variety superior to any other with which we are acquainted.

N. P. H.

Lowell, Mich.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Fruit in Virginia.—There is an effort to counteract the idea that Virginia can only produce tobacco; and that in this it has so far degenerated that all of its tobacco lands are worn out. Some of the Virginians have the idea that this is preventing immigration. This is absurd; and yet this idea may obtain to a considerable extent. There is no doubt whatever as to the capabilities of Virginia for raising fruit of all kinds in great perfection—apples, pears, peaches and grapes. The elevated lands along the base of the Blue Ridge are especially adapted to apples, pears and grapes. About Norfolk, Va., are pear orchards where remarkable fruit is produced—some growers realizing from $7 to $12 per bushel the present season for their entire crops of pears. We have seen excellent grapes growing, and that were grown along the Potomac; and a prominent student and observer predicts that the best wine grapes east of the Rocky Mountains will be produced along the Blue Ridge bases and on its sides.

The New River Boat Apple is the name of a fruit for which it is claimed that it is a seedling of Wythe Co., Va.—originating on the land of GEORGE JACKSON. The fruit is described by C. M. KITCHENS, Browne Hill, Va., as above medium in size, roundish oval, of pale green color, splashed with red, flesh white, rich, juicy and at the same time mealy, sweet, or nearly so, and very small core. The original tree is over seventeen years old, 23 feet in hight, its body being 18 inches in diameter, and the branches spreading 51 feet. It is thrifty, rather upright grower, growing on heavy red clay loam. Season of the fruit is from the 15th of September until the 15th of January—has been kept till March. In 1871 Mr. JACKSON gathered from this tree and put up for Winter use, 78 bushels of apples—it producing over 100 bushels that year. Cannot Mr. KITCHENS send us some good specimens?

Maine Pomology.—Maine has not a State Pomological, and, we believe, no Horticultural Society. We see, however, by the Maine Farmer, that the last day of the session of the State Board of Agriculture, at Skowhegan, Oct. 11, is to be devoted to discussions on fruit, and, if deemed advisable, a State Association, to promote fruit culture, may be organized. We hope such an organization will be formed. Maine needs it, and may profit by it. The pomology of Maine is little known, and this will help to bring it into notice.

A New Seedling Apple.—The new seedling apple received from JOHN DIEFFENBACHER was somewhat decayed when received, but there was enough left for us to get a taste. Its large size, beautiful yellow color, in addition to its fine quality, should make it a very popular variety, provided it succeeds as well elsewhere as in Pennsylvania, where it originated. It is of a rich, sub-acid flavor, fine grain, and, altogether, an excellent variety.

The Naturalist.

MY FEATHERED FRIENDS.

THE fashionable season in bird-life is over—my garden is being deserted. Whole families of aristocratic songsters are daily bidding adieu to familiar places and turning their faces Southward. With them go much of the brightness of the landscape. I miss their merry chattering, their trills of melody and their beautiful plumage. Only a few of the most quiet ones are left, and they, sobered by the signs of approaching Winter, have forgotten their saucy Summer ways and hop silently about in little groups of two or three, quietly picking seeds along the fence rows and garden walls, their sober brown plumage hardly discernible amid the growing grayness of the weeds and flowers.

There is a large brown fellow, with a golden-brown cap, and a black shield on his breast, standing all the length of his long legs in the wet grass, digging his long bill into the ground in search of worms, just under my window. His rich plumage is considerably ruffled from exposure to the rain, but it appears to cause him no uneasiness, from which I infer that he is not a dandy. Not being an ornithologist I must plead guilty of ignorance of his proper name, but acknowledge him a graceful and interesting visitor, and regret that the approaching cold weather must soon drive him to warmer climes.

A pair of yellow birds that set up Summer house-keeping in an apple tree at the foot of the grape walk, where they amused me with their quick, flirting ways and happy songs have long since taken their departure with their five children, whose downy cradle in the gnarled branches of the old tree is still a monument to their parents' ingenuity and industry. Very pretty little neighbors they were, but not quite respectable. They were addicted to petty larceny! In vain did I watch for seeds of choice plants, in vain determine to be first on the ground when *that* capsule should ripen. Approaching, with scissors in hand, a little flutter warned me, there was a quick little exclamation in bird language, a flirt of two yellow wings as my neighbor gracefully sailed away, only to alight at a convenient distance and watch me innocently, while I inspected the empty seed vessels and sorrowfully admitted that "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley."

And then the robins—thievish too! It seems there are no compunctions of conscience among birds. There was a neat little habitation in a fracture of the garden wall, neat, albeit made of mud—which as a building material has no rival among robins—and lined with the softest of white feathers, with four deep blue eggs in, and then one morning—presto! four little ugly birds, whose mouths seemed always empty and always open!

For a time the robins quietly attended to their own business and devoted themselves to the rearing of the four junior robins, which were quietly snuggled down in the home-nest. Many were the caterpillars that Mr. and Mrs. Robin carried home, many the insects they gleaned from the fruit trees in the garden. Never were birds more useful or peaceable neighbors.

By-and-by the currants and cherries began to ripen, and then the redbreasted residents begun their predatory excursions. By this time the baby robins were full-fledged and out of the nest, and had evidently been carefully trained by their parents in the way they should go. And the way they went was to the cherry trees! Not only Mr. and Mrs. R. and their four children, but friends, neighbors, relatives flocked to the scene; robins on the wall, robins in the currant bushes, robins in the cherry trees, robins everywhere! Worms were forgotten—evidently they did not approve of a flesh diet in warm weather, and breakfasted, lunched, dined and supped on cherries.

The robin is an epicure. Catch him eating inferior fruit! Where the sweetest and best-flavored varieties are, there is he also, eating away with a dainty relish, and, no doubt, full of gratitude to the horticulturist for the valuable addition of size and flavor which his care and attention have bestowed. JOHN, the gardener, proposed to shoot the birds. Shoot them, indeed! When all the year they had been busily prospecting after insects, and tirelessly destroying them—to kill them now because they wanted a little fruit! No, no; let the robins eat.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire."

The blue birds puzzle me. An industrious pair have tenanted a little cot built for their especial use, and perched on a pole secure from wandering cats, this season, and there, reared two pretty broods. Occasionally a king bird, whose nest was in a clump of pines not far distant, made suspicious visits to the blue-bird mansion, but was invariably driven off by the watchful inmates. At length the last brood was safely out of the nest, and withdrew with the parents to the woods and fields, rarely approaching nearer, unless tempted by some unusually fine spot for building; he is a strange contrast to the robin, yellow, and bush birds who frequent your very doorstep.

For a long time I missed my little blue-clad songsters, but at length they are back. Not singly, not in pairs, but in a troop, ten, fifteen, being present at once, fluttering about the cot, alighting on it, entering it singly or in pairs, flying, diving, wheeling, with a continual chatter and twitter that fills the Autumn air with subdued melody. Daily, for a fortnight, they have visited the place, sometimes once, sometimes twice a day, and one or two remaining near most of the time. It is a strange contrast to their usual exclusiveness, for the bluebird is jealous, even of his own kin, where his nest is concerned. A pair which for three consecutive Summers builded in view of my window, jealously guarded their nest from other birds, the male keeping up a continual warfare against a brother bluebird that desired to locate a few rods distant, finally conquering his opponent and forcing him to seek another locality for his Summer residence. Hence the friendly relations evidently existing between the members of this bird band, and their curious maneuvers, puzzle me. For what do they frequent the place? Are they about to leave us and are come with all their relatives to bid farewell? Do they dislike to leave and so linger, day after day, while the days shorten and the forest reddens? No matter! They are pretty little neighbors, and their musical chatter on frosty mornings is so pleasant I shall sorely miss them when they are gone to return no more, until another Spring brings the flowers and woos them back.

LETTIE A. IRONS.

Pine Grove, Mich.

Hygienic Information.

FISTULA REMEDY.

HAVING once been a sufferer from fistula, I am in duty bound to give the treatment I received. There was a consultation of doctors on my case. Some of them wanted to lay the fistula open with the knife; but the older physicians said, "No; the man is a working man, used to plenty of exercise, so the exercise will keep it open; and if there is anything wrong with the lungs this fistula will carry it away."

So the physicians left my fistula to run itself out, which it did in about two years, and left me a sound, healthy man. I recommended the same treatment to a man named PATRICK FOUD, Flatbush, L. I., last Winter. And Mr. WM. E. MADDEN, who asks for a cure through the RURAL NEW-YORKER can write to Mr. P. FORD, or follow the directions here given:—Wear a belt of muslin around the waist, under the shirt—that is, if the fistula is in the locality of the fundament. Take a piece of fine muslin—about three-fourths of a yard—tie it to the belt behind, bring it under, and tie it in front. This muslin should be changed every night, and the fistula washed with a sponge, and a clean piece of muslin put on again. Let the fistula run all it will; drink plenty of cod liver oil, but avoid drinking intoxicating drinks, and all will be well in about one year.

JOHN WHITE.

New Brunswick, N. J.

THE AGUE POISON.

M. P. BOLESTRA has communicated to the French Academy some observations on ague poison. He says that in examining marsh water he always finds, in proportion to its degree of putrefaction, a granular microphyte somewhat resembling in form the *Cactus Peruvianus*. It is always accompanied by a considerable quantity of small spores 1-1000 of a millimeter in diameter, greenish-yellow and transparent, and also sporangia or vesicles containing spores from 2-100 to 2-300 of a millimeter in diameter, and of very characteristic form. This plant grows on the surface of the water; when young, it is rainbow-like in tints, and looks like spots of oil. At the low temperature of cellars and in water containing no vegetation, it develops slowly, but in contact with air and exposed to solar rays in the presence of decomposing vegetation, it grows fast, disengaging small gas bubbles. A few drops of arsenious acid, sulphite of soda, or, still better, neutral sulphite of quinine, stops its vegetation at the surface of the water, the spores become thin and transparent, and the sporangia alter so that they would not be recognized. These changes may be seen under the microscope. M. BOLESTRA states that these spores can be found in marsh air. He caught agues twice during his researches—once after having been exposed to air from water in fermentation covered with fresh algæ in full vegetation, mixed with an extraordinary quantity of spores. He thinks these spores constitute the ague poison.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

How to Have Sound Teeth.—The Science of Health says:— Mushes, gruels, puddings, and soups, may be made hygienically. But they should also be eaten hygienically. They must be chewed, not bolted. The nursing infant masticates it's mother's milk, for which purpose it takes it slowly, drop by drop. Mastication is for the purpose of insalivation. Unless food is properly insalivated, it cannot be well digested. The teeth are the finest, densest structure of the body, and this means that they are intended for hard work. Eat solid food at every meal; and when you take semi-liquid, or very soft food of any kind, eat very slowly and take a bit of hard bread, crackers, a green apple, or something similar, with it. Then will your stomach please and be pleased, and your teeth, like your eyes and nose, and fingers and toes, will remain to bless and comfort you to the last. If all persons after being weaned, would only chew their food enough, we would hear very little of aching and rotting teeth, and dentists would be nowhere.

Best and Worst Climate for Consumption.—Prof. ANDREWS of the Chicago Medical College, has been classifying medical facts contained in the census reports of 1860 and 1870, and from these he finds that consumption and cancers are two diseases which are similarly affected by and prevail in the same regions, and that the two laws governing their prevalence are as follows: First, these two diseases are abundant near the sea, and diminish as you recede from it; and second, at equal distance from the sea, they prevail most at the North, and diminish as you go South. From this it follows that the best resort for a consumptive or cancer patient is some point which is at the same time as far South and as far from the sea as possible. Such a place is New-Mexico, where the deaths from consumption are only three per cent., or Arkansas, where they are five per cent.; while in New-England which is colder and sea-girt, they are twenty-five per cent. Entirely in accordance with this rule, but contrary to the popular opinion, Minnesota is a worse place than any other State, having fourteen per cent. of deaths from consumption, though this may be because consumptives are sent there to seek health. Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida have each six per cent.; Georgia and South Carolina five per cent.

Entomological.

WALKING STICK.

I HEREWITH inclose an insect, the name of which I am anxious to learn. We placed a drop of camphor on its head and it soon died. Please give us some information concerning the thing—its name, habits, etc. —C. C. MCINTYRE, *River Fall, Wis.*

THE curious insect, two or more inches in length, very slender body, with long slender legs and antennæ, is the well-known "Walking Stick" (*Spectrum femoratum*, SAY), although, according to the law of priority, it should be known as *Amisomorpha Buprestoides*, as STOLL figured and described it in his great work on Orthoptera, long before Mr. SAY's description appeared. PACKARD, in his "Guide to the Study of Insects," p. 573, figures it under the name of *Diapheromera femorata*, SAY. It also has other synonyms, and you can take your choice. It is a great, lazy fellow, doing no particular harm or good, and being so near the color of the stems of grass and weeds, upon which it is usually found, that few persons ever notice it.

The Swine-Herd.

HOGS IN NEW YORK MARKET.

MISS MIDY MORGAN, Live Stock Reporter for the N. Y. Times, publishes the following, which willl be read with interest by swine-herds:—After careful inquiry among the largest dealers in hogs in this city, we find their opinions to be as follows:—First, that Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana forward Eastward the best quality of hogs, both as to the packing and fresh trade—that is, the hogs are most uniform in weight, the flesh is finest and most firm, while the lard is most abundant and yields a fine quality of both oil and stearine. Second, that New York State furnishes a very poor, washy quality of pork, bad for packing, and still worse for city daily consumption. Finally, that the State of Michigan forwards coarse-boned hogs, fair quality for packers' use, but fully $1 per cwt. less in value than the corn-fed hogs of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana. The chief cause of the marked inferiority of our own State hogs is that they are fed largely on whey. This poor, innutritious feed is the cause of the soft, flabby flesh of these hogs, which is difficult to preserve when packed, and most unwholesome as food either fresh or pickled. The hogs from Michigan are generally grass-fed, and, if improved in quality—that is, bred finer in bone and heavier in flesh—would speedily come up to the first in rank.

The great point of value in the high-blooded animal is that he thrives on mixed feed and does better on it than a coarse-bred animal on the finest and most nutritious keep. Thus a clean-bred Berkshire, fed on roots and allowed to grub for worms in stubble fields, will fatten more readily when put up for the market than a coarse, common bred hog will, although the latter has been liberally fed from his birth upward. If this were not the case, then high bred animals would be of no more value than common, cold blooded-ones.

The dealer in hogs looks to his profits from the lard only. He has to pay expenses with the profit on the dressed animal. That is, if he pays $5 per cwt., live weight, the increased price per cwt., on the dressed animal, goes to cover the expense of rent, labor and capital invested. Therefore, the net profit arises from the sale of lard. This being granted, it is clear that the hog which yields the finest flesh, the least bone, and the largest quantity of lard is the most profitable for the city dealer, and, being so, he is the proper description of hog for our Western hog-raisers to produce.

If a farmer would successfully compete with other merchants, (for we contend farmers are merchants,) he must know his market, and knowing it, he must supply precisely that which it most needs. Doing this he cannot fail of success.

The loss by shrinkage is a large item in the hog trade, and as this loss has invariably to be borne by the farmer rather than by the dealer, care must be had to raise breeds of hogs that lose little weight in dressing. As matters now stand, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana hogs lose from eighteen to twenty per cent. by shrinkage, Michigan from twenty-two to twenty-four per cent., and State hogs even still more. In finely bred Essex and Berkshire hogs, the shrinkage on dressing is far less. It has been brought down to twelve per cent. in ordinary cases. Call it from fourteen to sixteen per cent. loss, and when we take as we should, into our calculations that these same families of hogs are ready fatteners and thrifty at all ages, and also that their blood improves all other families, we have said much in their favor.

The old Berkshire hog was black and buff color; to-day when bred pure he is all black. The Essex is entirely black and almost free from hair. Both these families are gentle in disposition, and not given to range, so that when put up for fattening they do not fret at confinement but betake themselves kindly to their new mode of life, sleep and feed alternately, and grow rapidly fit for the butcher's knife.

Hogs dressing from 200 pounds upward are, in such a climate as ours, only suited for packing. Light pigs for city consumption, had better not exceed 120 pounds. In the British Isles light pigs, quoted as porkers, sell freely to be used fresh, but American markets as yet are not supplied with such food, although the profit on them could not fail to be fair, as when properly fed the flesh is equal to fine veal, and would sell readily.

The Herdsman.

ESCUTCHEON OR MILK MIRRORS OF COWS.

So little is said concerning the milk-mirrors of cows, that I infer comparatively little, or nothing, is known to what should be, of this, an almost sure method of determining the milk-yielding capacity of cows, or the future capacity of an unyielding heifer—*i. e.*, one which has never brought forth a calf—that I am induced to call the attention of your readers, and more particularly the attention of your correspondents to this subject, which should be understood by all stock raisers, and more especially dairy stock raisers. It was some five years since that I first learned the practicality of correctly judging a dairy cow's value by her escutcheon or milk-mirror. Since that time while attending the Fairs, or visiting private herds, the milk-mirror and the dairyman's record almost invariably agree as to the value of a cow for milk. If a cow is seen at an exhibition pen with a full and extended udder from non-milking it is no sign she is a great milker; but a cow with a good mirror and its outlines clearly marked, a deep udder and extending well forward at its line of juncture with the belly, will not sadly disappoint her milker at the pail. It is a rare thing to find a poor milch cow having a good mirror, but an almost unknown circumstance would be to find a great milk-giver with no mirror.

As some, and probably many, of your readers may not understand the meaning of escutcheon or milk-mirror, it may be well to state that the uprunning hair on

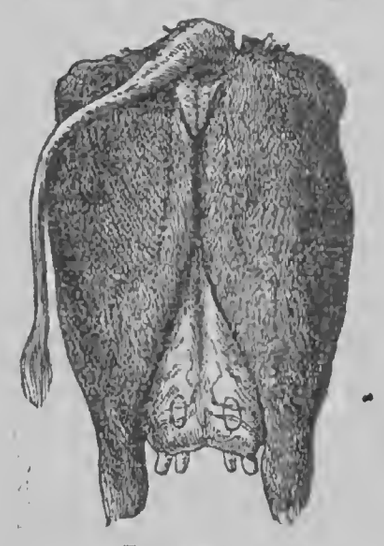


FIGURE 1.

the rear of an animal, on or between the thighs, represents the mirror. The greater part of the hair covering a cow runs down; and in some of the bovines all of that on the rear runs downward too; but that running upwards around the udder is what constitutes the mirror, and the line where the hair running up, meets that running down, is the demarcation of the mirror, and can be easily seen and felt; the termination on the thigh takes the form of a cowlick, or what is sometimes called a rose on the back af a pig.

This mirror assumes various sizes and forms, as will be seen by Figs. 1 and 2; the form given in Fig. 2 being considered supe-

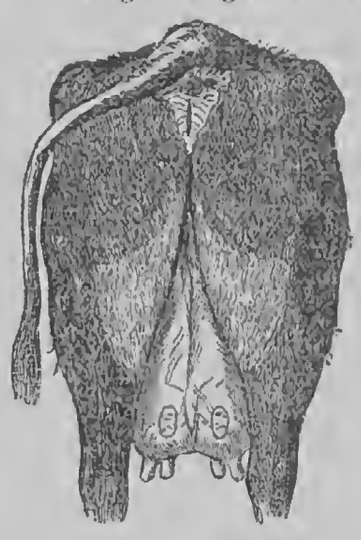


FIGURE 2.

rior to that of Fig. 1, and the broader the mirror the better; this form being considered vastly superior to those where the band is long, at the sacrifice of its width, as shown in Fig. 1. The mirror is greatly damaged by having the hair running downward into the thigh mirror (Fig. 2) and sub-dividing it into parts. Experience and observation convince me that the further the mirror extends on the thighs the better; and that the more easily describable the line of demarcation, the more velvety the touch, and the more regular the outline the more valuable the cow as a milker. If the mirror has a good width, the long vertical band will not injure it; but one usually becomes a sacrifice to the other.

These mirrors are just as easily discernible on steers, oxen and bulls as on cows, and good milking breeds will impart their mirrors to both sexes to an equal degree, and it would be very unwise in a dairyman to have his cows of the best milking strains served by a bull having a poor mirror; still worse, none at all. A calf out of a cow of

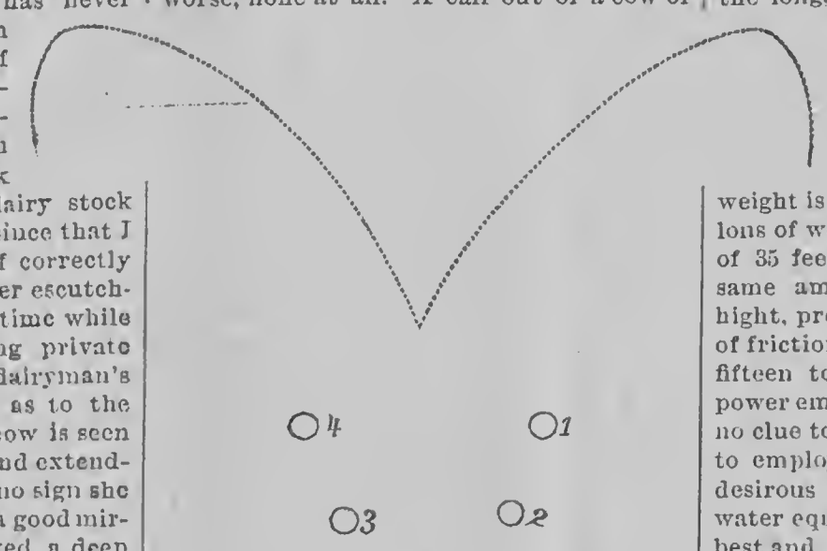


FIGURE 3.

a good milking strain and having a good mirror, and sired by a bull with the same requisites, will almost invariably have an unchangable and good mirror before weaning time.

The mirrors on the front of the bag or udder are important, but difficult to describe and examine. I will throw out a few hints concerning their form and features, and let the reader go to the tronble of practically testing them if he so desire. On the two front quarters are mirrors formed by the hair running backwards over each of them and around the teats up behind, forming the rear, thigh and vertical mirror. The extent and breadth of this, forward, are very important, not only on the udder, but on the belly. In front, midway between the two teats, the hair on the belly runs forward, nearly back to the udder; but the further *front* the line of division between the forward and backward running hair, directly in front of the fore-quarters of the uddder, the more desirable the mirror. Should it extend well up on the sides of the animal, it is a good omen.

This being so difficult of explanation, I have effected another rude drawing to explain the matter. This can be best seen by throwing the animal on its back, and is more applicable to calves than to larger cows or bulls. If a young animal has a thigh mirror like figure 2, and an under one resembling figure 3, it is safe to say it will be a good breeding animal for milk, whether it be a male or a female. If the thigh mirror terminate with a curl or cowlick at the sides, and has the other desirable points, you may rest assured it will be a milking animal of the highest order, if a female, and an excellent breeding animal if a male.

Aside from the mirror, the feel of the skin and its color, the build of the animal, the milk veins and the size of their entrance into the body, all have their weight in determining a good milker, and he who looks at the whole animal instead of solely at her udder, gets the best opinion of an animal's full worth. The amount and quality of feed have very important bearings, as well as the sire and dam.

Merrimac Co., N. H. GEO. R. DRAKE.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Sour Apples for Cows.—ERASTUS ELLSWORTH, an East Windsor, Vt., farmer, has been trying the experiment of feeding sour apples to his cows, this season, with very encouraging results. Taking a cow from a summer pasture, he commenced feeding her on half a peck of sour apples a day, increasing gradually to one bushel a day, with the result of increasing her milk 50 per cent. in quantity, while that of other cows in the same pasture decreased slightly. He afterward took another cow, nearly dry, from a Fall pasture, and commenced with half a peck per day, increasing as in the former case, and this cow's milk was increased six quarts a day.

Rinderpest and Foot-and-Mouth Disease continues not only to prevail but to increase in nearly all the districts of Great Britain, causing great alarm and resulting in the most rigid measures for its suppression.

Scientific and Useful.

CLOCKWORK FOR RAISING WATER.

A CORRESPONDENT asks if water can be raised by means of clockwork and a weight, and also wishes a description of the arrangement of wheels, etc., required. The question involves a consideration of points which have a very general interest, and as the long, Winter evenings, when hundreds of RURAL readers will be exercising their ingenuity in all kinds of inventions, are at hand, a few words on the subject may not be out of place.

That water may be raised by a weight is obvious enough. To raise 100 gallons of water (about 800 pounds) to a hight of 35 feet, would require a weight of the same amount, falling through an equal hight, proper allowance being made for loss of friction, etc., which may amount to from fifteen to fifty per cent. of the available power employed. Your correspondent gives no clue to the purpose for which he wishes to employ this arrangement; but if he is desirous of simply obtaining a stream of water equal to 100 gallans in 24 hours, his best and cheapest plan would be to pump the water into a tank, and allow it to flow out by means of a self-regulating tap. The amount of water required might be raised to the given hight in less than fifteen minutes, by a moderately strong and active man.

Arraugements of this kind intended for driving sewing machines, churns, grinding apparatus, etc., have been frequently devised and published, and yet scarcely a Winter passes without bringing before the public some wonderful invention by which all manner of work can be accomplished with the expenditure of very little power; at least so run the claims of the inventor. Very few of these devices have come into general use, however, simply because the waste of power is too great for any practical purpose. This waste of power is due chiefly to the enormous friction which is found in all machines where very powerful springs or very great weights are controlled in their movements. Friction is always directly proportioned to pressure, and if we place a weight of one ton on a shaft, the friction on the journals must of necessity be very great. If then this friction should be made to act during a long time, as where the descent of a heavy weight is made to drive a machine for twenty-four hours, it is impossible to prevent its absorbing a large proportion of the available power.

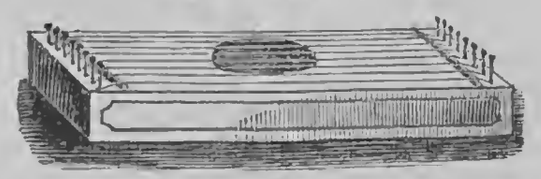
Springs, weights, electro-magnetic machines, and similar contrivances, have been tried over and over again, and have been found wanting, although they have absorbed the best efforts of very able men. There is little hope, therefore, that anything of value will be discovered by working in this direction. And yet, a small, cheap motor, calculated to give about one-tenth of a horse power, and to sell for less than $25, could hardly fail to command a most extensive sale. And when we look at the little engines which are sold for a dollar, it would almost seem that there ought to be no difficulty in devising an engine such as we have mentioned. The fuel must be kerosene or gas; coal, wood, and naptha, being inadmissible. It will be impossible to use either coal or wood without the production of ashes or dirt, and, moreover, fires in which they are used require constant attention. Naphtha is altogether too dangerous, and should never be admitted into a house under any circumstances whatever. At present gas furnishes the safest and most manageable source of heat, and when carefully consumed, in a good burner, it is by no means an uneconomical fuel. But it cannot be had everywhere, and at present it would seem that, unless kerosene can be made use of, the demand for such engines would be very much circumscribed. J. P.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

Galvanic Batteries.—Please inform me the price of galvanic batteries and the effect of their use upon the circulation and action of the human heart; and what advantage electricity is as a tonic.—ADMIRING READER.

GALVANIC batteries may be purchased at from $7.50 to $50 each. Their effects upon the human system are various—depending upon the condition of the individual upon whom they are used. To discuss this matter in full would require more space than we can devote to it and more than would be profitable to the general reader. The galvanic battery should not be used, except under the direction and by the advice of a competent physician.

Æolian Harp.—A correspondent wants to know what an Æolian harp is, and how it is made. It is a simple musical instrument which produces harmonic sounds when placed in a current of wind. It is formed by stretching eight or ten strings of cat-gut, all tuned in unison, over a wooden shell or box, made frequently in the form



shown herewith, or sloping like a desk. The sounds produced by the rising and falling wind, in passing over the strings, are of a drowsy and lulling character, very pleasant to an idle listener. On page 43, RURAL NEW-YORKER, July 22, 1871, we gave detailed directions for the making of these harps. Our correspondent will do well to consult that article.

Stone-colored Wash Wanted.—Can you, or any of your readers oblige me with a recipe for making a stone-colored wash that will be *durable* on wood, without using oil. We have several hundred yards of chestnut, pale fencing here, which I washed over, a year ago with lime and Ohio brown, mixed with water, but it did not stand the weather, and the whole fence looks as clear to day as if it had never been colored at all. —A. B., *Reading, Pa.*

How to Construct a Horse-Power.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER please inform me, through its columns, as to the best and cheapest mode of constructing a small horse-power, to be propelled by one or two horses, for running a turning lathe, grindstone, churning, and the like?—V. W. M., *Perry, N. Y.*

The Apiarian.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Do Bees Prevent Fructification of Seed?—I am inclined to think they do. I am confident my neighbor's bees (he keeps twenty-five swarms) destroyed my buckwheat crop last season. He got the honey, and I got no pancakes in consequence. I believe the honey in the blossom of plants is as necessary to the development and perfection of the seed of the plant as that the sun should shine and rain and dew fall; I believe that this bee-keeping mania in thickly-settled districts is almost as much of a nuisance, and as great a wrong to fruit-growers, as if my neighbor should insist on breeding Colorado potato beetles to feed on my potato vines. Bees that forage on my buckwheat are robbers, and rob me to benefit their owners. I hope this subject will be ventilated, and the rights of those who do not keep bees in some way protected.—ANTI-BEE KEEPER.

Wingless Bees.—Cannot some of your correspondents tell me the cause of so many wingless bees in my hives? There seem to be an unusual number, and I cannot understand it. Is there a remedy for such phenomena? They are driven out of the hives, and fall to the ground. Some have no semblance of wings; others a slight but imperfect development where the wings ought to be. Who understands it?—SEQUITOR.

Italian Bees.—P. R. S., Sharon, Ohio, is informed that it seems to be settled that the Italians are better honey gatherers than the common black bees of this country; that they will lay up honey enough to live upon when stronger black swarms will starve; that they fly swifter (hence, make more trips), and obtain honey from plants from which the common black bee gathers none.

The Frost Grape, as a Honey-Producing Plant, I find has few superiors. I mean *Vitis cordifolia.* Have any of your readers noticed the fact that it attracts the bees in great numbers during its season of blooming. The honey made from it is excellent, and I think it should take high rank as a honey-producing plant.—N. C. WEBER.

To Prevent Swarms Leaving New Hives, it is recommended to move them, as soon as possible, several rods from where they were hived.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Sowing Rye.—*Sept.* 15.—I finished sowing rye to-day, and although a little later in the season than usual, there is still time for it to get well rooted before cold weather. The land was plowed twice and in opposite directions in order to keep it as level as possible. After the last plowing it was harrowed once before the rye was sown, then harrowed twice afterwards, in order to have the seed well covered and evenly distributed. I followed the harrow the last time it went over the field, sowing Timothy seed at the rate of six quarts per acre, then rolled this in with a heavy roller, which left the surface smooth and as level as a man could desire for a meadow. There is no one implement that gives such a finishing touch to land as a roller, and I believe that it more than pays for its cost and use upon both light and heavy soils, not only by breaking up the lumps but by pressing the earth down firmly upon the seed sown. One of our old agricultural writers who long since passed away, said that the science of stirring the soil was "to bring two particles together that had never touched before;" if this be true, then rolling the surface and crushing the lumps is one of the most certain methods of accomplishing our purpose. We know very little of the chemical changes that are constantly going on in the soil, but experience has taught us that thorough disintegration is essential to the growth of all cultivated plants.

Gathering Pears.—*Sept.* 16.—There are very few varieties of pears which are not improved by ripening in the house or cellar. In this respect I believe the pear is an exception to the general rule among cultivated fruits. The Flemish Beauty, if left to ripen on the tree, rots at the core before showing any signs of maturity on the outside. The Louise Bonne de Jersey will often be bitter and quite astringent under the same circumstances, when, if gathered at the proper time, it will have a rich, sprightly flavor, with scarcely a trace of astringency. Early gathering has a similar effect upon nearly all of our choice varieties. The proper time to gather pears is soon after the first specimens begin to turn yellow and show maturity. Of course we are not to take the poor, worm-eaten, immature fruit as a guide, but that which is fully grown. An occasional specimen will begin to color, showing that the crop upon the tree is approaching ripeness. This, of course, will only apply to Summer and Fall varieties; the Winter sorts must be gathered just before freezing weather commences. Another good sign of maturity is the parting of the stem of the pear from the fruit spur. By taking hold of the fruit and lifting it slightly, the stem will part readily if in the right condition for gathering. Summer and Fall varieties may be spread upon shelves in a dark, cool room after being gathered, or in small boxes, the covers of which should be left off for a day or two, or until the sweating (as it is called) of the fruit is over.

If one has but a few dozen specimens of fine sorts, such as Duchess d'Angouleme, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Clairgeau, and similar large, showy sorts, it is well worth the trouble to roll each in a paper and then carefully place them in small boxes. These pears, if kept in a cool place, will ripen up slowly and put on a fine color when mature. Even the old Vicar of Winkfield, which most of our pear culturists class among the cooking varieties, will, if well grown and carefully ripened, be quite acceptable as a dessert fruit in January and February. My method of handling this variety is to gather it as late as possible and avoid having the fruit frosted; then put in tight boxes holding about a half bushel, each specimen being wrapped in soft paper. Old newspapers will answer for this purpose, if no better kind is at hand. I then set the boxes in a cool place, giving the fruit a little air for the first week or two; then shut up the boxes tight and leave them in this shape until very cold weather commences; then they are put upon shelves in a cellar. Examine them occasionally, and when they show signs of ripening bring a box, or as many as required, into a warm room and keep them there for a week or more, or until they are fully ripe. A specimen that would be so acid, when first taken from the cellar, or cool fruit-room, as to be considered third-rate in quality, will, in the course of a week or ten days, become quite sweet and good. The same system should be adopted with all Winter pears—at least so far as finishing the ripening in a warm atmosphere—as the saccharine qualities are increased thereby at least one-third. If those who have never tried this process of sweetening their winter pears will give it a trial, I am quite sure they will thank me for this hint.

Banking up Plants for Winter.—*Sept.* 18.—As Winter approaches I make preparations for it in every way possible, because after the first of October we cannot expect much warm, dry weather, although we may have a month or two suitable for out-door work; but it is not best to put off until next month that which can be done now. I like to have all my small fruit plants, such as currants, blackberries and raspberries banked up with soil before Winter, because it not only protects the roots and the lower part of the stems, but also gives the superabundance of water during Fall, Winter and Spring a chance to run off. Shrubbery, nursery trees and small evergreens should be treated in the same manner. I usually begin with those plants that ripen their wood early, ending with evergreens just before the ground freezes. To be certain of getting this work done in time I have begun to-day plowing up to the currant and gooseberry bushes, turning a furrow from the center towards each row. If we have no other pressing work for to-morrow, I will have the black raspberries treated in the same manner, as the lower portion of the canes are fully ripe and banking up will do no harm. The ground is now dry and the plowing can be done in the best manner, while a little later it may be wet and heavy. Then there is great advantage gained in doing such work at odd times and not be obliged to work our horses early and late one week and then let them stand idle the next. For want of proper calculations many a man overworks himself and animals in accomplishing less than his more thoughtful neighbor, who appears never to be in a hurry, but whose work is always done in time.

Another Cistern.—*Sept.* 21.—I have already three large cisterns upon my place, besides a never-failing well. Still the supply of water is not always sufficient for our needs, especially that which is suitable for watering plants. One quite large cistern receives the water from my barn, but it will not hold all that falls upon the roof during the Fall and Spring. The new cistern is to be built of stone, alongside the foundation of the barn, and the dimensions are five feet wide, twenty feet long, and six feet deep. As my barn stands upon a slight elevation, and higher than my green-house, I shall lay a pipe from the bottom of the cistern to the said house, and in this get sufficient force to thoroughly syringe the plants, whenever required, without resorting to hand power. Now, this cistern, like the others upon my place, will be built by my farm laborers, superintended by myself; therefore, the cost will be scarcely perceptible, inasmuch as these men are employed by the year, and must be kept doing something. Two of my cisterns were made by putting the cement direct upon the earth, and the top covered with oak plank; and, although made nine years ago, they are as perfect as when first completed, and have never leaked or failed in any part. These two cisterns, holding about forty barrels each, cost me less than ten dollars each, and were built and finished in two days. It is a shame that farmers who make their wives use hard water for washing, or catch a little rain water in barrels, do not learn how to make a cistern. If they had read the RURAL NEW-YORKER for the past half-dozen years they certainly could have learned the different, as well as the most simple, methods of constructing them.

Bitter-Rot in Apples.—W. W. W. of Clinton, Tenn., says that his apples are badly affected with the bitter-rot, and asks if any one can tell him how to prevent it. We do not know of any better preventive than to plant good, healthy trees of varieties not liable to this disease, and then give good culture. There are varieties much more subject to bitter-rot than others; and in the Middle and Southern States these should always be avoided.

The Salway Peach is attracting a good deal of attention in England. The seed from which it originated was taken from a peach eaten in Italy by Col. SALWAY, and now the fruit has received high awards in the English exhibitions.

Arboricultural.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

I HAVE a few apple, pear, cherry, plum, and crab trees to transplant this Fall. Will you please inform me of a good plan for setting them, distance apart, etc.? The piece of land I have is small, and I wish to economize the space as much as possible and not crowd the trees. I have both dwarf and standard pear trees.—B., *Pennsylvania.*

PREPARE your ground by plowing deeply, and if it is subsoiled, so much the better. If not rich, make it so by adding well-rotted manure, and work this in; but if the manure is fresh, spread it upon the surface after the trees are planted. Dig up the trees carefully, preserving as many of the roots as possible, and replant, setting only as deep as they were before. Be careful to have the earth worked in among the roots and firmly pressed down, after which it may be well to stake each tree, in order to hold it firmly in place and prevent the wind from swaying the tops about and loosening the roots. We should also advise pruning the branches, either cutting out a portion entire, or shortening the largest.

Each kind should be planted by itself—cherries in one plot or row, plums in another, and the dwarf pears separate from the standards. The distance apart will depend somewhat upon the varieties, although for garden or small orchards the following will answer:—Apples, standards, 25 ft. each way; crab apples, 20 ft.; cherries, large-growing sorts, like the Bigarreans, 25 to 30 ft.; plums, 12 to 15 ft.; Dwarf pears, 10 ft. If a man will attend to the pruning properly, the trees may be given one-third less space and not become crowded in a lifetime; but in this country we have so much of the "spread eagle" in our composition, that we take more pride in the size of trees than in their capacity for producing a crop of fruit.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Fire-Blight.—I have in my orchard what is called "fire-blight" in pear trees, seemingly without respect to variety, locality or age of the tree. The leaf or wood of the tree turning black, generally the branches first; the tree soon is infected and dies. If any of your numerous readers know the cause or cure you will confer one of the greatest favors on an old subscriber.—WM. R. ZIGLER.

We do not know of any remedy, although hundreds have been given in the various horticultural journals during the past twenty years.

Inquiry About Hedge Plants.—I want your advice. What can I plant for a hedge around my lawn, and when best to plant—in the Fall or Spring?—J. C. P., *Boston, Mass.*

If you want a hedge that will not be broken by cattle, plant the Three-thorn Acacia (*Gleditchia tricanthos*); but if you want an ornamental hedge, use the American Arbor-vitæ, or Hemlock Spruce. In either case, set out the plants in Spring.

The Vineyard.

GRAPES AT PLEASANT VALLEY AND LAKE KEUKA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pleasant Valley Fruit and Wine Reporter for Sept. says:

"THE vintage of 1872 will be light compared with that of last year. What its excellence will be we can only conjecture—but as one of the months has nearly passed that usually exerts much influence for perfectly ripening the grape, and as that month has been eminently favorable, we may be allowed to predict more than ordinary richness for our coming vintage. The lightness of the burthen our vines are carrying, their exemption from disease and the depredations of insect enemies will unite with the favorable heat to render our prediction sure approach toward certain truthfulness. We have recently made a tour of over sixty miles, visiting grape growers and vineyardists through Pleasant Valley and about Crooked Lake.

"In the aggregate, Catawba vines are unmistakably making less than an ordinary good growth, and are showing that the dry weather of much of two years past, the extreme cold of last Winter, with a yield of fruit enormously large, and no adequate compensating restriction upon the service asked of them this year, these are yielding their legitimate results. But over-work, circumstances considered, has by far the larger share in this misfortune to the vine and its owner. We have no doubt vineyardists will find in this mishap a valuable lesson for the future.

"What we have hinted regarding the Catawba may be applied to all kinds grown hereabout that naturally incline to overbear when circumstances are favorable. Concords and Dianas we found making their usual growth. In no instance did we see the crippled, exhausted appearance too often noticeable with Catawba, Delaware and Iona. And when we learned from the vine dresser that a light or moderate yield of grapes rewarded his last year's good care and toil, if either of the named kinds were his this season, the vineyard looks well in growth, and is well fruited now. We offer these remarks as proofs of the ill effects of overbearing.

"In consequence, perhaps, of the smallness of crop compared with last year, we found less clean culture and more weeds, greater neglect in tying up to second and upper wires. Very many growers have wire on hand with which to kindly serve a friend and some to sell.

"The sorts of grapes that appeared to be disappointing expectations and hopes the most completely, are Iona, Israella, and Walter. Empelan has the indulgence of such growers as look to wine making for a little more time. Roger's Numbers find few friends here and there for a trial only as yet.

"And now as to the views of vineyardists with whom we conversed on the quantity of grapes they severally expected to gather this Fall, we have to say, they estimated the yield from a half crop up to good and full. No one placed his crop less than half, more choosing to call their prospective vintage simply light. As regards earliness at which the fruit will be ripe, we place it at an average—neither late nor early. Still the quantity will doubtless favor early maturing."

Farm Economy.

STEAM PLOWING IN ENGLAND.

I NOTICED in the RURAL NEW-YORKER an article on "Steam Plowing in England," in which was a statement made by a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, saying that he had looked *over* England recently with especial reference to the use of the steam plow there, and could only learn that it was "*believed*" to be in use on some of the large farms in the South of England. He concludes his statement by saying "that the old-fashioned way of plowing is the only one in practice in England." I beg to say that this correspondent must certainly have obtained his information of some one that knew very little of "Steam Plowing in England;" and said correspondent must certainly have forgotten the West of England when looking it "*over.*" I left England only two years since, and in the Western counties of England where I was raised, I know the steam plow was very much in use in those days, in the county of Somerset, especially; and from what the newspapers say, that are published in the said Western counties, the steam plow is even *more* in use *now* than it was two years ago.

The statements made concerning the amount of steam plowing done in England are not all false; but the statement by the correspondent of the Country Gentleman, that the old-fashioned way was the only one in practice there, is most decidedly an error. I am well acquainted with the "West of England," also the South, and some of the "Midland counties," and I know the steam plow is much used, especially in the large farming districts, such as Somerset and Dorsetshire.

I am not a farmer myself, and know very little of farming, but I think the farmers of England that use the steam plow are well satisfied that it pays. There is much more farm work done by steam in England than here—threshing, straw cutting, grinding apples, etc. WM. WEBBER.

Rolling Drilled Wheat.—N. G. STEBBINS asks if we would recommend rolling a field of Fall wheat that had been drilled in. We answer, that if we could we would have narrow rollers follow in the path made by each drill tooth, compressing the earth upon the seed after it had been deposited; but we would not advise rolling the entire surface; we should much prefer doing that in the Spring, as soon as we could get on the land with a field roller, after the frost is out.

Domestic Economy.

AN OYSTER CHAPTER.

A famous French cook says the American oyster is, without doubt, the best oyster in the world. Of course, this being the season for them—the months with an R—something more definite about the precious bivalve may be pleasant, at least to new readers of the Rural New-Yorker.

It often is a matter of much convenience to be able to keep oysters alive in the shell, especially when one lives a distance from market. To do this, place the oysters in a tub, with the concave side of the shell undermost, and sprinkle each well with salt and Indian meal. Fill up the tub with cold water, and over the top spread an old carpet or blanket. Freshen daily the water and food. They may be kept in this manner from a week to a fortnight. The tub must be kept in the cellar.

Oysters raw are inexpressibly delicious, if you happen to like them. Wash the shells clean before opening. Serve with vinegar, pepper and salt. Lemon juice is preferable to vinegar. Horse radish is an excellent addition to the lemon juice.

Oysters pickled will give the happy eater an appetite that only another and another oyster will satisfy. They form a very desirable and convenient dish for parties, country "donations," and, in fact, for any entertainment including refreshments. Remove the shells and all pieces of shells from one hundred and fifty fine, large oysters. Lay them in a deep dish and strain the liquor over them. Add salt to taste, as salt adds to their firmness. Simmer over the fire until the oysters are heated through, but not until they boil. Then drain out the oysters, putting them in a stone jar. To the liquor add a pint of cider vinegar, a large teaspoonful of blades of mace, three dozen whole cloves, and the same of pepper corns. Let all come to a boil, and when the oysters are quite cold in the jar pour the liquor over them. They can be used at once—will be better next day—and will keep a week in cold weather.

Stewed Oysters are served as a soup. Open them on a sieve to drain. Put them, with a little more than half the liquor, some whole pepper kernels, a few blades of mace, and some grated nutmeg, into a stew pan. Simmer gently for five minutes, adding, meantime, a piece of butter rolled in flour, or a quantity of sweet cream, which is better. The oysters need only be heated through to be sufficiently cooked. Try one before removing from the fire. When done, turn the contents over buttered slices of thin toast, in a deep dish.

Crumbed Oysters.—Eight square soda crackers, rolled fine, seven ounces of butter, one quart of oysters. Put the crackers and oysters in alternate layers, dividing the butter equally through, and sprinkling a dust of pepper over each one. Use salt sparingly. Have crackers at top and bottom of dish. When ready for the oven, pour over a coffee cup of the oyster liquor. Bake a light brown.

Clams make a palatable breakfast dish, stewed, or made into fritters. They possess tonic properties, and are esteemed by invalids. They may be eaten raw like oysters. To stew, wash the shells clean with a scrubbing brush. Add water enough to prevent their burning and boil until the shells open; then take out and remove the shells. Cook the clams in the same water, adding pepper and butter. Stir in rolled crackers. Long clams are nice broiled or roasted in the shell.

Lobsters.—A live lobster, weighing from one to two and a-half pounds, is the kind to be chosen. To boil, lay it alive in a fish kettle; cover with cold water, cover the dish well and set on a brisk fire. Boil from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, according to size. When boiled, take it from the kettle, separate the body from the tail, and place in a colander to drain. Use everything but the stomach and the black or blueish vein running along its back and tail. It is eaten with salt, pepper, vinegar, oil, mustard and chopped parsley. Crabs may be boiled and served similarly.

Craw-Fish, sometimes called river or fresh water crabs, and often taken for young lobsters, are excellent to eat, decorate dishes finely and are dressed and served like lobsters and crabs.—M.

ODDS AND ENDS.

To Fry Potatoes.—I will send you my ways of frying potatoes. First, take the required amount of potatoes, pare, and slice very thin, and sprinkle salt over them. Have ready a frying pan, with equal parts of melted butter and fat from salt pork, if you have it; if not, use a little less of nice lard; any housekeeper can judge as to the required quantity. Have the fire pretty hot, and as soon as they are nicely browned on the bottom turn carefully, so as to not have them look broken or mussy. As fast as they are brown on the bottom, turn (but not before) until they are sufficiently cooked. We think potatoes fried thus good enough for any one. It takes one-half or two-thirds as long to cook this way as to boil. The other way is to take cold, boiled potatoes, slice thicker than for raw ones, and fry in the same way; the boiled ones fry much quicker.—Mrs. A. A. Ovitt.

Preserving Figs.—Mrs. Carr of California is reported in the Pacific Rural Press as saying at a Farmers' Club:—"A lady at Mokelumne Hill sent me some preserved figs in a jar. They were treated like tomatoes, boiled in hot water, had the outer skin removed, and placed in ginger-root sirup boiled in water till it was flavored with it. When boiling hot the figs were thrown in. They cooked well and without the slightest danger of going to pieces. They were very nice, and much better than preserves made with East Indian ginger. I shall have figs preserved this way. It preserves the flavor of the fig. The liquor is quite strong before the sugar is added."

To Fasten Shells on Picture Frames.—I have made a great many very pretty frames. Take an inch board and make a rough frame of any shape you like and cover with good white lead putty, and then commence with your largest shells and place the putty about as thick as will about half bury the shells; then fill in with small ones according to taste; let them dry and then varnish, and the frame will be as solid as if made of stone.—H. S. R.

Corn Starch Cake.—One cup of pulverized sugar, half cup butter, and stir until it looks like thick cream; one teaspoon soda dissolved in half a teacup of sweet milk; beat the whites of three eggs and put them in with two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar mixed with a teacup of flour; stir and add half a teacup of corn starch; season and bake in a moderately quick oven; frost or not, just as you please.—Olive W.

Floating Island.—One quart of sweet milk, one-half cup white sugar, two eggs; beat the yolks and sugar and stir into the milk just before it boils. As soon as it begins to thicken, remove from the fire; beat the whites to a stiff froth; pour the custard into a dish; flavor with vanilla and then place the whites upon it while hot. To be served when cold.—Delia M. F., *Coldwater, Mich.*

The Pestiferous Cricket.—K. of Oceanica, N. J., asks if any one can tell how to keep crickets away and from destroying clothes. If any of our readers know how to drive these pests away we should be happy to have them give the desired information.

To Pickle Cucumbers in Alcohol.—Take one part alcohol to six of water; throw in your cucumbers as you gather them; lay a cloth loosely over the top, take it off and rinse it (stirring them up) every day.—H. M. G.

Beets and Mangold Wurtzel as Substitutes for Potatoes.—An Englishman says in the Gardener that if these roots are washed, *well baked*, then peeled and eaten with vinegar, they are very palatable, anti-scorbutic, and will keep several days after they are cooked.

French Loaf Cake.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of raisins, a half pound butter, one cup new milk, five eggs, and spice to taste.

Warm Cake.—One cup of sugar, one of butter, one of sour milk, teaspoonful saleratus, two eggs.—Loretta E. Knapp.

To Take Mildew Out of Linen.—Scrape chalk thick on it after it has been spread on the grass after washing. Repeat this several times. Sometimes putting linen or muslin in buttermilk will answer the purpose.—Sarah H. C.

Domestic Inquiries.—A subscriber asks how to make vinegar out of the refuse of grapes after the wine has been pressed out; whether sugar should be added; if so, how much. . . . Mrs. A. L. S. asks some one to tell her how to prepare skeleton leaves, and what leaves are best, when they should be gathered, etc.

Floricultural.

PLANTS FOR NAME.

Rock Cress.—The plant sent by L. E. S. is Rock Cress (*Arabis hesperidoides*), a common weed on the banks of some of our Western and Southern rivers. The plants grow two or three feet high; flower pink, or purplish.

Equisetum Arvense.—Inclosed you will find a species of rush which I would like to have you name for me, as there is no one here that knows it.—Gaylord F. Millard, *Conneaut, Ohio.*

Equisetum arvense, or common Horsetail. By consulting Gray's or Wood's Botany, you will find name and description.

Green Hellebore.—Inclosed please find plants, for which please furnish names. No. 1 is a plant that has been in my garden since my first recollection, put there by my grandmother. No. 2 is a wild Flower taken from the woods by myself and transplanted in the garden, where it does finely.—J. C. N., *Springfield, W. Va.*

No. 1 is Green Hellebore (*Hellebore viridis*). No. 2 we lost or have mislaid in some way; at least we do not find it in your letter. Send us another specimen.

Texas Plants.—I find a great many pretty plants on our prairies, and I try to name them all, but failing, I send them to you. Inclosed you will find two plants which please name. One is an annual; the leaves next to the bloom are silvery white, and growing in large heads as they do is very ornamental. The sap is milky. The other (flower and leaf separate) is a shrub, from eight to six feet high, blooming on the new wood, and is quite ornamental, blooming all Summer. Seed in a pod.—Dick Hopson, *Sherman, Texas.*

The plant with terminal leaves, margined with white, is *Euphorbia marginata*. It is cultivated by our florists and used for bedding out with other variegated leaved plants. The other plant, with small pinnate leaves and yellow flowers, is *Cassia Lindheimeriana*. Our more common botanical works are of very little use to the student who desires to identify wild Texan plants.

Plants from Alabama.—Please give me the names of the inclosed plants. No. 1 grows in damp places. No. 2 is found on the hills, and has a bulb-like root. Where can I get plants of Venus Fly-trap?—A Southern Girl, *Carrolltown, Ala.*

No. 1 is *Platanthera ciliaris*. See Chapman's Flora of the Southern States, page 460. No. 2 is *Bletia aphylla*; see page 456 of the same work for full description. You can probably obtain plants of Venus Fly-trap from the sandy bogs of your own State, as it is quite common in the Northern part of South Carolina. If it does not occur in Alabama write to some one living in the locality we have named. You can obtain seed of it at almost any of our seed stores.

Ailanthus Glandulosa.—Please to name the enclosed, and oblige—Enoch Williams, *Lockport, N. Y.*

The name of the seed sent is given above.

Lungwort.—Inclosed please find a stem of flowers which grow wild on the shore of the Catteraugus Creek; it is called in this locality "Catteraugus Blue Bell." Please give the botanical and common name. The buds that look whitish were a bright pink before being pressed. The plant is perennial; blooms in May.—Old Subscriber, *Springfield, N. Y.*

The common name is given above, and the scientific name is *Mertensia Virginica*, named in honor of Prof. Mertens, of Germany.

Twelve Tender Roses.—Seeing the list of hardy roses, I am led to ask for a similar list of the "monthly rose." They are quite hardy with us. Will not some one give us a list embracing all that may be desirable? If permitted, I would ask "Rural Life" to give us the benefit of his experience with this queen of flowers; and a list of the finest.—Ben. Decherd, *Van Buren, Ark.*

We submitted your letter to "Daily Rural Life," and he replies that to select only twelve best roses from the many fine Tea, Bourbon and Noisettes is almost as difficult as it would be to tell which one of a hundred pretty girls was really the most beautiful. Each particular variety may possess some particular charm not to be found in another; but he writes that he will do with this rose question just as he would do with the pretty girl question—shut his eyes and call the names as some peculiar claim of each came to mind. Here is his list of twelve selected at random from the classes named above:—Aime Vibert, Bon Silene, Cloth of Gold, George Peabody, Hermosa, Isabella Sprunt, Lamarque, Leveren Gower, La Pactole, Phœnix, Pauline Labonte, Souvenir de la Malmaison.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Silver Ferns are said not to succeed well in fern cases. The fronds do not develop well. Only one of them succeeds, and that is *Gymnogramma tartarea*; and it requires air to be freely admitted to the fern case.

Viola Pedata.—Emma R. is informed that this is an American species, very handsome, and quite distinct from other American violets. Flowers, pale purple, white or yellowish at the base of the petals. It is perennial.

The Horseman.

THE TEETH OF YOUNG HORSES.

I find in the Rural New-Yorker of Sept. 21, an article written by C. D. Smead, of Logan, N. Y., headed as above, claiming that wolf teeth in horses are nothing more than sucking tusks, and appear midway between the front and back teeth in the mouths of colts of from two to four years of age, and more frequently in horses than mares. Now, in the first place, I never saw a wolf tooth in a horse's mouth (and I have knocked them out by the score), but what grew tight up against the first grinders, sometimes in the row with the rest of the teeth, and sometimes on the inside of the grinder next to the tongue, but never an eighth of an inch from the grinder, in any case.

In the second place, I find them growing just as often in horses from four to eight years old as I do under that age, and frequently in old horses. According to the best of my recollection I have found them more frequently in mares than in horses. They have been invariably accompanied with sore eyes, which could not be cured with medicine so but what they would soon become sore again, until the teeth were knocked out, when the sore eyes would get well immediately.

I have had horses come to me with sore eyes and could find no wolf teeth, and told them to doctor their horse's eyes for inflammation, which they did for several weeks to no purpose, until the poor animals were nearly blind; then they have brought them back to me again to look for wolf teeth, and we found them on the inside of the grinder next to the tongue, entirely out of sight, unless you looked in from the other side of the mouth from that the tooth was on. After knocking out the teeth the sore eyes got well right along, and they never have had any more trouble with them.

My opinion is that your correspondent has never seen any wolf teeth, and, of course, his theory is correct with regard to the tusks, for wolf teeth never grow where tusks do. But let authors and surgeons say what they please, I am satisfied that wolf teeth will make horses blind unless they are taken out. H. C. Morgan.

Catharine, N. Y.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Ringbone Remedy.—F. S., in Turf, Field and Farm, gives the following:—I gave you two recipes for the cure of ringbone on a horse, and, in answer to many: First—The best treatment for ringbone of either kind is, after the inflammation has been in a great measure removed by cooling applications, to fire the part, or, in other words, well rub in the iodide of mercury ointment, washing off the parts on the following day, and then repeat it again and again. By such means you will succeed in removing the lameness, diminishing the enlargement and restoring the animal in many cases to a state of usefulness. Second—Foment the parts daily for a week, or keep them covered with a damp bandage in case there is much inflamation and local tenderness. Then rub in the following energetically for five minutes:—Powdered cantharides, one dram; red iodide of mercury one-half dram; camphor, one scruple; spirits of wine, one dram; lard, six drams. Add the spirits of wine to the camphor and then rub up all into the ointment. At the end of twenty-four hours, apply fresh lard over the blistered surface, repeating it daily until the scurf comes off; then if it be necessary a second application, and after that a third may be made. A proper adjustment should be given to the wearing surface of the hoof and shoe, as failure sometimes results from neglect of this precaution. Should lameness persist it may be advisable to proceed to the extreme measure of using the hot iron, for this, however you would need professional assistance.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Increase of Crime and its cause, with a few solid questions. By ANNA B. BOONE.

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The School and the Army in Germany and France. With a Diary of Siege Life at Versailles. By B'v't Maj.-Gen'l W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1872.

A READABLE, excellent, interesting and valuable book, by an army officer, who was granted leave of absence in 1870 to witness the conflict between Prussia and France. He had every opportunity for studying the armies of the two nations, the modes and habits of the different peoples. Ever having the improvement of our own condition in view, he has made many valuable suggestions. He criticises us with intelligence and frankness, and points out much which is good in France and Germany. The book should become popular, and is well worth reading by all classes. It is a large and handsome volume of 400 pages.

Law of Horses: A Practical Treatise on the Law of Horses, embracing the Law of Bargain, Sale and Warranty of Horses and other Live Stock; the Rule as to Unsoundness and Vice, and the Responsibility of Proprietors of Livery, Auction and Sale Stables, Innkeepers, Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers. By M. D. HANOVER. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 215 pp. Price, by mail, post-paid, $3.50.

THE author of this handy book of horse law, seems to have ransacked the archives of courts and statutes for decisions and enactments bearing on the whole question of contract, warranty, fraud and responsibility. Very many of the little law suits in country courts arise from fraud or imposition in selling or swapping horses. In this book we have a perfect encyclopedia of the law and custom on these questions, and all magistrates of the minor courts ought to have a copy for information and reference.

Practical Trout Culture. By J. H. SLACK, M. D. New York; Geo. E. Woodward.

DR. SLACK speaks of what he knows, and testifies of what he has seen. He is the Commissioner of Fisheries in N. J., the Natural History Editor of "Turf, Field and Farm," and has extensive trout ponds of his own. In the excellent little work of 150 pages which he has given us, and which sells for $1.50, he sketches the history of artificial propagation of fish, and then describes the *modus operandi* at length, in a clear and concise manner. The book is profusely illustrated, and is interesting to read, even by those who are not interested in fish culture.

Medical Electricity: A Manual for Students.—By WILLIAM WHITE, M. D. New York: Samuel R. Wells.

DR. WHITE is a Professor in the N. Y. Medical College for Women. He has produced what we consider to be a valuable and useful book, as well adapted for families as students. The matter of the book is so simple any one may understand it. We know from experience that electricity is a valuable and powerful remedial agent, which deserves to be better known.

Unawares. By the author of "The Rose Garden," Miss PEARD. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THIS is a French love story, with none of the objections common to such works. The tone of the book is high, the style is pure, the sentiment is elevating, the story is vastly interesting, and the characters are drawn by a master hand—every stroke of the pen bespeaks the artist. The point of the story is this:

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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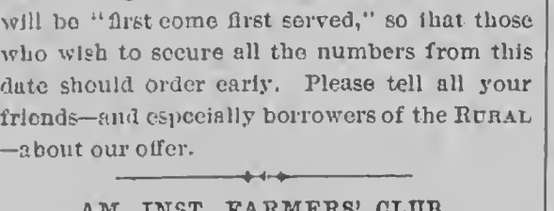


SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1872.

NEW QUARTER—TRIAL TRIP!

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER this week enters upon the last Quarter of its Twenty-Third Year, and we hope to render its Thirteen Numbers more valuable and interesting than those of any preceding quarter since its establishment. Friends will bear in mind that we offer this Quarter, On Trial, at a reduced price,—and a handsome prize to every one sending either $5 for ten Trial Subscribers, or $3 for a copy of the paper for fifteen months from this date. For particulars see last column of this page.

—To meet the great demand for the Trial Quarter—a demand already large—we add several thousand to our regular edition, and shall probably be able to fill orders for the entire quarter's numbers for some weeks to come. But so long as the extra edition lasts our rule will be "first come first served," so that those who wish to secure all the numbers from this date should order early. Please tell all your friends—and especially borrowers of the RURAL—about our offer.

AM. INST. FARMERS' CLUB.

THE Club met at the usual hour, Sept. 20. Attendance as usual. A few strangers were present.

"Scuppernong" Grapes,

so called, were shown, from North Carolina. The Chairman doubted if they were Scuppernong. He had a grape he had grown for many years under the name of "Charter Oak," between which and this "Scuppernong" he could detect no difference. Other grape growers present held the same opinion, one prominent one asserting that if this was a Scuppernong he had never seen one before, except under the name of Charter Oak; and he had received many so-called Scuppernongs from the South.

Florida

was written of by a correspondent who had been six years in that State and who said thousands came there annually to escape the rigors of Northern Winters—many in the last stages of consumption who left home and its comforts and friends only to die there; others reached there before the disease had done its work, were benefited while they staid, but were in too great a hurry to get home, and the next Winter they die; one in a thousand stay until they are well; more than half of these are attracted to the banks of the St. John's River, where they shake what the consumption has left of them into a perfect bone-bag. The fortunate few keep away from the rivers and swamps, upon the high pine lands, and get well. If invalids were posted before they came, they would keep away from the "hotels kept for the accommodation of invalids," and away from the rivers and swamps.

Gas Lime for Louisiana Soil.

A Louisianian says his soil is deficient in lime, and lime and gypsum are costly; has been advised to use gas lime, but asks the Club if he shall. He is advised not to do so, but to buy some limestone up the river and burn and apply it himself.

A New Seedling Crab Apple

was forwarded by W. H. BAILEY, Plattsburg, N. Y., which he represented as a cross between the large red Siberian Crab and Fameuse. It was a beautiful, good-sized crimson crab, resembling the Fameuse somewhat in color and marking, but in no other sense; and it was doubted if it was in any way related to it. It was a very good fruit of its class.

Apples for Name.

A lot of apples were sent the Club for name. The sender was recommended to send the fruit to CHARLES DOWNING, Newburgh, N. Y., with a liberal compensation for the labor and time he must expend in naming and labelling such fruit. And those who send fruits in quantity to any one to name were advised to number them, keeping duplicates with corresponding numbers, and send descriptions of the habits of trees which bore them and a history of the same—where they were obtained, if not seedlings. The manner in which most fruits are sent to pomologists for name reminds us of the patient who wrote the doctor that he was sick, asking him to tell him what the matter was and prescribe for him.

A Jerseyman's Peach Tree

puzzled him. It had never ripened any fruit; it was broken off by a storm, leaving only a stump; from the stump sprang two branches; on one branch excellent peaches grow and ripen, on the other, the original fruit, which does not ripen, appears. A Jerseyman present, familiar with "yellows," says trees affected with this disease ripen the fruit prematurely, and it is probable the branch that ripens the fruit is diseased and that the other will be soon.

Horse-Radish and Turnips.

A lady asked how much horse-radish an acre of land will produce, how it should be cultivated and prepared for market and whether there is a good demand for it in large quantities. The Commander said the amount that could be produced on an acre depended upon the number of turnips growing near that can be grated up with it; for horse-radish is largely adulterated in this manner and sold at high rates. There is no doubt as to its profitable culture and the continuous demand for it.

The Profit of Bee Culture

for women was urged in a speech by Mrs. E. S. TUPPER, who gave instances of success enforcing her faith in this vocation, especially on the prairies. And she urged that city people might keep bees with profit on their housetops. She urged that the Italian bee was the best stock to keep, but she did not say whether or not she thought it just for people to keep bees to destroy their neighbors' fruit, as there is abundant evidence they do to a disastrous extent when kept in large numbers near vineyards and orchards.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Western New York Fair—held at Rochester last week—was largely attended, and is pronounced a success in all respects, especially financially. The officers are entitled to credit for the general good management of the exhibition. President WHITCOMB, Treasurer OTIS, Secretary GARRETSEE, as well as the Superintendents and their Assistants, were indefatigable in their efforts to meet the wants of both exhibitors and spectators. W. C. BARRY, Sup't of Floral Hall, managed his department in an admirable manner, his efficiency and courtesy giving great satisfaction. We congratulate both managers and exhibitors upon the gratifying success of the second Western New York Fair,—about which more anon.

Educating Farmers' Children.—The Napa Co., Cal., Farmers' Club has been discussing this question:—"How are we to best educate our children in order to make them useful members of the community?" One member thought this a metaphysical subject, fit only for the student, and not a proper subject to be discussed by the Club. We hope all were not of this gentleman's way of thinking. We can conceive of no more important subject relating to Agricultural progress. It lies at the very foundation of Agricultural prosperity in this country. It is the very essence of success. We should be glad to know that every Farmers' Club in the United States made it a special subject for investigation. It will be well if the fact is recognized by farmers that education is not simply what the student learns from books and by the aid of schools and colleges. True, it is education the young man receives who spends three or four of the best years of his life in college; but is it the *best* education to fit him for the duties of practical life? May he not acquire as good, as useful, as compensating an education between a pair of plow handles, if his leisure time is properly employed and his mind properly directed—if the spirit of inquiry is properly stimulated and habits of observation and generalization are properly formed? It is not a metaphysical, but a practical question.

The Milk Producers' Convention in this (N. Y.) city held a two days' session Sept. 24 and 25. The object of this Convention was to unite milk producers in the organization of a company which they could and should control and through whose agency they can get a fair share of the value of milk for producing it. The new company proposes to insure the producer six cents per quart for his milk. The amount of milk received daily in the city being 320,000 quarts, at six cents per quart, would amount to $19,200; freight added, $4,800, will make an outlay of $24,000 daily. It is estimated that a profit on this milk of $950 daily may be made. Deducting interest on the capital stock ($400,000) and incidental expenses, the net profit after receiving seven per cent. interest on the outlay, is put at $250 daily. The two days' session, however, did not result in a consolidation of the producing interests. Two farmers' companies are already formed. Efforts to consolidate these two failed. There was a great deal of acrimonious wrangling, and the Convention finally adjourned without having accomplished the purpose of its projectors. But much light was thrown upon the milk business in this city, the tendency of which will be to make all consumers more watchful, critical and exacting of those who supply them with milk. Our own opinion is that such a combination as that proposed would be no special gain to consumers however it might benefit producers; and that two companies are better than one for both producer and consumer. We are opposed to monopolies, no matter by whom organized.

Naming Animals.—A contemporary has some very sensible words about naming horses. These remarks should apply to the naming of all classes of thoroughbred animals. There is a great confusion of names. It is suggested in the article referred to that the name of the horse or mare should bear some relation to the name of the sire or dam. With some breeders this is the practice. For instance the male offspring of a bull named, say, "Eureka," are successively named "Eureka 2d," "Eureka 3d," etc.; and the female offspring of a cow named, say, "Tulip," are named successively "Tulip 2d," "3d," etc. Care should be taken by breeders not to adopt names previously given to animals. In some cases it is a good plan to name the first male animal bred by a young breeder whose name is, say, BROWN, "Brown 1st," and the successive ones "Brown 2d," "3d," etc.; and the females, "Mrs. Brown 1st," "2d," etc. This may be done where the animals bred from do not hold prominence in the breeding world. This course interests the breeder in the reputation of animals bearing his own name and incites to skill and painstaking. These are simply suggestions. More might be given. But the importance of some uniformity in naming animals, and the practical benefits to follow, seem to us apparent.

A Woman's Indignation broke out in our office, the other day, against the stupidity of Fair managers and judges. It was refreshing. The woman knew what she was talking about, knew that she was right, saw the shallowness of the present system of awards, and "went in" strong on the "righteous indignation role." Three awards had been made to three animals in which she had a personal interest, the first prize having been given to the poorest animal and the third prize to the best! Was there ever better reason for being indignant!—such injustice done her favorite filly and such silly stupidity on the part of men who ought to have known better! If it would do any good we would tell the lady's name—but it wouldn't. But we would rather trust her judgment in the case than that of any three men likely to be picked up on any one Fair ground the same day.

Technological Education.—Boston *is* the hub of many good things—from it radiate spokes which support a periphery of good ideas. One of the best things Boston has ever done or ever proposed to do is that now announced—that the Boston Institute of Technology is to give a course of free instruction to pupils of both sexes in the art of making patterns for prints, delaines, silks, paper hangings, carpets, etc. Now let this idea be extended throughout the country and enlarged upon until our common schools, seminaries and colleges shall become so technical that pupils shall learn not only language, mathematics and the physical sciences in the abstract, but their application to, and *how to apply them* in the common duties of life. Then we shall have an educational system in this country worth boasting about.

An Illinois Agricultural Educational Convention is called to meet at Mendota, Ill., Oct. 24. It is to be representative, composed of members appointed by the Executive Boards of the several Agricultural County Societies—not more than three members from each county. The object announced is:—"After consideration and deliberation, make such judgment in the case as will promote home or industrial education, and, if need be, correct anything found in the curriculum of study, or the allowance of any teaching or practice that does or may conflict with the superior claims of the leading objects for which the institution (the Illinois Industrial University), was endowed."

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Caledonia, Liv. Co., N. Y., Sept. 23.—The weather, for a week past, has been showery, following white frosts. The frosts did but little damage, being mostly confined to low situations. Corn fodder in such places was somewhat damaged; four-fifths of the corn on the uplands of this town is cut; on the Genesee flats large fields are still uncut, and the fodder is considerably damaged, while potatoes growing in the same fields are unharmed. As a whole, the corn crop of this vicinity is good. Oats and barley, I think, will prove an average crop. Wheat, the staple, below in yield and quality. Great hopes were had of fields that in May were bare and in June and July gathered a goodly amount of straw; but the growth was untimely, out of season, and such hopes and wheat were blighted by rust and midge. The weather for the wheat just sown has been ordinarily favorable. The first sown wheat grew rapidly; this was checked by a week of cool weather, that in turn is followed by a warm spell. Potatoes, so far, are good in quality and yield. Apples are plentiful and of good quality. Peaches are more plentiful than is usual for this vicinity. Grapes are rather late. My Delawares wintered the best, and put forth two weeks earlier than Dianas or Isabellas; they are well loaded and eatable, but not fully ripe. Last year they were gathered at this time. Many farmers are harvesting clover seed, which in this vicinity is apparently very well filled. The price of wheat (present crop) will vary more than usual. The present range for white is $1.50@1.75. The attention of farmers is gradually turning to stock. The increasing demand in the Rochester market has been marked for the past two years, and fat stock of all kinds (hogs excepted) return a better per centage than grain.—D. L.

Euclid, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Sept. 24.—Spring crops in this vicinity are good. Wheat one-half a crop; rye, two-thirds of a crop; hay, an average yield, of good quality; corn sound and well cared; potatoes fair, and late kinds still growing. No frost yet sufficient to injure vegetation. Tobacco was not planted as extensively as last year, but is a fine crop, of good quality and color, fully equal to the crop of 1870. The crop was of exceeding rapid growth, being generally harvested within two months after transplanting. Small fruits were abundant; apples, a small crop. Weather at present very warm. —T. H. S.

Hart's Falls, Rens. Co., N. Y., Sept. 23.—Corn crop good; potatoes half a crop; buckwheat, ditto; Oats were good; rye light; grass, fair average crop, but lodged badly. Fall very wet and unfavorable for putting in rye.—A. H. D.

THE RURAL'S FALL CAMPAIGN!

ANOTHER TRIAL TRIP!

NEW QUARTER—NEXT YEAR.

A SPLENDID PREMIUM!

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is offered for the ensuing Three Months, from October to January, On Trial, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS; and for Fifteen Months—say from Oct. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874—for $3. This is giving Thirteen Numbers for Fifty Cents, and Sixty-Five Numbers for $3. To every person sending $3 for fifteen months, as above, or $5 for ten Trial Subscribers (from Oct. to Jan.) we will send as a Premium, postage paid, the Splendid Steel Engraving entitled

BIRTH-DAY MORNING,

OR THE GARDENER'S PRESENT.

Size 24x30—retail price $5. This beautiful engraving is illustrated (on a small scale) and described on page 193. Every non-subscriber to MOORE'S RURAL should note this announcement—and every subscriber can secure the picture by either obtaining ten Trial Subscribers, at 50 cents each, or subscribing for 15 months, (and selling or giving away the paper for the next three months, or until his present subscription expires.)

THIS RARE OFFER

Is worthy the attention and effort of every reader. The engraving is first class in every respect, and, if sold, would be worth at least $5 per copy; but copies are not for sale, and, as we own the plate, this beautiful and artistic Picture *can only be obtained by subscribing*, or procuring subscribers, as above stated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. B. PARSONS & CO.'S Trees and Plants, Camellias, Rhododendrons, &c., at Flushing, N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.
Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York.

Biographical.

COUNT SCLOPIS.

COUNT SCLOPIS, President of the late Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration between the American and English Governments, is a man of much note in his own country, being a jurisconsult of great repute, and who has been for several years President of the Italian Senate. The manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the great international tribunal has met with cordial approval from all parties. The fact that he was chosen to preside is, of itself, a sufficient tribute to his ability and honor, and indicates the confidence all parties have in his judicial mind and executive ability. We give his portrait herewith, and regret that we have not the data at hand to give a more elaborate record of the past history of this man.

"A FELLOW BY THE NAME OF HOLMES."

THE following story is told concerning the late President LINCOLN:—"In 1845, 'ABE LINCOLN,' as he was then called, came to Bloomington, Ill., about sixty miles from his home in Springfield, to defend an aged father in a suit for slander brought by his son. The old man's spouse, a second wife, and not altogether saintly in the estimation of the step-son, had spoken severely of the step-son's wife, and he prosecuted for slander, as was supposed by some, more to get the old man's money than to keep peace in the family. They had gone through the evidence, and LINCOLN made the closing speech. As he approached the close, he called the father to his side before the jury, and spoke of the unnatural aspect there presented by a man of gray hairs defending himself against the conduct of his child. Raising his hand higher than that frosted head, he summoned the spirit of the departed mother to console the defendant in his unmerited sorrows; to shield him in these days when he needed some requital of affection from the assault of their thankless child. 'Her spirit of love is all that remains to him now,' said LINCOLN, 'for

> "The mossy marbles rest
> On the lips that he has pressed
> In their bloom;
> And the names he loved to hear
> Have been carved for many a year
> On the tomb.'"

"These lines fitted in like an exquisite piece of mechanism. The case was gained. A witness of the scene who reports the case says that at the close he asked:—'Mr. LINCOLN, who was the author of those lines you repeated?' 'Oh,' said he, 'it was a fellow by the name of HOLMES.'"

OLD UNCLE JAKE.

"OLD UNCLE JAKE," as he was called, a colored man, died at Albany, the other day, whose life during the rebellion was full of thrilling adventures and devotion to the Union. One dreary night in September, 1863, while a company of the Fourteenth Vermont infantry was on picket duty in a pine swamp near Newbern, N. C., Uncle Jake came into the lines at the risk of his life, to tell that a large force of rebels would gobble them up that night. On this information the company were deployed as skirmishers, and about midnight came in contact with the enemy, and drove them back in great astonishment, to find the Yankees ready to meet them. A few weeks later, the captain and two sergeants of the Vermont company were taken prisoners, and put in a boat to cross the bay. Uncle Jake, who was rowing, cut the cords that bound them, and they, with a desperate struggle, succeeded in overpowering their captors and making them prisoners. Later still, Uncle Jake went out to get his wife and children and bring them within the lines, when he was seized by the rebels, and tortured, to get some information of the Union forces. News was carried to the Union pickets, and a squad of cavalry went just in time to find the rebels in the act of stringing old Jake up to a tree, having failed to get any satisfaction from him. A short fight, and Jake was free again. These are only some of the incidents which would form a volume if written. The war closed, and Uncle Jake was brought North. His wife died at Boston, and his children scattered. Two years ago he came to Albany, and with a small boy went around gathering ashes from day to day, until a short time ago he sickened and died.

SOME OF THE SWEET SINGERS.

A WRITER recently wrote concerning the prima donna just now the New York sensation:—"LUCCA, like NILSSON, came of plebeian stock, but, unlike NILSSON, she has matured into lyric greatness by a slower and surer process. I know not what slaves of St. Cecilia hunt the peasant fields of Europe for these diamonds, but most of us know by what laborious process they are polished and set, and how inevitably they come, at last, to decorate a title with the radiance of their genius. The Baroness VON RHADEN sprang from obscurity in Vienna. It was in the Hof Theater that she was first discovered, a little imp only eight years old, whose cuties were to stand on her toes three hours every morning and let the ballet-master scold her. Her parents were miserably poor, and they were Jews. It seems strange now to tell of her pitiable sufferings in that theater, of the meanness of her attire, and the scoffs of her companions. But why should it seem strange when there are some of us who can remember when ADELINA PATTI ran barefoot over our free soil and carried beer for her master. Have we forgotten that but yesterday CHRISTINA NILSSON gathered fagots in the bleak sands of Smaland, as her forefathers, I know not for how many generations, did before her? Certainly, of all peoples, we are the least surprised at this—we who cannot stretch out a hand without coming in contact with genius and wealth, grown so fast that the muck of the sprouting place is not yet washed off by success.

COUNT SCLOPIS.

GUSTAVE DORE AT WORK.

A WRITER in Scribner's Monthly says:—"Not far away, in the Rue Bayard, day and night, works GUSTAVE DORE, now painting, now rapidly sketching in his great sketch books the designs which are to electrify the world. He is a little man, with dense black hair and ruddy complexion; with healthy chest and sinewy arms; and with a confiding, friendly manner, which at once wins everybody to him. His jet-black mustache shades clear-cut and firm lips, indexes to a character which has always held him above the level of the grosser Parisian temptations. His whole heart and soul are in his work. He has had lights specially prepared in his great rambling studio, so that he may paint when he desires; and at the very moment that his admirers are swallowing their night-cap cup of coffee, and stupidly gazing at the procession of painted beauties along the Boulevard des Italiens, he is sketching vigorously, or pacing up and down in the studio, overmastered by some new conception which he dare not yet confide to paper. Dore has a horror of the French passion for holidays, and once told a friend that his severest trial was on New Year's Day. 'It is not the money for the presents,' he said, 'but the time spent in this inane round of calls, which I give grudgingly.' When once you have passed the Cerberus who guards the gate of DORE'S paradise, you will thenceforth have free entrance. But the aforesaid Cerberus is of a decidedly suspicious and hostile turn of mind, and to the many, DORE is as inaccessible as was the milliner WORTH on one of his 'thought-days,' when he was devising costumes for the court ladies of the Second Empire."

ONE OF DICKENS' DAY DREAMS.

MR. DOLBY says of DICKENS:—"Going round by way of Lambeth, one afternoon in the early Summer of 1870, we had skirted the Thames along the Surry bank, had crossed the river higher up, and on our way back were returning at our leisure through Westminster, when, just as we were approaching the shadow of the old Abbey, at Poet's Corner, under the roof-beams of which he was so soon to be laid in his grave, with a rain of tears and flowers, he abruptly asked:—'What do you think would be the realization of one of my most cherished day dreams?' Adding, instantly, without waiting for any answer:—'To settle down now for the remainder of my life within easy distance of a great theater, in the direction of which I should hold supreme authority. It should be a house, of course, having a skilled and noble company, and one in every way magnificently appointed. The piece acted should be dealt with according to my pleasure, and touched up here and there in obedience to my own judgment; the players, as well as the plays, being absolutely under my command. There,' said he, laughingly, and in a glow at the mere fancy, 'that's my day dream!'"

WEBSTER STOPPING THE INTEREST.

DANIEL WEBSTER once dined with an old Boston merchant, and when they came to wine, a dusty old bottle was carefully decanted by Peter and passed to the host. Taking the bottle, he poured out Mr. Webster's glass and handed it to him. Then pouring out another for himself, he held it to the light and said:

"How do you like it, Mr. Webster?"

"I think it a fine specimen of old Port."

"Now, you can't guess what that cost me?" said the host.

"Surely not," said Mr. Webster. "I only know that it is excellent."

"Well, now, I can tell you, for I made a careful estimate the other day. When I add the interest to the first price, I find that it cost me the sum of just one dollar and twenty cents per glass!"

"Good gracious! you don't say so," said Mr. Webster; and then draining his glass he hastily presented it again with the remark:

"Fill up again as quick as you can, for I want to stop that confounded interest."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

HENRY M. SMITH, from 1854 to 1865 connected with the Democratic Press and Chicago Tribune, later and successively with the Chicago Republican, Advance, etc., resumes, Oct. 1, his old position as managing editor of the Chicago Tribune.

DR. ABEHEN, lately deceased, was the intimate companion and adviser of the Emperor WILLIAM and Prince BISMARCK during the late campaign in France; and because of his relations to the Prussian Premier, come to be known by the title of "Bismarck's Pen."

MRS. CHASE of New Hampton, N. H., braided 1300 palm leaf hats during the year ending July 4, besides doing her own household work. It would be interesting as an economic item, if we could add the amount she received for this work, but we cannot.

Our Story-Teller.

DEACON FUSTIC'S WIFE.

BY LAURA SOUTHGATE.

DEACON FUSTIC'S wife was an active Christian; she always rose at five o'clock in the morning, Summer or Winter, and before the rest of the world had fairly opened its eyes, she had not only set her housekeeping affairs in train, and planned out the Deacon's work for the day, but she had refreshed and wound up her soul, by a good, solid portion from the Bible and SCOTT'S Commentaries.

Now, on one particular morning Mrs. FUSTIC was up a little earlier than usual, and after administering a good, vigorous shake to the slumbering Deacon, and starting old HANNAH from her bed with a loud call, she gave such a tremendous rap on black PETER'S door, as caused his bones to jerk as though he had received a charge from a galvanic battery.

"Why, PETER, here it is near a'most five o'clock and you not up! Well, now, be brisk and get your chores done up, and the wagon ready to take me over to the Corners as soon as breakfast's over."

And so, after breakfast, while the Deacon placidly took his hoe for a little exercise round the flower-bed, Mrs. Deacon, his wife, started for the Corners with a big bundle carefully wrapped up, and also a basket containing bottles, and parcels of one sort and another. On they went, the Deacon's wife talking partly to PETER and partly to herself.

"There now, PETER, stop. I want to find out how old Mr. FLETZEL is."

The wife of "old Mr. FLETZEL" was already approaching the wagon, and Mrs. FUSTIC learned that the invalid was much better, that the medicine he had taken for the two or three days had worked wonders.

"Well, never you mind that medicine any more," said the Deacon's wife, in a tone that signified that nothing but compliance was to be thought of. "Here, you give him this that I've brought you; there, let me see; this is the bottle. Now, give him this three times a day, be sure. Come now, PETER, let's be getting along; I'm in a hurry."

A mile further they went, and then drew near a little, dilapidated, disheartened-looking house.

"Here, PETER, stop; I want to speak with SUSIE EVARTS."

"She as has lost her husband?" asked PETER.

"Yes; here she is coming out. Well, SUSIE, I hope you are pretty well—that is, as well as you can be."

"Pretty well, and I try to be cheerful," said SUSIE, beginning to cry. "I keep my heart up by thinking—by thinking how nice a little boy will be."

"Little boy! Now, SUSIE, that's just ridiculous! What in the world would you do with a boy? Oh, no; a little girl's better for you."

A shade of disappointment passed over SUSIE'S face. "The doctor has left some belladonna for me," she said.

"Bella-fool! Now, don't you take any such stuff as that. Here, I've brought you some boneset; now you steep it, and take a good bowlful before you go to bed at night; and don't have no fussing with queer medicines. Well, now, I must be going. SAM JAMES' wife is going to have a party to-night, and I want to lend her these curtains of mine."

Mrs. JAMES had risen early that morning, and now, as Mrs. FUSTIC drove up, she was perched on the standing-steps, putting up some freshly-done-up white muslin curtains at her parlor windows. The window was already finished, and Mrs. HOLMES, her next door neighbor, and HATTIE MARSTON, a bright-eyed girl of eighteen, were busily engaged adjusting the loops of cherry-colored ribbon.

"Oh, how lovely they make the whole room look," said HATTIE; "so airy and cheerful."

"I always did like white curtains," said Mrs. HOLMES, "and you never would know but these were new—the darns don't show a bit."

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Mrs. JAMES, "here's Mrs. FUSTIC coming in the wagon."

"Well, now, I never!" said the Deacon's wife, coming in, bundle in hand. "Now, I declare, LETITIA, if you haven't had all your trouble for nothing; and I've hurried so to get here. But I suppose you've only pinned them up, so it won't be much to get them down. Here, I'm going to lend you these satin-damask ones of mine. I got them out yesterday, and had them all brushed. I haven't used them for several years. They are a little faded, but there isn't a spot on them; and dear me, when they were new they cost nigh a hundred dollars a window! Come, it won't take but a minute to take your'n right down."

Mrs. JAMES paused, and looked regretfully at the lovely transparent folds of her muslin curtains.

"Come, I'll help you," said the Deacon's wife.

"But, Mrs. FUSTIC, I think these will do, they are all up now."

"Why, no, it's no work at all to change them, and these of mine are a great deal more rich looking."

And, suiting the action to the word, Mrs. FUSTIC went at it, and in a remarkably short time

down came the muslin curtains and up went the heavy red ones.

"You needn't be afraid to use them just for one evening," continued this energetic spoke in the social wheel. "See how rich-looking they are. Yes, they cost nigh a hundred dollars a window!"

"And is this Miss MARSTON, who has come to take the school?" said Mrs. FUSTIC, turning round to the bright-eyed girl when her work was completed.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. JAMES, "I forgot to introduce her."

"I suppose you begin the school right away; and where did you say, now, you were going to board?"

"I am going to board at Widow WILDER'S."

"At Widow WILDER'S! Oh, no, it won't do for you to board there. She can't accommodate but two boarders, and the new minister has gone there. You see every one would say you were after him if you went there. Let me see; there's Miss GOULD; I should think she might take you. Of course she can; she lives all alone in the house by herself. I'll stop and speak to her as I go along."

An instinctive sense of politeness checked the quick reply that rose to HATTIE MARSTON'S lips, and the opportunity to speak at all was lost, for Mrs. FUSTIC had sundry directions to give Mrs. JAMES; and then there were other folks in the village whose affairs it was necessary she should meddle with, so in a hurry she bustled herself off.

"Oh, dear!" said Mrs. JAMES, scarcely daring to speak till the wagon was fairly out of sight, "I really do like the white curtains best."

"I think I should have said something if I had been you," said HATTIE. "Let's pull those old horrid things right down now and put the others back."

"Oh my goodness! I never should dare," said Mrs. JAMES. "I never should dare in the world; why, Mrs. FUSTIC would be awful angry."

"Well, supposing she was, I just longed to speak my mind right out; what business was it of hers?"

"Well, it wouldn't do to offend Mrs. FUSTIC, I really shouldn't dare."

NEW HATTIE was a distant cousin of Mrs. JAMES, and was staying with her for a few days, till after the party, and she should find a place to board. Well, three hours after the Deacon's wife had taken her departure back came PETER. HATTIE had gone out on several little errands the party required.

"Mrs. FUSTIC has sent me, ma'am," said old PETER, "for the young lady's trunk; she told me to tell you that she had got a place for her along of Miss GOULD, and she thought, as you had no wagon, mebbe it would accommodate if I took the trunk over."

"Miss HATTIE is not here," said Mrs. JAMES.

"Well, mum, Mrs. FUSTIC has made all the 'rangements."

"Oh dear me!" said Mrs. JAMES to herself; "Mrs. FUSTIC will be awful offended if I don't send the trunk; what shall I do?"

Indignant, to be sure, was HATTIE, on her return, to find herself transported all but bodily. "That Mrs. FUSTIC'S a horrid, meddlesome old Mattie, and I shall just let her know! I shall just give her a piece of my mind."

"Oh, HATTIE! pray don't say a word; it will stir up the awfullest muss that ever was; do try and keep quiet; you can go, you know, to Miss GOULD'S, if you only stop there three days."

"What was that she had to say about the minister boarding at Mrs. WILDERS?"

Oh, yes, that's it; the new minister; he's young and real handsome, and she's afraid, you see, you'll be flirting with him."

"I've a great mind to, just to plague her, the old goose, only I can't bear ministers; not young ones, they are such conceited fools. Anyway, Mrs. FUSTIC needn't worry herself about me, I can tell her."

"Well, HATTIE, do promise me you'll keep quiet; if you say a word there's no knowing what mischief it will make."

Luckily the party was at hand to divert the wrath that was gathering in HATTIE MARSTON'S heart, and as merry a party it proved to be as could be desired. HATTIE found herself the belle of the evening, and, though one or two old batchelors pronounced her a flirt, everybody else, the young ladies and the minister included, said she was "real nice."

A week after this Miss HATTIE commenced her school, and just about this same time there came to the village, to spend the summer, a Mr. PEMBERTON and his daughter.

"A fine looking man," thought Mrs. Deacon FUSTIC, when she saw the PEMBERTONS in church the Sunday after their arrival, "and a very sweet looking girl is the daughter." It appeared these new comers had a previous acquaintance with EDWARD LEE, the minister, and now, when the congregation were departing, they stopped for a moment's conversation with him. And what a sense of propriety and fitness filled the mind of the Deacon's wife as she saw her pet, the minister, standing by the side of the fashionably-dressed IDA PEMBERTON. She herself waited to be introduced to the strangers, and inwardly resolved that as speedily as possible she should make a tea-party for them. Indeed, this active Christian quite cast into the future, and felt that she saw before her exactly the one heaven designed for EDWARD LEE. And so, in a happy state of heavenly mindedness and earthly complacency she pursued her way homeward. But oh! unhappily for her heavenly mindedness, what should she see but HATTIE MARSTON walking with WILL BENNET, the wildest young fellow in the village. Here, now, was work to be attended to, and before the next day was far advanced the wagon and PETER and the Deacon's wife appeared before the door of the school house.

"Now Miss MARSTON," she said, when the teacher was called out, "you see how I've come just to say one word; you know, now, you are young, and you need some one to keep an eye on you; you see it won't do for you to be keeping company with young men; folks will talk about you if you do; I don't say that there'll be objection to your having society; there won't be none; perhaps I'll come myself sometime, and take you to the Dorcas meeting; but you see it won't do for you to be walking and riding here and there with young men."

"Mrs. FUSTIC," said HATTIE, her face growing red with anger, and her whole frame quivering with excitement, "what do you mean, coming here and speaking in this way to me? What do you mean? You are a—a meddlesome old thing! What do you mean? I should like to know." Stronger and more fluent came HATTIE'S words, and long and dreadful was the talk, but at last the enemy was beaten off the field, and HATTIE, flushed and irritated, returned to her school.

A great commotion this affair made for a while, but time passed along, and Mrs. FUSTIC went about in her wagon, and still the pretty little school mistress taught her scholars.

The tea party had been at the Deacon's house, and on the occasion the Deacon's wife had been delighted beyond measure at seeing EDWARD LEE all devotion to IDA PEMBERTON. Indeed, they conversed together nearly the whole evening in a low tone, and in a sort of confidential way that was truly beautiful to see. Mrs. FUSTIC felt she had done such an excellent thing in bringing them together, for, she said to herself, "they are just made for one another."

But, again, a disquietness of soul was in store for this actively benevolent woman. She chanced to peep out of her front parlor window one evening, as the Summer was drawing to a close, and there was that huzzy of a school mistress walking with the PEMBERTONS, and the minister along with them.

"I never, now," she said aloud; "I do believe that sassy gal is trying to get old Mr. PEMBERTON. Well I do declare!" and for the remainder of the evening Mrs. FUSTIC did nothing but declare and shake her head.

But now it was rumored, indeed it was "certainly true" that EDWARD LEE and IDA PEMBERTON were engaged to be married.

"And they do say, Mrs. FUSTIC, its coming off very soon," said little Mrs. BIRCH; "Miss PEMBERTON'S having an awful lot of sewing done, and next week she's going to the city to buy things, and then after that she's engaged three dress makers. But I must say as Mr. LEE isn't a courtin' very hard, leastways he don't come every night; Miss MASON as they board with ought to know, and she says he never comes but twice a week; but he looks as tickled as a peacock with new feathers."

Mrs. FUSTIC had been considering for some time what would be a suitable present for her to send the minister's bride, so soon to be; and that very day she sent to her nephew in the city, desiring him to purchase and send by express the handsomest cake basket he could find.

Duly, by express, came a box containing the elegant basket. Beautiful it was, and the Deacon and Mrs. FUSTIC, together with HANNAH and PETER, quite exhausted the language in expressing their admiration. But at last Mrs. FUSTIC wrapped it up, and partly to see how the same would look written, and partly because, as she said, she might herself die, "life was so uncertain," she wrote "Mrs. EDWARD LEE" on the outside.

And truly, as Mrs. FUSTIC said, life is uncertain; in three days from that time she was laid on a sick bed. A slow, wasting fever was consuming her life. MARTHA, her niece, came to take care of her, for the woman lately so strong and stirring, was growing daily worse and worse, till she lay unconscious at the very door of death, so low that life seemed just passing away. But breath remained, and the crisis was passed, and blessed sleep brought a little refreshment. Still, for days, low and weak, but docile and grateful, lay the woman by nature so self willed.

At last, one day, she opened her eyes wearily. "MARTHA," she said, "how long I have been sick; it seems so very long; has anything happened in the village; what's become of the PEMBERTONS?"

"Oh, yes, Auntie," MARTHA replied, "a great deal has happened, Miss PEMBERTON is married, and Mr. LEE."

"Married! Oh, well, I couldn't really expect them to wait because I was sick."

"Tomorrow, Auntie, I will tell you about everything, but you are too weak to-day."

"MARTHA," said the sick woman, after a pause, "there's a package in my lower drawer for the minister's wife, and I feel impatient to have it go; please, dear, send it."

The cake basket went to Mrs. EDWARD LEE, and the next day a smiling little bride begged to see poor dear Mrs. FUSTIC, just a moment, and the Deacon's wife entreated MARTHA in the tone of a little child that she might see her sweet pet, if it was only for a minute.

And in came HATTIE, bright-eyed as ever.

"I thought—I thought," said Mrs. FUSTIC, looking frightened, "it was the bride, the minister's wife, who was coming."

"Yes, dear Mrs. FUSTIC, you know we were married two weeks ago."

"I did not understand," said the sick woman. "I have made a mistake, I mean—I mean—I don't mean you know I am sorry."

"And you did not know I was going to be married? Ah, but you have been sick so long;" and the tears came in HATTIE'S eyes, as she knelt by the bedside, and took one of the pale thin hands in her own.

"And they told me Miss PEMBERTON was married!"

"Oh, yes; she was married the day before I was. You know she has been engaged so long to FRANK ASHLEY. He was a classmate of EDWARD'S, and when she came here, and found that EDWARD and FRANK were friends, she was so delighted. And we are so glad, dear Mrs. FUSTIC, that you are getting better," and HATTIE pressed the weak hand, and kissed the pale cheek. "But I must not stay and tire you today; I shall come again, soon, you know."

"Will you—will you?" Mrs. FUSTIC could scarcely speak with emotion, but faintly she said, "GOD bless you, my dear child."

HE KNEW HIM LIKE A BOOK.

THIS story comes from Bangor, Me.:—Near Bangor, in a little village, there dwelt, many years gone by, a lay member, who kept week days a country store, and on Sundays he would preach or exhort around among the neighboring towns, where he could find a vacant pulpit.

He was a man of lumber tongue, and could sell Yankee notions and preach the Gospel very handy.

It was his way to load up a wagon and peddle all through the country, leaving his store in the charge of his wife during his absence.

Finding himself, late in the week, upon a certain time, too far from home to get back, and having sold out his load, which at that time consisted of dried apples, which, by the way, were a little wormy, he gave notice that he would preach the next day, which was Sunday, to the people.

Many gathered to hear him. His text was; "And by their fruits ye shall know them." He handled this subject in his usual gallant manner, and, closing up his sermon with a glittering paragraph, he repeated the text. "Yes, my friends, and by their fruits ye shall know them."

Just at this point up jumped a retail grocer in the place, who had dealt with the exhorter the night before, and said, loud enough to be heard if the church had been twice as large:—"Yes, friend, *and by the worms in their dried apples, too.*"

BADLY MIXED.

"WHAT'S the matter, Bob?"

"Sam, who am I?"

"Why, you are yourself, Bob Harrison, ain't you?"

"No, far from it."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Well, sir, I'm so mixed up, I don't know who I am."

"Don't take it so hard to heart."

"I ain't; I'm taking it in my handkerchief."

"Well, sir, what's the matter?"

"Why, I am married."

"Married? ha! ha! ha! why, sir, you should be happy."

"Yes, but I ain't."

"Why, all married men are supposed to be happy."

"Yes, but how many are so?"

"Well, sir, as I said before, don't take it so hard—tell us all about it."

"Well, Sam, I'll tell you how it is. You see I married a widder, and this widder had a daughter."

"Oh yes! I see how it is. You have been making love to this daughter."

"No! worse than that. You see my father was a widower, and he married this daughter, so that makes my father my son-in-law, don't it? Well, don't you see how I am mixed up?"

"Well, sir, is that all?"

"No, I only wish it was. Don't you see my stepdaughter is my stepmother, ain't she? Well, then, her mother is my grandmother, ain't she? Well, I am married to her, ain't I? So that makes me my own grandfather, doesn't it?"

SOCIAL SPLINTERS.

A FEW Sundays since a teacher in a Sunday school in Chicago said to one of her pupils, "James, what good thing—what great pleasure are you willing to give up as a sacrifice during Lenten season?" Jiminy meditated about ten seconds and responded, "I think I'll give up going to Sunday school."

How often we feel and act as if our mood were the atmosphere of the world! It may be a cold frost within us while our friend is in a glow of summer's sunset, and we call him unsympathetic and unfeeling.

IT is no disgrace not to be able to do everything, but to undertake or pretend to do what you are not made for, is not only shameful, but extremely troublesome and vexatious.

THERE are some people who see in so mentally and spiritually sluggish that one is reminded of the Irishman's remark, upon watching the squirmings of a turtle that he had decapitated:—"AV course he's dead, but the poor craythur is not sensible ut' it."

A WISCONSIN man has at last discovered some use for the peacock. The ornamental ornithological idiot will actually eat potato bugs.

Sabbath Reading.

THE PEACHES.

WHEN Summer flowers begin to fade,
And Summer leaves begin to fall,
One here, one there: in juicy strength,
The peaches redden on the wall.
And so, indeed, hot youth being past,
Our lives should show their fruit full fast.

The peaches redden on the wall,
Hiding in hollow cells of green,
Where plaited leaves hang thick about,
And scarce permit them to be seen.
And so, in truth, good deeds should be
Concealed in sweet humility.

The peaches redden on the wall,
Close set upon low branching trees;
And any hand may easy touch
The gifts the eye so easy sees.
And so with us, 'tis well for each
To keep within the other's reach.

The peaches redden on the wall:
They take the kisses of the sun,
The joy tears of the flying cloud,
The darkness when the day is done.
And thus, well used, the changing hour
Will help us to a larger power.

The peaches redden on the wall,
To drop when chilly winds shall blow;
But careful hands are swift to stay
Their fragrant lives from ending so.
And surely thus a Hand will save
The good from falling in the grave.

The peaches redden on the wall—
But look up higher overhead,
Where all the vastness of the sky
With faintest, calmest blue is spread.
And what is that from where we stand
But blue mist hiding Fatherland?

The peaches redden on the wall,
Though night's dark curtain drips with dew;
The white stars show themselves, and shine
Through rounded cloud and hovering blue.
And oh, to feel "past fruit and tree,
The Lights of Home shine forth for me!"

AMBITION TO DO GOOD RIGHTLY DIRECTED.

AMBITION is one of the pervading and absorbing elements of the human heart. It governs the actions and deeds of men—sometimes for good, oftener for evil. To the intelligent observer the rise and fall of nations illustrates it. While carefully perusing the pages of history, with its bewildering and fascinating details—so truthfully and impartially presented—the reader is made aware that ambition, unrestrained, has been the principal aim of the heroes of the past. Little did they heed the sufferings they occasioned—little did they care for the destruction of life or the desolated homes—if only they grasped the long coveted prize and stamped their names among the great of the earth.

History occasionally presents noble and commanding characters whose example and lives would be well to imitate, as it sheds a bright light through the darkness and gloom of ages, serving as a thread to lead some troubled THESEUS out of the tangled labyrinth of error and wrong, but often the contrary. The heart is fraught with many conflicting emotions; it is deceitful above all things; most imagine it far greater in taking a city than subduing and governing the desires and inspirations of an impure heart.

What else but ambition actuated ALEXANDER when he marshaled his armies, invading Persia, Egypt, India and other countries, becoming master? What else but ambition controlled him when he founded a city as a monument to this greatness? His was a brilliant mind, yet selfishness was plainly evinced when his teacher, ARISTOTLE, published his works.

What but the glory of renown plunged PETER THE GREAT into years of war—squandering the great wealth his father had accumulated—leading a life of hardship encompassed with many dangers and misfortunes.

Ambition, unless governed by religion or religious principles, brings sorrow, suffering and misery to many. Let it be *our* ambition to seek that peace and joy which a pure life affords. Although obscure and unknown, yet it is possible to attain greater happiness in doing whatsoever our hand findeth to do—than they who aspire after the perishing honors of this world. Let us crown our brows with the laurels of good deeds, kind actions, cheerful, contented hearts, remembering that, "Godliness with contentment is great gain." A. H. R.

DRESS PLAINLY.

SOME one has given the following reasons why people should dress plainly on Sunday. These reasons are as valid any other day in the week. Here they are:

1. It would lessen the burden of many who now find it hard to maintain their places in society.
2. It would lessen the force of the temptations which often lead men to barter honor and honesty for display.
3. If there was less strife in dress at church, people in moderate circumstances would be more inclined to attend.
4. Universal moderation in dress at church would improve the worship by the removal of many wandering thoughts.
5. It would enable all classes of people to attend church in untavorable weather.
6. It would lessen, on the part of the rich, the temptation to vanity.
7. It would lessen, on the part of the poor, the temptation to be envious and malicious.
8. It would save valuable time on the Sabbath.
9. It would relieve our means from a serious pressure, and thus enable us to do more for good enterprises.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

CUPID DEFIANT.

SMALL rebel, such as passing well
Might for some angry Cupid stand
By Fancy caught from some dear shell,
Carved by some wondrous Attic hand;
Dear baby wrath, sweet infant scorn,
Oh, Memory, hoard that picture still,
That stormy grief of beauty born
Our thoughts with tenderest smiles to fill.

O, little feet that stamp, dear cries
That love above to peace should woo,
Had you but met Anacreon's eyes,
How song divine had treasured you!
As some fond amber might enfold
Some gentle thing from death and harm,
So, in his song's pellucid gold,
Had you been caught, all years to charm.

Or had our mighty Shakspeare seen
That pretty anger it had seemed,
A dainty sweetness to have been
Hived in the elfin dream he dreamed.
Then, with Titania's moonlit self,
For ever had our fay lived on
In midnight revel with each elf
That glads the Court of Oberon.

[W. C. Bennett.

"COUNTRY WOMEN."

BY ELISE.

"CAYUGA" has evidently relieved himself. I say *himself*, for certainly no one but a man, and one of very broad habits of thought and observation could express himself so liberally in regard to work—in view of the wonderful sacrifices he is obliged to make daily, by, reason of tired women.

What sympathy! what encouragement he offers to us—poor farmers' wives and daughters! Being one of the latter myself, and having been born and brought up on a farm where all the work of boarding the men necessary to cultivate over three hundred acres was performed by the family for more than twenty years, I assume to to know more, perhaps, of what he affirms than he does himself. He has merely stated our faults and grievances, but has suggested nothing for our relief.

As one of "the young ladies of a family," I acknowledge myself guilty of the sins of "crocheting," "playing croquet," drumming on the piano, reading a little Latin, German, or French, occasionally, and scribbling considerable, besides keeping up with the current literature and news of the day. I also confess my ability get a meal on the table in good time and order; to do washing, ironing, baking, cleaning, sewing, and knitting; to teach, or to write in an office; also to enjoy riding, walking, visiting, and entertaining my friends. For all of which I am truly penitent. And I am just one of those 'common country people."

I would not have "Cayuga" understand that I really *do* all these things every day, but that I have done, and am able to do them, *all well*. I am not afraid to work, neither am I ashamed to work; nor would I educate a child with a hatred for it, or in idleness; but I must admit that I sometimes get tired of this "puttering" about. BRIDGET'S shadow has never crossed our threshold—only, however, because she is a luxury (?) we cannot quite yet afford.

I consider it better economy for our farmers' wives to hire BRIDGET—who has inherited an iron constitution—to do the work of the kitchen, under intelligent direction, than to wear themselves out in "unappreciated" toil, and lay by that two dollars per week. For no woman, living on a farm, can go on—year after year—doing all the work which his mother, and nearly all our mothers and grandmothers did, in those good old-fashioned days, without such a wearing on the physical system, as well as the mental, as will wholly unfit her for the intellectual training of her children.

I hold that physical and intellectual culture should be developed side by side; that they must go hand in hand through life, if individual happiness is to be attained. Constant drudgery insures constant weariness; and without the relaxation afforded by literary or musical pursuits and out-door amusements, we become absorbed in a dull, stupid routine of work, which renders our society a bore to our friends, and finally drifts us into that desponding, complaining frame of mind which has no hope but that of *rest*, sometime, in the grave, and which our friend so deprecates. I am not surprised that such discerning men as "Cayuga" get out of patience with "a woman who will run all day in a half bushel."

Now, my work is always *done*. If a friend calls, I have abundant time to sit down and chat. If the horse and carriage are at liberty there is nothing to prevent my taking a drive—long or short, according to inclination. But, one says:—"How is that? with all your work, I don't understand how you can leave at any moment, for a visit or a drive."

Simply because I think it is my *first* duty. I consider it quite genteel to be healthy, and, consequently, like to ride or walk in the open air as much as possible, and, if when I return my time for household duties is limited, the vigor and freshness acquired out-of doors enable me to work more rapidly and cheerfully than if I had been plodding in the kitchen the whole of that time. Attention to the laws of health is the primary duty of every woman.

Again, "Cayuga" recognizes no progression in the tastes and habits of country people. He would have them remain on a dead level. I have heard, before, of our "grandmother's days." I would urge him to come out from his seclusion into the world, and learn, by actual observation, that farming is not necessarily drudgery; that farmers' wives and daughters appreciate the luxuries and refinements of life, and that this is no indication of idleness or of mock gentility. On the contrary, some of our most intelligent, refined and highly educated farmers' wives are exceedingly industrious, energetic women.

Furthermore, there are *few* ladies of my acquaintance who prefer a delicacy and feebleness of constitution to strong, robust health. Most of them would be thankful if their mothers had toiled less and rested more, and so have kept themselves innocent of the sin of transmitting to their children a weak, tired, physical organism. To such Cayuga's homily is comforting to the last degree, and, probably, after reading and re-reading it, in a vain search for the implied sarcasm, they arrive at the very flattering conclusion that the writer is either wilfully ignorant or demented, or else has lived his life, hitherto, in a six-story, seven-by-nine tenement room in the city.

HUSBANDS, READ AND HEED!

WHY is it that husbands with wives who love them—whose first care, after duty to GOD, is to make them happy—wives who strive to make themselves, intellectually, worthy companions for the husbands they admire and respect, as well as love—whose highest ambition is to be true, Christian companions—why is it that these husbands, otherwise kind and affectionate, will, night after night, leave their homes, to seek the companionship of indifferent men in town, there coldly discussing elections, etc., until twelve, one, two, three, yes, four o'clock in the morning, selfishly defrauding their wives of one of their holiest, most sacred rights?

O, could these husbands but see into the hearts of those they hold dearest; see the anxiety with which they watch for their coming as night draws near; the cruel suspense as hour after hour passes by, and no husband yet, until, finally, too sad for companionship with others, they seek their rooms, each there to ponder, again and again, "Why, why is it that I have not the attractions to call him home?" Could he thus see into her heart, would he so fill it with anguish for the husks of pleasure that he finds in town?

Is it a wonder that some women—yes, loving, affectionate wives—so cheated of their domestic happiness, should seek to indemnify themselves with the glittering promises of "Woman's Rightsism?" Others, keeping true to GOD-given principles, strive by affectionate remonstrances to win their husbands to them.

Husbands, you hold the power, while we, your wives, your truest friends, can only plead and pray. May GOD hear my prayer, that he for whom this is written will read, feel, and amend.

F.

WOMEN PERSONALS.

MRS. MERRIMAN, who has just been married to Father HYACINTHE in London, is a brilliant and handsome American widow, the daughter of a Mr. BUTTERFIELD, of Bucyrus, Ohio. She has a son of some sixteen years of age, by her first husband, who was a merchant in Bucyrus. At one time she was a devout member of H. W. BEECHER'S church, but was converted to the Catholic faith by the preaching of Pere HYACINTHE, at Notre Dame, in Paris, where she was acting as American correspondent for a number of newspapers.

MISS JANE STUART, the daughter of GILBERT STUART, is in Boston, making copies of some of her father's portraits. She is said to copy his pictures with wonderful exactness, having made an especial study of his style; but she has copied also, with decided success, portraits by other artists. She lives in Newport, but is in New York for the present in order to make copies of valuable portraits which are owned here.

MISS SADONE KARNELL of Little Compton, R. I., is *en route* for Omaha on foot. At last accounts she was at Terre Haute, Ind., in good condition.

FEMININE FELICITIES.

A LAWER riding through the town of Worcester stopped at a cottage to inquire his way. The lady of the house told him he must keep on straight for some time, then turn to the right; but said that she herself was going to pass the road that he must take, and if he could wait a few moments till she could get her horse ready, she would show him the way. "Well, said he "bad company is better than none—make haste." After jogging on five or six miles, the gentleman asked if he had not come to the road he must take. "Oh, yes," she said, "we have passed it two or three miles back; but I thought bad company was better than none, so I kept you along with me."

"Do you execute this deed without any fear or compulsion of your husband?" asked a commissioner of deeds of a woman whose acknowledgement of a deed he was taking. "Fear of my husband!" exclaimed the irate lady. "He—compel—me! You're a fool!" And she swept indignantly from the commissioner's office.

THERE are six ordained women pastors in the Universalist Church in the United States. This is the only church which admits women to ordination.

"HUSBAND, I must have some change to-day." "Well, stay at home and take care of the children; that will be change enough."

Reading for the Young.

THE PEACH.

BY GEO. W. BUNGAY.

ON its soft cheek the sun did shine,
And turned its water into wine;
And he who drinks the wine shall be
Glad as the guests of Galilee.

O luscious orb, so sweet and soft,
Tinged with the light that beams aloft;
The blended hues of red and gold
Are like the hues in heaven enrolled.

A sunny half the world can boast,
A better half—has man to—toast,
A higher half—the soul can reach—
A rosy half the ripened peach.

SELLING BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHILDREN, here is a story written by a correspondent at Hong Kong, China, which reveals to you how boys and girls are used there. It will interest you, and perhaps make you more thankful and contented than you are. The correspondent says:

I saw the sale of a family, last week, for debt, where the husband and father was in California, and perhaps I cannot do better than to tell you about it. There were five children—three girls and two boys. We had passed them three times in our chairs during the day, as they stood beside the road, dressed in their holiday attire of black. The silence they observed whenever any person passed, and their downcast looks, created curiosity on our part to know their business there. Arr Hung (our writer) was called up and asked the cause of this little parade. "Why," said he, "the girls, and perhaps the whole family, are for sale." We stopped our chairs and stepped out to have a talk with them, using Arr Hung as an interpreter. The mother was wrinkled and gray, and hung her head, as if she were afraid to look us in the face. But the children, with the exception of the oldest girl, looked cheerful, and were quite pleased with their holiday attire. The oldest girl was sixteen, and the oldest boy fifteen. So said the gruff old broker who had the party in charge, who seemed quite anxious to dispose of his wares.

After a good deal of quizzing and evasive answers the broker told us that the husband and father was in California, and had neglected to pay his note given for his passage, and that his family were now offered for sale to pay the debt. He hoped to be able to pay the debt with the sale of the two oldest girls, but as yet he had received no offers. He said that the family became security, voluntarily, and he never knew of a case where they did not voluntarily offer themselves for sale if the note they secured was not paid. In reply to our questions he said that when a customer bought a child or person, the person was made at once the owner of the child, body and soul. No Chinaman would dispute the purchaser's right to do whatsoever he pleases with the human being he had paid for. The boys would make good servants, he said, and in the course of a few years be worth a fortune to the owner. The girls would make good "amers" (or nurses, as they are called in America). He would show us their physical beauty—would make them sing and play tricks if we thought of buying. How much would we give? The oldest girl he would sell for four hundred dollars; the next one for two hundred, the little six-year-old for fifty. The boys he could not sell until the girls were disposed of. We thought the price too high. The market was glutted with salable girls, and he must not think of getting over one hundred for the oldest and handsomest, while for the little one he must not expect ten dollars. He sneered at that, and said that Englishmen always talked that way when they wanted to buy.

While we were conversing a party of blue-robed Chinese aristocrats came up and began to inspect the family. They opened the mouth of the oldest girl, rapped on her white teeth to see if they were sound, pulled open her dress, thumped her ribs, laughed at her little feet, told her to show the whites of her eyes, ordered her to sing and to show them the trinkets which the fond mother had given her as a parting gift. All the while the salesman kept up a constant jabber, in which we took no interest. Time pressing, we passed on, leaving the parties disputing about the price and discussing probabilities of their running away if taken to Hong Kong. After making our call we returned the same way, to ascertain the result of the sale. Only the mother and the boys were left. The debt was only $300, and $50 of it still remained unpaid. I have been often told by residents in China that the parents would as soon sell their children as a cow or a pig. And I had begun to believe that such was the case upon passing the group the first time. But the scene had changed. The girls were gone, and now a boy must go also. The mother sat in the dirt with her arms around the youngest, wailing in the most piteous manner, and as Arr Hung said, cursing the men that sold her husband a ticket to America at $600, which cost them but $40.

The broker sat listlessly by, smoking his pipe, and twirling his cane, looking as if it was the smallest matter of business with him. The boys were crying, and seemed very much afraid of us now it was certain that one of them must go. But we passed on and left them in their misery. We never knew whether the boy was sold to a childless man to be treated as a son, to a Portuguese to be carried to the West Indies under a nominal contract, or to a native land owner to be his slave. But that one of them was sold into servitude for the sum of $50, there can be no doubt. The girls were doubtless purchased for the vilest of purposes, unless they had the rare luck to fall into the hands of some native in search of a legitimate wife. I am told that the price of girls has gone up within a few months, owing, perhaps, to the fact that a less number of emigrants have forfeited their bonds in California than was the case six months ago. I was shown four bright, plump, rose appearing girls, yesterday, who were purchased less than a year ago (the whole lot) for $80. Now they will sell readily for $300 each.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 11.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

BIBLE QUESTION.—No. 2.

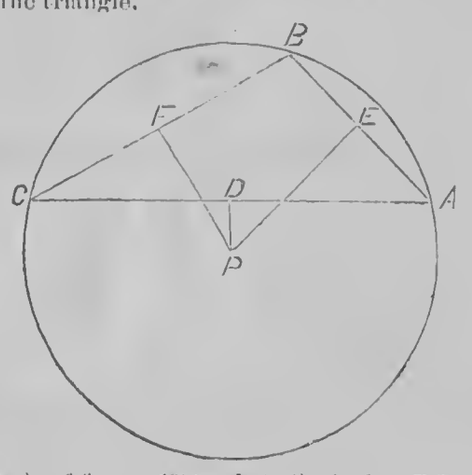
WHO crossed the river Jordan in a ferry boat?

EDWARD D. DRICK.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PROBLEM.—No. 4.

FROM a point without a triangle, equally distant from all of its angles, perpendiculars are drawn to the three sides, which measure respectively 3, 8 and 10 rods. Required, the sides of the triangle.



Scale of figure, 13⅓ rods to the inch. E P= 10 rods; F P=8 rods; D P=3 rods.

B. F. BURLESON.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 6.

MY first, third and fourth are a Spanish lady's wrapper; my second and third make a musical sound; leave off my last, and I'll pass for a French coin; my third and fourth are a useful artical in England; my second, third and fourth are sometimes used in a flight. My whole is a monument of changed fortunes. What is it?

☞ Answer in two weeks.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.—No. 1.

I AM composed of 42 letters:

My 1, 33, 9, 23, 6 is an island in Long Island Sound.
My 10, 40, 7, 20, 24, 36, 13, 17, 12, 22, 19 is a cape on the Western coast of the United States.
My 5, 9, 31 is a river in Europe.
My 36, 17, 4, 13 is a mountain in Italy.
My 18, 3, 39, 17, 6, 8 is an island belonging to Occanica.
My 37, 34, 13, 31, 1, 18 is a county in New York.
My 11, 25, 30, 16, 3, 7, 40 is a city in the United States.
My 25, 26, 14, 4 is a cape in one of the divisions of the Western Hemisphere.
My 32, 37, 29, 12, 6 is a lake in Ireland.
My 38, 14, 15, 4, 35, 22 is a grand division of Europe.
My 23, 17, 42, 33, 11, 30, 39 is a bay in Mississippi.
My 32, 28, 40, 2, 21, 5, 13 is one of the United States.
My 23, 15, 27, 21, 31, 35 is a county in Arkansas.
My whole is a grand maxim.

Saratoga, Wis. LIBBIE M. LINDSEY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Sept. 21.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS NO. 9.—Exposition.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA NO. 3.—Calcutta.

BIBLICAL SQUARE-WORD NO. 1.—

C A N A
A B E L
N E B O
A L O E

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Death of Rev. Peter Cartwright.

PETER CARTWRIGHT, the pioneer Methodist of Illinois died at his home near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, Ill., Sept. 25, 1872. At the time of his death he was the oldest ordained member of the Methodist Church in the United States, having been in the ministry over sixty years, dying at the age of eighty-seven. He was born Sept. 1, 1785, in Amherst County, Va. Soon after the United Colonies gained their independence his family removed to Logan Co., Ky. In 1801 he was converted, and in 1802 he was formally permitted to "exercise his gifts" as an exhorter. In 1806, he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Asbury; August 18, 1808, he married Frances Gaines. In October, 1808, he was ordained Elder by Bishop McKendree. In 1824 he removed to Illinois, where he has since resided. He was once elected to the Illinois Legislature, took an active part in politics, opposed Abraham Lincoln when he ran for Congress, but has always been devoted to the Methodist Church.

The Arraignment of the People.

ONE of the most humiliating features of the present political campaign is that in which the people are charged by political partisans with being corrupt—with being in the market for sale to the highest bidder! Each party charges the other with spending an awful lot of money to carry the election; each asserts if the other party wins it will be because that other party has had the most money, or has spent the most, to pay for votes or to induce the people to stay away from the polls. Are the people then so corrupt? If they are, is it wonderful that their representatives are corrupt? Such statements, when publicly made, ought to be crammed down the throats of men who utter them with a mop; or the people who are thus arraigned ought forever after to hold their peace with reference to official corruption. Officers come from, are elected by, and represent the people in this country, and such statements are indictments of venality against the people.

Emigrants as Steerage Passengers.

THE daily papers have sent reporters to Europe who engaged steerage passage on some of the first-class steamers with a view of experiencing the kindness and consideration to which this class of passengers are subject. The story is told in detail; but it may be summed up in the statement that the treatment emigrants receive on board the best steamers of the best lines is simply outrageous and disgraceful, not to say brutal. That men and women will brave the discomforts and perils of such a passage to reach this country proves their ignorance of what they must endure, or their willingness to endure it in order to escape from the thralldom society casts about them in the Old World to the freedom of the New.

What is Napoleon Doing?

A BERLIN telegram, dated Sept. 25th, says the German Government have stopped the transmission by telegraph of a cipher dispatch of four hundred words signed by Napoleon. This will scarcely prevent Napoleon communicating with whomever he will; but it illustrates the nervousness and distrust which his name occasions among existing governments in Europe.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Home News.

THE Andes Insurance Co. of Cincinnati has failed; there is a deficiency of $200,000. ..Gen. Crook has had a fight with the Apaches, killing thirty. . The sailors of Cleveland are on a strike. ....The White Star line will carry the European mails....The steamboat men have held a convention in Cleveland, representing property valued at $600,000,000....Salt Lake City has had a snow storm of three inches....The colored cadet has been admitted at Annapolis....Drifts of snow three feet deep have already appeared on the Pacific Railroad....On the 25th there was a riot between whites and negroes at Hunterdon, N. J. A number of men were killed. Rum was at the bottom of the trouble.... A heavy storm in Louisville, on the 24th, did much damage....A delegation of 52 Indians is on its way to Washington.

New York City and Vicinity.

CARDEN, the witness against Farrell who saw him ill-treat patients in the lunatic asylum, died on the 21st,.. The tug boat, Passaic, exploded on the Kill von Kull on the 21st, killing two men....The general ticket agents have held their annual convention....The investigation into the case of the Bienville has begun.... Enoch L. Fancher has been appointed Judge Barnard's successor....Johnson's defalcation in the Sub-Treasury reaches $186,000 On the 20th the torpedo boat at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, sunk with three men on board. After being in the water four hours it was fished up. The men were safe....One Landus murdered one Burnett on the 22d, escaping arrest...The ocean yacht race was won by the Rambler....N. Y. city pays $12,000,000 a year for milk. The milk producers have decided to drop middle-men and deal with the Producers' Associations....The Commissioners of Emigration have ordered an investigation into the Emigrant Insane Asylum....The Erie Railway has brought suit to gain possession of the Grand Opera House....Another mass-meeting in favor of reform has been held at the Cooper Union....The Forrester case, in the supposed murder of Mr. Nathan, has come to naught. There was no proof against him.... The Inebriate Asylum, the Free Labor Bureau, and a number of other charities will be closed Oct. 1st for the want of funds....The annual Episcopal Convention has been in session....The reduction of municipal expenses during the past year has been $2,000,000... Brooklyn is to have a great Industrial Exhibition....Silks to the amount of $180,000 have been stolen from one of the public stores....The trials of Tweed, Mayor Hall, Sweeney, Fields, Genet and the rest of the ring, will be commenced in October.... It is proposed to build an Episcopal Cathedral in New York City....A German named Gehring, living in Jersey City, killed his wife and cut his own throat on the 26th....Mr. Edmund Yates has given his first lecture before a large audience.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE abuse of steerage passengers crossing the Atlantic attracts attention in England.... The London Labor League approves the Geneva award. Frost has appeared in England. .. Edmund About has been discharged.....The Congress of old Catholics held at Cologne was large....The Spanish estimates for the next year are less than $116,000,000.....Rome has celebrated the entry of the Italian troops. ...Prince Oscar has become King of Sweden and Norway.... Prince Charles of Roumania has pardoned fifty convicts....Crimes and outrages of all kinds are reported from Cuba.....A cable is to be laid between Brazil and the Portuguese cost.....The hours of labor in the Lancashire cotton mills have been reduced....The evacuation of the departments of the Marne and Haute Marne, France, will begin Oct 15....President Thiers will recommend many constitutional reforms. The funeral of the King of Sweden took place in Stockholm on the 24th.....The King of Abyssinia appeals to England, France, and Germany for help against the Egyptians.... The police of Havana have had a conflict with the Chinese....Mexico is tranquil....Ten thousand people have died of cholera in Roumania. ....St. Petersburg will have an extensive exhibition in 1873 and invites American contributions....France prohibited all celebrations in honor of the anniversary of the First Republic. ...King Charles of Denmark is very ill.... There are 18,000 Communist prisoners in France. ..Germany will take measures against the Bishop of Ermeland.. .The Czar has expressed a desire to have more friendly relations with Turkey....Spain proposes to withhold subsidies from the clergy.. A small-pox epidemic prevails in the sea-coast towns between Valparaiso and Panama....Miss Emily Faithful, printer to the Queen, has sailed for America....Aberdeen, Scotland, has been visited by a terrible storm....Immigration from Alsace and Lorraine is increasing .. Rivero has been elected President of the Spanish Cortes... Disastrous storms and hurricanes are reported from the West Indies, with loss of life and the wrecking of many ships... Lord Dufferin has given a great ball at Toronto.....The Prussian Court is in mourning until the 20th of Oct....Two-thirds of the population of Metz have left.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

GEN. GEO. W. CASS, the new President, with a number of the directors, has gone to the Western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, to make a personal inspection of the work, and thus aid, intelligently, in its completion. This is a wise step, which will give confidence. The road has passed its crisis, and is rapidly stretching across the continent. Over 500 miles are now completed, connecting with steamers on the Upper Missouri, creating the best route to Montana. The line from Columbia River to Puget Sound, 75 miles, is nearly completed. The company now owns the property of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co., which controls the waters of the Columbia River, to the head of navigation, giving them a line of steam transportation 400 miles in length. All of this will pay to operate within the next year. During the coming year the company will build 250 miles East from Wallala, and an equal distance West from the Missouri River to the Yellowstone Valley, which will leave only 500 miles through Montana, to complete this great road.

Large numbers of emigrants are settling on the company's lands, and branch roads are being built, leading into British America. The road will also be tapped from the South by the roads leading to St. Paul. During the coming season the company will be able to give transportation over 1,000 miles of line. All connected with the work manifest enthusiasm for its completion.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Merit is Its Own Success.—Superior merits and capabilities, cheapness in price, and ease of operation, have placed the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine far in advance of all other machines in the market. The public shows its approval of all that it is and does by purchasing the machines as fast as the Company can possibly manufacture them. There is no test of a sewing machine ever yet inaugurated but what has been used on the Improved Wilson, and in every case it has come off ahead of every other machine in use. No pains or expense is spared in the material used in it, or the workmanship of its construction, to make the Wilson every way the best and most pleasant, and most durable sewing machine in existence. It costs but $50, and is sold on easy payments. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Watch No. 12012, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "United States Watch Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me five months; its total variation from mean time being only twelve seconds.—GEO. LOVIS, Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent, Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway.

The Engineering (London) of December 15, 1871, publishes the report of W. M. Tresca to the *Societe d' Encouragement* on "Tin-Lined Lead Pipe," from which we extract as follows: "Architects and proprietors have largely adopted the lining for service pipes, and it is generally admitted that this lining removes all danger from the dissolution of the lead, and its consequent sanitary dangers."

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. M. J. Monroe, New York, has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine since 1858 on family sewing and general manufacture; has tried others, but would rather pay $500 for it than use any other machine; it is as good now as when bought. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

A Rare Chance for Dairymen and Capitalists—1,000 Acre Farm for Sale.—Springwater Farm, consisting of 1,000 acres, situated at Scugog Island, Ontario Co., Canada, three miles from Port Perry. For terms, see advertisement of WM. S. SEXTON, on page 230, this paper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 30, 1872.

THERE was continued excitement in Wall Street through the past week, though less in Money affairs than on the Stock Exchange. The speculation in Erie and Pacific Mail Stocks was extremely spirited, and the results against the bearish clique who have been operating heavily on the *short* side of those and other Stocks. Both Stocks were practically cornered, or made so difficult to buy, even at the advance, as to compel large private settlements on Erie Stock and to force the party to pay an advance of 6@8 per cent. for Pacific in order to cover their contracts. The feeling in the New York and Western Roads, generally, was better at the close of the week than on our previous report.

In the general Fall trade of the city there is not much falling off, although a less business is usually looked for in Merchandise near the first of October. The Imports continue large, and the amount taken for consumption heavier than in September of last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are on a liberal scale, and the Cotton receipts, a chief source of foreign exchange in the Fall and Winter months, are coming to market freely. Nearly 100,000 bales have already come in in excess of the crop of last year. The price has given way to 18½@20c. for the middling grades.

Money is in sharp demand from the Southern and Western Banks, to move the crops. These Banks rely upon their New York corresponding Banks to re-discount their Bills, receivable in the shape of drafts against Grain and Provisions and Cotton shipped to New York. They have drawn down their City balances very close, and our Banks here are unable to accommodate them in the usual way, because of the heavy falling off on their own Deposit lines as compared with last Fall. The movement is now nearly $33,000,000 less on Deposits and $29,000,000 on Loans and Discounts. The merchants are not pressing in their demands on their Banks for Discounts, though a considerable amount of paper finds its way to the Street at 8 to 12 per cent. per annum.

The price of Gold has been steady at 113⅝@114 per cent. The Exchange on England is greatly below the Gold shipping point, and Bills on London are selling at 107½@107⅝ per cent. The Stock market has a steady look to-day at the quotations below,

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Sept. 21.	Sep. 28.
Capital	$87,315,700	$87,315,700
Loans	280,845,300	272,205,800
Gold and Greenbacks	55,856,500	56,946,300
Deposits	201,127,800	195,450,000
Circulation	27,068,100	27,735,100

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	113⅝	Erie	48¼
U. S. 6s of 1881	115⅝	Union Pacific	39
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	115	Rock Island	111
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	113¾	Northwest	71¼
U. S. 10-40	108	Ohio & Miss	42¾
U. S. 5s (new)	110¾	Western Telegraph	—
U. S. Currency 6s	—	Pacific Mail	—
N. Y. Bounty 7s	109	Lake Shore	88
N. Y. 6 Per Cents	106	Toledo & Wabash	60
Tennessees	72	Adams Express	92
South Carolinas	24½	American Express	78
Virginias	48	United States Exp's	80
Central Pacifics	100	St. Paul (common)	54½
Union Pacifics	88	St. Paul (preferred)	75
N. Y. Central Stocks	92¾		

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 30, 1872.

Receipts,—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush		993,000	Meal, bbls		4,420
Oats, "		236,550	Flour, "		65,000
Wheat, "		661,000	Eggs, "		6,366
Rye, "		—	Cotton, bales		17,722
Barley, "		58,200	Hops, "		1,120
Malt, "		3,200	Wool "		1,622
Seed, "		1,520	Butter, pkgs		16,480
Beans, "		1,800	Cheese "		59,800
Meal, bags		630	Lard, "		2,559
Peanuts "		1,230	Dried fruits, pkgs		2,770
Pork, bbls		861	Cut Meats "		1,318

Beans and Peas,—No further changes in prices of mediums are reported. The arrivals are small with a moderate jobbing trade. Marrowfats are quiet. A small sale of new is reported at $2.90. Green peas are firm.

We quote Mediums, prime $2.70@2.75 per bushel; good do., $2.40@2.60; fair do., $2.00@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.70@2.75; good do., $2.40@2.50; common and fair do., $2@2.25.

Beeswax,—There is a fair stock with small sales at 34@31½c. for Western and, 35@36c. for Southern.

Broom Corn,—The demand is small, with prices nominal. We quote at 3@5c. for red, 5@6c. for green, 7@8c. per hurl.

Butter,—The arrivals are quite heavy, and as we have only the ordinary Fall demand, stock is accumulating to a certain degree. None of the strictly-fine grades are left over, but there is still a large proportion of the supply exhibiting the effect of a hot Summer, and buyers are still very cautious in handling it. Pails are fairly firm and unchanged. Some early Fall Welsh is arriving and is marked up pretty close to choice half tubs. Shippers have taken only a small quantity. Exports past week, 370 firkins. We call the market firm for choice grades of table and steady for good market lines. Common and weather-damaged lots dull and very irregular.

Orange Co. pails, fine, 33@35c.; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 25@33c.; common, 15@18c.; selections, half tubs, 30@31c.; half tubs in lots, 27@29c.; good to prime firkins, 26@28c.; do. Welsh, Fall, 26@28c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 20@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@22c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; Pa. and N. J. pails, medium to fine, 23@30c.; poor, 15@18c. State dairies, 26@28c. Western is in very light delivery.

Cotton,—The arrivals are fair and receivers are free sellers at further concessions. The demand is entirely from consumers and shippers.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Ordinary	18	18	18⅛	18¼
Low Middling	18¾	18½	18¾	18⅞
Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling	19⅜	19⅜	20¼	20¾

For forward delivery the market is steady. Latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 18¾c. Oct.; 18⅝c. for Nov.; 18⅝c. for Dec.; 19¼c. for Jan.

Cheese,—The market has shown more animation with a firm feeling at an advance of about ½c. The cable quotes a higher market on the other side, and shippers have been looking around and making more confident bids, but the light amount of ocean room offering has prevented buying as liberally as desired. The trade have further been encouraged by a marked improvement in the home trade, a large number of lots being taken for shipments to the South. Exports for the week, 20,506 boxes.

We quote State factory, choice, 13¼@14c.; good to prime, 13@13⅜c.; fair, 12½@13c.; State dairy, 12½@13c. for good to prime, 11½@12c. for fair lots; Ohio factory, 12@13c. for good to prime.

Dried Fruits,—In apples very little business is reported. The low prices comparatively ruling throws more trade on the best qualities, and common stock is hard to move, unless at unprofitable figures. There is a very fair supply, and buyers are somewhat indifferent. Peeled peaches still meet with considerable attention; it is understood speculators are buying them up as fast as possible. One or two full lots of unpeeled peaches have been placed at about steady prices. Blackberries have a very light sale. Cherries are dull. Quotations are, for Southern apples, 3¼@6c.; do. sliced, 8@9c. Peeled peaches at 14@17c. for Ga., 12@14c. for Va., and 14@20c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 5c. for quarters, and 6@6½c. for halves. Cherries, 22½c. Plums, 14@15c. Blackberries, 10@10½c. Plums, 14@15c.

Eggs,—The market advanced to 30c. for Western, but this price brought stock in from all points, and checked the demand to some extent, and at the close most parties were willing to sell at 29c. We quote at 29c for Western, and 30@31c. for State, Pennsylvania and Jersey.

Flour,—A further slight decline in prices is reported, but at the close a good home trade is going on, and although exporters refuse to buy to any extent, there is a firm feeling.

Superfine State	$6 15	@	6 60
Common extra do	7 25	@	7 40
Good to choice do	7 40	@	7 65
Fancy do	7 70	@	8 00
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	6 15	@	6 60
Extra do	7 20	@	7 50
Choice extra do	7 55	@	8 40
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 35	@	7 65
Trade brands do	9 70	@	10 00
Good to choice white wheat extras	8 40	@	9 00
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 75	@	10 25
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 00	@	9 20
Good to choice do	9 25	@	11 25
Extra Southern	7 70	@	10 00
Good to choice do	10 05	@	12 50
Rye, common to fine	4 35	@	5 35
Corn meal, Western	3 40	@	3 75

Fresh Fruits,—Peaches have outlived their welcome, and quotations are nominal for the small, juiceless ends of orchards. Apples are still low, and most of them very little above the cider-mill prices of the country. Pears are in good supply, excluding Bartletts, which are about over commercially. A few of the latter sold during the week above $5 per bbl. Other fancy pears are selling quite briskly this season. Packers seem to have hit just the right idea of putting them up; we have never seen fancy stock so beautifully ripened in lots, and very many of the city retail stands now present a splendid pomological picture, while the reasonable rates permit ordinary buyers to arrange a dessert, thought in old times as only attainable from the most aristocratic French nurseries. Grapes abundant, Concords showing the heaviest, and prices have had a wide range. We have begun to receive stock in better order, and when the soft and cracked lots are used up prices will be steadier. The experiment of packing the late California invoice in cork-dust was not a success. The plan seems only to work well with the tough-skinned varities from Europe. Plums continue plenty, and do not advance materially. Cranberries are in fair demand. Apples, poor, per bbl. 50c@$1; do. fair to good, $1.25@1.50; do. fine, $1.75@2. Peaches, Delaware, baskets, 50c.@$1; do. extra, $1.25; do. Jersey, baskets, 25c.@$1. Pears, common, per bbl., $2@3; do. Duchess, $7@12; do. Seckel, $7@12; do. other fancy, $5@8. Plums, common, per bbl., $2.50@4; egg $6@8; do. damson, $7@8. Grapes, common, per lb., 2@4c.; do. good, Concord, 7@8c.; do. extra, 9@10c.; do, Catawba, 8@10c.; do. Delaware, 9@12c.; do. Iona, 10@12c. Cranberries, per crate, $2.50@3.25; do. bbls., $8@10. About 2,000 bbls. apples were exported last week.

Grain,—Wheat and spring grades are wanted by shippers, and higher prices are offered. Other grades are plenty and difficult to place, unless at concessions. We quote No. 2 Spring in store $1.50@1.53, No. 1 do. $1.62@1.73, Winter red Western $1.71@1.85 for new, amber Western $1.71@1.85, white do. $1.70@2.02. Rye is quiet at 80c. for Western in store. Corn is selling freely to shippers and the home trade, with prices a trifle better. Sales at 64½@65c. for steamer lots of Western mixed, 65½@66c. for sailing do. Oats are lower, but closed active and firm. Sales at 40@43c. for new Western mixed, 45@47c. for old do., 43@45c. for new white, 38c. for black.

Hay and Straw,—Shipping hay has been difficult to move to any extent, mainly owing to the scarcity of freight room, but there is a steady market. Straw is selling slowly, but the arrivals are moderate. We quote new shipping hay at $1@1.05; retail do., $1.35@1.60; salt, do., 55@80c.; clover, 75@80c. Straw at $1@1.05 for long rye, 75@85c. for short rye; 70@75c. for oat.

Hops,—Prices are about 7c. lower. Trade is very dull and the receipts have been fair. Brewers have been buying small lots only. Foreign are offering at low rates. We quote New York, growth 1872, at 28@30c. for choice, 26@28c. for good, 20c. for poor; Eastern do., 25@30c.; Western do., 25@27c. for prime, 20c. for common.

Poultry and Game,—Dressed poultry is in good demand, with moderate arrivals. Prices of live are in the seller's favor, with a good trade.

We quote:—Ducks at 75c.@$1 per pair. Geese at $2@2.50 for Western per pair; $2.50@$3 for Jersey do. Prairie chickens, 85c. per pair. Woodcock, $1.25. Partridges, $1.37@1.50. We quote dressed poultry at 21@22c. for prime State chickens; 19c. for fair lots do.; 20@21c. for prime State fowls; 18c. for fair do.; 23@24c. for prime turkeys; 19@21c. for common. Live poultry at 18@20c. for spring chickens, Western; 18@22c. for Jersey; 18@20c. for fowls; 19@22c. for Jersey turkeys; 19@20c. for Western.

Provisions,—There has been a good, healthy tone to pork, and the market closes firm at $11 for cash round lots or any early future month. An active jobbing demand has helped to strengthen the market and retail quotations in this way have been very steady at $11.15@14.20. Prime mess is in few hands and not quoted. Extra prime at $11.50. Bacon is quiet, buyers are well loaded up and spot long clear has declined to 8½@8¾c.; short clear is firm, having been bought so largely ahead at 9c. Future bacon dull, a late sale of short and long together 7¾c. for Jan. delivery. Beef is strong for good qualities, low grades neglected. We quote $5@7 for plain Western mess, $8@10 for extra do. Tierce beef at $13@16 for prime mess; $16@19 for India mess. Beef hams are in buyers' favor, $29@30 per bbl. Lard was "cornered" towards the close of the month and 9¾c. was at one time asked. A good many contracts were settled at 9c. and at the close 8¾c. is a full selling price. Stored lots are running very irregular, owing to the extreme hot weather of the past Summer. Some large parcels that were sold to go on contracts have been rejected by the 150 tes. City lard dull at 8¾c. for No. 1, 8¼@

8¾c. for steam and kettle. Cut meats firm, with a good local demand for smoked hams. No Western pickled meats are here. City smoked hams, 15@17c., do. pickled, 13@14c.

Seeds.—Some small amounts of grass are noted, and holders are willing sellers at the quotations. Timothy is selling at $3.75@4. Clover at 9¾c. for Ohio, 10¾c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10¾ for State. Rough flax is selling at $2.05.

Sundries.—Small lots of honey quoted at 20@28c. for dark and 25@30c. for light, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider plentiful, at 6@10c. per gal. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, ₱ lb., 70@70c.; do. mixed, 10@50c.; hen, 7@9c.; vinegar, cider, ₱ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ₱ lb., 4@4½c.; white rags, 5@5¾c.

Tobacco.—There is a good consumptive demand for Kentucky leaf, and full rate prices are maintained. In seed leaf the business is slow at the moment, the recent full sales having almost supplied the wants of the home trade. Prices are firm. Foreign is selling freely to the home trade at full figures.

Vegetables.—Irish potatoes are in good supply and more in the buyer's favor. Sweets are declining, with a dull trade. Our quotations for potatoes are for bulk lots.

Early Rose, bbl., $1.50@2.12; Jackson White, $1.50@1.75. Peach Blows, $2.25@2.50. Tomatoes, 60@75c. Squash, per bbl., $1@1.50 white and yellow. Cabbages, $3@10. Onions, red, ₱ bbl., $2.50@2.75; yellow, $2.75@3. Sweet potatoes, $3@3.50. Pumpkins, $7@8. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $10@12. Russia turnips, ₱ bbl., $2@2.50.

Wool.—Holders have been compelled to name lower prices in fleeces. At the reduced figures trade continues very slow, and there is an unsettled feeling. Foreign is selling slowly, with prices rather more in the buyer's favor. We quote fleece at 50@55c. for New York and Michigan; 52@59c. for Ohio; 50@55c for Indiana and Wisconsin; 47@53c. for Illinois; 50@55c. for Texas, fine; 30@35c. for do. coarse. Pulled, 50@60c. for extra.

Whisky—Is lower, with a slow sale. Western is quoted at 92c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Sept. 28th was active, with large transactions. Farm dairies sold, in some instances, as high as factories, the rates running at 13, 13¼, 13⅜, and 13½c. The delivery by railroad and canal was over 1,200 boxes.

In factories the offerings were about 15,000 boxes, over 10,000 of which, it was estimated, changed hands. We give quotations of leading transactions as follows:

Avery & Ives	13¼	Herkimer Co. Union	13¼
Cook & Ives	13½	J. D. Ives	13⅜
Craine's Corners	13⅜	Manheim	13⅜
Danube Cold Spring	13⅜	Manheim Center	13⅜
Eatonville	13⅜	Manheim Turnpike	13⅜
Elm Dale	13	Mohawk Valley	12⅞
Fairfield Association	13½	Newville Ass'n	13⅜
North Fairfield	13⅜	Norway Ass'n	13⅜
Old Fairfield	13⅜	Osgood	12⅞
Fays	13	Reyder	13⅜
Freeman	13	Sand Hill	13⅜
Henderson Associat'n	13½	Sebor Lane	13
Herkimer	13⅜	Stratford & Salisbury	13⅜
Herkimer Co. Central	13⅜	Van Epps	13

A few packages of butter were delivered and sold at prices ranging from 24 to 26c., according to quality. We have advices from abroad for the second week in Sept. American cheese is active, and the quality shows an improvement. The best is quoted at 64@65s.; fine, 62@63s.; good, 56@60s. Other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—English Cheddar, 76@84s.; Wiltshire double, 66@72s.; Cheshire medium, 56@60s.; fine, 76@80s.; Scotch, 66@74s. Dutch cheese:—Edams, 60@68s; Goudas, 50@56s.; Derby shade, 54@60s.

Butter is quiet but firm. Clonmells, 116@118s.; Corks, 122s.; Normandy, 126s.; Canadian, 50@80s. The corresponding prices last year were, for American cheese, 56s.; Clonmells butter, 130s.

The weather is warm and pleasant in Herkimer, N. Y., with no frost as yet to injure afterfeed.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1872.

WITH very large supplies of live stock following a heavy week, and a good deal of warm, rainy weather which compelled the butchers to sell off stocks which they had begun to accumulate, our markets could not well be in a worse condition. Taking the cost of cattle into account and the prices at which they were sold here, and we have seldom had so hard a market. And still the butchers have fared no better, for let them buy their stock ever so low, and in most cases it had to be sold still lower. Hot weather forced its sale even at 2@3c. ₱ lb. for carcases of Texan beef which cost 7@8c., so that losses were distributed all round.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	10,111	68	2,941	38,486	43,184
" last week	10,610	60	2,723	28,612	40,312
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—We have now had an extraordinary run for two weeks in succession, and that, too, when the weather was very unfavorable. After the hard close last Monday, with many cattle left over, stock continued to come forward, though it was not wanted and could not be sold even at ruinously low rates. Butchers had been losing heavily, and had a good many unkilled cattle still on hand, so nothing would tempt many of them to purchase at all. Those who did buy got stock fully 1c. below the rates of the previous week. There were more than 500 cattle left unsold last night, and Saturday is no market day. Not a few of the cattle sold for less than they cost in Chicago. One drove sold for $3 ₱ head under the price paid for them in Ohio, besides sinking all the freight and other expenses. This gave operators anything but a cheerful look, and not a few complained of being sick. Ordinary Texans sold at 7c., with pretty fair Illinois steers at 10¼c., some of them weighed clear down to 51 lbs. ₱ cwt. when they would really make 56 lbs. Of course we want few cattle for the coming week, and owners are ordering stock held back. The run of Texan cattle is very large. A few contracts have been made for fancy bullocks in the country at prices much above what anything sells for on the market. There is always a good deal of competition for such cattle.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ lb.	13 @ 13½	14 @ 14½
Good to prime	11½ @ 12½	12¾ @ 13½
Medium	10½ @ 11¾	11½ @ 12¾
Poorest grade	7 @ 10	7 @ 10
Average sales	11¼ @ —	11¾ @ 12

Milch Cows.—The low price of beef and late decline in milk combine to operate against the sale of new milch cows. Prices are not much lower, but sales are made with difficulty. It is very evident that the production of milk in and around the city is lessening each year. Its place is more than made good by that brought in on the railroads, both in its natural and condensed state. Cows range from $35@70 each.

Veal Calves.—The only change in veals is a little firmness in choice suckers, a few selling up to 10¼c., but 10c. is the fair market price for the best. Several hundred fine Bucks Co., 135@140 lbs., sold at 10c. Fair milk veals go at 9@9¾c., with common at 7@8c., and grass calves at 4@6c., one lot, very poor, selling at $3 per head.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals larger, and still quite a good many have been stopped off on the way here and sold to farmers for stockers. The market is not good, the low price of beef injuring the mutton market. Some thin lots of sheep sold below 5c, and very few exceed 6¼c. In fact, it takes a fat lot to reach that price. A lot of hard, cull lambs went at 6¼c., but as a general thing thin lots sell at 6¼@7c.; fair at 8c., and good to prime, 8¼@8½c., a few choice going at 8¾c., but they were really fine 70 lb. State lambs. The average per head, for sheep and lambs, is from $5 to $5.50.

Hogs.—Arrivals are large and the market has been a fluctuating one, though the rise and fall has not been great, only a sort of saw-saw motion. The latest phase is ¼c., advance for dressed, the close being 6¾@7c., with live at 5@5¼c., two cars selling at 5¼c.

LATEST.—Monday, September 30, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 181 cars at Communipaw, 128 at 100th St., and 31 at Weekawken, making 5,894 for the present market. Trade very dull and prices still lower on all but prime stock, which is scarce. It is impossible to sell out. The market is completely overstocked.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 13 car loads at Communipaw, 21 at 48th St., and 18 at 40th St., making 11,296 on sale. The only change is a lower ruling of lambs, the best selling at 8c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 44 car loads at Communipaw and 56 at 40th St., making 11,026. The market closes strong and active at better prices, or 6¾c. for heavy, 6¾@7c. for medium and 7¼c. for pigs.

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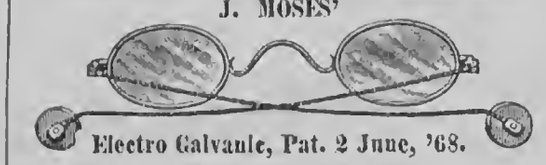

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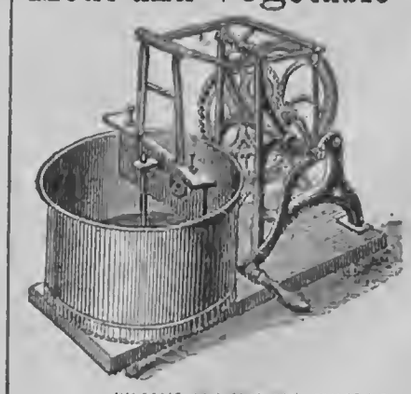

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

MRS. H. B. STOWE is 58.

THE Grand Duke has arrived at Hong Kong.

MOTLEY has been entertained by Bismarck.

EX-GOV. COBURN is the richest man in Maine.

FATHER HYACINTHE is 45 and his new wife is 39.

DEAN STANLEY has been preaching in Scotch churches.

DR. BELLOWS will come home by the end of September.

JO. JEFFERSON is playing in Maine and New Hampshire.

EX-PRESIDENT MAHAN of Oberlin College is on the stump.

DR. BROWN SEGUARD will soon leave Paris for New York.

SENATOR SUMNER is said to have wept when leaving Boston.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS will read in Burlington, Vt., in October.

WORDSWORTH'S home, Rydal Mount, has been closed to visitors.

JOHN G. WHITTIER has confidence in both Grant and Greeley.

E. R. SMALLEY of the Tribune is studying politics in New Orleans.

HORACE GREELEY has returned from a long tour through the West.

GOV. C. C. WASHBURN of Wisconsin is visiting his aged father in Maine.

BISMARCK owns a paper mill, a distillery and a beet root sugar manufactory.

MR. HENRY SAGE of Brooklyn will build a $30,000 chapel at Cornell University.

THE author of "The Wide, Wide World" lives on Constitution Island in the Hudson.

A DAUGHTER of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell has been admitted to Wesleyan University.

BIERSTADT has discovered a valley in California which he says surpasses the Yo Semite.

THE death of James Fisk, Jr., is said to have been a severe blow to the prosperity of Long Branch.

JUDGE HOAR denies that he purchased his attorney-generalship by the gift of a library to the President.

Real Estate, Etc.

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References:—The Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Lowell, Kearney Co., Neb.; and Hon. P. W. HITCHCOCK and Hon. T. W. TIPTON, U. S. Senators; and Hon. JOHN TAFFE, M. C. from Neb.

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—Situated 1¼ miles south of the County Seat, Girard, Crawford Co., Kansas. Mo. River, Fort Scott and Gulf R. R., runs on the east side of the farm, about 200 feet from the east line. Contains 160 acres, all under fence; 125 acres under cultivation; 1,300 apple trees; 200 standard pear trees; 500 peach trees; with house, good corn crib and granary, hog lots, &c. It is well watered, and I will sell it at $40 per acre; one-third down, the balance in one and two years. Apply to H. W. CONVERSE, Fort Scott, Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD DAIRY Farm, situated 4 miles from the Erie Railroad Depot, at Friendship, N. Y., containing 350 acres. Well watered, good orchard, buildings, and stabling sufficient for 66 cows. For particulars, address BUTTS & McCLUMPHA Friendship, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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E. S. FLINT, General Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.

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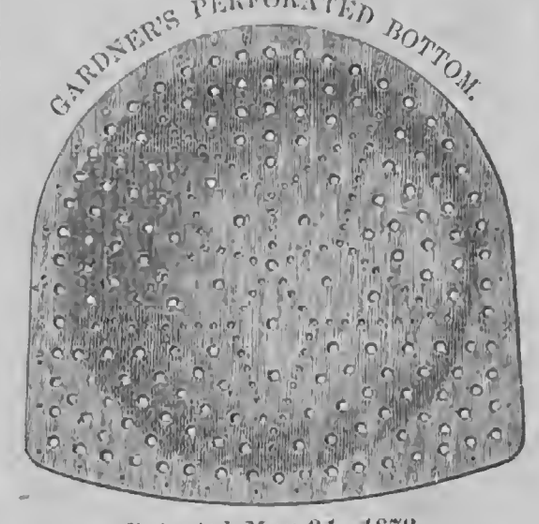
The very best thing ever invented for husking corn. They protect the hands from the cold, or from becoming sore, and a person can husk from one-third to one-half faster with them. The Half Gloves cover the parts of the hands liable to become sore. Price, $1.25. The Full Gloves cover the whole of the hands. Price, $2.50. Both have claws attached for tearing off the husks, and are made for both right and left-handed persons. In ordering, state size—large, medium or small. For sale by dealers generally. Manufactured by the HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO., 143 South Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.



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Various have been the efforts of men to produce a seat which should be comfortable, light, comely, durable, and also admit of universal application. The degrees of success have been as varied as the effort; but within the last year the long-sought was revealed to an observing, practical genius, and is hereby offered to the public, in full confidence of its instant appreciation.

The seat is composed of three layers of veneer (boards as thin as a knife blade), the grain of each lying in an opposite direction to its neighbor, all glued firmly together in a slightly dishing form, adapted to the person. The entire thickness slightly exceeds one-sixth of an inch. Withal have moderate cost, little weight, neatness, great beauty if desired, and a lasting quality which, in usual service, may properly be called eternal. *While it is especially adapted to reseating chairs by any one who can nail down a carpet*, it is coming rapidly into use for the better class of chairs for sumptuous apartments. The slightest observation will convince the most skeptical of its unequaled merits.

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The Gardner Manufacturing Co.,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Providence Wringer NEW 1872.

MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable
Double Spiral COGS, EASIEST WORKING;
CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest;
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No Wear Out

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,
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HAY & STOCK SCALES,
WITH RUBBER SPRING PLATFORM, 15x8.
NO PIT REQUIRED.
Four Ton, $75 here, or $100 delivered and set. Sufficient time given to test them before paying. We have no agents. Address
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Implements, Machinery, &c.

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UNITED STATES WATCH CO'S WATCHES.

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TO THE GENERAL COMMITTEE
CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION:

GENTLEMEN—The Judges appointed to examine into the merits of the articles contained in Class 10, beg leave to make the following report:

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E. L. Wayne
James Powell
William M. Davis
} Judges.

Price Lists furnished the Trade on application, inclosing business card. For sale by the Trade generally.

Ask your Jeweler to see the MARION

WATCHES.

BEWARE of worthless imitations with which the country is flooded. To avoid imposition, see that the words MARION, N. J., are engraved on the plate over the Main-Spring Barrel. All others are spurious.

WHOLESALE ROOMS OF THE United States Watch Co.,

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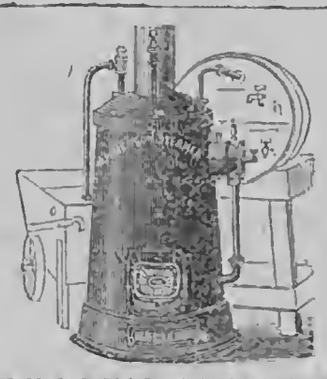

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It will cook more feed, or heat more water, in a given time, than any other Steamer of the same size or cost. It is more durable than any other, for the reason that the fire-box is made of wrought iron, and is *entirely surrounded with water*. We are also manufacturing

Anderson's Low Pressure Steam Heater, for Heating *Private Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Conservatories, &c.* We manufacture for all the territory east of Illinois.

For further particulars, address
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TACKS and NAILS of every variety, in packages TO SUIT, sent to any address by AMERICAN TACK CO., *Manufacturers*, 117 Chambers St., N. Y.

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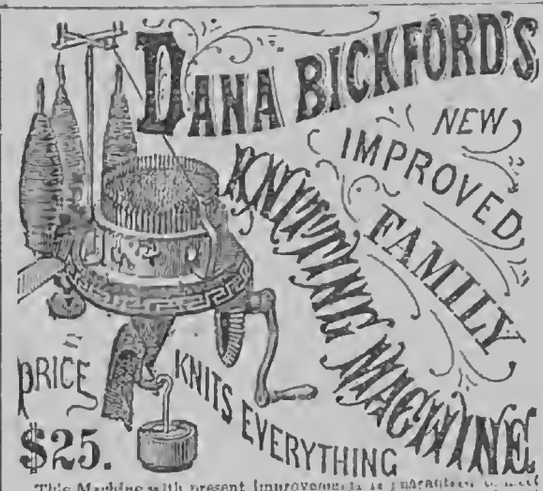
Unrivaled for the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. POMEROY & CO., 744 Broadway, New York



This Machine with present improvements is guaranteed to meet every want of the household, for either plain or fancy work. It knits all sizes of stockings and Socks, with heel and toe complete, and is a never-ending source of amusement to ladies of leisure, as well as profit and easy support to those that require it.

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NEWS CONDENSER.

— Baltimore has 113 private schools.

— The Freshman class of Yale numbers 170.

— Chicago is to have a $1,000,000 opera house.

— A grand horse show is being held in Moscow.

— Kansas is becoming a cotton-growing State.

— Geneva has a music box which plays 36 tunes.

— Tobacco is being cultivated with success in Maine.

— There are 386 pig-iron establishments in this country.

— California has an unlimited quantity of good iron.

— The new library of Princeton, N. J., College costs $120,000.

— The water is very low in many streams in Connecticut.

— Only 119 dwellings were left in good condition in Antioch.

— An attempt is being made to crush Crispinism in Lynn, Mass.

— The Freshman class of the Maine Agricultural College numbers 31.

— The stream beneath the Natural Bridge in Virginia has disappeared.

— They have a man in Vermont who has been in the State Prison since 1839.

— It is denied that the Egyptians have any intention of invading Abyssinia.

— Coal is so high in England economy will compel the introduction of stoves.

— The Swedes in New Sweden, Me., milk their cows three times a day in Summer.

— The English papers are full of illustrations of Stanley's finding of Livingstone.

— English women are being taught to swim at a floating bath-house in the Thames.

— The Government of England proposes to purchase all the railways in the kingdom.

— Thousands of bushels of apples are rotting on the ground in Western Massachusetts.

— Fifty thousand acres of land are occupied in France with the cultivation of the poppy.

— Sweden is alarmed at the extent of the emigration to America. The country is becoming depopulated.

Agents Wanted.

THE ART OF

MONEY MAKING,

OR THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

By J. D. MILLS, a New York Merchant. A new book. 450 pages. Numerous illustrations. Price $2.50. Liberal commissions. Agent's outfit, 75 cents. Solves the question, "What shall I do?" Completes the subject by showing how best to do it. Is thorough, comprehensive, moral and lively. Tells of a thousand money-making enterprises. *Better than all*, it shows How MONEY can be Made Now.

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No. 2. Daisy.—We do not claim this Design as original, but ours is the first Chromo. The original painting is by Kuaus, Du Berlin, and the Steel representation has become the most popular and commands the highest price of any of its size ever imported. The coloring for our Chromo is by the eminent Artist, Fahrendin, whose Crayon Portraits and Color Sketches are so well known in all the large cities. In adopting this as one of our Series, we only adhere to our rule of selecting the best wherever found.

No. 3. The First Commissioner of Excise.—This is a Companion piece to No. 1, and by the same Artist (Krieghoff). The two form the finest pair of *Dining Room Chromos* ever published.

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Our Price.—Other Publishers said we could not afford a paper like our present Monthly for *Two Dollars a Year*, but our subscribers know that we *have* done so, and in spite of prediction that we certainly cannot retain its expensive features, and furnish more than four times as many numbers for only twice the price, we say we *will* do it, and the presentation of the Chromos in advance is evidence that we mean what we say.

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NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN, Nov. 6, at 9½ A.M.

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(Patented March 5, 1867.)

Used in laying streets, roadways, sidewalks, in lining cellars, cisterns, vats, and in the manufacture of sewers and sewer-pipe, water-pipe, drain-pipe, gas-pipe, roofing and architectural ornaments.

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Eagan's Improved Macadam pavement for streets is destined to take the place of all other forms of pavement, for the reasons, viz:

It is cheaper, more durable, more easily and perfectly repaired. Is impervious to water, and no atmospheric change will affect it.

It is free from mud and dust, and is noiseless.

It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

DURABILITY.

The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

SIDEWALKS.

Eagan's Composition is peculiarly adapted for sidewalks and lawn walks, private roadways, gutters, etc. It can be made into blocks and laid in squares or diamond form, or made one continuous sheet, covering arched work more perfectly than the largest flagstone, and at one-fourth the expense.

Walks made of it have a smooth, hard and even surface, pleasant to walk upon, always clean and free of ice, and of as great durability as if made of the best flagstone. Sidewalks made under Eagan's patent cost but little if any more than if made of plank, and are as durable as rock.

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Made of this composition, is far superior to the common felt roofs that are made of gravel, felt, coal-tar and pitch. The latter is liable to run in warm climates and to crack in cold. By the peculiar chemical combinations in this composition both of these objections are obviated, and a roof produced equal to slate, at a cost of about one-third as much per square.

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Lined with this composition, from one to two inches thick, keep perfectly dry and warm in winter and cool in summer, and are rat and vermin proof.

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Floors made of it may be painted any color; and are as pleasant to tread upon as if made of wood.

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Eagan's Composition is impervious to water and insoluble in acids, making it just the thing for lining vats in breweries and manufactories of most kinds. It is equally well adapted for cisterns, much better than the best hydraulic cements, and not subject to decay from any cause.

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Piping made of Eagan's Composition has been in use for five years in San Francisco, Cal., where it was first invented. It has given entire satisfaction, almost entirely superseding all other kinds of piping for sewers or drains. It is easily and cheaply made, and has the advantage of being made at any place without a great outlay of money for machinery, tools, buildings or materials.

Pipes can be made of any required size, are cheaper, and will sustain a greater external or internal pressure than any other kind of cement pipe.

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As a cement it is acknowledged, by scientific men who have examined it, to be the strongest known. A wall built of brick or stone, and this cement used as a mortar, would be perfectly solid as if made of a solid rock.

SEA WALLS.

Sea walls can be built with this material in combination with broken rock, more rapidly and cheaper than in any other way.

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First premiums have been awarded to Eagan's Composition from the following Fairs:

California State Fair, at Sacramento, Cal., 1868.
Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, 1868.
Sonoma County Fair, at Petaluma, Cal., 1869.
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, at St. Louis, 1869.
New Jersey State Fair, 1870.
It has been exhibited at no other Fairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

OFFICE OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., 28th March, 1871.

This specimen of Pacific Concrete, (Eagan's Patent,) was taken from the Union Street Railroad of St. Louis, Mo., where it has been in use since December, 1869. Since that date the teams of the railroad have passed over that portion of the track where the concrete is used, 300 *times each day*, while that same portion of the track is constantly used by other trains and vehicles of the city. This pavement has received no repairs whatever, and shows but little wear after constant use for sixteen months (now 22 months). In summer it is free from dust, and in winter brings with it no inconvenience from snow and ice. The Macadamizing at either end of this block of concrete is renewed three times each year, is soft and wet when much water is used, and in all probability will require such renewing for several years to come before the concrete needs repairing. The block of Pacific Concrete in the track of the Union Railroad has given entire satisfaction. WM. STORK, Sup't.

This Company will take contracts in any city of the United States to make Macadamized Pavements, and will guarantee them to last twenty years, and keep them in repair for a small percentage. Will also supply orders for Drain, Sewer, Water and Gas Pipe. Roofing for sale.

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E. McMURDY, Director.
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☞ All communications should be addressed

National Asphalt Composite Co.,

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Office second floor.

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To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (equal now to 8¼ currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest, $10,000.

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All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.

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They are written for the month or year.
They insure men of all occupations and professions.
They insure against general accidents.
They cost but a small sum.
Their cost is the same, all ages from 18 to 65.
They are valuable to all classes of men.
Every man should have one.

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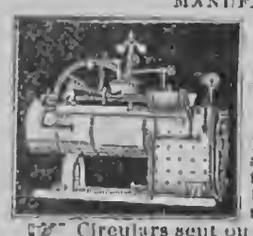

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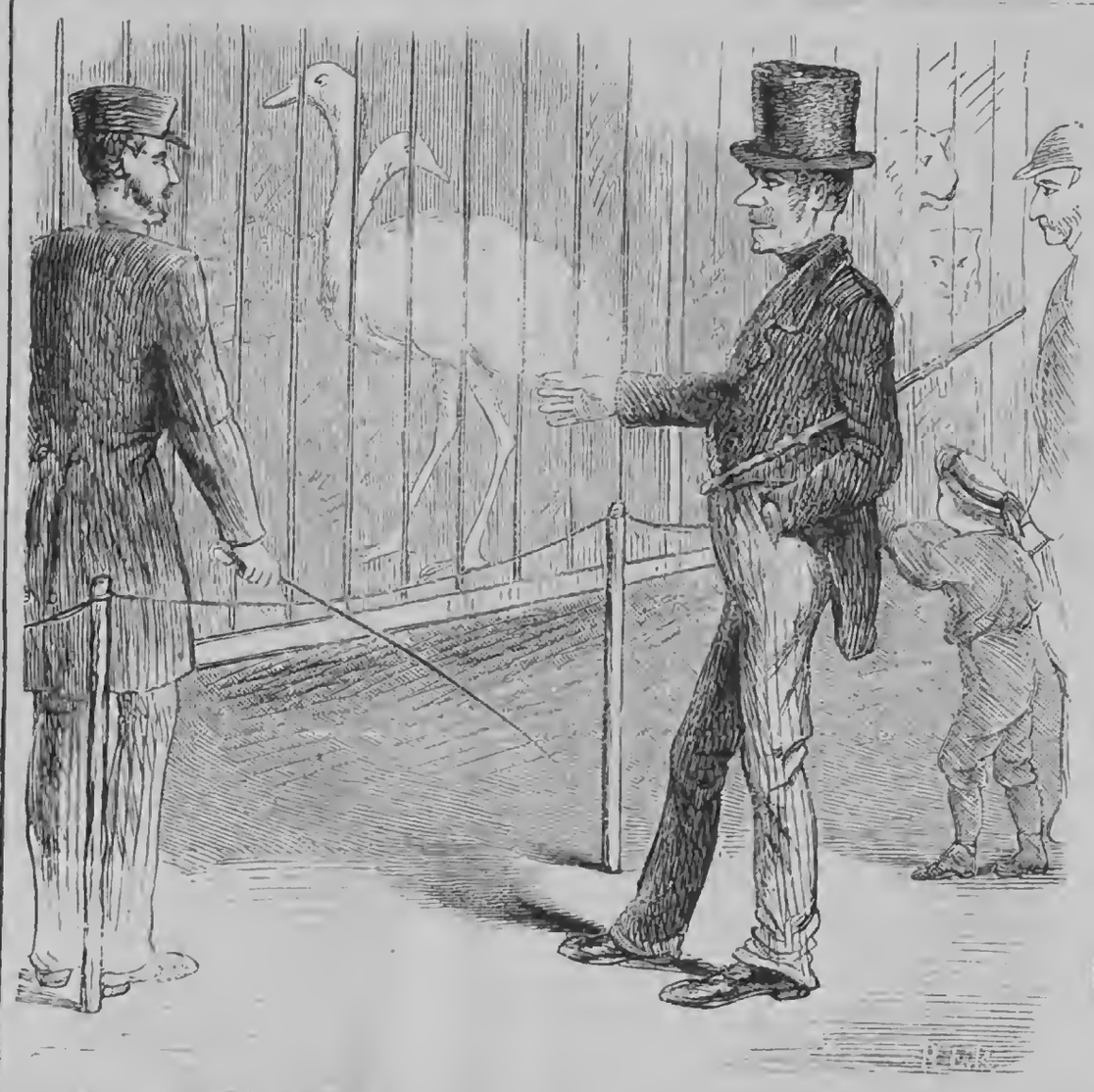

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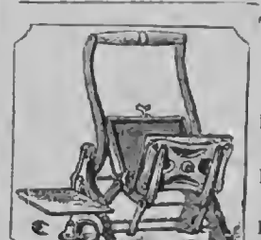

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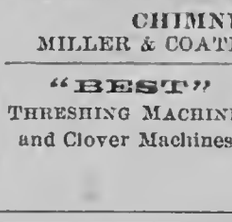

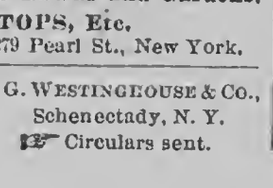

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1165

NEW FALL WRAP, is a sacque and cape, with a thribble box-pleat laid on the under side in the back, and in place of the broad pleat of last season; just the three edges are visible from each side, giving the appearance of six round folds, the cape slopes gracefully to the back, and is left open to trim. The sacque has a large sleeve, which can be used or not, as weather or comfort demand.

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762

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 15.
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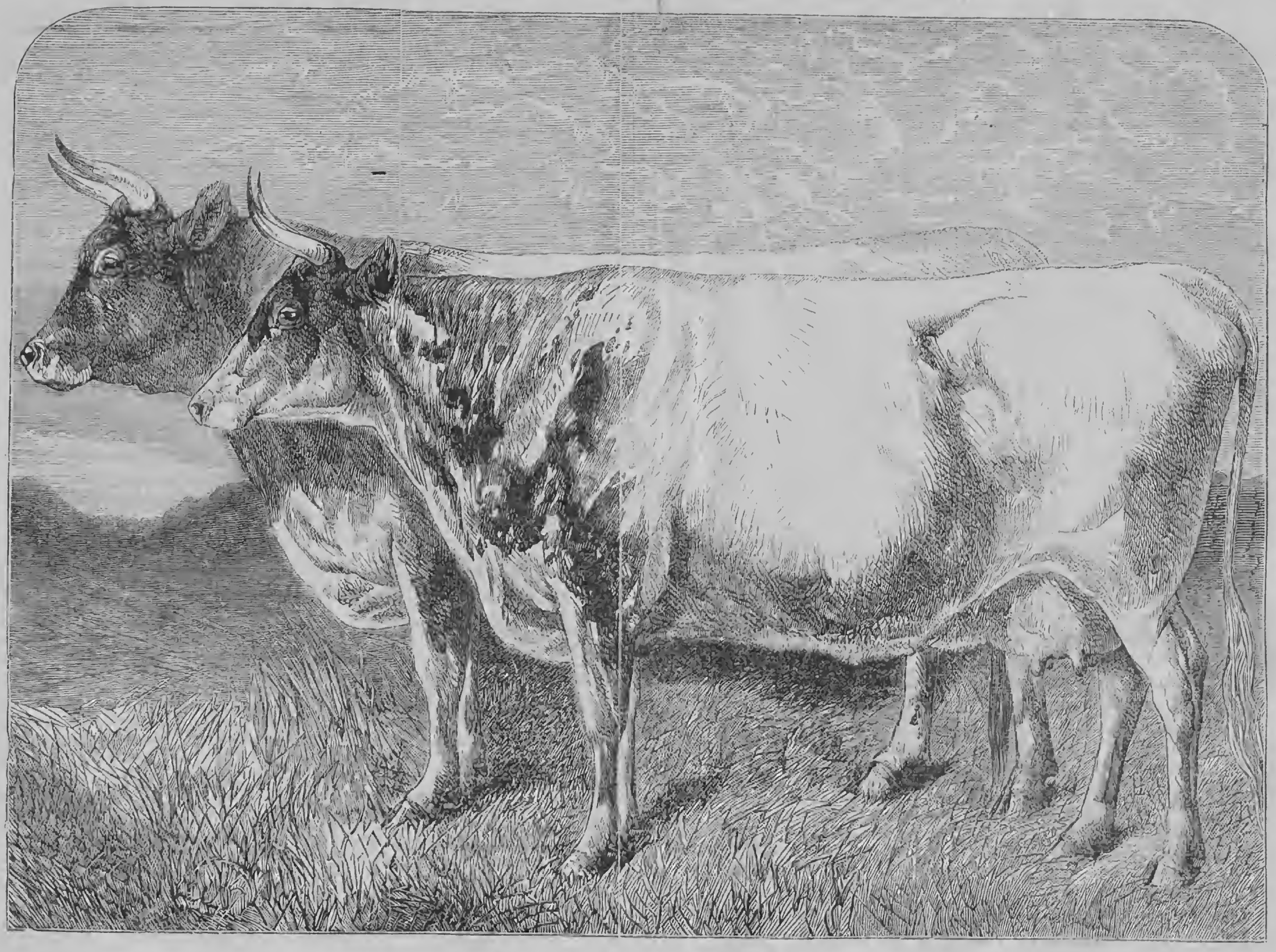
The Herdsman.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

HEREWITH we present an illustration of the modern English type of Ayrshire cattle, from drawings by HARRISON WEIR. This breed originated in the County of Ayr, Scotland, which consists of three districts—Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham. The latter district claims to be the cradle of the improved Ayrshire dairy breed, of cattle. The Aryshire cattle, in 1780, in the district of Cunningham, were then of small stature and badly fed; they were mostly black, with white spots on their faces, back, and other parts of their bodies; the cows had high-standing crooked horns, marked with very deep ringlets at their base, a true indication of their meager fare. GILBERT MURRAY writes to the London Field that the improvement of the Ayrshire breed dates from about the year 1780, first by a cross with a stranger breed, combined with a better system of feeding. AITON, who wrote a survey of the county, and who was himself a farmer in the district of Cunningham, could well recollect the appearance and condition of the cows in that district as far back as 1766. After great pains taken to inquire into the origin of the present celebrated breed, he was of opinion that they are descended from the native stock of the district, changed in their color, and partly in their shapes and qualities, by being crossed with the Teeswater or Dutch breeds. However valuable the breed has now become, it is said the first offspring of the cross was far from being of the best shape. The race was chiefly propagated by coupling bulls of the stranger with cows of the native races, and, as the former were far superior in size to the latter, as might naturally be expected, the progeny had at first an ill-shaped, mongrel appearance, with bones large and prominent; but these cattle soon toned down, accommodating themselves to the state of the pastures; and the improvements that began about that time to be made on the soil of the Western counties rendered the pastures capable of supporting much heavier stocks.

The most desirable quality of dairy cows, of any breed, is that they should yield a large quantity of milk in proportion to the quantity of food they consume, and that when dry they should fatten quickly. The pure-bred Ayrshire certainly excels all other in the former, and as to the latter she is no way inferior to many of the best established breeds. Of the quantity of milk which an average Ayrshire dairy cow yields it is difficult to speak with precision; there is not only a great diversity between some of those animals and others, but the quantity and quality of the food, the size, age, and habit of the animal, distance from or to the time of calving, all exercise a marked influence on the quantity of milk yielded at any given time. Whatever is said on the subject is open to contradiction by such as are disposed to cavil. AITON says that some of the dairy cows in Ayrshire yield for a time from five to six gallons of milk per day. Such returns are, however, rare; yet many, when in their best plight and well fed, will yield four gallons per day for three months, and during the season produce a total of 800 to 900 gallons per cow. Many will, however, not yield more than half that quantity, and probably 600 gallons per cow during the year may be taken as a fair average of the Ayrshire dairy stock. AITON goes on to say that since the publication of his survey the farmers have satisfied him that he has underrated the produce of their cattle, and that they have furnished him with satisfactory proofs of various cows having produced from six to seven gallons per day for several weeks; these, he remarks, are, no doubt, extraordinary returns.

The most approved points of the Ayrshire cow are:—Head small, but rather long, and



AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

narrow at the muzzle; eye small, but quick and lively; horns small, clear and crooked, and placed wide apart at their base; neck long and slender, tapering toward the head, with no loose skin below; shoulders thin; fore-quarters light; hind-quarters deep and large; back straight, and broad behind; the joints rather loose and open; carcass deep; pelvis capacious, and wide over the hips, with round, fleshy buttocks; tail long and thin; legs small and short, with well-bent joints; udder capacious, broad, and square, stretching well forward, but neither fleshy, low hung, nor loose; the milk veins large and prominent; teats short, and all pointing outward, and at considerable distance from each other; skin thin and loose, and the hair soft and woolly; the head, horns, and all those parts of least value, should be small, and the general figure compact and well proportioned.

The Ayrshire farmers prefer their dairy bulls to possess the feminine aspect in their heads, necks, and fore-quarters, with broad hock bones and hips, and full in the flanks; they likewise pay particular attention to the formation of the small teats of the bull, and also to the color of the scrotum. If this were of any other color than white, though the animal might otherwise be possessed of great merit, he would immediately be rejected by the best breeders.

The farmers of Ayrshire have long devoted great attention to the improvement of their dairy cows. When cows are kept solely for the dairy, and are profitable in proportion to the quantity of milk they yield, self-interest would stimulate the farmer to acquire the most correct knowledge of cultivating the desirable qualities in his stock. If one cow excelled in milking, they would look out for others in which the leading characteristics were fully developed; they reared the calves of the best milkers, knowing that they would, to some extent, inherit the good qualities of their dams. It has been chiefly by these means, and not by changing the stock or crossing with bulls of other breeds, that the Ayrshire dairy stock of the present day has attained its unrivaled perfection.

The Naturalist.

NOTES FOR NATURALISTS.

The French Rat-Tamer.—The most popular of the shows of the season at St. Cloud fair has been *l' homme aux rats*. The name of this Rarey of the rat-race is ANTOINE LEONARD. His sole theatre is a sort of perch, which he sticks into the ground, and then he takes his *corps de ballet* out of his pocket. At his word of command the rats run up and down the perch, hang on their legs, then on two, stand on their head, and, in fact, go through a series of gymnastic exercises that would put BLONDIN himself to the blush. His crack actor is a gray rat he has had in his troupe for eleven years; this old fellow not only obeys LEONARD, but is personally attached to him. It is a curious sight to see LEONARD put him on the ground and then walk away. The creature runs after him, and invariably catches him, however many turns he may make to avoid him. An Englishman offered 50f. for him about two years ago, but LEONARD would not separate from his "old and attached friend."

Snake's Rattles.—I send you a fine specimen of a snake's rattles. The rattlesnake was five feet long, and around its greatest diameter four inches. It was killed just after it had bitten a large dog. Strange to say, the dog survived. Your paper always meets with a hearty welcome, and I wish that it would fall into the hands of every Southern planter. You ignore politics and attend to your legitimate business. Wishing you abundant success, I am—I. ALLEN DUNCAN, *Barnwell, S. C.*

We are much obliged for the specimen, for it is an old saying that "all are fish that come into a Naturalist's net." When a boy we used to suppose that the age of a rattlesnake could be told by the number of rattles on its tail; but this, like many other things learned in youth, have had to be unlearned; for sometimes more than one rattle is added in a year; then again, one or more is lost. The rattles you send are thirteen in number, and we presume they are those of the Diamond Rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*, BEAUV), which is found from the Carolinas southward. They are sometimes found fully eight feet long.

Ants on Peach Trees.—A writer in the Boston Cultivator says that in his experience he has been led to look upon the black ant as his best friend in the peach orchard, his only object in traveling up and down the tree being to destroy lice, which frequently cover the young and tender leaves of the peach tree.

Field Crops.

WHEAT IN DELAWARE.

T. B. COURSEY recently read a paper on "Wheat Culture in Delaware," before the Farmers' and Mechanics' Club of Harrington, Del., from which we make the following extracts:

I remarked a while ago that the falling off in our crop was attributable to the deterioration in seed. I will now try to show what has caused this deterioration. I think that our soil and climate are not perfectly adapted to the wheat plant. If they were, we would find it growing wild, as in California and Oregon. But the main cause of degeneracy is caused by fly. The habits of wheat necessitate such late seeding that the plants have not time to get a vigorous start to carry them through the Winter; especially when it happens as last Winter—very cold, with an insufficiency of snow to cover it. It maintains a sickly existence, and is poorly prepared to resist the ravages of fly in the Spring, and passing through a similar ordeal year after year, must of necessity reduce its vitality, and, as a consequence, become an easy prey to all enemies of the crop.

It may be proper here to inquire when is the best time to sow with the best chance of escaping those enemies. This is difficult to determine, for there seems to be no time of universal application. What may be the proper time for one locality may not be best for another. But from an observation of many years, I am induced to believe that the first week in October is the safest time in this county, taking a series of years together. Earlier than this would be safest against rust and sun blight, but more risk from fly. I have rarely known an entire failure when seeded at that time. I have known many failures when seeded earlier. Especially was this the case with the crop just harvested. I know of several fields seeded in September, which the fly nearly ruined, while others seeded only one week later entirely escaped its ravages. The next question is,

What Variety Will Best Stand the Fly and Climate?

The Mediterranean seemed to stand our climate longer than most others, but it, too, had to succumb to the enemies of the crop. When first imported it would stand the fly with an early seeding, but after a series of years, became, like other varieties, an easy prey. To prove this, I will give a case under my own observation, which I think fully demonstrates the necessity of renewing our seed-wheat frequently:—Mr. H., on an adjoining farm, renewed his seed from wheat but a few years from importation. In sowing his field he fell short a gallon or so from finishing the field. He sent to his barn and got enough to finish, which was done immediately, and received the same treatment as the rest of the field, no part of which escaped the fly, but that part from renewed seed served to resist its attacks, and growed on vigorously. But not so with that from seed of his own production (though both were of the Mediterranean variety); his was literally eaten up; even the grains that scattered over on the other land were eaten. And while this from renewed seed made over twenty bushels per acre, the other was barely worth harvesting. This, to my mind, shows the importance and necessity of renewing our seed wheat every few years directly from the wheat-growing countries of Europe, and from that section the growth of which has proved best adapted to our climate.

Bringing seed from other sections of the United States may, in some cases, prove benelicial, but, in my opinion, is not to be relied on, as I have proved to my own satisfaction. I sent, a few years ago, to Rochester, New York, and, at considerable expense, procured twelve bushels of a variety highly recommended there, and sowed it on the same field with wheat of my own growing, and found, at harvest, that I had gained nothing by way of improvement. I have made several attempts to change the character of our seed-wheat by renewing from neighboring States, and from far-off California, but with very little success, except from late importation. It is, therefore, in my opinion, essential to our success that we have fresh importations from abroad every few years. And I know of no better way to get a genuine article than for your club to raise a fund by subscription, and authorize your President to order a few barrels from some port on the Mediterranean, where can be had the variety last introduced here (the blue stem Mediterranean). These few barrels, sowed thin, on highly improved land, would soon furnish enough to supply your entire club with seed, and soon sell enough, at an advance, to pay the expense of importation, or raise a fund for renewal every few years, so that when you once get a start it would pay its way and give you fresh seed as often as needed.

I would here remark, that none but varieties known to succeed here should be purchased, except in trifling amounts. I bought of a new and beautiful variety, a few years ago, at ten dollars per bushel, and put it on the best land in the field, and dressed it with as good phosphate as there is in market, at 500 pounds per acre, and that was the last of it. I did not reap a sheaf, and have no desire for any more of the kind.

But renewing the seed is not all that is necessary to insure success. The land, if not already rich, must be improved and put in the best possible condition to receive the seed.

In sections of country well adapted to the wheat plant, the virgin soil may be sufficient in itself to produce a good crop of wheat without manure, and I have no doubt that our old land, with a good clover lay, would produce a good crop if we could sow in August or early September. For a crop of clover equal to 2½ tons to the acre, would permit more than enough of all substances, both organic and inorganic, for a crop of 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. According to analysis it would furnish an excess of potash 53 lbs., of lime 54 lbs., magnum 5 lbs., sulphuric acid 5 lbs., phosphoric acid 1 lb., chlorine 6 lbs., being largely in excess of the wants of the crop. But the ravages of the fly compel us to sow later than Aug. or Sept., as some of us have found to our cost the present season, consequently the clover crop could not be assimilated or prepared for assimilation in time to give the wheat plants a vigorous start and prepare them to resist our Winters, which, though not so cold as further North, are subject to longer periods of freezing and thawing with an insufficiency of snow to cover it. This late sowing necessitates the liberal use of manure of some kind, and that kind which can be most expeditiously applied and most readily assimilated by the plant, would prove most successful. Barn-yard manure contains all the elements necessary to the perfection of the wheat plant. But it is bulky, and requires too much labor in its distribution for a wheat crop, and withal, is not as readily assimilated by plants as some of the commercial manures.

It would therefore seem to be wise economy to use good commercial manures on wheat, and use barn-yard manure on land intended for corn, by applying in the Fall, Winter and early Spring before the ground is done freezing and thawing.

But, say some, "It takes all my surplus wheat to pay for the fertilizers I bought; how are we to stand that kind of farming?" That is bad, but remember that you had but half a crop, a full crop would have made a difference in the financial account. But suppose you had never used any commercial manure, where would your clover and corn crop be? Just a little poorer than 20 years ago—a few nubbins and no clover. A single crop does not exhaust all the fertilizing elements in a dressing of good commercial manure. It is seen in after crops for several years, and if properly followed with grass and lime, makes a permanent improvement. In proof of this I will give two or three cases with which I am familiar, not presuming that these are the greatest in the county, I give them because I know the facts and figures.

A gentlemen of my acquaintance bought a farm near Leipsic in this county in 1863. The corn crop was then 400 bushels. The same amount of land in 1871 produced 2,100 bushels. The average wheat crop where he bought it was 60 bush. The average crop now is over 500 bush.—quite a change in the product; and this was brought about by the use of concentrated manure, except about 200 loads of compost bought at the town near by at $2 per load. I know another who bought a farm in 1860. It paid, as rent, 80 baskets of nubbins. The same farm last year produced over 1,400 bushels shelled corn, and this crop had no concentrated or other manure applied to it, as most of the barn-yard manure was applied to potatoes and other truck, and there has not been a single load of compost manure bought for this farm since 1860; consequently the increase in the corn crop is entirely attributable to former dressings of commercial manure on wheat. If this proves anything, it is evidently to the interest of the agriculturist to use, liberally, *good* commercial manures, even though they be high priced, too high priced to give the farmer a chance with other classes. But even high as they are, it is better to use them than not to use them, and as I have no interest in any in the market, am not disposed to advertise any article, will only say that if you get a good article at a fair price you will not lose your money.

NUT-GRASS COFFEE.

PLEASE find inclosed a—something for name. Some of these kernels were sold last year to a neighbor for a kind of coffee, said to grow South. It is very thrifty in growth. One of these kernels planted will produce nearly a pint. They are attached to the roots and all under ground. Is the article fit for coffee use or drinking? Please answer in paper.—CHAS. H. FUAREY, *Rockdale Mills, Mass.*

THIS plant was introduced from China about twenty years ago, under the name of Chufa, or Earth Almond. Its botanical name is *Cyperus esculentus*, or edible cyperus. It is closely allied to those great pests of the Southern States, *C. phymatodes* and *C. rotundus*. A variety of the last is the well known Nut-Grass, or Coco-Grass, which almost every planter will tell you cannot be exterminated from land when it once gets a foothold. Now, the edible foreign species is quite tender in the North; at least we have never been able to save it in the open ground through Winter, therefore there is no danger of its becoming a pest here; but whether it is a good substitute for coffee or not we are unable to say, never having tried it or heard of its being used for that purpose. The nut-like roots being rich in saccharine matter, we should think they would be excellent for feeding hogs, if good for nothing else.

IN this box is a plant sold to be used for coffee. Will you tell us, through the RURAL, its name and its virtue?—M. J. T.

THE coffee plant peddlers must have had a good time in selling the people, as well as selling their wares, judging from the letters and specimens received. Now, this plant has been advertised and sold by all our seedsmen for the past fifteen years, and still there are traveling louts who can make folks believe that they have something new to offer in this same root. Will our people ever learn that no traveling peddler ever did carry for sale a thing of value that could not be obtained cheaper elsewhere? In other words, men who perambulate over the country offering new and wonderful plants, seeds, medicines and nostrums of all kinds are, as a class, the meanest and lowest kind of vagabond swindlers. Of course we except agents of respectable merchants and nurserymen; but such men always carry proof of their respectability, and if this is not shown let them alone, no matter what firm they pretend to represent.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Colored People and Cotton.—A Missouri correspondent who has visited Mississippi writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I hope the RURAL will be spread more and more in the South, though during my trip I showed it several times to some first-class planters and it was thrown back at me with, "We want no such Yankee humbug among us; nor Yankee school teachers. The niggers are too smart now." The fact is, the poor darkey, if he makes, thirty, forty or fifty bales of cotton comes out just as much in debt as though he made but seven, eight or ten bales. Why? Because he cannot read and figure, and so he gets some one to ship his cotton, and that is the last he ever sees of it or of the money. Thousands of them are no better off to-day than they were the first year after the war, and for the reasons herein given.

The Potato Disease.—Dr. KUHN has shown that the fungus which causes the potato disease, (*Botrytis* or *Perenospora infestans*), only propagates itself while the potato plant is living. Therefore the potato tuber receives its infection from the haulm or stems, and one potato cannot communicate disease to another.

Selection of Seed.—WRIGHT B. HOLCOMB is informed that we have met farmers who have a local reputation for producing the best wheat, rye, oats, corn and potatoes, who have gained and maintained it by a careful selection and use of the best seed these respective crops produced from year to year. Some of them have secured what are regarded distinct varieties, by watching their fields and selecting such stalks of grain as showed remarkable growth and perfectness of development. Any farmer, with care, can do the same thing.

Dairy Husbandry.

BAD MILK.

I AM the foreman of two cheese factories. I have charge of as much milk as any one man that I know, and it comes in all conditions to the factory—milk that is diluted to milk that is thick with putrefaction. I have kept up a good reputation for five years, and my cheese command the very highest market price. But, for the last ten days, I have had at the factories milk that when taken, to all appearance, is good, but on standing for an hour or two it becomes thick, but still sweet, having a bad taint. Sometimes during this time the weather has been dark, warm and rainy. I am at a loss to tell where the trouble comes from. I know that it is not through my neglect, and it makes my heart sink and I grow sick of the factory business. Our milk is made up twice a day. If you think this worthy of your notice, I would be glad to hear from you.—M. H. BOOTH, *Summit Co., O.*

THE past Summer has been a very trying one for factorymen in all parts of the country. We hear of a great many cases like that detailed by our correspondent, and the trouble, no doubt, comes from neglect or carelessness on the part of patrons in the care of milk before it reaches the factory.

We have, from time to time, discussed in these columns the leading causes which are productive of bad milk, and have suggested the means for avoiding the difficulty. Farmers do not seem to appreciate the importance of preserving milk in good order until it reaches the manufacturers' hands. They seem to think so long as milk may be kept from *souring* the whole work is accomplished and all responsibility is at an end on their part.

This apathy or unprogressive spirit on the part of farmers leads to the most serious losses every year, and more especially is this the case during extremely hot weather like that which we have had during the past Summer. The troubles which the cheese makers have to meet do not come altogether, or for the most part, from sour milk or from its liability of souring; it is rather from a putrid decomposition, some of the forms of which are like that described by our correspondent. This trouble could be avoided in a large number of cases simply by cooling and aerating the milk at the farm before it is started for the factory.

But what is most remarkable in all this is that when factorymen and patrons have been made acquainted with the cause of tainted milk, and the remedy for its prevention, means are not at once taken to avoid the trouble. One would naturally suppose that patrons would be eager to adopt any feasible plan for increasing the value of their product; and why they should go on losing a penny a pound, or more, on their cheese, simply from gross neglect in the care and treatment of milk, it is not easy to see. The various factory associations should have a meeting of all their patrons at the commencement of the season, and agree upon a set of rules in respect to the treatment and care of milk from the time it is drawn from the cow to its delivery at the factory. In respect to the treatment of tainted milk in the hands of the manufacturer, we must refer our correspondent to Practical Dairy Husbandry, pages 431 to 437. The experience of the most successful cheese makers are here given as to the treatment of putrid milk in the cheese vats and the factory.

TESTING MILK WITH THE HALIMETER.

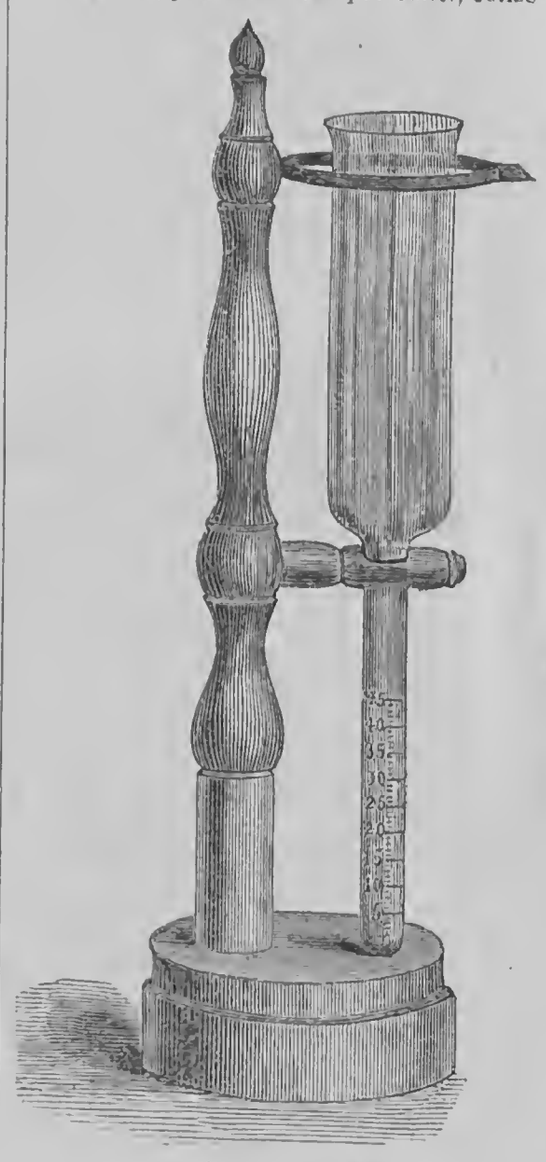
REICHELT of Ansbach, has used the Halimetrical Probe of Fox for determining the amount of water in milk. The method is founded on the supposition that 100 parts of water will dissolve 36 parts of pure table salt. It is useful also in determining how much salt there is in any known fluid, the water of which is in condition to dissolve the salt, and hence from this the water may also be computed.

For this purpose Fox has constructed a Halimeter which is open at the upper end (see figure) the lower part terminating in a tube or graduated glass scale, the lines of which correspond in grains with the old Prussian medicinal weights by which the quantity of undissolved salt remaining in the fluid may be seen and the amount determined from the scale.

In testing milk the process is as follows: From any given sample of milk to be examined, 1,000 grains are taken and mixed with 324 grains of common salt and 240 grains of litmus tincture saturated with salt—the whole being at a temperature of 25° or 30° Reaumer. The mixture is then well shaken together and poured into the Halimeter, care being taken that no undissolved salt is left remaining in the vessel. The mixture is again well shaken in the Halimeter and when left at rest the quantity of undissolved salt may be read off on the graduated scale. The quantity of water in the milk may then be reckoned from the grains of dissolved salt. This equals n.—according to the proportion 36:100=n:x.

The addition of the litmus tincture is only for the purpose of making it more easy to determine the limit of the remaining salt, partly by the coloring which it imparts and partly by the thinness of the milk.

In a trial of milk by this method, the remaining salt came to 4 grains. The 1,000 grains of milk therefore dissolves 320 grains of salt, corresponding to 888.89 grains of water or 111.11 grains of dry substance. The determination of the dry substance of the same milk through evaporation, with the addition of crystalized quartz, the drying being at a temperature of 100° to 110° Centigrade, yielded 11.033 per cent., consequently a difference of 0.078 per cent. In an examination of cream the Halimeter essay gave 14.306 per cent. of dry substance, while the evaporation essay gave 14.696 per cent.—a difference of only 0.390 per cent.



FOX'S HALIMETER.

In another trial, milk containing 10 per cent. of dry substance was thinned with 2 per cent. weight of water. The Halimetrical essay of this thinned milk yielded 9.722 per cent. dry substance, while according to the computation there should be 9.804 per cent., a difference of 0.082 per cent.

Prof. B. MARTINY, who figures and describes the Halimeter in German, and from whose work we have translated the above, is of the opinion that this method of testing milk to determine its dilution with water can be made useful on account of its simplicity, and the ease with which it is effected. As the method will be new to many of our dairymen who are desirous of other tests than that of the cream gauge and Lactometer, we introduce it to notice.

Stagnant Water for Cows Productive of Typhoid Fever.—Out of 140 families supplied with milk from a dairy in Islington, England, seventy suffered from typhoid fever. One hundred and sixty-eight individual cases occurred within ten weeks, and thirty died. An investigation showed that the cows drank water from an old underground tank, built of wood, and much decayed. The milk cans were washed in the same water, and in all probability the water was also mixed with the milk. As the fever attacked only such parties in that district as used the milk, the water in the rotten tank must have been the cause. This is only one more evidence of the danger of using foul water and giving it to animals. It has been shown that stagnant water acts as a slow poison to animals as well as men, and it is a matter of the first importance to all dairymen and stock raisers, as well as families, to use only pure, fresh water.

The Apiarian.

DYSENTERY IN BEES.

AT a recent meeting of the Michigan Bee Keepers' Association the following paper was read by Dr. BOHRER, Alexandria, Ind. on the above subject. He said:—Gentlemen—At the request of your Secretary I would submit the following, in regard to the prevalence of dysentery among bees during the past Winter. The general causes giving rise to this affection among bees are sufficiently well understood by a large majority of apiarians, to render it unnecessary for me to give a description of them at this time, farther than to mention them in detail, if required, in demonstrating ordinary causes from which this malady is known to spring, had but little if anything to do with its origin among bees during the past Winter in the United States and Canada; for it is well known that thousands of colonies, populous in numbers, well supplied with honey and in good Winter quarters, perished despite every effort that could be brought to bear by the most experienced, most skillful and most industrious bee keepers of the country.

I am fully aware that it has been asserted by some that the recent great mortality among bees was due to the carelessness on the part of the bee keeper in not putting them to Winter quarters at the proper season and in a proper manner. But inasmuch as I have conversed and corresponded with many relative to this matter, who have formerly been not only very attentive to the wants of their bees, but had also been eminently successful in wintering them, I think I have good grounds furnished me for concluding that such statements are (to us a new expression) simply too thin.

Others have been disposed to attribute it to the extraordinary severity of Winter; but when we come to consider that the mercury often sinks lower in Canada than it did in this part of Indiana during last Winter, and that bees nevertheless winter well even on the Summer stand in that country, without any other protection than that furnished by the hive, we are at once lost in attempting to account for the late ravage of this disease in this way, as bees perished here, and even as far South as Tennessee, in large numbers. True, the apiaries in Southern districts were not as nearly depopulated as they were here and in other districts of the North. But the inhabitants of each colony were reduced in numbers much below what they commonly have been, thus proving two things, first, that there was from some cause more than ordinary predisposition to dysentery, this being the universal complaint; and, secondly, that owing to the frequent opportunities afforded bees in Southern climates of flying out and discharging their excrement, this malady proved less fatal there than it did in sections where the excessive cold weather confined them to the hive for periods of time altogether beyond what they could endure in a diseased condition. From this standpoint it will be seen that cold weather had but one effect, which was that of rendering dysentery more fatal by confining the bees to the hive.

It will be out of the question to attribute the origin of this disease to an excess of atmospheric moisture, as it never was known to be dryer than it was last Winter throughout the United States. Neither can we come out and occupy the ground that bees were put up into Winter quarters without a proper amount of ventilation, for in this particular they fared as usual. But after searching in every quarter for the cause, I find nothing more than has heretofore been common until I came to examine the honey, which last Fall presented no external evidence of its unfitness for bees to winter upon successfully. But as time progressed a portion of it granulated and left a watery substance which ran out of the cells, and down upon the bottom board, where it soured in many instances. Just what kind of honey it was I am not fully prepared to say, but as there were no flowers from which bees could collect honey last Winter in one section, I suppose it to be honey-dew they were collecting, as they came in heavily loaded every day for a week or more, yet I did not take it upon myself to search for this substance in the forests, and may have been mistaken, but don't think I was.

After I saw it in the condition above described, I almost concluded that it was collected from grapes, but as there were not enough grapes in our parts to furnish so much honey, I fell back to honey-dew. I have made inquiry of several persons who claimed to be acquainted with this substance, and find them laboring under the impression that bees will not winter well when confined to this material as food. I have also learned that honey dew last season was quite common in all sections where dysentery prevailed as an epidemic. If this information be correct, I think we have found out the true cause of this disease as it prevailed last Winter, and would therefore recommend to bee keepers the custom of emptying their combs with the extractor in September, and feeding sugar sirup in all cases where it is known that the hive is stored with honey-dew. It will, however, be advisable to make haste slowly by ascertaining as we go along, whether or not my conjectures are correct as to honey-dew being unfit for bees to subsist on over Winter. A few colonies out of a large number set aside will be sufficient to test the matter in any one apiary.

The Garden.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Tomatoes in Pots in Winter.—Have any of your readers any experience in producing tomatoes in pots or boxes in sunny living-rooms or the kitchen in Winter, where an equable heat is kept up. We, back here in the country, away from markets, like tomatoes fresh; and if we can get them in this manner it will be worth trying.—MARY P.

WE have seen them so grown in living rooms. They cannot be sown too soon for Winter fruiting.

Early Spring Lettuce.—I sow my lettuce seed in cold frames, in November, and get plants very early in Spring. If it is sown in open ground this Fall, too late for it to germinate before Winter sets in—after the ground is properly prepared, and then early in Spring after frost is out, some fresh horse manure put on between the rows, very early and excellent lettuce can be obtained. —C. C. HOOKS.

Tomatoes for Shipping.—My experience is that the Tilden is the best shipping tomato, and I have tried various sorts. I should like the experience of others also. I do not mean that it is of the best quality, but the most productive and profitable. It has not rotted with me, though I have heard such complaints concerning it.—NEWTON MCCOMBER.

Carter's St. Osy the Best.—This was recommended to me by a gardener last Spring, but we do not find it desirable. It has ornamental foliage, but the root is tapering, divided frequently, and skin and flesh red. It is unsatisfactory, and I write you to prevent others being disappointed as I have been in it.—R. P. S., *Salem, Mass.*

Cut Worms and Cabbages.—It is too late to be of much use this season, but if your readers will remember it they can save their cabbages next season by winding a piece of paper around the cabbage stalk from the roots to the leaves at the time of transplanting and the cut worm will not cut them.—E.

The Swine-Yard.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Brewery Mash as Food for Swine.—Can some of your readers inform me whether the mash from a brewery is valuable for feeding pigs? Is not the husk of the grain indigestible? I can get a good supply of it; but fear to make any preparation to feed it until I have some information from experienced persons in regard to its value.—H. H., *Crawfordsville, Ind.*

Guinea Pigs.—Will some of your readers give me any information as to breeding, rearing, wintering, and general management of Guinea pigs, and greatly oblige—L. H. MYERS.

OUR friend, Col. F. D. CURTIS, has large experience, and we hope he will respond—or any one else who has practical experience.

Spaying Sow Pigs.—A correspondent asks if any of our subscribers can give him instructions how to spay sow pigs.

Swine in Iowa, according to a State law, are not to be permitted to run at large after Oct. 1, 1872.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

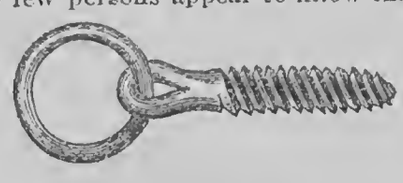
FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

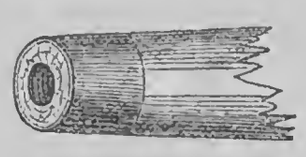
Long-Lived Beetles.—*Sept.* 25.—Last Spring I received some grape vine cuttings from a correspondent in Nebraska, which contained a number of the small cylindrical beetles known as *Bostrichus bicaudatus* of SAY; but probably better known among persons not familiar with entomological works, as the apple twig borer, as they often infest apple trees, eating into the small twigs, entering just above a bud, and after reaching the pith, boring lengthwise, making a long, cylindrical excavation. This little beetle is about three-eighths of an inch long and a sixteenth in diameter; dark, brownish-black color, the male having two little thorns projecting from the posterior end of his body. This beetle has long been known as infesting the apple tree; but I never heard of it being injurious to the grape vine until last Spring, at which time I received a number of letters from my cor-

FIG. 1.

respondents in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, complaining of the damage done to their grape vines by this insect. The RURAL NEW-YORKER, June 15, page 390, advised those having infested vines to collect all the cuttings and burn them, as a sure method of preventing the increase of this pest. That, I think, was good advice, judging from what I have since learned of the habits of this beetle. I put four specimens of those received last Spring into a vial containing a section of grape vine three inches long; they immediately made an attack upon the wood, and have been feeding upon it ever since, and at this time there is nothing left of the vine but one small piece of bark; the beetles, however, are still alive, and endeavoring to make an end of the last fragment. For five months these beetles have been confined in a small vial, corked tight, and are as lively to-day, as when first put into their glass prison. To me this seems to be a most remarkable instance of longevity, for most of the beetles that are injurious to vegetation live only a few days, or weeks at most, the larva, and not the perfect insect (imago) doing the most injury. If this twig-borer lives six months, or more, as it appears to, and feeds continually during the time, it is certainly capable of doing an immense amount of injury to our vineyards and orchards. It appears to be very abundant in the States I have named, and fruit growers and farmers should do all in their power to prevent its increase, even if it cannot be wholly exterminated.

Transplanting Currants.—*Sept.* 26.—Very few persons appear to know that the





FIGS. 2 AND 3.

Fall is the best time to transplant currant and gooseberry bushes. Of course I refer to the Middle States, or wherever the currant drops its leaves before frosts occur, as it does in the latitude of New York City and southward. If the bushes are transplanted as soon as the leaves fall, new roots will be produced before cold weather, and a much stronger growth secured the following season than if this operation is deferred until Spring. Currant cuttings made and planted in early Fall will produce roots in a few days, or weeks at most, while the leaves will remain entirely dormant, and if slightly protected when the ground begins to freeze, they will not only pass through the Winter uninjured but be in the best possible condition for making a rapid growth the following season. I have tried both Fall and Spring planting of currant bushes and cuttings, the result always being greatly in favor of the former.

Sending Plants by Mail.—*Sept.* 27.—I have been packing plants to-day for some friends in California and Montana. I send them by mail, as they are small things, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries. Strawberry plants are probably the most delicate of all this class, still, by careful packing, they may be sent through the mails to California or Oregon, and arrive safely at destination. To pack such things that have to be inclosed in damp moss, one needs good, strong oiled paper, which can be purchased of those who make a business of manufacturing it; but the home-made article will answer just as well, and can be made for about one-half the market price. Purchase good, strong Manilla wrapping paper, in sheets 24 by 36, and give these a good coat of boiled linseed oil, then hang up where they will dry thoroughly before wanted for use, and you will

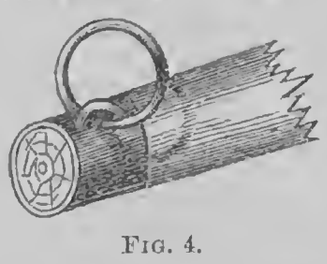


FIG. 4.

have a first-rate article in which to pack plants. I usually make up several dozen sheets at a time, hanging them upon wires stretched overhead in my workshop, where they remain until wanted for use.

I have found this oil paper a very handy article for many other purposes besides packing plants. If one is sending off any article that would be injured by moisture, inclose it in oil paper before putting it into a box, and if one is traveling a few sheets of this paper will often come into play for bringing home specimens of plants, shell fish, fruits and other things containing too much water to be safely packed among one's wardrobe. It improves with age, and is much better when two or three months old, or when well seasoned, than when first made; and this is why I endeavor to keep a supply on hand. There are some persons who think that this packing of plants to go a long distance, by mail or otherwise, is a kind of secret among dealers in such articles; but this is a great mistake, although it must be acknowledged that "practice makes perfect," and those who pay most attention to this business succeed best; that is about all there is about it of a secret nature. My mode of packing strawberry plants to go a long distance by mail is as follows:—Select the strongest and best rooted young plants, cutting off all but one or two of the smallest leaves; then take a piece of oil paper of sufficient size, a half sheet being large enough for fifty plants, which is as many as should go in one package; put a little damp moss upon the paper; upon this place a layer of the plants, then more moss, and so on in alternate layers, until all the plants are in; then roll up the package having the upper end of the plants near one edge so that they can be seen when the package is finished; for in sending plants by mail the law requires that they must be packed in such a manner that the postmasters may examine them if they choose to do so, therefore one end of the package must be left open. It is much the best way to pack strawberry plants upon which any leaves are allowed to remain, for they would soon decay if entirely excluded from the air. After inclosing the plants in oiled paper I put another wrapper of strong brown paper over all except the one end before mentioned. The address and stamp may be put upon this outside wrapper or placed upon small tags made for this purpose.

If the package is going South, the moss used should be but slightly moist, because, if too wet, the plants will soon decay. The same precaution should be used in sending out soft, succulent plants of all kinds in very warm weather. All that is required is just moisture enough to prevent wilting. Small currant, gooseberry, raspberry, and similar woody plants, can be safely sent by mail packed in the same manner. Nuts, and tree seeds of all kinds may be sent in small cloth bags, holding a pint or quart, tied with strong twine, and to this affix an ordinary paper tag, upon which put the address and postage stamps, and not try to write or affix stamps upon the cloth, as I have often seen it done, but with very poor success. There are thousands of families in the East who have friends and relatives in the far West to whom they could send many valuable plants and seeds by mail, packed in the manner I have described. From the superabundance of our gardens the pioneers in new countries should be supplied, and the cheap postage on plants makes it a very simple and easy thing to do.

Farm Economy.

NECK YOKES.

NECK yokes are constructed in various forms and from different material, suitable to the business for which they are intended. The list herewith shown and described contains all the various forms and styles deemed worthy of notice, or that I would recommend for general use, especially for the farmer.

In Fig. 1 is shown a neck yoke complete; the position of the various rings are as they appear when in actual use. Through the

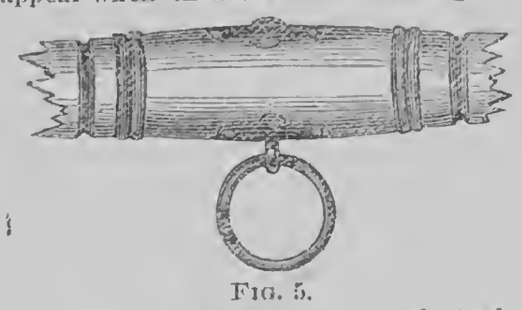


FIG. 5.

center of the yoke pass two eyed staples, riveted at their upper part as shown; in each of said eyes is a welded ring, and also through these is passed and welded a larger one, or what is denominated the tongue ring, from three to five and a-half inches in diameter. The end, or breast-strap rings, wear against the lower side of the ferrules encompassing the outer end of the yoke, as a prevention against splitting or checking by use or the elements. The

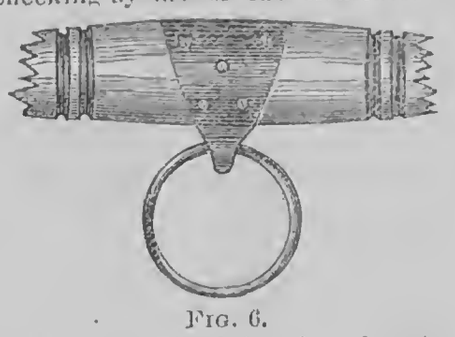


FIG. 6.

ferrules are retained in place by staples holding the rings substantially as shown. This is a very good and neat style, although somewhat complicated at its center portion; it is strong and durable.

Fig. 2 represents a threaded iron staple with ring attached; the portion with thread cut on is eight inches in length. It is screwed into the ferruled end of the yoke in Fig. 3. The advantages gained are, when one side of the staple becomes worn by the action of the ring while in use, it may be revolved one-half and the opposite side worn.

Fig. 4 also illustrates the method of attaching the breast-ring. A strip of iron is

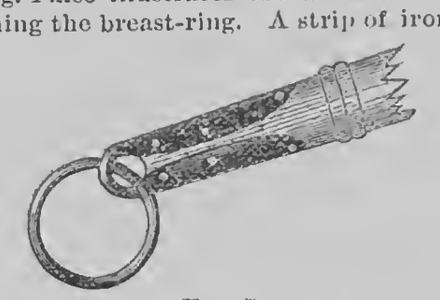


FIG. 7.

welded upon one side of the ferrule as shown; should it, by use, become worn, it can, by readjusting the ferrule, be used as in Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 exhibits another plan of attaching the tongue ring; but one staple passes through the yoke, with proper wear plates for the same, attached by nailing or with screws as is shown. It is self evident that this staple should be larger than that in Fig. 1; also should be loose enough to re-

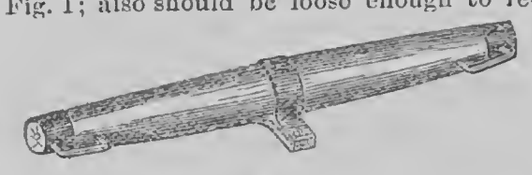


FIG. 8.

volve, as the position it will sometimes occupy will necessitate.

In Fig. 6 is shown the simplest possible plan or form of attaching the center or tongue ring. It is simply an iron clasp of a size corresponding with the dimensions of the center of the yoke over which it passes and is secured by screws; with this arrangement the wood part of the neck yoke may be small and not open to the liability of breaking as are those with a staple or staples passing through the most vital part—the center. The manner of screwing the breast-strap ring, designed especially to accompany the part shown in Fig. 6, is shown in Fig. 7. It is so clearly shown as to render a description unnecessary.

In Fig. 8 is shown a neck yoke designed especially for use upon light or pleasure vehicles. Around the center is made a groove two inches wide and one-eighth of an inch in depth, around which is placed a strip of leather, the ends connected together by sowing or riveting, and provided with a hole for the reception of the end of the tongue, or iron on end of the same. Staples are inserted at the side near each end, between which and the yoke passes a strap which, when buckled, is of a length sufficient to allow of the passage of the breast-strap; or the strap first mentioned is buckled around the lower part of the horse-collar, dispensing entirely with breast-strap.

In the foregoing I have, as far as practicable, avoided giving the size in feet and inches, the omission of which some may regret. If the exact size was here laid down for every part, and upon constructing one after that formula one should find it too small or too large and bungling to suit the particular tastes and desires, the writer would then be blamed; hence I have only given forms and mode of construction, leaving the dimensions as to size, etc., to the good judgment of the reader. L. D. S.

Industrial Machinery.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AT THE STATE FAIR.

THERE was a large number of exhibitors of farm implements at the State Fair at Elmira. We have seen larger exhibitions; but most of the latest improved farm machinery was represented. Our reporter hands us the following notes:

Horse Powers and Threshing Machines were well represented by WHEELER, MELICK & Co. of Albany, with their Ryo Thresher, Two-Horse Tread Power and Separator, etc. The St. Johnsville Ag'l Works exhibited their Bronze Medal Clover Huller and Cleaner. G. WESTINGHOUSE & Co., Schenectady, made a large display of Threshers and Horse Powers.

Mowing and Reaping Machines were represented as follows:—The Buckeye, by ADRIANCE, PLATT & Co., New York; the Clipper Mower, by the Clipper Mowing Machine Co., New York; Kirby Mower and Burdick combined, by D. M. OSBORNE & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; the Dodge, by DODGE, STEVENSON & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; Johnston Self-Raker, by Johnston Harvester Co., Brockport, N. Y.; the Young Eagle, by H. J. HERRINGTON & Co., Valley Falls; the Wood, by Walter A. Wood M. M. Co., Hoosick Falls; the Union, by NASH BROS, New York; the Sweepstakes, by C. C. BRADLEY & SON, Syracuse, N. Y.

D. M. OSBORNE & Co. exhibited their new Baltimore Self-Rake; the principal points claimed for it are the manner of striking the grain on the platform, which square at the front of the guards, operating like a reel—very simple and durable.

Hay Tedders were represented as follows:—The American, by the Ames Plow Co., Boston, Mass; the Bullard, by NASH BROS., New York; the Superior, by New York Plow Co., New York.

Miscellaneous.—Messrs. P. P. MAST & Co. exhibited their new Anderson Steamer for steaming food for stock and running light power. It is made of triple thickness of iron, and capable of bearing a pressure of from 50 to 75 pounds to the square inch. They also had on the Grounds their Buckeye Cider and Wine Press and Buckeye Grain Drill. The Phillips Corn Husker was shown by HILLS & HOAG, New York. The New Jersey Apple Grinder, by R. BUTTERWORTH, Trenton, N. J. JONES & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., exhibited their celebrated 4-Ton Platform Scale. OSGOOD & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., 4-Ton, do., with self-adjustable improvement. The Chadborn & Caldwell Mfg Co., Newburg, N. Y., brought out, for the first time, their new Pony Excelsior Lawn Mower; they also had a very fine display of hand and horse machines. The Eagle Food Steamer and Cauldron was exhibited by E. E. SILL, Rochester, N. Y. The Taylor Hay Rake, by B. C. TAYLOR, Dayton, Ohio; the Wisner Horse Hay Rake, self-dumper, by J. E. WISNER, Friendship, N. Y.; the Nishwitz Pulverizing Harrow, by J. B. NORTON, Waterville, N. Y.; the Planet Seed Drills and New Planet Cultivator (which hoes both side of the row at once), by S. L. ALLEN & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Ames Plow Co. of Boston, Mass., made a fine show, exhibiting the Burt Hay Rakes, Perry Mower, Little Giant Wheel Jack, Herrington Seed Sower and Cultivator, Knox's Gang Cultivator, Boston Horse Hoe, and a fine selection of Knox's Patent Hard Steel and Cast Iron Swivel and Land Side Plows. They also showed their new Cider Mill and Press, called the National. This machine facilitates the getting out of the juice, and getting more cider from the same amount of pomace, by crushing instead of grating the apples.

The Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill was ably represented by S. N. GALLUP, Gen'l Agent for BICKFORD & HUFFMAN, Macedon, N. Y. The Coates Lock-Lever Horse Hay Rake, by NASH & BROS., New York; Bradley's Shovel Plow, Scotch Harrow, Horse Hoe, and Carhart's Pulverizing Cultivator, by C. C. BRADLEY & SON, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Double Harpoon Horse Hay Fork, by the Pennock Manufacturing Co., Kennett Square, Pa.; Gifford's Swinging Cattle Stanchion, by W. C. GIFFORD, Jamestown, N. Y. F. F. HOLBROOK & Co. exhibited their National Prize Swivel Plows, Holbrook's Drill and Cultivator, etc. J. W. MOUNT, Medina, N. Y., had a good show of Power Apple Presses and Grinders. GEO. CHAMBERLAIN & SON, Olean, N. Y., had their Stump Puller in full operation; they also exhibited their new Ditching Plow. H. J. KENT, Palmyra, N. Y., had his new Patent Sulky Potato Planter on the Grounds.

Entomological.

A RARE BEETLE WANTED.

We have received from the readers of the Rural New-Yorker who reside in the far West and Southwest many specimens of insects during the past year that were valuable additions to our cabinet. In return for these favors we have endeavored to give some interesting facts in relation to the history of these insects, and hope, with the aid of our correspondents and readers, to make the Entomological Department still more valuable in the future. There is, however, one native beetle that has not, as yet, come into our net; and for this reason we are quite anxious to obtain it. We give herewith an illustration of this insect,

natural size, in order that those who may feel inclined to aid us may be able to recognize the same if found. It is far from being a new insect to science or entomologists, for Thomas Say described it in a paper read before the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, October 22, 1823. Its name is *Amblychila cylindriformis*, Say. Its body is a dark chestnut-brown, impunctured; head, blackish; mandibles very strongly toothed; elytra joined at the suture, rather paler than the thorax; irregularly marked with unequal punctures. It cannot fly, but runs rapidly along the ground.

WHERE FOUND.

Mr. Say's specimen was found in Arkansas, and it is said to occur at various places along the base of the Rocky Mountains. Capt. Pope found one on the Llano Estocado, a few years since, and Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, U. S. A., found another on the Platte River, about 100 miles above Fort Kearney. Others have been found in California; therefore it is likely to be picked up in Western Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico, or California. We have been informed that it often seeks shelter under dry buffalo droppings, and probably under flat stones, bark, or loose sods.

AN OFFER.

Any person who will send us a perfect specimen, in good order, shall receive the Rural New-Yorker for 1873, *free*. This offer will remain open until we have received fifty specimens; therefore, our readers in the regions where this beetle is likely to be found, need not fear of being too late, no matter when they send the beetle, if they happen to find one or more.

HOW TO SEND.

As soon as a beetle is caught, it should be put into alcohol or whisky, and kept there until forwarded. Then take out the specimen or specimens, and pack carefully in fine sawdust, and in a tin box; or a hole bored in a small block of wood will answer. Wrap with strong paper, and forward by mail. Other beetles from the regions of country named will also be very acceptable; therefore, persons looking for the *Amblychila* may do us a favor by collecting anything and everything in the way of insects.

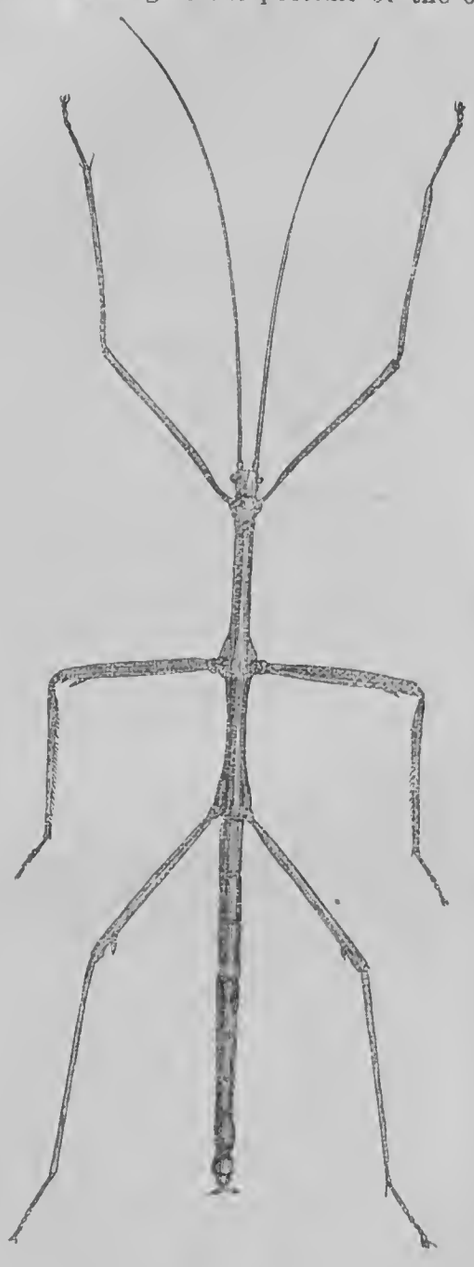
ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Butterfly Chrysalis.—Inclosed find a *little animal*, which please name. The golden spots have faded some since it was first found.—Geo. N. Thompson, *Leasburgh, N. C.*

The little animal which you send is the chrysalis of our common Archippus butterfly (*Danais Archippus*). The caterpillars live on the milkweed (*Asclepias*), and you can find them in abundance wherever this weed is common. The chrysalis is certainly one of the most beautiful things imaginable, being deep green, ornamented with golden spots and stripes of black and gold. The butterfly is very abundant and extends over a wide range of country.

Walking Stick.—The inclosed specimen I found on the bark of a Basswood tree. What is it and its name?—E. S., *Harbor Creek, Pa.*

We have received such numbers of this curious insect in the past few weeks that we herewith give the portrait of the one



you send, in order that others may recognize it and save postage, as they are far too plentiful to be of any value for our cabinet. Its name is *Diapheromera femorata*, although usually known as the "Walking Stick." Its color is green, and the common name is quite appropriate. It is perfectly harmless, except to the small insects upon which it feeds.

S. J. C., La Porte, Ind.—The insect sent is the same as the one mentioned above.

Rural Architecture.

OCTAGON DWELLING.

In the Rural New-Yorker of Aug. 17th S. H. Moon submits plans of an octagon house for improvement, and in reply I beg leave to offer the inclosed for his consideration. I have drawn plans for a house of the same size on foundation, and have endeavored to secure the following improvements upon J. H. M.'s plans, viz:—1, larger rooms and more of them; 2, more light; 3, better ventilation throughout; 4, a better outside general appearance; 5, more convenience; 6, an easier and much more convenient passage through the house from front to rear.

The roof I would build either a Mansard or nearly flat. The piazza and back stoop I would build outside of the octagon, and for these two reason, viz:—1, in order to secure more room in the house, and, 2, to improve the appearance of the same; for the house would look very much like a dove-cote on a

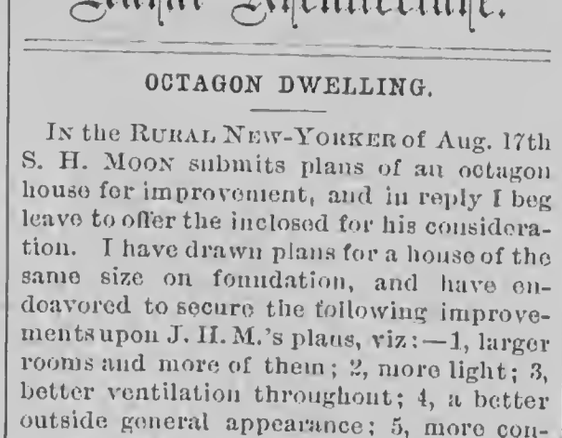


Fig. 1.—Piazza.

large scale, without something built outside of the octagon to relieve the very plain appearance it would otherwise have. The piazza may be built on one side only, or on three sides, as in the plan; but it should in any case be built light and airy—I would suggest as Fig. 1. The back stoop to be a little more than one-half inclosed, and a pantry partitioned off, leaving a stairway between pantry and the main house, as shown in plan, and thereby leaving one end and a part of the front open; to be built in same style as piazza.

There are two entrances to the cellar—one from the dining room, under the hall stairs, and one from off the back stoop. If two cellarways are not required, the one under the hall stairs could be dispensed with, and a very nice closet made in its place, opening into the dining-room. If preferable, the dining-room could be furnished as a parlor, and the parlor and back parlor used as a sitting-room and bedroom, if a bedroom

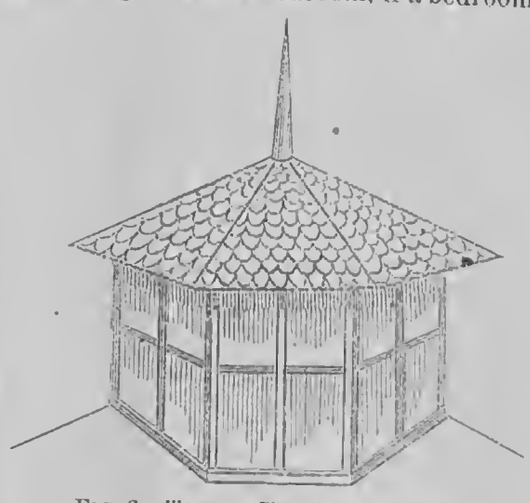
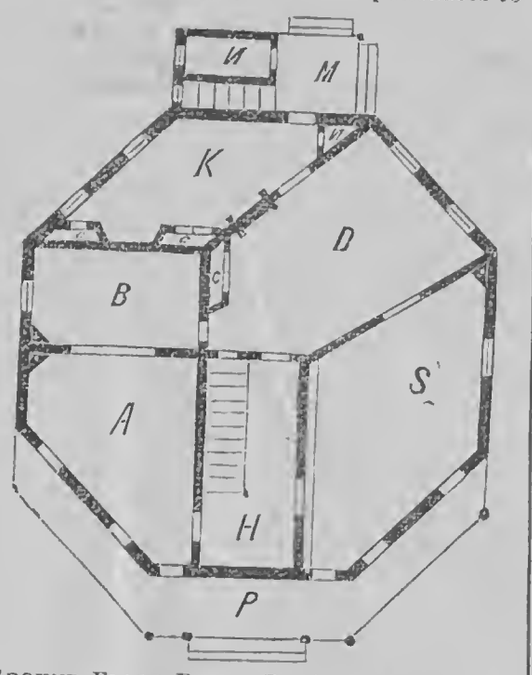


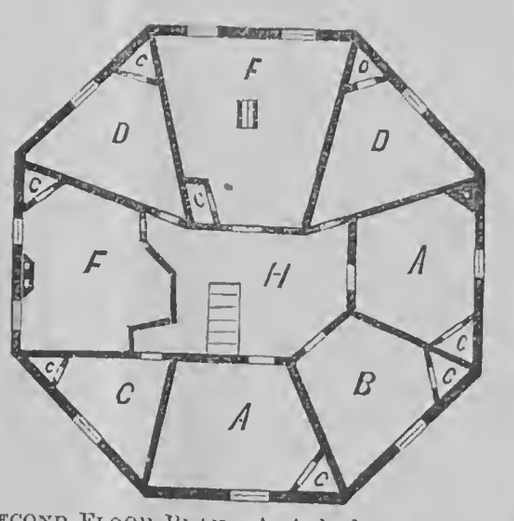
Fig. 2.—Tower, Two Feet High.

on the ground floor is desirable. A bay window could be built in the room marked parlor, which would add to it very much.

I have three chimneys, giving five flues and two fireplaces—one in the kitchen and one in the dining-room. The hall on the second floor I would light and ventilate in two ways:—First, by building over the center of the roof a bottomless tower, three feet high, with same style roof as the house, and containing windows to open and close (see Fig. 2); second, by placing a long sash over each door on the second floor, to be balanced, in order to open and close them. By these two ways, two indispensables to



Ground Floor Plan.—P, piazza, 6 ft. wide; A, front parlor, 14 by 17 ft.; B, back parlor, 8 by 15 ft.; H, hall, 6 by 17 ft.; S, sitting room, 15 by 19 ft.; D, dining room, 13 by 19 ft.; K, kitchen, 12 by 15 ft.; c, c, c, closets; M, back stoop; N, N, pantries.



Second Floor Plan.—A, A, bedrooms, 11 by 12 ft.; B, bedroom, 12 by 12 ft.; D, D, bedrooms, 10 by 12 ft.; E, bedroom, 12 by 16 ft.; F, bedroom, 12 by 13 ft.; G, clothes room, 8 by 11 ft.; H, hall, 10 by 12 ft.; C, s, closet.

health are secured—namely, light, and thorough ventilation throughout.

Any of the rooms on the second floor may be connected with doors, if desirable; and, although I have marked all but one as bedrooms, one of them could be fitted up as a bath and water-closet; another as a store-room, as might be deemed desirable or convenient. I will not trouble you with any further descriptions or suggestions at this time, and I think you will find the plans submitted sufficiently comprehensible.

W. R. S.

NOTES FOR BUILDERS.

Floors in Fire-proof Buildings.—An architect says:—"If you will have wood floors and stairs, lay a flooring of the thickest sheet iron over the joist, and your wood upon that, and sheath the stairs with the same material. A floor will not burn without a supply of air under it. Throw a dry board upon a flat pavement and kindle it as it lies, if you can. Prevent drafts, and though there will be fires, no houses will be consumed."

Land Department.

VIRGINIA ITEMS.

As the Rural New-Yorker purports to be a paper adapted to the wants of the American people, and a specialty to the farming interests thereof, items pertaining to Southern wants and resources may be acceptable to your readers. For health's sake, I have turned my face towards the South. Many, both from the North and West, would, if thoroughly informed of the climate, soil, and society of Virginia, be glad to locate here.

Virginia has unbounded facilities for mixed farming. The general face of the country is undulating. The land along the Potomac rises in a succession of ridges, affording delightful sites for residences. The bottom lands are adapted to grass, corn, etc. Timothy grown here attains a marvelous hight. Over that part of Virginia where we have traveled tilling is not difficult, nor heavy grading for highways necessary.

The destruction of timber is, to many, a very serious objection. It is truly deplorable; but all these old wood lots are set with a new growth of timber, with which some farmers are now making a good, durable post and pole fence—posts Red Cedar and poles White Oak. An enterprising farmer here says he would not have a fence on his farm. He calls fences nuisances, and says he can soil his cattle on one-half the land required to graze them.

I have never seen a country so blessed with pure, soft water. On every hill side may be found the never failing fountain bubling through the valleys below, and forming some of the finest streams in which may be seen the beautiful gold fish that adorn our aquariums in New York.

These streams ought to be thickly dotted with mills and factories to give employment to the surplus help of the poor. I know of several fine mill privileges within five miles of Washington, one with fifty acres of land with a race, can be bought for less than the race cost. There are many chances to buy valuable mill powers where the buildings have been destroyed. Some farmers secure two crops of potatoes from the same ground. Gardeners tell us they raise three crops of peas in succession yearly; this is often done in New York State, is it not?

Mr. Wm Herrington of "Bellfont," near Alexandria, Va., (formerly of Richfield, N. Y.,) seeded down twelve acre of rye to Timothy seed, and, without any fertilizing, cut the following season thirty-two tons of first-class Timothy hay. In April, 1871, he harrowed a field of Winter wheat and rye and sowed twelve quarts of clover seed per acre, and now this field is a complete mass of clover. When the wheat was sowed he used 150 lbs of bone dust to the acre. Timothy and clover attain a wonderful growth here. May not the poorest land be redeemed by seeding freely with clover?

H. M. L.

The Shenandoah Valley.—Can you inform me anything about the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia?—of its climate, soil, fruit, location and people? If so, it will greatly oblige—W. H. C., *East Gainsville, N. Y.*

It is a beautiful valley, excellent soil, and when we were there last (in 1856) we thought it one of the most beautiful regions on the continent. Will not some of our readers there respond to the above inquiry?

Soil of Washington Territory at Walla Walla.—"We have stiff, clay subsoil, covered with a black loam, light, ashy land, rich black loam, with no clay subsoil, and gravelly land, all perhaps on one acre of land, and each requires different treatment."

Domestic Economy.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Pumpkin Pies.—Will some of the RURAL's readers tell me how to make good pumpkin pies. I have tried, but they fail to please my husband. Please tell and oblige—A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER, *Ossian, New York.*

IN response to the above we print the following, which we have just received from Mrs. B. R. SIMPSON, who says "it is an excellent recipe, for I have tried it:"—Cut the pumpkins into small pieces; take out the seeds and inside, but do not pare it. It must be a well grown and thoroughly ripened pumpkin, and not watery. Put the pieces into a saucepan, with only a few spoonfuls of water—not more than four; cover close, and let it cook gently, so as not to scorch, until the water has all evaporated, and the pumpkin has cooked quite dry, and of a rich, dark orange color. While hot, sift it through a course sieve. Season only as much as you are needing for the day. For one large pie—one egg, one tablespoonful of molasses, four tablespoonfuls of condensed milk, and enough of new milk to make it as thin as you wish—or if you have it—half milk and half cream, instead of condensed milk; sugar and spice to suit the taste. Ginger and cinnamon are very nice. Bake till a clear, rich brown, but not blister nor scorch.

To Dry Pears and Grapes.—The Hearth and Home has the following:—Take pears that are good for steaming, but too acid for eating, while uncooked; pare, quarter, and put into deep dishes, and sprinkle over with sugar—about a teacupful of sugar to a quart of fruit. Leave for twelve or fourteen hours, by which time there will be a good deal of juice in the dishes; then put them in your sweetmeat kettle and stew until nearly clear; then remove and spread upon dishes to dry in a warm but not hot oven. The juice must be poured over them.

Acid grapes are excellent treated in nearly the same way, only instead of standing over night in sugar, they must be put in the kettle to scald at first. As soon as they boil the skins will burst and the seeds rise to the top; they must then be skimmed immediately, or they will sink again among the grapes. After skimming, remove from the fire, and stir in the same preparation of sugar as for pears; spread on dishes and dry. When done, pack in stone jars.

Preserved Orange Peel.—Clean carefully; cut in thin strips; stew in water until the bitterness is extracted; drain off the water and stew again for half an hour in a sirup of sugar and water, allowing half pint of water and a pound of sugar to each pound of peel. Put it aside in jars, and keep it in a cool place. If desired, a little cinnamon and ginger may be stewed with the peel, but it is more delicate cooked simply with sugar. Lemon peel may be prepared in the same manner, either alone or mixed with orange peel. These form pleasant "relishes" eaten with cake or bread, or if chopped finely when prepared they form excellent flavoring for puddings and pies. —B. M. P.

To Clean Gold Chains.—EMMA G. CUSHING asks the RURAL NEW-YORKER how to clean gold chains the best way. We do not know the "best" way, but we know the following to be a good way, because we have tried it:—Put the chain in a small glass bottle, with warm water, a little tooth powder and some soap. Cork the bottle and shake it for a minute violently. The friction against the glass polishes the gold, and the soap and chalk extract every particle of grease and dirt from the interstices of a chain of the most intricate pattern; rinse it in clear cold water, wipe with a towel, and the polish will surprise you.

How to Cook Raisins.—Some time ago MARY G. F. asked the best way to cook raisins. This is my method:—I steam them by pouring a small quantity of boiling water among them in a tightly-closing dish, allowing them plenty of time to cook before opening the dish. For pies, cakes, puddings, etc., they should be prepared in this way. They are plumper and do not affect one's digestion.—RACHEL BARKER.

To Make Grape Jelly.—Can any of your readers tell me the *best way* to make grape jelly?—MOLLIE.

HERE is a way that is recommended as good:—Put the grapes in a jelly pan with a very little water; simmer on the fire till quite soft; then strain through a colander or flannel bag; when the juice is all run out, measure, and allow fully one pound of loaf sugar to every pint of juice; boil till it jellies; when it has boiled twenty minutes, try a little in a saucer. It should be watched for fear of boiling over. Common sugar may be used, but the jelly will not keep so long.

Rythmical Rules.—A rhymester thus verifies some rules in regard to cookery, which many cooks might commit to memory to advantage:

Roast pork, *sans* apple sauce, past doubt,
Is "Hamlet" with the Prince left out.

Broil lightly your beefsteak—to fry it
Argues contempt for Christian diet.

It gives true epicures the vapors
To see boiled mutton *minus* capers.

The cook deserves a hearty cuffing
Who serves roast fowls with tasteless stuffing.

Grate Gruyer cheese on macaroni;
Make the top crisp, but not too bony.

Floating Island.—Beat four yolks of eggs with two tablespoons of sugar; 1 teaspoon of flour; then stir into 1 quart milk and bring it to a boil, stirring it all the time; have the whites beat nicely and slip it on the top of the milk, dipping a little of it on to cook the egg; then grate nutmeg over the top; let it cool, and it is ready for the table.—M. E. S.

Domestic Inquiries.—EDNA SKINNER asks how many pounds of dried cherries can be made from one bushel of Early Richmond, with and without sugar. . . Will some of your readers give a recipe for making chow-chow?—JULIA A. POWELL.

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Naked-Limbed Greening of Maine.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer says this apple has been known in Monroe, Me., forty years. It was first obtained of a man by the name of GOODALE of Ovington, or Brewer, Me. It was generally considered a New York apple, and until within a few years has borne the name of "New York Greening," and is sometimes called "Limber-twig Greening." It has also been called the "New York Pippin." The tree is described as pretty, bark very bright and smooth, limbs long, slender, and give the tree a weeping appearance; very productive. Fruit large to very large, flattish, round, rather long; stem slim; color pale green in Fall and a beautiful golden yellow in Winter. Some specimens have a red cheek in the sun, and now and then one with a russet cheek. Flavor, sub-acid, very crisp and juicy, fine-grained, with small core; splendid for eating or cooking; early Winter apple.

Princess of Wales Peach.—This is one of the many seedlings raised by that veteran pomologist of England, Mr. THOMAS RIVERS. It might appear like bringing "coals to Newcastle," to think of introducing new varieties of the peach into this country from England; but Mr. RIVERS has produced some superior sorts that do well here and compare favorably with our best varieties, as we have had not only ocular demonstration, but the testimony of our palate, for we have received from Mr. JAMES H. RICKETTS of Newburgh several specimens of Mr. RIVERS' Princess of Wales peach that are not only superb in appearance but exquisite in flavor. We think it is a variety worthy of the attention of our fruit growers.

The Mt. Vernon Pear, Major FREAS says, "turns out to come short of the glory claimed for it. In the first place it is said to possess a 'peculiar flavor which may not suit all tastes,' and that it is an early Winter, not a late Winter sort. Ripens generally in November."

Apples in Southern Minnesota.—WM. ECKELS, near Eyota, Minn., has 150 young apple trees in bearing, the orchard being surrounded on all sides by a close belt of trees. Mr. ECKLES commends the following varieties:—St. Lawrence, White Pippin, Red Astrachan, Yellow Bellflower, Sops of Wine, Perry Russet, and Fameuse.

Raspberries Bearing September 16.—PERMELIA GRISWOLD is informed that it is not at all uncommon for raspberry bushes to be in full fruit as late as October,

The Poultry Yard.

LICE ON PIGEONS.

WOULD you oblige by sending me a recipe to kill lice on pigeons? I have some very fine varieties, and they are full of lice. During the past week, seven of my finest birds became droopy, and remained so for several days, and then died. The lice is the only way I can account for their death. I was informed that grease would kill the lice, and put some on several this morning; do you think that will do any good?

Also, can you inform me where I can obtain a pair of "Satinette" pigeons, and about what would be the cost of them? Is there a book published treating of pigeons? If there is, can you inform me where it can be obtained in Baltimore?—LA FAYETTE STEWART, *Baltimore, Md.*

THE lice may be destroyed by dusting sulphur under the feathers. A little paraffin oil, or vegetable or mineral turpentine, poured on the perches, soon expels them. We cannot inform you where you can obtain the Satinettes. There is an English work on pigeons, by TEGETMIER, with colored plates of the different varieties, which we can forward you on receipt of $5. We do not know where it can be obtained in Baltimore.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Fattening Fowls for Market.—"Young America," wishing information as to the best mode of fattening fowls for market, I will give my plan, which is simple and effective. The fowls to be fattened should be shut up in flocks of twelve, in a light airy pen, 5 by 6 feet; feed them three times a day all they will eat (no more) on scalded horse feed. Mix with this plenty of powdered charcoal. At night throw them all the corn they will pick up. Furnish plenty of gravel and pure water, and in one week they will do for market. The yellow legged fowls will always look best when fat.—W. P. Y., *Union Co., N. J.*

African Bantams.—Master REED, Pittsburgh, Pa., writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER that he has some imported African Bantams, which he thinks "are the prettiest kind there is. They are just as black as coal, have rose combs and white ears; otherwise they look a good deal like partridges. They have even been thought to be prettier than the prettiest of our flowers. Unless the plants are very small, or the seeds are planted in newly dug up soil, they do scarcely any injury to the garden. In fact they are just the things to keep out grubs, etc."

Scientific and Useful.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

Cistern Building.—I wish to build a cistern 16 feet deep by 10 feet across. I did intend to wall it with brick, but men here who have had some experience in cistern building tell me flat stones are better than brick. As I was about ready to go to hauling stone for it another man tells me brick is the cheapest and best—that in using flat stone it will require so much more cement and labor. Now I wish you or some one of your numerous readers, who has had long experience in that business, would tell me what to do. I can get plenty of that stone from the creek on or near my place, costing nothing but hauling. The brick will cost $7 or $8 per M., five miles from my place. I want a good, substantial cistern, cost what it will.—G. W. PORTER.

WE have used stone, and should think it cheaper, under the circumstances you give, than brick. If well laid and cemented, the cistern will be just as good (and we think better) than if brick are used.

A Hydraulic Inquiry.—I have a well 160 feet from my side-hill barn. I have put in a cement pipe, with a short piece of inch iron pipe at the well, and also at the pump. The pipe is laid on a gradual rise of about six feet in the first hundred feet, and then falls about one and a-half feet in sixty feet, to the pump, in order to get the valves below the frost. The pump passes up through the lower story to second floor. The rise in all, from water in well to the pump spout is not over twenty-one feet. I can pump the water up, but it runs back out of the pipe, from the top of the rise, to the well. Is the pipe defective? or will not water stay in an inclined pipe with that amount of rise—more than thirty-three feet—when the air is exhausted? I would like to hear, through your paper, or otherwise, from those who have experience.—G. O. S.

How to Make a Horse-Power.—Will some of the many readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER inform me through its columns as to the best and cheapest mode of constructing a small horse-power for one or two horses, for turning a grind-stone, fanning mill, turning lathe, churning, etc.? power for running one of these machines at a time is all that is wanted.—M. N. W., *Perry, N. Y.*

"To Soften Old Putty," H. M. G. says "apply soft soap."

The Vineyard.

GRAPES IN NEW JERSEY.

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Aug. 31st T. S. HUBBARD writes about the grape crop of the present season; also gives some hints about the future prospects of grape growing in Western New York. Now, I would advise persons in that vicinity who have any relish for the business (but feel somewhat discouraged) to come down here, a little below the middle of the State, where they can find a climate and soil suitable for the business and the season long enough for any of the late varieties to ripen. Concords were ripe and in the market here the 25th of August. The yield was heavy, quality and richness of flavor all that any one could reasonably desire. I have lived in Western New York 25 years; have not been here as long, but long enough to see grapes planted out and come into bearing. They have a sweet, rich flavor, I think, far superior to those grown up there. Why pay $200 an acre, more or less, for the rugged side hills of crooked Seneca and Canandaigua lakes, or along Lake Erie's boistrous shore, when you can buy land here from $25 to $40 per acre without buildings, or $30 to $70 with buildings, that will beat it all to pieces for grape growing and the work of cultivating not half what it is there, besides the pleasure of enjoying this mild climate with your families and shunning the cold, snowy winters of Western New York? The land is smooth, level or gently rolling, warm, dry soil; needs no draining. Peaches, pears and the smaller fruits do well here. Melons and sweet potatoes are raised in great abundance.

Should any think I misrepresent anything, I would like to have them come down and see for themselves. There are small vineyards in this vicinity, from one to ten acres, in bearing; one man in this county has thirty acres, I think about half in bearing. As to market, if cities make good markets, then this location must be good, being about midway between the two largest cities in the United States, with access to both by rail or water. L. S.

Tom's River, Ocean Co., N. J.

RICKETTS' SEEDLING GRAPES.

WE have frequently had occasion to refer to the many new varieties of grapes raised by JAMES A. RICKETTS of Newburgh, N. Y., and are again placed under obligations to the gentleman for a number of fine specimens, among which we notice particularly the following:

Ricketts' No. 1. A.—Hybrid between the Israella and Muscat Hamburgh; a large and handsome variety, similar in color and quality to Black Hamburgh.

No. 99. A.—Hybrid between Concord and Muscat Hamburgh. Bunch large; grape medium to large, globular, light, amber color; flavor sprightly, with some tough pulp at center, but good; a very showy variety.

No. 12. A.—Hybrid of Hartford Prolific and Muscat Hamburgh. Bunch small and loose; berry oval, and about the same size and color as Concord; flesh tender, sweet, and exceedingly rich, with a delicious, perfumed flavor.

No. 13. A.—Hybrid of Clinton and Muscat. Bunch medium, compact; berry small, round, green, becoming amber in the sun; flesh tender, sweet, and rich. A superb variety.

No. 72. B.—Hybrid of Hartford of Leuingham Muscat. Bunch small, loose; berry medium, round, black; pulp somewhat tough at the center, but in quality we consider it good to very good.

Mr. RICKETTS has certainly won laurels for himself in producing so many excellent hybrids, and we hope he will obtain something more substantial than fame as a reward for his labors.

Modes and Manners.

ARRANGING THE HAIR.

A WRITER in St. Pauls has furnished the following hints and opinions upon this important subject to ladies:—We are often annoyed by the incapacity to see what is becoming to the face, or the reverse, as well as the utter disregard of anatomy, evinced by the *perruquiers* and their pitiably blind and thoughtless victim. Worse than the stupid sheep that lights to follow its fellows to the slaughter-house, when a means of escape offers itself in another direction, is the woman who, never having studied any rules of art, wastes or deforms the personal advantages nature may have bestowed upon her, by following a fashion which is unsuited to her, because it is the fashion. When the style, beautiful and simple in itself, but usually most trying to the English face, of wearing all the hair scraped back, and bound into a circle of close plaits behind, came in, ten years ago, every woman discarded the slovenly net that had been ruining the backs of her dresses for two years, and scraped her hair tight to her skull. She was right to discard the net; but she was mad to force the classic style upon herself, *bon gre, mal gre.* The consequence was obvious; hardly one woman in ten looked fit to be seen; for the head must be exceptionally fine, the features exceptionally regular, that can stand this treatment. Let every woman study her face before she dresses her hair, as she studies her feet before she buys her boots.

If she finds her forehead narrowing above the cheek bone, let her never fail to insert pads in her hair at the side. If it be a broad forehead, while her face is narrow, let her avoid this style rigidly, whatever be the fashion. If her head is slightly flat, plaits across it, or the hair turned over a cushion, are the only alternatives; but if naturally too high, let her give the fullness of hair to other parts. If the head be perfect in shape, still let her disregard the fashion, and make a point of showing a charm that is exceedingly rare. It would be simply waste and ruin to pad it into all sorts of shape.

One word against the huge bundles of false hair now worn. Far be it from me to over-condemn the practice of wearing false hair. This fashion will never go out while hair is considered a "glory" to a woman, and while, through age and other causes, the glory is liable to become "Ichabod," and to fall off.

Moreover, there are cases (since caps are not in use) in which a few bands of extra tresses are more than an improvement, even a necessity; witness a very scanty supply of hair, or hair in patches, on a young head. And the practice is *not* a dirty one, as has been unjustly asserted, any more than wearing one's own hair. Besides, if one is careful and patient enough to collect it, one need never wear anything but one's own hair.

But, O, woman! beware of piling on your head a greater mass of hair than a human head is able to grow. The huge plaits of three, stuffed and padded, which are so *obviously* artificial; the mighty cables, half as thick as one's arm, that rise up aloft, and swell out behind, till the effect of them, merely as a burden, not a beauty, is quite painful to the eye, in addition to rows of ringlets, which, in themselves, would require the whole head of hair to form them; these debased fashions are a few of the many that detract from the beauty of the head and face, instead of enhancing it, imposed by foolish women on themselves. The eye soon becomes vitiated, and does not perceive, in fact, the vulgar and painful effect that is instantly apparent to another.

QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

"A YOUNG READER" asks the following questions:

1. "When one meets an elderly gentleman or lady from 45 to 70 years old, is it one's place to speak or bow, or is it theirs?"

It is always proper and polite to bow deferentially to a man or woman older than yourself, without waiting for recognition; but it is etiquette to wait for such persons to speak first unless one has a special message to communicate, or is very intimately acquainted.

2. "When a gentleman takes a young lady to supper, which arm should he give her—the right or left?"

The left is usually given; but it is not an important point in etiquette. If the gentleman happens to be deaf in his left ear, he should give her his right arm; also if the lady's right eye is imperfect. There is no rule which circumstances do not modify.

3. "When at the table and one is requested to pass anything, should it be to the right or the left?"

If the host or hostess does not specify to whom the article should be passed, the gentleman should serve first the lady who accompanies him; in the absence of any such companion, to the lady nearest him, whether to the right or left.

4. "When one meets a young lady, is it or is it not the gentleman's place to speak first?"

It is the lady's place to give the gentleman recognition before he speaks, unless she should happen to be an intimate friend, when he may presume to speak on the strength of such friendship. But where there is only a formal acquaintance it is regarded as politely deferential to await recognition and speech by the lady before speaking to her.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

The Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.

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This old and successful Company transacts the business of Life Insurance on all the usual plans, and at much lower rates than other mutual companies. It also presents to the public an entirely new plan known as

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A full assortment of Table, Dessert, Tea and Soup Spoons; Table, Medium, Dessert, Pie, Oyster, Pickle and Roof Forks; Soup, Oyster, Gravy, Cream and Mustard Ladles; Butter, Tea, Dessert, Cake, Ice Cream, Pie, Crumb and Fish Knives; Sugar Tongs, Shells and Sifters; Berry Shells, Nut Picks, Napkin Rings, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

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The most perfect Button-Hole Worker ever invented. So simple that a child can work a more perfect button-hole with it than the most experienced hand can without it. It does away with pricking the fingers, straining the eyes, and with imperfect and irregularly worked button-holes. They give universal satisfaction. Ladies who use them say that they are worth their weight in gold.

Local and traveling agt's wanted for this and other new and useful articles. Address **GEO. DAVIS,** 91 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

Sample worker, with full directions for use, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

☞ Please state that you saw this in RURAL NEW-YORKER.

"ELEGANT CHROMO" and "BOOK OF WONDERS," 15c., post-paid. Address B. FOX & CO., No. 389 Canal St., New York City.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES.—A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price, 40c. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

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The only Cattle Condiment ever awarded a Gold Prize Medal.

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Apply to the SOLE CONSIGNEES in the United States, at the office of the

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$30 PER WEEK and expenses paid. We want a reliable Agent in every County in the U. S. Address Hudson River Wire Co., 130 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

GRAPES. Delaware, Martha, Salem, Concord, Iona and others. Also, Small Fruits—Blackberry, Raspberry and others—at very low prices. Send for Price List. JOHN PFEFFNER, Delaware, O.

CARHART'S PULVERIZING CULTIVATOR has more practical points than any cultivator in use, and is indispensable as a farm implement. Price, $22. C. P. BRADLEY & SON, Manufacturers, Syracuse, N. Y.

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The subscriber, wishing to make thorough-bred stock a specialty, will sell his entire herd of GRADE AYRSHIRES, at his residence, two miles northeast of McGrawville, N. Y., on

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The herd consists of 32 head, male and female, of all grades from ⅝ to ¾ bred. Among them are several prize winners in the New York State Agricultural Society. The cows and heifers are in calf by thorough-bred bulls. I have also for sale, on that day, FOUR THOROUGH-BRED BULLS.

TERMS.—A credit of seven months will be given on good approved notes, with interest.

O. GLOVER, Auctioneer. E. C. HOLDEN.
McGrawville, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1872.

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Fashions for Fall and Winter.

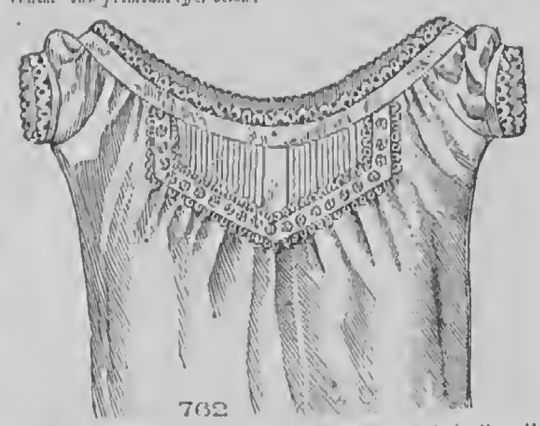
1170

GODIVA. This Polonaise is one of our latest Paris Novelties. It contains many new and very valuable features. Without looping it can be worn as a long light duster basquine, or looped (as shown in cut) it is a most elegant Polonaise. The ornamental back piece passes over the shoulders and forms a neat vest cape in front and is "adjustable;" may be worn or not as fancy dictates, thus constituting two entirely different Polonaise in appearance. The back piece is sometimes made in velvet or satin, and richly trimmed, and completes a brilliant toilet when worn with a house dress. Besides its beautiful variations it is well adapted to any material. Takes six yards of 24 inch goods. Price of pattern with cloth model ONE DOLLAR. See PREMIUM OFFER below.

1163

NEW FALL WRAP, is a sacque and cape, with a thibble box-pleat laid on the under side to the back, and in place of the broad plait of last season; just the three edges are visible from each side, giving the appearance of six round folds, the cape slopes gracefully to the back, and is left open to trim. The sacque has a large sleeve, which can be used or not, as weather or comfort demand.

We give this as one of the very best for fall and winter cloak made in either velvet or cloth. The original is of dark blue ladies' cloth. Scolloped and bound with velvet and velvet buttons. Takes three yards of ladies' cloth. Pattern, with cloth model, 50 cents. *See premium offer below.*



762

PRESTO. Chemise for lady. Its great success in leading all other styles is owing to its perfect fitting hand and sleeve. The curved arm-size is an improvement of *much* value, as it will not *cut* the shoulder or *bend* the arm, and also avoids the homely, perplexing gusset. Takes three yards linen for medium-size. Pattern, with cloth model, 25 cents. See Premium below.

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and sign your name, giving your P. O., Co. and State, and then inclose it, with *One Dollar* and *Ten Cents*, to us, we will make you a *yearly* subscriber to *Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar* (begin with the present No.), and send to you by return mail *all* the patterns, with cloth models complete, of the *three* above engravings, *as premium. Now* is the time to *Subscribe!*

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SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1872.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

The New York State Fair at Elmira, last week—was fairly creditable; not remarkable as an exhibition. And it seems to have attracted the attention of the people to only a moderate extent as compared with previous Fairs, the receipts reaching between $14,000 and $15,000 only. It may have fully met the expectations of the managers, however, for we have heard no complaint. Elsewhere we refer to Agricultural Implements and Machinery exhibited. The exhibition of Fruits and Flowers was quite up to the average; of Cattle, Sheep and Swine, excellent, as usual; of Poultry, poor; and there was the usual exhibition of miscellaneous articles—just such as everybody has seen these twenty years, and of which want of space forbids us to talk further about.

Assorting Farm Products.—N. R. G., a young farmer who writes that he "wants to begin right in the marketing of what he produces," and asks for advice, is urged to adopt the following rules:

1. Grade all products sold as of first, second and third quality.

2. Sell for first quality only that which is "A No. 1;" and strive to make all your products reach that grade.

3. Put your name and address on all packages, so that if they are found just as represented your name will be associated with them. This will help make for you a reputation.

4. Never allow a poor article to go off your farm with your name attached, unless with a true statement of its quality.

5. Remember that it is cheaper to buy the best, do all things in the best way, and profitable to be known as producing and selling the best—that it is just as valuable to you that a customer finds that what you say is second or third class is so, as to find you tell the truth when you brand your produce as first class. Labor to get an honest name in market, and, that gained, you will have a passport to prosperity and wealth, provided you are strictly vigilant in guarding it.

"Pleasure and Profits of Industry."—On page 32, RURAL NEW-YORKER, July 13, under this head, we stated what one man had done on a small place, and the amount of money he had expended upon it, all *earned* (aided, of course, by that of men whom he employed and paid) by his own labor." Now, a correspondent writes concerning our statement, that when it was read to others "it was decided to be 'untruthful,' 'impossible,' 'don't believe it,' etc." And he would like "to have the gentleman explain how he made, upon such a small place, in eight years, with only $75 in cash, $25,000." This inquiry indicates how carelessly some people read, and how recklessly they draw inferences. We did not say this man had made $25,000 on his place; we said he had *expended* it, and had *earned* it by his own labor! The story of *how* he earned it would be a long and very interesting one, if he chose to tell it, which we doubt if he would do. We may summarize his method briefly:—1. He was industrious; 2, he turned everything to the utmost account; 3, he made his place produce the largest amount possible of that which would sell quickest and for the most money—plants, fruits, flowers, evergreens, vegetables, bulbs, etc.; 4, he never hired anything done which he could do better and cheaper himself, whether it was cutting stone, building outbuildings, painting them, potting plants, grafting, budding, transplanting, etc.; 5, he earned a good round sum every year by writing of what he knew for books and papers; 6, he lived well, but within his means; 7, he minded his own business, watched over it, and kept it moving and accumulating. In this way he earned all he expended on his place, and has a fair bank account to-day. We did not write a word that was untruthful, nor state a fact that is impossible; whether our readers believe it or not is another matter. They can do as they choose about it. We may add that the gentleman referred to never made a dollar (he says) in his life by speculation—he earned it.

The Kentucky State Convention of Short-Horn Breeders has approved the National Convention of Short-Horn Breeders called at Indianapolis, Nov. 27, and have appointed the following delegates thereto:

Wm. Warfield, Wm. H. Richardson, W. T. Hughes, J. G. Kinnaird, and C. W. Innes, of Fayette county; L. D. Offutt, W. H. Graves and M. Polk, of Scott county; E. G. Bedford, James Hall, G. M. Bedford, B. F. Bedford, B. J. Clay and J. E. Suddath of Bourbon; J. W. Prewitt, A. Vanmeter, Lewis Hampton, Ben. F. Vanmeter, of Clarke county; A. J. Alexander, Jno. M. Vanmeter, of Woodford county; T. J. McGibbon, Gen. L. Desha, Levi Patterson of Harrison county; Johnson Young and James Biggerstaff, of Montgomery county; Henry Smoot and W. W. Baldwin, of Mason county; W. H. Hall, W. L. Waddy, of Shelby county; Wm. Tarleton, of Oldham county; J. C. Jenkins and Lewis Conor, of Boone county; Walter Handy, Jessamine; W. W. Goddard, of Mercer county; J. B. Briggs, Russellville, Ky.; E. L. Davidson, of Washington county; Geo. Phillips, of Marion county; J. P. Fisher and John Owsley, of Boyle county; W. O. Chenault and W. M. Irvine, of Madison county, and all other Short-Horn breeders of this State who may find it convenient to attend.

The following resolutions were also adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That we would urge upon the attention of the National Convention the great importance of a thorough reformation in the present American Herd Book, and that such action shall be taken as will lead either to that result or the publication of a new work.

Resolved, That we would suggest the propriety of a permanent organization of breeders, to meet annually, and that standing committees be appointed whose duty it shall be to look into all matters connected with the great interests with which we are connected.

Baby Shows at Fairs.—Too late to give answer to the important question propounded, comes to our notice a letter from Canada asserting that they propose a baby show at a Fair (Oct. 1 and 2), and asking how the babies shall be classified. We are sorry we could not have made the valuable information in our possession available to our correspondent. But, lest we may be again asked for similar information, we place our classification on record:—1st. Babies less than six months old; over six months and under one year; over one and under two years. 2d. Healthy babies and babies that are not healthy. 3d. Babies that cry least and those that cry most and loudest. 4th. The homeliest babes of good-looking mothers. 5th. The handsomest babes of homely mothers. 6th. The babes that require the least care. 7th. The babe which exacts or attracts the most attention. 8th. The babe that never wants to touch anything. 9th. A sweepstakes premium for the babe of any age, size or sex that receives the most kisses from the first 100 mothers who may pass before the competitors. We think this classification complete enough, although it might be much extended.

Emigration of English Laborers.—There is an effort making on the part of the Agricultural Laborers' Union of Great Britain to "initiate measures for the systematic emigration of the surplus population" of that country—not simply to the United States, but to the "colonial dependencies" of the British Government. It is proposed to provide laborers with a free passage to the colonies. Lord WALSINGHAM, who has recently returned to England from the United States, is reported as deprecating "rash emigration on the part of agricultural laborers, although he admitted that every workingman had a right to dispose of his labor to the best advantage." So it seems that agricultural laborers in England regard it a benefit to get rid of the surplus of labor which now depreciates the rate of wages there; the employers doubtless have not the same zeal in this direction. But the colonial dependencies and the United States can give such surplus work enough, if they will devote their attention to agriculture.

A New Illinois Industrial School.—Some years ago we met Mr. THOMAS JUDD of Sugar Grove, Ill., the owner of a beautiful farm in one of the finest counties of that beautiful State. He was then full of progressive notions about agricultural schools; and we saw that those notions would sometime crystalize into something practical. We see now that it is announced that he has nearly completed arrangements for opening next Spring an Industrial College in his town, the course of study to include agriculture, horticulture, geology, botany, zoology, chemistry, etc. The school is to be open to women, and will embrace in its course the science of cookery, and such studies as will fit the woman for the management of the household.

Ohio Delegates to the National Swine-Breeders' Convention.—At the recent Ohio State Fair the Ohio Swine-breeders named the following delegates to attend the National Swine-breeders' Convention, at Indianapolis, Nov. 20:

On Berkshires, G. W. BYERS, Nevada, Wyandot county; on Chester White, D. MCCLINTOCK, Solon, Cuyohoga county; Poland China, J. S. MARSHALL, Monroe, Butler county; short-faced Lancashires, Suffolks and other small white English breeds, M. H. CRYER, Salem, Columbiana county; and Yorkshires, Lancashires and other large English breeds, J. W. WILCOX, Salem, Columbiana county. Delegate at large, J. M. MILLIKIN, Butler county. It was on motion decided that in case any delegate should be unable to attend the Convention he shall have the power to appoint a substitute.

New York Delegates to the National Swine Breeder's Convention.—A Convention of Swine-breeders was held at Elmira during the State Fair and the following delegates to the National Swine Breeder's Convention at Indianapolis, Nov. 20, were chosen:

Delegates were chosen as follows: Wm. Crozier, Northport, N. Y., Berkshire; A. C. Clark, Brookfield Mission, Improved Cheshire; Joseph Harris, Rochester, Essex; Col. M. C. Weld, 187 Water street, New York, Neopolitan; Geo. Collins, Henderson, N. Y., Poland China; Wm. B. Dinsmore, Staatsburg, N. Y., Suffolk; J. F. Converse, Woodville, N. Y., Yorkshire; G. G. Maxon, Schenectady, Victoria; F. D. Curtis, Delegate-at-Large, Charlton, N. Y.

Road Convention in Baltimore.—We notice that a Road Convention of land owners, farmers, property holders, and other persons interested in the improvement of public roads, is called at Baltimore, Oct. 10. We mention it not because this notice will reach any one in time for him to attend the Convention, but to call the attention of our readers in other States to the importance and usefulness of such conventions as a means of permanently enhancing the value of landed property by systematic road improvements.

Horse Thieving in the Hudson River Counties, notwithstanding the existence of Anti-Horse-Thieving Associations, continues and is increasing. We do not advocate mob-law where there is any effective enforcement of existing laws; but we have known excellent results to follow wholesome hanging of horse thieves by Vigilance Committees. We wonder how it would work on the Hudson river?

AMONG THE OHIO FAIRS.

I SPENT all the month of September among the principal Agricultural Exhibitions in Ohio, and now that they are over I have taken the course of the Summer birds to the southward and made my first stopping place at the great Industrial Exhibition in Cincinnati—intending to go on to Louisville, Nashville and Atlanta.

In my way across the State of Ohio, I noticed the great crop of corn which has ripened for the harvest—the largest and best, I think, which the State has ever produced. Throughout all the clover-producing regions there is now being gathered a very large crop of seed clover. Apples are superabundant, and potatoes are not plenty. In the lower valley of the Miami a large crop of tobacco has been gathered and is now safely under the sheds in process of drying.

Speaking of the Agricultural Fairs, this Fall—every week in September had its rain storm—a sort of intermittent equinoctial, which damped off the Fairs considerably, otherwise they were of average interest; but I am sorry to feel obliged to say that the interest is mainly in the *social* benefits to be derived from such opportunities. In some of the local exhibitions there was a fair show of agricultural products, and in the larger State and District Fairs the enterprising mechanics and manufacturers advertised themselves by the exhibition of their implements, which is very right; but at all our Fairs it is only an agricultural horse trot that can beget a genuine enthusiasm!

The Local Fairs do good, any how, by bringing the people together and cultivating the graces of social intercourse. I wish the other lessons to be learned there were of equal benefit. But as to the great State Exhibitions, which are attended with so much expense and discomfort, it is a serious question in my mind whether they pay.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition has been in progress a month, and closes this week. I told you what a big thing it was last year; this time it is a good deal bigger thing than it was then. Four acres under cover, and every table, stand, shelf, alcove, gallery, wall, garden plot, nook and corner filled with the choicest productions of the mineral, vegetable, mechanical and manufacturing world—showing the genius of industry, skill, art and invention in all departments of life and occupation. Thousands upon thousands of delighted visitors have thronged these beautiful and instructive walks, every day where they can be safe from storms, and with ease and comfort can come and go at their leisure and see everything at best advantage. For a complete, harmonious and popular exhibition, nothing on this Continent compares with this one at Cincinnati. S. D. H.

RURAL BREVITIES.

A CONVENTION of Farmers' Clubs is to be held at Kewanee, Ill., Oct. 16.

THE Kansas Farmer says there are plenty of gypsum beds in that State.

THE bee keepers of Michigan have resolved to petition the State Legislature for the appointment of a State Entomologist.

C. H. ASKS some one to inform him where a "thribble-joyed broom press" can be obtained—one that makes an oval flat broom.

A READER, Norwich, Ohio, is informed that the paper he names is published in London, Eng. We do not know the exact address.

IT is now Spring time in Australia. It began August 20. Summer begins November 20; Autumn, February 20; Winter, May 20.

JULIA A. POWELL is informed that the firms about which she inquires have, each of them, a good business reputation, and are deemed reliable.

OUR correspondent who asks us to name the best text-book on astronomy, is informed that we cannot, because we do not know which is "best."

"EXCELSIOR!"

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LARGEST CIRCULATION!
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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The Traveler.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

Crossing the English Channel.

Poissy, France, Sept. 7, 1872.

If the English Channel were a thousand times wider than it is, the difference between the inhabitants of England and France could hardly be greater than now. Nature herself in this dividing gulf, seems to protest in one endless flow of angry, turbulent speech, against a fraternal bond between the two lands. The channel, spiteful and revengeful, seems to have imbibed the rancor, hate and envy of centuries. Cross it when you may, you will not be apt to write the record in red letters. We crossed from New Haven to Dieppe in the night, and had a smooth voyage of six hours. But whether from total depravity or a sense of marine duty, every inmate of the ladies' saloon became "deathly sea-sick" before we were half way over—except myself. But sea-sickness would hardly have been worse than the torture I endured from sights and sounds and smells. My only salvation was a port-hole, and that played me false. It invited the sea to come in, and it came and embraced me with a barrel or so of tears.

In Dieppe.

We reached Dieppe at the unpoetical hour of 4 o'clock in the morning. Upon reaching the steamer's deck, whom should we find complacently regarding the harbor through the mist, but an American acquaintance, wearing the conventional stove pipe hat, which all Americans abroad wear from fear of being taken for a "Commercial Traveler." Our cultivated countryman, speaking French "like a native," and being, fortunately for us, one of the few men who are a help and a comfort instead of the reverse, proved a most agreeable addition to our party of two damsels in doing Dieppe.

Fresh from the brilliancy and neatness of Brighton, we found the antiquity, filth and somberness of Dieppe too much of a change to be specially enjoyed. I do not object to quaint old things, but I have an ineradicable antipathy to dirt, and especially to French dirt. Sewers ran through the narrow, stone-paved streets, and mold and moss draped the roofs and walls of the gray stone buildings. Every other shop we found to be a place for the sale of ivory articles, carved in the most exquisite manner. The Cathedral, old as Methusaleh, was ornate with "flying buttresses." As flying buttresses still keep us company, and are a perpetual source of wonder and astonishment, I shall not be content to pass them by without a special description. And yet, alas! they cannot be described. But imagine, if you can, beams of stone protruding from the various sides of a church roof, the projections carved in forms to simulate the most demonish "beast or woman, ghoul or human," with angry mouths snapping at you, and yet with an attitude and expression as if the beasts were in the agonies of colic, and you may form a crude opinion of ecclesiastical architecture in France.

Everybody who visits Dieppe is supposed to do so for the sake of sea bathing; and the bathing neighborhood is the pleasantest part of the town. The streets near it are clean, the hotels bright and wholesome, the shops attractive, and the accommodations for lounging excellent. The bath houses are small frames covered with linen canvas. The occupant is carried in them to the water's edge and back if desired, and men bathers are abundant who look after the women and children in the surf.

At Rouen.

We left Dieppe in time to spend Sunday in Rouen, which city we found to be the incarnation of greatness and elegance. A statue of Corneille reminded us that it was his birth place; a street and boulevard named for Jeanne D'Arc recalled the unhappy fact of the city being also the place of her martyrdom. One might live forever in Rouen and be happy, if sea and river, gardens, flowers, magnificent churches, and the wholesome hum of industry yield content. But the Sabbath in France and the same day in America are widely different. Here shops are open, looms spin and weave, traffic and trade are indulged in the same as upon any other day. Sunday is just like Monday. People go to church, say mass, cross themselves with "holy water" and return to their shops. The churches are always open—as indeed they should be everywhere—so that upon any and every day, and at any hour one can enter for worship or prayer. The supreme feature of that Sunday at Rouen was the ascent of a balloon which gave the city the appearance of the Judgment Day The long bridge over the Seine, the streets and the river shore were black with people gazing heavenward.

INFANCY—FROM THE PICTURE BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

A Frenchman's Views.

During my stay in Rouen I was attacked, conversationally, by a French gentleman of marked intelligence, who spoke English tolerably well, and who was a brother-in-law to one of the most delightful, as well as profound French authors. He declared Victor Hugo to be a snob, an inciter of disturbances, and Louis Blanc a man without brains. He said the general opinion of Americans in France was that the former always went armed, and that if any one dared to histle or do anything offensive, he was at once brought *vis a vis* to a revolver and requested to stop or yield his life. His opinion of American politics and politicians was equally amusing. An American politician he fancied to be a man without moral principle, without social position, possessing a low sort of cunning, and who accepted an election to Congress as the natural result of his depraved condition—an opinion which I was forced to confess was not far from the truth. He confessed to liking Americans very much, but thought of all the wild things in the world, the fact of two unattended young women "doing" Europe was the wildest, as Europe was not America; and of all the Lord's creation the one thing to be guarded against was a Frenchman! I expressed surprise at his opinion of his countrymen, but he only reiterated his statement which, coupled with what I have been told by others, would, if I were not the strongest minded and strongest hearted of women, fill me with fear and incline me to flee this villainous land at once. But as yet I have no such intention; and as I usually go armed with an umbrella, Sally Brass fashion, and have sufficient command of one tongue and two languages to rid myself of everything animate, except French fleas, my faith remains unabated.

Poissy

Is a very old town, of four or five thousand inhabitants. It is an hour's ride or less from Paris, and the people are entirely composed of the peasant and middle classes. We have been here nearly a fortnight, resting, studying and observing the habits and manners of the domestic life of the people about us. As it is thoroughly French in all of its characteristics, and its nearness to Paris giving it relative importance, a picture of Poissy gives one a correct view of life everywhere in Normandy. Upon arriving here we went at once to the best hotel, kept by a woman. French women, by the way, are vastly ahead of their American sisters in filling business offices. We buy railway tickets, dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery, hardware, groceries, farm produce, etc., of women, settle hotel bills with, and send telegrams and letters through offices, manned by women. We found our landlady a handsome young woman with an air of the most perfect taste and neatness, from her stylishly coiffured hair to the ends of her French slippers, including her snowy petticoat with its border of fluted cambric. She showed us one apartment after another, all filthy beyond anything I have ever seen in America. As we could do no better that night, we concluded to choose the least evil of the evils. We went down to dinner, found small tables, snowy napery, immense damask napkins, a most polite attendant, and a very good dinner.

Cost of Living.

The next day we investigated the town for clean apartments and had the guidance of Providence. We engaged a suite of three rooms, completely furnished for two francs (forty cts.) a day. The floors are of painted brick, with a large mat in the center, and other smaller ones in front of large pieces of furniture. One room is a complete kitchen with all arrangements for the cuisine, and had we need of fire we should do our own cooking. As it is, our hostess sends up our breakfast, we furnish our own luncheon and go to the hotel for dinner. Everywhere in France we pay for what we have, except at the *table d'hote*, which is a dinner of eight or ten courses, beginning at a fixed hour, with the people seated about long tables. Here at Poissy, which is a town too small for *table d'hote*, we pay for bread, 8 cents; bottle of wine, 20 cents; butter, 10 cents; vegetables, (potatoes or beans) 16 cents; artichoke, 10 cents; fried fish, (tiny fish, about the size of one's little finger, eaten head and tail,) 60 cents; mutton cutlet, 30 cents; roast beef, 40 cents; soup, 12 cents; mushrooms, 16 cents; salad, 12 cents—the foregoing for two. An excellent peach or pear costs four or five cents; a quart of milk four cents.

A French lady laughed heartily upon being told of what an American breakfast consists. The French have two breakfasts, one soon after rising, and the other at noon, which is the *dijeuner a' la fourchette* (breakfast with fork) and consists of a moderate repast of eggs, or meat and vegetables. The early breakfast consists of coffee, or chocolate and bread, and may be partaken of in one's sleeping room, in the garden or dining room. A gill of coffee, which is black as ink, but perfectly clear, suffices for a number of persons. From a large pitcher one pours hot, cooked milk into bowls, which are supplied with table spoons. To this is added a little of the black coffee, which is cold, sugar if you like, and which constitutes *cafe'-au-lait*. The sugar, made of beets, is manufactured in oblong pieces and is very nice. Bread in shape of the American loaf is quite unknown. There are the long loaves, a yard long and but three or four inches in diameter, and the short, slender loaf, or the small, round loaf, large enough to constitute a breakfast for one person. Butter comes to market entirely fresh, and one adds salt to suit the taste as he eats it. It is made fresh every day or two.

The French Dinner.

The meal of the day, is served late, from six to nine o'clock. At this meal wine is the only beverage. Everybody drinks it. To drink a glass of water is an event. Ice water is unknown. Butter is rarely used at early breakfast or dinner. Bread is broken instead of being cut—broken with the fingers into size suitable for the mouth—dispensing with the habit of biting it off with the teeth. I never ate in America fried potatoes equal to such as we have here. During a fete held here a few days ago I observed the process in one of the bazaars. There were pots of fat (lard) intensely hot, hanging over fire; near by sat a man peeling and slicing potatoes. These slices, the thickness of ordinary pasteboard, were thrown in the fat, and presently skimmed out as light and fluffy as French pastry; of course eaten hot. The secret, if any, lies in the hotness of the fat.

French Buildings and Gardens.

As everything in France is built of stone, and built for all time, the majority of the houses are old, and, externally, present a gray, and rather forbidding aspect. One sees nothing of the liveliness and freshness of white houses with green blinds, and gardens smiling through open fences. Here the house and garden are everywhere inclosed in high stone walls of solid masonry. A gate of iron bars affords you the only glimpse of the interior. This makes every village a walled town. But forbidding as the outside may be, or tantalizing as it may be, with the luxurious vines tumbling over streetward, the inside is glorious. So everybody lives in the garden, eats, reads, sews and receives her friend in her garden. Thus far I have desired nothing so much as to show every American farmer or land owner the beauty, and especially the use of the French garden. One is as retired in the garden as the house. The parlor opens into it. There are tables of painted iron; footstools, chairs and benches the rain cannot damage. There is a well in the center. At one side a house for garden tools. Studios of brick have been built in the corners to gratify the use or fancy of various members of the family. There are a few large trees, which, with the wall and house, always furnish abundant shade. On the wall are trained not only ornamental vines and grape vines, but peach, pear and plum trees—now loaded with fruit. The garden comprises everything—all kinds of fruit, beds of vegetables, garden sauce, flower beds bordered with Box, Violets or Polyanthus; there are clumps of Lilacs, mounds of snowy Clematis, spikes of scarlet Gladiolus, rose trees full of Roses, boxes of house plants, vases of Asters or Cacti. Of course such a garden is not made in a day, but as I sit in one as I write—an earthly Paradise—I feel like exclaiming with the Methodist preachers in a revival, "Oh! why longer delay!"

Let me take you into the parlor. It is a small room. Everything is neighborly. The floor of inlaid wood is waxed. There are bright mats here and there. The seats are low—no two alike. The upholstering is in Summer attire, all under snow-white linen covers, with narrow ruffles at the seams, which the laundress has fluted. In the Winter the covering is gaily-flowered chintz. There is a cabinet (upright) piano. I have not seen a square piano in France. There are a few prints on the wall, but you hardly observe anything but the quantities of flowers everywhere. On the center table are Asters in luxuriant bloom. The pot in which they grow is placed inside a large ornamental vase, and the space between is filled around with clumps of cut flowers. Oblong boxes of Asters, Zinnias, Begonias, or Pansies, sheathed in clean paper cases, or hidden in ornamental boxes, stand on mantels, tables, or brackets, or hang in the windows. Magnificent boquets of Dahlias, double Hollyhocks and double Sunflowers are massed in their bold beauty in a corner. There are no satin sofas, velvet carpets or tawdry pictures. But the place is heavenly, and but few too poor to have one like it. Wherever one turns, no matter how dirty the street or alley, or poor and dirty the houses, the windows will be full of flowers, flowers everywhere. The French have no Sabbath—God pity them! but they have flowers—God bless them!

French Farming

has its peculiarities. From Rouen to Poissy the country, agriculturally, is magnificent. France has not the stiffness and primness of England. Everything seems done with a view to effect. Forests are trimmed. Trees are left standing or are planted in rows. For miles a fence was not to be seen, save the hedge rows each side of

the railway. There would be sections, usually in the shape of a parallelogram, not large, of wheat, of oats, of beans, potatoes, etc., and in such correct outline that in the distance the land had the appearance of patch work, like our grandmothers' bedquilts. If a cow or a mule was being pastured, a stake and a rope defined its sphere. Yet, with all the regularity, everything has a picturesque expression. The weather has been cool and delightful, with but little rain. I am told that grains and fruits of all kinds are abundant in France this year, which must be most grateful to this war-taxed people. One sees altogether too many soldiers here for a Republic. Among the taxed articles one finds letters. The postage on a single letter, so thin you can almost see through it, to any part of France, is five cents. On the same to America it is twenty-five cents. On the same from America here it is ten cents. Of all sorts of taxes, a postal tax is the most to be condemned. It should be a matter of humiliation to Americans that the English are ahead of them in having a penny post.

French Women.

I do not find the French women nearly so ugly as they have been represented. There are few fair-haired ones. In shape they are most attractive, straight, plump, finely developed and symmetrical. I have yet to see one untidy in person or poorly dressed. Black is the universal color worn in the street, while gray is occasionally seen. The peasant women wear black dresses, white aprons, and invariably a white cap, often much ornamented with embroidery, but always clean. The ambitious American girl with her expansive crinoline, her cotton lace, her dresses of red, of green or blue, her "Milton" jewelry, and her jute structures, has no synonym here. The material of the French woman's dress is always good. If she can afford to trim it appropriately she does it, if not she wears it untrimmed, save with a neat fold or two. She seems to know how to dress herself instinctively, and she makes up in grace and politeness what she may lack in beauty.

The Frenchmen

dress equally well, and whether peasant or tradesman, is always so very neat and clean. I cannot in any way harmonize the neatness of the people and the too frequent untidiness of their dwellings.

The Usual Age at which French Girls Marry

is sixteen. Ask them why they marry so young, they shrug their shoulders and proceed to explain that a French girl has no liberty until she is married, after which she can do anything she pleases. While a maiden she never can see a gentleman alone, go to church or appear anywhere in public, even for a walk in the street, without her mother or some suitable companion. Consequently our advent and tarry in this small town is a matter of constant and continuous surprise to the inhabitants. They hang out of the windows, stand in the open doors, gather in groups in the streets, and stare from every nook and corner whenever we appear in the streets. Sometimes we laugh and sometimes are vexed. Only yesterday I spent a couple of hours on the banks of the Seine making a sketch, and so horrified a gentleman who passed in my neighborhood that he caught his toes and nearly fell in the river.

"And you went *alone*?" exclaimed a French lady.

"Yes, all entirely, completely alone; I still live, I am an American. It is the land of liberty."

"Ah, it must be delightful to be an American," she sighed. "You do not have to marry then to be free, there."

MARY A. E. WAGER.

TOO LATE FOR EXPLANATION.

LORD MARK KERR, who distinguished himself at the battle of Fontenoy, was a good but eccentric officer, and a terrible duelist. His debut was remarkable. He was a kind of slight, effeminate appearance, apparently void of spirit. His father, the Marquis of Lothian, when he brought him to London to join his regiment—the Coldstream Guards—requested the Colonel, who was his particular friend, to watch over him, and see that he submitted to no improper liberties, and to instruct him in the way he should go, in case he had the misfortune to be insulted.

Those were the days of hard drinking, "prodigious swearing," and brutal manners. This pacific young scion of nobility soon became a butt at mess, a stop-peg to hang practical jokes on, until at last a captain of a year's standing threw a glass of wine in his face. He still said nothing, but wiped his face with his handkerchief, and took no further notice of the insult he had received.

The Colonel thought it was high time to interfere, and invited him to breakfast, *tete-a-tete*, on the following morning at 9 o'clock. Lord Mark arrived punctually, ate his breakfast with perfect composure, and spoke but little. At length the commanding officer broke ground.

"Lord Mark," said he, "I must speak to you on rather a delicate subject, but, as your father's friend, I am compelled to waive ceremony. Captain L.—, yesterday morning, publicly passed an affront on you, which both your honor and the credit of the regiment require you to notice."

"What do you think, sir, I ought to do?" inquired Lord Mark.

"Call on him for an explanation," rejoined the Colonel.

"It is, I fear, too late for that," replied the young ensign, "I shot him at eight this morning, and if you take the trouble to look out of the front window, you will see him on a shutter."

FOREVER.

BY L. BURDICK.

WHOEVER smites the wrong, the right upholding,
In spite of error's clamoring cries;
Whoe'er uproots the false, the truth unfolding
Along the paths where ignorance lies;
Whoe'er, opposing vice, is nobly giving
To virtue's cause his best endeavor;
However lowly life he lives, is living
A life to be forgotten never.

Whoever lifts his hand against oppression,
Where'or the blighting curse may fall;
Whoever makes his life a sweet expression
Of love of equal rights for all;
Whoe'er, the work of hand or brain bestowing,
Assists the tyrant's chains to sever;
Though humble deeds he does, some seed is sowing,
Whose fruit will gladden hearts forever.

Whoe'er, to an afflicted brother, needing,
Extends the hand of charity;
Whoe'er binds up a heart that's broken, bleeding,
With bonds of love and sympathy;
Whoe'er, by kindly word or act bestowing,
Binds human hearts more close together;
His deeds, through rolling years, in beauty growing,
Shall live in memory forever.

Whoe'er, from sin and shame and degradation,
Assists an erring one to rise;
Whoe'er with life itself upholds the nation,
When freedom needs the sacrifice;
Whoe'er lives not for selfish ends and glory,
The law of love forgetting never;
His name, though written not in song and story,
Will live in human hearts forever.

Our Story-Teller.

OUR ABORIGINES.

BY DORA WHEELOCK.

A RELATIVE of mine, a Wisconsin woman, was visiting in Ohio, at a friend's house, one afternoon, where she met a number of ladies. The conversation turned upon our Western country and Western people, and at length, in a pause in the conversation, one lady eagerly, and almost under her breath, asked:—"Did you ever see an Indian?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Did you?" chorused the others, breathlessly.

That was *too* funny. One might with almost as much propriety ask a Southern woman if she ever saw a Negro. Indians camp in our woods, frequent our towns, beg at our doors and along our country roads are always to be met, singly, in pairs, squads and droves—more respectable in numbers than reputation. Especially is our little village—and the lake region about—favored (?) with the presence of these noble "sons of the forest," and daughters as well, to say nothing of the swarms of red infantile humanity.

Our Indians are "wanderers upon the face of the earth." They camp now here, now there. First at Packwaukee, then at Montello; now at Kilbourn, and now at the Portage; in Winnebago, and down below Berlin, and, again, the shores of our own beautiful lake; Puckaway will be their resting place. Their wigwams dot its banks, and their canoes its bosom, and, even while here they cannot stay long in one place. Like many a family man I wot of, their mania for "pulling up stakes" comes upon them about once in "so often," and immediately they move. A little while they linger near the "old camping ground," then they are found on Big Island, and soon again on Squaw Island. And so they rove, Ishmaelites indeed, in whom there is much guile.

Taken as a class, they are a dirty, lazy, shiftless set of beings, much more inclined to beg than to work. But among them are many redeeming characteristics. With all their dirt and laziness, and disagreeableness generally, I have always had much charity for the Indian. I think there may be some excuse for their laziness when they can obtain so little for anything they may have to sell. For cranberries, huckleberries, game, furs and feathers, and the really handsome mats made of the rushes of our lake, dried and dyed, and woven together with cords of bark—the white people will give but half price, and that, perhaps, in poor pork and poorer molasses. I think there has been some improvement in this respect in the last few years, and there is still room. Those who have hired Indians in the harvest field have been well satisfied with their work. Oh! if some "one who loves his fellow men" would devote himself to the work of improving and uplifting this neglected part of God's creatures, what gratifying results might be his reward. Much might be hoped for, with a good prospect that hope would end in fruition.

In their tramps the women and ponies carry the burdens, and it is really pitiful to see them loaded down as they sometimes are. Colts a year old may be seen with a load, and perhaps a young Indian on the top of that. The babies are carried on the backs of the squaws, wrapped in the blanket. "Do their children ever cry?" I have been asked. An Indian and a squaw trudged along very unconcernedly one very hot day, while a wee baby in the blanket rolled its little uncovered head from side to side and cried at the top of its little voice, as the hot sun beat down upon it. Last winter a little pappoose became separated from the rest of the party. I assure you he cried quite as lustily as one of our own boys might if he had "lost himself."

There are many original characters among the Aborigines which we may style "ours"—those who stay most of the year upon our lake shore. And first let me tell you of HINOCKER and his squaw, MARY; for he is something of a chief among his people. In form and feature like any other Indian, he has yet much good humor beaming in his eyes, and is really fine-looking. His black hair is combed (?) straight back from his face, with two or three wee little braids at the crown, each tied with a bit of bright ribbon. He almost always carries a small round looking-glass, set in a frame studded with brass-headed nails, and held by a long handle. His wife is a good-looking squaw, quiet and pleasant. She never came begging to me but once, and then in company with old MOLLY—of whom more hereafter—who did all the talking. I visited HINOCKER and lady once in their own home. MARY and the pappooses were languidly reclining (on their stomachs) in the door of their wigwam, along with the dogs and other things. They were quite talkative and entertaining till HINOCKER was stricken with a sudden fit of work. With alacrity he brought out a draw shave, and running down to the bank of the lake, began to smooth a pole he was preparing for a wigwam. So we left him.

The Indians are great beggars. They go around to the back door and knock, or, if they find a window handy, peek in at that with their rough "Bazhoo" (How do?). Then it is, "give me piece bread," or pork or flour or salt; or, perhaps a dirty paper is extended in silence, whereon you read that the bearer is a good Indian, doesn't drink whisky nor steal, has a family of six children, or is sick himself, and imploring, as you are a Christian, to aid him. Signed, "A Friend," or with the name of some white man. When the paper is worn out, some one is requested to write it over. A rough joke was played on one of them by a young fellow who wrote a "paper" for him. The unsuspecting Indian presented it to several persons, who read:—"This is a great lazy coot of an Indian. If he comes begging, give him a kick, and tell him to *Puckaway*."

I think an exchange is sometimes made, or the paper given a friend, for I one day received a call from a boy about twelve years old, whose paper stated that he was "the grandmother of four children, depending on her for support. Anything you may have to give will be acceptable. GOD loveth a cheerful giver." I could have cheerfully given the young male grandmother a piece of my mind, but I didn't. I gave him a piece of bread, and told him to *puckaway*.

One day, as I was at work, the room seemed suddenly to grow dark, and a faint "oh, mumma!" from my three year old boy, caused me to look quickly around. Close up to the window stood a fat squaw and a boy, looking in very composedly. I confess that for an instant my heart stopped—I was so startled. GENIE, who was always afraid of Indians, ran into the bedroom. I went to the door, and found they had "pish" to sell; but, having no desire for the stiff, dry things, I did not buy. It is this silent stealing in that always so startles me, while I am not frightened. Another day, while sitting at work with my back to the door, I felt, suddenly, a presence, and with cheeks aflame and my heart in my throat, I turned quickly. There stood HINOCKER—painted, tall and, for the moment, terrible. But he laughed, and said he come in to warm a little; and I felt perfectly secure, though I could not still the beatings of my heart for some minutes.

Marquette, Wis.

LET ME TACKLE HIM.

IN a case in which Jeffrey and Cockburn, when barristers, were engaged, a question arose as to the sanity of one of the parties concerned.

"Is the defendant, in your opinion, perfectly sane?" said Jeffrey, interrogating one of the witnesses, a plain, stupid-looking countryman.

The witness gazed in bewilderment at the questioner, but gave no answer. Jeffrey repeated the inquiry, altering his words to "Do you think the defendant capable of managing his own affairs?"

Still in vain.

"I ask you," said Jeffrey, "do you consider the man perfectly rational?"

No answer yet.

"Let me tackle him," said Cockburn. Then, assuming his broadest Scotch tone, and turning to the obdurate witness, he began:

"Hae ye your mull wi' ye?"

"Ou, ay" said the awkward Cimon, stretching out his snuff-horn.

"Noo, hoo long hae ye kent John Sampson?" said Cockburn taking a pinch.

"Ever sen he was that high," was the ready reply, the witness indicating with his hand the alleged altitude.

"An' d'ye think noo, atween you an' me," said the barrister, in his most insinuating Scotch manner, "that there's onything intil the cratur?"

"I wudna lippen him wi' a bull calf," (I would not trust him with the guardianship of a bull calf,) was the instant and brilliant rejoinder.

The end was attained, amid the convulsions of the court.

Some editors take the aurora very bad. This is how it affected one in Illinois:—"Here we lean over the verge of the infinite, longing to grasp its mysteries, lost in the profundities of immensity."

Sabbath Reading.

GOD REIGNS.

BY EMMA BURT.

A CLOUD came rolling up my sky, to-day,
Trailing its robes of wrath. It heavy hung
With hidden bolts; yet muttered not a threat.
The air grew strangely dark; and all was mute.
"It comes! It comes!" I cried, then shrank to earth,
And shut my eyes, and held my coward breath.
Instead of flash, and crash, and shock, and death,
There came a voice so sweet—so wondrous sweet!—
I think it must forever echo, tossed
From point to point, adown the years.
Op'ning my wond'ring eyes—Behold a bird!
Poised on a laurel twig. All tremulous,
It swayed the bough with ecstasy of song.
The cloud was broken, and a shaft of light
Lay down across the Earth. A song of trust—
A molten pathway up from Earth to Heaven!

OTHER PEOPLE'S JUDGMENTS.

DR. DEEMS says:—There is nothing so good that it may not appear evil; to the evil, all, even best things, seem evil; you can always make your act good, but you cannot always make it "appear" good to another; the character of the act depends upon you, the "appearance" of the act on him. Was there ever a virtue that did not seem a vice to a man's enemy? Does not his liberality appear prodigality, his economy parsimony, his cheerfulness foolish levity, his high conscientiousness puritanism, his temperance asceticism, his courage foolhardiness, his devotion hypocrisy? How is it possible to avoid such judgments as these unless a man could have the whole world for his friends? Can the Heavenly Father demand more of you than that you really be true and faithful and pure? Must you also fritter your strength away in striving to make your good life seem good in the eyes of perverse men? No, my brother, there is no such foolish requisition in all GOD'S holy word. Your life must be essentially good.

THE TELESCOPIC FACULTIES.

MEN'S faculties are telescopic. Used in their lower state, they are, as it were, undrawn out. They are capable of being brought to a condition in which they will be a hundred times more than they are in their ordinary and spiritually undeveloped condition. It is the proper state of the Christian to rise higher than this common, ordinary, and, if you please so to call it, normal state of faculty. The consciousness of this transcends all other evidences of the divine life. While some men are perpetually seeking to measure themselves, to know whether they are in the faith, there are those all around about them who scarcely ever propose the question to themselves. For they are lifted up into that region of moral consciousness which abounds and superabounds with the evidence that they are the Lord's.

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS.

Who are to be Pitied?

BEECHER says:—"There are persons who look upon all that are seeking a religious life as pitiable, because they do not have liberty; because they are tied up; because they cannot enjoy the world as worldlings do. But I affirm the contrary—that no man can or does enjoy so much of this world as that man who is aiming to prepare himself for the kingdom of GOD'S glory. The religion of JESUS CHRIST is not ascetic, nor sour, nor gloomy, nor circumscribing. It is full of sweetness in the present, and in promise; and the only suffering which it entails is such suffering as the liar experiences in learning to tell the truth."

The Universe our Study.

DANIEL WEBSTER once said:—"GOD seems to have proposed His material Universe as a standing, perpetual study to his intelligent creatures; where, ever learning, they can yet never learn all; and if that material universe shall last till man shall have discovered all that is unknown, but which by the progressive improvement of his faculties, he is capable of knowing, it will remain through a duration beyond human measurement and beyond human comprehension."

No Loss of Time in Prayer.

"'*A whet is no let*'—saith the proverb; mowers lose not any time which they spend in whetting or grinding their scythes. Our prayer to GOD in the morning before we enter on any business doth not hinder us in our day's work, but rather whets it, sharpens it, sets an edge on our dull souls, and make our minds to undertake our labors with the greater alacrity."

The Value of Recognition.

"HE who recognizes his king under the coarse garb of a peasant will receive him very differently from another, who, thinking he sees only a person of low degree, treats him accordingly. In the same way the soul which sees the will of GOD in the smallest things, and in things the most trying and overwhelming, receives them all with joy and reverence."

PRAYER is Israel's only weapon, a weapon inherited from its fathers, a weapon tried in a thousand battles.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

DEFAUT DE LA CUIRASSE!

AFTER BERANGER.

ONCE, at Autumn morning!
Who's purple were the skies,
And dun and yellow was the grass,
And gay the butterflies:

To mine arms, with dancing feet
There came a merry maid,
With blnest eyes and roseleaf mouth,
And this is what she said:

"Do you love me as you swear,
Do you love me true;
With a love to know no change—
As true as I love you?"

Swift at her words a shadow
Came over the bright sun:
Would I truly love her
When the day was done!

Would, in gloom and midnight,
'Midst Winter's blight and cold,
This love born in the Summer,
So full of heats—so bold:
Live and endure unchanging,
Grow stronger every day;
Or would it fade and perish,
Uncherished—pass away!

Within mine eyes she read the doubt
Whether I could be true,
To kisses born of Summer heats—
Warm kisses not a few;

And like a frightened, wounded dove,
She fled from out my sight,
Since when I vainly seek her
Who, lost, is my delight.

—For now I know too surely,
As draws the evening near,
She whom I loved in Summer
In Winter still is dear.

MARGARET FIELD.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

The Episode of a Kiss.

A LADY sends LEAD PENCIL, Esq., the following extract from "A Tale of the Yo-Semite," with the remark that "it is worthy a place in your Every-Day Life—it reveals what is the every-day life of every true wife." Here it is:

A sudden light broke over his face, and following the direction of his eyes, I perceived the gliding figure which had power to call it forth.

"My PLACIDA," said Mr. NANSTON, in the most mellifluous tone of his voice, indicating his wife to me; "She has walked out to meet us."

When we approached, Mrs. NANSTON murmured something about having come to look for ZANITA. But her husband sprang from his horse and kissed her; and the sweet, up-turned face told me precisely, and without any circumlocution, what she had come for. She had come for that kiss; walked three miles to have it thus much sooner.

She must have longed for it and wanted it, from the pink glow of happiness which reddened her whole countenance. If ever I should be tempted to envy a woman anything, it would be such a meeting as this. If ever I coveted anything, it would be such a destiny as this. They had only been separated twelve hours, and yet the time had been all too long; and that she had hastened to shorten it was an evidence of that perfect union of soul which makes corporal absence so unendurable; that wonderful unity of two in one, called wedlock.

I thought that here was fully realized the beautiful German appellation of "*mine man*," that seems to complete the full measure of everything—not merely the endowing with worldly goods and body worship, which the marriage ceremony enjoins, but "*mine man*" comprehends all his soul, his manhood, his whole being is included in the possessive case.

How few marriages ever bring about this real possession. Of husbands more or less exacting, more or less indifferent, selfish, unfaithful, there is always an abundant harvest; but of "*mine mans*" how few! And as Mr. NANSTON placed his wife upon his vacated saddle and walked behind her, ZANITA scrimmaging about in abortive efforts to make the colt keep on the path, I fell into a revery on connubial bliss in general, and that kiss I had just seen exchanged in particular—upon all it means and contained for her, to any one whose soul is in condition to accept and realize so much felicity cemented with another soul twin-born. Under such auspices I am of opinion, with KEMBLE, that we can realize upon earth something of the delights of heaven, which preachers so kindly inform us is so far away as to be nearly out of reach.

I am sorry for any married man or woman who does not know all that such a kiss—a conjugal kiss—means, or ought to mean, and is, or ought to be. If there is any higher trust and faith than such a kiss symbolizes, or should symbolize, I do not know what it is; and, I confess, I have little desire to know.

A Country Phase of Life.

I have received, through the RURAL office, the following letter, which I give without comment:

LEAD PENCIL, ESQ:—*Sir*. Have you ever lived in the country, on a farm? If not, has the story of daily farm life ever been told you? If not will you allow me to give you one phase of it as I have had opportunity to see it this summer? I visited a well-to-do farmer's family. The farmer has means to live well. He was "well educated" and brought up in a refined, though old-fashioned way. His wife is a good soul, less cultivated, perhaps, but with excellent intentions. They have one son—twenty-one years of age, full-fledged with young manhood.

Now let me say that I am not country-born and bred, and yet I have no prejudices against country life *per se*. If I have any it is against the *mode* of life I have witnessed this summer. I wonder if what I have seen is exceptional? I hope so! If not—well! let me tell you. It seems to me to lack both system and decency! Is that a betrayal of prejudices? I trust not. It lacks system, especially in the house where I had opportunity for observation. With plenty of room in the house—large sitting room, parlor, &c.—the breakfast was served *in the kitchen*, in *July and August*!—in the midst of the steam and, shall I say, *stench* of boiling clothes, unwashed milk pans, burning kettles, scorched grease, and the smoke of frying pork, &c. No order was to be seen in the arrangement of the table. The family, guests, hired men (fresh from the barn-yard and in their shirt sleeves), sat at table. The men and women (except *one* guest) had all bathed in a common wash basin, tidied their respective heads of hair (so far as there had been any attempt at it) with the same comb and brush, and taken turns at the same small, cracked mirror.

At the table there was no system of serving. Each had to help himself or herself. Although there were silver forks in the house—plenty of them—two-tined, cast-iron forks only were used. Each person used his or her own knife and fork to carve the meat as it was passed around; each knife served each owner as a butter knife. No small plates were used to serve sauce or vegetables upon. All were literally "dumped" together upon each individual's plate with meat and other food. Knives instead of spoons were used for filling mouths with stewed tomatoes, apple sauce, or whatever else happened to be placed before them. If I asked the maid servant for a glass of water she rose with an air of "I am as good as you, any day," and served me with a pout and toss of her head. Hired men reached across my plate with their filthy shirt sleeves, wet with perspiration, after a piece of pork or a potatoe—never taking the trouble to ask to be served. Why, sir, I had rather have stood behind the chairs of these royal sons of toil and served them with all the skill and grace of which I may be mistress than to have undergone the suffering caused by such an outrage of all sense of propriety and decency endured at a single meal with these good-hearted folk.

Then the way the housework was done! There was no division of labor nor attempt at economy of time. For instance, the last thing done in the day was what should have been done first. The beds were allowed to remain from morning till evening just as they had been left by the sleepers; the chamber slops were allowed to remain and ferment and exhale all day in the rooms. When emptied, at last, no common slop pail was used for removing them, but each individual vessel was successively carried through the house and emptied. In the kitchen there was the same want of system. Mistress and maid ran between the table and sink with single dishes in their hands. No tray was used for gathering the dishes. Before half of them were washed some other work was begun, to be half completed, dropped and another duty attempted. It was a perpetual *melee* all day. The women were worried and 'tired to death" long before night came. And no wonder! It tired me to sit and watch them in such farcical attempts to "do up the work."

Now, no farmer's wife need tell me that this is the way women in the country MUST live. I *know* I can do all that those two women did in half the time, with half the weariness, and do it far better. It's a lack of system, Mr. PENCIL—lack of knowledge how to do work—lack of thought and knowledge of what a home should be that drives so many young men and women from country homes. Do I wonder they leave such a life? *Not at all*, if this is a sample of it! How any woman, with any sense of propriety, with any natural refinement, with any perception, or who follows her intuitions even, can perpetuate such a life is more than I, a woman, can conceive. Do I pity such women? Yes, and *no*! I should if it were necessary; I *do* because they seem to think it necessary. I *do not* because I knew it is unnecessary; and I determined to write you what I saw and what I thought of it; you can print it or not, as you choose. Allow me to say, however, that the picture, however unskillfully drawn, is not *over*-drawn. It is true.

Shall I give you other phases of country life as I saw it.

SALLY TEAZLE.

WOMAN PERSONALS.

AT the dedication of Buchtel College, at Anderson's Landing, on the banks of the Ohio, Mrs. C. A. SOYLE of New York City, in an address, said:—"And I know that J. R. BUCHTEL is called, here and everywhere, the founder of this College. But I say to you that if J. R. BUCHTEL had not been blessed with a wife who was a representative woman, this magnificent edifice would never have been erected. There was a woman's hand, a woman's head, a woman's heart in the enterprise. I care not how much money a man may make, if he have not the right kind of wife to help in the spending, the world is rarely better off for all his gains.

THE new wife of PERE HYACINTHE, the widow MERRIMAN, is something of an artist as well as a linguist and writer for the press. A year or two ago she executed a medallion portrait of her new husband, which was very good. She is said to be fond of a sensation. When she was baptized into the Catholic Church at the Convent of the Assumption in Paris, PERE HYACINTHE indulged in a discourse, a distinction only accorded to princes of the blood. The French Sisters thought this a great scandal.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, the American *prima donna*, is the pet of New York *litterateurs* and artists. On her recent return from England, where she won fresh laurels for her artistic crown, the Arcadian Club of New York complimented her with a large reception and serenade, at which were gathered some of the best literary and artistic talent in the city to do her honor and give her welcome.

MISS KATE STANTON has been making a study of "The Lives of Great Men"—the title of her new lecture—and she places JOSEPHINE at the head of the list, *par excellence*. Discussing the love life of JOSEPHINE and NAPOLEON, she takes issue with other biographers, defending the divorce with great ability.

MISS RYE, an English philanthropist, has just left Liverpool with fifty children whom she is striving to save from a life of crime by providing them homes in Canada. This is a good work, and it is hoped this ounce of prevention of crime will be found to save a great many pounds of cure.

Reading for the Young.

MRS. ALDEN'S SURPRISE PARTY.

BY AUNT PHEBE.

THERE never was a happier class in any school than the B class in the Bluffton Grammar School. And never was a teacher better loved by her pupils than was Mrs. Dr. ALDEN. She made study and lessons a delight, and the most delightful of all studies was History. There were fifteen boys and girls in the History class, and the recitations were more like pleasant chats, in which a great deal of knowledge was gained, than the dry rehearsals of facts and dates, so often heard in schools.

One day a bright idea occurred to SUE DARLING. She was the merriest and gayest of the class. Her bright ideas generally originated in her active brain. The class had long been designing to make Mrs. ALDEN a present on her birth-day, and SUE'S idea was to give her a Surprise Party—not of the kind then so fashionable, but something entirely new and novel. In fact, they were to go *en costume*, representing the heroes and heroines of old New England days.

Once decided upon, the parts were soon assigned, and daily discussions took place beneath the Charter Oak, a huge tree which gave abundant shade for the fifteen members of Class B. This class was very exclusive. Fifteen was their magical number. No confidants were made outside the select circle. Exceedingly dignified was Class B, and although Class A did not condescend to notice it, Class B, in its turn, looked down upon C. Thus the all-absorbing plans were kept a profound secret.

About six o'clock on the evening of Mrs. ALDEN'S birth-day, and of the Surprise, Class B met at SUE DARLING'S; and such laughing as was heard from the grown folks of the family, at the grotesque appearance of the masqueraders. HESTER and ALICE, SUE'S sisters, assisted them in perfecting their toilets, and at seven o'clock they started, each with a dish of some old-fashioned New England food for Dr. ALDEN'S house.

There was Elder BREWSTER—that was FRED RAINE with his Kossuth hat, great walking-stick, and a large gray overcoat of mammoth proportions, belonging to Mr. WILLIS, our school superintendent. There was CHARLEY PAINE as ROGER WILLIAMS, with his uncle's cavalry hat and ALICE DARLING'S water-proof cloak. JOHN SMITH and King PHILIP were represented by DAVIE TELLING and PHILIP ARMSTRONG—the former in the garb of a backwoods hunter, and the latter in full Indian dress; that is, he was well painted and had borrowed his sister's red shawl for a blanket, while the turkey's feathers in his hair showed that he had been to somebody's poultry yard borrowing. *Pere* MARQUETTE was there, dressed in a very long water-proof cloak, the hood drawn over his head for a cowl. GEORGE BENSON was dressed as BENEDICT ARNOLD, in the uniform of a second lieutenant; but his jingling sword made up for small defects. JOHN PAUL JONES in naval costume, and GEORGE WASHINGTON in exceedingly gay epaulets and an exceedingly rough-looking cocked hat. His wife, MARTHA WASHINGTON (LULA WADE), looked a great deal more stylish in a brocade silk of her mother's, powdered hair and high-heeled shoes. Indeed, she was a fashionably attired young lady of 1872, and MARTHA WASHINGTON too. SUE DARLING represented POCAHONTAS; gay little EMMA CHESTER was dressed as Major MOLLY; while gentle MARY TILLINGHAST was MARY CHILTON, the "Young Maiden of the Band," who was the first to step on the Forefather's Rock. NETTIE BLISS represented faithful LYDIA DARRACH, and she looked laughable enough, in her plain gray dress, with a shaker covered with gray cloth. Mrs. ANN HUTCHINSON was present in the person of JESSIE MILLARD, while DORA PHELPS brought up the rear as Mrs. WHITE, the first wife and mother of the English Colonies; a large rag doll, a relic of her own babyhood, was supposed to personate young PEREGRINE WHITE.

"I wish the Doctor might be away," whispered SUE, as they reached Mrs. ALDEN'S gate. "I can't half enjoy myself if he sits looking at us so stern and awful."

Dr. ALDEN was principal, and taught in the Big Room, as they called it. But all the pupils in the house, knowing his strict, stern ways, stood a good deal in fear of him.

"Who shall go first?" asked timid MARY.

"ELDER BREWSTER," whispered SUE.

So FRED, who was naturally a very solemn-faced lad, marched boldly to the door, and as it was opened, they caught a glimpse of dear Mrs. ALDEN sewing by the table. Then in walked FRED, saying: "ELDER BREWSTER, at your service, sir"—taking off his hat and making a low bow to the Doctor—"and Madam," with a bow to Mrs. ALDEN. "My friend, Gen. WASHINGTON, sir, and Madam, his wife, Mrs. WASHINGTON; ROGER WILLIAMS and Mrs. WHITE; also the youthful PEREGRINE, Mrs. HITCHINSON, Capt. JOHN SMITH and POCAHONTAS, King PHILIP, *Pere* MARQUETTE, LYDIA DARRACH and MARY CHILTON, JOHN PAUL JONES, BENEDICT ARNOLD, and Major MOLLY."

As FRED gave these introductions, Dr. ALDEN recognized each with a very grave bow. When all had entered, and the door was closed, he sat down in his great arm-chair, and leaning back, laughed—actually laughed so long and hearty that his handkerchief was brought from his pocket to wipe the tears from his eyes. And this being well-nigh accomplished, he was seized with another fit of laughter that rendered a repetition of the wiping operation necessary.

The ice was broken! and during the whole evening the stern and grave Dr. ALDEN was the life of the company and the gayest of the gay. I wish I could tell you of all the pleasure and enjoyment of that evening. Mrs. ALDEN soon carried off MARY CHILTON to assist her in getting ready the supper, while Dr. ALDEN entertained his guests in the parlor. Approaching King PHILIP, he held out his hand, saying:—"You are friendly, I suppose?"

PHILIP took his hand, and, squeezing it as hard as he could, grunted "Ugh! Ugh! Me good Injun; me like white man," and filling a clay pipe with tobacco (dried catnip leaves) and lighting it, took a few whiffs and handed it to Dr. ALDEN. The Doctor refused, but King PHILIP, emboldened by the Doctor's gay and boyish manner, flourished his hatchet, then grasping Dr. ALDEN by the shoulder, compelled him to take a whiff or two amid the shouts of the class—all of which was taken in good part by the Doctor.

He then approached Major MOLLY, and inquired, "And who, pray, are you?"

"INSULT WEBSTER," she replied, with an innocent air worthy of Mrs. PARTINGTON. Again the laugh was raised at the Doctor's expense, for his favorite reply to numerous questions of his pupils was "Consult WEBSTER," WEBSTER being an unerring guide in all matters of spelling and defining.

Finding himself worsted at every point, he concluded to take a seat in the corner, by the side of Mrs. WHITE.

"How is little PEREGRINE this evening?" he asked.

But, before Mrs. WHITE could reply, Major MOLLY dashed up, and, grasping the baby, said, "Do let me take the baby."

But Mrs. WHITE would not let it go, and Major MOLLIE would not let it go, and between them poor PEREGRINE suffered a severe wound in his neck from which the sawdust poured in a manner dreadful to behold.

"Let me attend to this hurt," said the Doctor, taking the baby tenderly in his hands; then, with a sudden toss, poor PEREGRINE was landed on the top of the bookcase, and there he calmly reposed the remainder of the evening.

The supper consisted of pork and beans, nut-cakes, pumpkin pie, cheese, cranberry tarts, cider apple sauce and baked whortleberry pudding. Roast beef was substituted for venison, and all were satisfied that the supper was sufficiently "Puritanical."

Photograph albums were then very fashionable gifts, and after supper, LYDIA DARRACH, in a neat little Quaker speech, presented to Mrs. ALDEN an album containing all the portraits of the B class.

At ten o'clock all went home, delighted with the "Surprise;" but *they* were quite surprised next morning, at school, to find Dr. ALDEN the same grave, stern man they had always thought him. But they loved him more for the glimpse he had given them of his good-natured self.

Marquette, Mich., 1872.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 12.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

RIDDLE.—No. 4.

THERE was a man of Adam's race
Who had a transient dwelling place;
A house complete, well covered o'er,
Where no man dwelt since or before.
It was not built by human art,
Of brick, wood or stone in any part,
Nor rock, nor cave, nor any den,
But curiously was wrought within.
'Twas not in heaven, we know full well,
Nor on earth's face where mortals dwell.
Now, if you know this man of fame,
Tell where he lived, and what's his name.

MARY ANN HULL.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Sept. 28.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 10.—A circle around the moon denotes a storm approaching.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA No. 4. Dayton.

RIDDLE No. 3.—His equal.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The New York Liberal Club Dinner.

This Club was organized three years ago on the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Humboldt, its sole object being the free discussion of social and scientific topics. Seven gentlemen were included in its organization. It now numbers 200 members. Horace Greeley is its President and presided at its third anniversary dinner at Delmonico's, Oct. 5, at which near 200 members and guests were present. Among the guests were Dr. Ludwig Buchner, the eminent German Philosopher; Edmund Yates, the English novelist, now on a lecture tour in this country; Miss Susanna Evans, well-known as a lecturer; Prof. Henry Draper of the New York University Medical School; Dr. Minnie Putnam of the N. Y. Woman's Medical College; Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the N. Y. Tribune; Dr. J. V. C. Smith, ex-Mayor of Boston; Mrs. Elizabeth Dudly, a rising story-writer; Miss Kate Hillard, poetess, and others. Among the prominent members present were noticeable, after looking at the serene face of the venerable President of the Club, the 1st Vice-President, W. L. Ormsby, Jr., whose hobby is enlightened self-interest, and who made the wittiest speech of the evening in response to a toast on Altruism; D. T. Gardener, the industrious and eloquent Secretary who bears the burdens and to whom is conceded the honor of the Club's great prosperity and efficiency, and who bears both the honors and burdens modestly; Dr. P. H. Vander Weyde, an eminent scientist and the editor of the Manufacturer & Builder of this city; David C. Croly, the industrious and efficient managing editor of the N. Y. World; Mrs. Jennie June Croly, the well-known fashion writer and editress of Madame Demorest's Fashion Magazine; Dr. Louis Elsberg, Professor in the N. Y. University Medical School; Prof. C. A. Seeley, the well-known chemist; J. Wilson McDonald, the sculptor; Thaddeus B. Wakeman, the high priest of Positivists in this country; John Elderkin a well-known *litterateur*; Stephen Pearl Andrews, the discoverer of the new science of Universology and the author of the new language known as Alwato; George P. Rowell, the great advertising agent; Prof. J. K. H. Wilcox, the eminent peace advocate; Dr. R. T. Hallock, the earnest defender of Spiritualism; Charles Moran, a zealous political economist of the Free-trade school; Nicholas Muller, the German poet; Dr. T. S. Lambert, the well-known lecturer upon the Laws of Longevity; J. K. Ingalls, the earnest advocate of Land Reform, and others scarcely less prominent. Among the notable thinkers of the old world who have accepted honorary memberships in this Club, we may name John Stuart Mill, Emile Littre, Ernst Haeckel, Thomas H. Huxley, John Tyndall, Charles Darwin, Brasseur de Bourbourg, Victor Hugo, Herbert Spencer and Hermann Helmholtz. From several of these gentlemen last named, the Club has received communications of public and scientific interest which have been read, discussed and deposited in its archives.

A Diamond Sensation.

The World gives us the latest diamond sensation in the shape of a story signed by James H. Martin, purporting to tell how a friend discovered how to manufacture diamonds by the hundreds, and how he has done it in detail and has made millions of dollars worth thereof which have (a large portion of them) been put upon the markets of the world. The discovery, it is claimed, consists in suddenly chilling and thus crystallizing carbonic acid gas—by eliminating from it the oxygen by absorbing it with neutrals. This is the brief of a two-column statement of the process and the material used. Mr. Martin asserts that on Wednesday, Sept. 25, he saw his friend make 600 diamonds, weighing, in the aggregate, eleven pounds and four ounces; and Tuesday night, Oct. 1, he saw him produce 821 more weighing ten pounds eleven ounces. Mr. Martin asserts that the inventor of this process has manufactured by it about 1,500 pounds of diamonds and has disposed of about 800 pounds, having still unsold about 700 pounds. Those disposed of have brought him an average of about $30,000 per pound or $24,000,000 of dollars. He has now about 700 pounds in the hands of agents from whom he is receiving advices daily. The inventor gave Mr. Martin the secret because he did not care to keep it longer; he is rich enough, and the care of his great wealth he finds to be greater than the cares of poverty. He paid Mr. Martin $800,000 for the two batches of diamonds made at the dates above named when revealing to him his secret. This story is a strange one and few will believe it.

Pauline Lucca and the Indians.

Pauline Lucca, the new and charming *prima donna*, called upon the Indian chiefs at their hotel in this city the other day and gained their consent to return her call, which they did the 5th inst. After the greetings were over and the Los had quenched their throats with champagne, they were induced to sing an Indian chorus; of course Lucca was delighted. They then insisted, through their interpretor, that the petite Pauline should sing for them, which she did and at which they grunted great satisfaction. The eminent chiefs who thus honored Lucca are named, in the daily papers, Messrs. Flying Antelope, Thunder Hawk, Afraid Of, Mad, Two Bears, etc. We do not vouch for the correctness of this nomenclature.

Charles Sumner's Health.

A London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* appeals to Mr. Sumner's friends on this side of the water to let him alone for the next three months, stating that the spinal affection resulting from the blows of Preston Brooks many years ago has resulted finally in an affection of the heart, causing, in the language of his physician, such suffering, that he could compare it to nothing but pain endured under the knife of a surgeon in operations of the gravest character. He was forced by his physicians and friends to leave America, much against his will and wishes, and secure the most complete rest, all mental work being interdicted.

The New York Mayorship.

The most agitating political topic in this city is, "Who shall be Mayor?" Fifteen or twenty candidates are named, if not actually in the field, for nomination, of their own free will and desire. There is a strong "reform" feeling among the citizens, who know and feel its necessity, both for the good name and financial status of the city; but politicians are active in their efforts to be considered "reformers" capable of carrying out the wishes of the people. The result, looking over the field impartially, does not seem to promise union, irrespective of party, *pro bono publico*. We wish it did.

Making German Citizens.

Alsace and Lorraine were, by the fortunes of war, annexed to the German Empire. Its citizens had the privilege deciding whether they would remain in their old homes as German citizens and forswear their allegiance to the Government of France, or leave their homes and adhere to France. It is estimated that 88,000 Alsatians will take up their residence in Nancy alone, while multitudes settle in other parts of France, thus refusing the benign government of the Germans. War has not developed love towards their conquerors in the hearts of the French.

The Escurial of Spain.

The Escurial, the famous monastery of New Castile, thirty miles northwest from Madrid, a solid pile of granite which has been called the eighth wonder of the world, commenced in 1563 and finished in 1584, designed to serve as a palace, mausoleum and monastery, the receptacle of books and the works of art, and the pride and boast of Spain, has been burning since our last issue. Few of the valuable objects which it contained are destroyed, but the amount of damage sustained by the building is estimated at $375,000. Two of the towers and a part of the roof have been destroyed.

A Chicago Jubilee

is proposed in October, 1873—a festival week celebrating the rebuilding of that city, and including a series of entertainments, in which all nations that contributed to the Chicago relief fund are to be invited to participate—*a la* Boston, except on a bigger scale. The project includes making arrangements with railways, steamships, hotels, and private citizens, whereby all the world having a ticket can come and go and partake of the entertainment without trouble, and at a uniform price.

Death of Dr. Francis Lieber.

Francis Lieber, L.L. D., Professor of Constitutional History and Political Science, in Columbia College, and an eminent writer on Government and civil law, died of heart-disease in this city, Oct. 2, aged seventy-three years. Dr. Lieber has been a voluminous worker, held high position in educational institutions, been regarded the peer of the best minds in this country as a thinker, and has exerted a wide influence upon the analysis and interpretation of civil law in this country.

The Oil Strike.

The price of oil has not been compensating. The result has been that there has been a grand combined movement in the oil regions of Pennsylvania to stop production until the price appreciates to paying figures. This "strike" is of great magnitude, embracing a whole community of producers. The cessation of labor throughout the oil region is general, and oil is to be forced up in price while it remains quiet in its subterranean reservoirs.

Two Hundred and Fifty Pages.

Sir Alexander Cockburn has, it is telegraphed, written and published a pamphlet of 250 pages, explaining his disagreement with his colleagues, the Geneva Arbitrators. It will, probably, be interesting reading for his colleagues and students of international law and the Washington Treaty; but what do the people care about them since there is no appeal from the decision of the majority?

The Crops of Europe and America.

A writer in the *Independance Belge*, at Paris, classifies this year's harvest as follows:—England, below the average; Germany, tolerable; Austria, Russia, Scotland, and the Danubian Principalities, middling; Belgium and Turkey, average; Spain, very good; United States, somewhat above the average; France, exceedingly good; Ireland, middling good; Italy, above average; Switzerland, good.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

It is proposed to remove Columbia College on account of the noise from the railways....A fire at 473 Broadway, on the 1st, did damage to the amount of $50,000....Avenue St. Nicholas has been opened ...The coach drivers have been on a strike....The eminent Dr. Francis Lieber died of heart disease at his residence on 34th st., on the 2d inst., aged 72....Dr. J. G. Holland has been appointed one of the Commissioners of Public Schools....Father Guvazzi has returned to Europe.....Thirty-three Sioux chiefs have visited the city ...There were 94 fires in September; loss, $118,470....Rev. Dr. Vinton was buried from Trinity Church on the 2d....The hack drivers' strike has been successful.

Home News.

It is asserted that large numbers of negroes were imported into Pennsylvania to vote....James Knox of Knoxville, Ill., has given $10,000 to Hamilton College....All the wells in the oil regions have been closed for 30 days....The President will ask that a delegation of workingmen be sent to Vienna to report on the Exposition... Christ Church, Charleston, S. C., asks for aid....The American Board of Foreign Missions has held its anniversary at New Haven ...The Liberals elected their ticket in Georgia by a large majority.

Fires.

Buildings on Court Square, Springfield, Mass., on the 2d; loss, $27,000....A large fire on Craig street, Montreal, on the 2d; loss, $160,000. .... Woolen mill in North Uxbridge, R. I., on the 28th ult.; loss, $75,000....Nickerson's lumber yard in Bridgeport, Conn.; loss, $50,000....In Jefferson, Texas, a fire to the extent of $30,000. ....On the 3d, stores in Orange, N. J.; loss, $30,000....On the 4th, a great fire took place in Paterson, N. J., destroying a machine shop and silk factory; loss, $350,000....The loss by fire at the Escurial Palace, in Spain, is estimated at three millions of reals.

Crimes.

The Cincinnati express was thrown from the track 25 miles west of Philadelphia, on the 1st, and two men killed; a rail had been removed. ..John Barclay of Columbus, O., was hung on the 4th, for murdering Chas. F. Gamer last November.

Accidents, Disasters, Etc.

A boiler exploded at Morristown, Pa., on the 1st, injuring a large number of persons....A passenger train fell through a trestle 74 miles east of Knoxville, Tenn., on the 4th; twenty-seven persons were injured.

Obituaries.

Wm. Prescott Smith, a railroad man, and politician of Baltimore, on the 1st; born in 1822. ....Dr. Thomas Childs of Bath, Me., on the 2d.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

Lord Redesdale condemns the Geneva Board of Arbitration. ..Baron Hastings of England is dead.. .Sir Charles Dilks has lectured in Glasgow....Fully 1,200 people left Strasburg Sept. 29th, for French territory....The Turks have had a fight with the Montegrins....On the 2d an accident occurred near Kirke Bridge, England, on the railway. Eleven persons were killed and many injured... .During the past three months 54,000 emigrants left Liverpool for America....The overland telegraph line in Australia has been completed.. .The Escurial, 30 miles from Madrid, was struck by lightning on the 2d, and nearly destroyed....Eighteen thousand persons left Metz in two weeks—only 10,000 remain. Some 88,000 Alsatians will go to Nancy alone ...The insurgents in Mexico have assaulted Mazatlan and dispersed the garrison....By the burning of the America in Yokohoma 62 people were lost. She is supposed to have been set on fire... The potato crop has failed in Ireland and many parts of England....The library of the Escurial was saved in a damaged condition....It is proposed in England to make those who fitted out the Confederate privateers pay the damages....Spain will send 14,000 more men to Cuba. ..Agrarian outrages are reported from Ireland.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

The History of a Great Enterprise.—In eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the original incorporators of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company embarked in the manufacture of Sewing Machines, and from that time to the present, their time, talent, energy and capital have been employed in making *First-Class Sewing Machines*, with varied success attending their efforts. It being their constant aim to produce a Shuttle or Lock-Stitch Machine that should be simple to handle, durable as steel and iron could make it, with unlimited capacity, unexcelled by any other machine, regardless of name or price, and withal to confine the price within the reach of all classes of people: and success has crowned their efforts in the production of the celebrated Wilson Under-Feed Shuttle Sewing Machines, which combine all the *Elegance, Simplicity, Durability* and *Strength* possible for any sewing machine to attain, and they are the *First* and *Only First-Class* moderate-price machines put in the market. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Watch No. 24051, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "United States Watch Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me three months; its total variation from mean time being one second.—Noah D. Payne. Publisher Providence (R. I.) Herald.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. O. Pierce, Boston, Mass., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine since 1859, without repairs, earning from $12 to $15 a week, making men's clothing. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Westport, Conn., Sept. 28.—The weather for the past month has been very favorable for the growing crops, such as corn, buckwheat, turnips, pasture, etc. We have had no frost yet of any account. Melons have been plenty and cheap. Corn is a fair crop; not all cut yet; buckwheat damaged—not much sowed; onions about all pulled—about two-thirds of a crop; potatoes not a large crop, and most of them run small size; they are rotting some in the ground and after they are dug; turnips are looking well, and bid fair for a good crop; cabbages are badly eaten by the cabbage worm, which spoils the looks of them even if they head. Sowed corn has done well, but the weather is bad to cure it. The apple crop is very large, and hundreds of bushels have rotted under the trees. The prospect for fruit to keep through the Winter is what I call slim, considering the quantity that grew. I do not believe there will be an average crop put up for winter; the trouble is, the weather has been wet and warm and the fruit is ripe on the tree, therefore it will not keep after it is gathered. Two years ago they ripened up the same way; there was a very large crop, but in the Spring they were worth $2 a bushel. Peaches were a fair crop. Grapes little more than half a crop.—A. S. N.

Oregon, Mo., Sept. 25.—Quite cool; had frost on the morning of Sept. 19; not much damage done; corn about all past danger; it is one of the best crops we have had for some years; most farmers are done with Fall seeding; the acreage of Winter wheat sown is small. The most of the fruit is cared for. Peaches were a little in excess of the demand, and many went to waste, at 25c. a bushel. Fall apples are worth 40@50c. per bushel, with but few in market; pears are very scarce, $2 per bushel; wild grapes and plums are very plenty and very cheap. Grape growers are having a busy time caring for the abundant crop of grapes, which are selling at 2@6c. per lb. Wheat (Winter), $1.75; oats, 15@18c.; barley, 25@35c.; rye, 20@30c.; corn, 18@20c. Plenty of Texas cattle coming to feed in this county during the Winter. Stock hogs, $3@3.50 per cwt. Money tolerably close at 15@20 percentum.—J. W. M.

Hamilton, Ill., Sept 23.—Extremely dry just now; crops good; corn extremely good; fruits of all kinds very abundant.—G. W. P.

THE RURAL'S FALL CAMPAIGN!

ANOTHER TRIAL TRIP!

A SPLENDID PREMIUM!

NEW QUARTER—NEXT YEAR.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is offered for the ensuing Three Months, from October to January, On Trial, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS; and for Fifteen Months—say from Oct. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874—for $3. This is giving Thirteen Numbers for Fifty Cents, and Sixty-Five Numbers for $3. To every person sending $3 for fifteen months, as above, or $5 for ten Trial Subscribers (from Oct. to Jan.) we will send as a Premium, postage paid, the Splendid Steel Engraving entitled

BIRTH-DAY MORNING,

OR THE GARDENER'S PRESENT.

Size 24x30—retail price $5. This beautiful engraving is illustrated (on a small scale) and described on page 193. Every non-subscriber to Moore's Rural should note this announcement—and every subscriber can secure the picture by either obtaining ten Trial Subscribers, at 50 cents each, or subscribing for 15 months, (and selling or giving away the paper for the next three months, or until his present subscription expires.)

THIS RARE OFFER

Is worthy the attention and effort of every reader. The engraving is first class in every respect, and, if sold, would be worth at least $5 per copy; but copies are not for sale, and, as we own the plate, this beautiful and artistic Picture *can only be obtained by subscribing*, or procuring subscribers, as above stated.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

New York, Monday, Oct. 7, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,592,000	Meal, bbls	4,350
Oats, "	301,240	Flour, "	65,620
Wheat, "	921,500	Eggs, "	7,695
Rye, "	300	Cotton, bales	15,780
Barley, "	69,000	Hops, "	124
Malt, "	20,500	Wool "	75
Seed, "	1,140	Butter, pkgs	18,200
Beans, "	2,858	Cheese "	30,740
Meal, bags	400	Lard, "	2,200
Peanuts "	625	Dried fruits, pkgs	2,258
Pork, bbls	1,512	Cut Meats "	921

Beeswax.—There is a light sale at 31@31½c. for Western and, 35@36c. for Southern.

Broom Corn.—The demand is unimportant, with prices unchanged. We quote at 3@5c. for red, ⅝@6c. for green, 7@8c. for hurl.

Beans and Peas.—New beans are more plenty and prices are lower. The inquiry is small, principally from the jobbing trade.

We quote Mediums, prime $2.50@2.60 per bushel; good do., $2.30@2.40; fair do., $2.00@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.65@2.70; good do., $2.40@2.50; common and fair do., $2@2.25. Green peas at 97½c.@$1 in bulk in bond; $1.80@1.90 for green.

Butter.—Receipts of butter for month of Sept. 65,200 pk'gs, or 4,175 do. less than for Sept. last year. There is nothing new to remark in the butter trade. Fine and good table qualities absorb the demand, and as the proportion of these grades is small, compared with the receipt and what should be expected at this season, the market is very firm, especially for selections of half tubs. A few lots of well-kept Western are bringing full prices. We think there is rather a larger accumulation of low or dragging grades than there was at this time last fall.

Orange Co. pails, fine, 33@35c.; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 25@33c.; common, 15@18c.; selections, half tubs, 31@32c.; half tubs in lots, 27@30c.; good to prime firkins, 26@28c.; do. Welsh, Fall, 27@28c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 20@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@22c.; Western fair to good, 15@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; Pa. and N. J. pails, medium to fine, 27½@30c.; poor, 15@18c. State dairies, 26@28c.

Cheese.—Receipts for Sept., 143,200 boxes—90,750 less than for Sept., 1871. The home trade have been buying freely, but exporters have been buying sparingly, owing to the high rates of ocean room. The cable quotes a firm market on the other side. Prices have been advanced a fraction.

We quote State factory, choice, 11@11½c.; good to prime, 13½@13½c.; half, 12½@13½c., State dairy, 12½@13c. for good to prime, 11½@12c. for fair lots; Ohio factory, 12½@13½c. for good to prime; English dairy, prime, 13½@14c.; fair do., 11½@13c.

Cotton.—Prices have advanced. Exporters are in want of stock, and there is a fair spinning demand.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	16	16¼	16¼
Good Ordinary	18¼	18¼	18¾	18¾
Low Middling	18¾	19	19¼	19¾
Middling	19¼	19¾	19¾	19¾
Good Middling	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾

For forward delivery the market is steady. Latest sales on the basis of low middling are at 18¾c. Oct.; 18¾c. for Nov.; 18¾c. for Dec.; 19¼c. for Jan.; 19¾c. for Feb.

Dried Fruits.—For apples the best grades only have a sale at the moment. There being no export demand, buyers generally obtain concessions, as there is a considerable amount of stock on sale. Peeled peaches are in speculative demand, the best grades only have a sale, and prime North Carolina have been sold at 22c. Unpeeled peaches are firmly held with but few lots of new in first hands. Blackberries are dull and in the buyer's favor. Raspberries are wanted. Cherries are in light supply and firm.

Southern apples, 8½@9c.; do. sliced, 8@9c. Peeled peaches at 14@17c. for Ga., 14@16c. for Va., and 17@22c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 5c. for quarters, and 6@6½c. for halves. Cherries, 24½c. Plums, 14@12c. Blackberries, 10c. Plums, 14@15c.

Eggs.—Receipts for Sept., 25,700 bbls., 3,200 more than for Sept., 1871. Increasing arrivals have weakened the market. Trade wants also have been less urgent. Buyers refuse to take other than small lots. We quote Western at 23c.; Jersey at 21@30c; State and Pennsylvania at 30c. A few limed are in market selling at 25@25c. for State.

Flour.—The market for State and Western is very dull, and prices have declined about 15c. per bbl. The offerings are fair, and exporters are purchasing only small lots with a marked decrease in the home trade.

Superfine State	$6 00	@	6 45
Common extra do	7 00	@	7 20
Good to choice do	7 25	@	7 45
Fancy do	7 50	@	7 90
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	6 00	@	6 40
Extra do	7 00	@	7 40
Choice extra do	7 45	@	8 20
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 15	@	7 45
Trade brands do	9 50	@	9 75
Good to choice white wheat extras	8 20	@	9 55
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 75	@	9 50
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 00	@	9 20
Good to choice do	9 25	@	11 25
Extra Southern	7 45	@	9 75
Good to choice do	9 80	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 35	@	5 35
Corn meal, Western	3 10	@	3 75

Fresh Fruits.—Peaches are no longer subject to useful quotation. Apples are slowly showing a steadier demand but prices are not rapidly improving. Most of the common stock is out of the way, and it is to be hoped that no more will be sent. This will be a poor season throughout for inferior apples. A few use-house Bartlett pears are all that remain of that variety: the best selling at $2. There is a better show of Virgalieus than for several past seasons. Other fancy pears, including Duchess, Seckel, Louise Bonne de Jersey, bring $13@16 as best quotations. Grapes have continued in heavy supply, but the quality favors the buyer and prices are rather steadier. Damsons and frost gages embrace most of the plums. Cranberries are offering liberally. The supply of chestnuts and hickory nuts will be lumenso this year, and the opening prices must be regarded as only temporary. Quite a number of apples—3,000 bbls. per week—are shipping abroad. We quote apples, choice, $2.12@2.30 per bbl.; good, including Western, $1.75@2; fair, $1@1.25. Pears.—Duchess, $3@13 per bbl.; Seckel, $8@11; Louise, $6@16; Sheldon, $8@12; common, including Vicars, $2.25@4. Plums.—Damsons, $7@9 per bbl; frost gages, $3@10; common, $1@6c. Grapes.—Prime Concord, 6@8c. per lb.; Delaware, 9@10c.; Iona, 11@12c.; Isabella, 6@7c.; Catawba, 9@10c.; poor, 3@5c. Cranberries, bbls., $9@10; crates, $1.25@3 for poor to prime. A few quinces are in market, but buyers for preserving are hardly ready for them yet.

Grain.—Wheat is lower, with a light sale to shippers, on account of the scarcity of freight room. We quote No. 2 Spring, afloat, $1.47@1.57; No. 1 do. $1.58@1.63; Winter red Western $1.50@1.80 for new; amber Western $1.70@1.73; white do. $1.70@1.95. Rye is quiet at 81½c. for Western. Barley quiet at $1.05 for Milwaukee, and $1.18 for Canada West. Corn is lower, but closed active and firm at 63¾@63½c. for steamer lots of Western mixed, 64¼ for sailing do. Oats are firm at 39@40c. for black Western, 42@44c. for new mixed do., 45@48c. for new white do.

Hay and Straw—Are selling slowly with a fair amount of stock on sale. We quote new shipping hay at $1@1 05; retail do., $1.35@1.40; salt, do., 55@80c. clover, 75@80c.; Straw at $1@1.15 for long rye, 75@85c. for short rye; 70@75c. for oat.

Hops.—The market is firmer, as receipts are small, with brewers buying more freely. It is the impression that present prices are likely to be sustained, at least until foreign come in sufficient quantities to go into competition. Growers are holding off, and some refuse to accept even 25c, preferring to wait until the market assumes a more definite shape. We quote New York, growth 1872, at 25@30c.; Eastern do., 25@30c.; Western do., 25@30c.; Yearlings '71 nominal; Olds '70 nominal; Old Olds, '68-69 10@15c.; Bavarians, 35@40c.; English, 25@30c.

Poultry and Game.—The Jewish holidays infuse considerable life in the live poultry market, and stock is well cleaned up at full quotations. A few lots of dressed are offering, quoted at 16@19c. for Western chickens 18@21c. for State fowls and chickens. Turkeys, 18@23c.

We quote live:—Turkeys, Jersey, per lb., 13@21c.; do., Western, 16@20c. Ducks, Jersey, per pair, $1@1.50; do., Western, 75@87c. Geese, Jersey, young, per pair, $2.50@3; do., Western, $2@2.50. Spring chickens, Western, per lb., 17@18c.; do., Jersey, 19@20c. Fowls, Jersey, 18@20c.; do., Western, 16@17c.; roosters, 10@11c. The advance of Fall gives a larger variety. The stock now includes partridges, per pair, $1@1.50; grouse, do., 75c.; woodcock, do., $1; pigeons, flight, picked, per doz., $1.25@1.50; do., feathered, do., $1@1.25. Hares, per pair, 50@75c. A few wild ducks are in market, but not quotable.

Provisions.—There is every indication that pork will be locked up this season. The stock at the West and here is under centered control, and the large contracts for future bacon stimulate holders in demanding very firm prices. Large parcels have again gone from yards. Cash round lots of mess quoted $11.50@11.62, and jobbing lots $11.55; for next month $11.10 was paid at the close, with a fair speculative business. Prime mess is firm at $13.70; extra prime, $11.50; old mess sold at $13.70. Beef is unchanged; the trade is for bbls. of good quality. We quote $5@7 for plain mess in bbls.; $8@10 for extra do; tcs., $12@16 for prime mess, and $17@20 for India. Beef hams have declined to $47. Cut meats continue firm, strengthened by the steady improved rate of city hogs, which are quoted at 6¾@7c. for packing sizes. Smoked hams, 13@17c.; city pickled hams, 11@10½c.; shoulders smoked, 9c.; shoulders pickled, 8½c.; bellies, 8½c. Bacon is a shade firmer for spot long clear, quoted 8A@8½c. Forward trade has sprung up again, and short clear for Jan. is quoted at 8¾c. A liberal trade of about 5,000 boxes was recently done for Dec., Jan., Feb. and March, on private terms. Lard is very weak, Western quoted at 8¾@8½c. for Oct., and 8½c. for Nov. City has advanced to 8½c., having ruled most of the week at 8¼c.

Seeds.—Grass are in light demand and timothy is lower. Timothy is selling at $3.75. Clover at 9¾c. for Ohio, 10¾c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10¾ for State. Rough flax is lower, quoted at $1.95.

Sundries.—Small lots of honey quoted at 20@28c. for dark and 25@30c. for light, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider plentiful, at 8@10c. per gal. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, ℔ lb., 60@70c.; do. mixed, 40@50c.; hen, 70@8c; vinegar, cider, ℔ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ℔ lb. 1@1½c.; white rags, 6@6¼c.

Tobacco.—Kentucky leaf is in fair demand from the home trade. The reports from the new crop indicate a poorer quality than last year, but a very fair yield. Seedleaf is in light demand, the home trade are pretty well supplied.

QUOTATIONS—NEW CROP.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	9¾@ 9¾c.	9¾@10¼c.
Common to medium leaf	10 @10¾c.	10¾@11¼c.
Good do.	11 @11½c.	11½@12½c.
Fine do.	11¾@12½c.	13 @14 c.
Selections	13 @14 c.	15 @16 c.
NEW CROP.		
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	11	@16 c.
seconds	26	@35 c.
wrappers	40	@55 c.
selections	50	@75 c.
New York State running lots	12	@16 c.
Pennsylvania assorted lots	18	@25 c.
Ohio running lots	12	@16 c.
Ohio wrappers	16	@30 c.
Wisconsin and Western	9	@10 c.

Vegetables.—Best lots Irish Potatoes bring firm prices with a quick sale. Other lots dull, and in the buyer's favor. Sweets are in the buyer's favor, with a fair supply.

Early Rose, bbl., $1.50@2.12; Jackson White, $1.50@1.75, Peach Blows, $2.25@2.50. Tomatoes, 60@75c. Squash, per bbl., $1@1.50 white and yellow. Cabbages, $3@10. Onions, red, ℔ bbl., $2.50@2.75; yellow, $2.75@3. Sweet potatoes, $3@3.50. Pumpkins, $7@8. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $10@12. Russia turnips, ℔ bbl., $2@2.50.

Whisky—Is steadily held at 92c. for Western.

Wool.—The market is weak. There is very little inquiry, and there is a fair amount of stock on sale. Latest sales are of Wisconsin fleeces at 58c.; Ohio do., 58@62½c.; California, 30@31c. We quote fleece at 50@55c. for New York and Michigan; 52@55c. for Ohio; 50@55c. for Indiana and Wisconsin; 47@50c. for Illinois; 50@55c. for Texas, fine; 30@35c. for do. coarse. Pulled, 50@60c. for extra.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1872.

THE weather is now more favorable, and stock comes in less freely, so that the tone of the market is improving. Poultry and game begin to dispute with meats, the game laws having terminated for the season, and already grouse, quail, rabbits and many of the snipe family are found in quantity in the markets, while the weather permits sending dressed poultry from the West.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	8,759	80	2,190	28,137	40,252
" last week	10,111	68	2,911	38,485	45,134
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—With a very full run of cattle, though some 1,400 less than the previous uncommonly large supply, beeves are now selling quicker, and at ¼@½c. advance from the closing rates last Monday, when the market was just as bad as it could be. Texans have improved most, this stock which completely glutted the market at 7c. are now worth about 8c. Some good ones are selling at 9c. Thinnish native steers have improved least. They are not more than ½c. higher than when last reported. There is a scarcity of really prime stock, and 11c. is easily obtained for fat animals. Quite likely still higher figures will be reached on Monday. The close is somewhat strong with yards well emptied.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ℔ lb	13¾ @ 14¼	14 @ 14¾
Good to prime	12¾ @ 13¾	12¾ @ 13¾
Medium	11 @ 11¾	11¾ @ 12¾
Poorest grade	7¾ @ 10	7 @ 10
Average sales	11¾ @ 11¾	11¾ @ 12

Hogs.—Arrivals are lighter and the market is now improving after a dull trade for a few days. Live sell at 5¾@5¾c. and dressed at 6¾@7¾c. Jersey and State going at 7¾@8½c.

Milch Cows.—Trade is still dull, though it is not quite so hard work to run out a pen of cows. Prices are rather stronger, but we still quote at $35@65, with few prime milkers at $70.

Sheep and Lambs.—With quite a falling off in numbers, sheep have added about ½c., while lambs show an advance of strong ½c., fat ones going at 9c. and a few extra State, 71 lbs., at 9¼c. Canada fat lambs have sold at 8½c. by the car load, and a few of them, 74 lbs., went at 9c. Thin Western lambs run down to 6¾@6¾c., a few very poor at 6c. Sheep range at 5@6¾c., with small sales of choice at 7c., as one car 88 lbs. Ohio, went at that price. Large sales of thin sheep are being made at 5@5½c. Farmers appear to be getting rid of that kind of stock early.

Veal Calves.—These have advanced ½c. per lb.—that is if they are good. Grass calves have been sent in somewhat freely in anticipation of cooler weather and falling feed. They sell at 5@4½c. per lb. when weighed, or $6@10 per head. Fair to good state milk veals go at 8½@9¼c., with prime at 10c., and a few extras, with a good many Bucks Co., Pa., at 10½c.

LATEST.—Monday, October 7, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day, 158 cars at Communipaw, 106 at 100th St., and 76 at Weehawken, making 5,785 for the present market. Fat matured cattle were scarce and firm, but inferior and common natives and Texans were dull. Good cattle were a shade higher, but other grades were unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals for to-day's market, 7 car loads at Communipaw, 20 at 45th St., and 11 at 40th St., making 3,352 on sale. Trade was fair, and a large business was transacted at 6¾@¾c. for lamb, and 5@7c. for sheep.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, Sunday included, 69 car loads at Communipaw and 80 at 40th St., making 15,376. Live hogs were in demand at 5¾@5¾c., and dressed were steady at 6¾@7c., with pigs selling at 7¾@7¾c.

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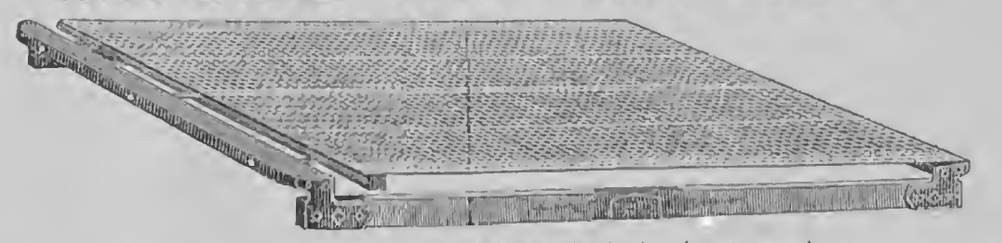

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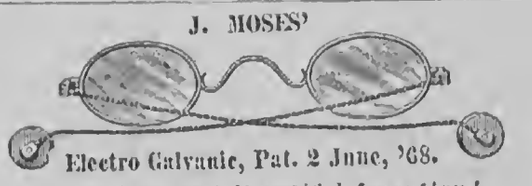

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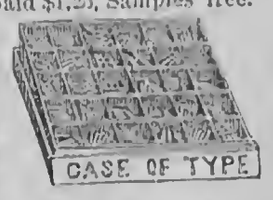

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

FANNY FERN has been ill all Summer.

NILSSON had no American bridesmaids.

GEO. SAND'S 70 novels have paid $10,000 each.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS has returned to America.

KOSSUTH declines to go to the Hungarian diet.

REV. CHAS. H. SPURGEON has been seriously sick.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX is a native of Boscowen, N. H.

MME. SANTONI is the favorite actress in Italy now.

EDMUND YATES has sixty engagements at $125 per night.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is as active at 75 as many men are at 55.

THOMAS CARLYLE is very unhappy over the decay of England.

THURLOW WEED and daughter are visiting ex-Secretary Seward.

C. E. LELAND has purchased the Clarendon, at Saratoga, for $160,000.

MISS SMILEY has been preaching for the Congregationalists in Saratoga.

KATE FIELD, Julia Ward Howe and Charlotte Cushman linger at Newport.

EDWIN BOOTH has bought "Cedarcliff," at Greenwich, Conn., for $50,000.

BRET HARTE and Olive Logan have written new plays for the coming season.

HORACE GREELEY and Secretary Robeson ate clams together at Rye Beach, N. H.

MRS. HIRAM HOWE of Colebrook, N H., picked, in one week, 387 quarts of raspberries.

HON. JOSIAH QUINCY and Senator Doolittle have been up the White Mountains.

ROBERT E. LEE'S room at Lexington University is to remain forever untouched.

E. G. NORTHROP of New Haven is to take charge of the educational interests of Japan.

A WIDOW of Brooklyn has sued ex-Mayor Kalbfleish for breach of promise—damage $150,000.

THE scandal in reference to Andrew Johnson is undergoing legal investigation in Greenville, Tenn.

THE Crown Princess Victoria of Prussia offers $8,000 for the best essay on advancing the prosperity of workingmen.

AT the time of the Metis disaster, Miss Avery of Stonington remained in the telegraph office seventeen consecutive hours, sending messages.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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THE SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, announced for September 28, has been postponed to December 7, 1872, because the accumulation of orders the few days before the drawing made it physically impossible to fill them without a few days' delay, and as a short postponement was inevitable, it was determined to defer it to a time that would make a full drawing sure by the sale of all the tickets.
The money necessary to pay in full all the offered gifts is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 26, 1872.
This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.
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The drawing will positively and unequivocally take place December 7. Agents are peremptorily required to close sales and make returns November 25, in order to give ample time for the final arrangements. Orders for tickets or applications for circulars should be addressed to
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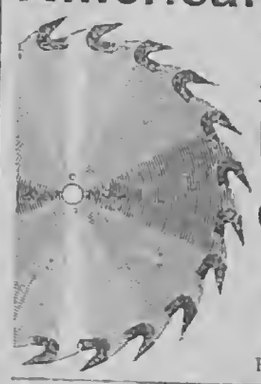
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— Oregon has 529 post-offices.

— The Boston Jubilee cost $550,000.

— Brussels has two female barbers.

— Figs are successfully grown in Texas.

— Italy will suppress the order of Jesuits.

— Iowa has a State hospital for sick horses.

— The prohibitory law is a success in Maine.

— Hay sells in Concord, N. H., at $20 per ton.

— The Baldwin apple originated in Baldwin, Maine.

— Game is abundant in the Adirondacks this season.

— The tournament at Saratoga was not a success.

— Saratoga has had a very successful season thus far.

— Farmers in Massachusetts are cutting their tobacco.

— Boston appropriates $50,000 for a small pox hospital.

— Friars exiled from Guatemala, will go to Milwaukee.

— Women have appeared in Troy as drivers of express wagons.

— A Russian farmer of Odessa has half a million Merino sheep.

— One California orchard has yielded 81,000 gallons of olive oil.

— The Rappahannock river is so low the grist-mills have stopped.

— Vermont is to have a great musical convention at Lyndonville.

— There are more than 1,000 steamboats on the Mississippi river.

— The life stations on Cape Cod will be ready for use before Winter.

— Less than 20,000 people have gone to Europe from New York this year.

— The increase of values in Boston last year was seventy millions of dollars.

— Work on the Maine General Hospital at Portland has been discontinued.

— Thirty boys have escaped from the State Reform School in Westboro, Mass.

— The women of Boston and Rochester have held great congratulation meetings.

— The female college in North Hampton, Mass., will go into operation in 1871.

— Germany has set aside 22 large French cannon to cast a colossal bell to ring in peace.

— Lightning seldom does any damage in large cities now-a-days, so much iron enters into their construction.

— Two Russian Editors have been put in prison for saying the Grand Duke was secretly married while in this country.

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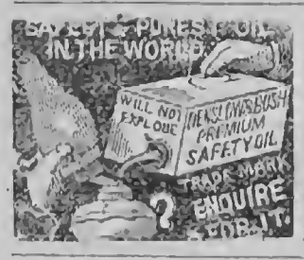

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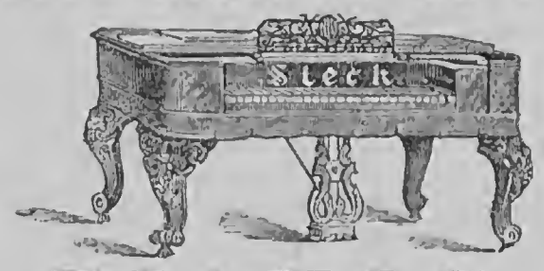

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Floricultural.

EUCHARIS AMAZONICA.

THIS is a stove plant rapidly growing in favor, and is almost as indispensable in a stove collection as the Lily of the Valley and the White Camellia to a bouquet maker. In England it is the rival of both of the flowers named. A very successful grower of it attributes his success to heavy waterings occasionally with mild liquid manure, a genial stove temperature, and repeatedly syringing them when in a state of growth.

The Garden, from which we copy the illustration, says:—It is another illustration of the fact that cultivators generally have a poor idea of the true requirements of plants as regards moisture at the root when in a growing state. The splendid specimens we allude to, like other things grown by the same skillful cultivator, were not, when in want of water, simply watered once, but the first was considered merely a preliminary dose, and two others given. The fact is that, instead of the common statement made so repeatedly in the gardening journals that most plants perish from over-watering, being true, the opposite is the case. Most pot plants that die perish from insufficient watering. Let it not be inferred from this that we recommend frequent waterings; one thorough one will save a dozen dribblings such as gardeners too often give, and therefore save time, and be far more effective and wholesome for the plants.

DRACÆNAS.

EARLY in last November I placed in my sitting-room a plant of *Dracæna terminalis*, rich in the brilliant color of its leafage, and though the room sometimes had a fire lighted and frequently had not, and the escape of gas was such as to destroy Cinerarias and Primulas in a few days, the Dracæna remained fresh and beautiful until May. Most, if not all, the Dracænas would do the same, as would almost all coriaceous-leaved plants not natives of hot countries. The secret of this success with foliage plants is constant washing. Twice a week, if not more frequently, the plant had its leaves sponged on both sides with warm water, occasionally using a little common soap in the process, and to this we attribute its continued healthy appearance. Dust and a bad atmosphere are the great drawbacks to plant cultivation in rooms. Hence, plants that have woolly leaves which collect the dust and hold it, never do so well either indoors or in the open air, in towns, as those which have smooth ones from which the dust is washed with every shower.—L. E., *in Garden*.

EUCHARIS AMAZONICA.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Flowering or Japan Quince.—Mrs. B. has a flowering shrub known as Japan Quince. It is ten years old, large, fine and thrifty. It has always honored her call for flowers, and this year yields a respectable quantity of fruit—say 20 to 30. It resembles the common quince of commerce; it is not equal to the cultivated fruit; is more pointed at the blossom end than either. We have never seen or heard of any fruit on that shrub before, have you?—D. R. BARKER.

IT is not an unusual occurrence for the Japan Quince (*Pyrus Japonica*) to produce fruit; in fact we know that a majority of the very old plants in this part of the country bear nearly every season. The pink flowering variety, however, is far more productive than the deep scarlet or semi-double sorts. The plants only require age to insure productiveness; but we do not think the fruit is of any value, being quite hard and tough, although possessing a delicious, spicy fragrance.

Amaranths and Cockscombs.—These flowers, when well preserved, are very nice for floral ornaments in the Winter. They should be picked when fully matured and before the seeds begin to ripen and dried in the dark, the stems tied together and the flowers suspended heads downwards. There are so many colors and varieties and shapes, that quite a charming bouquet can be made of them. They mingle with other everlasting flowers and ornamental grasses very nicely. The satin-like leaves of the plant called "Honesty" are very unique, and the seed vessels of *Scabiosa Stellata* are no less curious if not so pretty.

When the frosts of Autumn have robbed the floral pets of our gardens of their beauty, and the snows of Winter cover their graves, we shall appreciate the bright rich hues of Amaranths and Cockscombs.—LORETTA E. KNAPP.

Potting Plants.—A plant should not be potted when it is very dry, nor when soaked with wet. In the former case, it is very likely to remain dry, as the water will pass through the fresh soil without penetrating into the old ball of earth. When the roots are thickly interwoven, they should be carefully disengaged, that they may be spread out into the fresh soil; but in shifting young, healthy, growing plants, the roots which may be reaching the side of the pot, should not be disturbed, as it is important to preserve the smaller fibers, upon whose action the health of the plant chiefly depends.

One Petunia.—I always did have good success in growing Petunias, but this year I have one that exceeds anything I ever saw. The plant is of the Countess of Ellsmer variety. At one time I counted over 600 blooms; the plant covered over 16 square feet of ground. It is quite a good-sized flower garden of itself.—M. J. W. M.

Viola Pedata.—EMMA R. is informed that this is an American species, very handsome and quite distinct from other American violets. It is perennial.

The Herdsman.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE—REMEDY.

A WRITER in the London Times assures us that the following is a cure for foot-and-mouth disease, having himself witnessed the effects of it upon upwards of a score of cattle:—1 ounce of chlorate of potash, dissolved in 1 quart of water, adding 8 drams of camphorated spirits of wine when about to administer the dose. This is to be continued for three days, and half the quantity for sheep and calves for the same period. In the case in which the correspondent observed it to be effectual, the mouths of the animals had previously been cleansed by an application of a solution of alum and tincture of myrrh. For a time, he tells us, "the animals could eat nothing, but were very thirsty, and as a substitute for water, or in addition to it, he put into a tub ground linseed and toppings, pouring upon it boiling water, and letting it stand for an hour or two and then filling up with water, making altogether about 90 or 100 gallons of nourishing gruel. The animals drank this with great avidity in less than 24 hours; and on the following Wednesday they fed freely upon cut cabbages and lucerne, mixed with meal, malt-combs, and chaff. On the Friday their mouths were clean, and no lameness followed which required attention. The medicine was given for four successive days." The writer recommends all breeders and feeders of cattle to use lucerne and cabbages instead of clover and tares, the latter of which he says are not comparable with the former in feeding qualities upon light land farms.

HERDSMEN NOTES.

To Prevent Black-Leg in Cattle.—Very early in Spring, before the yearlings are turned out to grass, take one part of garlic, one part sulphur and two parts of lard; cut and bruise the garlic and mix all together. Take a sharp knife and make an incision just through the skin of the animal's neck and work the finger so as to make a little sack between the flesh and skin. Put in of the above mixture a little piece about the size of a hickory nut, and the work is done. It will soon be absorbed and heal up. It will be some time before the animal's flesh is fit for the butcher.—J. HIRD, *Iowa Co., Wis.*

Can your Readers tell me if they have ever steamed corn stalks for milch cows; if so, with what result in milk production?

Field Crops.

STEAM CULTIVATION IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. E. Lawrence, Magnolia Plantation, Plaquemine, La., has made the following statements of the results of his use of steam in the production of sugar cane. It will be read with interest:—

Two hundred and twenty acres of my cane crop, one hundred and forty acres of which were plant canes, and eighty acres first-year rattoons, were, I believe, as thoroughly plowed and cultivated by steam as could be desired. The plant canes were grown upon land which, after yielding a crop of corn, was again broken up by the steam-plow 26 inches deep; then, during the Winter, laid off in rows fully 8 feet apart and 8 inches deep. In the month of February the cane was planted and covered carefully with a hoe. I avoided carting the seed cane for plants upon the land, carrying it in from each head-land by hand. The seed was good, and was planted in the usual way by laying down three canes in each row. It came up well, giving a perfect stand. In the months of April and May, when the plant cane was about 18 inches high, I subsoiled the crop with my five-tined *steam cultivator* 26 inches deep, twice between each row, working over about ten acres each day. It left the land thoroughly loose and pulverized, and elevated about 6 inches above the level before subsoiling. This, as the canes began to shade it, was clean and free from grass, and thus was obviated the necessity of giving them at this period of the season any more work, which in ordinary cultivation is always requisite. The cane continued to grow with great rapidity, and on the 10th of June, when it was large enough, and the ground sufficiently settled to bear up the mule-teams, I gave it a thorough plowing with our two-mule plows, following with the hoes, hilling and laying it by. Thus the entire crop, with the exception of this last working, was *cultivated and made by steam.*

On the 1st of September these canes were blown down very flat, from which they only partially rose. They cut for the mill, when rolled in December and January, from 7 to 12 feet in length, and this after being frosted so that we had to throw away the first two joints.

The juice weighed but 6½ to 7 degrees Beaume; but under the circumstances the yield was over 3,000 pounds of double-refined sugar to the acre, and had the canes stood up until cut for the mill and been as ripe as our canes usually are, I feel satisfied they would have produced over two tons to the acre, and this upon old, heavy clay land.

The eighty acres of first-year rattoons grown from the stubbles of the *steam-plowed cane*, planted in a similar manner last year, were barred off and well dug in the month of March, then subsoiled and cultivated by steam precisely as the plant canes. The yield was over 2,500 pounds of sugar to the acre, but this was when I only expected to use the steam-plow in the breaking up of the lands. The use of steam for deep subsoiling in the cultivation of the canes, I confess, has far exceeded my expectations, and I am fully convinced that an average yield of even much more will be realized, and this too with less than half the labor now employed under the old system, in which the average yield is not over 1,000 pounds of sugar to the acre. To this may be added the complete preservation of our stubble canes against the cold and Winter rains, so often disastrous to our rattoons.

The advantages of deep plowing and subsoiling by steam over the ordinary cultivation by horses, and the consequent trampling and packing of the ground, can hardly be overestimated. It enables the land to absorb the heavy rains and prepares it for the free admission of air and heat, and thus changes entirely the character of our soils—rendering the heavy clay lands productive and easily worked in seasons of drought, which we are so often subjected to. The crops grown upon deeply-plowed lands sustain no injury. This has been constantly my experience, in fact the steam-plow seems to command the seasons, enabling the soil at all times to retain and transmit moisture, upon which fertility mainly depends. But I fear the prospect at present is not very bright for the extension of steam cultivation in our State. A long war, with the breaking up of the most of our large plantations, the entire destruction of our labor system, followed by scarcity, inefficiency and high price of labor and this by a succession of bad seasons, together with enormous taxation, has to a great extent disheartened our planters and paralyzed their energies; and though they have made almost superhuman efforts to restore their estates, yet to-day we have to witness, lamentable as it is, this once great and prosperous interest almost in its last throes of existence. Many of our finest plantations are now abandoned, and offered for sale without purchasers at less than half the cost of the improvements.

Deep plowing; less land cultivated, and that done much better; the introduction of steam plows and the lands plowed by contract, (where the proprietors do not choose to purchase,) as is now done with eminent success in England and other countries, and a check to our excessive taxations would soon restore us. With this every suitable effort should be made and inducement held out with a view to bring to our fertile lands and genial climate, so rich in promise, the enterprising and intelligent emigrant of every nation. Then, as the future surely indicates, will come a division of our lands with the division of our system of labor. The large and costly sugar-houses will be employed as central factories; capital and labor will blend harmoniously together, and, I trust, a new era will dawn upon our now depressed and struggling people.

In justice to the eminent inventors and manufacturers of double engine steam-plowing tackle and implements, John Fowler & Co. of Leeds, England, I can only say, after three years' experience with two complete sets of their tackle, that the ease and facility with which they are handled, their simple and perfect application of power, and the completeness in every way in which they are worked, entitle them to the high appreciation with which they are now regarded in every part of the civilized world. And I trust the genius of American inventors, which has been constantly but unfortunately directed to the construction of a traction-engine, moving like horses over the land, with plows attached, which must continue to be a failure, will soon be convinced that the *double-engine* system, in which two engines upon opposite headlands, carrying the winding-drum and alternately paying out by single line of wire rope, pull the implement between them, is all that can be desired for the most perfect system of *cultivation.*

Necessity will soon compel us to take a "new departure." The constant increase of emigration and population in the grain-growing States of our country will soon demand a better cultivation and increased production. In England steam power has increased the yield of wheat from 16 bushels to 28 bushels to the acre.

I do not believe the agricultural interest of our country can much longer turn a deaf ear to this last and greatest achievement of steam—its successful application to the cultivation of the soil. It has broken the yoke, and lifted the burden which, for ages, held both man and beast in bondage, ameliorating their condition by making that which was most onerous, easy and attractive; it has elevated labor and dignified the plow.

SHADE FOR THE SOIL.

A. K. Montrose, Logansport, Ind., writes the Cincinnati Gazette:—"I am decidedly in favor of the 'protective system;' I do not wish my land to be plowed deep and exposed to the frosts of Winter or the burning rays of a Summer's sun. Everywhere in a fruitful country the earth is covered by a coat of vegetation which, having reached maturity, falls upon the ground and protects it during Winter. It is to be noticed that where a mound of earth is thrown up before the frosts of Winter come, and then torn down in the Spring, that soil on which the mound rose produces a better yield than the soil adjoining.

"Many farmers are satisfied that fallowing ground is not the best mode of preparing a field for wheat. Fallow ground is usually broken up after corn planting, and then stirred before sowing—enough stock being kept on it during the Summer to keep down the weeds and grass. By such a process the soil is constantly exposed to a hot sun, and nothing permitted to grow that could produce manure.

"Many farmers sow oats or flax in Spring, and gain a crop by doing so. It more than pays the cost of raising the crop. One plowing and two harrowings are necessary for the Spring plowing of a fallow field, and all that is necessary for oats or flax; then stirring for wheat in both cases is the same. Any farmer can see from this that the extra work pays a big profit; the only question that remains is, Which process injures the ground the most? I contend that fallowing does, by presenting the above objections. By raising a crop of oats or flax the soil is protected; something is returned for the extra plowing; the stubble is left for manure, and the ground generally is in a better condition for the coming crop."

The Apiarian.

CHEMISTRY OF HONEY.

A correspondent of the Scientific American says:—The chemical formula for honey is, carbon, 12, hydrogen, 14, oxygen, 14: for beeswax, C, 24, H, 34, O, 2.—Glucose, or grape sugar, is obtained from honey by treating it with alcohol. This sugar is employed in Europe for ordinary sweetening purposes, for confectionery, etc. But the abundance of cane sugar in this country makes its manufacture unprofitable. It has been proposed, and at present prices of strained honey (market quotation in New York ten cents per pound), I should think it might be profitable to manufacture honey into confectionery in this country. I believe it is used largely for this purpose in Germany. As I am ignorant of the process of manufacturing confectionery, except molasses candy, some of your readers may enlighten me upon this branch of industry.

Chemists have given us the foregoing formula for honey, but, when first gathered, honey partakes more or less of the essential properties of the plant from which it is gathered. This essence soon evaporates, if the honey be obtained from certain plants; while from others—buckwheat, for instance—the odor and taste is retained for a great length of time.

The crystallization of honey is an evidence of its purity; but many persons are more fastidious than wise about the food they eat. Honey in the comb is generally preferred, because of its beautiful appearance, and the impossibility of its being adulterated. Still wax is very indigestible, and pure, extracted honey is not only cheaper, but far more healthful and convenient to handle. There is a process for converting honey into wax, but owing to the large amount of honey required to produce a small quantity of wax, the manufacture is unprofitable.

THE BEST BEE HIVE.

At the Bee Keepers' Convention, held at Kalamazoo, during the Michigan State Fair, the above question was submitted to a committee, who reported that the best hive was one with the broad chamber not exceeding twelve inches, or less than ten inches in depth, and to be of such a form that it contains not less than two thousand, and not to exceed two thousand five hundred cubic inches of space; and that the surplus honey space above be of the same size, in order to use the same sized frames, or small honey boxes with frames. That the entrance should be small in Winter, allowing of not more than two bees to pass each other at a time, and the ventilation upward to be regulated at pleasure, as no strong current of air should pass up through the hive, that being highly injurious to the bees. There is no question that this is the best hive; but how much of this is patented is an unsettled question.

WORK OF A SWARM OF BEES.

I have a swarm of bees which, June 16, were in a box hive 12 by 12 inches in the clear. There is a cap on top nearly full of honey. This swarm came out June 16, and were hived. Weight of empty hive, 34 lbs. The hive and swarm weighed:—July—2d, 58½ lbs.; 3d, 59; 4th, 60; 5th, 60½; 6th, 62; 7th, 62½; 8th, 63½; 9th, 67½; 10th, 68½; 11th, 68; 12th, 69; 13th, 70; 14th, 71; 15th, 72½; 16th, 73½; 17th, 74; 18th, 73½; 19th, 72; 20th, 71½; 21st, 71½; 22d, 71½; 23d, 70; 26th, 70½; 27th, 71. August—20th, 72; 24th, 72½; 25th, 73; 26th, 73½; 27th, 74; 28th, 74½; 29th, 75. September—7th, 77; 8th, 79; 20th, 80; 21st, 84; 23d, 87; 28th, 90; 20th, 91; 30th, 90. J. Jackson.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Introducing an Italian Queen into a Hive.—Mr. Clement of Michigan thus tells how he does it:—"I open the hive and find the black queen as soon as I can, if I want to keep her, otherwise I pinch her head. Then I have the Italian queen ready. Then I smoke the bees and scent them with peppermint and introduce the queen upon a card of brood comb, and then go about my business. I have never lost one queen in a hundred by this method."

Mel-Extractor.—Can you give any information in regard to the machine called Mel-Extractor—for extracting honey from the comb—what it costs and where it can be had, and whether it is a success, patented, and by whom?—S. Haworth.

It is patented by Messrs. Langstroth & Wagner. We do not know what it costs nor where it can be obtained. It is a success, and very generally used among professional apiarians.

Phelps' Bee Hive.—F. J. Sprague, Oxford, Ala., asks for the address of the patentee of Phelps' Bee Hive. We do not know it. Any one who can give it, should address Mr. Sprague direct.

The Sportsman.

CATCHING SHAD WITH A FLY.

Thomas Chalmers, Holyoke, Mass., writes the Turf, Field and Farm as follows: I send you three flies used for shad (I used three on my cast). Two of them are dressed with hackle, one without. They take the hackle more freely. The most deadly fly I have used is a little lighter colored wing, with black spot through, and green body—bright green from peacock tail, brown hackle. The best way of using that I have tried yet is to anchor the boat in or about the edge of a good current, twenty-five or thirty yards above deep water, letting the current carry the fly out to within two or three yards of deep water. It does not matter whether the fly is on the surface or one or two inches under, as they take freely either way.

In casting your fly as in the ordinary way of trout-fishing, you are annoyed with small fish of one and two years old, for as soon as the fly breaks water, every hook is full of the small fry. In the trailing process, you are not troubled enough to spoil the sport.

You want a rod with good spring to recover, and keep taut line when they jump, for a good, lively shad, when hooked, will jump from two to four feet out of water, then make a break of ten or twelve yards before you you can check him. If he cannot go freely, things have got to break. They are game, and fight harder and much longer than either striped or black bass. At the commencement of the season I dress No. 7 hook; as the season advances I come down to No. 4. I find old style Lumreck hook best. Last year I used the Kirby and others, and lost a great many fish with hooks breaking off at barb. This year I used old Lumreck, and at close of season I find four broken hooks.

NOTES FOR SPORTSMEN.

Piratical Fishes.—The Fish commissioners of Massachusetts commend the extermination of two species of fish, known as mud and pond pickerel (*Esox ornatus* and *reticulatus*) They say that "to raise other fish near them is like raising poultry under a hawk's nest. They penetrate even to the cold trout brooks, and devour the young of every species that comes in their way; so they utterly depopulate the waters and convert thousands of the finest fishes into their own soft, muddy tasting flesh. If the State would offer a premium of $5 a cart load for them it would be money well spent." They also state to its other disagreeable qaulities, this fish adds the tendency to multiply females in the proportion of about 14 females to one male.

To Tan Skins and Leave the Fur On.—Remove the legs and other useless parts; soak the skin soft; remove the flesh and soak the skin in warm water for an hour; take for each skin, of borax, saltpeter and glauber salts, each one-half ounce; dissolve with soft water sufficient to allow it to be spread on the flesh side of the skin; apply with a brush, double the skin together and put in a cool place for twenty-four hours.—A. A. A.

The American Widgeon or Bald Pate, is a duck that is a very superior diver, and the companion of the canvas-back during its stay in the Chesapeake and Potomac. It feeds upon the tender root of the valisneria.—R. P., *Baltimore, Md.*

Dairy Husbandry.

ASSOCIATED DAIRYING IN SWEDEN.

We have received accounts, from time to time, of the introduction of the associated system of dairying upon the Continent of Europe, but nothing in detail has been published—until quite recently—by which the American reader could get an insight as to its management, or form an opinion of its success.

The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society contains an account of the dairy factories of Sweden, furnished by M. JULIEN DANNFELT, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm and Agricultural College at Stockholm. We make a brief abstract of this article, as American dairymen must be interested in learning how these things are managed abroad.

The greater part of the land in Sweden is divided into small farms, which are cultivated by the peasants owning them and on which the number of cows kept for breeding, or for the production of milk, seldom exceeds ten or fifteen. The quantity of milk obtained from the farms is small, mainly on account of the "poor keep" which the animals receive during the long Winter. It is only quite lately that a regular system of dairy husbandry has been adopted, although the nature of the country, the climate, and the manner of living of the inhabitants, are all favorable, it is said, to its advancement.

The Government, as well as the Agricultural Societies, have, of late, taken measures to advance the system of associated dairies, and it is becoming evident to the small farmers that the factories constitute a powerful means of obtaining a considerable revenue from the farms, and much larger than generally results from the practice of other branches of agriculture. As the associated system has given farmers a larger price for their milk than could be realized for it on the private or individual system, this has stimulated them to a more careful treatment of cattle, which, in turn, is reacting in a salutary manner on other branches of agriculture.

The factories are managed sometimes by a single proprietor, who purchases the milk; but the plan that gives the best satisfaction is where the several persons of a neighborhood associate together and establish a factory and have the milk manufactured, dividing the profits the same as on the American plan.

The number of cows delivering milk at the factory ranges from 50 to 200, and will average about 100. The buildings are from 50 to 60 feet long and 25 to 35 feet wide, arranged for milk room, manufacturing room, churn room, cheese room, butter cellar and living rooms for a family. These buildings appear to be somewhat ornamental in exterior, although the cost is not excessive, ranging from $250 to $750. The cost of machinery is no more than $75 in the Northern provinces, but in the Southern sections where a steam boiler and pipes are used the cost amounts to $500.

From the description given of the machinery we should judge that the double bottom cheese tub—an English invention—is used. We examined these tubs in 1866 in our tour among the English dairies, and found them quite inferior to the American vat in every respect, while they are much more expensively supplied with fuel. The other appliances about the dairy are of the English pattern.

For the construction of the buildings and purchase of machinery, loans are made from the agricultural societies, to be repaid within five or ten years at a low rate of interest, or with interest only on a part of a loan.

Generally one dairy woman and a maid are sufficient to do the work; but occasionally a man-servant is employed in addition, to do the heavy labor and convey the product to market. The wages of the dairy women amount to from $30 to $45 per year, and in addition 12 bushels of barley, 12 bushels of rye, 1½ bushels of peas, and several bushels of potatoes, with all the milk, butter and cheese sufficient for her table wants or for her own consumption. The maid servant gets from $15 to $22 per annum in money, and a less quantity of the other products above named.

It is stated that on an average 1 15-100 gallons of milk make a (Swedish) pound of cheese (15 ounces) and 2 8-10 gallons milk a pound of butter (15 ounces). But when the cattle are feeding on the side pastures of the mountains less milk is required for the pound of butter or cheese. The average dividend to the proprietors of the factory has amounted to about 5 pence sterling per gallon, and sometimes as high as 6½ pence per gallon of milk.

More recently a company with large capital has been organized for the purpose of purchasing milk and manufacturing it into butter and cheese. The capital of this company is fixed at £55,000 ($275,000) and the business involves the establishment of branch factories or dairies at places which are in daily communication with the capital all the year round, as well as at other points which are deprived of such daily communication.

The milk from the different farms that have entered into contract with the company for the delivery of that produce, is conveyed every morning and evening immediately after the milking, to the nearest of the sixty stations at present fixed by the company for receiving milk. It is there poured into tin vessels holding about 8 gallons, which are placed in water cooled so as to be from 36° to 40° Fahrenheit, and are left there until the cream is risen. The skimmed cream is conveyed by railway or steamer (during the Winter also on roads) to the central factory, where it is made into butter.

At some of the branch factories where at least 500 gallons of milk per day may be obtained, the company intend to manufacture Cheddar cheese, but at present that description of cheese is not made. The skimmed milk is made into cheese on the Dutch method and now finds a good market at home. The butter, on the other hand, is exported.

It is said the attention which this enterprise has called forth, has given rise to proposals for the forming of several similar companies in different parts of the country, and from which the best results are anticipated.

Thus it will be seen that associated dairying having obtained a foothold upon the Continent, the system must spread and become popular among other nations where soil and climate are adapted to this speciality. How far our export trade in cheese is to be affected by this movement abroad remains to be seen. Much will depend upon the character of goods manufactured and the price at which they can be put in the English market.

The Garden.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

White Apple Tomato.—In the Rural Southland we find a tomato mentioned as new, with this name. This is its first year of fruiting, and it is declared promising. Dr. SWASEY says of it:—"The plant is a hardy, vigorous, drouth-defying grower, and a prolific and continuous bearer—equaling in all these respects the common red and yellow plum tomato. The fruit is of a beautiful creamy-white color, medium in size, of a regular, slightly oblate, apple shape, with a smooth, tender skin and a flesh at once so almost melting in texture, so deliciously fruity in flavor, so devoid of that rank tomato twang that most people are not particularly partial to, so solid and so rich, that one will have to look long and wide before finding another variety that will so completely come up to the highest standard of a first-class table tomato. As a Southerner we are proud of it because it is said to be a Southern variety—and were it not we should esteem it as we do now, the best salad tomato in cultivation."

Club-Root in Cabbage.—This is what an English journal recommends for Club-root:—Frequently change the positions of the crops; dig, trench, and expose the soil well to frost; lime it, or point in a dressing of soot. As regards the plants, transplant them frequently, rejecting all that exhibit protuberance on the roots. A little wood ashes or soot dropped into the holes at planting may also prove beneficial as a preventive; but when once a plant is fairly affected, the best thing to do is to burn it; even if the protuberance is removed the plant rarely comes to much.

Guano-Water on Cucumbers.—It is asserted that weak guano-water poured over the whole of the foliage of cucumber vines in frames infuses great vigor into the plants, and is also a preventive of red spider.

Melons in Georgia.—Augusta, Ga., is reported to have shipped over the Georgia R. R., from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1872, 68,222 watermelons, and 15,782 cantalopes.

The Horseman.

"HORSE TALK" FROM THE CENSUS.

THE N. Y. Commercial Advertiser gives this interesting article under the above heading:

The endless cavalcade of horses and equipages that for hours every day crowds the avenues up town, and pours unceasingly through the drives of Central Park and over the roads beyond, for miles away into Westchester, would alone suggest some examination of the census figures, in order to estimate the expansion of the horse interest during the last few years. But besides the Park and the drives, there is an unending procession of the slow and toiling horses that do the work of the city. They hold down town under a perpetual blockade, and they are constantly passing and repassing in every street. They seem only less numerous than the population. But when we go to the census for facts and figures we are met with a rebuff, which, on the very verge of the inquiry, is quite exasperating, for by one of those blunders of legislation which give force to the advice of OXENSTERN to his son, to see "with how little wisdom the world is governed," the enumeration of live stock "not found on farms" was omitted from the census schedules of 1850. The same mistake was made in 1860, but census takers were requested to ascertain the number of stock not on farms. Again, in 1870, the same blunder was made. This the Superintendent has endeavored to rectify by reference to State censuses, police returns, etc., and the aggregate is given by him in advance sheets of the third volume. To show the perfectly absurd nature of the census returns in the regular tables, we quote the figures for this city and county. New York County is credited with the following live stock:

Horses	323	Mules	4
Cows	284	Oxen	2
Other Cattle	13	Swine	62

and the aggregate value of these herds and flocks and droves is placed at $188,650. Three hundred horses and mules in all New York! The palpable error of the law maker in providing for the live stock enumeration is, however, rectified by the Superintendent of the Census for the whole State, and we find that the total number of horses in New York is as follows:

	1870.	1860.
On farms	536,861	503,725
Not on farms	319,390	92,358

The point to be noticed is the vast increase in horses, "not on farms," which is 226,922 in ten years. For the whole State it is over 260,000. This includes, of course, the village and city horses, and by far the largest portion of it must be credited to New York City, where the increase in horse flesh is one of the most remarkable features of the few years that limit the opening of Central Park, and the progress or completion of other great improvements in roads, etc. We have no means of ascertaining the actual number of horses in this city, but it probably does not fall short of 200,000.

Another fact is worth noting, that the census in regard to the horses of Kentucky, Vermont, and Virginia shows the following result:

	1870.	1860.
Kentucky	351,200	416,913
Vermont	89,015	86,272
Virginia	268,300	330,365

A decrease of 145,035 in these prominent horse-raising States. In nearly all of the Southern States the stock of horses for the ten years shows a very large decrease. Maryland is about stationary at 102,000. A few of the important aggregate figures are as follows:

	1870.	1860.
Whole Country	8,600,219	7,131,688
Illinois	1,017,646	677,899
Iowa	482,786	211,106
Missouri	545,822	442,445
New York	856,241	596,183
Ohio	704,664	625,346
Pennsylvania	611,488	503,831

This table puts Illinois at the head, and New York second, in the list of States. Altogether, the "horse show" is interesting, but we hope that before another census is taken Congress will be wise enough to make provisions for taking a census of all the horses, no matter where they are found. The partial returns got together by the Census Superintendent show that there are in the United States 7,142,849 horses on farms, and 1,547,370 not. In New York and Massachusetts, in Connecticut and most of the Territories, more than half of the horses are not engaged in agriculture.

To Prevent Horse Having a Fit.—Tell "A Subscriber," in RURAL of Sept. 21, page 186, to wind his horse's bit with camphor gum and he will not be troubled with fits again.—P. C. N.

BONE SPAVIN.

I HAVE a valuable horse that has a bone spavin on his hind leg. Can you give me information that will cure it? It is of about two or three months' standing. I saw a notice of Prof. MAGNER's work on the horse, not long since, in the RURAL. Is that the best authority? If so, where can I purchase it and the price? J. H. GATES.

PROF. MAGNER'S work is excellent, but we do not know where it can be obtained nor the price. We quote what follows from it:

The only reasonable treatment for bone spavin is counter-irritation and rest. If there is heat during the first few days, apply cooling applications, such as an ounce of sugar of lead to half a pail of ice water. Keep the leg wet for about two weeks, when it may pass off. A dose of physic should be given. If this stage has passed, repeated blistering with a preparation of iodine or cantharides will be necessary; but much better would be the actual cautery in an operator's hands. Clip the hair closely over a large surface four or five inches above and below the enlargement, and then out to the middle of the back and foreparts of the leg. Any of the strong blisters recommended for spavins, for which formulas are given below, are to be used. If a blister, rub it in well with the hand for ten minutes or more. In two days put on some grease. When the inflammation goes down, wash with warm water and castile soap, and when dry put on more blister, and so repeat, keeping up just as much irritation as you can without destroying the hair. In the meantime the horse must be kept in a comfortable stall, for one of the conditions of cure is rest. Keep up the inflammation in this way for four or five weeks, after which give a run to grass. It is sometimes necessary to blister lightly, if the lameness does not disappear in six or eight weeks, which may be repeated a few times, with iodine ointment in the proportion of one part of iodine to four of lard. Work should be light, if any, within three months. This treatment will usually cure without leaving a blemish.

Treat ringbones on the same principle. Trim off the hair and blister in the same manner, observing the same condition of rest. As regards taking off the enlargement, this treatment is as effectual towards that end as can be used.

Several of the very best recipes for the cure of spavins and ringbones will be found below. Bear in mind you must always clip the hair off of the part to be blistered, and that the medicine must be rubbed in well with the hand for ten minutes:

Very Strong Blister for Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Etc.—Finely powdered cantharides, 1 oz.; powdered euphorbium, 2 drams; lard, 1 oz.; tar, 2 oz.

A Very Active Blister for Spavin, Ringbone, Etc.—Two drams corrosive sublimate, 1 oz. lard, ½ oz. tar, 2 drams cantharides. Rub and mix well together.

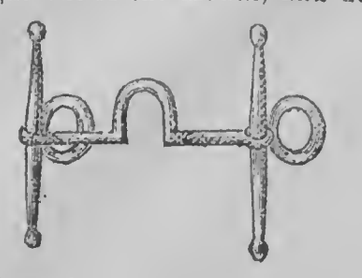
A *Good Blister for Spavin, Ringbone, Etc.*—Biniodide of mercury, ½ dram; cantharides, 1 dram; lard, 1 oz. A fine blister for any purpose requiring counter-irritation and absorption, will take off curbs, splints, etc.

Powerful Absorbing Blister for Spavin and Ringbone.—Equal parts of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, three parts of tar and lard each. Rub in well with the hand for three mornings and use lard after to soften and take off the scab, when it may be repeated if necessary.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

To Keep a Mare's Tongue in her Mouth.—If G. H. T., New Lisbon, O., will procure a piece of elastic band, one-half or three-quarters of an inch wide and fasten to each end of a *straight* bit, so as to form a loop large enough to pass over the animal's nose, and thus keep the bit firm against the upper jaw, he will soon have the satisfaction of seeing his young mare keep her tongue in her mouth. I believe it to be merely a habit which some colts form. —J. M. SHERK.

FRANK H. LARE writes that his father had a horse that had the habit of thrusting his tongue out of the mouth, and he got a



bit made as shown in the illustration (with a crook in it backward toward the root of the tongue) which broke him of the habit.

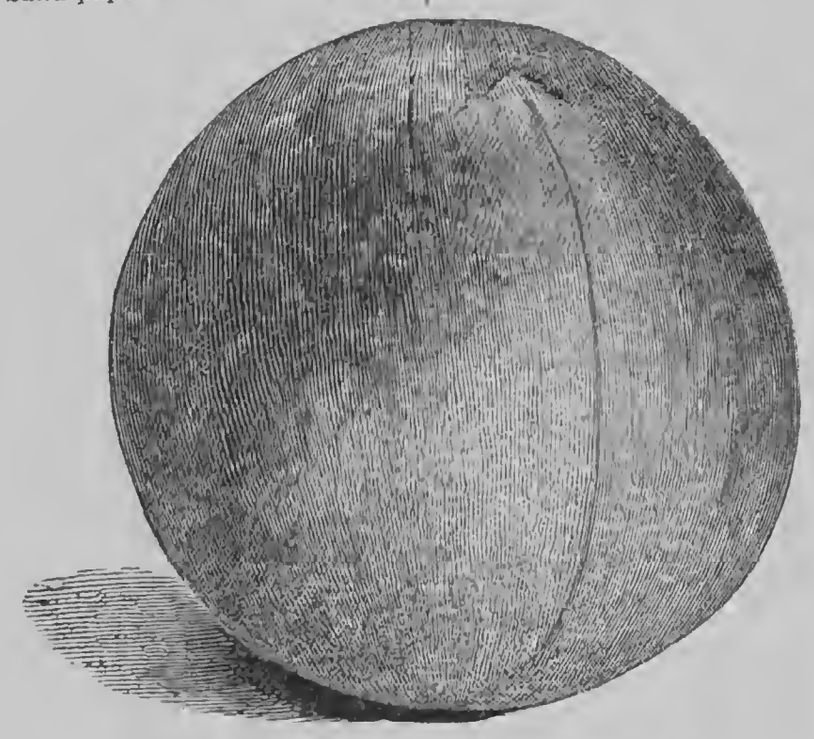
Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Rapid Growth of the Chestnut.—*Oct.* 1.—Seven years ago, while taking down the old rail fence in front of my place, preparatory to erecting a new board one, I found several small chestnut seedlings among the shrubs, briars and weeds which the former owner had allowed to grow along the roadside in the true shiftless farmer style. The road being quite narrow, I placed the new fence three to four feet inside of the old one, and wherever a promising tree or sprout occurred in the proper place it was preserved for a shade tree. One little Chestnut tree, not more than five or six feet high, I noticed in particular, because it had been twisted or grown in naturally among the rails and was very crooked; but, as it stood in the exact place where a shade tree would be desirable, I carefully disentangled the stem and remarked to my workmen that it would yet be a handsome tree. I have just measured that tree and it is 28 feet high, stem at the base 30 inches in circumference, and at six feet from the ground 20 inches. The stem is as straight as a reed, except a slight crook near the ground. Last season it produced a few nuts and this year the ends of the branches bend with their load of large clusters. This tree has received no care, except pruning, the soil about its roots being covered with a tough sod. Other trees upon my place have made equally as good growth, and I only mention this one for the purpose of showing what might be accomplished in a few years, if a man will only make a beginning. This tree cannot be much more than ten years old, and probably would have been considerably larger under more favorable conditions. An acre of such trees, even in this neighborhood, where chestnut timber is quite plentiful, would be worth more than our farmers ask for their cultivated land. There are plenty of farms within a hundred miles of New York City that would pay their owners fifty per cent. greater profit if planted with chestnut and other forest timber trees, than they do now under cultivation. If I was living at the West, or in fact anywhere else where the chestnut will flourish, I would certainly plant a few trees, if for no other purpose than the pleasure of gathering the nuts. If one is too old or dyspeptic to enjoy the eating of chestnuts, he will not be very likely to forget the time when it was one of the greatest of pleasures. I have sent a small bag of chestnuts by mail to a friend in Montana, and although I doubt if the trees will thrive in that region of country, still the sample sent will make my friend think of old times at home.

Boxes for Insects.—*Oct.* 2.—There are many persons who would like to preserve specimens of insects if they only knew how. A few may be kept in almost any tight box, but unless one is very watchful mites will get in and quickly destroy all; or in damp weather there is danger of moisture causing mould and rapid decay. Of course our professional entomologists have expensive cabinets made expressly for this purpose; but the amateur and novice in this branch of natural science does not feel inclined, even if he is able, to expend several hundred dollars for a cabinet, before being certain that a collection will be obtained that will warrant such a large outlay in cash. Besides this, when a man begins to collect, he can form no idea of where he will end—it may be with a few hundred specimens, but, more likely, if he is a worker, it will be up among the thousands. Then, again, if he follows any of our great authorities, he will want his families, genera, and species arranged according to the published lists; and should he commence putting his insects into a cabinet without any system in their arrangement, he would soon be perplexed to know where to look for, or find, any particular species. If a man expects to accomplish much in any branch of study or business he must systematize his work, so that there will be the least possible waste of time. I use quite a large number of what I call store boxes for my insects, and as they answer the purpose very well, and, in fact, are as good as a far more costly case, I will tell how they are made, and the cost, for the benefit of those who may feel an interest in entomology and desire to preserve specimens in as cheap a way as possible. I send to a cabinet or box manufacturer, and order boxes made of dry pine, three-eighths of an inch thick, twelve by fifteen inches, and three inches deep, inside measure. The last fifty I had made cost but twenty-seven cents each at the manufactory; they were dove-tailed and glued at the corners, and top and bottom nailed on. These boxes were put away in a dry room, and whenever I want any for use I prepare them myself in the following manner:—First, I re-nail both top and bottom, using good, strong, one-inch brads, or finishing nails, for this purpose. Sand-paper and smooth the boxes



THE RICKETTS PEACH.

if they require it; then proceed to cut them open, one inch and a quarter from the top. Two lines should be made as a guide for the saw, an eighth of an inch apart, either with a double-spurred gauge, or two single-spur gauges can be used instead.

After sawing open the box, I plane the edges smooth and down to the gauge marks on both top and bottom. Then I take some thin strips of pine, two inches wide and a quarter thick, and cut them in around the sides and ends of the bottom portion of the box, the edges extending above the edge a quarter of an inch, forming a rabbet which fits closely and tightly against the inside of the cover. The top and bottom should be marked before the box is cut apart, so that it can be put together the same way that it was at first. If the boxes are sawed apart carefully and the rabbet formed as I have described, your cases will be air tight. The bottom of the box is lined with sheet cork, made for the purpose, costing $1.25 per dozen sheets; each sheet being twelve inches long, about 3½ wide and a quarter of an inch thick. The cork is glued in and placed under a slight pressure until the glue is dry. I then give my boxes a coat of shellac varnish inside and outside, with the bare exception of the bottom where it is covered with cork. Gum shellac is dissolved in strong alcohol and in sufficient quantity to coat the wood thinly. Moisture or even water has no effect upon this shellac varnish, and boxes treated in this manner will not shrink and swell with every change in the weather. Over the cork-lined bottom I put good strong white unglazed paper fastened with paste made of pure starch, and then consider the box finished. Boxes made in this form and manner can be stored upon shelves or in any place convenient for examination, and they are readily moved about from one part of the country to another—as circumstances may require; and if a man does the fitting up himself as I do they are not expensive. In appearence they will not compare with a beautiful black walnut or rosewood cabinet; but they will keep specimens just as safely, and that is the main point with the working naturalist.

The Peanut Tree.—*Oct.* 3.—This evening's mail brings me a letter from a New Jersey divine who asks me to send him specimens of various nut-bearing trees, among them one *Peanut tree!* Now it is my candid opinion that a pastor of a church who has not seen enough of this world and its products to have learned that peanuts do not grow on trees or shrubs is not fit to guide souls through this "vale of tears to mansions in the skies." The ridiculous phase of this request was equalled a few weeks since by the pastor of a church in my own neighborhood, who preached a spirited sermon against Darwinism, and then, a few days afterwards, acknowledged that he had never read DARWIN'S works; but the acknowledgment was entirely superfluous to every one his hearers who had read them, inasmuch as his ignorance of the subject was apparent from the moment he began his sermon. I do not know but we expect too much of those who are called learned men; but to one like myself who plods along through life earning his daily bread by hard manual labor, it does seem a little strange that they will talk about things of which they know nothing, even to asking for *Peanut trees*, and at the same time tell us poor farmers that we are very ignorant and ought to come to them for light. Perhaps it is all right, but I am too blind to see it.

My Raspberry Crop.—*Oct.* 5.—In making up my accounts for the season I chanced to come upon the receipts from about an acre of black-cap raspberries. For two or three years past this berry has been almost a drug in the market, and hundreds of acres of good, healthy plants have been destroyed in consequence. This season prices improved a little, or I might say considerable, and I find that after paying all expenses of picking and marketing, I have two hundred and forty dollars left for the crop on a little over one acre of land. They were sold to commission men, although not in New York City markets, but in two smaller cities not far distant. The land upon which these berries were grown is a light, sandy one, and not very rich, and I doubt if I could have made any other crop pay me as well. The small fruit culture has been slightly overdone, in years past, but it is improving and will continue, as those who expected great profits go out of the business.

Pomological.

FRUITS IN NORTHWEST MISSOURI.

SOME years ago, when fruit growers were discussing the possibilities and probabilities of growing fruit in the Missouri Valley, the "Northwest Missouri" was set down as one of the unfavorable sections. But if such persons, who so represented it, would come here the present season, they certainly would be convinced of the error of their ways. At our annual Holt Co. Fair the fruit department display exceeded the expectations of those most interested. The tables were loaded down with over 200 varieties of apples, besides pears, peaches, plums and grapes. At present apples are the principal fruit grown—mostly of the old sorts; but each succeeding year new sorts are added to the list; and such specimens of fruit exhibited I never saw! Were it not for some of the peculiar characteristics, the size would make them unrecognizable. Our County Society is quite proud of such fruits, and is determined that they shall be seen by others, as it intends to exhibit them in competition at some of our District and State Fairs, including that of the great fruit-growing State of Kansas at Topeka. So far the Society has been quite successful. At the St. Joseph Horticultural Society Exhibition, Sept. 12, they carried off the premium for the largest and best collection of apples; also several other premiums upon different varieties. M. J. W. M., Oregon, Mo.

KEEPING APPLES IN PLASTER.

I HAVE been experimenting the past few years with apples, and find those packed in plaster keep much longer than any other way I have tried. I use flour barrels, and find them preferable to apple barrels, as they are made tighter. I first cover the bottom of the barrel with plaster, then a layer of apples, then cover with plaster, and so on till the barrel is full; then put the head in and drive the hoops tight. The plaster being of a cold nature, keeps the fruit at an even temperature, and being fine and dry, packs so close as to keep the apples air-tight. I had Northern Spy and Swaar almost as fresh in May as when they were picked, and found no decayed ones, and think they would have kept till early apples were ripe, had we not used them. Shall put up several barrels for next Spring and Summer use, as I am satisfied that our best varieties, such as Steel's Red Winter, Wagner, and Seeknofarther will keep several months longer than putting them up without plaster, and will retain their flavor much better besides.

Oakland Co., Mich. LYMAN CATE.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Lists of Plums.—The Country Gentleman says:—A fruit grower wishes two lists of plums—one of the large, showy, market sorts, and the other of those of high quality, and excellent flavor alone. For the first list, we may name these: Bradshaw, Columbia, Duane's Purple, Victoria, Washington, and Coe's Golden Drop, where it will ripen well. We might add the following, which, although not very large and showy, are remarkable for their productiveness and reliability: Prince's Yellow Gage, Lombard, Monroe Gage, Smith's Orleans, and Reine Claude de Bavay. Among those which are particularly recommended for their excellent quality, are Lawrence, McLaughlin, Green Gage, Schenectady Catherine, Jefferson, Red Gage, Purple Gage, and Red Diaper. The last is a handsome, showy plum, but the tree is a very slow grower. The Yellow Egg, sometimes classed with large showy market plums, rots badly, bears sparingly, and is coarse and of poor quality. Huling's Superb, a large, good plum, is so poor a bearer that it never gives us a dozen good plums from a large, tree, and it should be placed on the rejected list. The preceding selection of desirable sorts will be modified by every fruit grower, according to his preferences, and the peculiarities of soil and locality."

Remedy for Yellows in Peach Trees.—The St. Joseph (Mich.) Herald announces that a remedy appears to have been at last discovered for the yellows in peach trees. The proof, it says, "comes simultaneously from the East, South and West." The remedy is hot water and ashes at the root of the tree. The disease is fungoidal at the root, and hence the application there. The parties attesting to the disease as being fungoidal are John Whittlesey of St. Joseph, Thos. Meehan of the Gardener's Monthly, and Prof. Kedzie of the Michigan Agricultural College. It is confident that the right direction has been reached in the investigation and the remedy, that the application of hot water and ashes has saved many trees, but "certainty has not yet been taken in the eradication and cure of the evil."

Ricketts Peach.—We received, a few days since, a few specimens of this new peach, raised by JAMES H. RICKETTS, Newburg, N. Y. The accompanying illustration is a fairly correct representation of one of the specimens. The color is yellow, with more or less red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, sprightly acid, but rich, very much like Crawford's Late, and the Ricketts is probably a seedling of this old and well known sort. Whether this new peach will prove to be of more value to the country than some of the older ones, can only be known through experience in cultivation; but it is certainly a large, handsome, and promising variety.

The Date.—Please tell me if the date is grown in this country, and are they produced upon a tree or vine.—SUBSCRIBER, *Sussex, Wis.*

DATES are the fruit of a Palm tree (*Phœnix dactylifera*). The Date Palm, as it is usually called, is cultivated in many of our conservatories, but we do not think it succeeds anywhere in the United States, although it may thrive in some portions of the State of Florida.

The Hailey Apple is attracting the attention of Maine pomologists. A correspondent of the Maine Farmer says it originated in the orchard of PELETIAH HAILEY, Topsham, Me.; that the tree is thrifty, hardy, productive, and an annual bearer. The quality is said to be good, but we have no description of the fruit. It is a fall apple, and in eating condition in October.

Farm Economy.

PLOWING DEEP.

Will you answer the following questions consecutively? Do you recommend plowing all soils deeply—that is, inverting it? If so at what season of the year is it best done? Or do you prefer inverting the surface soil a few inches and then subsoiling (lifting the soil without inverting it) and upon what kinds of soil do you recommend this practice? We have had some discussion on this subject at our Farmers' Club and I am curious to know your position.—N. O. S.

1. We do *not* recommend plowing (inverting) all soils deeply. There are many soils which are greatly benefited by being inverted deeply—especially much worn and impoverished soils; or light soils that have a loam or clay subsoil.

2. This kind of plowing is always better done in the Fall if it is designed to seed it in the Spring. But if the seeding is to be in the Fall, (to wheat or rye) it may be done in June or July.

3. As a rule, however, on all soils we prefer turning it three to six inches deep (according as the soil is rich or poor) and lifting it as deeply as possible with a subsoil plow. This work we prefer to do in the Fall, though it will not hurt a Spring crop if it is done in Spring; while deep inversion of the soil in Spring often causes failure of the crop.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Filtering Cider.—A Subscriber, Adrian, Mich., asks for information about filtering cider—how to construct a filter, etc. We have never found it necessary to use other than the common straw filter, in use at cider mills; but we have seen it recommended to pass cider, before fermentation, through a filter of sand and charcoal made as follows:—Clear river sand, rather coarse, is best; put the sand and charcoal into a tub or vat for the purpose, in alternate layers, having the coal reduced to pieces from half an inch to an inch square; lay a piece of flannel over the top, and as fast as the cider comes from the press pass it through the filter, whereby all the pomace and other impurities are removed. If the flannel becomes so loaded with pomace as to impede the passage of the cider, it may be removed and washed and a new piece substituted. If this filtration is well done, as the cider passes from the sand it will appear to be perfectly pure, and should immediately be put into casks and placed in the cellar.

Applying Barn-Yard Manure and Ashes.—R. H. R., Berrien Springs, Mich., writes in answer to an inquiry by one of our correspondents:—"I would not put barn-yard manure and ashes on land at the same time. The ashes are an alkali, and the manure, as far as fermentation is concerned, is an acid; the one, I think, counteracts and neutralizes the other." It will do no harm to apply the manure and the ashes to the land at the same time, provided both are mixed well with the soil. Indeed, we doubt if either will effect the other to cause loss, if the land is top-dressed with them, so long as they are exposed to the air. We have mixed ashes and barn-yard manure in making compost, but we were always careful to incorporate plenty of swamp muck with both.

New Way of Tapping Young Maples.—D. B. Wier, not wishing to mar the trunks of his young maples last Spring, and wanting some sap from them, got it abundantly, and of excellent quality, by cutting off some of the small branches, hanging the buckets upon them, and letting the sap flow therein from the cut. It was just as sweet as that taken from the body, and flowed more abundantly during a given time.

Linseed Oil Barrel for Cider.—Can you or any of your readers tell me if a linseed oil barrel will do to put cider in? If so, how would you proceed to cleanse it?—Wm. J. Richardson.

We have never used such a barrel for cider, and can give no opinion, except that we should hesitate to use it, no matter how cleansed.

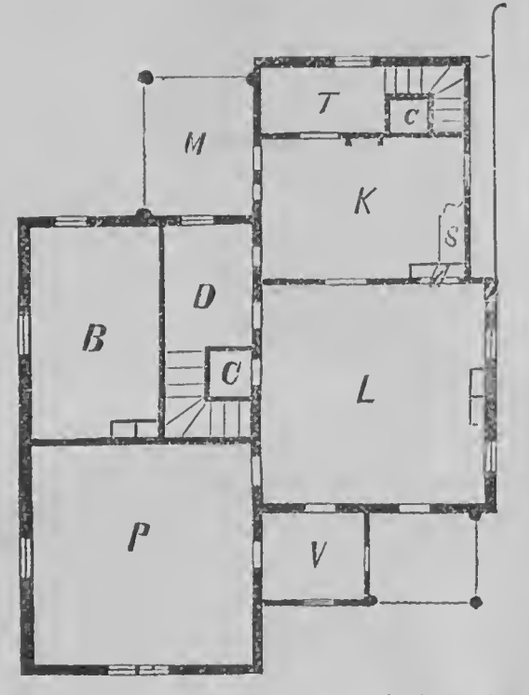
Effect of Snow on Temperature of Soil.—Mr. C. G. Prindle of Chittenden Co., Vt., has made an experiment designed to ascertain how far soil is protected from cold by snow. For four successive Winter days, there being four inches of snow on a level, he found the average temperature immediately above the snow 13° below zero, immediately beneath, 19° above zero, under a drift of two feet deep, 27° above zero.

To Fall a Leaning Tree, chop the lower side half (or more) off; then get a piece of solid timber that will fit where you have chopped, and you can cut the other side without danger of splitting the tree.—M. A. T.

Rural Architecture.

CHEAP COTTAGE PLANS.

This design explains itself. One or two peculiarities need a word. The open stairway in the entrance hall is dispensed with, as it must be, where expense is closely considered, and comfort is put before show. These open stairs so near the front door,

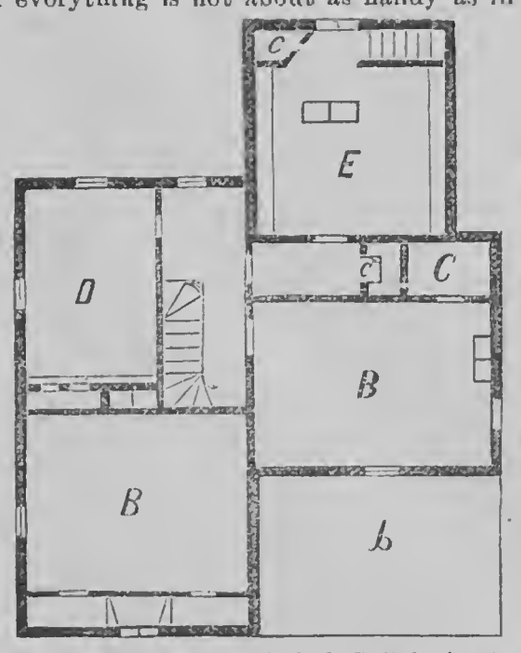


Ground Floor Plan.—V. vestibule; P, parlor, 15 by 13½ ft.; L, living room, 15 by 15 ft.; C, C, closets; B, bedroom, 15 by 8½ ft.; D, panty, 8½ by 6 ft., with cellar stairway out of it; K, kitchen, 13½ by 10 ft.; S, sink; T, bath or store room; N, for books; M, back piazza.

are about the best device possible to make a small house heated by stoves uncomfortable in Winter, especially up-stairs.

Instead is a cheap and snug entrance porch, with narrow window, the stairs being entered from a room always warm, and every inch of what is usually open hall is utilized. In about 15x6 feet getting up stairs, down cellar, and a good pantry and closet. These stairs can, and should have a nice hand rail, which can be made very cheap in an inclosed stairway; 10-inch steps, and 7½-inch risers, are about as near right as any. Let the lower story be exactly ten feet from upper side of lower floor to top of upper floor, giving just fifteen such steps.

It is designed to make the kitchen too small to eat in; and to women who would find fault, and who are accustomed to kitchens eighteen or twenty feet square, where all manner of work is done, and where we enjoy(?) our meals amid sights and smells not calculated to encourage digestion—to such I would say, look round and see if everything is not about as handy as in



Second Floor Plan.—C, C, C, C, C, C, closets; B, B, bedroom, each 15 by 12 ft.; D, bedroom, 15 by 8½ ft.; E, bedroom, 13½ by 15 ft.

your large rooms, with the advantage of a cool, neat room to retire to when overheated or weary, where you can stow your other half and boys out of the way, and above all where meals can be taken amid pleasant surroundings.

Or, if you like, you may consider the two rooms as simply parts of the large kitchen, so divided as to better meet the refinements of the age, while really adding to your comfort and enjoyments. If preferred, the living-room chimney can be removed to the inner side and a double window put in its place. The iron closet is handy, and bath room in a warm place, with closet in it, under back stairs. In Summer the cook stove pipe can go right up the chimney, carrying up much heat; a flue can be carried up with, and separated from, the smoke flue, by brick on edge, with register near the ceiling, to carry away heat, steam, etc.

Two stories is rather high to look well in a house of this size, but a garret for clothes drying in cold or stormy weather is so essential to comfort that it seems best to carry the main wing at least to that hight, making its roof half pitch, with eaves projecting two and one-half feet, shutting down over the sides and reducing apparent hight materially. Garret stairs are over the others, and may be steeper—say nine inches step and eight inches riser, as it is found easier to carry loads up such than to travel further up a more gentle rise.

Cost.—Values of labor and material differ so widely in different parts of the country, that it is scarcely worth while to say anything about cost. Here this design could probably be built, balloon frame filled in with soft brick on edge, from $1,200 to $2,000, according to finish. B. W. Steere.

Adrian, Mich.

Scientific and Useful.

PAINT FOR OUT-DOOR WORK.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:—Having had a large practical experience in paints of all kinds, I find the best priming for old wood-work, and in fact all wood-work that is exposed much to the weather, is simply Spanish White, or as it is commonly called, Whiting, mixed in pure, raw linseed oil; let it stand until it is thoroughly mixed, then reduce with oil and add the drier sufficient to dry it. This makes the best, hardest, most durable paint for the first cost, of anything I have ever tried. Reduce it to an ordinary thickness for priming, and apply with an ordinary brush. It must be thoroughly beat together, so as to work out all the lumps of the whiting.

Another correspondent adds: For weather-worn weather boarding take about one-half common whiting, one-half white lead, throw in small portions of red lead and chrome yellow to overcome the blackness of the wood, or add umber for a drab color. Fresh paint is always best. Hence, where persons wish to do their own painting, it is sometimes best to buy the paint dry. Take a board with a smooth surface, find a muller some three inches in diameter at one end, and conveniently shaped at the other to hold with both hands, and you can mix up your paint to answer your purpose. Flaxseed oil is to be used; a little turpentine will make the paint flow more freely from the brush. Small portions of Venetian red and lampblack will do for a dark color, This is the result of thirty-five years' experience.

WHAT WILL ARREST FERMENTATION IN CIDER?

Is there not some substance which will arrest fermentation in cider, and thus enable one to preserve it sweet the year round? If there is, will you oblige us by giving its name and the mode of using it?—W. W. B., *Worcester, Mass.*

Yes, there is such a substance—Sulphite of Lime, which was discovered by Prof. E. N. Horsford of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., as long ago as 1858. This sulphite of lime is exclusively manufactured and sold for this purpose. Prof. Horsford gives the following directions for its use:—Put the cider, as it runs from the press, into clean casks, and place the casks in a cool place. Watch the progress of the fermentation from day to day, and before it gets sour, when it tastes just right, put in the contents of this package, first stirring it up with some of the cider in a pitcher. It will soon settle clear, and the cask may be bunged tight, and kept through the Winter, or it may be used as desired. If the cider is cloudy or turbid, beat up half a dozen eggs, shells and all, turn into the bung-hole, and let it rest a few weeks. It will make the cider very nice and clear.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

Black Writing Ink.—An inexpensive, but excellent method of making writing fluid is to take 2½ oz. extract of logwood; 90 grains prussiate potassa; 1 teaspoonful beef's gall, and 1 gallon cold water. Dissolve the logwood in clean soft water; add the potassa and gall; after standing one day it is ready for bottling and use. The color is a jet black and so far as the expense is concerned the ingredients can be obtained from any apothecary for twenty-five cents.—G. R. Drake.

A Recipe for Cement to stop cracks in glass vessels, to resist moisture and heat, is thus given in the Scientific American: Dissolve caseine in cold saturated solution of borax, and with this solution paste strips of hog's or bullock's bladder (softened in water) on the cracks of glass, and dry at a gentle heat; if the vessel is to be heated, coat the bladder on the outside before it has become quite dry, with a paste of a rather concentrated solution of silicate of soda and quick lime or plaster of Paris.

Industrial Societies.

SOME THINGS IN KENTUCKY.

Leaving the great Exposition of Cincinnati, I made my way through Northern Kentucky to Louisville, to take a look at the new Exposition in progress at this place. The Association was formed in the Spring, and the whole thing was conceived and executed within the space of ninety days. The building is a handsome and substantial structure of brick, with basement, and second floor of wide galleries, giving large exhibition room—high, light and airy, with convenient and tasteful rooms for the officers.

The site of this Exposition is in the best part of the city; the lot which contains the building is three hundred and forty by two hundred and fifty feet. It was purchased by the Association at a cost of $98,000, and the building has cost as much more. This first Exposition has already proved a financial success, and I can testify that in its material and display it is a very handsome thing. The show of steam engines and other heavy iron manufactures of the Falls City, the large show of plows for Southern use, and also of carriages and furniture, is highly creditable to the enterprise of Kentucky. Of course, the show of tobacco is large and complete, from the hogshead in leaf to the finished plug and cigar.

Among the visitors in this Exposition I had the good fortune to meet the veteran agricultural writer of the South, Dr. M. W. Phillips, well-known to all readers of Southern agricultural literature, and to all of the old agricultural editors. We had a good sit-down together, and, mercy! how we galloped up and down the pastures of old times, when both of us were a quarter of a century younger than we are today, or ever will be, till we meet "over there."

The clay hills of Northern Kentucky have suffered from drouth, and the crops are light. Corn and tobacco are the staple. The apple orchards are not in such full bearing as I have seen in the North, and the tobacco is much poorer than what I saw in the Valley of the Miamis, in Ohio.

Louisville is a solid, well-arranged, and thrifty city, and with her present and prospective system of railroads, has an assured position among the commercial centers of the country.

S. D. H.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

The Pennsylvania Hort. Soc. holds its annual Exhibition at Philadelphia, Oct. 22-25.

The Illinois State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is to meet at Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., Dec. 10, 1872, when it will hold a two-days' session.

The Catamount (Pittsfield, N. H.,) Farmers' Club organized August 27th, 1872, with seventy-four members. Present number, 115. *Pres.*—W. B. Drake. *Vice-Pres.*—S. W. Dow. *Sec. and Treas.*—Geo. R. Drake.

The Iowa Agricultural Society offers a premium of $1,000 for the best ten acres of artificial timber, payable in 1881; also $500 for the best cultivated farm, payable in 1875; $250, payable in 1878, for the best mile of hedge.

The Michigan Bee Keepers' Ass'n has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *Pres.*—T. F. Bingham, Allegan. *Vice-Pres.*—A. C. Balch, Kalamazoo. *Sec.*—J. W. Porter, Ogden. *Treas.*—H. A. Burch, South Haven.

The N. Y. State Grape Growers' Soc., through T. S. Hubbard, Sec'y, announces that the Executive Committee has decided that it is expedient to disband and co-operate with the Western N. Y. Hort. Soc., so far as possible—for the reason that grape growers throughout the State do not seem inclined to co-operate to keep the organization running.

The Illinois State Agricultural Society held its 20th Annual Fair at Ottawa, Sept. 16-20. The exhibition of live stock and implements was large and excellent. The attendance was large and receipts satisfactory. The annual election, held during the Fair, resulted in the choice of the following officers: *Pres.*—John P. Reynolds. *Vice-Pres't's.*—1st Cong. Dist., Lewis Ellsworth; 2d, H. D. Emery; 3d, Jonathan Periam; 4th, James Herrington; 5th, Chas. H. Rosenstecl; 6th, Geo. W. Stone; 7th, Charles Snead; 8th, Emory Cobb; 9th, A. J. Dunlap; 10th, Samuel Douglas; 11th, K. K. Jones; 12th, M. C. Goltra; 13th, S. D. Fisher; 14th, John G. Taylor; 15th, William Kile; 16th, W. H. Russell; 17th, D. B. Gilham; 18th, D. T. Parker; 19th, John Londragin. The Secretary and Treasurer are to be elected by the new Board.

Hygienic Information.

FEATHER BEDS AND HEALTH.

THIS cold weather reminds me of "Mintwood's" anathemas on feather beds, and of the discussion which ensued thereon in the RURAL NEW-YORKER. I agree with "Mintwood" in proscribing them—in Summer—when they certainly *are* an abomination, conducive to no one's health, or comfort either, except the rheumatic invalids, who think they always require them. To be ushered, of a hot night, into the "spare" chamber, closed since the exit of its last occupant, weeks or months ago, perhaps, and stifling with the confined exhalations of an apoplectic forty-pounder, is a most exasperating invitation to repose; and I don't blame any intended victim for seizing and depositing the "flowery bed of ease" in a corner—or, better still, out of the room—and betaking to the straw or husks, or floor beneath. (Why isn't the straw placed uppermost, in dog-days at least?)

But when Summer turns upon us the cold shoulder, and the "spare" room, frost-curtained and fireless, is again invaded, we long, as we don our night-robes, to sink in the billowy warmth of the erst despised feathers.

Chattering as with an ague, we bestow ourselves as quickly as our numbed limbs allow between the sheets of our rigid couch—the fashionably (?) substituted mattress! After the chill of this icy bath has further subtracted vitality, we instinctively lie coiled like a watch-spring on our refrigerator, nestling in vain on its unyielding, inexorable surface, for the warmth we can neither get nor keep.

After an hour or two of alternate cramps and quakes, a sort of torpor benignly overtakes exhausted nature, which we courteously and (not to be outdone by the rest in brave endurance) heroically call sleep! The next night petticoats, waterproofs, shawls, are from our private resources added to the avalanche of bed clothing, and between the Alps on Alps above and the glacier below, the great discovery of HARVEY is a thing we utterly refuse to believe in.

I speak feelingly from experience in all seasons. Widespread as the comforts of life now are, a majority of the rooms devoted to Somnus, in the homes of the *toiling* millions in city and in country, go unwarmed through our long Northern Winters, except those fortunately adjoining, or over the living rooms; and in such the only hope of the devotee is in hanging to the golden goose, and to the warming-pan too, unless they would utilize their physicial heat to first make the bed tenable.

I have known children, of hereditary consumptive taint, in families of narrow means, sleep year after year in a sunless room of Northern exposure, from whose walls in Winter a sweep of the hand would bring down a shower of frosty incrustations. But I don't think through that harsh, poverty-enforced *regime* that they would have escaped in fair health this side the grave to-day, but for their warm and faithful allies, the bed of "*live*" geese feathers, and upon occasion a hot flat-iron from the stove, or billet of wood from the oven, to add to their comfort.

Our oft ensampled grandmamas did not disdain these homely aids, when with straitened means they begun life's battle, and were forced to eke out the comforts; and the health and strength which these now despised aids assisted to cherish was the source of those prodigies of housewifely valor, and of the longevity, traditional in this generation.

In the furnace-heated, perfectly ventilated homes of the wealthy, where warmth is free as air, feather-beds are looked on as fossils, whose place of usefulness and honor is usurped by *more* fitting appliances. If but the same compatibility of arrangements were in obligedly frugal households, where the hoard of earnings numbers but a few hundreds, or thousands at best, one's comfort of mind and of body would not so often be sacrificed to a silly aping of "style."

Common sense dictates *comfort*, and *do*, thrifty matrons, of both city and country (at the North) *let comfort be the fashion*. Don't look upon a *good* feather-bed, well cared for, as an enemy to health, especially if the temperature of your room is indicated by the congealed contents of the ewer, or if there be frost even out-of-doors; and because some individuals of exuberant vitality prefer their baths of ice-water, it does not follow that should all sick and enfeebled folk martyrise in like manner it would be to their advantage. Yours effusively, GUSSIE BASSWOOD.

Cayuga County, N. Y.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Remedy for Wounds.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following remedy for painful wounds: Take a pan or shovel, with burning coals, and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed, and recovery proceed rapidly. In my own case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others, with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger-nail torn out by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased, and it promises speedy recovery.

Asthma Remedy.—S. A. G. writes the Cincinnati Gazette:—My sister has been relieved, if not cured, of asthma by the following: Buy of the druggist five cent's worth of saltpeter, and get also a sheet or two of grayish paper, which druggists have, thick like the common brown paper. Dissolve the saltpeter in half a pint of rain water and saturate strips of the paper in the water and dry it in pans or on plates. Now roll them up like lamp lighters. When a paroxysm comes on, light one and inhale the fumes. If necessary, throw a cloth or shawl over the head. If the saltpeter is very strong it may fuse a little. In that case, more water should be added. The prepared water for saturating the paper may be kept bottled ready for use. If the paper described cannot be got, brown paper may be used instead, but the smoke of the former is purer.

Antidote for Poison.—We find the following commended:—If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, more efficient and applicable in a larger number of cases than any half a dozen medicines we can now think of, is a heaping teaspoon of common salt, and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach, and lest there be any remnant of a poison, however small, let the white of an egg, or a teacup of strong coffee, be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet; because these very common articles nullify a larger number of virulent poisons than any medicines in the shops.

Linseed Sirup for a Cough.—We find the following in a chemical journal:—To make linseed sirup for a cough, boil one ounce of linseed in a quart of water for an hour; strain it and add to the liquid the juice of two lemons and a half pound of rock candy. If the cough is accompanied by weakness and a loss of appetite, add half an ounce of powdered gum arabic. Set this to simmer for half an hour, stirring it occasionally. Take a wine glass full whenever the cough is troublesome.

That Consumption Remedy.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of July 13, I notice a young lady asks where she can find Cinnduranga bark and Extract of Carragcen, for consumption. I have a young friend ill with consumption, and, seeing Mrs. SOMERBY's recipe, I thought I would prepare it for him; but I failed to get the ingredients here; but on taking the recipe to our druggist, he sent and got them for me, and I am happy to say the medicine is doing him good.—E. F. S.

Chronic Diarrhea.—I have been an invalid all Summer; have tried many physicians and many recipes. I now turn to the RURAL NEW-YORKER for help. I have been ill with chronic diarrhea and general weakness. I would be very glad if any of your readers would give me a recipe that would afford relief.—E. FITZ SIMONS.

Buttermilk is an aid to the digestion of any food taken with it; and by many hygienists is regarded as an excellent substitute for fruit in Winter, and a prevention of Spring sickness. It is especially recommended to invalids who suffer from indigestion—drink it at meal times.

Domestic Economy.

SKELETONIZING LEAVES.

MRS. H. L. S. asks, in RURAL of Oct. 5th, how to prepare skeleton leaves. I skeletonized some several years since, but did not soak them long enough to get the chloride of lime out, and they turned yellow. I then dyed them green, and put them in a wreath with rose-colored and white Acroliniums; but I wanted some white ones this year, for they look more *spiritucllc*. Here is the proper way of preparing:—Gather the leaves as soon as they are fully grown, and before they have had time to ripen any. Most kinds are ready the last of June or the first of July. The easiest to manage are pear and cherry tree leaves; but a variety is desirable. Put in jars and cover with soft water, and set out of doors. If the rains do not supply water to remedy the loss by evaporation, more must be added, as needed. Care should be taken to place the leaves having the most tannin by themselves. Different leaves take from three to six weeks to macerate. When the leaves are ready to take out, the outside coating is loose, and may be broken and removed. This liberates the green substance that colors the leaf. Keep them immersed in water during the operation. Float the skeleton part out on pasteboard, and rinse in clear water, letting them soak, and changing the water often. The very greatest care has to be taken in this kind of work, as one harsh touch will ruin them. Even the gentlest usage will save but a small proportion of the leaves.

After they have been well rinsed, put them in a weak solution of chloride of lime for a few hours, till they look white, but do not let them stand too long. Remove to clear, warm water, and change often for a day or two. Float out on pasteboard and let them dry, and they are ready for mounting. They may be formed into wreaths or bouquets. I had some put up with white wax berries that were admired very much.

LORETTA E. KNAPP.

North Fairfield, Ohio.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Potato Salad.—In some of the German restaurants my husband has eaten of potato salad, which he wishes I could make. Can any of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER tell me how to do it?—MRS. HALCOMB.

WE find the following from a correspondent in the Western Rural:—Cut ten or twelve cold, boiled potatoes into slices from a quarter to half an inch thick; put into a salad-dish with four tablespoonfuls tarragon or plain vinegar, six tablespoonfuls of best salad oil, one teaspoonful of minced parsley, and pepper and salt to taste; stir well, that all be thoroughly mixed. It should be made two or three hours before needed on the table. Anchovies, olives, or any pickles, may be added to this salad, as also cold beef, chicken or turkey, if desired, but it is excellent without these.

Domestic Inquiries.—MOLLIE P. Y., who says she is "a very inexperienced housekeeper," and has just commenced taking the RURAL NEW-YORKER, asks some of the experienced housekeepers "what preparation they use to soak or boil clothes in which renders the getting the dirt out more easy without injuring the clothes." . . . . EMMA J. N. asks for "a good recipe for making tomato catsup" . . . Do any of your readers know how the Germans prepare garlic or onions with which they flavor boiled potatoes and make them so appetizing? I have often eaten potatoes so prepared in restaurants, and think them excellent. I should like my wife to know how it is done.—JOSH BROWN.

Dyeing Blue.—One of your correspondents asks me through your paper how to dye a permanent blue. Dip the goods in a strong solution of alum. Then prepare a small amount of water with Prussian blue, and dip a few rags in it; add a little more blue and immerse a few more, and so on, the amount of blue to be regulated by the shade desired. I have found about an ounce to a pound of goods generally sufficient. The blue dye to be used cold.—L. E. K.

To Pickle Hams and Beef for Drying.—I have used the following formula many years with great satisfaction:—For every 100 lbs. of beef, 7 lbs. of salt, 2 ozs. of saltpeter, 1½ lbs. of brown sugar, 4 gallons of water. Boil and skim, and pour over the meat, when cold. If properly packed, that amount of water will cover the meat. For pork, pack the hams and shoulders together. To every 100 lbs., take 8 lbs. of salt, 4 ozs. of saltpeter, 1½ lbs. of sugar, 4 gallons of water. The hams and beef for drying may be taken out after four weeks. To keep the meat after warm weather, the pickle will have to be boiled.—W. M., *Alton Ill.*,

Quaker Plum Pudding.—My friend KATIE R. P. requests me to send to the RURAL NEW-YORKER my receipe for making "Quaker Plum Pudding," of which she has eaten and pronounced excellent. I take slices of light bread, spread them with butter and lay them in a pudding dish with alternate layers of raisins until within an inch of the top. Five eggs are then well beaten with a quart of milk and poured over the pudding; salt and spice to suit the taste. I bake it twenty to twenty-five minutes and eat with liquid sauce. The raisins should be boiled in a little water before using, and the water and raisins put on the pudding.—MRS. N. V. R., *Minnesota*.

Corn Starch Cake.—Take three cups of flour, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of corn starch, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda and the whites of six eggs. Stir butter and sugar to a cream; beat eggs well. Sift flour, soda, cream tartar and starch together. Bake slow. I think this makes a very good cake.—ALICE.

Washington Cake.—To four cups of flour add three of sugar, one of butter, one of thin cream, five eggs, and one teaspoonful of saleratus. It makes a good cake.—R. S.

Sheep Husbandry.

WOOLEN STATISTICS.

FROM Washington, Sept. 22, we have the following dispatch:—The complete statistics of the manufacture of woolen goods in the United States, as returned at the Ninth Census for the year ending June 1, 1870, have just been sent to press from the Census office; and exhibit the following totals: Of the 2,891 establishments in the United States there are in Pennsylvania, 457; New-York, 252; Ohio, 223; Massachusetts, 185; Indiana, 175; Missouri, 156; Tennessee, 118; Kentucky, 125; Illinois, 109; Connecticut, 108; Maine, 107; Iowa, 85; New-Hampshire, 77; West Virginia, 74; Virginia, 68; Rhode Island, 65; Vermont, 65; Wisconsin, 64; Michigan, 54; North Carolina, 52; Georgia, 46; Maryland, 31; New Jersey, 20; Texas, 20; Utah, 15; South Carolina, 15; Alabama, 14; Arkansas, 13; Delaware, 11; Mississippi, 11; Minnesota, 10; Kansas, 9; Oregon, 9; California, 5; Louisiana, 2; Florida, 1; and New Mexico, 1. The capital of these 2,891 establishments is reported at $98,824,-531. The number of steam-engines is 1,050, with a horse power of 35,900, and water-wheels with a horse power of 59,332. The number of sets of cards is 8,366, with a daily capacity of 857,392 pounds of carded wool; number of broad looms, 14,039; narrow looms, 20,141; spindled, 1,845,196. The average number of hands employed during the year has been—of males above sixteen, 42-728; of females above fifteen, 27,682; of children and youth, 9,643. The amount of wages paid to these hands during the year is reported at $26,877,575; the total value of the materials used during the year was $96,-432,601, of which the amount paid for chemicals and dye stuffs was $5,833,346. There were consumed during the year 17,311,824 pounds of foreign wool; 154,767,075 pounds of domestic wool; 17,571,929 pounds of cotton; 19,372,062 pounds of shoddy; 2,573,419 pounds of woolen yarn; 3,263,949 pounds of cotton yarn; 1,312,560 yards of cotton warp; 140,733 pounds of warp. The value of all other materials used was $5,070,250.

Among the productions of these 2,891 establishments, are 63,310,612 yards of cloth, cassimeres and doeskins, 58,965,286 yards of flannel, 1,941,865 yards of felted cloth, 2,663,-767 yards of repellants, 2,853,458 yards of tweeds and twills, 14,078,559 yards of satinets, 5,506,902 yards of kerseys, 24,489,985 yards of jeans, 14,130,574 yards of linseys, 1,932,382 yards of negro cloth. Numbers of pairs of blankets, 2,000,430; number of horse-blankets, 58,553; number of carriage robes, 22,500; number of coverlids, 226,744; number of shawls, 2,312,761; number of pounds of yarn, 14,156,287; number of pounds of rolls, 8,683,069. Total value of production, $155,405,058.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

How to Educate Yourself; With or Without Masters.—By GEO. CARY EGGLESTON. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1872.

THIS is one of PUTNAM'S handy-book series; a handsome, compact, rational volume of 150 pages. It is written in a graceful, flowing style, easy to be understood, and directly to the point. The subject-matter of the volume is worthy of all praise, being practical, and full of suggestions of value to all who seek an education. Mr. EGGLESTON divides his book into chapters treating of the following subjects:—How to mark out a course of study; common school studies; collegiate studies; the study of languages; the higher mathematics; physical science; moral and intellectual science; general reading, and how to study and read to the best advantage. We have given the book a careful perusal, and do not hesitate to recommend it as a valuable work for all teachers and students, each of whom will glean much from it of personal advantage. Mr. EGGLESTON takes several "new departures" in the matter of education which will be a surprise to old fogies, but which are good, nevertheless.

The Life of Henry Wilson.—By J. B. MANN. Boston: James R. Osgood.

A HANDSOME and finely printed pamphlet of 120 pages, it contains, in a well-written manner, the early life and gradual growth of HENRY WILSON, from a poor boy up to the Senate Chamber, giving us in sufficient detail an outline of his great work, and the views he holds on important public questions. Those who wish to know more of the Republican candidate for Vice-President than they do now, will purchase this book for 50 cents.

The Hygienic Hand-Book.—By R. T. TRALL, M. D. New York: Samuel R. Wells.

DR. TRALL is constantly making books. Many of his works are repetitious, in part, of former publications. For those who have faith in the water-cure this hand-book will be of use. And for those who wish to know how to make squash cakes and pumpkin bread, ample directions will be found in this work. The tone and drift of the book is very well, and little harm is likely to follow its teachings.

Septimius Felton.—By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

EVERY one familiar with the writings of this foremost American romancer will be delighted with this new creation from the pen of the strange HAWTHORNE. We call his creation, since it must be regarded purely as a work of art. The characters in the story are unnatural, and the incidents totally improbable. Yet it is well worth reading, if only to discover how an author of genius can work out an ideal. There is much fine writing in the book, and it is handsomely bound and printed.

The Vicar's Daughter. By GEORGE MACDONALD. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

A STORY of quiet domestic life in England, with a diluted sermon running through it. The incidents are simple and told in a pleasing manner. Readers will be interested in the characters of Marion Clare and Roger, who was so foolish as to fall in love with her. The moral of the book is exceedingly good. We judge it will be popular in the drawing-room and by the fireside.

Gardening by Myself. By ANNA WARNER. New York: Sheldon & Co. F. Randolph & Co.

A SMALL, handsome, chatty volume, devoted to the cultivation of flowers. Miss Warner writes in a happy, merry style, is free from sentiment, and speaks of her work as though she loved it. She is practical, and her book will be of much help to many women who would despair of comprehending a larger work. Price, $1.25.

Gems of Strauss.—A choice collection of Dance Music. Ditson & Co., Boston and New York.

A HANDSOME, cheap and complete collection of the Dance Music of that King of the Waltz, JOHANN STRAUSS, with some compositions of his brothers, JOSEPH and EDWARD. Our readers already know the charm there is in many of these, and will be glad to get those they have not heard.

The Adventures of a Brownie.—By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New York: Harper & Bros.

A DELIGHTFUL little book, full of pleasing stories, told in simple language, calculated to amuse as well as instruct. All little readers will be fascinated with it. The book is beautifully illustrated.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE LAKE MONTHLY of Chicago is an interesting and handsome publication, equal to any magazine in the East. The September number has thirteen valuable articles. The October number will be devoted to "Chicago rebuilt," and is to be profusely illustrated. Everybody who would see what has been done since the fire, should get a copy. It promises to be something new in the history of magazine literature.

HARPER'S opens with a poem of great length by RICHARD H. DANA, called "The Buccaneer," with nine illustrations; an illustrated article on the "Danube," one on the "New York Harbor Police," and one on "NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE." All of these articles are well worth reading, and stuffed with excellent illustrations.

THE ECLECTIC, that old favorite, has a good portrait of MAZZINI, with a sketch, another view of Lord Byron, and a very interesting lecture on the revival of learning in the Middle Ages, together with other articles of value.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, by S. R. WELLS of New York, is one of our best family, hygienic publications, and has many articles of value as well as interest. The more people know of health matters the better.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has portraits of Dr. LOWELL MASON and the famous Japanese in America, ARINORI MORI and KOZO SOOGIWOORA, with many other illustrations, and good articles.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL always has beautiful pictures and spirited romances, as well as fine sketches of a miscellaneous character. It is one of the best literary weeklies published.

THE HOME GUARDIAN is the organ of the Boston New England Moral Reform Society. It is a handsome monthly, filled with unexceptionable articles, adapted for ladies.

THE LAWS OF LIFE, Dansville, N. Y., a very excellent health journal, has an essay on "Horseback Riding for Girls," worthy of attention.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

The only Cattle Condiment ever awarded a Gold Prize Medal.

"THE NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT" for Horses and Cattle, has been used for ten years with great success by the largest contractors and owners of horses and cattle in the principal cities of Europe, as the **Best and Cheapest Cattle Food in the World.**

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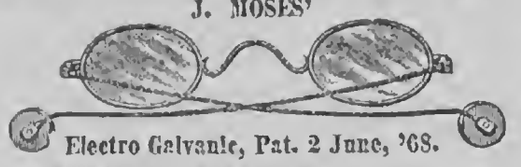

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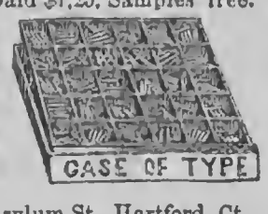

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GRAPES. Delaware, Martha, Salem, Concord, Iona and others. Also, Small Fruits—Blackberry, Raspberry and others—at very low prices. Send for Price List. JOHN PFEIFFNER, Dotaware, O.

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Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota,** embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 to $8 per acre; further away, $2.50 to $4. **Seven Years' Credit;** Warranted Deeds: Northern Pacific **7-30 Bonds,** now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN., OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE, COR. NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.

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On the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, **12,000,000** acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

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CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best location for Colonies. Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of **160** Acres.

Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere.

Address **O. F. DAVIS,**
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.,
Omaha, Neb.

NORTH CAROLINA

Swamp Lands for Sale.

The following Swamp Lands in North Carolina are offered for sale, to wit:—Big Swamp in Robeson, 14,000 acres; Brown Marsh in Columbus and Bladen, 24,000 acres; Holly Shelter in New Hanover, 58,240 acres; Angola Bay in New Hanover and Duplin, 50,000 acres; White Oak in Onslow and Jones, 85,000 acres, subject to the right of the Planters Railroad Company to alternate sections thereof, upon completion of the railroad through said swamp; open ground prairie in Carteret, 87,000 acres; Dover Swamp in Craven, 75,000 acres; Cat Fish in Craven, 3,320 acres; Bay River in Beaufort and Craven, 11,000 acres; swamp land in Dare County, ——; Durant's Island in Dare, 8,000 acres.

Sealed bids will be received for any one or more of the above-named swamps until the 15th day of December next. The land will not be sold in small parcels. A letter containing a bid should be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bid for Swamp Land."

ALEX. McIVER,
Sec. Board of Education,
Oct. 5th, 1872. **Raleigh, N. C.**

HOMES.—The Eastern Shore of Maryland is settling up very rapidly. Great advantages over the West and Far South. Send for Catalogue. F. MANTUA & BRO., Ridgely, Md.

JOHN N. LUCAS, Counselor at Law, **President.** Hon. L. L. HOLBROOK, **General Manager.**

South Platte & Republican Valley LAND COMPANY.

The U. S. Land Office, for the Southern and Western part of the State of Nebraska, recently located at Lowell, Kearney Co. contains the largest amount of good farming, unoccupied land of any Land District in the United States.

Homesteads selected and located for soldiers, under the late act of Congress, without their personal attendance at the U. S. Land Office.

Address, for particulars, either the President or General Manager, at Lowell, Kearney Co., Neb.

References:—The Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Lowell, Kearney Co., Neb.; and Hon. P. W. HITCHCOCK and Hon. T. W. TIPTON, U. S. Senators; and Hon. JOHN TAFFE M. C. from Neb.

TO DAIRYMEN AND CAPITALISTS.

1,000 Acre Dairy Farm for Sale, with Stock, Implements, &c.

PRICE..... $40,000.

The subscriber offers for sale SPRINGWATER FARM, consisting of 1,000 acres, situated on Scugog Island, Ontario Co., Canada, and distant three miles from Port Perry, the terminus of the Whitby & Port Perry Railway, and close to the waters of Lake Scugog, where there is an abundance of fish and game.

This farm is specially adapted for dairy purposes, being watered with numerous springs, all the buildings being supplied with water from this source, conducted through pipes, as well as cattle yards, &c. There are on the place twelve houses for workmen, five large barns, horse and cattle stables, sheds, pens, &c., and one large dairy building, through which a stream of water constantly runs. The soil is first-class, never failing to produce heavy crops. There is a reserve of wood land in connection with it, sufficient to meet the requirements of the place. The farm would be sold in one, or two blocks of 500 acres each, the purchaser having the option to take cattle, stock, horses and implements at a fair valuation, made by disinterested parties.

TERMS OF SALE.—For the Land—$10,000 down, balance on mortgage for from 5 to 10 years, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For Stock, Implements, &c.—$5,000 down, balance in one year, without interest. Parties desiring to see the place, or to purchase, will please address **WM. S. SEXTON,**
Port Perry P. O., Ontario, Canada.

Fashions for Fall and Winter.

1170

GODIVA. This Polonaise is one of our latest Paris Novelties. It contains many new and very valuable features. Without looping it can be worn as a long light-fitting basquine, or looped (as shown in cut) it is a most elegant Polonaise. The ornamental back piece passes over the shoulders and forms a neat bust cape in front and is "adjustable;" may be worn or not as fancy dictates, thus constituting *two* entirely different Polonaise in appearance. The back piece is sometimes made in velvet or satin, and richly trimmed, and completes a brilliant toilet when worn with a house dress. Besides its beautiful variations it is well adapted to any material. Takes six yards of 24 inch goods. Price of pattern with cloth model ONE DOLLAR. See PREMIUM OFFER below.

1165

NEW FALL WRAP, is a sacque and cape, with a terrible box-pleat laid on the under side in the back, and in place of the broad pleat of last season; just the three edges are visible from each side, giving the appearance of six round folds, the cape slopes gracefully to the back, and is left open to trim. The sacque has a large sleeve, which can be used or not, as weather or comfort demand.

We give this as one of the very best for fall and winter cloak made in either velvet or cloth. The original is of dark blue ladies' cloth. Scolloped and bound with velvet and velvet buttons. Takes three yards of ladies' cloth. Pattern, with cloth model, 50 cents. *See premium offer below.*

762

PRESTO. Chemise for lady. Its great success in leading all other styles is owing to its perfect fitting hand and sleeve. The curved arm-size is an improvement of *much* value, as it will not *cut* the shoulder or *bind* the arm, and also avoids the homely, perplexing gusset. Takes three yards linen for medium-size. Pattern, with cloth model, 25 cents. See Premium below.

We give a CLOTH MODEL with each pattern which SHOWS every seam, pleat, gather, loop, etc., how to put the garment together by the pattern, and how it will look when completed. By the use of our Cloth Models any person who can sew can FINISH the most difficult garment as easily as the plainest. They are PERFECT GUIDES.

Premium Offer!

If you write the following, viz.:

[RURAL, 1170, 1165, 762,]

and sign your name, giving your P. O., Co. and State, and then inclose it, with *One Dollar* and *Ten Cents*, to us, we will make you a *yearly* subscriber to *Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar* (begin with the present No.), and send to you by return mail *all* the patterns, with cloth models complete, of the *three* above engravings, *as premium*. Now is the time to *Subscribe!*

Either of the above patterns sent by mail upon receipt of its marked price.

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ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Premium! See above "*Premium Offer.*"

It is the *best* and *cheapest* fashion *magazine* in the *world*. It is the *New York City* ladies' *authority* in *all* matters pertaining to toilets. It is the *only* fashion publication in this country that *imports Styles* and *sells* patterns of them.

The present number contains a large double-page *fashion plate*, 11 by 22 inches, printed on beautiful, heavy, rose-tint paper; Foreign Correspondence; Criticisms; Stories; Hints, Etc., Etc.—with information in detail upon all parts of ladies', misses' and children's dress and dress making.

Also a *Half-price Check*, which entitles each holder to select any pattern contained in this number by sending half price.

Single Copy 25 Cents.

The American News Co. supply the Trade.

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Be *particular* to address, very *plainly*,

A. BURDETTE SMITH,
Smith's Pattern Bazaar,
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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

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SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1872.

NEW YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

Hungarian Grass.

R. T. WOOLMAN, Salem Co., N. J., sowed Hungarian millet the 20th of July, and in one month it was out in head and has been growing thicker ever since, new heads constantly coming up. He asks the right time to cut it for hay. He was advised to cut it when in bloom, which the RURAL NEW-YORKER pronounces a correct answer. For hay, if cut when in bloom, before the seed develops, it is a most profitable forage crop.

Apples Grafted on White Oak, etc.

A week or two since it was stated that a gentleman—Mr. CHAS. FAIRCHILD—at Westport, Conn., had succeeded in grafting apples on White Oak, Birch, Buttonwood and Black Alder, and producing fruit thereon. DUDLEY P. ELY, Mayor of Norwalk, Conn., was requested, by the Chairman of the Club, to visit Mr. FAIRCHILD and ascertain the truth. He writes the Club:

Yesterday I went to Westport, Conn., and saw Mr. FAIRCHILD and his apple trees, that have caused some interest in your Club. Mr. FAIRCHILD is an old and very highly respected resident of Westport, and his statement I have no doubt is strictly true. He showed me in his orchard four apple trees, all grafted, he said, by himself some twenty years ago, one each in White Oak, Birch, Button Ball, and Black Alder—all grafted in the root. These trees, to all appearance, were ordinary apple trees, six to eight inches through the body. The fruit on these trees had all been gathered, except that on the Black Alder. Some apples from this tree I picked and now send them to you for examination by your Club if they desire to. Mr. FAIRCHILD did not know the proper name of these apples, and I would suggest they be called the Apple of Discord. I thought there might be a possibility the grafts themselves had taken root, but FAIRCHILD was confident they had not.

Mr. ELY's theory that the grafts themselves had possibly taken root, is doubtless correct.

Worms on Evergreens.

A. T. BLAUVELT, Rockland Co., N. Y., writes: "I keep a nursery about twenty-five miles north of your city, and have been troubled this Fall with a small green worm about one inch long, which makes great destruction among my evergreens, mostly the pines, commencing generally at the top and eating the leaves or spines entirely off, leaving the tree completely naked; and thus they go through my rows stripping everything. I have never seen anything of the kind before, and do not know what to do: have been shaking them off and killing them, but they seem to come the faster." If Mr. BLAUVELT will send some of the worms, alive, to the RURAL NEW-YORKER Office, he may possibly learn more about them. We hope he will do so.

Touzelle Wheat.

W. W. ALEXANDER, Culpepper, Va., says of this wheat, which we have seen repeatedly commended:—"I have tested it three years with complete success each year. The last season it yielded fifty bushels to the acre, weighing sixty-six pounds to the bushel. It is remarkable for its hardiness and earliness. I sowed it September 27, 1870, and it ripened June 1, 1871, full ten days sooner than Lancaster." Who among our readers have grown it this year? What can they say about it? It was sent out by the Department of Agriculture a year or two ago.

Apple Pomace as Manure.

A correspondent having asked if apple pomace from a cider-mill, thrown in a manure heap, would lessen or increase the value of the manure, was answered by Mr. H. E. COLTON, a chemist, as follows:—Apples usually contain about 82 per cent. of water and 1½ per cent. of acids. In making cider it is generally the above and a small proportion of grape sugar which is extracted by the pressing. There would be left fiber, starch, and gelatine, amounting to about 10 per cent. This contains matter capable of providing nitrogen, and if composted with ground plaster could be made of some value. Muck will also be a valuable addition to the pile. The pomace would not be worth a great deal to purchase, but as a waste article it would pay to save it in this way. If dried very quickly or if taken immediately from the press, a very good jelly may be made from the pomace, with less sugar than from the original apple. The principle upon which Alden's jelly is based is that the starch of the cores and skins is converted into grape sugar by his process of dehydrating.

Packing Apples.

A correspondent inquired if he should pick his apples, put them in barrels and head them up at once. He was advised to pick them and put them carefully in barrels, leaving the latter open a few days until the fruit ceased "sweating," then head them up and keep (if intended for Winter use) in as cool a place as possible without allowing them to freeze.

Kansas Fruit and Fruit Growers.

Dr. J. STAYMAN, Col. J. C. VINCENT and Dr. WM. M. HOWSLEY, a Committee of the Kansas Horticultural Society, are in town exhibiting Kansas fruit at the American Institute Fair. They were present at the Club's meeting, and Dr. STAYMAN spoke of the fruit producing resources of Kansas in the highest terms, having, to back his statements, fruit actually produced in that new State. There is no doubt about the resources of Kansas; so little doubt is there that to outsiders who are not interested in Kansas lands, or those of any other State, this eternal advertising of Western lands has become an insufferable nuisance.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Poultry at the State Fair.—We beg leave to inform you that the show of poultry at the *State Fair was not poor*. Perhaps you will not *gain anything* by trying to run the *State Fair out*. Yours, BORDWELL BROTHERS.

THE *italics* in the above note are as underscored in the letter. We have to say in response:

1. That our information was obtained from two or three disinterested gentlemen—men in no wise interested in depreciating any feature of the Fair, and having no connection with, or relation to, breeders of fowls. They spoke of the exhibition as a whole and (so did we) with no attempt or disposition to depreciate individual exhibitions, or with any pretence that there were not good fowls there.

2. We are not trying to "run the State Fair out." We simply purpose to tell the truth concerning it, so far as we may be able to glean or know it. We never did gain anything by suppressing the truth, nor do we ever expect to do so; nor have we ever intended to suppress it, however grateful some people would be if we did—especially some of the members of the State Agricultural Society. We owe the Society nothing except commendation when it is apparent that it is laboring for the highest interests of the Agriculturists of the State; and we are more than ready to honor any draft made upon our columns when such is the case. We do not even owe it ill will; for we have no personal ambition to gratify nor any personal wrongs to revenge in our relations to it.

3. Confirming rather than condemning our statement as to the character of the Poultry Exhibition at the N. Y. State Fair, we copy the following from the Country Gentleman of October 10:

The entries for poultry were very numerous, but the exhibition was conspicuous by the absence of many entries, some of the parties seeming to choose this as an honorable way for free advertising. * * * The accommodations for poultry were superior, and while the show was very creditable, it is a matter for serious regret that so many stalls were vacant, when the purchasers of catalogues would naturally expect a larger exhibition.

The American Rural Home, Oct. 12, says: "We are not prepared to say that the show of poultry was equal to that at the Western New York Fair, taken as a whole."

We know there were good birds there, by exhibitors of reputation; but we have only the testimony of the above firm to prove that for a State Fair the exhibition of poultry was not poor. We have no evidence that it was good, except that of the Country Gentleman that it was "very creditable," which may mean little or much, as one chooses to interpret it in connection with its other language.

Literary Men as Agricultural Speech-Makers.—We have repeatedly protested against the practice of Agricultural Fair managers who seek some literary notable to address farmers at Fairs. It is all well enough if Fairs are to be only social re-unions, whereat agriculture is to be tabooed; but if Fairs are for profit, and the meeting of farmers there is to both gain and give information relative to their vocation, then there ought to be some reform in the matter of selecting speakers. No society ought to go outside its own membership for such purpose. This is suggested by a remark made by a correspondent of the N. E. Farmer, writing of the Franklin Co., Vt., Fair, who says:—"C. C. COFFIN of Boston delivered the annual address. As is usually the case, it was a very pleasant thing to hear, but the average farmer did not get an idea from it worth carrying home." And yet Mr. COFFIN, in his place and vocation, is an able man.

Farmer Garrulous' Relative in Michigan.—Referring to Farmer GARRULOUS' talk about his strawberry and cherry friends in RURAL NEW-YORKER of July 6, R. H. R. writes:—"Farmer GARRULOUS has a brother or half brother, or a 17th or 18th cousin away down here in Michigan, who don't raise strawberries and cherries, but who has some 730 pails, and makes maple sirup and sugar in Spring. He has one of COOK'S evaporators, evaporates the sap, it passing in at one end and out at the other end sirup. Mrs. STICKUPHERNOSE often visits him there; not only she, but the Misses STICKS and all the young STICK, STACK, STUCKS pour in in multitudes, all anxious to learn the whole art of evaporating the sap and tasting and testing the sirup."

Doubtless.

Sprees for Agriculturists.—A correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER suggests that the name Agricultural Fairs be changed to "Agricultural Sprees," and that all attempts on the part of farmers and gardeners to exhibit their products thereat, be discontinued, since Fairs are little more than days of recreation and amusement—and no amusement whatever to exhibitors, who, at large expense and at the cost of much discomfort, take their products to these Fairs for exhibition. We fully sympathize with our friend, The *spirit* which once begat Agricultural Fairs has departed, and we doubt if it ever returns. Time and the tastes and the progress (?) of the people have modified most of their features.

The Horse Disease in Toronto.—In New York, a year or two ago, a disease appeared among the horses of the omnibus and city railway companies, which carried off scores of valuable animals. A telegram from Toronto, Ont., announces that this disease is prevailing to such an extent in that city that the street railway companies are unable to run more than half the usual number of cars, that merchants are unable to get their goods carted to and from the depots, and that carriages can with difficulty be hired at any price. Don't we need, and will we not soon have steam on the city railways, and steam wagons for hauling goods? It seems to us feasible and probable.

Importation of Steam Plows Duty Free.—An Illinois correspondent asks if steam plows can be imported from England, duty free. He has heard it so stated, but has seen no intimation of the fact in the Agricultural papers. In response to his inquiry we may say that in the new tariff act, approved July 6, 1872, section 7, it is provided "that for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, steam plow machinery, adapted to the cultivation of the soil, may be imported by any person for his own use free of duty, subject to such regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury as before provided."

Farmers' Wives' Clubs.—Is this a new name for the old-fashioned, scandalous Tea-table Talks? Or is it really one of the modern improvements in Rural housewifery; for we do hear of organizations with the above title, which meet of afternoons, pretend to discuss household affairs and domestic economy generally, and permit the husbands to come for them in the evening. Can any of our readers inform us whether a real, *bona fide* Farmers' Wives' Club, for practical purposes, is in operation? If so, please tell us all about it.

Gen. Horace Capron in Japan.—On the authority of the Japan Minister, MORI, at Washington, the statement is made that the last accounts received from the Japanese Government, indicate satisfaction with the work Gen. CAPRON and his *confreres* are doing in that country. This sets at rest the story (long ago denied in these columns) started by a Western paper, that the entire American Agricultural Commission had been discharged by the Japanese Government, and the members thereof were on their way home.

Personal.—In its Personal and General Notes concerning the great Exposition in that city, the Louisville Courier-Journal says:—"Colonel S. D. HARRIS, Corresponding Editor of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, is one of the most industrious members of the press who have visited the Exposition. He has improved the time by writing full letters for his and other papers. After leaving us he will take a Southern jaunt, which we trust will prove pleasant and profitable."

Pears from Ellwanger & Barry.—The RURAL NEW-YORKER acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of packages of pears—excellently grown and of good varieties—from ELLWANGER & BARRY, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. These gentlemen know how to grow pear trees that will produce pears; and they know how pears should be produced; and they do both and then remember their friends.

RURAL BREVITIES.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is always glad of practical correspondence. This answers R. P. B's inquiry.

NO! JOHN P. S. is informed that our political preferences are not to be expressed in our columns, nor those of any other man.

IF M. HALL had read the RURAL NEW-YORKER (which he has taken twenty years) he would have learned how to grow mushrooms. Let him look on page 375, RURAL, June 8, 1872, for information.

THE Watertown Reformer asks us to prove that it steals. In a recent number of that paper (don't remember date) appeared as an original contribution to it an article entitled "Starting in Married Life," first published in, and contributed to, the RURAL NEW-YORKER. How did it get it if it did not steal it?

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Rising Sun, Ohio Co., Ind., Oct. 7.—The season has been a favorable one so far. We are now having good weather for sowing wheat, digging potatoes, and drying up the corn. The corn crop is good; potatoes good; hay injured by wet weather; wheat crop light; oats good; fruit crop short. Corn is 43c.; wheat, $1.40@1.50; potatoes, 45c.; hay $14@16 per ton. Some more sickness than common. I would like to hear from my brother farmers in Michigan as to crops, prices, etc.—F. H.

Princess Anne Co., Va., Oct. 1.—We have had a very dry Summer, even up to this date. The heat in the shade as high as 94°. Corn is the chief crop, but we can raise anything else to perfection, and supply the millions with "truck." Lands are cheap—from $3 to $10 per acre for farms. Cattle are fed two or three months, and do well in the woods during the remainder of the year. We do not have it very cold in Winter. Last Winter it was down to 10°, which was very cold for this latitude.—J. E. B.

South Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 1. Meteorological observations for the month of September:—Thermometrical averages:—The highest point of temperature attained, the 7th, 9°; the lowest, on the 21st, 34°. Average temperature for the month, 55° and 13'; average at 7 A. M., 54°; at 2 P. M., 67° and 5'; at 9 P. M., 54° and 12'. Rain fell on 12 days; 2½ inches of water fallen. Seven days of thunder; nine days of lightning. A slight frost on the 21st; no damage to vegetation. The 26th and 27th a rapid change in the barometer denoted a gathering storm; the 28th it came with furious winds accompanied with rain.—STORRS BARROWS.

Lyndonville, Vt., Oct. 10.—Weather warm, with frequent showers. On the evening of Oct. 7 quite a heavy shower with thunder. The soil is thoroughly saturated with water in this section of the State. The past season will be long remembered for its heavy rains and succession of freshets, doing more or less damage to growing crops of grass and grain. The hay crop was quite heavy, but not secured in the best condition. Grains very good. Potatoes light—badly affected by rot. Fall feed excellent, and pastures at the present as green as they usually are in June. No frost as yet to kill the tenderest vegetation—something unusual in this latitude in Vermont. Flowers hardy, half hardy and tender, in full bloom out of doors.—I. W. S.

"EXCELSIOR!"

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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LARGEST CIRCULATION!
MOST LIBERAL PREMIUMS!

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Biographical.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THIS great American statesman and diplomat died at his residence in Auburn, N. Y., on the afternoon of Oct. 11th, from a catarrhal effusion into the lungs, from which he had suffered some days. His intellect was vigorous to the last and his last hours were tranquil. He spent them in affectionate leave-takings. Mr. SEWARD was a great American citizen, whose name is woven with the later history of his country, who was more widely known than most great men—loved at home and respected all over the world. He was of Welsh and Irish descent, born in Florida, Orange Co., May 16, 1801. He entered Union College at 15, graduating in 1820 with honors. He studied law in New York City and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He settled in Auburn, marrying a Miss MILLER in 1824. In early life he became a politician, taking an anti-slavery stand. In 1830 he was sent to the State Senate as an Anti-Mason, where he distinguished himself as a promoter of wise laws and needed reforms. Mr. SEWARD was made Governor of New York in 1838 at the age of 37. His administration was wise and devoted to reform. Re-elected in 1840, at the end of his term he returned to the practice of law. In 1849 he was elected to the U. S. Senate in place of Gen. DIX. He became the peer of WEBSTER, CLAY, EVERETT and the great men of that day. His speeches on the "Higher Law" and the "Irrepressible Conflict" have become historically famous. Many times Mr. SEWARD was spoken of as a Presidential candidate, and at one convention received 173 votes. As a Senator he always fought slavery, gaining great distinction for so doing. In 1861 President LINCOLN gave Mr. SEWARD the first place in his cabinet. The civil war followed. We do not need to speak of the course of the great Secretary of State during that momentous period. He brought renown to his country and won the admiration of the world. At the time of Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination he barely escaped with his life. He remained in Mr. JOHNSON'S cabinet, leaving public life at the close of that administration. In 1869-'70 he made a tour round the world, being everywhere received with distinguished honors. Since his return to Auburn, Mr. SEWARD has been engaged upon two books, one an account of his travels and the other a history of his life and times. The first he left finished and it will soon be published; the second was about half finished. Mr. SEWARD died in his study, amid his books and papers. He will be universally mourned in the United States and regretted in all Christendom.

FANNY FERN.

ON the same day that Mr. SEWARD died "FANNY FERN," the wife of JAMES PARTON, departed this life. She had been unwell all Summer, yet her death was unexpected to the public. Her maiden name was SARA PAYSON WILLIS, and she was a sister of N. P. WILLIS, the poet. She was born in Portland, Me., in 1811, and educated at Hartford, Conn., by Miss CATHERINE BEECHER. Her first husband was a Mr. ELDRIDGE, by whom she had three children. Left a widow in embarrassed circumstances, she commenced writing for the press in 1851, over the name of FANNY FERN. Her book of "Fern Leaves" sold to the extent of 75,000 copies. The only novels she published were "Ruth Hall" and "Rose Clarke." In 1856 she married JAMES PARTON. Since that day she has been known as a writer of short sketches in the New York Ledger. She had a stormy life, but its closing years were unclouded.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

KATE FIELD furnishes a Paris paper the following pleasant gossip about Kaiser WILLIAM: "I don't know whether it be the effect of victory, but certainly I never saw such a satisfied looking people as these Germans. Their complacency is absolutely exasperating, and I do not wonder that sanguine Frenchmen are driven almost wild by the sight of a Prussian helmet. A settled "rock of ages" expression about their faces here expresses eternity rather than time, and to associate death with such imperturbable life seems almost impossible. As to the Emperor, he carries out the idea of everlasting life by being as active at seventy-five as most men are at fifty-five. He is sun, moon and stars to every German man, woman and child at Ems.

I gave great offence to one woman by saying he looked very much like other men, which is true (a Scotchman here resembling him so closely as to be called 'the Emperor'), and excited indignation in the breast of a patriot by inquiring about the Imperial income, and expressing surprise at his ignorance of the amount. 'It makes no difference what the Kaiser's income is,' replied the irate Prussian, resenting the innocent question as though I had accused the royal family of highway robbery, 'a few millions, more or less, and what odds?'

"No one accuses WILLIAM of possessing great ability, but surely the man who discovered BISMARCK and who follows his suggestions must appreciate ability in others. That his mind is eminently practical shows itself constantly, and that he dislikes ostentation is proved by his life at Ems. Dressed quietly in a suit of 'pepper-and-salt,' he appears among the people accompanied by a member of the court; drinks his water at the spring like everybody else, shakes hands with his friends, bows to everybody and discourages ceremony of all kinds.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"When the Kaiser first went to Ems he sent for all the physicians, receiving them most cordially, and sitting on the end of the table during the entire interview. Upon taking leave of them he said:—'Remember, gentlemen, that when you meet me you are not to know me, for I am a poor man and cannot afford to buy many hats.' This was a polite way for telling the gentlemen that it was a great bore for him to return salutations and that he had rather not be recognized. No physician of Ems will be found removing his hat at the approach of the Emperor.

"His reference to poverty is not unfrequent. Upon the birth of one of the Crown Prince's children, a courtier with whom he chanced to be walking drew the Imperial attention to a trinket, remarking that it would be a suitable present for the happy mother. 'Ah no,' replied the cautious WILHELM, 'that would be a bad precedent, for if my daughter goes on adding to her family as she has begun, I should eventually be ruined. I am too poor for such extravagance.'

"Not long ago he received a beautiful gold and silver escritoire, as a token of gratitude from a wealthy banker whom he had ennobled for largely endowing a hospital. Gazing at the superb gift WILHELM remarked: 'My subjects are better off than I am. I cannot afford to make my friends such costly presents!' Whether the KAISER is frugal into closeness, I do not know, but that he does not believe himself hedged in by divinity is certain. 'I dined with His Majesty yesterday,' said a German, whose position is not higher than that of a hotel treasurer. 'He is very frank and friendly.' Fancy Queen VICTORIA doing anything of the kind, SALLY! Why, she lectures the Prince and Princess of Wales on their want of exclusiveness, and tells them if they are not more careful they will be 'as common as the Cambridges.' The Cambridges you know, are her cousins.

"The KAISER frequently gives dinners to the officers stationed near, or visiting here, and in fact any person in the Government employ, either civil or military, is eligible to this distinction, which is considered ample compensation for exceedingly meager salaries. How these people can afford to live is a mystery. The KAISER is very like his photograph, only he is not as good looking as represented. Erect and soldierly in his carriage, portly, but not obese in figure, he resembles an English country gentleman, or a solid, shrewd man of Boston. What his chin lacks in force his head makes up in obstinacy, while there is an extreme thickness of neck and breadth of cerebellum that indicate unusual fighting proclivities and a bulldog tenacity. I should say that it would be difficult to pound a new idea into his head or an old one out."

THE late Mr. SEWARD, Judge STORY, FISHER AMES, R. C. WINTHROP, and many other noted men, entered public life at an early age. Age and wisdom are, therefore, not always synonymous.

FANNY FERN.

MEN PERSONALS.

TILTON talks thus of Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS, which is about as much of a "personal" as one man need have thrust on him in a lifetime: "It has seemed to us that a greater heretic than PARKER, and a better ecclesiastic than CARDINAL RICHELIEU, a devoted ascetic and a genial man-of-the-world, a capital Congressman and a first-rate college President, something of a philosopher and a good deal of an orator, were somehow combined in one constitution and christened HENRY W. BELLOWS; but the union not being quite perfect, sometimes one character and sometimes another obtains the ascendancy and speaks for all the rest. He is a Cosmopolitan Society in one person, and we never hear him speak without wishing he would never do anything else, nor read him without regretting that he does not write all the time, nor talk with him without wishing that he would give himself up to society, nor listen to his criticism of paintings and statuary without deploring the loss of so much genius to art, nor enjoy his representations of his favorite actors without trying to calculate whether the loss to the stage of such a performer as he would have been is compensated by the gain to the pulpit of such a preacher as he unquestionably is. People call him inconsistent because they fail to see that he is a whole Club in one person, and refuse to think he is a great man because he is so many."

COUNT MONTALEMBERT is thus described by Mrs. OLIPHANT:—His eyes were always clear as a boy's, blue and keen, but kind; and his forehead high and open. He had the fresh complexion of an Englishman, along with the more clearly defined and finely-cut features proper to his nation—and his countenance was benign and serene, yet with certain lines of incipient sarcasm about the subtle mouth. The charm of his manners was very great, and yet it was no excess of gentleness which made them fascinating. The most gracious and graceful courtesy, springing from the natural impulses of a heart full of kindness, was yet not sufficient to veil anything that was absurd or foolish from the quick and humorous perception of his keen eyes. His observation was so rapid and the operation of his mind so instantaneous that he had often caught an absurdity in conversation before the speech that contained it was completed, and had launched his brilliant shaft of ridicule, filling the room with laughter, and the culprit with bewildered confusion, before the words which had called forth his wit were well said.

DR. JOHN BROWN, the great lover of dogs, author of "Rab and his Friends," "Spare Hours," and "Maid Marjorie," lives at No. 23 Rutland street, Edinburgh, where he still practices his profession. He says he shall never see America in the body, but he may float over here afterwards, if it is permitted. The walls of the rooms of his house are hung with pictures, the same as Mr. BEECHER adorns his house with, in Brooklyn. In one corner of his drawing room, by a window, is a well-worn writing desk, above which hangs an etching of a dog's head, under which is written, on the margin:—"Not in the least worthy of the great Rob; but, yours truly, LANDSEER." Dr. BROWN commenced the story of Rob at eleven o'clock one evening, and it was finished at four.

IN his excellent work on "How to Educate Yourself," GEO. CARY EGGLESTON says that the present Editor of the Atlantic Monthly, W. D. HOWELLS, a scholar, a poet, an author and a critic, with certainly very few if any superiors in America, left school to learn a trade at ten, and has never had a master since. He also says: "Dr. FRANKLIN was a wise man and an able one, and Mr. GREELEY has achieved a great success in his profession. ELIHU BURRITT learned a good deal about languages while at the forge, and ROBERT COLLYER has not forgotten how to make a horse-shoe while he has been learning how to preach an eloquent sermon." All these men, he thinks, would have been earlier successful if they had had in early life the advantages of a regular training.

LEWIS NOE, the Long Islander, whose *expose* of HENRY STANLEY'S antecedents prior to his trip in search of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, has not only made for himself much notoriety but helped to confirm the doubts of those who have heretofore doubted that STANLEY has seen LIVINGSTONE, is described as a sallow, sunken-cheeked, gypsyish-looking man, whose skin is very dark, moustache and imperial very black, thin and snakey, nose aquiline, eyes have a peculiar earthy expression action nervous, suspicious and almost fearful. He is said to be hypochondriacal and full of alarms.

M. THIERS, President of the French Republic, it is a satisfaction to know, dresses ordinarily in black broadcloth—a frock coat, decidedly ancient pants, "a New England high shirt collar" (whatever that may be), and invariably carries an umbrella or cane on which he leans when he walks. Now let us see if "New England high shirt collars" are not more affected by people who think they should become Presidents of republics.

MR. BEECHER has honestly earned twenty-five cents. While at the Twin Mountain House a young sprig rode up and asked Mr. BEECHER to take his horses to the stable; which he did in the best style. The story was too good to keep, and the young sprig started in search of quarters in a hotel which had a less famous hostler. We have not heard what Mr. BEECHER intends to do with his money.

AUTUMN.

BY ROSETTE A. ROSE.

THE Summer, with its golden crown
Of beauty, rich, and bright, and rare,
Has passed away, and left behind
A charm that it could never wear;
A charm that fills our wondering souls
With some mysterious, dreamy spell,
That seems to mingle earth with heaven,
And bring us near where angels dwell.

O! that the muses would be kind,
And give me power to express
The glory of the Autumn-time,
And all its tender loveliness;
The azure haze that veils the sky,
And wanders through the golden air,
Seems like a dream from Heaven sent
To win our wandering spirits there.

O! may the future of my days
Bring me an Autumn as divine,
When through the mist of age's cares
The golden light of Heaven shall shine;
When, looking back on deeds well done,
And looking up for bliss to come,
I'll dream away the Autumn days
Until my Master calls me home.

Our Story-Teller.

HOW MARION WON.

"OF all the things this is the worst! If I ever in all my life expected to hear such news! Why, our George has gone and got married! Do you hear?"

Good Mrs. Clements pushed her steel-bowed spectacles off her bright eyes, and dropped her letter in her lap, as she turned round to her husband, the stout, clever old farmer, who was contentedly stroking the old white cat.

"Deacon, d'ye hear?"

This time, when she asked the question, there was a touch of sharpness in her voice.

"Yes; what if he is married? I'm sure it's natural enough. It kind o' runs in the family, 'pears to me."

But Mrs. Clements would take no notice of the little pleasantry.

"Well, if you like it, I can tell you I don't. He needn't think he's coming here, with his fine city-bred lady, all airs and graces, and flounces and ruffles. There's plenty of good girls hereabout that wanted him. Right in the middle of work, too! to talk of bringing a lady here in hog-killin' time! I do declare I think George is a fool.

* * * * * * * * *

A graceful, dainty little lady, in a garnet poplin and ruffled apron, with a small, proudly-poised head, covered with short, dusky curls, and a pair of dark blue eyes, so wistful and tender, a tiny rosebud of a mouth, and a dimple in one pink cheek.

That was Mrs. Marion Clements. Was it any wonder that George had fallen in love with her?

She sat in the bright little parlor, close beside the lace-curtained window, watching for the loved husband's return; and then, when she heard the click of the latch-key in the hall, flew for the welcome kiss.

"Haven't you got the letter this time, George! I've felt sure of it all day. Indeed, I've quite decided what dresses to take with me."

He smiled and shook his head.

A cloud passed over her pretty face.

"O, George, isn't it too bad? And I do believe—oh! I do believe they won't write because they are sorry you married me."

He put his arm around her neck.

"And supposing such be the case, do you think it would make any difference to me?"

"Oh! no! no! only it would grieve me so if I had alienated your parents from you."

"And a one-sided alienation it would be too! They have never seen you! And when they know you they can't help loving you."

"O, George!"

And the exclamation was caused by the kiss accompanying his loving flattery.

"That's true as preaching. By-the-by, my dear, what would you say if the firm sent me off on a traveling tour of six weeks?"

A little dismayed cry answered him.

"You won't stay here alone, eh? But, Marion, it would be five hundred dollars clear gain to us."

"What need we care for money? I'd rather have you."

A mischievous smile played on the young man's lips; he was more matter-of-fact than this romantic, tender little wife of his.

"I think the addition to our balance at the banker's would be very consoling for the absence. But never mind, little pet. Let's go down to dinner. I hope we'll get a letter from home soon."

And soon it was; for Marion snatched it from his coat-pocket the very next night. But her husband's face looked very grave and stern, and his eyes looked angry when she looked gleefully over the envelope.

"My dear, you must remember I care very little for what the letter contains. Remember, I did not write it; that you are dearer to me than ever before. Kiss me, first, while I watch you."

A little pang of misdoubt troubled her when she glanced over the note; then tears stole from under her lashes, and George saw her mouth quiver and tremble; then, when she had finished it, she laid her head on his shoulder and cried.

"It was cruel to let you see it, my wounded birdie. Let me burn it. And don't forget, darling, what the Bible says, that a man shall leave father and mother and cleave to his wife. You are my precious wife, Marion, and to you I turn for all the happiness my life will ever hold."

He dried her tears, and then they talked it over.

"Just because I am city-bred, she thinks I am lazy, and haughty, and dainty, and——"

"Never mind, Marion. She will find out some day. My father——"

"Yes, bless the dear old man! He has added: 'My love to my daughter Marion.' Oh, I know I should love him, and your mother, too, if she would let me."

"We will invite them down, when I come home. By the way, Marion, I will stop at the farm on my way home, and invite them down, and bring them home with me."

"George, dear, I have been thinking about that trip West. I think you had better go, and leave me at home. It won't be so very long."

Marion was eating her egg while she spoke across the cozy little tete-a-tete breakfast table.

"Spoken like my true little Marion, and when I come back I'll bring you a present. What shall it be?"

"Your mother and father from the farm. It shall be that hope that will bear me company when you are gone."

A fortnight after that Marion Clements ate her breakfast alone, the traces of a tear or so on her pink cheek; then she dashed them away with a merry, joyous little laugh.

"This will never do, and now that George has gone for six weeks, to prepare for his return. And I pray heaven it shall be such a coming as shall delight his very soul."

* * * * * * * * *

"I'm sure I don't know what to say. The land knows I need help bad enough, but 'pears to me such a slender little midget as you couldn't earn your salt. What did you say your name was?"

"Mary Smith. And indeed if you will try me for a week, I am sure you'll keep me till the season's over."

Mrs. Clements looked out of the window at the great clouds that were piling gloomily up; and then the wind gave a great wailing shriek around the corners of the house.

"You can cook, can you? or shake up feather beds—good big ones, forty pounders."

A gleeful little laugh came from Mary's lips.

"Indeed I can. I may not cook to suit you, but I can learn."

Mrs. Clements walked out to the huge open fireplace in the kitchen where the deacon was shelling corn.

"What d'ye say, deacon; keep her or not? I kind o' like her looks, and the dear knows it 'nd be a good lift while we're killin', if she couldn't do more'n set the table or make mush for the bread."

"Take her of course, Hannah. You are hard driv' I know. Let her stop a week or so anyhow."

So Mrs. Clements came slowly back and sat down again.

"You can't get away to-night, anyhow; there's a snow-storm been brewin' these three days, and it is on us now, sure enough. See them 'ere flakes, fine and thick. You may as well take your things up stairs to the west garret, and then come down and help me get supper."

Then followed directions to the west garret; and when she was gone, Mrs. Clements turned to the deacon:—"I never saw a girl before I'd trust up stairs alone. But such as her don't steal; I can tell you that if nothing else."

Directly she came down in a purple print dress and white apron; her hair brushed off from her face into a net; a narrow linen collar, fastened with a sailor's loop of narrow black ribbon. It seemed as if she had life, too, so handily she flitted in and out of the big pantry and then down the cellar. Then after the meal, she gathered the dishes in a neat, silent way, that was perfect bliss to Mrs. Clement's ear.

"She's determined to earn her bread anyhow; and I like her turn too."

And the deacon had "taken a shine" to Mary Smith. One by one the days wore on; the hog killing was over and done; long strings of sausages hung in fantastic rings, arranged by Mary's deft fingers; sweet hams and shoulders were piled away in true housewifely manner, and now Mary and Mrs. Clements were sitting in the sunny dinning-room, darning, patching and mending.

"I don't know what I am going to do without you, Mary; I dread to see you pack up your clothes."

A blush of pleasure overspread Mary's face.

"I am so glad you have been suited with my work. Indeed, I have tried."

"It ain't the work altogether, though goodness knows, you're the smartest gal I've seen this many a day. As I say, it ain't the work—it's you, Mary. I've got to thinking a heap of you—me and the deacon."

Mary's voice trembled at the kindness of the old lady's tone, but she sewed rapidly on.

"It is so uncommon lonesome since the boy left the farm; but it's worse since he got married. It seems like deserting us altogether."

"Have you a son? You never mentioned him."

"No; George has gone his way, and we must go ours. Yes—he married one of those crack-headed boarding-school people, who can't tell the difference between a rolling-pin and a milk-pan."

But despite her scorn, Mrs. Clements dashed off the tears with her brown fist.

"Is his wife pretty? I suppose you love her dearly."

"I don't know anything about her, and never want to know. He's left us for her, and us old folks will leave him for her too. Mary, just turn them cakes around; seems as if they're burning."

When Mary had turned the cakes Mrs. Clements was leaning on the arm of her chair.

"Mary, supposin' you stop on with us another month yet, anyhow. Then deacon will make it all right."

"It isn't the money I care for, Mrs. Clements; I only wish I might stay always. You don't know how much I love you."

"Love us! do you? Bless your heart. If poor George had only picked you out, what a comfort it would be to us all! But it can't be helped now."

She sighed wearily, then glanced out of the window, looked a moment, and then threw down her work.

"Bless my soul, if there ain't our son George coming up the lane! Deacon! deacon! George is coming!"

And all her mother-love rushing to her heart, she hurried out to meet him. Oh, the welcoming, the reproaches, the caresses, the determination to love him still, despite poor innocent little Marion! Then when the table had been set in the next room by Mary's deft fingers, and she had returned to her "west garret," Mrs. Clements opened her heart.

"There's no use talkin', George: this fine, fancy lady o' yours 'll never suit me. Give me a smart girl like Mary Smith, and I'll ask no more. Come in to supper now. Mary, Mary."

She raised her voice to call the girl, when a low voice near surprised her.

"Oh, you dressed up in honor o' my boy. Well, I must confess I never knew you had such a handsome dress, and you look like a picture with your net off, and them short, bobbin' curls! George, this is Mary Smith, my——"

George came through the door, and glanced carelessly at the corner where the young woman stood. Then, with a cry, sprang with outstretched arms to meet the little figure that sprang into them. The deacon and Mrs. Clements stood in speechless amazement. Then Marion, all blushes and tearful smiles, went over to the old pair and took their hands.

"I am George's wife. I was so afraid you would never love me, so I came determined to win you if I could. Mother, father, may I be your daughter?"

And a happier family, when they had exhausted their powers of surprise, amazement and pride in the beautiful Marion, never give thanks over a supper table.

ADVICE FOR A DINNER.

AT the restaurant of a wealthy and jolly old caterer in Hamburg, a gourmand who had not a shilling in his pocket, feasted sumptuously on all the delicacies the bill of fare afforded. When he had finished his repast and also drank his bottle of Rudesheimer, he quietly said to the landlord:—"I have no money to pay your bill, my friend; but if you will let me do so, I will give you a piece of advice that is worth more than the money." The landlord, though taken aback at the cool effrontery of his impecunious guest, laughed and said to him, "Well, sir, if you have no money to pay for what you have eaten and drunk, let us have your valuable advice." "All right," replied the stranger, "Now listen:—If ever you should be sent to the penitentiary, and have there to walk on the treadmill, always be sure to choose the left side. You will find it much easier."

SOCIAL SPLINTERS.

A TOUCHING incident is reported from Chattanooga. An utter stranger called on a respectable farmer, recently, and asked him if his house had not been robbed during the war. The farmer replied that it had. "I," said the stranger, "was one of the marauding party that did it. I took a little locket." "That locket," said the famer, bursting into tears, "had been worn by my dear, dear child." "Here it is," replid the stranger, visibly affected; "I am rich: let me make restitution. Here is $20 for your little son." He gave the farmer a $50 bill, and received $30 in change. He then wring the farmer's hand warmly and left. The farmer has since dried his tears and loaded his shot-gun. The $50 bill was bad.

AN aged and rather rural deacon of Danbury somewhat astonished his family, on returning from a recent visit to Bridgeport, by disclosing in the recesses of his capacious valise two valuable volumes in blue and gold, a prize package containing gold coin, a cake of fig paste, two pictorial papers, and a package of ice cream candy. He said a boy on the cars gave him these things. He confessed that the boy was an entire stranger, but fervently hoped "Heaven would paint him a sky blue if he ever forgot the kindness."

"THIS is George the Fourth," said an exhibitor of wax work for the million, pointing to a very slim figure with a theatrical crown on his head. "I thought he was a very stout man," observed a spectator. "Very likely," replied the man, shortly, not approving of the comment of his visitor, "but if you'd 'a been here without victuals half so long as he has, you'd 'a been twice as thin."

AN enraged man tears his hair, but an enraged woman tears her husband's.

Sabbath Reading.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

THERE is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore:
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the Summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The fairest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait through Wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now in everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And when he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint or vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in Paradise.

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY.

MEN do not like the term *total depravity*. But you might as well expect to find a man born a hundred years old, as to expect to find a man born without a depraved nature. When you shall find a child knowing all arithmetic at one year old, expert in all music at one year old, a universal historian at one year old, an athlete at one year old, full of all temporal wisdom at one year old, then, and not before, will you find another child that is born into this world expert in all virtue, in all truth, in all moral purity, in all upward tendencies. The fact is, men are born at the lowest point of the scale, and work their way up through cycles of inexperience and mistakes and transgressions to the highest point. And it is not a slander to say that men are depraved, unless it be a slander to say that this is the method of the divine creation, or that this is the way that the world is organized.

GONE OUT FOREVER.—Like dropping, dying stars, our dearly loved ones go away from our sight—the stars of our hopes, our ambitions, our prayers, whose light ever shines before us, their place is left empty, cold and dark. A mother's steady, soft and earnest light that beamed through wants and sorrow; a father's strong, quick light, that kept our feet from stumbling in the dark and treacherous ways; a sister's light, so mild, so pure, so constant and so firm, shining upon us, from gentle, loving eyes, and persuading us to grace and goodness; a brother's light, forever sleeping in our souls, and illuminating our goings and comings; a friend's light, true and trusty—gone forever? No! the light has not gone out. It is shining above the stars, where there is no night and no darkness forever and ever.

JEWISH PROVERBS.

THE birds in the air, even, despise the miser.

WHEN the righteous die, it is the earth that loses.

LET the honor of thy neighborhood be to thee like thine own.

THE house that does not open to the poor shall open to the physician.

RATHER be thrown into a fiery furnace than bring any one to public shame.

THERE are three crowns of the law, the priesthood, the kingship; but the crown of a good name is greater than them all.

THE dying benediction of a sage to his disciples was, "I pray for you, that the fear of heaven may be as strong upon you as the fear of man."

"IF your God hates idolatry, why does He not destroy it?" a heathen asked. And they answered him, "Behold, they worship the sun, the moon, the stars; would you have Him destroy this beautiful world for the sake of the foolish?"

HE who has more tendrils than good works is like a tree with many branches but few roots, which the first wind throws on its face; whilst he whose works are greater than his knowledge, is like a tree with many roots and fewer branches, but which all the winds of heaven cannot uproot.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

MAIDENS OF TWENTY-FIVE.

BY MAJASA.

"If I'm not married at twenty-five,
Then I surely will go West;"
Did the maiden dream her thoughtless "if"
Could be more than a careless jest?

But the years have passed—the Spring-time years,
The freshness of girlhood too,
"With my earthly goods I thee endow."—
Comes not—what now can she do?

And still she tarries—and still she waits,
All of hope has not grown dim;
While her friends look grave and shake their heads,
And they think her chance quite slim.

Out West—oh, yes, vast fortunes are made,
There owners wed maidens fair;
But the saying about the "bird and chaff"
Is as true there as elsewhere.

Out West are the plains so grandly broad,
And rivers with shining sands,
But the cottage home, and marble block,
Were not reared by idle hands.

Out West there's work, a large reward,
But not for the drones in the hive;
Somehow the region has not been found
Where the hangers-on can thrive.

Now, ye maidens fair of twenty-five,
Stay where you are if you shirk;
But there is room for the hand and brain,
If only trained for the work.

Out West there's room for woman to work,
Why say what her sphere shall be,
When she gains her hights and wins success,
Look up—all the world and see!

A PLEA FOR MOTHERS.

An article in the Rural of Sept. 14, concerning "Country Women," can hardly be allowed to pass unchallenged by at least one of their number. Will the time ever come when we shall cease to have our respected grandmothers and the good old times held up before our eyes? It is really provoking to hear these notable old ladies praised for wilfully working so hard at all times as to leave to their descendants only enfeebled constitutions and worn out nerves, and then expect them to have the energy and physical strength to accomplish the same amount of hard work that they themselves have done. One cannot help pitying the poor babies and little children of those days, who must have been sadly neglected while the spinning and weaving was going on.

I suppose it is possible for one woman to do the work for a family of twelve; but she must have perfect health and no small children; she must care nothing for reading, so that not a moment need be wasted on newspapers and books; and above all, she must have a perfect enthusiasm for her work; must delight in washing dishes above all earthly enjoyments; must find it her chief pleasure to make soap in the Spring, or apple butter in the Fall; and must be glad of the opportunity of patching old clothes, or darning stockings at any time.

But we cannot all take pattern of this model housekeeper. Most of us have little children whose daily and hourly wants must be attended to. To the mother with constitution enfeebled by the demands of motherhood, who is earnestly striving to take tender care of her little children, to respond always to their incessant wants, and yet to neglect nothing of the manifold duties of a housekeeper, and with only one pair of tired hands to accomplish it all—to this overburdened mother the advice of "Cayuga," "Don't be afraid of work, go at it with a will and do it," will seem like the "last straw on the camel's back." A mother can hardly work calmly with a tear-stained baby-face before her, and two little hands stretched imploringly out to be taken.

In regard to the "complaining women," let me recommend for "Cayuga's" perusal these lines of Shakspeare's:

"A wretched soul bruised with adversity,
We bid it quiet when we hear it cry;
But were we burdened with like weight of pain,
As much, or more, we should ourselves complain."

G. R. B.

THE WESTERN BOYS DEFENDED.

In the Rural New-Yorker of January 13th, I read "An Old Maid's Soliloquy," signed "Uino." Now, although of course *you know* who "Uino" is, it is not to be supposed that *I know*. But "Uino" has written some pretty hard things against us Western boys, and I write this just to let her know that, although there are black sheep in every community, we can show as fine specimens of Nature's gentlemen here in Nebraska as anywhere else—East not excepted.

We have young men who do *not* spend all their time and money in saloons, who do not use tobacco in any shape or form whatsoever, and try to be honest and upright in all their dealings with their fellow creatures, and to do their duty in that state to which it has pleased God to call them. At the same time I am free to own that "Uino" has a great deal of truth on her side; and, what is more, matters are getting still worse, and I blame the present low style of literature for it. I allude to the dime novels, certain magazines, and other papers, most of them illustrated, which no young man, if he had any respect for himself, would read for any consideration. I only wish that every one would look at them in the same light that I do, namely, as *rank but very subtle poisons*.

If I were a girl the three leading questions I would put to a young man who paid me any attentions, would be, "Do you drink beer, spirits, or such like? Do you use tobacco? Do you read dime novels?" If he could not answer these in the negative, I would negative him sharp. Such is the opinion of a

Palmyra, Neb. Western Boy.

WOMAN PERSONALS.

Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, in a recent sermon, said:—In Boston a father and daughter occupy a law office together; in Chicago a woman—the wife of a judge—conducts the legal newspaper which is authority in legal circles. Woman-physicians are ably and successfully ministering to their own sex all over the land, and to the little children who naturally look first to the motherly hand of woman for help. And I need not remind you that woman to-day stands in the pulpit, for the very fact that you listen to the voice of a woman here to-night, proves a vast area of progress since the day when it was counted disgraceful for a woman to attend your meetings. All doors are open to woman for work; and though all doors are not yet open for her to study in the classic halls from whence her fathers and brothers were graduated, yet the day will surely come when Harvard, and Yale, and Tufts, and Amherst, and Brown, and many another college in the land will rejoice to welcome the granddaughters if not the daughters of the students now within their walls.

Among the interesting ladies in New York society are Miss Selma Borg and Marie A. Brown, the faithful translators of Mme. Marie Sophie Schwartz's works, the famous Swedish authoress. Miss Borg is a native of Finland, and came to America because she despaired of doing her countrywomen much good so long as they were under Russian rule. She is a small woman, with blue eyes and flaxen hair; full of enthusiasm and earnestness in any good work. Besides the Schwartz novels, she is translating those of August Blanche and L. Tapolins. Unfortunately she has had very bitter experiences with some American book publishers, the story of which will soon appear in book form, and promises to produce a sensation.

Some time ago a young American woman found herself deserted and without employment in London. She was an orphan, named Blanche Oswald, who had been induced to go to England from New York as a nurse for the children of a lady who was traveling. Being unable to get work or assistance, she could not lead a life of shame, and would not beg; so she committed suicide by precipitating herself from the parapet of Waterloo Bridge into the Thames. Since then no less than three suicides have occurred in one day from the same bridge; all, doubtless, suggested by the unhappy fate of the American girl.

The Hon. Mrs. Meynell-Ingram is the wealthiest woman in England, as well as a widow of many attractions. This young lady, who is about twenty-four years of age, is the daughter of Lord Halifax, better known as Sir Charles Wood, and is probably the wealthiest of widows. She married about two years ago Mr. Hugo Meynell-Ingram of Temple Newsam, in Yorkshire, and Hoar-Cross, in Staffordshire, who at his death bequeathed to her $250,000 a year in land absolutely. She has no children. Speculation is already rife as to the man on whom her second choice will fall.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Chantrell of Rottingdern, England, a person of property, had a mania for collecting cats and dogs, so that she had under her roof no fewer than thirty of the former and forty-three of the latter. Last Spring she left her home and quadrupeds in charge of a couple of servant girls; but she forgot to leave any money for victualling the menagerie and the girls. The latter, as the tradesman refused credit, took their leave, and the unfortunate pets were shut up without food, in consequence of which some of them were forced to kill and eat their companions.

Kate Field complains that at the Paris banquet to Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, women were studiously neglected. The American women were anxious to honor Stanley, but since they could not do that, some of them assembled in the halls of the Hotel Chatham, where they pounced upon the African boy, Kalulu, showering him with kisses. At the Stanley dinner given by Sir Charles Dilks in London, women were present.

Miss Nellie Grant (the President's daughter), it is announced, is to "come out" this season—which means that the chrysalis girl is to become the butterfly woman. Accordingly other Washington young ladies are to follow suit and suit themselves with suits which will cost their dear papas heavily—more than the unapproachable costumes of the butterflies of Summer.

One Miss Aurora H. C. Phelps of Boston, has issued a call to the "True Friends of Progress," to form a new political party. She bases her call upon the vital element of woman's right to unrestricted industrial or other education, free choice of employment, and a self-sustaining, independent homestead ownership.

Reading for the Young.

THE AMERICAN GAME.

Each one of the players must have two slips of paper; on one write a noun, and on the other a question. All the papers are to be thrown together (after being folded so the writing cannot be seen), and each player takes one of the questions and one of the nouns, and writes an answer, bringing in the noun. It is an amusing and intellectual game. The following are specimens and will exhibit the mode:

Would you like a diamond ring, and why?

Noun—*California.*

Once I liked a diamond ring,
For the hope it brought to me,
That in years that were to come,
I should be no longer free.

And I like my diamond ring,
Better still for it is old,
And beneath it now there lies
One of *California* gold.

Which is the happiest, the bachelor or married man, and why?

Noun: *Codfish Ball.*

Which is the happiest, can you tell,
One that's wed or one that's not?
Is a single life the best,
Or a double one the happiest lot?

Hot cakes has the married man,
And everything the best of all;
While bachelors have nothing else
But crusty bread and *codfish ball.*

Is it wrong to confine birds in cages?

Noun: *Scissors.*

If I were a little bird,
I could better answer true,
Whether we are doing wrong
To confine him as we do.

But sometimes he seems to say,
As he flutters to and fro,
Bring your *scissors*, lady dear,
Loose my fetters, let me go.

Which do you prefer, fact or fiction?

Noun: *Gum Drops.*

Facts are stupid things, you know,
And hum-drum every way;
They always happen just so-so,
To Saturday from Sunday.

In fiction everything is nice:
If you for *gum drops* long,
Your fancy brings them in a trice,
Of every size and form.

Not for novels do I plead,
Or lying tongue approve,
Fancy and fiction often lead
To virtue and to love.

Myra Forrest.

THE BIRD KINGS.

BY FRANK FERN.

The big birds were to have a kingdom. They held a meeting in the tops of the high trees, and there came Hawks, Crows, King-birds, Robins, Jays, and all the large birds of the air except the owl. He had been invited, but when it was told him that it was to be held in daylight he refused to come. The smaller birds were not allowed to come, for it was over them that the large birds were to be kings, and it was feared they would refuse to be governed if the plans were discovered.

The meeting was gravely opened by Mr. Hawk, who gave a short speech expressive of his approval of the kingdoms, then laid a plan for the different kings before them. The Robins, King-birds, and other such birds, were to have the orchards, and with them their children were to live as princes. The birds of prey were to have the forest for their government. There was one law that all the small birds in their domains were to be held as servants to the kings, to build their nests and bring them food.

Great was the sorrowing among the little birds when the kings came. Each king had a large number of Sparrow Hawks as an escort. These birds had had no kingdom given them, but were to be the body-guard of the other kings, and share with them the spoil of the nests which were to be destroyed.

There was one orchard in which a large barn stood, and beneath its eaves Swallows had built their nests undisturbed for many years. In the trees were many nests of Bluebirds and Sparrows, while in the old stumps Wrens had taken their homes. There were many, many birds, and they had made sweet music all the Summers before. But a large family of King-birds came here to govern it, and the Sparrow-Hawks were ordered to tear down the nests. Cruelly was this order obeyed, and the young birds became food for the king's escort. And then the birds were set to work making nests for the king, and little straw and mud houses, upon the corner of the orchard, for the Sparrow-Hawks. The Swallows brought the mud, the Sparrows the straw, and the Bluebirds built them, while the little Wrens brought the food; and the great fellows ate so greedily that they were glad indeed when night came.

"Woe is me," said a Swallow, lighting upon a mud hole where the mortar was got for the nests. "My wings are too tired to bear my weight longer, and I have been so busy I have not had a chance to catch a morsel of food."

A little Chipmunk sitting upon a stump close by heard the Swallow's complaint, and rolled a kernel of wheat down to him.

"Many thanks," said the Swallow, picking it. "I've seen how things were going," said Tom Chipmunk, "and I wouldn't stand it—no, not I!" and he raised his tail above his back in an independent way.

"What would you do?" meekly asked the Swallow.

"Stop 'em up! Stop 'em up!" and Tommy chuckled all over at the idea, so that he rolled from the stump.

"Stop 'em! How?" inquired the Swallow, pleased to see Tommy so tickled.

"Cover them over with mud, then they can't get out. Caught in their own nests, he! he!" chuckled Tommy, scampering into his hole.

Up flew the Swallow with his mud, and stealthily told his companions what Tommy Chipmunk had said. Tommy was held as quite an oracle among the birds, and that day a secret meeting was held at the mudhole, at which Tommy expressed his ideas again. So it was agreed that a roof should be made over the nests at first, and then the hole completely sealed up by the Swallows.

"Would you not like a roof over your nests?" asked the little birds of the king.

"Oh do, papa; it will be so grand, and astonish king Robin when he comes to see us," said the Crown Prince.

"Yes, do! do!" echoed all the other princes.

"And shall we not build them over the police houses, also?" again asked the little birds.

"Yes, let it be done to-day," quoth the king.

So that day roofs were made over the nests of the king and family, and over the Sparrow Hawk's nests, and they were all closed up except the holes in front through which they were fed; and the king and the princes thought it was all very nice. But that night the Swallows brought more mud, and the Sparrows more straw, and the holes in front were closed up tight, shutting in the king, the princes and the Hawks. And the next morning the birds all met at the stump where Tommy lived, and sang a song so loud that Tommy awoke; and that day he made a great feast for them, and invited some of his family, who brought wheat and corn and nice fruits, and such a day for the birds was never again seen.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 13.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—No. 4.

I am composed of 99 letters:

My 1, 17, 20, 72, 47, 79 is an animal.
My 2, 16, 36, 50, 41, 85 is a fruit.
My 5, 24, 45, 30, 56, 76 is a bird.
My 11, 43, 62, 96, 3, 87 is a plant.
My 12, 35, 49, 88, 99, 28 is an animal.
My 15, 8, 37, 59, 83, 6 is a bird.
My 19, 45, 86, 8, 62, 82 is a tree.
My 22, 9, 48, 32, 60, 93 is an animal.
My 23, 18, 16, 11, 61, 75 is a bird.
My 26, 10, 7, 69, 97, 55 is a fish.
My 27, 53, 4, 58, 20, 58 is a tree.
My 30, 80, 65, 92, 77, 25 is a reptile.
My 34, 70, 11, 20, 95, 31 is an insect.
My 41, 14, 71, 3, 68, 52 is a bird.
My 42, 4, 13, 67, 41, 12 is a vehicle.
My 44, 75, 90, 63, 13, 6 is an animal.
My 51, 21, 64, 41, 2, 33 is a reptile.
My 57, 30, 39, 73, 17, 94 is an insect.
My 62, 3, 54, 31, 22, 66 is a bird.
My 71, 18, 98, 15, 35, 10 is an animal.
My 81, 92, 9, 89, 84, 47 is a bird.
My 91, 29, 12, 46, 10, 36 is a flower.

My whole is a poetic quotation.

Sheffield, Pa. Isola.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 5.

My first is in bad but not in good;
My second is in after but not in before;
My third is in shad but not in fish;
My fourth is in life but not in death;
My fifth is in least but not in most;
My sixth is in happy but not in sad;
My seventh is in best but not in worst;
My eighth is in love but not in hate;
My ninth is in bark but not in wood;
My tenth is in retreat but not in defeat;
My eleventh is in Fall but not in Winter;
My twelfth is in done but not in begun;
My whole is a district in Arabia.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Oct. 5.

Illustrated Rebus No. 11.—Hartford is a large city in Connecticut.

Geographical Enigma No. 1.—Grandeur of character lies wholly in force of soul.

Bible Question No. 2.—For answer, see Samuel II, xix: 18.

Problem No. 4.—

22.097426 rods.
10.379751 "
11.148822 "

Puzzle No. 6.—1, Fan; 2, Ra; 3, Rane; 4, An; 5, Ran; whole is France.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The revolution of another year has again brought the time when it is usual to look back upon the past, and publicly thank the Almighty for His mercies and his blessings; and

Whereas, If any one people has more occasion than another for such thankfulness, it is the citizens of the United States, whose Government is their creature; subject to their behests; who have reserved themselves ample civil and religious freedom and equality before the law; who, during the last twelve months, have enjoyed exemption from any grevious or general calamity, and to whom prosperity in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce has been vouchsafed.

Therefore, by these considerations, I recommend that on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship and make their acknowledgments to God for His kindness and bounty.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Washington this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

AN annual meeting of the stockholders in this Company was recently held in this city. From the report of the operations of the Company during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1872, made by the President, Wm. Orton, we glean the following interesting facts and figures:

On the 30th of June, 1872, the Company operated 62,032 miles of line with 157,109 miles of wire. All this is operated through 5,237 offices. The increase during the year past was 6,000 miles of line, 16,039 miles of wire, and 631 officers. To perform the labor required for such operations the Company has in its employ 8,347 operators, who last year transmitted 12,444,499 messages, being an increase of 1,788,422 over the year preceding. The gross receipts for the year were $8,457,095.77, the expenses $5,606,863.16, leaving a net profit of $2,700,232.61, which is an increase over the last year of $819,646.92 in the gross receipts, $562,075.97 in the expenses, and $257,570.95 in the net profit. During the past year the Company has introduced one of the most important inventions for the transmission of messages which has been made since the telegraph first went into operation. This is the duplex telegraph invented by Mr. J. B. Stearns, by means of which messages can be transmitted in opposite directions on a single wire at the same time. It has come into very general use, and has afforded vastly increased facilities for telegraphing. The present Western Union system dates from the consolidation of the United States, the Southwestern, and the American companies in 1866, and its net profits during that six years ending June 30, 1872, amount to $17,116,091.23. Of this sum $4,856,879.34 was distributed to the stockholders in dividends, and $1,808,401.08 disbursed for interest on the Company's bonds. The balance—$10,361,412.91—was expended in the construction of new lines, the erection of additional wires, and the purchase of telegraph property.

James Anthony Froude.

THIS distinguished historian has arrived in this country, and is to deliver five lectures in New York City. His subject is to be "The Relations Between France and England." As a historian, Mr. Froude is supposed to be preeminently qualified to give us information on this subject. He will tell us a good deal of Irish character—give us, probably, an exhaustive analysis of it, since he has studied it in Ireland, where he has resided for the purpose of such study. The titles of his lectures are:—"The Norman Conquest of Ireland," "Ireland Under the Tudors and Stuarts," "The Penal Laws and Their Consequences," "Grattan and the Volunteers," "The Rebellion of 1798—the Union and the Ireland of To-day."

The British Chancelor of the Exchequer Compliments the United States.

IN a recent speech in Glasgow, Right Hon. Robert Lowe said: "America came out of a gigantic civil war bleeding at every pore, and with feelings very much excited and irritated. To her eternal honor be it said, she offered a unique instance in history. In her case no 'statutes glean the refuse of the sword;' no executioner was called on to finish the work the soldier had left undone. Whatever blood was shed was shed in the height of violent conflict. No blood, no mockery of judicial proceeding, no semblance of impartiality where the sentence was predetermined on and the executioner was ready, clouded the triumph of that civil war, and for that America deserves immortal honor." (Cheers).

Prince Napoleon and Princess Clothilde.

PRINCE NAPOLEON and the Princess Clothilde were in Paris, Oct. 11. At that date they received orders from the Government to quit France. Prince Napoleon refused, insisting on his rights as a citizen of France to live there, and declaring he would only yield to force, while the Princess announced that she would only leave France between two gendarmes. A later dispatch reports that the Prince has obeyed the order. This news indicates what is shadowed in other dispatches, that the Government of the Republic has something to fear from the intrigues and activity of the Bonaparte party in France.

Thiers and Gambetta in France.

GAMBETTA is stirring up France against the present President of the Republic. M. Thiers says he (Gambetta) is trying to divide the nation. So he is. He seems to be too much of a Republican in principle to be willing to submit or allow the French people to submit to a dictator with the title of President. He does not seem to comprehend that kind of Republican freedom which gags the press, forbids criticism of Government measures and acts and continues to shoot Communists. Nor does he appreciate a President who holds his tenure of office by threatening to resign if the Legislative Assembly does not do his bidding. Evidently Gambetta is willing Thiers should resign.

Chicago One Year After the Fire.

OCTOBER 9, 1872, the anniversary of the Chicago fire, was celebrated by the Chicagoans in a characteristic manner—by the removal of many of its leading business firms from their temporal places of business to their new blocks, and by the re-entry of the Board of Trade into the New Chamber of Commerce erected on the site of the old building. The amount of building done during the past year in the burned district almost transcends belief, and Chicago, from this time henceforth, will assume its rightful place among the great cities of the Continent.

The October State Elections.

THE three great States of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania have held their State elections since our last issue. The result is the Republican State ticket in Pennsylvania is elected by (variously given) from 25,000 to 35,000 majority. In Ohio the State Republican ticket is elected by over 15,000 majority. In Indiana the Republican State ticket (except Governor) is elected by nearly two thousand majority. Hendricks, Democratic candidate for Governor, it is claimed has a majority of between 600 and 700.

Brigham Young on Gentile Schools.

ONE of the Elders having publicly advised the Mormon brethren to keep their children out of Gentile Schools, Brigham Young, the Head of the Church, arose and rebuked him, and stated that he was glad to see the Mormon children attending Gentile Schools, and encouraged his subjects to continue to send them there. This is regarded as a new Mormon departure.

The Famine in Persia.

WE can scarcely believe a telegram which comes from Constantinople, dated Oct. 10, 1872, to the effect that "it is estimated that 3,000,000 inhabitants died of famine in Persia. This cannot be true; if it is, it is a reproach upon modern civilization. Somebody somewhere is terribly responsible for it, for America alone could and would have saved those 3,000,000 lives with her surplus products.

Prof. John Tyndall

HAS arrived in New York, and is to lecture in Boston first, and about the middle of November in New York. His reputation as a scientist, and his acquirements, cause the anticipation of great pleasure from his lectures and demonstrations among students of physical science here.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

ON the 5th the Liberal Club held its 3d anniversary dinner, Mr. Greeley in the chair. Edmond Yates made a speech....The Erie gauge is to be changed to the narrow gauge....The Chief of Police of Jersey City and a detective have been arrested for complicity with robbers....Plymouth Church has celebrated its silver wedding....On the 7th the women held a great meeting at Cooper Institute....On the 7th the Government sold $5,000,000 of gold, and bought the same amount of bonds, to relieve the money market....On the 6th James Hayes, aged 22, of Watertown, N. Y., was robbed and murdered in Central Park. No clue to the rogues has been obtained....Civil Service examinations have been held at the Custom House....The evening schools have been opened....Dr. Lieber's funeral took place on the 7th....Gen. Butler and Gen. Robinson have made speeches at the Cooper Union....Cuban independence was celebrated on the 10th....The Association for the Cure of Inebriates has been in session....Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown of Liverpool has been lecturing in town....The trial of Wm. M. Tweed has commenced, also the official investigation of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the insane....The new Presbyterian hospital has been dedicated ....The Jewish New Year has been celebrated ... On the 9th there were 48 steamers in port.... The Democrats have nominated Abraham R. Lawrence for Mayor....The Scott monument will be dedicated on the 26th in the presence of 50,000 school children....A statue of Burns is to be given to the city....Mrs. Parton's funeral took place on the 12th. ..Fourteen hundred policemen paraded on the 11th. ..The Lotos Club has given a reception to Froude the historian.

Home News.

THE diamond excitement is denounced as a fraud in San Francisco ..The receipts of the Cincinnati Exposition were $100,000....A battle with the Apache Indians is reported, in which forty were killed.....The corner-stone of the Standish monument in Duxbury, Mass., was laid on the 7th....There was a small political riot in Cincinnati on the 7th....The Liberal majority in Georgia is estimated at 55,000....The election in Pennsylvania, on the 8th, resulted in the success of the Administration ticket by some 25,000 majority.....Horace Greeley has paid a visit to Baltimore....Chicago people celebrated, on the 9th, the first anniversary of the great fire, by moving into their new houses. Ohio went Republican on the 8th by some 12,000 majority....Most of the Republican ticket in Indiana was elected, but Hendricks is probably Governor by 1,500 majority....Nebraska and the District of Columbia went Republican....The Mormons are holding a conference with a large attendance....An official copy of the Geneva award has been received at Washington.... Sioux City has had a severe shock of earthquake. ....Gen. F. A. Walker is to retire from the Indian department....The new building of the University of Pennsylvania was opened on the 11th in Philadelphia....Political troubles between the blacks and whites are reported from Arkansas....The President has appointed Nov. 28th for Thanksgiving Day ...Secretary Fish has announced the death of Mr. Seward officially; his funeral took place on the 14th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Alsatians have been opened in Paris....The Czar of Russia is dissatisfied with the aggressive policy of the Radicals of France.....One Collins has absconded from London to Baltimore with $20,000....Two-thirds of the treasure lost by the America at Yokohama has been recovered....The San Juan question will be decided this month.....Cholera is disappearing from Bombay....On the 7th a coal mine exploded at Morley, England, killing 30 men....England will not allow the circulation of Mr. Bradlaugh's Republican paper.....A Supreme Council of War has been appointed in France..... The loss by the Escurial fire is but $125,000....The coal masters of South Wales will close their works shortly....The late King of Sweden was buried with great pomp in Stockholm on the 9th....The Spanish Congress has refused to consider the abolition of slavery.... The workmen of Brussels will soon strike.... Minister Schenck has gone to Italy for a couple of months....London Journals regard Mr. Greeley's prospects as hopeless....Prominent Englishmen continue to censure their Government for the Alabama settlement....President Thiers will not allow Prince Napoleon to return to France....The Turks and Persians have had a fight at Constantinople—three killed, 30 wounded.....Persia has lost 3,000,000 of people by famine....The English Government spent $400,000 telegraphing to Geneva....Sir Ramsdell Palmer is to be made a peer....Two more Communists have been executed and 580 transported ....France has agreed to a postal treaty with America....The Germans will send a fleet of five men-of-war round the world.

Obituaries.

A SON of Sir Stafford Northcote on the 4th ....Rodney L. Adams, of the Geneva, N. Y., Courier, on the 5th....Henry C. Deming, Member of Congress from Conn., died on the 9th, aged 57.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

In calling attention of our readers to the advertisement of H. W. JOHNS, on the last page of this paper, we refer them to the following letter:

ROCKFORD, ILL., Sept. 7th, 1872.

C. L. RICE & CO., Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir:—Yours of yesterday, asking for my experience with *H. W. Johns' Patent Asbestos Roofing*, duly received. In answer, would say, I have used Mr. Johns' Roofing and Coating extensively for *ten years* past, and with great satisfaction. I have applied it to more than three hundred roofs in Rockford, Ill., and adjacent country. I have roofs in Rockford that have been on *eight years without repairs*—they are sound and good, and by simply recoating will last as much longer. I have seen and tested many kinds of Composition Roofing during the past ten years. I have seen nothing that comes up to "Johns' Patent Asbestos."

Truly yours, L. M. WEST.

The New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine is a perfect lock-stitch machine, making a seam alike on both sides, and is adapted to every grade and variety of family sewing. It does to perfection embroidery, hemming, cording, braiding, fine and coarse sewing of all kinds, with less machinery and complications than any other machine in use, and is sold at two-thirds the price of all other first-class machines. Be sure to call and see it. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Watch No. 12006, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "United States Watch Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me three months; its total variation from mean time being only two-thirds of a second per day.—Judge CHAS. H. VOORHIS, Hackensack, N. J.

Facts for the Ladies.—MARY J. CLOCK, New York, has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine fifteen years, averaging, for the last five years, more than $500, making boys' suits and general sewing. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 14, 1872.

THE past week was in favorable contrast, for business people, to the previous week of distrust and pressure for Money. The Government on last Monday came to the relief of both the Gold and Money markets, to the extent of selling five millions of Gold, the proceeds of which were left in the National Banks to be drawn out for Treasury disbursement hereafter and in gradual sums, and of buying five millions United States 5-20 Bonds for the Sinking Fund, paid for in Greenbacks out of the Treasury. The effect upon the Bank movement, on the averages of the week, was to add over six millions of dollars of the Lawful Money held by the Banks, and to leave a surplus of Lawful Money of $3,500,000 over the required 25 per cent. to Deposits and Circulation. The previous averages showed the Banks to be under this line by $1,500,000.

The Money Market immediately felt the influence of this change, and rates to the Merchants outside of Banks fell 2@3 per cent. per annum. Good paper can now be sold at 8@12 per cent. per annum. The Banks themselves are doing more for the Merchants at 7 per cent. The Stock Brokers are getting Money on call loans at and below 7 per cent.

The speculators who had been cornering Gold at 14⅝@15 per cent. were undersold by 2@2½ per cent., the sales falling to 112⅝@112¾ per cent.

The Stock Market also shows decided improvement, and the popular elections of Tuesday last contributed to financial confidence, which had been previously disturbed by the violent excitement of the Presidential canvass.

General Trade is falling off, as usual, in October, in the Dry Goods line, but is otherwise active and more satisfactory than a week or two since. The Cotton, Grain, and Provision markets move more cheerfully; the exports are larger, and prices generally better, the most decided advance being in the Cotton trade. The Bank of England has advanced the rate of interest to 6 per cent., and while this has not affected the Cotton trade at Liverpool, it has helped to advance the rates of Exchange here, which had previously been depressed by the scarcity of Gold.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.
Capital	$87,315,700	$87,315,700
Loans	269,510,300	268,298,300
Gold and Greenbacks	51,850,600	57,936,800
Deposits	186,150,200	189,709,300
Circulation	27,901,200	27,737,900

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	112¾	Erie	49½
U. S. 6s of 1881	116¾	Union Pacific	39½
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	116	Rock Island	110
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	114¾	Northwest	72½
U. S. 10-40	—	Ohio & Miss	45¾
U. S. 5s (new)	110¾	Western Telegraph	74½
U. S. Currency 6s	—	Pacific Mail	85½
N. Y. Bounty 6s	108½	Lake Shore	89½
Missouris	92¾	Toledo & Wabash	70¾
Tennessees	72½	Adams Express	—
South Carolinas	21	American Express	—
Virginias	52½	United States Exp's	—
Central Pacifics	99¾	St. Paul (common)	56½
Union Pacifics	88	St. Paul (preferred)	—
N. Y. Central Stocks	95½	Bills on London	108¾

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 14, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,349,500	Meal, bbls	4,500
Oats, "	219,600	Flour, "	89,090
Wheat, "	465,000	Eggs, "	7,340
Rye, "	—	Cotton, bales	19,465
Barley, "	152,400	Hops, "	509
Malt, "	20,800	Wool "	890
Seed, "	600	Butter, pkgs	19,250
Beans, "	8,900	Cheese "	15,400
Meal, bags	682	Lard, "	2,829
Peanuts "	1,600	Dried fruits, pkgs	2,339
Pork, bbls	392	Cut Meats "	949

Beans and Peas.—The new crop of beans is being shipped forward freely and our supplies are somewhat burdensome at the moment, as the outlet is very light. For mediums it would be difficult to obtain $2.50 for a full lot. Canada peas are higher, with a sale at $1.08, in bond. Green peas have a light sale.

We quote Mediums, prime $2.50@2.60 per bushel; good do., $2.30@2.40; fair do., $2.00@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.65@2.70; good do., $2.40@2.50; common and fair do., $2@2.25. Green peas at $1.80@1.90.

Beeswax.—We have more Southern stock than is needed, and prices are down. Sales at 34@34½c. Western sells at 34@34½c.

Broom Corn.—New begins to come in and there is more inquiry, with a number of small sales made at the quotations. We quote at 3@5c. for red, 3@6c. for green, 7@8c. for hurl.

Butter.—The receipts begin to be quite liberal and shippers are thereby wisely attending to the advices of prominent and disinterested dealers here, who think that the recent tendency to hold back stock has been injudicious, even for the moderate period wherein it has existed. We are now having favorable cool weather, and it is what we want in order to start second-class table grades into consumption. The demand has been so exclusively upon fine for the past month that dealers have become quite perplexed in ability to renew fulfillment of the orders for an even run of choice. We may expect a larger volume of business just as soon as buyers will acknowledge the useful and salable quality of a large proportion of the receipts that have not come up to the fashionable standard. Quotations are not specially changed, though dealers feel that every day may vary the ranges in favor of buyers, and there is weight in the supposition, as many sellers have had to put up with a moderate run of business, while the call has been for top grades only, and they are all ready to shade prices for good market grades.

Orange Co. pails, fine, 33@35c.; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 25@33c.; common, 15@18c.; selections, half tubs, 31@32c.; half tubs in lots, 27@29c.; good to prime firkins, 26@28c.; do. Welsh, Fall, 26@28c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 20@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@22c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; Pa. and N. J. pails, medium to fine, 26@30c.; poor, 15@18c. State dairies, 26@28c.

Cheese.—The arrivals have been liberal of late made stock, but there is no excess in the supply. The home trade is brisk, and we hear of sales made as high as 15c. in this way, but this is an exceptional price, 14½c. being about the ruling figure. Advices from the other side speak of the market there as being in a very satisfactory position, the consumption showing an increase over last year, and a higher and firm market—14½c. is paid by shippers here for prime stock with some little business. A much larger trade would have resulted if freight room had been plenty.

We quote State factory, choice, 14¼@14¾c.; good to prime, 13¾@14c.; fair, 12¾@13¼c.; State dairy, 13@13½ for good to prime, 12@13c. for fair lots; for Ohio factory, 13¾@13¾c. for good to prime; English dairy, prime, 13½@14c.; fair do., 11½@13c.

Cotton.—The demand has been very fair from exporters, and prices are a trifle higher.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	16	16¼	16¼
Good Ordinary	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Low Middling	19	19¼	19¼	19¼
Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Good Middling	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾

For forward delivery the prices are in the seller's favor, with a good business. Sales on the basis of low middling are as follows:—Nov., 18½c.; Dec., 18⅝c.; Jan., 19c.; Feb., 19⅛c.; March, 20c.

Dried Fruits.—A few lots of common apples have been taken by shippers at a low price, said to be 3½c. The fine grades are worked off a little better to the home trade at about late prices. Peeled peaches are firm. Other goods sell slowly.

Southern apples, 3½@3¾c.; do. sliced, 8@9c. Peeled peaches at 14@17c. for Ga., 14@16c. for Va., and 17@22c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 5c. for quarters, and 6@6½c. for halves. Cherries, 22½c. Plums, 14@19c. Blackberries, 9@9½c. Plums, 14@15c.

Eggs.—The arrivals are large and prices are lower. Sales of fresh at 26@27c. for Western, 28@29c. for State, Pennsylvania and Jersey. Limed, 24@25c.

Flour.—Prices have been unsettled and generally in the buyer's favor. Low grades of extra bring the best prices relatively, as they are wanted by shippers.

Superfine State	$6 00	@	6 45
Common extra do	7 00	@	7 20
Good to choice do	7 25	@	7 45
Fancy do	7 50	@	7 90
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	6 00	@	6 40
Extra do	7 00	@	7 40
Choice extra do	7 45	@	8 20
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 15	@	7 45
Trade brands do	9 50	@	9 75
Good to choice white wheat extras	8 20	@	9 55
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 75	@	9 50
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 60	@	9 20
Good to choice do	9 25	@	11 25
Extra Southern	7 45	@	9 75
Good to choice do	9 80	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 35	@	5 35
Corn meal, Western	3 40	@	3 75

Fresh Fruits.—Apples are in good demand, as they are not interrupted with so large a variety of other fruits. Very fine Western State stock is firm at the outside rate. Fine pears are bringing fancy prices, extras frequently bringing $@$ above the ordinary packed stock. A car load of California, from Santa Clara sold by auction at $5 per box. They were mostly Buerre Clairgeau. Plums are dead stock, quotations are nominal. Quinces are not plenty yet. Cranberries are higher, as some reliable accounts of the crop have been obtained. There is a good crop at the West but few will come this way. At the East, including Cape Cod, the crop is estimated at 40,000 bushels, and for New Jersey 100,000 do. The Western yield will about equal these totals. Grapes are in good demand, Catawbas running the best in quality. Chestnuts are very plentiful and have largely declined. Hickory nuts are also lower. We quote:—Apples, prime, $2.00@2.75; mixed, $2.12@2.37; fair, $1.25@1.75; common, $1. Pears.—Fine Duchess, Seckel, Louis Bonne, Virgalieu, B. Diel, $12@15; rough lots do., $8@10; cooking, $5@6, which is better. Grapes.—Concords, 7@10c.; Delaware, 9@11c.; Ioua, 10@12c.; Isabella, 7@8c.; Catawba, 9@11. Cranberries, per crate, fine, $3.50@3.75; other, $2.75@3; bbls., $12@12.50 for Cape and $9@11 for N. J. Old peanuts lower, as we are on the eve of new crop; Wilmington, $1.50; new have sold in a small way at $2. Chestnuts, per bush., $3@3.50. Hickory nuts, $1.50.

Grain.—For wheat the inquiry has been small, and notwithstanding light arrivals prices are more in the buyer's favor. We quote at $1.48@1.53 for No. 2 Spring afloat; $1.63@1.65 No. 1 do.; $1.58@1.65 for Winter red Western; $1.68@1.75 for amber Western; $1.70@2.05 for white. Rye is quiet at 82c. Barley is dull at $1.05 for Milwaukee, and $1.15 for Canada West. Sales of Western malt at $1.25. Corn is lower with a moderate trade; steamer lots of Western mixed, 62½@63, 64 for sailing do., 64½c. for high mixed. Oats are higher and in light supply; black Western, 40@45c.; new mixed do., 43@44c.

Hay and Straw.—The demand is improving, and prices are now firmer. We quote new shipping hay at $1@1.05; retail do., $1.35@1.40; salt, do., 55@80c. clover, 75@80c.; Straw at $1@1.05 for long rye, 75@85c. for short rye; 70@75c. for oat.

Hops.—Receipts are small, as growers and buyers in the interior are still far apart in their views. The stocks have worked down to a remarkably low figure, for the season, and prices are firmer. No arrivals of foreign of consequence.

New York, growth 1872, at 25@30c.; Eastern do., 25@30c.; Western do., 25@30c.; Yearlings '71 nominal; Olds '70 nominal; Old Olds, '68–69 10@15c.; Bavarians, 35@40c.; English, 25@30c.

Poultry and Game.—Trade this week has been much lighter, and with the liberal arrivals prices are lower. Dressed are offered more freely, and quoted at 19@20c. for Western chickens 19@21c. for State fowls and chickens. Turkeys, 19@23c.

We quote live:—Turkeys, Jersey, per lb., 19@20c.; do., Western, 17@19c. Ducks, Jersey, per pair, $1@1.50; do., Western, 75@87c. Geese, Jersey, young, per pair, $2.50@3; do., Western, $2@2.50. Spring chickens, Western, per lb., 17@18c.; do., Jersey, 19@20c. Fowls, Jersey, 18@20c.; do., Western, 16@17c.; roosters, 10@11c.; partridges, per pair, 65@87c.; grouse, do., 75c.; woodcock, do., 62@75c.; pigeons, light, picked, per doz., $1.25@1.50; do., feathered, do., $1@1.25. Hares, per pair, 50@75c.

Provisions.—There is quite a fall in pork; there are very few sellers, but a few forced sales are quoted considerably lower than the prices current during the excitement. Oct. sold at $14.30, jobbing lots $14.40@14.50, old mess $13.37, Eastern prime $11.50. Prime mess is withheld with bids at $13.35. Beef is quiet, only a few bbls. are moving. We quote $5@8 for plain mess in bbls.; $8@10 for extra do; tes., $12@16 for prime mess, and $17@20 for India. Beef hams in light demand at $27. Cut meats are steadily firm, owing to the continued high price of dressed hogs, which are quoted at 6¾@7¾c. for packing sizes. Smoked hams, 16@17c.; city pickled hams, 14@16¾c.; shoulders smoked, 9c.; shoulders pickled, 8¼c.; bellies, 8¾c. Bacon is firm for spot, at 9c. for long clear. Future Western cured dull and easier. Lung and and short clear together have sold for Dec. at 7¾c., and short for Jan. Sc. Lard is quiet at 8¾c. for W. steam contract, though there have been some fair sales of that description for continental use. New lard quoted 8¾@8¾c. City is quoted 8¾c.

Seeds.—Sales of grass are only of small lots. Timothy is selling at $3.75. Clover at 9¾c. for Ohio, 10¼c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10½c. for State. Rough flax is unchanged, quoted at $1.35.

Sundries.—The market for honey opens with unusual vigor, with white bought up freely. Small lots of honey quoted at 20@22c. for dark and 25@30c. for light, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider plentiful, at 6@10c. per gal. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, ℔ lb., 60@70c.; do. mixed, 40@50c.; hen, 7@9c.; vinegar, cider, ℔ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ℔ lb. 4@4½c.; white rags, 5@5½c.

Tobacco.—Stocks are steadily decreasing, and the tone of the market is a confident one.

QUOTATIONS—NEW CROP.	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	9¼@ 9¾c.	9¾@10¼c.
Common to medium leaf	10 @10¾c.	10¾@11¾c.
Good do.	11 @11½c.	11¾@12¾c.
Fine do.	11¾@12½c.	13 @14 c.
Selections	13 @14 c.	15 @16 c.
NEW CROP.		
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	14	@16 c.
seconds	20	@35 c.
wrappers	40	@55 c.
selections	50	@75 c.
New York State running lots	12	@16 c.
Pennsylvania assorted lots	18	@25 c.
Ohio running lots	12	@16 c.
Ohio wrappers	16	@30 c.
Wisconsin and Western	9	@10 c.

Vegetables.—There is talk of rot prevailing in potatoes extensively, and although it is not credited by some parties, still there is a firmer market and less disposition to force sales on hand stock. Sweets cannot be sold to any extent, with prices very low.

Early Rose, bbl., $1.75@2.12; Jackson White, $1.50@1.75. Peach Blows, $2.25@2.50. Tomatoes, 75c. Squash, per bbl., $1@1.50 white and yellow. Cabbages, $8@10. Onions, red, ℔ bbl., $2.75@3.00; yellow, $3.25@3.50. Sweet potatoes, $2.50@3. Pumpkins, $7@8. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $16@18. Russia turnips, ℔ bbl., $2.50@3.

Whisky—Selling at 92c. for Western.

Wool.—The auction sale during the week brought irregular prices and it failed to create regularity in the regular market. There are free sellers at late prices with very little inquiry. We quote fleece at 50@55c. for New York and Michigan; 52@53c. for Ohio; 50@55c. for Indiana and Wisconsin; 47@53c. for Illinois; 50@55c. for Texas, fine; 30@35c. for do. coarse. Pulled, 50@60c. for extra.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 11.—Flour is firm at $8.50 for red Winter, $9.50@10 for white. Wheat is in demand and higher, selling at $1.60 for red Winter and $1.65@1.80 for white. Corn, 67@68c. per bushel. Oats dull, at 40@41c. for new. Barley is in better demand, at 75@80c. for two-rowed and 90c.@$1 for four rowed. Hops, 35@40c. ℔ lb. Dressed hogs, $7 per cwt. Wool continues dull, at 40@43c. for medium and 45@48c. for coarse. Butter is scarce and higher, selling at 24@26c. for best. Eggs, 25c. per dozen. Apples, $1@1.50 per bbl. Potatoes, $1.13 for Early Rose; no market for Peach Blows yet; the potato crop is light because of drouth. Hay continues scarce, at $16@22 per ton.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Oct. 12th was dull, with an inclination on part of buyers to make light transactions. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to about 800 boxes, including that shipped by canal. Prices ranged from 12 to 13¾c., the latter figure being top price for fancy grades.

In factories the offerings were large, and sales comparatively light. We give quotations of leading transactions as follows:

Brockway	13¾	Manheim	14
Brookman's Corners	14	Manheim Turnpike	14¼
Crum Creek	14	Mohawk Valley	13¾
Cruine's Corners	14¼	Mother Creek	14
Danube Cold Spring	14¼	Purchase	13¼
Fays	13¾	Snell's Bush	14¼
Freeman	13¾		

Good fresh butter, in Welsh tubs, is coming forward in small quantities, and sells readily at 27@28c.

We have advices from abroad for the last week in Sept. Our London correspondent says the trade in American cheese is rather quiet, and some recent arrivals have suffered from heat. Extra fine is quoted at 62@63s.; fine, 60@61s.; good, 56@58s. Other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—English Cheddar, 74@84s.; Wiltshire double, 60@72s.; Cheshire medium, 54@66s.; fine, 72@80s.; Scotch, 68@76s. Dutch cheese:—Edams, 56@62s.; Gaudas, 54@58s.; Derby shape, 54@60s.

Butter is in good demand, and at advanced rates. For best Clonmells, 128s.; Corks, 127s.; Normandy, extra, 130s.; Canadian, 50@96s. The corresponding prices last year were, for American cheese, 60s.; Clonmells butter, 128s.; Corks, 128s.

The weather in Herkimer, N. Y., is warm and showery. Afterfeed is abundant, and has not been injured by frosts.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1872.

THE weather continues favorable for the trade in all descriptions of butcher's stock, and for good beeves, sheep, lambs, calves and hogs the demand is increasing; but too many common beef cattle have been offered, and of late the receipts of sheep and lambs have exceeded the actual needs of the butchers.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	9,009	66	2,452	25,371	49,093
" last week	9,831	80	2,490	28,197	42,259
Average last year	7,187	83	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—The receipts show a falling off of 825 head compared with the previous week. The market has been extremely dull throughout the week for everything except fat, matured steers, which have been scarce. The firmer feeling and slight advance in prices on all grades in the West, and the fully sustained prices at Albany and Buffalo yesterday, strengthened the confidence of the holders, who, refusing to yield to the views of the buyers, now have a number of car loads on hand. Texas and Cherokee cattle, some of the latter unusually good, were sold at 7¼@10¾c., and common to prime native steers at 9¾@13¾c.; selections from the best droves at 11@11½c.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ℔ lb	11 @ 14¼	13½ @ 14½
Good to prime	12½ @ 13½	12½ @ 13¼
Medium	11 @ 11¾	11 @ 11¾
Poorest grade	7¾ @ 10¾	7½ @ 10
Average sales	11¾ @ 11¾	11¾ @ 11¾

Milch Cows.—A slightly improved demand, and a shade firmer feeling with increased receipts and a larger trade at previous quotations, were the features of the market for the week. Common to very good cows were sold at $35@70, a few choice to private parties at $75@85.

Calves.—The demand and supply have been equal, and with an unusually steady market prices have not been materially changed. Poorest to best sold as veal calves may be quoted at 6½@10¾c. per lb.; and grassers at $50@12 per head, with very few above $10, and the bulk of the transactions at $9@8.

Sheep and Lambs.—To yesterday, when the receipts were too heavy for the demand, the market was steady and moderately firm at 5½@7c. per lb. for sheep, and 6½@9c. per lb. for lambs; but the latest transactions were at 5½@6¾c. for sheep, and 6½@8¾c. for lambs, and the market closed easier.

Hogs.—The receipts were larger, and the demand has improved. After a fairly steady trade at 5¼@5¾c. for live hogs, and 6¾@7¾c. for dressed, prices during the last two days have been advanced to 5¾@5¾c. for live, and 6¾@7½c. for dressed.

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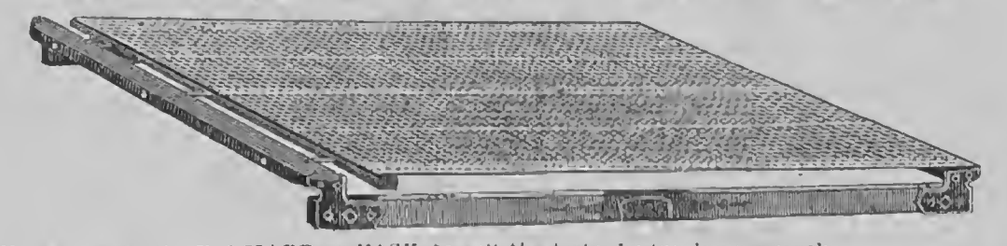

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

MARIO is 64. He looks 40.

BULWER rushed into print at 15.

KOSSUTH is in exile and poverty.

KING AMADEUS is fond of botany.

THIERS studies the Greek philosophers.

GOUGH opens the course of lectures in Newport.

THE Czar of Russia is charged with intemperance.

ROSA BONHEUR is painting a tiger fighting a hyena.

EDMUND YATES will lecture 60 nights for $125 a night.

SIDNEY WATERLOO is the Lord Mayor elect of London.

OLIVE LOGAN has been lecturing on temperance in Detroit.

E. L. GODKIN and David A. Wells will lecture at Yale College.

GILMORE, of Jubilee fame, has bought a brown stone front house.

ANNA DICKINSON has made the ascent of Mt. Washington on foot.

REV. DR. BLAGDEN of Boston is 70. He has given up preaching.

MADAME RUDERSDORFF gave $1,100 toward a hospital in Newport.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY'S installation took place Oct. 13, in Baltimore.

GEN. SCHENCK has been making a tour of Scotland with his daughter.

ONE J. W. De Forest, a writer, has discovered that there was no deluge.

P. T. BARNUM is importing Chinese and mules to work on his Bridgeport farm.

EDMONIA LEWIS, the colored sculptress, has all the orders she can attend to.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS has spent half a million on his pleasure trip thus far.

THE President and family have arrived in Washington for the Winter.

GEO. MACDONALD is fond of fine horses, and frequently drives about Boston.

MISS PHŒBE COUZINS and Miss Snow have been admitted to the bar in Utah.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, Prof. Tyndall, and Miss Emily Faithful arrived in New York in the same ship.

JOHN WALTER of the London Times, recently gave his staff, 300 in number, a banquet at his country seat.

MISS ANTHONY, Rev. Miss Brown, Miss Gage, Mrs. Blake, and Mrs. Hooker, made speeches at a great political meeting in New York.

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GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

Postponed to December 7, 1872.

THE SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, announced for September 25, has been postponed to **December 7, 1872**, because the accumulation of orders the few days before the drawing made it physically impossible to fill them without a few days' delay, and as a short postponement was inevitable, it was determined to defer it to a time that would make a full drawing sure by the sale of all the tickets.

The money necessary to pay in full all the offered gifts is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 26, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.
R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

1,000 Prizes, amounting to

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will be awarded, the highest prizes being **$100,000, $50,000, $25,000**, and down in regular gradation to **$100**, which is the lowest.

The drawing will positively and unequivocally take place December 7. Agents are peremptorily required to close sales and make returns November 25, in order to give ample time for the final arrangements. Orders for tickets or applications for circulars should be addressed to

Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
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IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Nov. 6, at 9½ A.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE. Nov. 20, at 9½ A.M.

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— Virginia has 17 sumac mills.
— Rome has 365 Catholic churches.
— The Atlantic Monthly supports Grant.
— Chicago averages a new house every hour.
— The receipts of the Illinois State Fair were $18,000.
— Santa Barbara, Cal., has an 86 pound watermelon.
— Corn is selling for fifteen cents a bushel in Illinois.
— Peshtigo, burned a year ago, now has 145 dwellings.
— There are 51,000 colored people in New York State.
— Two hundred new students have entered Yale College.
— A horseshoe has been found inside a melon at Des Moines.
— The buckwheat crop in Michigan is unusually abundant.
— The new horse disease in Toronto, Canada, is killing many horses.
— There are 25,000,000 feet of lumber in the docks of Bangor, Me.
— Manchester, N. H., has a Young Woman's Christian Association.
— The editor of the New American Athenæum is said to get $5,000 a year.
— Seven lives were lost by the burning of the Asylum at Newburg, Ohio.
— The Springfield (Mass.) Republican predicts that women will soon vote.
— People lost on the Metis had their lives insured to the amount of $18,000.
— Some 300 women have applied for admission to a Russian medical college.

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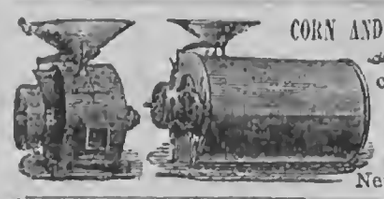

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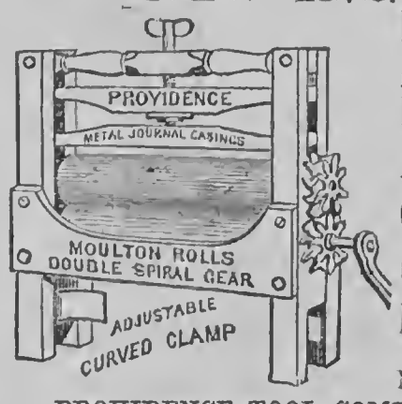

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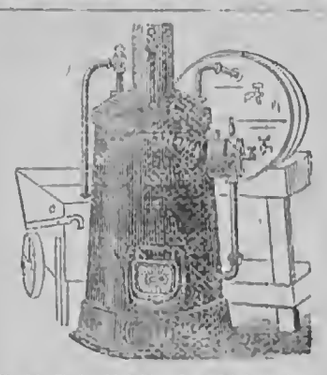

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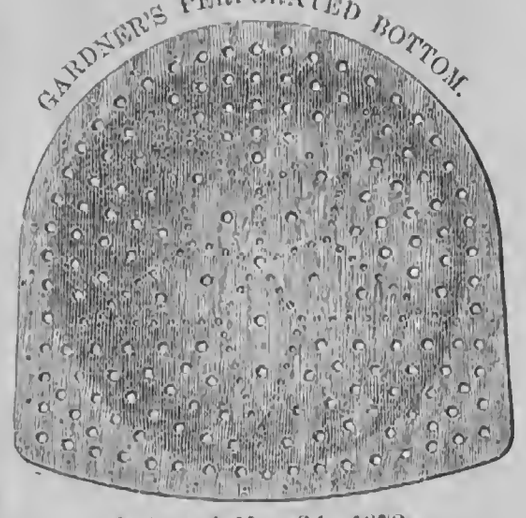

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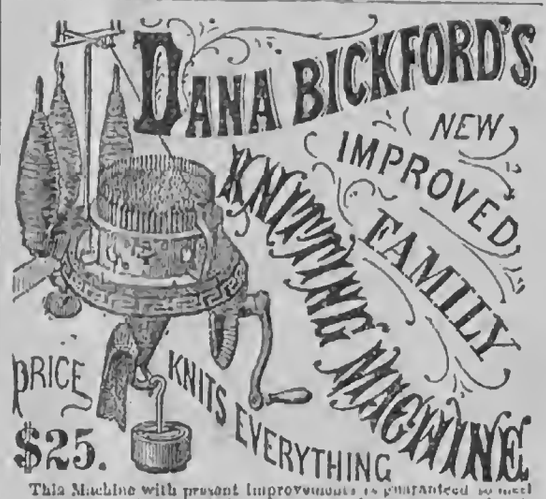

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It is free from mud and dust, and is noiseless.
It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

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The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

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Eagan's Composition is peculiarly adapted for sidewalks and lawn walks, private roadways, gutters, etc. It can be made into blocks and laid in squares or diamond form, or made one continuous sheet, covering arched work more perfectly than the largest flagstone, and at one-fourth the expense.
Walks made of it have a smooth, hard and even surface, pleasant to walk upon, always clean and free of ice, and of as great durability as if made of the best flagstone. Sidewalks made under Eagan's patent cost but little if any more than if made of plank, and are as durable as rock.

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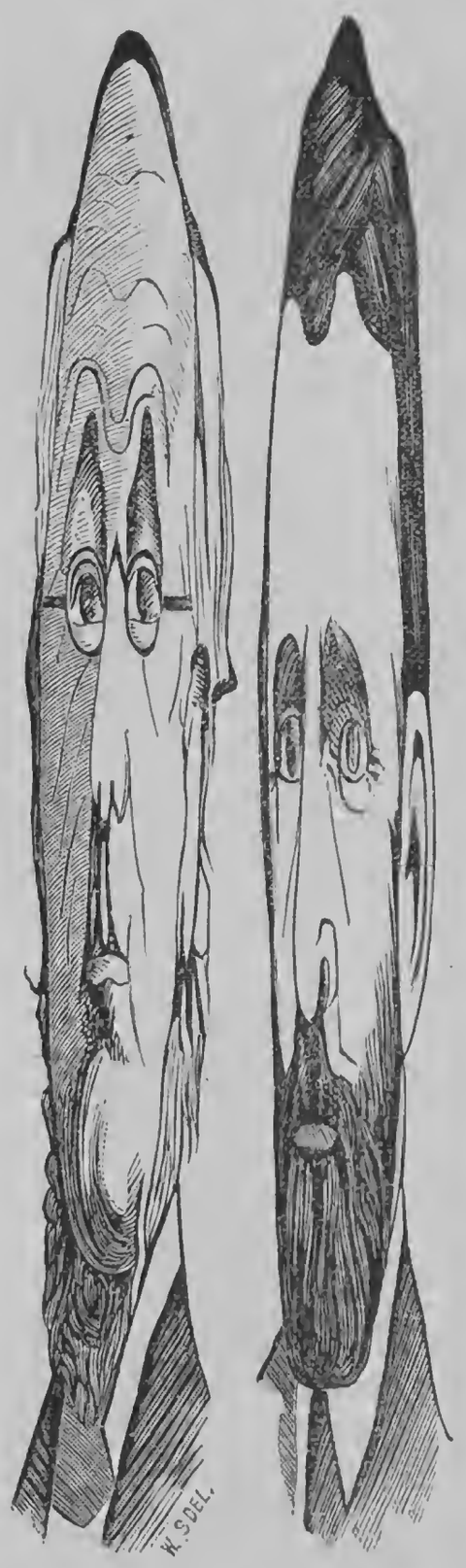

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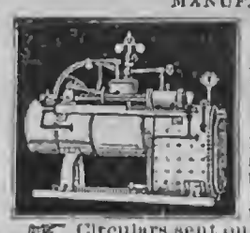

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3	$15	$10	$20	$12	$ 6	$4	$25	$10	$ 7	$ 8	$10	$ 5	$10
4	$20	$12	$30	$15	$ 7	$4	$30	$12	$ 8	$ 9	$12	$ 6	$12
5	$25	$15	$40	$18	$ 8	$5	$35	$14	$ 9	$10	$15	$ 8	$15
6	$30	$20	$45	$20	$10	$6	$40	$15	$10	$11	$18	$12	$18
7	$35	$25	$50	$25	$12	$7	$45	$16	$11	$12	$20	$15	$20
8	$40	$30	$60	$30	$15	$8	$50	$18	$12	$15	$25	$20	$25

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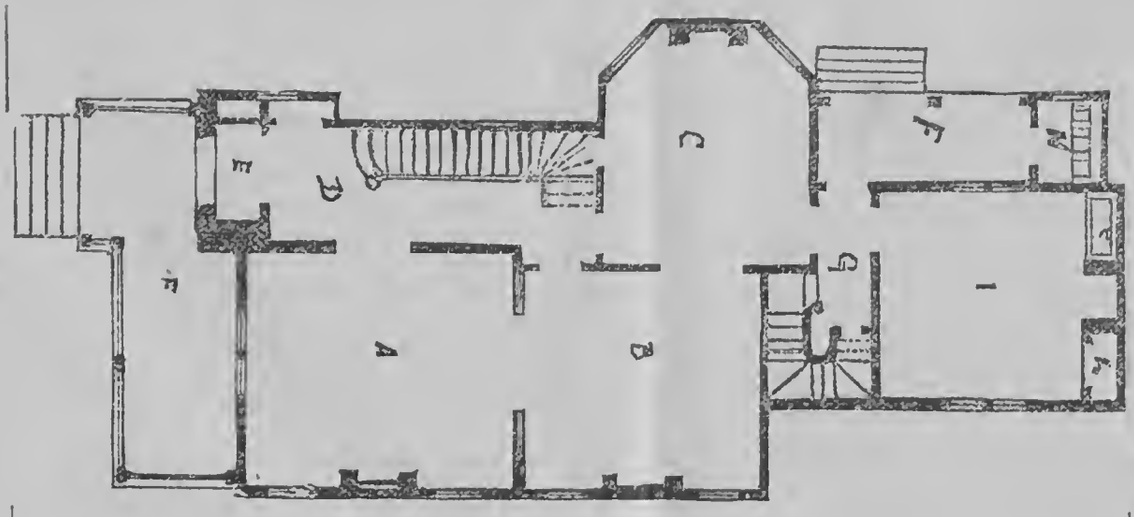
SUBURBAN VILLA.—ELEVATION.

Rural Architecture.

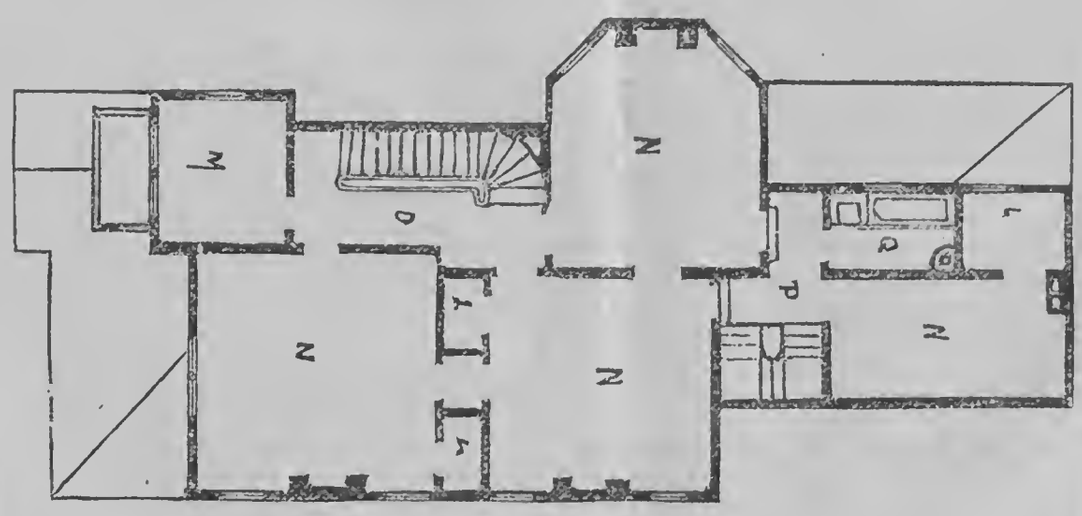
SUBURBAN VILLA.

We have among our readers many city residents, and others whose homes are in or near large towns. We are therefore bound to furnish them matter which will interest them, while it may not meet the needs of the mass of farmers who take the RURAL NEW-YORKER; and we doubtless publish for the farmers much matter that does not interest the class of readers of whom we have spoken above. But our aim is to make the RURAL "generally useful." Hence we give the accompanying elevation and plans of a Villa designed by JAMES H. CARPENTER of this city, who contributes to the Manufacturer and Builder the following description and specifications:

The design of villa published in this number is peculiar in its style and construction, and may be called strictly the French homestead style of architecture. The French roof is genuine in its proportions and form. The rusticated work around the windows and doors, belongs to the homestead style, used in France and England for centuries, and has always been popular. The combination here effected gives grace and beauty which pleases any eye. This building may be built in a city plot, or in the country on elevated land; or in a flat where the background is mountainous, surrounded by lofty trees, it would look loftier than all,



PLAN OF FIRST STORY.



PLAN OF SECOND STORY.

and the taste in ornamentation can be carried to any excess without enhancing its beauty. Having let our fancy describe it, a practical view of the construction will develop the beauties more clearly. The rooms are as follows:

A, parlor, 14 ft. 6 in. x 18 ft.; B, sitting-room, with sliding-doors to parlor and folding-doors to dining room, 12 ft. x 16 ft.; C, dining-room, 14 ft. 6 in. x 16 ft.; D, hall, 7 ft. 6 in. wide; E, vestibule; F, piazza and stoop; G, rear hall and private stairs to second story, and stairs to cellar; H, water-closet; I, kitchen, 15 ft. x 16 ft., with range, boiler, closets, and sink; N, bedroom, averaging 14 ft. 6 in. x 16 ft., with ample closets and dressers—this story has bath-rooms, etc., all complete. The third story is like the second, the octagon room being a billiard room. In the cellar are laundry, milk and store rooms, heater, etc.

The hights of stories:—First story, 11 ft., and second and third stories, 10 ft., all in the clear.

Timbers are as follows in their main particulars:—Posts, 4 x 8 in.; sills, 4 x 12 in.; beams, 2 x 12 in., placed 16 inches from crowns; roof beams, 2 x 8 in.; rafters, 2 x 6 in.; studdings, 2 x 4 and 3 x 4 in., used alternately, and all placed 16 in. from crown. Other timbers are the same as usually employed in houses of ordinary construction. The whole house is sheathed with pine sheathing; it may be rendered warmer by papering also. The clapboarding may be ordinary beveled clapboards, or of any pattern in common vogue. A good, warm clapboarding is effected by using ceiling,

with the shoulder next the tongue on the outside shaved off, and on a bevel to one-half the width of the ceiling used. This style of clapboarding does away with the necessity of sheathing, and makes a warm house.

The trimming of windows should be of 2-inch stuff; also all water-table and belt courses; rebating the upper edge with bevel makes them water-tight. The ornamental scrolls are formed by incising the casings ¼ inch in depth, and filling them with bright vermilion paint. The inside finish is a style invented by the architect, with cut casings finished with incised work and carved ornaments, which correspond with the external finish used, and now used with great satisfaction to the owner in many buildings. There are few moldings used—but very few—and the wood may be polished and finished to great elegance, and also be kept clean without the constant use of the duster, etc., as is common with the enriched molded architraves in common use. The doors, glass and other finish may be as fancy dictates.

The cost of the house complete, with water, heating, gas, bath, and all parts completed, is $7,000; with the addition of hard woods, $500 extra. The difference of locations does not materially alter the cost, as the work is so simple and easy that it is readily comprehended.

LOCATION OF HOUSES

SCIENCE of Health has some sensible suggestions on this topic, which are appropriate here:

Houses should be built on upland ground, with exposure to sunlight on every side. During epidemics, it has been noted by physicians that deaths occur more frequently on the shaded side of the street, than on the sunny side; and in hospitals physicians have testified to the readiness with which diseases have yielded to treatment in sunny rooms, while in shaded rooms they have proved intractable.

Let there be no bogs, no marshes, no stagnant water in the neighborhood. Then let the cellars be thoroughly drained. Inattention to this subject has caused the death of many a person. No father or mother should rest one moment in peace while their innocent babes are sleeping in rooms over damp and moldy cellars. Cellars should not only be drained, but thoroughly ventilated, otherwise the house must be unwholesome.

Let the drains also be constructed for the conduction of slops and sewage of all kinds to a common reservoir, at a distance from the dwelling, to be used for fertilizing purposes.

Door yards should be kept clean and dry, composed largely of green sward, on which children may romp and play. This should be their play ground, rather than the carpeted room. They are entitled to it, that the breath of Nature, and of Nature's God, as it filters down through the blue sky, may fan their rosy cheeks, and fill their souls with joy and their bodies with health.

The Garden.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Garlic Culture.—I desire to learn how garlic is raised, whether from seed or sets; also how cultivated and prepared for market.—J. E. N., *Princess Anne Co., Va.*

GARLIC is a vegetable but little used in this country, except by foreigners. It is propagated by divisions, or what is technically called sets; these are planted early in Spring, in rows a foot apart, and the sets five or six inches apart in the rows. Any soil that will produce good onions will suit the garlic. During the Summer the soil should be frequently cultivated and kept clear of weeds. The bulbs mature much earlier in the Summer than onions, raised from seed; and, as soon as ripe, they should be gathered and dried. In our Northern markets they are usually sold in small bunches of about fifty bulbs, these being fastened together by braiding the dried tops or fastening with a string. The price is variable and the demand quite limited.

Keeping Onions.—The New England Homestead says:—"Onions will withstand far more cold than is usually supposed. If packed dry in tight barrels, and all interstices filled with chaff, they may be kept in a barn, or where they will freeze quite hard, and not be injured, provided the barrels are closed tight and not opened until the onions are again thawed. Onions stored in a warm cellar are very likely to sprout in Winter, and then decay, emitting anything but an agreeable odor.

Field Crops.

SEEDLING POTATOES.

I WISH to give you my experiments on raising seedling potatoes. From seeds taken from the *Prince Albert* variety last fall, I raised this season eleven varieties, one of which greatly resembles the original. A few of the varieties are of a reddish cast, while the rest are white. The largest of the different varieties, with one exception, weigh from three to four ounces each. One plant was four feet eight inches high and yielded thirty-four potatoes, varying in size from that of a pea to one weighing six ounces. This variety has somewhat of a deep, pink eye, a hardy appearance, and much resembles the variety we here call the *Western Pinkeye*. This seems the most promising, and predicates a very prolific variety; therefore I will at once christen it the *Philippi Prolific*. There are two other very fine varieties that are also very promising. They have a smooth, white skin, with eyes quite full or flush.

This is my first effort in this line, and not being able to compare it with the experiments of any other, I can not say what my success is. I should like to hear of the experiments of others.—JOHN D. PHILIPPI, *Jeff Co., Pa.*

IT IS too soon to determine whether the seedlings will prove of any value, as compared with other well-known varieties, or not. They (the best) should be carefully cultivated, on a variety of soils and situations, three to five years, or until their characteristics—quality, size, hardiness and productiveness—become well established. Then they may be worth talking about. No one knows *now* whether they are or not.

RE-SEEDING OLD PASTURES.

WOULD you advise harrowing an old pasture, say this month (October), and sowing grass seed upon it? Or would you wait until Spring?—P. Y. R.

WERE it a month earlier, you being in a region where deep snows abound, we should recommend seeding this Fall; but there is no gain, that we know of, and some liability to loss, if the seed is sowed thus late. The only gain is that the work is done in the Fall, when there is possibly less pressure. But we should certainly treat run-out and moss-bound pastures to the harrowing, seeding, rolling and a top dressing of fine manure as early as we could get on to it in the Spring—unless it is desirable to turn it under and cultivate it. But there is always a loss in turning under old pastures. There is a loss of variety in the forage grasses it will produce, and which years are often required to replace.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Curing Sowed Corn.—G. W. OWENS, Sullivan Co., N. Y., writes the Farmers' Club of New York City:—"The farm I occupy borders the Delaware River, at Narrowside, Sullivan County, and is a sandy loam. I sowed half an acre to corn, in drills, three feet apart, and harvested two tons of well-cured stalks. My mode of curing was to shock immediately after the sickle and let stand from three to four days, then leave open to the sun one day, shocked again at night. This was repeated three times. When the stalks were found to be well cured they were placed under a shed standing, to be fed in Winter. To test their condition, I fed some to working oxen; they seemed to appreciate them as a treat." We believe some of our readers can give a cheaper and better mode of curing sowed corn than the above.

Would we Drill Wheat?—Yes! And we've said so repeatedly in these columns. If the ground is so thoroughly prepared that a drill can be used, our own experience and observation, together with that of all who have used drills, is that it is economical and profitable to drill in wheat. If we are asked which is the best drill, we cannot answer because we don't know. There are dozens of good ones. We prefer one (other things being equal) however, which has rollers following in the drill furrows to press the soil close about the seeds. This answers a half-dozen inquiries so far as we can answer them.

Sowing Spring Wheat and Oats Together.—The Western Farmer has the following:—"The practice of sowing Spring wheat and oats together seems to grow more common. Good reports of the results are given. E. W. Dwight, of Brooklyn, Wis., informs us he has practiced this plan for several years, with satisfactory results. In strong, rich land he mixes the seed in equal parts; in poorer land he uses one part oats to two parts wheat. With good fanning-mills the grains can be thoroughly separated."

Barley and Rye for Winter Forage.—NATHAN W. P. of Pennsylvania is informed that it is too late now to sow either barley or rye with the hope that it will make sufficient growth this Fall to afford Winter forage. It should have been sowed in August or early September. But seeded now it will start early in Spring, and afford early Spring pasturage, or an early Summer soiling crop.

Winter Varieties of Oats in the South.—I have found that if I sow what are known here as Winter oats, in the Fall, I get a far better crop than if I sow the best Spring varieties from the North. I cannot grow good oats here—at least I have not yet—from Northern Seed. I should like others' experience.—A NORTHERNER IN VIRGINIA.

The Horseman.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC IN CANADA.

THE Toronto Globe, Oct. 10., has the following:—At the present time three-fourths of the horses in this section of the country have been attacked to a greater or less extent. The disease appears to be a catarrhal fever, of an epizootic nature, the result of some atmospheric influence, as is shown by its sudden appearance over a large extent of country, attacking all kinds of horses, old and young, in good condition or in poor. The premonitory symptoms are dullness, a staring coat, a watery discharge from the nose, speedily followed by a severe hacking cough; the pulse is quickened, and the mouth hot; the nasal membranes are injected, and the ears and legs are unnaturally cold; the discharge from the nose increases, and becomes of a greenish-yellow color; the breathing is increased, and in some cases becomes labored and severe. When an affected animal is exposed to vitiating influences of any kind, as impure air, sudden chills, or overwork, the lungs and their coverings become affected, thereby producing alarming and more dangerous symptoms. Although this disease must necessarily prove a great loss and annoyance to the community generally, we do not think it is likely to be of a fatal character, where ordinary care and rational treatment are adopted. We have had an opportunity of seeing hundreds of cases since the outbreak, without any fatal result.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Horse Stable Floors.—When I first read J. WILKINSON'S article on "Horse Stable Floors" I felt inclined to answer it, but on a second reading of the article the errors appeared so gross and palpable (errors which it is singular that a man of his apparent experience, uninfluenced by a patent, could make), that I gave up the idea. It seemed impertinent to point out the errors to an intelligent man. My best success with horses has been on a floor of pounded earth or coal ashes, kept level and dry by the semi-daily attention of the hostler; and I have never seen a horse so fat that a good, fresh bed did not add to his comfort.—A. R. K., *Charleston, Va.*

To Make Hair Grow Where Calloused.—I cured a valuable horse of lameness from ring bone; but it took the hair off and left a callous. Can I remove the ring and cause the hair to grow?—R. G. W., *Hammondsville, O.*

IN 1869, P. E. W., Denmark, N. Y., wrote the RURAL NEW-YORKER as follows: "I herewith send a receipe which will cause the hair to start right away on bare spots caused by blistering, harness, gall, or otherwise. Take an old boot or shoe, place it on a fire, burn to a coal, pulverize and mix with hog's lard to a thin paste. A few applications of this paste to the bare places will do the work."

Mange on a Horse.—Will some one give me a remedy for mange? I have an animal greatly afflicted.—TURF.

WE have recently seen it asserted that it may always be got rid of by friction with the following mixture:—"Take of whale oil, eight ounces; oil of tar, four ounces; lac sulphur, two ounces; carbolic acid, half an ounce; mix, and apply by means of a hair brush."

To Cure Curb.—I have cured curb on a young horse by giving complete rest. If the animal must be worked, a high-heeled shoe should be used. If there is inflammation, it should be reduced by frequent fomentations and the application of cooling lotions. The enlargement can be reduced by a blister of biniodide of mercury ointment.—YOUNG VET.

Scientific and Useful.

WATER-WITCHING.

I WOULD like to say a word about water-witching, as there are a great many people who believe there is "something in it." In the first place, everybody who has seen a so-called water-witch hunting water, has noticed that he invariably uses a forked stick—usually a branch of some nut bearing tree, or tree the fruit of which has a stone in it. Some are willow; but that makes no difference, so that it be a forked stick. Then they differ in the "reason why" the stick should be drawn to the water. One says it is an affinity between the stick and the water; another that it is a sort of magnetism between the holder and the water which acts through the stick. The fact is, they don't know anything about it.

I propose to tell you just what it is that makes the stick turn down and how any one can find water, as well as any "water-witch." Go to a tree (any kind of wood will do) and cut a nice forked branch that is about one-half an inch thick and forks at an angle of about thirty degrees. Cut it about four inches below the fork and about eighteen inches above on both sides; then you are ready. Grasp the ends of the forks firmly in each hand, holding the single end from you. The hands should be back down, the thumb coming toward the end of the stick; then raise the single end so that the stick stands vertical; then bring down the hands so that they will be horizontal, all the time bending the forks of the stick; now you are all ready to start. Walk steady, holding your stick or wand in front. When you get to the place where you want water spring the forks of the stick, holding one firmly, the other a little loose; press the one ever so little backwards, or towards you, and down comes your wand. "Water!" cries the witch; of course there is water, but the water had nothing to do with the wand; it was all in the spring of your stick. I have seen a stick drawn down in that way when three men had hold at the ends holding all they could; but the stick would turn. It is all humbug! Why don't they carry a straight stick? Because they could carry it until doomsday and not find water with it; and so they would the forked stick if they held it any other way. The fact is, it is all nonsense and ignorance—old fogyism.

I would not write this but I know there are a great many farmers duped by the so-called water-witches, and a great many wells dug just where they are most inconvenient, just because "you will find water" here and not there. The fact is, your chances are just as good where *you* want your well as where the *witch* wants it; it is much cheaper to have a well convenient than inconvenient, and my advice is to dig your well where you want it, and pay no attention to old fogyism and superstition or water-witches that cannot give a "reason why." You can, with a little practice, hold the wand so that it will indicate water every time you want it. Try it, and then show your neighbor how to water-witch.

OLD WATER-WITCH.

Mayton, Washington Co., Kan.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

Numismatics.—When was the first one of our large copper cents made and when the last? I have one made in 1800; but I think that there are older ones. I would like to have you give illustrations of any old coin you may see. I think it would please a great many of your readers.—CHAS. H. WILSON.

WE are not in any sense a numismatician; nor have we any work on American numismatics at hand to consult. If, among our readers, there is any one who can answer our correspondent let them do so. Editors, as a rule, see very little coin; but if we come across any that is rarer (in our hands) than our modern coins, we will give illustrations.

Dairy Husbandry.

DAIRYING IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

In a recent visit to St. Lawrence county we find that great improvement has been made of late in the manufacture of dairy products. Three years ago we examined some of the leading factories in the county and tested the cheese, besides looking carefully over samples on exhibition, as well as paying a visit to some of the factories in that vicinity. Comparing the present make of cheese with what we saw three years ago, it appeared plain that much attention has of late been given to this department of industry, and that great progress has been made in the management of factories and in the manufacture of dairy products.

Judging from what we saw during our recent visit, we should say that St. Lawrence now stands in the front rank for producing fine goods, or that some of her factories at least are not behind the first-class establishments of the older dairy sections of the State.

At the Gillett Factory, near Gouverneur, we saw a thousand cheeses on the ranges, and a better or more uniform lot it would be difficult to find in any "fancy factory" in the State. This factory takes the milk of 1,300 cows, and during the best season about 2,500 pounds of cheese were made per day. During our visit in September, the yield was about 1,400 pounds of cheese per day; but in St. Lawrence, and especially about Gouverneur, drouth had prevailed and feed was much less luxuriant than in Herkimer and Oneida counties. We regard the Gillett Factory in many respects a model, and should be glad to see the neat surroundings and scrupulous cleanliness of the building more generally followed by our "fancy factories" in other parts of the State.

At the Gillett Factory the floors of the curing rooms were as white and clean as soap and water could make them; not a particle of dust or dirt could be seen in any of these rooms, while the manufacturing department was free of slops, and everything as neat and tidy as the most fastidious housewife could desire. The air throughout the whole establishment was sweet and pure, and this alone was a guarantee to the visitor that nothing short of "gilt-edged cheese" was on the ranges. The factory has a large supply of cool water—this, with the extraordinary cleanliness of the apartments and premises appeared to be the chief characteristics, as the main features of manufacturing the milk do not differ materially from those practiced at other first-class factories.

Since visiting the Gillett Factory we have made inquiry of the shipper who has handled much of the cheese made here, and he informs us that it stands among the very best as to excellence in quality, flavor and uniformity.

Great attention is now being paid to the introduction of thoroughbred stock in St. Lawrence; the preference, so far as we could learn, is for Ayrshires. The pastures of St. Lawrence are well adapted to butter making, and as an indication of the uniform character of the fine butter made in the vicinity of Gouverneur we may refer to the fact that of several samples competing for the first premium at the Fair, the judges (well known experts) were unable to decide which was best, and the premium was divided up among several exhibitors.

WINTER BUTTER MAKING.

Having read an article in the Rural New-Yorker inquiring the best way to make winter butter, I am willing to give some of my experience of twenty-two years: Commence to heat the milk when the cows are first given corn fodder, which I manage in this way:—Strain the milk in tin pans, filling only half full—a little more or less will make no difference; then, as soon as convenient, set the pans of milk on the stove, where let them remain until a roughness or wrinkled appearance on the top of the milk is noticed (if the milk gets too hot the only harm will be less cream), then take it in the milk room or cellar, in a cool place until next morning, when bring it up in a warm room, and let it stand until the next day, when it is generally ready to skim. When treated in this way it will not do to skim much under forty-eight hours. My plan is to skim morning and night's milking both at the same time in winter.

It does not hurt butter for the cream to sour—rather aids in churning, making butter come sooner. The cream kettle I keep in the cellar until the day or evening before I wish to churn; then, if convenient, set near a coal stove or one that fire is kept in all night. In the morning, before churning, try with a thermometer; it should be at the temperature of 62°. If not convenient to set the cream near a warm stove, setting the kettle in hot water will answer every purpose.

Many persons object to heating the milk, because the milk sometimes burns to the bottom of the pans. To avoid this set pans with water on the stove and place the pans with milk in these, and the difficulty is at once avoided.

If butter needs coloring, I would prefer carrot, which is prepared by scraping off the outside and washing; then grate into a small portion of the cream and strain this into the whole. For a churn Spaine's is a good one, with large opening for putting in the cream and taking out the butter; also can take the dashers out, wash and clean more easily.

I would say never wash butter; use as little water about butter as possible. This is my experience, having washed butter to my satisfaction, always having it go strong in a few days after. I have tried many ways to avoid heating milk in winter, but have found nothing as satisfactory as what I have given.—E. P. B., *Eastern Penn'a Farmer's Wife.*

DAIRY NOTES.

The Secret of Good Butter.—Many have been the attempts to account for the superior reputation of Philadelphia butter. Perhaps the most popular notion was that it was due to the prevalence in our pastures and hay-fields of the "sweet vernal grass," which often gives so peculiar a fragrance to meadow hay. But it needed very little reasoning to demolish such a theory as this. This grass is one of the poorest for hay or pasture purposes, and scarcely exists, except on cold clay lands, in partially shady places near groves or low woods. We owe much more of the sweetness of our butter to the abundance of springs and spring-houses in our State, than to anything peculiar which grows in our pastures. Milk has a particular affinity for any odors in the atmosphere, and water has some; hence whatever impurities may get into the atmosphere of the spring-house are drawn out by running water, and the very best security is provided against their being absorbed by the cream.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

How Easily Butter is Spoiled.—A farmer's wife writing to the Ohio Farmer says:—"Of all the products of the farm, butter is most liable to be tainted by noxious odors floating in the atmosphere. Our people laid some veal in the cellar, from which a little blood flowed out, and was neglected until it commenced to smell. The result was, that a jar of butter which I was then packing smelled and tasted like spoiled beef." Another lady reader observes that there is a pond of filthy, stagnant water a few hundred feet from her house, from which an offensive effluvium would be borne on the breeze directly to the milk-room, when the wind was in a certain direction, the result of which was that cream and butter would taste like the disagreeable odor coming from the pond. As soon as the pond was drained we had no more damaged butter.

Chances for Cheese Making in Missouri.—The St. Louis Rural World says, not one-fiftieth part of the cheese consumed in Missouri is made in the State. With the most delightful valleys, and broad prairies, sheltered mountain ranges, we are doing very little towards making the cheese and butter we use. In Texas, Douglass and Howell counties, Mo., there are a great many localities where stock could be very profitably kept throughout the year. Tame grasses grow luxuriantly, and the best of Spring water is abundant the year round.

Bad Milk and Butter in Winter.—It is said when cows are allowed to eat litter which is thrown out of horse stables, impregnated as it is with liquid manure, their milk and butter will be tainted with the taste, in the same way that the flavor is injured by eating turnips, but to a more disagreeable degree. If litter is allowed to be eaten, it should be only given to other cattle, and not to milch cows, which should have nothing but the sweetest and purest food.

Industrial Machinery.

SCOTCH vs. AMERICAN PLOWS.

The Rural New-Yorker has heretofore mentioned a trial of Scotch plows on the Beacon Stock Farm. The New York Farmers' Club had a committee at this trial who have made a report through their Chairman, Col. F. D. Curtis, which was as follows: During the late recess of this Club a committee attended an exhibition of plows and plowing, under the auspices of William Crozier, at Beacon Stock Farm, Northport, Long Island. Beacon Stock Farm is one of the best cultivated estates in America. The fundamental principle which has produced this result is thorough tillage and barnyard manure; hence, with Mr. Crozier a good plow and good plowing are essential auxiliaries, and under his management have been attained. With a characteristic earnestness in whatever he undertakes, it has been a natural consequence for this Scotchman to become an enthusiast on the subject of plows and plowing, and with a love for auld lang syne, and fields admirably adapted for their use, to become equally enthusiastic for Scotch plows and Scotch plowmen. On Beacon Farm no American plow or plowman can expect to excel the implements and workmen Mr. Crozier has gathered around him. He uses nothing but Scotch plows, and they are held by Scotchmen, who can strike a furrow as straight as the arrow flies, and turn a sod so smooth and even that the rule of our early plowing to make each furrow better than the last, cannot be applied, for all are alike perfect. Scotch plows are adapted for large fields and long bouts. In smaller fields with frequent turnings they would be somewhat unhandy on account of the long handles and extended bearings.

For turning green sward your committee are of opinion that we have in this country no superior to the Scotch plow. The draft is light and the implement is handled by the workman with ease. They can be adjusted to turn either a lap or a flat furrow. The furrow is narrower than that of the American plows, and such is the peculiar roll given to it by the convex mold-board that it is seldom broken, but presents a perfect line in thickness and form.

American plows have been constructed for close work; that is, to easily pass over stone, and around stumps and other obstacles. Perhaps the draft and control of the implement have been sacrificed to obtain compactness; and this was undoubtedly necessary in the primitive condition of our fields, but now, when they have become comparatively smooth and free from obstructions, there is no longer any necessity for shortening the handles and beams. Besides, as fencing material is getting scarce our farmers are learning the benefits of larger fields which afford opportunity for longer furrows with less turning and better culture. On the prairies there is space for a full sweep of handles and beam, and here the Scotch plow, or an American plow constructed on the same principle, would be at home. To the soils of New England and the greater part of New York, where the boulders abound, the short gear of the American plow is specially adapted. When thrown out of the ground by one of the hidden stones they return to their work with a promptness which no long-geared implement can do.

The Ames Plow Company were the only parties which responded to the invitation of Mr. Crozier to test their plows alongside of his, and they with commendable zeal and enterprise were on hand with a dozen of their best implements. The field selected for the trial was bounded on one side by Long Island Sound and consisted of a loose, gravelly soil with a tender sward. The Ames plow has a remarkable capacity to hug the ground, which either in a hard or stony soil is a valuable feature. The lap-furrow sod-plow of the Ames Plow Company, while it did not do so good work as the Scotch plow in the hands of Mr. Crozier's experts, nevertheless demonstrated to the satisfaction of your committee that it was an implement equal to any of American manufacture. There were no comparative tests of flat-furrow plows, but the Ames plow on trial performed admirably and received the unqualified commendation of your committee.

The double plow is worthy of particular mention and is able to perform all that is claimed for it: to turn a furrow of sod so that no green can be seen, and at the same time prepare a mellow seed-bed. This plow requires a strong pair of cattle or three horses on account of the depth and width of the furrow—nine to twelve inches deep and fifteen inches wide. So complete is the adjustment of this plow that it ran across the field without any holding. A small plow is attached to the beam, in front, which cuts the sward and turns it into the bottom of the furrow, where it is covered by the furrow of the main plow following.

The stubble plows, steel and iron, put the Scotch plow to a severe test. Your committee have no hesitation in saying that these plows, for plowing stubble without a coulter, did the best work and are a perfect implement. They are light and strong and will plow a great depth. In this latter respect they are so much easier handled and do the work in such a satisfactory manner that for stubble plowing we would specially recommend them. They also have a green-sward attachment, which makes them a combined plow, and as a plow for all purposes we recommend them. The side-hill or swivel plows put to test worked well; one of them has an elongated or standard moldboard which presses against the furrow after it is turned over and is a new feature in plowing. This takes the place to a considerable extent of the harrow, thereby saving time, and in light sod would prepare the soil for seed without the necessity of a harrow, as it causes sufficient disintegration and pulverization. The stubble plow rolls up the soil in such a loose, pliable manner that the surface is fitted at once for a perfect seed-bed.

HOME-MADE WIND-MILL.

J. Corwin of New Jersey says:—"Farmers and others can, in many cases, construct a wind-mill themselves for a tithe of the cost of the patented plans, that, for certain purposes, would suit them better, because easily kept in repair. Here is the suggestion of a plan for which it may be said that it can be constructed (for churning, stock pumping, etc.) for five dollars, beside the material that the farmer can find on his farm and his own labor, excepting also the sails, which properly belong to the manufacturer. Of course, to obtain such a result, the simplest possible plan must be devised, and all 'improvements' rigidly ruled out. It consists of an upright post supporting an upright shaft, having a hub on top carrying three horizontal arms, to each of which are hinged light rectangular frames covered with heavy muslin or light canvas, regulated to swing in one direction only, from horizontal to perpendicular. The sails are carried with the wind, at right angles to it, and return edgeways against the wind. The post may lean two feet at the top, so as to shorten the connection of the upper box with it. The lower bearing may be in a post set in even with the ground, under the upper bearing. The pulley, four feet in diameter, secured near the bottom of the shaft, may have a smooth, true groove for rope band burnt into its circumference by a 'stone' bar, its one end resting in a hole in the post, the other in the hand, the section in contact with the wheel being red hot. A mill on this plan can, at moderate cost, be constructed for milling."

The Australian Harvester is the name of a machine that is making a sensation among California farmers. Four to six horses are used to run it; these with two men are force sufficient (it is claimed) to cut, thresh and sack, cleaned and ready for market, one acre of grain per hour. It is reported compactly and strongly built, saves half the expense of harvesting, and threshes and cleans equal to the best threshers. It has neither reel nor sickle-bar; its operation is simple, and its draft less than in machines where these are used, and its threshing cylinder is fed with a regularity, it is said, impossible for manual labor to work it.

Rice-Huller Invented.—Sept. 28 we published an extract from the Mobile Register asserting the need of a Rice-Huller, and that a fortune awaited the successful inventor of one. Now The South of this city announces that Col. G. H. Peabody, Columbus, Ga., has invented a successful machine, and only awaits the enlistment of sufficient capital in the enterprise to put it into the hands of rice producers. The South says it "works charmingly," and "there is no doubt about its being a success."

Headers are condemned by some Californian farmers, because it is believed the wheat is injured by cutting the heads off, thereby preventing the flow of the sap into the grain, and rendering it necessary the latter should be fully ripe before cutting.

The Naturalist.

OUR FUR-BEARING ANIMALS—IV.

1—AMERICAN RED FOX.

(Vulpes fulvus.—AUDUBON.)

THE red fox is found in all the Northern parts of the United States and in Canada. The length of the body is thirty inches; that of the tail seventeen. This animal is formed for lightness and speed, and is more perfect in its proportions than any other species of this genus. Its eyes are near together; its legs long and slender; its tail very bushy; hair on the whole body, soft, silky and lustrous; the toes are so clothed with hairs as to conceal the nails; the body has a strong, musky smell. AUDUBON says in addition to the distinct varieties of this species, the black and cross fox, there is difference in the color of the red variety; the common color he gives as follows: "Point of nose, outer extremity of ears, and outer surfaces of legs below the knees, black; forehead, neck, flank and back, bright-reddish and a little deeper tint on the back and fore shoulders; around the nostrils, margins of the upper jaw and chin, pure white; throat, breast, and a narrow space on the under surface, dingy white; extreme end of bush, tipped with white." The hair on the body is of two sorts—long hairs, interspersed among a dense coat of softer, brighter, and more yellowish fur; on the tail the longer hairs are more numerous, and many are quite black, giving the tail a dusky appearance.

Foxes live chiefly in burrows of their own digging, but sometimes ejecting the maker and owner, they use the residence of the woodchuck. These burrows, usually extending under ledges of rock or roots of trees, have two or three openings. Though sometimes seen in the daytime, the fox usually goes abroad at night, prowling through woods and fields, and sometimes among out-buildings in search of booty; this consists of rats, rabbits, and other small quadrupeds, eggs, and various kinds of insects. He catches birds, both by lying in wait for them and by trailing them up in the manner of a pointer dog. He feeds on beechnuts when they are plenty, and some say upon many kinds of berries. The young are produced in early Spring, from four to six in a litter. They do not leave the den for six weeks or more.

Probably there are few country boys in New England, who have not tried to entrap this wily animal, having obtained from some old trapper the formula for an infallible "scent," or, working on some nice plan of their own invention, only to discover at the cost of some time, labor and disappointment, that the proverbial cunning of the fox is no myth. The methods of trapping foxes, successfully, are secrets known to comparatively few, and by them carefully guarded, round prices being demanded by the possessors for initiation into the mysteries of the art; so that we could not, if we would, give directions for trapping them; and as, in those parts of the country where they are hunted for sport, we consider trapping them the meanest kind of poaching, of little profit to the trapper and ruining the sport of the hunter, we would not if we could.

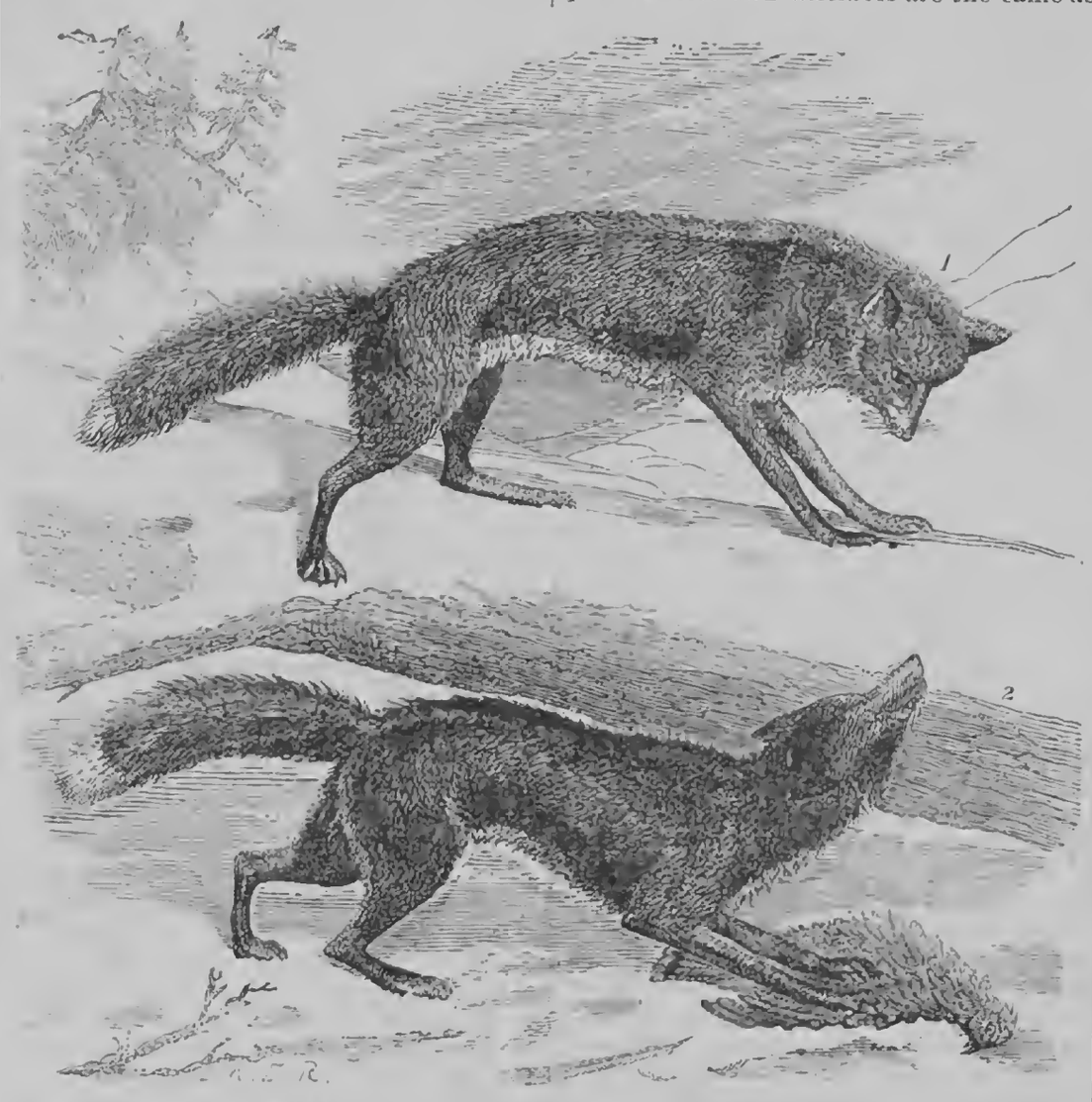
Hunting the fox in the English style, on horseback with hounds, is, from the nature of the country, out of the question in the Northern States; for no horse could by any possibility follow the course of the hounds and fox, for an hour, in the mountainous parts of New England, the chase often leading up the face of precipices which the most active hounds can only achieve by dint of the hardest and slowest climbing, and through thick and tangled forest and swamps, in which horse and rider would be hopelessly mired. Here, the hunter goes on foot and carries a gun, his object being to shoot the fox. The endurance of the man and his knowledge of the many wiles of his game, aided by the staunchness and scenting qualities of his hounds, are pitted against the cunning and endurance of the fox; and a right noble and manly sport it is, old-country sporting rules and prjudices to the contrary notwithstanding; nobler and manlier, in every way, than shooting the silly hare before hounds, or the murder of deer, driven by dogs to water, then overhauled in boats and clubbed to death, both "legitimate sport" according to the rules and practices of genuine sportsmen," as is the stealing upon and slaughter of yarded moose.

The likeliest places to find the trail of the fox are in partially cleared fields, lying adjacent to woodland, where he has been mousing in the early mowing. Taking it here, the hounds will work out the somewhat cold scent to where he has taken to the woods, or, perhaps, has settled himself for a nap on some sun-warmed stump or knoll in the open. A wild burst of canine music announces that the game is a-foot, and the hunter gets with all speed to the nearest spot promising a shot. When pursued by hounds too swift of foot, the fox is forced to flee to the fastnesses of the mountains, or betake himself to his burrow, either way spoiling all sport, unless by skill or chance he is waylaid in his retreat. But if not too hard pressed he will run in circles, sometimes a mile or more in diameter, sometimes in lesser ones, and often for a while confining his course to an acre or two. Many times during his course he will resort to the tricks, to put the hounds at fault, for which he is so famous, such as running in sheep paths and through flocks of sheep, across newly-plowed fields, on the top rails of fences, and picking his way over rocks—wiles which call forth the utmost powers of scent and sense in the best dogs, and which utterly baffle the hound of second-rate qualities. In his wider courses, at some point the fox will almost always run so nearly in the same path that if the hunter can find that point he will be rewarded by a shot, which, perhaps, he gets within the first half-hour of his waiting, perhaps in the course of the day, or, fortune not favoring, not at all; but it will be strange, indeed, if once, or more than once, he does not feel the rapture of delightful expectation of a shot—the next best thing to getting one.

In many parts of the country there is nothing left worth hunting but the fox, who is so admirably fitted to take care of himself that he will maintain a foothold long after other game is exterminated, if he have but half a chance for his life. And in neighborhoods where he is frequently hunted by hounds he seldom does any mischief among poultry or lambs; but he does make great havoc among the meadow mice, and is thought by many to more than make amends to the farmer, in this way, for any injury he may do the sheepfold or poultry-yard.

To skin the fox, rip, inside the legs, from one hind foot to the other; skin the legs and tail as directed in a former article; then haul the skin off, whole, over the fore legs and head. It should be stretched, wrong side out, on a board the proper size and shape, being careful to stretch it to the utmost.

Most fox-skins are exported to Russia, where they are greatly used by the middle classes. Until recently, if they were used in this country, they were so metamorphosed by dyeing as not to be recognizable by the original wearer; but the visit of the Grand Duke turned fashionable heads foxward. The prices of fox skins range from one dollar to three.



1.—AMERICAN RED FOX. 2.—THE SILVER FOX.

2—THE SILVER FOX.

(Vulpes fulvus.—VAR. ARGENTATUS.)

THIS fox is found, though nowhere in abundance, in the colder regions of this continent. Those found in the far Northwest are the finest. It is rarely found on mountains in the Eastern and Middle States, though silver-gray foxes are often reported as having been seen here, yet when killed they usually prove to be dark specimens of the cross fox. Its sizes, habits, peculiarities and instincts are the same as the red fox of which it is a variety. The body is covered with two kinds of fur. The long hairs extend two inches beyond the under fur, and are especially long on the neck, throat, shoulders, flanks and tail; it is soft, fine and glossy; the under fur is long and dense, exceedingly fine and soft; it surrounds the whole body, even to the tail, on which it is coarser and more like wool. When viewed separately the hairs have a wavy appearance. The soles of the feet are so thickly clothed with woolly hair that no callous spots are visible. The under fur is blackish-brown; the long hairs are brown at the root, then silver-gray, tipped with black; hairs on the neck and along the back, black; whole under surface, brownish-black; upper parts, glossy, silvery-black; tail, brownish-black, broadly and always tipped with white.

This beautiful fox supplies one of the most valuable furs in the world. Owing to its richness, beauty and variety the skins are always in demand, and will bring from fifty to one hundred dollars, or more. It is said the skin of this fox was considered by the native Indians of New England equivalent to forty beaver skins; and when offered and accepted by their kings it was looked upon as a sacred pledge of reconciliation.

R.

The Vineyard.

FREAK IN A VINEYARD.

IN gathering grapes to-day we found one of the clusters, in shape, a *perfect tomato*. It is of quite large size, and on the outside is divided into eight segments or lobes, having a seed to correspond with each segment or lobe. It was found on a cluster of one of Rogers' Hybrids, and a peculiarity is, that the grape is *blue*, while this is *red*. The flesh and seeds and all else is a perfect grape. President WILDER'S trophy tomato stands about three rods from the vine.

I call upon President WILDER to explain with what sort of propagating qualities he has invested his trophy tomato, to know, if we continue the cultivation of that fruit, whether our apples, plums, cherries, etc., will or will not turn into trophy tomatoes. I have saved the eight seeds for a further solution of the problem.

If President WILDER declines an explanation for *fear of the consequences*, I call upon all the Horticulturists of America to commence at once an investigation, and I will furnish them with the *hide*, which I have carefully preserved as conclusive testimony against him. R. L. DORR.

Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, '72.

WE did not know that President WILDER was in any way responsible for any of the qualities the trophy tomato may possess.

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Newtown Pippin.—At the Farmers' Club, recently, Dr. HOWSLEY of Kansas asked if there are really two varieties of Newtown Pippin, as is so often stated by the books. The books state that there are two—the yellow and green. Dr. H. had grown this fruit since 1837, on various soils and under various circumstances. The green (so-called) pippin was always yellow when ripe. In Kansas they have to top work or graft it in order to succeed with it. Mr. FULLER said that WM. R. PRINCE used to insist upon making cuttings from and propagating from different trees; but with the exception that the bark of one was rough and the other smooth, I could see no difference in the characteristics of the trees from which Green and Yellow Newtown Pippins were respectively propagated. Dr. HOWSLEY said he had never been able to find any one who could tell him just where the Green Newtown Pippin originated, but has had no difficulty in tracing the history of the Yellow one. Mr. FULLER says he believes the Green Newtown Pippin to have originated in some nurseryman's catalogue.

Keeping Apples in Maryland.—GEO. W. FOREMAN, Mechanicstown, Md., asks if it injures apples to freeze, and wants to know how he can keep his apples during the Winter. His crop being large, he doubts if he can keep them from freezing. He can keep his apples without any difficulty, probably, and much easier than he supposes. The essentials to keep apples well is to keep them *dry and as cool as possible without freezing*; but they will endure a greater degree of cold without freezing than most people suppose. A Jersey correspondent kept a large quantity of apples through the Winter of 1870-'71 by piling them up in a dry place on the ground and covering them with salt hay. We have kept apples well by selecting a dry place in the field, and when there became danger of freezing, pile up the fruit as one would potatoes. Cover with straw and then with dirt sufficient to protect from frost. The Winter varieties may be kept till the first of April, safely, in this way, if one has no cellar room.

Apple List for N. Louisiana and S. W. Mississippi.—JAMES PARKER, Summit, Miss., gives the following "list of such choice varieties as long and careful experience enables me [him] to conscientiously vouch for." We find it in Rural Alabamian:—Red Astrachan ripens last of May and June 10; Sweet Bough ripens June to July 20; Garretrou's Early ripens July 25; Primate ripens last of July; Duchess of Oldenburg; Rhodes' Orange ripens last of July; Bruce's Summer ripens last of July; Robinson's Superb ripens last of July; Sugar Loaf, late Summer and early Autumn apple. Bradford's Best ripens in August; Belle de Havre, a September apple, sometimes ripening in July; Taunton; Eloxkee. Of later varieties he names as among the best Hockett's Sweet, Southern Winter, Yates, Stevenson's Winter, Shockley, Residence, Southern Limbertwig, Carter.

The Snyder Blackberry.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer highly commends this new variety for its productiveness and hardiness. In his particular locality, at Normal, Ill., it succeeded much better than the Kittatinny. The same result may not occur again, or in different places. But the variety is worthy of further attention. It is described in the transactions of the Illinois Horticultural Society as very productive, and as partaking of the character of the Rochelle and Kittatinny, and as hardy as the latter.

Plums Rot on Trees, ususually, because they have been stung by insects. This answers G. F. FORDHAM.

The Yorkshire Beauty Apple is attracting British attention as a fine large early culinary apple, a great bearer and tree perfectly hardy, of a good upright habit; ripens the end of August. It may be that it is worth importing.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

What the Mails Bring me.—*Oct. 7.*—The mails bring me some curious things. Sometimes the contents of packages received are very valuable, at least I appreciate them highly, although others might consider them mere trash; and it is well that we do not all think alike or follow each other in the same track. One package received to-day contained a horned toad (*Phrynosoma regale*, GIRARD), the Tarantula of Texas (*Mygale Hentzii*), and a number of small beetles; among the latter I found several species which I value highly, inasmuch as they are new to my cabinet, while the toads and spiders were not. In another package from Missouri I found a specimen of that very scarce insect, the Stag-beetle, (*Lucanus elaphus*, FABR.) The horns or jaws of the male give it a most formidable appearance, although it is harmless, and is not injurious to vegetation, as its larva lives in old rotten logs. Although this beetle is quite a rare one, there are others closely allied, which have not as yet appeared in many entomological cabinets. Among the latter I may mention the *Sinodendron rugosum*, MANN, which is found in Oregon, from whence the mail has just brought me a pair. The male has quite a long horn projecting from the top of his head, somewhat after the style of that of a Rhinoceros. In another package from the same State I found a number of specimens of two species of the *Omus*, another very rare beetle. A few years since the Pacific coast was a far-off land to the naturalist; but the railroad, and consequent increased facilities for carrying the mails, brings those distant regions so near that we can exchange the products of the Atlantic coast for those of the Pacific without any apparent loss of time. The insects, plants and minerals found from California to Alaska are becoming as familiar to us as those of our older States.

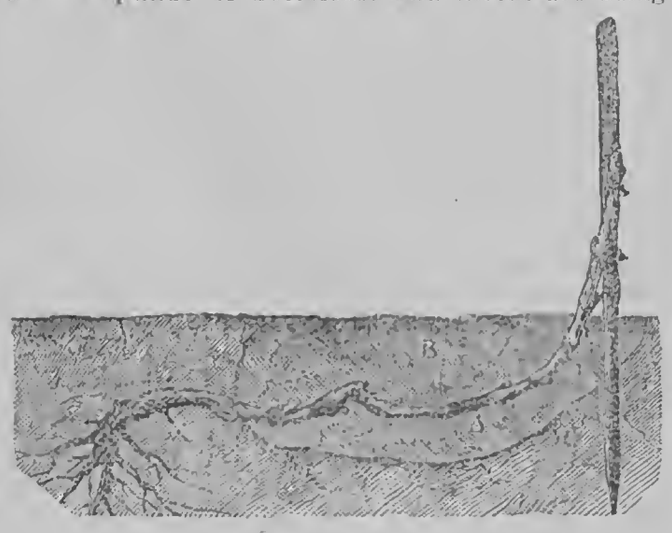
CUTTING-GRAFTING.

Acorns Sprouting.—*Oct. 8.*—The white and black Oak acorns that fell from the trees two or three weeks since have already commenced to grow, and in many, examined to-day, I found the root (radicle) had penetrated the earth two inches, and could not be pulled up without breaking off a portion of the lower end. Here is a lesson for those who wish to raise Oak seedlings; sow as soon as the acorns fall from the tree, in shallow trenches, and not cover more than a half inch deep until cool weather; then add a little more earth. The acorns as they fall under the trees are exposed until the leaves fall, then they are well protected. Acorns are like many other seeds of forest trees; and if once they become thoroughly dried their vitality is gone, and no amount of soaking or freezing will make them grow.

Strawberries in Autumn.—*Oct. 9.*—I have two beds of Bush Alpine strawberries—one of the Red and the other White. They were planted in good, rich soil, and given good culture; and from the first of June until the present time there has not been a day on which I could not have picked a dish of really handsome and delicious fruit from these plants. Of course the berries would not compare with the larger sorts in size; still they are strawberries, and very good ones, too. I have thoroughly tested the fancy Alpine sorts, such as Autumnal Galande, Jams and Mexican Everbearing, but the two sorts known as Bush Alpine, suit me best. The plants form large stools and produce no runners, consequently are less troublesome to cultivate, and I think produce far more abundantly. They require rich soil and plenty of water, and then one can obtain fruit continuously throughout the Summer and Autumn. I should think these sorts would be valuable in Colorado, California and other localities where irrigation is practiced extensively. The plants are the hardiest of all the known species, and there would be little danger of winter-killing in the coldest regions of the Rocky Mountains. In propagating these Bush Alpines the old stools are pulled to pieces, and each little offset is planted separately, these soon forming large clumps.

The First Frost.—*Oct. 11.*—Last night we had our first frost, and this morning the garden looks desolate enough. The immense leaves of my hundreds of *Caladiums* and *Cannas* have withered and lie dead upon the ground. *Dahlias*, *Coleuses*, *Geraniums* and the various bedding plants have lost their glorious colors, and all are now a faded, useless mass, only fit to go into the compost heap.

The glory of Summer and Summer flowers has departed and now Autumn reigns supreme. Now comes the busy time for gardeners and those who have good flower gardens; for the tender bulbs and tubers must be taken up, dried and stored away for Winter. Last year we had a severe frost on the 21st of September; therefore we consider ourselves highly favored this season, and I have been ready for a cold snap since the first of the month, consequently had everything secured that would be likely to suffer. I have never been caught napping when I attended to my plants myself; but when I trusted to a foreman, as I did last year, scores of choice things usually got frosted. My green-house is already gay with flowers. *Bouvardias*, *Geraniums*, *Heliotropes* and *Roses* are in full bloom, and I have only to pass from the chill air outside into one under glass redolent with the fragrance of flowers. Here I shall pass the greater part of the coming Winter, being my own foreman and gardener. It is a good many years since I have managed a green-house myself; but I think the old love for tender plants will, in a measure, bring back a portion of my old skill in their cultivation. If the roses mildew, and lice and other vermin destroy the tender plants, then I will confess that my hands have lost their cunning. I expect to have a good time all by myself, among the flowers and various insects which I intend to breed this winter. Blocks of wood full of the larvæ and pupæ of beetles have already been collected; cocoons and chrysalids of butterflies and moths are being collected for next Winter's campaign under glass. By the way, I wonder if our entomologists know that a good conservatory, heated with hot water or steam, is one of the best places imaginable to rear insects? It is far ahead of any office breeding-case, besides being a delightful place to conduct experiments. It is passing strange that so few of our florists take any interest in entomology, considering the opportunities they enjoy for study and investigation. If every insect could be sold for a half dime, they would no doubt take hold of it with a will; and I am not quite sure but some of them would sell their heads as well as their souls for cash; but this is their business and the consequences would be theirs and not mine.



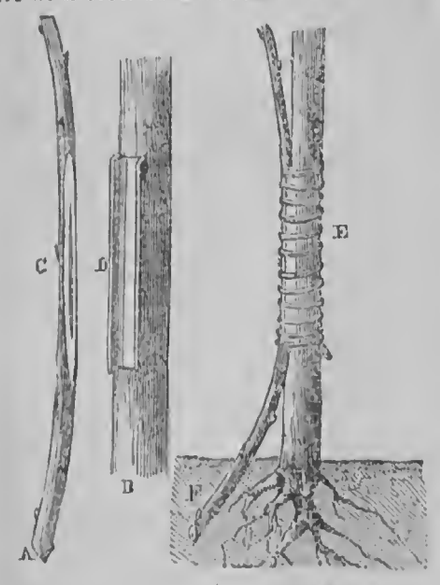
LAYER-GRAFTING.

Arboricultural.

CUTTING-GRAFTING.

THE ordinary modes of grafting have been fully illustrated in the RURAL NEW-YORKER. From a series of articles on the Art of Grafting, being published in an English journal, The Garden, we copy the following on cutting-grafting which will be novel to many of our readers, though generally well known to professional horticulturists:

In order to propagate various kinds of trees or shrubs, which succeed as cuttings, and not so well when grafted in the ordinary way, we have recourse to a mixed process, the base of which is the employment of a cion or a stock in the condition

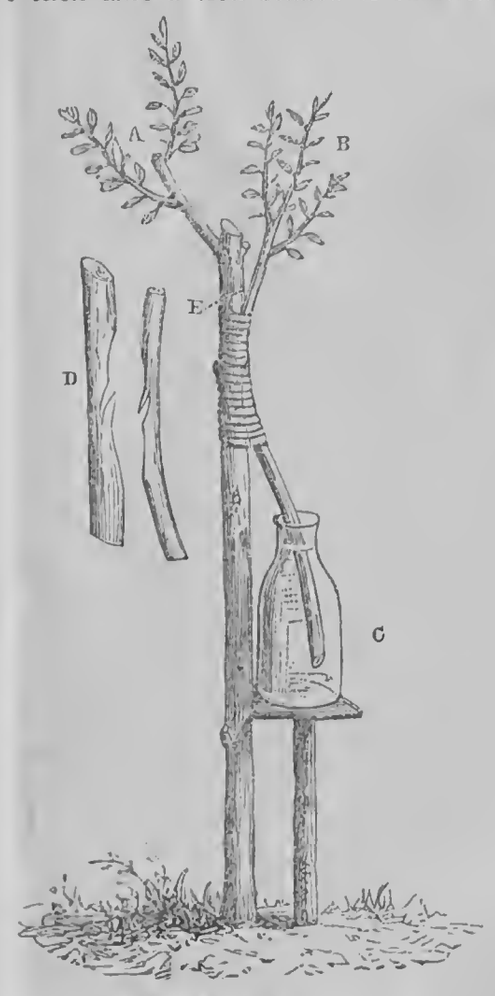


LAYER-GRAFTING (ANOTHER METHOD).

of a cutting. The new roots which spring from the cutting strengthen the graft by supplying it with additional vital elements. It is, so to speak, half grafting by approach, and often a case of root-grafting. Sometimes the cion is the cutting, and sometimes the stock, and occasionally both are cuttings united by grafting. Adepts in grafting, they say, should succeed in grafting a cion of orange tree on the midrib of a leaf of a citron tree which has been newly slipped!

Grafting with the Cion a Cutting.—In this method the cion only is a cutting—the stock is a tree which has been at least a year planted. It may be left entire or headed down at the time of grafting, and may be grafted either close to the ground or at some distance from it, under the surface of the soil, or above it.

Cutting-Grafting on a Low Stem.—There are two principal methods based on the previous amputation of the stem or otherwise. Here the stock is shortened to within four or eight inches from the neck. We then take a cion branch of sufficient



CUTTING-GRAFTING ON A TALL STOCK.

length, that when its extremity is buried in the soil as a cutting, close to the stock, it may be grafted on the stock, and have a couple of buds above the graft. The stock is channeled with the gauge, and the bark is removed from that part of the cion which is to be placed in the groove. They are then bandaged and covered with mastic. When a vine is grafted in this way, the soil is heaped up about it so as to cover the graft. When the stem of the vine is young, or if it is furnished with vigorous shoots at the base, we have recourse to *layer grafting*. A small trench or hole is made at B, in which the shoot is to be layered; the shoot to be grafted is then cut down to the third eye, as at A. The other shoots of the same stock are removed, or cut short, or grafted in the same way. The cion is grafted at A in the English fashion, then cut so as to leave two or three eyes overground, and fastened to a stake. Should the stock offer any resistance, it can be pegged down in the bottom of the trench with a forked stick; the hole or trench B should then be filled with good, free soil, which will facilitate the production of the new roots.

Instead of previously shortening the stock, it may be grafted entire, so that it may not be mutilated to no purpose, should the graft miss. The cion A is cut as at C; the stock B is prepared to receive it by making three incisions in, and raising the bark, as at D. The two parts are then brought together, as at E, in the same way as in grafting by approach; the cion having its base, F, buried, in order to form roots, or merely for the purpose of keeping it alive. The graft is bandaged, and covered with mastic or grafting wax. When the operation is performed in Spring, the upper part of the stock is to be gradually removed in the course of the same year. We begin to do this in a week after grafting, by cutting away some of the branches, and repeat the operation at intervals during the Summer, in proportion as we see the shoots of the graft develop themselves. The process is finally completed by the removal of the stump in the following year. If the separation of the lower part of the cion from the ground can be dispensed with, its chances of a lengthened existence will be doubled. If it is necessary, however, it is best accomplished gradually, by successive annular incisions, which will, by degrees, accustom it to draw its sustenance entirely from the stock.

Cutting-Grafting on a Tall Stock.—If the cion is not long enough to be at the same time planted as a cutting and grafted at a certain hight on the stock, we make good the deficiency by using a vessel filled with earth, or a bottle of water raised to the required hight, and receiving the lower part of the cion. Cool sand is much better for this purpose than vegetable mold, as it is not so liable to become dry. Should the grafting take place during the period of vegetation, while the sap is flowing, we should prefer using a vessel of water, C, at the bottom of which should be a layer of powdered charcoal, in order to prevent the decomposition of the water, which otherwise must be renewed frequently. The cion, B, should be stripped of its leaves; in the case of deciduous subjects these should be cut off close to the stalk; in evergreens it will be sufficient to cut the half of each leaf away. The graft, which is made either by veneering, or in the English fashion, should be covered with grafting-clay, and shaded with paper. The removal of the upper part of the stock, which is began in Summer by gradually cutting away the branches, A, and the top of the main stem, should not be completed (as at E) until after the growth of the year following. At the same time the heel of the cion should be cut away level at its junction with the stock, the office of the auxiliary sand or water having now ended.—*C. Ballet.*

"WHAT I KNOW OF FALL PLANTING."

LAST fall I purchased 130 apple trees. I had read so many accounts in favor of Fall planting that I was induced to plant some 90, and 40 I heeled until in Spring. The land had been cultivated with potatoes—the first crop taken off the land; was twice plowed and was in fine condition. I planted 90 trees, and in the Spring counted 26 that made a start; now there is not one healthy tree among them. The bark is yellow and knotty. The other 40 I planted in the Spring on newly broken sod; all lived but two. Some of my neighbors bought trees at the same time and place and planted in the Fall with the same success. My neighbors condemned the trees as being too small and deficient in roots. The trees were very poor; most of the roots were left in the nursery grounds. I also planted 113 more apples and pears that I purchased of a Geneva firm, and only lost one. These last have grown from 6 to 13 inches this summer. If you should think proper to print this and save some poor man's trees, my experience will not be in vain.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. W. STORR.

Industrial Topics.

MISSION OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

ABSTRACT of an address delivered before the Ohio Agricultural Convention, by Col. S. D. HARRIS, of MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

IN nearly a quarter of a century's intimate connection with the Press, and close familiarity with the agricultural literature of the age, I have witnessed the rise, propagation and success or failure of a host of theories, facts, fancies and schemes, some of which have borne goodly fruit for the sustenance of the people, others of which have been nipped by the frosts which take such green and unwholesome things, as they should always do, but sometimes do not. And thus I have often found myself walking in a grave-yard of agricultural literature, amid the tombs of buried fancies or the carcasses of such as pollute the air for want of burial.

This is the experience of every agricultural editor who has been long time enough in the harness to have observed these facts, or who has been a diligent reader of what has been put upon record.

The agricultural periodical press is the most potent and active agency of our day, in the dissemination of this sort of useful knowledge among men. The living sympathy between the editor and his readers, gives a fresh zest to every issue of the paper, and the publication of a widely various correspondence, enlists the co-operation of a greatly varied style of thought and expression, subjecting the whole to the closest criticism and to be viewed from all sides, according to the knowledge or fancy of different people.

The agricultural paper comes at such intervals of time, and in such convenient quantity and variety, that it receives immediate attention; its contents are all taken in at a few sittings, and the intellectual man is thereby fed and groomed, to go upon the race-course of his duty, and lay out his strength to the best advantage.

The mission of the press is two-fold—first, to build up; and, second, to break down—to build up that which is good and true, and break down that which is bad and false; and the editor should be thoroughly furnished for both of these styles of labor.

[After discussing both these propositions in detail, the speaker proceeded to run a parallel between the influence of agricultural papers and various other agencies for the collection and dissemination of useful knowledge. Coming at last to the subject of agricultural colleges, he said]:

It seemed like a very liberal thing that the Government should have made provision for the endowment of institutions of learning, in which agriculture and the mechanic arts should receive prominent attention. Now let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that this endowment had been bestowed in the support of a good agricultural paper in each State—not to make it a gift concern, like the government seed store at Washington, but rendering such assistance as to place it above the necessity of depending upon advertising patronage for its revenues. The editors and contributors could be suitably paid for their services and the best talent of the world could be enlisted for the diffusion of the best information at their command. Allow for this paper, in Ohio for instance, the modest estimate of fifty thousand copies weekly for the four hundred thousand rural families of the State; allow only four readers to each family, thus supplied with the paper, and you have an aggregate of two hundred thousand readers! This paper goes to that number of readers every week in the year, full freighted with intelligence upon all the varied interests of their occupation; and there at their own firesides, under all the domestic and social influences of home and society they drink in of that fountain and grow up into that knowledge, at small cost, less inconvenience and no separation. Who shall estimate the difference in result between such a far-reaching and inexpensive agency as this and that of the agricultural college upon its one or two hundred students under the most favorable auspices? Two hundred against two hundred thousand! The larger number educated *on the farm*, amid all the binding influences of HOME, and in the daily practice of its health-giving and instructive labors; the smaller number, sent away from home, to be educated *off from the farm*, and most likely to stay off thereafter; their domestic habits broken up, their systematic rounds of industry laid aside—entering into new associations and filled with new ambitions, not the most conducive to a love of farm life or industrial economy.

I leave you to strike a balance between the extent, cost and result of these two agencies for a practical education of the industrial classes.

Do you ask me if I would desire or advise such an endowment of the agricultural press? I answer,—No. It is contrary to the genius of the American mind, and the spirit of American institutions—which teach personal independence and self-reliance as the cardinal doctrines of the Republic. In the prosecution of their business the conductors of the press have laid a foundation which is safer and better than to depend upon the patronage of the State. [After speaking of the great numbers of people who are reached by the periodical press, the speaker concluded his address as follows:]

To-day I stand in the Capitol of Ohio, speaking to an audience of two or three hundred people; what I may write to-morrow, of the transactions of this Convention and of other matters, will go out upon the manifold leaves of the press, to the homes of *half a million of people*, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the ocean to the kingdoms of the old world, and to the far-off islands of the sea!

If I have seemed to magnify the reach and mission of the press, and to assign it a place above others, I have also shown by facts and figures that we have justly earned that high position by the energy and intelligence with which we have pushed our conquests into the highways and by-ways of the earth, and sent the gospel of labor as an evangel of peace, to greet the people at their own homes, and to throw around them the bonds of a common fraternity and to endow them with the franchises of a noble independence.

In the pursuit of this, our chosen occupation, we ask for no endowments or special legislation from the State, but only a fair and open field in which to sow our seed and reap our harvests, amid the competitive businesses of the world.

"EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES."

I WOULD reply through the RURAL NEW-YORKER to "Reform," of Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., in the matter of treatment of hired help. In a former article "Reform" stated how the hired help of that County were oppressed by employers. I was much surprised, but did not discredit his statement. I informed him where better things existed; and as his heart bled for the poor, and as he had ample means and time, I suggested that he inform the suffering ones where better things prevailed. I referred him to Livingston County. But "Reform" discredits my statement, and says he has seen much of the world and knows it is the same throughout the land. Much seeing nor many years will make no one wise without the power to discriminate.

If "Reform" should utter such an appeal in Livingston Co., for its working men, as for the half-paid, half-starved of Fulton Co., they would reply, "dry the moisture about your dewy eyes, old boy; if we can't take care of our interests in that direction, we deserve to go under."

I have but little reverence for that court at Johnstown which decided that a young man could not support a wife with an income of $20 per month; a less heavier court would have known that there are those who cannot support a wife with an income of one thousand dollars per month; and that tens of thousands of others have and are supporting not only a wife, but a family also, on less than the first mentioned sum. With regard to myself, I have a wife and family and am not an uncommon man—weak in body but strong in the purpose to live, if possible, outside of charity. I commenced in this town, working for farmers by the day. My pay did not amount to twenty dollars per month—but fifty to seventy-five cents per day for all work except harvest; that was $1.25 to $1.50 per day; this was the extreme of my wages for years—as long as I worked for others.

To-day, and for several years, farmers have paid $1.30 in Winter, $2 for Spring work and from $2 to $3 for haying and harvest, and $2 for all Fall work.

In twenty-five years, wages have more than doubled in Livingston Co. Has the poor man's cost of living doubled? Not necessarily, by a large balance. Will not "Reform" place these facts (or will he continue to disbelieve) before the suffering poor of Fulton Co., and prove in deed, and not in words alone, that he desires to relieve their distress; for Livingston Co. can employ and feed hundreds more.

EVERY-DAY LABORER.

Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Land Department.

FROM SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.

I HAVE traveled quite extensively both South and West, at different times, and while I acknowledge each State has many desirable and charming situations, the surrounding circumstances forbid a poor man of even hoping to ever settle there and secure the farm he covets. While the soil on the prairies is all that could be desired in richness and fertility, the water is very scarce and poor, the winds very annoying, and severe in the Winter, and the settler continually in trouble about wood and building timber. Here, in Southeast Missouri, I find the usual varieties of soil found along rivers, streams, and uplands, with excellent timber of various kinds, and abundance of water. The latitude is such as to guarantee mild and short Winters, being some eighty miles South of St. Louis, and between thirty-seven and thirty-eight degrees North. Although there have been white settlers in this county for seventy years, and the soil and general features of the country the most inviting to the farmer and stock grower, yet the population at this time is less than ten thousand, and a very large per cent. of this number is in and about the various mines of iron, copper, lead and zinc, with ores among the richest in the world. St. Louis having been the great central point of all westward travel, and no public conveyance to this part of the State, is why Eastern men have never found it out. While many travelers have passed through the Northern and Central parts of Missouri, and the public prints have been filled with long and interesting letters from those sections, Southeast Missouri has had no one to speak for her, and hence the fairest and most desirable part of the whole State is comparatively without inhabitants.

Those who settled here in an early day were so well pleased with the make of the country that they all secured large bodies of land, expecting that the time would speedily come when the county would be thickly settled, and their lands very valuable. But these settlers were from the wrong side of Mason and Dixon's line, and of course never advertised for settlers to come and buy their lands, or even described them, and the tide of emigration passed North. This part of the State is yet to be brought into notice, and, I hope, to be settled by Northeastern families.

The old settlers have nearly all gone to their several resting places; each one finding it out in his field or fence corner, along the orchard; showing a spirit of aristocratic independence and selfishness, even after death. These secluded and private burying places are generally overgrown with weeds and bushes, and are constantly springing up (or appearing) before the landviewer, as it were, like ghosts in a thicket, and, soon, the ideas associated with such places become stereotyped, and are classed with heathen customs and relics of barbarism.

Slave labor having made homes and support for them in other years, then suddenly leaving them, they have found out that modern democracy, bad whisky and bushwhacking (Ku-Klux) would not plant and gather crops equal to slaves; and hence nearly all the land in Southern Missouri is for sale—all wanting to "leave this old and worn-out country and go to Texas." That is the Mecca of the "Piker's" brightest dreams. Four-fifths of South Missouri are yet in the woods; few new farms are being opened up by the "natives," and the first that was cleared has been declared "worn out," and left to grow over with briers and bushes; while other portions in the same field (or enclosure) that have been under the plow for twenty, thirty and forty years, producing as many crops, have never had a load of manure, or any other artificial fertilizer applied. And yet, strange to say, fair average crops of corn, oats, barley and wheat are yearly harvested from these very fields. Their wheat is generally grown after corn, and nearly every boy and man that I have seen plowing had but one horse or mule to a shovel plow, and went twice between the rows, *i. e.* two furrows, and then the seed was put on and a limb of a tree or bush dragged over it and left.

I think these native Missourians are to be classed with the sorriest and shabbiest farmers out of Mexico. They step in the old footprints, and follow up the agricultural examples set by their worthy ancestors, abominate clover and all other methods of fertilizing the tenacious and faithful soil, and seem to expect a paying crop annually for all time to come.

A few men from Ohio have recently settled in this section, and, under their improved method of culture, old, worn-out fields have again responded with beautiful harvests, and are now seeded to clover and timothy of the finest growth and appearance. It is a fine fruit-growing country, I am told, and, judging from the great abundance of apples and peaches that I have seen all along my line of travel, it is all they claim for it in that line. The varieties of fruit grown East are not seen here, as little attention has ever been given to fruit. Grapes of several different kinds have here and there been planted, and are doing remarkably well.

I am of the opinion that if a goodly number of Eastern men would come out here and settle, the farms under their management would double in price and value every third year. I mean the "*old, worn-out land*" and the uncleared land. There is great need of more land being cultivated, as the county does not produce near enough to supply her own citizens. A great deal has to be shipped every year from St. Louis to the miners and citizens of the various villages throughout these mining counties, and hence the home markets here are better than at St. Louis.

I have no land to sell, and only speak of the country as it appears to me. Have been here since last July, and have traveled over this and St. Genevieve County "rite smartly."

N. A. T.

Farmington, St. Francois Co., S. E. Mo.

The Poultry Yard.

FECUNDITY OF DUCKS AND HENS.

THE English people are noted for raising ducks, and they often make interesting experiments. One was lately made to test the relative fecundity between ducks and hens, and to determine which of the two would produce the larger number of eggs in a given time. For the purpose three hens and three ducks were selected, all hatched in February, and nourished with suitable food. In the following Autumn the ducks had laid 225 eggs, while the hens in this case had laid none. In the following February the laying began again with the ducks, and continued uninterruptedly till August. They showed no inclination to set, and became very thin, but subsequently fattened up somewhat. In the mean time the hens had not been idle. The total number laid by the hens amounted to 257, or 86 eggs each; and the ducks produced 392, or 131 each. Although the eggs of the ducks were rather smaller than those of the hens, yet they proved to be decidedly superior in nutritive material.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

To Prevent Hens Eating Their Eggs.—Last Winter I had great trouble with my hens. They would eat their eggs. It was not because they were not fed lime, meat, etc., and plenty of it. Is there any way of stopping them doing this thing?—R. P. S., *Wilmington, Del.*

THERE is one way we have seen recommended. Make a laying-box with a false bottom, forming an inclined plain, down which the egg rolls, as soon as laid, into a receptacle beneath, thus placing the egg out of the reach of the hen at once. Just how this is made we cannot say, but we fancy any Yankee can make one; and since our correspondent is a Yankee, his eggs are safe.

Commendation of the Rural.—I find your paper a very useful one. I had about sixty good hens, and about one week ago several were dying every day; but upon going to the RURAL NEW-YORKER I found a recipe which has cured them, by giving only a few doses.—MRS. E. VERMILYA.

WE are sorry Mrs. V. did not state what troubled her chickens, and what recipe she used. We should be glad if, whenever our readers find anything or recipe recommended in the RURAL, of value, they would give the details. It will help others as well as themselves, if they do so.

Lumps on Chickens' Feet.—WM. H SNOW (see RURAL NEW-YORKER Sept. 28, p. 201) is informed that the lumps on chickens' feet are caused by chickens jumping from the high roosts with a hard thump. These lumps often make the chickens very lame. Therefore the way for Mr. SNOW to do is to have lower roosts, or a rack for them to walk down on instead of jumping down.—D. T. R., *Pittsburg, Pa.*

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Travels in South Africa.—Compiled and arranged by BAYARD TAYLOR. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

THIS is another one of those beautiful $1.50 volumes of the illustrated library of travel, exploration, and adventure. It tells the story of such missionaries and travelers as MOFFAT, LIVINGSTONE, ANDERSON and MAGYAR. The greater part of the book is very properly devoted to the travels and discoveries of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. A postscript is added containing the latest news brought by STANLEY, and his route is marked on the map. The book is well illustrated and intensely interesting.

The Marble Prophesy, and Other Poems.—By J. G. HOLLAND. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

DR. HOLLAND has a wide circle of admirers, to whom all of his books are welcome. This new poem is in his usual vein. We do not like the severe manner in which it pitches into a religious sect, but perhaps this is to be expected from a Puritan author. The poem is finely descriptive, and so short all will finish it who commence to read it. The remainder of the volume is composed of poems familiar to the public, some of which are surprisingly sweet and tender.

The Pennsylvania Pilgrim.—By JOHN G. WHITTIER. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

OUR best lyric poet has given us in this new poem one of his best efforts. He sings the song of those early Germans who were the first to come to America, settling near Germantown. They were also the first to move for the freedom of the slave. The poem is full of beauties and will give the reader fresh delight. A dozen shorter poems compose the miscellaneous part of the volume. The book is finely illustrated, and sells for $1.50.

Round About Rambles in Lands of Fact and Fancy.—By FRANK R. STOCKTON. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

A BOOK unusually handsome and attractive, full of superb pictures. Some seventy different subjects of interest to the young are discussed in a lively manner, illustrated by one hundred and ninety beautiful pictures. The book deals largely with animal life, and has many curious anecdotes. It makes a volume of nearly four hundred pages, and is just the thing for a gift-book.

Dream of a Free Trade Paradise.—By CYRUS ELDER. With Twelve Illustrations of HENRY L. STEPHENS. Philadelphia: H. C. Baird.

THIS work is inscribed to Gen. GRANT, "the friend of the workingman" and the "next President of the United States." The pamphlet is very readable, and explains away many things in relation to the teachings of the free-traders, which all American citizens should know. It sells for 30 cents.

Nast's Illustrated Almanac.—New York: Harper & Brothers, 1873.

A HANDSOME 25 cent pamphlet of 50 pages, full of NAST'S quaint illustrations. The work is very funny, and has articles by ELI PERKINS, MARK TWAIN, JOSH BILLINGS, CHARLES DICKENS and GEORGE P. WEBSTER. It is well worth the price asked, and will be popular.

Song Life, for Sunday Schools, Etc.—By PHILIP PHILLIPS. New York: Harper & Brothers.

AN illustrated Sunday school music book, superior in every respect to most of its class. The reputation of the author, as well as the excellence of the book, will insure a large demand.

The Young Dochinor.—By CHARLES NORTHEND, A. M. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

FOR 75 cents parents can place in the hands of their children this beautiful little collection of pieces in poetry, prose and dialogue, which is admirably adapted for their use.

The Lives of Grant and Wilson.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

A HANDSOME book, containing the facts in the lives of these men. It sells in cloth for $1. It contains 400 pages and has a number of engravings.

An Appeal to the Good Sense of the Voters of the United States.—Who shall be President? New York Publishing Company.

A SMALL, poorly-written pamphlet by a Virginia woman, who urges the election of Gen. GRANT.

Howard's Recitations.—New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

A NEAT little volume of 100 pages, filled with a choice collection of prose and poetical articles—comic, serious and pathetic.

"EXCELSIOR!"

The Rural's Programme of Premiums for 1873.

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LIBERAL PREMIUMS TO CLUB AGENTS!

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER'S hosts of Friends, all over the Continent, will please note the following announcement of UNPRECEDENTED PREMIUMS for both Subscribers and Club Agents:

Observe, firstly, that we give every Yearly Subscriber who pays $2.50 a Splendid STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, (size 24 by 30 inches,) entitled "BIRTH-DAY MORNING, or *The Gardener's Present.*" This is a most Beautiful and Pleasing Picture—a Gem of Art fit to adorn any Home, in Town or Country. The original plate cost *Several Thousand Dollars*, and each copy of the Engraving is worth $5. Note that this *Grand Premium* is sent to every person paying $2.50 for the RURAL one year—so that each subscriber at that price really gets $7.50 for only $2.50!

Note, secondly, the annexed list of VERY LIBERAL PREMIUMS offered those who form Clubs for 1873, or for one year from any date. See the Names and Prices of Articles, and the small number of Subscribers required to secure a Valuable Premium. Almost any one located in a locality where live, reading people reside, can, by a little timely effort, secure a Premium worth from $5 to $200. *Now is the Best Time to Start Clubs*, for as soon as election is over everybody will want such a good, useful and popular paper as MOORE'S RURAL.

Remember, thirdly, that every article we offer as a Premium is *First-Class and Genuine*—that we put each at lowest retail price, and that the names of manufacturers or dealers (given in most cases) is a guarantee of good quality, etc. Note, also, that all Club Subscribers—whether at $2 for the paper only, or $2.50 for Paper and Engraving—can be counted by Agents for Premiums.

The Table below specifies the Cash Price of each article offered as a Premium, and the number of subscribers required to secure it at $2, (our lowest club rate)—or at $2.50 with our Premium Engraving. Note that the Premiums are offered *without any condition as to whether the clubs are composed of new or old subscribers.* Canada subscribers must add 20 cents per yearly copy for postage.

SPECIFIC PREMIUMS,

TERMS, &c., FOR MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER FOR 1873.

OPEN TO EVERYBODY.

	Cash Price of Premium.	No. of Subscribers at $2, or $2.50 with Engraving.
AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, &c.		
1—Waller A. Wood's New Iron Mower	$125	125
2—Excelsior Lawn Mower	25	35
3—American Hay Tedder, (Ames Plow Co.)	80	90
4—Sessions & Knox's Cast Steel Plow	18 50	25
5—Holbrook's Premium Horse Hoe	12	20
6— " Regulator Seed Drill	13 50	23
7— " Hand Cultivator	6 50	16
8— " Swivel Plow	20	30
9—Cahoon's Hand Broadcast Seed Sower	10	20
10—Blanchard's Premium Churn	8	12
SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES.		
11—Weed Sewing Machine	60	60
12—Lamb Knitting Machine	60	60
13—Bickford Knitting Machine	25	30
WASHING MACHINES AND WRINGERS.		
14—Continental Washing Machine	15	25
15—Universal Wringer	9	15
16—Novelty "	9	15
17—Colby "	7 50	12
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.		
18—Gold Watch, Hunting Case, (U. S. Watch Co.'s Make,) Stem Winder, Expansion Balance, 15 Jewels, Stamped "Rural New-Yorker, A"	200	200
19—Gold Watch, Hunting Case, (U. S. Watch Co.,) Stamped "Rural New-Yorker, B."	150	150
20— " " " " " C."	100	100
21—Silver Watch, 4 oz. Hunting Case, " " " D."	75	90
22— " 3 oz. " " " " " E."	60	70
23— " 2 oz. " " " " " F."	40	50
24— " 2 oz. " " " " " G."	30	40
25—Ladies' Gold Watch, " Swiss, (Giles, Wales & Co., Importers)	85	100
26— " Silver " " " " "	20	25
SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GOLD JEWELRY.		
27—One Dozen Double Plated Tea Spoons, (Reed & Barton)	6	12
28— " " Table Spoons, "	12	20
29— " " Dining Forks, "	12	20
30—One Silver Plated Castor, "	15	25
31— " " " Cake Basket, "	15	25
32— " " " Fruit Stand, "	15	25
33—One-half Dozen Silver Plated Napkin Rings, "	8	15
34—Silver Plated Tea Set, 6 Pieces, "	50	75
35— " Butter Dish, "	8	15
36—One-half Dozen Silver Plated Table Knives, "	6	12
37—One Gold Finger Ring, (Howard & Co.) [*]	6	15
38—Gold Studs, Set of Three, " [*]	6	15
39— " Initial Sleeve Buttons, One Pair, (Howard & Co.) [*]	10	20
GOLD PENS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.		
40—Gold Pen, Ebony Holder & Box, for Gents, No. 6, (Geo. F. Hawkes') [*]	5	12
41— " Silver Extension Case and Pencil, " " [*]	5	12
42— " Ebony Holder and Box, for Ladies', No. 4, " " [*]	3	10
43— " Gold and Ebony Extension Holder, " " [*]	3 25	10
44—Gold Paragon Pencil Case, Chased, " [*]	3	10
45— " " " " with Ivory Slide, " [*]	4	12
46— " Charm " " " for Ladies', " [*]	3 50	11
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.		
47—Sampson's Portable Platform Scale, on Rollers, 14x22, 400 lbs	26	40
48— " " " " 17x25, 1,000 "	40	60
49—One Dozen Hard Rubber Handle Table Knives, (Meriden Cutlery Co.,)	9	17
50— " " Dessert " "	8	15
51—One Hard Rubber Handle Carver, Fork and Steel, "	5	12
52—Pocket Knife, 4 Blades, Tortoise Shell Handle, (H. W. King & Co.)	3	10
53—Novelty Knife for Girls and Boys, Tortoise Shell Handle [*]	1 50	10
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
54—Smith's American Organ, No. 2	125	125
55—Dunham Piano	625	750
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, DICTIONARIES, &c.		
56—Agricultural Books, to be Selected from our List,	10	25
57—Practical Dairy Husbandry, (by X. A. Willard) [*]	3	12
58— " Shepherd, (by H. S. Randall) [*]	2	10
59—People's Practical Poultry Book, (by Wm. M. Lewis) [*]	1 50	10
60—Money in the Garden, (by P. T. Quinn) [*]	1 50	10
61—Webster's Pictorial Dictionary	6	15
62— " Unabridged "	12	30
63—Conant's Patent Newspaper Binder, (size of Rural New-Yorker for 1872,) [*]	1 25	10
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		
64—New Horizontal Toy Steam Engine, (Colby Bros. & Co.)	3 50	10
65—Pearl Mounted Photograph Album	5	12
66—Gardner's Patent Portable Book Case and Writing Desk, Combined	11	20
67—Ladies' and Misses' Morocco Belt and Bag	6	15

☞ The articles designated thus [*] are sent by mail, post-paid.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING, PARTICULARLY.

The Premiums specified by Agents will be selected carefully, *and no charge made for boxing and shipping.*—Club papers directed to individuals, and sent to different post-offices.—As our Terms are IN ADVANCE, no names will be counted toward Premium until the cash is received. ☞ *Remittances by Post-Office Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letters, may be made at the risk of the Publisher.* Address all orders to **D. D. T. MOORE, 5 Beekman St., New York.**

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For sale at the RURAL NEW-YORKER Office, No. 5 Beekman St., New York, or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price:

Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry (just issued)	**$3 00**
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle	2 00
Do. New American Farm Book	2 50
Do. Diseases of Domestic Animals	1 00
Do. Rural Architecture	1 50
American Bird Fancier	30
American Pomology (200 Illustrations) Warder	3 00
American Practical Cookery	1 75
American Rose Culturist	30
American Standard of Excellence in Poultry	50
American Wheat Culturist (Todd)	2 00
Architecture, National (Geo. E. Woodward)	12 00
Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses	1 50
Barry's Fruit Garden (new edition)	2 50
Bee Keepers' Text Book, Paper, 40c.; Cloth	75
Bement's Rabbit Fancier	30
Bicknell's Village Builder (75 Plates, showing New and Practical Designs)	10 00
Hommer's Method of Making Manures	25
Breck's Book of Flowers (new)	1 75
Bridgeman's Gardener's Assistant	2 50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	1 00
Do. Flower Garden	1 50
Carpentry Made Easy (new)	5 00
Chemistry of the Farm (Nichols)	1 25
Charlton's Grape Grower's Guide	75
Cider Maker's Manual	1 50
Cluter's New Ill. Cattle Doctor, colored plates	6 00
Cobbett's American Gardener	75
Cole's American Fruit Book	75
Cole's American Veterinarian	75
Cotton Culture (Lyman's)	1 50
Crack Shot (Barker)	1 75
Cranberry Culture (I. J. White)	1 25
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 50
Do. Modern Horse Doctor	1 50
Dana's Muck Manual	1 25
Darwin's Variations of Animals and Plants	6 00
Deal Shot, or, Sportman's Complete Guide	1 75
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, (1100 pp.)	4 00
Do. Rural Essays	3 50
Drainage for Profit and Health	1 50
Dyer and Color Maker's Companion	1 25
Eastwood's Cranberry Culture	75
Elliot's Lawn and Shade Trees	1 50
Everybody's Lawyer	2 00
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener (new), paper, 50c.; cloth	1 00
Farm Drainage (H. F. French)	1 50
Farm Implements and Machinery (J. J. Thomas)	1 50
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Fishing in American Waters (Scott)	3 50
Flint on Grasses	2 50
Do. Milch Cows and Dairy Farming	2 50
Forest Trees (Brynot)	1 50
Frank Forrester's Field Sports (2 vols.)	6 00
Do. Fish and Fishing (300 engravings)	5 00
Do. Manual for Young Sportsmen	3 00
Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist	20
Do. Forest Tree Culturist	1 50
Do. Small Fruits (Illustrated)	1 50
Fulton's Peach Culture. A Hand-Book and Bible to Every Planter	1 50
Gardening for Profit (P. Henderson)	1 50
Gardening for the South (White's)	2 00
Grape Culturist (A. S. Fuller)	1 50
Gray's Manual of Botany and Lessons	3 00
Do. School and Field Book of Botany	2 50
Do. How Plants Grow (500 Illustrations)	1 12
Do. Introduction to Structural and Systematic Botany and Vegetable Physiology (1,500 Illus.)	3 50
Guenon on Milch Cows	75
Gun, Rod and Saddle	1 50
Harney's Barns, Outbuildings and Fences	10 00
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Do. on the Pig—Breeding, Management, &c.	1 50
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Holly's Carpenter's Hand Book (new)	75
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Mason's Farrier and Stud Book	1 50
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Mechanic's Companion (Nicholson)	3 00
Mechanics for Millwrights, Machinists and others	1 50
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Modern Cookery (by Miss Acton and Mrs. S. J. Hale)	1 75
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Do. Ready Reckoner and Log Book	30
Simpson's Horse Portraiture—Breeding, Rearing and Training Trotters	2 50
Six Hundred Receipts	1 75
Skeleton Leaves	2 00
Skillful Housewife	75
Slack's Trout Culture (new)	1 50
Stewart's (John) Stable Book	1 50
Tegetmeier's Poultry Book (colored plates)	9 00
Tegetmeier's Pigeon Book (colored plates)	5 00
Ten Acres Enough	1 50
The Boston Machinist (Fitzgerald)	75
The Dog (by Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson)	3 00
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The Horse (Stonehenge), 8vo., 622 pp.	3 50
The Mule (Riley)—A Treatise on the Breeding, Training and uses to which he may be put	1 50
The People's Practical Poultry Book	1 50
Thomas' Am. Fruit Culturist (430 Illustrations)	3 00
Trapper's Guide (Newhouse)	2 00
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Trowbridge's (Mrs. Laura) Excelsior Cook Book and Housekeeper's Aid	1 25
Warder's Hedges and Evergreens	1 50
Do. Elements of Agriculture	1 00
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Wheeler's Homes for the People	3 00
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Do. Country Homes	1 50
Do. Cottages and Farm Houses	1 50
Do. Suburban and Country Houses	1 50
Youatt and Spooner on the Horse	1 50
Youatt and Martin on Cattle	1 50
Youatt and Martin on the Hog	1 00
Youatt on Sheep	1 00
Youman's Hand-Book of Household Science	1 75

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☞ Any Books desired, not named in this List, will be furnished on receipt of price.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1872.

ELECTION-DAY DUTIES.

1. Let every voter go to the polls.

2. Let him go early.

3. Let him go to the polls with a RURAL NEW-YORKER in his pocket.

4. Let him vote as his judgment and conscience dictates.

5. Let him give his neighbor any advice about voting he may desire for his country's good.

6. After both he and his neighbor have voted, let him show his neighbor the RURAL NEW-YORKER and ask him to subscribe for it, telling him how sweet a solace it will be to him and his family, after the wrangling and turmoil of a political campaign, to be able to read a paper which will afford instruction and pleasure, devoted as it is to Progressive Agriculture in all its departments, to the Elevation of the Family and to the enhancement of the Pleasures of Rural Home Life.

7. Let him forward the money thus received promptly, giving full name and post-office address of each subscriber, and receive the premium we offer for such work and the satisfaction of knowing that he has not only done his duty as a Citizen, but as a Friend and Neighbor.

WHAT ARE THE PROFITS?

THE harvest is nearly ended. There is some corn to husk, potatoes to dig, roots to gather, apples to pick, butter and cheese to market, etc., etc. But the farmer who has carefully kept account with the different departments of the farm can approximately estimate his profits for the year. What are they? We do not ask this question because we desire it answered to ourselves, but that each farmer may answer it to himself. And if he finds out there are profits, we hope he can put his finger on his ledger and tell just what crops did, and what did not, yield him his net revenues.

This course we deem absolutely essential to intelligent, economical, and progressive husbandry. If the blind leads the blind they both fall in the ditch. If a man's corn crop has cost him $1 per bushel, and is worth in market but 75 cents—that is, if he can buy corn for 75 cents per bushel, equally good, the fodder he gets from the crop grown will scarcely fill out the margin of difference; and then, if he blindly goes on raising corn, year after year, with no knowledge of what it costs him, it will require the profits he may derive from some other crop to counterbalance his loss on corn. But if he knows what the corn costs him, and whence the profits he gets are derived, it will be an easy matter, comparatively, to stop the leaks and increase the profits the succeeding year.

Have the profits been derived from economy, or from liberality of expenditure in relation to especial crops? In other words, is there any one crop which returned $2 for every $1 expended in producing it; and if the expense of culture or for plant food per acre had been increased, would the profits have correspondingly increased? Or has the farmer found the maximum of expense per acre it pays to give to any one crop? These are interesting and profitable questions for him to answer.

The losses of effort and time on a farm are very much greater than most men realize. The loss of time perhaps is greater, notwithstanding the fact that farmers work so many hours per day. This loss is not due to the fact that the time is not all or nearly all occupied, but to the other fact that it is too often improperly directed, is not economized and hence is wasted. But if the time absolutely spent in the production, harvesting and marketing of a crop is charged to that crop, the husbandman soon discovers its value, how much it enters into the cost, and will devise ways and means to economize it—that is, to expend less time in producing the same results. The trouble is, that in making up accounts with crops too many farmers *estimate* the amount of time consumed in their production, instead of charging each crop, daily, with the time actually expended upon it.

The result of such inquiry as we have suggested above will be to cause a higher value to be placed upon time, to see that it is not wasted and, therefore, a better direction of the effort or force expended in producing crops. The best ways and means will be devised and adopted for doing the most work in the least time and at the least expense; for every thoughtful farmer knows that just in proportion as he diminishes the cost of production he enhances his profits.

AGRICULTURE AND CIVILIZATION.

ADOLPHUS OTT read a paper at the last meeting of the Liberal Club upon "The Relation of Agriculture to Civilization," which was little more than a compilation from old books, to prove that the decline of civilization had followed the decline in agriculture—the exhaustion of the soil. But this was not clearly proved to be the cause of the decline in civilization. There was a good deal of learned talk about fertilizers, soil exhaustion, political economy—a melange of facts and theories which had little relation to the topic of the evening.

The relations of Agriculture to Civilization seem to us very simple—much like the relations of fuel and water to a steam engine. The engine cannot move without the fuel and water; nor can the fuel and water propel a machine that is not created and adapted to such propulsion. Agriculture feeds civilization; but there would be no agriculture without civilization; and it reflects rather than determines the condition of civilization. A high civilization involves progressive agriculture; but that agriculture is anterior to civilization is not true. It is the effect, not the cause. It is the supply a demand has created. Because New York does not produce as much wheat per acre as she did twenty years ago, it does not follow that the civilization of its people has deteriorated. On the contrary, a decline in agriculture rather follows than anticipates a decline in the civilization of the people. If, however, agriculture in any district does decline, it does not necessarily follow that civilization has declined. For there are many instances where people of a district have abandoned agriculture for commercial and professional pursuits, yet in no sense retrograding from enlightenment and culture, while their fields have been left to ignorant laborers and their farms permitted to go to ruin.

The practical good of such a paper is not plain; nor did the discussion which followed betray any ability on the part of the speakers, with one or two exceptions, to take a broad view of the needs of the agriculturists of this country, and of the means of supplying those needs that are adapted to conditions that exist and cannot be changed at will. It is not always wise to be contented with asserting what should be; it is better to make the most of what is. If American agriculture is not to-day what it may be, it is simply because capital, labor and intelligence are wanting to make it so—in other words, civilization is not far enough advanced here to secure the results that may, with altered conditions and increased needs, become absolutely necessary, and which, when necessary, will be sure to be realized.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES

American Exhibitors at the Vienna International Exposition.—A good deal of effort is making to secure a full representation of American industry and American resources at Vienna, Austria, next year. It is asserted by Commissioner Van Buren that the grounds and buildings to be occupied by the exhibition are six times as large as those at Paris in 1867. In a recent speech he said that no Government appropriation had yet been made by the United States, but he believed that at the next session of Congress such an appropriation would be made, and if duplicate receipts for expenses were kept, he believed that the appropriation would refund money expended before the action of Congress. Austria was more anxious that American products should be well represented than those of any other country should be. The speaker then showed a side elevation of the principal building to be used, and a ground plan of the buildings already erected, and of the grounds. The chief building is 3,000 feet long by 82 feet wide, and has a number of transepts 350 by 50 in extent, so that the entire surface covered by the building will be 1,500,000 feet. The dome of the building is the largest in the world. There would be a separate building for power machinery, 2,600 by 150 in extent. There would also be a large building for agricultural instruments exclusively.

Something in the Shape of a Wheat Field.—Let our Eastern readers try to form some conception of the way wheat is grown in California, from the following statement gathered from the San Francisco Bulletin. There is a wheat field in the San Joaquin Valley which covers 36,000 acres! The crop this year is reputed to average 40 bushels per acre, or 1,440,000 bushels in all, which would require over forty ships of medium size to transport it to market. One side of this "lot" is 17 miles long. When plowed, ten four-horse teams were attached to ten gang plows, each gang having four plows. Lunch was served at a midway station, and supper at the terminus, 17 miles from the place of starting. The grain was cut by twenty of the largest reapers. There are two other wheat fields in this valley, one of which contains 23,000 acres and the other 17,000. Then, as an offset to this magnificent statement, we have this:—"There are thousands of tons of wheat which cannot be taken out of the valley this season, and must remain over, a dead capital, or, what is nearly as undesirable, will only command advances at heavy rates of interest." And then, to show the wheat growers of the Western States the importance of providing for the consumption at home of their product, by encouraging home manufactures and diversifying industry, thus rendering themselves independent of foreign markets, we print a statement of the same paper, dated Sept. 20, that since June 28, sixty-three vessels have left that port for England loaded with wheat. Of this number, 15 cleared in July, 32 in August, and 15 more in September to date. Before the first one reaches Liverpool, nearly, or quite, 100 vessels will be on the way, with their prows pointing to the same port, and carrying 125,000 tons of wheat. It adds that, with sufficient tonnage, such a fleet can be maintained for six months.

Imports and Exports.—From the last report of the Bureau of statistics we learn that the imports to this country for the month ending April 30, 1872, were $73,865,485; for the corresponding month 1871, $50,712,200. For the ten months ending April 30, 1872, the imports were $521,201,459; for the corresponding period the year previous, $434,743,688. The domestic exports during the ten months ending April 30, 1872, were $409,471,561; foreign exports, $18,724,027; for the corresponding period of the year previous, domestic exports amounted to $423,829,619, and foreign exports to $24,164,779. Thus it will be seen that during the ten months ending April 30, 1872, the imports in excess of the domestic and foreign exports amounted to $93,005,871, or about 22 per cent; while for the corresponding period of the year previous our exports exceeded imports to the amount of $13,250,710, or about 3 per cent. The value of the foreign commodities remaining in warehouse April 30, 1872, was $90,958,406, as compared with $55,881,202, April 30, 1871.

How to Sell a Milch Cow.—The following story is told as having occurred:—A Mr. WHITCHER, Whitfield, N. H., wanted a milch cow, and bought what appeared to be a good one in a neighboring market, after a number of persons who claimed to be interested in the purchase and sale had seen twelve quarts of rich milk taken from her. The day after Mr. WHITCHER came in possession, his dairymaid undertook to get some milk from the same cow and she wouldn't "give down a drop;" and it was soon discovered that the animal had no appearance whatever of having milk. It is believed, by those who know the circumstances, that a false udder had been used in the milking scene, which was quietly slipped off before the cow was delivered to the purchaser.

Advising Where to Go.—We often have inquiries like this:—"I want to know to what part of the United States you recommend me to go. I want to go to some warm climate. My means are limited. I am a single man and don't mind hard work, as I want to get a home for myself." We have no advice to give in response to such an inquiry except this:—There is not a State in the Union which has a warm climate, that has not some advantages over some other State; and any young man able and willing to work, who is frugal, can make himself a home in any of them. Don't ask for advice, but go and begin the work of securing a home at once.

Illinois Stock Law in Force.—Oct. 1, went into operation, in Illinois, a law which provides that it shall be unlawful for the owners of any domestic animal of the species of horse, mule, ass, cattle, sheep, goat or hog to permit them to run at large after the 1st day of October, 1872. For a violation of this law a penalty of not less than $3 nor more than $10 shall be imposed, the money to be paid to the school fund of the township.

The Horse Disease in Canada, a Toronto dispatch, dated Oct. 18, says, has now extended throughout the Dominion, seriously interrupting the business of the country. The street cars in Montreal have stopped running; in the city railway stables more than 300 horses are sick. The farmers in the country are unable to bring grain to market. The disease is not often fatal, but recovery is slow.

P. S.—We also learn that this disease is prevailing among the horses of Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; also in several towns in Rutland Co., Vermont.

"The Best Paper and the Best Premiums!" is the pledge and practice of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Our design is to make the paper far better next year than now, and it will be observed by reference to list on preceding page that both Subscribers and Agents are to receive more Liberal Premiums than ever before. The Pioneer RURAL leads the van in intrinsic merit of contents and liberality to its friends.

"A Rare Opportunity" is the heading of an advertisement in this paper offering a very desirable Virginia farm for sale. It is situated near Petersburg, and possesses many advantages. The death of its late owner necessitates the disposal of the property at a sacrifice, and those wishing a fine homestead in the South should give the announcement attention.

Catalogues Received.—From E. M. POTTER, Kalamazoo, Mich., Price List of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc ...From JOHN SAUL, Washington, D. C., Descriptive Catalogue of Dutch and other Bulbs....From PETER HENDERSON, New York City, Bulb Catalogue for 1872.

Mink Culture.—ELLIOTT LOOMIS, Wright Co., Iowa, will find an article on mink culture in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, May 27, 1871, page 331, which will answer his inquiries, or most of them. He can get the paper, if he has not got it, by sending ten cents to this office.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Deer Creek, Iowa, Oct. 3.—We have some of the finest weather you ever saw, and some of the finest corn. We are feeding large numbers of cattle for you in the East. Our crops were good, as regards corn, barley, oats and wheat. New corn, 15c. offered; barley, 35 to 40c.; oats, 14c.; wheat, Spring, 85 to 90c.—Winter, $1.10; hay, $2.50 per ton. A good place for help; wages have been from $20 to $22 per month for three years. Iowa is the place for Eastern people who wish for good, new homes, with nearly all the advantages of any new country—health, climate, soil, cheapness of land, natural advantages, etc.—J. W. J.

Sherman, Osceola Co., Mich., Oct. 15.—No severe storms as the sun was crossing the line in Sept., but plenty of warm showers. We have been blessed with an excellent season and good crops. Country new; the counties Mecosta, Osceola, Wexford, and others adjacent, a few year ago (not exceeding six) were hardly known except to the trapper and the red man. Now, nearly all the "public domain" is occupied (principally homesteaded). Hay $20@30 per ton; corn, ears, 50@75c.; oats 50c.; potatoes for a year or more have been from $1 to $1.50 per bushel; at the present time worth 80c.; pork per barrel from $14@16; per pound 10c.; butter 30c.; eggs 20c.; flour $8@10.—L.

RURAL BREVITIES.

WE call attention to the Tea advertisement, by Mr. DEXTER, in another place.

THE Aldine, for November, is superb—both in text, illustrations and mechanical appearance. Get it.

H., Wellsville, O., asks where he can get a full-blood Newfoundland or St. Bernard dog. We do not know.

THE Beekeepers' Association for the Central District of Iowa, meets at Oskaloosa on the first Wednesday in November.

THE correspondent at Drake's Mills, Pa. (who fails to sign his name to his letter) is informed that we have not preserved the address of the party referred to.

IF R. D. LLOYDE will address HENRY HIRT, 279 Avenue B., or American Zinc Co., 19 Cliff street, or New Jersey Zinc Co., 61 Maiden Lane—all of New York City—he may get definite answers to his inquiries.

MR. W. F. is informed that the entries of stock for exhibition at the New York State Fair do not necessarily indicate that the stock entered was all there. Some breeders make entries for the purpose of having their stock advertised in the Society's catalogue of entries.

WELL! The Country Gentleman says *its* correspondent *did not* say that he could find no steam plows in operation in England, and the Germantown Telegraph says *its* correspondent *did* say so. If it makes any material difference to our contemporaries, let the difference be made.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYONS MUSICAL ACADEMY.

AN unsurpassed School for musical education. Send for Circulars, containing full particulars, to O. S. ADAMS, Principal, Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.

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THE CRISIS IN COURTSHIP.

AT LAST.—THE CRISIS.

AFTER a long, and not altogether undelightful courtship, which has run like a rippling brook clear through the Summer, and extended far into the Autumn—so far that the leaves have nearly all fallen from the October trees—our young man from the city has reached the decisive moment. He went up into the Catskill Mountains to spend the Summer, and fell in love with RUTH, farmer HOWARD'S daughter, the moment he saw her. Old farmer HOWARD always had his suspicions about this velvet-coated city chap, and he doesn't intend to have RUTH snatched from him unawares. If the reader looks behind the big tree, he will see the expression of anxiety upon his face. RUTH is listening, but we fancy, from the way she folds her hands, that her mind is made up. If she says "yes," the young man will be happy. What the old gentleman will do no one can safely say. But if we may venture a prediction, he will double up his fists the moment RUTH says "yes," and will inform the stranger from the city that he is a plain-spoken man, who will stand no nonsense; that he has not watched RUTH from her cradle to the present moment to see her trifled with. If the young man with the English side-whiskers really loves his daughter, let him come to farmer HOWARD'S house, have a good, old-fashioned country wedding, and settle down on the little farm in the heart of the Catskills. That will be a test of his sincerity which will doubtless prove to the old gentleman that the young man is worthy of his daughter.

Our Story-Teller.

THE LITTLE SISTER.

CONCERNING THE COURSE OF A TRUE LOVE WHICH DID FINALLY RUN SMOOTH.

BY MAY WHITNEY HALL.

CHAP. I.

ONE rosy May morning, not many years ago, Dr. SARDANAPALUS SIMPKINSON and myself turned our backs upon Gotham.

"With its dirty, crowded streets,
Where the ocean of existence on the stony pavement beats."

The Summer had come upon us a month before its time, like a simoon, heated seven times hotter than simoons are wont to be heated, and the city bubbled and seethed in the blistering sunshine. The sweet Spring airs, with their billows of fragrant moistures had suddenly "dried up." The little emerald patches of grass in the areas which were wont to refresh us as we journeyed businessward, had wilted in a day. The hazy green buds in the public squares became yellow and "fell from grace" before reaching the maturity of leaves. The public fountains steamed like the Geysers; poor little brown sparrows lay on the brown earth, fluttering pitifully and panting for breath; and even the hurdy-gurdy's melodious voice rattled ominously in its parched throat. Brick walls seemed to scorch our garments as we passed; and in all the city there was no shady side. People closed their shutters, drew their double curtains, shrouded their pictures, draped their furniture, sent their silver to the bank, bolted their house-doors, and walked, sailed, or steamed away to some of those popular resorts where vulgar hotness cometh not, is advertised not to come. Newport, Saratoga, Nahant, Long Branch, Cohassel, White Mountain Paradises, Lake George Edens—all were crowded with panting, perspiring, limp, slinky and unromantic humanity.

But O! ye searchers after coolness! There was one darling dimple of a valley that ye know not of, where Mother Nature, always bountiful in her gifts, had reared her gracefulest bowers of greenery, spread her richest carpet of blossoms, rolled her clearest rivers, and sentinelled her loftiest hills to keep at bay the general tormentor. Toward the fair spot, after much laborious persuasion on my part, and much lazy indifference on his, SARDANAPALUS and I set our faces, our hearts, (or, rather, *my* heart, for SARDANAPALUS was popularly supposed to be devoid of that all-important organ,) full of pleasant anticipation and satisfaction, and our portmanteaus full of fishing tackle, sketch-boxes, portable-easels, oil-cloth suits and all the *etceteras* of artists and idlers.

I may as well make a clean breast of it in the beginning. I am willing to confess, *entre nous*, that I had laid a deep and dangerous plot against the single-blessed misery of my bachelor friend. To entrap him into my snare I had systematically slandered every Summer resort in the land, condemned every vaunted fishing ground as unworthy a scientific angler's efforts, insulted and abused Mine Host of the Sea Cliff House, who had offered us free accommodations for the Summer (which SARDANAPALUS had had more than two-thirds of a mind to accept), and burdened my soul with innumerable perjuries, that I might lure my unsuspecting victim into the toils prepared for him at "Chalker's." My Susquehanna property is a precious bit of scenery, as everybody knows, but I did not hesitate to say to SARDANAPALUS that the far-famed Alps dwindled to insignificant mole hills in presence of my mountains; that the view from the top of Vesuvius was a cheap penny-print compared with the sublime picture framed by my garret window; that the big trees of the Yo Semite were mere blades of grass beside my magnificent Elms, Oaks and Pines; that the Amazon was a time-serving ditch, unworthy of mention in the same breath with my Susquehanna, the only living river on the ball, literally alive, as it was, with fish; in short, that the Garden of Eden was a passable handful of dust, and moderately fruitful; but if you want a real *rara avis*, go into my melon patch! And if SARDONAPOLIS doubted, it was not for want of exaggeration on my part.

"Any females down in that old den of yours?" he inquired one day.

"One or two, I believe."

"What sort?"

"The usual pattern."

"Rather indefinite, considering that we have at present several hundred types (all equally undesirable). Of what particular stamp are these two?"

"The stamp of CAIN, doubtless, since they are undeniably descended from the 'daughters of men.'"

"Unpromising head of stock for a feeble ABEL like me to cope with! Young?"

"Compared to the Sphynx—yes."

"Good-looking, the regular 'swell stuff,' you know?"

"Tastes differ. You may think so, since 'beauty lies in the beholder's eyes.'"

"You mean that Beauty lies despite the beholder's eyes (and to spite its own). Well—are they *plummy*?"

"—— as church mice."

"Good. City-bred, of course?"

"You had better not talk of city-bred before Aunt SUE. She 'can't abide it;' makes her own 'risin's' and turns out more marvelous things than ever you saw at DELMONICO'S."

"Very likely. Am I expected to get up a *grande passion* for either of these marvels?"

"Of course you are! You'll fall in love with each and all of them on the spot, you dainty fellow, or you're a lost and undone creature! Aunt SUE would never forgive you if you slighted the least of her mirificulous productions. Prepare, then, to swallow them, each and several, without a grimace, if you would 'live long and prosper.'"

"So—they are 'Aunt SUE'S' daughters, are they?"

"'Still harping on my daughter!' What a pity you haven't outlived a portion of your youthful susceptibility! I assure you I referred only to Aunt SUE'S pastry, not her progeny. The latter you may slight if you choose; but beware how you trifle with the truffles!"

"Now let me tell you, once for all, JOHN CHALKER," he burst out in a rage; "I'll not take one step toward that stupid old place of yours if I'm to be bored with cork-screw curls, and ruffled with frills and flowers. You know I *hate* petticoats, and I *will* be free from them for one Summer. Banish your petticoats and I'll come; otherwise I'll go to—the Sandwich Islands first!"

"Most horrible heathen! would you have me request my ladies to go about *a la* EVE, an abomination to every right-minded community?"

"I wouldn't have them go about at all. Let them keep out of sight. Tell them the open air is warranted to turn bismuth black as ink; or say I've a glass eye, false moustache and a cork leg! Anything to preserve us from the dear creatures' beguilements! Why need you have invited them to CHALKER'S at all?"

"Didn't. My grandfather saved me that trouble with one of them half a century ago! That one is Aunt SUE, a faithful old colored woman who has been in the family all her life, and she is the best cook this side of Paris. No born CHALKER would think a dinner perfect unless Aunt SUE had a finger in the pie." (Signs of a watery mouth on the part of SARDANAPALUS, who had a weakness for good cooking.) "The other female"—ominous pause and a scornful snort from SARDANAPALUS—"is a poor relation of mine, a sort of ninety-ninth cousin by marriage with a recently deceased CHALKER, who literally died on his knees begging me to care for his penniless widow and orphan baby." (Signs of relenting on the part of SARDANAPALUS, who has a weakness for poor relations.) "He was a fascinating fellow in his youth, this same CHALKER, and married one of the loveliest women of our set; but he led her a life of it, with his dissipations, his reckless extravagance, and cruel indifference. I have reason to know that the poor girl has seen more comfort and happiness, since she became my housekeeper than she has known all her life. It's her first breathing-space—ten long years—and I don't like to turn her out upon the bitter charities of the world with that helpless infant crying for bread in her weak arms, and all because S. SIMPKINSON, Esq., has a prejudice against petticoats!" (Decided symptoms of watery eyes on the part of S. S. Esq., who has a mawkish leaning toward all penniless widows and orphan children.) "Besides, we are not likely to be blessed with much of *her* society. *She'll* never attempt beguilements with either of us."

"Why not, since she's a woman and a widow?"

"Wait and see."

"Well, the cook is always a privileged petticoat, and the widow don't sound formidable; but are you sure this is all the *genus woman* we shall encounter?"

"Yes, fortunately—I'm sure of that."

"All right—I'll go ahead." And ahead he went straight into my trap."

A word about SARDANAPALUS might not be amiss just at this point. Fifteen years ago, at our Alma Mater, he had been of all my chums most chummy, although "not to decedge on," as Mrs. GAMMIDGE would say, he did not at that time give promise of his present greatness. To tell the absolute truth, "not to prevaricate," he was the blockhead, *par excellence*, of our class, and was put upon by all the other blockheads in the most atrocious manner. He was at that time a handsome, good-natured, jovial, fun-loving fellow, frank, confiding and affectionate to a fault, so ignorant of the world and its crooked ways that the 50's called him "Innocent Sardine," in derision.

"No fun, and all the flogging" had been his portion from the cradle; and now, were gates to be "lifted," shop-signs to "meander" from their natural courses, or any dust to be raised by the gallant 50's, Innocency was the first to be called into requisition, and the last to leave the field, usually—owing to his comrades' trickery—in the hands of the police. In every rush the sardine's jolly and determined face fronted the van; in consequence of all which irregularities he usually fronted in a different direction on examination days. Upon one occasion he was suspended for six months for disturbing and breaking up a junior exhibition by vigorously blowing pepper through a paper funnel, backed by a crowd of accessories who made him their mouth-piece and then ignominiously fled, leaving him sole offender and endurer of the punishment.

Had this been all, poor SARDANAPALUS would to-day have been a different man; but his affectionate and susceptible nature was too well known to escape scot-free. In his senior year a beautiful and accomplished young lady was "set at him" by the 50's, who, after winning the boy's fervent and whole-souled adoration suddenly deserted him and bestowed her affections elsewhere. Mortified beyond endurance and stung almost to madness, the sensitive boy left the University and the country; and for ten long years not a syllable was known of his whereabouts.

At last, when everybody had about forgotten him, like Poor PILLICODDY'S servant's cousin's first husband, he "suddenly turned up again," but not a trace of the original "Innocent Sardine" remained visible. He was neither good-natured or jovial. His genial frankness had crystallized into chilly reserve. All affectionate, tender impulses seemed as foreign to him as to Mont Blanc. No devious way of this wicked world was too dark for his eyes to discern, or too crooked for his mind to follow, although his feet scorned to tread them. He was bitterly sarcastic, professedly incredulous about honor, virtue, and all those noble qualities wherewith we strive to dignify poor human nature. At times he was snarling, captious, surly, currish and misanthropic; a thorough-going cynic, morbidly irritable, easily excited to intense anger, a bundle of nerves which a puff of wind or a pinch of dust would set in a fury. At others he was unfeeling enough, seeming utterly indifferent to pleasure or pain. A dull apathy dimmed his spirit's lustre, and made him a proper disciple for Zeno.

Despite all this I could not help liking the fellow somehow. I couldn't convince myself that the original "Innocent Sardine" was not lurking in some intricate passage or hidden chamber of his large and companionable nature. Little things like these kept up my spirits.

The scapegrace of Class 50 had come to be a great power in our world. The only degree conferred by an American University (that of Blockhead) had secured many valuable additions from the foreign institutions where he had spent much of his ten years abroad. It was no longer Simple SARDANAPALUS SIMPKINSON. He was an A. B., an M. D., a Ph. D., an LL. D., an F. R. S., and mercy knows what beside.

Now, although he practiced medicine, was eagerly sought after, treated the most obscure and complicated diseases, and was trusted with the most delicate cases, he would forego a wealthy and distinguished patient any day for a poor wretch who could fee him only with "God-bless-your-honors!" 'Tis true, he wrote the most popular tales and poems of the day; but he always bestowed them on the least popular journals, and thereby made their fortunes. Every year his one picture "hung on the line" at the Academy, and brought a fabulous price; but each picture had a thousand eloquent tongues, which cried out some popular vice, or cried in some unpopular virtue! Beside which, you may be sure the thousands which they brought speedily found their way into emptier purses than SARDY'S. He had fallen heir to a princely fortune, but no man lived more plainly. He possessed a palatial home, but it was a rendezvous for all his poor relations—a perfect hospital for indigent country cousins. Notwithstanding his reputation as a woman-hater, nine-tenths of the female world courted, feted, flattered, and adored him; and though he permitted their citations, only on the remaining tenth did he condescend to smile. This tenth, be it understood, was largely made up of the aforesaid country cousins, with a little sprinkling of the family servants and whoever among his poor patients proved themselves honest and virtuous. To the world, therefore, this poet-artist-physician was a profound mystery. His name stood for any unknown quantity of contradictory words and deeds. He had double the eccentricities usually attributed to genius, and was, therefore, supposed to be doubly charged with that mighty power.

But I knew you better, my SARDY. I had caught too many glimpses of your other, better, and dearer self; and I couldn't help hoping and believing that some "divine perfection of a woman" would yet appear, undoing the disastrous work of long ago, and restoring RICHARD to himself again. And so she did, with my help.

Where my lovely river slumps itself a silver crescent, gleaming from the hazy landscape like a Summer moon from out a wilderness of rolling clouds, upon the loftiest of all the pine-fringed hill tops on its western shore stood, and still stands, I hope, the old CHALKER farm house, facing the river, all its little square eyes wide open, one morning, with the surprise and delight of our arrival, and so flushed with excitement or red ochre that the most radiant sunrise could scarcely have deepened its tint a single tone.

"It's a good-natured, wholesome-looking house, a trifle vulgar, perhaps, and a little too much inclined to indulge in old-fogy notions about 'spare-rooms,' 'best double-warp rag,' gaudy chintz covers, and crystalized straw bouquets; too much back kitchen for elegance, and too little front hall for airiness; an immoderate overplus of verandah, useful, however, to lounge on at sunset or moonrise, and no lack of 'outrageous shade' to loll under at noonday; a confirmed sentimentalist, not to say transcendentalist, just the place to indulge in an *grande passion* almost sorry we tabooed petticoats; perhaps the widow will prove 'plummy' after all and give us a little sensation! I imagine the old shell is pigeon-holed from garret to cellar, and stuffed with tender, melting memories, souvenirs of many a dead friendship and equally lifeless enmity. It looks altogether like a hospitable and enjoyable old den, and lacks but one thing to make it perfectly satisfactory," soliloquized SARDY, throwing himself down under the elms, and rolling in the fragrant clover with all the *abandon* of boyhood.

"What's that!" I asked, a little maliciously; "we may be able to supply it at a moment's notice!"

"A pretty woman to welcome us! It's a graceless world after all, CHALKER, without the dear creatures. Taking them at their worst they prevent our relapsing barbarism, and if we could only have them at their 'shiny best' I fancy the next generation would usher in the millenium! What could be more angelic, now, than a fresh young creature coming out from that vine-clad porch to meet us, her face as fair and innocent as the daisies under her feet, her soul as pure and chaste as the simple white robe she wears, her heart as light as air and warm as sunshine, a child in imagination and experience, a woman in intelligence, who knows nothing of the vain pleasures and vile passions of the world, and would scorn them if she did. *Ach Gott!* it makes my heart beat faster to think of such an apparition! Produce such a petticoat and I'll fall on my knees and swear allegiance to it on the spot! Its wearer shall be my Walter and I her patient Griselde all the days of our lives!"

The words were scarcely uttered when, as if conjured out of sunshine by his fervent speech, a dreaming little creature appeared among its vines who seemed the impersonation of his ideal "petticoat." Nothing could have been more irresistible than that petite figure framed by wild Grape and Columbine, its plain white dress floating about it in statuesque folds, the head bent forward as if in eager expectancy, the blue eyes—turned toward the dusty road—shaded by one dimpled hand, while the other rested caressingly on the curly pate of the orphan CHALKER; and to me no sight could have been more unwelcome at that moment. I was more astonished by the unexpected vision than SARDANAPALUS himself, who sprang to his feet, smoothed his rumpled plumage, and stood hat in hand looking as if he was quite ready to perform his rash vow without further ado. Here was a pretty state of things to begin with.

The portly lass discovered us at last, and bounded across the lawn to meet us, young CHALKER tumbling after and raising a great shout at sight of "Uncle DON," taking unlimited possession of me and leaving SARDY all unprotected at the mercy of his fair foe. He rather seemed to enjoy it, however, and when the girl modestly, yet fearlessly, presented her hand, welcoming him in the name of "Sister JOSEPHINE," who, she said, "had met with an accident this morning and might be unable to appear for several days," he seemed suddenly transformed into the old, susceptible, innocent "Sardine."

The girl had greeted me warmly enough to have satisfied the conceit of any ordinary egotist; but the way she became self-conscious and lavished blushes and timid half-glances on SARDANAPALUS, making vain efforts to be dignified and "grown up" in return for his overpowering bow, and altogether reprehensible manner, was quite too much for me.

"Do behave yourself, SIMPKINS!" said I, severely; "don't you see you are frightening the poor child (she *is* but a child) clean out of her wits with your BEAU BRUMMEL airs! There, there, never mind! He don't mean anything, my dear," I added, in my most paternal manner. "Take the baby and go to the house and we'll follow presently. By the way, present our compliments to Mrs. CHALKER, and say we most sincerely deplore the event which deprives us, even for a short time, of her presence. And tell her I must see her or communicate with her immediately on business of the utmost importance to us all."

"Please to add," put in my friend, for no other reason than to detain her as long as possible and feast his eyes on her fresh, young loveliness "please to add that SARDANAPALUS SIMPKINSON, M. D., will be most happy to devote to her service his medicine case and his entire collection of surgical instruments, together with whatever influence he may possess over the many 'ills that flesh is heir to.'"

"I will deliver your message *verbatim*," she replied, with an arch smile; "and I am sure my sister will be grateful for your kind offer, although I fear the nature of her ailments will preclude the possibility of its acceptance."

"Of course I shall not press my services, but I assure you I have treated successfully some very severe cases," he replied, with dignity.

"O, I do not doubt that, and I'm sure Sister JOSEPHINE would be only too happy; but—"

"Tan you mate hair drow in a minnit, dotter?" demanded the urchin CHALKER; "muse mamma burned hers all off 's mornin' turlin' it on 'e tom's! 'At's reason she couldn't tum down!"

The young rogue was carried off immediately amid the irrepressible laughter of the party, who confessed himself unequal to such an emergency.

"Who is she?" he demanded, the instant we were alone. "What a delicious voice she has! And how well she talks! What enchanting eyes! And whoever saw such an avalanche of golden hair tumbling over such graceful shoulders! And it's such an unsophisticated party! Did you see her blush when I kissed her hand? There's no coquetry hidden under that frank, earnest manner; it's perfectly evident that she has kept herself 'unspotted from the world;' so far her days have been spent in

"'Maiden meditation, fancy free.'"

"I should hope so! Why, man, the chit can't be ever sixteen years old—a mere baby! I didn't know who she was at first, but I remember now that Mrs. CHALKER asked permission to bring on her little sister to take care of baby. I can't imagine how she happens to be here after the positive orders I have given that no petticoats are to be tolerated on the premises during our reign! But don't fret over it SIMPKINSON, she shan't trouble you long. I'll pack her off in the next train without fail."

"Do it at your peril! Why, you malicious old idiot, don't you suppose I know why you are so anxious to get her out of my way? But you'll not succeed in your little game. That 'chit' is old enough to prefer all the 'cardinal virtues as embodied in SARDANAPALUS SIMPKINSON, Esq., rather than such stale attractions as you have to offer. Hie you to your widow with the singed foretop, and leave to me the 'little sister,' whose wavy locks have never known the embrace of tongs. By the way," said he, after a pause, and growing grave enough to atone for his past extravagance, "do you know, CHALKER when I had been abroad about five years I heard that *you* had married a certain lady well known to the 50's? If you had——"

"Well?"

"I should have pitied you, that's all. And I should have been likely to give you a wide berth on my return. I wonder what it was reminded me of LEO? Certainly, nothing could be more unlike her full-blown Summer beauty than this little Spring bud, without a leaf uncurled! The two resemble each other about as much as a 'big sunflower' resembles the delicate pink blossom of the trailing Arbutus! And yet, CHALK (stop laughing at me, you big brute), I confess that when I looked down into her innocent blue eyes, I felt the same intense pleasure which thrilled me from head to foot when I used to look into JOSEPHINE'S languishing black orbs, and which I never felt before or since. It's strange, but the child really affects me as JOSEPHINE used to. I almost fancied I smelled the same perfume which that arch coquette always floated about in. And now I remember she said 'Sister JOSEPHINE' with the same accent which *she* used in pronouncing her own name. It would be strange if——who married JOSEPHINE, CHALKER?"

The question remained unanswered, for the widow's little sister appearing once more, we advanced to meet her, and received the messages she bore, one of which thanked SARDY and declined to accept his services, while the other granted me an immediate interview.

"Show the Dr. to his room, and see that he is provided with all things necessary to his comfort," said I in departing.

"I will, with pleasure," she replied.

But when I looked back, SARDY had seated himself beside her in the vine-clad porch, and looked as if, without further trouble, everything necessary to his supreme felicity had already been provided.—[To be continued.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

THE GIRL I'M GOING TO WED.

BY FANNY M. BARTON.

THERE was never a girl
With so golden a curl,
With lips so fragrant and red,
With teeth so white
And with smile so bright
As the girl I'm going to wed.
O, the blue of the sky
Is in her eye,
And the roses of June on her cheek;
And the words leap out
With a dimple and pout,
When she opens her sweet mouth to speak.

'Tis only one, dear,
One beautiful year,
Since the first time I met BESSIE LEE,
Where the May breezes blow
The orchard's pink snow
In the shade of an old apple tree.
The robin's made love
In the branches above,
And the sky seemed bending to hear
Her musical words,
Like the soft notes of birds,
And her laughter, so ringing and clear.

I saw her last night,
In the dim twilight,
Under the same apple tree;
And persuaded her there
With a kiss and a prayer,
To be my own BESSIE LEE.
Like an angel she seemed
When her fond smile beamed,
Won from its bashful eclipse,
Her face was so fair,
From the soft, shining hair
Down to the sweet, roguish lips.

I shall go for my bride
In the Autumn tide,
When the starry asters shine;
When the wild grapes glow
With the purple flow
Of the ripe, imprisoned wine.
Then sorrow will flee,
For with sweet BESSIE LEE
Nothing but joy can abide,
And life's weary way
Will be flowery and gay
With my bonny wee wife by my side.

WOMEN IN CALIFORNIA.

BY FULLER-WALKER.

"THERE have been Americans who saw Rome before they saw Niagara; and for one who has visited the Yosemite, a hundred will tell you about the Alps, and a thousand about Paris," says Mr. CHARLES NORDHOFF, in opening his book on California. He would turn the tide of travel towards the Pacific coast, into a tropical country, where we may enjoy home-comforts. In making the trip over the beaten track in California, he says there are no inconveniences which a tenderly reared woman would not laugh at. The noble art of cooking is better understood in California than in the East, the bread is far better, and the people are more civil. He finds the journey over the Pacific Railroad nothing but a pleasure. You are in a drawing-room car; your wife sits at the window sewing and looking out on long ranges of snow-clad mountains, or on boundless ocean plains; children play on the floor, or watch at the windows for the comical prairie dog. You converse as you would in your parlor at home.

On his way to Salt Lake City Mr. NORDHOFF fell in with a party of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S family. He says:—"Mrs. YOUNG fell to my lot—a handsome and clever person, well made up in every way. Mrs. YOUNG—I mean another Mrs. YOUNG, also handsome and clever—was seated beside another gentleman. I believe six or seven of Mr. YOUNG'S wives were distributed through the cars, and quite a number of his children." Mrs. YOUNG, speaking of Indian girls, said that if they were taken early and trained, they made excellent and faithful servants. "Mr. YOUNG," she said, "has had one in his house for many years, and she is a very good woman, and would not return to her people." One Mrs. YOUNG related to some of the ladies that Mr. YOUNG takes no dinner, but only two meals per day. He is not able to meet all of his fifty-five children at one meal, and therefore breakfasts with one-half of them on one day, and with the other half at another time. Two of Mr. YOUNG'S married daughters take part in the theater at Salt Lake.

In San Francisco our author says ladies and children may safely and properly walk in the main streets in the Chinese quarter by day. He took his wife and family to the Chinese theater. The boxes are up stairs at one end of the gallery; opposite you will see the Chinese women huddled together in a place by themselves; the audience below vehemently resents the indecorum of a woman appearing in the pit. Going to the Yosemite Valley, which in the Indian tongue signifies "Large Grizzly Bear," Mr. NORDHOFF took with him a weakly girl of ten years, who enjoyed every foot of the ride and was benefited by it. No lady who is not physically or mentally incapable of walking a mile, or sitting on a very quiet and sure-footed horse, need have the slightest apprehension of the tour of this valley. The finest excursion within the valley is to the Nevada Falls, which ladies and children are sure to enjoy. Mr. NORDHOFF says ladies and children may make the tour of the *rim* of the valley with perfect safety and convenience. The wayside inns are clean, the food abundant and the service polite.

Of Chinese house-servants in San Francisco our author says:—"You ask his mistress, and she tells you that she has no disputes, no troubles, no worry; that JOHN has made housekeeping a pleasure to her; if he is cook he does not object to help with the washing and ironing—in fact does it better and quicker than any BRIDGET in the world. And JOHN'S master chimes in with an assertion that since JOHN has reigned below the kitchen has been the delight of his eyes, so clean and sweet is it. Moreover, JOHN markets for his mistress; he is economical, and he does not make a fuss."

Our experience with "JOHN" in a New York kitchen has been quite different. He could only cook rice well; he put a whole half of a sheep into the oven to roast for a small family; he was very sloppy in the kitchen and he made such violent love to the Irish girls we were obliged to dismiss him.

Mr. NORDHOFF writes of Southern California as a delightful place for invalids, women as well as men. The temperature is even, the air dry and warm in the Winter, the scenery grand and beautiful. He especially recommends it for all suffering with lung complaints and throat diseases. All through his book Mr. N. has an eye out for the women and children. It is to be commended for that besides its other merits.

WOMAN PERSONALS.

ACCORDING to a letter (seemingly well inspired) in the *XIX. siecle*, the Empress CARLOTTA maintained her physical health, not only unimpaired but to some extent improved, while her mental derangement has reached the last stage of imbecility. She lives estranged from all her family, resolutely declining to see either King or Queen, who are forced to content themselves with catching a glimpse of her during her occasional walks in the grounds of the Chateau Tervuerer. Her physicians have abandoned all hope for her restoration to sanity, while they augur favorably to her general health. Her mind still dotes on her lost empire, and all her caprices, and they are many, run in the direction of imperial state pageant. She constantly dispatches telegrams to NAPOLEON III., who, she believes, still reigns; and, saddest of all, the name of Maximilian is seldom off her lips.

IN the Patent Department at Washington there hangs the picture of a Yankee woman who is regarded as one of the smartest in the country. She worked in a paper bag manufactory in Springfield, and there studied out a machine for turning out at one process a paper bag, pastel, stamped and ready for use. The model and exemplary masculine whom she employed to get ready her pattern started off to Washington on his own account and patented her idea in his own name. Whereupon began a long and hard fight before the Patent Office, lasting several days. She won her case, and has since refused $100,000 for her patent. She has also invented a patent fan, to be suspended in rooms and halls, it being wound up like a clock and running several hours.

MRS. MINNIE MILLER, wife of the poet, JOAQUIN, has been lecturing in San Francisco about her husband. Her lecture was a success, and she is spoken of as a genius, a greater woman than he is a man. She is the mistress of satire, a woman of energy, who has passed through a world of care and sorrow. She is a pale, thoughtful woman, not so handsome in form and figure as she is in soul, which gleams out of her eyes and lights up her face. Her hair droops about her shoulders in a wreath of ringlets. She had but a four or five days' courtship with the poet, and says:—"On Sunday we were married. It was mostly my fault. JOAQUIN has often reproached me for it, and I feel the justice of his reproaches."

MISS RANSOM of Cleveland, Ohio, painted the first picture ever bought by the Government, of a woman. She has recently finished a full-length portrait of Gen. THOMAS, which is regarded as a work of great merit.

MISS MINNIE C. SWAYZE has lectured on "A Woman's Plea for Reform."

MARRIAGE.

LEIGH HUNT concludes an essay on marriage as follows:—"There is no one thing more lovely in this life, more full of the divine courage, than when a young maiden, from her past life, from her happy childhood, when she rambled over every field and moor around her home; when a mother anticipated her wants and soothed her little cares, when her brothers and sisters grew from merry playmates to loving, trustful friends: from Christmas gatherings and romps, the Summer festivals in bower or garden; from the rooms sanctified by the death of relatives: from the secure backgrounds of her childhood, and girlhood, and maidenhood, looks out into the dark and unilluminated future away from all that, and yet unterrified, undaunted, leans her fair cheek upon her lover's breast, and whispers. "Dear heart! I cannot see, but I believe. The past was beautiful, but the future I can trust— with thee!"

DEVOTION to public opinion was evinced by a lady aged eighty, who recently married a man of correspondingly appropriate age, because he "comes about my house so much, if I don't marry him people will talk."

Reading for the Young.

THE BOY'S VERSION.

BY ANNIE JENNIE.

It may be that you passed her, Sir,
When coming down this lane?
A woman bent, with tired look,
Her clothes, you know, are plain
And coarse, but clean and tidy-like—
There's coming up a rain!

I've brought her out this old umbrell—
She is my mother, Sir!
And though she washes, is not well,
But I'm her comforter;
If I'd grown up like other boys,
I'd have supported her.

But since I got that awful fall
I've been a cripple quite,
And mother has to work so much
Her face grows thin and white.
It's hardest pain I have to bear
To see her sew at night!

Yes, Sir; we manage very well,
If ladies only'd pay;—
Last week, new cushions for the church
Took their spare change away;
The ladies said, our *little bills*—
They'd pay them all to-day!

I s'pose, Sir, ladies never think
How much a *dollar* 'll buy,—
They never get an *ounce of tea*,
My mother says that's why;
Do you suppose that *they* could guess
How "hungry days" *drag* by!

My mother, Sir, 's a lady, too;
She's gentle, and polite.
She says our grief's, if bravely borne,
Are like the stars at night,—
When shining thro' the deepest gloom
They show their sweetest light.

She's never cross, but always kind,
And hopeful all the while,—
Oh, there she comes! I'll hobble on,
To see me 'll make her smile.
'By, Sir; just see how spry she walks—
Two dollars's quite a pile!

YOUNG FRIENDS, SEE HERE!

HOW YOU CAN DO GOOD AND MAKE IT PAY.

BOYS AND GIRLS, Young Men and Maidens, who read the RURAL NEW-YORKER—your attention, please, while we briefly talk about a plan for the mutual benefit of Yourselves, the People and the RURAL.

And first,—now that the long evenings are coming, or have come, and Winter is rapidly approaching,—thousands of people who have been busy for months, have, or soon will have, abundant leisure for reading and study. Good papers and books therefore will, or ought to be, in demand for weeks and months to come, especially throughout the Rural Districts, which extend from Canada to California and Maine to (Minnesota would be alliterative, but we must go further now and say) Alaska. Now we think the RURAL worthy of a cordial welcome in the homes of the intelligent and progressive all over the afore-mentioned widely-extended districts, and that it will speedily receive such in tens of thousands of them, provided its readers give it a proper introduction. But "there's the rub." Who, and how many, of *its* friends will make the RURAL favorably known to *their* friends and acquaintances?—thereby inducing them to become members of the great "Rural Brigade," which already has representatives in every State and Territory of this Union, the Canadas, and nearly every foreign country where civilized people dwell.

To accomplish our object—viz., to largely extend the circulation and influence (we trust for good only) of the RURAL NEW-YORKER—we especially need and ask the aid of those herein addressed, the Young People of America, or, in common parlance, "Young America." We *know* that they *can*, if they *will*, give this journal an immense circulation. All that is necessary is a little timely and persistent effort, for almost any young person of either sex to obtain from ten to fifty or one hundred subscribers. While in our teens we obtained large lists of subscribers for popular papers, and, as the book says, "What has been done can be done again." We began business as editor and publisher while a minor, and our observation thus far proves that, as a rule, the world is moved—that its business is mainly transacted—by intelligent, industrious and enthusiastic Young People. This is neither flattery nor sophistry—only the plain, unvarnished, demonstrable TRUTH.

Now, Young Friends, while soliciting your efforts in behalf of the RURAL, we do not ask or expect you to "work for nothing and find yourself." On the contrary we not only offer, but actually give you "*Good Pay for Doing Good.*" For particulars see our new List of Premiums on page 271 of this paper. You will there find that we offer a variety of choice, beautiful and valuable articles, many of which are useful and desirable for Young People. Please look over the list and then decide whether it will pay you to introduce the RURAL NEW-YORKER to notice and support in your locality. We think it will, but you must decide and govern yourselves accordingly. If you decide to form a Club, however, remember that *Now is the Time to Start*, as those early in the field will be most certain to succeed.

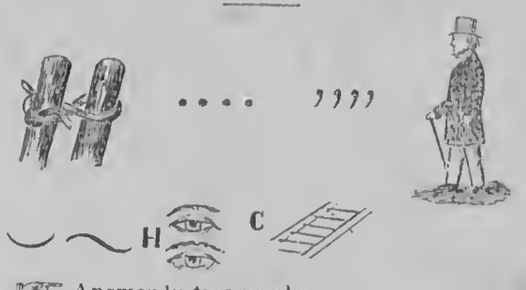
WHO IS IT?

DID you ever play "Who is it?" If not, procure some card board and prepare a number of cards. I had fifteen to commence with, and have over sixty now, the right size to hold conveniently. Number these 1, 2, 3, and so on until they each bear a number. Then prepare some small cards to correspond. Place the small ones in a box and shake. Distribute the large ones among the players. Then ask a question, beginning with "Who." Draw one of the small cards and read the number. The one who holds the larger card of the same number is the answer to the question, and must ask the next question. You need not feel flattered if you happen to be the one who is wisest, or wittiest, or the best musician, for your next card may pronounce you the silliest, vainest, or greatest humbug in the crowd. Here is a sample of some of our questions. Who wears No. 3 shoes when they ought to wear 13's? As HARRY likes to have his feet called small, we were rather amused that it fell on him, and declared the cards always told the truth. But when the answer to the question—Who has not combed his hair in a month?—fell on EMMA, the neatest one of us all, we pronounced them fallible.

North Fairfield, O. L. E. K.

The Puzzler.

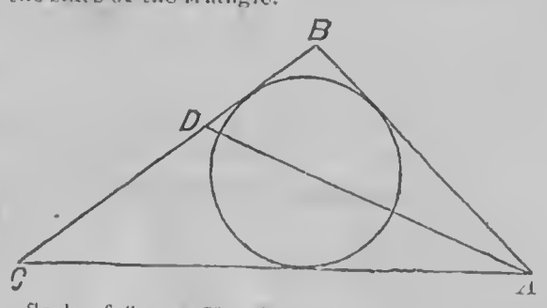
ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 14.



☞ Answer in two weeks.

PROBLEM.—No. 5.

A TRIANGLE having a perimeter of 100 rods, and an area of 400 square rods, has one of its angles bisected by a line drawn to its opposite side, which line is 30 rods in length. Required, the sides of the triangle.



Scale of figure, 20 rods to the inch. A D = 30 rods; A B + B C + C A = 200 rods; area A B C = 400 square rods. B. F. BURLESON.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

HIDDEN TREES.—No. 1.

1. BRING that map, Leonard, and I will show you.
2. See that bee amusing a butterfly.
3. He puts his top in every place but the right one.
4. Bring me, in exchange for that butter, nutmeg and allspice.
5. O, a katydid caught a shad. (Two trees.)
6. Go and tell them; lock the door first.
7. Did you say that was a thick or yellow cloud?

☞ Answer in two weeks. J. M. SHERK.

MY PLANTATION.—No. 1.

1. If I plant a milk house, what will come up?
2. If I plant a cross little girl, what will come up?
3. If I plant some birds, what will come up?
4. If I plant a bee, what will spring up?
5. If I plant a Winter, what comes up?
6. If I plant a sunrise, what will come up?

☞ Answer in two weeks. GRACE.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Oct. 12.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 12.—Governors, rulers and statesmen should possess courage, honor, wisdom and integrity.

RIDDLE No. 4.—Jonah—the dwelling-place within a great fish.

Problem No. 3.—I have received several communications from various localities, asking for the solution to Problem No. 3, of Sept. 7. Will you permit me through the RURAL to say to these, and to all others interested in that problem, that its solution is very long and intricate; the essence whereof, however, is all contained in the following principle, discovered, as others may discover it, by dint of hard study:—The supplements of the three angles about the point (P) [see figure] are found in the same manner as the three angles of a triangle are found when the sides are given, by considering the lines given in the problem as constituting the sides of a single triangle. When the three angles about the point (P) are determined, we shall have two sides and their included angle given in each of three triangles to find the third side. These third sides constitute the sides of the triangle required. B. F. BURLESON.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Will of Wm. H. Seward.

THE Will of Mr. Seward was opened by the family Oct. 16. It is a clear, succinct document, singularly free from legal technicalities, and written entirely in his own hand. He bequeaths his late home at Auburn, with all its contents and surroundings, to his three sons, by one or more of whom it will doubtless be occupied and preserved intact, as far as possible, in its present condition. His other property, consisting in part of securities, but mainly of real estate in Auburn and in this locality, he divides into four equal shares among his sons Augustus, Frederick and William, and his adopted daughter, Olive Risley Seward—the last two being deputed to execute this provision of the instrument. No other legacies or bequests are made. The property has not yet been appraised, and it is impossible to say precisely what it amounts to. Estimates vary, but it will probably be not far from $200,000.

Prof. John Tyndall

is lecturing in Boston, and seems to have won great regard there by his lectures and accompanying demonstrations. In person, Prof. Tyndall is a gentleman of medium hight and rather slight in build. His features are slight, and his manner betokens the accomplished and genial gentleman. His experiments are very brilliant, and are graphically explained. He is one of those who believe that science and practice are related, and that Industrial England and Industrial America could not exist as it does to-day without the aid of what seem to be the aimless experiments of scientists. The only fault we have to find with scientists is, that too often their only aim is to secure for themselves the abstract fame of discoverers—they do not have for an object the benefiting the human family. There are exceptions to this rule, and we honor such.

Sir Alexander Cockburn's Protest.

OUR readers know that the British Arbitrator at the Geneva Conference refused to sign the award in favor of the United States made by the Court, and that he has published a volume of reasons for this refusal to act. These reasons are hailed with delight by certain British politicians and that portion of the English people who have no good feeling for the United States. He (Sir Alexander) attacks M. Staempfli, the Swiss arbitrator, more than intimating that he was biased against Great Britain, and sneers at his views of international obligations, asserting that they are founded on vague notions of general justice rather than on precedent. This we regard admirable; for if precedent does not accord with justice, it is time justice should be substituted.

Peace and Good Will Among the Indians.

THOMAS K. COBB, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has returned to Washington from an extended tour among the Indian tribes of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado, and reports that the prospect in regard to the whole Indian question is very hopeful, and that the stories concerning the Indian War in Utah are, in the main, fabrications. The Crows, Piegans, Bloods, Blackfeet, Shoshone and Bannock Indians are peaceful, and desire continued peace. The Shoshones have, by treaty, agreed to cede to the United States 800,000 acres of their reservation which, when the treaty is ratified by Congress, will be thrown open to settlement. The territory thus to be ceded contains much valuable mining, farming and grazing land.

Senator Sumner and Minister Washburne.

ONE of the current topics of comment in Paris is said to be the fact that the American Minister Washburne, has not formally presented Senator Sumner to President Thiers. An effort is making to give it the color of a political affront to the Senator on the part of the representative of the Washington administration. We cannot believe it. We do not believe Minister Washburne is made of any such stuff. It is quite as likely that Mr. Sumner would refuse to receive such offices from the Minister as that the Minister should neglect to tender them.

Depopulation of Alsace-Loraine.

THE number of French who refuse to live under and become subject to the German Government, in the provinces above named, is very large. Every available means of transportation out of the country have been adopted, and in Metz it is asserted there are only seventeen persons of an age to serve and subject as recruits remaining; in Obernai, of 6,000 inhabitants, only 3 remain; Havre has sent 1,400 of her population away. The exodus has been great, and the feeling which inspired it bitter in the extreme.

"Goldsmith Maid" and "Occident."

"GOLDSMITH MAID" has made quite a reputation for speeding during the past year. Not long since it was asserted that California had a horse known as "Occident," that was as fast or faster, than the "Maid." A match for $10,000 between the two was made, and October 16 the race came off, ten thousand people being present. "Goldsmith Maid" won the race in three straight heats. Time—2.20½; 2.20¼; 2.22.

Prince Napoleon,

recently expelled from France, proposes to prosecute the Minister of the Interior for so expelling him without due authority of law. M. Rouher has made an appeal to the Permanent Commission of the Assembly in his behalf.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE Lotos Club gave James Anthony Froude a reception on the 12th.....Rev. Mr. Hepworth has delivered a sermon on Tyndall ...Helmbold is a bankrupt.....Nellie Grant arrived on the 22d.....A new line of steamers now runs from this port to Cardiff ...The Internationals have held a mass meeting....Miss Swazey and Mrs. Leonowens lectured during the week.. The Allen denies that he took any repeaters to Philadelphia....There was a remarkably brilliant display of the aurora on the 14th..The National Board of Trade has been in session, with a large attendance....A new witness has been found who swears that Fisk had a pistol in his hands when he was shot by Stokes ....A grand banquet was given at Delmonico's on the 15th to Mr. Froude. Speeches were made by Curtis, Emerson, Bryant and others....The registry exceeds that of last year....Mr. Froude has given two lectures on Ireland....The Soldiers and Sailors of the Gulf held a re-union at Apollo Hall on the 17th....Three new indictments have been found against William M. Tweed....A number of prominent merchants have signed a paper expressing confidence in the financial administration of the country.... The Fish Commissioners have held an important meeting ..The National Board of Trade has dined at Delmonico's....Mr. Havemeyer declines to run for Mayor....Olive Logan has lectured at Steinway Hall.

Home News.

HENDRICKS' majority in Indiana was 1,158. The Legislature is Republican....The Archbishop of Baltimore was installed on the 13th....The funeral of Capt. Barrett, murdered in Baltimore, was attended by 10,000 people on the 13th ....The Sunday law is now enforced in Chicago ....An Indian Chief of the Arrapahoes was baptised in Washington on the 13th ...Some 6,000 people visited Seward's remains at Auburn.... Washington clergymen protest against Sunday funerals ...The Red Stockings and Athletics have played a fine game at Philadelphia, score 10 to 10....Binghampton, N. Y., had three inches of snow on the 12th... Political troubles continue in Arkansas....A sergeant and three men were killed by Indians in Arizona on Sept. 13th ....The cutlers of Baltimore are on a strike.... Tennessee and Northern Georgia have had killing frosts....Vermont has elected J. S. Morrill to the Senate ...St. Louis is to have a Merchants' Exchange to cost $1,000,000 ...The regular Republican ticket was elected in South Carolina ....The youngest son of Jefferson Davis died on the 16th at Memphis....The licenses of the master and 1st and 2d pilots of the Metis have been revoked....Mr. Seward left $200,000 to his children....Gen. Sheridan reports a fight with the Indians on Red River, in which 23 of them were killed.....A party of Mormons has started on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

Fires.

LAUNDRY at Fall River, Mass., on the 5th; loss, $12,000 ...Court house at Kankakee, Ill., on the 5th; loss, $50,000....Frisbie's dry goods store in Detroit, on the 7th; loss, $85,000.... Drug mills on Sargent's Wharf, Boston, on the 7th; loss, $40,000 . Lead works in Tamlou, Mass., on the 11th; loss, $75,000 Paper mill at Worthington, Ia., on the 9th; loss, $25,000... Woolen mill at Medin, Pa., on the 8th; loss, $200,000....On the 10th the business part of Sing Sing, New York; loss, $250,000....Schwartz's block, in Bangor, Me., on the 11th.. The furnace of the La Mott Lead Co., at Fredericktown, Mo., on the 10th; loss, $250,000, and 500 men out of employment.....A Rolling mill at Johnstown, Pa., on the 12th. Loss $900,000 ... Mines at Black Hawk, Nebraska. Loss $30,000.. Mill at Sand Lake, near Troy, on the 12th. Loss $10,000....Rolling mill at Trenton, N. J., on the 15th. Loss $30,000. .Barns and hay on the 14th at Hyde Park, N. Y. Loss $10,000.....Jewelry store at Evanston, Ill., on the 15th. Loss $50,000 ....Rolling mill at Cincinnati on the 16th. Loss $35,000 . .Woolen factory at Middletown, N. Y., on the 16th....Stores and houses in La Grange, Ky., on the 17th. Loss $12,000 .. Iron Foundry in South Carver, Mass., on the 17th. Loss $30,000 ....Refrigerator factory in Dorchester, Mass., on the 16th. Loss $15,000.

Crimes, Accidents, Etc.

J. M. TURNER, U. S. Minister to Liberia, was stabbed, supposed fatally, in St. Louis, on the 9th, by one Geo. W. Medley....On the 11th a house on Market street, Louisville, fell, killing eight persons....On the 10th a boiler exploded at Pulaski, N. Y., killing one man....The office of the Sentinel, in Raleigh, N. C., was blown up on the 10th....A ladies' car fell from the track near Paducah, on the 10th, killing two and wounding fifteen....Samuel Barrett and Geo. W. Barrett were shot in Baltimore on the 10th ...One Harrison Young, of Hickman's mills, Mo., shot his brother and a man named Clemens on the 10th....Alex. Dillon shot himself in Savannah, Ga., on the 11th....Three persons in a hand-car were killed near Litchfield, Ill., by a train on the 10th....The steamship Lac la Belle has been lost in a storm on Lake Michigan. Six passengers were lost....On the 13th Mr. Chas. Lane, a wealthy banker of Boston, was assassinated by some unknown man....A Mrs. Van Syckel of Brooklyn died on the 10th from the effects of poison given her by some unknown person....On the 14th the Saratoga Co. Bank, of Waterford, N. Y., was robbed of over $300,000. The cashier was found and gagged....At the Hess House, Chicago, on the 12th, a merchant was robbed of $20,000....Sheriff Martin of Rio Grande city has been shot by a Mexican....Jas. W. Woods of Boston was robbed of $4,000 on the 16th.

Obituaries.

PROF. JOHN W. FRASER of the University of Pennsylvania on the 12th....Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, Bishop of Pittsburg, on the 18th.... Rev. Geo. T. Chapman, P. E., of Newburyport, Mass.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

AN insurrection took place in Ferrol, Spain, on the 12th. The red flag was raised, the town and shipping seized. The troops put down the mob....Spain will introduce no reforms into Cuba so long as a man remains in arms.... Prince Napoleon has arrived in Geneva....Lerdo de Tejada has been elected President of Mexico ....Some 1,500 insurgents in Spain have been defeated. The port of Ferrol is blockaded by the Government... A tax of $24 is to be imposed on each slave in Cuba, to make up a deficiency in the revenue....Jamaica and Panama are now in telegraphic communication ...A son of the Khedive is going on a tour round the world... The German army is evacuating the Upper Marne.....Hon. E. B. Washburne has sailed for New York..Internationals hold a meeting in London Nov. 30. . Prince Fred. Henry Albert, brother of Emperor William, is dead.... The American Squadron has arrived at Segres, Portugal.....Spain gave the rebels at Ferrol until 6 P. M. of the 15th to surrender, else an attack would commence....The Mikado has opened the railway between Yokohama and Yeddo....Some 5,000 laborers are on a strike in London . .The insurrection at Ferrol, Spain, ended without bloodshed. Some 400 prisoners were captured....Parliament will assemble on Dec. 17th....France has approved the postal treaty with this country, reducing the rates one-half....The Czar of Russia has pardoned the Polish General Czaykowski, who fought with the Turks....A Mr. Henderson of Pennsylvania has been arrested in Havana.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

The People's Friend. — It is susceptible of easy proof that the Sewing Machine has been a greater blessing to the masses of American people than any invention of the present century. Nothing else has done so much to save the lives and health of the wives and mothers —the patient, overworked women of the land— who, as a class, most needed relief from the burthens of everyday life. Every father and husband fails in his duty if he neglects to endow his home with such a triumph of science as the Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine. It is the cheapest and best sewing machine ever offered. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Facts for the Ladies. — Mrs. PASCHOL, New Middleton, Tenn., has a Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine in use since 1858; it has run constantly without repairs; has ten of the original twelve needles. Other kinds of machines wear out in a few years; she has never seen a Wheeler & Wilson *worn out*. In 1867, she earned $317.75, besides doing the sewing for her family and six negro work hands and considerable for her neighbors. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Watch No. 1037, Stem Winder — bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me since June, 1867; its total variation from mean time being only five seconds per month. —HENRY SMITH, Treas. Panama R. R. Co., 88 Wall St., New York.

Woman's Rights. — While the men have their Reapers, Mowers, Horse Rakes, Threshing Machines, &c., every woman has a just claim to be provided with such labor-saving Implements of household use as the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER and DOTY WASHING MACHINE—the best of their kind.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 21, 1872.

THERE was a further decided gain in Gold and Greenbacks to the Bank movement last week, and the Loans and Deposits are also higher. The consequence is an easier Money market at 6@7 per cent on temporary loans, while the rates on paper not accommodated at Bank at 7 per cent. are 8 to 12 per cent on the Street.

The trade of the week was fair in Foreign Merchandise, although in the Dry Goods line, as usual at this season of the year, business is falling off. In the Cotton trade larger receipts, liberal exports and higher prices are reported, and in other Domestic Produce the export demand is good and the value of the weekly clearances to Foreign market is on the increase and ahead of this time last year.

In Wall Street the price of Gold has not varied much from 113 per cent. Exchange keeps up, but no Gold Coin remittances have yet been made.

The Government Stocks keep well up with Gold, and the Sinking Fund was again unable to make its weekly purchases under the price of Gold.

The Stock of the Pacific Mail has been the excitement of the week on the Stock Exchange, and nearly *twenty per cent.* was added to the price, which is now above the par value, for the first time in two or three years. The advance since the present management took control, last November, is from 42¾ to 100½ per cent.

Other speculative stocks have been active, with varying fluctuations of 1, 2 and 3 per cent., the last prices varying, on most of the Railroads, but slightly from our last report.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.
Capital	$87,315,700	$88,019,200
Loans	268,248,300	275,557,000
Gold and Greenbacks	57,936,800	65,171,500
Deposits	129,709,300	201,031,400
Circulation	27,737,900	27,706,300

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	113	Erie	50¼
U. S. 6s of 1881	116¼	Union Pacific	39¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	116	Rock Island	110¾
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	111½	Northwest	72¾
U. S. 10-40's	109	Ohio & Miss.	45¾
U. S. 5s (new)	111	Western Telegraph	77½
U. S. Currency 6s	112¾	Pacific Mail	100½
N. Y. Bounty 6s	108¾	Lake Shore	91¾
Missouris	92½	Toledo & Wabash	71½
Tennessees	74	Adams Express	94
South Carolinas	26	American Express	72
Virginias	54	United States Exp's	78½
Central Pacifics	100	St. Paul (common)	56¾
Union Pacifics	89	St. Paul (preferred)	75½
N. Y. Central Stocks	95¼	Bills on London	108¾

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 21, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	235,400	Meal, bbls	6,618
Oats, "	206,670	Flour, "	101,250
Wheat, "	610,000	Eggs, "	6,705
Rye, "	250	Cotton, bales	21,598
Barley, "	288,000	Hops, "	483
Malt, "	5,200	Wool "	619
Seed, "	48	Butter, pkgs	16,085
Beans, "	6,970	Cheese "	3,180
Meal, bags	449	Lard, "	3,200
Peanuts "	130	Dried fruits, pkgs	2,319
Pork, bbls	45	Cut Meats "	1,766

Beans and Peas.—The supplies of mediums are large and prices are lower. Marrowfats are not so plenty and prices are about steadily held. The business is moderate.

We quote Mediums, prime $2.40@2.50 per bushel; good do., $2.30@2.40; fair do., $2.00@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.65@2.70; good do., $2.40@2.50; common and fair do., $2@2.25. Green peas at $1.80@1.20. Southern black-eyed peas, $3.

Butter.—The market has improved in prices since our last, much to the surprise of nearly every one in the trade. We have had a continuance of very serviceable weather for this branch of business, and although farmers are in to some extent with dairies, the receipts show a falling off and hence the sudden advance in choice grades of half tubs and correct firkins. Another fact helps fine firkins and half tubs at the moment; this year we miss the usual liberal supply of fresh Welsh tubs, which could be used in the consumptive trade satisfactorily, with a few cents in wholesale buyer's favor. Pails are scarce and will command 50c. for extra. There has been a good shipping inquiry during the past fortnight. Exports have been made to the amount of about 4,000 pkgs. Low prices, of course, have been accepted for it, but then it is so much out of the way.

Orange Co. pails, fine, 38@40c.; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 26@35c.; common, 15@18c.; selections, half tubs, 33@35c.; half tubs in lots, 28@30c.; good to prime firkins, 27@29c.; do. Welsh, Fall, 27@28c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 20@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@22c.; Western fair to good, 15@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; Slate dairies, 27@30c.

Cheese.—The market has shown very slight changes the past week. The home trade has been fair, and, added to a moderate export trade, the stocks have been slightly reduced. It is the impression that the make this Fall is liberal and is being held back. The firm tone of the market in the interior, with favorable news from abroad, create a very steady feeling in this market.

We quote State factory, choice, 11¾@14¾c.; good to prime, 13¾@14c.; fair, 12¾@13¾c.; State dairy, 13@13½ for good to prime, 12@13c. for fair lots; for Ohio factory, 13½@13¾c. for good to prime; English dairy, prime, 13¾@14c.; fair do., 11¾@13c.

Cotton—Has been steadily advancing under a good export trade. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¼	16⅝	16¾	17⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅝	19	19⅛	19⅝
Low Middling	19⅜	19½	19¾	20
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜
Good Middling	20¼	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛

For forward delivery the market is firm at 18¾c. for Nov.; 18⅞c. for Dec.; 19c. for Jan.; 19¼c. for Feb.; 20¼c. for March, on the basis of low middling.

Dried Fruits.—Trade has been slow the past week. Peeled peaches are hardly so firm with better supply. No further changes are made in prices.

Southern apples, 3¾@4c.; do. sliced, 8@9c. Peeled peaches at 14@17c. for Ga., 11@15c. for Va., and 17@22c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 5c. for quarters, and 3@3½c. for halves. Cherries, 22½c. Plums, 14@19c. Blackberries, 9@9½c. Plums, 11@15c.

Eggs.—The market for fresh is higher, with considerable and lighter arrivals. Sales of Western, at 28@29c., State, Pennsylvania and Jersey, 30@31c. Limed, 24@25c.

Flour.—Prices are without quotable change. The home trade has been fair with a moderate shipping trade.

Superfine State	$6 00	@	6 45
Common extra do	7 00	@	7 20
Good to choice do	7 25	@	7 45
Fancy do	7 50	@	7 90
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	6 00	@	6 40
Extra do	7 00	@	7 40
Choice extra do	7 45	@	8 20
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 15	@	7 45
Trade brands do	9 50	@	9 75
Good to choice white wheat extras	8 20	@	9 55
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 75	@	9 50
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 10	@	9 20
Good to choice do	9 25	@	11 25
Extra Southern	7 45	@	9 75
Good to choice do	9 80	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 35	@	5 35
Corn meal, Western	3 40	@	3 75

Fresh Fruits.—Steady good prices have enlarged receipts of apples, and a good many common grades have again clogged the market. Fancy and Winter sorts, however, are quite firm in anticipation of an early resumption of the demand. Of fancy pears Bucliess are the most abundant, and few are rated above $12, though some choice State stock is held higher. It takes so long for this variety to ripen right that the ordinary trade will not carry many of them. Grapes are reduced to few varieties and are firmer. Quinces are slow of sales as yet, they will have to drop before they will open into activity. Cranberries are steady. Chestnuts have declined largely but are on the turn for improvement.

We quote:—Apples, prime, $2.50@2.75; mixed, $2.12@2.37; fair, $1.25@1.75; common, $1. Pears.—Fine Duchess, Seckel, Louis Bonne, Virgalieu, B. Diel, $12@15; rough lots do., $8@10; cooking, $4@7, which is better. Grapes.—Concords, 7@10c.; Isabella, 7@8c.; Catawba, 9@11. Cranberries, per prime, fine, $3.50@3.75; other, $2.75@3; bbls., $12@12.50 for Cape and $8@11 for N. J. Chestnuts, per bush., $3@3.50. Hickory nuts, $1.75@2.

Grain.—Good and prime grades are wanted at a trifle better figures. Common stock is plenty and in the buyers favor. We quote No. 2 Spring $1.50@1.51; No. 1 do., $1.63@1.61; Winter red Western, $1.58@1.65; amber do., $1.68@1.75; white do., $1.75@2.05. Rye is scarce, at 83c. for Western in store. Barley is lower; sales at 85c. for six-rowed State, $1.16 for Canada West. Corn is higher but closed weak, with a limited export trade; steamer lots of Western mixed 63½c.; sailing do., 64c. Oats are higher under smaller arrivals; sales at 42@45c. for black Western, 46@47c. new mixed do., 47@48½c.; for old mixed do., 48@52c. for new white do.

Hay and Straw.—The demand is fair at steady prices. We quote new shipping hay at $1@1 05; retail do., $1.35@1.60; salt, do., 55@80c. clover, 75@80c. Straw at $1@1.05 for long rye, 75@85c. for short rye; 70@75c. for oat.

Hops.—There is very little stock coming in, growers and buyers in the interior being far apart in their views. There is a very firm feeling here, as the supplies are insufficient. Brewers are buying for forward delivery.

New York, growth 1872, at 25@30c.; Eastern do., 25@30c.; Western do., 25@30c; Yearlings '71 nominal; Olds '70 nominal; Old Olds, '68-69 10@15c.; Bavarians, 35@40c.; English, 25@30c.

Poultry and Game—Plenty and lower.

We quote live.—Turkeys, Jersey, per lb., 17@19c.; do., Western, 16@18c. Ducks, Jersey, per pair, $1@1.50; do., Western, 75@87c. Geese, Jersey, young, per pair, $2.50@3; do., Western, $2@2.50. Dressed Spring chickens, Western, per lb., 17@18c.; do., Jersey, 19@22c. Turkeys, 20@22c. for prime State; do. Western, 18@20c. partridges, per pair, 65@87c.; grouse, do., 75c.; woodcock, do., 75@87c.; pigeons, flight, picked, per doz., $1.25@1.50; do., feathered, do., $1@1.25. Hares, per pair, 60@80c. Quail, $2.75@3 per doz.

Provisions.—There has been a sharp traffic in pork, and prices seem bound for the prophesied quotation of $16. There have been free sales for early delivery this month at $15.25@15.40, and a closing sale at $15.50. November has sold at $1 . Jobbing pork sells well at $15.50@15.40 for mess, $12 25 for newly inspected extra prime, $17@17.25 for clear. Prime mess nominal at $14. New beef has appeared, and barrels have sold in round lots on private terms. Old quoted as before. We quote $5@8 for plain mess in bbls.; $5@

10 for extra do; tcs., $12@16 for prime mess, and $17@20 for India. Cutmeats are firm at quotations. Smoked hams, 15¼@17c.; do. shoulders, 7¾@8¼c.; pickeled shoulders, 7c., do. hams, 13¼@14½c.; clear ribs, 7c.; pickeled bellies, boxed, 8¼c.; dry salted hams, 1c. Bacon is higher for long clear, quoted at 9¼c. cash. Stretford is in demand at 9c. Forward bacon is in fair demand at 8c. for short clear and long do. for Winter months. For Jan., short clear alone, 8 1-16c. Lard fairly steady at 8¾@8¾c. for Western contract steam. City quiet at 8¼c. Beef hams are easier, and quoted at $.6.

Seeds.—Sales are of small lots. Timothy is selling at $3.75. Clover at 9¾c. for Ohio, 10¼c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10¼c. for State. Rough flax is dull, quoted at $1.35.

Sundries.—Small lots of honey quoted at 20@28c. for dark and 25@30c. for light, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider plentiful, at 6@10c. per gal. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, ₱ lb., 60@70c.; do. mixed, 40@50c.; hen, 75@90c; vinegar, cider, ₱ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ₱ lb. 4@1¼c.; white rags, 5@5½c.

Tobacco.—The market is strong, with stocks steadily decreasing.

QUOTATIONS—NEW CROP.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	9½@9¾c.	9¾@10¼c.
Common to medium leaf	10 @10¼c.	10¼@11¼c.
Good do.	11 @11¾c.	11¾@12½c.
Fine do.	11¾@12½c.	13 @14 c.
Selections	13 @11 c.	15 @16 c.

NEW CROP.

Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	14 @16 c.
seconds	25 @35 c.
wrappers	40 @55 c.
selections	50 @75 c.
New York State running lots	12 @16 c.
Pennsylvania assorted lots	18 @25 c.
Ohio running lots	12 @16 c.
Ohio wrappers	16 @30 c.
Wisconsin and Western	9 @10 c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are held firmly at late prices. The supplies are small.

Early Rose, bbl., $1.75@2.12; Jackson White, $1.50@1.75. Peach Blows, $2.25@2.50. Tomatoes, 75c. Squash, per bbl., $1@1.50 white and yellow. Cabbages, $8@10. Onions, red, ₱ bbl., $2.75@3.00; yellow, $3.25@3.50. Sweet potatoes, $2.50@3. Pumpkins, $7@8. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $16@18. Russia turnips, ₱ bbl., $2.50@3.

Whisky—Is dull at 92c. for Western.

Wool.—The market is depressed, with scarcely any trade. We quote fleece at 50@55c. for New York and Michigan; 52@59c. for Ohio; 50@55c. for Indiana and Wisconsin; 47@53c. for Illinois; 50@55c. for Texas, fine; 30@35c. for do. coarse. Pulled, 50@60c. for extra.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Oct. 19th was active, and prices firm. About 750 boxes of farm dairies were delivered and sold at 13@13¾c. In factories the offerings were upward of 10,000 boxes, about 6,000 of which changed hands. It was expected that 14c. would be reached for fancy factories, but buyers were unwilling to make that point, holding that 13¾c. was top price. We give the leading transactions as follows:

Bates	14¾	Klock & Nellis	14¾
Bethel	14¾	Lasselsville	14
Brookman's Corners	14¾	Ladue	14
Charleston 4-corners	14¾	Middleville	14¾
Charleston Union	14¾	Mohawk	14¾
Christman	14	Newport	14⅝
Dunkle	14	Norway Ass'n	14¾
Empire	14¾	Paine's Hollow	14
Euphrates	14	Royder	13¾
Fairfield Association	14¾	Sand Hill	14
Old Fairfield	14¾	Shale Hill	14¼
North Fairfield	14¾	St. Johnsville	14
Freeman	13¾	Van Hornsville	14
Henderson Home	13¾		

Butter comes in more freely, but complaint is made that it lacks solidity. Sales were made of good fresh, in Welsh tubs, at 26@27c.

We have advices from abroad for the first week in Oct. Our London correspondent says there is more doing in English Cheese, and that useful American sells at a reduction. Extra fine, none in market; fine is quoted at 100@102s.; good, 88@98s. Other descriptions of cheese sell as follows: English Cheddar, 74@84s.; Wiltshire double, 62@72s.; Cheshire medium, 54@64s.; fine, 71@80s.; Scotch, 68@70s. Dutch cheese:—Edams, 56@58s.; Gouda, 48@58s.; Derby shape, 54@60s.

The transactions in butter have been large and the market firm. Clonmells, 124@128s.; Corks, 118s.; Normandy, extra, 148s.; Canadian, 95@100s. The corresponding prices last year were, for Clonmells butter, 130s.; American cheese, 60s.

The weather in Herkimer, N. Y., is cool and showery, with no frosts as yet to injure grass.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19, 1872.

IT has been a bad week for dealers in live stock of all descriptions. The stronger tone noted toward the close of last week gave way on Monday to decided weakness and a downward tendency for beeves, sheep, lambs, hogs; and the markets have been dull and unsatisfactory throughout the entire week.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK,

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	10,226	74	2,418	29,816	43,010
" last week	9,009	65	2,432	25,971	40,09
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,133	25,177

Beeves.—The receipts were 1,217 in excess of the previous week and 1,822 greater than the average per week last year. More than one-fourth of the offerings were Texans, and the native steers were mainly of ordinary and common quality. Prices ruled lower for all grades, but smooth, fat native were scarce and could be sold at fair prices. The Texans were sold at 7¾@8¼c., and natives at 9@13¾c. Since Monday the offerings have been 3,500, and sellers have endeavored to advance prices a fraction, but thus far without success. The opening of the packing season at Chicago, Kansas City and other Western points will tend to lessen our receipts of Texans and common native steers, and dry cows; and may relieve this market of a portion of the undesirable stock which of late has been the chief cause of depression and weakness.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ lb	13½ @ 14	14 @ 14½
Good to prime	12 @ 13	12½ @ 13¼
Medium	10½ @ 11	11 @ 11½
Poorest grade	7 @ 9½	7½ @ 10½
Average sales	11 @ —	11¼ @ 11¾

Milch Cows.—Receipts were 74 head, and the market has been very quiet, with no change in prices. Common to very good cows were sold at $35@70, a few choice to private parties at $75@85.

Calves.—Milk-fed have been unusually scarce, and with a fair demand prices have been advanced a fraction, closing firm at 7@11c. per lb. for coarse to prime. The moderate receipts of grass calves have been readily sold at $6@10 per head for ordinary to good lots, and $10.50@12.50 for fleshy grassers and partly fed calves.

Sheep and Lambs.—The over-supply and consequent weakness noted at the close of the market last week, has continued, and while the extreme range of sales remains the same as for several weeks, viz.: 5@7c. per lb. for sheep, and 6½@8¾c. for lambs, all ordinary and medium sheep, which make the bulk of the supply, must be sold at a marked decline.

Hogs.—The market, which closed firm last week, further advanced for a couple of days, and then fell off, and closes weak 5¾@5¾c. per lb. for live hogs, and 6¾@7¼c. for dressed.

LATEST.—Monday, October 21, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Fresh offerings to-day and Sunday were 328 cars, or 5,697 head. Prime cattle, both natives and Texans, were a little firmer, some of the best native steers selling at 14¼c., and an eighth car load lot of fine Texans at 14½c.; but common grades were dull at previous figures.

Sheep and Lambs.—To-day's receipts were 10,170, and trade was slow at 5@7c. for sheep, and 6½@8¼c. for lambs. Scarcely any sheep selling for more than 6¾c., and but few lambs for more than 8¼c.

Hogs.—Arrivals yesterday and to-day were 175 cars, or 18,053 hogs, and the market opened with an easier feeling at 6¼@7¼c. for dressed hogs, and 5¼@5¾c. for live.

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

BRET HARTE is to lecture in Albany.

MRS. PAULINE W. DAVIS is now in Paris.

EX-GOV. PAGE of Vermont is in London.

IT cost $100,000 to impeach Judge Barnard.

STANLEY is to lecture in America for $50,000.

FANNY FERN had a horror of funeral services.

JOHN BRIGHT'S favorite amusement is fishing.

MRS. SCHURZ, with her family, is in Wiesbaden.

MARIO has sold his Florentine villa for 600,000 francs.

FANNY FERN'S father and grandfather were editors.

EDMUND YATES is astonished at his reception in America.

COL. and MRS. GEO. BAKER of Philadelphia are in Paris.

MADAME PAULINE LUCCA has separated from her husband.

SENATOR SUMNER'S health is worse since he reached Paris.

BOSTON is deeply agitated over the assassination of Mr. Lane.

RICHARD WAGNER has been offered the freedom of Boulogne.

BRET HARTE'S father used to teach in the Hudson Academy.

THEODORE TILTON has just lectured in Boston on Horace Greeley.

THERE was a great rush in Lowell, Mass., to hear Prof. Tyndall.

ANNA DICKINSON'S new lecture is entitled "What Shall Hinder."

THEODORE TILTON says Horace Greeley dresses better than Gen. Grant.

A CLERGYMAN in Mass. is lecturing on "My Wife and I," and "Smoke."

FANNY FERN was buried by the side of her first husband, at Mt. Auburn.

PROF. TYNDALL will get $800 for eight hours talk at Cornell University this Winter.

JAMES R. SPALDING, founder of the N. Y. World, died in Dover, N. H., Oct. 10th.

MISS LOUISA LANDER has modeled a clay statue of her brother, Gen. F. W. Lander.

MRS. THERESA BLACK, Byron's "Maid of Athens," is still living in England, at the age of seventy.

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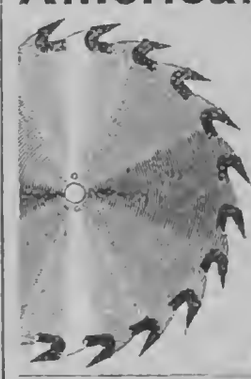

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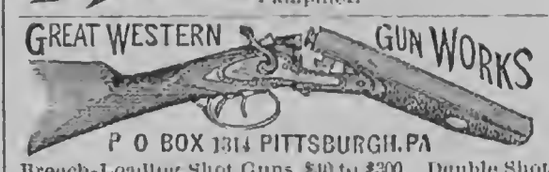

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— Potatoes are rotting in Canada and Maine.

— Lake George steamers have made their last trips.

— Many negro women are said to vote in the South.

— The Conn. State Reform School has 398 inmates.

— Vineland, N. J., has 2,000 acres planted in grapes.

— Chicago is now called the finest city in America.

— Auburn Theological Seminary has a bowling alley.

— It cost $1 per minute to light the Boston Coliseum.

— The chestnut crop is very large in New York State.

— Sage-green is one of the fashionable colors this season.

— Over 600 men are at work on the new capitol at Albany.

— Vermont is discussing the abolition of the death penalty.

— A Kansas woman sent 61 kinds of jelly to the State Fair.

— Street cars now run to Vassar College in Poughkeepsie.

— Four inches of snow has fallen on the Penobscot, in Me.

— The University Press at Cornell employs lady compositors.

— There is a revival in the Western demand for Vermont sheep.

— There are seven female students in the University of Vermont.

— The value of farms in Mass. has decreased $7,000,000 in two years.

— The cotton crop has undergone no serious change since September.

— Falmouth, Mass., is importing 100 goats to eat the shrubs in that town.

— A shipment of California fruit has been made from San Francisco to Dublin.

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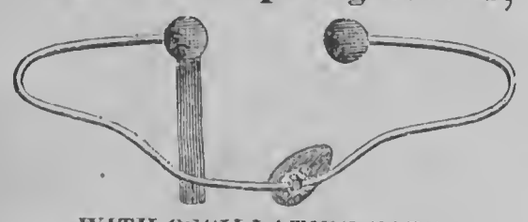

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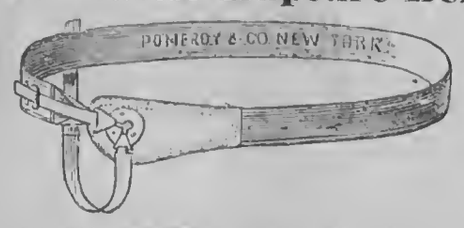

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One Grand Gift, Cash			**$100,000**
One Grand Gift, Cash			**50,000**
1 Cash Gift	$25,000	4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	900 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	21 Cash Gifts	800 each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	25 Cash Gifts	700 each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	35 Cash Gifts	600 each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	45 Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	50 Cash Gifts	400 each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	60 Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	100 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	612 Cash Gifts	100 each
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash			**$500,000**

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The drawing will positively and unequivocally take place December 7. Agents are peremptorily required to close sales and make returns November 25, in order to give ample time for the final arrangements. Orders for tickets or applications for circulars should be addressed to **Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,**
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It is smooth without being slippery, and has sufficient elasticity to make it the easiest pavement known for animals to travel over.

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The reason a Macadam road does not last longer is because the stones are loose and rub and grind upon each other—dust and mud is the result. Eagan's Composition holds the rocks firmly together, thus completely remedying this evil, and confining the wear of the road to its surface.

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It has been exhibited at no other Fairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

OFFICE OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, MO., 25th March, 1871.

This specimen of Pacific Concrete, (Eagan's Patent,) was taken from the Union Street Railroad of St. Louis, Mo., where it has been in use since December, 1869. Since that date the teams of the railroad have passed over that portion of the track where the concrete is used, 300 *times each day*, while that same portion of the track is constantly used by other teams and vehicles of the city. This pavement has received no repairs whatever, and shows but little wear after constant use for sixteen months (now 22 months). In summer it is free from dust, and in winter brings with it no inconvenience from snow and ice. The Macadamizing at either end of this block of concrete is renewed three times each year, is soft and wet when much water is used, and in all probability will require such renewing for several years to come before the concrete needs repairing. The block of Pacific Concrete in the track of the Union Railroad has given entire satisfaction. WM. STORK, Sup't.

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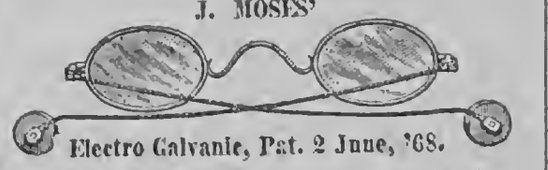

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 18.
WHOLE NO. 1188.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOV. 2, 1872.

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$2.50 PER YEAR.

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Floricultural.

THE WOODWARDIAS.

AMONG the many kinds of ferns cultivated in our gardens, few are more ornamental than the *Woodwardias*, and of these *W. radicans*, the subject of our illustration, is one of the handsomest. It is well adapted for conservatory decoration, especially as a center piece for a vase, on account of the broad, graceful, arched manner in which the fronds grow, and in baskets or on projecting peaks of rockwork it is also equally pleasing. The fronds, as may be seen, are viviparous at the points, a circumstance of which advantage is taken when young plants are wanted. All that is necessary is to take a frond that is furnished with a number of these embryo plants and lay it on the surface of a broad seed pan filled with peat and sand in about equal proportions. Peg down the frond quite flat on the mold, keeping the upper surface still upwards, and sprinkle a little silver sand over the whole. Do not, however, bury the frond, but on the contrary, let the sand just nestle about the axils of the pinnæ and the base of each young bud. The whole must be kept moderately moist and the young plants will strike root. Some sever the fronds from the parent when about to propagate in this way; but the surest plan is to allow them to remain till the young plants have struck root.

A close frame or gently-heated pit is the best place in which to strike plants in this way, and as soon as the young plants have become established, with a sharp knife cut the frond into several pieces, and after a week or two cut it into as many pieces as there are plants, preserving to each only a very small portion of frond. After this allow the plants to remain some days longer undisturbed; then lift them out carefully one by one, pot them singly into thumb or small sixty-sized pots, according to their size and strength, and treat them as you would young ferns raised from seed.

Another species quite as useful as *W. radicans* is *W. orientalis*—a charming fern for cool conservatory decoration, and having fronds of a somewhat paler shade of green than those of radicans. Both kinds are hardy in the south of England; but when afforded the shelter of glass, their growth is much more satisfactory. In a cool fernery the fronds of *W. radicans* not unfrequently acquire a length of eight or ten feet. Those of *orientalis* are rather shorter, and bear on the upper surface a profusion of little bulbiform plants. *Woodwardias* like a loamy soil, and as a rule, succeed best when they are planted out.

For furnishing bare corners of houses or indoor vases in winter, nothing can be more suitable than either *W. radicans* or *orientalis*; and even the bare brow of a rockery may be clad in lovely verdure by planting a large *Woodwardia*, of either of the kinds just named, near the objectionable spot, and spreading the fronds over it in such a manner that the young plants at the ends of the long shoots may strike root and establish themselves where wanted. *Woodwardias* when in pots are also useful for brackets or for temporary room decoration on pedestals. *W. areolata* is a fine North American species, perfectly hardy; but, like the two kinds just named, well deserving of a place in a cool house. *W. virginica*, another North American kind, is also hardy, and when well grown, very handsome. Its fronds, which are of a pale green color, are thrown up from an underground stem to a hight of from one to two feet. To these may be added an evergreen Japanese species, (*W. japonica*), likewise a distinct and handsome fern for a cool house.—*Garden.*

GUNNERA SCABRA.

GUNNERA SCABRA.

OF late, our florist and landscape gardeners have searched all the out-of-the-way places of the world, as well as those of easy access, for plants that will give to our northern gardens a tropical appearance. The *Gunnera Scabra* is a plant well suited to this purpose, especially when large and fine specimens are secured. It is a native of South America, where it is known as Panke; the leaves and stalks being of a subacid flavor, they are eaten by the natives, and the roots are used for tanning leather. The leaves grow to an enormous size, measuring, in some instances, nearly eight feet in diameter. Their general form is round, but deeply indented on the margin. The accompanying illustration shows a plant in fruit. The great fleshy axis in the center is covered over with finger-like succulent cones, which are dotted with very small fruit. The plant fruits quite freely in England in the open garden, and is said to be perfectly hardy in the gardens about London. It would probably require protection in this country, the same as our *Cannas*, *Caladiums*, and similar plants cultivated for their foliage. We hope, ere long, to see some fine plants of the *Gunnera* in our city parks and gardens.

WOODWARDIA RADICANS.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

How Shall I Winter Erythiena.—In a letter written by ROSE GERANIUM, in the RURAL some weeks ago, she speaks of having, among other Southern plants, the Erythiena or Coral tree. Would she be so kind as to tell me, through the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, how she kept it through the Winter? I exchanged seeds with Mrs. NICKELS of Texas—made her acquaintance through the RURAL. Among other seeds she sent some Erythiena; only one seed came up; it grew rapidly; its leaves were so bright and pretty, and I anticipated great pleasure in seeing it covered with beautiful scarlet blossoms; but alas for human hopes! my anticipations were never realized. I took it up carefully in the Fall, put it in good soil in a large pot, and brought it in the house. Soon the leaves fell. I thought it might be the nature of the plants, so put it in the cellar, watered it once or twice during the Winter, and brought it up in the Spring, but it was dead. If I should ever get another I should like to know how to keep it.—FLORENCE B——.

Dried Ferns for Vases.—Dried in the ordinary way, between sheets of absorbent paper, these form excellent ornaments for vases and every kind of floral embellishment. The ferns look almost as well as when gathered, and some ferns, as the Adiantums, quite as well. They last for months, and, indeed, only become objectionable from deep coatings of dust.—P

Wild Tea Again.—The plant sent by a subscriber at Sussex, Wis., is the one known in the East as New Jersey Tea—*Ceanothus Americanus*. It was used at the time of the Revolution as a substitute for tea—the same as you say the first settlers in Wisconsin used; hence the name of New Jersey Tea, Wild Tea, etc., etc.

Dicentra for Winter Blooming in Rooms.—JAMES VICK strongly recommends the Dicentra for winter flowering in pots in rooms, keeping in flower a long time. It should be taken up and potted before hard frosts. The room should be rather cooler than common sitting-rooms.

Blue Hydrangeas.—M. J. DUROUSSET, in a letter to the *Revue Horticole*, states that he knows from experience that the admixture of coal cinders with the soil in which Hydrangeas are grown is sufficient to cause the production of blue flowers on these plants.

Cardinal Flower.—Please name the inclosed flower, and oblige—A SUBSCRIBER.

Lobelia cardinalis, or Cardinal flower, common along the banks of ditches and in low, moist grounds, generally.

The Horseman.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Some of the Preventives and Remedies Recommended.

THE preventives and remedies for the horse disease which is afflicting horses all over the country are multiplying with great rapidity. We copy some of those which have come to our notice.

The symptoms in the New York stables are a cough, a running at the nose and general fever, with a strong disinclination for food.

In some stables tar is fed the horses by putting it on their tongues and making them swallow it, at the same time rubbing the throat with sweet liniment.

Steaming, by putting vinegar on a hot brick in a bag, and compelling the animal to inhale the steam, is another mode of relief adopted.

In Rochester, rest, warmth, a mild laxative, the free use of disinfectants, with liberal sponging of the nostrils and mouth, are regarded as the true remedies to be resorted to in all cases.

Taylor's Compound Horse and Cattle Food has been used in some of the stables, and is regarded valuable in all cases of cold and affection of the throat. It is given both in the feed and water.

Bromo-Chloralum, sprinkled in the stable, and the manger washed with it (diluted) to purify the air, and the mouth and nostrils washed with it to arrest the discharge and prevent the spread of the disease, is regarded excellent, both as a preventive and remedy.

About Rochester, where the disease has prevailed to such an extent that the street cars stopped running, the livery stables closed, and the country people come to the city only by steam, it is asserted that the only fatal cases are those in which bleeding has been resorted to.

It is stated that in England, where this disease is not uncommon, sulphur is used as a prophylactic, and is a certain cure. A few ounces of common sulphur are burned in a pan of coals five or six times daily, in the stables, so that every part shall become fumigated. The animals are, at the same time, well cared for and blanketed. It is asserted that this simple remedy never fails.

Mr. E. H. BOOMER, a homeopathic veterinarian, who has charge of the 2,000 horses belonging to the Third Avenue railway stables, regards this as an epidemic, and not an infectious disease. He states it to be a kind of diphtheria, which may cause the death of an animal in three hours. His treatment is to administer five drops of aconite and use plenty of purgatives, which cause the animals to revive from the comatose state into which they fall an hour after they are attacked. The aconite removes the spasms.

Dr. E. MINK, a veterinary surgeon of Rochester, furnishes the Democrat of that city the following, which he calls an epizootic: "I think it cannot properly be regarded as a new disease. It is clearly a form of influenza that has occurred frequently in the United States, as it often has in different portions of Europe. Three forms of influenza are spoken of by veterinary authors—the catarrhal, rheumatic, and the gastro-erysipelatous form.

"The disease which is now seizing so generally the horses of this city is plainly of a catarrhal character. The first notable symptoms will be a flow of tears from the eyes, a watery discharge from the nose, and general languor. Next a cough, which, becoming more frequent, will soon occur in paroxysms. In the commencement the membranes of the nose will be found pale or of a leaden color, and those of the eyes presenting a yellowish or reddened appearance. Many cases are ushered on with a chill. All this is soon succeeded by a general feverish condition, manifested by heat of mouth, membranes of the eyes and nose reddened, pulse frequent, though soft and easily compressed, respiration quickened and sometimes laborious. At this stage the bowels may be sluggish, urinary organs inactive, and the discharge from the nose often assuming a yellowish or greenish appearance.

"The disease usually runs its course within ten days, and with proper treatment few if any cases ought to prove fatal. Those that do so are usually complicated with other diseases, as bronchitis or pneumonia.

"Treatment—The patient should be excused from all labor and allowed complete rest. The stables should be clean and well ventilated. Disinfectants may be useful and in some cases necessary. Either of the following will answer:—Carbolic acid, sulphate of iron, or bromo-chloralum. The patient should be properly groomed, and the nose and eyes frequently sponged with water, and the limbs, if cold, bandaged. The drink should have the chill slightly removed, but not enough to make it warm and unpalatable. The diet should be light and of a laxative nature; say short feed or bran wetted or scalded, with a little salt added. Hay in limited quantities may be allowed.

"In regard to remedies, I wish to say that heroic treatment should not be tolerated. Blood-letting, cathartic nauseants, and arterial sedatives are all of them either injurious or uncalled for. Next, whatever medicines are administered should not be given in the form of draughts or drenches, as the animal is sure to be thrown into a paroxysm of coughing the moment a drench is attempted, and some of the medicine will in such event be almost sure to find its way into the windpipe and bronchial tubes, thus inducing fatal bronchitis or pneumonia. Balls should not be given, as they will be coughed back or out, and the irritability of the throat will be increased in attempting to pass them over with the hand or fingers. Powders are well-nigh useless, as when mixed with the food the patient will usually refuse both food and powders. Electuaries, sirups or pastes are the only forms in which medicines may be safely and successfully administered in cases where the throat is tender and irritable and coughing easily induced.

"Saline medicines I regard as the most useful in this disease. Either of the following will answer: Chlorate of potash, muriate of ammonia, or hyposulphite of soda. As an anodyne to relieve the cough fluid extract of belladonna may be added. The proper dose of either of these medicines may be rubbed up with two or three ounces of honey or molasses, and these poured in the mouth from a small bottle or placed on the tongue with a spoon. Given in this way the medicine will be readily lapped up and easily swallowed. But little trouble is required to give it, and no danger of getting any medicine in the trachea will be incurred by this method."

Gen B. S. ROBERTS, U. S. A., writes that in 1868 a disease similar to this which now prevails, broke out at Fort Sumner, New Mexico:—At first it defied all treatment, and the great majority of horses attacked by it died. On examining the throats of the dead horses, I found the lining membrane of the larynx highly inflamed and thickened, and a thick mucous pus filling it, causing suffocation. I ordered all horses, on the first appearance of the disease, to be thoroughly rubbed between the lower jaws and along the larynx down the neck with spirits of turpentine, causing a very severe external irritation and blister.

I saved every horse thus treated, and in a very few days entirely broke the distemper and checked the epidemic.

I do not doubt that thousands of horses, where this epidemic prevails, can be saved by adopting this treatment. It acts more quickly as a counter-irritant than any other remedy I know, and relieves the fever of the membrane of the larynx in a very few hours. Besides, spirits of turpentine is always at hand, and can be more readily applied than any other counter-irritant. It should be thoroughly rubbed in through the hair to the skin, for a distance of some twelve or fifteen inches, under the jaws and down the neck of the horse, immediately over the larynx. The remedy is severe, and makes the skin sore for several weeks, and for an hour causes great suffering to the horse. But it acts promptly and effectively, and in my judgment it will be found the best, and perhaps the only cure for this fatal malady, ending such suffering and loss among horses throughout the country.

A. LIANTARD, V. S., says:—There is in the treatment of the present epidemic a very essential point to be taken into consideration which relates to the hygienic attendance of the affected animals. Rest, as soon as affected, is essential, as if the animal is kept at work the disease will progress and may prove fatal in a few hours. This is a part of the treatment I think veterinarians ought to insist upon very firmly. Good hygiene by the proper and comfortable temperature of the stables, blanketing according to the condition of the ambient atmosphere, bandaging of the extremities after a good hand-rubbing; wiping of the nostrils with vinegar and water is also recommended. Feeding of course requires much attention and careful handling, and warm gruels, scalded mashes, and oats mixed with flaxseed may be used. In a few cases roots, carrots, turnips, or fruits may be given, according to the condition of the bowels. I would also highly recommend proper ventilation, cleaning of the stables, of manure-pits, whitewashing of the stables, and the free use of disinfectants.

Field Crops.

SOILING CROPS.

MR. HARRIS LEWIS, at one of the recent State Fair Discussions, at Elmira, talked of soiling crops as grown in connection with grasses for dairy purposes. We copy from a report of what he said, which we find in the Country Gentleman:—In a true dairy district grass can be grown more cheaply than any other feed, but as an adjunct he had found *lucerne* to be the best of all soiling plants on land adapted to it. It likes best a sandy or light soil, and if there is water eight inches or so below it, so much the better. Its habit, too, is to monopolize the soil or leave it. Sown broadcast, it requires 18 lbs. per acre—in drills, from 10 to 14. He preferred broadcast seeding. It is highly relished by all stock animals, and will make four growths a year, each of two feet or more, and it can be cut as easily as rye. There is one piece of lucerne in Oneida County which had grown 108 inches in one season. It will not produce quite as much milk as some of the natural grasses, but nobody will object to the quality of the milk.

Next for soiling purposes, he prefers orchard grass. For convenience it had better be sown near the barn, on underdrained and subsoiled land. Sow at least three bushels per acre—better more than less. Fertilize near the surface, and not deeper than the cultivator will work it; make the ground rich—*very* rich—and seed in the fall. After the first year you can cut it twice, and after that four times, if you keep it rich. Surface manure—there is no danger from evaporation—he did not think it would exceed 2 per cent., at any rate. Cut before it fairly gets into blossom; if not, it quickly changes into woody, fibrous matter. On rich land, when well established, two feet of growth can be obtained at a cutting. It comes on, too, when the cows need it, and before you can get feed for them from fodder corn. Always cut before it blossoms, and if you don't need it just then, cure it for feed in the early Spring, and your second cutting will even yet be earlier than sowed corn. This first cured cutting will be *dried* grass, not "hay," and no cooking is needed to improve it, but some roots fed with it will supply all the succulence needed. He done better with the dairy in March in this way than any dairyman in Herkimer County.

From an experience of 25 years he had found that no roots equalled the American improved imperial sugar beet; it was a long name, but some of the roots grow long also. He had raised 44 tons to the acre, and it comes nearer to supplying the succulence of grass than anything he knew of, and at the cheapest rate. As to the amount to feed, he was governed in part by the character of the cows; a peck, on the average, does well, but some will take half a bushel.

Next to this sugar beet in value was the Yellow Globe, and for young stock, the Mammoth Red. He once bought a toothless old cow for $21, giving about two quarts of milk daily on a feed of hay and grain. He gradually changed her food to roots, (sugar beets), and in two weeks her yield rose to 50 lbs. of milk daily, and she made 700 lbs. of cheese that season, while the average in Herkimer county is less than 300 lbs. He kept the cow five years, in hopes to raise a heifer from her, but unfortunately her calves were "all of the other sex." He finally sold her for the same price she cost him, and on a change of feed she died soon after. But anybody else could do as well as he had done, and one point was to weed out all the non-paying cows in the dairy—and in a dairy of thirty, there would usually be several such constantly draining the profits from the good cows. Give them away, or hire some one to take them. Give your good stock all the good grass they will eat, furnish comfortable quarters, plenty of light and air, treat them as kindly as you would your family, and you may expect to do well. But it is cruel to feed old, woody, fibrous hay, which a cow cannot digest nor assimilate. Grass, grass, and plenty of it, is what your cow needs.

In answer to questions, Mr. LEWIS said the beets should be sown just as soon as the ground was in good order. They will not run to seed the first year, though carrots will. Can get a second growth of orchard grass by the last of June. Don't think frequent changes of pasture are good. Lucerne does not change rapidly to woody fibre. In seeding to clover he prefers the large kinds.

Mr. F. D. CURTIS preferred the small kinds of clover for pasture or hay. The value of grass was in its foliage, not in its stalks. The large kinds had few side stems or leaves until late in the season, a long and worthless stalk and a small head. For enriching the land the large kind is the best, as the roots go down in proportion to the top. But it does not start as early as the small kinds, and is wasteful for hay; it lodges, rots, and furnishes a mass of material of little use. As to orchard grass, it has great value for soiling; it will stand drouth better than anything he knew of, as it has a great mass of fibrous roots going down several feet. Still two cautions are necessary as regards meadows—it ripens too early to be grown with timothy, and when too ripe, it is almost worthless for fodder, and hence should be sown by itself, and cut by the last of May or first of June. For permanent pasture it is one of the most valuable grasses known; he had a field of ten acres, on which he had had to seed timothy and clover every other year, but it is now in orchard grass for the *sixth* year, and had yielded more this year than ever. The other caution is that it is a delicate plant to start. For a permanent meadow he had sown one bushel of clover seed, one of timothy and five of orchard grass; sow the last of August or first of September, and cover lightly. The clover and timothy will disappear after a few cuttings, and leave the orchard grass alone. About not changing pastures frequently, he agreed with Mr. LEWIS; he would regulate the number of cattle to the size of the field, and keep them there. He believed also in top-dressing; frequent surface manuring will even keep clover growing year after year. Ten years ago a piece of his farm was heavily dressed with sheep manure, and it was growing excellent clover now.

Mr. REEDER advocated seeding both kinds of clover at the same time, as more pasture would be obtained in that way.

Mr. HOFFMAN suggested the Spring seeding of grasses without seeding with grain. He had succeeded well in that way.

The Vineyard.

VINEYARD NOTES.

Plaster of Paris as a Manure for Vines.—I have a large quantity of grape-vines planted in the open ground, and trained on poles and wires along the gravel walks. In planting these I had the holes dug 25 inches deep; I then threw into each hole five or six lumps of old plaster of Paris, about the size of my fist. I threw a little earth over these lumps, and then planted the vines in the usual way. The result has been wonderful; the vines which were not half an inch thick when planted three years ago, are now two inches and more in diameter, and bear finely. The grapes are also freer from disease. Other vines, not so treated, are much smaller and produce less, the fruit being also more liable to disease. To try the effect of this plaster, in planting two American black Walnuts, we put plaster to the one and not to the other. The former grew twice as fast as the other. Last year we dug about the roots of the one to which no plaster was put, and we threw in seven or eight large lumps of plaster among the roots; the trees are now both of the same size, and though only four years old are 16 or 17 feet high.—P. P., *Italy, in Garden.*

"Sam Miller" Grape is a name given by Maj. FREAS to a grape which SAM MILLER says "is a hybrid, between Golden Chasselas and Concord; is hardy, vigorous, healthy and very productive, and I think good. There were *bunches a foot long*, but between birds, bees, wasps, hornets, etc., the bunches are all spoiled. I am convinced that I can grow it to weigh three pounds to a bunch." Maj. FREAS received specimens of this grape and says:—"The grapes sent us were too far decayed to pass an opinion upon them. Only two berries, the flavor of which had been much interfered with by the rotten ones, were left to give us any idea of the quality of the fruit. The color was a grayish-white, the fruit larger than the Concord, and so far as we could judge was pulpless, which is a great consideration. The quality we should say was at least very good, and the stranger seemed to promise well. If the vine should prove hardy, after additional trial, the bunches anything like promised size, and the productiveness and quality as claimed for it, we cannot see what is to hinder it from taking its place in the front rank of out-door grapes."

Dairy Husbandry.

CHEAP PROCESS FOR CONDENSING MILK.

I WRITE for information in regard to condensed milk. I wish to know if there is not a cheaper and simpler way of condensing milk than Mr. GAIL BORDEN'S patent? Cannot it be done by a pan setting in another, with water between them, on a good arch or furnace? The milk can be raised to boiling water heat. Is that hot enough to evaporate the milk in three or four hours? The pan can be made after the style of a cheese vat, to sit on a brick arch, and it will shut close enough to hold a good deal of the steam, and will raise the milk considerably above boiling water heat. What part of N. Y. State is the milk condensing factory?—JEROME RIMPH, *Tilsonburg, Oxford Co., Ont.*

BEING desirous of starting a milk condensing establishment we would like to procure the names of two or three condensing factorymen in your State. Also if there could be a good man procured to take charge of a factory. What length of time would it require to instruct a man that has a good practical knowledge of cheese making and is a good judge of milk, sufficient to run a factory? What amount of water is required and of what quality? What is your opinion about the markets taking any amount of good condensed milk?—E. C. COX, *Mesopotamia, O.*

WE think the plan adopted by GAIL BORDEN for condensing milk "in vacuo" the best that has yet been invented. After the milk is drawn into the vacuum pan, it is away from harmful influences. The process is more cleanly than other methods, and not so liable to make an inferior product.

Various methods have been tried from time to time for condensing milk. The one adopted by PROVOST of Orange Co. a few years ago, was to evaporate the milk in a pan which was set over water on a furnace. The bottom of the evaporating pan was corrugated. Immediately over the pan there was a chimney-like ventilator rising above the building, and in which were placed the revolving fans for expelling the vapor as it rises from the milk. The fans are driven by power supplied from the engine, and thus they carry off the water, forcing it through the ventilator out of the building, as fast as it is formed into vapor.

The leading features in the treatment of milk under this process are briefly as follows:—The milk as it comes to the factory is carefully examined, and if all right, it is received and weighed. The cans are then placed upon a car which runs on rails to the cooling vat. Here the milk is drawn into long tin pails, 8 inches in diameter and 18 inches long, holding twenty quarts each. About 18 quarts are put in each pail, which is then placed in the vat containing cold spring water. After the milk has been cooled to 60° the pails are immediately plunged into the water of the heating vat, which has a temperature of from 185° to 190° Fahr. The best refined white sugar is then added at the rate of four pounds for each pail. The pails are kept in the vat of heated water about thirty minutes, when the milk is drawn into the large condensing pan previously referred to. The temperature of the milk while evaporation is going on in the pan is uniform at 160° Fahr. Under this process it takes about seven hours to condense the milk, seventy-five per cent. of its original bulk in water being driven off.

The faucets at each end of the pan are then opened, and the condensed fluid passes through fine wire strains or sieves into large cans. These cans, when filled, are rolled away to the tables at the back of the room, where their contents are drawn off into small tin cans holding one pound each, and these are immediately sealed up to exclude the air.

This factory was in operation some eight or ten years ago, and we give merely the outlines of the process for condensing, to show our correspondent what has been done in this direction. Dr. CRAIN, who was the manager of the factory when we visited it, informed us that a fair quality of condensed milk could be made under this method of condensing, but from later investigations concerning the business, we are of the opinion that the process and machinery are much inferior to those invented by Mr. BORDEN. We cannot say but that machinery and apparatus more simple and less expensive than BORDEN'S, may yet be invented for condensing milk; but we should not advise persons to engage in the business of manufacturing with experimental machinery or experimental processes.

We do not say this to discourage experimentors or inventors. On the other hand we should be glad to have the process and machinery for condensing milk simplified and cheapened, believing that a prime article of such milk is a great blessing to city consumers. Under the BORDEN process a very superior milk has been put upon the market, and until other processes furnish that of equal quality we must regard his plan as the best, though somewhat expensive and complicated.

We should say that it would require a longer time to learn the art of milk condensing than to learn cheese making. To a man well acquainted with the handling of milk, as referred to by Mr. COX, we should say that one season's practice at a condensing factory might be sufficient to learn the business.

An abundance of good, cool water is required at the condensing factory—more water, we should say, than at a first-class cheese factory for the same number of cows.

The market for condensed milk is at present limited, but as the article becomes better known to consumers the demand for it, we have reason to believe, will be extensive.

In regard to markets and the present demand and supply, we must refer our correspondent to the New York Condensed Milk Co., N. Y. City, which can probably give the desired information.

DRIED CREAM IN BUTTER.

I NOTICED in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, some time ago, that Mrs. L. W., Clayville, N. Y., was troubled with dried cream in her butter. I have not seen any answer that is satisfactory to me. Would like to tell her and others my views. I think the cause too much air, or a current of air which dries the cream while it is rising. Have observed this same effect in my own milk. If a pantry off the kitchen must be used through the summer for milk, it should be kept nearly closed and darkened, as it will then keep more of an even temperature, taking pains to open it only when the air is coolest, say early in the morning. I do not think it possible to make good butter in warm weather, where the pantry is used as ours generally are, for all the table dishes passing from the heated kitchen to pantry, taking the heated air from a cook-stove into the pantry, and often hot victuals too. No person of sense and economy will practice it. I have seen a large cupboard, made and set in the kitchen for dishes, etc., where the means would not allow of any better way. A good cellar suits me the best in hot weather, and then I enjoy the time spent there, it is so cool. It does not matter how small the cellar is—only large enough for the milk—if it is well drained and clear, no decayed vegetables and no vinegar or old cider in it.

We used one several years, with no light except from the door, and that was kept shut when not needed. We made prime butter. I mention this because many people think they cannot make butter unless there is light and a draft of air, and so leave the cellar filled with rubbish all the Summer, and try to make butter in the pantry. I wish to say to those, try the cellar; clean it early in the Spring; drive away rats and mice; if they trouble you use chloride of lime in it a few times. When the warm weather comes clean again; be sure there is no decaying substance, and then try the milk there. I have found salt thrown over the cellar bottom to be excellent in keeping insects away; also wash milk racks with salt and water, to keep off the mold, and never open the cellar windows in hot weather. MRS. L. JENNINGS.

DAIRY NOTES.

A California Dairyman.—In the year 1855 or 1856, or thereabout, says the Grass Valley Union, we knew a man in Nevada City who milked two or three cows, and who used to walk around the town and sell lacteal fluid. He carried two cans on a wooden yoke, which was placed over his neck and shoulders. He has flourished since then, and now has lands and horned cattle down in Monterey County. He is now engaged in milking 1,200 cows, and he makes butter and cheese. Next Spring he will milk 1,500 cows. His cows are of excellent stock, consisting of Devon, Short-Horn and Alderney blood. The name of this successful milkist and ex-Nevada City man is S. C. ABBOTT. His property is assessed at $100,000, and we doubt much if he would sell out at that figure.

The Apiarian.

WINTER MANAGEMENT.

THIS is one of the most important subjects connected with the care of bees. Upon the success of the apiarian to Winter his bees without loss rests much of the profit or loss of bee keeping. The fact that thousands of stocks are annually lost during the Winter months is conclusive evidence that the great mass of people who keep bees have not yet mastered this part of the science. We believe that bees may be as safely wintered as any stock kept on the farm, and that this annual drain upon the pockets of bee keepers is, therefore, wholly unnecessary.

Those who have not examined their bees should do so at once and ascertain their exact condition. If a hive is found to be full of honey in the brood department, it may be greatly benefited by exchanging one or two frames for empty or partly filled ones taken from weaker swarms. This will equalize the honey so that all will have sufficient to carry them through the Winter. In some localities, however, where the season has been poor, some may still lack honey, and resort must be had to feeding. If you have no honey, a sirup made of coffee A sugar will answer every purpose. To twenty pounds of sugar add ten pounds of water and let it boil slowly ten minutes, skimming off all impurities that may rise in the meantime. Before taking it from the fire add one tablespoonful of cream tartar, to preserve crystalization. All swarms having less than twenty-five pounds of honey should be fed enough to make up the deficiency. In feeding, use some one of the improved forms of bee feeders. Having tried several devices for this purpose, we give the preference to the Beebe Feeder, as being the simplest, cheapest and best.

To Winter well, each swarm should contain at least two quarts of bees. By uniting two or more weak swarms all may be brought up to the required standard. Now that we have each swarm strong in numbers, with plenty of honey, let us see if they cannot be protected so they will all be ready for the honey campaign next season. Here is our plan:—If you use a honey-board, remove it. If any hive has not plenty of empty cells for bees to cluster in, remove one frame and place the others equal distances apart. Now get out four small strips of wood, half an inch square, for each hive, and large enough to reach across the frames. Place one across each end and the other two near the center, equal distances from the outside ones. Now we want a "honey-quilt," one for each hive. Here is our plan for making them:

Procure some factory cloth, the heaviest you can get, (we use Atlantic A) a yard in width; cut off a piece long enough so that when it is doubled it will be plenty large enough to cover the top of the hive; upon one-half of this piece lay two thicknesses of cotton batting, bring over the other half and lay upon it and sew it in place; (your "better half" will make them for you better than you can do it yourself;) now lay your quilt upon those little strips of wood we told you to put across the top of frames. Perhaps you would like to know of what particular value those honey-quilts are. They allow the moisture in the hive to pass off, thereby preventing the accumulation of frost therein; keep the bees warm, and enable them to pass from one comb to the other, and give upward ventilation, without creating a draft of air through the hive.

We now make a box (without top or bottom) large enough to set over the hive, leaving a three-inch space all around. It should be six inches higher than the hive. Now pack this space with dry shavings, cut straw, or other absorbing material, and lay a board over all to keep out rain and snow. Shade them well from the sun, and your bees are ready for cold weather.

If, at any time during the Winter, the weather be warm enough for the bees to fly, it is advisable to let them do so. Remove the boards that were set up to shade the hives, so that the sun's rays may strike them, and if there be any snow upon the ground around the hives, lay a broad board in front of each one. After the bees have ceased to fly, shade the hives, as before directed.

There are many causes of failure in wintering, not noticed above. A poor quality of honey will cause many swarms to perish if the bees are confined to the hives by long-continued cold weather. Late-gathered honey that is not sealed over, will produce the same results. The only remedy that has proven effectual in such cases, is to remove the honey with the honey-extractor, and feed sugar sirup in its place.

We have for years held to the doctrine that those swarms winter best that rear broods late in the season. Years of practical experience and observation have confirmed this belief. Very many of the best bee keepers of the country agree with us now. The bees may be induced to breed late in the season, by feeding a small quantity of honey to each stock daily. There may be those who will consider our plan of wintering too much trouble; but we should remember that whatever we do should be well done, if we expect to secure generous returns. HERBERT A. BURCH.

South Haven, Mich.

The Herdsman.

NEW JERSEY CATTLE DISEASE.

FREDERICK WALTMAN, Millville, N. J., writes the Farmers' Club that he has lost six head of cattle affected as follows:—The animal commences wheezing, and a slimy, watery discharge from the mouth, heaving in the flank, falling off in milk; the horns get cold, then warm, then cold again. The disease lasts two or three weeks. Toward the last the throat becomes sore, and they cannot swallow. No one present had had experience with this disease; but the RURAL NEW-YORKER believes it to be Bronchitis, which is not uncommon among cattle during the Spring and Fall months, especially where at all exposed to storms or the changes of weather.

For this disease, CLATER says "aconite is a valuable remedy when cautiously administered, but is generally unsafe, except in the hands of a practitioner versed in its action, and who can properly estimate how far its administration can be persevered with. It may be given in the subjoined form and combination:

Take of solution of acetate of ammonia	4 ozs.
Fleming's tincture of aconite	30 drops
Water	½ pint

Mix, and give immediately.

"At the end of about four hours the draught is repeated, having the dose of aconite reduced to twenty drops; and at the lapse of each succeeding period of four hours, ten drops are to be given with the same quantity of ammonia as prescribed. The aconite must be withdrawn as soon as the pulse is reduced and the symptoms denote greater quiescence, and half a dram of the extract of belladonna substituted; the draught being administered twice a day only.

"At this stage, but not a moment sooner, the lower part of the neck, breast and sides behind the elbows, may be dressed with a mustard embrocation. Active blisters during the existence of acute disease of important organs, are among the most baneful and effective destructive agents that man can devise.

"If the cough proves troublesome, the addition to the draught already given of one or two drams of the powdered ipecacuanha, or an ounce of the oxymel of squills will be found to possess powerful effects in reducing the irritation. On the appearance of a copious expectoration of purulent discharges, reduction of the cough, pulse and temperature, the following draught may be given morning and evening:

Take of solution of acetate of ammonia	2 ozs.
Aromatic spirits of ammonia	½ "
Or spirits of nitric ether	2 "
Infusion of columbo, quassia or gentian	2 "
Tepid water	1 pint

"This being continued three or four days, and the appetite restored, half a dram of the perchloride of iron may be mixed with half a pint of water incorporated with a feed of oats, with oat or barley meal or bran, morning and evening for six days, when the animal may gradually be brought to his accustomed food and habits."

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Cow Giving Bloody Milk.—Is there any remedy for a cow in the following condition? Last June she failed to give milk from one of her teats—cause, garget—and now, within two months, she has given bloody milk out of the opposite teat. She is three-fourths Alderney; her age four years. If there is no help now, will there be when she comes in again?—O. D. CASE.

WE should physic her thoroughly—giving her poke root once or twice a week—and keep her on light, cooling food—mashes and vegetables. We cannot speak of her future with any certainty, never having had experience in a similar case.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

My Potato Crop.—*Oct.* 15.—Years ago I raised potatoes for market, but of late only enough to supply my own family and those of my workmen. I have noticed for several years past that the less the space planted the greater the proportionate yield; consequently, my half-dozen rows give me almost as many bushels as a half acre did several years ago. In my vegetable garden I planted, last Spring, four rows, 110 feet long each, of Early Rose, thinking that this number would answer for digging early; and so they did; and I find that I have a barrel and a half left. John said that he would plant a few rows of Peerless in the cornfield for late, and four rows of this variety were put in, the rows being a little longer than those in my vegetable garden. To-day they are dug, and the yield is six barrels of as handsome potatoes as one would wish to see. Now, this yield would be nothing remarkable on good, rich soil adapted to the culture of this vegetable; but upon my light, sandy soil, that has been cultivated for a century, and was considered worn out and valueless when I purchased it, the result is somewhat marvelous, especially to my neighbors, who are to the manor born. My method of culture is, however, no secret, it being merely the condensation plan—that is, manuring the land heavily as far as you go, allowing the remainder to lie idle if it cannot be enriched. The quantity of barn-yard manure used upon those six rows some of my neighbors would have considered sufficient for a half acre of similar land, and they would have spread it over that space, and in the Fall obtained no more potatoes than I have from my six short rows.

In preparing the land for planting, I have two furrows plowed, throwing the soil outward with both, thus leaving a wide trench, six to eight inches deep. Into this trench, and along its sides, we scatter fine, well-rotted barn-yard manure; on heavy clay soils I would use fresh manure; but on my light sand it is too heating, and leaves the soil so light that the crops are liable to suffer from drouth. After the manure is spread, a one-horse plow is run through the center, or a little on one side of the trench—very lightly, or just deep enough to mix the soil and manure together.

I use large, well-ripened tubers, for seed, and cut them into four or more pieces, as my own experience leads me to believe that farmers use far too much seed, and that a large tuber cut up into several pieces is far better than small ones uncut. These pieces are dropped twelve to fifteen inches apart in the center of the trench, and covered with a one-horse plow. I obtain a far larger yield by this drill system than I ever did by the hill system, and find that my deep culture and deep covering is almost a sure preventive against failure on account of severe drouth. Four years ago I sold one-half of my farm, and expended the money obtained in improving the remainder, and I am not quite sure that another division would not result in an increase of products as well as profits. The average yield per acre of any one of our staple crops is conclusive proof that a slip-shod system of culture is the rule, and the reverse of it an exception.

Roses from Seed.—*Oct.* 16.—A lady correspondent writes me to tell her, through the RURAL NEW-YORKER, how to grow roses from seed. Of course I cannot refuse such a request, coming from a lady and a stranger, although I must confess, Mr. Editor, that one's hiding behind a "*nom de plume*" does not entirely protect him from the assaults of the people. Every time I call at the RURAL NEW-YORKER office I find a pocket-full of letters addressed to the old gentleman (myself) who has a "Daily Rural Life." Of course I am not so old as to have forgotten my gallantry to the ladies, and some of the pretty little notes received from them almost make me wish I was young again. But this is not telling how roses are grown from seed. Few of our very best double roses produce seed; for the organs necessary to its production are either changed to petals or so crowded that they are deformed and cannot perform the functions for which they were designed; but an occasional flower on most of the varieties will produce a few seeds, and these should be gathered when they are ripe, allowing them to remain in the pods or "heps," as they are usually termed by rose growers, until wanted for planting. If a number of the heps are put into a box and kept moist, they will soon decay and allow of a ready separation of the seeds. As soon as the seeds are separated from the pulp, sow in the open ground or in boxes six inches deep, filled with rich leaf-mold or other light, rich soil. The seeds should not be covered more than one inch deep, and always with soil that will not become so hard and compact as to prevent the young plants from breaking through it. If the seeds are sown in the open ground, select some half shady border for a seed bed, and be sure to get the seeds in before the ground freezes. When sown in boxes, of course the operation may be delayed until mid-winter, or even later if necessary. Mice are very fond of rose seeds, and it is always a safe plan to keep the vessels containing such seeds carefully closed. It is frequently the case that the seeds will not germinate until the second year after sowing, although a portion may appear the first; therefore it is not best to neglect the seed-bed or boxes if no plants should come up the next Spring after sowing.

When the young plants do appear give plenty of water and keep free from weeds; in other words hasten growth in every manner possible. If the varieties grown are of some tender species like the Bourbons and Teas, the young plants should be taken up in the Autumn of the first season, and either put in pots or otherwise protected. They should also be cut back to within two or three buds of the base at the same time, as this will make them produce far more robust shoots, and insure blooming much sooner than if allowed to go unpruned.

There are varieties which are called shy bloomers on their own roots, but when budded or grafted upon strong stocks, bloom quite freely; and by adopting this system, nearly all seedling roses can be brought into bloom the third year. I wish our American ladies would take a little more interest than they do in the culture of flowers, even to the raising of new seedling roses.

Patching Evergreens.—*Oct.* 19.—Last Winter many of my evergreens were killed outright, and others only badly scorched on one side, or just enough to spoil their beauty. In some instances one entire side would be killed and the other remain fresh and uninjured. For a while I was at a loss to know what to do with these half-killed specimens; but it occurred to me that if the two halves of separate trees that were alive could be placed together, perhaps a good specimen would be the result. Of course with very large trees this would be entirely impracticable; but with Arborvitæs, Junipers, and similar evergreens, that were not more than six to eight feet high, it might be done, and I gave the thing a trial and it worked well. All the dead branches from the injured side were cut off close to the stem; also the roots from both the specimen to be patched and the one used as a patch, and the two planted together as one tree. Where only a few of the lower branches were killed on a large specimen I patched them by planting small trees to fill up the vacant places. I have just been looking over this patchwork among my specimens and find most of it a decided success. I recommend this practice to those who have injured evergreens.

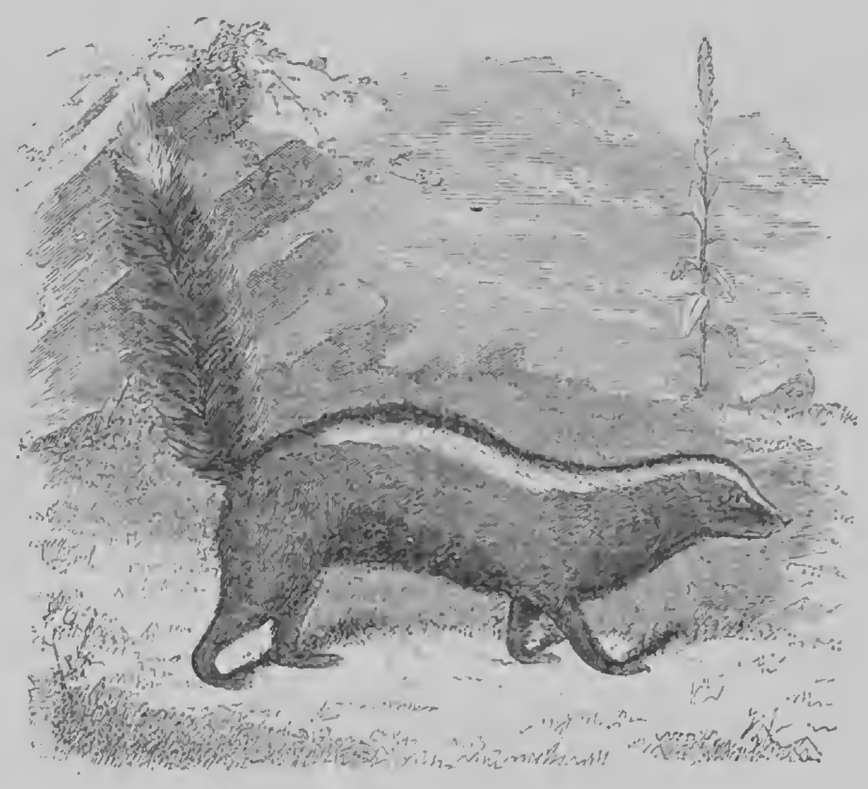
The Naturalist.

OUR FUR-BEARING ANIMALS—V.

COMMON SKUNK.

(Mephitis Chinga—FREIL.)

THE skunk is exceedingly abundant in the Eastern and Middle States, and is not unfrequently met with in many of the other States; and it is found as far North as the fifty-seventh degree.



THE COMMON SKUNK.

Its body is about seventeen inches long; its tail, with its long hair, fourteen. Its head is small compared with the body, which is broad and fleshy, and so much wider at the hips than the shoulders that the animal has a wedge-shaped appearance; forehead, somewhat rounded; nose, obtuse; eyes, small; ears, short, broad and rounded; legs, short; feet, rather broad, covered with hair, concealing the nails which, in the fore feet, are stout, curved and acute; palms, naked; the glands containing the fetid liquid that renders the skunk of such bad repute, are situated either side the rectum, and will contain about three drams; their pyriform ducts are about an inch long. The fur of the skunk is long and coarse, with much longer, smooth and glossy hairs, interspersed; the hair on the tail is long and bushy, with none of the fine hair, except near the root.

The color varies very greatly in individuals, so it is impossible to find two marked alike. Usually, there is a white stripe in the face, which, extending back between the ears, divides on the shoulders and runs towards the hips in the form of the letter "V." As these stripes vary from narrow to wide, so the skins are termed "black," "striped" and "white;" the tail is black, usually tipped with white. The under fur on all portions of the body which are dark colored, is dark brown; on other parts, white.

The skunk is not confined to thinly-settled parts of the country, but frequently takes up its abode near houses and under out-buildings and hay stacks; more frequently, it lives in burrows which its fore-paws are well fitted to dig out; these burrows, after extending seven or eight feet in a straight line, end in a large nest of leaves. Here, in winter, five to fifteen individuals may be found, lying half asleep. Though rarely seen out of its burrow during December and January, it lays up no Winter stores.

It is not strictly nocturnal, though usually, during the day, it remains concealed in its burrow, or in stone walls or some other place of shelter, and prowls at night for its food. Being very slow in its movements, it is strange it should always find enough, as its good condition indicates. It feeds on eggs, young birds, domestic fowls, mice, frogs and lizards, and during Summer, insects form no inconsiderable part of its food.

AUDUBON says, on dissecting a specimen found in Carolina, he discovered the animal had devoured, the previous night, a dozen very rare beetles, a greater number than he had been able to find in a search of ten years. Its young are produced in early Spring, from five to nine in a litter.

No animal is more easily caught in traps. It readily enters the dead-fall, box trap, or steel traps, to obtain a bait of any kind of fresh meat. It is easily caught by setting a steel trap (unbaited) at the mouth of its burrow, covering it lightly with leaves or dirt. It is very frequently found in all traps set for other land animals. When caught in a trap that does not kill it, the skunk makes the best of his situation, and devours the bait which tempted him to his doom. When caught in a steel trap, detach the trap carefully from its fastenings, carry the skunk in it, on the end of a long pole, to the nearest water and drown it. If this is done carefully, it will not employ its natural means of defense. If necessary, let the animal remain under water two or three days, when it will be so far deodorized it may be skinned without inconvenience.

When irritated or attacked it elevates its tail over its back, and, by a strong, muscular exertion, ejects in two thread-like streams, with unerring aim towards its enemy, to the distance of fourteen feet, the most nauseating and stifling scent that exists in nature. If suspended by its tail it cannot eject this fluid.

I once saw one removed from a cellar, being lifted by the tail with a pair of tongs; and thus held, it was shot without trouble. It is a cleanly animal, and its presence, during cold weather, is not indicated by any bad odor, so that whole families often live under a barn without their presence being suspected.

This fluid is very acrid, and it is commonly believed, if a drop of it is thrown into the eye it will cause blindness; dogs often suffer very much from it in their encounters with the skunk. It is a specific for asthma, but it renders the patient so loathsome to himself and others that the remedy is considered worse than the disease. It will taint the air to some distance; and if milk, butter, and many other kinds of food are within its influence, they quickly become unfit for use. Repeated washings, exposure to the atmosphere for some time, or a long burial in the ground, will weaken the scent in clothes, but the most effectual disinfectant is chloride of lime.

The flesh is white and savory; but a natural prejudice will probably hinder its becoming a popular article of food. Skunk's oil is softening and penetrating and is reckoned good for stiff joints, and it is often used in cases of croup. We are unable to tell to what uses the skins are put; but during the last fifteen years they have become quite an article of commerce, and they are probably made up and sold under some other name. Their value depends upon their color; the "black" brings about $1.50; the "striped," 75c.; the "white," 40c. This increase of value has made a very perceptible decrease of numbers throughout the country. R.

Arboricultural.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES.

AFTER some little trouble, I have succeeded in raising a lemon tree, and would like your advice on the treatment and temperature it needs in Winter. Please state, also, if the orange plant varies in treatment.—M. W. H., *New York City.*

ORANGE and lemon trees require similar treatment, and in this climate must be kept in a warm room or greenroom during Winter. If placed in a cellar, they will lose their leaves and become unhealthy, although many are kept over Winter in this way; but we have never known one to come out in Spring as healthy as it was when put in the Fall previous. Light and warmth are required, and frequent syringing of the leaves to keep the pores from being filled with dust. This syringing or washing of the leaves of all such plants as camellias, oranges, lemons and gardenias, is a far more important operation than many amateurs suppose it to be; and many a choice broad-leaved evergreen, as well as children, die for the want of a clean face. The soil for such plants should be a compact, rich loam, not too light or too heavy, but of a nature that will pack firmly, but not crack, and become brick-like when dry. Keep the plants well watered when growing rapidly; but when at rest, give just enough water to prevent the dropping of the leaves and shriveling of the bark. If the orange leaf or bark scale appear, syringe the plants thoroughly with soap suds heated to 150°. This minute insect, which is covered with a tortoise-like scale, is a great pest to orange, lemon and oleander trees; but strong soap suds, of the temperature we have named, will usually destroy it.

The Poultry Yard.

ENGLISH INCUBATORS.

Mr. Wm. H. Thick, London, Eng., has invented an incubator, which we find illustrated in the Farmer, which we have had engraved, and give herewith Mr. Thick's description thereof, since it will interest many of our chicken fanciers. He says:—These incubators are constructed with a reservoir holding about 10 gallons of water. Heat is supplied by gas or by a paraffine oil lamp—the temperature required for hatching being regularly maintained day and night. Air-carrying pipes pass through the heated water, and carry warmed air to all parts of the hatching apparatus, and hot-water boxes form a part of the reservoir under which the chicks when hatched are placed to receive the heat necessary for their health. The boxes are covered with a lamb-skin or a "Wool-Mother," against which the chickens nestle their backs, while the cool gravelled flooring affords for their feet a surface similar to that which they would have, had they been naturally hatched. It is calculated that if proper attention be paid to the instructions, 70 per cent. at least of strong healthy birds may be hatched out.

The drawers of the incubators should be strewn with bran or hay cut into small pieces, but never with sawdust, as the turpentine in the wood tends to destroy the germ in the egg.

We spread a quantity of hay upon the bottom of the drawers, so as to line them completely; and we place fifty hens' eggs in each drawer on the hay, and close the drawers. Heat is communicated from the water in the reservoir, the temperature of which must be about 120°. Fahr., in order to have the eggs at the required temperature of 102°. to 104.

Twice every day the drawer is opened to turn the eggs, and they are then left exposed to the cooler air of the apartment for a quarter of an hour before being replaced in the machine. When we add that the position of the eggs in the drawer may also be changed three or four times a day, we have given all necessary directions. After an incubation of twenty-one days, the chickens will break their way out of their shells. They are then left for four-and-twenty hours after they are hatched under the "Wool-Mothers," to dry and gain strength. During this time they are better without food, as the nourishment they have taken before breaking the shell is sufficient to serve them for that period.

The system of chicken-rearing we have described is admirable for the careful observation of natural processes upon which it is based. Nature has been copied with the most perfect tact, and it is owing to the faithful imitation of her operations and conditions that success has been attained. The reservoir with its flannel covering represents the sitting hen, and the heat that proceeds from the reservoir is of the same nature as the moist heat which emanates from the body of the parent bird.

The hen on her nest warms her eggs from above, and the incubator is so constructed as to supply the heat from the same direction. The hen turns her eggs once or twice a day, removing those that are in the center of the nest to the outside, and those that are on the outside into the center, so that an equable heat is diffused throughout. This operation on the part of the parent bird may easily be traced by marking the eggs with pencil, and arranging them in a certain order before the sitting commences. In using the incubator, the same process of shifting and turning is strictly observed. The hen quits her eggs once or twice a day, for a few minutes—about a quarter of an hour—in order to take the nourishment necessary to sustain life, and thus the eggs are allowed to cool to some extent during the interval, the variation of temperature being considered favorable to the process of incubation. In using the incubator we take out the drawer and expose the eggs to the air of the room, thus imitating the natural process in every minute particular.

Timid hens are bad sitters, and if from any sudden alarm a shock is given to the eggs, the hope of chickens may be considered as gone for ever; but in the case of the incubator, with its softly-lined drawers, the eggs are not injured, though the apparatus is kept in a workshop in which the din of the hammer is continually heard.

With regard to the economical advantage of using the most improved hatching apparatus, we have to inquire what is the cost of the grain consumed by a hen hatching fifteen or sixteen eggs only, compared with the cost of the oil or gas required to maintain the temperature in an incubator hatching 100 or 200 eggs. Experiment proves that the artificial heater costs about two-pence every twenty-four hours, so that the expense of hatching the brood of from one to two hundred is under 4s. In Summer, when the temperature of the atmosphere is naturally high, the expense is considerably less. On the other hand, the brood hen is not fed at a less expense than one penny *per diem*, and at this rate no more than 30

UNION TELEGRAPH COLLEGE AT OBERLIN, OHIO.—(See page 286.)

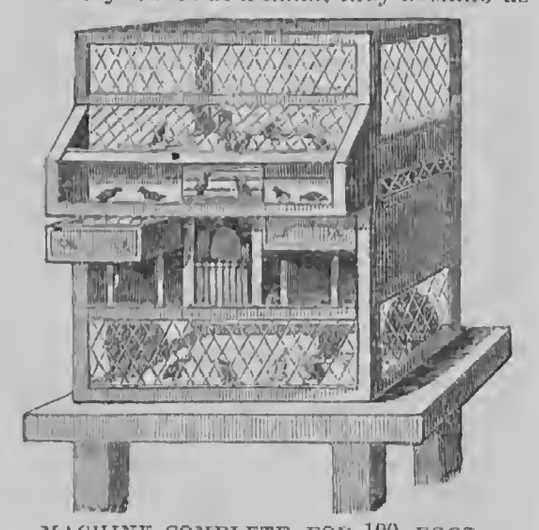
eggs are hatched naturally, at the outlay which, by using the incubator, will ensure the hatching of two hundred. Besides this evident advantage, it is to be remembered that in artificial hatching the mother bird is free to continue laying uninterruptedly—thus paying its own way.

When the chickens are hatched, dried, and covered with down, at which condition they will arrive about two-and-twenty days after incubation, they are placed under the "Artificial Mother." The water boxes being properly heated, are covered with lamb-skin, under which the chickens shelter and warm themselves. In this *nursery* they are kept and fed for about a week; they are then let out, but still kept near the nursery, the runs of which remain open so that they may enter when alarmed or when called to feed.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Celery as a Nervine.—A correspondent of the Practical Farmer says: "I have known many men, and women too, who, from various causes, had become so much affected with nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days; and by a daily moderate use of the blanched foot stalks of the celery leaves as a salad, they became as



MACHINE COMPLETE FOR 100 EGGS.

strong and steady in the limbs as other people. I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, who were in almost constant perplexity and fear, and who were effectually cured by a daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal times. I have known others cured by using celery for palpitation of the heart.

To Expel Proud Flesh.—Proud flesh may be cured, as I know by experience, by simply wrapping the part affected in dry wheat flour, changing it as often as is necessary. I have seen very bad cases cured by this simple remedy.—R. V. D.

Sugar for Scrofulous Children.—A physician once said that children of scrofulous and a weak habit should be allowed all the white sugar they desire, since it improves digestion and strengthens the blood.

Entomological.

THE TREE CRICKET.

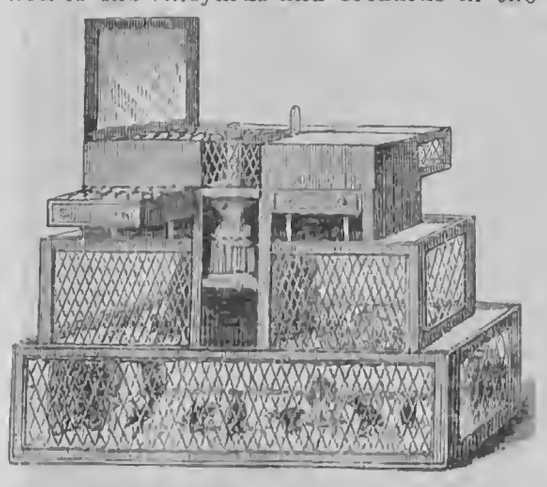
Please find inclosed two insects that I found on my young apple and elm trees. I send some of the wood attacked—mostly of this year's growth.—A Subscriber, *Chemung Co., N. Y.*

The insect is the Tree Cricket (*Œcanthus niveus*, Harris). The branches you send contain the eggs deposited by the female, and are placed in long, contiguous rows, the punctures are close together, and about as large as would be made by an ordinary pin thrust half way through the twig. Of course, a small twig punctured in this manner is very likely to die, and it is quite often the case that orchards supposed to be affected with what is known as twig blight are not so in fact; but the young terminal shoots have been killed by being punctured by this tree cricket. These facts only show how unreasonable a man must be to suppose, or even ask us to tell him, what makes the branches or young twigs of his apple trees die without giving us the least clue to the cause. We have frequently had such questions asked us, the questioner not even sending us a twig for examination.

This cricket also deposits its eggs in the twigs of various other species of trees, and we have received grape cuttings this season containing the eggs of this or a closely allied species. It also has a habit of cutting off the bunches of grapes, letting them drop to the ground, but for what purpose we are at a loss to determine.

From Texas we have received another species which attacks the grape vines in Spring and Summer, cutting off and eating the leaves. Mr. Horson, of Sherman, Texas, informs us that this cricket is so abundant in his neighborhood that young vines for the past two years have been seriously injured by their depredations.

The crickets working at night, it becomes quite a difficult matter to find and kill them. We would advise a close examination of the vineyards and orchards in the



MACHINE COMPLETE FOR 200 EGGS.

Autumn, and every punctured twig cut off and burned. We do not know of any better way of getting rid of these pests.

Another of the Same Insects.—Inclosed is an insect I found on my clothes while walking in the woods. What is it?—Reader.

It is the same cricket described above, therefore you can be on the look-out for the eggs in your garden and orchard.

CABBAGE WORMS.

The battle with the cabbage worms for this season is past, and they are, as they have been for two years previous, victorious, or successful in utterly ruining the cabbage crop; and all we can do now is to arm ourselves for the next campaign. In speaking of the cabbage worm last August in the Rural New-Yorker, you frankly admit that you do not know of an effectual remedy for them; and after a thorough trial of all the numerous popular remedies during the last two seasons, I confidently assert that *there is no reliable remedy after the eggs have been deposited upon the cabbages;* and that all remedies aimed solely *at the worms* are failures. To give a history of my experience with these larvæ would require a volume. So I will, in as few words as practicable, state the *result* of that experience for the benefit of those who intend or desire to raise cabbages next year.

The reason why I consider all "worm remedies" useless and vain, is the fact that the parent butterfly (*Pieris rapæ*) continues to lay her eggs upon the cabbages from June till Oct., and the eggs continue to hatch as long as the weather is warm enough to develop them; consequently, I found that, although I might kill every worm visible on the cabbages, with water at 130°, in two days thereafter another voracious brood would succeed the slain; and it is thus with all worm remedies. One must "fight it out on that line," and "it takes all Summer," and in the end the cabbages are spoiled, or so badly worm-eaten and filled with their excrements as to be unfit for use.

After becoming convinced that *it is vain to fight the worms*—that the only hope for the successful cultivation of the cabbage lies in finding a means of preventing the butterfly from depositing her eggs upon the plants, I commenced a series of experiments with various pungent and repulsive odors, as musk, camphor, spirits of turpentine, petroleum, asafœtida, etc., in order to keep the butterfly off the cabbages. But these odors had no perceptible effect in deterring them from this work. At length, by carefully studying the habits and movements of these insects on the wing, and especially when alighting, I was led to suspect that a *net* spread over the cabbages would prevent them from lighting upon the plants, and, of course, from laying their eggs on the leaves.

On making a trial with a *white* net (the meshes about two-thirds of an inch in diameter) I was not disappointed, and was very happy to see the butterflies in great numbers lighting upon, but *never passing through the net.* I do not, therefore, hesitate to recommend a coarse white net spread over cabbages (about a foot above them, and coming down to the ground on all sides,) as the only infallible remedy for, and preventive against, cabbage worms. The same net would probably last several years. It is not necessary now to suggest a convenient method of spreading or fastening the nets so as to be easily removed for hoeing the cabbages. But I may do so next year if desired. It was too late in the season when I made the above simple *discovery* to make it available in saving any cabbages this year, which is my apology for not giving it to the public through the Rural New-Yorker before. I. W. Taylor.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Parasitic Flies in a Caterpillar.—Inclosed you will find specimens of insects. No. 1 is a caterpillar and eggs (or shells) which were deposited on the 6th, 7th and 8th of Sept.; and on the 13th there appeared, as the product of the eggs, the insects inclosed in the quill. Are these insects the natural offspring of the caterpillar?—Reader.

The small flies inclosed in the quill are not the natural offspring of the caterpillar, but parasites which fed upon and passed through their transformations within its body. There are hundreds of different species of these parasitic flies which attack worms, caterpillars, and the pupæ of various large insects, and they are generally considered beneficial and should not be destroyed. A very minute species resembling the one you send, attacks the chrysalids of the green cabbage worm (*Pieris rapæ*) which is now so abundant in the Eastern States. As many as twenty of these little flies, known among entomologists as *Pteromalus puparum*, have been hatched from one chrysalis. The infested caterpillars, or chrysalids, are readily transported from one portion of the country to another, and thus the enemies of our noxious insects can be distributed in regions where their services are most needed. But to do this we must know something of insect life, which we regret to say is a subject almost wholly ignored by our common schools as well as colleges.

Industrial Topics.

SOME THINGS IN TENNESSEE.

I HAVE been for several days looking at the country about Nashville, which has been famous for its agriculture and stock raising for many years; as this was the pioneer settlement of the State, and the lands in the valley of the Cumberland were very inviting.

Among the earliest settlers were Mr. HARDING, father of the present Gen. W. C. HARDING, long famous as a breeder of blood horses, and MARK R. COCKRILL, father of the present brothers, BENJAMIN, MARK and JAMES. The original domain of the HARDINGS was a tract of 1,400 acres, to which the present proprietor has added, from time to time, until the estate covers 3,780 acres. Nearly all of it is of a very fertile soil and bounded by a rim of wooded hills which stand like sentinels about its borders and make—as Gen. HARDING says—very quiet neighbors, as he likes elbow room and does not believe in the policy of dense population. This domain is inclosed by a substantial stone wall, and several of the sub-divisions are of the same material. The whole is traversed by streams of living water; much of it is in open woods pasture, and there is a deer park of 450 acres, in which are 100 head of deer, nearly as wild as if in their native state.

By the courtesy of Gen. JACKSON, son-in-law of Gen. HARDING, whose guest I was for a night and morning, I was enabled to look this estate all over on horseback, in company with the former, who has abandoned the sword, which was the profession of his lifetime before and during the late unpleasantness, for the plantation saddle and the domestic home.

Gen. HARDING'S system of cultivation has been quite thorough, both as to his grains and grasses, and his land, after all these years of cropping, is in good tilth. The timber has not been sacrificed, as the provident proprietor is always mindful of the rights of posterity.

I had been for over twenty years familiar with the name and fame of MARK R. COCKRILL as a breeder of fine-wooled sheep, and it was with no small satisfaction that I fell in with an invitation from BENJ. F. COCKRILL, his son, to make a night at the old homestead. The veteran and pioneer wool grower of Tennessee departed this life a year ago, but he has left in his three sons an assurance that the work of his lifetime will not fall backward. It was a treat to pasture my eyes upon a tribe of such sheep, bred with so much of skill and care for so many years.

Before the war the sheep flocks of Mr. COCKRILL numbered 7,000 head, but the soldiers of both armies foraged upon them until a large number were killed, and the present flock consists of 850 head. The flock was made up of a Saxony base, which was repeatedly reinforced by importations of Siberian, German and Spanish Merinos, always breeding for form, size and fleece, until the present quality of the flock would almost tempt even CARL HEYNE, the old shepherd of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, to desert the Hudson and join the COCKRILLS in Tennessee. Besides the best of sheep the COCKRILLS have some of the best blood horses I ever laid my hands or my eyes upon, combining fineness with great substance and durability. They have also very fine Short-Horn cattle of the best blood.

The landed estate of the late MARK R. COCKRILL lies in a great bend of the Cumberland River, and consists of 5,500 acres of very fertile land. This estate, like that of Gen. HARDING'S, lies some six miles from Nashville.

Of the Tennessee State Fair, which is now in progress at Nashville, I have only space to say it is fairly made up of very handsome horses, pretty good Short-Horn cattle, a handsome show of vegetables, grains, plants, household manufactures, etc. The attendance reaches four or five thousand when the horses are to perform on the track.—S. D. H.

From Tennessee to Alabama.

IN the country immediately south of Nashville, commences the cotton-growing region of Tennessee, which, years ago, was a more productive crop than it is now, on the old lands in that latitude; still a great many planters stick to it like second nature, when, if they would put their farms in order for stock growing, they would improve their condition—that is to say, both the condition of the farms and the people. Dr. M. W. PHILLIPS said to me, that Southern men must have the tops of their heads taken off and cleaned out of their cotton ideas before Southern agriculture would advance in a healthy way. The pungent Doctor is partly right, and entirely so as relates to Middle Tennessee; but in the more productive lands of Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas, cotton is the most remunerative plantation crop that can be grown, always premising that the planter has sufficient gumption and capital to carry on his business to advantage. But the people of the South are poor, and what with their old time pride and their present poverty, they are staggering under a burden too heavy to be borne, and cursing the stars which rule their hard destiny.

From Nashville to Montgomery I traveled over a new route just opened through the heart of Alabama, by a railway from Decatur, the whole line operated by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. This great Southern route passes through the rich mineral region of the mountain district of Alabama, and is also the most direct route to the Gulf, through the center of the cotton region. The road is built for a heavy business, and it will have such a business. The coal and iron are being largely worked, and the long-time silent and solitary mountains of Alabama are becoming the abode of busy workmen in the mining of coal and the production of iron.

This is the season of cotton picking, and I see large fields of snowy whiteness from which the staple is rapidly going into bales. But the yield has been very much diminished by the ravages of the boll worm which followed the rain storms and floods of July. As there is nothing else to fall back upon when the cotton fails, in this region, the whole population suffers deeply from this cause; but the people are slow to learn that their only independence from this state of affairs lies in a more diversified system of agricultural production.

The city of Montgomery, from which I now write, is the most uniformly well-built and tasteful of any city I have seen in all the South. It is situated upon a beautiful elevation, which commands a view of the surrounding country within a radius of forty miles. S. D. H.

Oct. 12, 1872.

UNION TELEGRAPH COLLEGE.

OBERLIN, O., has long been famous for its literary college, where the experiment of co-education of the sexes has been successfully demonstrated. That city now has another college, called the Union College, where young men and women are taught practical telegraphy in all its branches. Our illustration (see page 285) shows the interior of the new operating room for students, sixty feet in length by twenty-four in width, handsomely fitted up and recently opened on West College street. The students in attendance number from sixty to one hundred and sixty. When graduated they are guaranteed positions. The students can enter at any time, and a life scholarship may be had for $35. Board is very cheap in Oberlin, being only $2.50 to $3.25 per week. The telegraph business is developing with such wonderful rapidity, operators are in constant demand, and we know of no better or cheaper place for both sexes to learn the art than in Oberlin. A line of telegraph, seventy miles in length, with stations, is under the control of the College for the benefit of the students. Over this line they are taught to transact all branches of the business.

Our Western Associate Editor, Col. S. D. HARRIS, has had two children, a son and daughter, educated at this college; both are now filling good positions. Writing to the RURAL, he says:

"As the whole family connection are in telegraphic and railroad business, we are fully competent to tell what we know about such things in general, and as we have visited the Union Telegraph College, at Oberlin, we can say, from personal observation, that a most thorough training is given to the students of that institution. WM. C. A. SHEARMAN is the President, and A. G. D. SHEARMAN is the Principal, assisted by competent professors and teachers. The College is supported entirely by telegraph men, and as such is practical and responsible."

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.

KEEPING a diary is troublesome business, but keeping a small blank book always in your side pocket, with a pencil in it, is easy enough. In this book a man should set down every important item of business which is necessary to be looked after. For example, such needed repairs about the farm, garden, orchard, dwelling, barn, and other out-door affairs. Again, those who write for Rural papers, often have ideas and subjects which present themselves to the mind, and which they would like to put in due form for publication at some other time. A good plan is to make a note of this in a memorandum book, whenever and wherever the thought may suggest itself; and then, at your leisure, you can give that thought ample expression in words, and thereby benefit others by giving them the results of your experience. Besides these things, such a book is useful as a repository for messages given one by others, or as a safe place to put down thoughts as they occur, of such matters of business or pleasure as one may desire, at some other time and place, to look into. I have carried such a book for years, and find it a great help to my memory—so much so, indeed, that I would not willingly lay it aside. Try it awhile, and judge for yourself.

WOODMAN.

Farm Economy.

MEASURING CORN IN THE CRIB.

GEO. A. BUCKLIN asks us to give a correct rule for the measurement of corn (in the ear) in a crib. GEO. E. WARING, in his Farmers' and Mechanics' Manual, gives the following rules:

When the crib is equilateral, multiply the length in inches by the breadth in inches, and that again by the hight in inches, and divide the product by 2,748 (the number of cubic inches in a heaped bushel), and the quotient will be the number of heaped bushels of ears. Take two-thirds of the quotient for the number of bushels of shelled corn. This rule assumes that three heaping half-bushels of ears make one struck bushel of shelled corn; but some claim that two heaping bushels of ears to one of shelled corn is more correct. This depends upon the kind of corn, shape of the ear, etc.

When the crib is flared at the sides, the following rule is given:—Multiply half the sum of the top and bottom widths in inches by the perpendicular hight in inches, and that again by the length in inches, and divide the product by 2,748, and the quotient will be the number of heaped bushels of ears. Take two-thirds of the quotient for the number of bushels of shelled corn, as before.

Another rule, which farmers in some localities have adopted, is:—Multiply the length, breadth and hight of a crib, in feet, together; multiply this product by four; strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels.

We may say, with reference to these three rules, that they are and can be only approximate; for corn so varies in character (size of cob, etc.) that the result of measurement in the ear must vary.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Measuring Grain in the Bin.—A correspondent of the Rural Californian gives the following rule for measuring grain in the bin:—First get the actual number of *cubic feet*, which is done by multiplying the interior length, breadth and depth together, then eight-tenths of the cubic feet will be the number of bushels that the bin will contain, or eight-tenths of the cubic feet of grain will be the number of bushels. To get eight-tenths, multiply the cubic feet by eight, place a period before the first right hand figure, and you have the bushels and tenths of bushels. If you measure corn on the cob, allow one-half for the cob, so that four-tenths of the cubic feet will be the number of bushels of shelled corn. Illustrate: — Bin 10x10x10 feet, multiply these together, product one thousand; of which sum eight-tenths or 0.8 will be bushels, and four-tenths or 0.4 if corn in the ear; that is, 800 or 400 bushels, as the corn may be shelled or on the cob.

Long Furrows in Plowing.—A German agricultural journal prints a plea for long furrows. The turning of the plow and the commencing of a new furrow require more exertion in the plowman and the team than continued work on a straight line; and how great may really be the loss of time from frequent interruptions in short turns may be shown by the following calculations:—In a field 225 feet long, five and a-half hours out of ten are used in re-directing the plow; with a length of 575 feet, four hours are sufficient for the purpose; and when the plow can proceed without interruption for 800 feet, only one and a-half hours of the daily working time are consumed.

Scientific and Useful.

TO PREVENT CRICKETS DESTROYING CLOTHES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the RURAL NEW-YORKER asks for a remedy to prevent crickets from destroying clothes. For want of a better I will give him one which was successful a long time since. A Mr. R——, moving into the village of Penn Yan, this State, found it necessary to occupy for a short time an old mansion where successive generations of crickets had lived and flourished and sang time out of mind. The first night of the arrival of the family the hired man and boy deposited their stockings on the hearth as they retired to rest. The next morning revealed sundry depredations which were at once charged to the crickets. The hired man vowed revenge. Accordingly the next night, after the family had retired, he laid a train of crumbs of bread around the whole circle of the old fireplace, and then followed it by a train of gunpowder in close proximity to the bread. The crickets were not long in discovering the feast which was so suddenly spread for their benefit, and gathered in large numbers on the occasion, doubtless chirping over the agreeable change in their diet from dirty stockings the night before. But a change came over the spirit of their dreams. In the silence of the night, while in the hight of their revelry, the match was applied. The explosion that followed was unprecedented in the annals of cricketdom. Heads, legs and wings were scattered in every direction. It was a regular Waterloo victory. A few old ones, who were slow to the feast, escaped, and, the story goes, for a few following evenings chanted a requiem to their slaughtered friends, and then abandoning the old chimney, left the boys in peaceful possession of the ground forever. R.

Lairdsville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

STONE-COLORED WASH.

IN reply to your correspondent, "A. B., Reading, Pa.," asking for a recipe for a durable stone-colored wash suitable for fences, I can give him one apparently as durable as stone, or, at least, more durable than oil paint I used at the same time on another building. I painted a board fence and a rough out-building two years ago, and it is nearly as good to-day as it was when finished, and it costs comparatively nothing. The fence is a common, rough board fence, with a cap-board nailed on the top; and I have leaned on the fence a hundred times, and it will not soil a black coat, or any garment, by so doing, but appears slaty, with no disposition to crumble.

Take two pounds of flaxseed, and boil it in a common wash boiler for an hour or more, in four pails of water; after thoroughly boiling, strain it into any old tight barrel; put in one peck, in bulk, of common land plaster, one peck of nicely sifted wood ashes, one quart of wheat flour, and one quart of salt. Put in your barrel a good stick as large as a hand spike, and stir it till it is as thick as cream; let it stand in the sun for a week, and every time you go by the barrel stir it thoroughly, and by the end of the week it won't settle, but will remain incorporated, and is fit for use.

The above was made in quite warm weather, and worked up like sponge batter, two or three times, before I put it on; but a good stirring would, in a minute or two, reduce it again to its creamy consistency. It is now as hard as slate, and is certainly valuable in preserving the wood, and is a cheap luxury in good looks for fences or second-class buildings, and I know it is no humbug. HATTON.

Howell, Mich.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

How to Clarify Honey.—The Druggists' Circular gives the following mode:—A good way to clarify honey is to add to two pounds of a mixture of equal parts of honey and water, one dram of carbonate of magnesia. After shaking occasionally during a couple of hours, the residue is allowed to settle, and the whole filtered, when a beautiful clear filtrate is obtained, which may be evaporated in a water bath to the proper consistency. The only draw-back to this method is the length of time it takes to filter the solution; and this may be much abbreviated by taking the same amount of white clay instead of magnesia, when a nearly equally good article is obtained in much less time.

Modes and Manners.

RULES FOR DRESSING.

If WOMEN would only believe it, it is much more economical to be well dressed. The saving in money is readily accomplished by a little expenditure of thought; that is, thought properly directed, for no one would be rash enough to assert women do not think enough about their clothes. The trouble is they think in detail, while the question of dress is one of wholes. It is not enough that a woman wears a pretty tie, an elegant collar or a handsome dress. To be well dressed is to make an agreeable appearance, and that is not to be referred to any single article as a redeeming feature, but to the harmony which prevails through every feature of a woman's toilet.

Moreover, to be well dressed is not a question of costly material, but of colors and outlines. It is within the scope of her whose dress is but a shilling calico, as well as of the lady who knows no limit to her income. At the bottom there are a few simple rules universal in their application, and which no woman can afford to ignore. The first is,

Never wear shams. Brass jewelry, mock coral, false stones, cotton velvet and laces, are the sworn enemies of all good dressing. Also, they are expensive, for they will not wear, and require constant replenishing. Jewelry is not indispensable, and unless it is handsome in itself and exactly suited to the wearer's complexion and features it does not compare in effect with a becoming bow. Velvet, every body knows, is the especial property of the rich; because it is beautiful only when of good quality, and when of good quality it is very expensive. Otherwise it is common, cheap and ugly. Between cotton laces and a narrow strip of fresh, white linen one can scarcely realize that any one could hesitate. The one is so fresh, pure and eminently lady-like; the other so tawdry, coarse and hard against the skin. Pure, genuine laces, with their soft-color and fleecy mesh, take precedence of everything else in relieving the complexion. One can readily pardon the enthusiasm which collects beautiful specimens; for though costly they are durable, and in the end really economical. A good piece of Valenciennes, with proper care and washing, will last several seasons, which cannot be said for that which is not genuine.

Shams are to be avoided, on aesthetic and economical grounds; but there are also moral reasons for shunning them. They are untruths; they pretend to be what they are not. They subtly accustom one to deception, which in time may become a habit. They lower the tone of a woman's nature and even prompt her to downright falsehood. If she buys a bracelet of fire-gilt for $5, she is very apt, when pressed to the wall, to declare she paid $50 at some celebrated jeweler's. Therefore, to preserve your own self-respect, never wear shams.

Never wear but two colors, and let those be harmonious. This leaves out of consideration black and white, which can enter into any combinations. The French women, we all agree, understand the art of dress better than all others. No matter what the fashion is, we accept it if it bears the stamp of their approval; and through our faith we wear whatever the fashionable dressmakers choose to impose on us. We would do better if we would follow the Frenchwoman's independent example, who wears nothing that is not becoming to her individually. She understands herself well enough to know what colors and what combinations of colors belong to her. This she has decided for herself. If she is dark and sallow, she would throw herself in the Seine before wearing purple on pea-green. If she is a light blonde, with abundance of rosy color, she does not select a ribbon of red to tie up her hair. There is not a grisette on the streets of Paris that would wear a color false to her style and complexion. First, then, know what colors you can wear and do not buy those you cannot. With reference, then, to the hue of your dress, select the colors for trimming, ties and ribbons, which are in harmony also with your complexion.

The most elegant and expensive dress cannot stand ill-chosen minor adornments. Think, then, what colors you can wear if you are a brunette, and do not adopt those of MARIA JONES because she is your bosom friend when she happens to be a blonde. By having something to start upon, your practised eyes can soon discover hundreds of modifications with which to vary your toilet. Few colors, and those becoming, render your wardrobe much less expensive, for they can be used with one another, and you will not feel the necessity of buying articles of a variety of colors, nor tempted by things that are in themselves pretty, though unsuitable to you.

Recognize the beauty of outlines, and the graceful flow of drapery. That is, have your costumes made becomingly. If you are tall, let that be taken into consideration; if small, if lean, if fat, if straight, if crooked—adapt your dress to your form. If your chest is narrow and sunken, dispose your trimmings to relieve it. If you are large and fully developed, carry out the outline, but do not increase it by bristling puffs and ruffles. Infuse your own individuality in your costume; if you are jaunty and piquant, don't gird yourself in a stiff polonaise; if you are of Juno-like proportions, don't wear a sailor hat nor a cutaway sack. In the words of the Psalmist, "Know thyself," thy income, thy position, thy style, thy form, and dress accordingly. Having finally secured at most two becoming toilets, you will be satisfied to wear them until they can be worn no longer, nor be sighing, meanwhile, for more.

Answers to Inquiries.—ROSE GERANIUM.—Basques will be worn more this year than last; they are more becoming to slender figures than the polonaise. Trim your dress with bias ruffles of the same. On the bottom of the lower skirt put a little ruffle a finger's length in depth, above this, in large box plaits, a ruffle ten inches in depth; as a heading another small ruffle gathered near the edge; trim the overskirt with a similar ruffle. On the waist arrange several small standing ruffles in the manner most becoming to your figure.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
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THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PIPER.....Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
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WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Nov. 20, at 9½ A.M.
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WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Dec. 1, at 8½ A.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage (Office No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
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The only Cattle Condiment ever awarded a Gold Prize Medal.

"THE NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT" for Horses and Cattle, has been used for ten years with great success by the largest contractors and owners of horses and cattle in the principal cities of Europe, as the **Best and Cheapest Cattle Food in the World.**

Apply to the SOLE CONSIGNEES in the United States, at the office of the

NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD CO.,
Everett House, 4th Ave., New York.
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until you have seen our new bed and platen printing press. Send for a Circular and also a copy of THE YOUNG AMERICA, a newspaper printed on the press. Sent free by
JOSEPH WATSON,
83 Water St., Boston, and
53 Murray St., New York.

ARE YOU MUSICAL?

If so, be also prudent. Do not throw away money on high-priced publications when you can purchase 10 or 20 pieces of excellent sheet music, arranged for the Piano, for one dollar. Call or inclose stamp for new Catalogue. BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 459 Third Avenue, New York.

Good Cider all the Year Round.

The neutral sulphite of lime, as prepared by James R. Nichols & Co., Boston, keeps cider **sweet all the year round.** Full directions. Call for Nichols & Co.'s Sulphite of Lime. Sold by druggists and grocers generally, and at wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y. Send stamp for Circular.

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Hints to Stock Breeders.—Tells how to breed male or female, and other valuable information never before published. Sent, post-paid for 25c.
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PURE-BRED FOWLS FOR SALE.—Buff, Partridge and White Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas, Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburghs, W. F. Black Spanish and White Calcutta Fantail Pigeons. Choice specimens of the above for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. For variety wanted, address E. J. TAYLOR,
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ASIATIC FOWLS.—LIGHT BRAHMAS, young birds from my 10 and 12 lb. hens. My Light Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins, in size and purity, cannot be excelled in this country. I send out only those of my own breeding. Price, $15 per trio; yearling hens, $10 each,
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CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.—10,000 strong roots, $1 per 100; $7.50 per 1,000. Address P. T. QUINN, Newark, N. J.

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CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best location for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of **160** Acres.
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NORTH CAROLINA
Swamp Lands for Sale.

The following Swamp Lands in North Carolina are offered for sale, to wit:—Big Swamp in Robeson, 14,000 acres; Brown Marsh in Columbus and Bladen, 21,000 acres; Holly Shelter in New Hanover, 58,240 acres; Angola Bay in New Hanover and Duplin, 50,000 acres; White Oak in Onslow and Jones, 85,000 acres, subject to the right of the Planters Railroad Company to alternate sections thereof, upon completion of the railroad through said swamp; open ground prairie in Carteret, 87,000 acres; Dover Swamp in Craven, 75,000 acres; Cat Fish in Craven, 8,320 acres; Bay River in Beaufort and Craven, 41,000 acres; swamp land in Dare County, ——, Durant's Island in Dare, 8,000 acres.
Sealed bids will be received for any one or more of the above-named swamps until the 15th day of December next. The land will not be sold in small parcels. A letter containing a bid should be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bid for Swamp Land."
ALEX. McIVER,
Sec. Board of Education,
Oct. 5th, 1872. Raleigh, N. C.

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References:—The Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Lowell, Kearney Co., Neb.; and Hon. P. W. HITCHCOCK and Hon. T. W. TIPTON, U. S. Senators; and Hon. JOHN TAFFE, M. C. from Neb.

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For sale at the RURAL NEW-YORKER Office, No. 5 Beekman St., New York, or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price:

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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1872.

ARBITRATION AMONG FARMERS.

"DON'T go to law, dear sir—not if you can possibly avoid it—in a question of dispute or disagreement merely," said we to a farmer who complained grievously of the operations of one of his neighbors. It then occurred to us how much time, temper and cash might be saved if each farm neighborhood had its Board of Arbitrators; or if farmers, when they "get their backs up," would agree to submit the question at issue to arbitration. Of course it is often necessary to prosecute men to recover the amount of a debt. There are cases where the legal is the most direct mode of reaching a decision and conclusive result. But in questions of boundary, damages, disputes about claims, division of stock, etc., etc., where many men go to law and both parties get outrageously plucked by their respective lawyers, and damage the whole neighborhood by stirring up strife, creating factions, and robbing the witnesses in the case of valuable time, let arbitration be resorted to. Let the law of equity and not the law of technicalities and quibbles rule. Let justice be done by the peers of these disputants—these arbitrators being chosen, directly or indirectly, by themselves.

We firmly believe if this course were more generally pursued it would not only diminish the amount of litigation among agriculturists one-half (or more) and the tax for such litigation proportionately, but tend to lessen the number of disputes and misunderstandings among men; for it would make them more careful not to provoke the scrutiny of their acts which arbitration involves, and which must be judged of in their nakedness, stripped of all legal tergiversation. There would be less reliance upon the skill of a lawyer to tangle up a jury in a web of legal phrases and consequent doubts, and a far clearer view and appreciation of justice and equity in neighborhood intercourse would obtain. Arbitrators would be brought face to face with facts; and these facts would undergo the investigation of men accustomed to judge in matters of an agricultural character, and familiar with the customs and necessities of agriculturists.

DEVELOPMENT OF HOME CONSUMPTION.

THE importance of the development of home manufactures with a view to the consumption at home of farm products is nowhere more strikingly illustrated than just now at the West and testified to, indirectly, by the ablest Free Trade organ there—the Chicago Tribune. For instance, it complains of the great advance in freights, and states that the cost of moving corn from a point 100 miles distant from Chicago by way of the lakes and Erie canal to New York, with intermediate charges, is 41½ cents per bushel. Corn, at the date of our last issue, was worth, maximum, 61 cents. Allow three cents per bushel to cover profits and expenses in New York, there is left to the producer 20½ cents per bushel to cover the cost of production, interest on the land and pay him his profits. In the case of oats it is still worse, but 6 to 10 cents being left for the producer. The Tribune says:

The present freight charges to New York are nearly double the average rates of last year, and the advance in freights is of necessity taken from the price of the grain in the hands of the producer. The rise in domestic freights is in sympathy with the advance in ocean freights, but the oppression upon the producer is none the less severe. It consumes their product. It is no longer a case of sending one bushel to pay the freight of another; that operation no longer pays. The producer, if freights go any higher, or the price of grain should fall in Liverpool, will have to send some money along in addition to the corn, to pay the freight on the latter.

Yet this paper advocates a system which must result in placing the producer in the power of transportation lines whose stock is largely held abroad, and compelling him to compete in a foreign market with the products of other countries. The truth is, every cent taken from the tariff on manufactures which we can make in this country from material which our farms and mines will supply, adds twice the power to foreign countries to control the price of our products and oppress American producers. Does it not make a difference to a farmer whether he can get a good price for his products within five miles of his farm instead of within fifty? Is it not so much added to his profit if he can haul two loads of grain to market per day instead of one? And yet whatever prevents the development of American manufactures places the American farmer's market farther from him, and increases his dependence upon combinations and monopolies.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Rural" Progress.—Thanks, Good Friends!—For the frequent and generous responses we are daily receiving from Club Agents, and other good Friends, all over the country, we tender sincere thanks. Our former assertion, that the RURAL NEW-YORKER has the best and most Influential Corps of Agent-Friends of any journal in the land, is being verified now-a-days, for, even before Election, we are not only receiving hosts of Trial Subscriptions, but many for Fifteen Months (from Oct. 1, '72,) and next year. We send a copy of the charming Steel Engraving (BIRTH-DAY MORNING, or The Gardener's Present.) promptly to every person who remits either $5 for ten Trial Subscribers, (from Oct. to Jan.,) $3 for fifteen months, (from Oct. 1,) or $2 50 for one year. And the picture pleases everybody, so far—not a dissenting voice having been heard or letter received. Remember that no one has to wait for the Engraving—for by working day and night our steel-plate printers are keeping us well supplied, so that *we are enabled to fill all orders on the day of their reception.*

☞ As we added *Eight Thousand Copies* to our regular edition on Oct. 1st, we are still enabled to supply Trial, Fifteen Month or Yearly Subscribers from that date.

The American Institute Fair has now been open nearly two months. It has attracted many thousands of visitors. As a whole we do not think it as good an exhibition as last year. It contains few novelties, but it contains much that will interest the student of American Industry who is intent upon watching its progress and knowing, in detail, what it is accomplishing. The Fair has reached its climax of excellence, probably. But a few days remain ere it closes. One interesting feature has been the large exhibitions of the products of the Western States and Territories—grown along the lines of the railways which have received land subsidies from the Government, and which are interested in getting those lands settled, and therefore take pains to show the excellence of these products. The Northern Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and Burlington and Quincy railways have been represented here by a great variety of the products of the regions they respectively traverse. These prove the capabilities of the soil, the adaptation of the climate, and the richness in resource of these portions of the public domain. Kansas has also been represented by a fine display of fruits made by its State Horticultural Society. Such exhibitions produce the effect intended upon those who intend to go West; they enlarge our knowledge of undeveloped wealth of the country, and do much to disseminate correct information by developing a spirit of inquiry among those who have capital for investment. As we have said before, the Fair is doing good; and those who profit most by it are those who use it as a means of advertising, regardless of the prizes that may be offered and awarded.

Late Post-Office Rulings.—D. H., Sherman, Texas, writes that the post-master at that place refuses to receive packages of any kind weighing over twelve ounces, even if letter postage is paid thereon. This is certainly a step a little ahead of the late outrageous rulings of the Post-Office Department at Washington. If we were residing at Sherman, we should certainly demand that the post-master show his authority for refusing to receive packages of mailable matter weighing over twelve ounces, because no such instructions have been sent out from the Department. Under such a law books weighing over the number of ounces named would be excluded, and why not? and the law allows us to send anything by mail, provided it is not of a nature liable to injure other matter with which it comes in contact, if we will pay *letter* postage thereon; but late rulings of the Department, or some subordinate clerk, has limited the weight of packages containing plants, seeds, minerals, and samples of goods, to twelve ounces, and the rate of postage fixed at two cents for every two ounces or fraction thereof. This is virtually an exclusion from the mails of seeds and plants, because doubling the rates of postage, and reducing the size of packages from four pounds to twelve ounces, will prevent, in a great measure, the use of the mails by our seedsmen and nurserymen. We know, however, that the Congressional Committee, who had this matter in charge, never intended that the law should be so construed as to change the postage or restrict the weight of packages of seeds and plants; but it seemed to be desirable to allow samples of goods, minerals, insects, and other things which were formerly excluded, or made to pay letter rates, to pass in small packages at book rates, or two cents for every two ounces; and this change was made in good faith; but the authorities in the Post-Office Department have construed this law to suit themselves and sent out rulings accordingly. This is an outrage upon community, and we are confident that it will be righted as soon as Congress meets again. Our agriculturists and horticulturists will not patiently submit to any such action of their servants at Washington—at least we hope they will not, if for no other reason than to show that the people, not their servants, are still masters.

Our Paper and Premium are Appreciated—As the letters we daily receive abundantly testify. For example, in remitting for the RURAL and Premium Engraving Mr. ARTHUR J. COLLINS of Perth Co., Ontario, Canada, writes:

"We are all delighted with the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and like it still better in its new form and dress. It seems if possible to grow better all the time, and your liberality in offering such a picture as a premium must at once convince all that it is the best and cheapest paper out. Hoping that you will receive the inclosed $3 safely, and that you will continue to prosper, I remain," &c.

Mr. D. FROTHINGHAM of La Salle Co., Ill., in a letter ordering the "Model Paper and Beautiful Picture," says:

"If I am too late to receive your Engraving, 'Birth-Day Morning, or the Gardener's Present,' I shall be sorry, *for it is as natural as any thing can be and not breathe.*"

—Yes, it is both natural and beautiful—of which we hope to convince some tens of thousands of sensible and discriminating people, ere long.

Producers and Transportation in California.—The statement is made that the wheat crop of California will be worth $27,000,000; but by a combination of State freight lines, a shipping monopoly and San Francisco speculators, $5,500,000 of this sum is to be absorbed for transportation. As things are now fixed by this combination, it costs less to ship a car load of wheat from Council Bluffs, Iowa, or St. Paul, Minn., to New York, 1,500 miles, than it does over the Central Pacific lines, 200 miles. And when the cargoes are landed at Vallejo or Oakland, it costs from $5 to $6 per ton more to ship it by way of Cape Horn to Liverpool than it did five years ago. The wheat crop of California in past years has been conveyed to Europe at less than the average of $17 per ton. This year freights are kept up to $23 and $24 per ton, and only because of the combination. If California wants more agricultural population, this is a story that will quench the desire of emigrants somewhat.

The Horse Epidemic, which has prevailed so seriously in Canada, has extended, during the past week, with wonderful rapidity. New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Boston, Oswego, Buffalo, Rochester, Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, and many intermediate places are suffering from it. Elsewhere we give some of the preventives and remedies which have been recommended. Our readers will understand the importance of watching carefully for the first symptoms of the disease, and of immediately withdrawing the animal from work, giving rest, good air, pure stables, perfectly deodorized. It places the industry and commerce of the country in a grave and embarrassing position, deranging business seriously by the withdrawal of so much operative force from active service. But it is far better that there should be a temporary embarrassment of this sort than that there should be a loss of the animals entire, consequent upon exposure and want of rest.

The Conventions at Indianapolis.—We trust breeders who should be interested will not forget the two important conventions to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., during November—the National Swine Breeders' Convention the 20th, and the National Short-Horn Breeders' Convention the 27th. These are both to be important conventions. Delegates to both have been appointed from several of the States, and we are assured there will be gathered at each, breeders in sufficient numbers to furnish the public with matters of importance as the results of their deliberations.

Tobacco Rotting in Connecticut.—We learn that while the quantity of tobacco grown in Connecticut was large, the quality good, and it was gathered in good condition, the moist weather of September has resulted in "pole sweat" to such a degree that in a large number of cases the leaf has actually rotted, and the loss from this cause will be, it is feared, very extensive.

The Importation of Horses from Canada has been interdicted by the Secretary of the Treasury to this extent:—He has instructed the Collectors at Rochester, Buffalo, Burlington, Cape Vincent, and Port Huron to allow no horses to be brought into their respective ports or districts from Canada, unless perfectly satisfied that they are free from contagious diseases.

RURAL BREVITIES.

WILLIAM BARTHOLOMEW should advertise his horse-power for churning, etc., in a legitimate way.

WE are indebted to Mr. I. W. SANBORN for copy of the Governor of Vermont's Annual Message.

FRANCE, Belgium and Holland are exporting large quantities of potatoes to England, to supply the deficiency of the crop there.

ST. JOSEPH and Benton Harbor, Mich., are reported to have shipped 800,000 baskets of peaches the past season, bringing $400,000.

R. S. KING asks where Peruvian guano can be obtained and at what cost. Our advertising columns should answer such questions, if they do not.

THE Vermont Agricultural College fund, amounting to $135,000, is all invested in the Registered Loan of the State, and yields an income of $8,130.

PROF. H. E. COLTON has resigned his position as Agricultural Editor of the New York World, and accepted a similar position on the New York Times.

J. B. RICHARDS asks where he can obtain Berkshire or Essex swine. Let those who have them for sale take notice, and let Mr. RICHARDS watch our advertising columns.

SOME Michigan fruit growers sent Queen Victoria, last year, five barrels of fine apples. This year the Queen has sent an order to Michigan for seventy barrels for Winter use.

CORN COBS are an article of merchandise in request at Paris, and several New England firms gather them for shipment. After saturation with tar and resin they are used for kindlings.

THE Plow and Cultivator Manufacturers at Rock Island, Ill., have determined to increase the price of plows and cultivators five per cent., in consequence of the increase in the price of iron.

CHAS. V. RILEY, State Entomologist of Missouri, has been delivering a course of Entomological lectures at Cornell University, which are very highly spoken of by those who listened to them.

AS a measure of precaution against the spread of cattle plague, the Danish Government has prohibited the importation of cattle, sheep, hides, leather, and even of hay and straw from Great Britain.

NO MATTER who is elected President, whether GR—— or GR——, thousands of good people, who don't take it now, will want the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1873 to aid them in their industrial pursuits and as a fireside journal. So, as soon as you can say, "Election is Past, Peace Prevails, and the People are Prosperous with GR—— as President," go for those thousands and secure their subscriptions.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

TO EVERY READER!

HINTS, REQUESTS, SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

The Premium Picture is sent to All who pay $2.50 for a copy of the RURAL one year, and *not to those who only pay the club rate.* Club subscribers can secure the Engraving, however, by adding 50 cts. to the usual club price ($2.) Don't forget this.

Our Premium List was published in last number (page 271,) but we will send copies in other form, together with Show-Bills, Supplements, Specimen Numbers, &c., free to all actual or intending Club Agents desiring such documents for canvassing.

Begin Clubs Now!—And to all who want the paper from date, or either one year (at $2.50) or 15 months (at $3) from Oct. 1, we will send the paper accordingly, with Premium Engraving post-paid. The whole club can start at one time, or part Jan. 1st and part earlier. Note this fact.

The Campaign Opened!—Many Agents have already opened the RURAL Campaign for 1873, while hosts are sending for Specimens, &c., probably with the view of starting on Election Day (a good time, by the way,) or soon after. All right, friends!—That's the way to win Premiums easy.

Attention, Officers of the Rural Brigade!—All Rural Recruiters are Richly Rewarded—vide offer to Club Agents—and there is "ample room and verge enough" for thousands of new recruiters (club agents) to aid in swelling the ranks of the good old RURAL BRIGADE. Our bounties to both officers (Agents) and privates (Subscribers) are most liberal—for every one of the former who gets up a club receives a Valuable Premium, and each of the latter a $5 Picture! Recruiting and Enlisting Papers sent free to all applicants. Why not send for them at once and open the Campaign?

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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AN unsurpassed School for musical education. Send for Circulars, containing full particulars, to O. S. ADAMS, Principal, Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York

Biographical.

MRS. A. H. LEONOWENS.

BY FULLER-WALKER.

STATEN ISLAND, like an emerald in the mouth of the Hudson, is sometimes called "the gem of the sea." If such a beautiful, water-surrounded spot was near London, Paris, or any European capital, it would be covered with the residences of the wealthy, laid out in wide drives and inviting parks, adorned with statues and fountains. Nature has been so prodigal with her beautiful scenery in the vicinity of New York, the fashionable tide of home-seekers in the country has set up the Hudson, or over into the vales of New Jersey. Along the Western shore of Staten Island there are many pretty vine-covered cottages, great tree-embowered villas, and a number of clustering villages. But most of this American Isle of Wight is abandoned to the fever and ague, German beer-gardens and breweries, and deserted houses "to let." To our fancy this island is just the place for poets, authors and students to reside; quiet, enchanting, beautiful, shady and breezy, and within easy striking distance of the Metropolis, with its art galleries and collections of books. Other men seem to have been of our mind, for here we find the homes of C. P. CRANCH, the latest translator of Virgil; GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS, Mr. BROOKS, who has recently given the public his delightful account of a round-the-world trip between covers, and the subject of our sketch, Mrs. A. H. LEONOWENS, the author of "The English Governess at the Siamese Court," as well as of other works, some of which are yet to be published.

Climbing a gentle hill, from the New Brighton landing, we reach, after a short, maple-covered walk, Mrs. LEONOWEN'S cottage, standing almost within the shadow of a church, so quaint in roof and pinnacle, it might easily be mistaken for a temple of Buddha. The evening is clear, cool and beautiful, with a wholesome breeze from New York Bay. The sun has drawn upon the heavens a glorious cloud-view of gorgeous colors, and sunk behind Newark Bay, tinging its waters a golden crimson. Up and down the Kill Von Kull numerous steamboats and barges ply, displaying their red, green and yellow lights, while white-winged schooners and yachts dart past Constable Hook and Bergen Point.

When Mrs. LEONOWENS saw Staten Island for the first time, coming through the Narrows on board an English steamship, in the Fall of the year, when the trees were robed in their rainbow dresses, she thought she had never seen so beautiful a spot—such a Paradise on earth. She was fresh, too, from the gorgeous Orient, and from green, garden-kept England. Now she sits upon her plazza, and after a weary day with the pen, or her books of Sanskrit, rests the eye and mind drinking in the lovely landscape spread out before her.

She was born in a quiet little village in Wales, some forty-three years ago, where the old folks were so good they thought it a wicked thing for children under fifteen years of age to read newspapers. As regards some newspapers they were doubtless right. She comes of the famous OWEN family, already celebrated in the world of letters, the LEON name having been prefixed out of regard for one St. LEON of Spain, who married an heiress in the OWEN family. As a girl she gave no indications of becoming a traveler, an author, or a Sanskrit scholar. Having married an officer of the British army when quite young, she accompanied him to India, and was in that country during the dreadful Sepoy rebellion.

Although a cousin of hers shot his own wife rather than have her fall into the hands of the rebel soldiers, her sympathy was with the natives of India during the terrible struggle. From the position she occupied she could look behind the scenes and discover how little justice there was in British rule in India. After the war her husband, like many of the other officers, employed most of his leisure time in hunting, being constantly on the camel's or elephant's back. During a tiger hunt he was killed, and she was left a widow with two young children dependent upon her for support.

We have all smiled before now at the thought of little Saint THERESA going out to seek martyrdom in the country of the Moors. Many of her friends smiled when Mrs. LEONOWENS decided to accept the invitation of His Majesty S. S. P. P. MAHA MONGKUT, the Supreme King of Siam, who was in "good pleasure," and wished for an English lady to live in his Grand Palace at Bangkok, to undertake the education of his fifty-four "beloved royal children." To go to a land where white elephants are worshiped, where women are soldiers, where they burn the bodies of their dead and where the king is set down in Christian geographies as an "absolute despot" and keeps a tremendous harem, to which BRIGHAM YOUNG'S cannot hold a candle, was considered to be a rash undertaking which would cost the adventurer her life. The poor mother, besides, had to leave her little girl behind, which was the hardest sacrifice of all. But a domestic reality stared her in the face, and she must lead, perhaps, an epic life, beyond herself, for the sake of those dearer to her than her own life.

KING OSCAR II.

Mrs. LEONOWENS arrived in Siam in March, 1862, and for three years thereafter led a life of singular romantic interest, until she found her health breaking down, through the influence of the enervating climate and the arduous duties imposed upon her. Just before reaching Bangkok she was received by the Prime Minister of the Kingdom in such a bluff, insolent, and unlooked-for manner, that any less determined and courageous woman would have been discouraged, and turned back. Once settled in the King's palace, life went tolerably smooth, since its very novelty so occupied the mind minor disappointments were crowded out. If the Siamese were strange to her, she was equally an object of intense curiosity to them, in her unthought-of European costume, which at that time consisted of a full-blown hoop skirt. The slaves of the palace crept on the floor to discover if she had feet like ordinary mortals, while the women felt of her carefully, and asked how she managed to grow so large downwards. Her European nose, which was longer than the flat nose of Siam, was an object of interest, and she was asked if she pulled it out and adjusted it every morning!

She has related at length in her works the romantic story of her daily life at this Asian Court, telling us of the great harems of the King and his ministers; the strange position the women occupy in the army and in the courts of justice; of the religion, manners and customs of the people, etc. Having been a close student, and keen observer of the people, under the most favorable conditions, she has been able to give the world much new and useful information. "You must draw a darker picture of the Siamese," whispered a good Quaker lady in Boston, to Mrs. LEONOWENS, "or we shall be unable to raise any more money to send missionaries to them!" There are those who half believe that she has been converted to Buddhaism, because she has discovered many beauties in it, and has made them known. While in Siam she studied Sanskrit under native teachers; she looked into the history of the country and read its holy books; she listened to its legends; became familiar with its literature and art; observed court life and returned to Christendom with a fund of valuable information, which she is now engaged in giving to the public through the press.

Before she left Bangkok she had won the confidence of the King to such a degree that he frequently intrusted her with State papers, sought her advice upon important matters and regarded her as his private secretary. That she might occupy a high place at court he made her a lady of rank. The young princes became attached to her and the present King of Siam, a young man of good education, who reads and writes English, is fond of Mrs. LEONOWENS, with whom he corresponds, and is inclined to take a civilized view of life. "We do not want to be converted to Christianity," wrote the old King, "for Buddhaism teaches the power of truth and virtue." They want civilizing, and many changes in that direction have taken place since Mrs. LEONOWENS exerted such a powerful influence at "headquarters."

In appearance she is of the medium height, of slight build, with a pale complexion, black eyes, and dark hair which curls. She is exceedingly fluent in conversation, very easy in her manner and possessed of a quiet dignity which commands respect. Having reached England in poor health, her physicians sent her to America for the benefit of our clear, dry, bracing air. This she found in the mountain village of Catskill on the Hudson. With return of health she took up her residence on Staten Island.

KING OSCAR II.

Our readers will remember that a few weeks since we announced the death of the King of Sweden and Norway and the enthronement of his successor, King OSCAR II., hitherto styled Duke of East Gothland, and holding the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army and Vice Admiral in the Navy. He is the brother of the late king, and is known to be a Prince of enlightened and refined mind, a man of earnest benevolence and philanthropic effort and objects. In this respect he resembles his father, King OSCAR I., and is said to be devoid of that spirit of gallantry and adventure which distinguished his late brother, CHARLES XV. He is 43 years of age, having been born Jan. 21, 1829. In 1857 he married Princess SOPHIA of Nassau, daughter of the late Duke WILHELM of Nassau, by whom he has four sons, GUSTAVUS, OSCAR, CHARLES and EUGENE. We give herewith an excellent portrait of him from a recent photograph.

MEN PERSONALS.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, the poet-painter, was asked one day if he had ever met TENNYSON. "I have," he replied, "and that just after the battle of Bull Run. TENNYSON came hastily into the club room in which I sat, and said:—'Great news! the Southrons have beaten the Yankees, who have fled precipitately from the field.' I could not relish this kind of talk from an Englishman, and replied:—'Well, Mr. TENNYSON, if the Southrons have run the Yankees from the field, it was an American victory, anyway. It is more than your countrymen ever did.' TENNYSON did not answer, nor did any other Briton present. The arrow went to its mark."

"TENNYSON! why," said READ, "he looks no more like a poet than does a lobster if compared with a gold fish. Angular, awkward, with great hands and feet, and coarse hair streaming away, he is not the man that a romantic lady would die for."

JOHN TYNDALL is thus described by a Boston correspondent: "You see a man of somewhat more than medium hight, lithe, quick-motioned, muscular, but slight rather than stout; with a face of somewhat clerical type; brown hair brushed across a broad but not high forehead; keen, bright, pleasant eyes, over which he has a trick of now and then dropping the lids completely, for a sentence or two; straight, rather large nose; clean-shaven lips, not curved at all, but large and flexible; a chin slightly retreating but by no means weak. This face is surrounded by a thick fringe of grayish beard—a most agreeable face it is, but not handsome. Some one said of women, 'They don't make 'em pious and pretty both;' so I suppose scientific and handsome would be too much."

THE last moments of the late King CHARLES XV. of Sweden, were remarkably interesting. Up to the morning of his death none had anticipated his speedy dissolution. Alarming symptoms appearing in the afternoon, his relatives were sent for. The strength of the King diminishing, he said to the physician, "Do you think I shall live through the night?" The doctor replied he did not think His Majesty could count upon it. "Do you think the pain will be excessive?" asked the King. "It is possible you will pass away quietly, for the work of death is almost finished," was the reply. The King received this intelligence with manly tranquility and took leave of his friends and attendants. He then asked the doctor if his finger nails showed the signs of approaching death. "Your Majesty ought not to anticipate," said the doctor. "Perhaps there is no more pain in store for you." The King remained motionless looking at his hands, watching the progress of death, when he stretched out his arm—"How much pulse have I?" "Forty." "So much still?" said the King with a sigh. He put his hand on his neck and said:—"I do not feel cold here yet." This was the last sign of life. At five minutes past nine o'clock the doctor said: "Our King is dead!"

WM. A. WOODWARD has brought suit against EZRA CORNELL, the founder of Cornell University, to recover $117,000 for services and expenses alleged to have been rendered and incurred in locating government lands guaranteed the University. Mr. WOODWARD claims to have located over a half-million acres of land, for which he was to receive thirty cents per acre; he also claims to have paid large amounts for taxes on land, agents fees, wages of laborers, etc. The case is now on trial before a referee.

REPORTS were once current that the late JAMES GORDON BENNET kept a voluminous diary, but it is now understood that he kept nothing of the kind. His papers are not in a condition for publication in any form. This is to be regretted, as an autobiography of him would be rare and interesting reading.

SENATOR SUMNER has had a number of dinners given to him in Paris, and has attended one of President THIERS' receptions.

M. C. MITCHELL, the new Senator from Oregon, is only 36 years old, the youngest member of the Senate.

JAMES WATT is to have a monument at Greenock, Scotland.

THE OLD HOME.

AN ENGLISH POEM.

YES, still the same, the same old spot;
The years may go, the years may come,
Yet through them all there changeth not
The old familiar home.

The poplars by the old mill stream,
A trifle taller may have grown;
The ivies round the turret green
Perchance more thickly thrown;

Yet still the same green lanes are here
That brought their violet sets in Spring,
And heard through many a golden year
The winsome echoes ring.

Of children, in the April morn,
Knee deep in yellow cowslips' bloom;
Of lovers' whispers lightly borne
Through sultry twilight gloom.

And out upon the red-bricked town,
The quaint old houses stand the same;
The same old sign swings at the crown,
Ablaze in sunset flame.

Yet still 'tis not the same old spot—
The old familiar friends are gone.
I ask of strangers who know them not;
All strangers, every one.

The morning brooks may sing the same;
The white thorns blossom in the May;
But each long loved, remembered name
Has passed in turn away.

Our Story-Teller.

THE LITTLE SISTER.

CONCERNING THE COURSE OF A TRUE LOVE WHICH DID FINALLY RUN SMOOTH.

BY MAY WHITNEY HALL.

[Concluded.]

CHAP. II.

As a general thing I am not much given to laborious analysis of anybody's character, not excepting my own; but, for one reason or another, I had studied SARDANAPALUS SIMPKINSON'S pretty thoroughly, and had reached the conclusion that he belonged to that very limited number of rare creatures who, like WASHINGTON IRVING, fancy it a proof of superior virtue and manliness to harp on one string all their mortal days. They are unwilling to let Nature take her own gentle course with them, but go moping about in sackcloth and ashes and will not be comforted if their one baby passion miscarries. Forgetful that infancy is subject to all sorts of epidemics, not the least of which is "first love," they will persist in believing that the first pure and ardent passion of boyhood is the only love worth possessing. This beautiful, true theory may apply to the few persons who advocate it, but it won't do for the rest of us. Whether the confession redounds to our glory or not, Cupid has left more scars with most of us than chicken-pox ever did, and his wounds have healed as easily as mere pin pricks. Before the Dolly Varden fever raged so fearfully among the fair sex, the prevailing epidemic was "disappointed love"—a disease which rather tends to increase the attractiveness of our "weak sisters" and translates them from plain, unvarnished prose into most delicious poetry; but broken hearts in masculine breasts always have been and always will be unfashionable and unlovely.

I would not have you think that SARDY belongs to this unfashionable minority; but his blood-pump was in such a dilapidated state that I felt it imperatively necessary to haul him off for immediate repairs. The only question had been:—Who is worthy to be troubled with this delicate "job?" Who is skillful enough to put in order this most intricate piece of mechanism—this rare specimen of GOD'S handiwork—a human heart? No doubt *you* think me a cold-blooded automaton sort of creature, but I assure you I was all pity and sympathy and tenderness and hope for SARDY, and I meant well if I did make a slight mistake in my reckoning.

I am indebted to the widow of my ninety-ninth cousin for the answer to my question.

"Who," she said, "is so likely to succeed in this great undertaking as the person who made that heart a wreck in the years gone by? *She* knows every twist and turn of it, and can go through it again with the ease of its natural fluid! Besides, having long ago repented the evil deeds of her girlhood, she pledges herself to a life of earnestness and fidelity in his service. Why not permit her to try her hand with him once more?

Why not, to be sure? I looked at the speaker, and satisfied myself, for the ten-thousandth time, that JOSEPHINE PELHAM, relict of the late CHALKER, and the identical coquette who drove the innocent Sardine frantic fifteen years before, had proved more than a match for fate; that ten years of married misery, instead of blighting her beauty, had bestowed a womanly dignity, combined with a touching pensiveness of manner, which, to my taste, was far more fascinating than her earliest bloom. She was tall and stately, rather voluptuous in form, with a queenly carriage; a brilliant conversationalist, a superb singer, a skillful pianist, and a tolerable housekeeper; in a word, I saw the very woman to rule in, and reign over, my friend's heart and home.

I had never doubted for one moment the success of our conspiracy; it seemed impossible that a man like SARDANAPALUS SIMPKINSON could resist the all-persuasive charms of my magnificent JOSEPHINE, whom he had loved so madly in his youth, and for whose sake—cruelly as she had treated him—he had renounced all thoughts of matrimony. I was not a little shaken, however, by that "moving tableau" in the front porch the day of our arrival. A week or two elapsed before JOSEPHINE was presentable, owing to that most unfortunate slip of the tongs; and as these "moving tableaux" were the chief features of every day's pleasuring, in spite of JOSEPHINE'S frequent and rather malicious demands upon the services and society of the little sister, and heedless of my most energetic remonstrances against such unwomanly trifling with the affections or imaginations of babes, it is impossible to deny that their Romeo-and-Juliet-istic attitudes were horribly pretty and becoming, as well as agonizingly destructive to our pet plan.

What tortures JOSEPHINE must have endured during those few days of waiting for her *hauque* to grow! I was annoyed and chagrined at the turn of events; but the way that injured and suffering woman took the matter to heart was something quite appalling to behold. Whenever the offending couple chanced to pass her windows, which they frequently did, on their return from wood or field or river ramble—he apparently all enthusiastic admiration and devotion, and she all smiles and blushes and delight; he seeming to have lost his fifteen years of manhood, and become once more a boy, innocent, merry, and confiding, and she appearing to have suddenly blossomed into womanhood, yet somehow retaining her girlish grace and fearlessness—then my JOSEPHINE would grow white, and wring her hands until the poor little white knuckles cracked again, and walk the bounds of the prison in which her vanity had confined her, and give vent to her uncontrolable passion in expletives more forcible than elegant.

"The heartless, unprincipled fellow!" she would exclaim, with true womanly logic. "How dare he flirt so abominably, right under my nose, and with my own little sister, too?"

"But," I would meekly interpose, "you forget that poor SARDY is utterly unconscious of the near proximity of that precious Grecian proboscis of yours! Only let him become aware of *that* delectable fact, and I promise you he'll drop your little sister like *un pomme de terre* too highly charged with calorie! There he goes now with pretty FLORIAN tucked under his arm, as blissfully ignorant of her relationship to *you* as though he had unearthed her with his own facial protuberance from the bowels of the Sphynx! Fling open your window and prove that your nose is sharper than a two-edged sword, even to the dividing asunder of romantic lovers!"

"I can tell you *one* thing, JOHN CHALKER!" and she poured out the remainder of her wrath on my devoted head:—"SARDY SIMPKINSON never would have tormented me as *you* have done for a week—never! I *do* believe you wish him to get in love with FLORIAN just to spite *me!* But you'll not succeed. I'll shut that child up in the garret and he shan't see her again this Summer, so I will!" Tears in torrents.

"That's right! Glad to see you alive to the importance of immediate action. Have her up in the garret by all means! It will be such a fine opportunity for FLORIAN to display her lovely English chirography in numerous little epistles to SARDY, in which she will dignify your memory by such titles as 'Horrid old thing!' 'Jealous old ogress!' etc. And it will afford SARDY a delightful chance for exercising his long-mused climbing apparatus! Why, he would go up the side of this old house, covered as it is with half a century of vine growth, as easily as the two would afterward ascend the marble staircase in Gorham. Put her in the garret, by all means, if you want an elopement in your family. There's nothing like a little healthy opposition to stimulate a couple of triflers into downright earnest lovers!"

"Well, I'll send the ungrateful little minx home by the next train; Aunt SUE shall begin packing her trunk at once!"

"Better still; for SARDY will spring into the phaeton and embark with her, leaving us without further trouble to enjoy each other's smiles and tears undisturbed. The little sister will create a sensation in the metropolis, I can assure you, as there is a great demand just now for yellow hair and blue eyes. Dr. S. and his young bride will, no doubt, go abroad next Winter; while JOHN CHALKER and the antiquated JOSEPHINE will quietly 'settle' in some obscure corner and atone for their past misdeeds by practicing all the 'cardinal virtues' with commendable 'puppy-at-a-root-iveness.'"

"Not *quite* yet, my good coz;" retorts she, laughing, in spite of her anger and disappointment. "If the antiquated JOSEPHINE has the honor of her own acquaintance, she won't scuttle this ship without another struggle or two. It will be time to talk about the 'cardinal virtues' when every thing else fails. Just now the question is, what shall I wear to dinner? The Sardine, I remember, used to like blue; but that's not admissible now. What say you to this lovely purple and black *crepe moaette*, with purple pansies on my forehead, to cover up the *hauque? Est-ce tout?*"

"*O oui, oui, Madame; c'est trop magnifique!* Poor FLO., in her bedraggled white wrapper, will look like 'a little faded flower' in comparison! I feel compelled to suggest, however, that SARDY hates purple, and adores simple white dresses, and that his favorite song is that same 'Little Faded Flower!'"

"Then I'll sing it for him after I've compelled his eyes to admit that purple is the most royal of all colors, and the most suitable one for the Queen of his affections to wear. How about this ugly scar on my forehead?"

"Fringe your frizzle down over it, and be in the fashion for once! You've forehead enough and to spare when that much is concealed. And if you ever *could* be induced to change your mind, I'd go down on my knees and implore you to banish the purple crepe, which makes you look precisely like the stereotyped widow who desires to change her condition, and that immediately, and wear instead that lovely white polonaise (or whatever you call it), trimmed with those delicate ruffs of illusion, which will so remind our friend of his early condition that he will yield to your pensive attractions without a sigh of regret. Now don't shake your head; you *shan't* wear that ugly purple stripe. Here it goes into the attic!" And I deliberately walked off with what I supposed to be the principal part of it; but just before the dinner bell rang, down she came, with the white polonaise floating like filmy clouds over a sea of purple underskirt, and I was obliged to confess that I had never seen anything so superb since her wedding day.

Our trouble was in vain, however, for we had no Sardine at dinner. We waited soup an hour; we lingered over the fish until the baked meats were burned to a crisp; we delayed the vegetables until they were indescribable; and just as the desert came tardy off, little FLO. crossed the lawn alone, her eyes red with weeping, and her manner betraying great agitation. We could elicit nothing from her except that Dr. SIMPKINSON and herself had "had a little talk," and that he had left her, two or three hours before, in the Alder Grove; and that she supposed he was "at home with JOSEPHINE" long ago! Nothing more satisfactory could be elicited from the child, and she was sent dinnerless to bed by her imperious sister, while I was as imperiously detailed to meander along the river bank in quest of my impetuous guest.

Evidently, thought I, he has by some accidental question discovered little FLO'S relationship to JOSEPHINE, and, angered by the deception practiced upon him, has repudiated her—and thus her tears. Or perhaps, learning the near proximity of his early love, he is so overwhelmed by old memories that he dare not appear in her presence, especially after this flirtation with the little sister. Or, more probable still, he has fled from both of them to avoid the unpleasant scene which is sure to take place soon or late.

After wandering about a couple of hours without finding my friend hanging his harp of life on any of the convenient willow boughs, or doing any other desperately romantic thing, I went back to the house to report; and through the long, low parlor window I saw the truant enter and make his bow to JOSEPHINE, who sprang forward to meet him, her handsome face aglow with smiles, her hand eagerly extended to clasp his own, her crimson lips trembling with excitement. Now, thought I, there'll be a scene worth witnessing. You'll think it very unmanly in me, but I was so overcome with surprise, delight and curiosity that I slid in among the vines, constituting myself an audience, which, I fancied, knew how to applaud at the right moment.

"What a charming surprise!" SARDY began, meaning, no doubt, to meet her with all the *au fait* airs of a heartless man of the world, but the sight of those clear brown eyes, the well-remembered smile, the touch of that little palm annihilated society "varnish" and left the bare, bleeding, bitter man, who recoiled from her with a face so pale and stern that it made me shiver to see it.

"May I ask for what purpose I am again betrayed into your treacherous hands?"

There was a vibration of passionate scorn in his face which made her eyelids droop, her poor little slandered hands drop nerveless at her side, while a lurid spot burned in either cheek.

"What does it all mean?" he rushed on, impetuously, his formidable will proving but a slight barrier to his rising anger. "Would you play the old tragedy over again, JOSEPHINE? Is it not enough that you made a desolate ruin of my happy boyhood, that you poisoned every pleasure which youth and hope held out to me, that you made me a scoffer, a miserable, heartless trifler, as base a worldling as ever disgraced GOD'S beautiful earth? What more do you ask? Come, speak your purpose!"

Now, if I had not known that JOSEPHINE'S whole heart was bound up in the ungrateful wretch, I should never have guessed it from her manner, or her words. By this time she had recovered her self-possession, and stood before him to all appearance as unimpassioned as a statue. She knew perfectly how desperate a game she was playing and with what a reckless antagonist. When she replied her voice was as calm, as low, as sweetly indifferent as if her future happiness was not staked on the turn of events.

"I can tell you what my purpose *was*, if you care to know it, but, unfortunately, it has changed within the hour. For fifteen years I have cherished the memory of a generous, light-hearted boy who loved me——"

"It is false!" he broke in almost fiercely: "I *never* loved you! I was enchanted with a fair and lovable girl who seemed to embody my ideal of a noble womanhood. It was the beautiful mask I loved, not the faithless abomination within. My GOD! How I *ought* to hate you!" he cried passionately. "When I think how you have wrecked my past, how you have decoyed me here only to blast my future——"

He broke off with a gasp and sank into a chair, covering his face with his hands as if he could no longer endure the sight of her.

She was silent and irresolute a moment, and two big tears 'meandered' down toward the tremulous corners of her mouth; then she proceeded with her little speech, putting into it an earnestness which must have thrilled him though he had been stone.

"For fifteen years I have been stung by the remembrance of a noble, generous boy whom I had wronged, not knowing how sensitive he was, without guessing how true and manly and constant was the love I slighted, or how poignant the misery I inflicted. It was a girlish bit of coquetry, a frolic which I thought would but enliven the boy's dull days as it had my own. When I realized the full extent of the injury I had done him, I would have done anything to lessen his pangs. I would have gone on my knees to implore his forgiveness. I would have laid my very life at his feet—but he was gone. I could only wait for his return. And I have waited," she continued, in a voice more tender than a turtle dove's cooing, "all these miserable years, I have waited, hoped, prayed for the hour when I could look once more upon that noble boy, grown into a nobler man; when I could throw myself at his feet and beg him to forgive me for that early wrong, as he would be forgiven for his past offences; when I could humble myself so much as to confess——"

But she didn't confess it, for SARDY, whose chest had been heaving uncomfortably during the latter part of her speech, raised his head suddenly, and looked at her with such burning eyes that her lids drooped again, and the lurid glow crept all over the radiant face. He seized those "treacherous hands" and forced her to look at him. "Well, go on! You would have confessed——"

"I would have confessed many things to such a man as I hoped to meet which could never escape my lips in presence of 'a scoffer,' 'a miserable, heartless trifler,' 'as base a worldling as ever disgraced GOD'S beautiful earth!'" she retorted, with a tantalizing smile.

"What would you say to even such a poor sinner if he spewed out of his memory those bitter years, and promised to live his future life out fair and beautiful, as you once dreamed he would? If he said, 'I love you better to-day for all the suffering which we both endured, and which has made us stronger, wiser, and more tender toward the rest of earth's poor sufferers,' what would you say to me, JOSIE?"

I don't know what she said, for I discovered suddenly that I was Monsieur DE TROP. It was too "melting" a moment for me.

"And what is to be done with FLORIAN?" I asked, some hours later, as the happy Sardine smoked the pipe of peace and gratulation with me on the verandah. "The poor child will be heart-broken. You have behaved in a shocking manner to JOSIE'S little sister!"

"Well, I am a little ashamed of that affair; but, you see, I couldn't help it. The little thing reminded me so of JOSEPHINE that I felt all the old emotions reviving, and I imagined I could place the old passion on to the new and be happy once more. So I made myself as fascinating as possible, and when I thought 'the pear was ripe,' I proposed to her——"

"You did?"

"I did, indeed; and what do you think she said?"

"Why, she accepted you, of course; and now the tender little innocent will be sacrificed on the altar of your selfishness! I shall horsewhip you, I know I shall. Won't somebody hold me before I damage this dandy?"

"Don't explode, my festive friend! The little midge won't perish on my account. Why, she had the audacity to tell me that she had looked upon me only as a brother, an elderly friend, or something of that very Platonic sort; and after a deal of teazing on my part, and a small Niagara of tears on her's, I discovered, to my intense disgust, that she cherished a passion for 'bonnie brown hair,' and couldn't abide such grizzled locks as mine—in a word, she couldn't be Madam SIMPKINSON because a certain jolly, generous, handsome, whole-souled friend of ours, named CHALKER, had so captivated her fancy that she——"

I tarried not to hear the rest of the pretty speech, being of the opinion that such a confession would be infinitely more appetizing if made to me by the charming little sister herself, which felicity I enjoyed to the fullest extent before JOSEPHINE and SARDY ended their honeymoon.

SOCIAL SPLINTERS.

A CLERGYMAN, having made several attempts to reform a profligate, was at length repulsed with, "It is all in vain, Doctor; you cannot get me to change my religion." "I do not want that," replied the good man, "I wish religion to change you."

A MARKED change of fare—Formerly we treated those with whom we differed in theology to a hot stake, now we only offer them a cold shoulder!

"WHERE have you been since the cow kicked?" Chicagonians now ask each other.

A VOCALIST was nearly choked recently by his swelling notes.

PAY your little outstanding earthly bills, and don't romance about the falling dues of heaven.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

SERVABO FIDEM.

BY ELIZABETH C. PIERCE.

If in the eyes of my heart's friend
My eyes could look,
And I could read, as 'twere within a book,
The measure of his love for me,
And all his secret thoughts could see,
Love's sweetest part were lost.

If from the future I could draw
The clouds that hide it now from me,
And I could know the things that soon will be
A fulness of great joy or weariness of woe;
If I could guess the gifts fate will bestow,
For me all hope were dead.

If I could see the LORD,
And in His face
Might trembling look, and by His grace
Might touch His hand with mine,
Of His great love that sign
I would hold less than signs which now I have.

I would not know the unknown;
Well content I be
To leave all things I cannot see,
Assured 'twere only saddest woe
If my weak, human heart could know
What GOD hath pitying hid.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

Profit from Social Parties.

A YOUNG gentleman writes me:—"Would you advise a young man to mix freely in society during the coming Winter, attending social parties, balls, sociables, etc.—devoting his evenings to such pleasures? I confess I have found little pleasure and less profit heretofore in such indulgences." The young man or woman who has no other resources for pleasure than those derived from social "pleasures" such as he refers to, is very poorly off indeed. But I would not recommend either a young man or woman to altogether ignore society. Mingle enough in it to keep posted as to its demands and tendencies, its customs and exactions, so that when it is necessary—as it sometimes is—to enter it, you may do it without embarrassment and awkwardness. But I do not recommend any one to devote all of his or her leisure to what is called "society;" and so far as he or she has influence one should strive to make society yield himself or herself and others profit. There are always, in all kinds of society, some people who only tolerate its frivolities and hollowness. Find such people out and get from them the substantial profit which almost any circle will afford if one has the tact to develop it. But let society be sought only as a pleasant and profitable recreation—for the suggestions and stimulants it will yield in directing mental acquirements. No young man or woman can afford to waste the best years of his or her life in frivolous pleasure. One or two evenings in a week are enough to give to such demand. Let the rest of one's leisure be devoted to study or to the disciplining himself or herself in something that will be of material use to him and his in life. The seclusion from society to this extent will not lose one any influence in society, but rather increase it, if right use of knowledge is made.

Sally Teazle's Letter.

A FARMER'S WIFE, at Florence, Ill., asks where SALLY TEAZLE spent the Summer—whether in thrifty New England or Pennsylvania, both so noted for their good housewives, protesting that she fails to recognize the picture in Illinois, where people of every nation are to be found. I may say, without betraying confidence, that the postmark on SALLY TEAZLE'S letter was that of a New England town. The farmer's wife further writes me that SALLY had no business to be visiting farmers in July and August, the busiest and hottest season; and I again agree with her. Then she adds that SALLY had no business to write me an exaggerated account of her visit to be printed in the RURAL. Probably SALLY will agree to that, but assert that it was *not* exaggerated. And I remember I happened to hear a lady, who was reading the letter, say she had seen many such homes—that "it was a perfect picture." By the way, this woman had been a school teacher, and "boarded round," in a country district. I will add my own testimony—I, LEAD PENCIL, ESQ., who was born and bred on a farm, and lived there a quarter of a century, and have known every-day life on the farm, and every phase of it, more or less intimately, nearly a half century—which is, that while SALLY TEAZLE'S picture may be exceptional, it was so nearly like what I myself have seen and realized in more than one farm house, that I thought it well to hold the mirror up to nature, hoping that thereby some people might see themselves as others see them, and with profit.

I have remarked, during my visits to hen roosts at night, that no sleepy pullet makes a noise until she is caught; nor, during my Autumn squirrel hunts, did I ever know a gray squirrel to fall at my feet until I had hit him; nor could I ever make a rat squeal until I got him in a right place. These are homely but striking illustrations of the moral I wish to convey.

THE famous Mrs. O'LEARY, who owned the cow which destroyed Chicago, is to have a public ball.

WHY TIM JONES DON'T FIND A WIFE.

AS I am a constant reader of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, I could not but notice the "Every-Day Life," by LEAD PENCIL. I am aware that a great many of the young ladies are as TIM JONES represents them to be; but why are women in general averse to farm life? It is because so many farmer husbands are uneducated; and they cannot see why a *woman* should endeavor to cultivate her mental powers. They see no reason why there should be any flowers in a *woman's* life. They expect to see naught there but vegetables.

Too many farmers have very poor libraries, and really think it very foolish to purchase books, as though the growth of the mind was not *equally as important* as the growth of the body. How many farmers' wives to-day are stretching their weary hands heavenward, and praying for more strength! How many, groping for the light of knowledge not to be found in their own cheerless household, are crying for the glorious sunlight that illuminates other homes! How many are looking for some of the heavenly manna to feed their hungry souls!

But laying aside the gloomy picture, remembering it only as a thing of the past, we turn to a more endearing prospect of farm life. (Remember, we look from a woman's standpoint.) We cannot always have a cloudless sky; neither do we expect it. We are not always "wishing to be what we cannot be;" but we are wishing to be what we *can* be—more pure, more heavenly, more noble. We wish to dwell in Paradise, and that Paradise must be *home*—not adorned with costly furniture and magnificent paintings, but ornamented with true love and cheerfulness. That home must contain so much of *real* happiness, that the husband need not resort to the grog-shop to obtain the pleasure derived in the family circle. A PEORIA GIRL.

Peoria, Ill.

WOMAN PERSONALS.

FANNY FERN was a woman of remarkable spirit. She endured her long suffering with great fortitude. When her right hand was disabled by rheumatism, she insisted upon writing her Ledger articles with her left hand, and she continued to perform this task almost to the day of her death. It is said Mr. BONNER has paid her $150,000 for her writings. She was very fond of children, and they delighted in her. In domestic life she was fastidiously neat, and could not write if her table or room was in the least out of order. Though very egotistic in her writings, she disliked to appear before the world in public. She used to be seen nearly every afternoon, about four o'clock, walking on Broadway, or in the vicinity of Union Square, with her husband. She usually spent the Summer in New England, each year in some new retreat, but for the last two Summers she resided in a cottage at Newport. NAST and "DOESTICKS" were both related to her.

MRS. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, and her husband, the Hon. RICHARD S. SPOFFORD, live at Newburyport, Mass. They spend their winters in Washington. The house they live in during the Summer is a hundred and fifty years old. It is quaint and odd—filled with books, pictures and antiquities. Both SPOFFORDS and PRESCOTTS are literary. Miss MARY PRESCOTT, the sister of Mrs. SPOFFORD, and who lives with her, writes stories for the magazines and Harper's Weekly. Mrs. SPOFFORD'S books, stories and poems have a world-wide celebrity. Last Summer Mrs. SPOFFORD wrote for Old and New an elaborate review of JOAQUIN MILLER'S volume of poems. She and her husband are ardent admirers of those poems, and speak highly of the man himself, in spite of his oddities and eccentricities. He was their guest for a month.

IN 1869, Dr. BIGG of Dundee amputated the whole of the extremities of a young woman named ROBERTSON, as they were in a gangrenous condition. After the operation the girl went to London, where Mr. HEATHEN BIGG constructed for her a pair of automatic hands, opening and shutting at the will of the patient. This permitted her to grasp even so small an object as a crochet-needle, so that she has been enabled to support herself comfortably by making shawls, etc. The artificial legs allow her to walk with the aid of crutches. She now writes an excellent hand, besides knitting, feeding and dressing herself. One of her shawls has been presented to the Queen, who sent her £5.

VINNIE REAM has been at work for a week or two, at the Industrial Exposition in Brooklyn, N. Y., modeling in clay the bust of a prominent citizen. She performed the same service last year for the American Institute Fair in New York, making a bust of PETER COOPER. A lady in Philadelphia was so pleased with Miss REAM'S statue of "Miriam," recently arrived from Rome, that she purchased it for $3,000.

THE women have almost taken the New York public by storm, delivering innumerable lectures. After the great Grant meeting held by the women, at which Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Rev. Miss Olympia Brown, Mrs. Lilly Devereaux Blake, Miss Matilda Josiyn Gage and Susan B. Anthony made speeches, the gates of the Garden of Eden were opened, and Mrs. Leonowens lectured on "Siam;" Olive Logan, on "Successful Men;" Mrs. Vanderpool, on "How Women Live in New York;" Miss Emily Faithful, on "Queen Victoria and the Royal Family," and Miss Swazey and Miss Anna Dickinson on politics. That is very good for one month.

Reading for the Young.

RUTH.

WHAT shall be the baby's name?
Shall we catch from sounding fame
Some far-echoed word of praise
Out of other climes or days?
Put upon her brows new-born
Crowns that other brows have worn?

Shall we take some dearer word,
Once within our circle heard,
Cherished yet, though spoken less—
Shall we lay its tenderness
On the baby's little head,
So to call again our dead?

Shall we choose a name of grace
That befits the baby's face,—
Something full of childish glee,
To be spoken joyously?
Something sweeter, softer yet,
That shall say, "Behold our pet!"

Nay; the history of the great
Must not weigh our baby's fate;
Nay; the dear ones disenthralled
Must not be by us recalled;
We shall meet them soon again—
Let us keep their names till then!

Nay; we do not seek a word
For a kitten or a bird;
Not to suit the baby-ways,
But to wear in after days,—
Fit for uses grave and good,
Wrapped in future womanhood—

For the mother's loving tongue
While our daughter still is young;
For the manly lips that may
Call the maiden heart away;
For the time, yet tenderer,
When her children think of her;

Let us choose a Bible name,
One that always hides the same,
Sacred, sweet in every land
All men's reverence to command;
For our earthly uses given,
Nathless, musical in heaven!

One I know, these names amid—
"Beauty" is its meaning hid;
She who wore it made it good
With her gracious womanhood.
Name for virtue, love and truth!
Let us call the baby *Ruth*.

[*Christian Union.*

A HINT TO YOUNG MEN.

EVERY YOUNG MAN who has a Sister, Cousin, or particular Friend, will find our Steel-Plate Engraving (BIRTH-DAY MORNING, *or The Gardener's Present*) a very appropriate gift to either. From the wording of letters received, we infer that many copies of the Engraving have already been sent to such parties; and as our steel-plate printers are working day and night, we hope to be enabled to supply the future demand promptly—our rule being to fill all orders on the day of their reception. But let it be noted that the early copies are the best, and hence those who apply soon will obtain the most beautiful impressions. "A word to the wise," etc.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

About a Fish Pond.

I HAVE been spending the Summer at my grandfather's, on a farm. My papa lives in the city, but I like the country so much better, than to be shut up in the city all the time. My uncle has a fish pond; there are nearly two hundred trout in it. I feed them grasshoppers. It is real fun to see the fish jump out of the water for them. I have been getting a nice collection of butterflies, and have a great many different kinds and colors. I like to chase through the fields after them. I am eight years old, and attend the Normal School in Cortland, which is about two miles from here. I like it very much. My grandpa takes your paper and I am very much interested in the girl's and boy's letters. —EDIE M. P.

A Soap-Box Pet.

I AM a little girl fourteen years of age, and my father was killed in the war. My step-father is a well-to-do farmer and dairyman, and as you have so many pets I will tell you about mine. It is a rabbit, and it is just as tame as a kitten. One day my brother came home (he works out) and brought my "Jenny," as I call her, in a soap-box. We shut the barn door and let her out and fed her before we went to the house, and we didn't tell mother anything about it for awhile, and after awhile we told her we had a soap-box and we wanted her to come and see it, and so we nicknamed it "Soap-Box."—E. M. M.

A Horn Basket.

I AM making a horn basket which I think is very pretty, and should like very much to tell my little friends how it is made. I have scraped the horn, and colored it different shades. Boil the dye, and let it stand until cold, and then dip in your horn. Have your basket pasteboard, cut in any style to suit the fancy; put the scraped horn on the basket with glue, in flowers, or in any way to suit the taste of the person. -CORA E. P., *Pontiac, Erie Co., N. Y.*

To Wild Rose.

THANKS to "Wild Rose" for her kindness in giving me her real name; and if she will publish her name and post-office address in the RURAL, or forward it to me through Mr. MOORE—and wouldn't I like to receive it in her own handwriting!—I will gladly send her the string of beads, as I promised, and as "Wild Rose" requested. With much regard—HARRY HECTOR.

MOSS SAUCERS.

I WANT to tell you about some pretty things my sister ALICE makes for parlor ornaments, every Autumn; and if you live in the country, where there is neither gas nor heated air, you can go and do likewise. In the first place she takes an earthen flower pot saucer, about 1½ inches high and 28 inches in circumference; into this she pours some leaf mold and sand, taking care to heap it up in the middle so that the moss may be nicely rounded. Over the earth she arranges thick green moss, both light and dark, and delicate little clumps of fern, which we find hidden away among the rocks. Now, with a pointed stick, she makes holes in the moss and gives the finishing touch to it by covering it all over with scarlet partridge berries. With their stems in the wet moss they keep fresh and bright from October until April. We give it a thorough wetting once a week and are always careful to place it in a cooler room when a fire is made in the stove. If you can find no partridge berries, you can gather a few white pebbles and some tiny shells and place them among the moss and ferns. GRACE.

EVERYBODY BUT BOB.

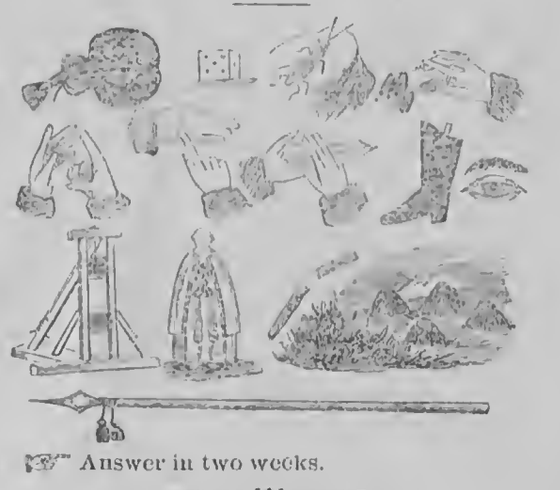
HERE is something which shows how honest a young heart may be, and illustrates what may not be exceptional praying among older people than children:—A very little boy, after giving everybody a good night kiss, kneeled at his mother's side to say his evening prayer. He repeated, "Now I lay me down to sleep," etc., and continued, "God bless papa and mamma and make them good Christians; God bless little Jimmie and make him a good boy." His mamma added, "God bless everybody."

At this last sentence he was silent. His mother repeated it a second and third time; when he raised his head, opened his beautiful eyes, and said:

"Everybody but Bob, mamma. Bob drowned my cat to-day."

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 15.



☞ Answer in two weeks.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 6.

My first is in pride but not in loft,
My second is in hard but not in soft;
My third is in ire but not in wrath,
My fourth is in lane but not in path;
My fifth is in oats but not in wheat,
My sixth is in song but not in greet;
My seventh is in own but not in gain,
My eighth is in praise but not in vain;
My ninth is in high but not in low,
My tenth is in eat but not in grow;
My eleventh is in run but not in tan,
My whole is truly a very wise man. M. S.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANAGRAM.—No. 5.

"'Ist lrea het alput drupea'r ni holst,
Chiwh tnabey howss, dan hessd repmufe;
Eth woelfrs hiwch eldiy teh smot fo lobh
Ni Tarnne's dwil ruxluclnue moblo."

☞ Answer in two weeks. M. G. C.

PROBLEM.—No. 6.

A MAN having a square field of wheat found that by cutting eighteen times around it with a reaping machine, he cut just 9-25 of the entire field. Width of each swath 5 feet 6 inches. Required, the area of the field. NED.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 7.

WHOLE, I am to deceive, beheaded, I am to excite warmth; again, and I am to perform a very essential act; again, and I am two-thirds of tar. B.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Oct. 19.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS NO. 13. — You are Enchanting.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA NO. 4.—
Would you richer treasure find,
Wrapt in Learning's ample mind?
Earnest knock at Wisdom's door—
Only seekers find her store.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA NO. 5.—Badish el arad.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The San Juan Controversy Settled.

OUR readers know that there has long been a dispute between the United States and British governments as to the interpretation of the treaty of 1846, defining the Northwestern boundary—the United States claiming the Island of San Juan as within her territory, and Great Britain claiming it as hers. The settlement of this question was pending when the Washington Treaty was under consideration. By the terms of that treaty the San Juan question was left to the decision of Emperor William of Germany, who brought to his aid as Imperial advisers Grimm, Vice-President of the Supreme Court; Kiepert, the eminent geographer, and Goldschmidt, member of the Superior Tribunal of Leipsic. These referees made their respective reports to the Emperor, who has given his decision in favor of the United States. The English papers don't like this award more than that in the case of the Alabama Claims. But the matter is definitely and decisively decided, nevertheless.

That Colored Cadet.

THERE is a colored cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The fact that he was given a room alone has been telegraphed all over the country—that is, he has no chum, and did not even ask for one! Then, his demeanor at the table, and the fact that he sits between two white cadets has received due publicity. There is no news to prove that he does not eat his food with as much relish as, and digest it like, a white boy. There have been rumors that the white cadets have been insulting him. It is some satisfaction to know, if it were true, that he knows how to behave himself better than white boys do, because there is some hope that they may profit by his example. But we are gratified to learn by a telegram from Washington, that the Department of the Navy have no official information that the white boys have behaved badly. This is gratifying, because it goes to prove that he has not got into bad company.

Right Action of the Secretary of the Navy.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that Robert D. Diggs of Maryland, a cadet midshipman, met colored cadet Midshipman Conyers on the grounds of the Naval Academy, and, after some words, a fight ensued between them, in which Conyers suffered most. But, it appearing that Diggs was the aggressor, the Acting Secretary of the Navy has issued an order dismissing Diggs from the Academy. If the action of Diggs grew out of the simple fact that Conyers was colored, this action of the Secretary's is justifiable. If the boys educated at Government expense will not learn to respect the rights of others, the Government cannot afford to waste its money upon them; for they will never be qualified to defend and uphold free institutions and the right of one man to be the equal of any other—if he can.

What a Physician Knows about Insanity.

IN a recent murder case tried at Memphis, Dr. J. K. Allen who said he had been for thirty years a physician, and for ten years Medical Superintendent of the Kentucky Lunatic Asylum and had, during that time over 2,000 insane persons in charge, testified:—"The more I studied the question of insanity the less I understood it, and if you ask me where it begins and where it ends, neither I nor any other physician in the world can tell you." That is one of the most sensible statements we ever knew a physician to make. It is so much better than the learned disquisitions upon the operations and phenomena of the human mind usually given as medical testimony in murder trials where a question of insanity is involved.

Currency Expansion Desired.

BUSINESS men from the West are urging Secretary Boutwell to unlock the Treasury and put in circulation the $44,000,000 legal tender reserves which Secretary McCulloch withdrew from circulation, asserting its necessity in the movement of the produce of the West. To this there is strong opposition on the part of those who desire a speedy return to specie payment, because they believe it will delay that event. The pleas in favor and protests against thus unlocking the currency are pretty evenly balanced, and the Secretary has not yet decided what he will do.

France and Italy.

M. THIERS has recently expressed the opinion that the King of Italy is one of the smartest sovereigns of Europe. He evidently holds his opinions in high esteem. But he protests, with great emphasis against his Bonapartist sympathies; and to such extent does he carry this protest that he has requested King Victor Emanuel of Italy to recall Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister to France, who, during the recent expulsion of the Bonapartes from France, has offensively manifested his Bonapartist sympathies.

Tweed and Hall.

NEW indictments had been found against William M. Tweed; but he could not be found. All attempts to arrest him failed until one day the past week he appeared at the Court of Oyer and Terminer and gave bail. Meantime the trial of A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of New York, under similar indictments, was commenced, and is now in progress. It is, of course, exciting some of interest in the city.

What Cuban Slaves are Taxed.

IT is found by the Spanish Government in Cuba that its expenditures exceed its receipts $13,500,000. To supply this deficiency it has been resolved not to increase the import or export duties, but to supply the deficiency by local taxation. One mode of local taxation is to impose a tax of $24 on each slave, which will bring in a revenue of about $7,000,000.

A Duel at Atlanta, Ga.

Two young men, named respectively, J. K. Townsend and Houston T. Force, quarreled, and October 18, fought a duel with double-barrelled shot guns loaded with buckshot, at twenty paces. Townsend was seriously wounded. Both were young men, belonging to respectable families. We are not quite willing to believe this the wisest way to settle personal difficulties.

New Ontario Cabinet.

THE new Cabinet of Ontario recently formed by Vice-Chancellor Mowat consists of P. Mowat, Premier and Attorney-General; Adam Crooks, Treasurer; T. B. Pardee, Secretary of State; A. McKellar, Minister of Public Works; and R. W. Scott, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Next Pope.

IT is announced that Cardinal Antonio Maria Panebianca, a Sicilian, sixty-four years old, has actually been selected as the present Pope's successor. He not only belongs to the Order of the Jesuits, but is said to have made a vow that he will restore that Order to its former greatness.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Lowell, Kent Co., Mich., Oct 21.—Corn crop very good; potatoes very late, but think there will be a good crop; wheat, $1.40@1.60 per bushel—injured a good deal by rust and weevil; corn, 40c.; oats a good crop; fruit middling. The fair at Lowell, last week, very poor. Fine Fall weather.—A. E. L.

Lamar, Ottawa Co., Kan., Oct. 16.—The past season has been good enough; people need not complain. Fall wheat killed badly, and what did live through was light. Spring wheat and oats were good; corn and potatoes excellent; all kinds of root crops good. Fall wheat is worth $1.50 per bush.; Spring, $1; corn, 25c.; oats, 25c.; potatoes, 40c.; hay, (wild), $3 per ton. Good horses $150 each; work oxen, $150 per yoke; poor ones are cheap. Good native cows, $40; good butter, 20c. per pound; eggs, 15c. per doz. Good homestead lands here yet, and first-class deeded land can be bought for from $3 to $5 per acre, on time.—H. P. S.

Springfield, Mo., October 21. Weather fine. Have had a few smart frosts, sufficient to kill the cucumber and potato vines. Roses, petunias, artemisias and other flowers are still in vigorous bloom. Crops, generally, have been bountiful. Wheat of excellent quality, oats and corn never better. A splendid crop of potatoes, both Irish and sweet. Fruit of all kinds has ripened well and abundantly. Had a larger peach crop than ever before here. Apples are abundant, and choice pears in moderate supply. Pastures continue good. Cattle are rarely housed during the Winter; a practice, however, not to be recommended to good farmers.—T.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE indictments against Mayor Hall cover 78 counts. Tweed and Fields are supposed to have disappeared....A report has been published relative to the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, which shows careless treatment and lax regulations for the admission of patients ....The Swedish subjects of this city have taken the oath of allegiance to the new King, Oscar II ...The President and family visited the city on the 21st ult., to meet Miss Nellie Grant ...Anna Dickinson lectured on the 25th ult. at the Cooper Institute, on "Is the War Ended?"....A large force of laborers is now at work upon the parks and boulevards of the city.....John Allen's Water street den has been turned into a "Helping Hand to Men".....A Japanese prince and four students have arrived at the St. Nicholas Miss Faithfull has lectured on "The Queen of England and the Royal Family"....The horse epidemic has broken out in the city, with more than 30,000 sick....The hospitals are crowded with sick horses, and fears are entertained of the stoppage of the street cars....Miss Faithfull and Mr. Froude have visited the charitable institutions....Mr. Owen O'Connor has been robbed on Broadway of $50,000 in bonds....Henry Rodgers of Brooklyn has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and is to be hanged on the 6th of December... Gen. Hartranft, the new Governor of Pennsylvania, has held a levee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel... The trial of Mayor Hall proceeds slowly, attracting little attention ....Mrs. Horace Greeley has been dying throughout the week. She has dropsy, consumption and rheumatism.

Home News.

SOUTH CAROLINA has adopted the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting an increase of the State debt....Extensive prairie fires have raged in Nebraska....Traffic has been nearly suspended in Buffalo and Rochester by the sickness of the horses. The stables, canals, omnibus lines and street cars have suspended operations. The horse disease has appeared in Boston, Albany and all other places....Diggs, a white cadet, who attacked a colored cadet at the Annapolis Academy, has been dismissed the institution....The Indians visiting Washington have been told that they must remain on their reservations, or they will be outlawed....The horse disease has spread all over the Eastern and Middle States, causing great alarm. Thus far but few have died....The horse disease is so bad in Boston oxen are employed in the streets ....Chicago is excited over the temperance question....The teller of the Va. State Bank has absconded with $30,000.

Obituaries.

REV. JOHN PURCHASE, the prominent Ritualist of Brighton, England, on the 19th ult.... Rev. A. Case of Elmira, at Clifton Springs, on the 19th....Rev. J. A. Merle d'Aubigne, the historian, at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 21st ult. He was born in the same city in 1794.....John B. Bruce, an old and esteemed teacher in Connecticut, died at Litchfield on the 18th ult....Sir T. J. Cochrane, Admiral of the English fleet, in London, on the 20th ult....Gen. William Schouler, at Jamaica Plain, Mass., on the 24th ult.... Charles E. Perry, U. S. consul, at Aspinwall.

Crimes, Accidents, Etc.

ON the 22d of October, the Pullman train on the Eastern Railroad, for Boston, ran into a freight train at Seabrook. Two men were killed and 20 passengers wounded.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

SUMNER has visited Gambetta, regretting that there is so little sincere religion in France. ...Prince Napoleon demands redress for his expulsion... Count de Chambord protests against the establishment of a Republic in France.... Gen. Von Schmeinitz of Germany was married to Miss Jay, daughter of the American Minister, in London, on the 18th ult.. .Tolls on London bridges are to be removed....Spain will not abolish capital punishment for political offences. ....Colored men are being used by Spain in Cuba.....A gallery fell at a circus in Sheffield, on the 21st ult., injuring 70 people....The bark Caroline Maria, from Gottenberg, has been sunk off Leith, and eight of the crew drowned ...The English Government will allow Mr. Bradlaugh's journal to go through the mails....The King and Queen of Portugal have dined on board the American fleet.....The French elections have proved favorable to the Radical candidates. .. The telegraphic service in Spain is said to be in a shameful condition....Miss Livingstone has had two letters from her father in Africa .. Telegraphic communication is now complete between London and Melbourne....The Emperor of Germany has decided the San Juan boundary question in favor of the United States.....M. Theophile Gautier, the French author, died on the 24th ult. ...A large number of exiled French have sailed for Canada....There is a rumor in Paris that Mr. Washburne will have a seat in President Grant's Cabinet ...Floods have occurred on the banks of the river Po....The English press, while accepting, is not satisfied with the settlement of the San Juan boundary question....Odo Russell has congratulated Mr. Bancroft upon the removal of the last difficulty with England ..A banquet has been given to the Japanese Embassy in Paris.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.—The progress of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is thus stated by an exchange:—It will undoubtedly interest capitalists who have made investments in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds that the rails have already been laid beyond Richmond Falls, on the New River of West Virginia, about sixty miles west of the White Sulphur Springs. The incomplete gap between the eastern and western divisions of the road, now in operation, is said to be less than forty miles, and will be finished in a very few days. The whole line, from the docks below Richmond to the Ohio River terminus, will be ready for trains in December next. The Company are now making contracts for the delivery of large quantities of bituminous and cannel coal at the seaboard wharves, and have already a large traffic from the mines of the Kanawha to the Ohio navigation. The limited amount of the Company's bonds remaining on sale in the hands of FISK & HATCH, the financial agents, are being rapidly absorbed at the present low rates.

Save Money.—It will worth saving, and you can save it in buying a Sewing Machine, and get one of the best and most perfect machines in existence. The New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine has reached a point of excellence and perfectness equaled by no machine in use, and the constantly and rapidly increasing demand, which is almost beyond their manufacturing capacity to supply, is convincing evidence that the merits and cheapness of this machine are being appreciated by the public. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Watch No. 1259, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me six months; its total variation from mean time being only eight seconds per month. Have been traveling through different sections of the country, from New York to Galveston, Texas, and back by steamer and railroad.—E. RICE, of Whitney & Rice, 179 Broadway, New York.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. J. C. THOMAS, Bloomington, Ill., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine constantly since April, 1860, making the heaviest and thickest coats, such as beaver cloth. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 28, 1872.

THE trade of the past week was active in Cotton and in Grain and Provisions. The exports of Cotton from this and the Southern ports are on a liberal scale and the receipts at the South quite large—111,000 bales for the week. The exports of Grain and other Domestic Produce from New York are running well, and, while Exchange is thus favorably influenced, the amount of Bills required to cover the collection of November Coupons for foreign account tends to keep up the rate of Exchange to the Gold shipping point. One of our bankers shipped $1,000,000 of American Gold Coin on Saturday. The price of Gold is not affected, as the sums required for export came directly out of the Treasury for November Interest on the Public Debt. The business of the week in General Merchandise was good. The Dry Goods trade is pretty much over for the Fall season.

The demand for Money for Merchant account and from the Banks in the South and West that correspond with New York is very active, and, although our banks let out nearly $4,500,000 last week, the state of their lawful Money reserves will not allow them to afford all the relief required. For these purposes the Street rates for Money on all time engagements are 8 to 12 per cent. The Stock Brokers for loans strictly subject to call are only 6@7 per cent.

The Stock market has been buoyant, and higher on the New York and Western Roads, and on Pacific Mail and Telegraph Stocks. Part of the advance is lost to-day, although the reaction is not of a serious nature. The Pacific Mail Company have filled up their Capital of $20,000,000 by selling 27,000 shares of the Stock for some years held in reserve at par value. The Telegraph Stock and Northwest Road were also in especial favor during the week, at a large advance on previous prices.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.
Capital	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	270,557,600	274,925,000
Gold and Greenbacks	65,171,500	63,137,400
Deposits	200,031,400	203,202,400
Circulation	27,706,300	27,686,000

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	113	Erie	51¼
U. S. 6s of 1881	116⅝	Union Pacific	39⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	116¾	Rock Island	110⅝
U. S. 6-20's of 1867	115⅝	Northwest	81½
U. S. 10-40s	109¼	Ohio & Miss.	47⅝
U. S. 5s (new)	111¼	Western Telegraph	78⅝
U. S. Currency 6s	113¾	Pacific Mail	96
N. Y. Bounty 7s	107	Lake Shore	92⅜
Missouris	93	Toledo & Wabash	72
Tennessees	75	Adams Express	94
South Carolinas	26	American Express	71
Virginias	52	United States Exp's	73*
Central Pacifics	100	St. Paul (common)	57½
Union Pacifics	89	St. Paul (preferred)	77
N. Y. Central Stocks	96½	Bills on London	109

* Ex. Dividend.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 28, 1872.

EVERYTHING that depends upon truck and wagon transportation through the city is altogether checked, so far as any wholesale trade is concerned. Receivers, since the prevalence of the horse distemper that has laid up the greater portion of teams, have been impelled to leave property at the wharves and stations, while their surplus stock remains in their stores almost untouched, through the absence of grocery and express teams. Some buyers are moving by hand a few goods, such as eggs, fancy vegetables and fruit, but this hardly gives an active tone to business. It is projected that merchants engage the use of oxen from available points, in order to relieve the wharves and railroad depots from the crowded accumulation. It is likely that shipments will be discouraged until there is a change for the better in the stables, but for some time we shall have to submit to a very deranged market.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	969,500	Meal, bbls	5,100
Oats, "	266,300	Flour, "	87,180
Wheat, "	575,000	Eggs, "	6,920
Rye, "	—	Cotton, bales	20,465
Barley, "	368,000	Hops, "	1,139
Malt, "	30,000	Wool "	818
Seed, "	488	Butter, pkgs	16,100
Beans, "	2,800	Cheese "	59,472
Meal, bags	420	Lard, "	2,490
Peanuts "	1,540	Dried fruits, pkgs	1,583
Pork, bbls	553	Cut Meats "	1,829

Beans and Peas.—Speculators have been in the market and bought up mediums freely, leaving light stocks in first hands, and, with small arrivals, prices are higher. The distributing demand is only moderate: marrowfats are plenty and offered freely at the quotations. Southern B. P. are lower and dull.

We quote Mediums, prime $2.15@2.50 per bushel; good do., $2.30@2.40; fair do., $2.00@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.65@2.70; good do., $2.40@2.50; common and fair do., $2@2.25. Green peas at $1.80@1.90. Southern black-eyed peas, $2.80.

Butter.—The market was good enough before trade became paralyzed through the want of horses, and even with the present interruption prices for choice grades are very firm. For selections there is an active trade, as during this part of Autumn there is an important call for family supplies. Low grades of butter are dull and the range is wide between fair to prime State.

Orange Co. pails, fine, 38@40c.; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 26@35c.; common, 15@18c.; selections, half tubs, 35@36c.; half tubs in lots, 28@30c.; good to prime firkins, 27@29c.; do. Welsh, Fall, 27@28c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 20@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@23c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; State dairies, 28@31c.

Cheese.—Trade wants are urgent, but the difficulty in moving, through the horse distemper, limits the business from this source. We are having larger arrivals, but they do not include more prime stock than needed. Receivers, in instances, obtain 15c. for choice lots, in a jobbing way, but 14½c. is the top figure from shippers. The market is stimulated by the confident feeling in the interior. The foreign reports are satisfactory, but trade from shippers at the moment is small, the exports for the week footing only 11,856 packages.

We quote State factory, choice, 11¾@15c.; good to prime, 13¾@14c.; fair, 12½@13¾c.; State dairy, 13@13¾ for good to prime, 12@13c. for fair lots; for Ohio factory, 13¾@13¾c. for good to prime; English dairy, prime, 13½@14c.; fair do., 11½@13c.

Cotton.—No further important changes are made in prices for forward delivery. There is a good export trade, but there is more stock to work upon.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¼	16¾	16¾	17⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅜	19	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	19¼	19¾	19⅞	20
Middling	19⅞	20	20⅜	20½
Good Middling	20⅜	21	21⅛	21⅜

For forward delivery trade is moderate, with sales on the basis of low middling at 19¾c. for Oct., 18¾c. for Nov., 18 11-16c. for Dec., 19c. for Jan., 19⅜c. for Feb., 19⅞c. for March.

Dried Fruits.—A lot of 500 bbls low grade apples was taken for a German market, but outside of this there has been no business from shippers. The home trade are buying a little more freely, but they have low prices named. Peeled peaches are plenty and more in the buyer's favor. Blackberries are dull. Cherries are held firmly.

Southern apples, 3½@5c.; do. sliced, 7@9c. Peeled peaches at 11@17c. for Ga., 11@18c. for Va., and 17@21½c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 5½c. for quarters, and 8c. for halves. Cherries, 23c. Plums, 14@19c. Blackberries, 9@9½c.

Flour.—Prices are 15@30c. lower, with slow sales and receipts accumulating.

Superfine State	$5 90 @ 6 30
Common extra do	6 90 @ 7 10
Good to choice do	7 05 @ 7 15
Fancy do	7 20 @ 7 65
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 90 @ 6 30
Extra do	6 80 @ 7 10
Choice extra do	7 15 @ 7 90
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 00 @ 7 25
Trade brands do	7 30 @ 9 60
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 90 @ 8 25
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 56 @ 11 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 25 @ 8 50
Good to choice do	8 55 @ 11 00
Extra Southern	7 45 @ 9 75
Good to choice do	9 80 @ 12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 35 @ 5 35
Corn meal, Western	3 40 @ 3 75

Fresh Fruits.—The demand is generally moderate from reasons shown above. Apples are turning out well and finest are firm. Duchess pears are higher, the stock of pears is very slim, cooking pears are higher. Quinces will not be a full crop and prices are strong. Grapes are easy and in full supply. Cranberries firm for choice, hard fruit.

We quote:—Apples, prime, $2.50@2.75; mixed, $2.12@2.37; fair, $1.25@1.75; common, $1. Pears.—Fine Duchess, Seckel, Louis Bonne, Virgalieu B. Diel, $12@15; rough lots do., $8@10; cooking, $4@7, which is better. Grapes.—Concords, 7@10c.; Isabella, 7@8c.; Catawba, 9@11. Cranberries, per crate, fine, $3.50@3.75; other, $2.75@3; bbls., $12@12.50 for Cape and $9@11 for N. J. Chestnuts, per bush., $3@3.50. Hickory nuts, $1.75@2.

Grain.—Prices of wheat are lower. There is a fair supply and very little business. We quote at $1.47@1.53 for No. 2 Spring afloat, $1.58@1.60 for No. 1 do., $1.57@1.65 for Winter red Western, $1.69@1.73 for amber do., and $1.70@2.03 for white do. Rye is dull at 82c. for Western. Barley is active and firm. Sales of Canada West at $1.15@1 16; Bay Quinte, $1.18. Corn is lower and quiet. Western mixed 63½@64½c.; high mixed, 64½@65c. Oats sell slowly at 15c. for new Western mixed, 46½@48½c. for old do., and 41@43c. for black Western.

Hay and Straw.—The demand is moderate at the reduced prices. Supplies are fair. We quote new shipping hay at 95c.@$1.; retail do., $1.20@1.50; salt, do., 55@60c.; clover, 75@80c. straw at $1@1.05 for long rye, 75@85c. for short rye; 70@75c. for oat.

Hops.—Growers have succeeded in forcing up bids, and dealers here feel warranted in advancing prices. The arrivals, although larger, are still insufficient, brewers taking them up about as fast as offered. We are not having foreign growths to any extent.

New York, growth 1872, at 30@35c.; Eastern do., 30@35c.; Western do., 30@35c; Yearlings '71 20@25c.; Olds '70 10@15c.; Old Olds, '68-69 8@10c.; Bavarians, 30@35c.; English, 25@30c.

Poultry and Game—Prices are very much lower on poultry through the large supplies and the unfavorable weather for holding stocks. Game is selling well at full prices. A few lots of venison have been received As the season advances we give more extended quotations.

We quote dressed poultry:—Chickens, Jersey and Bucks county, prime, 18@20c.; do. fair to good, 16@18c; do. State, prime, ₩ lb., 16c.; do. fair to good, 11@15c.; do. Western, prime, 15@16c; do. poor to good, 12@14c. Ducks, Jersey, prime, 21@22c.; do. fair to good, 17@18c.; do. State, prime, 20@21c; do. fair to good, 17@19c. Turkeys, State, prime, 20.; do. fair to good, 17@19c.; Western, good to prime, 18@19c.; do. fair to good, 15@16c. Geese, Jersey, prime, 17@18c.; do. air to good, 15@16c.; do. State, prime, 17c.; do. fair to good, 15@16c. Live Poultry;—Chickens, Jersey, ₩ lb., 14@15c.; do. Western, 13@14c.; roosters, 8c. Turkeys, Jersey, 16@17c.; do. Western, 15c. Ducks, Jersey, ₩ pair, 75c.@$1; do. Western, 62@75c. Geese, Jersey, young, ₩ pair, $1.25@2.50; do. Western, $1.75@2. Game: Quail, ₩ doz., $1.75; grouse, ₩ pair, 75c.; partridges, State, $1 20; do. Eastern, 75c.; woodcock, 75@85c.; pigeons, stall-fed, per doz., $2 50@3; hares, ₩ pair, 60@80c.; mallard ducks, 50@60c.; teal, 40@45c. Venison, 25@25c. for short saddles; 17@18c. for whole deer.

Provisions.—There has been another excited period in pork, and prices for mess have advanced to $15.90 for Oct., and $15.30 for Nov. Eastern prime, fresh inspected, $12.50. No public quotations for beef are yet arranged. Old quoted as before, though not firm. We quote $5@8 for plain mess in bbls., $8@10 for extra do; tes., $12@16 for prime mess, and $17@20 for India. Bacon is easier for best; long clear quoted at 9c., and short clear, for Winter months, 8c. Weather-cured beef hams, $23. Cutmeats are easier, as the local trade is interfered with by the horse troubles. Smoked hams, 15½@17c.; do. shoulders, 7½@8½c.; pickeled shoulders, 7c.; do. hams, 13½@14½c.; clear ribs, 7c.; pickeled bellies, boxed, 8½c.; dry salted hams, 7c. Lard firm and active at 8½@8¾c. for Western. New lard has sold to arrive at 8¼c. City steady at 8¾c.

Seeds.—Sales are of small lots. Timothy is selling at $3.75 Clover at 9½c. for Ohio, 10½c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10½c. for State. Rough flax is dull, quoted at $1.55.

Sundries.—Honey is now selling, upon arrival, at better prices. Small lots of honey quoted at 28@30c. for dark and 32@35c. for light, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider at 6@10c. per gallon. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, per lb., 60@70c.; do. mixed, 40@50c.; hen, 7@9c; vinegar, cider, ₩ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ₩ lb. 4@4½c.; white rags, 5@5½c.

Tobacco.—Kentucky leaf is active at full prices Seed leaf is moderately active. There has been a large business in foreign fillers:

QUOTATIONS—NEW CROP.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	9¼@ 9½c.	9½@10½c.
Common to medium leaf	.10 @10½c.	10½@11½c.
Good do.	..11 @11½c.	11½@12½c.
Fine do.	..11½@12½c.	13 @14 c.
Selections	..13 @14 c.	15 @16 c.

NEW CROP.

Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	11 @16 c.
seconds	26 @35 c.
wrappers	40 @55 c.
selections	50 @75 c.
New York State running lots	12 @16 c.
Pennsylvania assorted lots	18 @25 c.
Ohio running lots	12 @16 c.
Ohio wrappers	16 @30 c.
Wisconsin and Western	9 @10 c.

Vegetables.—Prices of potatoes are higher with lighter supplies. The West will have very little competition this fall, as scarcely any stock is expected from near points.

Early Rose, bbl., $1.87½@2.50; Jackson White, $1.75@2.00. Peach Blows, $2.25@2.75. Tomatoes, 75c. Squash, per bbl., $1@1.50 white and yellow. Cabbages, $8@10. Onions, red, ₩ bbl., $2.75@3.00; yellow, $3.25@3.50. Sweet potatoes, $2.50@3. Pumpkins, $7@8. Garlic, per 100 bunches, $16@18. Russia turnips, ₩ bbl., $2.50@3.

Whisky—Is quoted at 93c. for Western.

Wool.—The market is very firm, in sympathy with the tone at other points. An advance in Philadelphia is reported, and holders here expect some improvement in prices. Stocks receive very light additions. We quote fleece at 52@57c. for New York and Michigan; 51@61c. for Ohio; 52@57c. for Indiana and Wisconsin; 49@55c. for Illinois; 50@55c. for Texas, fine; 30@35c. for do. coarse. Pulled, 50@60c. for extra.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Oct. 26th was rather dull, but prices firm. In farm dairies the shipments by railroad and canal amounted to 850 boxes, and sales were made at 13@14c.—the bulk of sales being at about 13½c. The offerings of factories were estimated to be upward of 10,000 boxes, 6,000 of which were sold. We give the leading transactions as follows:

Avery & Ives	14½	Hill	14½
Bethel	14¼	J. D. Ives	14½
Brockett's Bridge	14	Old Stone Church	14
Cuyadutta	14	Manheim	14½
Cold Creek	14½	Marlaville	14¼
Columbia Center	14	Newport	14½
Cook & Ives	14½	Newville	14½
Craine's Corners	14½	Norway Ass'n	14½
Danube Cold Spring	14¼	Pauling	14¼
Eatonville	14½	Smith Creek	14½
Empire	14½	Snell's Bush	14½
Fairfield Association	14½	Stone Arabia	14¼
North Fairfield	14½	Schuyler	13½
Florida	14½	Top Notch	14½
Freeman	14	Zoller	14½
Henderson Associat'n	14½		

Butter has sold this week at 28@29c.

The weather is warm and pleasant. Afterfeed continues abundant in Herkimer, and is not materially injured by frosts, which, so far, have been very slight.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1872.

NEARLY every influence calculated to affect the trade in live stock has been adverse during the week under review. The weather for the greater part of the week has been unfavorable; to avoid the increased cost of transportion under the advanced freight tariff to take effect on and after Monday last, shippers pushed forward the stock already purchased and forced it into market on irregular market days, regardless of the wants of our butchers; and to these depressing influences was added the "equine epidemic," threatening to temporarily suspend all business in the city dependent upon horse-power. The result is a marked decline in the market value of every description of butchers' stock, except veal calves, and these have been so scarce that butchers have taken them at former prices.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	9,550	58	2,2(l)	26,330	44,680
" last week	10,226	71	2,418	29,816	43,010
Average last year	7,157	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—Compared with the previous week the total is 676 less, but greater, by 2,363, than the average per week last year. There were fewer Texans offered, and the quality was averagely better than for several of the previous weeks. The market was inactive and weak on each and every market day, and the sales pens were at no time free from stale stock. The demand was mainly for ripe native steers of good weight, and for fat Texans. Some of the Texans offered were counted the best ever shown here, and an eighth car load lot was sold at 11½c. to dress 57 lbs. to the gross cwt.—the highest figure received for a drove of Texans this year. Another drove of Texas heifers brought 7½c. to dress 55 lbs. to the gross cwt. The native cattle differed widely in respect to quality, and the range of prices was also very wide. A car load of little Ohio heifers sold at $25 per head, or about 6½c. to dress 51 lbs. to the gross cwt., represents the lowest quotation, and four car loads of extra Illinois steers, 8½ cwt. average, and sold on Monday to shop butchers at 11½c. to dress 60 lbs. to the gross cwt., give the highest figure of the week. At the close, the range for natives is 6½@13½c., and for Texans, 7@10c.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₩ lb	13 @ 13½	13½ @ 14
Good to prime	11½ @ 12½	12 @ 13
Medium	10 @ 10½	10½ @ 11
Poorest grade	6½ @ 9	7 @ 9½
Average sales	10½ @ —	11 @ —

Milch Cows.—With only 58 fresh cows on sale during the week, prices remain the same. The quotable sales have ranged from $35 to $85 for poor to extra; but one fancy cow and calf sold for $110 and another for $95.

Calves.—Milk-fed have been unusually scarce even for October, and good Bucks county and near by State and Jersey veals have been readily sold at 10@11c. ₩ lb., some of the best going to 11½@12c., while course, heavy calves, partly meal-fed, have ranged from 7@9c. and grassers from $5@10 per head in large lots.

Sheep and Lambs.—The week just closing will long be remembered by both sheep drovers and butchers as one of the most discouraging market weeks ever known by them. Mutton has been dull all the week, and every car load sold in Washington market entailed a heavy loss to the slaughterer. The highest prices that the butchers could be induced to offer came far short of covering the cost of the stock to the drover. Sellers who held their offerings from day to day in hopes of a favorable turn in the tide, were finally forced to accept much lower prices than had been refused; and thus the market has dragged along, growing worse daily and closing weak at 6@8c. ₩ lb. for poor to prime lambs, and 4½@6½c. for common to prime sheep—a decline for the week of ½c. per pound.

Hogs.—The market for hogs has been no exception to the rule of lower prices. The supply has been heavy, and with the uncertainty of being able to get the slaughtered hogs to the cutters, trade has been embarrassed and the market closes weak at 4½@5½, ₩ lb., for live hogs and 6@6½c. for dressed.

LATEST.—Monday, October 28, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Fresh receipts, 275 cars, or 4,151 head, making 8,201 for the week, against 9,550 last week. Market dull, with little or no change in prices. A few fancy native steeres were sold at 13½@14c. ₩ lb.; but 9@13c. is the actual range for native steers, and 7½@9½c. for Texans.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts number 6,959 to-day, and 27,152 for the week. Sales were slow and transactions limited at 4½@6½c. ₩ lb. for sheep, and 6@8½c. for lambs.

Hogs.—Fresh arrivals number 13,577, making 59,176 for the week. Market weak and unsettled at 4½@5c. ₩ lb. for live hogs, and 6@7c. for dressed.

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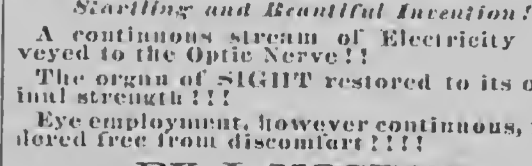

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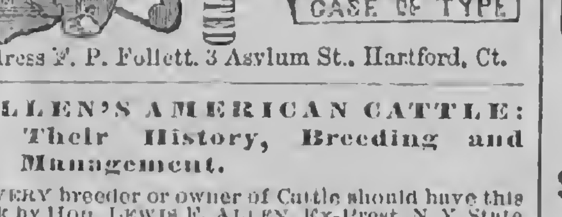

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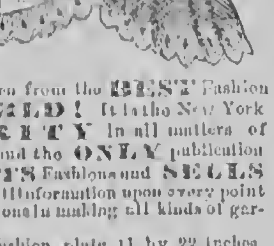

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

BARNUM is going to Colorado.

VERDI will Winter in Naples.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is in Paris.

GEORGE ELIOT is called a feminine Bacon.

GEORGE WASHINGTON weighed 209 pounds.

DORE goes back to Paris in improved health.

LAURA D. FAIR will go to New Orleans to live.

FATHER HYACINTHE will edit a paper in Brussels.

EDMOND YATES is a hearty-looking Englishman.

PROF. AGASSIZ attends Prof. Tyndall's lectures.

BISMARCK, wife and eldest son are visiting England.

MRS. LEONOWENS has lectured in New York this season.

A. T. STEWART paid $20,000 for the "Fighting Gladiator."

MISS TUPPER inherits her father's poetical disposition.

THE late Dr. Francis Vinton left a wife and seven children.

PROF. TYNDALL is to lecture on light and heat in Boston.

MRS. H. B. STOWE'S husband has been stricken with paralysis.

JOHN E. OWENS, the actor, is said to be worth more than $1,000,000.

MR. THOMAS COOK, the English tourist, is traveling in America.

E. W. HENRY, youngest son of Patrick Henry, has just died, aged 79.

REV. A. H. K. BOYD, the "Country Parson," preaches in kid gloves.

JOHN B. GOUGH wants to build a monument to George Cruikshank.

GEORGE MACDONALD, wife and eldest son have arrived in Boston.

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NEWS CONDENSER.

— Ohio has an immense oat crop.

— Vesuvius shows signs of another eruption.

— Syracuse University has a Freshman class of 63.

— Sawdust is now an article of export from Maine.

— The horse distemper prevails in Northern Vermont.

— Wild duck in abundance are hovering over Lake Ontario.

— The First Virginia Regiment has been visiting Baltimore.

— Oil is now being made from cotton waste at Westville, Conn.

— A 50 pound hedge hog has been captured in Seneca Co., N. Y.

— North Conway, N. H., had 16,000 arrivals during the Summer.

— Hemlock extracts, for tanning, are being made at Elmira, N. Y.

— The money spent on cab fares in London averages $50,000 a day.

— The Tip Top House on Mt. Washington rents for $1,000 a month.

— The Grand Trunk Railway is rebuilding its wharves at Portland, Me.

— Washington is being beautified with works of art and new shade trees.

— Fifty tons of grapes are shipped daily from the Dansville, N. Y., valley.

— The locomotive engineers of St. Louis favor the abolition of Sunday trains.

— The Pall Mall Gazette thinks American papers are not pleasant reading just now.

— Two hundred minks recently escaped from a minkery in Westerly, R. I.; loss, $2,000.

— Several bears have recently been seen near the Half-Way House on Mt. Washington.

— There was an alarm telegraph at the Waterford, N. Y., bank, but it was out of order.

— A college of journalism is to be opened in Paris. One is needed in the United States.

— A canal boat was loaded at Oswego, N. Y., the other day, with 10,000 bushels of barley.

— Of the 300 mining claims in California, only two are at present paying stockholders a cent.

— Three hundred bushels of onions were raised in Penobscot, Me., upon half an acre of land.

— Ground has been broken in Hartford, Conn., on the Trinity College place, for the new State House.

— The Baldwin Works of Philadelphia have made 52 locomotives for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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One Grand Gift, Cash			**$100,000**
One Grand Gift, Cash			**50,000**
1 Cash Gift	$25,000	4 Cash Gifts	$4,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	21 Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	25 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	35 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	45 Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	50 Cash Gifts	400 each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	63 Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	104 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	672 Cash Gifts	100 each
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash			**$500,000**

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R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

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Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 24 for $200; 26 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 555 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The drawing will positively and unequivocally take place December 7. Agents are peremptorily required to close sales and make returns November 25, in order to give ample time for the final arrangements. Orders for tickets or applications for circulars should be addressed to **Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,**
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
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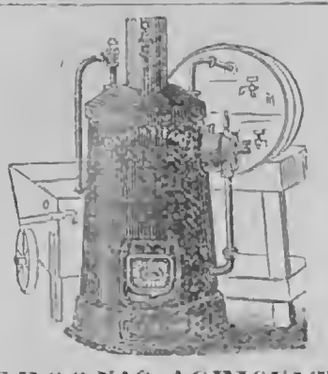

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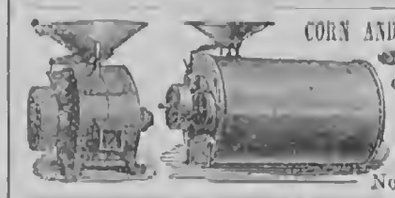

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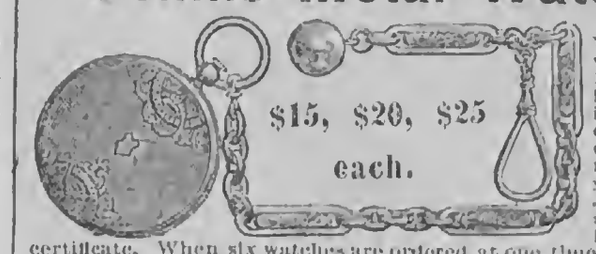

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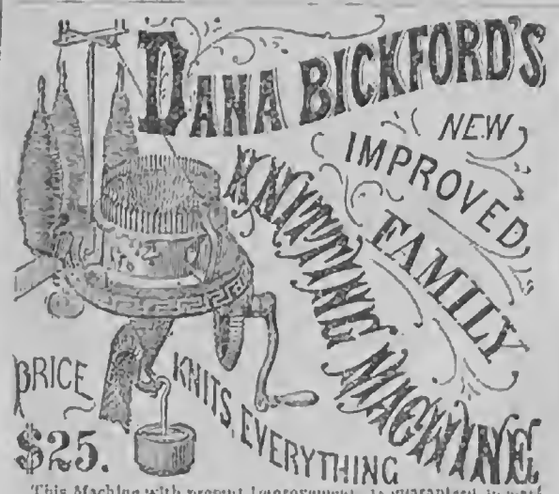

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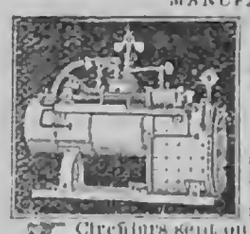

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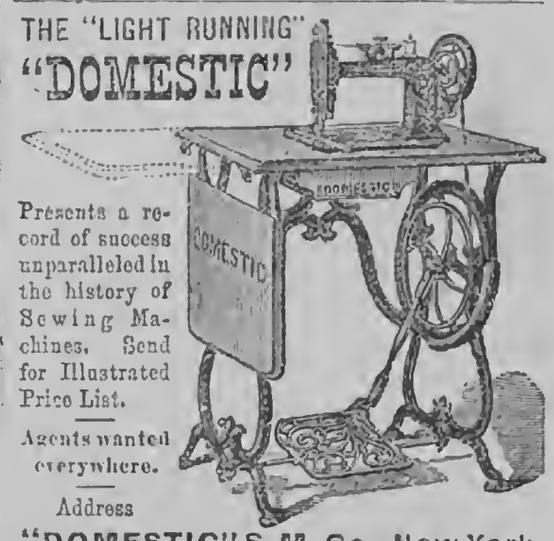

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Ralph Evans

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{ $2.50 PER YEAR.

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Rural Architecture.

FARM DAIRY HOUSE.

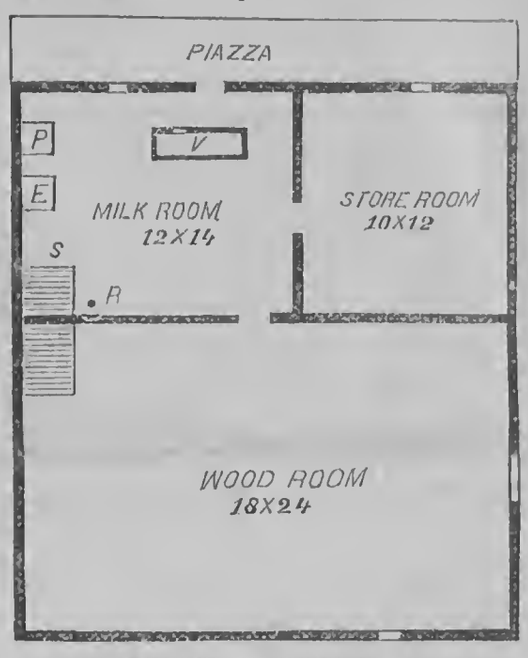
The following description, with elevation and plan, of a Farm Dairy House, is from "Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry," a work which every dairyman, or every man who intends to engage in the manufacture of milk, should buy and consult, for it is the only standard and complete work on this branch of husbandry yet published:

The question is often asked whether under our factory system a dairy house is required on the farm. I should advise such a structure, though it need not be so expensive and elaborate as is sometimes seen under the old system of family dairying. The building should be arranged and fitted up for both butter and cheese manufacture. The reason for the erection of such a structure even in cases where the milk is to be carried to a factory will, from a moment's reflection, be obvious.

In the first place, the factories open and close operations at stated periods, and during the time they are not working considerable quantities of milk must be cared for and utilized at the farm. With no provision for the care and manufacture of such milk the annual loss from waste will soon amount to more than the cost of building and fixtures, to say nothing of the worry and trouble in trying to utilize the milk without any conveniences.

Again, occasions occur when it is desirable to make up the milk on the farm to secure the butter or cheese for family use. Possibly, from time to time some accident may happen which would exclude a batch of milk from the factory, and in such cases it may often be worked up on the farm without material loss. Cases not unfrequently occur where a factory is badly managed, where the cheese or butter maker is incompetent, and while such a condition of things remains, or during the time it may take to make a change of manufacturers, it will be desirable to hold the milk at the farm. There are a variety of circumstances constantly occurring in neighborhoods where factories exist which make the necessity for a dairy house imperative, if the dairymen would avoid losses, and I therefore think it economy to provide such structures, and I hold that they belong to good dairy management.

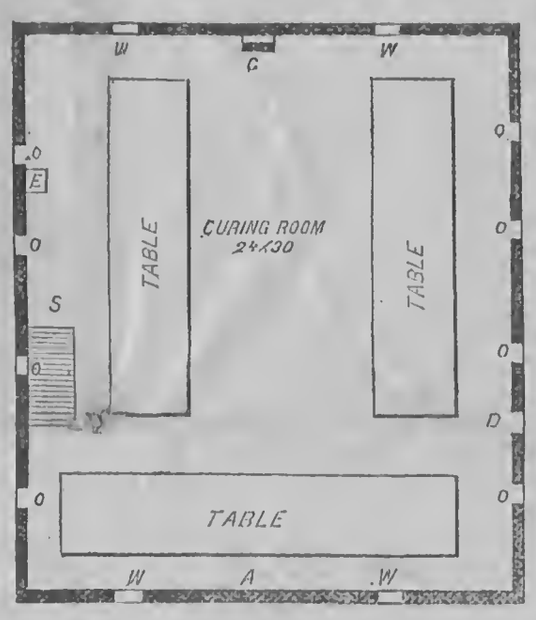
What is a Proper Dairy House, and how should it be located? For convenience it should be situated near the milking stables, but out of the way of odors and gases arising from the decomposition of manures, since milk absorbs these with great facility, resulting in injury to the product. Where side-hills are convenient to the other buildings, they afford advantageous situations for placing the dairy house. In such cases the lower story of the house, if built of stone, will help to secure a low and even temperature for the milk-room. A building twenty-five feet by thirty feet, a story and a-half high, would be ample for a dairy of forty cows. The lower part should be divided into two departments, one for butter manufacture and the other for cheese. The two departments should be arranged so as to afford easy communication, the one with the other. If



BASEMENT, OR FIRST FLOOR.

Cold Spring Water can be be conducted into the house, the butter department should be arranged with water tanks sunk into the earth to hold water twenty inches deep. The tanks may be made of wood, but are better if of stone, well cemented. Pipes leading from the tank or tanks through the wall on the lower side of the building will conduct off surplus water. These tanks are for holding the cans of milk for obtaining cream. There should also be

A Small Butter Cellar connected with this department, by partitioning off a part of the room next the bank or hillside. The milk-room should have windows at the upper part, or near the ceiling, protected with wire gauze, so as to be used for ventilation.



SECOND FLOOR.

The floor of

The Cheese Making Room may be a step higher than the butter-room, and should be provided with self-heating vat for cheese making, press, hoops, and curd knife. The story above should be in one room, and is to be employed for curing cheese. There should be a large ventilator in the center, rising above the roof of the building and extending through the ceiling of the curing-room, provided with a wicket by which the draft may be regulated or shut off as desired. About the sides of the room, and even with the floor, there should be openings nine inches by twelve, arranged with wickets, so that air may be admitted in large or small quantities, or closed off, as needed. With the small ventilators at the sides and the large ventilator in the center

The Curing-Room may be kept free from impurities and noxious gases, while the temperature to some extent may be controlled in warm weather. The curing-room should be well lighted, as light operates beneficially in securing a fine flavor to the cheese.

When the dairy house is to be located on a level surface, and stone is expensive or not convenient, the building may be wholly of wood, the bottom room having double walls, and if possible should be shaded by trees. Instead of tanks set in the ground the room may be provided with the

Jenningsʼ Pans.—The pans consist of large shallow tin vats, set in wooden vats, with spaces between for water. The pans are of various sizes and one pan is designed to hold the entire mess of milk of the dairy at one milking. The water may be conveyed to the pans either by pipes leading from the penstock, or it may be drawn from the well. I have not proposed here to enter into minute descriptions of dairy house and apparatus, as these more properly belong to to the topics in which butter and cheese manufacture are considered. But I have given some of the leading features required in the construction of these establishments, from which a general idea may be had.

Description and Plan of a Farm Dairy House.—In the plan of farm dairy house presented, economy, simplicity and convenience have been studied, together with the means of regulating temperature in the cheese-curing room to some extent by the use of wickets and ventilators. The design is for farms where cheese dairying is conducted as a specialty and where from twenty-five to thirty-five cows are kept.

A building twenty-four feet by thirty feet, story and a-half high, will be large enough for an ordinary sized dairy—say of the number of cows above named. Light is to be admitted only on the north and south sides, as less liable to let rays of the sun fall on the cheese. The lower part is divided into rooms for making cheese, twelve by fourteen feet; store-room, ten by twelve feet; the balance, wood house, eighteen by twenty-four feet. If desired, a portion of this latter room may be partitioned off, or nearly the whole of it con-

CHEESE DAIRY HOUSE ELEVATION.

verted into a place for setting milk for butter during Spring and Fall. A piazza runs along the sides of the store room and room for making cheese, rendering these parts cooler in Summer, and affording a convenient place for drying and sunning utensils. The upper part of building, the cheese-curing room, twenty-four by thirty feet, eight feet high, studded, and lathed and plastered.

A ventilator runs from ceiling in center of room above the roof, terminating in usual form with arrangements at ceiling for closing draft entirely, or conducting larger or smaller quantities of air as desired. Air is admitted under the roof (where it joins the sides of the building) into the garret, so that by opening slides inside the ventilator above the ceiling, a current of air may be maintained in the garret part. Openings, with wickets, are placed at the bottom of the room, and along and through the sides of the building, to the open air—three or more on a side. These openings are ten by twenty inches; the wickets close tight or admit more or less air as desired at pleasure. An ice reservoir or refrigerator on rollers can be set in the room in which ice may be exposed if necessary, in extremely hot weather. A good coal stove, tables with *hemlock* bed-piece, for holding the cheese, thermometer and platform scales. These are the general features of the dairy house suggested. The whole will be readily understood by the cuts:—O, O, openings with wickets; C, chimney; E, elevator; D, door for delivering cheese; A, alleys; W, windows; V, vat and heater for making cheese; P, cheese press; E, elevator for elevating cheese; S, stairs; P, cistern pump.

Hygienic Information.

INFLUENCE OF MARRIAGE UPON HEALTH.

M. BERTILLON, lately having had to draw up a paper for the Academy of Medicine of Paris on the influence of marriage on mortality, consulted the registers of the only three countries in Europe which were carefully enough kept to give him a reply to his question—those of France, Belgium, and Holland. He shows that if the male sex be first considered, we find that, from 25 to 30, 1,000 married men furnish 6 deaths; 1,000 unmarried, 10 deaths; and 1,000 widowers, 22 deaths. From 30 to 35, of 1,000 married men, 7 die; of 1,000 unmarried men, 11½ die; and of 1,000 widowers, 19 die. From 35 to 40, of 1,000 married men, 7½ die; of 1,000 bachelors, 13 die; and of 1,000 widowers, 47½ die; and so on at all the following ages, married men continuing to live with greater facility than the bachelor. It has been said that since only the most fortunate men can afford to marry, it is not astonishing that these persons should live longer. But this will not, of course, account for the very great mortality of widowers at all ages, which, indeed, surpasses that even of bachelors.

However, it must be noticed that 8,000 young men marry in France yearly, under the age of 20. This is very fatal to such young men, for M. BERTILLON finds that, whilst 1,000 young men from 15 to 20 furnish 7 deaths, when unmarried, no less than fifty deaths occur among 1,000 young married men under 20. Women seem to reap less advantage from marriage than men, and there is but little difference in the mortality of unmarried and married women before the age of 25. It is but little marked even between 25 and 30.

HOW TO CURE A COUGH.

LAST Spring I dressed myself to correspond with the weather, and taking my dinner with my husband and several of the hands, started for the farm. A part of my work was to help lay off the ground for house, yard, garden and orchard, and then we commenced the work. I assisted husband in setting fruit trees of all kinds and shrubbery in abundance; then assisted in the garden as long as was necessary; and while at such work I found it was just what I had ought to have been doing for years back; for I have had a severe cough from infancy, coughing almost day and night; but after working a few days out of doors I stopped coughing at night; then I coughed very little through the day. My general health has been so much improved by it, that I feel like telling others to try it, and I feel so *proud* of it I want to tell every one of my friends that I have found a remedy for my cough. I think the RURAL NEW-YORKER will take to have a part of the credit. MRS. E. VERMILYA.

Davis Co., Iowa.

Land Department.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

SEEING W. H. C.'s inquiry in the RURAL of Oct. 12, relative to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, I concluded (having been there for many years) to give such general information as I possess upon the subject, at the same time advising all interested in this section to pay it a visit and judge for themselves. I would add that I have no ax to grind, nor any land for sale in that section. The Virginias have within themselves the elements of an empire. No country possesses superior advantages for agricultural pursuits. No States in the Union are more varied in their productions; none richer in natural resources; none more abundantly supplied with the readiest and best channels of communication; none affording greater facilities for manufacturing operations of every sort, and none, it may be said, which exhibit over their broad surface such pleasant variety of the wildest and most lovely scenery. And yet in agricultural, and every species of industrial enterprise, and in that advancement and prosperity which characterize our nation, the Virginias have been, and still are, far in the rear of the Eastern and Western States, which are greatly inferior to them in natural advantages.

The causes of this comparative stagnation are happily removed, and the two Virginias, mother and daughter, under wise and permanent governments, are now prepared, no less by their civil and social than by their physical condition, for the activities and energies of a population educated under a less genial climate and upon harder and scantier resources, which they now invite from abroad.

These States have fortunately enjoyed managing their own affairs by their own people in the work of reconstruction, and under a wise and conservative administration of their own affairs, they are far in advance of any of the Southern States, especially in the securities and blessings of stable, just and economical governments. Thus of the Virginias in general. Now of the Shenandoah Valley in particular.

This valley extends from the Tennessee line on the south to the Potomac River on the north. The same valley, under the local name of Cumberland Valley, Lancaster Valley, Lebanon Valley, and Lehigh Valley, extends through Western Maryland and Central Pennsylvania. It lies between the Blue Ridge and the North Mountains, the latter one of the Alleghany range, comprising the following counties—viz.: Berks, Lebanon, Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Cumberland and Franklin, Penn.; Washington, Md.; Berkeley and Jefferson, West Va., and Frederick, Clark, Shenandoah, Page, Rockingham, Augusta, Highland, Rockbridge, Bath, Botetourt, Allegheny, and Roanoke, Va. This comprises the "Great Valley," for such it most emphatically is.

There is no such valley in the known world, lying, as it does, between two mountain ranges, with the climate so healthy and salubrious, with soil so rich and diversified, producing all kinds of cereals, vegetables, and fruits; with springs and living streams of the clearest and best water everywhere; timber and stone, for fencing and building, enough to last for ages to come, and mineral wealth surpassing everything that has yet been discovered.

There is, probably, ten times the amount of limestone land in this valley, through Virginia and West Virginia, than there is in the same valley through Pennsylvania.

A railroad through the entire valley is completed, and a second one is under construction from Harrisburg, Penn., to the Tennessee line, with a number of railroads crossing the valley, or running out of it to the different Atlantic markets; so that every portion of this valley has an outlet to near and good markets.

The price of land in the Southern or Virginia and W. Virginia portion of the Great Valley (improved farms) is from $20 to $60, and in the Pennsylvania section from $75 to $400 per acre.

The land in the latter portion of the valley is in a much higher state of cultivation, and has, generally, better improvements. Yet the Shenandoah portion possesses many natural advantages over the other sections of the Great Valley. The great difference in the price of lands in the same valley is apparently unaccountable; yet, when the blight of slavery is understood, the cause of such great disparity is plain enough.

The labor is gone; the owners impoverished by the war; many cannot and will not work, at least as it should be done. Land there is not as high as any of the improved portions of the West, while the improvements are just as good, and good markets much more convenient. There is every reason to believe that the price of land in the Valley of Virginia will advance much faster in the next ten years than in any portion of the West and South; and even if it should not, there can be no finer and more desirable farms obtained anywhere than can be made in that valley by the expenditure of a little money for improvements, and the right kind of farming for a few years—farms that would compare favorably with the best in any section of the United States. PENNSYLVANIAN.

Lebanon Pa.

Field Crops.

COTTON IN CALIFORNIA.

THE Pacific Rural Press of a recent date has the following:—We have received from W. G. ALLEN, Jr., Bakersfield, three samples of cotton, the growth of the present year. There are three distinct varieties, the Dixon, the Texan and the Golden Prolific. There is nothing more needed to establish the fact that we are a cotton-growing people; and because we are, and with a climate proven to be second to none for cotton production, we are from this time on to be made rich by the extension of this one industry.

This remark of course applies to those particular sections of the State where soil and climate, or immunity from frosts, permit its culture. The growing of cotton is an industry that employs a large number of hands in the preparation of the ground, the sowing of the seed, the culture of the crop, to the final picking of the cotton from the bursting bolls; is a business full of industry, and yet comparatively light and unlaborious.

It is a crop that comes in admirably along with the culture of hops, both as regards the hand culture and the final picking, the hop crop being entirely secured just immediately before the cotton picking begins; so that the hands required for the former need not be discharged before commencing on the latter. And though a large number are required where the crop is large, there is a satisfaction in knowing that the crop will surely pay.

CAUSE OF POTATO DISEASE.

IN RURAL NEW-YORKER of Oct. 12, on page 234, I notice an item from Dr. KUHN on "Potato Disease." I have been watching the potato disease with interest for years. I am satisfied that the potato rot in this locality is caused by a small white insect eating through the skin of the potato during the growing season; it is too small to be seen by the naked eye, I have noticed when the rot is worst the potatoes are covered with little white specks; applying the microscope to these, they looked as if they were cut and chewed potato and pushed out in order to make an entrance for the little intruder. I took my knife and gently pared the skin away, watching all the time with the glass; my expectations were realized. I saw a small grub come out backward; with my knife I moved him on a piece of glass which I had ready, to examine him; he never ceased kicking and flouncing till he died. I repeated it several times with the same result, concluding that the light caused almost instant death. H. K.

Quaker City, Ohio.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Potatoes Diseased.—It would be both interesting and profitable if your correspondents who grow potatoes would give their experience with varieties the past season, both as to comparative yield and healthfulness. Notes giving a list of those most diseased—if any are—would be of great use to those who desire to plant largely next season. Let those who write, state the kind of soil in which crops were grown and what kind of manure was used. —SAMUEL J. RICHARDS.

Castor Beans in California have not proved remunerative—even where a fine quality of oil was manufactured from them—and farmers who entered largely into its culture the past season are going to abandon it henceforth.

The Sportsman.

SHAD FISHING WITH HOOK.

WE have received the following letters from Mr. SETH GREEN, the well-known fish propagator and fisherman, which will prove interesting to all who love sport. They tell the story without further explanation:

FRIEND MOORE:—Inclosed please find a copy of a letter from Mr. VAN WYKE of New Hamburgh. It is something new on shad. Shad were caught in June last year and year before in the Connecticut River at Holyoke Dam, with a fly. I never heard of any being caught with any other bait. The letter explains itself. The shad he sent me weighed two pounds and a-half, and the young shad he sent me, hatched last Spring, are about four months old and 2½ inches long. I took twelve young shad out of the stomach of one of the old shad and eight out of the other. They were both males, two years old. I do not think the females came in the river at the above age.

In the year 1827 HENRY WILLIS of Battle Creek witnessed a haul of shad made with a seine owned by THOMAS STUMP, at Havre de Grace, Md., of so many shad that it took three days to get them out of the net. Mr. WILLIS bought 5,000 of the largest shad for $3 per hundred. Now they cannot take enough on the same ground to pay for fishing. Shad can be made as plenty in three or four years as they were in 1827.

SETH GREEN.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21.

Mr. SETH GREEN:—Here I am again! This time on the shad question. I send you by express two shad caught by me to-day with rod and reel. I send them so that you can see them and eat them, to satisfy yourself that they are genuine shad. I also send you some little shad taken out of some shad caught by me. These little shad are what the larger shad (same size as I send you, and the bass we catch) feed on. I have heard for some time past that these shad were being caught on the reef at New Hamburgh where we have been catching bass; so to-day two of my brothers and myself went for them, and we caught fifteen. Baited with live bait—a small shiner. Never had such sport in my life. We catch them on the full run of the tide, ebb or flood, just about dusk in the evening; and a more game fish I have never taken. Just at dusk you should see them play! They skip on top of the water and jump clear out of the water in pairs or more; and sometimes you can see 20 or 30 jump clear out of the water at once. Two or three when caught, and on taking the hook out of their mouths, ejected or spit out five or six of the little shad, same size as the samples I send you.

Here is something new—a nut for the Naturalists to crack—shad subsisting on themselves the same as brook trout. You should have seen the people start when we brought them ashore and told them how we caught them. They would hardly believe it; never had heard of such a thing in their lives!

I read of a man down in Connecticut last Spring taking full-grown shad with an artificial fly. Next Spring, if I live so long, I am going for some of the full-grown ones with the rod and reel.

I have caught hundreds of bass since I wrote you last; caught a fine mess to-day; but this fishing can't last much longer, as the water is getting cold, and as soon as we get a good rain to roil the water the jig will be up with us. I could have caught you all the bass and white perch you wanted for stocking your ponds and rivers, only our fishermen say they won't live; and when they catch them they never put them in fish-cars with other fish to keep alive, as they say they won't live; but I believe they can be transported with care, if managed right. The bass we now take run from 4 oz. to 1½ lbs., sometimes two pounds. We use for bait a squid made of tin or zinc—not a trolling spoon, same as used for pickerel and black bass, but a squid of our own get up; and we also take them with live bait. Have discontinued tin foil, but believe we could catch shad with it. It is too soft, and soon gets out of shape by the action of the tide; hence the squid.

I believe these shad could be caught with a fly, but have none at present except some small trout flies, and they soon make mince meat of them. I use a good-sized Kirby hook, and generally hook them firmly in the lower jaw; and they make splendid play. P. A. M. VAN WYKE.

New Hamburg, N. Y., Oct. 18.

Dairy Husbandry.

COLLECTING STATISTICS OF THE DAIRY.

In a recent number of the Western Farmer, a quotation is made from the RURAL NEW-YORKER in regard to the importance of collecting statistics of the dairy—viz., the number of factories, the cows employed, and the quantity of cheese made annually. We regard it unfortunate for the dairy interest of America that these statistics are not more fully given in the reports of the various dairy associations, and this work, we think, properly belongs to the associations, etc.

The Western Farmer, after alluding to a conversation which one of the editors of that paper had with certain Ohio dairymen—owners of large farms and patrons of two cheese factories, and yet who had never attended a dairy convention, and were surprised to hear of cheese factories in Wisconsin—remarks as follows:

"Will Mr. WILLARD tell us how to collect statistics that shall be complete—bearing in mind that our Ohio friend is not alone—that there are other dairymen, and some factory owners, who take no agricultural paper, attend no dairy meetings, have never heard, except by accident, of Mr. WILLARD, or any other writer on dairy matters? Another class are willing enough to get all the information they can from others, but act as if it was no one's else business what they have done in their own dairy or factory.

"One of the editors of this paper happens to be Secretary of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association. He will do what he can to collect full statistics of the dairy products of the Northwest, but he is not at all sure that he will succeed better than his predecessors. All the help that can be given in the way of making dairymen feel the importance of such statistics, and any suggestions as to the best modes of securing such statistics, he will gladly welcome."

We are aware that there are difficulties in the way of obtaining dairy statistics, and are fully satisfied that but little dependence can be placed upon getting the information desired, from voluntary contributions. We have had some experience in this line and we find there are only a few persons, comparatively, who will take the trouble of writing out a report of their own immediate operations, to say nothing of collecting statistics from others. Sometimes persons would be glad to make report, but find difficulty in getting it in proper form to suit, and so abandon the idea altogether. The dairy associations should furnish printed forms with blanks to be filled. These should be sent to all factories which are known to the Secretary, with request that the blanks be filled up and returned. But much information may be obtained by sending blanks and a printed letter to the Presidents or Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies. A list of names of these officers may be obtained at the office of the State Agricultural Society. The Department of Agriculture at Washington issues a printed list of the various Agricultural Societies in the United States, giving the names of officers. This would be found useful in sending out circulars. Again, every town in the State could be reached by placing the requisite blanks and circulars in the hands of the several Boards of Supervisors; and this could be done through the County Clerks. The Supervisor of each town would be likely to be pretty well informed as to the number of cheese factories in his town and the cows employed in furnishing milk, etc.

By adopting some such plan as we have proposed we are inclined to think the statistics could be made tolerably complete—at least much more complete than we now get them in the dairy reports. We think, too, that at the Dairy Conventions a committee on statistics should be made, selecting some well known person from each county who is to be relied upon to collect the statistics of the counties respectively. All this will entail much labor, it is true, upon the Secretaries of the various Associations; but they should be properly paid for the service.

Some years ago we furnished statistics of all the factories and cows in Herkimer county, and we were the first to obtain and print reliable returns of the quantity of cheese shipped annually from the county. This last was not such a difficult matter, since the various railroad depots and canal ports keep a record of shipments, and by applying at the several places the desired statistics were very cheerfully furnished. We have tried from time to time to have the American Dairymen's Association take measures to get the shipments of butter and cheese in the other counties of New York, but no systematic plan for obtaining this information has been adopted.

The dairymen of America, as well as the dealers who handle dairy products, are greatly in need of accurate statistics upon which to base their operations of selling and buying. Prices are largely regulated by the receipts and shipments at New York city; but these do not always indicate what is being done in the whole country. It is very important to the dairymen of the East to know how dairying is progressing in the Northwest and in Canada; and it certainly is of equal importance to our Western and Northwestern friends to have a knowledge of their own progress, together with the condition of the business at the East.

We feel greatly the need of accurate statistics from year to year, and we are sure Mr. MORROW is not insensible to their importance for the dairy interest of the Northwest. In our suggestions respecting the collection of statistics we do not pretend to give the *best* plan, but only that which has occurred to us as feasible. We hope the excellent Secretary of the Northwestern Association will mature a better plan than we have named, and whatever he may do in the way of making the statistics of the dairy more complete, will be very fully appreciated by us and by many others at the East who have the best interests of the dairy at heart. The Western Farmer is doing good service to dairymen in calling attention to this subject, and we hope that every factoryman who may read this article will send statistics of his factory operations to the Secretary of his State Dairymen's Association.

DRAWING MILK TO FACTORIES.

WHAT is the usual price for drawing milk in the dairy districts of New York?—W. R. PALMER, *Wattsburg, Pa.*

IN Herkimer Co. the milk is generally carried to the factory by patrons. In some other counties, however, milk teams are employed to gather up the milk and deliver it. The price varies, according to the distance, condition of the roads, etc., from a dollar to two dollars per cow. Sometimes a patron living on a road at the end of a route, with several farm houses between his place and the factory, engages to draw all the milk on the street. As his own milk is to be delivered, there is no additional journey to be made in hauling the milk of his neighbors along the route. In such cases milk is often delivered to the factory at cheaper rates than those we have named. When patrons are located near together on good roads, the most distant farm being no more than a mile and a half from the factory, about one dollar per cow is considered a fair remuneration for drawing the milk. It must be evident that no uniform price can be given for different localities, since there must be a variety of circumstances that will have controlling influence in regulating the rates of delivery for each.

We believe that the proper way for delivering milk to factories is to have teams employed specially for the purpose. The wagons should be provided with springs, and have an awning or covering so as to protect the milk cans from the sun or rain. It seems to be the general opinion among patrons who have tried both methods—drawing their milk with their own teams, or having it drawn by a public carrier—that the latter is the cheaper, where a fair, honest price only is charged for the service. In many cases patrons prefer to pay even pretty high rates, since it relieves the farmer from much care, to say nothing of the time of his man and team, which can be employed at other work. At some of the factories the proprietors or company collect the milk from patrons, and make the cheese, etc., at a certain rate per pound, or at so much per cow, for drawing the milk, according to distance to be traveled, etc. This is a very good way, as the business is more under the control of the factory manager, who is also responsible for accidents, mishaps, etc., thus giving less trouble to patrons.

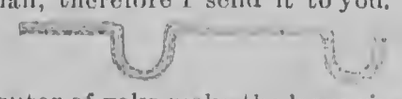
DAIRY NOTES.

Butter Making in South America.—A correspondent of The Methodist, writing from Brazil, says: "In South America there are four native modes of making butter. The first is, putting the milk in a common bowl, and beating it with a spoon as you would an egg. The second, pouring the milk in a bottle, and shaking it until the butter appears, which is extracted by cracking off the top of the bottle. Bottles are valueless in this part of South America, on account of the number imported with fruits and liquors. The third, where the dairy is more extensive, is performed by filling a hide with the milk, which is lustily shaken by an athletic native at each end. The fourth, by dragging the hide after a galloping horse, until it is supposed the butter is formed. The milk is never strained and the butter never washed. I am speaking of the native mode. Of late years, English and Scotch people have introduced a few regular Yankee churns. The greater part of the butter used in the cities is imported from Ireland, France, or Germany, while thousands of cows graze on the vast pampas in South America.

Farm Economy.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Another Neck Yoke.—Looking over the different styles of neck yokes in RURAL NEW-YORKER of Oct. 12, I did not see my plan, therefore I send it to you. For the



center of yoke make the large ring to go on tongue and weld the two small rings to play in large one; then take an iron rod of suitable size and make after the following plan:—Flatten the ends and punch for nails; then make a groove in the wood to correspond to the iron; then make two bands for each side of center of yoke; slip the rod through the small rings that are attached to the large one, place the rod in the groove and rivet on the bands close up to the small rings. The nails can be driven on the outside of band or partly in the band; or a hole drilled in the bands, if made to match. I use one that I made over four years ago, and is just as solid as ever. This plan strengthens the yoke instead of weakening it, and it can be made smaller.—H. JOHNSON.

Linseed Oil Barrels for Cider.—In your issue of Oct. 19 WM. J. RICHARDSON inquires about the utility of linseed oil barrels for storing cider, and you discouraged the use of them for that purpose. Our experience is to the contrary. Many years ago there was a scarcity of cider barrels in Vermont, and linseed oil barrels were made use of to supply the deficiency, with no other cleansing than to rinse them out thoroughly with cold water. In the following Spring it was found that cider thus stored was better for drinking purposes than that kept in other packages, the reasons assigned being that the oil tended to preserve the cider mainly by forming a thin film on its surface, excluding the air. Linseed oil being a vegetable production from flaxseed, cannot, in small quantities, be very unwholesome if *pure*.—D. G. CHEEVER, *Rock Co., Wis.*

I would say to WM. J. RICHARDSON that I have used linseed oil barrels for cider and can recommend them. I cleaned by scalding thoroughly four or five times in succession. I like them best; they don't sour.—A. R.

Arresting Fermentation of Cider.—In one part of your last paper you tell a correspondent how to filter cider, and soon after detail Prof. HORSFORD'S mode of arresting fermentation. I will give you my opinion. Prof. HORSFORD'S plan is good in a large establishment, or when conducted by a man knowing something of chemistry; but the simplest mode is to filter the cider just as you have stated, through sand and charcoal, and then throw into the barrel from three to five pounds of fresh beef. The quantity is governed by the acidity of the apples from which the cider was made, the most acid requiring the larger quantity of meat. The principle upon which it acts is, the albumen acts upon the acid and prevents fermentation. In your detail of Prof. HORSFORD'S process you do the same thing by using the eggs. Bi-sulphite of lime is largely used by lager beer men to prevent acetification; but at present not many cider makers make any use of it.—C.

WE have also arrested fermentation by throwing into a barrel of cider, when it had reached the condition of fermentation suited to our palate, a half pint to a pint of flaxseed.

Fertilizer for Virginia Lands.—A correspondent of the Southern Planter and Farmer gives the following recipe for a fertilizer, which he says he has found to be the cheapest and most efficient of any he ever used. This is the recipe and probable cost:

1 ton No. 1. Peruvian guano, cost per ton.	$80 00
1 ton salt (ground alum)	15 00
1 ton raw-bone	55 00
½ ton land plaster	8 00
	$158 00

He adds:—"This will make your manure cost you about $40 per ton, and 250 pounds per acre is quite enough for cotton and I suppose would be for wheat or corn. You see this will cost just $5 per acre, and no man can manure an acre of land as cheap with any other manure, especially the heavy stable manure, even if it were given to him. I have been using this compound on cotton, alongside of most of the standard compounds, and I have seen nothing equal to it on my lands."

Arboricultural.

INFLUENCE OF STOCK ON GRAFT.

AGAIN I ask for information. A few of my Malden's Blush apple trees, which were top-grafted on hard Winter apple stems, ripen a few weeks later than others in the same orchard which were root-grafted. Therefore, does the sap of the original stem uniting with that of the graft so materially belate the fruit? If this question is of any interest or of any practical importance, I await an answer.—JOHN D. PHILIPPI.

OF course the sap taken in at the roots passes up through the stem and branches to the leaves, but it is little more than pure water, containing inorganic materials which become organic when assimilated by the leaves, and then as it descends the change takes place, the original cells of both stock and graft forever fixing the type of all those on and around each. Now, to make the matter plain, let us suppose that the cells of quince wood are an exact cube while those of the pear are triangular. We graft the pear upon a quince root, and of course all the nutriment or materials necessary for the growth of the pear must be gathered by the quince roots from the soil (except the little taken by the leaves). These substances are carried up through the cells of the quince wood and then through those of pear to the leaves, where they are assimilated, coming in contact with air, and receiving certain gases therefrom, after which commences the downward course between the wood and bark, forming new cells. The type or form of the pear wood cells, in those of the cion or bud first inserted, being triangular, others are added of the same shape; but as the assimilated sap reaches those of the quince stock the cube form is assumed, because the first ones are of this form. Something of this kind actually takes place in all grafted or budded trees, because the stock remains unchanged as well as the graft.

When we graft the pear on quince stocks we always find the quince unchanged through all time, although it has been carrying up crude sap to the pear and receiving assimilated or true sap in return with which to extend its own bulk. The gases received from the air, so necessary for growth, have been gathered by pear leaves, and still the quince retains its own distinctive characteristics. The distinct vital powers of each species and variety enable it to form and retain its own distinctive characters out of the materials which may pass through others that are more or less different in appearance or structure. There has been an occasional freak or departure from this rule, or at least an appearance of such, but they are quite rare.

The difference in the ripening of your Maiden's Blush apples, may be accounted for, theoretically, in many ways; but we presume that the stocks, which you say originally produced very late, hard apples, also naturally started to grow late in Spring, consequently the grafts upon them would not be pushed into growth as early as upon stocks of an opposite character. The stock does have an influence upon the graft, and the graft also has its influence upon the stock; but seldom is it sufficient to materially change the character of the fruit. The Rawle's Janet, which is one of the latest of apple trees to show its leaves in Spring, would be an excellent variety upon which to test our theory as regards late ripening, caused by tardiness of the growth of stock in Spring. To give all the facts in our possession relating to the influence of stock on graft, and *vice versa*, would require more space than we can spare at present; but we hope the above hints will enable you to look for causes as well as effects.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Olive Oil in California.—A Writer in the Overland Monthly publishes the information that the culture of the Olive tree and the manufacture of oil from its fruit, is gradually becoming a leading industry in California. The character of the climate, and the soil of the valley of Santa Barbara and of the foot hills of Santa Inez, for sixty miles along, are adapted to the production of the finest varieties of oil. It is predicted that this portion of the State will eventually be numbered among the most celebrated oil districts of the world.

New Material for Tying up Fruit Trees.—The Pomological Institute of Reutlingen (Germany) offers for sale strips of tape prepared with India rubber, which are said to be very serviceable and durable for this purpose. These strips are 2⅓ feet long, and about ¼ inch wide, and are sold at the rate of 2½d. per 100.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Transplanting Fruit Tree Seedlings.—*Oct.* 20.—A few weeks since I referred to my success in transplanting young trees from the forests, particularly with the Tulip tree, as this is one generally considered one of the most difficult to transplant and make live. My success was attributed to severe pruning at the time of removal, and I advised others to try the same system; not supposing for a moment that I had discovered anything new or told anything that had not been told a thousand times before. It appears, however, that Mr. R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, saw fit to take me to task for even hinting that everybody did not know that trees should be severely pruned when transplanted; and an entire column of the Prairie Farmer is devoted to telling how little I know of forest tree culture, as well as other Eastern men, and how much knowledge of this kind is in the heads of all Western men. I am also informed that my transplanted Tulip trees may grow luxuriantly the first season and die the next, as did some that were planted but not properly cared for by Mr. ELLIOTT. If the experiment to which I referred was my first, I might have some fears in regard to the result; but a quarter of a century of continued practical experience, gives me confidence of success, in spite of the hints of the well-meaning gentleman critic. But the gentleman is so positive in his assertion, and polite withal, that I cannot refrain from putting a few paragraphs in my Diary, to wit:

So far as the treatment given by the gentleman is concerned, pruning, etc., it is all very well, but he is mistaken if he supposes that his article sheds any new light on the subject for western tree planters, however kindly he may have meant it. This whole subject, including the tulip tree with others, has been discussed and re-discussed in the West, until it is fully as well understood as in the East; and the tulip tree in particular has been so fully "ventilated" (genteel slang) in the Illinois Horticultural Society, that our New York friend comes rather late with his discovery that the native seedlings may be taken from the forest and made to grow. Even before we had ARTHUR BRYANT'S book, there was a mass of information scattered through various western publications that went far beyond any of the teachings that we could get from the East. Nearly two years ago I had occasion to hunt up all that could be laid hold of on forest tree culture, and I found the eastern publications of much less value than the western.

I cannot understand why he should think there was any attempt to shed any new light on the subject, especially for those who read and reason; but every child must learn the alphabet before he can read, and there are still a great many children in this world, and the lessons must be repeated until all have learned them. I am happy to learn that Western men are so much ahead of Eastern in horticultural matters, and it's a great pity, for the sake of argument, that so few were born there, or were obliged to take their first lessons in horticulture from books and papers written and printed in the East. I have often thought it was a burning shame that we had to look across the Atlantic Ocean to the works of such men as LINNAEUS, JUSSIEU, DECANDOLE, DU BRUIEL, LOUDON, LINDLEY, HOOKER, and hundreds of such noble men for information in regard to the plants of America, as well as those of other countries. Of course down here "near New York" we are not so prejudiced against *Eastern men* as they are out in Kansas, consequently we gather knowledge from whatever source it may come. But Mr. ELLIOTT thinks Western men understand this subject of pruning and transplanting thoroughly, and I have no doubt of it; but there are some few very prominent exceptions: and to please the gentleman I will send one of his "chickens home to roost" (genteel slang) by quoting the words of Dr. STAYMAN of Leavenworth, Kansas, a prominent horticulturist of that State, who has advised, and for aught I know to the contrary, continues to advise planters not to prune newly transplanted trees, even if the subject "has been fully discussed and understood."

In the Gardeners' Monthly, 1868, page 55, is a letter from the gentleman named, from which I quote the following:—"Last Spring I had 400 apple trees transplanted, five years old; many of them were two inches in diameter and more than twelve feet in hight; not a limb or twig was cut off or shortened except on a few done in the nursery for another party. They were set on a new piece of land on the highest elevation, exposed to the full rays of the sun and prevailing winds, and only four died. Another party got 100 trees and set them out according to my directions and did not lose any."

Now here is one very prominent Kansas horticulturist who not only persists in leaving his own trees unpruned, but advises his neighbors to do the same thing. It is about time these flings about a knowledge of horticultural affairs being local should cease, inasmuch as railroads and telegraphs bring far-distant regions of our country into close and frequent communication, and what is known and being done in one is pretty well understood in another. Besides this, the men who are residents of one State to-day may be in another to-morrow.

Making Gilt-Edged Butter.—*Oct.* 21.—Mrs. RURALIST desires me to say a word in my Diary in behalf of her own sex, who may try and fail to make what is of late been known as "Gilt-Edge Butter—*i. e.*, butter of the very best quality. She says that a majority of men who keep cows are so unreasonable as to suppose that their wives can make first-rate butter out of the poorest milk, with none of the necessary conveniences for its manufacture. Womanlike, she declares that the unreasonableness of the men in regard to this matter is past comprehension; they will keep cows which give milk blue enough for a background to the "Milky Way," and then expect their wives to make first-rate golden butter therefrom. In addition to this there is no cool milk-room for Summer or warm one for Winter; no ice-house or cold water with which to cool milk or butter, and if a poor, lard-like article is the result, the butter maker receives the blame. Now, I have no remonstrance to make to this outburst of indignation on the part of Mrs. RURALIST, because I—yes, *we*—know it is truth. Mrs. R. never failed to make gilt-edged butter when I furnished the materials and conveniences; but it has so happened during our domestic life that I have owned splendid looking cows that gave a large quantity of milk, from which good butter could not be made; while others were just the reverse. Of course, man-like, I was a little stubborn at first, and even hinted that the fault of the butter was owing to the bad management of the women-folk; but a little Alderney blood introduced into the barn-yard made a wonderful change in the appearance of the butter. Of late years, when traveling about the country and happening to sit down at a farmer's table where the butter looks "lardy," I never think of blaming the good wife, but pity her, because I know she might possibly make good butter if furnished with the right materials and conveniences for so doing. The first step is to procure cows from the milk of which good butter can be made; then supply the conveniences for its manufacture, and then "Gilt-Edge" butter will become the rule instead of, as now, the exception.

Protecting Tender Plants.—*Oct.* 22.—The cold North winds remind me that Winter will soon be here, and tender plants must soon be protected. Tender roses I either take up and bury in trenches, or bend down the tops and cover with soil, the same as we have to do with most of the foreign varieties of the raspberry. Some of the tender evergreens, such as the *Retinisporas*, *Rhododendrons*, *Azaleas*, *Mahonias*, and Hollies, that are not perfectly hardy, I tie up loosely with straw. The variegated Ivies, both Japan and English, which are trained up and over rocks, are covered with a thin layer of straw or hay; just enough to keep them well shaded and prevent frequent freezing and thawing during the cold months. Herbaceous plants, even those that are quite hardy, are greatly benefited by a slight protection; and the best material for this purpose is coarse barn-yard manure.

Tall-growing herbaceous plants, such as the *Erianthus*, *Arundo donax*, *Bocconias* and *Hibiscus* should be cut down when the tops are killed and the crowns well protected. A few hours work, with proper materials for covering, will make a wonderful difference in the appearance of such plants next season. All vines that can be readily laid down, whether hardy or otherwise, I give protection in Winter, as the expense is more than repaid in vigorous growth and abundant bloom.

GRAY AMERICAN WOLF.

The Naturalist.

OUR FUR-BEARING ANIMALS—VI.

GRAY AMERICAN WOLF.

Canus lupus (grisens)—AUDUBON.

THE common wolf is found throughout the temperate and polar regions of this Continent, difference in color giving it different names, and the color, varying with the climate, changing from the pure white, found in the Arctic countries, to gray, further south, and still farther, to black.

The body of the Gray Wolf is four feet long; its tail, one foot five inches. It has a long, naked, roundish muzzle; ears, erect and conical; eyes, oblique; teeth, very strong; body, long and gaunt; tail, straight and bushy; behind the cheek is a bunch of hair, like a collar. The hair is of two kinds—the longer, coarse and stiff; the under fur, soft and woolly. The general color of the upper surface is a dark brindled gray, with a dorsal line a little darker than the sides; the under parts are dull white. Most of the long hairs are whitish toward the roots, then dark-brown, then light-brown, and finally tipped with black; the under fur is ashy-brown; the tail is colored nearly like the back.

In newly settled countries wolves are very numerous and exceedingly troublesome. Slaughter and destruction seem their chief delight, and during their marandings they keep a horrid and prolonged howling, a frightful sound to the settlers, whose sheep, colts, young cattle, or dogs, or, perhaps, an unwary child, straying in the field, or a traveler in the woods, furnish a meal to the ravenous beasts. Wolves generally hunt in packs, and sometimes, especially in Winter, they will destroy whole flocks of sheep, merely drinking their blood and eating a small portion of the tenderest parts. They are fond of wild turkeys and similar birds. In the forests they prey upon foxes, hares, and such animals, and are very destructive to deer, so that these are found to increase in regions that have been cleared of wolves. They will pursue and kill mules and colts near trading posts, always selecting the fattest, and will also chase and kill buffaloes. They prowl around the outskirts of an army in search of offal, and after a battle they often prey upon the dead before the survivors can give them burial. They sometimes attack persons, but only when driven by hunger; and in similar circumstances they fall upon and eat the young and weak of their own number. Wolves are strong, agile and cunning, like the fox. They can be tamed, and trained to hunt like hounds. They produce their young in early Summer, from four to eight in a litter.

When there is any appearance of danger wolves ramble off, and generally make for unfrequented hilly ground, and, if pursued, gallop at a quick pace, almost equal to that of a good horse. They are so swift, and of such good wind, they are seldom pursued by hounds in open chase unless wounded.

Traps and snares of various sorts are set for catching them in those places where they still abound. Hunters, in the Adirondacks, catch them by setting traps in their paths without bait, and fastened to a heavy clog. They are concealed by moss, and must be set with great care and skill, as the wolf is a more suspicious animal than even the fox. Sometimes the traps are set in water and baited. Another way to catch them is by pits. A pit is dug about eight feet deep, larger at the bottom; its mouth is covered with a revolving platform of boughs attached to a cross-piece of timber serving as an axle; on this platform, which is balanced by a heavy stick of wood, putrid venison is tied for bait.

Probably a better way is to suspend the bait to a branch hanging over the pit, into which the wolf falls in leaping to get the bait. AUDUBON tells of a man who found three large wolves in one pit. He boldly went into the pit, taking a knife but leaving his gun above. The wolves, overcome by fear, cowered in the corners. The woodman caught them, stretched out their hind legs in succession, and hamstrung them with as little fear as if they had been lambs. He then hauled them out of the pit and gave them over to his dogs, only one, an old female, showing much fight; she scuffled along on her fore legs, snapping and biting, and defended herself so well she was necessarily killed to save the dogs. But it is not safe to trust too much to the cowardice of the captured animal; for an old wolf-trapper, of Vermont, told us that, having caught a wolf in a trap, he went up to knock it in the head, when the animal sprang at him furiously, snapping his jaws with great violence within a few inches of his face.

The skins are greatly used for sleigh robes, and make very durable overcoats. The price of a skin is about three dollars. The flesh is sometimes eaten by Indians, but probably by no others, except in cases of great necessity. R.

NOTES FOR NATURALISTS.

The American Widgeon, or Bald-Pate.—SETH GREEN writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER:—"I see it asserted in a recent RURAL that the American Widgeon is a great diver. This is a mistake. He does not dive; he takes the feed away from the Canvas and Red-head after they bring it to the top of the water." Mr. GREEN is right, and our correspondent, who made the statement alluded to, wrong, as he will quickly learn by more careful observation.

Management of Gold Fish.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, who have had experience, please tell the best way to keep gold fish—what kind of water to keep them in, how much to feed them and how often? Will they thrive well in a globe? If not, why not?—A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

The Garden.

ANTS IN A GARDEN

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has had so many inquiries as to the best modes of destroying ants in gardens and orchards, that we copy the following from a foreign journal:—The most simple and effectual way to destroy ants is to pour boiling water on the nests at night; but if the nest should be in a pot among the roots of a plant, the best way is to immerse the pot and plant in cold water, and let it stand for five or six hours, in which time the ants will all be drowned, and their eggs destroyed.

A very effectual plan is to place raw meat in dishes or vessels of any kind about places which they infest, and, as they prefer that kind of food to any other, they surround it in thousands. Boiling water is then poured upon them, and this, if persistently applied, with the bait above recommended, will in time effect a good riddance.

The following mixtures have also been found successful:—4 ounces of quassia chips, boiled for 10 minutes in a gallon of water, dissolving in the liquid while cooling 4 ounces of soft soap. Or take 1 pound of black soap, dissolve it in 4 gallons of water, and sprinkle the solution through a fine rose over the runs and nests, taking care, however, not to water the roots of the plants with it.

The following poison is highly spoken of: Ferrocyanide of potass, 1 dram; raspings of quassia, 1 dram; sugar in sufficient quantity to form a syrup. The ants are said to devour this greedily and die almost immediately.

It is not generally known that fresh Peruvian guano will drive ants from any spot, however firm a hold they may have obtained on it. Paraffin and benzolline oil are said to have the same effect. Turpentine, gas-water, flowers of sulphur, lime water, a decoction of Elder-leaves, chloride of lime dissolved in water, and camphor have also been recommended. Suppose a colony of ants to be commencing operations on a lawn, it is an easy matter to trap them all by placing a large empty flower-pot, with the hole stopped, over it. The ants will build up into the pot, and in a short time it may be lifted with a shovel and be carried away and dropped into a vessel of water, which will make an end of them. When they make a run up the stem of a fruit tree, a line of gas tar all round will put a stop to their progress and do no harm to the tree. To poison them, mix arsenic with sugar and water, put the mixture in a saucer and lay a slate over it, and on the slate a stone. This, of course, is a dangerous plan, and any who think of adopting it must use their own judgment as to the safety of any larger animals. It is said that ants will avoid any tree which has a circle of chalk around the stem.

In houses and other places where hot water cannot be poured on the soil without danger to the plants, pieces of coarse sponge dipped in diluted treacle will form a most effectual trap. The ants will crowd into the sponges, which should be taken up from time to time and thrown into a vessel of boiling water. An equally effectual plan, in such places, is to lay half-picked bones about. These will soon be covered with ants, and can then be thrown into a vessel of boiling water, after which they should be again laid down to attract a fresh batch of victims. By persisting in the use of either of the two last-mentioned traps, a house will be completely cleared of ants in a short time; the sooner, of course, in proportion to the number of bones or sponges employed.

In the *Revue Horticole* for September, 1870, the following method of destroying or banishing ants is described as having proved quite successful:—Take 2 ounces of soft soap, 1 pound of potash, and about 2½ pints of water. Boil the whole together for some time, stirring the ingredients occasionally. The liquor may then be allowed to cool. With a pointed stick or dibble make holes here and there in the soil infested by the ants, at a safe distance from any plants which may be growing there, to avoid any chance of their roots being injured by the mixture (although this is doubtful), and fill the holes once or twice with the preparation. By this means M. de Forghet was completely successful in clearing his melon beds of these troublesome insects.

SEXES IN PUMPKINS AGAIN.

SEVERAL months since we endeavored to make it clear to one of our correspondents that there were no such things as male pumpkins, squashes, melons, or cucumbers, although there are pistillate (female) and staminate (male) flowers on the same vine. The more absurd a thing may be the more persistent will some men, and women too, stick to it, reason, common sense, and their own senses, if they possess any, to the contrary. This question in regard to the sex of pumpkins, is still going the rounds of the agricultural press, and as a fair sample of the belief of many farmers, we give the following, clipped from one of our exchanges:

If you will examine a lot of pumpkins at the blow end, you will find they are male and female; on the male you will find a a protuberance, and in the female a cavity (the deeper the better). I have raised pumpkins for more than thirty years, and never failed of a crop excepting when the striped bugs got the upper hand of me.

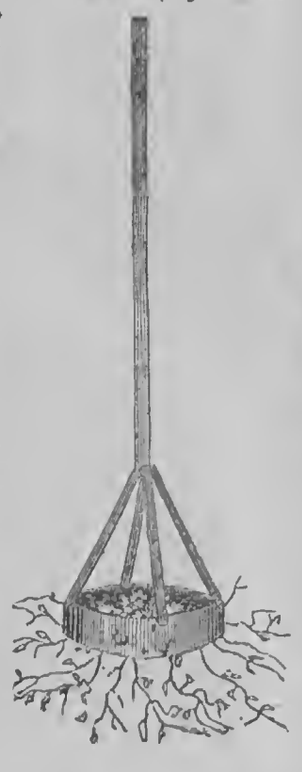
A FARMER.

A man might, with just as much reason, declare that a cow was not a cow but a bull, because her horns were a little shorter or longer than some other cow. We will say once more, that pumpkin vines produce two kinds of flowers; and to make it plain, we will call them male and female. No pumpkins are ever produced from the former, and they are of no use except to make the latter produce seed. If we remove every male flower while in bud, and before they open, we will still get pumpkins all the same; but fertile seeds will be wanting to make them perfect. English gardeners have tried the experiment over and over again with cucumbers, forced under glass, and unless they desire to raise seed, they do not trouble themselves to fertilize the female flowers artificially, which is necessary with such plants when grown in a confined atmosphere.

This idea of the sexes in pumpkins belongs to the dark ages and not to the 19th century. We suppose there are men and women who will still believe, as they always have, in spite of the light which science throws upon such things, just as they will cling to the belief that the signs of the zodiac, put into almanacs for the special accommodation of ignorant and superstitious people, have foundation in nature. Men will continue to plant their vegetables, kill hogs, and do many other things during a certain phase of the moon; while their wives wean their babies under the same rule, believing that the moon actually has some influence in the matter.

We are not disposed to call these people by harsh names on account of their ignorance, because we have many men in very high places who are constantly talking nonsense of an equally absurd character. It is not very reasonable to suppose that our great botanists, who have studied plants all their lives, could be so careless or ignorant as not to know as much about pumpkin vines as men who do not know even the rudiments of the science; then what shall we say of a man who virtually declares that he can pick out male and female pumpkins, while every scientific botanist that lives, or has lived, is against him. Our greatest authority in America, Prof. GRAY, says of the genus *Cucurbita*, in which we find the pumpkin and squash:—"Flowers, large or middle-sized, on separate simple peduncles in the axils. *Both kinds of flowers solitary in the axils.*" Why should he speak of *both kinds* of flowers if there were not two. Of the cucumber (*Cucumis*) he also says: "Sterile flowers, clustered fertile ones, solitary in the axils." In other words, the male flowers which are sterile or produce no fruit are produced in clusters, while the females are solitary. But we have said enough to make a blind man know pumpkin blows if he could not see them.

A Strawberry Trimmer.—AUSTIN S. DRAKE sends to the Fruit Recorder the following and illustration, which we copy: "This 'Strawberry Trimmer' (my invention) is a hoop two or three inches wide, and about three feet long; the ends lapped by with a set screw. This hoop is of saw plate, the lower edge sharpened, while to the upper are attached thin strips of iron, which unite to a wooden handle about five feet long. One downward stroke with the machine removes all the runners from the plant, like cutting out biscuit with a cake-cutter; and it is so much less fatigning than stooping over and blistering one's fingers with shears."



The Horseman.

HORSE DISTEMPER.

I HAVE a valuable mare that had the horse distemper, or diptheria, in the month of June. She did not break under the jaws like my other horses, but appeared to break inwardly, and threw a great quantity of matter out of her nose. She did not get along very well; she has a lump under her jaws where she swallows, she breathes and rattles all of the time, with a light hacking cough. I have given her ginger in her feed, but it did not seem to do any good. I am now giving her tar from the pine knot. She is in fine condition, but coughs and wheezes and throws matter from her nose. You will confer a favor by inserting this in the RURAL, as I would like to find out something that would help her.—E. T. McC., *Greenfield, Ind.*

THIS animal evidently has not recovered from the strangles, and we can do no better than republish an article, with illustration, given in RURAL NEW-YORKER June 1, 1872. Fig. 1. illustrates the head of an animal

FIG. 1.—SEVERE ATTACK OF DISTEMPER.

with a severe attack of distemper. This distemper is another form of sore throat familiar to every one. Its design seems to be to throw some poisonous matter from the system, and the object should be to keep the strength of the animal up and hasten suppuration. The horse is out of sorts; the neck becomes sore and stiff; an enlargement appears, which is first hard and tender; there is some discharge from the nose. The case usually grows worse, if very severe, often threatening to cause suffocation; horse unable to eat or drink but little, and strength is lost rapidly. Use freely a poultice made of wheat bran and warm vinegar, changing as often as the poultice becomes dry, using the eight-tailed bandage, (see fig. 2) until the enlargement

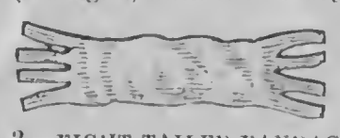


FIG. 2.—EIGHT-TAILED BANDAGE.

becomes soft and can be opened, when relief will be prompt. Or the following treatment may be adopted, which is similar, and if the alteration is not good, is preferable: Take spirits of turpentine, two parts; spirits of camphor, one part; laudanum, one part. Put this on the neck with a brush, if convenient, or any way to apply it without exciting pain, three or four times a day, until soreness is caused. After each application, have ready three or four pieces of flannel, which should be a thick article; put these over the parts and bind on with the eight-tailed bandage (see fig. 3.) When the

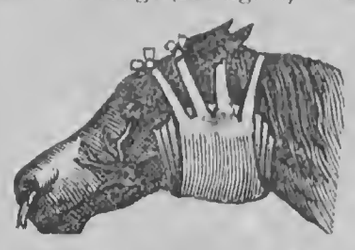


FIG. 3.—APPLYING EIGHT-TAILED BANDAGE

tumor points, open it (see fig. 4), and be sure that the matter has a thorough outlet. Sometimes the inflammation is so deep as

FIG. 4.—OPENING ABSCESS IN DISTEMPER.

to cause serious soreness and swelling of the throat. In this case the horse must be nursed carefully, by feeding with warm gruel; the drink should be warm; grass, or anything that will tempt the appetite, should be given. Simpler treatment would be rubbing on the enlargement an ordinary fly-blister, to bring the enlargement to a head. Physic must not be given.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

THIS disease has seriously affected the busines of New York City and Brooklyn the past week, and does still. The details of its extent, the number of fatal cases, etc., might be interesting to our readers, but we have no space for such detail. The Professional Veterinary Surgeon who so ably edits the Veterinary Department of the Spirit of the Times gives, in that paper, the following:

The disease is manifestly a *catarrhal fever*, or influenza, probably depending upon some *specific* atmospheric influence, as is shown by its appearing simultaneously in all parts of the city, attacking all kinds of horses, old and young, in good condition or in poor.

The premonitory symptoms of this malady are a staring coat, watery discharge from the nostrils, hot mouth and cold extremities. The throat and bronchial tubes soon become involved, more or less, producing a severe hacking cough. The discharge from the nostrils increases, becoming of a thicker consistency and of a yellowish-white color, coming away in large quantities. The pulse is accelerated and the respiration more or less increased. When affected animals are exposed to vitiating influences, such as impure air, resulting from filthy and ill-ventilated stables, or from exposure to cold storms or severe work, the lungs become affected, producing alarming and more dangerous symptoms.

This disease, although it has created great excitement and alarm, and has proved to be of considerable loss and annoyance to owners of horses, and to the community generally, is not likely to be attended with any great fatality. It will run a certain course, and as far as we have had an opportunity of observing, it will take from 10 to 20 days, according to the severity of attack, before an animal completely recovers.

In the treatment of this disease, as in all diseases of the respiratory organs of the horse, it is of the greatest importance to insure a sufficient supply of pure air; therefore cleanliness, and comfortable, well-ventilated stables are found to be of the utmost benefit in mitigating the symptoms and in hastening the period of convalescence. If the animals are not severely affected, gentle exercise or even moderate work does not appear to be hurtful. As a matter of course, the body should be kept warm by proper clothing.

As to medicinal remedies, we prefer the preparations of potash—say chlorate of potash, nitrate of potash, and liquorice powder, in equal parts. Dose—a tablespoonful daily in food. In case the animal refuses all kinds of food, as occasionally happens, then a little of the powder by means of a teaspoon may be carried to the base of the tongue at short intervals during the day. When the cough is severe relief may be afforded by a mustard application to the throat and windpipe. The nostrils should be sponged out several times a day with tepid water, and afterwards washed with a weak solution of bromo chloralum or carbolic acid. The stable should be disinfected daily, with either of the above disinfectants or chloride of lime. When the animal is weak the strength must be supported by stimulants. In all cases the food should be such as is nourishing and easily digested. Depletive remedies, as bleeding, purging, severe blistering, and the use of powerful drugs, as aconite, belladonna, digitalis, emetic tartar, etc., should be carefully avoided, as great harm and irreparable injury may be done by their incautious use, as well as from the nostrums and complex mixtures which are held out as specifics to cure this and every other disease.

A Physician writes to the Buffalo Courier as follows:—

Little medicine should be given, as there is more danger of giving too much than not enough. By careful nursing 99 out of 100 will get along very well without internal medicine. Take away their hay and oats; feed warm bran mush and clean oat or rye straw moistened with brine. We have given our horses (and we have six all sick with the distemper) from six to eight drams of bromide of potassium two or three times a day, dissolved in a bran mash for the first two or three days while the inflammation lasts. This medicine is a powerful sedative, and as such lessens the flow of blood to the head and lungs. It has no injurious properties, is perfectly harmless. I have prescribed the bromide of potassium for two years past to break up severe colds (which is acute catarrh) of myself and family and friends, and it never failed to cure the cold effectually in from 12 to 24 hours.

It has worked well on my horses. After the nose begins to run freely, the danger is passed and by good care the horse will be soon well. Externally I used and would recommend Dr. TRASK's Magnetic Ointment to the throat, around the ears and on the forehead. This ointment contains tobacco and lobelia, and operates upon the mucous glands of the head and throat by causing an increased flow of secretion from them, at the same time by its relaxing effect removing the stricture and giving almost instant relief to the cough and breathing. Free ventilation (but avoiding draughts of air) is very important; good fresh air is very essential, therefore burning tar or anything of the kind should be avoided. If the weather is warm or clear, turn the horse out during the day.

Never Let a Horse Stand and Dry, when he comes into the stable wet with perspiration. Wash and rub him dry the first thing. It's the only safe way.

Domestic Economy.

HOW I MAKE SOFT SOAP.

I KEEP my ashes dry, and when put in the hopper prepatory to making soap, I have from a half to 1 peck of unslacked lime put in with the ashes. Before putting the grease in, I swing the kettle off the fire and let it hang a few moments. If there is any potash in it, I take a shovel and take it out. For if there is much potash in, it will not make good soap.

I pack the ashes well, adding water enough to dampen them. Then I put three or four buckets of water on each day for two or three days, until I think it sufficiently soaked. And lastly I pour on boiling water to run the lye off. As soon as I have enough run off to commence boiling, I put my kettle over the fire, and boil the lye as fast as it will boil, still adding more lye as it boils down. In this way I continue for a whole day. By evening it will probably be sufficiently strong to eat a feather in passing it three times across the liquid. I now put my grease in (all I think it will eat), still boiling as fast as I can without its running over. If it eats the grease all up I add more. I now leave my kettle to hang over the fire all night. In the morning if there are any scraps of grease that are not eaten up, I boil again for an hour or two, and if they do not dissolve I take them out. Then I take out a few spoonfuls of the soap and set it away a little while to cool. When cold, if there is no lye under it and it appears free from grease, I set my kettle off, and hang another one to boil more lye. Managing in this way, I generally can make from sixteen to eighteen gallons of nice white soap in two days, and often in one day and a night.

I think that by pursuing this plan or a similar one, any one can make strong, nice soap.—*A Farmer's Wife, in Cincinnati Gazette.*

ODDS AND ENDS.

Boiled Lettuce.—This, to our taste, is a delicious vegetable, and the *gout* is something indescribable, resembling asparagus or seakale, and yet not quite like either. Lettuces may be simply boiled and eaten as other greens, but they can be boiled and served as *entre-mets* in a variety of ways. Have ready some neatly-cut pieces of toast, a pale brown color; lay them on a dish, *a hot one*; let each piece be of a size to hold the lettuce and one poached egg; pour over the toast a little of the water and some good gravy; if the latter be not handy, a little fresh butter should be spread on the toast previous to pouring the water from the lettuce; place on each piece of toast enough of the boiled lettuce to form a flat layer; neatly trim the edges of the vegetable, and place a poached egg on the top; or, prepare some toast as above, and spread over each piece a thin layer of anchovy or bloater paste, on which lay the lettuce; then season to taste. To prepare the lettuces for boiling they should be well cleansed, and the top of the leaves, if they have the slightest appearance of fading, cut off; leave as much of the stalk as possible, cutting off the strong outer skin. The stalk is, when boiled, the most delicious part. The large cos lettuce makes the handsomest dish, but we prefer the flavor of the drumhead.—*Knife and Fork.*

Washing Compound.—The use of soda for washing linen is very injurious to the tissue and imparts to it a yellow color. In Germany and Belgium the following mixture is now extensively and beneficially used: 2 lbs. of soap are dissolved in about 5 gallons water as hot as the hand can bear it; then next is added to this fluid three large sized tablespoonfuls of liquid ammonia and one spoonful of best oil of turpentine. These fluids are incorporated rapidly by means of beating them together with a small birch broom. The linen is then soaked in this liquid for three hours, care being taken to cover the washing-tub by a closely fitting wooden cover. By this means the linen is thoroughly cleaned, saving much rubbing, time and fuel. Ammonia does affect the linen or woolen goods, and is largely used as a liquor in the North of England.

Changing Bed Linen Saturday.—Mrs BEECHER says:—Many are in the habit of changing bed-linen Saturday, to avoid what may seem like extra labor Sunday morning, in accordance with their ideas of a strict observance of the Sabbath. We cannot think this wise. It certainly does not meet our idea of that "cleanliness that is next to godliness." We think it should be a matter of principle to have everything as pure, as sweet and clean Sabbath morning as possible. All one's clothes are put on fresh, table-cloths and napkins come right from the drawer, and if these are all brought out spotless in their purity in honor of the Lord's day, why should not our beds also shine out in the whitest of linen? We think it a pleasant and appropriate way of beginning our Sabbath.

Curing Hams.—CHARLES JESSOP furnished the Maryland Ag'l Society the following recipe:—2½ lbs. saltpeter, dried and finely powdered, ½ bushel best Liverpool salt, 3 lbs. brown sugar, and ½ gallon molasses. Mix all in a vessel, rub the meat well with same, and pack with skin down.

The above is the exact amount required for 1000 lbs. of pork. After being in salt three to four weeks, take out, wash clean the pieces, dry, and hang it up for smoking. Three weeks is sufficient to smoke them thoroughly—by fire made of hickory wood. When smoked, take down and bag, or pack away in dry chaff or cut straw. Examine them occasionally, and if found to be at all damp, renew the packing with dry material.

Eating the Banana.—There is a way we have of eating them in the East which is worth knowing, thus—take a soup plate, strip half a dozen bananas, and with a silver fork mash them up, adding sufficient sherry and sugar to make the whole of about the consistency of a thick soup. When so treated there is a flavor which may almost vie with that of the most delicious fruit in the world—the Mangosteen. There is a great difference in bananas abroad; the best I remember eating were at Singapore. They were also particularly good at the Cape de Verd Isles; in China and Japan not so good, the slightly pink always preferred.—*Screw Propeller.*

How to Preserve Vegetable Marrows.—Peel the marrows, take away the seeds, cut the vegetable into small pieces. To every pound of marrow add half a pound of sifted loaf sugar, the rind and juice of a lemon, half an ounce of grated ginger. Put these into a basin and let them stand all night. The next day pour the juice into a pan and let it boil up, then add the vegetable. Boil all together an hour and a half, or until it becomes thick and transparent. If put into a mould which will not affect the acid, the preserve will look very nice when turned out for use. Most vegetables may be prepared the same way.—R.

To Detect Sulphuric Acid in Vinegar the following process is said to be effective, and is simple.—Boil a few grains of starch with an ounce or two of the suspected vinegar, for a few minutes in a glass vessel; when it has become cold, add a drop of tincture of iodine. If the vinegar contains no sulphuric acid, a beautiful blue color will be produced by the reaction of the iodine on the starch. But if a small quantity of sulphuric acid be present, no color will be developed, for the acid will have changed the starch to dextrin, which is not colored by iodine.

Cauliflower Salad.—Boil a cauliflower in salted water till tender, but not overdone; when cold, cut it up neatly in small sprigs. Beat up together three tablespoonfuls of oil and one tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, with pepper and salt to taste; rub the dish very slightly with garlic, arrange the pieces of cauliflower on it, strew over them some capers, a little tarragon, chervil, and parsley all finely minced, and the least bit of dried thyme and marjoram, powdered. Pour the oil and vinegar over, and serve.—Y. N.

Preserving Fish with Sugar.—A method adopted in Portugal for preserving fish consists in removing the viscera and sprinkling sugar over the interior, keeping the fish in a horizontal position, so that the sugar may penetrate as much as possible. It is said that fish prepared in this way can be kept completely fresh for a long time, the flavor being as perfect as if recently caught. One tablespoonful of sugar is sufficient for a five pound fish.

Canning Corn.—Cut the corn off the cob, and boil till nearly done; then take the same amount of tomatoes, and boil the two together till done, and then can it up. In this way you can have a good dish the year round. I have tried canning corn by itself, but it would not keep.—MRS. N. A. DILLMAN.

Domestic Inquiries.—Mrs. JANE T. asks how to make good apple butter.

Pisciculture.

SALMON CULTURE.

AT a meeting of the State Commissioners in this city, Oct. 16, Prof. S. F. BAIRD, United States Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries stated that he had, in accordance with suggestions of the Commissioners of several States, at a meeting held in Boston on the 13th of June, made an arrangement with Mr. ATKINS, of Bucksport, Me., to procure for the United States a large number of eggs from the salmon of the Penobscot River. This gentleman, by the aid afforded him by the United States Commissioners, had been enabled greatly to extend the operations originally undertaken in the interest of the New England States, and now has about 600 large, healthy salmon in an enclosure staked off in the centre of a pond of 150 acres. From these fish the eggs are to be taken at the proper time; and, impregnated, the salmon themselves then to be again set free. From this source he hoped to receive several million eggs.

Wishing to increase the certainty of securing a supply of eggs, he entered into correspondence with the officers of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein in Germany, and through their influence the German Government had kindly offered to present to the United States a quarter of a million of eggs of salmon from the Rhine, on the sole condition that the United States should employ an expert to accompany the eggs to the place of shipment. This condition was gladly accepted, and subsequently a contract was made with Mr. SCHUSTER of Freiburg, for a quarter of a million more eggs of the same variety of salmon. These it is expected will be cared for and transported to the coast by Mr. RUDOLPH HEPEL, an experienced fish culturist, and it is even hoped that he may accompany the valuable cargo (which will weigh 5,000 pounds) to America. In accordance with the suggestions of the meeting at Boston it was decided to try to secure an additional supply of eggs from California, and Mr. LIVINGSTON STONE was despatched for that object early in August. He established himself on the Mount Cloud River, a tributary of the Sacramento, but contrary to the expectation derived from the most trustworthy information, found he was a little too late, the spawning season having already passed. A report by Mr. STONE of his work was read, in which he expresses the opinion that, inasmuch as he has already erected a hatching-house, and solved many of the problems which were necessary to be decided, the prospect for securing many millions of eggs next year is excellent, provided the ground be occupied as early as the 20th of July. Some 10,000 or 15,000 eggs were obtained this season, and may be expected before long.

Pacific Slope Fisheries.—Something may be learned of the extent of the commercial salmon-fishing in the Columbia river and Oregon and the Territory of Washington, from the following statement;—According to the Portland Oregonian, there were taken between April 1 and August 1, 1872, for canning purposes, 170,000 fish, weighing, when dressed, 2,700,000 pounds, making 56,250 boxes of forty-eight pounds each, and worth, at wholesale market prices, $432,000. The salmon taken for curing purposes during the same season amounted in number to 162,500, weighing, when dressed, 2,600,000 pounds, making 18,000 barrels of 200 pounds each, and worth $117,000. The total number of salmon taken on the lower Columbia river during the season of four months, amounted to 332,500, weighing 5,300,000 pounds, and worth $549,000. There are also large numbers sent to market for sale fresh.

Marking Salmon in England.—The Board of Conservators of Fisheries in some of the districts of England cause a silver label to be attached to salmon taken from certain rivers when they are replaced in the stream. Then any one taking these fish, subsequently, is requested to forward it at once to the Chairman of the Board in the same state as when taken, with full particulars of date, place of capture and weight when taken. The party sending it gets five shillings for his trouble and all expenses paid.

Fish Culture in Germany has become a very important business. The Prussian Minister of Agriculture has commissioned Dr. KNOCH of St. Petersburg to supply from the Volga 100,000 young specimens of sterlet for introduction into the rivers of Germany. In 1871-72 the breeding establishments at Hermugne, Germany, distributed in a fertilized state to the Germany, Alsace, Loraine, Holland, France, Switzerland, Austria and Italy, eggs as follows: Of common trout, 499,000; salmon trout, 748,000; great lake trout, 228,000; salmon, 1,051,000; char, 305,000; fera, 1,107,000; hybrids, 109,000; Danube salmon, 5,000; grayling, 15,000. Switzerland and France are also restocking their waters with fish.

Floricultural.

HYACINTHS IN WATER.

The cultivator of hyacinths in water should not grow large so much as medium-sized solid bulbs. What he wants is a finely-developed spike of flowers crowning a short, healthy growth. Large bulbs—especially of some varieties, such as Lord Wellington and Temple of Apollo, single reds—are very apt to throw up two, three, and even four small spikes, the size of the duplicate spikes decreasing as the number is larger. About the middle of October is the best time to place the hyacinths in glasses. The best type of glass is not unlike in appearance a wide-mouthed small decanter. Fresh water should be used, and it is a good plan to fill the glasses, and then place in each three or four pieces of charcoal, to keep the water from becoming offensive, therefore obviating the necessity for its being frequently changed. This should be done about three days before the bulbs are placed in the glasses, as in the interim the charcoal becomes thoroughly saturated with moisture and sinks to the bottom of the glass. If placed in the water at the same time as the bulbs, it will occasionally happen, in the case of strong, quick-rooting varieties, that the descending roots encircle the charcoal and keep it close under the base of the bulbs. There is no real necessity for placing the glasses in the dark to induce a free root growth. It is an old practice, but it is not the more necessary to be followed because it is old.

I have grown hyacinths in glasses with much success for the past ten years, and I have for a considerable period discontinued placing them in the dark, and that simply because it is not necessary. The theory set up is that "roots, as a rule, delight to grow in the dark, the action of light being unnatural to them." But the generality of hyacinth glasses are of an opaque character, and the newest types in Etruscan ware, etc., altogether so. If the theory be a correct one, the glasses themselves supply the conditions. When the bulbs are placed in my own glasses, they stand on the mantelpiece, the sideboard, etc., and a bulb seldom fails to root very satisfactorily, and then invariably because of some inherent defect. The roots of the hyacinths make growth first, unless it be very late when they are placed in water. In its own good time the foliage appears, and then it becomes necessary to keep the glasses in a cool, airy position, so that the leaves do not become drawn, as also to keep the glass filled with water to supply that which becomes absorbed by the roots and lost through evaporation.

When charcoal is placed in the glasses it is rarely necessary that the water be changed. I have read very elaborate but very tiresome rules relating to the culture of hyacinths in water, in which it is urged that the water be changed at least once a week. Some of my best flowers have been grown in glasses the water in which was not once changed. If a brisk fire be kept in the room where the glasses are, there will be a need for fresh water being placed in the glasses twice or thrice a week, so that no part of the roots be without water. The best position for the glasses when the bulbs begin to make upward growth is the most airy and lightest part of a sitting-room, but as far from the fire as possible. The foliage of the plants should be kept free from any deposits of dust; a small piece of damp sponge will remove these with but very little trouble. As the flower spikes are thrown up, proper supports, made on purpose and sold with the glasses, should be affixed for use. They are neat and elegant in appearance, and answer the end for which they are designed admirably. If the glasses be placed in the window when the spikes are in flower, they should be shaded from the action of the sun when bright and warm, or removed from their position for a time.

R. D.

The Apiarian.

DO BEES PREVENT FRUCTIFICATION?

In Rural New-Yorker of Oct. 5, I notice an article by "Anti-Bee Keeper," in which he asks, "Do bees prevent the fructification of seed?" He thinks they do, and says he is confident that his neighbor's bees destroyed his buckwheat crop last season. On a hill side facing Southeast, in full view, is a field of buckwheat which has, within a mile's flight, at least seventy hives of bees, and I heard the owner remark that it was covered with bees when in blossom. I saw him a few days since and asked him how his crop turned out. He replied, "About half a crop." I then asked him why he did not get a full crop. He attributed it to very dry weather when filling. I then told him about the article in question (he does not keep any bees); his reply was that he was raised on a farm, and that years ago, when there was a great many more bees in this section than now, buckwheat was a better and surer crop than now.

I deny that honey is necessary to the fructification of seed in itself. If the honey is not taken from the flower, it is lost either by evaporation or washed out by rains. Pollen is the fructifying element of flowers, and bees gather it on their legs as they pass from flower to flower in search of honey, thereby increasing or promoting the impregnation of flowers. I think there will be more perfectly developed fruit and more of it where bees visit blossoms than where they do not, and think it is to the fruit grower's interest to keep bees.

But some say they injure vineyards. The jaws of the honey bee are delicately formed for the working of wax, and are unable to puncture the skin of the most delicate grape; but when fruits are bruised or punctured by hornets or wasps, *then* the honey bee comes in for its share.

Our vines hang full of grapes now, and sound grapes are not troubled by our bees. If vineyardists would pick the poor grapes, put them in baskets and remove them from the vineyard altogether, instead of throwing them on the ground and stepping on them, I do not think they would be troubled with bees. From reports of Bee Keepers' Conventions, I judge that Mr. Hethrington of Cherry Valley, N. Y., is not only one of the most extensive bee keepers in this country, but keeps his bees where a great deal of buckwheat is grown, and I should like to have his report, as well as other prominent bee keepers and fruit growers, in the columns of the Rural, on this subject. J. E. Moore.

Rochester, Pa.

BEES AND FRUCTIFICATION.

In the Rural New-Yorker of Oct. 5 I find an article headed "Do Bees Prevent the Fructification of Seed?" signed "Anti-Bee Keeper." There is an assertion made, but not one particle of evidence is adduced to prove the affirmative. I will bring proofs to show that the contrary is correct, but will try and be brief in quoting authorities. Dr. Packard says, on the value of bees in agriculture, that by conveying the pollen from one plant to another they thus insure the complete fertilization of the seed and improve the fruit. This has been proved by the fertilization of plants by hand. All botanists agree that insects of various kinds, as well as bees, are necessary to increase the quantity and quality of seed and fruit-bearing crops, and to prevent sterility in the flower. What in nature is the use of honey? The observations of our best naturalists go to prove that it is secreted by the plant for the very purpose of attracting bees and other insects, otherwise it is of no use to the flower.

Prof. Lucas, one of the directors of the Hohenheim Institute (German) states that bees are of the utmost importance in the fructification of both fruit and seed-bearing plants. I am tempted to give one more instance. Humble bees visiting Dutch clover, 20 heads yielded 2,200 seeds; but 20 other heads, *protected from bees, produced not one.* Again, 100 heads of Red clover produced 2,700 seeds; *but the same number protected from bees produced none.* The humble bee alone visits Red clover, especially first blossoms.

Perhaps Mr. "Anti-Bee Keeper" would like some authorities on this subject, and will give the names of H. Newman, C. C. Sprengle, Gartner, Dr. Hooker, Dr. Asa Grey, and others if wanted. Perhaps if Mr. "Anti-Bee Keeper" was a little more conversant with Natural History he would not display so openly his supreme selfishness. A. M. Cook.

Jamestown, N. Y.

HONEY COMB.

There are two kinds of comb required in a hive—worker and drone; the former small and the latter large cells. It takes a great deal of time and expense to construct it. There is about two and a half pounds in a common hive, which is made of honey, on the same principle that if we feed hogs corn a certain portion of it will produce oil or fat; the same with the bees when gorged with honey for a certain length of time, a portion of it will secrete into wax, which extends from them in the form of small, white scales (extends from wax pouches on the abdomen,) which they used in constructing comb.

It is universally considered that it will require twenty pounds of honey to make one pound of comb; if so, it will require fifty pounds of honey to furnish one hive with comb; and honey at twenty-five cents per pound would be $12.50.

From this true statement, dear readers, we may judge whether it would be prudent to save and buy all the nice worker comb we can get, and fill our empty hives with it, instead of rendering it into wax and selling it at thirty cents per pound, the usual price, when it is worth $5.00 per pound to save it from the bees. No wonder the honey extractor is coming into general use by those who know the value of comb.—*National Bee Journal.*

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Distribution of Honey Bees.—Honey bees are found widely distributed over the face of the earth. Prof. Kilau found them even at the most Northerly promontory of Norway. In Greenland they are able to lay up stores for nine months of Winter. In Switzerland the Pastor of Rauda has an apiary 4,160 feet above the sea. They occur in Asia and in a part of Africa. On the coast of Asia Minor apiaries are common and the Smyrna honey is highly prized. The bee was imported to America in 1675. The first mention of an apiary in the United States was that of George Pelton of Virginia, in 1816. The Melipona (*Melipona scutellavis*) of Brazil is a honey bee with no sting, but with a sharp bite.

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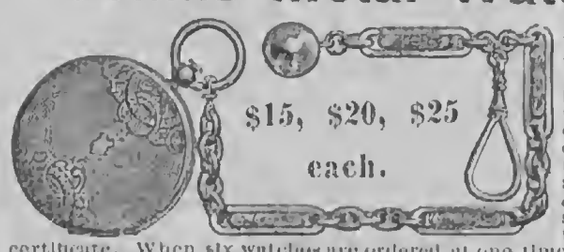

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SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1872.

DUTIES AFTER ELECTION.

Ere this paper reaches our readers, election will be over, and the verdict of the people in relation to the political issues of a very rabid campaign will have been recorded. There will be rejoicing and disappointment; short faces and long ones; new-born hopes as to the possibility of official place and corresponding despair of tasting the public pap the next four years; bright anticipations of further political preferment and the relinquishment of all political ambition. We shall see, speedily, the active partisans of the successful party rushing to Washington, to prefer and push their claims to reward for services rendered during the campaign. Such a wrangling will result, as can only be seen in this "enlightened Republic," and the character of the "patriotic impulses" which have impelled men to labor day and night to "save the country," will appear in naked hideousness.

Happy the man who has not become a place-seeking monomaniac; fortunate the monomaniac who, seeking, fails to obtain an office: thankful should be the man thus rescued from a life which tends to destroy self-respect, imposes servility, exacts the most humiliating service, and compels him to stand as a target for his enemies, personal or political, and receive their shots without making a sign. Let the young men who read this, whose lives on the farm seem comparatively unremunerative and burdened, remember our words. Do not throw yourselves into this maelstrom of office-seeking. Do not be ambitious to wear an official title. Do not seek any official place. Wait until the place seeks you—until you can accept the suffrages of your fellow citizens as a tribute, not as a favor. Better be forever a plodding farmer than a public pensioner and placeholder.

No matter who is to be President the next four years, the duty of every good citizen is to conform to and aid in the enforcement of the laws. If the laws are wrong, seek their correction through the elected representatives. But let no man try to evade or obstruct their execution so long as they remain laws. This is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people; and the people are responsible for all enactments, oppressive or otherwise. To shirk this responsibility is to concede that representative government is a failure; to concede it a failure, is to confess that the people are ignorant and impotent.

The self-imposed duty of recovering the loss from the waste of time and expenditure of money which a Presidential campaign involves, cannot be shirked. These losses to the industry of the country must be replaced by industry. It will be found necessary for every man to attend to his own business now. Besides, it is his duty. It is one of the royal evidences of the sovereignty of the people and of their capacity for self-government, that with the decision of a political issue by popular vote, all wrangling ceases, all strife ends, all bitterness evaporates, and all citizens, men of both parties, co-operate to render the country prosperous, progressive, and insure to it and to each other all the blessings of Peace.

HOLES AND CORNERS.

Our readers may be aware that in some localities there are what are known as Hole-and-Corner Farmers' Clubs. They are excellent institutions. But there are hole-and-corner clubs that are most vicious institutions. They are organized by the Paul Pry family, and include the whole tribe, of both sexes. The chief fault to be found with them is that they do not operate in nor confine their operations to their own holes and corners. They never see any beams in their own eyes. They invade their neighbors' fields, barns, stables and homes, and are quick to discover whatever may be criticised there; but they are as blind as bats concerning their own premises. They smell out with keenest scent any place that requires deodorizing; but instead of covering up or cleansing the filthy spot and protecting the public from it, lay it bare to the eyes and stir up the stench for the delectation of the nostrils of the whole Pry family and its near relatives.

What we want to say is that we do not solicit the acquaintance of this family. We do not invite their contributions. If there are such filthy holes and corners on your neighbor's premises, and you discover them, call his attention to them and help him to cleanse them. Then, if you please, tell us *how* it was done—what are the most efficient means for making rough places smooth and rotten places sound, and sour places sweet. Above all (and we mean this advice to apply in personal as well as general cases) look vigilantly about your own premises for these dirty or uncouth holes-and-corners. If you want to advertise anybody's, advertise *your own!* Get some of your neighbors to help you in your examination, if you choose; but don't proffer your aid, in this matter, to your neighbors.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES

A Timely Topic, Briefly Discussed.—Now that Election is over we beg respectfully to suggest that such journals as the Rural New-Yorker must for some time forth be in much greater demand than during the exciting political campaign just ended—that they will be wanted by level-headed men and women, and also by the rising generation, for they are among the most useful, instructive and entertaining Vehicles of Knowledge accessible to the People. Therefore we submit that—the Republic being safe, whoever may be elected President—the People should proceed with their usual and very essential avocations, in order to make money, provide for their families, educate their children, pay the National Debt, and then take things easy. We therefore further respectfully suggest—in the interest of the aforesaid People as well as of ourselves—that the Agents and other Friends of this hebdomadal bestir themselves, at this favorable season, to extend the circulation and usefulness of all journals calculated to enhance the material prosperity and best welfare of the People and Country. If the Rural New-Yorker is, in your opinion, worthy of precedence, do us and your neighbors the favor to aid its circulation in such manner as unto you seemeth right and proper; but if not, put forth efforts for the next best, and so on.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges' Convention in Illinois.—A State Convention of Farmers' Clubs and the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois was held at Kewanee, Oct. 16. Resolutions were adopted recommending:—1, co-operative effort among farmers, or combination; 2, recommending the multiplication of farmers' clubs and similar organization; 3, favoring the Patrons of Husbandry as an organization; 4, urging the vital importance of exterminating the Canada thistle from the prairies; 5, urging the thorough enforcement of the State Railroad law; 6, appointing a State Central Committee of one and a Committee of one from each county to act as a medium of communication between the various farmers' organizations; 7, approving the State law prohibiting persons hunting in inclosures without lease; 8, also the law in regard to the introduction of Texas and Cherokee cattle and urging its rigid enforcement. An Executive Committee, consisting of L. F. Ross, Canton, John Prickett, Lewiston, and Wm. Beem, Lee, was appointed to fill any vacancies in the State Central Committee and call the next State Convention. W. C. Flagg, Moro, Ill., was appointed State Central Committee in accordance with the foregoing resolution, and the following are the names of the County Committees so far as appointed: H. H. Gibson, Moro, Madison Co.; W. F. P. Hennesy, Aron, Fulton Co.; O. H. Loomis, Kewanee, Henry Co.; L. D. Whiting, Tiskilwa, Bureau Co.; Cyrus Humphrey, Hermon, Knox Co.; G. W. McElroy, Rantoul, Champaign Co.; Joseph Wright, Rock Falls, Whiteside Co.; Henry Saddoris, Port Byron, Rock Island Co., H. C. Lawrence, Prairie City, Warren Co. The Executive Committee will fill vacancies as Clubs report.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Argentine Republic.—The Secretary of the Treasury, Oct. 30, issued the following circular to Collectors of Customs at the principal seaports:

The Department has received information that the hoof-and-mouth disease of horned cattle has again broken out in portions of the Argentine Republic, and, therefore, to prevent, if possible, its introduction into the United States, you are requested to give the necessary instructions to customs officers at your port for the careful observance of the existing regulations which prevent the importation of neat cattle or hides from a country afflicted with such disease, unless such importations are accompanied by a certificate from the United States consular officer at the port of shipment that the same are free from infection and are the product of a section of country where the disease does not exist.

Farmers' Purchasing Agents.—The testimony of farmers' organizations which have clubbed together and appointed an agent to purchase farm implements of manufacturers, groceries, dry goods, etc., at wholesale rates, thus avoiding paying local retail profits, seems to be generally favorable. In some instances, in consequence of the incompetency of the purchasing agents, entire satisfaction has not been given; but generally the experiment has succeeded. This method of co-operation, if properly guarded, and the confidence of the principals not abused by the agents, is to be commended. It is one of the most direct blows that can be given to monopolies and extortion. It is to be encouraged for this reason.

State Ornithologists.—A New York City correspondent writes, asking whether each State in the Union has a State Ornithologist, and by what law or custom they are appointed, their duties, etc. We do not know that any State in the Union has a State Ornithologist. New York, Missouri and Illinois has each a State Entomologist. The Legislatures of these States created such an office, defining the duties of the officer, who is, in each case, we believe, appointed by the Governor and the appointment confirmed by the State Senate. Their duties are to study the Insects of the State in their relations to Agriculture and report thereon to the Legislature. Several of the States have State Geologists, appointed in the same manner.

United States and Foreign Cattle Disease.—The United States Treasury Department has instructed its custom house agents at all the entry ports of the United States, to prevent the importation of cattle and hides, unless accompanied by a consular certificate from the port whence shipped, that they are free from infection and the product of a district where the disease does not exist. These precautions apply to all parts of Russia, Great Britain and Germany. There is great need of such precautions.

Premium Lists Received.—Of the Nashua Union Ag. Ass'n; Fair at Nashua, Iowa, Oct. 8-10....Of the Ag. & Mech. Ass'n of West Alabama; Fair at Eutaw, Ala., commencing Oct. 22d....Of the West Tennessee Ag. and Mech. Ass'n; Fair at Jackson, Oct. 22-26.

Bombay Agriculture.—It is asserted that an Agricultural Society has been started in Bombay, to diffuse useful knowledge among the ryots by means of vernacular publications and, if convenient, by founding agricultural schools.

THE SEASON. CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Clifton, New Mexico, Oct. 25.—Hops of fine quality grow in great abundance in New Mexico. Currants of large size, fine quality, and four colors, grow spontaneously and in great abundance; also plums, raspberries, strawberries and cherries. Flax that bears black seed grows 4 or 5 feet high. It rained here in May, 12 days; in June, 18; in July, 28; in August, 14; in September, 5; and in October not at all. No more rain is expected until April or May. Crops fine. Excellent water power here. A vast amount of wool invites manufacturers of woollen goods.—S. D. S.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

The Root Safety Boiler.—One of the safest, most economical and convenient boilers in all respects, yet invented, rendering it of especial value to farmers, miners, manufacturers, and all who need the use of steam power, is the Root Wrought Iron Sectional Safety Boiler. If the reader will turn to the advertisement on another page, he will find it asserted that this boiler is absolutely safe; that whether small or large it is of uniform strength; is easily repaired and set up; can be transported to any place without difficulty, and generates as much steam per pound of coal as any boiler yet invented. This boiler may be easily enlarged, or reduced in size, while the moderate price asked for it places it within the reach of all. All portions of these boilers are made up to a certain standard, and a stock is constantly kept on hand so that they can be furnished to order, from five horse-power upwards, to any power desired. Thus the manufacture is systematized, and it is claimed a better boiler can be given for a less price than at a jobbing establishment. They can be enlarged, or portions for repairs can be obtained at short notice. From 16,000 to 20,000 horse-power of these boilers are in use in this country, and about the same amount in England, where they have been applied for marine purposes in large steamships. For heating houses with steam they are well adapted, since they require no special intelligence to set them up or run them.

The Goux System of Utilizing Fertilizers, described some time ago in an article in the Rural, is gradually growing in favor with the public, as it is sure to do wherever it becomes known. The establishment in New York city has taken larger quarters at the corner of Canal, Vestry and Varick Sts. All farmers, and those interested in agriculture should give the house a call, and see for themselves how useful and practical the system is. An improvement has been made in the patent absorbent closets designed for houses, which dispenses with all mechanical appliances for the use of disinfectants. Closets can now be had for from $10 to $20, and will be looked after by the company for 25 cts. a week. The company is now receiving from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of fertilizers a week, which is prepared and sold in barrels at the rate of $50 per ton. Every farmer ought to know nothing he can use equals the preparations made from human offal. As a matter of health and purity of atmosphere, every school, hotel, depot and public institution, as well as private houses, should adopt this or some similar system of deodorizers. The Goux Fertilizing and Sanitary Company are attempting a great work in educating our people up to better knowledge concerning the use and value of human excrement.

RURAL BREVITIES.

"An Earnest Reader" is informed that we do not know anything of the "hair coloring" named.

There is a dog law and dog tax in Virginia—the income from the tax going to the public school fund. This answers "P. R. N."

Utah is reported as raising 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, surplus, the past season, which has been sold in St. Louis at remunerative prices.

Miss Hessie G. Marshall, Colebrook, N. H., is reported to have picked a dish of field strawberries, Sept. 30, one of which measured 2½ inches around.

It is asserted that at the close of the present year there will be 100 Granges and 10,000 Patrons of Husbandry in Minnesota, and that there are 600 Granges and 80,000 members in Iowa.

Charles Downing, the veteran pomologist, continues to show his face and exert his influence wherever fruits are shown and horticulturists meet. He called upon us, the other day, on his way to attend the Exhibition of the oldest Horticultural Society in the Union—that of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

TO EVERY READER!

HINTS, REQUESTS, SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

The Premium Picture is sent to All who pay $2.50 for a copy of the Rural one year, and *not to those who only pay the club rate.* Club subscribers can secure the Engraving, however, by adding 50 cts. to the usual club price ($2.) Don't forget this.

Our Premium List was published in last number (page 271,) but we will send copies in other form, together with Show-Bills, Supplements, Specimen Numbers, &c., free to all actual or intending Club Agents desiring such documents for canvassing.

Begin Clubs Now!—And to all who want the paper from date, or either one year (at $2.50) or 15 months (at $3) from Oct. 1, we will send the paper accordingly, with Premium Engraving post-paid. The whole club can start at one time, or part Jan. 1st and part earlier. Note this fact.

The Campaign Opened!—Many Agents have already opened the Rural Campaign for 1873, while hosts are sending for Specimens, &c., probably with the view of starting on Election Day (a good time, by the way,) or soon after. All right, friends!—That's the way to win Premiums easy.

Attention, Officers of the Rural Brigade!—All Rural Recruiters are Richly Rewarded—vide offer to Club Agents—and there is "ample room and verge enough" for thousands of new recruiters (club agents) to aid in swelling the ranks of the good old Rural Brigade. Our bounties to both officers (Agents) and privates (Subscribers) are most liberal—for every one of the former who gets up a club receives a Valuable Premium, and each of the latter a $5 Picture! Recruiting and Enlisting Papers sent free to all applicants. Why not send for them at once and open the Campaign?

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HORSE EPIDEMIC.

A physician in a communication to a Buffalo paper about the Horse Epidemic, says:—"Externally I used and would recommend Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment to the throat, around the ears and on the forehead. This ointment contains tobacco and lobelia, and operates upon the mucous glands of the head and throat by causing an increased flow of secretion from them, at the same time by its relaxing effect removing the stricture and giving almost instant relief to the cough and breathing." It is kept by all Druggists.

LYONS MUSICAL ACADEMY.

An unsurpassed School for musical education. Send for Circulars, containing full particulars, to O. S. ADAMS, Principal, Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York

The Traveler.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

Arrival in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 8, 1872.

I HAVE delayed this letter a week, hoping to experience a thrill of enthusiasm of sufficient intensity to tinge my pen with something of the rose color through which most people see Paris, at least when aided by the enchantment of distance. But I despair of attaining to such felicity, and beg the dear RURAL friends, sitting happily by their shining firesides, to be with me content to see only the sober, but substantial gray of existence, and to be thankful each day anew for having been born in America. For the last six weeks I have been in that especial mood of thanksgiving. Upon arriving in Paris, we stepped out of the car compartment, for "women only," in which we had journeyed, and were shown into a large waiting-room, where we were told to wait. All sorts and classes of people were walking up and down in restless moods. At the end of half an hour a large door swung open, and there was a general rush for the next room, where the travelers' trunks were arranged on counters, with regard to the cities from which they had been checked. In France all trunks are weighed—extra weight, that above 66 lbs., paid for; but to obtain a check for any weight a trifle must be paid. The only comfort I have yet experienced with baggage, is that it is handled with a degree of respect and reverence unknown to an American porter.

Upon leaving the depot we were at once driven to our destination, a large boarding-house or hotel, which we found to be cosmopolitan to a remarkable degree. The landlord himself is an Italian; his wife a Parisienne, while the guests in the house include men and women from Russia, Roumania, Spain, Greece, Isle of Java, Bahamian Isles, England, Germany, Austria, and almost any number of Americans. Nearly all speak French, and nearly all the French speak English. To hear them chattering in the *salon* after dinner, while taking their coffee, reminds one of the confusion of tongues, which, alas! entailed a great deal of vexation on the race.

The Expense of Living in Paris

ranges from twelve to twenty dollars a week, exclusive of fire and lights, and including simply a fair degree of comfort, without any of the luxuries. Lessons in French can be had from two to five francs (a franc is equal to 20 cents) per hour. Gas in apartments is almost unknown, the orthodox light being the feeble rays shed abroad by a pair of wax candles. The French broom bears no relation whatever to its American relative, being a large brush, in the shape of a clothes brush, with a long handle. Men do the chamber work; consequently, it is very well done. There is little or no reliance whatever to be placed upon the word of the working classes or shop-keepers. They tell you, with the most honest face imaginable, that they will serve you so-and-so, but I have yet to learn of one who has kept his word. Finished boots, dresses or hats are sent home on Sunday, the same as on Monday. The upper classes are scarcely expected to be visible before noon, and the shop-keepers are never fully in order with their wares before that hour. Only a few shops in Paris have fixed prices for goods, while at the others the shop-keepers commonly ask you double the price they will actually receive, if you refuse to buy, which is very annoying to a person who has a distaste for "driving sharp bargains."

Snails as Food.

Among the peculiar articles of food popular with the French are snails—called colimaeon. They are found in abundance in gardens, clinging to shrubbery and vegetables. When prepared for eating, the mouth of the shell is filled up with a stuffing of bread, parsley, etc., and then baked. They are said to be very nutritious, and an English lady tells me they are prepared and preserved in a certain form for a diet for consumptives, and frequently prescribed by English doctors. As yet, I have not been conscious of eating anything more pronounced than frog and stag, although daily expecting to discover that I have dined on horse, as meats are fixed up in a fashion that almost completely disguises their origin.

Food Items.

Game of all kinds is not cooked until it has approached a state of ripeness that is startling to an American. White grapes are those most generally eaten, but the wine almost universally drank is red, being considered more wholesome than the white. Beans, white and green, form a standard dinner dish. Chicory is more commonly used for salads than lettuce, which here is called Roman salad. The head of the chicory is tied up in a bunch while still in the garden, until the inside becomes fully blanched. Another vegetable, the name of which I forget, ranks quite the same as cauliflower. It is the fac simile of cabbage, in miniature, the heads being no larger than a small hickory nut in its shell. The French eat tomatoes only when cooked, looking upon those who eat them raw with much the same horror as we would regard a cannibal. Champignons (mushrooms) are much used to flavor meat sauces, and confitures, in which the French excel, and line their shop windows with to a most tempting degree, are eaten in very dainty quantities. French bread is delicious—white, superfine, light—but ruinous to feeble stomachs. Pitchers containing water for drinking purposes are never seen on the table or toilette stand. Their substitute is a wide-mouthed glass vessel more like a vase than bottle in shape, and having no handle save its neck. The sheets of a French bed are double the size of our own, the lower one being rolled to almost half its length around the bolster and the upper one folding over the coverlid almost to the foot of the bed. Sheets and pillow cases of linen only are used. Double beds are unusual—a custom most happily growing into American favor, now that our pioneer days are over which necessitated the economy of double beds, to the sacrifice of decent privacy and comfort. So much for a few national peculiarities.

Architecturally,

Paris is very monotonous. The buildings are mostly a light gray limestone, soft when quarried, but becoming hardened upon exposure. Seven and eight floors high is the ordinary hight, the roofs being peaked, covered with slate and rendered somewhat picturesque with dormer-windows and groups of iron smoke stacks rising from the tall brick chimneys. The boulevards, lined with trees, are as smooth to ride over as a parlor floor, and the sidewalks are as wide as those of Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington.

The city abounds in open spaces ornamented with statuary, fountains and benches for such as care to sit. At these places are found omnibus offices, where you obtain a ticket with a number upon it, entitling you to a seat in the next omnibus, in case there is room. If your ticket bears the figure one, you have the first chance; if four, the fourth chance; and one can only get in and alight from the omnibus offices, which arrangement is declared a nuisance by all eager Americans. It insures equal rights and equal wrongs, which is the best to be said in its defense.

The Central Park of Paris

Is the Bois de Boulogne. During the Franco-Prussian war, many of the trees were cut down, which impaired the beauty of the Park. It contains two or three very pretty artificial lakes, some charming flower gardens with colors arranged and marked for the best effect, and splendid avenues thronged with carriages and horseback riders in the pleasant afternoons. At intervals of distance are open structures, with roofs thatched with straw, under which the fair equestriennes seek shelter from the rain. I rode there one sunny afternoon with some American friends who have long resided in Paris, and on our return to their home, they showed me the injuries done their house by bursting shells. As we stood in the balcony, overlooking the loveliest avenue and view in all Paris, with the sun gilding the scene to an almost celestial radiance, and the air so full of peace and quiet, it seemed difficult to imagine that anything so ugly and infernal as war had ever been.

One of the "Sights" of Paris,

which once was very common, but of late exceedingly difficult to see, are the Catacombs. But a titled friend, with a name long and imposing as a member of a royal family, obtained permission to make the ghastly journey, and so we went, in a modest party of twenty. The street leading to the building, out of which we made the descent, is named the Street of Hell (*Rue d'Enfer*), and the door which opens into the descent has an equally dubious name. We went supplied with candles like wise virgins, although finding at the entrance numerous people eager to supply us with a *bougie* stuck in a circular piece of pasteboard. Lighting our candles we began by descending a narrow spiral stair of stone—cold, dark and frightful. Everybody quite despaired of ever reaching the bottom, and one poor dame, when half-way down, entirely yielded to prostration, and declared she could neither return nor proceed. Finally we reached the *terra firma* of this subterranean world. We threaded a long and narrow passage, until we came into a larger space, from which streets diverged at right angles, and were named such and such avenues. These were lined on both sides to the top with human bones, arranged in the most perfect order; rows of skulls alternated with the long bones of the arms and legs. Now and then the monotony would be relieved with a skull and cross-bones, or a chapel bearing some doleful or hopeful inscription pertaining to mortality or immortality. Back of these well arranged fronts the bones were thrown in to the depth of several feet. For an hour we traversed street after street, seeing only those relics of the dead and noting the skulls which have been broken by bullets or opened by bayonets. In some places the earth beneath our feet was wet, while dampness overhead seemed to be oozing out of the stones. The air, however, was not in the slightest degree unpleasant. Why such a place should be in existence seems strange in any view. The origin of the Catacombs resulted from the quarries, from which the building stone of Paris was taken. After a time, that portion of the city under which the excavations were made threatened to give way, and arches were accordingly built to support it. During some one of the reigns of terror which have afflicted Paris, hundreds of bodies were thrown into these caverns, and subsequently the bones from cemeteries were removed there, until the place became a consecrated place for dead men's and dead women's bones. Our visit threatened to prove entirely uneventful, when a splendid-eyed Greek shouted "a man lost!" whereupon a French "Count" (alas! that our party should have been so questionable!) tragically exclaimed, "Is this I? am I here?" and our one meager surprise ended in a faint laugh. We all reached the surface of the earth alive clothed and in our right minds.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.—ROUGH ON JONES.

JONES.—Good gracious, EMMA—I, I, guess my horse is going to be attacked with that dreadful distemper, and I am really afraid I shall catch it.
EMMA.—Not a bit of danger of your catching it, because I never heard of a Donkey having it.

Fashions.

I cannot close this disjointed letter without a thought of thousands of RURAL girls discussing the wardrobe question in these, to you, brilliant October days—to us, in Paris, damp, cloudy days. French fashions are summed up in a very few words—every thing in black, for the street, except color in the neck-tie and gloves. Skirts clear the ground, are trimmed high with ruffles or flounces. The polonaise is long, open down the front, and strapped across with passementerie cord and buttons; the back is full and looped. With a black petticoat the toilet is varied by the addition of a polonaise in any one of the numerous shades of brown or gray, elaborately braided with cord of the same shade. Dresses are made very high at the neck; the linen collar is upright, with tiny points turned down in front. Neck-ties and bows for the hair are largely in two colors; scarlet velvet with pale salmon silk; herron (very dark blue) with pale greenish blue; prune color with pale sage green; rose velvet and rose silk; crinoline is almost entirely discarded. Hair is dressed in a hundred ways; low down on the back, loosely in a net with a coronet roll or braid; high on the back with enough curls and puffs to daze a simple eye; the "French twist," surrounded by a braid, or the braid without the twist, and pretty heads look well with the hair shirted at the back and looped school-girl fashion. For a wrap the sacque and cape continues to be fashionable; a more novel style is a partially fitting sacque with immense flowing sleeves, and the garniture, fringe and braiding.

French women, for themselves, do not seem to ape after new fashions. If a garment is pretty and becoming, they do not remodel it six months after because a new style manifests itself. But to satisfy the ambition of Russians and Americans, they use their brains to invent all sorts of novelties in dress, selling them cloaks and dresses and bonnets which they themselves would never think of wearing—and for the street, a respectable French woman never makes anything but a simple, natural toilet. A section of Broadway with its magnificently attired women on promenade would drive Paris frantic with wonder. Although a blackbird myself, I confess to a weakness for tropical hues, and like Broadway.

If the transient Americans one most frequently encounters in Paris are fair specimens of my countrymen, I can readily understand why they have obtained the epithet of "Those dreadful Americans."

MARY A. E. WAGER.

SONG.

O, MOONLIGHT deep and tender,
A year and more agone,
Your mist of golden splendor
Round my betrothal shone!

O, elm leaves dark and dewy,
The very same ye seem,
The low wind trembles through ye,
Ye murmur in my dream.

O, river, dim with distance,
Flow thus forever by,
A part of my existence
Within your heart doth lie!

O, stars, ye saw our meeting,
Two beings and one soul,
Two hearts so madly beating
To mingle and be whole.

O, happy night, deliver
Her kisses back to me,
Or keep them all, and give her
A blissful dream of me.

[*J. R. Lowell.*

Our Story-Teller.

LOU'S BALLOON.

I WAS sitting quietly in my room one morning, when a note from my old friend, Lou Livermore, was brought in. I am very fond of Lou, as, indeed, all her friends are; though she still remains, like Holmes's aunt,—

"The sole ungathered rose
On her ancestral tree."

She lives far up in the country, but occasionally comes to Boston on a visit. Her note was as follows:—

DEAR HEPSY,—Here I am in the Hub at the west end of it: is that the hubbiest part, I wonder? I am coming over to see you on Thursday. I meant to go to-day; but I can't; I'm all used up,—"clear tuckered out," as Aunt Polly used to say. "What has done it?" Why, my new dress; and such a dress! It will give you fits to see how my back is hutched up and puffed out. I'm a regular balloon; a fashion-plate; a anything that is huge and hideous,—a camel or dromedary, for example: only they, poor things! were born with humps on their backs, and I wasn't. "How came I so deformed?" In an evil hour I listened to the voice of the tempter, and put myself into the hands of a city dressmaker.

"She's very stylish," quoth the tempter.

Little recked I in my ignorance what that meant; and I went to her rooms in sweet, confiding simplicity, bearing in an innocent-looking dress pattern under my arm. I had three *seances* with Mrs. Cuttit, a most imposing personage, of whom I stood in mortal terror; and at length emerged, transformed. I went in slim; I came out stout; I went in erect; I came out humph-backed: I went in plain; I came out bedizened; I went in with forty dollars in my purse; I came out with just enough to pay my fare home on the street-car,—the collapse having been transferred from my person to my purse with incredible celerity and ease.

Verily, fashion "doth make cowards of us all;" yea, and puff-balls also! I wish I had the courage to go through the world in a gored gown without a pinch or puff or pucker on it; but I haven't: so I am a balloon, that by some incomprehensible machinery is raised into mountainous ridges. Surmounting these ridges, at right angles to my body—if there be a body inside this corrugated globe, of which I am in serious doubt, to say nothing of an immortal soul—projects a fan-shaped, be-fringed, be-puckered basque, looking, for all the world, like a spread turkey-tail. On the top of this projection a good-sized trunk could be comfortably seated; only it might fall in! I wonder if a pappoose couldn't be inserted somewhere: I do so long to blend the useful with the ornamental!

Now, Hepsibah, you are a sensible married woman, competent to give good advice; and I ask you, what am I to do? Go round the world in this harlequin guise, or give the whole thing a great smash! I should be glad to preserve a modicum of self-respect; but how can I, inside of a balloon?

I shall appear in full spread on Thursday to spend the day. I can't sit down; but I *should* like the loan of a bed-post and a cord: I might go up, you know. Till then, in every fibre of my stiffening,

Yours truly, THE GREAT EXPANDED.

I sat laughing over this; when in walked Hester Graywood, another old friend. After the first salutation, she slowly twirled herself round, and sank into a chair exclaiming:

"Behold the woman who dares!"

Ah! I saw: she, too, had on a new dress. It was of silvery-gray silk, made with one skirt, without a particle of trimming on it, and a sacque just bound with a bias fold of the same. Yes, she had dared. It was really a refreshing sight; and she looked perfectly bewitching in the quaker-like costume. But, then, Hester Graywood is such a pretty little creature, she can't help looking lovely in any thing; and she knows it, so it does not require so great courage in her to dare. Yes, she looked charming. Yet, on a second glance, there seemed a kind of bareness about her, as if something were wanting. Was this because I had looked so long on mountains of frippery that my eye and taste had both become corrupted? Ten years ago we all wore such plain, single skirts, and considered ourselves elegantly dressed: why should they look mean and skimpy now?

I read Lou's note to Hester, and she promised to join us at dinner on Thursday.

"Extremes should meet," she said.

She staid on awhile, and we had a little talk on dress, and the bondage fashion imposes; or how the taste of the community is corrupted by the overloaded, ungraceful styles in vogue now, and on many other things, such as sensible women do talk about when they get together.

"One of the greatest evils of this absurd overloading," said Hester, "is that it so fearfully overworks women. We hear a great deal about the hardships of the poor shirt-makers in our cities; and they are to be pitied, I know. But there are other women to be pitied too. Look, for example, at my neighbor, Mrs. T. She is a fair representative of a large class, and not an exaggerated case. Her husband is a hard-working mechanic, who earns a good living, and ought to lay up something for a wet day; but he can't support a wife and six children in luxury, especially as four of them are girls. Mrs. T. is an ambitious woman, and says she will have her children 'decently dressed:' that means fashionably dressed. She can't afford to hire her sewing done; so, in addition to all her housework, she makes their dresses; and if you have seen Gracie, the eldest one, you can judge what that implies."

"She's a very stylish-looking girl," I said.

"Yes; and her mother is very proud of her, as is natural. She is just seventeen; and what wonderful costumes she does bloom out in! They are all afloat with puffs and ruffles, quills and frills, till there's scarce an inch of untrimmed space about her. And Clara and Nellie go by to school every morning, each with another set of furbelowed upper skirts and under skirts, basques and sacks, while baby Belle—bless her dear little heart!—is all afloat, too, with tiny ruffles on her tiny skirt."

"Isn't she a darling?" I cried.

"Yes, lovely, with her blue eyes and apple-blossom cheeks; but wouldn't she be just as pretty in a plain white dress with a bit of edging round the neck and sleeves, if it were the fashion? And the pretty Gracie—is the charm in her, her lovely complexion and fine expression, or in her furbelows and fringes?"

"In her, of course," I said. "Children and young girls are never so pleasing as when simply dressed."

"Certainly; and our taste is corrupted when we do not see this. But there's poor Mrs. T. thinks it's absolutely necessary to follow the last fashion-plate: so she works like a slave from morning till night and her sewing-machine is often going till after midnight. No wonder she looks broken down, and has neuralgia and a diseased spine. She has done the work of two women, and it is the hardest kind of work too. Every inch of all those interminable yards of hemming and binding, gathering and fastening, passes through her fingers, to say nothing of the contriving and fitting, and basting and ripping. I wonder the woman is alive. I don't believe there is a sewing-woman in the city harder worked."

"But why don't the daughters help her?"

"Those in school haven't any time. Gracie does all she can; but with her calls and callers, practising and picnicking, croquetting and coquetting, it would be cruel to expect her to do more than make the plainest portion of her under-clothes."

"But it's absurd," I said, "for a mechanic's wife to go into such extravagance."

"I don't know as a mechanic's wife can be expected to be more sensible than other women," said Hester dryly. "A reform must begin somewhere else, I fancy."

"I suppose so," I said with a sigh; but the whole subject is full of difficulties."

"All of which might be overcome if women had a spark of independence. Here is a tangible evil for them to grapple with, now that they have waked up to a sense of their strength and capabilities."

"Yes; they may as well begin a reform here, as of the nation at the ballot-box," I said, laughing. "But how to do it is the question. Is there any standard by which dress can be judged and regulated?"

"Not now," said Hester; "but I believe the principles of art, true art, might be applied to dress as to other things; that there is an essential, intrinsic beauty or ugliness in our garments, entirely irrespective of fashion; in other words, that it is one thing to be well dressed, and another to be fashionably dressed."

"Yes," I said; "but what is it to be well dressed?"

"I can tell you what it isn't," said Hester. "It isn't to wear a huge protuberance on your head or your back, which, if you had been born with it, would have been considered a shocking deformity. It isn't to conceal all the lines of the human figure, or to make it one mountain of trimming, when trimming should always be subservient, adding grace, and defining outlines. And then, too, it must be something permanent. It can't be the changing thing fashionable dressing is. Art wouldn't make a balloon of us this month, and a scantily-draped statue the next: she wouldn't tilt us up on heels that agonize our toes, and pitch us down stairs to-day, and to-morrow set us on the ground like so many flat-footed Indians."

"That would be comfort," I said. "If, when a dress was made, it would stay made, and look well till it was worn out, it would lessen half our labors."

"Well, Hepsy, I believe the good time is coming—the time when we shall have a higher civilization, and break the chains fashion fetters us with now. Then we shall distinguish between true beauty and deformity: and our milliners and dressmakers will be *artistes*, and not *modistes*; and, instead of lopping and stretching us all on one iron bed, they will study adaptation to age, complexion, and character, till we come out of their hands individual, as well as comfortable and attractive. When we think of it, isn't it strange how it ever came about that we let ourselves all be worried into exactly the same shaped garments, no matter how different we are in size and figure?"

"Very strange and absurd," I said; and Hester went away.

Exactly at one o'clock on Thursday the Great Expanded arrived. She was a good deal puffed out truly, and made all manner of fun of herself. When Hester Graywood came in, wearing her untrimmed gray silk, she made a low obeisance.

"I do thee homage, thou most heroic of womankind!" she cried. "I cast myself in the dust at thy feet, I envy, I adore thee, thou woman who dares!"

Finally we got a little quieted; though, naturally enough, our thoughts still ran on dress.

"I am disgusted with myself," said Lou; "I really am. I don't want to be fashionable; I couldn't afford it if I did: but my tastes are all plain and simple. I consider such an overloaded, puffed-out concern as this not only ridiculous, but vulgar: yet here I am wearing it; and I lose my self-respect in consequence. But how could I help myself? How in the world did you manage, Hester, to get a sensible dress made?"

"Just by my horribly obstinate temper," said Hester, laughing. "First I had a pitched battle with Mrs. Cuttit, and came off victorious; then I ran the gantlet of her twenty sewing-girls, who opened all their forty eyes in holy horror at the trying on."

"I should as soon think of fighting Hercules," said Lou. "There's no place where I am so thoroughly cowed as in dressmakers' rooms, I don't dare to peep or mutter."

"Yes;—amiable people like you rather submit than make a fuss."

"But they ought to make a fuss," said Lou; "it's sheer cowardice in my case, not amiability. Every lady's dress should be an expression of her own individual taste and character:—but look at us! we are all turned out just alike, like so many ninepins."

"Well, what is to be done about it?" I asked.

"Why not form an anti-fashion society," said Hester, "and get all sensible women to pledge themselves to dress according to their own ideas of propriety, without regard to fashion? 'Union is strength,' and organized effort the order of the day."

"Capital!" cried Lou:—"we'll draft and sign a declaration of independence; and you, Hester, shall put down your name with a great dash, John Hancock-like."

"I'll make out the list of grievances," said I.

"Easy enough to do that," said Lou; "worn-out mothers, bankrupted fathers, neglected babies, disgusted husbands"

"Hold there!" I cried. "Husbands are as fond of dress as wives, so far as my experience goes."

"Why do they keep up such an everlasting fault-finding with our extravagance, then?"

"Well, my dear, men are not always severely consistent—they are eloquent on that theme, I know; but put a plainly-dressed girl on one side of a man, and a fluttering piece of millinery on the other, and ten to one he will be enchanted with the latter. John Seymour is not the only victim of 'pink and white tyranny.'"

"Then men are in a measure responsible for the evil," said Hester.

"So I tell Tom," I said. "Let every man who approves of simplicity and economy devote himself to the plainest-dressed girl in the room, turning a cold shoulder on those who wear diamonds and such like sinful things, and he will do more to effect a reformation than by years of preaching. Girls like to please nice young men, and no harm done either, just as young men like to please nice young girls. The influence is mutual and wholesome. Let young men frown on extravagantly-dressed young women, and young women scorn all dissipated, fast young men, and a vital change in manners and morals would soon follow."

At this point in our discussion I heard Tom's step in the hall; and with him came Prof. Downing, an old friend of his, whom he had asked to dine with us. The professor is a fine-looking man, besides being learned, agreeable, and a bachelor. Now, Tom and I never make matches; but, having had such a good time together ourselves, we do sometimes wish certain of our friends would take a fancy to each other: and the night before we had spoken of the professor and Hester, saying how nice it was he should happen to be in the city just then to meet her.

Moreover, knowing his refined, almost severe taste, and his dislike of all display, I had all the morning inwardly chuckled over Hester's untrimmed dress: it was so exactly the thing to suit his fastidious taste. How lucky it was she wore it!

The dinner passed off delightfully. Tom was in his most hospitable mood; Lou and Hester brilliant; the professor genial; and, the soups, salmon, and roast lamb, all being done to a turn, the hostess serene. The learned professor and the pretty Hester could not have come together under more auspicious influences; and Tom and I had great complacency in our little plan.

A few days after, Tom told me he had been drawing the professor out a little on our guests.

"And what did he say of Hester?" I asked eagerly.

"He said this: 'Miss Graywood is certainly quite pretty; but what a pity it is she doesn't dress better! Your friend, Miss Livermore, sets her a good example there.'"

"The horrid man! and he pretending to have classic tastes!" I cried. And (will you believe it?) Tom and I are now both quite sure that the professor, who detests fashion and frippery, who admires only "chaste designs" and "classic outlines," is actually in love with Lou. And the balloon did it!—yes, the balloon did it!

Oh, the consistency of men!—*Old and New for November.*

Sabbath Reading.

THE PUREST PEARL.

FROM THE GERMAN.

BESIDE the church door, a-weary and lone,
A blind woman sat on the cold door stone;
The wind was bitter, the snow fell fast,
And a mocking voice in the fitful blast
Seemed ever to echo her moaning cry,
As she begged her alms of the passers-by:
"Have pity on me, have pity, I pray;
My back is bent and my hair is gray."

The bells were ringing the hour of prayer,
And many good people were gathered there,
But covered with furs and mantles warm,
They hurried past through the wintry storm.

Some were hoping their souls to save,
And some were thinking of death and the grave,
And, alas! they had no time to heed
The poor soul asking for charity's meed.
And some were blooming with beauty's grace,
But closely muffled in veils of lace:
They saw not the sorrow and heard not the moan
Of her who sat on the cold door stone.

At last came one of a noble name,
By the city counted the wealthiest dame,
And the pearls that o'er her neck were strung
She proudly there to the beggar flung.

Then followed a maiden young and fair,
Adorned with clusters of golden hair;
But her dress was thin, and scanty, and worn,
Not even the beggar seemed more forlorn.
With a tearful look, and a pitying sigh,
She whispered soft, "No jewels have I—
But I give you my prayers, good friend," said she,
"And surely I know God listens to me."

On the poor white hand, so shrunken and small,
The blind woman felt a tear-drop fall,
Then kissed it and said to the weeping girl,
"It is you who have given the purest pearl."

BIBLE TREES.—THE ALMOND.

As our knowledge and love for the gospel increases, so everything connected with the Holy Land becomes more pleasing and interesting. Its lofty mountains; the hillsides where terraces reached to the very top; the valleys and dales; its flowers rich and fragrant, of which CHRIST said that SOLOMON, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of them; its trees, rivers, lakes and pools—all have been, and are, and ever will remain during all time, precious objects of interest to the Christian. To the unbeliever, one that does not love CHRIST, there is less of this veneration—less of a charm and beauty. For it was the Redeemer that made this land and all things connected with it sacred. Here he walked, talked, worked, suffered and died. Here it was that he said—"The foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests, yet the son of man hath not where to lay his head." It may be that trees still exist where over 1800 years ago JESUS performed deeds of love and mercy; under the shade of which he sought to lead wandering hearts from darkness into the marvelous light of the gospel. Therefore, if we except the mountains, there is nothing that touches the Christian heart with tenderer, stronger interest than the different trees so frequently alluded to in the Bible.

Suppose you had retired, dear children, some cold night last January. All around your home the earth was thickly wrapped in its mantle of snow. The trees were tossing their weird-like limbs in the keen frosty air, which shrieked and moaned around the house. On awakening in the morning, all this had changed to a scene surprising as it was pleasing and beautiful. You were in the Holy Land—in Palestine; before and around you were leafless Almond trees, covered with white blossoms, which made the trees appear almost snowy in beauty and purity from the absence of foliage. By the Jews it is regarded as a welcome harbinger of Spring; their Winter is passing away, buds and flowers are coming, the voice of the turtle will soon be heard in the land. The Almond tree greatly resembles the Peach tree in leaves and flowers, only it grows a little larger. It blossoms in January when other trees are locked in Winter repose, and in March has fruit, when other trees only begin to bud. The covering of the Almond is downy and succulent, and incloses the hard shell which contains the kernel. Its Hebrew name signifies a watcher. It is also, from its early blossoming, symbolical of promptitude.

To this there is an allusion in JEREMIAH, chapter 1st, 11th and 12th verses. It is also mentioned a long period previous to this, when ISRAEL sent his sons the second time into Egypt to obtain food. Among the presents sent to JOSEPH, almonds were included. Again they are alluded to in EXODUS, 25th chapter, 33d and 34th verses; then 37th chapter, 19th and 20th verses; Numbers, 17th chapter, 8th verse. And the last time in ECCLESIASTES, 12th chapter, 5th verse. Here the Almond tree is most beautifully compared to the hoary head, on account of its Winter blossoming and the whiteness of its flowers. This tree has always been regarded by the Jews with reverence, and even to this day the modern English Jews, on their great feast days, carry a bough of flowering Almond to the Synagogue just as the Jews of olden times used to present Palm tree branches in the Temple. The Almond tree is a native of Asia and North Africa, but is now cultivated in the milder portions of Europe. MRS. M. L. BRADLEY.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

SONGS OF SEVEN.

Seven Times Three.—Love.

I LEANED out of window; I smelt the white clover;
Dark, dark was the garden; I saw not the gate;
"Now if there be footsteps, he comes, my one lover—
Hush, nightingale, hush! O, sweet nightingale, wait
Till I listen and hear
If a step draweth near,
For my love he is late!

"The skies in the darkness stoop nearer and nearer;
A cluster of stars hangs like fruit in the tree;
The fall of the water comes sweeter, comes clearer.
To what art thou listening, and what dost thou see?
Let the star-clusters glow;
Let the sweet waters flow,
And cross quickly to me.

"You night-moths that hover where honey brims over
From sycamore blossoms, or settle or sleep;
You glow-worms, shine out, and the pathway discover
To him that comes darkling along the rough steep.
Ah, my sailor, make haste,
For the time runs to waste,
And my love lieth deep—

"Too deep for swift telling: and yet, my one lover,
I've conned thee an answer; it waits thee to-night."
By the sycamore passed he, and through the white clover,
Then all the sweet speech I had fashioned took flight;
But I'll love him more, more
Than e'er wife loved before,
Be the days dark or bright.

[*Jean Ingelow.*

FARMERS' WIVES' WORK.

I HAVE nothing to say about myself, except that I have always lived in the country and know what country life is in all its phases—have had from twelve to twenty-five cows, and eleven of our own family, aside from hired men, to work on the farm, *but no hired girl.*

I have lived away from our own neighborhood, too, and never yet was so unspeakably miserable as to encounter that family, or member of that family, as slack, slovenly, sticky and nasty, as represented by "SALLY TEAZLE," in the RURAL of Oct. 12.

AS "SALLY" has given you one side of the question, let me cite you to just one instance on the other side, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with farm work, if any such should read these lines. At my left is a lady, very refined, intelligent and accomplished, though all farmers' wives have not had the advantage that is necessary to acquire a good education. I have seen, however, those who were the very best housekeepers who had no education, and could hardly read; but not commonly, for they are very scarce who do not know more about business and state affairs in the "outside world," away from their farms, than the most cultivated and accomplished city lady.

But about this woman:—She lives on a farm. It has been my privilege to become intimately acquainted with her; have been in her home at all times of the day and know pretty well how she manages and does her work.

At the present time she has sixteen cows, three children, herself and husband, and from five to eight hired men to do the work for in warm weather; and one, and sometimes more in the Winter. I will merely mention some of the larger items of work and say nothing of the many smaller ones, such as washing, ironing, filling beds, making quilts, piecing calicoes, making soap, helping to make garden, gathering seeds and fruit, preserving fruit in the many different ways, picking cucumbers, cleaning house, making and putting down carpets, entertaining company, and doing occasionally a few chores here or there out of doors to help her husband when he is in a particular hurry, to say nothing of the thousand (I was about to say) of other little jobs that take time, and that all industrious farmers' wives have to do, or do accomplish.

In the morning, after this lady arises, the first thing she does is to put the beds and sleeping rooms airing. She then goes to the kitchen, builds a fire and puts the water heating to wash milk pans with; then she skims and empties milk, and sometimes has as many as sixty pans, though not always. By this time the two youngest children are up and ready to be dressed and combed. Then the men come in with a part of the milk, which has to be strained, and while they are gone to finish the milking she washes the pans and gets breakfast at the same time, her vegetables and meat having been put in readiness the evening before)—the men come in with the remainder of the milk and ready for breakfast.

After devotional exercises she is ready to do her morning's and chamber work, mop the floors, or bake pies, or cake, or bread, or any other article which she may need. Baking does not occur every day—only every other, or once in two days. When she does not have to bake she has some time to spare before it is time to get dinner, which is filled with promiscuous work that one can always find to do.

Then she gets dinner, does up the work and is ready to go to sewing, or knitting, or visiting, or to the village two and a-half miles distant. I have met her several times in the village when she told me her husband or herself had some errands to do, so she had hitched up the horse to do them, adding that she would have to get back in time to get supper.

After supper she has milk to skim again, pans to wash, perhaps a churning to do, and calves to feed, which she invariably does. Then, after the children are put to bed, the rest of the family spend an hour or two in reading or talking before retiring. She works, neither grumblingly nor complainingly, for the reason that she has her husband's encouraging words, instead of fault-finding because she don't do as much as some other woman that he can think of.

I do not claim that she does any more than many other women, though she does more than some; but the foundation of this is her health, she having had a healthy mother, with but little hard work to do, who has bequeathed to her daughter a good, strong constitution. Thus she enjoys herself and gains the love of her husband to a greater extent than the weakly woman does.

I know of women in our neighborhood who are just as energetic, and even "spry" as Mrs. R., who feel just as much interest in their work and would willingly hurry and run from one kind of work to another, if their health would permit; but if they were to work until dinner-time steadily, they would give out, and have "a spell" of two or three days, and perhaps more, when they could do scarcely any work, much worse than being down sick; for then one gets some sympathy. When one is not down sick, ten chances to one the husband accuses the wife of "grunting around." H. H.

WHAT SHALL GIRLS DO?

PLEASE pardon my intrusion on your time and space. I should like to answer "What Shall the Girls Do?" but know that I am not capable of doing it justice. To the girls I would say, do not be dependent and helpless. Fit yourselves for some honorable, noble employment. Strive to be the best of your kind. But should GOD call you to be a wife and mother, never think that you can leave your child to the care of an ignorant woman, even if she be kind and strong. Who can fill the place of a mother to her child? Surely not an ignorant hireling, who has no interest in it beyond the money she gets for her labor.

Leave a child to the care of an ignorant person, and just stop and think in how many ways said ignorance will affect the child. It is by some said, intelligent women are fitted to do something above baby tending. I ask, what is more exalted than the training of an immortal mind? Children are taught to appear to be many things that are supposed to be desirable. But alas! how few are trained to make true, noble, Christian men and women! Put the next generation under the care and influence of none but true, noble, intelligent mothers, and what think you would be the consequence? We cannot have the faintest conception. From a mother who is striving to train her children to be true Christian men and women. E. M.

WOMAN PERSONALS.

WHEN free from the cares of State, nothing can be simpler than the daily routine of life Queen VICTORIA leads at Balmoral Castle. She manages her household on very strict principles, the servants rising according to merit—promotion always being held out. For a stupid act one member of the royal household had to wait ten years for promotion. Her Majesty rises at seven, breakfasts at nine, and then attends to dispatches and private correspondence. Luncheon is at two, after which she takes the air in her carriage. During meals a piper plays in front of the window. She dines at half-past eight, in the library, not having used the large dining-hall since the death of her husband. There is no display in the library—the arrangements are of the simplest character. She spends much of her time alone in Prince ALBERT'S room. She comes quietly in to dinner, with her knitting in her hand, and retires early. She is a woman of great method. In all weathers she is seen abroad. A rainy day does not keep her in; with a water-proof and an umbrella she defies the elements. It is quite a common thing to see her walking in the grounds under a drizzling rain. She is a hardy woman, having no "fine lady" fancies. She dresses consistently with the climate and the weather; and a fresh, comely, sensible-looking lady she is in her comfortable plain jacket and broad-brimmed straw hat.

THE women of Boston are as active as those of New York this Winter. At Mrs. SARGENT'S parlors, on Chestnut street, the Radical Club has given a reception to Col. HIGGINSON. The Woman's Club has welcomed Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and Miss ELIZABETH PEABODY from England. Mrs. HOWE has returned in full health and spirits. Miss PEABODY is as interested in kindergarten schools as ever. The Bureau of Education at Washington has recently published one of her instructive pamphlets. Miss ALCOTT is working on her new book, "Shawl Straps." Miss WOOLSEY ("SUSAN COOLIDGE") has written a book titled "What Katy Did," and CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN and Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE have been delighting audiences with their readings.

VINNIE REAM was present at the laying of the corner stone of the 23d Regiment Armory in Brooklyn.

THE Ex-Empress Carlotta will leave a fortune of $5,000,000.

Reading for the Young.

WHAT THE CHOIR SANG ABOUT THE NEW BONNET.

A FOOLISH little maiden bought a foolish little bonnet,
With a ribbon, and a feather, and a bit of lace upon it,
And that the other maidens of the little town might know it,
She thought she'd go to meeting the next Sunday, just to show it.

But though the little bonnet was scarce larger than a dime,
The getting of it settled proved to be a work of time;
So when 'twas fairly tied, all the bells had stopped their ringing,
And when she came to meeting, sure enough, the folks were singing.

So the foolish little maiden stood and waited at the door,
And she shook her ruffles out behind, and smoothed them down before.
"Hallelujah! hallelujah!" sang the choir above her head—
"Hardly knew you! hardly knew you!" were the words she thought they said.

This made the little maiden feel so very, very cross,
That she gave her little mouth a twist, her little head a toss;
For she thought the very hymn they sang was all about her bonnet,
With the ribbon and the feather, and the bit of lace upon it.

And she would not wait to listen to the sermon or the prayer,
But pattered down the silent street and hurried up the stair,
Till she'd reached her little bureau, and in a bandbox on it
Had hidden safe from critic's eye, her foolish little bonnet.

Which proves, my little maidens, that each of you will find
In every Sabbath service but an echo of your mind;
And that the little head that's filled with silly little airs
Will never get a blessing from sermons or from prayers.

EVENING CHATS.

BY UNCLE CHARLES.

About a Definition.

BELLE came to me to-night and clambered into my lap, as I sat dreamily watching the fire, and said:

"Uncle, what is a definition?"

Why do you ask?

"Because we girls have to give the teacher the definitions of words; but she has never told us what a definition is."

What do you suppose it is?

"I do not know, unless it is what a word means."

Yes; that is it when you give the definition of a word; but when you are asked for a definition of a thing—such as a book or apple or stone or insect, then what is it?

"I cannot tell, Uncle."

It is then a definition of its properties—such as form, color, quality, its parts, and their composition and peculiarities.

"But, Uncle, those are hard words, and I don't know what they all mean."

There is your dictionary; find out. Wait a moment. Here is an apple. What is an apple."

"Why, it is a fruit."

Yes; but what is a fruit?

"Why, it is—it is——"

Never mind; we will talk of that some other time. There are few people who know what fruit is. Only to-night, at the table, I heard some one ask for "that vegetable dish"—meaning a dish of tomatoes, which does not happen to be a vegetable at all.

"What is a tomato then, Uncle?"

Why, a fruit, just as much as a pear, apple, or grape is. But about this apple. Where did it grow?

"On a tree."

What kind of a tree?

"An apple tree, of course."

What is its shape?

"Nearly round."

Its color?

"Crimson, green and yellow."

What is this?

"A stem."

And this?

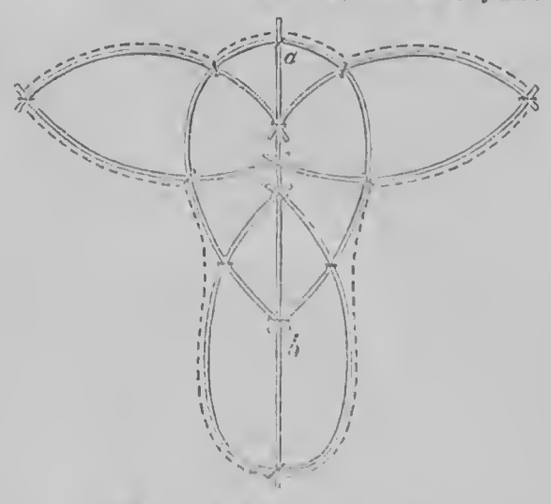
"Why, Uncle, I don't know."

It is a calyx, and I leave you to find out what that is, and tell me. Now I cut it open, and we find it has a skin, core, seeds, flesh, juice, fragrance and flavor. This apple, as you said, is the fruit of the apple tree—*Pyrus malus.* That distinguishes it from other apples; for since I can remember the tomato was called an apple—a love apple; and other fruits are sometimes called apples.

Now, I told BELLE what I tell the young readers of the RURAL, to find out all she could about the apple (and what other fruits are called apples) and write what she learned, for me to read at my leisure, and perhaps it may give us something further to talk about. It is such a common fruit, and yet how few of you know anything about it, except that it grows on an apple tree and is good to eat. The boy or girl who sends the RURAL the most interesting facts about the apple shall have his or her name published, and perhaps what he or she writes, as well—if I can induce the editor to print it.

THE JAPANESE BIRD KITE.

THE frame is made of thin bamboo, as in the sketch, and is covered with colored paper. The wings, which are somewhat concave, and fall back a little, are dark maroon, and the body and



tail represent a Japanese lady. Small, white twine is used. By various devices the hovering and soaring of a hawk can be admirably imitated. Length of middle cane, twenty inches; spread of wings, twenty-six inches; *a b*, points where the "belly-band" is attached. Dotted lines show the paper.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 16.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

BOTANICAL RIDDLES.—No. 2.

1. Which is the tree that with death will benight you?
2. And the tree that your want will supply?
3. The tree that to travel invites you?
4. And the tree which forbids you to die?
5. What tree do the hunters resound to the sky?
6. What brightens your house and your mansion sustains?
7. What tree urged the Germans in vengeance to rise
And fight for the victims of tyranny slain?
8. The tree that will fight? 9. The tree that obeys you?
10. And the tree that never stands still?
11. And the tree that got up? 12. The tree that is lazy?
13. And the tree neither up or down hill?
14. And the tree to be kissed? 15. The dandiest tree?
16. And what guides the ship to go forth?
17. The tree of the people? 18. The unhealthiest tree?
19. And the tree whose wood faces the north?
20. The emotions tree? 21. The industrious tree?
22. And the tree that warms mutton when cold?
23. The reddish-brown tree? 24. The reddish-blue tree?
25. And what each must become e'er he's old?

☞ Answer in two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—No. 5.

I AM composed of 32 letters:
My 1, 26, 6, 7 is an art in sewing.
My 15, 23, 14, 6, 17 we'll let the feathered tribe do.
My 4, 21, 27, 7 is what some do not like to do.
My 32, 12, 1, 31, 5, 8 is my sweetheart's name.
My 25, 11, 21, 4 is very hard work.
My 22, 23, 6, 21, 19 is a town in Georgia.
My 2, 3, 23, 9 every person has.
My 10, 13, 23, 14 is an achievement.
My 16, 18, 28, 31 is a point of the compass.
My 25, 30, 23, 6, 2 is a delicious fruit.
My 20, 23, 21 is a nickname for a girl.
My 25, 29, 31 is to set.
My whole is a wise saying from the Bible.

☞ Answer in two weeks. WM. M. L.

SQUARE WORD ENIGMA.—No. 2.

A PART of the body.
The time between day and night.
To cover with wax.
The preterit of know. MARY C.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Oct. 26.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 11.—With periods, points, he slurs his crimes.

HIDDEN TREES No. 1.—1, Maple; 2, Beech; 3, Pine; 4, Butternut; 5, Oak, Ash; 6, Hemlock; 7, Hickory.

PROBLEM No. 5.—
42.98052965 rods.
30.86122105 "
26.14624930 "

MY PLANTATION No. 1.—1, Water Cresses, Butter Cups, Milkweed and Pansies (pans); 2, Peppers and Snapdragons; 3, Larkspur, Partridge Berries and Canary flowers; 4, Ice Plant and a great many Firs (furs); 5, Morning Glories.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Death of Mrs. Horace Greeley.

As we write this paragraph (Friday, Nov. 1,) the veteran Editor of the Tribune and candidate for the Presidency, Horace Greeley, is burying the wife of his youth. No one who knows him, and how devoted and tender a husband he has been, especially during the twelve years his wife has been an invalid, will fail to sympathize with him in this ordeal of separation. Mrs. Greeley's maiden name was Mary Young Cheney. She was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1814. In her early life she was a teacher of rare abilities. She became an ardent believer in the hygienic teachings of Dr. Graham, of Graham bread notoriety, and it was at the Graham House in this city that she first met Horace Greeley. He loved her and sought her hand. She finally went to North Carolina as a teacher. Thither Mr. Greeley followed her and induced her to marry him. Five children have been born to them, two of which survive. Mrs. Greeley's character was as strongly marked as her husband's, but of a widely different type. Her organization was fine, delicate, sensitive, nervous; slight and fragile, physically; strong, original, firm mentally, looking at nothing through other eyes than her own, and following her convictions, regardless of public opinion or convention. She was a devoted mother, and a woman who won fast and faithful friends among women. Thus, on the eve of an election which is to decide Mr. Greeley's fate as a candidate for the Presidency, and which will have decided it ere this paragraph reaches the eyes of our readers, Mr. Greeley is bowed beneath a burthen of affliction which proves the hollowness and emptiness and bitterness of earthly honors and the acclaim of his fellow citizens in comparison with the domestic ties which have strengthened during the arduous struggles of a busy life.

The Horse Disease.

This disease has extended South and West, and is also announced as having appeared in England. Its effect upon trade in all the large cities is beyond computation. In this city it has almost paralyzed trade. Immense heaps of freight and merchandise lie along the wharves and fill up the railway depots, and are packed and stowed in wholesale houses, manufactories, and other places of shipment, awaiting transportation. The canals are virtually closed. Thousands of bushels of grain, packages of fruit and vegetables are not sold because they cannot be delivered to consignees. Cotton is accumulating mountains high on the wharves. The prices paid for moving such goods as are moved are enormous and exorbitant. From $15 to $25 per load for moving ordinary merchandise is charged by cartmen, and in many cases $50 is asked. The loss to the city marketmen in consequence of this condition of things, is placed at $40,000 to $50,000 per day. Handcarts drawn or pushed by men at high wages are used largely. We do not hear that any mules are suffering from the disease. We do not doubt that the present condition of things will attract attention to this hardy, easily kept and serviceable animal. It ought to do so. Oxen have been introduced by some firms, but compared with the magnificent horses that perform the city's transportation, they are inferior. Traction steam power has now its opportunity to develop itself.

Fire at Sea.

The steamship Missouri, Capt. M. R. Green, left New York for Havana Oct. 17, and was burned at sea about twenty-five miles from Abaco, only twelve lives being saved out of nearly 100 on board. The fire was discovered in the pantry and soon burst out amidships; a strong gale blowing, the ship was soon wrapped in flames. The boats were launched, but all but one was immediately swamped. This sad story needs no garnish; nor can any words express the horrors of such a fate; nor are there any imprecations that can reach and remedy the causes of such disasters; but there is need of radical measures to compel ship owners to provide for the safety of passengers in such cases as this—if it is within human power to do it.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

The horse disease has raged during the past week with violence, interrupting travel and trade. Many horses have died. Oxen have been used to haul goods. Steam dummies have been allowed on the tramways. The crisis is now passed, and travel is resumed.... Mayor Hall's trial closed on the 31st....The funeral of Mrs. Greeley took place Nov. 1st. The remains were taken to Greenwood.....More Indians have visited the city....Minister Washburne has been stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.....On the 27th ult. a safe in No. 9 John street was robbed of $20,000 worth of diamonds and jewels.....Several political affrays have occurred....The corner stone of the 23d Regt. Armory, Brooklyn, was laid on the 28th ult....Edmund Yates drew an audience of but four or five hundred to hear his lecture on Dickens....Mayor Hall was acquitted on the 1st. The jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.... The Germans of the city have sent a letter to Minister Washburne recognizing his great services during the French war....Prof. Pepper and John B. Gough have lectured in the city ...Secretary Boutwell and Speaker Blaine have made speeches at the Cooper Union. ..Tweed has appeared in court.....Another inmate of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum has died from ill-treatment....August Belmont's picture gallery is for sale....The Scott monument was unveiled on the 2d. inst.

Home News.

Large political torch-light processions, and extensive illuminations, have taken place in all parts of the country upon the close of the political campaign....The horse disease has reached Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago... Two convicts escaped from the State Prison at Providence on the 31st ult.....Macon, Ga., has been excited over some queer manifestations....The Memphis, Tenn., Savings Bank has suspended ...Temperance matters continue to excite Chicago ..Apache Chiefs have visited Washington....President Grant says the present Indian policy will not be changed.

Disasters, Accidents, Etc.

On the 22d ult. the Mail Steamship Missouri, for Havana, was burned at sea in a gale, and a large number of passengers were lost by fire and drowning. Three boats were launched, two of which were swamped. The schooner Spy took a few survivors to Hopetown, and some have arrived at Nassau It is thought 76 lives were lost. The loss reaches $150,000....On the 29th the Western Pacific Express, while passing Reamsville, Ont., at the rate of 40 miles an hour, ran off the track. The Strakosch opera troupe were on board. Patti, Marin, and Miss Carey were wounded. A large number of passengers were injured, but none fatally.

Obituaries.

Hon. John A. Griswold died in Troy on the 31st. He was born in 1822....Mrs. Horace Greeley died in New York City on the 30th ult., after a twelve years' sickness....Gen. J. Berry of Bath, Me., on the 23th....Col. Albert S. Evans of San Francisco, lost on the Missouri....Rev. Dr. Metcalfe of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., on the 30th....Mrs. Vincent Collyer, at Darien, Conn., on the 1st.

Fires.

Lang's foundry at Louisville on the 31st ult. Loss $15,000. Three blocks in Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 23d ult. Loss $200,000.... A million and a-half ft. lumber at East Saginaw, Mich., on the 23d ult....Savage's carpet factory, Philadelphia, on the 30th. Loss $20,000. ..Steamer Kate Kinney, at New Albany, Ind., on the 30th. Loss $20,000....Cabinet factory in Columbus, O., on the 30th. Loss $30,000....Lumber yard in Buffalo on the 30th. Loss $15,000....Stuart's furniture warerooms in Albany on the 29th. Loss $10,000. .Distillery in Greenville, O., on the 20th ult. Loss $25,000....Six business houses in Plattsburg, Clinton Co., Mo., on the 28th. Loss $25,000....On the 1st the St. James Hotel at Far Rockaway, L. I. Loss $75,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

The River Po in Italy has flooded Mantua and Fenara, doing great damage. In the latter province 40,000 people are homeless.....The Rhone in France has overflown its banks....General Ducrot has issued a proclamation to French troops, exhorting them to remember their sacred duties....The Conservatives of France want a monarchy.....During three months 5,000 immigrants have gone to Algeria ....Hepworth Dixson has been made Knight of the Golden Cross by the Emperor of Germany....The County Reform bill in the Prussian Landtag has been defeated, and elections ordered for a new diet....After a long debate on the army bill, the Spanish Cortes has agreed to a contingent of 40,000 men ....Mr. Bancroft has thanked the Emperor of Prussia in the name of the President for the San Juan decision....The Italian Parliament will meet on the 20th....The Sunday Act against drinking saloons has been enforced in Liverpool, creating riots... The U. S. Consul at Cardiff is on trial for assault and battery ..President Thiers has had a dispatch from President Grant, congratulating him on the progress of French republicanism ..The quays of Havre are crowded with vessels for the United States, whose owners will not allow them to sail on account of the duties imposed on French bottoms... The Italian fleet at Naples has been reviewed by the King....The Pope has snubbed the Irish Catholics....There has been a conflict between the Prussian Chambers.....Sicily was visited with a hurricane on the 27th. Some 32 people were killed....Thos. Hughes will not again run for Parliament....The Princess Clotilde will be allowed to remain in France....Cholera has appeared in Prussia and Ireland. At Buda there have been 27 fatal cases....The Cortes will impeach the Sagasta Ministry....Lord Massey's country seat in County Limerick, Ireland, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000....Compulsory education is to be enforced in France ... The remains of Heinrich Heine have been taken to Hamburg....The differences between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation will be peacefully settled ...M. Thiers does not desire to be made President for life....The Pope will defend the Church at Geneva against a decree of the Swiss Government....The music Hall in Oxford, England, has been destroyed by fire.... European Jews are in session at Brussels.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

The Family Sewing Machine.—The invention of the Wilson Sewing Machine is destined to exert an influence over domestic comfort unequaled by any invention of the last hundred years. As an economical arrangement it enables one person to do the work of ten in a superior manner and with unspeakably more comfort. To satisfy yourself how perfect and simple a new machine can be, call at the Wilson Sewing Machine Rooms, and examine the perfect New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine, that is sold fifteen dollars cheaper than any other first-class machine in use. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. G. A. Blanchard, Raymondville, N. Y., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine in tailoring since 1865, and it is as good as new; has done the sewing for a family of seven persons, attended to her household duties, and earned $200 a year; says that any one owning a Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine can earn a respectable living. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper,

Watch No. 1125, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me fourteen months—six months of that time at sea, and in all the various climates of Europe. During that time, and since my return, it has not varied one second a week.—H. Lassing, Manager Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., 191 Broadway, New York.

A Youth's Publication.—For nearly half a century the Youth's Companion of Boston has been published. It was started in 1827, and is to-day one of the brightest and most vigorous papers with which we are acquainted.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

The Ohio State Hort. Society holds its annual meeting at Zanesville the first week in December.

The North American Bee Keepers' Association holds its next session at Indianapolis Dec. 4, 5 and 6.

The New Hampshire State Board of Agriculture has decided to hold Fall and Winter meetings at Colebrook, Gilmanton Iron Works, Dover, Deerfield, Acworth and Peterboro.

A Convention of Delegates from the Hort. Societies of Illinois, is called at Bloomington, Nov. 14, to meet the Executive Committee of the State Hort. Soc., "to consult together in devising means to insure harmonious co-operation, and to secure State aid in the dissemination of horticultural information."

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS,

New York, Monday, Nov. 4, 1872.

General business has been somewhat retarded through the past week by the epidemic among the draught horses. The pending election, also, had the effect of dulling trade for the time being. It is hoped that both causes will be removed in a few days Certainly before this paper reaches our readers the result of the Presidential Election will be known.

Since our last report, the Secretary of the Treasury has published the Monthly Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States to the first of November. It appears that a further reduction was made in the Principal of the Debt in October, of $5,228,000. The reduction in the Gold Bearing 6 per cent Stocks (5-20s,) was over $3,000,00 which is an additional saving of Gold Interest to the amount of $540,000 a year. The circulation of the Treasury was increased about $4,000,000, the Treasury having afforded this relief in the shape of Greenbacks to the banking movement early in the month, to avert a threatened panic in Wall St.

Money is working less stringent, although the supply cannot be called comfortable for that class of borrowers who rely upon discounts at Bank at 7 per cent., or on Wall Street at 8 to 12 per cent. These are the rates on nearly all time operations. The Stock Brokers borrow Money from day to day at 6@7 per cent. A great many lenders are unwilling to place their balances beyond call, even at much higher rates.

Gold has gone down 1½ per cent. The disbursements from the Treasury for November, Interest on the Public Debt, and the free supply of Exchange have effected the market.

In Stocks the speculation continues very active, with varying fortunes to the great operators in the Railroads, Telegraph and Pacific Mail Stocks. The prevailing belief is in higher prices after the Presidential Election, but this feeling may change in a day on the appearance of pressure in Money or upon any change of position in the market by the controlling operators.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.
Capital	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	274,925,000	237,832,300
Gold and Greenbacks	53,137,100	47,525,100
Deposits	209,202,400	203,202,400
Circulation	27,686,000	27,686,000

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	111⅞	Erie	53⅜
U. S. 6s of 1881	116⅝	Union Pacific	38⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	*112⅜	Rock Island	109⅜
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	111⅝	Northwest	82½
U. S. 10-40s	108⅜	Ohio & Miss.	48¼
U. S. 5s (new)	109*	Western Telegraph	79⅝
U. S. Currency 6s	113½	Pacific Mail	91
N. Y. Bounty 7s	107	Lake Shore	92¼
Missouris	92½	Toledo & Wabash	72½
Tennessees	74½	Adams Express	91
South Carolinas	26	American Express	71
Virginias	52	United States Exp's	73
Central Pacifics	100½	St. Paul (common)	56¼
Union Pacifics	88¾	St. Paul (preferred)	75¼
N. Y. Central Stocks	95⅛	Bills on London	108½

* Ex. Dividend.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS,

New York, Monday Nov. 4, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	503,000	Meal, bbls	5,000
Oats, "	182,500	Flour, "	84,200
Wheat, "	542,500	Eggs, "	8,180
Rye, "	—	Cotton, bales	25,200
Barley, "	200,000	Hops, "	1,485
Malt, "	28,000	Wool "	732
Seed, "	300	Butter, pkgs	23,400
Beans, "	1,815	Cheese "	13,800
Meal, bags	500	Lard, "	5,500
Peanuts "	532	Dried fruits, pkgs	750
Pork, bbls	176	Cut Meats "	2,740

Beans and Peas.—The stocks in first hands of mediums are very moderate owing to the recent speculative movement, and with an improved jobbing inquiry, prices have advanced. Marrowfats are held a trifle higher, as the supplies show some decrease, and there is a moderate shipping trade. Green Peas are slow of sale. Canada peas are in light supply and wanted.

We quote Mediums, prime $2.55@2.60 per bushel; good do., $2.20@2.40; fair do., $2.00@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.75@2.80; good do., $2.40@2.50; common and fair do., $2@2.35. Green peas at $1.75@1.85. Southern black-eyed peas, $2.80.

Beeswax.—Export for past week, 7,400 lbs.; since Jan. 1st., 282,800 lbs.; same period last year, 200,000 lbs. Prices have declined to 32½@33c.

Broom Corn.—There is little difference in prices for old or new. Green is quoted at a range of 6@7c.; mixed, 5@6c.; do. red, 2@3c.

Butter.—The event of an important election occurring this week has its usual tendency to interrupt the steady course of trade, and there are consequently no solid features to note. Fine grades of butter hold up in prices stronger than was anticipated, especially under the free receipts. Common, or, for that matter, real useful stock, is neglected, while we are in receipt of the flower of the crop, but after the standard of taste occasioned by the fine stock now offering becomes less delicate as the season advances there will be a market for stock that has been kept out of commerce for many past weeks. Better lines of Welsh are coming forward. There have been shipments abroad of about 600 pkgs. cheap Western, and it is thought that some round lots of low-priced stock will find a German outlet.

Orange Co. pails, fine, 38@40c.; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 29@35c.; common, 15@18c.; selections, half tubs, 32@35c.; half tubs in lots, 38@40c.; good to prime firkins, 27@29c.; do. Welsh, Fall, 27@28c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 20@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@22c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; State dairies, tubs are 29@32c.; do. all firkins, 28@30c.

Cheese.—There is no stir in the shipping trade; the exports for the week are only 12,770 boxes. The home trade is improving as vehicles become more plenty. Prices are steadily held and without important change from last week. The arrivals are fair, embracing larger lines of fine stock, but holders are under the impression that they will be able to sustain prices, temporarily at least.

We quote State factory, choice, 14½@15c.; good to prime, 13½@14c.; fair, 12½@13½c.; State dairy, 13@13½ for good to prime, 12@13c. for fair lots; for Ohio factory, 13½@13½c. for good to prime; English dairy, prime, 13½@14c.; fair do., 11½@13c.

Cotton.—Prices are about as last week. There has been a good export trade, but the arrivals are large and freely offered.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅝	16	17¼	17¼
Good Ordinary	18⅞	19	19⅜	19⅜
Strict Good do	19 1-16	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	19¼	19½	19⅝	20
Middling	19⅝	20	20⅜	20½
Good Middling	20⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝

For forward delivery sales on the basis of low middling are as follows:—Nov., 18 9-16c.; Dec., 18 11-16c.; Jan., 18¾c.; Feb., 19c.; March, 19⅛c.; April, 19¼c.; May, 19⅜c.

Dried Fruits.—Shippers are looking at some rather better lots than before, offering 16@16½c. Peaches firm at quotations. Small fruits firm, with cherries scarce and wanted. There is some jobbing trade in sliced apples, but they are too abundant for any higher range.

Southern apples, 3½@5c.; do. sliced, 7@9c. Peeled peaches at 14@17c. for Ga., 14@16c. for Va., and 17@21½c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 5½c. for quarters, and 6c. for halves. Cherries, 25c. Plums, 14@19c. Blackberries, 9@9½c.

Flour.—Prices are about as last week. Stocks have accumulated materially. The light home trade, through the difficulty in moving supplies, has induced some holders of best grades to force a market, but at the close the business from this source is improving and there is a more confident tone. Shippers have been working to an extent on the low grades to keep prices steady.

Superfine State	$5 90	@	6 30
Common extra do	6 90	@	7 00
Good to choice do	7 05	@	7 15
Fancy do	7 20	@	7 85
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 90	@	6 30
Extra do	6 80	@	7 10
Choice extra do	7 15	@	7 90
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 10	@	7 25
Trade brands do	7 30	@	9 50
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 50	@	8 25
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 66	@	9 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 25	@	8 50
Good to choice do	8 35	@	11 00
Extra Southern	7 25	@	9 75
Good to choice do	9 80	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 50	@	5 75
Corn meal, Western	3 25	@	3 60

Fresh Fruits.—Exports of apples for past week, 7,850 bbls. There is only a retail trade in apples at the prices. The market is generally unsettled when we are on the eve of canal and heavy Western receipts. Prices have ruled withal rather steady, an active export trade giving considerable support to the market for straight sound lots. Grapes are very weak, and sellers are anxious to close them out. High price for quinces checked the sale, and they are offered easier. Pears are running out, and extras are firm. Cranberries have moved slowly, and sellers are shading quotations. Old peanuts are lower and quoted at $1@1.25 for Wilmington, and $1.75 for best Virginia. New do not come forward freely; there have been sales at $1.50@1.75 for Virginia. Chestnuts higher.

We quote:—Apples, prime, $2.50@2.75; mixed, $2.12@2.37; fair, $1.25@1.75; common, $1. Pears.—Fine Duchess, Seckel, Louis Bonne, Virgalieu B. Diel, $12@14; rough lots do., $8@10; cooking, $1@7. Grapes, Isabella, 6@7c.; Catawba, 7@8c. Cranberries, per crate, fine, $3.25@3.50; other, $2.25@2.75; bbls., $11.00@12 for Cape and $9@11 for N. J. Chestnuts, per bush., $3.50@4. Hickory nuts, $1.75@2.

Grain.—Best Spring grades of wheat are in good demand from shippers at improved prices. Other stock plenty and freely offered. We quote at $1.51@1.58 for No. 2 Spring afloat, $1.60@1.63 for No. 1 do., $1.30@1.67 for Winter red Western, $1.68@1.90 for Amber and $1.75@2 for white. Rye is wanted at about 85c. Corn is coming in slowly and prices are in the seller's favor, with a moderate export trade. Sales at 64½@65c. for steamer lots of Western mixed; 65½@66c. for sailing do., 64½@65c. for store lots. Oats are steadily held with moderate receipts. Sales at 43@43½c. for new mixed Western, 47@48½c. for old do., 46@50c. for new white, 46@47c. for State. Western barley selling at 70@85c.

Hay and Straw.—There is a good demand for straw, and more stock could be handled at the quotations. Hay is selling freely to shippers, but there is not much call from home trade. We quote new shipping hay at 95c.@$1.; retail do., $1.20@1.50; salt, do., 55@80c.; clover, 75@80c. Straw at $1@1.05 for long rye, 75@85c. for short rye; 70@75c. for out.

Hops.—The market here has been better supplied but there is no accumulation, brewers being in great need of stock and purchasing promptly the best lots on arrival. The current quotations here afford more inducement to buyers in the interior to pay prices on the basis of late sales to growers.

New York, growth 1872, at 30@35c.; Eastern do., 30@35c.; Western do., 30@35c.; Yearlings '71 20@25c.; Olds '70 10@15c.; Old Olds, '68-69 8@10c.; Bavarians, 30@35c.; English, 25@30c.

Provisions.—With the turning into a new month there is less strength showing in prices for mess pork as buyers are less anxious. Cash lots offered at the close at $15.37 and $15.12 for all Nov. Jobbing lots have declined to $15.50, with free sales at that price. Extra prime scarce, quoted at $12, prime mess $15, clear $17. There has been about 2,000 tcs. new beef taken for Europe. New prime mess quoted at $21@23.50, India $25.50@24.50. Old is nominal. Bacon is in demand, but to open trade sellers have been compelled to submit to a decline. Spot long clear 8¾c. Winter months long and short together 7¾c. Short for Jan. alone 7¾c. Lard is steady at 8⅛@8¼c. for Western steam, 8¾c. for Western kettle, city dull at 8¼ for steam and kettle and 8c. for No. 1. There is only a light demand for cut meats, and prices are favoring buyers. Smoked hams 15@16c., smoked shoulders 7½@7¾c., pickled hams 13½@14½c., pickled shoulders 6½@7c. Beef hams per bbl. Winter 28@30c. Boxed bellies 8⅝@8¾c., bellies loose 8c. Tallow—City choice firm at 9¾c., country 8¾c. for common, 9@9¼c. for good

Poultry and Game.—The demand is improving for poultry, and prices are more in the seller's favor. There seems to be a wise intention this year on the part of shippers to not glut the market before Thanksgiving

We quote dressed poultry:—Chickens, Jersey and Bucks county, prime, 18@20c.; do. fair to good, 16@18c.; do. State, prime, ₹ lb., 16c.; do. fair to good, 14@15c.; do. Western, prime, 15@16.; do. poor to good, 12@14c. Ducks, Jersey prime, 21@22c.; do. fair to good, 17@18c.; do. State, prime, 20@21c; do. fair to good, 17@19c. Turkeys, State, prime, 20.; do. fair to good, 17@19c.; Western, good to prime, 18@19c.; do. fair to good, 15@16c. Geese, Jersey, prime, 17@19c.; do. fair to good, 15@16c.; do. State, prime, 17c.; do. fair to good, 15@16c. Live Poultry:—Chickens, Jersey, ₹ lb., 14@15c.; do. Western, 13@14c.; roosters, 9c. Turkeys, Jersey, 16@17c.; do. Western, 15c. Ducks, Jersey, ₹ pair, 75c.@$1; do. Western, 62@75c. Geese, Jersey, young, ₹ pair, $2.25@2.50; do. Western, $1.75@2.

There is a good sale for the enlarged list. Venison, whole deer, per lb., 15@16c.; saddles 20@22c.; canvas back ducks, $2@2.25 per pair; mallard and teal do., 40@60c.; woodcock do., 75@87c.; partridges, state, 87@$1.12; do. eastern, 62@75c.; quail per doz., $2.75@3; prime

hens per pair, 95@$1.00; rabbits, 30@40c.; hares do., 60@75c.

Seeds.—Small lots of new clover are coming in. There is a very light sale just now. Timothy is selling at $3.25@3.50. Clover at 9¾c. for Ohio, 10¼c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10¼c. for State. Rough flax is quiet, quoted at $1.95.

Sundries.—Honey is active at firm figures: 23@30c. for dark and 32@35c. for white, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider at 6@10c. per gallon. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, per lb., 60@70c.; do. mixed, 40@50c.; hen, 7@9c.; vinegar, cider, ℔ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ℔ ℔, 4@4½c.; white rags, 5@5½c.

Tobacco.—In Kentucky leaf there is a very good business for this season of the year. Lugs, fillers and the poorest grades bring very good prices, while for medium and common stock the market is more in the buyer's favor. The new crop is reported in good order and all housed. The estimates place it as a very large crop, but containing more than a usual quantity of the lower grades. Seedleaf is selling to the home trade only; the export business for the season is about over. The Connecticut crop has all been gathered in fine condition, with an unprecedented quantity. Wisconsin has raised nearly 15,000 cases of good tobacco. The crop in Pennsylvania is estimated at 40,000 cases, very fine quality.

QUOTATIONS—NEW CROP.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	9¾@ 9¾c.	9¾@10¾c.
Common to medium leaf	10 @10¾c.	10¾@11½c.
Good do.	11 @11¾c.	11¾@12¾c.
Fine do.	11¾@12¾c.	13 @14 c.
Selections	13 @14 c.	15 @16 c.

NEW CROP.

Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	14 @16	c.
seconds	26 @35	c.
wrappers	40 @55	c.
selections	50 @75	c.
New York State running lots	12 @16	c.
Pennsylvania assorted lots	13 @25	c.
Ohio running lots	12 @16	c.
Ohio wrappers	16 @30	c.
Wisconsin and Western	9 @10	c.

Vegetables.—Exports of potatoes the past week 4,950 bbls.; do. of onions, 700 do. Potatoes steadier for prime stock suitable for storing or shipping. Some southern steamers have missed arrival and sweets have advanced. Onions very firm. There will be few cauliflowers this season. We quote potatoes:

Peach Blow, in bulk	$2 25@ 2 37
Early Rose, "	2 00@ 2 12
Jackson "	1 75@ 2 00
Dyright "	1 25@ 1 50
Poor lots "	1 00@ 1 25
Squash, ℔ bbl., white and yellow	1 00@ 1 25
Cabbages	8 00@10 00
Onions, red and yellow, ℔ bbl	3 00@ 3 25
" white	4 50@ —
Sweet potatoes	2 75@ 3 25
Pumpkins	7 00@ 8 00
Garlic, ℔ 100 bunches	16 00@18 00
Russia turnips, ℔ bbl	2 50@ 3 00

For potatoes in shipping order, add 25c. ℔ bbl.

Whisky—is higher, quoted at 95c.

Wool.—Prices have advanced a trifle under an active demand from manufacturers and speculators. The supplies are not sufficient to meet much improvements in the demand, and there is no hope of their being replenished, unless still higher prices are obtained here. Latest sales are of Michigan fleece at 55@57c.; Ohio, 58½c.; fine unwashed do., 40c.; North Texas, 38c.; choice extra pulled, 57½c.; super pulled, 49@50c.; full California, 26@27c.; scoured do., 90c.; Cape, 36c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Nov. 2d, was firm, but buyers did not care to take freely on account of the prevailing epidemic among horses in the city, and the consequent difficulty of moving cheese from the dock. One extensive shipping firm telegraphed its agent not to buy anything, as cheese could not be moved in the city. Farm dairies were eagerly taken at prices ranging from 13½ to 14c., and a few lots were reported as selling at 14½@14¾c. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to 866 boxes, nearly half of which went by canal. In factories the offerings amounted to between 8,000 and 10,000 boxes, about 6,000 of which changed hands. We give quotations of leading transactions as follows:

Avery & Ives	14¼	Herkimer Co. Central	11¾
Bethel	11¾	J. D. Ives	14¾
Brockett's Bridge	11¾	Lassellville	11
Cook & Ives	14¾	Little Falls Central	14¾
Countryman	14¾	Manheim Center	11¾
Eatonville	11¾	Manheim Turnpike	14¾
Euphrates	14	Newville Ass'n	11¾
Fairfield Association	11¾	Old Stone Church	14¾
Old Fairfield	14¾	Paine's Hollow	14¾
Fuys	11	A. Smith & Co	14
Fulton	14	St. Johnsville	14¾
Henderson Home	14	Van Hornsville	11

Butter is coming in freely, and sales were made at 26@28c., according to quality.

We have advices from abroad for the second week in October. Our London correspondent says there is no extra fine American cheese in market, but sales to arrive are quoted at 70@72s., fine, 60@62s.; good, 56@58s.

The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—English Cheddar, 74@86s.; Wiltshire double, 62@72s.; Cheshire medium, 54@64s.; fine, 74@80s.; Scotch, 68@76s. Dutch cheese.—Edams, 58@66s.; Goudas, 45@58s.; Derby shape, 54@60s.

Clonmells butter, 128s.; Corks, 132s.; Normandy extra, 118s.; Canadian, 56@110s.

The weather in Herkimer still continues mild, with an abundance of afterfeed uninjured by frosts.

Cases of horse disease make their appearance on the canal, but during the early part of the week only two or three cases were reported as occurring in the village.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1872.

THERE has been a falling off in the receipts of all kinds of live stock, hence the market rules very firm. The horse disease has had something to do with this light run. Wholesale butchers found it impossible to cart dressed meats in sufficient quantity from the slaughter houses, hence they dare not buy ahead. Oxen and boats have been made to do the ordinary work of horses in delivering slaughtered animals. There is also some fears on the part of consumers that the disease now so common among horses will yet attack the cattle, hence the demand is rather falling off. Dealers also are inclined to sail close. Poultry and game claim considerable attention, as is usually the case at the first regular opening of the season. The weather has generally been favorable during the past week.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	7,563	60	1,655	20,802	31,481
" last week	9,550	58	2,270	26,920	44,080
Average last year	7,187	88	2,201	25,182	25,177

With a falling off of 1,987 beeves since the previous week we note ¼@½c. advance, and the market closes firm with no stock left over. Stock, during the past few days has come in very irregularly and the markets have been somewhat unsettled in consequence. Quality below the ordinary average, Texans predominating. Very few really fat cattle are on sale. Such would sell at 13½@14c. In fact some of those in the yards went at 13½c. A few of the Texans were good enough to sell at 9½@10c. per lb., while the ordinary long-horns went at 8@8½c. Fair natives sold at 12½c. Some working oxen were brought in and found ready purchasers by parties who substitute them for horses in doing city work. There is some prospect that the supply of cattle will run short before a fresh stock of grass-fed steers can be put upon the market next Spring. The falling off of Texans over the noted Chisholm trail into Kansas, is rising 90,000 as compared with the previous year, and the natives will not make good this deficiency. Besides each year adds to our consumptive demand. One defect of last season will be remedied this year, and that is the loss of stock by exposure upon the plains without food during the coming Winter. Owners will not again undertake to carry stock through the Winter without hay. A recent trip to that country shows an immense hay crop secured, while there is much more corn than there was last year.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ℔ ℔	13½ @ 14	13 @ 13½
Good to prime	12 @ 13	11½ @ 12½
Medium	11 @ 11½	10 @ 10½
Poorest grade	8 @ 10	6½ @ 9
Average sales	11 @ —	10½ @ —

Milch Cows.—The markets continue lame, with an excess of stock offering. Milkmen have generally made their Winter purchases. Quotations are $35 to $85 for poor to extra; but one fancy cow and calf sold for $110 and another for $95.

Calves.—The market is still firm for live calves, while hog-dressed begin to arrive in considerable quantity. A lot of live grass calves sold at $7.25 each. Quotations are 7½@9c. for half-fed to thin milk veals and 10@11c. for fair to prime, two cars Bucks Co. selling at latter price. Hog-dressed sell at 7@10c. for grass and 12@16c. for milk calves.

LATEST.—Monday, November 4, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Fresh receipts, 150 cars at Communipaw, 117 at 100th St., and 64 at Weehawken, making 5,560 head on sale. Prime steers were unchanged, but Texans were ¼@½c. lower. A few fancy natives went at 14c. and upward.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts to-day, 16 cars at 40th St., 15 at 48th St., and 9 at Communipaw, making 8,083 on sale, in a good, strong market, with no change in prices.

Hogs.—Fresh arrivals, 76 cars at Communipaw, and 52 at 40th St., making 13,302 on sale. The market is stronger, live selling at 5⅝@5⅞c., and dressed at 6@7½c. as extremes, those of 200 lbs. selling 6¾@6⅞c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Positive Radical Cure for Rupture.—The Elastic Truss Company, at No. 683 Broadway, New York, will send their Descriptive Circulars to any person afflicted with Hernia. This Truss can be sent by mail to any part of the country.

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Volume for 1873.

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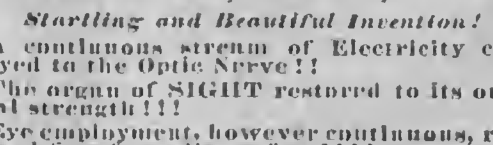

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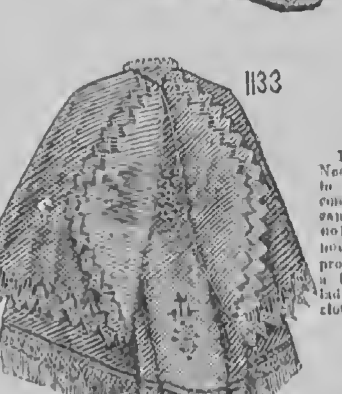

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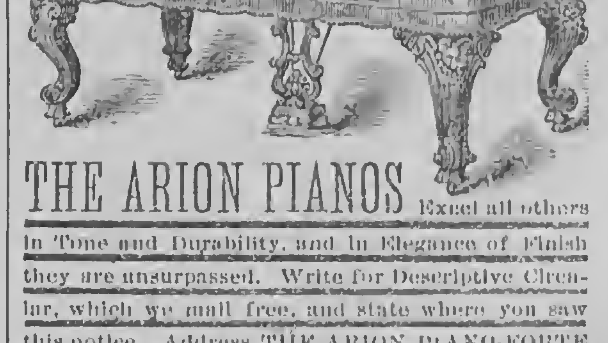

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

MATILDA HERON is filling pupils for the stage.

GEN. SHERMAN has had the asthma and a chill.

PROF. and Gen. Tyndall have been to Niagara Falls.

R. W. EMERSON and daughter have sailed for Europe.

FANNY FERN'S second husband still lives in Chicago.

GEN. FREMONT and wife have gone to Europe for a year.

BRET. HARTE will fill Mark Twain's lecture engagements.

REV. JOHN WEISS is lecturing in Worcester, Mass., on Shakspeare.

REV. W. H. H. MURRAY will lecture on "Deacons" in Philadelphia.

L. W. VOLK, the Chicago sculptor, has met with a serious accident.

ADMIRAL ALDEN was well received by the three Emperors in Berlin.

CHARLES SPRAGUE, the Boston banker poet, is 81 years old, and healthy.

MISS MARY CARPENTER, an English authoress, is coming to New England.

HERBERT SPENCER has returned from a tour in Switzerland, well and strong.

A STATUE is being erected at Stirling Castle in honor of King Robert the Bruce.

PROF. AGASSIZ has been made an associate member of the French Academy.

GEN. F. A. WALKER has been appointed a professor in the Yale Scientific School.

MR. ROBERT BONNER announces that he has no intention of leaving the Ledger.

VINNIE REAM gets $50 a night for "busting" a man at the Kings Co., N. Y., Fair.

MINISTER WASHBURN will return to France as soon as possible after the election.

THE Rev. Adin Ballou of Hopedale, Mass., is 70 years old, and will soon close his labors.

THE Woman's Suffrage Association of Rhode Island has opened an energetic campaign.

THE Japanese Minister at Paris has given President Thiers a beautiful powder-horn.

EDMUND YATES had less than 500 people to hear his lecture on Dickens in New York.

JOHN G. WHITTIER declines to be a candidate for Vice President. He favors female suffrage.

MINISTER WASHBURNE is to have a complimentary dinner at the Union League Club in New York city.

DR. CHARLES BROOKS BIGHAM of Boston has been made a Knight of the Order of the Crown by Emperor William, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by President Thiers.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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— San Francisco has 5,000 liquor saloons.

— Vermont has 65 woollen manufactories.

— The Dutch are sending peat to England.

— Dallas, Iowa, has a jail made of boiler iron.

— Cider sells for $1.25 per barrel in Vermont.

— Rhode Island is suffering from a hen disease.

— Harvard freshmen have voted to abolish hazing.

— Japan will soon establish 55,000 public schools.

— A new water telegraph has been invented in Paris.

— Oats, wheat and potatoes fail in Scotland this year.

— Iowa has had a large number of prairie fires this year.

— California cannot get oak casks enough for the wine crop.

— Dartmouth College, N. H., is soon to have a legacy of $30,000.

— A student can go through Colby University, Me., for $153.50 a year.

— St. Louis has 31 flour mills that use 60,000 bushels of grain per day.

— Much of the machinery at the Paris Opera House is worked by steam.

— The Unitarians have voted to build a national church at Washington.

— The new Presbyterian Hospital in New York has a chapel and a theater.

— Over 2,000 emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine have reached New York City.

— Work has been commenced on three divisions of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

— The lumber business in Maine and New Hampshire this Winter will be brisk.

— The corn crop this year is the largest ever gathered—a billion and a-half of bushels.

— The music in Christ Church, New York, costs over $10,000 a year, and is very artistic.

— In Boston the steam fire engines have been run by hand, owing to the sickness of the horses.

— A Michigander sneezed from his nose, the other day, a minnie ball that had entered his eye during the war.

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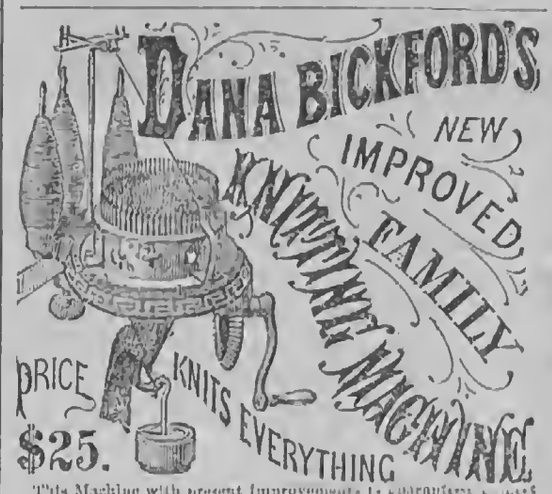

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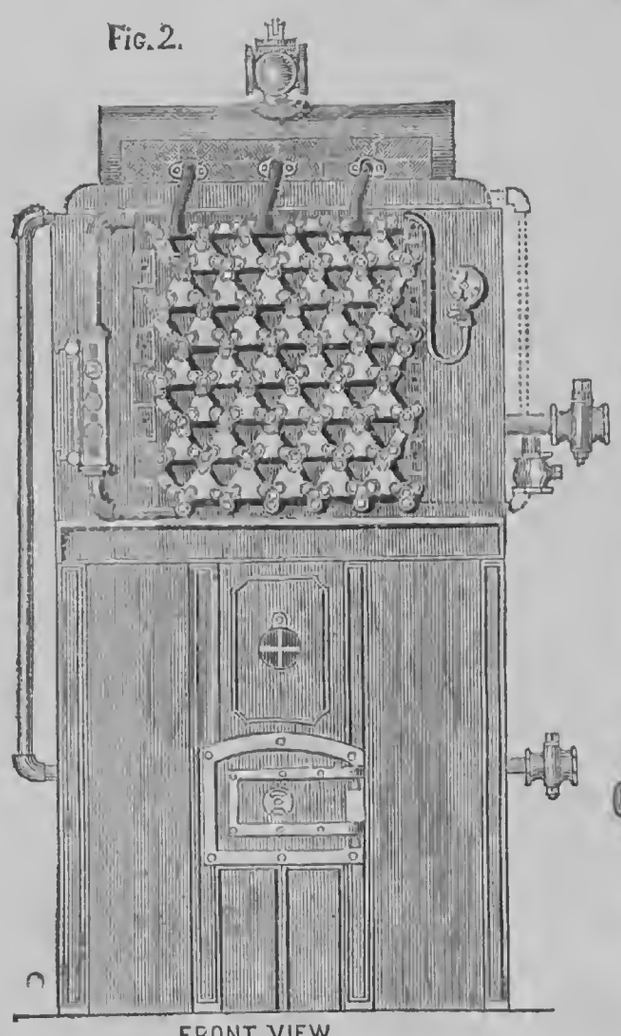
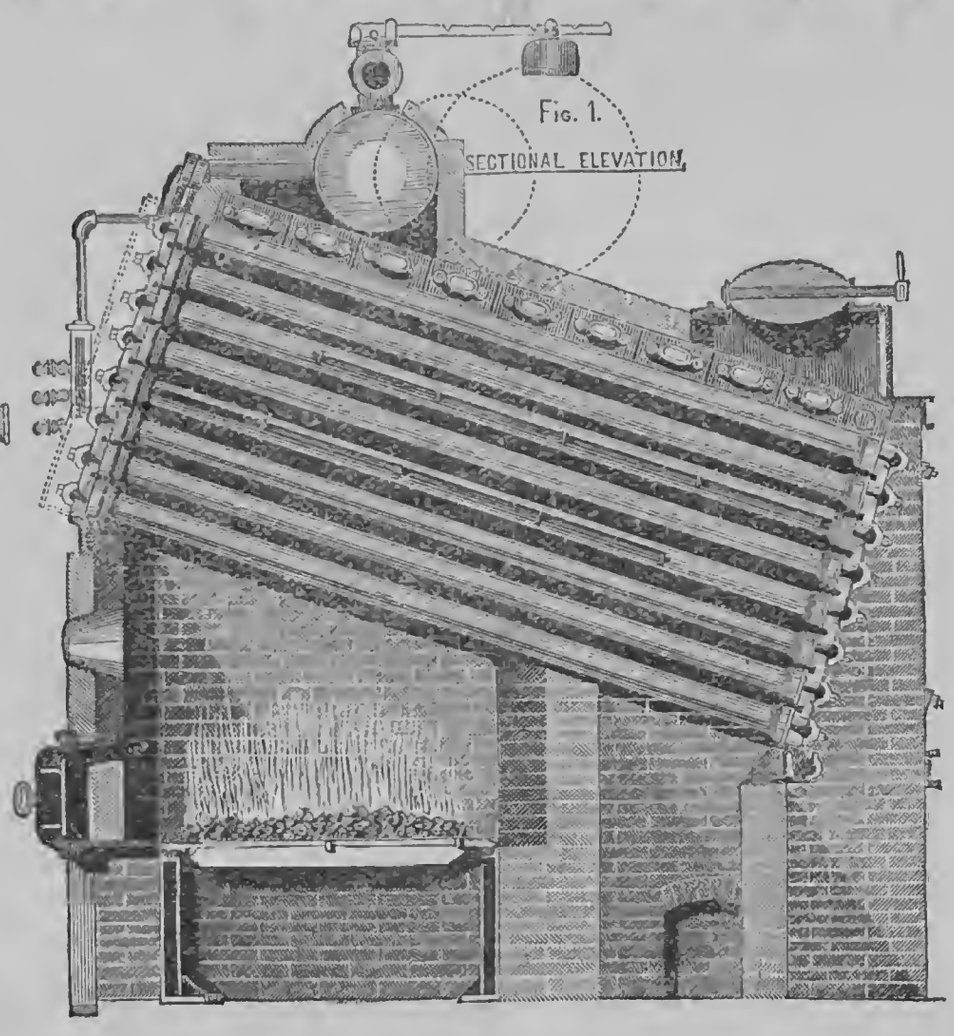


FRONT VIEW

Fig. 1.



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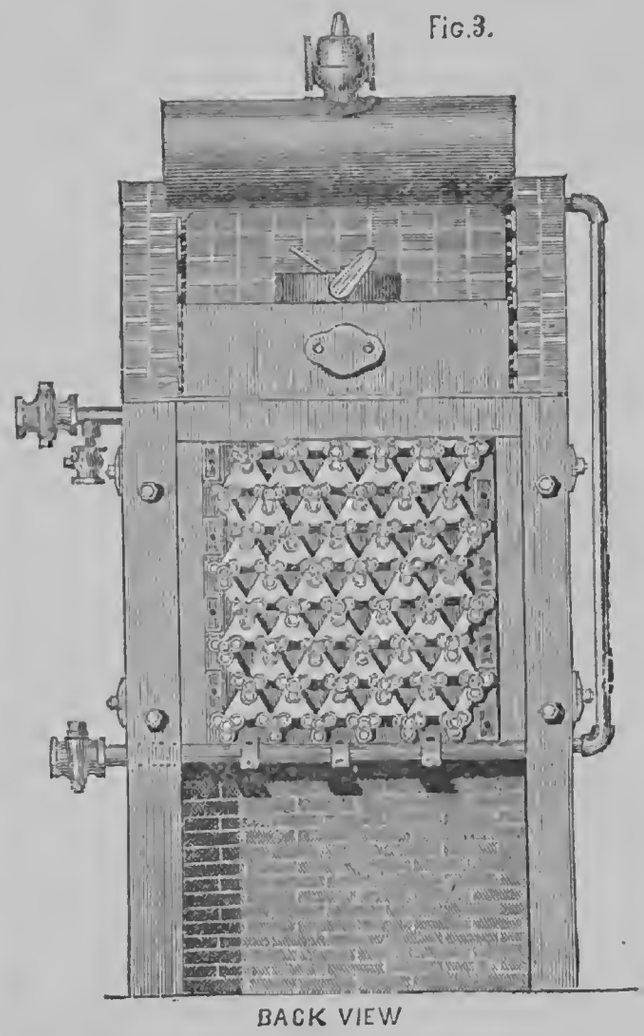

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EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

THERE appears to be a great diversity of opinion on the question of hired help, if the articles which appear from time to time in the RURAL NEW-YORKER are representative views; so I will give you mine. Having had experience on both sides, as a mechanic and farmer, I am satisfied that there is with each class much that needs reform. There are, strictly speaking, two divisions of each. I will endeavor to describe them as found among my acquaintance. 1st. The worthless man, who can never be depended upon, who renders only eye service and spends what he gets in the rum shop or the saloon. Fortunately this division is small.

2d. Those who, having no farms of their own, must, for want of trades, become farm hands. This division is generally either young men, just earning their first money, or men with families to support. Of the second class I will speak first of that division who are determined to get rich, let who will suffer; and this class of employers are always complaining of their help. I know men who are always up, ready for the field by sunrise, during the longest days; take one hour to eat and rest at noon, hurry from the field to supper, eat in a hurry and back to work till sunset; and if it is possible to have a load of hay to finish, or some wheat to shock after that time, so much better. They pay grudgingly the small sum of ten or twelve York shillings for this day of fifteen hours.

These farmers are often vexed and worried because their "man don't come" as he agreed to, or won't work without watching. Another man comes along—one who knows what a day's work is, and how to treat a human being. He can always get help, and the very best. If he is with his hands in the field, they feel free to rest if tired, and work moves on easily and steadily; no extra haste; all are cheerful, and at eleven o'clock comes the call for dinner. Ample time is given to cool the heated system before eating; then the hour's rest, and all return to the field cheerful and refreshed; and often before the sun has disappeared (but never after) he calls out, "Boys, we've done enough." He pays those who desire it each evening, and all feel well pleased.

Now, you that complain of your help, tell us if you ever knew a man treated in this way who was mean enough to leave his employer with a load of hay out or a lot of grain down that he wished to secure—even if it became dark before completed. When I hear a man always complaining of his help, I am just so foolish as to think he is too mean and penurious for any man to work for who has spirit and energy enough to make a good farm hand. J. C. H.

THE AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

READERS of the RURAL NEW-YORKER are aware that a great International Exhibition is to be held at Vienna, Austria, in 1873, for which preparations are made on a scale surpassing any that have been held hitherto under the auspices of other European governments. This Vienna Exposition is to open May 1, 1873. We give an illustration of the building and grounds in which it is to be held. The main building is nearly 3,000 feet long by about 700 feet wide, from the center of which rises a dome over 250 feet high and 336 feet in diameter—the largest dome in the world. The machinery department will be a mile long. There are to be pavilions for all sorts of purposes, including one for the display of the Imperial Treasures of Turkey. The grounds adjoining are to be laid out after the most approved principles of landscape gardening, with fountains, lakes, etc., added. Altogether the Exhibition will cover four or five square miles. It is under the control of Baron de SCHWARTZ SENHORN, who was Controller of the Austrian Department of the World's Exhibitions in London in 1851 and 1862.

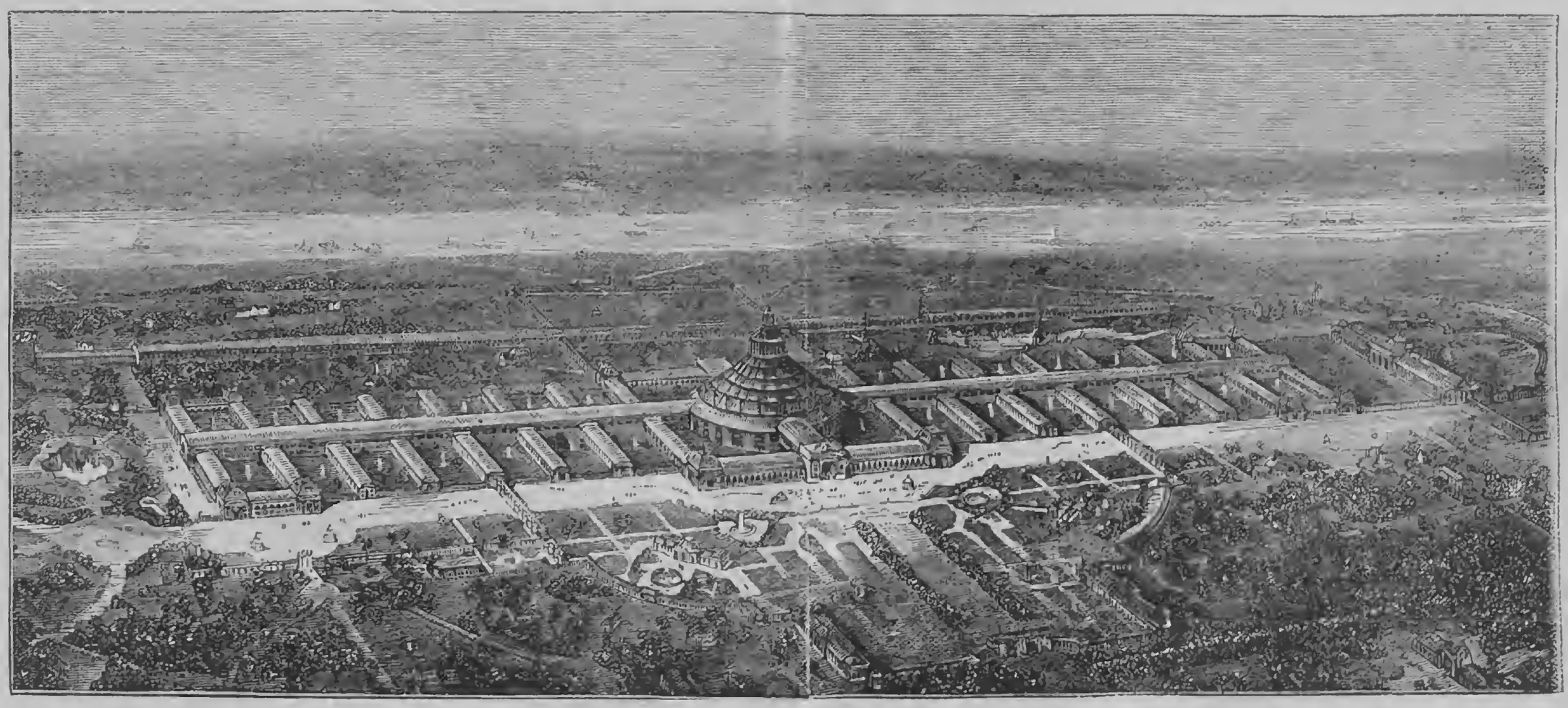
This Exhibition is located in the beautiful park and promenade known as the Prater, which is the private property of the Emperor. It will attract tourists next year from all parts of the world. Representatives of the Blood Royal from every Court in Europe are expected to visit it; also the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia and the Tycoon of Japan. It seems to be another step in the grand march towards universal brotherhood and the universal homogeneity of all races in interest, purpose, thought and fraternity.

FROM ALABAMA TO GEORGIA.

FROM Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, to Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, the distance is nearly two hundred miles, northeasterly. This route lies across the favorite cotton fields of the Alabama, Tallapoosa and Chattahoochee Rivers, but rather north of the best cotton lands of Alabama and Georgia. On this route I saw a very large acreage of land in cotton, and very little in any other cultivated crop; the yield is about one-half what may be called an average full crop. At Auburn, near the Tallapoosa, is the site of the Agricultural College of Alabama. The premises now occupied by this embryo institution, were formerly the property of the East Alabama Methodist Conference, and were made over to the trustees of the Agricultural College, to be held by them so long as they should be used for that purpose. An academic school is now in session there, but it is intended to open some sort of an agricultural department this Fall. I judge it will be rather a weakly concern, in the hands of a corps of supernumerary clergymen, but perhaps they may do better than I predict for them. Auburn is not much of a town.

Opelika is a right handsome and thrifty-looking town, on this route, some seventy miles east of Montgomery. The town (of some 4,000 inhabitants) lies up on a beautiful elevation, and is at the junction of the roads to Columbus on the south, and Atlanta on the northeast. I met an enterprising gentleman of Opelika, Mr. J. J. GREEN, who has two extensive fish houses on his premises, well stocked with perch, bream, catfish, and other varieties peculiar to the South; he has orchards of excellent fruits—apples, peaches, quinces, pomegranates, etc., etc.; his peaches of different varieties come in season in June, and last till the frosts of October. He has, also, all manner of farm stock—horses, cattle, Angora goats, fowls, etc. His residence is a place of beauty, as well as of plenty. Mr. W. C. YOUNG, a neighbor of Mr. GREEN, has a fine deer park well stocked with deer, also fish ponds and other rare improvements. The price of lands at Opelika is from $50 to $100 per acre.

I spent several days in and around Atlanta, which is a growing city, and shows many large and elegant buildings, which have been erected since my last visit, a year and a-half ago. The Georgia State Fair was in progress while I was in Atlanta; the managers had set out to run it on a strictly respectable basis, by ignoring everything more attractive than a basket of potatoes and a pen of sheep, and the consequence was they had run it into the ground. On the second day of the Fair the attendance might have been two hundred, with the most splendid weather that ever blessed the earth. On the second day, the Mayor of Atlanta issued his proclamation for the citizens to turn out on Thursday, and the



THE PROPOSED UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873 AT VIENNA.

managers begged the ladies for GOD'S sake to come and help out the lonesome affair. Lonesome as it was there were still some very attractive features. RICHARD PETERS, the veteran stock breeder of Atlanta, had a large array of his cattle, sheep, hogs and bees; and there were good samples of vegetables, grains, cotton, and other products of Georgia.

On my way North from Atlanta to Chattanooga, I was glad to see very extensive fields of corn in full bearing. North Georgia has a heavy corn crop, and the fields of the Etowah, Coosa and Chickamauga will prove the Egypt of the State, in this year of cotton depression. I saw but little land in cotton North of Kenosaw Mountain.

With these presents I close the notes of my tour of the Cotton States. S. D. H.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

A WESTERN NEW YORK FARM.

THE Central and Western portion of New York State is considered one of the best and attractive agricultural districts in the country—not that it offers to husbandmen an opportunity to amass large tracts of territory or presents to them the fruitful qualities of a virgin soil. Such alone belong to the wilder regions of the West and some portions of the sunny South. Its peculiar adaptability lies in the fact that it is ramified by a perfect system of railroads and canals, thus bringing the produce of the farm into direct and speedy communication with the markets, and enabling the producer to dispose of his material to advantage. Prudent and far-sighted individuals have availed themselves of the opportunity; and the traveler is surprised to meet all through these portions of the State homes of opulence and beauty, their owners the proprietors of many broad acres, whose skillful tillage yields a goodly remuneration, and certainly a surer one than the speculations of Wall street.

Among those who have thus located is the Hon. ERON N. THOMAS of Rose Valley, Wayne county. The extent of his property and the success he has attained, both as an agriculturist and raiser of horses, have given him a wide reputation. The house he inhabits is of brick, 50 by 100 feet in dimensions, and within and without presents all the appearances of a city dwelling. His land is divided into three farms. These are situated near together, and embrace upward of seven hundred acres, the larger part being clear of forest or brush. The soil is suitable to the cultivation of cereals and fruits, especially the apple and grape, and the climate is such as to cause abundant crops.

Of late, Mr. THOMAS has devoted himself especially to the raising of horses. Fortunately for himself, and for horsemen generally, he became, several years ago, the purchaser of "Crittenden, Jr.," a scion of the famous trotting stallion "John J. Crittenden." Through this animal a number of colts have been obtained whose speed and build have won for them premiums at the annual fairs at Albany, Rochester and Elmira. Professor LAW, F. R. V. C., of Cornell University, lately examined a number of these animals while on exhibition in Albany, and paid them a high compliment.

In every respect this farm is a success. Science is freely consulted in the cultivation of the soil and the care of stock, and the latest inventions in instruments of husbandry are to be found in use. The result is that it pays, and Mr. THOMAS is enabled to enjoy life with comfort.

TRAVELER.

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER.

YOUR Missouri correspondent has a long head to be able to understand, at a glance, why the negroes are poor. Can he tell why the Southern white people are poor? Can he come to so ready a conclusion why there are paupers at the North? Can he tell why the "poor darkey" won't leave his poverty in the South and go to Missouri, where he can get rich?

Two years ago I saw a Missouri man down in Tennessee trying to hire freedmen. I heard him talking to a sleek, greasy, ebony-skinned cotton-chopper. He offered him $20 per month, pay every Saturday evening, fare like his own sons, work the same as himself. After exhausting himself with eloquent arguments, the "poor darkey" showed his ivory and shook his head, and said, "Can't go dar."

Ask your Missouri correspondent why an intelligent man from Massachusetts came to North Carolina in 1866 with $80,000 in his pockets, made cotton three years, and went back penniless. Ask the same correspondent why another Massachusetts man went to Mississippi soon after the war, bought a cotton plantation for $60,000, paid $30,000 cash, made cotton two years, failed, tried to "Crawfish," was sued in a Massachusetts Court, had the whole to pay, and *nine thousand dollars costs*. These are facts; and when your correspondent can answer them satisfactorily, he will have some reason to know why the "poor darkey" is no better off than when the war ended.

A POOR WHITE MAN.

Stanhope, Washington Co., N. C.

Field Crops.

SOWING GRASS SEED ALONE.

THERE has been some discussion of this subject in the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER; and we regard it an important and profitable one to discuss. GEO. F. BEEBEE, Rockingham Co., N. H., furnishes the Germantown Telegraph some interesting facts on this topic. We make the following extract from his letter:

Our experience has taught us that the best time to seed with grass alone is the last half of August to the middle of September. The chief benefits from selecting this season of the year are these: first, the grass plants get well established and make a vigorous growth before Winter sets in, enabling them to withstand the sudden changes of an open Winter, or a cold backward Spring; secondly, such a sward gives a full and a more valuable crop of hay the first season; thirdly, the weeds start, and being killed by the frost, the first crop of hay is a *clean* one—an important item if designed for market.

But we cannot always perform our work at the most proper time, or cannot seed all we wish by the middle of September; hence, experience has proved to us that we need not limit ourselves to this season exclusively in seeding our lands to grass alone. Perhaps I could not make the subject more plainly understood than by detailing a few experiments from my own farm.

In November, 1866, I seeded an acre to grass alone; the ground closed up and remained frozen till Spring; consequently the seeds did not germinate before Spring. The first crop was fair, a good ton, the herd-grass or Timothy nearly half headed out, no clover sown. In the year 1868, adjoining the piece, I seeded two acres in September, which was well-started before Winter; the first crop of hay was fully matured, and the yield two tons per acre. These lands have been in mowing since, without any perceptible difference in favor of either since the first year, and yielded the best, heaviest grass on the farm through the dry seasons of 1869, '70 and '71, and are now in good condition, yielding fully two tons per acre the present season.

Passing numerous experiments in other years, I will say a word about an acre seeded last fall; it was a small mud meadow, drained and reclaimed, surrounded by poor, gravelly land; the acre was about half meadow, the balance gravel. It was plowed the Fall before, planted with potatoes in the Spring, and as soon as the potatoes were dug, the land was cleared of tops, and seeded at once to grass, without any addition of manure; the potatoes had an application of about four cords of stable manure in the Spring, spread broadcast, and well worked into the soil. There have been two crops of excellent hay taken from the piece this season; both crops were well matured in growth, and there is a fine *third crop* well started at the present time.

This experiment has been the most suggestive and interesting to me of any that I have as yet made; considering the poor quality of the land, the small amount of manure which was applied to a previous crop, the result has thus far been remarkably good. The lesson to me is this, that hereafter all my potato lands will be seeded, as soon as cleared, to grass without plowing again; and it is a hint for me to try a like experiment on my corn land this fall, both field and fodder corn. I propose to split the hills with a plow, harrow out the butts, pick and draw them to the compost heap, pulverize thoroughly and seed to grass without plowing or manuring, as the land was liberally manured in the Spring, broke up last fall, the manure applied on the furrows in the Spring. If I plow it I shall turn up a half-rotten sod, bury my manure, and can not get a catch of grass without manuring again.

Now a word for Spring seeding of grass alone. Having an acre of land last Spring which had been used for garden purposes and manured very heavily for the past three years, which I wished to seed to grass, grain being a secondary object, I ventured to try it, omitting the grain. The result is this: seeded May 7, first crop cut July 15, second September 5; the first yielded fully two tons, the second one and one-half tons; the first somewhat weedy, but the last nearly clean, and the piece is now looking finely.

The conditions of success in seeding grass alone I am inclined to think are these, without considering the quality of the land: thorough pulverization of the soil, surface application of manure, the soil and manure pulverized by the same operation. I use a home-made clod-crusher, Cumberland (England) pattern, which is very effective; thick seeding thinly covered; the soil when the job is completed compact at the surface.

The farmers of New England at the present moment are under the necessity of getting as full paying crops as possible from their fields with the least expenditure of labor consistent with good farming. We formerly thought we could not get our fields, when run out, into good grass without a hoed crop for one or more years—I am speaking now of high, dry lands—but we have proved beyond question or shadow of doubt that there is no necessity of this; that there is a quicker, cheaper, more profitable way. I have in mind a field of one of my neighbors, who never strikes out an original path, but is pretty sure to follow anything that pays better than his own practice—a good, thorough, progressive farmer, who never seeded to grass alone but once, and that the previous year. The field is high and dry; it was broken up last October; the soil was so dry that it plowed badly; manured well, not heavily; seeded at once to grass; last year the land did not produce five hundred pounds of hay per acre; the Winter was an open one, and the young grass plants were badly thrown out; clover was sown in the Spring. Now for the result—my neighbor has cut two crops from the land, fully one and one-half tons per acre each crop; the clover did not increase the first crop, but made a fine show in the second; the sward is now a perfect one, thick and even, promising a heavy yield next and succeeding years.

POTATOES FOR SEED.

THE following are the ideas of an old farmer in Maine on seed potatoes, as given in the Lewiston Journal:—We use too ripe seed when we propagate from tubers that have lain in the ground till dead ripe. Plants that are propagated by tubers require different treatment from those propagated by seeds. Our corn and grains that we use for seed we like to have stand a little longer than the main crop, and become perfectly matured. On the same principle our corn is selected from the ripest, best developed ears and kernels. But potatoes for seed should be dug and placed in a cool, dark cellar, just as soon as a majority of them will slightly crack open in boiling. This is most invariably while the tops are yet green and growing fast. The tubers are then in their most vigorous state. Disconnect them from the parent stalk at that time and they retain their vigor. Instead of deteriorating, as most all of us know the older sorts have, their vitality is increased, and they yield better, with less tendency to rot. As long ago as 1815, and subsequently, observations led him to make some experiments to test the theory, and he finds it the proper course to pursue. It is not often said that the late planted potatoes are better for seed than those planted early? The lateness of their planting, presumedly, prevents perfect ripening, hence the principle of the above reasoning would be in force.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Castor Beans Death to Stock.—It seems certain that castor beans will kill horses and cattle. Within a year or two it has been stated in the Farmers' Club of New York City that if placed in the paths of moles or in the holes of gophers they would exterminate these animals. Now it is recorded that a span of horses in Nebraska died within twenty-four hours after eating a half handful of castor beans divided between them. Commenting on this fact the Prairie Farmer says:—"That castor beans injure stock is certain, and that death has resulted from eating them seems also sure. Among the earlier acts passed by the Legislature of this State, was one attaching severe penalties to persons who left castor beans in exposed situations or who left fields of them exposed so that cattle could enter." Our readers who grow these beans should, therefore, be careful how they expose them to stock, at least until the fact whether they kill is definitely settled, if there is any question about it.

Corn Crops.—I should like to know, Mr. Editor, what State, represented by RURAL NEW-YORKER readers, can report the largest *bona fide* yield of shelled corn for the year 1872. I am sure you will be glad to record verified reports.—R. M. F., *Xenia, O.*

The Apiarian.

FALL FEEDING BEES.

MRS. TUPPER writes the Bee Keepers' Journal:—However people may differ as to the benefits of feeding bees in the Spring, we think they will all agree that to feed in the Fall is poor economy, except in special cases. If stocks are in too poor condition to winter over, better make one good one out of two, or even three, than to attempt at this season to feed them into good safe wintering condition. We have fed stocks that had not five pounds of honey in October and made them good colonies and wintered them safely. We did it as an experiment and found that it "cost us more than it come to," a homely and ungrammatical phrase, but an expressive one.

Now our course is, to go through the apiary some time in October, see the condition of every colony, select the best queens to save, destroy poor ones, and then selecting the best combs from two colonies, place them in order in one hive, and sprinkling the bees well with sweetened water and peppermint, put them all together. This is no difficult matter. It may be done in a few moments. Every year confirms our opinion that a strong colony is the only one that preserves any value. We know that after a poor season the desire is strong to keep as many stocks as possible, but in this matter our strength is not in numbers. Better have one good one in the Spring than a dozen that have barely lived through; you will be better off even in point of numbers by June. In a good season and under favorable circumstances one can increase very rapidly (if he knows how)! In a poor season, when all is unfavorable, he had better far unite than divide. We have often found this true.

The exact amount of honey necessary to keep a colony through the Winter can hardly be estimated, so much depends on the season, the locality and the manner of wintering. Remember that bees do not waste it if they have a surplus, and that if it is not too much in the center of the hive it is no disadvantage if they have more than they need.

The Vineyard.

VINEYARD NOTES.

Keeping Grapes.—The editor of The Fruit Recorder says he has good success in keeping grapes in Winter by cutting the clusters with as long stems as possible, removing bruised or decaying specimens, dipping the end of the stem in mucilage, wrapping in pieces of newspaper, packing carefully in shallow boxes, and storing the same in a cool place till cold weather, and then transferring them to a room next or between rooms that are kept warm through the Winter. For this purpose he recommends Diana, Iona, Isabella, and Rogers' 1-5. Even Concord retains its virtues till January. He has also had very good luck with grapes, picking them right from the vines and putting in boxes in layers with paper between.

A CALIFORNIA grape grower, it is said, keeps his grapes any desirable length of time by packing them, when perfectly free from external moisture, in dry sawdust, and then burying them in the ground under a shed. He uses nail casks for packing, because they are easily and cheaply procured, but any cask or box would serve the same purpose. The sawdust must be perfectly dried, either in the sun or in an oven, and the place where the packages are buried must be secured against the possibility of any water settling around them.

The Red Tomato Grape.—In the publication of my description of a grape (see page 268) found resembling a tomato in shape, you make me say, the *cluster* resembled a tomato in shape, which is a mistake of yours or mine. The mistake is made by omitting the word "on," which should precede "one of the clusters." To be more explicit, this is a grape which cannot be distinguished from a tomato in appearance; grew upon a large cluster of one of ROGERS' *blue* grapes; and this red tomato grape is much larger than the blue. I supposed President WILDER the originator of the Trophy tomato, and knowing him to be also well versed in the mysteries of the vegetable world, called on him for an explanation. If such a circumstance was ever known to occur before, let the learned speak out.—R. L. DORR.

Dairy Husbandry.

SETTLING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHEESE MAKER AND PATRON.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us that a certain cheese maker of his acquaintance has had a little difficulty with his patrons about floating curds. He says:—"They go back on him $175," and we think he is not to blame, "and it is proposed to leave it to the Farmers' Club of Little Falls, or the Central Farmers' Club at Utica, and have the matter tested and settled who is responsible for floating curds—for future cases—as they do occur in all hot seasons."

This is a very good manner of settling such difficulties, and in every way preferable to carrying the matter into court, where, in all probability, each party would be mulcted for lawyers' fees and other expenses, in a sum that would more than cover the amount at issue.

Questions like this about milk and cheese making, are very readily determined by those who have had experience in handling milk and manufacturing it into cheese. Certain things in regard to the condition and treatment of milk and the manufacture of cheese are now recognized as essential to the production of a good merchantable article. No first-class cheese maker will pretend to argue that fine cheese can be made in filthy premises, with uncleaned dairy utensils, putrid rennet, and a general neglect in factory management. If the cheese maker or manager is culpable as to these matters, he ought to be held responsible for losses resulting from his want of care and mismanagement. But on the other hand, if the patrons have been careless in the treatment and handling of the milk, whereby it is delivered in a filthy and unsound condition, the cheese maker ought not to be held accountable for losses resulting from such neglect of patrons.

We are inclined to the opinion that the patrons of cheese factories do not generally appreciate, to the full extent, their responsibility in furnishing milk in good order at the factory. Many think it sufficient if they can deliver milk before it shows a perceptible change toward acidity. The milk may be reeking with filth, may be so decomposed as to be nearly, if not quite, putrid, and yet perfectly free from any acid taste or smell. Such milk is the fruitful source of floating curds, especially during hot weather. To hold that the manufacturer must handle this so as to avoid floating curds, and produce from it a cheese as perfect in flavor and quality as from milk in good, sound condition, is unreasonable, and it ought not to be expected; and yet there are a good many dairymen who will throw all the blame upon the cheese maker under such circumstances.

It is oftentimes supposed that the large attendance at the Dairymen's Conventions is made up, for the most part, of farmers who are patrons of cheese factories. This is not so. The cheese makers, the dealers, and those indirectly interested in the dairy business, are the persons who attend and make up the bulk of the audience. And it has been a great source of regret to the progressive dairymen that the farmers who are patrons of the cheese factories fail to be present at the conventions. It is this class who still remain in ignorance of many of the essential principles concerning the treatment of milk—principles which are well understood by the factory managers.

Here is another reason in favor of settling the difficulties between patron and cheese maker at a meeting of the Farmers' Clubs. Let the patrons and manufacturers come together, and have the matter fairly discussed and settled. Patrons, we apprehend, will often learn something from such discussion that will more than pay for their claims against the cheese maker. We see no reason why all the facts concerning differences between patron and cheese maker may not be presented and fairly decided at a club meeting as proposed, and an amicable settlement of these differences will be much the wiser course for both parties, than to resort to the courts.

COST OF PRODUCING MILK AT THE WEST.

THE cost of producing milk at the West is of interest to Eastern dairymen, since from this a comparative estimate may be made as to how far the West may compete with the East in furnishing dairy goods to the markets of the world. It has been supposed, and indeed is generally claimed, that milk is produced so cheaply in Illinois, Missouri, and other Western States, as to render it an easy matter for that section to compete with the East; and moreover, in the event of a large and rapid increase in dairying, the West and Northwest could compel the Eastern dairymen to retire from the field. We do not think there is cause for immediate alarm as to the over-production of dairy goods. For the last twenty years fears have been entertained that the business was being overdone, but year after year the markets have been cleared. Our population is increasing with wonderful rapidity, and the demand for milk, butter and cheese must keep pace with the growth of the country. And it is to be doubted whether the business will go beyond this point, since the moderate prices of late years are not sufficient to stimulate a rapid increase in dairying like that during the war. Hence, we think, there is not likely to be any considerable surplus of dairy goods to be carried over from one year to another.

In the foreign trade we have an outlet annually for nearly, if not quite, a hundred million pounds of cheese, at prices ranging not far from fourteen cents per pound. It is true, in the event of a war with England, our dairy interest might for the time suffer; but perhaps no more so than other leading branches of agricultural industry. But we do not think a war between the two nations is likely to happen very soon, and, therefore, can see no reason why the dairy may not be counted upon as a steady, reliable business, at about the average prices which the goods have sold the past season. Prices, doubtless, may fluctuate in different years, but the fluctuation, we apprehend, will not be caused so much from over-production of dairy goods as from pushing them too fast upon the market, or from other causes, which operate alike to depress or elevate other branches of industry.

The dairies of New York have yielded better profits this season than they did last year, for the same time, and although prices have not been so high as we could have wished, it is our opinion they will not go much lower for a series of years to come, so that those who are satisfied with the business at this year's figures may reasonably expect the dairy will pay us well in the future.

We cannot, therefore, join in the apprehension, not unfrequently expressed by some of our dairymen, that dairying at the West will very soon compel a serious decline in prices, and that New York dairymen must look for much lower rates for their goods than they have been getting this year. And in confirmation of this opinion we may refer to the statement of a writer in a recent number of the Prairie Farmer, in which the cost of producing milk in Illinois appears to be very fairly given. According to this writer the cost of producing milk is twelve and one-half cents per gallon in Summer, and eighteen cents per gallon in Winter.

Now, land is put at $65 per acre—a very moderate estimate, considering the cost of buildings, fences, etc. But we give all the figures in the estimates, that practical dairymen may judge for themselves as to the statement. Here they are:

CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE DAIRY BUSINESS.

160 acres of land at $65 per acre	$10,400.00
30 cows at $40 per head	1,200.00
3 horses at $130 each	390.00
2 farm wagons at $80 each	160.00
1 spring wagon	130.00
Horse power, feed cutter, feed mill, steamer, etc.	300.00
Plows, cultivators, harrows, etc.	75.00
1 combined reaper and mower	200.00
3 harnesses	45.00
20 milk cans	100.00
Milk pails, spades and shovels, forks, hoes, etc.	100.00
Total	$13,100.00

DR.

Interest on $13,100.00 of capital at 6 per cent.	$786.00
Loss on cows by death or accident	30.00
Loss on horses by death or accident	15.00
Wear and tear on cows	20.00
Wear and tear on horses	39.00
Wear and tear on wagons	25.00
Wear on reaper	20.00
Wear on horse power, feed cutter, etc.	30.00
Wear on plows, cultivators, etc.	7.50
Wear on harnesses	4.50
Wear on milk cans	20.00
Wear on small tools	10.00
Wear on 600 rods of fence	42.66
Wear on buildings, painting, etc.	50.00
Cost of material for repairing fence	5.00
Labor of farmer for one year	300.00
Labor of hired man for one year	250.00
Labor of hired boy for six months	60.00
Labor of hired girl one year	130.00
Board of all at $2 each per week	364.00
Feed bought in addition to what the farm produces	150.00
Insurance	30.00
Taxes	75.00
Total of Dr. account	$2,477.66
Total of Cr. account	2,250.00

CR.

By gross receipts of 30 cows, at $75 per cow, figured at the basis of 12½c. per gallon, for the six Summer months, and at 18c. per gallon for the six Winter months	$2,250.00
Loss	$227.66

Now the writer states that the above balance sheet is based on the experience in the dairy business of seventeen years, and that several prominent men to whom it has been submitted declare it to be correct, with the exception of the capital account, which in their opinion is estimated too low.

This Illinois dairyman sends his milk to Chicago for city consumption. He delivers it at the nearest depot, from whence it goes by rail to the city, and, with the exception of some extra milk cans, we do not see as the expense account would differ very much in case the milk were to be delivered at the nearest cheese factory. He makes the following additional statement, which we give in his own words, as it presents a pretty strong case, and one which milk farmers will not unfrequently recognize as coming up to their own experience. He says:

"You will see at a glance that, even at the price asked by us, the farmer comes out on the wrong side of the ledger to the tune of $227.66. Now we must, of course, deduct that from the $404 of labor, with board, charged for his service, which leaves him, the man that would command a salary of $1,000 in your city, or anywhere else, the miserable pittance of $176.34, and board himself out of that. Now, here at our station, on the C. B. & Q. road, the milk train is due at 7 o'clock and 18 minutes A. M., and, in order to get my milk properly cooled and ready for shipment in time for the train, I am obliged to rise at 4.15 Winter and Summer. I have to take it to the depot at that early hour, when in the shortest and, oftentimes, the coldest days of Winter, I cannot see a rod ahead of my team; through all kinds of weather, no matter what happens, the milk must be there on time; and nevertheless, during the seven years since I have been sending milk, I have not failed being on time but twice, and in both cases it took us half a day to shovel our way through the snow to the depot. Verily? the farmer is the beast of burden of this great nation. Between the monopolist, the carrier, the middle man and the laborer, we are having a sorry time of it. But, never mind, brother farmers, we will labor on and wait—we will right all this in the Lord's own good time."

If it be true that milk as far West as Illinois, and on comparatively cheap lands, costs the farmer 12½ cents per gallon in its production, by what manner of means can the Illinois dairyman furnish cheese delivered at the Atlantic seaboard at a price much less than 11 cents per pound? Say that the gallon of milk makes a pound of cheese, and that one and a-half cents is charged for making, furnishing and boxing, we have the 11 cents per pound for the cheese at the railroad depot nearest the factory. To this must be added the freight from Illinois to New York City. In other words the freight is against him. Again, under the present regulations of the trade, Western cheese must always sell in New York City for a less price than Eastern, even though it be of equal quality. The reason for this is because the West is so much further from the seaboard, which makes the risk greater, not only of damage but decay. A large proportion of the New York cheese is bought upon orders. On market days, at the country markets, the telegraph is in frequent requisition. The cheese is bought one day and arrives in New York on the next day. There must be certainty as to the time of its arrival, and the nearer the goods are to the city the better advantage can be taken of the markets. Especially is this the case with the foreign trade, which often sends its orders by cable, and has a controlling influence on prices.

In comparing the dairy business of the two sections, the main advantage of the West is in her cheaper lands and cheaper cows. The East generally has lands better adapted to grass—lands not so liable to be affected with drouths—better water, and being near the seaboard has the advantage in freights and the opportunity for marketing goods from time to time when prices are best. Will not these advantages on the one hand balance those on the other, and are we not justified in the conclusion that Western dairying will not increase so rapidly and to that extent that the East will soon be compelled to abandon the business? If it costs the farmer of the Northwest 12½ cents per gallon to produce milk, he will not be likely to overstock Eastern markets with cheese in order to force prices down, much, if anything, below the summer rates of 1872.

Dairying in California.—The Pacific Rural Press says:—"This important feature of California agriculture is also receiving its full share of attention; the most noted breeds of milkers suited to the varied conditions of soil and the nature of the grasses of the varied districts of valley, hill and mountain lands, are now being eagerly inquired into, with reference to their peculiar properties and adaptability each to the other, with a view of obtaining the best, and only the best, thoroughbred animals."

Scientific and Useful.

"WATER-WITCHING."

WE have a correspondent in Grand Isle Co., Vt., who takes issue with "Water-Witch" upon the subject of "Water-Witching." He not only believes there is "something in it," but "*knows* there is." He has no doubt that men abuse the credulity of those who employ them for the purpose of finding water, but insists that in the hands of some men a green forked stick will surely indicate where water runs; and that it can be successfully demonstrated to any candid scientific man, and will sooner or later become an established fact. He is anxious the RURAL NEW-YORKER should "do the cause of truth the service to convince our countrymen that it is not old fogyism nor superstition, but really an important truth." To this end he proposes to come to New York and tell where the water pipes are, every one of them, by passing over them with the stick, and trace them from one end to the other. He requires, if he does it, fair pay for his time and his expenses; if he fails, he bears his own expenses. This modest proposition is made to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, which is to undertake the expense of verifying the indications of his stick by digging up the streets and tracing the pipes. He may say that the Water Commissioners have maps of the routes of the water pipes. It may be true, but we don't happen to know it. We respectfully decline the proposition. We don't care enough about "the cause of truth" in this matter to incur the expense, time and trouble. If we wanted to dig for water somewhere, and doubted whether we could find it, we might accept the conditions for the purpose of discovering it. So others will be glad to employ him, doubtless, on the same terms. Let him advertise himself, and he will doubtless find business—especially in time of drouth. Assertions, one way or the other, amount to nothing. "Water-Witch" has asserted, no; our correspondent asserts, yes; but we do not want to be umpires in any test. Haven't time nor ambition in that direction. This ends the discussion of the topic except *facts* are introduced.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

To Mend Mahogany or Walnut Moldings.—I found the following recipe in some paper some time ago—it may be it was in the RURAL—and have tested it and find it excellent. Please publish (or republish if it has appeared in your columns) it for the benefit of others:

Take two pieces of lumber, one to fit the inside, the other the outside of the molding (the lumber of course cut to the curves required); soak the molding in boiling water for ten minutes; then put it between the pieces of lumber; then clamp them together, slowly bending the molding; let it stand for three days, and it will be fit for use.—M. N., *Akron, O.*

Cement for Iron.—Can you tell me if there is a cement for iron? I have heard that there is.—P. N. CATON.

LOOKING through a work on mechanics we find the following given:—"Mix sixty parts of pulverized cast-iron filings with two parts of sal ammoniac and one part of flour of sulphur; and add water until a paste is formed. A cement is thus obtained which grows hot spontaneously, evolving sulphuretted hydrogen, and soon becoming very hard. Of course it must be prepared immediately before using."

Restoring Vulcanized Rubber.—JAS. MARVIN asks if there is any process by which vulcanized rubber can be restored to the condition it was before it was vulcanized, asserting that there is a fortune for the inventor of a process that shall be practical on an extended scale. We only know that it has been done, but do not know the process nor what it costs to so restore it. Do any of our readers?

Size of Field for a Half-mile Track.—A correspondent asks some of our mathematical readers to give the size of a field for a half-mile track (circular), and state what the distance should be from the center of the field to the center of the track, the track to be thirty feet wide.

Soda from Nevada.—There is a small lake in Churchill Co., Nevada, having an area of about seven acres, which is a perfect well of carbonate of soda in its almost pure state. This substance can be obtained from this reservoir to the extent of 20,000 tons a year.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Hemlock Hedges.—*Oct.* 27.—I have just received the following letter, with a request that I should answer it in my "Diary:"

DEAR SIR:—I wish to plant a hedge of our native Hemlock. The soil is gravel, and rather stony. Should a ditch be dug, and filled with soil more congenial to the Hemlock? What size of bush, and when best, Spring or Fall? Any other information you may choose to give, will be thankfully received.—J. L., *Poultney, Vt.*

Our native Hemlock is a difficult tree to transplant from the woods and fields, and make live. Still, millions are annually removed from their native localities to others more or less congenial, and a portion of them made to grow. Fearing that the *industrial agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad* may think that I am attempting to tell something new to Western men, as he thought I did in relating my treatment of Tulip trees, I will deny the accusation before it is made, and state that my method of handling Hemlock seedlings from the woods is very similar to, if not identical with, that of all good nurserymen. And further, in the way of showing that my practice accords with my preaching, I will state that I have a Hemlock hedge eight years planted, that will compare favorably with any living "wall of green" of its age to be found in Kansas or out of it.

In Spring, as soon as the frost is fairly out of the ground, go to the woods—but the open fields are best, if seedlings can be found there—and pull up the small seedlings; those from six to twelve inches high are usually the best and safest to transplant.

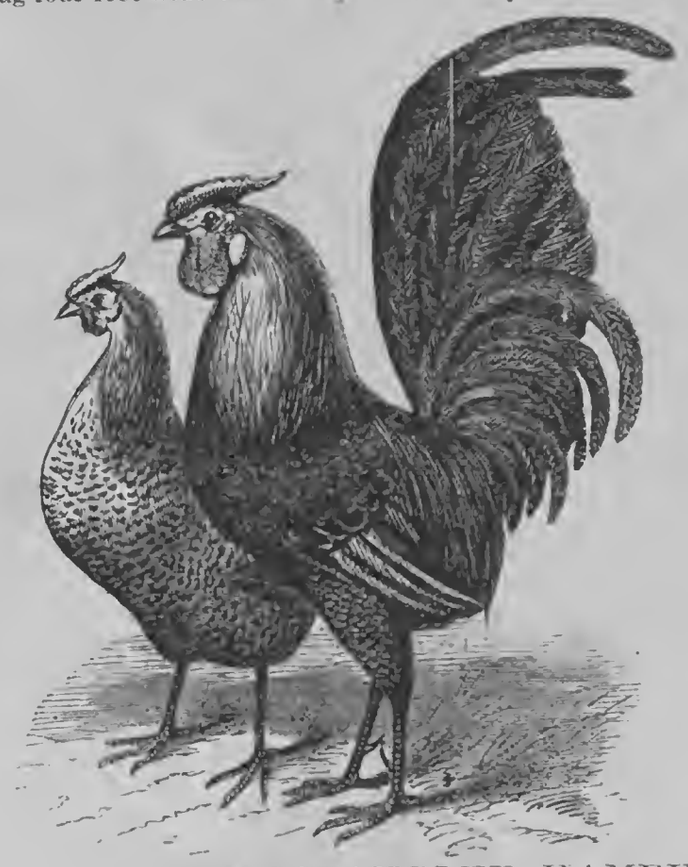
As soon as pulled up pack in boxes or into a wagon, being careful to protect the roots from the sun and wind, either with a little soil or damp moss. If they are to be transported a considerable distance, pack in boxes with moss. I do not wish to be understood as recommending the pulling of plants in preference to digging; but it can be done more rapidly, and if done in early Spring, while the soil is full of water, the roots of small seedlings will not be injured by the operation. Larger plants may be selected—say those of two or more feet high—and then cut back to one foot or a little more. If any of the smaller sized plants are tall and slender, shorten the leaders by taking several in the hand at a time and cut them off with one stroke of the knife or shears. To make good plants the branches should spring from near the ground, and pruning at the time of their first removal is often as beneficial as afterwards. The soil into which these seedlings are to be planted should be made deep and friable, but no fresh manure should be added. Plant the seedlings close together in rows; if the side branches touch all the better, and the rows need to be no further apart than will admit of a man walking between. Tread the soil firmly about the roots of each plant as it is put in; and, after all are planted, erect some kind of screen that will partially shade the plants throughout the entire day. I have had very good success by scattering hay thinly over the entire plants, and the rains during the Summer would beat it down among the plants, allowing the tops to protrude through towards Autumn. But a better way is to drive stakes at convenient distances upon which nail, or fasten in any other manner, strong poles, upon which place evergreen boughs from larger evergreens. The screen may be high enough above ground to admit of a man walking under it; in that case it must be made quite strong or it will be blown away by the wind. I usually place the screen only a few inches above the plants and not so thick as to entirely exclude the plant from light but only sufficient to give them partial shade.

This shading the plants the first season is quite important, or, I might say, almost indispensable to success. If the weather should be dry, apply water sufficient to keep the soil moist. Allow the screen to remain over the plants until the next Spring, but it will not be necessary to renew it with fresh boughs as the leaves drop off towards Autumn, because the plants that have lived until that time will be able to withstand the sunlight without injury. Keep all weeds down the second season, and by Fall the plants will be well rooted and ready for transplanting into hedge or nursery rows the following Spring. This may seem to be a tedious process, and rather a slow method of obtaining plants suitable for a hedge; but it is much more rapid than raising them from seed, and far more certain than it would be to try and make a hedge with plants direct from the woods without such preparations. If a man can afford to purchase good, strong grown plants, he will save two or more years in time.

Planting the Hedge.—Whether the soil upon which the hedge is to be grown requires trenching, manuring, or other special preparations or not, depends upon circumstances of which the planter himself should be the best judge. The soil where I planted my hedge being a light, poor sand, I had a trench dug four feet wide and two feet deep, the soil thrown out being spread over the adjoining surface. This trench was then filled with good, rich soil, taken from the woods and an old pasture. The plants have made a most vigorous growth, and last Winter, when nearly every evergreen hedge in my neighborhood was either partially or entirely killed, mine escaped unharmed, although fully exposed to the cold winds. I think the deep soil had something to do with its escape from injury. In setting out the hedge, place the plants eighteen inches to two feet apart, according to size. If they are large, nursery-grown plants, more room may be given. To make the hedge compact and give it the required shape, use the hedge shears at least once a year. I usually shear mine in Spring, and then again in August, but once shearing will answer very well for the hemlock, which, to my eye, is the best ornamental hedge plant known.

The Wild Sand or Beach Plum.—*Oct.* 28.—All along the Atlantic coast from New England to Florida, may be found dwarf species of plum known as the sand or beach plum, (*Prunus maritima.*) It can scarcely be called a tree; but in some localities it is quite a large shrub, very hardy and most prolific. The fruit is small, round, of a purplish color, sweet but not rich flavored. I have been told many times that this plum would not succeed under cultivation, or anywhere except in sandy soils near salt water. But always doubting assertions which no one appears to have verified, I obtained some plants of this beach plum several years ago, and set them in my garden where they have not only made a vigorous growth, but annually produced a full crop of fruit. Judging from my own experience with this species of plum, it would make a most excellent stock for dwarfing the stronger-growing species and varieties, and by hybridization a new and valuable race of this fruit might be produced. Our scientific horticulturists, who have been so successful in producing hybrid grapes, might find here a new field in which to exercise this skill to some purpose.

Leaves for Compost.—*Oct.* 29.—A light rain last night made the ground too wet to work readily this morning, but put the fallen leaves in splendid condition for handling, and I embraced the opportunity for cleaning up the littered lawn. Every fall I gather from ten to twenty two-horse wagon loads of leaves that fall from the large trees about my place. These leaves, with as many more as I can get time to gather from the woods, are spread over my barn-yard, where they are trampled into the manure thrown from the stables. To a Western man who knows nothing of the value of manure, or of the inconvenience of poor land, gathering leaves for manure may seem to be a waste of time; but in localities where a good two-horse wagon load of manure is worth three to five dollars, one cannot afford to allow leaves to waste. Leaves make a most excellent manure, and I find that my deposits of this kind made in my barn-yard pay me a good interest on cost. It is by saving such materials, allowing nothing to go to waste, always having some work laid out for the men to do in all kinds of weather, that we are enabled to make a living on land that costs three to five hundred dollars per acre. It is all in management whether a man makes money or loses it in farming. The locality or the price paid for the land has really little to do in the matter, because a thing usually sells for what it is worth whether it be a farm or a paper of pins.



PAIR OF GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

The Poultry Yard.

GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

WILL you please give, in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, an engraving and description of the pure blood Golden-Spangled Hamburg fowls, and oblige?—A SUBSCRIBER, *Hollis Center, Me., Oct.* 30.

WE republish an engraving which has hitherto appeared in the RURAL in response to this subscriber's request, and copy the following scale of points from the English Standard of Excellence, as published in the People's Practical Poultry Book, published at this office. The following is the scale of points:

COLOR OF COCK.

Comb, Face and Wattles——Rich bright red.
Deaf-ear—Opaque white.
Head—Deep reddish bay.
Hackle—Rich deep golden bay, each feather striped down the centre with rich green black, each color well defined, and not clouded.
Breast, Underpart of Body, and Thighs—Golden bay, free from mossing, streaking, or lacing, each feather ending with a round, large, rich black moon or spangle, the moons increasing in size in proportion to the size of the feather.
Back and Shoulder Coverts—Rich deep reddish bay, distinctly spangled with rich metallic black, the texture of the feather giving the spangle a starry or rayed appearance.
Saddle—Rich reddish golden bay, each feather striped down the center with rich metallic green black.
Wing Bow—Rich reddish golden bay, distinctly spangled with black.
Wing Bars—The greater and lesser wing coverts clear reddish golden bay, free from lacing, each feather ending with a large round green-black spangle, forming two distinct parallel green-black bars across the wing.
Wing Primaries—Bay, ending with black spot.
Wing Secondaries—Rich golden bay, each feather ending with a rich green-black spot.
Tail—Black.
Sickle Feathers and Tail Coverts—Rich green-black.
Legs—Slaty blue.

COLOR OF HEN.

Comb, Face and Wattles—Rich bright red.
Deaf-ear—Opaque white.
Head—Golden bay, distinctly tipped with black.
Neck—Golden bay, each feather distinctly striped down the centre with rich green-black, the colors distinct and not clouded.
Breast, Underpart of Body and Thighs—Clear golden bay, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a distinct large, round, rich green-black moon or spangle, the moons increasing in size in proportion to the size of the feather.
Back, Shoulder Coverts and Rump—Rich clear golden bay, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a distinct large, round, rich green-black spangle.
Wing Bow—Rich clear golden bay, each feather ending with a distinct round rich green-black spangle.
Wing Bars—Greater and lesser wing coverts rich clear golden bay, free from lacing, each feather ending with a large, round, rich, green-black spangle, forming two distinct parallel green-black bars across the wings.
Wing Primaries—Golden bay, each feather ending with a black spangle.
Wing Secondaries—Golden bay, each feather ending with a rich green-black half moon or crescent-shaped spangle, termed by the Lancashire fanciers, "lacing on the top of the wing above the flight."
Tail—Black.
Tail Coverts—Golden bay, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a rich green-black spangle.
Legs—Slaty blue.

Hens in a pen to match as nearly as possible in size of markings and depth of color.

GREEN FOOD FOR FOWLS.

MR. WRIGHT, in his book on poultry, thus talks of the importance of green food to poultry that is confined:—"The last requisite in the shape of diet is a regular supply of green food. Here, again, fowls kept on grass will need no attention: but for birds penned up, the daily provision of it is an absolute necessity, though most beginners are ignorant of it. We well remember, in our own early experiences, how our fowls died, we could not, at first, tell why; and one fine Buff Cochin cock, whose only fault was a strong vulture hock, was in particular greatly regretted. An experienced friend let us into the secret, and after that we had no difficulty in keeping fowls, even where it is often said they cannot be kept in health—viz., in a yard paved with large flag stones. The best substitute for natural grass is a large, fresh turf, thrown in daily, to each four or five hens; and even in towns it is often possible to procure this, by giving children a few pence every week to keep up a regular supply. Where turf is not allowed to be taken, grass may be cut or pulled, but in this case must be cut into green chaff with shears or a chaff machine. The latter plan is how we actually managed for years, in a yard only sixty-seven by thirty-five feet, divided into six pens; paying some child a few pence to bring fresh-cut grass daily, cutting it up and mixing it with their soft meat."

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Feather-Eating Pullets.—In answer to an inquiry, an English writer in Cottage Gardener says:—"We believe it arises, in the first place, from a disordered condition of body, the bird seeking for something it cannot find. While engaged in the search, a bare spot on a bird is seen and pecked at directly. Every bird, even a dove, is carnivorous, and as soon as the skin is removed, and blood is seen, they go to work *con amore*, and will not leave off. Our cure has always been to remove the birds with bare spots till the feathers were grown. When they return in full plumage they are safe. It is often the work of one hen, and if she is removed the nuisance ceases. We believe the habit becomes a second nature, and the cannibal becomes a fowl eater. We should not, therefore, ever allow the peccant hen to return to the walk. We have found benefit only from one treatment, which is a copious supply of lettuces, especially if they are going to seed. The best treatment for the bare spots is to rub them often and freely with sulphur ointment."

What Ails my Chickens?—I have Black Spanish fowls. Since last Winter they have been troubled with sore eyes. The soreness on the eye forms into yellow matter. It does not stop until the eye is gone. Sometimes it will take both eyes. This matter has a very bad smell. The disease don't affect all of them, but I lose about one or two of them in a month. My hen house is 14x20 feet. I have got a stove in it, and on cold days last Winter I kept fire. I kept last Winter fifty fowls. If the RURAL NEW-YORKER or any of its readers can tell me the cause and a remedy for this trouble, it would very much oblige.—F. J. W., *Adrian, Mich.*

To Get Plenty of Fresh Eggs, a poulterer recommends feeding a mixture composed of five parts of bran to one of middlings—wetting up about four quarts in the morning in a large tin pan, taking pains to have it rather dry, though all damp. Just enough is mixed for the fowls to last the day through, it standing accessible to them all the while. Just before sundown a light feed of corn is given, and eggs are abundant.

Chicken Cholera.—A correspondent asks us to give a remedy *we know* to be effective. We have had no experience with the disease, and, therefore, do not *know* what is effective; but on page 43, RURAL NEW-YORKER, July 20, we gave a remedy by W. H. FEVOR, Mechanicstown, Md., which he says proved of great service in his neighborhood. Our correspondent is referred to it.

Floricultural.

MARANTA SEEMANNI.

THE plant herewith illustrated is a native of Central America and was sent to England as a Maranta by Dr. BERTHOLD SEEMANN, after whom it is named; but some of the English florists think it has too much the appearance of a dwarf-growing *Heliconia* to be a *Maranta*. If it is a *Heliconia*, EXPERTO CREDE, in Cottage Gardener, says "It may produce conspicuous and ornamental flower-bracts in addition to the fine foliage. Be it, however, *Maranta* or *Heliconia*, the fact remains that it is very beautiful and thoroughly distinct; I certainly look upon it as amongst the best new plants of the present season. The leaves are ovate-acuminate, some 12 inches long by about 6 inches in breadth; on the upper side they are of an intense deep satiny-green, having a light midrib, whilst the under side is of a deep vinous red, affording a pleasing contrast. *Maranta Seemanni* is not, strictly speaking, a variegated plant, yet it possesses so much beauty that even amongst *Marantas*, which are so numerous and so beautifully marked, it cannot but occupy a leading position. This plant thrives admirably under the same treatment as the other *Marantas;* it delights in strong heat and moisture, and should be potted in a compost consisting of good peat, a little loam and sand. The drainage of the pots must be kept in good order, for although it likes an abundant supply of moisture, water must not be allowed to become sour around its roots.

MARANTA SEEMANNI.

ROSE MALLOW.

INCLOSED with this find flower, leaf and seed vessel of a plant which you will oblige me by naming. The plant in question is a perennial; grows to the hight of four or five feet, and is hardy—enduring the coldest winters without protection. The flowers are produced at the ends of the shoots which spring from the root each year, and are of a beautiful pink color. Another variety has white flowers with a crimson-maroon center. Time of blooming is August.—MORT PERKINS, *Woodcock, Pa.*

THE plant is the quite common Rose Mallow; (*Hibiscus Moscheutos*), which usually grows abundantly in brackish marshes. It also succeeds well when cultivated as a garden plant; and by growing seedlings any number of varieties can be produced. There are several native species varying in form of leaf as well as in size and color of flowers. The bark on the stems of all the herbaceous species is very tough and might be utilized for making cloth, cordage or paper.

The Okra or Gumbo (*Hibiscus esculentus*) and the Manihot (*H. Manihot*), are both well known members of this genus. The Rose of Sharon of our gardens (*H-Syriacus*) is the most common representative of those species that have woody stems. The Mallow family is quite a large one and it includes cotton, the *Abutilon*, so extensively cultivated as a greenhouse plant, *Malva*, the Hollyhock, and many other familiar plants. A close inspection of the flowers will enable almost any person to determine their relationship; as all are similar in structure and form, although varying greatly in size and color.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Hyacinths for Late Flowering.—The Cottage Gardener of Oct. 17 says:—We consider the end of this or beginning of next month as late as it is desirable to pot Hyacinths for a late bloom, but they may be potted in December. After potting, plunge the pots in coal ashes in a north aspect, and cover them with three inches of old tan or cocoa-nut refuse. Put over them a frame or spare light to throw off the wet. In this way they may remain six weeks without further attention, but if the weather be severe they must have a covering of mats or other material, to protect them from frost. This must be removed in mild weather. After six weeks the pots should be taken out, placed under lights, and merely protected from frost. You may keep them in this position until March, when they should be removed to a cold pit or frame. Place them not more than 15 inches from the glass, admit air very freely in mild weather, protect from frost, and the bulbs will not bloom until April. If you wish them later than that, keep them in a north aspect, giving plenty of air and light, so as to prevent them from becoming drawn.

Hyacinths in Glasses.—In answer to a question, the Cottage Gardener of Oct. 17 says:—The bulbs may be placed in glasses now, though it is not well to begin too soon. We consider it well to keep the bulbs for a week in damp moss or sand, then place them in the glasses, the water at first barely touching the base of the bulb; then put them in a dark closet until they have roots an inch long. Two drops of spirits of hartshorn may be added to the water, and a piece of charcoal when the plants are growing. They may be placed near the light after the roots are an inch long, and may have a temperature of 50° to 55°, but one of 45° to 50° insures stronger blooms.

Smilax Culture.—Please tell me, does Smilax need a hot or cool temperature? Is it to be kept moist or dry?—ADDIE APPLEY.

SMILAX succeeds best in a moderately warm room, but not too hot or dry. Give sufficient water to keep the soil moist, but not soaking wet all the time. While plants are growing rapidly, they require a liberal supply of moisture. As the vines begin to die and the leaves to turn brown, withhold the water and allow the bulbs to ripen, after which they may be divided or left together until Autumn; then divide and put into fresh soil, when they will soon commence growing again. Any one who has grown other tender house plants successfully, should succeed with Smilax.

Saving Marigold Seeds.—Seeds of French and African Marigolds may be harvested some time before they are ripe. I had some excellent plants of French Marigolds of good form, and producing fine flowers, and being anxious to procure some seeds of them, on the approach of the late frosts I picked off several heads, but found none of the seeds ripe. I kept them, however, for a few days and sowed some in a pot which I placed in a gentle heat, just by way of experiment, and, to my surprise, I have been rewarded with a numerous progeny of young Marigolds.—W.

Wintering Roses in Pots in a Cold Room.—The Gardener's Monthly reports a florist who winters the tenderest roses in pots in a house without any fire, though the temperature goes below zero and the plants most of the time are frozen solid. The secret is in watering as regularly as through the Summer,

The Herdsman.

ALLEN'S HISTORY OF SHORT-HORNS.

AMERICAN breeders of Short-Horn cattle have now the history of this breed—origin, progress and present condition—available, prepared by Hon. LEWIS F. ALLEN, Buffalo, N. Y. It is a volume of 266 pages, similar in size and style to the American Herd-Book, edited by Mr. ALLEN. That this volume will settle all disputes with reference to families, etc., or that it is devoid of errors Mr. ALLEN does not pretend; but it is his contribution to this class of literature, and a valuable and interesting contribution it will be found by all breeders of Short-Horn stock. It is prepared as a labor of love, chiefly—the author expecting no profit from it—because he became convinced from the number and character of the inquiries made of him, as editor of the Herd-Book, that this breed of cattle should have as full a history as could be given of their race. He has been able to correct some errors and to gather much information, comparatively new, through the kindness of correspondents. The book is illustrated with ten portraits of representative animals at different dates in the progress of this breed. Part First is devoted to the origin and English history of the breed; Part Second to the first and subsequent importations to this country, their distribution and improvement. It is a compend of all, probably, that is worth knowing concerning the general history and distribution of this breed in this country, and no man who is making the breeding of Short-Horns a specialty can afford to do without it.

TO ESTIMATE THE WEIGHT OF LIVE CATTLE.

ARE there any rules that are reliable relative to estimating the weight of cattle alive by the aid of measurement? If any of your Western readers who are dealers in live stock can give any rule, practically tested, which may be relied upon as reasonably accurate, they will confer a favor upon —A CONNECTICUT FARMER.

THE following rule is generally accepted, we believe, as nearly accurate by English cattle dealers, and has been adopted in some localities in this country, where animals could not be weighed:

First, see that the animal stands square; then, with a string, take his circumference just behind the shoulder-blade, and measure the feet and inches—this is the girth. Then measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock, and direct the string along the back to the fore part of the shoulder-blade, and this will be the length. Then work the figures thus:—Suppose girth of bullock 6 feet 4 inches, length, 5 feet 3 inches, which, multiplied together, make 33 square superficial feet, and these, multiplied by 23—the number of pounds allowed for each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth—make 759 lbs. When the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to be estimated for each superficial foot. And suppose a small animal to measure 2 feet in girth and 2 feet in length, these multiplied together make 4 feet, which multiplied by eleven—the number of pounds allowed for each square foot when the cattle measure less than three feet in girth—make 44 pounds. Again, suppose a calf, or sheep, etc., to measure 4 feet 6 inches in girth, and 3 feet 9 inches in length; that, multiplied together, makes 16 square feet, and these multiplied by 16—the number of pounds allowed for cattle measuring less than 5 and more than 3 feet in girth—make 256 lbs. The dimensions in girth and length of the back of cattle, sheep, calves, and hogs, taken this way, are as exact as is at all necessary for common computation or valuation of stock, and will answer to the four quarters of the animal, sinking the offal. A deduction must be made for the animals half fat, of one pound in twenty from those that are fat; and for a cow that has had calves, one pound must be allowed in addition to one for not being fat, upon every twenty.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

J. H. Pickerell's Sale of Short-Horns.—October 24th, J. H. PICKERELL, Harristown, Ill., held his annual sale of Short-Horn cattle and other stock, which we judge (from a private note from him) proved very successful. We make the following extract from his letter:—"I sold ten bulls, one to three years, for $1,050; one two years—own breeding—for $3,000, being $1,150 more than any bull ever sold for that had been bred in Illinois; eight bull calves averaged $340 each. The cows and heifers sold from $150 to $1,700; one yearling for $800; one for $1,100 and one just turned two years, for $1,310. The ten bulls averaged $677 each; twenty-nine cows and heifers, $583.10—the whole, $607.12. Forty-seven Berkshire pigs sold at from $7 to $76 each—averaged $23. Twenty-eight Southdown sheep sold at from $8 to $38 each—averaged $18.53. The whole—some stock not in catalogue included—sold for $26,408.

In-and-In Breeding.—During a discussion of this subject in England, not long since, it was asserted that the most successful lines of Short-Horns were those in which one animal was the sire of the sire and of the dam also—thus making the parents half brother and sister by the same sire out of different dams. This system of breeding had produced some of the finest cattle in the country. It was also said that where cattle were closely in-bred and preserved their constitution, they had a tendency to lose color, save perhaps the ears, and to become whiter.

A Lame Steer.—Can you, or any of your numerous readers, tell me what ails my steer and what will cure him? He is five years old, and was in pasture in Pocahontas Co., W. Va., and in June he took a kind of reeling, and soon his hind legs below the knees swelled smartly, and he cannot step on his feet well, but generally steps on his pastern joints with his foot to the rear. He is poor; if he were fat, he would weigh 1,500 lbs.—G. W. S., *Swoope's Depot, Augusta Co., Va.*

A Disease Afflicting Calves and Two-Year-Olds is thus described by G. W. SNIDER:—"The first that I ever noticed it was a loss of the use of one or more legs by the animal, and in less than twenty-four hours the animal attacked is dead. On skinning it, we found a place on or adjoining the affected leg, which is all in a blubber of black blood. When I was a boy, we always burned one and salted the others with the ashes; but now we mix salt and ashes to stop it."

"Black Leg" in Cattle.—A correspondent asks if there is any cure for "black leg" in cattle. We have often heard of "black leg," but we confess we do not know anything about a disease with that name, and wish those familiar with, would describe it.

Domestic Economy.

HYGIENIC COOKING.

It is gratifying to those who make it their life-long study to teach mankind temperance in *all* things, to see the interest taken by the Rural New-Yorker to promote wholesome, nutritious and delicious preparation of food; and we hope to see the subject agitated until the $125,000,000 now placed in the hands of physicians because of our sinful indulgence—in a great measure—shall be reduced to one-tenth of that amount.

With fifteen years hard-earned experience in cooking for invalids, we think we can place upon our table any delicacy of the day prepared so palatably and harmlessly any one may partake with pleasure, and without injury. This we consider a boon to the dyspeptic almost as valuable as his existence.

We do not expect every one to succeed in becoming perfect in their first attempt to follow these recipes; yet when we consider the vast necessity of repeated trial, and have the assurance that they are in no way inferior—to a healthy palate—to the method of putting in eggs and butter to be cooked from half an hour to two hours (and which if cooked alone without the sugar-coating and placed before us would be considered an insult) our duty, as humane beings, impels us to a thorough investigation. If successful, we aid in staying the tide of intemperance in eating, that to-day produces more injury to mankind than all the excess of indulgence in spirituous drinks, large as the victory appears. But I proceed to give you a bill of fare at once digestible and sufficiently palatable for any.

Christmas Dinner.—Roast Turkey:—Dressing made of stale white bread, pouring enough hot water over it to moisten and steam it thoroughly, after which add enough sweet cream and salt to make pleasant to the taste.

Fruit Cake:—Sift the desired amount of Graham flour with a coarse sieve, using one teaspoonful of baking powder to one quart of the flour, adding sugar in proportion to the size of the cake to be made and richness desired, with salt to take off the freshness, and raisins, chopped figs, dates, or prunes of sufficient quantity; after which, mix the whole with cream enough to make a batter as thick as can conveniently be thoroughly stirred with a spoon.

The pie crust sought after by Julia Colman, in Rural New-Yorker of Dec. 23, 1871, can be made very fine and lighter than with white flour and lard, besides being perfectly digestible and palatable, by taking one teaspoonful of baking powder to one quart of sifted Graham flour, mixed up with sweet cream to a much thinner consistency than white flour dough, and rolled out in the usual manner.

Excellent pumpkin pie may be made without eggs by using one tablespoonful of cream in the place of an egg, and proceeding otherwise in the accustomed manner.

Very fine biscuit can also be made by mixing milk or cream with Graham flour and kneading well; the more, the better they are. These receipts all require a very hot oven in cooking. No farmer need have the excuse that cream cannot be obtained; and if others who think they cannot indulge in the luxury, would try the experiment in connection with plain living, they would find their expenses *really curtailed* by the reduction of their doctor's bills.

To complete our dinner, vegetables should abound! Such fruits as apples, figs, pine-apples, raisins, prunes, &c., may be eaten with impunity. These receipts are worthy of trial, especially by those who have poor digestion. R.

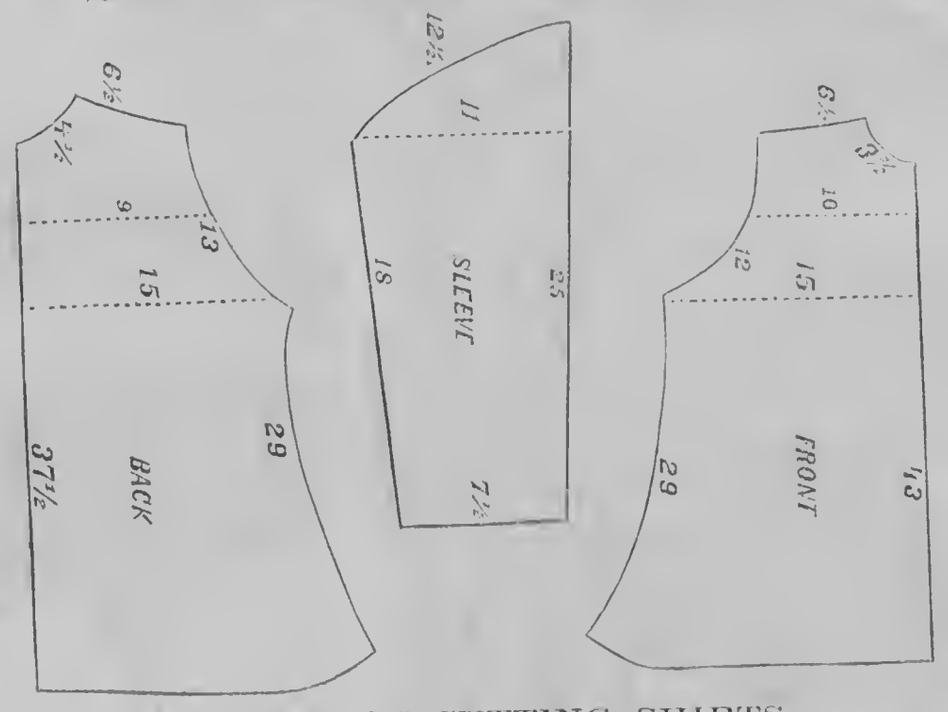
ODDS AND ENDS.

Bleaching Beeswax.—I saw a notice in the Rural New-Yorker about selling white beeswax; will some one of your readers please inform me the process of bleaching it.—A Subscriber.

As long ago as 1860, Mrs. M. K., Lynn, Pa., gave the following modes, which we republish for the benefit of our correspondent and other inquirers:—Take the cleanest beeswax you can obtain, melt it in hot water, skim it out into a cup or basin previously oiled; when quite cold, cut the wax into thin slices; expose these to the action of the sun and air, upon white dishes, sprinkling it, unless there be rain, once or twice each day with clean water. At the end of a week, melt the wax again, and proceed as before. In hot weather, the wax may be floated on water in the middle of the day.

Another way is to melt the wax in a deep dish—a quart measure will do—place it in a kettle of hot water when melted, have a straight pestle, previously wet; dip the pestle in the melted wax, the same as you would dip a candle; take a large pin, or needle, cut the wax into sheets, pin on a white cloth, and expose to the sun and air as above directed. This last is a good way to bleach in small quantities.

Chow-Chow.—In reply to Julia A. Powell's request for a receipe for Chow-Chow, I send the following, which I know to be very good:—One bushel of green tomatoes, chopped fine; sprinkle with salt and let them stand over night; then drain off the water, put them over the fire and



METHOD OF CUTTING SHIRTS.

scald them in vinegar until tender; then draw it off; add one quart of green peppers chopped fine; one quart of horse radish, grated: one teacup of white mustard seed, pounded fine; one ounce of ground cinnamon; eight large onions, chopped fine; a few cloves, and about one tablespoonful of garlic, chopped fine; mix the ingredients; put them in a jar and cover with hot vinegar.—B. C. Utley.

Half a bushel of green tomatoes, one dozen onions, chopped together; put in a pint of salt; let them stand over night; put them in a cullender to drain out the brine, then cover with good vinegar and cook slowly half an hour; then drain them and put them in a jar. Make a preparation of two pounds sugar, one quart good vinegar, one pint grated horseradish, two tablespoonfuls ground cinnamon, one of allspice, one of cloves, half a teacup of ground mustard; boil this up and stir it through the tomatoes while hot; while cooking, when nearly done, put in half a dozen or more peppers (according to size) chopped fine; green ones are the best. If Julia A. Powell will try the above recipe I think she will pronounce it excellent. If onions are disliked, they can be omitted; and if, as is the case in our family, allspice is also disliked, that can be left out, and it is *very* good. We like it better if cooked until done, which takes one hour.—T. O. E., *Millport, N. Y.*

Tomato Catsup.—In response to the request of Emma J. N., in regard to "a good recipe for making tomato catsup," I send one which I think cannot fail to meet approval. To make one-half gallon:—One gallon of skinned tomatoes, two tablespoonfuls of salt, three tablespoonfuls of mustard, one-half tablespoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful of allspice, one single handful of horseradish, and one quart of sharp vinegar; stew in a tin vessel four or five hours; then strain, bottle and seal closely. The removal of the seeds is entirely optional.—C. C. C., *Phelps, N. Y.*

To Cut Shirts that will Fit.—Sometime ago a lady asked through the Rural New-Yorker for a method of cutting shirts so they would fit well. I have a pattern that never fails to fit nicely; cut very plain without plait or gather. I send a diagram of it. The figures represent inches. —Mrs. Martha E. Rogers.

Pies Running Over.—How many cooks are troubled with their pies running over. I have found the cause is baking too fast on the bottom; and if I cannot regulate my oven, I slip a piece of tin under them. Custard and pumpkin pies often puff up, with air under the crust, from the same cause.—Mrs. L. Jennings.

Pomological.

PRESERVING FRUIT IN WINTER.

The following method of keeping peaches, apricots and pears has, according to M. Miot, proved quite successful, and is thus described by him in the *Revue Horticole*: The fruits are gathered before quite ripe and wrapped up separately in pieces of well-sized tissue paper. They are then placed in tin boxes, which are divided into compartments, one for each fruit. The lid is kept closed by lapping a piece of wire round the box, and the air is excluded by melting bottle wax round the edge. The boxes are then laid in a large wooden chest, raised about six inches from the ground on four feet. The bottom of the chest contains a layer of powdered charcoal a foot deep, on which rests a wooden frame-work of pigeon-holes, each about four inches larger in diameter than the tin boxes, the frame-work itself having a space of ten inches between it and the sides of the chest, which is filled up with powdered charcoal. The tin boxes containing the fruit having been deposited in the pigeon-holes, the whole is covered with powdered charcoal to the depth of a foot. There is thus at all points a layer of charcoal ten inches or twelve inches thick between the tin boxes and the external air. The chest is closed with a well-fitting lid and placed in a cellar with a constant temperature of from 35 to 45 Fahr. By this means peaches and apricots have been kept perfectly fresh up to the first of January, and Doyenne and Beurre pears up to the beginning of March. The only precautions necessary to be observed are that the fruit should be gathered before they are quite ripe, that they should be carefully wrapped up, without rubbing them, in dry and well-sized tissue paper, that the tin boxes should be wiped perfectly dry, and that the fruit should be placed in them within twenty-four hours after the gathering. The only expense is in the first outlay, as the charcoal can be dried and used again the following season.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Peaches Reproducing Themselves from Seed.—Referring to the statement made at the Farmers' Club that members knew of no variety of peach that invariably reproduces itself from seed, Mr. Flagg writes the Prairie Farmer:—"Perhaps there is none such, yet of a hundred seedlings of the Columbia that we grew ourselves, we do not find one that is not possessed of all the characteristics of that very variety. They even vary but little in time of ripening, color and size. Besides this, the Heath Cling, Smock, Indian Blood Cling, and Late Serrate, (a local variety of our own,) all produce seedlings that are identical, or very nearly so, with their parents; but we know of no such conclusive testimony regarding them as we are able to give in relation to the Columbia."

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf Peach.—The American Rural Home, Oct. 28, has the following:—A few years ago quite a sensation was excited in the horticultural world by the introduction of the above peach. The interest did not attach to the *fruit* so much as to the *tree*, as on account of its dwarf habit, it was said that it could be easily protected from the severity of the Winter. We believe that it amounted to but little, practically, and that no one made a fortune by raising fruit of that variety. We have just tested a specimen—the first we ever saw, and find it quite a large oblong peach, shaped and pointed like the Crawford's Early; of a dull yellowish green color; flesh deep yellow; rather insipid; ripe the middle of October. It is a cling, and would be hardly tolerable, if ripening early in the season when good peaches abound. The specimen was handed in by William Smith, formerly office boy in the Rural New-Yorker office, when that paper was published in this city. The tree upon which it was grown was one of several sent by Mr. Van Buren to the Rural New-Yorker about five years ago, and was the only one, we are informed, that survived and bore fruit. It is evidently a Southern peach, and may be of some value there, but is of none here.

Blood-leaved Peach.—The Gardener's Monthly describes and illustrates this peach, and says of it:—"The variety was found on the battle field of Fort Donelson, in Kentucky, and the Southern papers tell that a Southern general, wounded to death, sucked the juice of a peach, and threw the stone into the little pool of his blood by the side of him, from which sprang this tree with blood like leaves." Mr. Berckmans, in the Rural Carolinian, thus describes it:—"In the early portion of the year its foliage is of a deep blood-red color, but gradually fades as the weather becomes warmer, when it assumes a dull green appearance. Fruit medium, slightly oblong, somewhat flattened; skin white, with a pale red wart, and a few pale red spots or stripes; flesh white, juicy, well-flavored; clingstone; ripens beginning to middle of August. We would class it as very good in flavor, but deficient in size." The Gardener's Monthly says it ripens in Philadelphia the last of September, and that when making second growth in August, the leaves are nearly as brilliant as in Spring.

Newtown Pippin Apple.—In the Rural New-Yorker of Oct. 26, it is stated by Dr. Howsley, at the Farmers' Club, that he could find no origin for the Green Newtown Pippin. Well, what of it? I can name a hundred or more varieties of which no origin can be given. Does that prove that there are no such apples? He also says "the green (so-called) pippin was always yellow when ripe." I never saw one yellow, but pale green or greenish yellow; it keeps longer, not as firm in flesh, but more crisp, juicy and higher flavored. Friend Fuller stated that "he believes the Green Newtown Pippin to have originated in some nurseryman's catalogue." It may be so; yet it is doubtful if any regular catalogues (except advertising sheets) were published at that early date; and Coxe, in his work on Fruits, etc., which was published in 1817, gives descriptions and outlines of both the yellow and green Newtown Pippins; and I well recollect at that time they were always considered two distinct varieties.—Chas. Downing.

Peasgood's Nonesuch Apple is the name of a new English apple attracting attention. The Cottage Gardener says: This handsome Apple was presented before the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society on September 18th, and received a first class certificate. It was raised by Mr. Peasgood of Stamford, and is one of the most handsome Autumn apples in cultivation.

The fruit is like a very large Nonesuch, and not unlike a well-grown and highly colored Blenheim Pippin. It is above the medium size, roundish, and somewhat oblate. The skin is yellow, overspread on the sunny side with red, which is copiously streaked with dark crimson streaks. The eye is very large and open, set in a deep, round, and even basin, and with short depauperated segments. Stalk short, deeply inserted. Flesh yellowish, tender, very juicy, with a sweet and sprightly flavor and pleasant aroma. It is a valuable culinary apple, and not unworthy of the dessert.

Apple for Name.—Alanson Lester sends us a very poor though handsome apple for name. Charles Downing happened in the office while we were scanning it, and said he did not know it; of course we did not.

The Bryant Pear is a seedling of the White Doyenne, from Wm. Cullen Bryant's place on Long Island. Tree vigorous, hardy; fruit very good, slightly astringent; season, end of September. It is to be put on the market, but no trees are to be had now.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

California: for Health, Pleasure and Residence. A book for Travelers and Settlers.—By CHARLES NORDHOFF. New York: Harper & Brothers.

LESS than a year ago Mr. NORDHOFF made a tour of California, writing articles for Harper's Magazine, the Tribune and the Post. The large and handsome volume before us is a result of this tour; a splendid volume of 255 broad pages, illustrated with 58 fine engravings of natural scenery. Mr. NORDHOFF's style is smooth and easy—his book reads like a charming story, and is filled with facts of all sorts gleaned by the way. He was delighted with everything he saw in California; its people, climate, productions and resources. Like a true newspaper man he knows how to write for the public. Travelers and settlers will find this book to be valuable in more senses than one. He writes of farming, semi-tropical fruits, wheat, cheap farms for the million, irrigation, beet-sugar, silk, wine-growing, sheep-farming, cattle ranchos, etc. These are subjects of interest to all of our readers.

The Polytechnic: A Collection of Music for Schools, Classes and Clubs.—New York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

WE take it as a good thing, and a help to several other good things, that so much attention is now paid to musical culture. For school use there has been much music published that was of little use except in schools, but this very beautiful book seems to be adapted for use in the family quite as well as in the school. It has many operatic selections, the words adapted to which have been carefully edited, a selection of college songs, and a small selection of sacred music—making altogether the fullest and handsomest book of school music we have lately seen.

The Athenæum: A Collection of Part Songs for Ladies Voices.—New York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

MADE up of music of a more elaborate style than the preceding book, it has the same typographic beauty, and equal care and taste in selection and harmonizing. It will be a favorite in the social circle and the concert room, for several of the more beautiful pieces are not easily accessible elsewhere.

Wonders of the Moon.—Translated from the French of Amedee Guillemin. Edited by Prof. Maria Mitchell of Vassar College, N. Y. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

WE regard this as one of the most interesting volumes of the illustrated library of wonders yet issued. The book is well adapted for popular reading, is scientific in its facts, and beautifully illustrated. The enigma of the celestial sphinx is solved in this volume, and those who would conquer the moon should read it. Miss MITCHELL has edited the book with ability, explaining all difficult points.

The Lawrence Speaker.—A selection of Literary Gems in poetry and prose. By PHILIP LAWRENCE. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price $2.

A LARGE, handsome volume of 600 pages, containing the finest productions of authors known to fame. The selections range from SHAKSPEARE to THEODORE TILTON and BRET HARTE. All students who have occasion to declaim will find what they seek in this volume.

The Gift of the Knees; or, the Ministry of Prayer the Ministry of Power.—American Tract Society.

THE subject of Prayer, since Prof. TYNDALL'S proposed "Prayer Gauge," is exciting some attention. This book attempts to exalt the mission of prayer and its power, as a vital every-day necessity. It contains three good religious tales about prayer.

The Outcast; and other poems.—By J. W. WATSON. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

THE volume before us is a beautiful one, in morocco cloth, gilt; price $2. Mr. WATSON is an earnest, pathetic writer and claims to have written a popular poem called "Beautiful Snow." Many readers will find much which is pleasing in this volume.

Spanish Self-Taught.—By FRANZ THIMM. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

A HANDSOME 25 cent pamphlet, of 80 pages, on a new system of the most simple principles. The book is for universal self-tuition, and we judge it to be as good a hand-book of the language as any published.

The Lady of Lyndon.—By LADY BLAKE. Boston: Jas. R. Osgood. 1872.

A LOVE story of English life, in which Lords and Ladies figure. It is written with freedom and ease, and will interest the lovers of light fiction.

OUR PREMIUMS APPRECIATED.

THAT strangers may know that the Premiums given those forming clubs for the RURAL NEW-YORKER are first-class, we publish below extracts from a few of hundreds of similar letters received from Club Agents. All our regular Agents understand that the articles offered are Genuine and Valuable, (and generally say in their acknowledgments that the Premiums are better than represented or expected,) but we want those now asked to form clubs (including YOU, Reader,) to also know that very Important Fact. Hence we invite special attention to the following Emphatic Testimony. *Read, then Act:*—that is, Get up a Club, and thus secure a Valuable Premium:

W. A. HART, P. M., Friendship, N. Y., sends (under date of Aug. 9, 1872,) this handsome and hearty acknowledgment:—"The Smith American Organ, for obtaining subscribers for the model paper, "RURAL NEW-YORKER, arrived safely something over thirty days ago. It is truly beautiful in finish and richness of tone; surpasses my expectations and is greatly admired by all the family. This is certainly receiving 'Good Pay for Doing Good.' Please accept my sincere and *hearty* thanks."

C. W. HENNETT, Branch Co., Mich., writes:—"The Weed 'Family Favorite' Sewing Machine was received all safe and sound, with only one dollar express charges. We have been trying it, and though my wife is not used to running a machine, she has already become able to do good work with it, and it certainly will be a 'Family Favorite.' Please accept sincere thanks, with the assurance that what I have already done is only a *beginning* of what I expect to do for the RURAL in future."

C. C. PEET, Ottawa Co., O., writes:—"Please accept our grateful acknowledgements for the premium (Webster's Unabridged Dictionary), which we have this day received. It is truly a *prize*, and *more* than meets our expectations in print and style of binding. Our testimony will only corroborate with hundreds of others regarding your liberality in offering premiums and the promptness you display in forwarding to all your Agents. Truly we may say it is 'Good Pay for Doing Good.' Permit us to make a low bow and thank you."

C. R. FRANKLIN, Broome Co., N. Y., sends a note which brings the tears to our eyes. He writes:—"I desire to express to you my deep sense of gratitude for the Watch. It came just in time for my *dying wife* to present it to our oldest boy as a Birth-Day Gift, with the request that he should always keep it. In connection with a dying mother's gift, your kindness and liberality will be remembered. *God bless you*, is my earnest prayer."

Master J. L. MCMILLAN, Washington Co., N. Y., is good to his mother. He writes:—"I thank you for the promptness with which you sent my premium for the first list of subscribers. I am a twelve year old boy, but the *Forks are a nice present for Mother*; and now I am trying to get something for myself. Please credit these names as an addition to my club."

F. N. CHASE, Publisher of the Binghamton Times, writes:—"The United States Watch sent by you as premium for 10 subscribers to RURAL NEW-YORKER was safely received. It seems, to be a reliable time-keeper, and is an elegant looking watch. The Sewing Machine received last year is true to its name—a 'Family Favorite.'"

MISS FLORA L. SILLIMAN, Huron Co., O., writes:—"I am happy to inform you that I have received both Premiums, all right—the Engraving (Birth-Day Morning) to-night and the Cake Basket last night. I am very much pleased with them. We all think they are very beautiful. I am perfectly satisfied, and very much obliged."

H. D. JAMES, Columbia Co., Wis., writes:—"Please accept my thanks for the Premiums you have sent on. The Watch is a splendid time-piece, and the Chain is much better than I expected. I think I am well paid for my time and trouble in raising a Club for the RURAL, and shall continue to do what I can for your paper."

MISS MARY A. LEONARD, Orleans Co., N. Y., writes: "I feel well paid for the effort of obtaining subscribers. I have received the Clothes Wringer in good order. I am highly pleased with it, and return you many thanks for the favor. I intend to continue my effort in behalf of the RURAL."

J. C. WRIGHT, Licking Co., O., writes:—"Accept my grateful thanks for the Silver-plated Tuning Forks, which were duly received and give entire satisfaction. I know, of a truth, that it is 'Good Pay for Doing Good.' Am in the field for a new Club, with a fair start in new subscribers."

C. E. CLARK, Trumbull Co., O., writes:—"I was very happily disappointed when I received Webster's Unabridged Dictionary as a present for getting up a club for your RURAL. It was much better than I expected. You can count on me at an early date for the Campaign of 1873."

Miss C. D. HARRIS, Seneca Co., N. Y., writes:—"The Cake Basket and Fruit Stand were received in good order. We are very much pleased with both, but especially the fruit stand; it is indeed beautiful. Please accept thanks, with many wishes for your prosperity."

H. N. BROWN, Lucas Co., Ohio, writes:—"I received the Castor sent us Premium for the RURAL Club, and was happily disappointed, it was so much nicer than I expected. I am amply rewarded for my trouble, and thank you six dozen times besides."

A. WIEBUSCH & SON, Steam Printers and Binders, St. Louis, to whom we recently sent a copy of our Steel Plate Engraving, respond thus: "Your Premium is decidedly the best of all we have yet seen, and is admired very much by all who see it."

FRANK BROWN, Broome Co., N. Y., writes:—"The Shopping Bag you sent me as premium is all I supposed it to be. I like the style of RURAL NEW-YORKER better now than before, although last year I thought it could not be surpassed."

G. R. CHANDALL, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., writes: "I received the Spoons in due time, and they are all right—perfect beauties. Please accept the thanks of our daughter for the beautiful Shopping Bag, and of my wife for the nice Spoons."

JOSEPHUS HOOF, Delaware Co., Ohio, writes:—"The Bible came to hand all right, last evening. Am very much pleased with it. Think it is just *Splendid*. Accept thanks of self and family for your liberality in this and other things."

C. L. FREEMAN, Madison Co., N. Y., writes:—"Please accept my best acknowledgements in behalf of the 'Continental Washing Machine,' which has been received, and is pronounced the best by those who have tried it."

HENRY KEELER, Saratoga Co., N. Y., writes:—"The Premium Watch and Chain have both arrived safely and I am much pleased with both. Please accept my thanks and expect to hear from me again next year."

B. C. BULLOCK, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., writes:—"The Album sent me as a prize was duly received, and I think it very nice. It *certainly* repays me for the trouble I have been to in getting up the club."

D. POST, Allegany Co., N. Y., writes:—"I received the Watch you sent me as a premium last week. It is a beauty. Please accept many thanks. I will do all I can to help the RURAL NEW-YORKER."

W. B. CLARK, Chehalis Co., Wash. Ter., writes:—"I have received your Premium (Double Plated Spoons) in good order, and they are of a fine quality. Please accept my thanks."

MISS MAY A. SAYLE, Bradford Co., Pa., writes:—"I received the Watch this morning. Accept thanks for the same. It pays well for time spent in the service of the RURAL."

Miss SUSIE KILLAM, Fairfax Co., Va., writes:—"I received my Premiums this morning, all right, and I am writing this with the Gold Pen. It is very good. Please accept thanks."

"GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD!"

LIBERAL PREMIUMS TO CLUB AGENTS!

MOORE'S RURAL STILL AHEAD

In Liberality to both Agents and Subscribers!

READ, LEARN AND ACT!

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER'S Agent-Friends, and everybody disposed to become such, all over the Continent, will please note the following announcement of UNPRECEDENTED PREMIUMS for both Club Agents and Subscribers:

Observe, firstly, that we give every Yearly Subscriber who pays $2.50 a Splendid STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING. This *Grand Premium* is sent to every person paying $2.50 for the RURAL one year—so that each subscriber at that price really gets $7.50 for only $2.50! Note, particularly, that the offer will enable you to raise a Club with much greater ease and facility than ever before.

Note, secondly, the annexed list of VERY LIBERAL PREMIUMS offered those who form Clubs for 1873, or for one year from any date. See the Names and Prices of Articles, and the small number of Subscribers required to secure a Valuable Premium. Almost any one located in a locality where live, reading people reside, can, by a little timely effort, secure a Premium worth from $5 to $200. *Now is the Best Time to Start Clubs*, for now that the Presidential Campaign is over everybody will want such a good, useful and popular paper as MOORE'S RURAL.

Remember, thirdly, that every article we offer as a Premium is *First-Class and Genuine*—that we put each at lowest retail price, and that the names of manufacturers or dealers (given in most cases) is a guarantee of good quality, etc. Note, also, that all Club Subscribers—whether at $2 for the paper only, or $2.50 for Paper and Engraving—can be counted by Agents for Premiums.

The Table below specifies the Cash Price of each article offered as a Premium, and the number of subscribers required to secure it at $2, (our lowest club rate)—or at $2.50 with our Premium Engraving. Note that the Premiums are offered *without any condition as to whether the clubs are composed of new or old subscribers.* Canada subscribers must add 20 cents per yearly copy for postage.

SPECIFIC PREMIUMS,

TERMS, &c. FOR MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER FOR 1873.

OPEN TO EVERYBODY.

	Cash Price of Premium.	No. of Subscribers at $2, or $2.50 with Engraving.
AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, &c.		
1—Walter A. Wood's New Iron Mower	$125	125
2—Excelsior Lawn Mower	25	35
3—American Hay Tedder, (Ames Plow Co.)	80	90
4—Sessions & Knox's Cast Steel Plow	18 50	25
5—Holbrook's Premium Horse Hoe	12	20
6— " Regulator Seed Drill	13 50	23
7— " Hand Cultivator	6 50	16
8— " Swivel Plow	20	30
9—Cahoon's Hand Broadcast Seed Sower	10	20
10—Blanchard's Premium Churn	8	12
SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES.		
11—Weed Sewing Machine	60	60
12—Lamb Knitting Machine	60	60
13—Bickford Knitting Machine	25	30
WASHING MACHINES AND WRINGERS.		
14—Continental Washing Machine	25	25
15—Universal Wringer	9	15
16—Novelty "	9	15
17—Colby "	7 50	12
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.		
18—Gold Watch, Hunting Case, (U. S. Watch Co.'s Make,) Stem Winder, Expansion Balance, 15 Jewels, Stamped "Rural New-Yorker, A"	200	200
19—Gold Watch, Hunting Case, (U. S. Watch Co.,) Stamped "Rural New-Yorker, B."	150	150
20— " " " " " " C."	100	100
21—Silver Watch, 4 oz. Hunting Case, " " " D."	75	90
22— " 3 oz. " " " " E."	60	70
23— " 2 oz. " " " " F."	40	50
24— " 2 oz. " " " " G."	30	40
25—Ladies' Gold Watch, " Swiss, (Giles, Wales & Co., Importers)	85	100
26— " Silver " " " "	20	25
SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GOLD JEWELRY.		
27—One Dozen Double Plated Tea Spoons, (Reed & Barton)	6	12
28— " " Table Spoons, "	12	20
29— " " Dining Forks, "	12	20
30—One Silver Plated Castor, "	15	25
31— " " " Cake Basket, "	15	25
32— " " " Fruit Stand, "	15	25
33—One-half Dozen Silver Plated Napkin Rings, "	8	15
34—Silver Plated Tea Set, 6 Pieces, "	50	75
35— " Butter Dish, "	8	15
36—One-half Dozen Silver Plated Table Knives, "	6	12
37—One Gold Finger Ring, (Howard & Co.) [*]	6	15
38—Gold Studs, Set of Three, " [*]	6	15
39— " Initial Sleeve Buttons, One Pair, (Howard & Co.) [*]	10	20
GOLD PENS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.		
40—Gold Pen, Ebony Holder & Box, for Gents, No. 6, (Geo. F. Hawkes') [*]	5	12
41— " Silver Extension Case and Pencil, " " [*]	5	12
42— " Ebony Holder and Box, for Ladies', No. 4, " [*]	3	10
43— " Gold and Ebony Extension Holder, " " [*]	3 50	10
44—Gold Paragon Pencil Case, Chased, " [*]	3	10
45— " " " " with Ivory Slide, " [*]	4	12
46— " Charm " " for Ladies', " [*]	3 50	11
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.		
47—Sampson's Portable Platform Scale, on Rollers, 14x22, 400 lbs.	26	40
48— " " " 17x25, 1,000 "	40	60
49—One Dozen Hard Rubber Handle Table Knives, (Meriden Cutlery Co.)	9	17
50— " " Dessert " "	8	15
51—One Hard Rubber Handle Carver, Fork and Steel, "	5	12
52—Pocket Knife, 4 Blades, Tortoise Shell Handle, (H. W. King & Co.)	3	10
53—Novelty Knife for Girls and Boys, Tortoise Shell Handle [*]	1 50	10
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
54—Smith's American Organ, No. 2	125	125
55—Dunham Piano	625	750
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, BIBLES, DICTIONARIES, &c.		
56—Agricultural Books, to be Selected from our List,	10	25
57—Practical Dairy Husbandry, (by X. A. Willard) [*]	3	12
58— " Shepherd, (by H. S. Randall) [*]	2	10
59—People's Practical Poultry Book, (by Wm. M. Lewis) [*]	1 50	10
60—Money in the Garden, (by P. T. Quinn) [*]	1 50	10
61—Potter's Pictorial Family Bible, with Marriage Certificate, &c., (Morocco, Full Gilt)	12	25
62—Webster's Pictorial Dictionary	6	15
63— " Unabridged "	12	30
64—Conant's Patent Newspaper Binder, (size of Rural New-Yorker for 1872,) [*]	1 25	10
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		
65—New Horizontal Toy Steam Engine, (Colby Bros. & Co.)	3 50	10
66—Pearl Mounted Photograph Album.	5	12
67—Gardner's Patent Portable Book Case and Writing Desk, Combined	11	20
68—Ladies' and Misses' Morocco Belt and Bag	6	15

☞ The articles designated thus [*] are sent by mail, post-paid.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING, PARTICULARLY.

The Premiums specified by Agents will be selected carefully, *and no charge made for boxing and shipping.*——Club papers directed to individuals, and sent to different post-offices.——As our Terms are IN ADVANCE, no names will be counted toward Premium until the cash is received. ☞ *Remittances by Post-Office Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letters, may be made at the risk of the Publisher.* Address all orders to **D. D. T. MOORE, 5 Beekman St., New York.**

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

D. D. T. MOORE,

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Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.50 per Year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50; Seven Copies and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

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Inside, 14th and 15th pages (Agate space)	80c. per line.
" 5th, 7th, and 13 pages	1.00 "
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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1872.

"BOSTON BURNING."

SUCH was the cry of the newsboys through our streets all day Sunday; such the exclamations of citizens to each other, accompanied with the remark, "Another Chicago." But, bad as it is—and we give the gist of the facts and a map of the burned district on another page—it is not "another Chicago." It has burned out a section of the most substantially built part of the city—occupied by wealthy firms whose ability to withstand and recover from such losses is ample. Few homes, comparatively, have been burned, and there are not 100,000 people without shelter.

But we are not underrating this terrible calamity to Boston. Thousands of people will be thrown out of employment; the effects of the fire go beyond the homes of those who have suffered direct losses. It will cause a panic about many hearthstones where the daily food is born of daily labor. It should and will awaken the sympathies of all citizens, as did the Chicago fire of a year ago. It will stir up the better impulses of those who have plenty, to aid those who have a long and bleak New England winter before them with an almost hopeless prospect of employment. Wealthy as Boston is, and able as she is to recover from this destruction, it cannot be hoped that her own poor will be too tenderly cared for; and every one who can should help his brethren in distress.

ISOLATION OF FARMERS.

ONE important bar to agricultural progress in this country is the voluntary isolation of farmers and lack of neighborhood co-operation. Perhaps no class of Americans, who see so little of it, are better informed as to events transpiring in the outside world; but this knowledge is not rendered available and operative, because there is too frequently no association on the part of farmers for utilizing it. Then this isolation makes men distrustful of each other. Co-operation seems impracticable, nay, impossible, to the farmer whose world is the boundaries of his farm, and whose social relations are limited by his own family, his immediate relatives, his blacksmith, storekeeper, postmaster, shoemaker and brethren in the church, and whose social duties are discharged in a way best indicated by the relations named. It is common for such men to get a morbid idea that every man is his enemy, trying to overreach him, and to be watched as such.

This is all wrong. The colonizing of farmers into villages for social purposes whence to radiate daily on to their farms, is recommended as a means of correcting the evil. We do not regard it as an effectual corrective. On the contrary, it may result in social evils still worse. Economically viewed, such colonization would be a direct loss to every farmer. It is far easier for farmers to leave their respective homes to meet each other once or twice a week, than to be compelled to do the daily travel which such colonization would involve. But there is no good excuse for the isolation which obtains in too many agricultural districts. Farmers should meet each other regularly—at least once a week. This gathering together will be not only of social, but of pecuniary advantage. Let us sum up some of the advantages we conceive would grow out of, say, a Farmers' Exchange in a neighborhood, once in seven days:

1. Farmers thus brought together will talk upon topics which interest them; they will exchange opinions and detail to each other their practices; thus the wisdom of each becomes the common capital of the whole. The ideas that the most intelligent may have, and the projects conceived as likely to benefit the whole neighborhood, if put in operation, are forced upon the attention and discussed by each individual interested.

2. Thought begets thought. The discussion of any measure in which the interests of a neighborhood, or class, are involved, results in a critical examination of that measure and in suggestions by all interested. Thus, co-operation may result, by which the entire neighborhood, or class, may profit. An idea is of no value unless it is used. A spade may be a good one, but utterly valueless until some one comes along to dig with it. The isolated farmer, sitting by his fireside, may evolve plans and projects that, if executed, would increase the value of his own and his neighbors' property twenty-five or more per cent.; but so long as the plan and project remain where they originated, they are inoperative and void. He needs his neighbors' co-operation, and to get it must communicate with them. He must force others to think as he does, or allow them to modify his plans until they are perfect, and secure their aid in carrying them out.

3. Such association is a stimulus greatly needed by the farmer. It begets a spirit more in accord with that which is operative in other branches of business. It begets enterprise. It forces observation. It renders a man more critical and analytical, because what he learns and imparts he knows will be subjected to critical analysis by his fellows. It makes him more charitable and subordinate and less egotistic; because he learns, much to his astonishment sometimes, that there are other people in the world as smart as he is; and he also learns a still more important lesson, *to wit:* that his neighbors are as kindly disposed, charitable, honest and accommodating as he is.

4. And finally, we urge effort to break up this isolation this Winter. The long evenings are at hand. One a week will not be unprofitably spent if farmers and their wives will only meet for social and business purposes. Farmers' Clubs, Granges of Patrons of Husbandry, or simply neighborhood sociables, without any formality whatever, if organized, will break up this isolation which rusts those who indulge in it, and by friction will polish and brighten life on a farm to such a degree as few who have not witnessed its effects can dream of. Even the social effects of such gatherings, provided no practical co-operation is attempted, will render the life of the farmer and his family vastly better, more tolerable and elevated.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"An Insufferable Nuisance."—In a recent issue of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, in a report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club, noticing the talk of a Kansas gentleman before the Club, we said:

> Dr. STAYMAN spoke of the fruit-producing resources of Kansas in the highest terms, having, to back his statements, fruit actually produced in that new State. There is no doubt about the resources of Kansas; so little doubt is there that to outsiders who are not interested in Kansas lands, or those of any other State, this eternal advertising of Western lands (at the Club meetings we wished it understood) has become an insufferable nuisance.

This remark has aroused the Editor of the Kansas Farmer, who perpetrates a column article upon it as a text, the point of which, so far as it relates to this journal, falls to the ground when we state that we referred only to members of the Farmers' Club who are not interested in land sales, as the "outsiders" who regard this species of "ax-grinding" in the Farmers' Club an insufferable nuisance. Kansas is not to blame for using the Club's grindstone whenever it gets a chance; but the fact is a large proportion of the Club's time the past three years has been consumed in listening to letters or speeches advertising some locality where somebody has land for sale; and, so far as the West is concerned, each successive speech or letter is mainly but a rehearsal of what has been said or written before; and members have got tired of listening to, and the papers of printing, such letters and speeches. The biggest joke our Kansas contemporary ever conceived is that involved in a remark suggesting that the RURAL NEW-YORKER is jealous of Kansas! It's a joke that ought to be patented at once, neighbor!

Annual Stock Sales are becoming important features of modern American husbandry. Sales of horses, cattle, sheep and swine are now held by nearly all the prominent breeders of these classes of animals, and many who have not been known as "prominent breeders," are attaining a national reputation through the advertising such sales. The advantages are manifest. Not only is the stock sold generally, but it is sold at home. Those who attend such sales go for the purpose of buying, and prepared to pay for what they purchase. They are judges of stock. They can see the stock they are bred from, and judge of the manner in which it has been kept. The testimony of the breeder's neighbors is available as to his own trustworthiness. They know, therefore, what they purchase, and no risk of dissatisfaction between buyer and seller is taken—as is too often the case when stock is ordered and forwarded, the buyer trusting to the seller's judgment and the validity of his warranty. Nor does the seller take the risk always involved in shipping, even if C. O. D., resulting from the carelessness of expressmen or the mishaps often attending transportation. He delivers his stock to the purchaser at home, and is paid for it without further risk. There is every reason, therefore, to commend and encourage this mode of disposing of stock. Where one breeder in a neighborhood has not stock enough to warrant such an enterprise, two, three, or more may combine; and finally we may expect to hear, as in England, regular stock-market Fairs in every important stock growing district.

French Exposition of Insects.—From Oct. 1 to Oct. 15 there was, in Paris, under the patronage of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, an exhibition of useful insects and their products, and of noxious insects and their ravages, organized by the Central Society of Agriculture. It comprised collections of silkworms of all species, with samples of silk, raw and twisted, or chewed, with apparatus and fixtures for cultivating the silkworm: apparatus and fixtures used in agriculture, and the products of bees, both in a crude and manufactured state, also formed a portion of the exposition; collections of noxious insects, with contrivances for their destruction; collections of auxiliary insects, or insects that assist in the destruction of noxious insects; and collections of insectivorous mammifers, birds, and reptiles formed a third feature. This same idea, in a more modest and personal way, has been developed at some of our State Fairs by one or two practical entomologists; but it never received the encouragement its importance deserved. The work of entomologists, however, in this country should be rendered as practical and educational in its influence as possible; and the exhibition or arrangement of insects in public and school museums should be made with this view. The Paris exposition suggests the method we would be glad to see generally adopted.

Japan and American Short-Horns.—Do our readers know what a field is opening in this country for Short-Horn breeders? We say opening. It is already open. No breeder that we know of who has made a specialty of any one breed of stock, and pursued it with integrity and intelligence, but has made a fortune at it. Japan has been importing Short-Horns from Illinois; England from Canada, New York and Kentucky. The recent sales of this class of stock, and the prices obtained, show how highly they are valued. The field is a great one for a young farmer. Begin moderately, and within your means. Post yourself thoroughly as to the history and character of the breed; fix upon a standard of excellence to be reached; comprehend the true theory of breeding, and master the practical details, and success is sure. This answers the questions of "Young Breeder," P. W. F., and C. S. K.—young men who want to know what we "think of the future of Short-Horns in this country." We think the field has only begun to be occupied.

Cost of Establishing Granges of Patrons of Husbandry.—The Grand Deputy of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been talking with the Editor of the Western Farmer, who says:—"As there has been some confusion in statements as to the cost of establishing Granges, Mr. ABBOTT makes the following statement:—There must be at least 30 charter members, one-third of whom may be women. The fees for these are $3 for the men and fifty cents for the women. To the National Grange $15 is paid, to the Deputy such sum as may be fixed by the State Grange; in Iowa he receives $5 a day for the necessary time spent, and his expenses. For all members subsequent to this the fee is $5 for men and $2 for women. There are some additional expenses for regalia, blanks, cards, etc., but these are not very great. The cost of establishing a Grange of 100 members—70 men and 30 women—would probably not exceed $400."

Shipping Cotton Direct from Wilmington, N. C.—The Wilmington papers are congratulating the people of the South upon direct shipments of cotton from that port, which is justifiable. But we hope to live long enough to know that not a pound of cotton unmanufactured is shipped from this country, but that it is all consumed by American mills, operated by people who will help make a home market for our food products and thus keep the money in the country which now goes abroad to pay foreign labor.

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease among cattle in some counties of England is decreasing, while in others it is seriously increasing. There is reason for continued vigilance on the part of those who may desire to import stock.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Crowland, Ont., Nov. 6.—Have had a very dry Summer and Fall thus far, with only an occasional light shower since the 13th of last June, when we had very heavy showers. Crops in general are turning out badly. Fall wheat averages 8 to 15 bushels per acre, but in some instances a yield of about 20 bushels per acre is reported; oats, from 15 to 20 bushels; barley, not much sown; potatoes, generally a very poor crop; corn, only middling, very little planted; field beans, also a light crop on account of dry weather. Prices:—Wheat, red Fall, $1.18 @1.20—white, $1.22@1.25; oats, 40c.; potatoes, 45 @50c.; corn in ear, 30c.—shelled, 65@70c.; beans, $1@1.12 in retailing them a few here and there; peas, 62½c.—G. O. P.

Liberty, Union Co., Ind., Nov. 1.—The weather for the past two months has been most delightful for doing the Fall work. The past Summer has been exceedingly warm and dry. Wheat hardly half crop; oats heavy; hay tolerably good; corn good in some fields, while in others it was almost entirely destroyed by the grubs. The growing wheat has not made as poor a show for many years, fly and grubs killing it entirely. Corn, 40c.; wheat, $1.40; hogs, 4c. per lb.; cattle, 4@5c. per lb.; wages on the farm, $1 per day. Business lively.—W. L.

St. Charles, Ill., Nov. 1.—Very fine weather for doing up Fall work. Wages for hired help high; corn and oats cheap; water for stock scarce; hay, $10 per ton; cows, $25; horses, $100 to $300; hogs, $4@5 per cwt.; cheese, 15c.; butter, 25c.; eggs, 25c.; other things in proportion. —H. H.

RURAL BREVITIES.

THE hop crop of 1872 is estimated to be 14,000,000 lbs., or 70,000 bales.

MRS. J. H. should address B. K. BLISS & SONS, New York City, for the information she seeks.

L. M. ASKS where repairs for the "Little Giant Corn Mill" can be obtained. We do not know.

THE Plantation, heretofore a weekly, published at Atlanta, Ga., has become a handsome monthly.

THE farmers of Virginia and adjoining North Carolina, are to hold a convention at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 27.

DR. H. A. SWASEY'S connection with the Rural Southland has expired by limitation, and he has published his valedictory as Horticultural Editor.

IN the RURAL of Nov. 2, some type dropped out, and the address in Advertisement of W. GORHAM'S Linen Marker was rendered somewhat indefinite. It should have been, 12 School St., Boston.

MR. C. A. SHEARMAN, of the Oberlin Telegraph Institute, complains that in our late notice we misstated the average number of his pupils, and added unnecessary letters to his name. We hasten to apologise. How these errors arise is one of those things "no fellow can find out."

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

TO EVERY READER!

HINTS, REQUESTS, SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

"Our Premiums Appreciated."—All disposed to form Clubs for the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please read column under above heading, on preceding page—wherein many Club Agents tell about the Value and Beauty of our Premiums. Also see our revised Premium List on same page.

"Progress and Improvement."—MOORE'S RURAL for 1873 will be better than ever before, in both CONTENTS AND STYLE. It will appear in a NEW DRESS of Clear and Beautiful Copper-Faced Type, and present other **Decided Improvements.** Agents and subscribers will please note this, and if they tell their friends, so much the better.

The Premium Picture is sent to All who pay $2.50 for a copy of the RURAL one year, and *not to those who only pay the club rate.* Club subscribers can secure the Engraving, however, by adding 50 cts. to the usual club price ($2.) Don't forget this.

Begin Clubs Now!—And to all who want the paper from date, or either one year (at $2.50) or 15 months (at $3) from Oct. 1, we will send the paper accordingly, with Premium Engraving post-paid. The whole club can start at one time, or part Jan. 1st and part earlier. Note this fact.

The Campaign Opened!—Many Agents have already opened the RURAL Campaign for 1873, while hosts are sending for Specimens, &c., probably with the view of starting on Election Day (a good time, by the way,) or soon after. All right, friends!—That's the way to win Premiums easy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HORSE EPIDEMIC.

A PHYSICIAN in a communication to a Buffalo paper about the Horse Epidemic, says:—"Externally I used and would recommend Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment to the throat, around the ears and on the forehead. This ointment contains tobacco and lobelia, and operates upon the mucous glands of the head and throat by causing an increased flow of secretion from them, at the same time by its relaxing effect removing the stricture and giving almost instant relief to the cough and breathing." It is kept by all Druggists.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York

Modes and Manners.

COSTUMES ILLUSTRATED.

THE illustration we give this week is of a costume more especially designed for home wear. The material may be cashmere *drap d'ete*, alpaca or satin. The underskirt is trimmed with Kilt plaiting of two shades, which is very pretty when the shades are well selected. We would advise, however, that they be of one shade, and suggest alternate Kilt plaits and bias ruffles, two each. The belted polonaise is the feature of the dress as it is of most costumes this season. It is cut very loose. In the back the width of the cloth is laid in large box plaits at the waist. It may be draped to suit the taste. The trimming is a Kilt plait, but bias folds; fringe, ruffles or lace may be used as the taste of the wearer may dictate. The collar is a wide sailor, finished with the trimming. With a bright tie, and a suspension of ruffle or lace in the neck, this costume is universally becoming. It is destined to be very popular because so much easier to fit than other styles of polonaise. A bright bow in the hair completes the costume.

The child's dress in the engraving is of light-blue cashmere, vandyked and bound with blue velvet. The over-dress is made with revers, and is cut out in the neck over a waist of puffs and Valenciennes inserting. The hat is of blue velvet, with a blue feather.

Out-Door Wraps.

For ordinary out-door wear the belted polonaise is the prevailing style. It commends itself by its comfort, convenience and general adaptability. The material most popular is camel's hair cloth. It is a yard and a-half wide, and costs $3, $5 and $6 a yard. That at $3 is mixed; the others are pure wool. It wears well, is very warm, and can be worn in all Winter weathers. The colors are gray and light browns. The stores have largely imported these polonaises which are embroidered with wool in showy patterns. These cost from $50 to $100. Much prettier, however, are those trimmed with Yak lace, of the same shade. These may be made very elegant by an inserting of the lace. They are wadded and lined about the waist and confined with a silk cord and tassel, an embroidered belt, or, what is better, a Russia leather belt.

These polonaises made in the cheapest manner of camel's hair cloth, are still expensive; but they look very well in Cashmere, serge cloth, or what is known as ladies' cloth. These offer greater choice in color, and are very pretty. We have seen one in dark mixed ladies' cloth, double-breasted and trimmed with black, which was very stylish.

Black Cashmere sacks embroidered, braided and trimmed with Yak lace, are still very fashionable. The sack, with large cape slashed in the back, and trimmed with inserting and edge of lace, is exceedingly pretty. These may be made warm enough to be worn all Winter. For some cloaks are in colors, but they are worn chiefly by young girls. The most popular of them is dark blue cloth, half tight in the back, double-breasted in front, trimmed with facing of black silk edged with white cord.

Velvet cloaks are in all shapes, and elaborately trimmed. Gimps, mixed with jet, are in form once more; but lace has still the preference. Guipure is greatly used. Old cloaks can be easily made to answer every purpose by slashing the back, freshened by new trimming. The prettiest contrasts are obtained with handsome gros grain trimming, and a gros grain belt and sash.

Prevailing Colors, Trimmings and Styles.

THIS season the depth of one's purse has very little to do with one's ability to be in the fashion. Given the information and the average amount of womanly tact, and every woman can compass a fashionable and becoming costume.

The colors which last year made a successful break among the prevailing blacks, are this year pre-eminent. They defy description, but can be referred to the dun and dusky shades of November leaves now strewing the woods, and to the metallic hues of bugs and insects. There are greenish blues called peacock shades; there are greenish blues and yellowish green, called bronze, and a light green called sage, which is very lovely and popular; in addition, there are the plums, purples, smokes, olive brown, and gray shades of last year. These shades come in all materials. A good quality of satin may be bought for 50 cents; substantial serges from 50 cents to $1.25; Cashmere from $1.25 to $2.50; French poplins for 75 cents and $1; Irish poplins, of very good quality, for $1.50; silks of every quality, from $2 and upwards; an exquisite fabric, called Cachemire Sicilienne, for $5, and so on, up to embossed velvets and brocaded gros grains for $15.

Trimmings.

The most popular trimmings are velvet and fringe. Every color has now its trimming to match velvets; they come in every shade, and are cut on the bias; they form the richest of all trimmings and are generally used. Fringes have never appeared in greater variety. A very handsome article is called crape fringe, which is sold from $1 to $1.75. It is something similar to the crimped fringe of last year in effect, but is still richer. The plain silk fringes are now made more elegant, with elaborate headings, and interspersed with silk balls. For trimming worsted dresses, there is a very pretty article of worsted fringe, which is sold at 35 and 40 cents. A new lace called Yak, has almost superseded guipure, though it is by no means so handsome. It is said to wear well, and is very stylish on heavy dresses. An inserting comes with the lace, which is very handsome in outer garments, especially the loose-belted Polonaise of heavy cloths, now very much worn. In using this lace, it is best to buy the lace and purchase the dress to match it. The price of the lace depends on the color. The dark blues are the cheapest, costing 65 cents. Rich gimps are still used for trimming; they come in very handsome designs, but are not so popular as formerly. Many trimmings are made out of the dress goods; but this is not to be recommended, neither in the score of beauty nor economy. Most dress-makers charge extra for made trimmings, and only experienced hands can make them neatly. It seems poor policy, too, to cut up material for such purposes when the same money would buy fringe, lace or gimp, which only needs to be sewed on, and can be used afterward in other ways.

How to Make Your Dress.

One thing we can assert positively, dresses are not to be so fantastic as formerly. It will not do to pile your trimming on in characterless masses. Every costume must have its meaning. Flounces are universal. They are not very deep, and the most unique are trimmed with a ruffle, or bound with velvet or satin and festooned. A very popular skirt is made with four flounces on the back and a flounced apron in front. Wide square sashes fasten the apron on the back. Kilt plaits, that is side plaits, are not quite so much worn; they are still, heavy, and require so much material. They can be simulated, however, by running a seam on the under side. A small lower flounce is invariably placed on the bottom of the skirt. The flounce immediately above is generally about ten inches in depth. Occasionally gathered flounces and Kilt plaits alternate. Many skirts are flounced with alternate shades on a skirt of the darker, finished with a short overskirt, the lighter shade scalloped and bound. These dresses should not be attempted except by competent dressmakers, as the entire effect is produced by a knowledge of the requisite shades.

The one feature of the waist is the long square vest, which is the favorite style this season. Vests are universally introduced in one form or another. They may be simulated by the trimming, or made of silk or velvet. The velvet vests are particularly elegant. Basques are more worn than last season. They are much more becoming to most persons than the polonaise. The latter has lost its sloping back entirely; all fullness is gathered on to the waist in large plaits, and buttons or jet ornaments substituted for bows. Sleeves are in coat form, ending often with a ruffle at the wrist, but made with a revers when attached to a corsage with a vest.

Black silk dresses are still in favor. For persons who do not have many costumes they are indispensable. For evening wear they are lightened by vests of white muslin over a color. They are extremely pretty. Black bows lined with a color and left raw at the edges may be disposed about the dress with good effect.

LATE FALL COSTUMES.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Suits for a Bride.

LAURIE H.—Brown gros grain seems rather old for a bride of twenty. Instead get a sage green, a bronze, or some of the shades now fashionable, either of which will be suitable at any other time. Make the skirt demi-train; trim with a small, bias ruffle, or straight ruffle plaited around the bottom of the skirt; above that put a deeper bias ruffle, with two standing ruffles and a quilling of silk for the heading. Make the overdress with a short, apron front gathered high on the sides. We would not use white lace for trimming, unless it is handsome; it is not suitable for silk. Instead, use fringe, the same shade. Let the back of the overdress be long, full, and drape prettily. Make a basque-waist and trim with ruffles, as you find them becoming to your figure. Catch the sleeves below the elbow in a double box-plait, with a bow of the silk which will form the ruffle. In wearing this dress, afterward, select gloves in a lighter shade of the same color.

For your traveling outfit a skirt of French poplin would be the most suitable, trimmed with velvet of a darker shade. For a polonaise the Louis Quinze is the most suitable. This is buttoned half way down the front, has large pockets, trimmed with velvet, and large, square pockets in the back. Still more serviceable would be a redingote of camel's hair cloth, as described elsewhere. Let your hat be a felt, a darker shade than of your dress, trimmed with velvet; a feather or wing, as you prefer. Your gloves should be of the same shade as your dress.

FLORENCE of B.—"Young misses of sixteen," unless they are very precocious, are not expected to go to opera in full dress. A light hat, your best cloak, a pretty ruffle around your neck and light gloves of at least two buttons, constitute a costume always suitable. The color of your costume depends upon your general appearance. Among the most fashionable colors are plums, dark-blues, blue-greens, yellow-greens, sage-greens, olive and chestnut browns. If you are a blonde we suggest plum, and worn with a pale-blue tie. If you are a brunette, dark-blue and scarlet tie. For material Cashmere is the handsomest, next *drap d'ete*, serge, satin or Empress cloth. The best books on etiquette can be bought for $1.50 and $1.75. They are the Bazar Book of Etiquette and Manners Among men, by an English Countess. Either may be obtained by remitting the price to this office.

MATS FOR TOILET SETS.—In making mats for wash-stands and bureau, are there not two different sets? So asks EDNA. Yes, if she chooses. In making such mats, size is governed by taste rather than rule.

THE OLD MAN.

BY BEN DOUGLAS.

Behold him standing at thy door,
A life-wrecked, faint and trembling man;
His locks are gray, his cheeks are pale,
His spirit-strength and hope are gone—
His days are narrowing to a span.

His wants are known, he asks for bread,
And shelter from the winds and rain;
O, treat him kindly, take him in,
And at thy hearth-stone give him room,
Let not his plea be made in vain.

In that old house of trembling bones
Some crushed but noble soul may dwell;
Great sorrows may have pierced his heart,—
Misfortune may have bowed his head,—
His weight of sadness none may tell.

O, treat him kindly—gently speak!
Who knows the griefs which wound him so!
And one kind look, or whispered word,
May cheer his heart, that, sea-shell like,
Breathes but a monotone of woe.

Remember, he's a brother still,
And needs thy friendly aid to-day,
More than when 'neath a father's roof,—
More than when youth was on his brow,—
More than when first he went astray.

Life's road to him is hard and long,
Poor pilgrim wanderer with us here;
No friend, no arm, no place of rest,—
For him no love-encircled home—
No kiss of welcome, and no tear.

Once his was wealth, and strength, and hope,—
His story heed and him sustain;
Too many frowns may make a grave,
But smiles that old heart yet may thrill,
And make it dream of love again.

A band of brothers all are we,
All destined to the self-same goal;
So kindly help and cheer him on,
And if he falls, be his support,
And make his broken spirit whole.

Bind up his bruised and bleeding heart,
But few his days of strife and care:
Faith points the Old Man's soul to Heaven,
Where riches may be unforgiven—
No *earth-rule* will exclude him there.

Wooster, Ohio.

Our Story-Teller.

HOW SHALL I GET THROUGH?

BY MRS. M. F. BUTTS.

The morning was very hot and Mrs. Brown rose late. The baby was fretful, the children were disobedient, and Mr. Brown found fault. It seemed as if breakfast never would be ready. The distance from the pantry to the stove was never so long, so many things never needed doing at one time before, and when at last Mrs. Brown tied the baby in his high chair and seated herself alongside the coffee pot, she had a splitting headache and a general feeling of despondency and lassitude almost impossible to bear. "How shall I ever get through this day?" she asked herself, mentally, as the "men folks" straggled carelessly in and took their places at the table.

"Mother, said Mr. Brown, "we must have breakfast in better season. We've been waiting a full half hour."

Mrs. Brown said nothing, but poured out the coffee, and prepared some bread and milk for the baby in silence. Nobody noticed that she ate no breakfast, so busy were they all in disposing of the cold corned beef, the delicious brown bread and mealy potatoes, and in talking of the wall they were going to run through the east meadow before night. They were not long in eating, and men and boys shoved their chairs back from the table and went out, leaving the mother with the breakfast dishes, the "milk things," the sweeping, the dinner, the baby, and various other delicate bits of work not necessary to mention. Out into the fresh air and through the daisied meadows went the men, laughing and talking gaily; in the hot kitchen sat the woman surrounded with her monotonous work.

Wearily Mrs. Brown rose from the table, took the baby from his chair and put him in his cradle, surrounding him with the clothespins, the dinner horn, and such other utensils as he couldn't injure; then she turned to the task of dish-washing. She had carried part of the dishes to the sink, when baby screamed. He had fallen out of his cradle in reaching after something he had dropped, and, frightened and hurt, he loudly demanded his mother's attention. There were tears of thorough discouragement in Mrs. Brown's eyes when she took up the child and began soothing him by walking up and down the room.

"How shall I get through to-day?" she asked herself again; and a succession of just such days arose in the future, each one asking her "How will you get through me?" and "How will you get through me?" till she felt ready to give up the conflict and never try again. While she walked up and down, brooding and forlorn, a fresh, bright, determined-looking little woman walked in at the door. It was Mrs. Hart, the wife of the new minister.

"Don't mind me, Mrs. Brown," she said, taking off her hat. "I've come over to help you. Don't say one word," as the housekeeper attempted to remonstrate. "I'm going to wash these dishes, and I want you to sit down and get baby to sleep while I do it. Then we'll have a little talk."

Mrs. Brown yielded, as everybody yielded, to the persevering woman, who went at the half-cleared table as if it were a fortress to be taken. In a surprisingly short space of time every dish was shining high and dry on the pantry shelves, the sink was clean and dry and the dish-cloths floated like banners from the lilac bush at the back door.

"There, now," said Mrs. Hart, seating herself triumphantly, "wasn't that quickly done?"

"You have some spirit," said poor, pale Mrs. Brown. "It hasn't all been dragged out of you by hard work."

"Pre-ci-se-ly," said Mrs. Hart; "that's just the point I want to talk to you about. The wife and mother who lets herself be used up so that she has no spirit to put into her duties, commits a great wrong against herself and every one connected with her."

Mrs. Brown looked up in amazement, mingled with resentment.

"I know you think you're doing right," continued the intrepid little preacher, "but I know that you are fatally mistaken. Your first duty is to keep your soul and body in a healthy condition; unless you do that you must utterly fail in all other duties."

"But I cannot, with all this work."

"You ought not to attempt to do all this work. That is the first error."

"I can't help it."

"I beg your pardon, dear Mrs. Brown, but you can help it. You could have a good girl in a week if you should use the power in your hands. Nobody has the right to make you overwork yourself. If you act as a true woman should, a woman who respects herself as a child of God, as the mother of children, in whom is reposed a sacred trust, you will not overwork yourself. You will hire a servant for the servant's place, and save your energies for their proper use. In the course you are taking now, you run every day the risk of depriving your children of their mother. Can you afford to do this?

Mrs. Brown's eyes began to flash. "You are right," she said.

Mrs. Hart laughed. "I knew you were of the true stuff, or I shouldn't have undertaken you. Some women are born to be drudges. Let such fulfill their destiny; but let no woman capable of being a real wife and mother, dare to destroy these functions with a servant's work. There are cases where overwork is inevitable; but these cases are the rare exceptions in our prosperous country."

Mrs. Hart stayed all day, and the minister came over and took dinner with them. Mrs. Brown "got through" very nicely, and in less than a fortnight a stout-armed servant was installed in the farm kitchen. Mr. Brown was as much the gainer as his wife, and fell in love over again with the fresh, happy, neatly-dressed woman who presided at his table; and as for the little Browns, they had a mother, and not a tired, dispirited drudge to scold and mold them; and this statement tells its own story.

THE ONE DOLLAR BILL.

How it did rain that November night! None of your undecided showers, with hesitating intervals, as it were, between; none of your mild, persistent patterings on the roof, but a regular tempest, a wild deluge, a rush of arrowy drops and a thunder of opening floods!

Squire Partlet heard the angry rattle against the casements, and drew his snug easy chair a little closer to the fire—a great open mass of glimmering anthracite, and gazed with a sort of sleepy, reflective satisfaction at the crimson moreen curtains, and the gray cat fast asleep on the hearth, and the canary bird rolled into a drowsy ball of yellow on its perch.

"This is snug," quoth the Squire. "I'm glad I had that leaky spot fixed in the barn roof last week. I don't object to a stormy night once in a while, when a fellow's under cover, and there's nothing particular to be done, Mary.

"Yes," Mrs. Partlet answered. She was flitabout between kitchen and sitting room, with a blue check apron tied around her waist.

"I'm nearly ready to come in now, Josiah. Now I wonder," *sotto voce*, "if that was really a knock at the door, or just a little rush of the wind and rain?"

She went to the door, nevertheless; and a minute or two afterwards she went to her husband's chair.

"Joe, dear, it's Luke Ruddilove," she said, half apprehensively. The Squire never looked up from his paper.

"Tell him he's made a mistake. The tavern is on the corner beyond.

"But he wants to know if you will lend him a dollar!" said Mrs. Partlet.

"And couldn't you have told him No, without the preliminary ceremony of coming in here to ask me? Is it likely that I shall lend a dollar or even a cent to Luke Ruddilove? Why, I had a great deal better throw it among yonder red coals! No!—of course not!"

Mrs. Partlet hesitated.

"He looks so pinched and cold and wretched, Josiah. He says there's nobody in the world to let him have a cent."

"All the better for him, if he did but know it," sharply ejaculated the Squire. "If it had come to that pitch half a dozen years ago, perhaps he wouldn't have been the miserable man he is now."

"We used to go to school together," said Mrs. Partlet, gently. "He was the smartest boy in the class."

"That's probable enough," said the Squire. "But it don't alter the fact that he's a poor, drunken wretch now. Send him about his business, Polly, and if his time is of any consequence, just let him know that he had better not waste it coming here after dollars."

And the Squire leaned back in his chair after a positive fashion, as if the whole matter was definitely decided.

Mrs. Partlet went back to the kitchen where Luke Ruddilove was spreading his poor, thin fingers over the blaze of fire, his tattered garments steaming as if he were a pillar of vapor.

"He wouldn't let you have it, Luke," said she. "I thought he wouldn't."

"Then I've got to starve, like any other dog!" said Luke Ruddilove, turning away moodily. "And, after all, I don't suppose it makes much difference whether I shuffle out of the world to-day or to-morrow."

"Oh, Luke, not to your wife!"

"She'd be better off without me," said Luke, down-heartedly.

"But she ought not to be,"

"Ought and is are two different things, Mrs. Partlet. Good night, I ain't going to the tavern, though I'll wager something the Squire thought I was."

"And isn't it natural enough he should think so, Luke?"

"Yes—yes, Mary. I don't say but what it is," murmured Luke Ruddilove, in the same dejected tone he had used throughout the interview.

"Stay!" Mrs. Partlet called to him, as his hand lay on the door-latch, in a low voice. "Here's a dollar, Luke, Mr. Partlet gave me for a new piece of oil cloth in front of the dining-room stove, but I'll try and make them do a little while longer. And, Luke, for the sake of old times—for the sake of your poor wife—will you do better?"

Luke Ruddilove looked vacantly first at the fresh new bank bill in his hand, and then at the blooming matron who placed it there.

"Thank you, Mary," he said, and crept out of the warm, bright kitchen, into the storm and darkness that reigned without. Mrs. Partlet stood looking into the kitchen fire.

"I dare say I've done a very foolish thing," she pondered; "but indeed I could not help it. Of course he'll spend it at the public house, and I shall do without my oil cloth, that will be the end of it all."

And there was a conscious flush on her cheek, as if she had done something wrong, when she rejoined the Squire in the sitting-room.

"Well," said Squire Partlet, "has that no'er-do-well gone at last?"

"Yes."

"To Stoke's tavern, I suppose."

"I hope not, Joshiah."

"I'm afraid its past hoping for," said the Squire, shrugging his shoulders. "And now for a pleasant evening. How it does rain, to be sure."

And Mrs. Partlet kept the secret of the dollar bill within her own heart.

It was six months afterward that the Squire came into the room where his wife was preserving some great red apples into jelly.

"Well, well," quoth he, "wonders never will cease. The Ruddiloves have gone away."

"Gone where?"

"I don't know—out West somewhere, with a colony. And they say Luke hasn't touched a drop in six months."

"I'm glad of that," said Mrs. Partlet.

"It won't last long," said the Squire, despairingly.

"Why not?"

"Oh, I don't know. I haven't any faith in those sudden reforms."

Mrs. Partlet was silent; she thought thankfully that, after all, Luke had not spent the dollar bill in liquor.

Six months—six years—the time sped along in days in weeks, almost before busy little Mrs. Partlet knew that it was gone. The Ruddiloves had gone back to Sequosset.

Luke had made his fortune, as the story went, in the far-away El Dorado, vaguely phrased "Out West" by the simple Sequossetters.

"They do say," said Mrs. Buckingham, "that he bought that ere lot down opposite the court-house, and is going to build such a house as never was."

"He must have prospered greatly," said the gentle Mrs. Partlet.

"And his wife wears a silk gown that will stand alone with its own richness," said Mrs. Buckingham; "I can remember when Luke Ruddilove was nothing but a poor drunken creature."

"All the more credit to him now," said Mrs. Partlet, emphatically.

"It's to be all o' stun," said Mrs. Buckingham, "with marble mantles and inlaid floors. And he's put a lot of papers and things under the corner one."

"The corner what?" said Mrs. Partlet, laughing. "Floor or mantel?"

"Stun, to be sure," said Mrs. Buckingham. "Like they do in public buildings, you know."

"That is natural enough."

"Well, it's kind o'queer, but Luke Ruddilove never was't like nobody else. Folks thinks its dreadful strange he should put a one dollar bill in with the other things."

Mrs. Partlet felt her cheeks flush scarlet; she glanced up to where the Squire was checking off a list of legal items in the bill he was making out against some client. But he never looked around, and Mrs. Buckingham went on with her never-ceasing flow of chit-chat, and so the color died away in her cheeks. After all the money had been her own to give, and the old oil-cloth in front of the dining-room stove had answered very well.

She met Ruddilove that afternoon for the first time since his return to Sequosset—Luke himself, yet not himself—the demon of intemperance crushed out of his nature, and its better, nobler elements triumphing at last. He looked her brightly in the face as he held out his hand.

"Mary."

"I am glad to see you back here again, Luke," she said, tremulously.

"And well you may be," he rejoined. "Do you remember the night you gave me the dollar bill, and begged me not to go to the tavern."

"Yes."

"That night was the pivot on which my whole destiny turned. You were kind to me when every one spoke coldly; you trusted me when all other faces were averted. I vowed a vow to prove myself worthy of your confidence and I kept it. I did not spend the money—I treasured it up—and heaven has added mightily to my little store. I put the dollar bill under the corner-stone of my new house, for the house has risen from it, and it alone. I won't offer to pay you back, for I am afraid," he added smiling, "the luck would go from me with it; but I'll tell you what I will do, Mary; I will give money and words of trust and encouragement to some other poor wretch as you gave me."

And Squire Partlet never knew what his wife did with the dollar bill he gave her to buy a new piece of oil cloth.

Sabbath Reading.

A NIGHT THOUGHT.

As I hear the breath of the mother
To the breath of the child at her feet
Answer in even whispers,
When the night falls heavy and sweet;

And the thought of the other dear ones
Comes down from their cradle above;
'Tis not with the spirit only
Of hope and confident love.

For over each bend in the darkness
A hollow-eyed thing hangs near,
And I know that my treasures tremble
On a thread of gossamer.

O life! what art thou that holdest
What is more than life to thee,
By the tenure of their own hours,
Thine own fragility?

And each breath is a sigh, that nearer
Brings the long farewell to me.
O life! thou shouldst be life truly,
Or else thou shouldst not be!

[*F. T. Palgrave.*

EXTRACTS FROM SERMONS.

How to Get a Healthy Spiritual Life.

Bonar says:—"If you want your spiritual life to be healthy and vigorous, you must just come more boldly to the throne of grace. The secret of your weakness is your little faith and little prayer. The fountain is unsealed, but you sip only a few drops. The bread of life is before you, yet you eat only a few crumbs. The treasury of heaven is open, but you take only a few pence. O man of little faith, wherefore doubt? Awake to know your privileges! awake! and sleep no longer. Tell me not of spiritual hunger and thirst so long as the throne of grace is before you. Say rather, you are proud, and will not come to it a poor sinner; say, rather, you are slothful, and will not take pains to get more. Cast aside the grave-clothes of pride that still hang around you. Throw off that Egyptian garment of indolence which ought not to have been brought through the Red Sea. Away with that unbelief which ties and paralyzes your tongue. You are not straitened in God, but in yourself. Come boldly, for you may, all sinful as you are, if you come in the name of the great High Priest."

The Secret Closet.

Cuyler says: We must not overlook one room in our converted heart, though it be ever so small or ever so secluded. It is the secret "closet" where Faith holds sweet fellowship with God. It is fragrant with the presence of Jesus. Here stands the mercy-seat. To this inner sanctum Faith keeps the golden key, inscribed, "Ask and ye shall receive; seek and ye shall find; pray without ceasing." Over the door she reads the inviting words: "Enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which seeth in secret; and thy Father which is in secret shall reward thee openly." On the walls are inscriptions written in moments of devout intercourse with God, when the meditations with him were like the droppings of the honey-comb. This is Faith's stronghold; here she weapons herself for the daily conflict. Silence in that closet of prayer bespeaks death throughout all the house. When that door is suffered to rust on its hinges, and that chamber is deserted, then the heart-house is soon re-taken by Satan, and the evil spirits come in and dwell there.

The Love of God.

Phillips says:—Did you ever try the effect of believing the love of God to the world? of believing the ability of Christ to save you? of believing what God has sworn, that he has no pleasure in the death of a sinner? The Spirit may not have helped your infirmities at all, whilst you were trying to believe that you were an elected, or an adopted, or a regenerated child of God; but the question is, would the Spirit have withheld his help, had you tried as much to believe that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin? Remember that the Spirit's grand aim is to "glorify Christ," and not to give us such a good opinion of ourselves as should warrant us to hope in Christ. It is the things of Christ, which he shows to the soul, when he converts the soul.

Christ an Unchangeable Priest.

McCheyne says:—"Precious friend and unchangeable priest, is Christ—sweeter to you than the honey and the honey-comb. How great is the goodness he hath laid up for them that fear him! Just as the miser lays up money that he may feast his eyes upon it, so Christ has laid up unsearchable riches, that he may supply all we need out of them. Unfathomable oceans of grace are in Christ for you. Dive and dive again, you will never come to the bottom of those depths. How many millions of dazzling pearls and gems are at this moment hid in the deep recesses of the ocean caves? But these are unsearchable riches in Christ. Seek more of them. The Lord enrich you with them.

If the divine earnestness within us only shift, and does not die, it matters little what becomes of our mere theology; and deep-hearted practical faithfulness is not separated long from true-thoughted practical faith.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

LOCKED OUT.

BY FANNY M. BARTON.

'Tis useless to try the door,
O pitiful woman of sin!
O woman, so gaunt and so thin,
Use vain entreaties no more.
O woman with falsely-red cheek,
O woman so wan and so weak,
'Tis useless to try the door.

Out in the pitiless cold—
With your ragged cloak of deceit,
Out in the curious street,
Bewildered, afar from the fold.
Vaguely wandering up and down,
'Mid jest and laughter and frown,
Afar from the safe, happy fold!

'Tis useless to try the door.
They hear your faltering rap
In the cheery parlors, mayhap,
But they'll open to you no more;
The sound makes sweet faces frown.
For you they'll never come down
To open the bolted door.

You'll wash your garments anew?
Ah, the stain will never come out;
Eyes will glare with scorn and with doubt,
No matter what you may do;
The voices of young and of old
Will bid you stay out in the cold,
No matter what you may do.

'Tis useless to try the door,
O repentant woman of sin!
Ah, yes, it all might have been,
But naught can avail any more.
Straying feet, you cannot go in,
Frantic heart, you are lost for your sin—
They will not open the door.

No matter for your few years,
The hearts of young and of old
For you are bitter and cold,
No matter now for your fears.
Only CHRIST will offer you grace,
And pity your poor hollow face,
When you wash His feet with your tears.

THE UTAH WIVES.

MRS. STENHOUSE has been lecturing in Denver, Col., and a paper of that city gives the following report of what she said, which, it seems to us should be placed before the women of America:

Mrs. STENHOUSE began her lecture with a brief sketch of the origin of the doctrine which gave rise to the polygamic evil, and its effect upon the women in Utah and elsewhere. She was in Switzerland at the time, and it was her mission to break it to the sisters there. She felt as if she was bringing a blight upon every home, and pointing a poignard at the breast of every woman in the land. She then described the practical working of the system in Utah, quoting from BRIGHAM YOUNG himself to prove the deep, unutterable, and universal unhappiness caused by it. The murmurs and tears of the women were unheeded. They were commanded to round up their shoulders and bear the burden, or expect a complete and lasting divorce. Those who complied were promised rule as kings and queens in heaven; those who did not were to be damned. The terrible maledictions of YOUNG meant something. They knew that he would ruthlessly apply his doctrines of blood atonement, if necessary, and many a man and woman had, for their opposition, been buried in quiet graves, where they would rest until the day when they should meet their murderer, not as a judge, but as a trembling culprit.

So little were women respected in Utah that elders had said, "We think no more of marrying a wife than of buying a cow." But there were no wives in Utah, they were nothing but slaves.

Mrs. STENHOUSE then gave a new and startling statement of the attitude and expectation of the Mormons during the great rebellion. They gloried in the carnage, and predicted that the males would be killed, except a very small remnant, and that then they would take the Gentile women as their spoil. They applied a passage of Scripture to that anticipated result, and believed that seven women would lay hold of one man and say we will eat our own bread, etc., only let us be called by thy name to take away our reproach. Her picture of the plural wives, their lonely, comfortless, and sometimes destitute condition, was touching and constituted a strong argument against the infamous practice.

BRIGHAM YOUNG was denounced as a stern, implacable tyrant, and his conduct toward his wife, HARRIET COOK, cited as proof. This young, high-spirited woman had aspired to the position of Sultana, as having borne the Prophet the first son under the new system, but YOUNG had steadily ignored her pretensions. One day the child was punished by her and stigmatized as a bastard. The sting was not intended for the boy, but for his father, who was within hearing. He came forward and said "HARRIET, that is the last bastard you shall ever have." And for a quarter of a century she has been a husbandless wife. Other instances of a similar character were narrated.

The fearful practice had its female supporters, of whom ELIZA SNOW was chief. She had recently published a letter purporting to come from a country-woman, in which the degrading vice is praised as beneficial to the temper and character of woman. Mrs. S. knew of one wife who went insane when her husband took another to his home, and when he died, soon after, she ran out of her hovel, and with curses and maniacal cryings threw stones at his coffin. The Union Pacific Railroad came, and then YOUNG gave women the suffrage, not that they might emancipate themselves, but because the ciphers should magnify him, the only figure recognized of value. The horrors of the Endowment House were then exposed, and a story told of ORSON PRATT which, for its perfect telling and the world of woe it reveals, ought to be published verbatim as a tract, and sown broadcast over the world wherever the disciples of polygamy seek to make converts.

A LOVELY WOMAN.

IN the common acceptance of the term, a lovely woman is one who is perfectly passive, whose amiability is her greatest fault. Her countenance is serene and placid under all circumstances, she agrees with everybody, no matter what ideas are expressed, but seldom advances an opinion of her own; and when she does, it is uttered in that doubting, hesitating manner which implies a lack of confidence in her own judgment. I remember a school girl of this lovely type, who always impressed me as a powerless baby—something to love and care for, nothing more.

Her face bore the same look of serenity upon all occasions; she never went into raptures over anything that was particularly pleasing, as most school girls do; neither did she ever grumble or scold upon any provocation.

I was much amused one day at table. Her right-hand neighbor was scolding about the meat, and, turning to her, said, "Isn't it tasteless stuff?"

"Yes," replied the lovely girl, with the sweetest of smiles. Presently the young lady on the left remarked that the meat was excellent. "Yes, it is," she replied, with the same placid smile.

I used to wonder what kind of a help-meet this young lady would make. Yet since that time I have seen strong-minded, energetic men marry just such placid creatures, and after a few years, tired of such perpetual serenity, turn to forbidden sources for such society as their natures craved, while the wife of such a man, although her heart was breaking, would meet him with that same sweet smile, never reproaching him to the day of her death.

I have a different ideal of a lovely woman. She is not a virago, nor as passive as a doll; but a woman of good, sound common sense, who has a few ideas as well as the man she married; who is affectionate and kind but has some spirit and does not hesitate to show it at the proper time. She can kiss her husband when he leaves the house, and give him a good scolding when he returns, if he has spent the night at the Club instead of at home.

She is active and ambitious; likes to be well dressed herself and to see her children well dressed. She makes her home as pleasant and attractive as possible, does not say yes to everything, but expresses her own independent ideas in a ladylike manner. She is not always the same; she is sometimes flurried and excited, and sometimes loses temper entirely; for she is but human; but she always controls herself as well as possible, and acts like a woman possessed of a good mind and a good heart.

CLARA JULIEN.

WOMAN PERSONALS.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL, who is now in this country with the avowed purpose of examining and studying our Institutions, organized, in 1860, the Victoria Press, a printing establishment in which only women are employed as compositors. Queen VICTORIA has smiled on and encouraged the undertaking. Miss FAITHFULL is also the editress of the Victoria Magazine.

IN her quiet retreat at Patchogue, Long Island, surrounded by her books, statues and pictures, Madame E. OAKES SMITH is writing some pleasing reminiscences for Appleton's Journal. In one of them she speaks of meeting, so long ago as 1845, Mr. FELICE E. FANESTI, the Italian patriot and exile, at a party given by Miss LYNCH, now Madame BATTA. At this reception she met CHAS. F. HOFFMAN, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, N. P. WILLIS and Miss CATHERINE SEDGWICK. Madame BATTA still continues her receptions, and at one of the last we met BAYARD TAYLOR and wife, Mrs. LEONOWENS, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, LAUNT THOMPSON, R. H. STODDARD and wife, and many other people not unknown to fame.

MANY Englishmen of note have married American wives. Some of the more prominent cases are the following:—The dowager Duchess of Leeds, who was a Miss PATON; Mrs. SEYMOUR, daughter of Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, the wife of Col. LEOPOLD SEYMOUR of the Grenadier Guards; a brother of Lord CANINGTON married a daughter of A. T. STEWART'S American partner in Paris; the wife of Lieut.-Col. PAKENHAM of the 30th Regt. was a Miss CLARKE of New York; Mrs. ADAIR of Derryreagh Castle, Ireland, is a daughter of the late Gen. WADSWORTH of Geneseo, N. Y., and her aunt was the wife of Hon. Sir C. A. MURRAY, K. C. B.; the Hon. Mrs. LEE is the daughter of Mrs. KEMBLE-BUTLER; Madame VAN DE MEGAR is the only child of the late JOSHUA BATES of Boston; Mrs. STEWART MAITLAND is the widow of the eldest son of Lord DUNDRENNON; she is the daughter of the late Mr. LYNCH of New York.

Reading for the Young.

THE HEIFER, THE GOAT AND THE EWE,

In League with the Lion.

FROM THE FRENCH OF LAFONTAINE.

ONCE on a time, when the world was new,
The heifer, the goat, and their sister the ewe,
Made with the lion what's now called a "*ring*:"
Come, gain or loss, to share everything.

In the trap of the goat a stag was caught,
And before the "*ring*" at once was brought
To be divided, fair and square,
That each of the four should have his share.

Upon the carcass the lion sprang,
And with tooth and claw he then began
To divide the body, and said, with a shout,
"The first part's mine, without any doubt,

"Because I am master. And I have a right
To the second part, because of my might.
I will have the third part; that's enough.
If you touch the fourth part, I'll eat you up."

Now that the world is old and wise,
And wears big spectacles over its eyes,
Beasts form no rings. But now and then
We hear of the "*rings*" of certain men.

Each swears to help all, come good or ill;
But to help self first, and the pockets fill,
Is the common thought. And the lion's share
Still falls to the strongest. Of "rings" beware.

E. C. PIERCE.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

Mumps and Poetry.

DEAR EDITOR:—My papa takes the RURAL, and we all like it very much. I love to read the letters that the boys and girls write, and I do not go to school, but recite to Auntie. I study English and Latin grammar, geography, arithmetic and spelling. Then I read physiology, and have lessons in drawing. I hope to be a good scholar when I am grown up, and a useful woman.

When I had the mumps I wrote a piece of poetry, because I did not know what to do. I will send it to you. I am a little girl only ten years old, so you cannot expect me to do as well as LONGFELLOW, or any other poet, would. Here is the poetry.

THE MOON.

In the starry sky you sail,
With your silvery light so pale;
Shining bright
In the night,
When the sun is gone.
Peeping o'er the tree-tops green,
Covered with a silvery screen;
Climbing high
In the sky,
O'er the shady lawn.

Pale-eyed moon, we love thy light,
Giving brightness to the night;
With the dawn
Thou art gone—
Gone but for a day.
When the stars come twinkling out,
Thou art sliding round about—
On the hills,
O'er the rills,
Sending down thy ray.

ETHEL A. D.

A Good Grandmother.

I WOULD like to tell the little boys what a good home I have. I am only five years old. My mamma is sick all the time, and I live with my grandpa and grandma. I told mamma if I had anybody else for grandma I would change and get this one; she is the best grandma I ever saw. She said that when she was a little girl her sister married, and went off a hundred miles; (it took three days to go a hundred miles then;) she cried, and asked her father if she had got to get married and go *way* off. That made me cry. I told her if she had got married and went way off, I should not have any grandma. Last Summer we went a berrying; we heard the birds sing. Grandma asked me if they said, "Bobolink, what do you think? or was it 'Phebe?'" I guessed it was "Captain Jinks." Uncle set a trap for crows, and caught a blue jay, and I had that a while. I live close by a little brook, and if you will come and see me, we will fish. FREDDIE.

About a Country Fair.

As you do not hear how the boys are getting along up in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., very often, I thought I would write you a few lines first. I will tell you about the Potsdam Fair. It was the third Fair of that Society; the receipts were six thousand two hundred dollars. It held four days. I went with my poultry, and took first premiums on the following kinds:—Silver Hamburgs, Silver Polands, Golden Polands, Black Spanish, Bolton Greys, Silver Pheasants, White Georgian Games, and one coop of mixed fowls; and second on Golden Pheasants. There was a horse called British Splendor, owned by the Huntington Importing Company; he was very handsome. There were some nice Imported Alderney cattle, owned by Messrs. RUTHERFORDS of Waddington. It is supposed the four largest oxen in the world were there. The floral hall was filled with fine things. The music and flowers drew a crowd around them. Prof. PETER COLLIER of Burlington, Vt., delivered the address. G. H. C. E.

A Paper House.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am a little boy, fourteen years old, and we take the RURAL NEW-YORKER. I have got a nice little colt two years old, that I am breaking. Have seen Professors York and Williams train horses, and think it learnt me a great deal about breaking my colt. I go down to the Sound every Fall and camp out with an older brother, and an officer that was in the army let us take his tent; but he has gone away now, so that we cannot have it any more. I think that I shall build a nice little portable house. I think I saw in your paper, some time ago, an advertisement of paper sidings and roofings, and have searched all the back numbers that I could get to find it, but could not. Now, dear Editor, can you tell me where I can buy this paper to make my house out of? If so, I shall use that instead of boards. I shall be very careful to save all the numbers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER hereafter.

JOHN COMSTOCK.

What One Boy Knows.

I LIKE good horses, and I know how to take care of them. My father is gone most of the time, so that I and my brother have most of the farm work to do. The boys in this county can find a plenty to do, and some of us have to walk over two miles to school. We are pretty hungry when we get home at night. There are plenty of prairie wolves here and rattlesnakes. We lost a horse in harness from the bite of a snake. I have a good chance to make money; my aunt wrote to me, if I would get subscribers for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, I might send her the names and keep the money. I have not had much time, but I have four names. I want to tell the boys two things that I have learned; one is, when a cow gets choked, don't punch her throat with a straight stick; nor turn horses out to run if one is shod.

A. J. MCKINNEY.

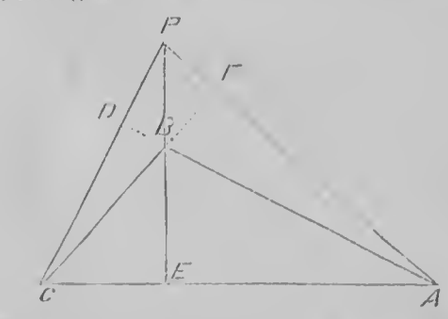
The Burning Bush.

MR. EDITOR:—I am not as young as some of the little girls and boys, nor is this the first letter I have written for the paper. I want to ask the little readers if they ever read in the Bible about a bush that burned, but was not consumed! Will you find it? Perhaps your mother will help you, or better still, you can find it yourself. Now, directly in front of my window is a rose bush. When we draw our table for the evening, and place the lamp in front of the window, the light shines on the bush, and it seems on fire; so we have a picture of a burning bush, yet the bush is not consumed. LIZZIE.

The Puzzler.

PROBLEM.—No. 7.

THE three perpendiculars of a triangle, when produced, intersect each other at a point without the triangle, situated 20, 8 and 6 rods, respectively, in perpendicular distance from its base and sides produced. Required, the sides of the triangle.



Scale of figure 20 rods to the inch. E P=20 rods; F P=6 rods; D P=8 rods.

B. F. BURLESON.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—No. 1.

1. A color.
2. Unrefined metal.
3. A kind of boat.
4. A beverage.
5. Above.
6. A corner.

The initials and finals name two American cities. J. M. S.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 8.

I HAVE five letters, and am the same whether you read me forward or backward. Each end cut off, loses me 1,000, but leaves me a daughter of a poet. Take my center, and I lose 500 more, but keeps a mother on one side and a verb on the other. My 3d and 4th give a division of time; my 1st and 2d a month, and my 2d and 3d the current year. My center is an arithmetical sign, and so is my 2d and 3d. My first three express a state of mind which may make you use my whole as a lady's address. What is it?

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Nov. 2.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 15.—Radiant with beauty, the maiden stole a parting glance.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA No. 6.—Philosopher.

PROBLEM No. 6.—22½ acres.

PUZZLE No. 7.—Cheat.

ANAGRAM No. 5.—

"'Tis not the plant uprear'd in sloth,
Which beauty shows, and sheds perfume;
The flowers which yield the most of both
In Nature's wild luxuriance bloom."

News of the Week.

THE BURNING OF BOSTON!

ALMOST A CHICAGO!

A TERRIBLE calamity has fallen upon Boston, Mass., second only to the great fire in Chicago of thirteen months ago. At 8.30 on the evening of the 9th (Saturday) a fire broke out at the corner of Kingston and Summer streets, and in a short time got beyond the control of the fire department. A gale of wind sprung up and before the intense heat great granite and iron buildings melted like glass. The fire raged all night and all the next day, eating out the business part of the city. By Sunday night the burnt district was bounded by Washington, Bedford, Summer, Broad, State, Congress and Milk streets. Seventy acres of the finest blocks in America were destroyed in fifteen hours, and the loss is estimated at $100,000,000! The fire spread in three directions, leaping from roof to roof, above the heads of the firemen. The terrible scenes of the Chicago fire were re-enacted. At 3 A. M. of the 10th whole streets of houses were blown up, to check the fire. The U. S. Marines from the Navy Yard, the citizens, and help from surrounding cities and States, did all they could to check the flames. The light of the fire was seen at Portsmouth, N. H., sixty miles distant. The dry goods, wool, leather, boot and shoe trades were destroyed. The following public buildings were burned:—The Merchants' Exchange, Trinity Church, the Transcript building, the Post building, the Mercantile Library, many of the finest blocks in the city, and a number of wharves. Twenty-one bank buildings were destroyed, and a large number of insurance offices. From seven to eight hundred great business houses were destroyed. The following streets were wholly or in part destroyed:—Federal, Leather Square, Matthews, High, Congress, Devonshire, Summer, Bussey Place, Franklin, Chauncey, Milk, Pearl, Bedford, Otis, Hawley, Washington, etc. After burning all day Sunday, the fire broke out afresh at 2.30 A. M. Monday morning, followed by terrible gas explosions, injuring firemen and soldiers and consuming some fine blocks. The fire caused great excitement throughout the country, and Chicago, New York, and many other cities held relief meetings. The extent of the damage cannot yet be fully known. The black portion of our Map shows the burned district.

MAP OF BOSTON, SHOWING THE BURNED DISTRICT, (IN BLACK).

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

THE MAJORITIES FOR GEN. GRANT.

States.	Electoral Vote.	Majority.
Alabama	10	5,000
Arkansas	6	3,000
California	6	11,000
Connecticut	6	4,735
Delaware	3	1,000
Florida	4	4,000
Illinois	21	35,000
Indiana	15	22,000
Iowa	11	50,000
Kansas	5	30,000
Louisiana	8	10,000
Maine	7	28,000
Massachusetts	13	73,000
Michigan	11	50,000
Minnesota	5	25,000
Mississippi	8	30,000
Nebraska	3	10,000
Nevada	3	2,000
New-Hampshire	5	5,600
New-Jersey	9	14,000
New-York	35	50,000
North Carolina	10	10,000
Ohio	22	40,000
Oregon	3	2,000
Pennsylvania	29	130,000
Rhode Island	4	8,338
South Carolina	7	40,000
Tennessee	12	5,000
Vermont	5	30,000
Virginia	11	3,000
West Virginia	5	1,000
Wisconsin	10	25,000

States, 32; Electoral Votes, 312.

THE MAJORITIES FOR HORACE GREELEY.

States.	Electoral Votes.	Majority.
Georgia	11	10,000
Kentucky	12	10,000
Maryland	8	2,000
Missouri	15	28,000
Texas	8	20,000

States, 5; Electoral Votes, 54.

The election on the 5th of November passed off remarkably free from disturbances throughout the country. The result, as given above, is a remarkable triumph for Gen. Grant. In the matter which follows we have given such items of interest as we could collect up to the time of going to press:

Alabama.—Republican State ticket elected by a small majority. The Democrats claim a small majority in the Legislature. Senators—George Goldthwaite, a Democrat, and a Republican. Representatives—Alex. White and C. C. Sheals, Representatives at Large: B. S. Turner, Geo. T. Rapier and Charles Hays, Rep.; Wm. A. Handley, J. A. Caldwell and Joseph H. Sheets, Dem.

Arkansas.—Republican State ticket elected. Legislature, Republican. Senators—Powell Clayton and a Republican. Representatives—J. M. Bradley, Asa Hodges and D. P. Snyder, Rep.; Thos. M. Gunther, Dem. Baxter, Rep., elected Governor.

California.—Senators—Eugene Casserly and Aaron A. Sargent. Representatives—Charles Clayton, A. Frank Page, S. O. Houghton, Rep.; Mr. Luttrell, Dem.

Connecticut.—Senators—W. H. Buckingham and Orris S. Ferry. Representatives—Ex-Gov. Hawley elected from the First District.

Delaware.—Senators—Thomas F. Bayard and Ell Saulsbury. James K. Loftland, Rep., elected to Congress.

Florida.—Republican State ticket elected. Senators—Abijah Gilbert and a Republican. Representatives—Josiah T. Walls and Wm. J. Purman.

Georgia.—Senators—Thomas M. Nerwood and a Democrat. Representatives—Mr. Freeman, Rep., from the Fifth District. The remaining eight are Democrats, viz.: P. B. M. Young, H. P. Bell, A. R. Wright, Henry R. Harris, Morgan Rawls, G. J. Wright, Phillp Cook and James S. Blunt.

Illinois.—Senators, John A. Logan and a Republican. All the Chicago members of Congress are Republicans—Farrell, Ward and Rice. Burllburt and Corwin, Reps., elected from 4th and 7th districts. Morrison, Dem., from the 17th dist. The delegation to Congress is 12 Republicans to 7 Democrats. State Legislature 31 Rep. Senators to 17 Democrats; 84 Rep. Representatives to 69 Democrats. This insures the defeat of Senator Trumbull. Oglesby, Rep., elected Governor.

Indiana.—Senators, Daniel D. Pratt and a Republican. State officers elected in October. There are nine Republicans out of eleven members of the House of Representatives.

Iowa.—Senators, Geo. G. Wright and Wm. B. Allison. Rep. State ticket elected, and the following Rep. representatives to Congress:—Geo. W. McCrary, A. R. Cotton, Wm. G. Donnan, H. O. Pratt, James Wilson, Wm. Loughbridge. Sec. of State, J. T. Young; Treas., Wm. Christy; Auditor, John Russell; Register, A. Brown; Attorney Gen., M. E. Cutts.

Kansas.—Republican State ticket elected. Senators, Alex. Caldwell and a Republican. Representatives, David P. Lowe, Wm. A. Phillips and Stephen A. Cobb.

Kentucky.—Great Republican gains. Three Republican Congressmen elected—Wood in the 9th and Burns in the 10th. The seven remaining Congressmen are Democrats. Senators, J. W. Stephenson and Thos. C. McCreery.

Louisiana.—Dr. E. B. Darrall, Rep. from the 3d district, elected, and probably S. Peters, Rep., from the 4th dist. J. Rodman West, Senator, and a Democrat.

Maine.—The State officers were elected in the Fall. Senators, Hannibal Hamlin, and Lot M. Morrill. The five Representatives are Reps.

Maryland.—Each party has three Congressmen. Senators, W. T. Hamilton and George R. Dennis.

Michigan.—All the members of Congress Republican. Every county Republican. Legislature—Senate, 31 Reps., 1 Dem.; House, 90 Reps., 10 Dems. John J. Bagley elected Governor, Henry H. Holt Lieut.-Governor. Julius C Burrows for Congress from the 4th Dist. Senators, Z. Chandler and Thos. W. Ferry.

Missouri.—Woodson, Dem., elected Governor. For Congress, Parker, 9th; Stannard, 1st; Hyde, 10th; Lovy, 5th, and Honens, 6th—all Reps. In St. Louis the Republicans elected 6 out of the 17 members of the Legislature. Senators, Carl Schurz, and a Republican.

Massachusetts.—The Republican State ticket elected. Gen. Banks defeated for Congress by some 3,000 majority. Senators, Charles Sumner, and a Republican. All the Massachusetts Representatives are Republicans, as follows:—Jas. Bullington, Benj. W. Harris, Wm. Whiting, Sam. Hooper, Dan. W. Gooch, Benj. F. Butler, E. Rockwood Hoar, J. M. S. Williams, Geo. F. Hoar, Alva Crocker, Henry L. Dawes.

Mississippi.—Lynch, Rep., from the 6th Dist., elected.

Minnesota.—W. S. H. Dunnell, J. T. Averill and Maj. B. H. Start, Republicans, elected to Congress.

Nebraska.—State elections took place in Oct. The last vote was the highest.

New Jersey.—The State Senate stands 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats; the Assembly 43 Republicans to 17 Democrats.

New Hampshire.—State elections in October.

New York.—The following State officers were elected:—Governor, John A. Dix; Lieut.-Governor, John C. Robinson; Canal Commissioner, Reuben W. Stroud; Prison Inspector, Ezra Graves; Congress at Large, Lyman Tremain. The following Congressmen were elected:—1st, Henry W. Scudder; 2d, J. G. Schumaker; 3d, Stewart L. Woodford; 4th, Stephen J. Colahan; 5th, Wm. R. Roberts; 6th, James Brooks; 7th, Thomas J. Creamer; 8th, John D. Lawson; 9th, Michael Connolly; 10th, Fernando Wood; 11th, Clarkson N. Potter; 12th, Charles St. John; 13th, John H. Ketchum; 14th, David M. Dewitt; 15th, Eli Perry; 16th, James S. Smart; 17th, Robert S. Hale; 18th, William A. Wheeler; 19th, Henry H. Hathorn; 20th, David Wilbur; 21st, Clinton L. Merriam; 22d, Ellis H. Roberts; 23d, Wm. E. Lansing; 24th, R. Holland Duell; 25th, Clinton D. MacDougall; 26th, Wm. H. Lamport; 27th, Thos. C. Platt; 28th, H. Boardman Smith; 29th, Freeman Clarke; 30th, Geo. G. Hoskins; 31st, Lyman K. Bass; 32d, Walter L. Sessions. The Republicans have 22 Congressmen out of 32. In the city of New York Grant received 54,599 votes, and Greeley 77,497. In Kings Co., (Brooklyn,) the vote stood:—Grant, 32,091; Greeley, 37,272. Greeley ran ahead of Kernan, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in New York city. The Assembly will stand 92 Republicans to 36 Democrats. In New York city Mr. Havemeyer, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected by a majority of 5,558. All the Republican Judiciary ticket was elected. Gen. John A. Dix was elected Governor by some 40,000 majority. The Republicans gained a Congressman in the Ninth (New York city) District—David H. Mellish.

North Carolina.—State officers elected in the Fall.

Ohio.—State officers elected in October. Grant gained over the Fall elections.

Oregon.—Representative, Joseph G. Wilson.

Ohio.—There were uniform gains for Grant over the October election. Hamilton Co., gave Greeley a majority of 4,500. Senators A. G. Thurman and John Sherman. Twelve of the Representatives out of 19, for Congress, are Republicans.

Pennsylvania.—The city of Philadelphia gave Grant a majority of 45,446. Many Democrats are said to have refrained from voting. Senators, John Scott, and a Republican to be elected. There are 22 Republican Representatives to Congress out of 27.

Rhode Island.—Greeley had 5,305 votes in this State. The two Republican Congressmen, Eames and Pendleton, were elected.

South Carlolina.—Grant had a large majority in Charleston city. The white vote was light. T. J. Robertson, Senator, with a Republican to be chosen.

Tennessee.—Andrew Johnson was defeated for Congressman at Large, and Maynard, the regular Republican candidate was chosen. Only two Democrats were chosen out of the ten Representatives to Congress. Senators, W. G. Brownlow and Henry Cooper.

Texas.—The polls were open three days. No definite returns yet at hand, Houston was chosen for the State Capital, and the Liberals are believed to have carried the State.

Vermont.—State officers elected in October. Three Republican Representatives were elected to Congress, viz:—Messrs. Willard, Poland and Bender.

West Virginia.—This State has two Democratic Representatives and one Democratic Senator.

Wisconsin.—Six Republican Representatives and two Democratic. The re-election of Senator Howe is insured. Owing to the weather there was a falling off in the vote.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Now that the Presidential Campaign is over, and the wintry season of many accidents is close at hand, the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure men of all parties against death or injury by accident, or to grant full life insurance on terms very favorable to the insurer. The Company is a standard one, has ample assets, and is managed with ability and integrity.

Economy should be practiced in all purchases these hard times, and there is no need of paying seventy-five or eighty dollars for a sewing machine when the Perfect Wilson can be bought for fifty. The New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine has not an equal in existence for capacity, simplicity, durability and perfect workmanship. It is made of the very finest and best material, and combines every valuable principle known to sewing machine science. Call and see it. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Facts for the Ladies.—Miss ELLEN CORBETT, Brooklyn, New York, has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine since 1858, doing the entire sewing for thirteen adults; it is as easily used as a hand needle. A No. 2 needle did all the sewing for ten years; it has paid for itself many times over, and they would not go back to hand-sewing for ten times its cost. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Watch No. 1007, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me some months; its total variation from mean time being only eight seconds per month. —WM. MITCHELL, Conductor P. & K. R. R.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 11, 1872.

THE Boston calamity was known in this city yesterday (Sunday), and the effect upon the Wall street markets this morning, though not of a very panic nature, was seriously felt on stocks. The early decline was from 5 to 7 per cent. on most of the railroads, and 5 per cent on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The stocks of the United States were not materially influenced, as it is understood the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to buy largely for the Sinking Fund, even though he should again draw upon his $44,000,000 reserve of Greenbacks, as he did to a partial extent in October.

In the Money market the feeling is less depressed than the extent of the calamity, and its losses to the underwriters everywhere, might have been looked for. The City Banks and private Money lenders, cooperating with the Treasury, show a commendable degree of forbearance, and the Banks are not expected in such an unexpected crisis to pay much regard to their reserves of lawful Money. The National Banking Laws, in providing for reserves to the extent of 15@20 per cent. in the country, and 25 per cent. in the city, were, no doubt, framed for just such emergencies as the present, and the Currency Bureau at Washington, under control of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be prepared to indemnify any infringement of the standard of reserve.

It is too early to speak of the effect upon the general trade of the country. A rise in Gold on Saturday, co-incident with a stronger money market in London, and the rise of the Bank of England rate of interest to 7 per cent. will at least help the exports of Domestic Produce, while the season is one of unusual quiet in the Dry Goods trade. Sight exchange on London has gone up to 110½ per cent., which will carry out gold coin in case the demand for remittances should be large this week, which is doubtful under the other surroundings of the money market here.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.
Capital	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	277,832,300	270,251,500
Gold and Greenbacks	65,525,100	61,685,200
Deposits	235,205,100	203,405,600
Circulation	27,686,000	27,685,100

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	114	Erie	49
U. S. 6s of 1881	115¼	Union Pacific	32
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	112	Rock Island	106
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	114	Northwest	81
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Ohio & Miss.	42½
U. S. 5s (new)	109½	Western Telegraph	75
U. S. Currency 6s	113	Pacific Mail	87
N. Y. Bounty 6s	106½	Lake Shore	87
Missouris	92	Toledo & Wabash	68
Tennessees	74	Adams Express	92
South Carolinas	25	American Express	70
Virginias	51	United States Exp's	71
Central Pacifics	100	St. Paul (common)	53
Union Pacifics	88	St. Paul (preferred)	72
N. Y. Central Stocks	93	Bills on London	109

At the hour of closing our report there is a steadier confidence on the Stock Exchange.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday Nov. 11, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	421,000	Meal, bbls	4,890
Oats, "	218,200	Flour, "	93,200
Wheat, "	102,000	Eggs, "	7,450
Rye, "	—	Cotton, bales	32,300
Barley, "	219,000	Hops, "	829
Malt, "	13,800	Wool "	412
Seed, "	300	Butter, pkgs	21,200
Beans, "	3,380	Cheese "	32,850
Meal, bags	902	Lard, "	5,030
Peanuts "	1,130	Dried fruits, pkgs	1,919
Pork, bbls	183	Cut Meats "	2,280

Beans and Peas.—The stocks of both mediums and marrowfats have got very low, through a steady, fair call from the jobbing trade, and unusually light receipts for the season, and prices have been steadily advancing, the markets closing very strong. Peas are neglected.

We quote Mediums, prime $2.75@2.85 per bushel; good do., $2.50@2.60; fair do., $2.35@2.50; prime marrowfats, $2.90@3.00; good do., $2.60@2.70; common and fair do., $2.25@2.50 Green peas at $1.75@1.85. Southern black-eyed peas, $2.80.

Beeswax.—There is not much trade, and receivers are inclined to force supplies on the market. Sales at 33½@34c. for Western and Southern, the latter an exceptional price for choice lots.

Butter.—Receipts of butter are large, and the mixed condition of qualities rather perplexes trade. All of last month we were in steady receipt of fine delicious stock, so that buyers could hardly miss finding a straight line of choice. Buyers soon get used to such favor, and are still looking for the same abundance. As it is not to be had so regularly there is some lull in the good demand that has ruled, and with stock piling up in the cellars there is a weak tone for all grades under fancy. Pails have dropped a few cents, as their quality now will not warrant best prices, and the fancy half tubs that have been withheld are fully as firm as before, as the best grocers are now working upon them. About 80 firkins common have gone abroad, including some for Germany.

Orange Co. pails, fine, 34@38c.; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 26@33c.; common, 15@18c.; selections, half tubs, 33@35c.; half tubs in lots, 28@30c.; good to prime firkins, 27@29c.; do. Welsh, Fall, 27@28c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 20@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@22c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; State dairies, tubs are 29@32c.; do. all firkins, 28@30c.

Cheese.—The market is somewhat depressed. Dealers here are carrying rather more stock than they desire, as the shipping demand does not prove as liberal as expected, with the fact that large stocks have been held back in the interior with the expectation of a better market. With the comparatively stagnant condition of the trade there is some disposition to shade prices to relieve the market. Country dealers name a fraction under late figures, but thus far have been unsuccessful in infusing life to the market. For large lines here a trifle under late figures are current. The home trade have been buying mainly at 11½c. for cheese factory, with an occasional lot placed at 12c.

We quote State factory, choice, 11½@11¾c.; good to prime, 13½@11c.; fair, 12½@13¼c.; State dairy, 13@13¼ for good to prime, 12@13c. for fair lots; for Ohio factory, 13½@13¾c. for good to prime; English dairy, prime, 13½@14c.; fair do., 11½@13c.

Cotton—is full ⅛c. lower under large arrivals, and a moderate export demand, closing weak.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¼	16¾	16⅝	16¾
Good Ordinary	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Strict Good do	18 7-16	18¾	18¾	19⅛
Low Middling	18⅝	18¾	19⅛	19⅜
Middling	19¼	19¾	19⅝	19⅞
Good Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝	21

For forward delivery sales on the basis of low middling are as follows:—Nov., 18⅛c.; Jan., 18 7-16c.; Feb., 18⅜c.; March, 18 13-16c.; April, 19 1-16c.

Dried Fruits.—Peeled peaches are about 2c. lower, the decline mainly on North Carolina stocks, the prices of which had been run up relatively higher early in the season. The supplies are fair and trade slow. The shipping demand for apples has fallen off. Small sales of best qualities are making at inside prices. Other fruits are selling slowly, without important changes in prices.

Southern apples, 3½@5c.; do. sliced, 7@9c. Peeled peaches at 14@17c. for Ga., 14@16c. for Va., and 16@20c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 5½c. for quarters, and 6c. for halves. Cherries, 22@22½c. Plums, 14@19c. Blackberries, 9@9½c.

Flour.—Supplies have been large, and as the business from shippers has been light, stocks have accumulated materially and prices are lower.

Superfine State	$5 80	@	6 15
Common extra do	6 85	@	6 95
Good to choice do	7 00	@	7 10
Fancy do	7 15	@	7 65
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 80	@	6 15
Extra do	6 70	@	7 00
Choice extra do	7 05	@	7 75
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	6 90	@	7 15
Trade brands do	7 20	@	9 90
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 80	@	8 75
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 55	@	9 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 10	@	8 30
Good to choice do	8 55	@	11 00
Extra Southern	7 10	@	9 15
Good to choice do	9 20	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 50	@	5 75
Corn meal, Western	3 40	@	3 50
Buckwheat flour	3 70	@	4 35

Fresh Fruits.—Exports of apples for past week, 6,700 bbls. The continued foreign demand for apples recently helps the market. We have never before known such free shipment to Europe. Grapes are dull; the demand is limited to smallest boxes. Quinces are selling with prices favoring the buyer. Pears are quotable for fancy, well-kept lots, these of course are higher. A car load of California has sold at $5 per box. Cranberries do not move briskly, but are no lower. New peanuts are scarce. Old have declined to 90c.@$1.10 for Wilmington; $1.20@1.40 for Virginia. New Virginia, $1.45@1.75.

We quote—Apples, prime, $2.75@3.00; mixed, $2.12@2.37; fair, $1.25@1.75; common, $1. Pears.—Duchess, fancy, per bbl., $15@20; do. ordinary $10@16; other fine pears, $15@20; common cooking, $4@7. Grapes.—Isabella, 6@7c.; Catawba, 7@8c. Cranberries, per crate, fine, $3.25@3.37; other, $2.25@2.75; bbls., $11.50@12 for Cape and $9@11 for N. J. Chestnuts, per bush., $3.50@3.75. Hickory nuts, $2@2.25.

The supply of Western apples will depend largely upon railroad transportation this year. We are very far behind in canal receipts this season and there are but few weeks remaining to that movement. Distemper among the horses along the line of canal has seriously interrupted the forwarding of late supplies.

Grain.—All grades of wheat are lower, with better supplies and a tight export inquiry. We quote at $1.45@1.51½ for No. 2 Spring, afloat, $1.47@1.53 for No. 1, do.; $1.58@1.65 for Winter red Western; $1.66@1.70 for amber; $1.72@2.05 for white. New Western rye is selling at 85c. Barley is depressed and nominal. Corn is 1c. lower, with a limited trade. Sales at 63½@64c. for steamer lots of Western mixed; 64½@65c. for sailing do.; 66c. for yellow. Oats are in small receipt, and prices are steady. Sales at 38@42½c. for Black Western; 42@43½c. for new mixed do.; 41@47c. for State.

Hay and Straw.—There is not much trade in hay and no change in prices. Straw is wanted at full former figures. We quote new shipping hay at 95c.@$1.; retail do., $1.20@1.50; salt, do., 55@80c.; clover, 75@80c. Straw at $1@1.05 for long rye, 75@85c. for short rye; 70@75c. for oat.

Hops.—The market is again up in the interior, so far as the views of growers are concerned, the marked advance obtained here recently giving holders in the interior even more confidence in their ability to put prices up to something like last year's figures. In some sections they are holding stock fully 10c. above the market figures here, and in most localities refuse to sell at a price that will insure a profit to buyers, with the current quotations at marketable points.

New York, growth 1872, at 30@35c.; Eastern do., 30@35c.; Western do., 30@35c.; Yearlings '71 20@25c.; Olds '70 10@15c.; Old Olds, '68-69 8@10c.; Bavarians, 30@35c.; English, 25@30c.

Poultry and Game.—For dressed poultry the market is moderately well supplied, with prices steadily held.

We quote dressed poultry:—Chickens, Jersey and Bucks county, prime, 18@20c.; do. fair to good, 16@18c.; do. State, prime, ₩ lb., 16c.; do. fair to good, 14@15c.; do. Western, prime, 15@16.; do. poor to good, 12@14c. Ducks, Jersey, prime, 21@22c.; do. fair to good, 17@18c.; do. State, prime, 20@21c.; do. fair to good, 17@19c. Turkeys, State, prime, 20.; do. fair to good, 17@19c.; Western, good to prime, 18@19c.; do. fair to good, 15@16c. Geese, Jersey, prime, 17@19c.; do. fair to good, 15@16c.; do. State, prime, 17c.; do. fair to good, 15@16c. Live Poultry:—Chickens, Jersey, ₩ lb., 14@15c.; do. Western, 13@14c.; roosters, 9c. Turkeys, N. J., 16@17c.; do. Western, 15c. Ducks, N. J., ₩ pair, 75c.@$1; do. Western, 62@75c. Geese, N. J., young, per pair, $2.25@2.50; do. Western, $1.75@2. Venison, whole deer, per lb., 15@16c.; saddles 20@22c.; canvas back ducks, $2@2.25 per pair; mallard and teal do., 40@50c.; woodcock do., 75@87c.; partridges, state, 87@$1.12; do. eastern, 62@75c.; quail per doz., $2.75@3; prime hens per pair, 95@$1.06; rabbits, 30@40c.; hares do., 60@75c.

Provisions.—The steady effort to work mess pork up to $16 has been successful, and very free sales for use have been made at $15@15.12. New pork for Dec., at 11.50. Beef begins to be inquired for, but quotations for new crop are unsettled. New prime mess, tcs., $21@22; do. India, $23.50@24.50. Old is not regular in price. Beef hams salable at $31 for weather cured, which is higher. Cutmeats have a good store demand at the prices. Smoked hams 15@16½c., smoked shoulders 7½@7¾c., pickled hams 13½@14¾c., pickled shoulders 6¾@7c. Boxed bellies 8½@8¾c., bellies loose 8c. Bacon is firm, and spot or early delivery long clear is well brought up. Long clear, cash, quoted 8¾c. For forward delivery there is a good demand, at 7¾@7¾c. for long and short together for Jan., and 8 1-16c. for short clear for Jan. Lard has received a good push from the export buyers, and prices for prime Western steam are quoted firm at 8¾@8¾c. Tallow is firm at 8¾c. Dressed hogs have ruled steady at 6¾@7¾c. for packing sizes, and 7¾@8c for pigs. Tallow is firm at 9¼@9⅝c. for good to choice. Stearine, 9c. hhds., and 9½c. tcs. spot.

Seeds.—The first sale of new clover was made at 9¾c. for Indiana. Old Timothy is selling at $3.25@3.50. Clover at 9½@9¾c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10¼c. for State. Rough flax is dull, quoted at $1.90@2.

Sundries.—Honey is active at firm figures: 28@30c. for dark and 32@33c. for white, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider at 6@10c. per gallon. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, per lb., 60@70c.; do. mixed, 40@50c.; hen, 7@8c.; vinegar, cider, ₩ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ₩ lb., 4@4½c.; white rags, 5@5½c.

Tobacco.—There has been a good trade in Kentucky leaf for export at full late prices. Other descriptions have been selling slowly.

QUOTATIONS—NEW CROP.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	9¼@ 9¾c.	9¾@10½c.
Common to medium leaf	10 @10¾c.	10¾@11¼c.
Good do.	11 @11¾c.	11¾@12½c.
Fine do.	11¾@12½c.	13 @14 c.
Selections	13 @14 c.	15 @16 c.

NEW CROP.

Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	14	@16 c.
seconds	26	@35 c.
wrappers	40	@55 c.
selections	50	@75 c.
New York State running lots	12	@16 c.
Pennsylvania assorted lots	18	@25 c.
Ohio running lots	12	@16 c.
Ohio wrappers	16	@30 c.
Wisconsin and Western	9	@10 c.

Vegetables.—Exports of potatoes 2,300 bbls and 375 bbls onions. Irish potatoes sell freely at full prices.

Peach Blow, in bulk	$2 25	@	2 37
Early Rose, "	2 00	@	2 12
Jackson "	1 75	@	2 00
Dearight "	1 25	@	1 50
Poor lots "	1 00	@	1 25
Squash, ₩ bbl., white and yellow	1 00	@	1 25
Cabbages	8 00	@	10 00
Onions, red and yellow, ₩ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
" white	4 50	@	—
Sweet potatoes	2 75	@	3 25
Pumpkins	7 00	@	8 00
Garlic, ₩ 100 bunches	16 00	@	18 00
Russia turnips, ₩ bbl	2 50	@	3 00

For potatoes in shipping order, add 25c. ₩ bbl.

Whisky—is higher under small supplies. Western 96½c.

Wool.—The market all through last week was active under liberal sales to manufacturers, and as the stocks were not replenished to any extent prices advanced. Holders offered their supplies sparingly, with the impression that very little addition could be expected to the stock unless at a marked advance in the prices. At the close the business is entirely demoralized, through the conflagration in Boston. Heavy stocks were stored there, which, in connection with the large amount of goods destroyed, leads the trade here to expect a drain upon their supplies that will necessarily create an excited range of prices. We omit quotations for the present.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Nov. 9, was very dull, with scarcely any transactions in Factories. The delivery of farm dairies at railroad and canal amounted to about 400 boxes, and sales were made at 13¾@13¾c., a few extra lot bringing 14c.

Factory offerings were very light, and less than a half dozen sales were made. We quote the following:

Herkimer Co. Central..11¾ Danube Cold Spring...11¾
Hill.....11¾ Little Falls Central....11¾

The prevailing horse epidemic, and the occurrence of the Presidential election this week, have both had an influence on the market, buyers preferring to let the goods remain at the factories rather than handle them in the city.

Butter comes in more plentifully, and sales this week have been made at 30@31c.

The weather during the early part of the week was mild and pleasant, and cows are yielding a good quantity of milk for the season.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1872.

ALL kinds of stock have arrived in larger quantities, while increased receipts of poultry and game turn the trade more in that direction. Cattle have declined ¼@½c., but everything has been sold. The arrivals of Texans were large, and generally of an improved quality. Prime natives were not plenty. Sheep are in good demand, with wide extremes of quality. The same is true of lambs, some of the rejected lots now sent to market being very poor. Hogs gain strength with the cool weather, which increases the demand. Many are being sent in from the surrounding country. They sell ½@1c. above the prices of Western.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	8,089	81	1,600	21,927	41,670
" last week	7,663	60	1,655	20,862	31,481
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,477

Beeves.—The increased receipts, with unfavorable weather during a part of the week, tend to depress the prices, but all have been sold. The feeling is better at the close, and Texans which sold for 7¾c. a few days ago are now worth 8c. There were 2,591 head of these long horns during the week. A notable feature in connection with them is the employment of two Mexicans by one of the largest wholesale butchers, for the purpose of driving his wild cattle to the slaughter house. These Indian cattle are only accustomed to men on horseback in their native country, and they have been taught, with whip and lasso, to fear and obey their masters. Not so when our unmounted driver boys attempt to conduct them through the streets. They scatter in all directions, jump into the river for a bath, toss an unlucky pedestrian into the air, and often have to be brought down with a bullet. The skill with which these experienced Mexicans throw the lasso from their mustang ponies, and the trained eye of the latter, alive to every move of his captured foe, are truly surprising; and after a few captures—sometimes by the horns, sometimes by the hind legs, and at other times by the tails, during which the riders manage to throw the unruly brutes—they quietly submit to be driven at will. A few of the latest sales of cattle were 7 cars just fair 5¼ cwt. Texans at 8¼@8¾c., 55 lbs. per cwt.; 3 cars common Illinois, 6¼ cwt., at 11c.; 6 cars fat Ohio, 8½ cwt., at 12½@13½c., and 23 cars Texans, 5½ cwt., at 7¾@8¼c.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₩ lb	13 @ 13¾	13¾ @ 14
Good to prime	12 @ 12¾	12 @ 13
Medium	10¾ @ 11¾	11 @ 11¾
Poorest grade	7¾ @ 9¾	8 @ 10
Average sales	10¾ @ 11	11 @ —

Milch Cows.—There is a fair demand for good milkers, and prices are fully sustained. Common cows rule dull, with very little demand. Quotations are $35 to $85 for poor to extra.

Calves.—Fat milk veals are scarce and higher. The finest Bucks Co. have been sold at 11½c. by the car load. Grass calves are also doing better, 28 selling at $11 each, and 22 at $8. Dressed calves are increasing in numbers, as the transportation is cheaper than for live calves. They sell at 8@10c. for grass and half-fed, and 12@13c. for milk veals. Quotations are 8@9½c. for half-fed to thin milk veals and 10¾@11½c. for fair to prime, three cars Bucks Co. selling at 11@11¾c.

Sheep and Lambs.—With larger receipts there is a good demand for fat stock at the full rates of last week, but the cool weather is sending in some of the offscourings, worth little at home, and still less here. We saw some little runts of State lambs, weighing 35 lbs., sold at 5¾c., or about $2 each. Fair lambs are worth 8@8½c., with prime stock at 9c., a whole car load Canadas, 80 lbs., selling at that price. Sheep take the range of 4¾@5¼c. for quite poor; 5¾@6½c. for fair to good, and 7c. for choice, a few of 130 and 140 pounds very extra going at 7¼c. The average of 9,162 sheep and lambs sold last week was $5.15 per head.

Hogs.—There is an improved tone to the hog market, and it is hinted that dealers are going to have the horse disease or some other malady to attack the hogs so as to check the consumption and reduce the prices to a point at which they can profitably make contracts. Live are now worth 5¾@5¾c., and dressed 7¾@7¾c. for heavy to medium, and 7¾@7¾c. for light and market pigs, small Jersey and State selling at 8¼@8¾c.

LATEST.—Monday, November 11, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Fresh receipts, 128 cars at Communipaw, 81 at 100th St., and 42 at Weehawken, making 4,081 head on sale. This unexpectedly light run suddenly advanced the rates ¼@½c. per lb. Prime cattle sold at 13½@13¾c., while such Texans as have been selling at 8¼c. were put out at 9c., with a full estimate of weights. The close was very firm, and all the stock sold early.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts to-day, 21 cars at 40th St., 22 at 48th St., and 4 at Communipaw, making 9,109 on sale. The firmness of Saturday continues, but there is no special advance in prices, 80 lb. Western sheep selling at 5¾@6c., and 75 lb. Canada lambs at 8½c.

Hogs.—Fresh arrivals, 83 cars at Communipaw, and 125 at 40th St., making 20,936 on sale. This is a very large supply for one day, and the market is rather weak in consequence, live selling at 5¾@5¾c., and city dressed Western at 6¾@7¾c. as extremes.

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ST. LOUIS is to have a statue of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon.

PROF. CARL VOGT will visit this country next Spring.

EX-PRESIDENT FINNEY of Oberlin, O., is in his 82d year.

FRANK LESLIE is building a fine villa at Saratoga Lake.

JAPANESE Minister Mori has visited the New Haven schools.

GEORGE MACDONALD has been the guest of John G. Whittier.

ILL health prevents Henry Giles from lecturing this Winter.

GRACE GREENWOOD has recently been lecturing in Colorado.

GEO. H. BOKER gives elegant entertainments at Constantinople.

REV. EDWARD EGGLESTON has been giving readings in the West.

MRS. CADY STANTON and Eli Perkins are to lecture in Ithaca, N. Y.

GOV. HOFFMAN, at Baltimore, pledged New York to Horace Greeley!

THURLOW WEED, after half a century of cigar smoking, has given it up.

COL. JEROME BONAPARTE and wife will reside in New York during the Winter.

MISS VINNIE REAM is making busts of Mayor Powell of Brooklyn and Ezra Cornell.

THE Ethan Allen monument in Vermont is to have a statue of the old hero 8 feet high.

MR. GREELEY has resumed the editorship of the Tribune. He deprecates personalities.

YOUNG Dickens will not allow the biographer of his father to blur the name of his mother.

MEAD'S statue of Lincoln for the National Monument has been successfully cast at Springfield, Mass.

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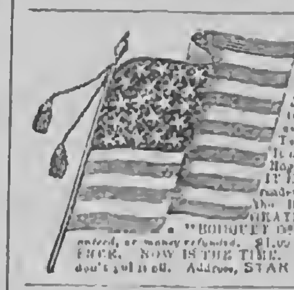

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— Chicago has 20,000 sick horses.

— Oxford University is 1,000 years old.

— Great Britain has 1,000 blast furnaces.

— Fisherville, Me., is having a great revival.

— South Australia has a population of 190,109.

— Old Orchard Beach, Me., is to have two new hotels.

— Norway is sending large quantities of game to England.

— Copper mines have been discovered in Jackson, Ill.

— American condensed milk is a great success in Europe.

— The President of Columbia College has $8,000 per year.

— The public debt was reduced five millions during October.

— Many regiments in New York are forming rifle associations.

— Berlin will erect a column in honor of the Prussian victories.

— It is proposed in Pa. to stop the pumping of oil wells on Sunday.

— Frightful murders are of frequent occurrence in New England.

— Squirrels and rabbits may be shot in New York State until Dec. 20th.

— One of Barnum's famous circus horses has died of the horse distemper.

— Paris newspapers are behind the journalism of any other part of the world.

— The time gun at Edinburgh, Scotland, can be heard 37 miles from the city.

— The 1872 peach crop of Michigan and Illinois amounted to 1,700,000 bushels.

— Rome is to have a daily newspaper, called the News, edited by an American.

— Two acres of ground in Indianola, Iowa, yielded 500 bushels of sweet potatoes.

— The apple crop in New Jersey, Connecticut and along the Hudson is very abundant.

— A man in Deerfield, Ill., has raised 400 bushels of potatoes on two and one-half acres.

— In France they are discussing the question whether it is right for a man to kill a faithless wife!

— The Vermont Legislature is considering whether women shall be allowed to vote at school meetings.

— Ground has been broken for the new United States Hotel at Saratoga.

— A man was arrested in Buffalo recently for neglecting to feed his horses for five days.

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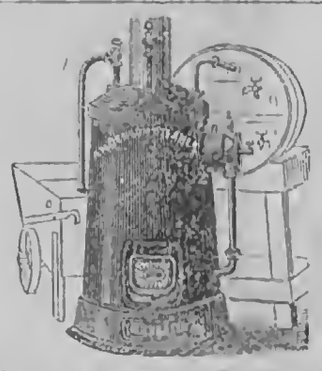

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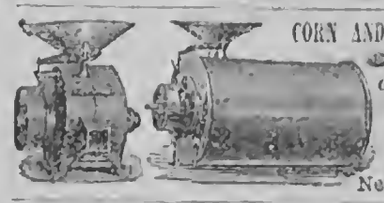

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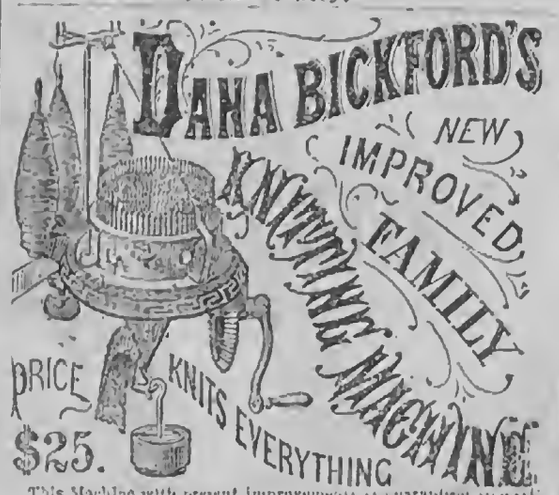

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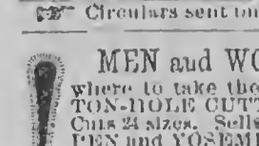

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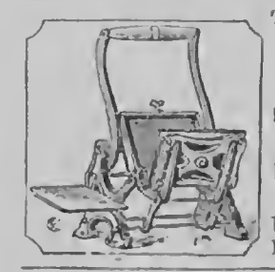

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 21.
WHOLE NO. 1191.

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Arboricultural.

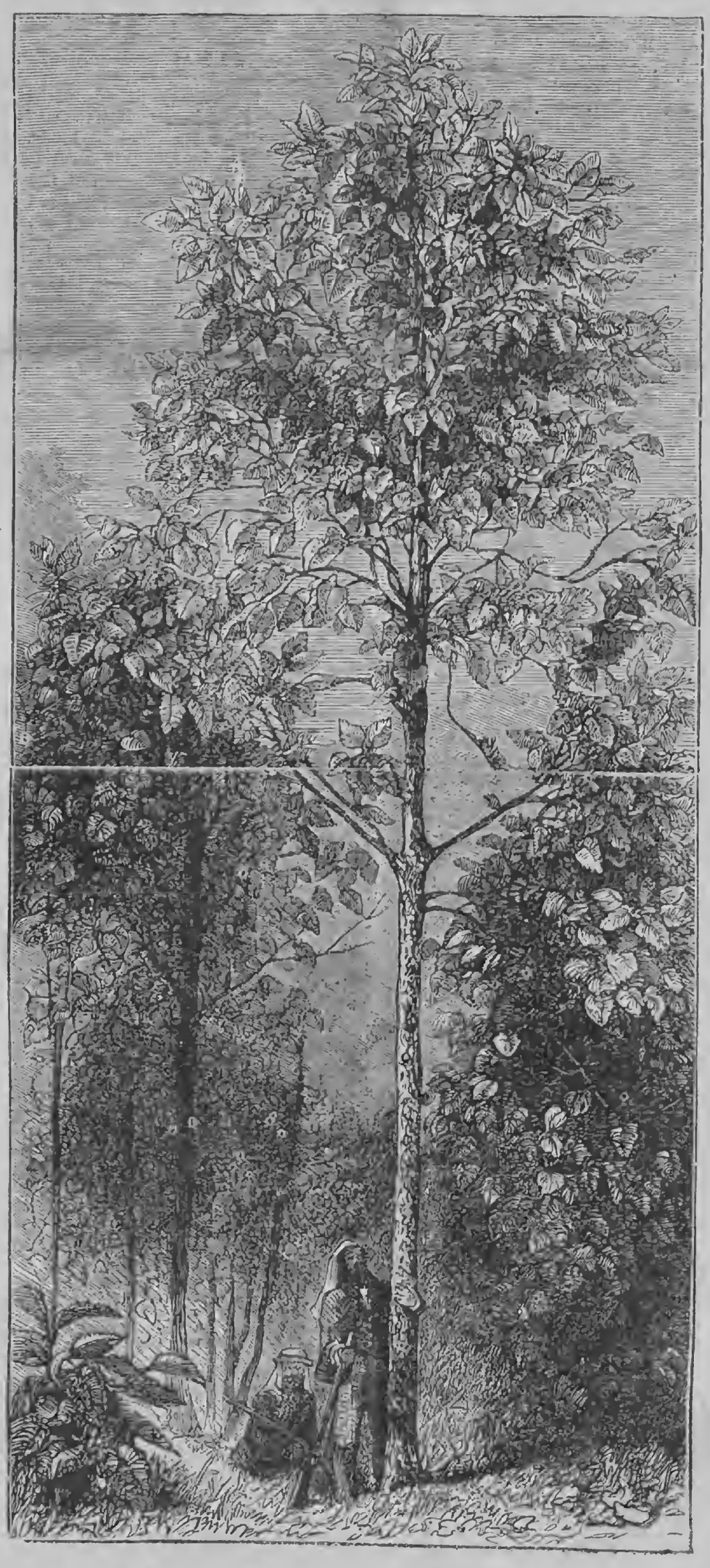
CINCHONA PLANTATIONS AT DARJEELING.

WE copy the following excellent article from an English paper:—It has often been asserted that there is evidence of benevolent design in the distribution of natural productions, and that the maladies incidental to any given region are most effectively dealt with by the use of those remedies which the country itself affords. We are by no means inclined to dispute this as a general rule, but the trees of the cinchona family furnish a notable exception. They are indigenous only in certain parts of South America, while the malarious fevers which their alkaloids alone can conquer are not by any means confined to those districts, or even to that continent. The terrible scourge was at one time very general in our own country, and it lingered until recently among the fens of our Eastern counties, gradually retiring as improvements were made in the drainage and cultivation of the soil. But in India, where there are vast tracts of country subject to frequent inundations, and in a stage of cultivation which as yet has scarcely changed them from their natural condition of jungle, but which has brought to them a population which the mere jungle could never have sustained, the forms of fever incidental to defective land drainage are still met with in great severity.

Some idea of their fearful ravages may be gathered from an official report of the recent sufferings of the inhabitants of Burdwan, about 100 miles north-west of Calcutta. Whole villages were depopulated, and in the town itself almost every human being was more or less affected by fever. On one occasion the magistrate received a letter from every official subordinate, claiming to be put upon the sick list, and in the gaol the fever-stricken warders were tended by the prisoners whom they were supposed to have in charge. Prompt and liberal measures were taken for the relief of the sufferers. Dispensaries were established under native doctors and European supervision, and food, clothing, and blankets were distributed to those who were unable to work. During the month of April alone, although the fever was then subsiding, 114,042 persons sought relief at the district dispensaries, and the Government of Bengal, anticipating a fresh outbreak as the season advances, has supplied six elephants for the use of the medical supervisors, besides a large store of quinine. What is here recorded of Burdwan is but a sample of what is going on in other districts. The curse of India is fever; wherever you look over the broad face of the country, there is not a territory unvisited by the deadly malady. It is no less at home in the populous city than in the thick jungle. We have made canals, and their course is immediately marked by fever, enlarged spleen, and various diseases.

[Our readers will observe that India is not particularly different to our own country in regard to fevers, these diseases always appearing with improvement or the stirring up and drying of the soil. No fever and ague was known in the Eastern or Western States until the land was plowed, swamps drained and roads made. The same thing is constantly occurring in our older cities to this day; not a street is graded through a hill of compact clay, loam, or vegetable mold, which does not result in producing fevers in the neighborhood. Even among the hills and rocks at the north end of Manhattan Island, where the fever and ague was almost unknown, more than fifteen hundred cases occurred the past Summer in consequence of the grading of the Grand Boulevards.—EDS. RURAL.]

We have sought to improve the sanitary condition of every province; fever still asserts its supremacy. In the saline marshes of the Sonderbunds, athwart the rich flats of Bengal, along the courses of the great rivers, in cultivated as well as waste districts, in the great towns as well as among the rice-swamps, it holds sway. The habits of the natives, as well as the climate, the heat, the rapid decay of organic and inorganic matter, the moisture, and the chemical operations of nature which never cease, favor the wasting malady. Small wonder, then, that the British Government should seek to introduce the cultivation of the cinchona tree, and thus to secure for the inhabitants the inestimable blessing of a cheap and abundant supply of the only known specific for fever.



CINCHONA PLANTATIONS AT DARJEELING, BENGAL.

The work was originated a few years ago, but great difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining seeds or young plants, the South Americans being unwilling to part with their monopoly of the drug. By perseverance, however, the materials for a plantation were at length procured; and, after some experiments to ascertain the requirements of the tree and the conditions most likely to develop its medicinal properties, a number of plantations were established in different parts of India, under the direction of Dr. KING, the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta.

According to that gentleman's report, two species of the cinchona are now thoroughly established and doing well, the different kinds flourishing best in different localities. At first the plants increase slowly; but as soon as their leafy heads are large enough to furnish shade they start upwards with great vigor. The reason is interesting, and characteristic of India, where the friend and enemy of all things is the sun. "The plant has to throw out fine superficial rootlets, which ramify close to the surface of the ground, and for the very life of which protection from the sun's rays is necessary."

Our sketch was taken at one of the most successful of these plantations, situated at Darjeeling, in British Sikkim, on the sides of the Himalayas. There, in a beautiful valley, thousands of feet above the sea level, the cultivator nurtures the healing plant. The vale is so completely shut in that the air where the cinchona grows is rarely stirred even by the gentlest breeze; frost is unknown, and hailstorms alone injure the thin, broad leaves of the trees; which flourish in long belts of verdure, as carefully watched and tended as children.

The cinchona plantations do not as yet yield a profit; but that Government would be foolish indeed which would grudge the cost of such an undertaking. We have often been accused of making India subservient to our national aggrandisement, and of treating the natives harshly; but in placing in their hands the means of defense against their most subtle enemy we have conferred upon them a boon for which they may well be grateful.

Our readers may possibly be interested in a description of the cinchona, of which there are several kinds. The trees are sometimes of great magnitude; but as an aftergrowth springs from their roots when they have been felled, they often appear only as large shrubs. They are all evergreens, and the flowers, which in some kinds are white, and in others purplish, are very fragrant, and resemble those of lilac or privet. The bark is known by various names—Peruvian Bark, Jesuits' Bark, China, Quina, Quinquina, Cinchona Bark, etc. With regard to the discovery of its medicinal virtues, tradition affirms that the natives of Peru had for ages been in the habit, when sick, of drinking the water of a bitter stream, until at last some curious person discovered that this water derived its quality from the bark of a certain tree, the trunks of which were washed by the current. This being known, to make a decoction of the bark was of course a simple method, and in most cases more convenient than going to the river to drink. The name CINCHONA was given to the genus by LINNÆUS in compliment to the Countess del Cinchon, the wife of a Spanish viceroy of Peru, who in 1639 brought it

to Europe. The Jesuit missionaries afterwards carried it to Rome, and thus it acquired the name of Jesuits' Bark. It was also called De Lugo's Powder, after a cardinal of that name, who was particularly active in recommending and distributing it. It attained great celebrity in Spain and Italy, but curiously enough the Protestants would have nothing to do with it. Falling, however, into disuse in Europe, it was again brought into notice by Sir Robert Talbor, or Talbot, who brought it to this country in 1682, and soon became famous for the cures he effected by its means. The new remedy was adopted by both MORTON and SYDENHAM, the most celebrated physicians of the age, and its use soon after became general, in spite of the opposition of the medical faculty in France.

The discovery of the alkaloids, on which its properties mainly depend, was a new era in the history of this medicine, and did not take place until the beginning of the present century. The chief active principle is quinine, the quantity varying in different specimens from 3 to 4 per cent. Quinine is very insoluble in water, and is therefore generally used in the form of sulphate or disulphate, which dissolves readily in alcohol and water, and is prescribed in almost all the cases to which the bark was supposed to be applicable, the use of the bark itself being almost entirely discontinued.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Rabbits and Mice Eating Trees.—Please give in the RURAL NEW-YORKER the best methods of preserving young apple trees from the rabbits and mice in the Winter.—JOHN D. PARKER.

ALMOST every kind of animal matter appears to be offensive to rabbits and they will not touch the bark of a tree that has recently been smeared with blood, grease or offal of animals. Several of our correspondents have written us that they protected their trees by smearing the stems with blood, saved for the purpose at the time of killing animals in Autumn. Any old lard or soap fat will probably answer the same purpose, but if mice are abundant then a little poison should be added; but it would be necessary to keep your fowls out of the orchard, for they would be sure to pick up any small pieces that were dropped or found adhering to the trees. This rabbit and mice question is an important one to those who undertake to raise an orchard in a new country, and if any of our readers know of a better preventive than those given above we should be pleased to give it in our columns.

Large Chestnuts.—We are under obligations to Mr. JAMES H. RICKETTS, Newburgh, N. Y., for extra large specimen of native chestnuts. We have often urged those who desire to grow chestnut timber, or the trees for ornamental purposes, to select the largest varieties to be found. A few generations of selected seedlings would result in our having in this country varieties of American chestnut that would equal, if not surpass, the European sorts in size; and it is well known that the American is far the best in flavor.

Green Worm on Evergreens.—I notice in RURAL NEW-YORKER, Oct. 19, p. 256, a gentleman is having trouble with a green worm on his evergreens. If he will prepare a strong solution lye and tobacco and syringe his trees thoroughly with the same in the afternoon, and again in the morning with clear water, he will have no further trouble with the worms. I have had trees infested with green lice and I think with the same green worm he speaks of and the preparation being used properly destroyed the pests entirely.—J. Z. C., *Onargo, Ill.*

Hedging along Railroads.—Two hundred and fifty miles along the line of the Chicago & Alton Railway have been planted with osage orange hedge, and it is all doing well. A part of it is four-year old, and will be ready to "plash" in February or March next. The Jacksonville branch of this road is to be planted with hedge in the same manner, at the rate of fifty miles per year. The estimated cost of this hedge up to the time it is four years of age, when it will be ready to turn out, is seventy-five cents per rod.

Wash for Fruit Trees.—The Western Farmer says:—Wm. HARNDEN, Esq., near this city, has for years used with very good success as a wash for fruit trees, a compound of clay, cow manure, and ashes, mixed in soap suds and applied with a brush to the trunk and branches as high as can be reached. He finds it drives away bark lice, and cleans the tree of moss, etc.

Field Crops.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

WILL farming pay? I have a decided *penchant* for farming, but as I have a living to earn, and a fortune to make, if possible, my friends have always insisted that I could not afford it—that it wouldn't pay. Two years ago I started on a "trial trip" (not making it my entire business), and on rented ground, too. I have kept accurate accounts of everything, and know that farming, *well done*, will pay.

A Profitable Investment.—One of the first things that I did, when I began, was to subscribe for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and have since then paid five dollars and fifty cents for it. In looking over my dairy I can see how that has been my most profitable investment.

My Potato Crop.—Two or three weeks ago "Daily Rural Life" devoted two-thirds of a column to his potatoes. I will mention mine. My soil is, apparently, similar to his—light, sandy and dry. My system of culture was exactly similar to his—1st, concentration; 2d, deep covering; 3d, thorough cultivation; and I am glad to see that the plan that I have adopted is endorsed by one so competent to judge of what is the best, as I believe him to be.

This is said to be no "potato country," one hudred bushels to the acre being a good yield. My ground I had used for two or three years as a garden; when I took it, it would scarcely raise weeds. On the 29th of March I laid off one-thirteenth of an acre; it was liberally manured and two bushels (twice too much seed) of Peach Blow potatoes planted. I gave them two thorough workings, and, by the way, had two attacks from what I supposed to be Colorado Potato Beetles, the first that I ever saw. I found a faithful boy with a basket, supplemented by a good fire, the most efficient remedy.

On the 5th of Septemper I harvested twenty-six bushels. Across the road from my garden is a piece of ground naturally as good as mine, cultivated by a man who never allows a bit of manure inside his fences, and feeds his cows on the creek bank to "save cleaning his stables." He planted one-fourth of an acre to potatoes, and dug twelve bushels. To give the thing a fair test, I selected a plot of ground as much like what my garden must have once been as possible, that had never been cleared, and had it cleared, *measured*, and planted. There was two-fifths as much ground as I had in the other piece. I gave it precisely the same culture (saving manure) that I did the others, and harvested four and one-half bushels. Isn't new ground called the best for potatoes?

A Disadvantage of Renting.—I have no cool, dry cellar here, fit to keep anything in, and, as I am on rented premises, I cannot afford to build one. Now, will some one who knows about it, tell me which would be the best thing to do under such circumstances, with a crop of potatoes ripe on the 1st of September; leave them in the ground until time to store them for winter, and run all the attendant risks, or dig them and have 'em kicking around, in lofts, on the barn floor, in the corn crib, etc., for two months?

One Excuse for Time-Wasting.—This brings me to an article, "What are the Profits!" published in the RURAL NEW-YORKER Oct. 26th. I think that lack of means is frequently a cause of the waste of so much time on farms. A young man hasn't the convenience for saving work that he needs, and is obliged to do the best that he can, frequently doing the same thing over and over again that might have been better done, and finally done, under other conditions, at first. If I "estimated" things, I should think that those potato bugs had been a good deal of bother; but as I don't, I know that they have cost me $3 in handling and re-handling that might have been saved had there been a good cellar on these premises. A. R. K.

Charleston, Ka., C. H., W. Va., Nov. 6.

Who next? We like this article!

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Topping and Digging Roots.—Two years ago I saw it suggested, in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, I think, that the quickest and best way of topping roots was to do it with a sharp hoe before digging them. I have found this to be true; but I am in doubt whether I save more time by this process of topping than I lose in digging. I dig with a spade. Is there an easier and more rapid method? If your readers know any, let them impart their knowledge.—NORRIS HOLMES.

WE have found a long-handled spading-fork a good implement for digging roots—far better than a common spade. A furrow with the landside of the plow run close to the row of roots, facilitates digging wonderfully.

White Beans for Hard Soap.—I have heard it remarked by different parties that they have got to using the common white field beans in the manufacture of hard soap, which I cannot believe; for I certainly think I would have seen mention made of it in some of the agricultural journals before this time. If such should be the case, please make mention of it in the RURAL, and oblige—G. O. PATTISON.

WE know of no such use for white beans.

Corn Wanted in Europe.—Mr. MECHI makes this prediction:—I am no alarmist, but I believe that we shall have to pay for foreign corn, in quantity and price, 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 sterling more than in a good wheat season. Threshing machine owners, who thresh for hire, are desponding; for while in a good wheat season 80 qrs. have been threshed in one day, from 15 to 45 are now the usual quantities. We may reasonably infer that there will be less employment for the laborer, and that railway companies will suffer much loss of income from the diminished conveyance of corn.

Farm Implements.

DITCHING MACHINE WANTED.

I TAKE the liberty of addressing you to ascertain from you what machine is considered the best for ditching lands. The land we desire to ditch is level prairie, where nothing can interfere but the grass sods. Any information given will be thankfully received, as we are in need of such a machine; if you have not such information, please hand this letter to some reliable party who will advise us.—E. F. RUSSELL, *Portland, Oregon.*

WE know of no machine that we can recommend for open ditches, though many such machines have been invented. We do not assert that there are not those that are not practical, but we do not happen to know them. If your subsoil is a stiff clay, we can recommend the mole-ditchers that have been used successfully in Illinois. We have seen hundreds of acres of land with such subsoil drained by means of these ditches. They are operated comparatively cheap, and if one owns a machine and the drain fills up, it is easy to make another. But they are of no use unless the subsoil is a stiff clay. Where they are manufactured now we do not know; if any of our readers do, let them address Mr. RUSSELL as above.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Bean Harvester.—Noticing an advertisement in the columns of the RURAL NEW-YORKER of a reliable bean harvester, I wrote to the man to get the particulars, but as yet I have heard nothing. Now, if there is such an implement invented for pulling beans, except by hand labor, and that will not shell them any more than in pulling by hand, I should be pleased to see more mention made of it in the columns of the RURAL; also, the price of it, and how much land one can go over with it in a day. I saw this advertisement in a July number of the RURAL, I think. I also understood the Americans had a machine for threshing beans, which I made mention of to you some three years ago, and to which you replied that there was no such machine invented. If there should be any now, inform me where they are manufactured, stating price, etc.—GEORGE O. PATTISON, *Crowland, Ont.*

Practical Potato Planter.—A correspondent at Cooper, Mich., asks,—"Will you, or some of your correspondents, tell me whether there is now in use a practical potato planter, and where it can be found, and at what price." The only one we ever saw, called a "potato planter," simply dropped the potatoes, but did not cover them. It required a man and horse to do the dropping, and we would be willing to drop potatoes a week for nothing if we could not drop more potatoes in a day than the man and horse could. The largest potato cultivators manage to cover with a plow. If some of them would give their mode in detail it would be profitable reading from readers who are potato growers.

The Swine-Yard.

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING SWINE.

LAST year I. P. ROBERTS, Superintendent of the Iowa Agricultural College Farm, tried some experiments in feeding swine, some of the results of which we condense as follows:

On Sept. 4, in each of five pens were put two pigs each about four months old, each rather below the average of the litters to which it belonged. in a sixth pen one older hog was placed. To each pen was fed the same quantity of food, in neither case equally full feed, but rather better than the usual feed to ordinary store hogs. In 35 days to each pen was fed 7½ bushels of new corn. The pigs in No. 1 were Natives; No. 2, Berkshires; No. 3, Chester Whites; No. 4, ¼ Berkshire, ¾ Chester White; No. 5, ¼ Suffolk, ¾ Chester White; No. 6, ¼ Suffolk ¾ Chester White.

We give the combined weight of the pigs in each pen when put in, the number of pounds gained, and the price realized for the grain per bushel at a uniform standard:

No. 1,	weight	100;	gained	93;	grain	43 cents.
No. 2,	"	144;	"	123;	"	57 2-5
No. 3,	"	178;	"	100;	"	46
No. 4,	"	184;	"	96;	"	44 4-5
No. 5,	"	148;	"	102;	"	47 3-5
No. 6,	"	220;	"	60;	"	28

Experiments with other kinds of feed were tried with somewhat varying results, but all showing larger results in the cases of the Berkshire and the cross of the Suffolk and Chester Whites.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Pigs—Live and Dead Weights.—In answer to an inquiry—"What proportion does the live weight of pigs bear to the dead weight?"—the Irish Farmers' Gazette says: "The proportion of dead to live weight of pigs is generally three-fourths of the live weight, when well fattened; but the dead weight of the improved breeds, when very fat, is frequently four-fifths or more of the live weight."

Sale of Swine.—Mr DANIEL GROOME, near Groveport, O., made his first annual stock sale Oct. 3. He sold about 200 swine, receiving therefor about $1,400. He proposes another sale next year.

Lice on Spring pigs.—A correspondent at Liberty, Ind., asks our readers to tell him what will exterminate lice from Spring pigs.

Scientific and Useful.

HAIR SNAKES.

PLEASE tell me what the inclosed snake-like thing is. I found it in a new well that I had just dug, but which contained no water.—J. H. GIBBS, *Macosta Co., Mich.*

IT is the well-known Hair-worm (*Gordius*), which is often found in water and moist places, and the very thing that gave rise to the old notion, still popular among ignorant people, that horse-hairs, when thrown into water, will turn to snakes.

This hair-worm is parasitic in insects, and in its young state is often found in the intestines of crickets, and occasionally in those of the spider. Only a week ago we procured one nearly a foot long from the intestines of a large black cricket which happened to fall into our wash bowl—the worm leaving the cricket for the water within a few moments, which appears to be their natural habit. When the eggs first hatch the worm makes its way into insects, whether it be grasshopper, cricket or spider, and there lives and feeds, coiled up among the viscera; and when it arrives at maturity it leaves its habitation and crawls away to some pool of water; but should the unlucky cricket or grasshopper jump into a well or water elsewhere, as the one did into our wash bowl, the worm takes advantage of it and departs at once.

There is a species—*Gordius*—which infests the honey-bee, and it is supposed that the young worms get into the bees while they are visiting ponds for water. The history of these worms is quite an interesting one to those who delight in the study of nature.

Trapping Rats.—I have found that a few drops of extract Anise, rubbed over the trap (after it has been thoroughly rinsed in water), will induce other rats to enter as readily as did the first.—H. K. GILBERT.

Scientific and Useful Inquiries.—A correspondent asks if there is anything that will cleanse old window sash so that putty will adhere?

Dairy Husbandry.

THE CLAIMS OF AMERICAN DAIRY INVENTORS VINDICATED.

It is now about twenty years since JESSE WILLIAMS inaugurated his system of cheese factories and Associated Dairying. The system as is well known has steadily gained in public favor, and is gradually being adopted by the Nations of Europe. But since it has proved a success, European writers are not wanting who seek to deprive Mr. WILLIAMS of due credit in this matter, claiming that he borrowed his system from Switzerland. It is true Associated Dairying, under a certain form, had been practiced by the Swiss previous to that inaugurated by Mr. WILLIAMS, but Mr. WILLIAMS' factories in all their details of machinery and appliances were essentially different from those in Switzerland; and except in the matter of several persons joining together to have the milk of their cows made up at one place, the Swiss and American systems are quite different. We have undoubted authority for stating that Mr. WILLIAMS had not even heard of the Swiss Association at the time he planned and erected the first American factory, and he undoubtedly was sole inventor and originator of what is now known as the American factory system of dairying.

About the time that Mr. WILLIAMS was engaged in putting his new inventions in operation, another American was conducting his investigations in the preservation of various kinds of food by eliminating the water which they contained. This field was comparatively new; or at least, no process had as yet been invented that could be said to promise anything particularly useful in its adoption. It was for Mr. GAIL BORDEN, now widely known in connection with condensed milk, to open up this field and turn it to good account. He gave it unwearied labor, struggling with alternate disappointments and successes until all obstacles were overcome, and he was able to put upon the market the article he sought, and to have it recognized as a triumphant success.

We have before us "A brief sketch of GAIL BORDEN and his relations to some forms of concentrated food," by S. L. GOODALE, Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture. As the subject of condensed milk is one of considerable interest to the public and especially at this time to dairymen, it will not be out of place to refer to some of the facts detailed in Mr. GOODALE'S pamphlet.

GAIL BORDEN was born in 1801, of New England parents, in the town of Norwich, N. Y. At an early age he assisted his father upon his farm, and profited, so far as practicable by the limited educational privileges within his reach. Mr. GOODALE gives a brief account of Mr. BORDEN'S removal West with his father, and his subsequent labors not only as a teacher in Mississippi, but as County Surveyor, Deputy United States Surveyor, together with his removal to Texas and the various offices of trust which he filled in that State.

Passing over his experimental labors in the production of meat biscuit and some other forms of concentrated food, Mr. GOODALE discusses the causes that prompted Mr. BORDEN to turn his attention to the preservation of milk. At this time, although Mr. BORDEN knew nothing of the "germ theory," and little of other hypotheses concerning milk, he had come to have a wholesome dread of incipient decomposition, and rightly judged that if he could prevent its beginning, its progress would make small inroads upon his products. "The object at which he aimed," says Mr. GOODALE, "took a sharply-defined form at the very outset, namely: to accomplish the preservation of milk by the simple removal of water, accompanied by security against the occurrence of possible detriment from the time when the milk was drawn from the cow until the process was completed." "Scientific friends, one of whom ranked as the peer of any in the land, advised him that his aim, in one respect, was too high—that the retention of all the butter, uninjured, in connection with other solid constituents of milk, would be found unattainable in practice, and that the removal of a part of the cream would be found a necessary preliminary step; but he utterly discarded the thought of condensing 'skim' milk, and pushed on, regardless of the advice, persevering with indomitable will and energy until his object was fairly attained."

Recognition of the merits of the article manufactured, and its reception by the public were slow, and it was not until 1861, when the war of the Rebellion made it quickly and extensively known, that the demand rapidly increased until it exceeded the supply. Mr. BORDEN now began to reap due reward for his labors, and in the words of Mr. GOODALE, "uncounted thousands of soldiers in camp and hospital—citizens both well and ill—city-born infants, pining for pure milk fit for babes, hold its inventor and manufacturer in grateful remembrance and esteem."

Mr. BORDEN'S first application for a patent was in May, 1853. The principal feature of his process was declared to be evaporation *in vacuo*. The importance of protecting the milk from atmospheric action, in order to prevent incipient decomposition, was emphatically asserted in the first application and has been held with tenacity ever since. His application for a patent was refused apparently from some stupidity of the examiners in charge at the Patent Office; but he obtained a patent in 1856 and about this time also his English patent was granted.

It is only those who have had some experience in handling milk who can fully appreciate the difficulties with which Mr. BORDEN had to contend. Milk, of all substances, is most liable to change or be affected in flavor so as to be unpalatable and unfit for human food. Mr. BORDEN had to organize, in the first instance, a system for the treatment and delivery of milk that would ensure its purity and sound condition when delivered at the factory. Then the piping of the vacuum pan and its connections had to be arranged so that all parts could be readily and thoroughly cleaned. He experienced at first great trouble on account of the albuminous matter of the milk adhering to the heating vessels. This had to be overcome. Then, again, the milk was disposed to foam and flow over in the vacuum pan, thus entailing loss. Finally the milk must be so treated and handled that it could go into the hands of the consumer unchanged in flavor, and in such condition that by an addition of three parts of water to one of the condensed milk, a pure, sweet, good flavored article, not unlike fresh milk, should obtain. The machinery to accomplish these results on a large scale is very elaborate, and all the details of the business must be performed by certain prescribed processes and with most scrupulous regard to cleanliness and freedom from all offensive odors. Thus he originated and perfected a system which entitles him to the claim of being the original discoverer of the only process for condensing milk which has received universal approval in this country and in Europe.

But a claim is set up in England that Mr. BORDEN is not entitled to the credit of this discovery, and it is upon this point that the pamphlet of Mr. GOODALE very successfully refutes these adverse claims, and proves from the most undoubted authorities that the credit of the discovery belongs wholly to Mr. BORDEN. He says: "Prior to his application for a patent Mr. BORDEN had not the remotest idea that any one had anticipated him in conceiving of the use of the vacuum process for the concentration of milk, although he was aware of its use in the treatment of syrups in refining sugar, and in the preparation of extracts. For these purposes it was employed because it enabled evaporation to proceed at a low temperature, thereby avoiding discoloration or burning. BORDEN'S employment of it was for a wholly different purpose. But upon examination it appeared that one GRIMWADE had previously conceived the idea, and had planned an apparatus for carrying it into effect, which somwhat resembled Mr. BORDEN'S. It equally appeared, however, that the process was never practiced, and probably the conception was never embodied. Satisfactory evidence of this is found in the fact that he subsequently applied for and obtained a patent for a wholly different process, an integral part of which was evaporation in open pans, which method he practiced for some years. The vacuum process in GRIMWADE'S mind probably never advanced beyond the abstract idea accompanied with plans on paper of apparatus. Either he did not attempt to carry it into execution, or finding himself unable to overcome the practical difficulties attending the process, he abandoned the attempt. He neither practiced it himself, nor did any one else under his patent. The conception fell stillborn."

Again he says:—"Diligent search by Mr. BORDEN'S patent attorney in London, in 1853, (Mr. BORDEN of Chancery Lane), failed to discover the slightest indication that any one had ever worked a vacuum pan for evaporating milk under any patent."

It is, perhaps, needless to state that the condensed milk establishments in Switzerland, in Ireland and in England are all worked under the BORDEN process. Mr. BORDEN'S patent in the United States has now expired, and will not be renewed. Mr. JESSE WILLIAMS never took out a patent upon any of his factory inventions. We can scarcely estimate the benefits that are to flow from the labors of these two men. The world has already greatly profited by their works, and we feel a natural pride that they are Americans. Their fame should be enduring. It belongs, in part at least, to the nation, and any attempt to cast the credit of their inventions elsewhere is a wrong in which all Americans are concerned. We feel grateful, therefore, to Mr. GOODALE for the work he has done in refuting unjust claims and in placing the merit of a great invention where it truly belongs.

Land Department.

CONDITION OF NEGROES SOUTH.

IN RURAL NEW-YORKER of Oct. 12 you make a statement in regard to the colored people of the South which does injustice to the Southern people; and, as I do not think it your intention to wrong any, I will simply give you a true statement of the case. The great difficulty with the colored man is that he must attend political meetings, hunt and fish, and he loses too much time from his work at the time his crop needs his attention most; besides his credit is too good, and he spends too much of his cotton before it is made.

As to his making thirty, forty or fifty bales, that is all in your correspondent's fancy; the *average* crop of the negro in the State of Mississippi is about two bales to the hand, and very often they do not make that; of course many do better, and they make some money; but every one of them own too much stock, and is kept in poverty trying to feed that for which he really have no use.

If you could only know the amount of powder and shot, and the number of pistols and guns bought by them in a year, you would not be surprised that they are poor yet; for with these they must hunt and shoot in order to get the worth of their money.

That they are sometimes swindled out of some of their cotton, is no doubt the truth, for I do not claim that every man in the South is honest any more than they are North; human nature is the same almost everywhere; and your papers North are continually filled with publications of swindles, and then only the large ones are mentioned. But with all the carelessness of the negroes, I will venture the assertion that to-day the negroes of Mississippi are doing as well as the working class of whites in your own, or *any* Northern State, if you will take into consideration the fact that they were set free only a few years ago without *any* means of support but their own labor.—W. W. FOLSOM, *Tyro, Miss.*

OUR correspondent says in his first sentence, "You make a statement, &c." We did publish a statement, but we desire it distinctly understood that because we publish a man's communication, even without comments, it by no means follows that we either indorse or believe all that he says. Our object is to arrive at the truth for our readers. Of course we have no means of verifying every statement that is made in our columns; and we expect to afford space for free, if courteous, criticism, and for the statement of any facts that may disprove or confirm what is published. It does not follow, however, that because a condition of things exists in one locality it exists in all localities; nor are the people of the South (or the North) responsible for all the evil that transpires among them.

THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

THE Valley of Virginia, lying between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains, and extending from the Potomac to New River, a distance of 250 miles in length, is naturally the most fertile part of the State. The soil, to a considerable extent, is limestone, with occasional yellow slate, and broken with numerous ledges in the north end, near the Potomac, which makes it difficult to farm, at places; whilst the south end is less rocky but more rolling in places, and much easier farmed, with abundance of fine oak, poplar, hickory and walnut timber, it not having been destroyed by the armies during the war. It is also better watered by springs and streams, which afford fine water power for manufacturing. A railroad is now being built from Harrisonburg to Salem, there to intersect the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, making a direct route to Baltimore through the Valley, and giving the farmers of the south end the choice of either Baltimore or Richmond market, either by rail from Salem, or canal on James River from Buchanan, or rail from Staunton.

Rockingham county is said to be the best for all purposes; but lands are high there. Roanoke, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, near Big Lick, is perhaps the best part of the Valley for wheat. The crops the past season on some farms averaged twenty-seven bushels per acre. Lands there are also high, some held at $100 per acre, with ordinary improvements. Rockbridge and Botetourt, both have large portions of fine lands for sale; many of which can be bought from $20 to $45 per acre, (some much lower,) with plenty of timber and well watered, which will, if properly farmed and fertilized, produce from twenty to thirty bushels of wheat, and from thirty to sixty bushels of corn per acre during a fair season; and they grow clover and other grasses easily, though in many places these lands will naturally set in blue grass. Fruit does well, if proper attention is paid to it, through the entire Valley. People are kind and sociable to strangers with some few exceptions, there being quite a number of Northern families living all through the Valley. J. CRONISE.

Fincastle, Botetourt Co., Va.

LOUISIANA FOR YOUNG MEN.

I NOTE in the RURAL NEW-YORKER you make mention of divers persons writing you to advise them where to go, to secure "good homes;" among them a young man wishes to select a "pleasing home" in a warm section of our country. I hope you will insert this for his and others' benefit seeking a like home—to invite them to think of this as the place for them, as combining all the advantages of Florida, and well-nigh none of the disadvantages—a country pleasant to live in, very healthy, and where a man or family, by active industry, can make a good support on a small farm devoted to truck, fruits, and a great variety of good, useful and staple crops. We have no land to sell, but good, small homes can be had, and a hearty welcome to all honest workers who will come.

P. MCMICHAEL.

Amite City, La.

Pomological.

APPLES AND NECTARINES.

I would like to know if the Yellow Bellflower and Talman's Sweet are varieties worth cultivating; also are Nectarines, as peaches, and of which are the best sorts for this locality.—A. W. H., *Greenfield, Mass.*

The Yellow Bellflower has been and is still one of the standard varieties for New York and Philadelphia markets. It originated at Burlington, New Jersey, nearly or quite one hundred years ago, and is an old favorite apple. The Talman's Sweet is a native of Rhode Island, and although not considered a first rate table apple, it is a very popular sort on account of the hardihood and great productiveness of the tree. It is a valuable apple for feeding to stock, and for making very sweet cider. Nectarines are only smooth-skin peaches, and succeed under the same conditions. They are, however, far more liable to be destroyed by the curculio than peaches, hence their scarcity in our markets. There are hundreds of varieties, and by inquiring of the fruit-growers and nurserymen of your own State you can learn which are the best for you to plant.

The Louisiana Grape is pronounced by FREDERICK MUNICH, a Missouri grape grower, to be undoubtedly a French grape of the Burgundy family, related to the Rulander, but better, and one of the best for light wine; but it is tender and requires covering.

The Steadly Peach is described as evidently a seedling of La Grange, to which it is similar, yet is ten days later, and those who have grown it regard it as better.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Epizooty Among the Horses.—*Nov.* 7.—"How are your horses," has of late become the password among friends, instead of the older forms of recognition. My horses were taken sick with the prevalent epizootic disease, and are still on the sick list, but doing well and I think out of danger. I followed the treatment recommended by the veterinary surgeon of the Spirit of the Times,—(since published in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, see page 301, Nov. 9.—ED.) and have found it safe and efficacious. I have had my horses exercised a little every day by leading them about the place, closely blanketed, for an hour during the middle of the day. Horses are so near "human" that a similar treatment answers when they are sick. I find that flaxseed is a most excellent thing to allay irritation in the throat, and have given a handful at a time, two or three times a day, to my horses, with apparent excellent results. When too sick to eat other food they would lick up the flaxseed from the manger, seeming to enjoy its soothing effect upon the throat and glands. This disease is not a dangerous one, and few horses will probably die from it, provided good care is given, and they are not killed with medicine. There is probably more danger of giving too much medicine than too little, the same as it is with most persons when sick, they being impatient, swallow drugs instead of waiting for nature to restore health. All sorts of poisons will be poured down the throats of the poor horses that are attacked by this disease, and the old practices of bleeding, purging and blistering will be resorted to by those persons who practice a similar system in their own families when any member of it is slightly indisposed. I have already heard of several instances of such torture being practiced upon horses for this late prevalent disease, but the results are far less satisfactory than a purely let-alone system. Better not give any medicine than too much.

Storing Bulbs and Tubers.—*Nov.* 8.—In taking up bulbs and tubers, such as Tuberoses, Dahlias, Tigridias and Cannas, it is very important that they should be thoroughly dried before putting them away for Winter. Dahlias, perhaps, require less drying than any of the other kinds named, but these should have all the soil which may adhere to the tubers when taken from the ground shaken off and then exposed to a dry atmosphere until they shrivel a little before being packed away. Tigridias and Tuberoses it is almost impossible to dry too much without one puts them in an oven. If not thoroughly dried they are very liable to gather moisture during Winter, after which mold and decay soon follow. Persons having no greenhouse in which to keep such bulbs may keep them by putting into small cloth bags and then hang up in a dry, warm room, or spread thinly upon shelves in a dry cellar. Thousands of such bulbs are annually lost, and while this brings custom to those who keep them for sale, still it would be far better for the community if no losses occurred. I was reminded of the difficulty which almost every one experiences in keeping Tigridia bulbs, from finding my own getting moldy, although they were spread upon a shelf in the furnace room of my greenhouse. All such bulbs and tubers should be examined frequently during the Winter and if too wet brought out and dried. It sometimes occurs that Dahlias will become too dry and a sprinkling of water is necessary, but this will seldom be the case when kept in a cellar. Dry sand is probably the best material in which to pack Dahlia tubers in Winter, although straw, hay or chaff will answer the purpose very well. Dry thoroughly and pack in barrels, then set in the cellar and there is little danger of decay unless they freeze or become wet.

Planting Raspberries and Blackberries.—*Nov.* 9.—I am not much in favor of planting fruit trees in the Fall, especially in the more Northern States, but with such plants as raspberries and blackberries, the canes of which are cut off when set out, the Fall is certainly the best season. The roots are safely protected by the earth, and this is all that we wish to preserve of transplanted plants, and by putting them out in the Fall they are in position and condition for growth early in Spring, and usually before the ground is in a suitable condition to be worked advantageously. I have been planting several varieties of these fruits to-day, and know from long experience that the plants will make a better growth next season than if I had delayed this operation until Spring. When the plants are taken up from the place where they were growing the canes are cut off to within a foot or less of the ground, only leaving sufficient to enable us to handle them rapidly during the process of transplanting. The canes of our raspberries and blackberries are only biennial, and those that are produced this year die next, whether transplanted or not; and it is folly to try to get a crop of fruit from plants recently set out. Almost every novice in small fruit culture will try to obtain fruit the first season that he sets out his plants, but he usually pays a very dear price for it, in consequence of the check upon their growth. The old talk of "plants for immediate bearing," so common in catalogues during the "grape fever" a few years since, has nearly become extinct; still there are impatient men who cannot wait, but must try to obtain fruit the first season from all the trees and plants set out. The best way to hurry is to begin in time; and those who want fruit of their own raising in 1874 should begin now in the Fall of 1872. Money, if properly expended, will do considerable toward hastening the growth of plants, but it will not permit a man to crowd nature beyond certain limits, and a ten year old tree cannot be produced in ten months.

The Lantana as a House Plant.—While looking over my greenhouse plants to-day, I could not help admiring some small *Lantanas* in full bloom, although growing in three-inch pots. Everybody who has grown these plants for bedding out in Summer, is aware of their rank growth, which entirely unfits them for ordinary house culture in Winter, even if they could be taken up in the Fall without checking their growth. To avoid handling these large plants, or at least not trying to save anything more than the roots and a small portion of the main stem, I struck a quantity of cuttings during the Summer, putting them in three-inch pots about the first of September. These little plants, which are not more than six inches high, are now in full bloom, and will continue to produce flowers all Winter. If the lady readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER have never tried this method of propagating and culture of the *Lantanas*, I think they will be pleased with it. There are many beautiful varieties, and all produce flowers very freely under the most ordinary culture.

How to Keep Rabbits from Gnawing Trees.—P. C. BENTON is informed that we know an orchardist who protects his trees by smearing them late in Fall with any kind of blood. He takes beef's liver and rubs it over the body of the tree as high up as he thinks necessary. He loses no trees thus treated.

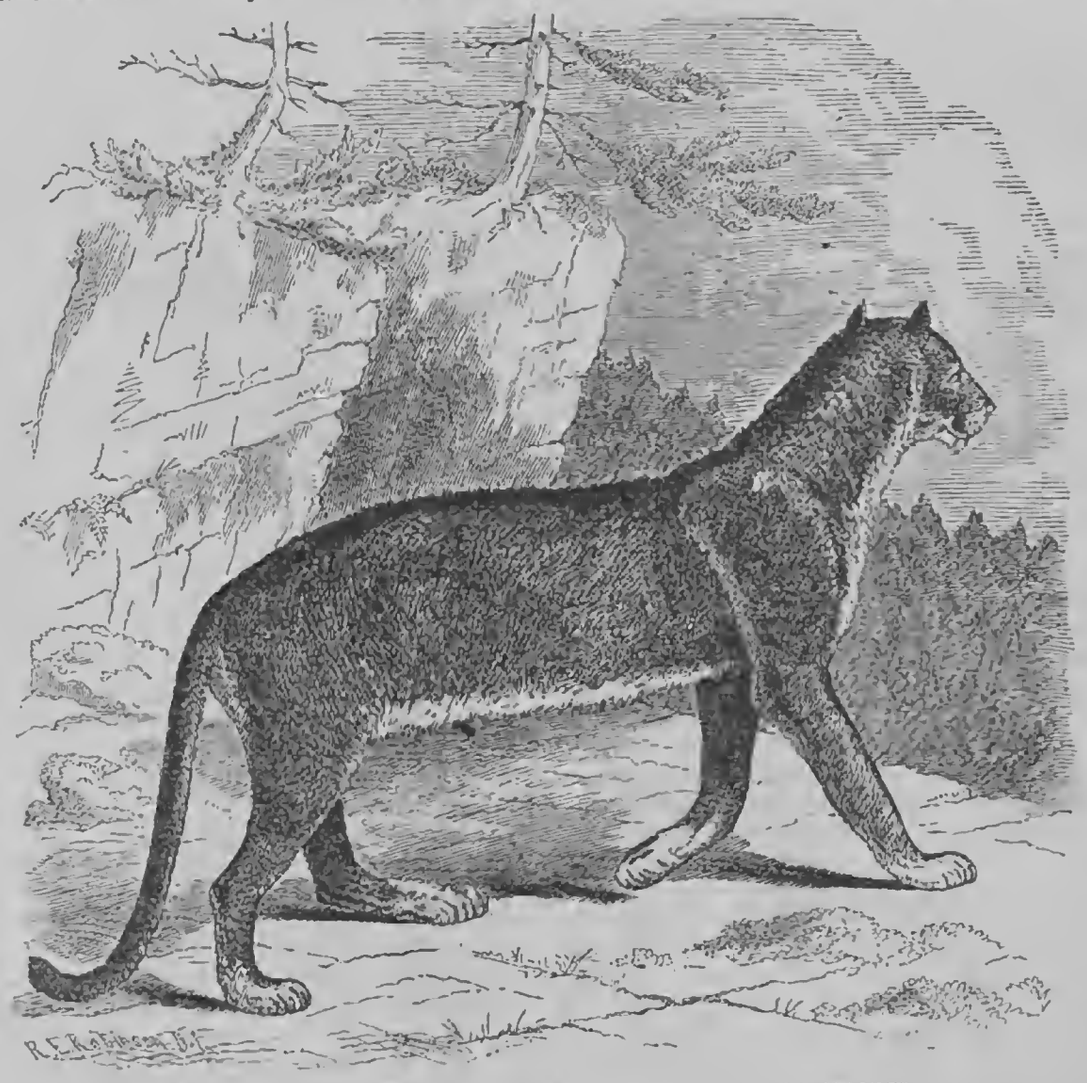
The Naturalist.

OUR FUR-BEARING ANIMALS—VII.

THE COUGAR, OR AMERICAN PANTHER.

(Felis concolor—LINN.)

THE Cougar, or, as it is more frequently, though improperly, called, the Panther, Painter, Catamount, Puma, or American Lion, was once sparsely distributed over the whole of North America south of the 45th degree. Now it is not found in any part of the United States, except in unsettled regions, and seldom is seen in the Northern States at all. It is often found in the miry swamps and evergreen glades of Florida and on the open prairies of Texas.



COUGAR, OR AMERICAN PANTHER.

Its body is about six feet long; tail, two and a-half; some are much smaller. Body, slender; head, small and round; jaws, strong; neck, long; ears, rounded; legs, short and stout; claws, strong, retractile, pearly-white; tail, long, slender, round, sometimes trailing, not tufted, that of the male longer than that of the female. The color is given so differently by different writers, it must vary in the specimens, and probably with age, the seasons and the climate. AUDUBON gives the color of the body and legs uniform tawny; under surface reddish-white. THOMPSON says the general color on the back is brownish-red; sides, reddish-gray; belly, light ash. Another writer says the upper parts of its body are a bright, silvery fawn; beneath and on the inside of limbs, nearly white. The ears are blackish; lips at the moustache, black; throat, whitish; tail, brown at tip. The young are beautifully spotted and barred with blackish-brown, and their hair is soft and downy.

The Cougar lives in the very wildest parts of the country, in deep, wooded swamps and mountain cliffs. Its den is generally near the mouth of a cave in the rocks. In the South, its lair is in dense thickets or cane-brakes. It is a rude sort of bed, of sticks, weeds, leaves or mosses, and where the evergreen canes reach over it. During the day it usually lies concealed, and hunts in the night. Its peculiar cry strikes horror to the heart of the remote settler or luckless traveler, though being quite cowardly, it seldom attacks man unless driven by extreme hunger, or when wounded and at bay. It generally takes its prey by creeping, with a cautious, noiseless step, within a proper distance, and then leaping upon it and seizing it by the throat. If it be a large animal, like a calf, sheep or deer, he swings it upon his back and dashes off with great ease to some retired place where he feasts at leisure.

THOMPSON says:—"Some years ago one of these animals took a large calf out of a pen in Bennington, Vt., where the fence was four feet high, and carried it off on his back. With this load he ascended a ledge of rocks where one of the leaps was fifteen feet in hight."

He generally lives on small animals, as young deer, skunks, raccoons or birds. The female Cougar is a very affectionate mother and never leaves her young, except at long intervals, to procure food. The whelps, usually two in number, are produced in the Spring, though far South they are sometimes found in the Fall.

Travelers who fear a visit of a panther at night, build a large fire, which serves to keep this cautious animal at a distance. In the great wilderness of Northern New York it is sometimes hunted, but not successfully; it is usually shot when come upon accidentally, during the pursuit of other game. We were told by CURTIS STEVENS, who was one of the most successful hunters of this region, as well as one of the best men we ever knew, that he once followed two panthers three days without being able to get a shot; and only once or twice getting a glimpse of them. Another hunter, going to put out his dogs, heard something following him, and on looking around saw a large panther, which he killed with a well directed shot. It apparently followed him through curiosity rather than with any evil intent; and it is the testimony of all the Adirondack hunters that this animal will not attack man. In the South it is hunted in the same manner as the wild cat. It is quickly "treed" and generally shot, but sometimes shows fight before taking to the tree and sometimes after it falls, being wounded.

We are unable to give much information concerning the trapping of this animal, as it is so scarce and roving in its habits it is seldom caught, except in traps set for wolves or bears. Sometimes, when it has killed a large animal, having gorged itself, it retires until hunger induces it to return; in such cases a trap may be carefully set by the carcass. We do not find the value of the skins among the New York price list of furs, hence are unable to give it. R.

Sheep Husbandry.

USE FULL BLOODED BUCKS.

PERHAPS the most important step in securing and maintaining a good flock of sheep is the securing of males that are the perfect type of what you wish your flock to be. As to what a male should be I would say first let them be thoroughbred. No grade buck should ever be used when there is a desire to improve or even keep up the quality of the flock, even though he may be the most desirable in appearance of the whole flock. The chances are against the transmission of his desirable qualities; it is probable he will transmit undesirable qualities of his ancestors that are concealed in him. A thoroughbred male can be relied on to reproduce himself in his offspring, but such is not the case with a grade, however perfect he may be in form. Second, I would say let him be a good specimen of the breed (whatever that breed may be.) Among the best of flocks there will be a difference. While all may be good, some may be better and others best. I would say get the best at any price in selecting males. Be sure he has an eminent degree of all the essential points of the breed in size, make, characteristics of wool, etc. Again let him be sound in constitution and limb. It is found that defects and disease are more easily communicated to offspring than more desirable qualities. Hence everything of this kind should be avoided with scrupulous care. The character of the female is of less importance. True, if a man has a flock of thoroughbred ewes to begin with, all the better, his work is half done; but if he has a flock of grades or scrubs, he need not go to the expense of buying a full-blooded stock to build up a flock with. With proper care in the selection of bucks, a flock can soon be built up to a high point of excellence with only common ewes to start with. With the facilities now offered for securing choice bucks, there is no excuse for the man who continues to propagate the scrub stock of the country. Let none but first-class males be used, and soon all our flocks will become first-class flocks.—*Cor. Agricultural Commonwealth.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Price of Angora or Cashmere Goat Fleeces.—We see it stated that the fleeces of the Cashmere goat in California (there are said to be 70,000 pure and grade animals of this breed in that State) bring $1.20 per pound—that is, wool of the pure bred goats do. We do not believe it. Will some Californian tell us if he *knows* it to be a fact.

Manufactures.

THE PATENT ARION PIANO FORTES.

Where and How they are Made—A Model Piano Factory.

VERY many good pianos are made in the United States, among which the Arion piano forte takes high rank. It is already celebrated for its fine tone and durable construction, so much so that a brief account of the establishment where they are manufactured will not prove uninteresting to our readers.

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for their pianos, the Arion Piano Forte Company were compelled, a few years since, to greatly enlarge their manufacturing facilities, and they selected as the site for their new factory an entire square, in Mott Haven (or what is now called North New York). Here they have erected one of the largest and most elegant factories to be found in the United States, from which they are enabled to turn out from fifty to seventy-five piano fortes per week, finished and complete in all their parts. The main structure is an ornamental brick building, 267 feet long by 40 feet in width, and four stories high; in addition to this there is a two story brick building 130 feet by 30 feet, and a boiler-house with a drying-room over it, 40 by 75 feet, and a fine two story brick stable, together with a series of lumber sheds, etc. The Company have also just erected and completed a very neat row of three story French roof cottages at the eastern end of their grounds, which will be occupied by their workmen. The entire factory is divided into several departments, according to the process of construction, each of which is placed under the constant personal inspection of a skilled foreman; no man is permitted to work at more than one branch of the business; thus each man continually working at but one article must attain the highest perfection.

The immense engine of one hundred and fifty horse-power which propels the entire machinery is situated in the main building. The two-story brick building contains all the wood-working machinery, among which is an immense Daniel Planing Machine, numerous circular, band and gig saws, jointing and boring machines.

From the fact that all the various machinery has been purchased new within a year, the Company have had a decided advantage in procuring the latest improvements in this line. The second floor of this building is used for manufacturing the keys and actions. Adjoining the factory buildings is the Company's lumber yard, in which is constantly stored *upwards of one million feet* of the choicest lumber, which is purchased in large quantities from the manufacturers in the West and North, and comprises all the different varieties of wood used in the construction of the instruments. All the lumber used in the factory is subjected to from one to two years' weather-seasoning before being placed in the steam-heated drying room, where it remains for several months longer. The ground floor of the main building is devoted to the preliminary work on the instruments, such as drilling and finishing the iron frames, making the bottoms, tops and rims, and carving the legs and lyres; from thence the work is transferred by a steam elevator to the third floor, where the cases are put together and finished, and the sounding-boards put in; they are then sent up to the fourth floor, where the varnishing, ornamenting and stringing is done. On the roof of the rear two story building is erected a large covered platform (which is connected with the varnishing floor by a bridge) where all the varnished work is thoroughly dried in the *open air*—this is one of the reasons why the Arion Pianos possess such an *elegant exterior finish*. From the varnish floor they are lowered to the second floor, which is devoted to the finishing, fly-finishing, regulating and tuning; from here the instruments are transferred to the shipping room, from whence they are either shipped direct to purchasers, or sent to the warerooms of the Company, No. 5 East Fourteenth street, which, by-the-by, are very elegantly fitted up. The private office is luxurious, and much taste has been displayed in the frescoing and ornamenting of the warerooms.

Mr. G. C. MANNER, the Superintendent of the factory and inventor of the improvements used in the construction of the Arion Piano, is a practical piano forte maker of *over twenty-five years' experience*, and, in addition, is a skilled musician. He devotes his entire time and ability at the factory, and *every* instrument is carefully inspected and *thoroughly tested* by him before being sent away; hence it is that each and every Arion Piano proves a permanent advertisement for the Company.

The general business management, warerooms and various purchases, are under the control of Mr. J. B. SIMPSON, Jr., the Secretary and Treasurer, who (although a young man) has had a large amount of experience in mercantile life, and fully maintains the high reputation he has gained as a successful business manager.

The sales of the Arion Piano Forte Company are steadily increasing, and we venture to say that there are very few manufactured articles which have gained so noted and deserved a reputation, in comparatively so short a time, as the Patent Arion Piano; the secret of which is, that this Company, fully appreciating the fact that a *good article* is the best recommendation they can have, allow no instrument to leave their factory, excepting such as must prove a *permanent guarantee* of the reliability and quality of their make. Another cause of the "Arion" possessing such uniform excellence as characterizes it, is that *every part* is made in one factory, under the same supervision.

Visitors to the warerooms where the pianos are exposed for sale, can gather only a very imperfect idea of the immense amount of skilled labor, and the great variety of material involved, in the construction of the piano, and it would well repay any person to make a tour of the Arion Company's establishment; he would then understand how it is that these instruments have, in so brief a time, risen to a position among the highest in the estimation of the musical profession.

MANUFACTORY OF THE ARION PIANO FORTE COMPANY.

The Poultry Yard.

TO BREED GREAT LAYERS.

IN every lot of hens some will be better layers than others. Let us suppose we start with six Houdans—a cock and five hens. Probably out of this five, two may lay thirty eggs per annum more than either of the others; their eggs should be noticed and only these set. By following this for a few years a very great increase in egg-production may be attained. My attention was drawn to this subject by a friend having a Brahma pullet, which laid nearly three hundred eggs in one twelve-month, though valueless as a fancy bird, and the quality descended to several of her progeny; and I have since found other instances which prove conclusively that a vast improvement might easily be effected in nearly all our breeds, were that careful selection of brood stocks made for this purpose, which the fancier bestows on other objects. It is to be regretted more is not done in this way, and having more room than I had, I hope myself to make some experiments in this direction shortly. I will say now that I am perfectly certain the number of two hundred eggs per annum might be attained in a few years with perfect ease were the object systematically sought; and I trust these few remarks may arouse a general attention to it amongst those who keep poultry for eggs only, and who can easily do all that is necessary without any knowledge whatever of fancy points, or any attempt to breed exhibition birds. L. WRIGHT.

"Are Carrier Pigeons Bred in this Country?"—So asks a correspondent. We do not know that any one is breeding them here.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Chickens with Crooked Necks.—I ask you, or any of your numerous readers, what ails the chickens? I have had three, in the last two months, that got their heads a little to one side, and their necks appeared to be stiff and crooked, so they could not pick up corn, and of course died. I had one whose mouth I opened, and he lived two weeks; but his neck got two or three short crooks, so that it was difficult for him to breathe toward the last; and then he died. —G. W. THUEY.

WE have had no experience with such a trouble among chickens, and shall be glad to receive information from some one who has.

When to Use Young Cocks.—I should like some of your experienced poultry breeders to tell me how old a male chick should be before he is allowed to serve hens—I mean keeping in view the health and durability of the bird and the vitality of his progeny. I think this an important matter to breeders, and should like an expression of opinion based upon experience. —R. P. C., *Stamford, Conn.*

WE may say, without desiring to forestall the expression of opinion of our readers, that we have asked several breeders a similar question, and the minimum age given was six months and the maximum ten months—the majority preferring from seven to nine months.

Fattening Geeses' Livers.—Can you tell me whether it is the practice among farmers or poulterers in this country to fatten geeses' livers for that dish so highly prized among epicures known as *pate de foie gras?* If so, will they please give the process through the RURAL? — YOUNG POULTERER.

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER of February 17, 1872, pages 113 and 114, we gave illustration and description of the German method. We do not know that there is anything of the kind practiced in this country.

Preserving Eggs.—A Parisian paper recommends the following method for preservation of eggs:—Dissolve four ounces of beeswax in eight ounces of warm olive oil; in this put the tip of the finger and anoint the egg all around. The oil will immediately be absorbed by the shell and the pores filled up by the wax. If kept in a cool place, the eggs, after two years, will be as good as if fresh laid.

A Hen Becomes a Genuine Rooster.—STANWOOD BROOKS, of Abbeville, South Carolina, has in his possession a strange chicken. It is a hen changed into a rooster. The chicken laid the eggs, and raised a brood of chickens this year, since which time it has undergone a complete metamorphosis. It has a new comb and tail, and it is to all intents and purposes a rooster. So it is said.

Domestic Economy.

TO MAKE COFFEE.

I AM a little girl of twelve years. I know how to make good coffee, such as we have every day for breakfast. Do not parch at one time more than one pint—two cups full; parch it in an oven moderately hot—not hot enough to burn it; parch it to a dark brown, until it will break in pieces by pressing between your thumb and finger; then empty it in a pan to cool. When it is cool enough to permit you to rub your hands through it, break an egg, and pour the white in the pan of coffee, rubbing with the hands until it is mixed thoroughly with the coffee; if the heat of the coffee does not dry it, set it by the fire and it will soon dry; then put it in a canister and keep it air tight, if you can, and grind it as you use it.

Now, for the making the coffee. Have the coffee pot clean washed; scald it with boiling water before you put the ground coffee in it; then put in the coffee, ground fine; pour the boiling water in it and set the coffee pot on the stove; set a saucer of cold water on top of the coffee pot to condense it; when it begins to boil set it off; don't let it boil a minute; if you do you will lose the flavor of the coffee. MOLLIE M.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Chow-Chow Recipe.—JULIA A. POWELL wishes a recipe for chow-chow. I have one, taken from an old GODEY'S Book, which I think very nice:—To one peck of green tomatoes add three good sized onions, six peppers (with the seeds taken out); chop together and boil three minutes in three quarts of good elder vinegar. Throw this vinegar away after straining. Then to three quarts of nice new vinegar, when scalding hot, add two cups of sugar, one tablespoonful of cloves, ground, one of allspice, two of cinnamon, three of table salt; pour over the tomatoes hot. You can omit part or the whole of the onions and peppers and still have a very nice pickle.

Will some of your readers give a good easy recipe for making soft soap with potash?—S.

Ornamenting Lamps.—I wonder if many readers of the RURAL are aware what a pretty effect may be produced by pasting with mucilage, Autumn leaves and ferns on the inside of porcelain shades. I refer particularly to those belonging to the Student Lamps. Of course thy should be the brightest, smallest specimens, and may be arranged either in clusters or a wreath all the way around. They should be prepared in the usual way, pressed or ironed. I brushed mine with linseed oil, but I'm not sure that is essential. They will remain bright two or three months, and when faded can easily be soaked off with warm water and replaced with others.—H. H. K.

Potato Salad is a favorite dish in our family, but quite different from the RURAL'S recipe. Take four large Irish potatoes, boil soft and mealy; mash with a fork until entirely free from lumps; season with salt and pepper quite strong. Boil three eggs hard; mash the yolks to a paste with a little vinegar, then fill the cup about half full of vinegar and mix it in the potatoes thoroughly. Slice the whites over the top when the salad is placed in a dish, and your inquirer will have an article of food with which she will be much pleased.—MRS. L. T. D., *Griffin, Ga.*

Orange Mince.—Did any of your readers ever eat it? It is delicious. Peel and remove the seeds from sweet Havana oranges; slice, and cut the slices into small pieces with a sharp knife; to these add lemon chopped fine, without the peel, in the proportion of half a lemon to six oranges; and a finely-grated cocoanut may be added if available and desired; make a thick sirup by dissolving and boiling for ten minutes, a pound of sugar in a pint of water; pour this sirup on the fruit; let it cool, and serve in a glass dish.—MRS. FANNIE W. GLEASON.

Cucumber Pickles.—To one gallon of cucumbers take a teacup of molasses, half the quantity of salt, a handful of mustard seed, one red pepper; put this mixture in a little vinegar and heat it to boiling, and while hot pour over the pickles; then cover with cold vinegar. In the jar put a piece of horseradish; they will keep a year.

Will some one please tell how to slip tomatoes in the Fall in order to have early ones in the Summer?—T. E. O., *Millport, N. Y.*

Recipe for Potato Salad.—My wife has used the following one to my satisfaction for a number of years:—Cut cold boiled potatoes in slices, and also one onion and small garlick; then season with two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, half-pint of vinegar; pepper and salt to taste; to be mixed three hours before serving; serve cold.—M. H. PARCELS.

Pickled Peppers.—Use the peppers green. Cut the stem end off and remove the seeds carefully; soak in salt and water twenty-four hours. Take them out and rinse them. Take good cabbage, cut very fine, and stuff them; sew the stem end on and put them into vinegar. In two weeks they will be ready for use.—LORETTA E. KNAPP.

To Fry Potatoes.—Place some slices of salt pork upon the bottom of a frying-pan, and after paring your potatoes and slicing them quite thin, place them over the meat and cover tightly; fry them about a half hour, stirring them over frequently after they begin to brown.—J. A. T., *Boone Co., Ill.*

Lemon Butter for Tarts is made by using one pound of pulverized white sugar, the whites of six eggs and yolks of two together with three lemons, including grated rind and juice; cook twenty minutes over a slow fire, stirring it constantly. It is splendid.—MARY P. SLOCUM.

Domestic Inquiries.—CORNELIA E. asks how to tell good flour from poor, since she finds so much flour only fit for hogs.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Carbolic Acid and Small Pox.—Dr. ALEXANDER WATSON, in the Lancet (an English medical journal) has recorded several cases of small-pox and scarlet fever, in which the external application of carbolic acid met with marked success. In the case of one patient with small-pox whom he saw at the period when papulæ appeared, he ordered an enema, and then he had the patient—a girl of eleven years—sponged all over with carbolic acid soap suds. On the next day a severe attack of confluent small-pox was threatened, but the child was sponged as she had previously been, and then her whole body was painted with the carbolic acid glycerine of the British Pharmacopœia. Five grains of Dover's powder were then given to allay irritability, and the little girl slept quietly for several hours, when she was sponged again. No vesicles formed, and the patient was convalescent in a few days. Carbolic acid was, in the meantime, plentifully used about the room.

Chronic Diarrhea Remedy.—Say to your correspondent, E. FITZ SIMMONS, that chronic diarrhea can and has been cured by wearing a cotton or woolen flannel bandage night and day around the stomach and bowels. To make the bandage, take two strips of flannel (woolen preferred) ten or twelve inches wide, and long enough to go around the body and lap a few inches; *quilt* them together. This can be fastened in place with hooks and eyes or tape, as the wearer prefers. The above is also a great aid to weak digestion and dyspepsia. The writer, while in the army, was greatly afflicted with dysentery until he found relief and cure by the above simple remedy. Can any of your readers give a remedy for a bronchial trouble known as "minister's sore throat?"—CHAMPLAIN, *Vergennes, Vermont.*

Remedy for Chronic Diarrhea.—In reply to E. FITZ SIMMONS, who asks for a remedy for chronic diarrhea, I would say that I have been cured of that difficulty of several years standing, by taking two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful of castor oil, and ten drops of laudanum; stir them all well together, so that they are thoroughly mixed; one tablespoonful three times a day, until the diarrhea is checked. I continued taking it once a day some time after.—A CONSTANT READER.

I WILL give E. FITZ SIMMONS a recipe for chronic diarrhea which cured me, and I think, in all probability, will cure any body:—I take one ounce of deodorized tincture of opium and two ounces of fluid extract of blackberry root, mixed; for a grown person, one teaspoonful as often as necessary.—W. H. S., *Peru, Ill.*

To Color Human Hair Black, and not stain the skin, it is asserted that a liquid may be made by taking one part of bay rum, three parts of olive oil, and one part of good brandy, by measure. The hair must be washed with the mixture every morning, and in a short time the use of it will make the hair a beautiful black, without injuring it in the least. The article must be of the best quality, mixed in a bottle, and always shaken before applied.

Eggs in Case of Trouble.—The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs, which it will be well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs taken will neutralize the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

What Causes the Hair to Turn Gray.—An English writer has recently asserted that an undue proportion of lime in the system is the cause of premature gray hair, and advises to avoid hard water, either for drinking pure or when converted into tea, coffee or soup, because hard water is always strongly impregnated with lime. Hard water may be softened by boiling it; let it become cold, and then use it as a beverage.

Difficulty in Speaking.—A correspondent who has a difficulty in speaking, thus describes that difficulty, and asks if any one can suggest any remedy. He says:—"A disagreeable water gathers in my mouth, and when asked a question I cannot get the word out for a time; but it is not stammering. When I once begin to talk, I can go on for a considerable length of time without trouble till I stop again." Can any of our readers suggest a remedy?

Recipe for Corns.—The following is an English remedy:—Bathe the feet well in warm water, then with a sharp instrument pare off as much of the corn as can be done without pain or causing it to bleed, and dress once a day with the following salve: Black oxide of copper, gr. xv.; lard, oz. ss.

Cold Back and Feet.—Can any of your readers give me a remedy for cold back and feet. Have been to some good physicians, but got no help. I am a machinist and still at work at the trade—J. J. B.

Entomological.

TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

A Handsome Beetle.

THE beetle sent by H. C. WILSON, Covington, Ind., is the *Dicaelus purpuratus*, BON. It is a very flat thin beetle about an inch long, the elytra of violet purplish color. It lives under stone, and is supposed to be beneficial to the agriculturist.

Horned Passalus.

Several subscribers have sent us specimens of this great, lazy, but handsome, beetle, which may be found in abundance under old logs and rotten stumps, supposing it to be the *Amblychila*, figured in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Oct. 12. As we have before stated, the *Amblychila*, of which we desire to obtain specimens, will not be found east of the Mississippi River. It is also quite a lively insect, running very rapidly when pursued. Of course, we have no objections to receiving insects from any locality—in fact, the more our readers send, the better, and we will endeavor to give what information we possess in regard to the same.

The three large black shining beetles about an inch and a-half long, sent us by A. J. H. BILLBROOK, Ohio, are the Horned Passalus, (*Passalus cornutus*, FABR.,) and quite a different insect from the *Amblychila*, figured in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of October 12. We are pleased to know that our readers are on the lookout for this rare beetle; but there is not the slightest chance of any one finding it east of the Mississippi River. It may be found on either side of the Rocky Mountains south of Montana, but we think not elsewhere.

Minute Dung Beetles.

Inclosed find specimens of beetles that have appeared here in immense numbers, the air fairly swarming with them. Please give their names and habits.—W. H. HARTER, *Hall's Corners, Ind.*

The small beetle about an eighth of an inch long, with black head and thorax, wing cases light brown marked with black spots, is one of the many species of *Aphodius* which breed in heaps of old, decaying vegetables and manure. The name of this particular species is *A. inquinatus*, FABR. In Autumn they frequently appear in immense swarms flying about barn yards and in gardens. We do not think that they do any harm to vegetation, their larvæ merely aiding the decomposition of vegetable matter.

Vanilla Agraulis.

I send a butterfly, bred from one of a multitude of worms that have been destroying my *Passiflora cerulea*. What is it? Can it be prevented? My plant was so entirely covered I had to tear it down and strip the leaves off to get rid of the worms. Will the vine die? It was very large and in a state of rapid growth, full of buds and bloom. If it lives, what can I do to prevent a return of the worms? Is the Passion vine more liable to be eaten by worms than other vines? These worms ate no other plant.—ACACIA, *Brownsville, Texas.*

The butterfly is a quite common one in the Southern States, and, as you state, the larva or worm feeds upon the Passifloras. Its name is *Agraulis vanillae*, LINN. The worms (larvæ) are cylindric, pale fulvous, with four blackish, longitudinal bands, of which its two dorsal are sometimes wanting; furnished with ranges of blackish spines. The butterflies are quite large, expanding about four inches; the wings are dull yellow, ornamented with a great number of brilliant, silver-colored spots. We do not know of any better method of keeping this insect in check than by gathering and destroying the worms. Perhaps dusting the vines with lime might prevent their attacks; it would be worth trying even if it did no good. Stripping off the leaves from the plants while they are growing will certainly injure them, if it does not kill outright. The Passifloras are not more liable to attacks of worms than other plants, as each has one or more enemies in the insect world; but when we cultivate but a few of any particular species, we are more likely to notice the attacks of insects, as you have in this instance. The *Agraulis*, seeking for its natural food, made havoc with your plant of Passiflora; but had there been a thousand plants in your garden or neighborhood, instead of a small number, the ravages of this insect might have passed unobserved.

Spider for a Name.

Please name the spider herewith inclosed and give a sketch of its habits. Is its bite poisonous? It lives in walls of houses and does not spin any web.—AUG. B. QUICK, *Purdy's, N. Y.*

We have not made the study of spiders (Arachnida) a specialty, therefore do not pretend to know all or any considerable number of our native spiders. There are very few spiders in the Northern States that are injurious to man or beast; but most of them are beneficial, as they aid us in destroying noxious insects. The far too prevalent notion that our common spiders can injure any one is fallacious.

Moths From Tennessee.

We have received a collection of moths and a few butterflies from Mrs. C. C. S., Columbia, Tenn., for which we return our thanks. They were packed according to directions given in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, page 281, April 27; consequently arrived in good order.

Hawk Moth.

Enclosed you will find an insect never before seen in this vicinity. You will please give me the name, and also tell me the name of the best entomological work for classification, and oblige, J. B. K., *Lithopotis, Ohio.*

The name of the insect is *Chœrocampa tersa*, DRURY. It is one of the Hawk Moths, the larva of which is a light green worm with a large subdorsal, crimson ocellus on the fourth segment, containing a blue ring and edged with black and white rings. You may have never seen one of these moths before, but it is common all over the United States. CLEMENS says it is found in South America, Mexico, West Indies, Southern States, Illinois, Ohio, and Texas. This is certainly a pretty extensive range for a moth which you think was never before seen in your locality. PACKARD'S "Guide to The Study of Insects" is a good work on classification.

Poisoning Cockroaches.

The Garden says:—"We are informed by Mr. Anderson of Meadow Bank, the famous Orchid grower, that he destroys cockroaches with certainty by using a mixture of one part arsenic, one part white sugar, and one part lard, all the three to be white. It is essential that the arsenic be white, or failure will result."

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Hints on Dress is the title of one of G. P. Putnam & Son's Handy Books.

THERE is a great deal of good sense in this little volume, written by a woman—ETHEL C. GALE. One paragraph attracts our attention as we glance through it:—"It is in too many cases forgotten that it is impossible for any to be considered well dressed who have exceeded not merely the actual, but the proportionate limits of their purses. Thus, a woman who has an income of but $600 over the sum necessary for her board, even though she does not run a penny in debt, yet if she expends that amount upon her dress, has transgressed the rules of good taste. She who is attired in a more expensive manner than her income will warrant, can never be well dressed. Good Sense and Good Taste are Siamese Twins; when one is wounded the other feels hurt." If any other evidence were needed that the author of this work is a woman of both good taste and sense, we should think such evidence wasted upon the person who required it.

Harper's Periodicals.

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Hope Deferred. By ELIZA F. POLLARD. New York: Harper & Brothers.

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LITERARY ITEMS.

JOSH BILLINGS is lecturing in Iowa.

MR. EMERSON has taken shelter in the Old Manse.

ANNA DICKINSON is quietly studying up new lectures at home.

MR. HUDSON'S "History of Journalism" will soon be published.

FARJEON is coming to this country. He has recently been sick.

DR. WHITNEY of Yale College is to bring out a work on Philosophy.

JOAQUIN MILLER is writing a $2,000 Poem for the Overland Monthly.

MRS. LEONOWENS' new book on "Oriental Tales" will be published soon.

THE proof sheets of Mr. SEWARD'S new book are being received at Auburn.

REV. DR. BUSHNELL is preparing a book called "Sermons on Living Subjects."

DR. IRENAEUS PRIME has written a history of the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting.

FROUDE expects a busy season of work here. He has lectured at Cornell University.

THE WEEK, a handsome New York weekly, in its new form, is a beauty, and worthy of all success.

THE Spectator is the largest, handsomest, and one of the best insurance papers published in the United States.

ALL lovers of books and curious literature should take J. SABIN & SON'S American Bibliopolist, published in New York. It is a repository of Notes and Queries.

THE Typographic is the title of a very handsome Boston publication devoted to the interests of the printing business. It is excellently well printed, upon the best of paper, and is full of news items for printers.

WATSON'S Guide to the Kansas Pacific Railway for 1872 is a handsome book of the well-known size and shape of Appleton's Railway Guide. It has good maps, fine illustrations, and is full of information about Kansas,

Industrial Societies.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

National Convention of Short-Horn Breeders.—Arrangements have been made by which breeders attending the Short-Horn Convention at Indianapolis, Nov. 27, will be passed at half fare over the following roads:—Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago; Indianapolis & St. Louis; Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction; St. Louis, Vandalia & Indianapolis; Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis. The following will issue tickets at one and one-fifth fare for the round trip:—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis will issue at the same rate to parties of twenty or more from the same station.

Illinois State Wool Growers' Ass'n.—The annual meeting of this Association was held during the recent State Fair at Ottawa, and the following officers elected: *Pres.*—A. M. GARLAND, Springfield. *Vice-Pres.*—Daniel Kelly, Wheaton. *Sec.*—James. S. McConnell, Chatham. *Treas.*—Joshua L. Mills, Mt. Palatine. Resolutions condemning the action of Congress in reducing the wool tariff, urging the taking of steps to secure an efficient dog law for the State, and recognizing and appreciating the rapid increase of the mutton breeds of sheep in the State, were adopted.

Anti-Horse Thief Society.—Some months since we noticed an organization of this kind along the Hudson River. Now it seems a similar organization exists in the Sates of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri having 56 subordinate and co-operating societies, for which a membership of 2,000 is claimed. At a recent delegate meeting of subordinate societies at Farmington, Iowa, it was stated that but two horses had been stolen from members during the year, and that in both instances the thief had been caught and delivered up to justice.

Petersburg, Va., Ag. Soc.—Oct. 25, this Society elected the following officers: *Pres.*—W. ROANE RUFFIN, Chesterfield. *Vice-Prest's.*—Dr. R. Epps, E. Dromgoole, Dr. M. Q. Holt, W. B. Westbrook, J. P. Herndon, Wm. B. Byers, Wm. R. Mallory, Gen. M. W. Ransom, Paschal Buford and Judge Wm. H. Mann. *Ex. Com.*—C. N. Romaine, chairman; R. H. Jones, Sr., J. C. Drake, J. T. Mason, J. V. H. Nash, C. W. Spicer, T. L. Johnson, H. Cousins and J. H. Batte. *Sec.*—Col. J. A. Peterson. *Cor. Secy's.* J. V. H. Nash and E. S. Gregory.

The North Carolina State Ag. Soc. held its Annual Fair at Raleigh in October, and a correspondent, "Ita Theta," writes us it "proved a grand success—that there was a good many blooded horses; Chester, Berkshire and other breeds of swine; Ayrshire, Devon and Short-Horn cattle; good representation of the various breeds of poultry, except Creve-Cœur. The halls were well filled, and the whole show reflected credit on the State. Gen. W. R. Cox delivered an excellent address.

The Pennsylvania Poultry Society holds an Exhibition at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, Dec. 6 to 13, inclusive. Its officers are; *Pres.*—WILLIAM WISTER. *Vice-Pres.*—D. W. Herstine. *Treas.*—Charles L. Sharpless. *Cor. Sec.*—A. P. Graves. *Rec. Sec.* J. Duval Rodney. *Ex. Com.*—Dr. Thos. R. Raynor, W. H. Churchman, D. Beaumont Ott, John E. Deihl, Jesse N. Rauke, Sam'l P. Courtney, Johnson Hughes, Jos. M. Wade, Mark Schofield, Edwin Stuart.

Wisconsin State Ag. Society.—Officers elect for 1872-73:—*Pres.*—WM. R. TAYLOR, Dane Co. *Vice-Presidents*—1st Dist., Rufus Cheney, Wadsworth; 2d Dist., Chas. H. Williams, Sauk; 3d Dist., J. H. Warren, Green; 4th Dist., John. L. Mitchell, Milwaukee; 5th Dist., S. Clark, Horicon; 6th Dist., Eli Stilson, Oshkosh; 7th Dist., J. G. Thorp, Eau Claire; 8th Dist., John T. Kingston, Juneau. *Sec.*—W. W. Field, Grant Co. *Treas.*—F. J. Blair.

Tennessee Apiarian Society.—Officers elect for 1872 73: *Pres.*—JAMES C. OWEN of Brentwood. *Vice-Pres.*—J. R. Spitler of Edgefield. *Sec. and Treas.*—W. E. Ladd of Brentwood. *Cor. Sec.*—J. W. Crocker of Nashville. This Society meets in the Farmers' Club Rooms, Nashville, the second Saturday in each month.

Vermont Dairymen's Ass'n. The officers elect for 1872-3 are: *Pres.*—E. D. MASON, Richmond. *Vice-Prest's.* -C. Horace Hubbard, Springfield, and Charles S. McAllister, Endsburgh. *Sec. and Treas.*—O. S. Bliss.

The Conn. State Poultry Society will hold their next Exhibition in New Haven, in the new Masonic Temple, opposite the Railroad Depot, Dec. 10th to 12th.—EZRA B. DIBBLE, *Cor. Sec'y.*

The Northwestern Dairymen's Association holds its annual meeting at Whitewater, Wis., Jan. 21, 22 and 23, 1873. *Pres.*—S. FAVILLE, Lake Mills, Wis. *Sec.*—G. E. Morrow, Madison, Wis.

Maine Pomological Society.—The subject of reorganizing or regenerating the Maine Pomological Society is agitated. That State has at present no such organization.

The Massachusetts Poultry Ass'n is to hold an Exhibition at the Music Hall, Boston, Jan. 13-17, 1873.

A Poultry Exhibition is to be held at Detroit, Mich., Dec. 17-23, 1872.

FASHIONS FOR WINTER.

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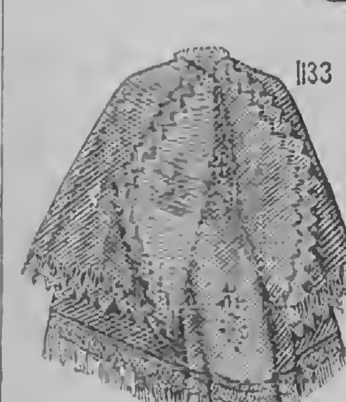

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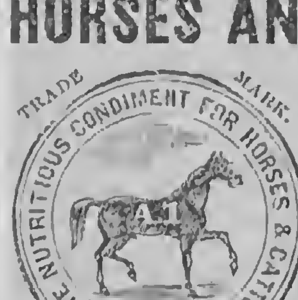

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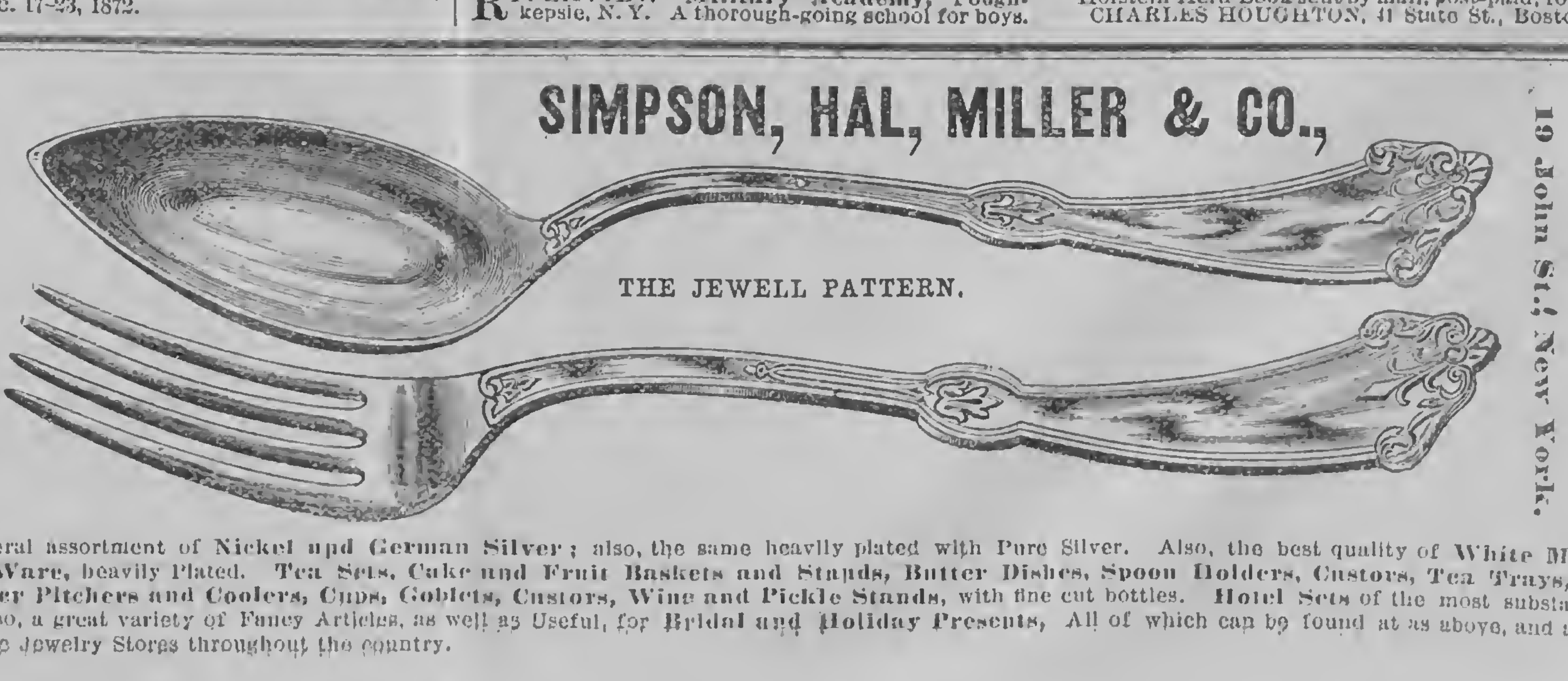

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SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1872.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER'S new Colored Show-Bill, Prospectus for Names, Specimen Numbers, &c., are now ready for delivery to actual and intending Club Agents, at each of the above Offices.

OBITUARY.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, who has been connected with the RURAL NEW-YORKER for nearly fifteen years past, departed this life, in Rochester, on Sunday morning, Nov. 10, (after a protracted illness of fever,) aged 67 years.

This announcement will cause pain to thousands of RURAL readers, and especially those who have been wont to transact business at its Rochester Office, and thus came to know and esteem the genial, kind, true and faithful man whose death so many now sincerely mourn. Our own relations with deceased were such that we feel the loss keenly—for, knowing him long and well, we could but regard him with esteem and veneration. He was not only "an honest man, the noblest work of GOD," but faithful and exemplary in all the relations of life. May he rest in peace, and may we meet "over there."

Deceased was born in Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1805, where his remains were consigned to the grave, surrounded by relatives and friends, on Tuesday week. He was the father of SAMUEL B. and J. B. WILLIAMS of Rochester, Mrs. Dr. BARNES (known to our readers as "Kate Cameron") of Chicago, and Miss LAURA H. WILLIAMS. Deceased was of the best New England stock—a direct descendant of ROGER WILLIAMS, and also of DAVID WILLIAMS, one of the captors of ANDRE.

A LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY.

IN conversation with a friend, recently, the subject of teaching geography came up. Our friend had been a school teacher in his earlier days, and afterward a civil engineer; and he had thus been in positions to know how difficult a thing it is to make people—old or young—understand, by a mere map, the relative positions of points on the earth's surface when those points are far apart. He said that to dozens of well-educated men—one of them President of a Geographical Society, and two of them Presidents of Colleges—he had made a statement involving such relative positions, which seemed to them so incredible that he had sometimes to verify it on the spot. We naturally felt much curiosity to know what the statement was, and confess ourselves much surprised on hearing it made; and upon finding it verified, we quite agree with our friend that no school in which geography is taught, and no public or private library, should be without a good terrestrial globe. And now for the statement:

"The shortest line that can be drawn on the earth's surface, one end of which line is at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the Gulf of Mexico, and the other end at Pekin, in China, will cross Behring's Strait."

Let any doubter take a good terrestrial globe—the larger the better—and he can with a thread at once convince himself of the truth of the statement—a truth that may be of far greater value than we now know.

When Alaska comes to be scientifically explored we may find *seeming* obstacles to fade away under the application of the engineer's level, as they have in so many other cases. One such instance we are tempted to relate. When JACKSON was President he proposed to make an aqueduct from the Great Falls of the Potomac to Washington. Now, the canal which follows the Potomac had been made from the Great Falls to Georgetown, at enormous cost of blasting out rock, and it was *assumed* that an enormous expense of the same kind would be necessary to make room for the aqueduct; and so the matter rested until, in President FILLMORE'S time, somebody had the good sense to say, "Suppose we try the Level upon it"—and *then* the level was tried. The result was that an exceedingly favorable route was found, high above and far away from the dreaded rocks.

Within a few short years we have seen ASA WHITNEY ridiculed for proposing and advocating a railway to the Pacific—have seen such a railway built—and, sad to say, have seen WHITNEY almost utterly forgotten by the public. We do not expect to see a railway from some point on our Pacific Road to Behring's Strait, but such a road will in time be needed, as time becomes more valuable to commercial men; and this value must increase in a like ratio to the increase of commerce—each urging the other.

We justly feel proud of achieving the Pacific Road. Considering the cost of labor by Americans, it was a huge undertaking. But when compared with works constructed thousands of years ago, in South America and China, with cheap labor, the Pacific Road is a mere cow-path.

What say you, Gentlemen?—shall we begin the Pekin and Denver Road at its Asiatic terminus—and so let the road bring along the labor which is to build it?

EFFECTS OF THE HORSE DISEASE.

ONE of the effects of the horse epizootic is to attract the attention of owners and breeders of domestic animals to the importance of a knowledge of veterinary science—or to the fact that specialists having this knowledge and knowing how to apply it and save property thus endangered, are necessary. This department of science will attract the attention of both the managers of and pupils attending our agricultural schools. With the advance of civilization and the demands upon, and for, the services, in one form or another, of our domestic animals, appear to come new and increasing and more complex diseases. These seem to correspond in no small degree to those which prevail in the human system—for to a considerable extent the habits and daily treatment of animals correspond to the artificial life of our population.

We have before suggested, in these columns, that in the rural districts the physician should combine a knowledge of the diseases of animals, and their scientific treatment, with his knowledge of and skill in treating the diseases of men and women. The young physician who acts upon this hint, and qualifies himself for such service and makes known his ability and disposition to save the lives of all animals, will thank us for this suggestion. As we have said before, the times are ripe for the recognition of such ability to do such service.

One other effect of this sweeping affliction of horseflesh and depreciation of this class of property, is to cause charlatans to spring up into notice like mushrooms in a meadow; quacks of all sorts and degrees of pretension and dishonesty now see opportunity to "feather their nests." Nostrums of all sorts adapted (said to be) to the prevention and cure of all the ills of the whole animal creation will be advertised and forced upon the attention of the breeder and owner of animals. His own ignorance of the nature of the diseases afflicting his studs and herds, together with his desire to save his property, will make him the more credulous and enable the medicine-maker to pluck his purse from his pocket with the greater facility. Here, then, is the need of caution. Here, again, he had better apply to his family physician for advice, both as to the medicine he should buy and the mode of applying it even to his horse, cow, or pig.

We caution our readers against the sharks who will thus seek to swallow their substance. We urge the purchase and study of the best books relating to animal diseases. It is better than talking politics these Winter evenings. An hour a day during the three Winter months, six days in a week, or say twenty-four days in a month, will give you twelve days' study of six hours each, in which a vast deal of information can be obtained to guide you in this work of protecting yourself both from loss of property and the impositions of pretenders.

Since writing the foregoing we have talked with "Daily Rural Life" on the subject, and he gives us an example so pertinently illustrating what we have said above, that we give it here. A young physician who has recently moved into his neighborhood, was sent for by a family to attend a sick pet cat—one that was a great favorite in the family. The summons came with an apology for seeking his services for such a purpose, but with the plea of great attachment to the cat as an excuse. The young physician did not need any apology, hastened to the aid of the feline patient, and cured it. This is one instance of the eclectic character of his practice. His fame is noised abroad through the neighborhood; his readiness to apply his skill and give his service in any form when it can be made of use, is widely advertised, and the dignified old fogies who sneer at him as a "cat doctor," etc., are finding their occupations gone! This young physician exhibits a kind of practical philosophy which will win him success.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Canning Fruit at Benton Harbor, Mich.—This place is right across Lake Michigan from Chicago, and forms a portion of what is known as the St. Joseph fruit region, being occupied with as live a lot of men as can be found in any fruit growing district on the continent. It is excellently adapted to the growth of all fruits, nearly native to the temperate zone. It has, until the past year, had no means of utilizing its surplus fruits; now we find the following statement concerning its canning experiments: "The Benton Harbor Packing Company, in the first year of its existence, has put up the astonishing amount of 400,000 cans of fruit. Of these 30,000 are strawberries, 175,000 peaches, 120,000 tomatoes, 75,000 corn. But 65 cans of raspberries were put up, and no blackberries. The company have already disposed of nearly the whole amount at high figures. Next year they intend to triple their force and drive the business to the utmost extent. The Excelsior Company, also located here, has about half the capacity of the above."

Improvements in Central Park.—WM. ROBINSON, editor of the London Garden, says, in his journal:—We are sorry to learn from the New York Tribune that "Professor DENKER," who appears to have charge of the landscape gardening in the Central Park, has improved upon the Parisian style of contrasting colors in flowers, by restoring those whimsically-shaped parterres which were so greatly the fashion a hundred years ago. There are parterres shaped like butterflies, Maltese crosses, true-lovers' knots, baskets, dragons, lizards, and others of nondescript appearance. From what we saw of the magnificent public parks in America, we had been led to hope that they at least would not be violated by barbarous puerilities.

The American Institute Fair closed Nov. 20. It is reported that it has not been so successful as previous years. It was certainly not so good an exhibition of the products of industry as we have seen at previous Fairs. Various causes are assigned, to us, for this depreciation—some of them not complimentary to the management. We apprehend, however, that it is due to the fact that people are satiated with Fairs, and that exhibitors do not find it pays *them* to contribute to a show which puts money in the American Institute's treasury. We wish they did find that it pays; for fairs are educators.

Chinese Farming in Arkansas.—The Memphis Appeal gives an account of the success of five Chinamen who hired one hundred acres of land near that city in Arkansas, of which sixty were cultivated in cotton, and forty in corn. They plowed the ground seven times before planting, and their crops and fence corners are as clear of weeds and grass as the best kept garden. Any amount of land is now at the service of these people for rent, if they desire it. They have enjoyed excellent health in districts where white laborers would be sick from swamp miasma. Their clean cotton is admired in Memphis by dealers.

The Land Sales of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of October, 1872, were 20,657 acres—amounting to $92,879, at an average of $4.50 per acre. The total sales from July 28, 1869, to the present date are 649,051 acres, amounting to $2,757,309, at an average of $4.25 per acre. There were 140 purchasers in October, 1872—average to each 148 acres. So reports Mr. Land Commissioner DAVIS.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

It Will be Seen by their advertisement in our columns that the great music store of OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston, although exactly on the edge of the burnt district, entirely escaped injury. This is good news, as their books are used everywhere, and the musical and reading public would quickly miss them if the issue were delayed. It is also a periodical pleasure to read O. D. & Co's rapidly shifting advertisements, which keep us well posted as to what is the standard music of the day.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.—The latest advices from the track-laying forces of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co., state that there remain less than thirty-four miles to be laid to close the gap between the Eastern and Western sections. The whole line from Richmond to the Ohio will, without doubt, be ready for the passage of the trains by the opening of the new year.

Sale of Poultry.—We call attention to notice of sale of Poultry, by JOHN S. CLARK, in another column.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Tonica, La Salle Co., Ill., Nov. 8.—Corn is worth but 15c. per bushel, and oats only 12½c. It will not do to take many newspapers with grain bringing such prices.—J. W. T.

Bailey, Riley Co., Kansas, Nov. 10.—We are having nice weather to gather corn, which is a heavy crop. Spring wheat, oats and barley, average crop. Fall wheat was a failure; there is a large breadth grown this fall; looks well. Homesteads can be bought from $500 to $2,000 per 100 acres. This is a good country.—J. A. C.

Dunlap, Iowa, Nov. 8.—We have had a very fine Autumn, so far; one week of rain, lately; the ground is wet down for five feet. Corn is good, and other crops usually good. Wheat is 75c.; oats, 15c.; corn, 22c.; barley, 35c.; potatoes, 20c.; hired help, $20 to $25, and scarce; can hardly find any help; can't you send out some of those people in your city who have no business (or next to none) to come here and help us, and so help themselves? There is plenty of good land lying idle for want of plows; land at from $250 to $10.—R. B. R.

RURAL BREVITIES.

A "RURAL READER" asks some one to tell how to remove hair from the neck without injuring the skin.

BOSTON agents are buying hay in Maine, and chopping it before pressing and shipping it. They pay $13 to $15 per ton for it.

WASHING dirty linen is legitimate business, always; but washing it in the public's drawing room is not legitimate.

A STATE Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been organized in South Carolina, at which eighty-two subordinate Granges were represented.

ITALIANS are in California to purchase silk cocoons, the silk of which they propose to reel and send home. They do not offer large prices.

GEORGE MERRITT is informed that we know nothing more of the enterprise he speaks of than he does himself.

THE University of Vermont admits young women to all the courses in the Academic and Scientific departments of the University upon the same conditions as young men.

CHAS. S. SARGENT, whose butter brings the highest price of any sold in America, and who is equally successful in growing azaleas, has been appointed Professor of Horticulture in Bussy Institution, the "farm school" of Harvard University.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

TO EVERY READER!

HINTS, REQUESTS, SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

See Our New Premium List in last number, page 319.

Send for the Documents!—Our new Show-Bill, Supplement, Prospectus, &c., are *now ready* and will be sent *free and post-paid* to all applicants disposed to form clubs. Send for and use the documents!

"Progress and Improvement."—MOORE'S RURAL for 1873 will be better than ever before, in both CONTENTS AND STYLE. It will appear in a NEW DRESS of Clear and Beautiful Copper-Faced Type, and present other **Decided Improvements.** Agents and subscribers will please note this, and if they tell their friends, so much the better.

The Premium Picture is sent to All who pay $2.50 for a copy of the RURAL one year, and *not to those who only pay the club rate.* Club subscribers can secure the Engraving, however, by adding 50 cts. to the usual club price ($2.) Don't forget this.

Begin Clubs Now!—And to all who want the paper from date, or either one year (at $2.50) or 15 months (at $3) from Oct. 1, we will send the paper accordingly, with Premium Engraving post-paid. The whole club can start at one time, or part Jan. 1st and part earlier. Note this fact.

The Campaign Opened!—Many Agents have already opened the RURAL Campaign for 1873, while hosts are sending for Specimens, &c., probably with the view of starting on Election Day (a good time, by the way,) or soon after. All right, friends!—That's the way to win Premiums easy.

Attention, Officers of the Rural Brigade!—All Rural Recruiters are Richly Rewarded—vide offer to Club Agents—and there is "ample room and verge enough" for thousands of new recruiters (club agents) to aid in swelling the ranks of the good old RURAL BRIGADE. Our bounties to both officers (Agents) and privates (Subscribers) are most liberal—for every one of the former who gets up a club receives a Valuable Premium, and each of the latter a $5 Picture! Recruiting and Enlisting Papers sent free to all applicants. Why not send for them at once and open the Campaign?

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HORSE EPIDEMIC.

A PHYSICIAN in a communication to a Buffalo paper about the Horse Epidemic, says:—"Externally I used and would recommend Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment to the throat, around the ears and on the forehead. This ointment contains tobacco and lobelia, and operates upon the mucous glands of the head and throat by causing an increased flow of secretion from them, at the same time by its relaxing effect removing the stricture and giving almost instant relief to the cough and breathing." It is kept by all Druggists.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York

The Traveler.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

PARIS, Oct. 30, 1872.

IT has rained and rained for the last month, so that among the voyagers there has been one continual growl. However, an Englishman says the October weather in England has been "perfectly beastly," which is rather more severe than one could conscientiously apply to France. Nevertheless, with all the rain and cold, we have had portions of days that were "perfectly lovely;" the air balmy as Spring, the flowers in the gardens—and gardens are everywhere—are more gorgeous even than in midsummer, with their blooms of Fuchsias, Asters, Marigolds and Dahlias. Everybody goes about quite the same in rain as shine, so that one falls into the mood of thinking that the rain is merely a mental hallucination, and that real *bona fide* storms never frown upon this city which nearly everybody pronounces so bright and gay.

November is signalized as being the month when the Parisians begin to enjoy the luxury of fires; and fire *is* a luxury in Paris. An armful of wood costs a dollar, with the kindlings, and the kindlings are pine cones and little bundles of dry twigs or brush. Cones kindle a fire beautifully, and as they abound plentifully in American forests, it is a matter for surprise that they are not more generally utilized.

Amusements.

Even on these autumnal evenings, the boulevards, the Champs Elysees, and popular places of resort are alive with promenaders, and the cafes thronged to the curb-stones with people gossipping over their beer and coffee, sitting around small round tables. The day closes at midnight, and scarcely begins the next day until noon. Self-entertainment seems a foreign resort; people of leisure go to the theater every night in the week perhaps; between the acts of the play they rush out on the balconies, in the galleries, into the streets, inhale the fresh air, take beer or coffee, and return for the continuance of the play. Many of the finest plays and concerts take place on Sunday, which is a great temptation to the orthodox Americans. I know a French lady here who is an ardent Protestant, who thinks it so queer that American Protestants do not go to the theater, play cards, etc., on the Sabbath. She enjoys her Sunday evening game of cards as much as her trans-Atlantic sister her prayer-meeting. But then, there is no such thing as genuine religion in France, according to our own standard of piety.

The Widows.

A woman loses her husband; she goes about with her priest among her friends, collecting money to build a little chapel over his grave, she spends her evenings embroidering curtains in black and gray, to put in the chapel, in which she and her children will go and kneel and say prayers for the dead. If her grief be only moderate, she will hang in the tomb a wreath of black beads; if she is greatly desolated, she will buy three or four wreaths, with the addition of others in dyed immortelles! When her grief begins to abate, she will buy another wreath in black and white; and her religion manifests itself in a fashion similar to her grief.

The Communists.

However, there are exceptions to all assertions, and of them, upon this subject, is the modest work being done in the outskirts of Paris, for the wives and daughters of the executed and imprisoned Communists. A noble-hearted French woman has opened an industrial school for them, where they learn sewing, reading and singing, and where they learn something of the Great Master of Peace. They lost everything during the siege; their furniture was burned as fuel; their passions made havoc with their physical as well as moral condition; they became outcasts, and now find themselves without the pale almost of sympathy. This philanthropic woman, who has undertaken their regeneration, encounters great financial difficulty. An appeal to men of large wealth results in the donation of but five or ten francs! Reverting to the Sunday question again, it is frequently observed that

The Parisian Sunday of To-Day

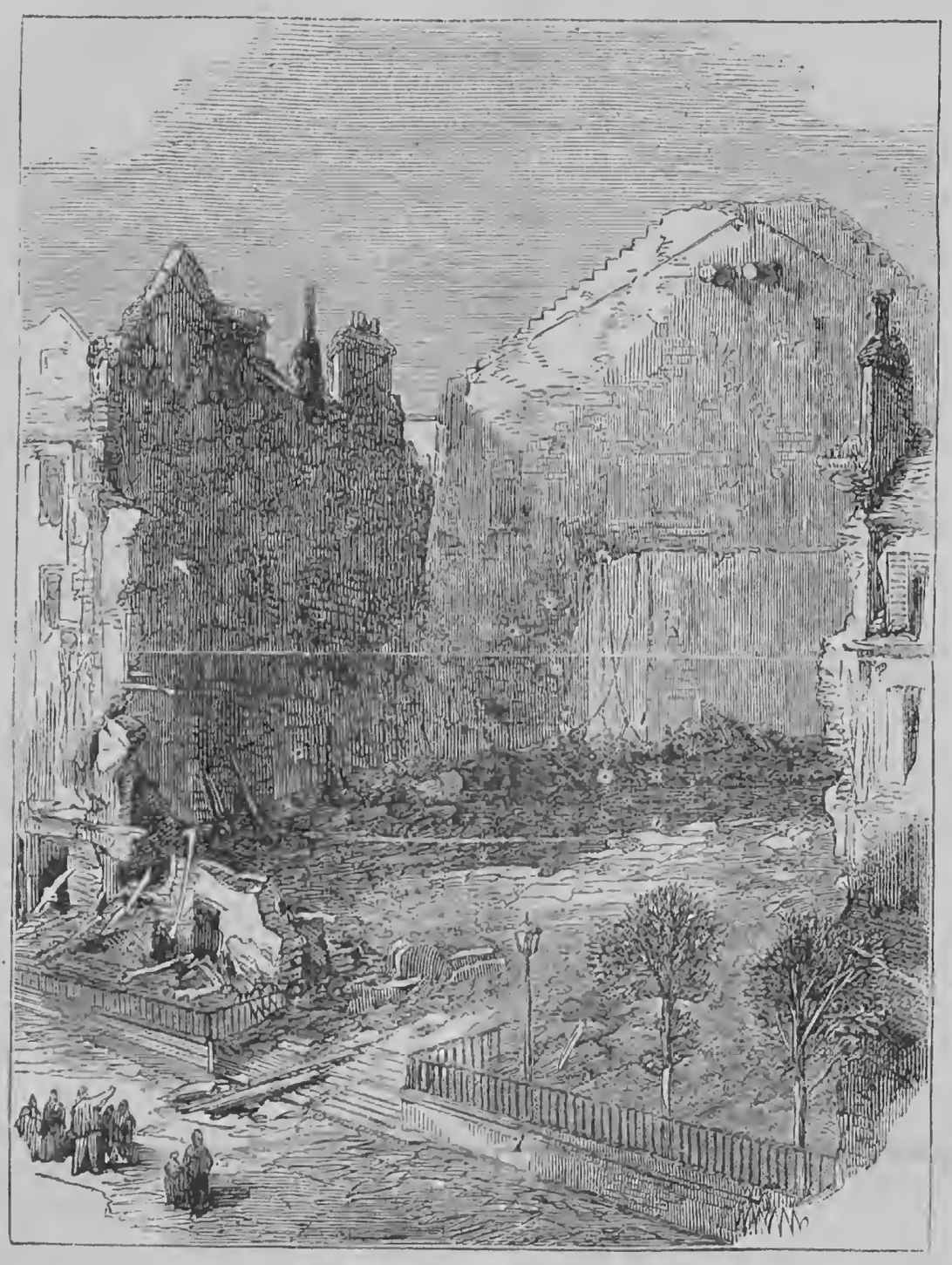
is a vast improvement upon the Sunday of five or ten years ago; that twice as many shops are closed now as then; and one lady, in my hearing, remarked that she thought if the English and Americans, of whom there are thousands in Paris, would observe their home customs here with precision, the orthodox observances of the day would constantly increase and finally triumph.

Pere Hyacinthe Loyson

with his American wife are settled here in apartments in Avenue Neuilly. He is soon to begin preaching again, and will open an "independent" church. A French Catholic gentleman denounces him as an ambitious man, as was LUTHER (!), but that his violation of the laws of the Romish church in marrying, instead of producing the effect he desired and anticipated, has been scarcely noticed or commented upon by the Catholics, and that no one has for a moment been tempted to follow his example. I am told, however, by a reliable person, that soon after PERE HYACINTHE returned to Paris, a Priest called upon him, with a lady at his side, avowing that he had loved her for fifteen years, and intended soon to imitate the example he (LOYSON) had so bravely established. As the handsome, talented HYACINTHE, belonged to the order of the Capucine monks, who had their heads shaved and went barefooted, he must find the delight and comfort of love and home a thousand times more in sympathy with the feeling of true service and worship than the hard and colorless life of his earlier manhood. The one thing over and above all others which has impressed me is

The Tomb of Napoleon.

It is one of the few inanimate things made by man which possesses something of the power of



THEATER OF THE PORTE ST. MARTIN.

nature without being in any degree natural. The pictures one may have seen of it convey no adequate idea of its grandeur and magnificence. They breathe nothing of the spirit of homage and devotion that crowds of people from all lands are constantly bringing to that shrine of worldly greatness. The tomb itself is a marble chapel, of marvelous elegance and richness, opening out of which are a series of smaller chapels, in one of which is the crypt of a brother of NAPOLEON'S. In the center of the main chapel is the inclosure of the Emperor's tomb The inclosure is circular in shape, twenty-five or thirty feet in diameter, and surrounded by a marble railing, over which one bends in looking down upon the tomb several feet below. The crypt itself is of polished Finland sandstone of a dark red color, and flowers, fresh or faded, lie upon it.

Angelic figures in partial relief stand out from the inclosing wall; the names of battles won are inlaid in the floor in a circle about the crypt; battle flags are also draped about. One half fancies, for a moment, that the warrior will break the bonds which bind him, and, leaping into life, fire the heart of France with his own wonderful genius, and crown her again with what she has not had since he died—a great leader. I always feel some twinges of conscience whenever I find myself becoming enthusiastic over, or feeling a reverence for, a man whose ruling motive was conquest, and the fruit of whose endeavors was anguish and bloodshed. To be a great soldier should be accounted no greatness, save when he fights for the sacred cause of human rights; and in that, he who wins a noble cause in a bloodless way, is the greater. But NAPOLEON'S name possesses an indescribable magic. The very bridges and arches he built seemed imbued with the victorious magnificence of his genius. There is

A Painting in the Louvre

illustrative of the scene where he visited the plague hospital in the East. He is the central figure, arrayed in the splendid costume he loved to wear when leading his army. Drawing his glove from his shapely hand, he touches with his fingers the plague spot of a stricken man; and one cannot but think that the touch will heal and restore. All about are groups of stricken men; some in the final moments of life, lifting themselves, painfully, to look upon the kingly face and—live! But, with all his greatness, no single deed of his equalled the heroic sacrifice of JOSEPHINE, when, with her own hand, she put away from her heart her life's devotion. I know of no other manifestation of a love so utterly grand as to be so utterly unselfish in the lives of women. A man would be simply incapable of it. The French possessed the spirit of sentiment enough to unite ABELARD and HELOISE in death; perhaps in some later day the tomb of the Emperor will become that of NAPOLEON and JOSEPHINE, for his heart must have ached to the last with the regret of that one fatal ambition. I think

Another Raid from the Prussians

and outburst from the Communne rabble, would make the glories of France like those of Greece—things of the past. I went to Saint Cloud the other day, and saw the ruins of the palace, the defaced carvings, the broken statues, and the almost complete devastations of those "barbarous Germans." The silent fountains, the grass-grown walks, the neglected gardens, were anything but harmonizing with a joyous mood. If I were French, I think I should "burst with indignation" actually. With the destruction of the enemy on one side and the worse than destruction by my own countrymen on the other. That state of affairs does not even leave one the consolation of a patriotic outcry against the invaders. However, there might have been a worse destruction than that of the Tuileries. A nation lifted to Republicanism has little need perhaps of royal toggery or princely halls. But it was immense in size, magnificent in design, and would have made an admirable university for girls. The name Tuileries came from the place on which the palace was erected—tiles (tuile) having been manufactured there.

A Daily Place of Resort

in Paris is the Exposition held in the Palace of Industry, in which the Exposition Universelle was held in 1862. It is very similar to the Fairs annually held by the American Institute in New York. The music, however, is more attractive, a vocal concert being given every day in which men and women both take part.

The French Assembly opens in a few days at Versailles, the French being too suspicious of themselves to again assemble in the Legislative Hall in Paris, the steps of which are moss-grown. The Assembly is composed of seven or eight hundred members, and no spectator is admitted without a ticket, and that, too, obtained with difficulty. MARY A. E. WAGER.

WOMEN AT EUROPEAN GAMING TABLES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"Time was when, if you saw one of them regularly seated at the tables, you could pronounce off-hand on her character with little danger of doing her injustice. ANONYMA risked her rouleaux when out for her summer tour, or some fallen BECKY SHARPE came down in faded finery from her garret to try and double the florin or two she had obtained from doubtful charity. Now every one seems to make their game, the women as freely and boldly as the men. They may not stake so heavily as Jewish bankers from Frankfort, Russian princes, Magyar boyards, or Mediterranean mongrels, and *pour cause;* but they play out to the limits of their tether, and after their tether appears to be a pretty long one. It is not a case of borrowing a florin or two from husband, father, or brother, throwing them endways on to the cloth, blushing to the roots of the hair as, seeing them roll about, they explain to the croupiers where they desire to place them, and finally showing white teeth and dimples when the stakes were swept up by the remorseless rake. Not at all. Nowadays the English maid or matron draws in her chair in most business-like fashion, smilingly receiving the cards to cut from a gentleman with the brand of the galleys on his features, and possibly the mark of the chain on his ankle. On the other side she rubs shoulders with a lady much better known than respected in the Parisian dancing saloons, and about whose vocation, indeed, there could be no manner of doubt, even if she did not *afficher* it by a costume excessively *decolletee* and a tawdry blaze of Palais Royal jewelry. Not that in her gorgeous show she has greatly the disadvantage of her English neighbor. Except that the jewels of the one are real, and those of the other sham—that the chains of "respectability" are gold, while those of disreputability are mosaic—the pair might be intimates if not sisters. Possibly a week or so may bring them yet nearer an identity, when the couple of ladies have established a play-table intimacy, and the English jewels have gone to the mont-de-piete. For in the frankness of the excitement of winning and losing as the game goes on, the Englishwoman exchanges congratulations and condolences, or holds counsel with her neighbors, and so the intimacy warms fast. The young matrons may show themselves the more easy at first, on the strength of their matronhood; but in the greater exuberance of their girlish spirits, the maids soon make up for lost time when once they are fairly intoxicated with the excitement. The intoxication is kept up, for when their impressionable natures have been steeped in the spirit of the game they can never keep themselves away from the tables. There they are the first thing in the morning, when the great professional players, worn with long years of dissipation, are still trifling over their breakfast. There they are, the last thing at night, scrambling for Napoleons with fingers sparkling with rings, among all the rascality and roguery of Europe."

"GREAT CIRCLE" TRAVEL.

IT is not known by everybody, though perhaps most people have been told of it several times, that, for all purposes of navigation, Puget Sound is nearer the great Asiatic marts than San Francisco. Even if the vessels going out from the Golden Gate took their course direct for Hong Kong or Shanghai, they would, by reason of the longer degree of latitude further south, scarcely have less sailing than by bending round more to the north. But, in point of fact, the prevailing winds and ocean currents of the Pacific are such that vessels from Asia find their most eligible route bringing them within fifty miles of the entrance to Puget Sound; thus making by the Northern Pacific, when completed, a saving of nearly a thousand miles of ocean navigation. This, added to the diminution of distance overland already alluded to, gives us a route from our Eastern cities to the coast of Asia shorter than any other by about fifteen hundred miles. When this road shall be in successful operation, the time required to reach the Pacific Coast by means of it from New York City will not exceed about four days, allowing an average rate of movement of thirty miles an hour. Thence to Shanghai, in China, the voyage will occupy eighteen to nineteen days, at the mean rate of twelve miles an hour; making twenty-two to twenty-three days in all from New York—a less time than is now used in making the voyage by the way of the Isthmus to San Francisco.

PREVENTING GERMAN EMIGRATION.

SOME time ago we stated the fact that the German Government had threatened emigrating Germans, proclaiming that they would be treated as outlaws. Still, the young men of Germany were willing to be so treated if they could once get to the United States where they may become citizens. Now the Imperial Government, attempts to check the outflowing stream of emigration by compelling the German railway companies to charge emigrants full fares for person and baggage over their respective roads. Hitherto these companies have favored emigrants by reduced rates of fare. But emigration will not cease. The German will leave more money in the hands of the railway companies, but this action of the Government of his country will but increase his desire and effort to get out of it.

CALEB CUSHING has arrived home from Geneva.

THE Empress of Russia will pass the Winter at Jerusalem.

MR. JENNINGS of the Times has gone on a Western tour.

SPARED.

BY CHARLOTTE N. CORDNER.

LOVE you, *beloved?* 'tis because I love
That I don't crush you
Till each fringed stem of your sweet nature
Dies o'er its exhaled perfume.
Love you—beloved? *No*—not as man *often* loves,
Whose hungry passions lead him,
But as a GOD who spares, though *starving*
For the food which tempts,
Rather than have the blight and desolation
Of one pointed finger
Mar the grand anthem of thy life
With hateful discords.
Myriads of syrens tempt me in thy voice—
I turn my ears away.
Buds blossom as I gaze; I will not pick—
For then—I slay.
Drink?—methinks I might;—but fires would burn
Each fountain dry
E'er thirst like mine had grown replete.
And then, such ashy crypts
Of smoldering memories, perhaps,
Might haunt thee!
Love thee, *beloved?*—Bow thy head
Whene'er again thou doubtest—
And pray for faith;
For as a GOD *I love*, and *loving*, SPARE!

Our Story-Teller.

LITTLE BLUE EYES.

"CAN I sit with you?"
"Certainly, sir."
"Nice weather?"
"Splendid, indeed."
"Crops growing finely?"
"Yes—couldn't do better."

I was sitting in a passenger coach, on a Wisconsin railroad, one day, years ago, when a good-looking, pleasant-spoken man came along, stopped at my seat, and the above conversation took place, the latter part of it after I had given him part of my seat.

Now, I am regarded as a sociable man. I like a joke, a good hit; and I think a sour, morose man, who uses his tongue only when forced to, is bound to die of some terrible disease, and go to some place of red-hot punishment.

On entering a railroad car I always look about for a talkative man, and then I get as close to him as possible and drain him dry, if the journey is long enough.

And I want to state one thing more: Left an orphan before I could realize the sad event which made me one, I got kicked here and cuffed there, and "grew up between folks," as they say. I ought to have had, at the time of which I write, a pretty thorough knowledge of human nature, and have been enabled to read evil in a man's face, if he intended me evil. I did not pride myself on being over-keen or extra sharp, but the knocking around among strangers ought to have given any one a good experience.

Well, the stranger and I fell into an easy train of conversation as we rode together, and in ten minutes I began to enjoy his company. He was a well-made fellow, finely dressed, and he wore a fine watch and a simon-pure diamond ring. I never saw a man who could talk so easy and pleasantly. It seemed that he had but to open his mouth, and the words fell right out.

I had traveled in the South, so had he. I had heard the loud roar of the Pacific, he knew all about it. I had been up in a balloon, down in a mine, been blown up, smashed up and repaired again and again, my new friend had experienced all these things, and was wishing for something of a more startling nature. We agreed on politics, neither had any religion, and I had never met such a railroad companion.

Did you ever meet a man, who, though a stranger to you ten minutes before, could wrest from you secrets which you had sworn to yourself not to reveal? Well, he was such a man. It was not long before he commenced asking me questions. He did not seem trying to quiz or draw me out, but he asked me questions in such a sly, roundabout way, that before I knew it I was giving him my history.

I was at that time just on the point of being admitted to the bar of Wisconsin as a student of Law & Law of Brierville. The firm were old lawyers with a lucrative practice, and it had been talked over that in about a month I should be the "Co." of the firm. A year before a farmer named Preston, down about four miles from Grafton, had died, and his matters had been put into the hands of Law & Law for settlement. Preston had died rich. He had money in bank, railroad stock, mortgages, etc., and everything was settled up to the satisfaction of the relict and the fatherless.

About a year before his death, being pinched for money, and not wishing to sell anything at a sacrifice, Preston had given a mortgage on his farm for three thousand dollars. While the papers read "for one year from date," there was a verbal agreement that it should be lifted any day when Preston desired. A month after, when, having the funds to clear off the paper, the old money-bags holding it refused to discharge, wishing to secure his interest for a year.

I was on my way to ascertain the date of expiration. A fire among our office papers had destroyed the memoranda, and I must go down and get the date from old Seip, who lives South of Grafton, about five miles. The stranger had pumped all this out of me in ten minutes, and yet I never once suspected that he was receiving any information.

"I am not positive," I added, "but I am pretty sure that the time is the thirteenth, which would be Tuesday next."

"And then your folks will send down the money and discharge the mortgage, of course," he queried.

"Oh, yes, I shall most likely bring it down," I replied; and it never occurred to me how imprudent I was.

He turned the conversation into other channels, and did not once attempt to pump me further. We got to Grafton at 10:50, and to my great surprise, he announced that he was to stop in the town on business for a few days. I had not asked his name or avocation, while he knew everything about me.

We went to the hotel, had dinner, and then I secured a livery team and drove out, getting through with business, so that I was back to take the 3:20 express east. My friend was on the porch of the hotel as I drove up, carrying that same honest, dignified face.

"Well, did you find out?" he inquired, in his pleasant way.

"Yes; it is on the thirteenth, as I expected," I replied.

We had lunch together, and when we shook hands and parted, I had no more idea of ever meeting him again, than I have of knowing you. In fact, he told me that he should sail for England within a week or ten days, and should not return to America. At parting, he gave me his card. It was a modest piece of pasteboard, and bore the name of "George Raleigh," in old English script.

Everything at the office went on as usual, and the thirteenth came at length. Law & Law had arranged for me to go down with the money, and I looked upon it as a business of no special importance.

"We know you are all right," remarked the senior partner, as I was about to go; "but I want to give you a word of warning, nevertheless. Don't take any stranger into your confidence until you have passed out the money, and look out who sits next to you."

It was something new for him to caution me, and I could not but wonder at it; but in the bustle of getting aboard the train, I forgot what he had said. Ordinary prudence had induced me to place the money, which was all in bank bills, and divided into three packages, under my shirt and next my skin, where the deft hand of a pick-pocket could not reach it.

Interested in a newspaper, time flew by, as the train flew West, and at length the hoarse voice of the brakeman warned me that I had reached Grafton. I had leaped down and was making for the livery stable, when I heard a familiar voice, and looked up to see Raleigh. He was seated in a buggy and had seemingly waited for me to come up.

"Don't express your surprise," he began, as I stopped at the wheel. "I did intend to go away, but I changed my mind, and like this section so well that I am going out to-day to look at a farm, with a view of purchasing. Come, ride up to the hotel."

We rode up, ordered lunch, and while we were discussing it, Mr. Raleigh discovered that the farm he was going to see was just beyond that of old Grip's.

"How fortunate! I could ride out with him, see the farm, return in his company," and he was greatly pleased.

I was also pleased. If any one had told me as we got into the buggy, that George Raleigh meant to return with my money in his pocket and my blood upon his hands, I should have believed him a lunatic. And yet George Raleigh had planned to do that very thing.

It was a lovely day in June, and the cool breeze and the sight of meadows and green groves, made my heart grow larger. My companion was very talkative, but he didn't even hint at my errand. He talked as far away as he could.

"Oh! excuse me!" he exclaimed, after we had passed a mile beyond the village, and were among the farm houses. "I should have offered you this before."

He drew from his pocket a small flask of wine and handed it to me. Now, I was temperate in regard to drinks. In fact I detested the sight and smell of anything intoxicating. But I had not the moral courage to tell him so, and to hand back the flask undisturbed. I feared to offend him, and so I drank, perhaps, three good swallows. He called my attention to the woods on the left, as he received back the flask, and when I looked around again he was just removing it from his mouth, as if he had drank hearty.

In about five minutes I began to feel queer. The fences along the road seemed to grow higher and the trees to grow larger; something got into my ears so that the rattle of the buggy sounded a long way off.

"How strange! why, I believe I am going to be sick!" I exclaimed, holding on to the seat with all my might.

"You do look strange," he replied, a snaky smile stealing over his face; "I should't wonder if it was apoplexy."

I did not suspect the game he had played. His words were like an echo, and his face seemed twice as large as it was. My head began to spin, and my brain to snap and crack, and I was greatly frightened.

"You are bad off," he continued, looking into my face. "I will drive as fast as possible and get a doctor."

My tongue was so heavy that I could not reply. I clutched the seat, shut my eyes, and he put the horse at his best pace. We met a farmer's team, and I can remember that one of the occupants of the wagon called out to know what ailed that man. Raleigh did not reply, but urged the horse forward.

About three miles from Grafton was a long stretch of forest, and this we soon reached. The pain in my head was not so violent, and I was not so badly affected when opening my eyes. I had settled into a sort of a dumb stupor, with a brain so benumbed that I had to say to myself, "This is a tree, that is a stump," etc., before I could make sure that I was not wrong. Half a mile down the road after we struck the forest, and then Raleigh turned the horse into a blind road leading back into the woods. I could not understand what he intended. I tried to grapple with the question, but could not solve it.

"Well, here we are!" exclaimed Raleigh, when we had reached a point forty rods from the main road.

He stopped the horse, got out and hitched him, and then came around to the wheel.

"You don't feel just right, but I guess you will be better soon," he remarked. "Come, let me help you down."

He reached up his arms, and I let go the seat and fell into them. It seemed to me as if I weighed a ton, but he carried me along without an effort, and laid me down within about a rod of a fence which ran along on one side of an old pasture. Just now I began to get a little better. The effects of the drug were wearing off, and I got a faint suspicion that something unusual had happened. But I was powerless to move a limb; the sensation was like that when your foot goes to sleep.

"Can you speak?" inquired Raleigh, bending over me; "because if you can it will save me some trouble. I want to know just where you have stored away that money."

Now I began to realize my situation. His face looked natural again, and the load was off my tongue. I also felt that I could move my fingers a little.

"George Raleigh! are you going to rob me?" I asked, finding my voice at last.

"Well, some folks might call it 'robbing,' but we dress up the term a little by calling it the only correct financial way of equalizing the floating currency, so that each one is provided for and no one left out."

"You shan't have the money. I will die first!" I yelled, rising a little.

"Ah, I see—didn't take quite enough!" he coolly remarked. "Well, I have provided for this."

He went to the buggy, procured ropes and a gag, and kneeled down beside me. I had but little strength yet, and he conquered me in a moment. Lying on my right side, looking toward the fence, he tied my hands behind me and then forced the gag into my mouth.

"There, now! You see you are nicely fixed up, and all because you acted like a fool, instead of a sensible young lawyer soon to be admitted to the bar."

While he was speaking—indeed while he was tying me, I had caught sight of the white face of a little girl looking at us from between the rails of the fence. I could see her great blue eyes, and knew that she was frightened. There were red stains around her mouth and on the little hand resting on the rail, and I knew that she was some farmer's child searching for strawberries. I could not warn her of her danger, and I feared that she would be seen or heard. While Raleigh was tying the last knot, I winked at the little girl as hard as I could, hoping that she would move away. But she did not go.

"Well, now for the money!" said Raleigh, and he began searching my pockets. He went from one to the other, removing all the articles, felt down my boot-leg, and then finally passed his hand over my bosom and found the money.

"Ha! here it is!" he exclaimed, drawing out the packages. "I don't hardly believe that old Grip will see any of this to-day."

He sat down near my head, undid the packages, and was cool enough to go at it to count the money. As he commenced the little girl waved her hand to me. My heart went thumping, for I expected she would utter a word or a shout, but she sank down from sight, and I caught a gleam of her frock as she passed through the grass.

"You see, my young friend," remarked Raleigh, as he drew off one of his boots and deposited some of the bills in it, "there's nothing like transacting business as it should be transacted. Some men would have shot or stabbed you, but it is only the apprentices who do such work. All the real gentlemen of our calling do business as gentlemen should."

He drew off the other boot, and placed some "fifties" and "twenties" in it, and then continued:

"I have it all planned out how to deal with you as soon as I get this money disposed of around my person. I shall lay you on your back and pour the balance of this wine down your throat. There's enough of it to make you sleep until to-morrow night, and by that time I shall be hundreds of miles away. As soon as I see that the drug has taken effect, I shall untie your hands and remove the gag. When you come out of your sleep—if you ever do—you had better crawl out to the road, where you will most likely meet some traveler soon. I want to use the horse and buggy, otherwise I would leave them for you."

How coolly he talked! He treated the matter as if it were a regular transaction in which I fully acquiesced. He had me a fast prisoner, and I felt that he could do just as he pleased. While I was thinking, I saw the little white face appear between the white rails again, but in a moment it faded away, and its place was taken by the sunburned phiz of a farmer. He looked from me to Raleigh and back again, and I winked at him in a way which he readily understood. His face disappeared, and I felt that I should be saved.

"No, old Grip won't get his tin to-day," mused Raleigh, storing away the bills in his pockets. "You will go back to Law & Law feeling put out and cut up; but they shouldn't blame you—it is not your way at all. True, had you minded your business on the car and not been so free with a stranger, this would not have happened. I was on my way to Milwaukee, and had no thought of such rich pickings here."

I saw nothing of the farmer. Raleigh finished his counting, and I made up my mind that the farmer was afraid to interfere, and had run away. My heart went down as Raleigh got up, for I saw that he was about to carry out his plan of further drugging me. He turned me on my back, sat down astride of me, and then pulled out the flask.

"Now, in just about a minute we'll be through with this business," he remarked, trying to put the mouth of the flask between my jaws.

I rolled my head to one side and he did not succeed. He was jamming the flask against my teeth, when I caught the sound of a soft step, the crash of a club, and Raleigh rolled off my body. He tried to leap up, but three or four farmers struck him down, and one of the blows rendered him senseless. Before he came to I was free of ropes and gag, and we had him nicely bound.

Over beyond the pasture a farmer and his hands were raking up hay. "Little Blue Eyes," only eight years old, had wandered off after strawberries, and had fortunately witnessed part of Raleigh's proceedings. She had hurried back to her father and told him that "a man was all tied up out there," and he had returned to the fence. Understanding the situation, he and his men had moved around so as to secure an advantage, and Raleigh's capture was the result.

When the rascal found his senses he was terribly taken aback, and cursed enough for a whole Flanders army. We took him back to Grafton, and when I last saw him he was on his way to the penitentiary to serve a sentence of fifteen years.

The mortgage was lifted after all, and the gift which Law & Law sent little Katie Gray, kept her in dresses for many a year.

SOCIAL SPLINTERS.

COMMODORE GREEN of Savannah, Ga., lately extended hospitalities to the delegation of an agricultural convention. As one member was curiously examining the beautiful collection of statuary which adorns the palatial residence, Mr. Green, who, it seems, was everywhere and with everybody, tapped him on the shoulder and said:—"Ah! Mr. ——, I see you are an admirer of the beautiful; would you not like to inspect some of the fine arts?" "Well," said the delegate, as he deposited a well masticated quid of Virginia weed outside the window, "I don't care if I do, as I am a little dry."

A VERY serious insurrection broke out in Manilla recently. Several priests were concerned in the affair, but the Governor was not to be overawed by them. When a priest went to ask him to spare some prisoners who had been brought in, he answered:—"I know my business; you go and attend to yours. I shall shoot the rebels; you can pray for their souls." This is a new application of "division of labor."

A PARTY of men animatedly engaged in discussing politics before a country store, attracted the attention of an aged agriculturist. "Ther's sumthin' the matter here," he observed to his wife; and, drawing in his team, he lightly shouted to a consumptive individual on the outskirts:—"What's a foot?" "Twelve inches," was the sardonic reply. The aged agriculturist swore some, and drove on.

A CHEMIST'S apprentice, during the performance of the last scene in "Romeo and Juliet," became so excited by the apparent reality of the stage business that he jumped from his seat, dashed his hat over his forehead, and shouting, "Hold him up, Juliet, while I run for the stomach pump!" rushed out of the theater.

ONE of Darwin's strongest arguments in favor of his theory that man is a descendant of the monkey is, that monkeys always part their hair in the middle. It is a noticeable fact, however, that monkeys have quit it since it has become fashionable among certain men.

A TRAVELER asked an emaciated Georgian if the climate of the rice swamps was unhealthy. "Wa'al no," replied the royal native, "'tain't unhealthy; we have the fever and ague all the time in these parts, but then we enjoy a powerful under-tow of health."

AN Indian complained to a rumseller that the price of his liquor was too high. The latter, in justification, said, "that it cost as much to keep a hogshead of brandy as to keep a cow." "Maybe he drink as much water," replied the Indian, "but he no eats so much hay."

A MINISTER not long ago preached from the text, "Be ye therefore steadfast;" but the printer made him expound from "Be ye there for breakfast."

NO man can put his neighbor's hat on the owner's head properly. Did you ever notice it? The owner of the title always replaces it to suit himself.

THE last novelty in sewing machines is one that will follow the thread of an argument.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

MIRIAM CLAIRE.

BY FLOY H. SEWARD.

THE winds, sweeping on in their moaning flow,
Shake the leaves downward upon my hair,
And forms that were lost in the long ago
Come to me now through the scented air;
But oh, the dearest that wanders to me
From the dim aisles of the years agone,
—The gleam of her beautiful hair you see,
As shadows creep to me, one by one.

You would say 'twas the sunshine's dying glow,
—I know, full well, 'tis her amber hair,
And perhaps you think her whisperings low
Are but sighings of the perfumed air;
I know she will come with the twilight gray—
They say she is in her mossy tomb,
But her form is never from me away,
When shadows flit softly through my room.

Ah, MIRIAM CLAIRE! with thy golden hair,
And thy love-lit eyes with their azure gleam!
I hear the low sweep of thy garments rare,
And know 'tis no shade or fevered dream;
For music is thrilling upon the air,
Swept from the harps of that Unseen Land,
And soon I shall meet thee, MIRIAM CLAIRE,
Loveliest One of the Angel Band!

COUNTRY HOMES.

BY LESLIE HOWARD.

THERE are many happy homes scattered all over our land; some are princely abodes in the city; others beautiful suburban residences. But among them all there are none more home-like and peaceful than those quiet farmhouses we find among the green hills and fields of the country; and none seem more appropriately called by that dear word "home."

In them we find the conventionalities of society are laid aside, and there is nothing to disturb the harmony of domestic life. Free from the wearying round of fashion, the wife and mother finds time to devote herself to her children, and, by her example and influence, impress on their minds those principles which will govern their whole after life.

The farmer, too, is happier than are many richer men; for since he can rightfully call his own a portion of GOD'S green earth, he has a feeling of independence and security which many millionaires know nothing of. While the rich man is disturbed by fears that his ships have gone down at sea, that the bank where his gold is stored may break, or his factory burn, the farmer feels secure of what he has, and so goes on serenely with his work; gathering each year the banquets spread by the seasons; extending his broad acres; and by the wealth his honest toil brings him giving his children an education.

So, while living a happy, honest life, the years roll on, until at last he sees his little ones grown up around him, and then he and his wife (his true helpmate) sit down to enjoy the golden harvest of their life.

This is a happy life in truth; but I am speaking of those farmers who spare no pains to make their homes beautiful, and their children happy; and those women who do not let their daily household cares make them grow indifferent to their children.

Too often farmers, through a mistaken sense of duty, will save and hoard every dollar, thinking it is only wealth their children need; so they give them an indifferent education; allow them but few amusements; and by constant restraint make them long to leave home and enter into the outside world. Frequently mothers will allow their daily life to be occupied by the unvarying round of work, work, work! They will attend to the bodily wants of their children, forgetting all the while the cravings of their young souls, until their children grow to see only a careworn, weary woman, whom daily care makes peevish, instead of a fond mother, with loving smile and ready ear.

There are many mothers who complain that their children invariably leave the farmhouse, and turn their footsteps to the city's gay haunts, or enter a life on the wide ocean. They think such conduct ungrateful. But Oh, toil-worn Marthas, is it their fault alone? If their home had been made attractive with books and pictures; if their mother had been with them, their daily friend and companion, encouraging, advising and counselling them; and if they had been allowed to go beyond their native hills and see a little of the great world outside—would they have been so eager to leave their home? No, they would not. But if they did go, it would be with sorrow; and in after life, when they were world-weary men, the memory of these early years spent in a farmhouse, mingled with the loved tones of a mother's voice and the memory of her smile, will come down to them like a long gone, happy dream.

It is a good thing for children to be brought up in the country. They will be happier in the sunshine and free fresh air, surrounded by broad, open fields and shadowy woods, than they would be if shut up in the prison walls of that great brickery we call the city, and compelled to inhale its poisoned atmosphere.

Doubtless, those little ones—pale, hot-house flowers that flourish in the city—are contented enough in their palace-like homes. But whenever I see them in the city streets and parks, daintily dressed and led by a French nurse, I cannot help thinking how much happier and prettier they would be if allowed to roll and tumble about on the green knolls of the country, dressed in simple clothes which they are in no danger of soiling, and with their now pale faces all brown and ruddy.

It is as pleasant for grown folks as for children to live far away from the city's crowded thoroughfares and ceaseless roar, in a home made beautiful by green hills and valleys, the low rippling of water and the song of birds, where at their daily work they can watch the seasons in all their glory come and go.

But it is not nature alone that gives beauty to these farmhouses. Art and culture have lent their graces to make them attractive. The majority of our farmers now build pretty cottages, or wide, handsome mansions, and their wives and daughters make them as beautiful within as nature has made their hills and fields without—beautiful with books, and pictures, and the numberless devices a woman's mind can frame; and beautiful with her softening influence.

Such homes as these are, I doubt not, the happiest in the land; for though our city mansions may surpass them in costly upholstery and fashionable elegance, they cannot boast of the same charm—that nameless something—which makes home, in every sense of the word, a *Home*.

A FATHER'S ADVICE TO A BRIDE.

SAID a young husband whose business speculations were unsuccessful:—"My wife's silver tea-set, the bridal gift of a rich uncle, doomed me to financial ruin. It involved a hundred unexpected expenses, which, in trying to meet, have made me the bankrupt I am." His experience is the experience of many others, who, less wise, do not know what is the goblin of the house, working its destruction. A sagacious father, of great wealth, exceedingly mortified his daughter by ordering it to be printed on her wedding cards—"No presents, except those adapted to an income of $1,000." Said he, "You must not expect to begin life in the style I am able, by many years of labor, to indulge; and I know of nothing which will tempt you to try more than the well-intentioned but pernicious gifts of rich friends." Such advice is timely. If other parents would follow the same plan, many young men would be spared years of incessant toil and anxiety; they would not find themselves on the downward road, because their wives had worn all of their salary, or expended it on the appointments of the house. The fate of the poor man who found a linchpin, and fell himself obliged to make a carriage to fit it, is the fate of the husband who finds his bride in possession of gold and silver valuables, and no large income to support the owner's gold and silver style.—*Exchange.*

WHY AMERICAN WOMEN ARE DELICATE.

Another reason of the delicacy of our women is the far greater style affected by all classes in dress, and the wearing of corsets during early youth. Naturally, if one has attained a full and fine physical development, tight corsets, heavy skirts, close-fitting boots and weighty chignons cannot injure to the same extent as when these appliances of fashion are put upon the soft and yielding muscles of a young and growing girl. The noble ladies of England exercise many hours daily in the open air. They do not disdain to don heavy calf-skin shoes and colored petticoats, in which to perform this duty. This of course would not alone make them as healthy as they are, were not their constitutions strengthened by a proper physical education before they are eighteen years of age, but it suffices to retain them in a good degree of health. Our fair Americans early in the day attire themselves in charming morning costumes, with white skirts, and then they are averse to soiling these by exercise, and the least dampness deters them from a promenade. American ladies think far more of dress and fashion, and spend more money and time on their toilets, than any women in Europe, not even excepting the French, from whom all our fashions come.

As a result of the Illinois Liquor Law the following is said to be common in Illinois papers:—"Notice—All women who do not wish their husbands to frequent my house for the purpose of drinking, will oblige me by leaving a note at the postoffice, box 83. (Signed.)

It is very difficult for a married man to get his "tod" without the following "permit" from his wife:—"Permission is hereby granted by me, the lawful wife of ——, and I declare and witness, by my own signature, that my husband has the perfect right and liberty to drink, and as often as he chooses to drink, and what he chooses to drink, and I hereby relinquish all the claim arising therefrom."

A CLEVELAND, O., paper tells of a female pedestrian who has made a recent visit to that city. She was the mother of four children, varying from two and a half to eleven years of age, all of whom she had with her, the older three on foot and the youngest in her arms. She had walked from Buffalo (all but about twenty-five miles), and is on her way to Memphis, where she hopes to find a brother who will give her and her children a home. She is of Irish descent and possesses all the pluck necessary for the accomplishment of her pedestrian feat, and is determined to keep up her tramp to Memphis if the juvenile walkists can stand it.

Reading for the Young.

GRANDMAMMA'S BIRTHDAY.

THERE are red young lips on a wrinkled cheek,
Counting out grandmamma's birthdays there.
Eighty, the years that the kisses speak—
And now there's a hand on the snowy hair.

"Why! grandmamma, really it seemed to me
I never, never should reach the end;
How awfully tired you must be
To have had the eighty years to spend!"

"So I have been thinking, my little son,
The years seemed never so long before
As when, in counting them one by one,
Your lips touched lovingly at fourscore.

"But God has given me strength for all—
All the way to the eightieth stair;
I'm resting on it, ready to fall
Softly asleep on the breast of Prayer."

[*Charlotte F. Bates, in Our Young Folks.*

EVENING CHATS.

BY UNCLE CHARLES.

What it is to be Brave.

JIMMY came home to-night with his eyes as bright as two stars. I looked into his frank, open face inquiringly, as if I would ask "what has happened now?" He *saw* the questioning look. It is queer, boys, how you and I can sometimes tell what people are going to say before they say it, isn't it? Well, JIMMY knew that I saw he was excited and wanted to know what it meant and he wanted to know what it meant, and he walked up to me in an eager, manly way and said,

"What is it to be brave, Uncle?"

Why do you ask that question?

"Because a gentleman told me I was a brave lad, and I knew that meant something good; but I did not know *exactly* what it meant."

Why did he say that to you?

"Because he asked JOHNNY which road he should take to go to Dr. STEPHENSON'S, and JOHNNY, to be mischievous, told him the wrong road. Just afterwards I came along and JOHNNY told me what he had done, and laughed about it as a good joke. I told him he had done wrong, and I ran after the man and shouted and made him hear and stop and told him he was going wrong—that JOHNNY had misdirected him. Then he turned around and said, 'You're a brave lad, and perhaps you saved another boy's life.' Now, what is it to be brave, Uncle?"

There are many kinds of bravery, my boy. It is, as a rule, a brave thing to do right and a cowardly thing to do wrong. It is brave to do what you believe to be right, although you know your playmates will laugh at you, or think you mean, or avoid you because you spoil their fun. So you spoiled JOHNNY'S fun; but you did him a great kindness; for suppose he should learn hereafter that this sick boy died because he played this trick or told an untruth to this gentleman; he would suffer all his life if he is really as good a boy as I think him; instead of laughing with JOHNNY and enjoying his fun as he probably thought you would, you did a brave thing to so promptly undo the wrong he had done. The gentleman was right to call you a brave lad.

Again, I was passing the school the other day, and I saw three or four boys taunting and sneering and laughing at a playmate because he was not dressed quite as well as they, or because he did not seem to know quite as much; and I saw another boy go up to him, take him by the arm and go off and play with him and try to soothe him because he felt the insults of the other boys. I admired the little fellow, for I saw that he did not hesitate to show the other boys that he thought them cowards, as they were. He was a brave boy; and I think he was the same one who ran after the gentleman of whom you speak.

And so it was; and I told JIMMY I would tell him more about bravery some other time, and I will.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

How to Smooth Ribbons.

WE have taken your valuable paper for nearly twelve years, and like it very much. I have read the boys' and girls' letters in the RURAL with much interest, and would like to join their circle if they are willing. Of course all the little girls wear ribbons, but I wonder if they all know how to smooth them when rumpled. My plan is as follows:—Take a moderately hot flatiron, set it on the ironing board, then place the ribbon on the left side of the iron and pull it carefully through underneath the iron. If the ribbon is not pulled too fast, and the iron is the right warmth, this will be found to be a much better way than simply rubbing the iron over the ribbon. I learned the above from a milliner.—MARY W. COOK, *Maryland.*

Life in Florida.

I LIVE in Florida. My pa came here from Memphis, Tenn., three years ago for his health. We have plenty of fruit, peaches, quinces, figs, grapes, oranges and bananas. There are nice mocking birds singing every day in the orange trees. I am raising some chickens this year, but they are not doing very well. I had one hen that hatched ten chickens and lost them all but three by sores about their heads. I had two hens killed on their nests by a big opossum, but when he came after another one a few nights after, my pa, aided by the dogs, captured him and made a finish of the big old rascal. If any of the girls and boys that read the RURAL want to know anything about Florida I will answer their questions.—IRENE TURNER.

Christmas is Coming.

I HAVE been wanting to write to you ever since I came home from Ches. Co., Pa. I am very much interested in reading the boys' and girls' letters, and since you are so kind as to publish them I thought I would write too. I attend school, and it is about four miles to the school house. Sometimes it is pinching cold riding so far—but I soon get warm after I arrive home. Well, Christmas is coming on pretty soon. We are expecting to have a merry Christmas tree; we are also learning some certain pieces to speak, &c. We love music very much. Perhaps if this appears in the good, old RURAL, I shall be encouraged to try again. So I will now close.—P. C. B.

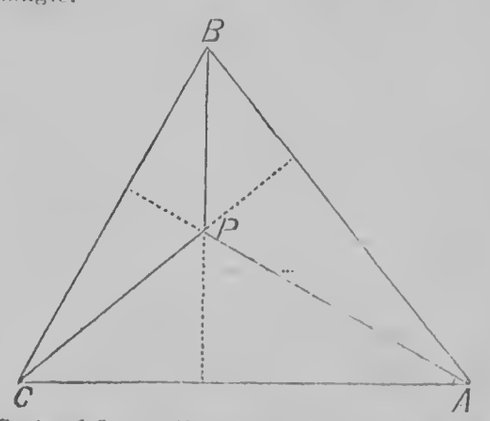
A Young Printer.

THE city in which I live is a very pleasant one, being situated in the central part of Michigan, on the Kalamazoo river, (Marshall). I am now busily engaged learning the printer's trade, and may some day stick type in the RURAL office. I am working in the Statesman office, BURGESS & LEWIS proprietors. If you will send me posters and specimen copies, I will post them, and see what I can do toward increasing the circulation of your valuable paper.—TIGA QUAD.

The Puzzler.

PROBLEM.—No. 8.

THE three perpendiculars of a triangle, intersect each other at a point within the triangle situated 30, 40 and 50 rods respectively from its several angles. Required, the sides of the triangle.



Scale of figure 40 rods to the inch. A P=50 rods; B P=30 rods; C P=40 rods.

B. F. BURLESON.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 7.

My first is in May but not in June,
My second's in morning but not in noon;
My third is in large but not in small,
My fourth is in rise but not in fall;
My fifth is in country but not in town,
My sixth is in laugh but not in frown;
My seventh's in walk but not in run,
My eighth is in pistol but not in gun;
My ninth is in hug but not in kiss,
My tenth is in Master but not in Miss;
My eleventh's in saber but not in foil,
My whole is tillage of our soil. FRANZ.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

MECHANICAL ENIGMA.—No. 1.

I AM composed of 16 letters:
My 4, 15, 7, 8, 6 is a great mechanical power.
My 12, 5, 3, 14 is an agricultural implement.
My 11, 4, 13, 16, 7 is a weapon of warfare;
My 12, 9, 2 is much used by editors.
My 10, 2, 1 is what printers cannot do without.
My whole you will get if you read the RURAL NEW-YORKER. P. T.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

DROP-LETTER PUZZLE.—No. 1.

N.w g.ll.nt S.x.n h.ld th.n .wn!
N. m..d.n's h.nd .s r..nd th.. thr.wn,
Th.t d.sp.r.t gr.sp thy fr.m. m.ght f..l
Thr..gh b.rs .f br.ss .nd h.pl. st..l.

☞ Answer in two weeks. ENIGMA.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Nov. 9.

BOTANICAL RIDDLE No. 2.—1, Nightshade; 2, Bread; 3, Orange; 4, Olive; 5, Trumpet; 6, Lime; 7, (to be supplied by some reader); 8, Box; 9, Dog; 10, Thyme; 11, Rose; 12, Sloe; 13, Plane; 14, Tulip; 15, Spruce; 16, Hi-Elm; 17, Sycamore; 18, Poplar; 19, Southwood; 20, Ivy; 21, Spindle; 22, Burning Bush; 23, Mulberry, 24, Lime; 25, Elder.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA No. 5.—The wicked fleeth when no man pursueth.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 16.—Capital corn-cake answers a radical want often.

SQUARE-WORD ENIGMA No. 2.—

N E C K
E V E N
C E R E
K N E W

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

How to Build.

In the light of burning Boston, the question of the architecture of buildings has become the current topic of most large towns. Mansard roofs are denounced because Mansard roofs helped to spread the flames in Boston. Why not cut the throats of all cows because Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over a kerosene lamp in a stable of wood, in the midst of wooden buildings, lumber yards, etc., and set Chicago on fire? Some cities propose prohibiting the erection of Mansard roofs because Boston was burned. Why not prohibit the use of fires in cities because fire burned Boston? We are the queerest people on the face of the earth when we get in a freak to be so! Mansard roofs can be built just as safely as any other—of material that will not burn more than that of any other roof. Sensible, plain, common sense people will think it far better to so erect and arrange buildings for lighting and heating them as to lessen danger from fire, and improve and increase the agencies for putting the fire out if it once begins to burn. Why should the roof, or style of roof, of a building be condemned more than its inflammable contents?

Forty Thousand Jews to Colonize in the United States.

THE General Land Office at Washington has received information that a movement is on foot by the Israelites of Europe for settling a colony of Roumanian and Continental Jews in this country. A company is formed with a paid-up capital of $1,500,000, who contemplate settling in this country some 8,000 families, comprising 40,000 persons, and the question is presented to the General Land Office whether the United States Government will extend to the company a title to a tract of land, say 250,000 acres, for this purpose, on condition that so many families should be located annually, it being the desire to have but one settlement. The Land Department has replied that there is no law providing for the disposal of public lands in the manner proposed, even if a compact body of land comprising such an area could be found, but shows how the title may be acquired by the heads of these families under existing laws, and furnishes the writer with the necessary circulars relative to the public lands of the United States.

Froude vs. Burke.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, the English historian, came hither to enlighten American people as to the relations which have existed and do exist, between England and Ireland. He has given us the English view of the question, the English phase of these relations. They have been both plausible and inconsistent with what is regarded the humane in civilization. His facts have been interesting, and have attracted the attention of students of history. Saying this to an Irishman, the other day, he said: "His facts are *lies*, sir! d——ble lies; that is, such of them as are essential to the support of his position." He has certainly roused the Irish nature in this country, and the Rev. Father Burke is replying to him in a series of lectures, giving the Irish view of the subject. Two lectures have been delivered. He analyzes Mr. Froude's lectures with a good deal of sharpness, yet always with good nature. So between the two views the truth may be reached in America!

Man's Inhumanity to Man.

IN our old writing books, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," was written and re-written until it became an axiom. The manner in which patients in hospitals, the insane, the culprits in prison, the workmen and apprentices under bosses, are often treated by those who, clothed with a little brief authority, forget that no man is fit to govern others who does not know how to govern himself, the revelations of cruelty, of inhumanity, which have been made as to the treatment of patients in insane hospitals by irresponsible "attendants" and "nurses," are sad commentaries upon our civilization, and will cause those who have friends so unfortunate as to be diseased with insane maladies, to shrink from subjecting them to the chances of such treatment. Does civilization make men callous? Or is the civilization and enlightenment of the present but one remove from the barbarism and brutality of the past?

Thiers President for Life.

FRANCE is a queer country and the French a queer people. One reading the current of events there, cannot help thinking of a bat disturbed in the sunlight or of the owl imitating the eagle at mid-day, such is the floundering which the people are evidently making to put on the harness of civil liberty and adjust themselves to the new order of things. A few days ago it was announced that an effort was to be made in the National Assembly to make Thiers President of France for life. Now it is asserted that Thiers don't want to be President for life. We should think not, indeed! Who would? It would be almost equivalent to a sentence to State's Prison for life for any man to be made President of a republic for that length of time, so far as actual wear and tear is concerned.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Home News.

BOSTON is rapidly recovering from her great fire. The city refuses to accept aid from abroad, although almost every city in the land extended it. The city has been under martial law for a week; the old South church will be used for a post-office; the new post-office, now building, was not much damaged; the ruins have been blown down, and the streets opened; the Massachusetts Legislature is in extra session on account of the fire; no panic in the money market; a great many fire insurance companies have failed, mostly in Boston; the salvage from the fire is reckoned at 50 per cent.... All the horses in Philadelphia are sick.... All the larger cities are improving their fire departments.... Chicago will sink wells, build bell towers, increase her police force, etc ...A heavy snow storm has prevailed all over the northwest, clear across the continent....Two feet of snow in Buffalo, and snow in Washington....The broad silk weavers of Paterson, N. J., have struck.... Leather, to the amount of 225,000 sides, was burned at Boston. Philadelphia proposes to give Mrs. Gen. Meade $100,000....The architects have been in session at Cincinnati....Gen. H. G. Rogers, cashier of the Gold Exchange bank, N. Y. city, has stolen $15,000, and lost it in speculations....Great efforts are being made to have this country well represented at the Vienna Exhibition....The steamer Arizona, from Panama, has long been overdue at San Francisco....Preparations are already being made in Washington for the coming inauguration....Precious stones are said to have been found in New Mexico.... There are many rumors about the new Cabinet, and the vacant Major-Generalship. It is probable Fish and Boutwell will retire, the latter for the Senatorship from Mass....A Liberal party has been organized in Ohio .. Chas. Sumner has sailed for home....Harvard University was a heavy loser by the fire....The women who voted in Rochester, New York, were arrested ...Civil service reform has begun in the Philadelphia post-office....Gen. Meade's funeral took place in Philadelphia, on the 11th, with much display. .. The diplomatic corps has congratulated the President....Secretary Boutwell took no action in relation to the Boston fire....Gen. Burnside and Cyrus W. Field are spoken of in connection with the mission to Russia.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE dropsy has appeared among the sick horses....The first snow fell on the 10th, and cold weather commenced....Much excitement has been caused by the Boston fire, and it is proposed to prohibit Mansard roofs, to establish a powder brigade, etc....The new parade ground will be located at Inwood, northwestern corner of the Island....Chas. W. Hovey of Boston, was arrested on the 13th for obtaining $48,000 worth of liquors under false pretenses....Saxe, Curtis, Macdonald, Father Burke, and others, have lectured during the week ...It has been decided that the county, and not the State, has the right to sue Wm. M. Tweed ...The Kings Co. Liberals will not abandon their organization.. No. 306 Broadway has been damaged by fire to the extent of $40,000 .. The Belmont gallery of paintings sold for $80,000.

Fires.

ON the 13th, ice house, lumber yard, etc., in Philadelphia. Loss, $25,000. ..On the 12th, a steam saw mill at Plymouth, N. H. Loss, $15,000....Ice houses in Buffalo on the 14th. Loss, $6,000 ..Diss ton's saw works in Philadelphia on the 15th. Loss, $150,000.

Crimes, Etc.

IN Logansport, Ind., on the 13th, Judge Dykeman shot W. C. Mureau, the editor of the Sun ....Geo. Graut was hung in West Chester, Pa., on the 13th, for the murder of Amanda Spence ....Fewell, who shot James F. Clark dead in Bountsville, Va., has been found "not guilty."

Obituaries.

LADY WRIXON BUCHER, (Miss O'Neill,) the once famous actress, on the 14th, in England ... Prof. James Hudley of Yale College, on the 14th, at New Haven.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

BISMARCK, the king of Spain, and Mr. Gladstone, have been sick the past week. ..Germany is throwing obstructions in the way of emigrants to America....M. Thiers has sent his message to the French Assembly. He deprecates a formal announcement of the Republic....The Carlists have made trouble in Cadiz, Spain....Italy is alarmed at the approach of the cholera, which has appeared in Southern Austria....The Ferrol insurgents are being tried in Spain....Heavy gales have prevailed in the north of Europe, doing immense damage. Some 500 ships are reported wrecked, with much loss of life....Canada had a Thanksgiving Day on the 14th.... There has been a great inundation along the Prussian coast....Many towns in England have sent relief to Boston... The Royal Geographical Society has thanked James Gordon Bennett for his Livingstone expedition....An anti-slavery feeling, relative to the slave trade in the east of Africa, is rising in England....A coal mine in Staffordshire was flooded on the 14th, and twenty-two men were drowned....The reform of the jury system is being debated in France ....The Chinese government is taking measures against the Coolie traffic....Japan will tolerate all religions....The Grand Duke Alexis has gone to Canton....The Crown Prince of Prussia has been sick....Lord Marquis' Day has been celebrated in London with great pomp ...London had a great fire on the 10th, the city Flour Mills being destroyed....Bowles Brothers, American bankers in Paris, have failed....The king and queen of Saxony have celebrated their golden wedding with great festivities....Geo. Bancroft has had an interview with the Sultan of Turkey.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

To Lead all Competitors is the aim of the proprietors of the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine. It is founded on the very best principles known in the sewing machine science, and improvements, in advance of all other sewing machines, are being adopted constantly. The Wilson is rapidly gaining the preference of all parties that are acquainted with sewing machines, and it has already taken the front rank among the first-class machines of this country; and its price, owing to its being manufactured where labor and material is much cheaper than in Eastern cities, is fifteen dollars less than all other first-class machines, which fact alone is sufficient to induce all to examine the New Wilson before buying any other. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Soldiers' Homesteads.—The Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railroad gives notice that there are abundant government lands, of the very finest quality, along the line of that road in Central Minnesota, which are open to settlement as free homesteads. Lands of this character near to railroads are now comparatively scarce in the West. The above-named Company carries all homestead settlers over its line at reduced rates, and gives them the free use of a comfortable Reception House while they are selecting their land and preparing a house. Information, maps, etc., may be obtained by addressing the LAND DEPARTMENT, N. P. R. R., at 23 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. W. WEBER, New York, has operated on a Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine twelve years, earning from $2.50 to $3 per day, in private families; can stitch a dozen linen shirt bosoms and five dozen pairs of cuffs in an hour. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Watch No. 1006, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me three and one-half months; total variation thirty seconds.—GEO. G. ROCKWOOD, 845 Broadway, New York.

Wide Awake Youth's Paper.—For judicious editing, select and popular contributors, and sprightly, entertaining reading, the Youth's Companion of Boston has no superior among the youths' publications.

For full and accurate information of that beautiful valley of Virginia, the "SHENANDOAH," address VIRGINIA LAND & I. AGENCY, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 18, 1872.

THERE was less excitement in the Money and Stock markets last week, on account of the Boston fire, than the opening of business on Monday morning threatened. Money ruled dear, and the merchants wanted more discounts than the banks could accommodate, while on the Street the rates on first-class paper were 9@12 per cent. The Stock Brokers had frequently to pay a bonus over 7 per cent. for demand loans, but they had no serious difficulty in getting all they required, while the Stock market rapidly recovered from the first panic decline in prices. Our present table of quotations is nearly up to week before last on most of the Railroads and Telegraph. The Pacific Mail still lingers below 50 per cent., owing to some suspense in regard to the fine steamship Arizona, out of time between Panama and San Francisco.

The Treasury was not called upon for the relief of Boston by any extra measures to ease the Money market, and the sales of gold and purchases of U. S. 5-20s, were only to the usual weekly sum of $1,000,000 each way.

The shipments of Gold prove but temporary, and the open market is nearly one per cent. lower than last Monday. The shipments of the week were $5,550,000.

Trade in Merchandise is moderate. The Dry Goods business, as usual, is dull in November, and will so continue, no doubt, until after the New Year. The export demand for Cotton and other Produce is fairly active, and ahead of last season in respect to the value of clearances from this and the Southern ports.

The reassembling of Congress early in December will probably re-open questions of Currency and Banking. The progress of trade and railroad building has evidently gone ahead of the supply of Currency, and the National Bank Circulation demands more elasticity to keep the Money market from exceptional stringency in the Fall and Winter season.

The last quarterly National Bank Statement shows a lower pro rata of lawful Money to the immediate liability of the Banks than ever before—two per cent. lower than in June. Since 1870 the Treasury has withdrawn $40,000,000 Greenback Certificates, heretofore employed as a banking basis, and there has been no accession at the Money centers of Greenback Notes, in sufficient sums to take their place. In the intervening two years the liabilities of the Banks have increased $200,000,000, which, at 20 per cent., should require $40,000,000 more basis than before. The country, on the other hand, has $41,000,000 more Bank Circulation, but all this stays out in the South and West, to which quarters the Act of 1870 distributed the new issue, and it is only for a few weeks in the Summer that the New York Banks accumulate more Notes than required for their ordinary business.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.
Capital	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	277,231,500	276,952,000
Gold and Greenbacks	61,685,200	60,321,800
Deposits	203,405,600	204,521,000
Circulation	27,588,100	27,569,300

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	113⅜	Erie	52½
U. S. 6s of 1881	117	Union Pacific	34½
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	113⅛	Rock Island	108½
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	116	Northwest	84
U. S. 10-40's	109	Ohio & Miss.	45
U. S. 5s (new)	110⅜	Western Telegraph	78
U. S. Currency 6s	113⅝	Pacific Mail	85½
N. Y. Bounty 7s	107	Lake Shore	89
Missouris	92¼	Toledo & Wabash	64¼
Tennessees	74	Adams Express*	90
South Carolinas	25	American Express	72
Virginias	52	United States Exp's	73
Central Pacifics	100½	St. Paul (common)	52
Union Pacifics	87½	St. Paul (preferred)	74½
N. Y. Central Stocks	94	Bills on London	108⅝

* Ex. Div.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday Nov. 18, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are as follows:

Corn, bush	691,500	Meal, bbls	2,879
Oats, "	211,500	Flour, "	93,100
Wheat, "	93,800	Eggs, "	7,251
Rye, "	4,900	Cotton, bales	31,260
Barley, "	211,000	Hops, "	493
Malt, "	1,100	Wool "	1,150
Seed, "	600	Butter, pkgs	21,680
Beans, "	2,400	Cheese "	27,400
Meal, bags	2,218	Lard, "	3,479
Peanuts "	459	Dried fruits, pkgs	2,400
Pork, bbls	55	Cut Meats "	4,169

Beans and Peas.—Prices of mediums have been advanced 15c. per bushel. The stocks are very light, the shipment of supplies forward from the interior being limited through the horse distemper. Marrowfats sell slowly.

We quote Mediums, prime $2.90@3 per bushel; good do., $2.65@2.75; fair do., $2.25@2.50; prime marrowfats, $2.90@3.00; good do., $2.60@2.70; common and fair do., $2.25@2.50 Green peas at $1.75@1.85. Southern black-eyed peas, $2.80.

Beeswax.—At the low prices trade is improving and there is a steadier market. We quote at 32½@33c. for Western and Southern.

Butter.—There is a better purchasing feeling locally as the weather is in buyers' favor, but the receipts are very large, and with some our allment of the Eastern demand, owing to the Boston fire, a great deal of stock goes in store. Strictly choice half tubs or choice in any packages are very firm, as that class has been worked down to a known quantity. Other grades are offered freely at late figures. Pails are slow of sale. Western rolls are arriving and are salable at 22@24c. for best and 18@20c. for fair to good. Export butter past week 659 pkgs.

Orange Co. pails, fine, 36@38c.; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 26@35c.; common, 15@18c.; selections, half tubs, 33@35c.; half tubs in lots, 28@30c.; good to prime firkins, 27@29c.; do. Welsh, Fall, 27@28c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 20@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@22c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; State dairies, tubs are 2@32c.; do. all firkins, 28@30c.

Cheese.—There is some little anxiety in regard to the future of the market. It is known that stocks are piling up in the interior, and the moderate arrivals here accumulate. Shipments last week were only 11,353 pkgs., and the home trade buy sparingly. There is a disposition to make trifling concessions, both here and in the interior. With the present feeling of buyers there is no prospect of relieving the market unless a decided decline is admitted.

We quote State factory, choice, 11½@11¾c.; good to prime, 13½@13c.; fair, 12½@13½c.; State dairy, 13@13½ for good to prime, 12@13c. for fair lots; for Ohio factory, 13½@13½c. for good to prime; English dairy, prime, 13½@14c.; fair do., 11½@13c.

Cotton—Is a trifle higher than last week through lighter supplies and an increased export demand. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¾	16½	16¾	17
Good Ordinary	18⅞	18½	18⅝	19
Strict Good do	18 9-16	18⅞	19	19¼
Low Middling	18⅞	19	19¼	19⅝
Middling	19⅛	19⅝	19¾	20
Good Middling	20¼	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛

For forward delivery sales on the basis of low middling are as follows:—Nov., 18⅝c.; Dec., 18⅞c. Jan., 18⅞c.; Feb., 18¾c.; March, 18⅞c.; April, 19⅛.

Dried Fruits.—Best lots of Southern quarter apples have been in good demand from shippers at 6¼c. Stocks are small, comparatively, and the advanced prices are easily sustained. Peeled peaches are without further change. Small fruits sell slowly.

Southern apples, 5@6c.; do. sliced, 7@8c. Peeled peaches at 11@17c. for Ga., 11@16c. for Va., and 16@20c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 5½c. for quarters, and 2c. for halves. Cherries, 22@23½c. Plums, 14@19c. Blackberries, 9@9¼c.

Eggs.—The supplies of fresh are insufficient, and prices have advanced. Limed are in better demand and firmer. Sales, 32c. for Western fresh; 33@34c. for State and Penn., do.; 34@35c. for Jersey. Limed at 25c. for Western and 26c. for State.

Flour.—Prices have varied but very little. The demand has increased from both shippers and the home trade but the arrivals are large.

Superfine State	$5 80	@	6 15
Common extra do	6 85	@	6 95
Good to choice do	7 00	@	7 10
Fancy do	7 15	@	7 65
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 80	@	6 15
Extra do	6 70	@	7 00
Choice extra do	7 05	@	7 75
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	6 90	@	7 15
Trade brands do	7 20	@	9 30
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 80	@	8 75
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 56	@	9 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 10	@	8 30
Good to choice do	8 35	@	11 00
Extra Southern	7 10	@	9 15
Good to choice do	9 20	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 50	@	5 75
Corn meal, Western	3 10	@	3 50
Buckwheat flour	3 70	@	4 35

Fresh Fruits.—Exports of apples for past week, 10,200 bbls. for the British markets. This is the largest total ever shipped in one week from any American port. The market is firm under the above outlet and a steady home demand. A few canal deliveries have appeared. Fancy pears are no longer interesting in quotations. A few shipments of California have a special place. A recent car load sold at $3@8 per box. Quinces are scarce but no higher. Cranberries are held above the views of buyers. Old peanuts 90c.@$1.10 for Wilmington; $1.20@1.40 for Virginia. New Virginia, $1.45@1.75.

We quote—Apples, prime, $2.75@3.00; mixed, $2.12@2.37; fair, $1.25@1.75; common, $1. Pears—Vicar, $6@10; cooking, do., $1@7. Grapes.—Isabella, 4@7c.; Catawba, 7@10c. Cranberries, per crate, fine, $5.25@5.37; other, $2.25@2.75; bbls., $11.50@12 for Cape, and $8@11 for N. J. Chestnuts, per bush., $2.75@3. Hickory nuts, $2@2.25.

Grain.—Wheat is a trifle higher under an improved demand from shippers. We quote at $1.44@1.51 for No. 2 Spring afloat; $1.58@1.59 for No. 1, do.; $1.58@1.65 for Winter Red Western; $1.66@1.71 for Amber, and $1.73@2 for White. Barley is about steadily held; sales of choice Western at 95c., and prime Canada West at $1.17. Corn is about as fast week. The demand is moderate. Sales at 63@63½c. for steamer lots of Western mixed; 63½@64c. for sailing do; 64½c. for high mixed, nearly yellow. Oats are higher under a good trade. Sales at 48@50c. for old mixed Western; 46@47½c. for new do.; 47@50c. for new White; 45@49 for State; 42@46 for black Western.

Hay and Straw.—The supplies are very light, and prices have been advanced. We quote new shipping hay at $1.05@1.10; retail do., $1.40@1.75; salt do., 70@80c.; clover, 80@90c. Straw at $1.25@1.35 for long rye, 95@$1.05c. for short rye 80@90c. for oat.

Hops.—The market is again higher, with insufficient supplies, and a moderate call from brewers.

New York, growth 1872, at 33@38c.; Eastern do., 33@38c.; Western do., 33@38c.; Yearlings '71 20@25c.; Olds '70 10@15c.; Old Olds, '68-69 8@10c.; Bavarians, 35@40c.; English, 30@35c; Belgian, nominal, 28@30c.

Poultry and Game.—Reports are being received here of a disease prevailing extensively in poultry, a deal similar to the complaint among horses, and even now some of the poultry coming into market show signs that they have been affected by it. It has created considerable alarm among the trade here, and unsettled prices. In game quail and venison are lower.

We quote dressed poultry:—Chickens, Jersey and Bucks county, prime, 18@20c.; do. fair to good, 16@18c.; do. State, prime, 15@16c.; do. fair to good, 14@15c.; do. Western, prime, 15@16c.; do. poor to good, 12@14c. Ducks, Jersey, prime, 21@22c.; do. fair to good, 17@18c.; do. State, prime, 20@21c; do. fair to good, 17@19c. Turkeys, State, prime, 20.; do fair to good, 17@19c.; Western, good to prime, 18@19c.; do. fair to good, 15@16c. Geese, Jersey, prime, 17@19c.; do. air to good, 15@16c.; do. State, prime, 17c.; do. fair to

good, 15@16c. Live Poultry:—Chickens, Jersey, ₱ lb., 14@15c.; do. Western, 13@14c.; roosters, 9c. Turkeys, N. J., 16@17c.; do. Western, 15c. Ducks, N. J., ₱ pair, 75c.@$1; do. Western, 62@75c. Geese, N. J., young, per pair, $2.25@2.50; do. Western, $1.75@2. Venison, whole deer, per lb., 15@16c.; saddles 16@17c.; canvas back ducks, $2@2.25 per pair; mallard and teal do., 40@50c.; woodcock do., 75@87c.; partridges, state, 87@$1.12; do. eastern, 62@75c.; quail per doz., 1.75@$2.25; prairie hens per pair, 95@$1.00; rabbits, 30@40c.; hares 50@75c.

Provisions.—There is little doing in round lots. The bids are $15.50 cash and $15.25. Nov. jobbing pork has sold largely, mostly at $15.70@15 during the week, but at the close it sympathized with round lots and is quoted at $15.75. New pork for Dec. quoted with sales at $11.50 and $14 for Jan. There are no other brands of pork in stock to speak of. Beef has seen a heavy business; the sales since our last embrace 10,000 tcs., part for export. New prime mess tcs. $21@22, do. India 23.50@25. Beef hams have also sold largely at $31. Dressed hogs have ruled low for a long time and entments have become very weak. Pickled hams range at 10¾@11¾c. Smoked hams 13¾@15c. Bacon is in good demand, but prices are not stiff. Spot long clear quoted 8¾c. Western short clear for winter months, 7¾c.; long and short together, 7¾c. Lard is firm at 8¾c. for Western, and 8¾c. for city steam. Tallow is lower, high freights are ruling, and few French buyers are operating; quoted 9@9¼c. for good to choice, steam in bbls. 8¾c., in tcs. 9@9¼c.

Seeds.—About 600 bags new clover have been taken by shippers at 9¼c. for Ohio and Indiana. This year's crop grades about alike in this market. Timothy is quoted at $3.25@3.50. Rough flax dull, $1.90@2.

Sundries.—Honey—Market unchanged: 28@30c. for dark and 32@35c. for white, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider at 6@10c. per gallon. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, per lb., 60@70c.; do. mixed, 40@50c.; hen, 7@9c.; vinegar, cider, ₱ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ₱ M. 4@4½c.; white rags, 5@5¼c.

Tobacco.—Kentucky leaf is selling freely to shippers at full prices, with a scarcity of lugs. Seedleaf is selling slowly.

QUOTATIONS—NEW CROP.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	9¼@ 9¾c.	9¾@10¼c.
Common to medium leaf	10 @10¾c.	10½@11¼c.
Good do.	11 @11¾c.	11½@12¼c.
Fine do.	11¾@12½c.	13 @14 c.
Selections	13 @14 c.	15 @16 c.

NEW CROP.

Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	14	@16 c.
seconds	26	@35 c.
wrappers	40	@55 c.
selections	50	@75 c.
New York State running lots	12	@16 c.
Pennsylvania assorted lots	18	@25 c.
Ohio running lots	12	@16 c.
Ohio wrappers	16	@30 c.
Wisconsin and Western	9	@10 c.

Vegetables.—Exports of potatoes 6,773 bbls. Irish potatoes are in good demand and higher.

Peach Blow, in bulk	$2 62@	3 87
Early Rose, "	2 00@	2 50
Jackson "	2 12@	2 37
D right "	2 12@	2 37
Poor lots "	1 50@	1 75
Squash, ₱ bbl., white and yellow	1 25@	1 50
Cabbages	8 00@	10 00
Onions, red and yellow, ₱ bbl	3 00@	3 25
" white	1 50@	—
Sweet potatoes	2 75@	3 75
Pumpkins	7 00@	8 00
Garlic, ₱ 100 bunches	16 00@	18 00
Russia turnips, ₱ bbl	2 50@	3 00

For potatoes in shipping order, add 25c. ₱ bbl.

Whisky—Is lower and dull at 95½c. for Western.

Wool.—The market is 5@8c. higher with a strong feeling. The loss of wool by the Boston fire was fully 3,000,000 lbs. Demand is largely from speculators, although manufacturers are buying to some extent to stock up. Fleece is selling at from 57 to 65c.; combing fleeces, 70c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Nov. 16 has been dull and light sales of factory. The prevailing horse epidemic in the country renders it difficult in many instances to deliver goods, and they are held over at the factory. In farm dairies the shipments by railroad and canal were 800 boxes. Prices ranged from 13½c. to 14c., the latter figure being paid for only a few extra lots.

Factory sales were only about 3,000 to 4,000 boxes, but prices were firm. We give quotations of a few sales as follows:

St. Johnsville	14	J. D. Ives	14
Old Fairfield	14¼	Eatonville	14¼
Herkimer Co. Central	14	Fairfield Association	14¾

There has been an increased quantity of butter delivered and prices are better than last week. We quote sales at 31@31c. and 32c., according to quality. A few gilt-edged lots at 33c.

The weather during the early part of the week was mild but damp, and the herds are still at pasture.

We have advices from abroad for the last week in October. Our London correspondent says there is an active demand for American cheese. Sept. make, and all is cleared as landed. Old strong flavored stuff not wanted. Extra fine is quoted at 70@72s., fine 62@64s., good 58@60s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—English Cheddar 78@88s., Wiltshire double 61@76s., Scotch 58@78s., Cheshire medium 56@68s., fine 70@78s., Dutch cheese, Edams, 56@63s., Gondas 48@58s., Derby-shave 50@61s.

In butter the market is quiet in European, and fair sales of Irish and American at quotations. Clonmells 124@128s., Dorsets 148@150s., Normandy extra 136s., Canadian 50@110s.

The corresponding prices last year were for American cheese 60s., Clonmells butter 130s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1872.

THE supply of most kinds of live stock has been quite large, while poultry and game has been abundant and cheap during a portion of the time. The weather was severe and rainy soon after the close of the last report, and both dressed meats and poultry were forced on sale at low rates. Just now, with the coolest weather of the season, everything save pork is doing better. That is too abundant for any improvement, and it is very evident that low rates must be the rule the coming winter, for the country is full of hogs. Cattle are doing the best at the present time, and the prospect for the future is good for the feeder. Dealers are now having a good thing. Dressed beef already begins to arrive from Chicago.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	7,646	75	1,401	28,364	51,713
" last week	8,088	81	1,600	21,927	44,6 0
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—The supply of cattle was even lighter than it was last week. We have heretofore been accustomed to 9,000 and 10,000 cattle per week, that the 7,646 now reported seems small. The market has favored owners during the entire week, prices having advanced about 1c. since last Saturday, and ½c. since Monday. The average quality has been poor, very many Texans coming forward, while some of the natives were even poorer in flesh. The meanest of these were some little Utah steers and heifers. Cattle are now arriving from that distant and new State of Colorado. Of course, there is a heavy "draft" on them. During the past week, Texas has led off in point of numbers, and it is a hopeful sign that the quality of that kind of stock is improving. When native or blooded bulls have been taken into that country and a cross obtained, the quality is much improved. The market closes strong and bare of stock. The latest sales were 50 head fine 8 cwt. Illinois grades at 14¾c., 58 lbs. per cwt. Texans went at 10c., 55 lbs. per cwt. Fair to good natives readily command 12½@13¾c. The tide will hardly be turned before the end of next week. Some buffalo meat has been received, but not enough to affect the market. We look for a large supply during the Winter.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ lb.	14 @ 14¼	13 @ 13½
Good to prime	13 @ 13½	12 @ 12⅝
Medium	12 @ 12½	10½ @ 11½
Poorest grade	8½ @ 10	7½ @ 9¾
Average sales	12 @	10¾ @ 11

Calves.—The high prices last reported rather checked the use of veal; the trade turning upon the much cheaper pork, and now we have a decline of about ½c. on both live and dressed calves, though the close of the market is strong, and the recent decline may be restored. Several loads of 130@140 lbs. Bucks Co. prime veals sold at 11c. Quotations are 7@9½c. for half-fed to thin milk veals and 10@11c. for fair to prime.

Hogs.—The improvement of last week was of short duration, for the heaviness of Monday's market very soon amounted to a decline, and a panic nearly ensued. Dressed suddenly fell to about the price of live, and owners found themselves heavy losers. Stock is coming forward faster than it can be used, save at low rates. Live are now worth 4¾@5c., and dressed 5¾@6c. for heavy to medium, and 6¾@7c. for light and market pigs, small Jersey and State selling at 7½@8c.

Milch Cows.—These come forward slowly, while the higher prices of both cow beef and milk add to their value. The demand is good, and more cows could readily be sold. Those of large size and fleshy, go best now that beef has advanced. Quotations are $40 to $85 for poor to extra.

Sheep and Lambs.—The supply continues to increase, but it is not large enough to materially lessen the prices. Still, it is difficult to reach over 6¾c. for fat sheep and 8¾c. for lambs. One lot of very extra 80 lbs. Canadas reaching 9c., while a car of 67 lbs. sold at 7½c., and some 120 extra sheep at 7¾c. Good, fair Ohio and Michigan sheep of 80@85 lbs. sell at 6¾@7½c.; a car 118 lbs. Canadas going at 6¾c. Sheep take the range of 4¾@ ¾c. for quite poor; 5¾@6¾c. for fair to good, and 7c. for choice. The average of 7,681 sheep and lambs sold last week was $5.48 per head, with 3,862 at $5 03.

LATEST.—Monday, November 18, 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Fresh receipts, 111 cars at Communipaw, 78 at 100th St., and 60 at Weehawken, making 1,925 head on sale. Save for prime cattle, which are scarce and high, the market is ½c. off from Friday. The few choice beeves went as high as any time this season, even exceeding 15c., but poor natives and Texans sold at 9¾@10½c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts to-day, 20 cars at 40th St., 20 at 43th St., and 16 at Communipaw, making 11,124 on sale. There is no change in good stock, but the market is overstocked with poor lots selling low—several cars 65@75 lb sheep at 5¾@5½c.

Hogs.—Fresh arrivals, 70 cars at Communipaw, and 48 at 40th St., making 12,586 on sale. An attempt was made to advance dressed ¼c., but it failed, the market closing tame at 5¾@7c. as extremes.

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

SIMS REEVES has an attack of gout.

EDMUND YATES saw the Boston fire.

GLADSTONE and John Bright are sick.

MR. RUSKIN says, "As I grow old I grow sad."

THE Queen of Holland has visited Lord Derby.

FRED. GRANT has joined his regiment in Texas.

MARK TWAIN is quite a Literary lion in London.

HENRI ROCHEFORT'S mother was a pastry-cook.

JOSEPH AMES, the Boston portrait painter, is dead.

CARLYLE is making additions to his life of Schiller.

GEN. KILPATRICK has lectured for the Boston sufferers.

CARDINAL CULLEN has returned to Dublin from Rome.

THE new King of Sweden is an accomplished musician.

MR. MANTON MARBLE has taken his old place on the World again.

LEWIS DOWNING, chief of the Cherokee nation, is dead.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS is the first colored presidential elector.

S. C. HALL has given Mr. Longfellow Coleridge's inkstand.

SIGNOR ARDITI will come to the United States with Adelina Patti.

SENATOR SUMNER has sailed for home slightly improved in health.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING will not allow female voices in his choirs.

THE Queen of England declines to give her autograph's to any one.

LENORA SANZ gets $14,000 for singing six months in this country.

DANIEL BOONE'S sister Hannah is living in North Carolina, aged 85.

SIR DAVID BAXTER has given £500,000 to the Free Church of Scotland.

HON. H. L. DAWES will be the father of the next House of Representatives.

MR. FROUDE saw the Boston fire. He never saw anything like it in England!

W. E. FORESTER, M. P., has purchased an estate near Birmingham for $955,000.

THE German Government will not allow Louis Napoleon to reside in its territory.

THE Duke of Bedford will give the town of that name a statue of John Bunyan.

APPLETON OAKSMITH, the alleged slave-trader, has been pardoned by the President.

JAMES ARNOLD of New Bedford has given Harvard college $100,000 for a nursery.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON and his daughter Ellen will spend the Winter in Europe.

REV. JAMES MARTINEAU, a celebrated English historian, has retired from the ministry.

HENRI ROCHEFORT has been permitted to marry the dying mother of his children.

A BROTHER of Stokes recently died in New York, but he was not permitted to see him.

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NEWS CONDENSER.

— Vienna has a population of 900,000.
— The Boston fire burned over 64 acres.
— Chicago voted Boston $100,000 at once.
— Foxes are very plenty in Jefferson, N. H.
— Turkey has adopted a copy-right system.
— Buffalo is to have a homeopathic hospital.
— Kansas is asserted to have 10,000 drunkards.
— Tennessee's debt increases $1,000,000 a year.
— The Treasury Department employs 1,100. women.
— There are 700 Japanese students in this country.
— The churches of Boston were not open during the fire.
— The loss in Buildings at Boston amounts to $20,000,000.
— The Boston fire burned fastest in the teeth of the wind.
— Berlin has now more than one million of inhabitants.
— Mackerel fishing off Massachusetts is very light this year.
— The export of Swiss watches to America is on the increase.
— Australian preserved meats are now used in English workhouses.
— Omaha has built a full train of cars for the Union Pacific Railroad.
— Vermont proposes to arrest and fine truants from school. Good.
— A cargo of 700 live fish has been brought from Ireland to England.
— Temporary warehouses and stores are being put up on Boston Common.
— The horse disease is reported among the horses in Portsmouth, N. H.
— An edition of 50,000 copies of ex-Secretary Seward's book will be published.
— England has adopted the American Eight-hour law on Government works.
— The Independent recognizes the Boston fire as one of the judgments of God.
— England is building an immense steamship for the purpose of laying cables.
— Jute culture is successful in Louisiana, with 4,000 pounds of fiber per acre.
— Three-fourths of the alumni of Harvard College were born in Massachusetts.
— Thirty Indiamen are on their way to the port of Boston, with valuable cargoes.
— A party of Maine men have been hunting the moose in the wilds of Nova Scotia.
— The Boston Advertiser says the fire will cause no immediate personal suffering.
— The Cornhill Magazine recommends persons in the evening of life to take to gardening.

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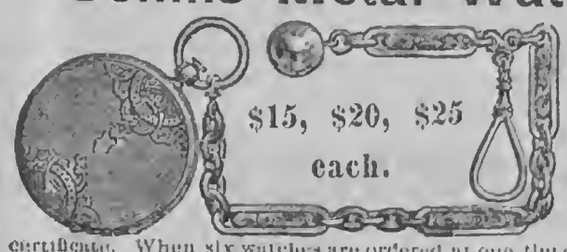

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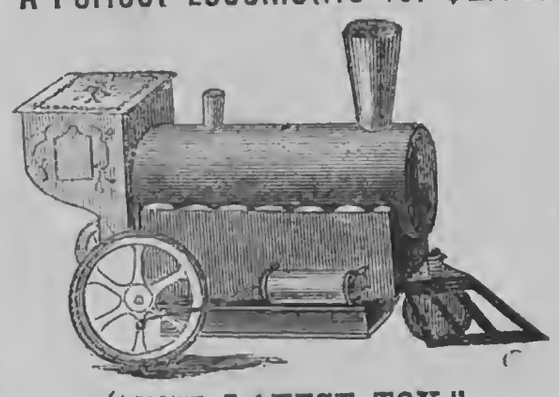

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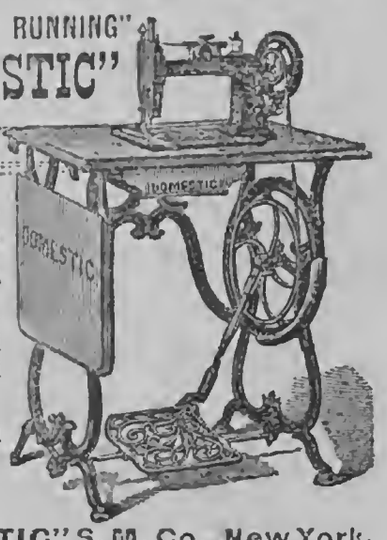

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 22.
WHOLE NO. 1192.

NEW YORK, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOV. 30, 1872.

PRICE SIX CENTS.
$2.50 PER YEAR.

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Floricultural.

THE CLEMATIS.

THERE is scarcely a nook or corner of this globe which has not given us one or more species of the *Clematis*. The greater portion of the species are climbing plants and they have ever been popular, inasmuch as there seems to be no limit to varieties or the uses to which they can be put in covering walks, trellises or training to stakes. Wherever beautiful climbing plants can be used the showy *Clematis* always should, if it does not, come in for a goodly share of attention. Years ago the English gardener was content to train his "Traveler's Joy," (*Clematis vitalba,*) and our own, found its counterpart in the little greenish-white flowering species (*C. Virginiana*) which is so common in all our swamps and low grounds, and at this season, covered with seeds to which are attached a long silky fringe. Japan, however, has given some elegant species which are in a great measure superseding the older ones; and the new sorts grown from these are among the most superb ornamental plants in cultivation.

The *Clematis florido* or great florid *Clematis*, and *C. pater*, also called *C. cerulea*, and *C. grandiflora* are probably the best of the Japanese species, and have been more extensively used for producing new seedling varieties. The flowers of some of these new varieties are six or more inches in diameter and of various colors, some being a dark velvety purple, others deep blue, and of every shade from these to pure white.

In the accompanying illustration a single flower of a new variety, the "James Gould Variety," is shown natural size. The color is a very light shade of purple, or what might be termed white with a purplish tint. There is really no limit to the number of varieties that may be produced, because the seedlings seem to sport very widely, and seeds gathered from a light-colored flower will often give varieties of very deep shade. Every season brings its complement of new sorts, and one begins to consider where this thing will end, or where names are to be found for all the beautiful varieties that are likely to be prejudiced.

Soil and Culture.

The *Clematis* will thrive in any good soil, but prefers a light, dry loam, with a little peat or leaf mold intermixed Most of the new varieties raised from the Japan species are quite hardy as far North as the latitude of this city but a slight protection such as may be given by throwing the vines down upon the ground and covering with earth, or coarse mulch, is beneficial, and will insure a greater abundance of flowers, If the vines are killed down, the new shoots springing from the root will bloom the first season; but it is better to preserve a portion of the old ones if a great display of flowers is desired. When trained to stakes it is only necessary at the approach of cold weather to coil the vines around the base and bank up with earth.

Propagation.

To produce new varieties seeds must be sown, and as these do not always germinate the first season, a little patience is required as well as care in keeping them constantly wet. We usually sow the seeds as soon as ripe, in shallow boxes filled with leaf mold and sand about equal parts. Set the boxes in the shade of the trees, or on the North side of a building or fence, and where it will be convenient to give water when required. The soil in which the seeds are sown should never be allowed to get dry, but kept constantly wet until the young plants appear. Neglect in watering is the sole cause of most failures in raising *Clematis* seedlings.

The plants may be allowed to grow in the boxes the first season and transplanted to the open ground the following spring. Give protection until the plants bloom, which will usually be when two or three years old. The best varieties should then be preserved and the others thrown away. Varieties may be multiplied by cuttings from green side shoots taken off in Summer and placed in cold frames or under bell-glasses. Layers of the young shoots in Summer will also strike root very readily, and the old plants may occasionally be divided. Much pleasure may be derived from raising seedlings; and we would advise amateurs to try their hand at this, for nature is not partial, and will display her beauties to the novice as well as to the professional florist or gardener.

CLEMATIS—THE "JAMES GOULD VARIETY."

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Protection for Choice Plants.—A great many valuable plants are neglected and lost because there is no ready means of protecting them at hand. We have quit a respectable number of little GEORGE WASHINGTONS among our 40,000,000 of people who, added to the chickens, cats, dogs, pets and poultry of all kinds, destroy annually more than they are worth, (the first depredators excepted). Forty persons with means can do better, but here is a recipe for the million. Take a flour barrel, mark around it at the desired hight from the bottom. Cut each stave half way through at the mark; split each stave and take out half; remove the hoops above the tub thus formed and draw the remaining half staves together as close as needed at the top. If a little skill and taste is exercised you can cut the staves in any desired figure, thus making, in a few minutes, a cheap and effective protection for a tender plant. It can be portable or sunk in the ground by removing the bottom. A sack can be drawn over it to keep out frost.—J. A. MACDONALD, *Millenville, Florida.*

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

The Plague of Abundance.—*Nov.* 13.—Seldom do people complain of having too much of a good thing, although they are often placed in just such a predicament without knowing the fact. For several years past we have had a rather short crop of apples; but the past season there has been a great abundance, and the result shows that too much fruit is almost as bad as none, for prices have been so low no one gathered their apples, or at least none but the very best, and at this date thousands of bushels are rotting upon the ground in my own neighborhood, and I presume elsewhere, very few farmers appearing to know that apples are good food for stock, or that cider vinegar commands a good price in market.

This abundant crop will also be almost a death blow to the old orchards, for neglect is sure to follow, and that, too, just at the time the trees will need stimulating the most. The exhaustion caused by overbearing this year will result in a very meager growth next, unless the trees are pruned and manured before the leaves appear in Spring. The plague of abundance has ruined nations as well as individuals, and whenever I hear of a place where all kinds of fruits and grains grow without care or culture, I feel like pitying the people, for they are certain to become indolent, ignorant and degraded. The effect of extremes is always deleterious; and a half famine is far better than a superabundance of the good things of this world. To work, can scarcely be called a natural trait of the human character, but a necessity; and as necessity is said to be the mother of invention, we find the arts and sciences and all that makes the present race of men great and noble, flourishing most in cool climates and where nature seems to yield up her fruits only through compulsion. A few seasons in succession of great plenty of any kind of fruit or grain would be disastrous to its culture; therefore it is better to have just enough to supply our needs than too much.

Chrysalis of a Hawk-Moth, Nov. 14.—I have just received through the RURAL NEW-YORKER office, a small box from Mr. D. W. C. of Logan, Ohio, containing a chrysalis which I am desired to name in my "Diary." I am always pleased whenever able to give information to neighbors or correspondents; and if my weekly gossip in these columns about rural affairs aids in any way to make its readers more inquisitive about the things which surround them during their Daily Rural Life, I shall feel that I am doing some good in mine. I presume that every one who has a garden must have observed a large green worm feeding upon potato and tomato leaves. This worm has a kind of thorn upon the hind part of its body, and several oblique, whitish stripes on the sides; when full grown, it is about as thick as a man's forefinger, and some three inches or more in length. When the worm attains its maturity, it crawls down the stems of the plants and buries itself in the earth. In a few days it throws off its skin and becomes a chrysalis of a brown color, like the one sent me from Ohio. The chrysalis is about two inches long, with a tongue case about an inch long bent over from the head, the end just touching the breast, somewhat resembling the handle of a mug or pitcher. All through Winter this chrysalis remains in the ground, and when the warmth of Summer penetrates to its resting-place, the skin bursts open, and a large and beautiful moth crawls forth, known as the Five-Spotted Sphinx or Hawk-Moth. (*Sphinx quinquemaculatus* of HARRIS, or *Macrosila quinquemaculata*, STEPH—See MORRIS' catalogue of described Lepidoptera of North America, p. 190.)

There are many species of sphinges which infest our gardens, and we frequently see them early in the evening flying about, sucking the honey from flowers with their long, slender proboscis. Some of them resemble the humming-bird so closely that very ludicrous mistakes have been made in regard to the identity of the insect and bird. I have known persons to declare that humming-birds did not go to warm climates in Winter, but bury themselves in the earth, for they had often dug them up, and also seen them crawling out of the ground in Spring. Of course, it was these humming-bird moths or sphinges that they saw, and not birds; but there are very few persons who study nature sufficiently to know butterflies from moths, or moths from birds, and still they are often very wise in their own opinion, and talk learnedly of the designs of our Creator. We have no occasion to go far from our own firesides to learn how wofully ignorant we are of nature, and that our capacity for enjoyment may be increased many fold by studying the habits of the minute forms of life that are constantly about us.

I fear that many readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER shrink from asking questions of its Editors and correspondents because they do not wish to be thought ignorant; but this is a very foolish and absurd view to take of this subject, for the wisest man that ever lived is, or was, ignorant of things which he never had occasion or opportunity of studying. SOLOMON was, no doubt, very ignorant in regard to newspapers, railroads, and many other things with which our school boys at the present time are very familiar; but had he lived in this century, he would have been wise enough to ask questions and learn something about them. Remember, that anything that interests you will probably interest some other person as well, and it will do no harm to try and learn something relating to the same, whether you are successful or otherwise.

Evergreens from Cuttings.—*Nov.* 15.—Last fall I made several thousand cuttings of choice evergreens, such as the new *Arbor Vitæs*, *Retinisporas* and *Junipers*, planting them in shallow boxes filled with pure sand, then placing them under the center stage of my green-house, where they remained all Winter. Out of some twenty species and varieties, not one failed entire, although there were more or less of the cuttings of each which did not strike root; but upon the whole, the experiment was a decided success, and about ten thousand fine thrifty plants is the result. There are many private conservatories in which spare room could be found for raising a few thousand evergreens during the Winter, because they do not require a full exposure to the sun, consequently space not suitable for other plants can be used for this purpose. If the cuttings are made in the Fall, before they have been severely frozen, roots will be produced much more readily than if taken off later in the season. Cold frames may also be used for this purpose; all that is really necessary to insure success with many of the species is to prevent severe freezing, which can be done by care in banking up the frames and covering with straw mats in the coldest weather, giving light and air during warm days. The cuttings will not strike root until warm weather, but will be in far better condition for this event than if not made until Spring. I have already made mine, but it is not too late, although every day it is delayed lessens the chances of success.

First Snow.—*Nov.* 16.—It is snowing, this evening, for the first time this season. Our first snow, last year, came on the 9th of November. We have had a most remarkably pleasant Autumn, and there are really no good excuses for not having all things ready for Winter. Still I see corn in the fields, apples ungathered, potatoes, cabbages and turnips exposed to the frosts, which should have been housed long ago. There are men who can never learn wisdom even from experience, and no matter how much they are favored, their work is always a little or a good deal behind, and losses occur far too frequently for their own good.

The Vineyard.

VINEYARD NOTES.

The Vintage in France will, we are assured, be small this year: first, owing to the unfavorable weather that prevailed early this Summer, and even lately in all the more important vine-growing districts; and, secondly, from the ever-increasing ravages of the Oidium and Phylloxera vastatrix—the depredations of which are spreading to such an extent in the South of France that only the other day M. DUMAS announced to the Academie des Sciences that in a few years the vineyards of Provence will have ceased to exist, if some means are not promptly taken to arrest its progress. He asked that a prize of £20,000 should be offered by the State to whomsoever should discover the means of efficaciously preventing such a disaster.

Field Crops.

DETERIORATION OF PASTURES.

THE following extracts are made from a prize Essay read before the New England Agricultural Society:

The causes of this deterioration of pastures are obvious, and a brief consideration of them will pave the way for a more thorough understanding of the remedies. The first and great cause is that farmers, like the horse leach, have been continually saying to the pastures, "give, give," and for the wool, beef and mutton given by the pastures, have returned no equivalent. Judging from the practice of the great majority of farmers, they must have the impression they are doing justice to the pastures when they keep their flocks and herds upon them day and night, so that the land receives all the excrement. They forget that this excrement contains only a part of the food consumed, and that a large fraction goes off in the milk and carcass of the animal, and that this balance against the land must in the course of years bring it and the land owner to poverty.

Milk and beef are at present the chief exported products of New England pastures; and a moment's consideration of the composition of these staples must convince the most thoughtless that neither Providence nor the pastures are to blame for the deterioration of the latter. One hundred pounds of average cow's milk contain:

Caseine	4 48 lbs.
Butter	3 13 lbs.
Milk sugar	4 77 lbs.
Saline matter	0 60 lbs.
Water	87 02 lbs.
Total	100 00 lbs.

The saline matter of milk consists principally of the phosphates of lime and magnesia, and the chlorides of potash and soda, and must all come from the soil, the air not being able to furnish a particle of it, though liberal in her supplies of organic food to plants. A herd of 20 cows, therefore, giving on an average 12 quarts of milk daily, will abstract from the pastures each day in their milk nearly 3 lbs. of earthy matter. This may seem a small amount, but as "a continual dropping will wear away rocks," so such a petty theft, practiced for an indefinite length of time, will wear out pastures. It must be remembered that this saline matter in milk is not of a gross nature, but constitutes the very essence of a good soil. How rich milk is in all the elements of animal life, may be inferred from the fact that man and all animals of the mammalia class live upon it in the earlier stages of their existence.

Where the rearing of young stock or the fattening of beef is the leading object of the farmer, the draft on the pastures is great, especially in the former case, in which the carcass of the young animal is to be built up. To form 100 lbs. of bone the animal will need to incorporate with itself:—

Gelatine	35 lbs.
Phosphate of lime	55 lbs.
Carbonate of lime	4 lbs.
Phosphate of magnesia	3 lbs.
Soda, potash and common salt	3 lbs.
Total	100 lbs.

Every calf, therefore, that is sold from the farm must carry off a very appreciable amount of inorganic matter. The fattening of stock, that have already attained maturity, is the least exhausting of any branch of farming. Such stock "make no bones" in growing fat, and hence their excrements are far richer than those of young cattle. Still the increase of muscle and fat must make some demands upon the pastures. To add one hundred lbs. to the muscular part of a full-grown animal requires:

Water	77 lbs.
Fibrin	22 lbs.
Phosphate of lime	¾ lb.
Other saline matters	¼ lb.
Total	100

The fat of animals is derived from their food, composed of the organic elements, oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, which plants derive from that inexhaustible resource of plant food, the air. Fat is almost identical in chemical composition with starch and sugar, and in these three compounds the oxygen and hydrogen are in the same proportions as in water, so that for simplicity we may say that they are composed of carbon and water. These elements are abundant in nature, so that in the production of simple fat there is no danger of great exhaustion of the soil of pastures.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Sugar Beet in Virginia.—Mr. E. KEYSER, Thoroughfare, Va., writes us that, after having spent several years in Europe studying the culture and learning the mode of manufacturing sugar from the beet, he has taken up a tract of land to improve, and to make an experiment with this root. He has grown a very successful crop the past season. We shall be anxious to learn the result of his experiments.

A Preventive of Rust in Wheat is asked for by many farmers, and is being discussed in several of the Agricultural Clubs. The best method we have ever seen tried is thorough underdraining the land. We have never known a crop of grain to rust on such land; it may have done so, but we do not know it. Who does?

The Apiarian.

DRIED COW DUNG IN FUMIGATING BEES.

REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH writes the Bee Journal:—Nearly two thousand years ago, COLUMELLA recommended the dried dung of cattle as the best thing for fumigating bees. Learning, soon after importing the Egyptian bees, that the Egyptians made use of the smoke from this substance in all their operations upon their irascible bees, we began to use it largely in our apiary. The smoke from burning cow dung, while very penetrating, is not offensive. It can be blown so as to diffuse itself very quickly through the hive, and yet it does not seem to irritate the bees, and our own experience confirms the very strong commendations of COLUMELLA. Wherever rotten wood is not easily procured, it will be found of very great value. When thoroughly dried, it will burn slowly but steadily, and by slightly dampening the outside after lighting it, a piece not larger than the hand may often be made to last for several hours. It does not always ignite as readily as one could wish. Dr. E. PARMLEY has obviated this difficulty by dipping one corner in coal oil. The odor is so little offensive that it may be used instead of pastiles in the sick room, a little sugar being sprinkled upon it while burning. Those who know how universally the dung of buffaloes, called *buffalo chips*, is used for cooking purposes on our great plains, will feel no prejudices against this seemingly uncleanly substance. We shall call it *buffalo chips*.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Thoroughwort, or Boneset, as a Honey Plant.—About a year ago, I think I saw it stated that Thoroughwort, or Boneset, was an excellent forage plant for bees. I had a lot of it and some bees, though I had never watched their work upon plants. I desired to look more carefully after my bees, and I found that in August and September, when in bloom, the bees seemed attracted to, worked upon and gathered honey from it. The honey made from it is white and good. It is not flavorless—has the peculiar, though not offensive, flavor of the plant.—WILLIAM BLOSSOM.

Imported Italian Queens.—Would you advise a young apiarian to pay a large price for imported Italian queens, when he can buy pure bred native Italians much cheaper?—R. V. S.

No; the testimony we have from those who have both is that the native-bred queens are longer lived. It may pay those who make a business of breeding queens for sale to buy those imported; but the man who only desires to improve his stocks is as well off with a native bred Italian queen.

Italian Drones.—A correspondent asks if he can purchase Italian drones; if so, will they improve the stocks of native bees among which they may be introduced, even though the queens are natives? He asks for the experience of bee keepers. Some improvement will result, but it is not believed that it will be so rapid as in the case of breeding from Italian queens.

Cider as Fall Food for Bees.—I find that my bees linger around my cider-press as if they found something there they liked. I have not discovered that what they got there has injured them in the least, though I have watched them closely. I should like to know if others of your readers have made the same observations, and with what result?—P. P. R.

Dairy Husbandry.

CANADIAN BUTTER—HOW IMPROVED FOR SHIPMENT ABROAD.

A CORRESPONDENT from Canada writes us concerning the European butter trade. He says:—"I notice from your reports in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, in which quotations of prices are given for dairy products in London, that Canadian butter brings from 60s. to 100s. the cwt., while French butter sells at 130s. to 150s. Why is it that our best butter sells so much below the Normandy brands? What is the secret of Normandy manufacture, and can not something be done to raise the standard of prices in London for Canadian butter, etc."

We do not suppose the art of butter making to be any further advanced or better understood in France than in America. Indeed the American system of creameries embraces the best practice so far as butter manufacture is concerned. Good, sweet pasturage, clean, fresh water, and kind treatment to stock—cleanliness in milking and in handling the milk—the water system of setting the milk to maintain an even temperature—together with the usual plan of churning and working the butter as practiced at our best creameries—these are the main features for producing fine butter. There is nothing in the manufacture of French butter that is superior to American creamery manufacture; but one reason why Normandy butter brings such a good price in London is because it reaches that market as sweet and as full of flavor as when it leaves the hands of the dairymaid.

The great bulk of butter made in Canada comes from farm dairies, and is unequal in color, flavor and texture. Some of it, of course, may be of the very finest grade; and if it were packed in such a way as to reach London as perfect in flavor as when first shipped, it doubtless would command a better price than that named in our quotations.

What is greatly needed in Canada is a better system of packing than now obtains, and especially with that designed for the European markets. Butter, to keep well for any considerable time, must be excluded, as far as possible, from the air. The usual way of packing in tubs and casks will not do this in as perfect a manner as is required to ensure nice, fresh flavor. A better way is to surround the butter with brine on the plan of the White package. In this plan the tub is made very much in form of the old Welsh tub, except that it is more tapering. The staves are heavy, and heads are provided at both ends, so as to make a package that will not leak. In packing, the tub is turned on the small end, and a sack of cotton cloth is made to fit the tub, and into this the butter is packed, until it reaches to about an inch of the groove for holding the upper head. A cloth is now laid upon the top of the butter, and the edges of the sack brought over this and neatly laid down. Then the head is put in its place and the hoops driven home. The package is now turned upon the large end, and the sack of butter drops down, leaving a space on the sides and top. Strong brine is now poured through a hole in the small end until it fills all the intervening spaces. It will float the butter. The hole is tightly corked, and the butter is pretty effectually excluded from the air. Butter put up in this way, we know from actual experiment, will keep a year in sound condition, and we believe would cross the Atlantic and open as fresh in the London market as when it left the dairy on this side.

Experiments have been made in sending butter from California to our Eastern markets, packed in brine, and it came in prime, fresh condition, and altogether superior to the same kind of butter put up in dry packages. A favorite style of putting up butter in California is to make in two-pound rolls and wrap in thin muslin. Now, in shipping East, a new, stout oak barrel, iron-bound, was taken, and a large canvass bag made to fit the inside. Then the two-pound rolls, covered with thin muslin wrappers, were packed in upright layers, the head put in place, and the barrel filled with brine until the rolls were entirely surrounded with the pickle. The butter thus treated made the journey to New York without any deterioration in flavor, and we have no doubt it would have crossed the Atlantic in sound condition.

We see no reason why Canadian butter cannot be made to take a high stand in the English markets, and command a much better price than now obtains. We know, from our observation of Canadian dairy lands, that they have the requisites for producing good butter. What is needed most, in our opinion, is the introduction of creameries or butter factories where there shall be high skill in manufacturing, so that a uniform, fine flavored and good textured butter will obtain. Then, by adopting the "brine package," as we have suggested, or something similar, and shipping the lots as soon as made, or when fresh, Canadian dairymen will find no difficulty in realizing good prices.

We have tested hundreds of samples of Normandy, Irish, and other kinds of high-priced butter in the London market, and have found nothing better in flavor or texture than that manufactured in our best American creameries. The best grades of French butter are lighter salted than American. High salting is considered a defect in the London market, and if our correspondent is shipping butter abroad, this fact should be fully borne in mind. High salted butter, even though it be unobjectionable otherwise—in flavor, texture and color—will not command so good a price as it would if light salted. We have no doubt that the best grades of Canadian butter lose, in price, on this account, when reaching London; but a much greater loss is sustained from inferior manufacture and inferior packages.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.

THE French are ingenious in their preparations of food. They are most successful in the art of deceiving the palate with substitutes which cost less than the genuine article. Of this class of foods we suppose is that recently noticed in the Popular Science Monthly, and which originated from a request of the victualing department of the French Navy for some wholesome substitute for butter. To meet this request MEGE MOURIEZ, after a long course of experiments, has succeeded in producing an excellent substitute for genuine butter that does not become rancid with time, and is otherwise highly recommended. The following details of the process are given by the Monthly:

"Experiments made with cows submitted to a very severe and scanty diet led to the discovery that they continue to give milk, though in greatly diminished quantity, and that this milk always contains butter; whence it is inferred that this butter was formed from the fat contained in the animal tissues, the fat undergoing conversion into butter through the influence of the milk-secreting fluids. Acting on this hint MOURIEZ'S process begins with splitting up the animal fats. Finely divided fresh beef suet is placed in a vessel containing water, carbonate of potash and fresh sheep's stomachs, previously cut up into small fragments. The temperature of the mixture is then raised to about 112° Fahr., when, under the joint influence of the pepsin and of the heat, the fat becomes separated from the cellular tissue. The fatty matter floating on the top is decanted, and after cooling submitted to very powerful hydraulic pressure. The semi-fluid oleomargarine is thus separated from the stearine, and becomes the basis of the butter to be afterward produced. One hundred pounds of this oleo-margurine, along with about twenty-two quarts of milk and eighteen quarts of water, are poured into a churn, and to this mixture are added a small quantity of annotto and about three ounces of the soluble matter obtained by soaking for some hours, in milk, cow's udders and milk glands. The mixture is then churned and the butter obtained, after being well washed with cold water and seasoned, is ready for use. If required to be kept for a long time it is melted by a gentle heat in order to eliminate all the water."

DAIRY NOTES.

Dried Cream.—If your correspondent means white specks in butter, I can tell the cause. I have been in the butter business thirty years and have watched every crook and turn, change and effect, till I have found the true cause. Air does not hurt the cream in the least. If you skim the milk before it tastes tart, or as soon as the cream looks wrinkly, you will have no white specks; you can see the specks in the cream if it stands too long. If the weather is cold, turn in boiling water; if warm, a lump of ice two or three times a day. Some scald the milk; I think my way best; you will not burn your pans or fingers; the object of heating the milk is to get up heat enough so the cream will rise in thirty-six hours.

Churning.—Some spoil the butter before it comes from the churn. I use a crank churn, with a double zinc bottom, and a space so as to put in warm or cold water as required, and a thermometer attached, to show the degree of heat. No other churn is as good; do not churn till the right degree of heat is attained; then churn moderately. As soon as the butter comes, do not churn any longer than necessary, so as to get it in a lump sufficient to get it from the churn. I have seen butter churned too much as well as worked too much. —JOHN NORTH.

Arboricultural.

FALL PLANTING OF TREES.

I CANNOT let Mr. STORR'S communication in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Oct. 26th, go unnoticed. He carries the idea, or rather wishes to, that Fall planting will be certain loss. So far as my experience and observation go, Fall planted apple trees are just as likely to do well as those planted in the Spring. The difficulty in Mr. STORR'S case is, his trees were good for nothing to commence with, which is plainly to be seen by his own acknowledgment.

In the fall of 1857 I planted 50 apple, also some pear and cherry trees, all of which lived and made from 12 to 18 inches growth the first season. Since that time I have set trees both in Fall and Spring, and could see no difference except in one instance in which my trees were like friend STORR'S—good for nothing. They were set in the Spring with much care, and nearly every one of them died. It would have been money in my pocket if I had thrown them away and bought good trees.

It is poor policy to try to grow an orchard from inferior trees; it is like trying to make a first-class cow out of a poor scallawag of a calf which you are quite confident will never live to hear the whippoorwills sing in May.

When setting any variety of fruit trees, I invariably cut all the bruised roots back to where they are perfectly sound, cutting the underside the shortest. The top is severely cut back, two-thirds, at least, and, in many cases, much more. While carrying the trees to the holes where they are to be set, their roots are kept covered with a piece of carpet or coffee sack well wet with water. In case of peach trees every limb is cut back to within a fourth of an inch of the body and the top cut back a foot or more according to the hight of the tree. Much care should be exercised that the holes be large enough, the tree set the right depth, the roots spread out and the soil well pressed among the roots.

Ransom, Pa. P. SUTTON.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Pecan Culture.—The New Orleans Picayune says:—Pecans would be more extensively produced in this State were the tree to come in bearing sooner from the planting. This tree often bears at the age of twelve or fifteen years, but it can hardly be said to be in full bearing under thirty years. The pecan can be grafted on the hickory, and brought in full bearing in less than half that time. A pecan tree in full bearing, if the fruit is of good quality, will sometimes produce fruit to the value of $25 yearly. Its average yearly product will not be under $10. Every such tree is worth more than $100 to its proprietor. Suppose a planter had started 1,000 such pecan trees thirty years ago. Those trees would now be worth $100,000, and the land would be valuable as a woodland pasture, thirty trees standing upon an acre. If every shade tree in every dooryard and on all plantations in this State were a full-grown pecan tree, bearing pecans of fine quality, their value to the State, compared to the value of property in 1870, would be greater than the assessed value of the city of New Orleans.

Alba Pyranthus Hedge.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL please give their experience with the "Evergreen Thorn," (*Alba pyranthus*), stating the age of the plants when planted, quality and condition of the soil, mode of planting and after-treatment, ability to withstand dronth, wetness, heat and freezing, with final results in forming a hedge horse-high, bull-strong and pig-tight; also its effects upon crops adjoining. I have a post and board fence running half a mile along the public road which I will renew this coming Spring, moving it from its present position a few feet, so as to plant the hedge where the fence now stands; being very much exposed to animals running at large, a good inclosure is necessary. Information on the subject is respectfully requested.—J. H. S., *Germantown, Ohio.*

Potash for Peach Trees.—At a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, a Mr. SHEPARD stated that he had a peach orchard of 25 acres, the soil of which was poor, and was manured with potash only. One barrel, costing $35, or fifteen cents a pound, lasted him four years. He dissolved it in water, so that the lye would be so weak that a potatoe put in would not quite come to the surface, and then applied two quarts of this liquid close around the trunk every Spring. From 2,000 peach trees he had sold during the past five years $12,000 worth of peaches. His crop has been in 1867, 1,500 bushels; in 1868, 680 bushels; and last year, 1,800 bushels. He had also a good prospect for a crop this year, the buds being nearly all perfect.

Peaches Ripening Unevenly in Indiana.—I saw an article from a Jerseyman concerning a peach tree not ripening all of its peaches at the same time. I had a peach tree this season one part of the fruit on which ripened the first of August; the remainder Sept. The tree was fine and healthy; bark smooth; no signs of decay; the tree was never budded. I am over fifty years old, was raised on a farm, and experienced with fruit trees to some extent, but never saw the like before upon a healthy tree.—F. H., *Rising Sun, Indiana.*

Entomological.

INSECTS SHAPED TO THE NEEDS OF FLOWERS.

THE flowers of the Yucca plants are peculiary constructed, so that it is impossible for the pollen to reach the stigma, it being glutinous and expelled from the anthers before the blossoms open. It has been, therefore, the opinion that the plants must needs rely on some artificial agency for fertilization. Professor C. V. RILEY, of St. Louis, has lately discovered that the work is done by a small white moth which he calls *Pronuba Yuccasella*, an insect which forms the type of a new genus. It is most anomalous, from the fact that the female only has the basal joint of the maxillary palpus wonderfully modified into a long prehensile spined tentacle. With this tentacle she collects the pollen and thrusts it into the stigmatic tube, and, after having thus fertilized the flowers, she consigns a few eggs to the young fruit, the seeds of which her larvæ feed upon. The Yucca is the only entomophilous plant known which absolutely depends for fertilization on a single species of insect, and that insect is remarkably modified for the purpose. The plant and its fructifier are inseparable under natural conditions, and the latter occurs throughout the native home of the former. In the more Northern portions of the United States, and in Europe, where American Yuccas have been introduced, and are cultivated for their showy blossoms, the insect does not exist and consequently the Yuccas never produce seed there. The larva of the *Pronuba* eats through the Yucca capsule in which it fed, enters the ground and hibernates there in an oval silken cocoon. In this stage the insect may easily be sent by mail from one part of the world to another, so that seed may be obtained from American Yuccas here without any trouble on the part of the gardener, simply by importing the *Pronuba* cocoon.—*London Garden.*

Bark Scale.—I would be glad of some suggestions from you, through the RURAL NEW-YORKER, regarding the bark scale, which has made its appearance in my pear orchard this year to an alarming extent. I can manage those on the trunk, but how to get rid of those on the branches among the brittle fruit spears, I cannot imagine. Please answer at your earliest convenience, and oblige—W. W. CONOVER, JR.

WE do not know of a better way to get rid of the various species of insects known as bark lice or scale, than to prune the trees severely in winter and give the stems and branches a coat of whitewash in June, about the time the young lice are hatching. Strong, soft soap, with ashes mixed in sufficient to make it the consistency of thick paint, has been used with good effect. There is little use in applying anything except at the time we have named, then it should be done in the most thorough manner possible.

Sheep Husbandry.

KEEPING OLD SHEEP.

The following suggestions and advice from the American Stock Journal are timely. The capacity of each animal to consume food, the market value of the food it will consume during the Winter, and the probable value of the animal after it has been wintered, should be taken into account in determining what stock he will Winter, by every farmer. Thousands of animals, however, are fed at a loss, the farmer wasting his substance upon them for want of a little calculation. Here is what the Journal says:

About one-half of the farmers who keep sheep manage to have a lot of old run-down ewes every Fall, either sell at a trifle for pelters or die during the Winter.

This is bad economy, to say the least, and should not be tolerated, and by a little timely forethought might be greatly remedied or entirely avoided.

Now is the time to attend to this matter. Look over your flock and select out all such as do not seem to be doing right, and put them by themselves on as good pasture as can be afforded, and when it begins to fail or has been touched by the early frosts, give a little grain, no matter what sort—and by degrees increase it, so that by the time Winter sets in they will be in good condition for Winter feeding, and, if regularly cared for, will be fit for the butcher by early Spring.

Sheep should never be kept until they lose their teeth; a very little observation and practice will enable any person to tell their age by the front teeth, and, for the benefit of those not posted in this art, we will give a description of the teeth at the different stages of their growth and decline, so that all may learn, as we once heard of a person who went to buy a flock of sheep, pronounced them all too old from the fact of having no teeth in their upper front jaw. Perhaps he has learned before this that they never had.

A full-grown sheep has thirty-two teeth—eight incisors in the lower front jaw and six molars in each side in the upper and lower jaw. The lamb at birth has two incisors passing through the gums. When about a month old it has eight comparatively short, narrow ones. At about a year old, sometimes a little more, the central, or "lamb teeth" are shed and replaced by two broad teeth. The lamb teeth continue to be shed annually and replaced by broad teeth, until the sheep has eight incisors of second growth, when it is full mouthed, which is at the age of four years.

At six years old the incisors generally begin to diminish in breadth and lose their fan-like shape. At seven they become long and narrow, stand about perpendicular with respect to each other, and have lost their round, cutting edge, and so continue to diminish until at about the age of ten years they become loose and begin to drop out.

So long as a sheep is healthy it can be fatted, but it is not good policy to keep them until they become too old, as it has a tendency to run down the flock and give it a rakish appearance.

Therefore every farmer should look carefully over his flock early every Fall, and select out such as cannot be kept longer with profit.

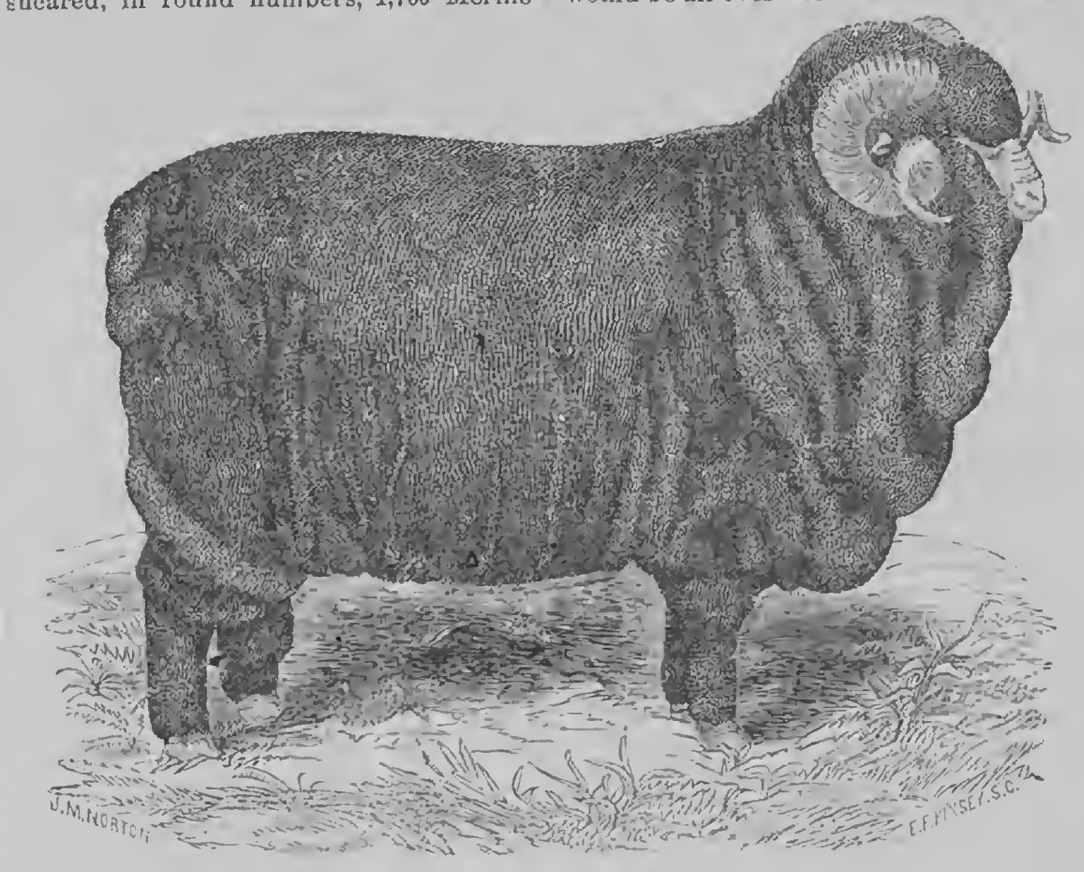
THE RAM "TORRENT"

Was bred by F. H. Dean of Cornwell, Vt. He was got by "Little Wrinkly," bred by Edwin Hammond, by "Sweepstakes." His dam was bred by F. H. Dean, and got by Stowell's "Golden Fleece;" grand dam bred by Edwin Hammond. He is now five years old, and his fleeces have weighed as follows:—first, 16 lbs.; second, 21¼ lbs.; third, 23½ lbs; fourth, 28¼ lbs.; fifth, 29 lbs. We have recently seen and examined "Torrent" and his stock of different ages. Our portrait of him is a good one. He is a heavy ram, low, compact, and exhibits all the evidences of a most hardy constitution. His stock strongly partake of the qualities of their sire.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Wool in Australia.—The Queensland thinks the prospect for wool-growing in Australia is better than ever before. The yield is large and the flocks are in good condition. The quality of the clip satisfied buyers, and the wool now finds a market where it never was sold before. It thinks the countries in South America have reached the limit of wool production.

A Wisconsin Wool Grower's Clip.—The Western Farmer, Oct. 12, says:—"Eli Stilson, Esq., of Oshkosh, Wis., this year sheared, in round numbers, 1,700 Merino sheep, the clip being 7,136 pounds, which was sold at 56 cts. per lb., giving a total of $4,096. Mr. S. has a little over 2,000 sheep.



RAM "TORRENT."

OWNED BY P. AND G. F. MARTIN OF EAST RUSH, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Garden.

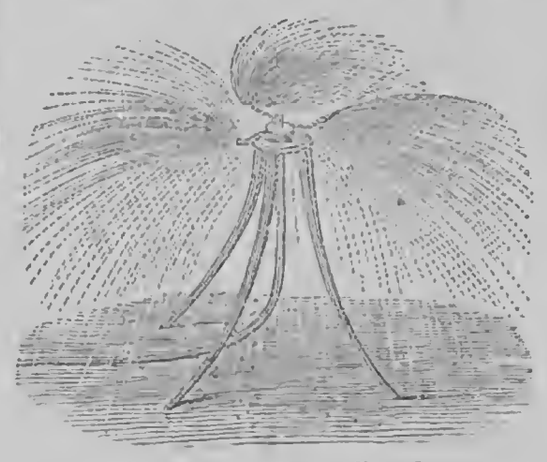
MARKETING GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Here is a hint as to the profit and policy of bringing the buyer and producer of garden products together, especially in the smaller towns and cities, which we find in an essay on Market Gardening, by J. B. Root, Rockford, Ill. It is a system which will commend itself to the consumer. It will save the time incurred in going to market, and the labor or expense of getting the purchases home. It also is more likely to insure the family fresh vegetables, when

Novel Watering Pot.

otherwise the huckster, with a supply left over from a previous day's purchase, neglects to replenish his stock and forces the wilted, sun and dust-exposed products upon the consumer:

Here is what Mr. Root says:—When we entered upon gardening we intended to wholesale all our crops to the dealers. For a few weeks, while fresh early vegetables were still scarce, all went "merry as a marriage bell," but as soon as our main



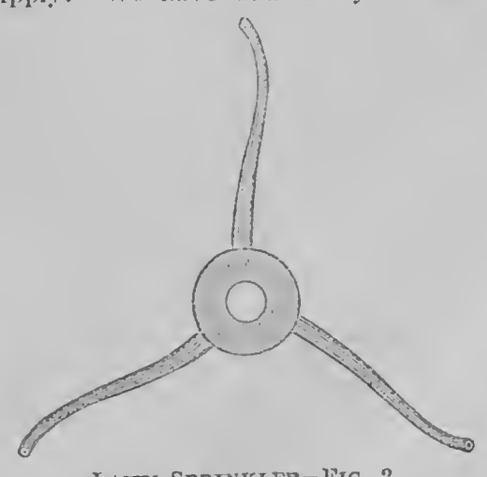
Lawn Sprinkler—Fig. 1.

crops began to come in, so did everybody's else, and not only did the prices go below a living profit, but dealers who befor were glad to pay any price, would not take them at the lowest rates,—some farmer had brought in a lot and would take his pay in trade, or a friend had spoken for his patronage, etc., etc." Chicago market was no better, and we had to thank the commission men that they did not call on us for a bonus above the proceeds of the sales to pay percentage and the expenses. Crops began to accumulate on our hands; something must be done, and that quickly, or it would be all over with our little venture of twenty acres. We noticed one marked peculiarity of this flooding the market in our city; the consumer was paying all the while nearly or quite as much as before, and it occurred to us that if we could sell at that price our little venture would be safe.

Accordingly, early one morning we started out a salesman with a good load, under instructions to seek retail sales from hotels, boarding houses and private families, with a promise of daily calls if sufficiently patronized. At noon he returned with an empty wagon, and the proceeds, not only the wholesale price but also the retailer's profits, which usually range from 25 to 50 per cent. From that day to this, nearly four years, we have pursued the same course and now keep three and sometimes four wagons going through the season. True this is a considerable expense, but the retail profits more than pay it, and we secure what is so necessary for success in gardening—a certainty of a paying market.

I am confident that outside of the immediate vicinity of Milwaukee and Chicago no other way of marketing his products will insure the gardener such liberal and such certain results. Shipping to a distant market is very rarely profitable, and always risky. First, the expenses are heavy—careful packing, cost of packages, exhorbitant freight and commission all come from the lowest wholesale price, often of a flooded market. Then again even with the greatest care in packing, unfavorable weather, bad handling and storage will cause large quantities to heat and spoil, and then you not only lose the crop, but added thereto all these expenses and an additional charge for carting them to the river. Whereas with our method of marketing we avoid all these expenses and obtain the highest retail price, and never yet failed to sell our crop.

Each soon secures as many ready customers as can be called upon in a half day, who are glad to give their patronage, provided they can be assured a daily or tri-weekly supply. We have had many customers



Lawn Sprinkler—Fig. 2.

seed down their own gardens under such assurance, and have never yet lacked for buyers. The best salesmen we have had were Swede boys from 17 to 20 years old. They are quiet, attentive, honest and ambitious to improve, and yet work for moderate wages, and have proved more serviceable than mature Americans of considerable business experience and ability whom we have employed. The first half of the year the sales are all made in the forenoon, and afternoons horses and hands go to the fields. Later in the season the wagons run all day.

A LAWN SPRINKLER.

A Californian sends to a Scotch paper a lawn sprinkler much used there, The Scotchman illustrates (see Figs. 1 and 2) and thus describes it. Fig. 1 shows the complete machine—"a light tripod, about three feet high, supports a revolving head, which consists of three armlike tubes (see Fig. 2,) attached to a hollow washer that plays around the tube to which the hose is attached, bringing water from a head. The arms are turned a little backward and upward, and the water as it flows out causes them to revolve, flirting a fine spray over a circle of from 10 feet to 30 feet in diameter, according to the pressure of the water. We are using ours with a head of about 15 feet, and it covers a diameter of 20 feet. When this area has been well watered, the machine is moved to new ground. It requires but little attention from a man working in its neighborhood, and is a very useful affair in dry weather. An ingenious plumber could make one (mainly of gas-pipe) without much expense." We give these now, that our readers may, if they choose, during the Winter, provide themselves with this sprinkler.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

Novel Watering Pot.—Here is a good idea for some American manufacturer—a watering pot with a long rose, by which a bed twelve feet wide (if the rose is made long enough) can be watered without treading upon it, or having to lift the pot in extra hight. No swinging is necessary as with the ordinary pot. The streams of water cannot unite and fall in a heavy body as with the ordinary watering pot. It is an English invention, and they are made of strong zinc, and are, therefore, durable if cared for.

A Large Hercules Club Squash.—I raised a Hercules Club (gourd) from seed obtained from Mr. Vick, which is three feet seven inches in length, and weighs 26 lbs. It did not attain its full growth in consequence of frost which (unfortunately for us in this part comes too early in the fall) killed the vine. But thinking it "some pumpkins" here, I would ask who of the readers of the Rural can beat it?—John D. Phillippi, *Jeff. Co., Pa.*

To Destroy the Cabbage Worm.—I have been entirely successful the past season with the following:—Diluted mackerel brine, applied on and around the plants, three or four times a week, until the cabbage begin to head. In my garden, all that I treated in this way made good, sound heads, and others in the same patch were destroyed.—S., *Portlandville, N. Y.*

Peas in Winter.—I planted, in October, in a box four feet square, in my sitting-room, some small dwarf peas that are very prolific (I do not remember the name) and the middle of January I had a crop of peas sufficient to make a family of three a good meal, beside the pleasure of the green growing in my room.—Mrs. P. S. Y.

Toads in the Garden.—English gardeners pay two shillings per dozen for toads to keep wood-lice in check in their gardens and frames.

The Sportsman.

NOTES FOR SPORTSMEN.

How to Trap Gophers.—A correspondent asks the best way to trap Gophers. This is the way a Kansan does it:—Get a common steel trap; whenever you see fresh work, excavate a hole in the bottom of the run large enough to place the trap, with the pan level with the bottom of the run; cover the trap by sprinkling pulverized dirt lightly upon it; fasten the trap to a stake with a chain or wire, which should also be covered with dirt. If the run is left open by the Gopher, cover the opening with a board, making all dark. If closed by the Gopher, leave the hole open.

How to Trap Muskrats.—I use a steel trap; find a muddy spot near the rat's hole, make a pen of sticks driven down close together, leaving an opening in front just wide enough for the trap; put the bait (which should be sweet apples) in the pen far enough so that the animal will have to step over the trap in order to get at it.—W. A. S., *Evans, N. Y.*

Pisciculture.

SALMON TROUT CULTURE.

GEO. G. COOPER, Esq., of the Rochester Union and Advertiser—who is one of the Fish Commissioners of this State, and therefore well advised—gives the following interesting data concerning the operations and progress of SETH GREEN in stocking the inland waters of New York with Salmon Trout:

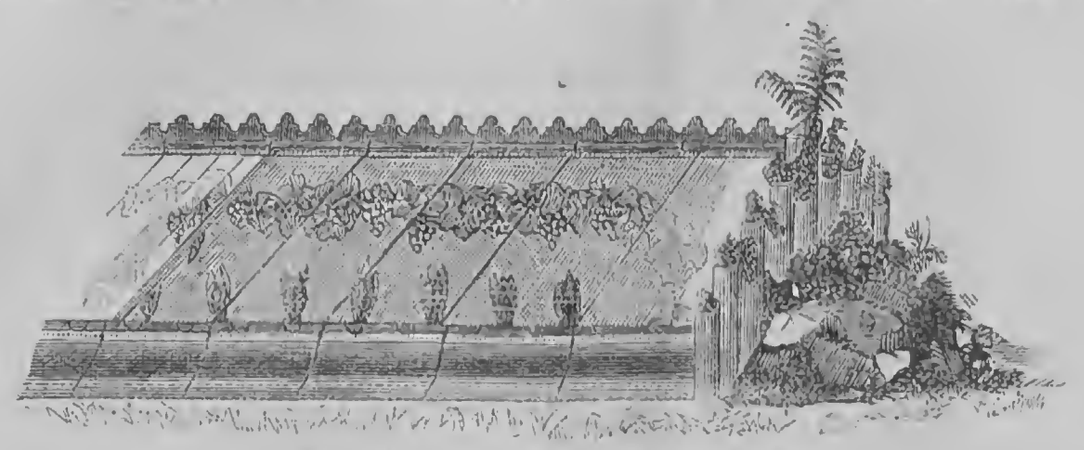
Notice has been made from time to time the present Fall of the operations of SETH GREEN, Superintendent of Fisheries, in taking Salmon Trout from the waters of Lake Ontario for the stocking of the waters of this State. Mr. GREEN engaged in the work this season with a purpose to procure a very large stock of the ova of this excellent fish, and we are pleased to state that he has been successful. In the latter part of September he repaired to the islands near the Canada shore of Lake Ontario and prospected there on the Salmon Trout grounds, with a view to begin extensive operations as soon as the spawning season should begin, which is about the 15th of October. He applied to the fish authorities of the Dominion and they promised him all the assistance he might require. They sent out orders to all the fish wardens on the coast to see the licensed fishermen in their respective districts and direct them to aid Mr. GREEN in his undertaking. This order was willingly complied with and both wardens and fishermen have been very kind and obliging through the entire season. To PETER KIEL, fish warden on Wolf Island, Mr. G. acknowledges his indebtedness for many favors. Mr. GREEN located two depots from which he would operate, one at Presque Isle, directly across the Lake from Rochester; the other at Cape Vincent. He then stationed gangs of men at several fishing stations on certain islands, who were to go out in the fishing boats to the nets and manipulate the fish. Wolf Island, a few miles from Kingston, was one prominent place for operating. The process of obtaining the ova is about as follows:—The nets in which the fish are captured are located from one to ten miles from shore. They are visited daily by the fishing boats. When the nets are taken up Mr. GREEN and his men select from the fish such as are ripe for manipulation. The spawn are put into pails in the boats, and properly treated. The water in the pails is changed often, and the utmost care taken to preserve the ova. This is done sometimes when the sea is running high and the little fishing crafts are pounded by the waves. When the boat goes to shore, the ova in pails is transferred to a sail boat or tender, which conveys them to Cape Vincent. They are then placed in the shad hatching-boxes and put into the St. Lawrence to remain a day or two, until a sufficient quantity has been obtained to make it an object to remove them to the State Hatching House at Caledonia. In this way the work is carried on at different points on the Lake. From Presque Isle the spawn is brought across by steamer to Rochester. From Cape Vincent it comes by rail. In both cases the spawn are put in large tin cans and attended by an experienced man, who watches closely the temperature and condition of the water and changes it as circumstances demand. The slightest neglect might result in the loss of all the ova in a can.

It will be understood that Mr. GREEN makes contracts with the owners of nets and boats that he may go out with them, or send his men, and take the spawn. He has nothing to do with the fish which are taken into the markets and sold by the fishermen.

The weather has been quite stormy this season, but the catch has been good, and all the ripe fish have been taken that could well be manipulated. Each female fish produces about five thousand eggs and the raising of a net will often bring thirty such.

The season for spawning closed this year about the 10th (Nov.), and at that date Mr. GREEN had taken all that he could develop with his facilities this Winter. He estimates the number of eggs he has now in hand at *three millions*. These eggs are now safely deposited in the State Hatching House on the beautiful Spring Creek in Caledonia, eighteen miles from Rochester.

The process of developing fish at the State establishment has been often explained, but we will briefly note the course that will be taken with this Salmon Trout crop just harvested. The ova, as fast as they arrive at the house, are deposited in the hatching troughs, which are long boxes in which is gravel, over which the clear spring water is constantly flowing. The progress of the work of development is closely watched by experienced men for weeks, until it is complete. It requires about seventy days in water at a temperature of 45 degrees to bring out the fish. In about forty days after the fish appears he will have attained sufficient size to take his place in the lakes of this State and take care of himself. All through the period from the instant the egg leaves the parent fish till the young fish is set at liberty, the process is watched with the utmost care, that it may be successful. Mr. GREEN has studied this process so thoroughly that he rarely fails of success. He will turn into the waters of the State this Winter three millions of excellent Salmon Trout as the result of his operations in respect to a single variety of fish. What he is doing in relation to other varieties must be left for notice at another time.



EARTHENWARE HOT-BED FRAME—FIG. 2.

Rural Architecture.

EARTHENWARE HOT-BED FRAMES.

THIS is a cheap and effective combination of glass and earthenware for horticultural purposes, wherein is obtained complete facility for perfect ventilation, without removal of the glass, or risk of fracture. The sides of the frame (Fig. 1) are formed of chairs or slabs of terra cotta or earthenware, somewhat of an L section, with a recess at the top to receive the glass, set side by side, and in pairs at suitable distances apart. At intervals, angle pieces, doweled at the ends and securely fixed to the chair tiles, support a light double wooden ridge, the opening in which thus admits of ventilation, throughout the length of the frame; being also closely fitted with bevel-ended earthenware caps, any one or all of which are readily removed and replaced, Thus not only is there adequate provision for easy ventilation, but on the removal of the cap, any one or more of the glass sheets can be removed to permit the plants to be watered. The ends of the frames are closed by means of half round hollow earthenware tubes (Fig. 2) of varying lengths, arranged so as to form a kind of gable end, to which an ornamental appearance can be given by filling the tubes with mold and planting ferns and other suitable plants therein. These frames, says the Mechanics' Magazine, are useful and ornamental as garden accessories, and are well adapted for every description of flowers, vegetables or fruit, or as forcing pits and frames when placed on sunk brickwork or heated by a system of pipes with hot air or water.

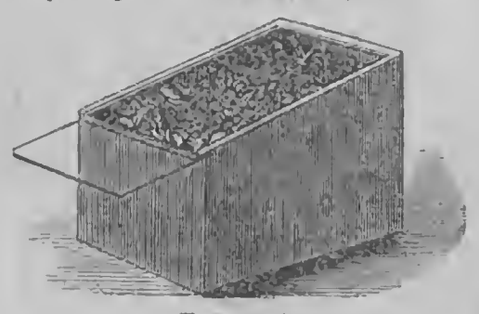


FIGURE 1.

The same principles, on a smaller scale, are applied in the cover, (Fig. 3), made of red earthenware with sloping glass covers. The propagating box (Fig. 4) is made of the same material. These improvements are the designs of BENJAMIN LOOKER, and were lately exhibited at the Horticultural Exhibition, Birmingham, England.

NOTES FOR BUILDERS.

Plaster a Protection from Fire.—After the conflagration in Paris, it was generally found that with good plaster work over them, beams and columns of wood were entirely protected from the fire. In cases where limestone walls had been utterly ruined on the outside by the flames passing through the window openings, the same walls, internally, escaped almost unscathed, owing to their being coated with plaster. On many such plastered walls the distemper decorations were still to be made out. The iron roofs rendered good service, and the party walls of each house were carried up right through the roof—a most important precaution, for otherwise nothing could have prevented the disastrous conflagration from being more extensive than it was. It was also found that good wood-work in beams and posts, good wood floors, well pugged, and good wooden staircases, were safer and more to be depended upon than cast iron columns and stone staircases, landings, and floors. Stone staircases well protected by plaster were fireproof, although not so safe as wood in case of heavy *debris* falling upon them.

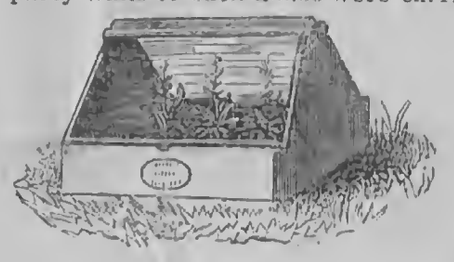
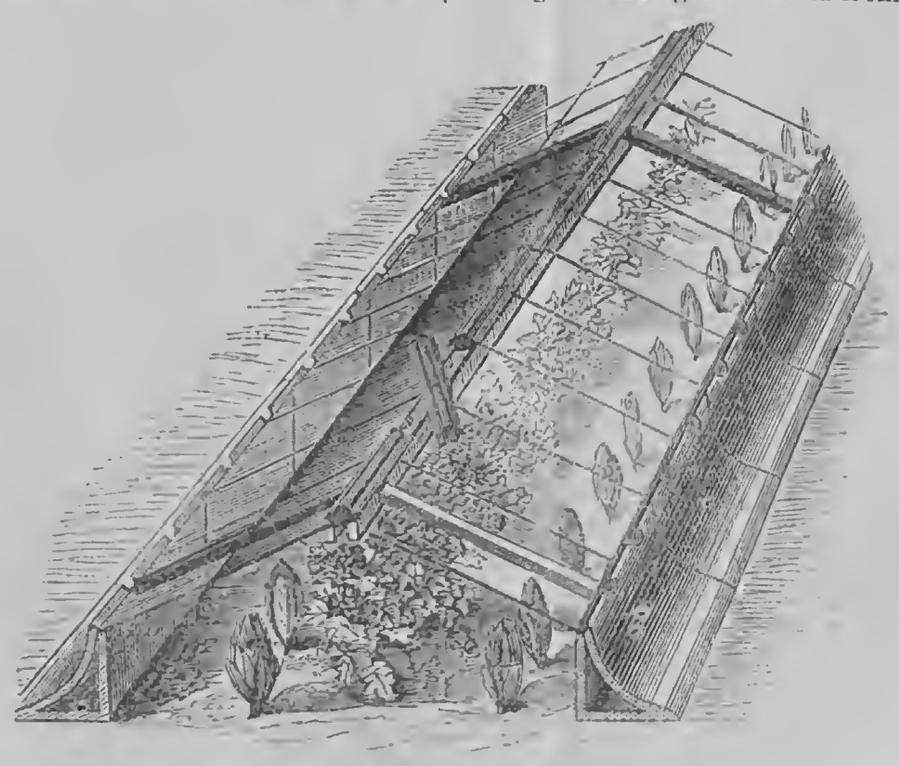


FIGURE 3.

School-House Doors in Wisconsin.—The American Builder says:—The Wisconsin Legislature did a wise thing during its last session in providing that all doors for ingress and egress to and from public school-houses and other public buildings should open outwardly. It is to be hoped that similar action may be taken by the legislatures of other States during the coming winter sessions."



EARTHENWARE HOT-BED FRAME—FIG. 4.

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Matilda Strawberry.—CHARLES DOWNING writes the Horticulturist as follows: In the June number of your paper you speak unfavorably of the Matilda Strawberry, which originated with O. J. TILLSON, of Highland, N. Y. You also quote A. S. FULLER as saying that "it is splendid in every respect except quality." Having visited Mr. TILLSON'S grounds when the fruit was in perfection, I had a good opportunity to examine them, and differ with Mr. FULLER and yourself as to quality. To my taste they are of the class very good or the best, and compare very favorably with the newer varieties, such as Seth Boyden, President Wilder, Chas. Downing, etc., and being large, productive, good color and quite firm, they promise well at least. At my request Mr. TILLSON has furnished me with a statement of prices as compared with the Wilson, and taken from the commission merchants' bill in New York, which please insert:

	Matilda. per qt.	Wilson. per qt.
June 8	45 cts.	24 cts.
" 10	36 "	22 "
" 14	21 "	16 "
" 15	15 "	10 "
" 17	27 "	20 "
" 20	27 "	18 "
" 21	24 "	18 "
" 22	24 "	16 "
" 23	24 "	15 "
" 24	24 "	18 "
" 27	30 "	18 "

You will see by this statement they average a little more than one-third more per quart than Wilson.

Pears Rotting at the Core.—A correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER writes us in condemnation of a pear which he says "has been greatly praised, but is worthless because it rots at the core." If he had read the RURAL NEW-YORKER carefully he would have learned that many varieties have been condemned for that reason, which are nevertheless excellent and profitable varieties, and are approved by the oldest pear growers. The fault is not in the pear but in the grower. He does not pick such pears soon enough. *They must never be allowed to ripen on the tree.*

Bush Alpine Strawberries.—We cannot inform J. E. MCDONALD where he can purchase the Bush Alpine Strawberry plants, which were mentioned in the RURAL NEW-YORKER Oct. 26, page 269. If any of our strawberry growers have the plants for sale, we think it would pay them well to advertise in our columns, as we have had many inquiries for these plants.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

Gapes in Chickens.—W. B. TEGETMEIER, a well known English writer on fowls, writes the London Field:—The fatal disease caused by the presence of the gape worm, appears unusually prevalent. I have had it in my own runs, where it has attacked some Sebright bantams; but I have found no difficulty in curing it by the means of carbolic acid, which I first recommended for this purpose in The Field of last year. So potent are the fumes of this powerful remedy, and so destructive are they to parasitic life, that their inhalation for even a few moments seems perfectly effectual in destroying the life of the worm. It is not even necessary to employ any special apparatus; a few drops of carbolic acid may be placed in a spoon and held over the flame of a candle until the vapor is seen to rise, when the head of the young chicken or pheasant (held in the other hand) may be placed in the vapor, which the animal is forced to inhale. Care must be taken not to carry on the process until the fowl as well as the worms are killed. I find after exposure to the fumes for a few seconds the bird may be regarded as cured, and may be seen running about quite well on the following day; if not, the treatment should be repeated. The medicinal carbolic acid is preferable to the tarry liquid used for disinfecting sewers and drains.

Sick Chickens.—Can any of our readers tell me what to do for my Brahma pullets? I have had a number of them taken sick; they neither die nor get well. Their necks are drawn on one side; comb and gills are very pale. They are dull in their movements, and eat but little.—C. R. B.

The Horseman.

THE PERCHERON HORSE.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has recorded the arrivals at this port, the past season, of several importations of this breed of horses, which is deservedly attracting the attention of those who desire a heavier draft horse for both the farm and road. A writer in the American Stock Journal who has a stallion of this breed, thus writes:

If the success of my Percheron as a stallion is any evidence of the value of the breed, I can state that he has averaged eighty mares per season for the ten seasons he has made in this country, and as he is a very sure foal getter, he must have produced at least 500 colts; and as I have never yet heard of a colt of his that would not bring $100, and many of them much higher prices, you can judge of the benefit which has accrued from his services. I have yet to learn that he has produced one worthless colt, nor have I heard of one that is spavined, curbed, ring-boned, or has any of those defects which render utterly useless so large a number of the fine-bred colts of the present day. The opinion of good judges here is, that we never had, in this part of the country at least, so valuable a stock of horses for farming purposes; and further, that no horse that ever stood in this section of the country has produced the same number of colts whose aggregate value has been equal to that of the colts of my Percheron; for the reason that, although there may have been individuals among them which would command a much higher price than any of those of my Percheron, yet the number of blemished and indifferent colts has been so great as quite to turn the scale in his favor.

My Percheron has not been crossed at all with thorough-bred mares—such a thing is almost unknown here at the present day; but those mares the nearest approaching to it have produced the cleanest, neatest, and handsomest colts, though hardly large enough to command the best prices. Those I know of that cross are excellent performers.

The style of mares with which the Percheron breeds best, appears to me to be the mare which you would choose to breed carriage-horses from, with a good length of neck, and tail coming out on a line with the back, to correct the two prominent faults in form of the breed, the short neck and steep rump.

What is the result of the cross with different styles (as regards size and shape)? This may be answered in a general way by stating, the size will depend somewhat upon the size of the mare, with due allowance for casting after back stock, which will be well understood by breeders. As regards to shape, you may depend upon the predominance of the form of the horse in nine cases out of ten.

REMEDY FOR HORSE INFLUENZA.

THE people never really know the value of a limb until they have lost it. This fact is practically illustrated with the present epidemic among horses. Almost all who have been obliged to walk in place of riding in the street cars, now speak of the great value of horses, especially to the business community. My own love for so noble an animal leads me to send you the following, which has been found practically efficacious in curing some of the worst cases. The disease is simply influenza, and should be treated as such. The atmosphere only is involved in producing it. The cause of its attacking the horse and leaving other animals and man untouched, would occupy too much space in your paper, and I have not now the time to give it in full, but may do so at some future time. Common pine tar, one quart; powdered camphor, one oz.; do. saltpetre, one oz.; do. sulphur, one-half oz.; do. lobelia herb, two oz.; do. mullin leaves, two oz.; pure carbolic acid, a teaspoonful; mix well together; then make any iron dish quite hot; put about a tablespoonful of the above mixture into it. Throw a blanket over the horse's head and place the dish under the blanket, so that the horse may inhale the fumes of the compound. This should be done about four times a day, or oftener, according to the severity of the case. I then give the following internal remedy:—Powdered lobelia herb, 1 oz.; do. elecampane, 2 oz.; do. coltsfoot, 2 oz.; do. spikenard, 2 oz.; do. blood root, ½ oz.; do. slippery elm, 1 oz.; do. gum myrrh, 1 oz.; do. skunk's cabbage, 1 oz.; do. wild turnip, 1 oz.; mix all thoroughly together; then mix the whole with molasses into a thin paste, and add one gill of good vinegar. Of this mixture give the animal one tablespoonful every hour until improvement takes place: then extend the time between the doses to two and three hours. The animal should have hard wood ashes, salt and willow charcoal mixed with his food. The charcoal may be obtained at the druggist's.

DR. THOMAS J. LEWIS.

290 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

The Horse Epidemic South.—This fearful disease has at last made its way to the land of "flowers." Georgia is now among the crippled agricultural States. Cotton wagons are left standing in the road on their way to market. Wheat culture will have to be postponed, ginning by horse power stopped; turn-outs called in, and all things that horses are connected with, will soon be brought to a stand still. The people of this section of the country ask for a preventive. Will not some learned stock dealer relieve our troubled minds? Will not the RURAL help us? Is it fatal? By answering the above imploring request you will relieve us of great fear.—C. F. G.

WE know of no preventive; the RURAL has published already the best remedies known. The chief thing is absolute rest until fully recovered; and the animals must be kept warm. There are few fatal cases where rest is given; where animals have been worked before recovering, or have been exposed to cold or storms, dropsy has followed with fatal result.

Chronic Glanders are said not to be contagious. A veterinarian in the Kansas Farmer recommends the following treatment:—"To remove or neutralize the poison, give one-half to one ounce doses of the sulphate of soda, at night, in cut feed, for several weeks, and five grains of the powdered Spanish fly along with it, which will act not only as a powerful tonic, but as an agent whereby the product of the disease will be removed from the body of the animal by the kidneys. This treatment will not interfere with the other medicine, which is—powdered gentian root, three drams; powdered sulphate of copper, two drams; mix, and give the whole for a dose, and give one dose morning and mid-day. The horse must be well and highly fed, and removed from other horses while the treatment is going on. Change the feed often. Remember that glanders, associated with tubercles of the lungs, cannot be cured."

Dropsy and Glanders now prevail among the horses in this city that have recovered from the late epizootic which has so seriously affected our business interests. The deaths among horses are almost entirely in consequence of one or the other of these diseases. Horses apparently in perfect health at night are found in the morning with legs and body swollen to an astonishing degree. In some of the stables more horses have died from these diseases than from the influenza from which most of them have apparently recovered. It is found, however, that most of the deaths from dropsy are among horses that were worked or exposed while ill of influenza—that those most carefully nursed and allowed to rest develop no indications of these supplementary diseases.

To Fit Collars to Horses.—The Valley Farmer says collars are or should be so made, as to throw the chief force on the lower part of the shoulder. The horse can apply but little strength on the upper part, and for this reason breast collars are coming greatly into vogue, as the strength is exerted on the lower part of the shoulder. The collar should be purchased of the proper size; just before putting it on the first time, immerse it in water, letting it remain about a minute, and immediately put it on to work. The collar, by being wet, will adapt itself to the shoulder, and should dry on the horse. When taken off it should be left in the same shape it occupied on the horse, and ever after you will have a snug-fitting collar and no wounds.

A Stifled Horse.—Can you recommend anything that will benefit a stifled horse? asks a correspondent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Not anything that we have ourselves tried, but a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:—"For a stifled horse, rub a teaspoonful of turpentine, night and morning, half way up the crease by the tail on the lame side. Keep using the horse as usual, and in three or four days a cure will be effected. For scratches or grease heel, wet the part frequently with water in which blue vitriol has been dissolved."

Farm Economy.

"PILING FOUR ACRES ON ONE."

SOME of the Southern farmers are getting the key to the true spirit of Agricultural improvement. The better class of these planters are of the thinking and reasoning sort. Necessity is forcing them to conclusions which are worthy of a wide circulation. For instance, a correspondent of the Georgia Plantation says:

To enable the farmer to buy less and sell more, let him put three acres of land on the identical same spot where he now has but one, with a spade, or a four-horse plow. A German or Englishman would do it the first year. Did not a man (Englishman) near Athens, sell fourteen hundred dollars worth from less than three acres? He did it by piling four acres on one.

The example of one man goes far in the education of the people. A man buys three acres of land instead of fifty and makes them produce more than the fifty would by ordinary culture. What does he save? He saves the money he would have invested in the forty-seven acres. Suppose he pays, or agrees to pay, $20 per acre for fifty acres; it amounts to $1,000. Instead he buys say five acres, for which he pays say $30 per acre, or $150. He has a cash capital left of $850, which he can make available and active. He may not have the capital to work the fifty acres as he would the five. Few men have. But by the use of his reserved capital he makes his five acres produce as much as twenty acres of his fifty; and few farmers with fifty acres cultivate more than twenty-three, unless near large cities; even then they cannot do it well without a large cash capital. With the five acres and the $850 capital a man may secure all the tools, manures and labor that may profitably be employed on five acres. Everything is utilized. There is no dead capital. Every dollar as it is turned over produces another. Every crop is under control. The ground can be prepared for the seed as and when it ought to be; the crops can be cultivated and harvested when and as they ought to be. Out of the investment come returns which bring to the farmer the maximum profit.

There are circumstances and conditions where this policy does not seem to be the best—especially in locations where land is rising in value or where it will rise in value in proportion to every dollar expended upon it for improvements. Then the farmer may reap more profits from his investment in fifty acres than in five. But on lands which have reached their maximum value it is folly to spend the bulk of one's capital in them and cripple his resources for rendering them productive. As a rule, we think, two-thirds of a farmer's cash capital should be reserved for use on land purchased with the other third.

SUBSOILING IN THE FALL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the RURAL NEW-YORKER asks if we recommend subsoiling stiff soils in the Fall as late as November. We do. We prefer plowing and subsoiling (and trench plowing, too) stiff soils in the Fall to doing it in the Spring. Suppose it is full of water. Lands that freeze are benefited thereby more than they are injured. The fertilizing properties the water furnishes the soil, the aeration which results, and the chemical changes produced by freezing and thawing do not deteriorate the producing powers of the land. We do not recommend trench plowing stiff clay lands in Spring for Spring crops under any circumstances. Spring subsoil plowing for almost any crop is safe enough; but Fall subsoil plowing is, in our opinion, always better.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Letting Cider Remain in Pomace.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says:—"To obtain good cider, the expressed juice must remain a short time with the pomace, which has been crushed or bruised, not cut, as is done by most patent cider mills. The old mills bruised the apples, the new ones cut them. We found, fifty years ago, that, with the advantage we then had of the old-fashioned mills, it was better to grind or crush the apples and then let the pomace remain in the trough at least 10 or 12 hours; and if the weather was cool, let it remain 24 hours."

Price of Bones.—A Kansas correspondent asks the price of bones in New York market, and whether the difference in the age of the bones makes any difference in their value. LISTER Brothers, bone manufacturers at Newark, N. J., pay on an average about $27 per ton of 2,000 lbs. for cattle bones, dry and in good merchantable order, when delivered free on board in N. Y. city. Thus they get bones collected in Winter, in the Spring; and bones collected in Summer, in the Fall. Bones of animals which have been killed a long time and out of which the substance has been bleached by exposure are not of as much value, $25 per ton being the highest price paid in New York when delivered free on board cars.

Long Furrows Economical.—A German agricultural journal prints a plea for long furrows. The turning of the plow and the commencing of a new furrow require more exertion in the plowman and the team than continued work on a straight line; and how great may really be the loss of time, from frequent interruptions in short turns, may be shown by the following calculations:—In a field 225 feet long, five and a-half hours out of ten are used in re-directing the plow; with a length of 575 feet, four hours are sufficient for the purpose; and when the plow can proceed without interruption for 800 feet, only one and a-half hours of the daily working time are consumed.

Scientific and Useful.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

To Cut and Bore India Rubber Stoppers.—W. DONKIN writes the Chemical News:—Dip the knife, or cork borer, in solution of caustic potash or soda. The strength is of very little consequence, but it should not be weaker than the ordinary reagent solution. Alcohol is generally recommended, and it works well until it evaporates, which is generally long before the cork is cut or bored through, and more has to be applied; water acts just as well as alcohol, and lasts longer. When, however, a tolerably sharp knife is moistened with soda lye, it goes through India rubber quite as easily as through common cork; and the same may be said of a cork borer, of whatever size. I have frequently bored inch holes in large caoutchouc stoppers, perfectly smooth and cylindrical, by this method. In order to finish the hole without the usual contraction of its diameter, the stopper should be held firmly against a flat surface of common cork till the borer passes into the latter.

Best Time to Paint Houses.—The Technologist says:—The best time for painting the exterior of buildings is late in Autumn or during the Winter. Paint then applied will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer or in hot weather. In the former it dries slowly and becomes hard, like a glazed surface, not easily affected afterwards by the weather, or worn off by the beating of storms. But in very hot weather the oil in the paint sinks into the wood at once, as into a sponge, leaving the lead nearly dry and nearly ready to crumble off. This last difficulty, however, might in a measure be guarded against, though at an increased expense, by first going over the surface with raw oil. By painting in cold weather, one annoyance might certainly be escaped, namely, the collection of small flies on the fresh paint.

The Herdsman.

NOTES FOR HERDSMEN.

Hoof Ail.—A writer says:—Frequently this arises from the bad condition of the stables, but in many cases the cause is not so apparent. Acrid accumulations in the yard or mud in the field may have something to do with it, or it may even be caused by an animal or vegetable parasite. Whatever the cause, however, the treatment will be much the same, and should consist of cleanliness, with local applications of astringents. If the hoof is diseased and partly separated by inflammation, all the unhealthful parts should be carefully pared off, and the foot well cleaned. Then apply once or twice a day a solution composed of one dram of carbolic acid in 8 ounces of water.

Feed for Milch Cows.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says:—The most profitable feed for cows giving milk during Winter, and that used in nearly all the best dairies for producing milk for New York market, is a good quality of wheat bran and corn meal, mixed as follows: Eight pounds of bran and two of corn meal for each cow daily. If the above can be thoroughly cooked with cut hay, it increases its value about one fifth by actual experiment. I produced from 50 cows 500 quarts of milk daily on ten pounds of feed mixed as above and thoroughly cooked.

Hygienic Information.

TEA ,COFFEE, COCOA, AND ALCOHOL.

WE extract from the British Medical Journal the conclusions of a French physician, Dr ANGEL MARVAUD, who has been experimenting on the physiological and therapeutical effects of coffee, tea, cocoa, mate or guarana (Paraguay tea), and alcohol, which he classes together as aliments of economy or anti-waste foods. He considers their influence on nutrition from two points of view: as stimulants to the nervous system, as anti-waste foods or anti-assimilators. Alcohol acts directly on the sensory apparatus of the spinal cord, and indirectly on the motor apparatus. Cocoa acts directly on the motor apparatus, which it excites in the same manner as strychnine. Coffee, tea, and mate act principally on the brain. Alcohol and cocoa excite the exercise of the muscles; coffee, tea, and mate, the exercise of thought. Further, by lessening the waste of the tissues, counteracting organic oxidation, and diminishing loss by means of the secretions, they all act as aliments of economy. In this way is explained their action in stimulating to work in the evening, in partly supplying the want of solid food, and in moderating vital combustion. Hence arises their increasing consumption, and their more general use as articles of daily regimen, hence, too, their utility in alimentation, and their important place in hygiene. The abuse of these aliments has, it is true, two principal inconveniences. In the first place, the excitement of the nervous system which they cause is liable to be followed by fatigue, weakness, and even inertia. In the second place, by their interference with and reduction of the processes —indispensably necessary to life—of combination, transmutation, and decomposition, they may cause arrest, suspension, or even complete suppression of the nutritive changes in the cellular elements, and may produce as results, torpor, atony, fatty degeneration, and necrobiosis of the tissues. Thus are explained alcoholism, coffeeism, theinism, and cocoaism.

HYGIENIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Chronic Diarrhea.—In looking over the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Oct. 19, I find a note from E. FITZ SIMONS, asking for a recipe that will cure chronic diarrhea. If he has not contracted the bad habit of using tobacco habitually, I think the following will cure him:—Immediately after having taken a meal, take a pipe and tobacco and smoke until he feels the effect in his head; then lie down for a season of rest, until the effect passes off. He may then go about his daily avocation until the next meal, when the same course is to be followed, and also on retiring at night. This treatment cured me after having suffered with said complaint for more than nine months, and being treated by different physicians in Australia, England, United States and Canada. —W. G. N., *Mt. Vernon, Ont.*

I SYMPATHIZE with, and gladly respond to the request of one of your subscribers for a recipe for chronic diarrhea, which has proved infallible with us for years past. I only wish all who may be benefited by it will acknowledge it in your paper:—One ounce of tincture of opium; one oz. tincture of camphor; one oz. tincture of rhubarb—all put in one bottle by a reliable druggist, Dose 20 to 30 drops, given every half hour or hour, as the case may require; taken in a tablespoonful of weak brandy, and a swallow of weak brandy and water taken after; as the patient grows better lengthen the time between the doses. In severe cases it may be taken in half teaspoonful doses.—MRS. F. CRAWFORD.

To Remove the Odor of Perspiration. —The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such costly onguents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some compound spirits of ammonia and place about two tablespoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands, and arms with this leaves the skin as clean and sweet as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless, and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

Cure for Frosted Feet.—Warm some pine tar and apply with a feather to the affected part; heat it in by the fire before going to bed. In very bad cases it may need the second or third application. It is a sure cure, and the tar can easily be removed with lard and soap.

Dyspepsia Remedy.—I desire to thank Mr. F. W. R., Lowell, O., for his cure for dyspepsia, published in RURAL NEW-YORKER, July 20, 1872. It cured me in six weeks.—J. J. B., *Cleveland, O.*

Industrial Topics.

"FARMERS' PURCHASING AGENTS."

I NOTICE a paragraph in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Nov. 9th, headed "Farmers' Purchasing Agents," which gives, as I think, a one-sided view of the case; and while it may be commended for the purchase of the larger farming implements, which articles are more generally used by the well-to-do class, I would not differ with you; but when you include groceries, dry goods, etc., you concern many who are left out of the ring. I would like to ask whether these close-buying farmers are going to share the good bargains with their poorer neighbors who have not the ready cash to buy at wholesale? or whether they are to be referred to the extortionist or retail merchant? If your system were generally practiced, what encouragement would an honorable man have to set up a business as a retailer? The support which ought to be given him by the wealthy farmers is withheld, leaving the poorer classes for the merchant to depend on for a business. The latter may be just as honorable as the former; but many work for the farmer and take a good share of their wages in rent, firewood and produce; and the merchant often has to give them long credit on their dry goods and groceries, and many times they are unable to pay at all, which makes it up-hill work for the merchant.

Some of the farmers go on the plan that they are perfectly good; and of course the merchant is glad to sell to safe men; at the same time, their long-deferred payments tax him seriously, and through fear of giving offense and losing their patronage, submits to the loss.

Now, I ask, is not this mode of doing business a direct incentive to dishonesty! Is not the merchant tempted to add to the account of such customers an extra quarter of tea or seven pounds of sugar to make up loss of interest? He starts in business meaning to be honorable, but he finds himself beaten by shrewdness, which he feels compelled to match or shut up shop. I hardly think extortion would find place in a community where a merchant is generously sustained by all, rich or poor, as such a business would enable him to sell so close to wholesale figures that clubs and organizations would get no advantage in their plan. While I am speaking of country places generally, I do not include many whole-souled, prompt-paying farmers with whom it is a pleasure to do business, but those who are not willing to live and let live, and who, by their penurious practices, would unite the producer, manufacturer and retailer all in the same individual when, perhaps, they would be no better off. M.

OUR correspondent has made his statement none too strong. That wealthy farmers who do buy at wholesale should share their bargains with those dependent upon them, is only just; but that they will do so is by no means certain. We did not, in the paragraph alluded to, intend to class all men as extortionists who sell implements or goods; but we did mean what we said, that this mode of making purchases deals a direct blow at monopolies and extortion wherever they are found.

One of the curses which oppress farmers and poor men, and make dishonest men of merchants, is the credit system. No farmer should or need have an account with any merchant. No day laborer, or one who works by the month or the year, can afford to have. And if we were a merchant, no farmer, no matter how wealthy, nor any other person, should have even a day's credit. We would establish the cash system by selling so much lower for cash that we would get custom even though we might offend some snobbish people who think a great deal more of getting goods than of paying for them, and who often live off a merchant on their reputation for ability to pay, and finally turn out bankrupt. If the merchant has no bad debts, he can afford to sell cheaper; and he can have none if he trusts none. One advantage to the farmer that will result from purchasing through agents, is that he must pay cash,

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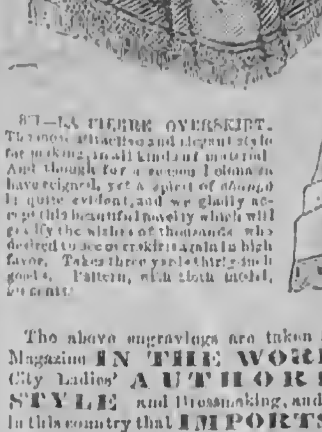

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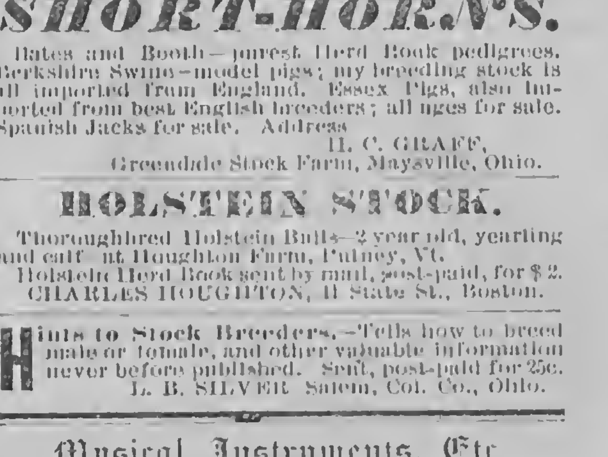

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HOW OUR LAWS ARE MADE.

WE wish every voter in New York State—indeed, in the country, for there is comparatively little difference in the modes of legislation in the different States—could have listened to the expose of the manner in which laws are made in the New York Legislature, by Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, before the New York Liberal Club. We have a far higher appreciation of the character and honesty of our Legislators than we had before. We do not believe, nor did Mr. PRINCE pretend, that there are no dishonest Legislators—that men do not go to the Legislature for the purpose of procuring the enactment of special laws with a view to personal aggrandizement; but we do believe, after Mr. PRINCE'S showing, that there would be fewer of this class of men seeking position as Legislators if the vicious system which permits them to carry out their schemes, did not attract them there. Few such men would spend 100 days at Albany for the paltry $3 per diem and the honor which accrues, alone. It is the knowledge of their power to prey upon the people, to foster their own personal objects or those of their friends, regardless of equity, justice and the rights and wishes of the people, that induces them to seek, and spend money to secure, places in the Assembly or Senate of the State. Some of the statements made by Mr. PRINCE we summarize as follows:

1. The rules require three readings of all bills. This, in practice, is a farce.

2. The rules require that each bill shall be considered section by section, in Committee of the Whole. Early in the session this rule is usually observed; but when the rush of business becomes great this is evaded by a little finesse, and the floodgates being opened, all sorts of bills pass without any consideration whatever.

3. A substitute for the Committee of the Whole is created called the "Sub-Committe of the Whole," or "Grinding Committe," consisting of 17 members. To this committee are supposed to be referred only those bills of a general character to which there are no objections. This is done to facilitate business. Finally, as business presses, discretion is given the Speaker and Clerk of the Assembly to send to this "Grinding Committee," without formal reference, such bills as, in their judgment, come within the rules of such reference. The Speaker and Clerk, with 700 to 1,000 bills on file, select without regard to law, and send thither bills which ought not to be so referred, and which, therefore, do not come within the scrutiny of the Committee of the Whole; and even the Sub-Committee do not have time even to hear them read, and they are reported complete without any one, except the respective introducers of the bills, knowing their contents. Here is the opportunity for vicious legislation which unscrupulous Legislators take advantage of.

4. By means of this mode of legislation, early in the session, bills are introduced, printed, read by members, who see no objection to their passage, and towards the close are, on motion of the introducers, referred to the Sub-Committee; but before getting into the Sub-Committee's hands, are "amended" or transformed into other bills, are reported by the Committee and passed by the Assembly, under the old title, members supposing they are voting for a bill they know nothing of, and would not vote for if they did.

5. The cause of all this legislative farce and iniquity is the shortness of the session and the volume of business which is forced upon the legislative body.

6. This volume of business is so great that if the introduction, consideration and passage of each bill, observing the rules of the Assembly, took but thirty-nine minutes, it would require, at that rate of speed, a session two or three times as long as that fixed by law to pass 1,000 bills—and 1,200 to 1,500 have usually to be considered.

7. In 1871, of 700 bills passed by the Assembly, not 200 received the votes of the majority of the members. Swiftness in calling the roll was a requisite accomplishment by the Clerk in those days; and the names of 128 members were called in sixty-five seconds, no response being expected; all who were present being recorded as voting affirmatively; and many who were 100 miles away finding, on their return, that they were recorded as voting for every bill passed during their absence.

8. One source of all this evil is the vast volume of special legislation thrust upon the Legislature. A constitutional amendment is necessary, which shall provide general laws under which corporations may be organized, and granting more power to local legislatures, such as boards of supervisors, municipal authorities, &c. Now the legislator from any district has autocratic control of all the business of that district which comes before the Legislature. If his recommendations are scrutinized and his bills rejected, he says to those who voted against his propositions, "What right have you to interfere in matters in my district? I will, if that is the game, look after and meddle with your matters;" so all local and special legislation depends for its character upon the honesty or interest of the member representing any district affected by it; for he has but to introduce it, urge its passage, and all other members vote for it because each has his especial local ax to grind also, and reciprocity, in these matters is expected, nay, required.

9. Abolish all special legislation. Enlarge the powers of local legislatures (Boards of Supervisors) to consider and act upon purely local questions; compel all bills to be printed, and permit the passage of no amended bill until the amendments have been printed; make it a constitutional provision that all bills shall be considered in Committee of the Whole, section by section; limit the time when bills may be introduced to March 1, thus securing a full month for the consideration of those already before the Legislature, and Mr. PRINCE thinks there will be fewer inducements for dishonest men to go to the Legislature, and we will have fewer but better-considered and wiser laws. We think so too; and we commend this whole subject to the attention of the people of the State, believing it a matter in which they are most vitally interested.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Wool Burned in Boston.—According to United States Government statistics, the N. Y. Herald says, the wool clips of the country, the past three years, were as follows:—1870, 100,936,825 lbs.; 1871, 85,609,007 lbs.; 1872, 109,840,358 lbs. Of this quantity there had been received in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, up to date, of the clip of 1872, 43,985,200 lbs.; the corresponding period in 1871, 83,513,800 lbs.; in 1870, 74,820,221 lbs. Of these total receipts in 1872, Boston had received 17,096,200 lbs. The stock of domestic wool in Boston, Jan. 1, 1872, was 4,400,000 lbs., making a total of 21,496,000 lbs. available for sale during the year. During the past ten months sales have been reported there of from two millions to four millions of pounds each month; and during the last five months they have averaged two and a half millions of pounds per month. Hence, the Herald concludes that the wool burned in Boston does not exceed 2,000,000 of pounds, equal to about 800,000 lbs. of clean wool. The total imports of foreign wool thus far this year are 95,248,024 lbs., against 74,502,477 lbs. last year, and 48,660,579 lbs. the year previous.

Centennial Speculations.—We have very little faith in the appeals to patriotism which are made to the American people in behalf of this or that celebration or exposition—appeals simply to their national pride. The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, which is to be international, will doubtless gather together a vast exhibition of the natural and manufactured resources of this and other countries. That it has any claims upon our citizens on the score of patriotism we do not believe. We see no reason why any one should attend it from mere patriotic impulses; nor why any one should contribute to it for the same reason. That kind of clap-trap we have no sympathy with. The object is speculation and profit—not to exhibit and stimulate patriotism, except so far as national pride and self interest may be appealed to to swell the profits of the management and glorify Philadelphia. One plea in behalf of the exposition is that it may pay the visitor, both in the pleasure he may derive and the knowledge he may acquire to attend it; and it may pay the exhibitor as an advertisement. That it is likely to benefit the community, except through individuals, we do not believe. That it is essential in order to establish and illustrate the patriotic impulses of the people and their pride and faith in their own land is all nonsense, in the light of the events of the past ten years. That it will aid in developing the resources of the country may be true—to the extent that it attracts the notice of the capitalists of other countries; but that it is essential to our development we are not convinced.

Protection to American Exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition.—Austria, as our readers are aware, is getting up a great Exposition, to which she invites contributions from America. But American inventors, who may take their wares thither, are not yet safe from the piracy of their inventions. No adequate protection is afforded them. Their trademarks are protected by treaty; and the Austrian Parliament has passed a law providing that every exhibitor may, before placing his articles on exhibition, take out a certificate without charge, which certificate shall act as a patent during the exhibition and for two months afterward, and may then be made an absolute patent by the payment of less than $11. But the Patentee must establish the manufacture of the patented article in Austria within one year from the date of the patent, or it becomes void. A treaty looking to the removal of these objections is being considered, and it is hoped may be secured. Meantime, there is no safety for American inventions in Austria.

O for Such a Minister of Agriculture!—We mean one invested with the powers which seem to inhere in the office of the French Minister of Agriculture, and with a will to be old fogyish enough to use these powers to regulate rascals into honest practices. He (the Frenchman) is after all adulterators of food and beverages, cosmetics, medicines, pills, powders, etc.,—having given orders for their analysis with a view to bringing offenders to justice. What a blessed thing it would be if the housewife could know that when she buys and pays for a pound of coffee, it is not peas or chicory; or of tea, that it is not raspberry leaves; or a pot of horse-radish, that it is not two-thirds grated turnips; or a barrel of white sugar, that is not mostly white earth; or a quart of milk, that it is not half chalk and water, etc., etc. Will we ever reach the French state of civilization?

The Public Hiring Fairs of England are denounced by the better classes there, especially by social reformers, as productive of the moral contamination of both sexes. Young English men and women meet, in a market place, those who desire to employ them. There is higgling for prices. The shrewd employer invites the sturdy yeoman or buxom maid to a pot of ale. The bargain is finished over the third pot. There is a good bargain made by the employer, and the employee finds himself or herself literally "sold." It smacks too much of the slave market. It breeds vice, and an effort is being made to adopt a system of registry or of intelligence offices for each sex separately, with a view to correcting the evils of the present system.

Agricultural Implements in 1870.—The Census Report shows the value of Agricultural Implements made in this country in 1870 to have been $52,000,000—three times the value of those made in 1860; but it should be remembered that this difference is due, to some extent, to an increase in the nominal value of material made after ten years' experience and progress; for the demand for machinery, growing out of scarcity of labor and adaptation of farms to its use, has greatly increased during the past twelve years.

The Deficiency of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain, according to one English authority, is 22,079,200 bushels, not taking into account the inferior quality of a large portion of that saved. Another authority places the crop twenty per cent. below the average in England proper, and not half an average in Scotland. Add to this the deficiency in the potato crop, and the widespread disease among live stock, and the Winter prospect is not a hopeful one for the poor of the British Isles.

Vick's Floral Guide, (JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.), is now published quarterly. The first number for 1873 is a most attractive one—brilliant in its interior and exterior illustrations, and filled with practical information. This, together with the beautiful chromo we received from him not long since, places JAMES VICK first in the field among the seedsmen of 1873. This Guide is sold at 25 cents a year. The number before us is worth $1.

Better than Described.—J. H. H. LOVETT, Clinton Co., Ind., to whom we recently sent our Premium Engraving, writes:—"Am in receipt of a Splendid Picture from you. Thanks for the same. *Think it far surpasses your description.*"

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Ransom, Luzerne Co., Pa., Nov. 18.—The weather during the Fall thus far has been quite wet—so much so that some farmers have not yet got their buckwheat crop gathered. Most of the buckwheat crop has been threshed when very damp and the yield of flour will be light. The corn crop is good. Potatoes average about 100 bushels per acre; quality not as good as the average; price, 80c. per bushel. Wheat and rye sown this Fall looks well. Hay was rather light in most places; quality good generally; price, $22@25 per ton. The Fall has been favorable for grazing, and very few persons have fed their stock any dry fodder up to this time. For the past three days the weather has been cold and raw. The horse epidemic has made its appearance among us, and one-half of the horses are now more or less afflicted. Mules and oxen are in demand. Cows are worth $25 per head on an average, if public sales determine their value. Coal retails at the mines for $3 per 2,000 lbs. Coal lands are fast passing into the hands of the large coal companies.—**

RURAL BREVITIES.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S trotting horse, Mountain Boy, is dead.

MAINE'S wheat crop for 1872 is reported the best in twenty-five years.

CHAS. E. TOUSEY is informed that ALBERT BRESEE'S address is Hortonville, Vt.

WE acknowledge the receipt of catalogue of the Michigan State Agricultural College.

BRANDON, Vt., has a general market day every Saturday. Those held have been very successful.

I. N. WEST, Yates City, Ill., recently lost 180 hogs from cholera, 68 of which were fat, ready for market.

JOHN WIER, Lacon, Ill., born in 1797, in the District of Maine, a pioneer horticulturist in Illinois, died Oct. 31st.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS, advertised in this paper, is a favorite with both the risen and rising generation, and worthy of a cordial reception in every family.

WE have from Col. HARRIS a report of proceedings of Swine Breeders' Convention at Indianapolis; received too late to print this week; will appear in next issue.

ALL manuscript designed for the RURAL NEW-YORKER should be addressed to this office, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. Col. HARRIS disclaims being LEAD PENCIL, Esq.

OVER $60,000 will be paid out in Berlin, Wis., and vicinity for cranberry picking this season. On two principal marshes there have been employed an average of 2,700 pickers daily.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

TO EVERY READER!

HINTS, REQUESTS, SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

Premium Picture Now Ready!—Agents and Subscribers will please note that our Premium Engraving is *Now Ready*, and that copies are promptly mailed, post-paid, to all entitled. We are now filling all orders on day of reception, and think we shall be enabled to do this through the season, so that no one will have to wait weary days or weeks for the Beautiful Premium Picture.

Clubs Coming!—Our first Club for 1873 came just a month earlier in the season than the first for 1872, and eight of its ten members paid $2.50 each in order to secure the Premium Engraving. Others are coming, and the Campaign is fairly opened. "Push on the column," good recruiting friends of the RURAL BRIGADE! Now is the Time to Work and Win!

Send for the Documents!—Our new Show-Bill, Supplement, Prospectus, &c., are *now ready* and will be sent *free and post-paid* to all applicants disposed to form clubs. Send for and use the documents!

"Progress and Improvement."—MOORE'S RURAL for 1873 will be better than ever before, in both CONTENTS AND STYLE. It will appear in a NEW DRESS of Clear and Beautiful Copper-Faced Type, and present other **Decided Improvements.** Agents and subscribers will please note this, and if they tell their friends, so much the better.

The Premium Picture is sent to All who pay $2.50 for a copy of the RURAL one year, and *not to those who only pay the club rate.* Club subscribers can secure the Engraving, however, by adding 50 cts. to the usual club price ($2.) Don't forget this.

Begin Clubs Now!—And to all who want the paper from date, or either one year (at $2.50) or 15 months (at $3) from Oct. 1, we will send the paper accordingly, with Premium Engraving post-paid. The whole club can start at one time, or part Jan. 1st and part earlier. Note this fact.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HORSE EPIDEMIC.

A PHYSICIAN in a communication to a Buffalo paper about the Horse Epidemic, says:—"Externally I used and would recommend Dr. Trusk's Magnetic Ointment to the throat, around the ears and on the forehead. This ointment contains tobacco and lobella, and operates upon the mucous glands of the head and throat by causing an increased flow of secretion from them, at the same time by its relaxing effect removing the stricture and giving almost instant relief to the cough and breathing." It is kept by all Druggists.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York

Modes and Manners.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

Of expensive furs the preference is for Crown Sable, a cold, brown fur, long, thick, and soft as silk. These furs, coming from the cold and almost inaccessible regions of the North, are, of course, correspondingly high in price. A muff, of medium size, and boa ten yards long, made of four skins, with tips, costs $1,150. Such a set is very beautiful, and ought to last a life time and remain superior to the changes of fash- Only under these circumstances ought they to be bought. Other grades of this fur are cheaper. The lowest limit, however, being $200.

Hudson Bay Sable, a rich brown and very desirable fur, ranges from $100 to $350. In beauty it is preferable to the Crown Sable, and is almost as agreeable to the touch.

Mink, however, is the standard fur, and, whatever fashion may decree, mink retains its place in the market. The most desirable variety is the Eastern fur, which is very dark and very close and fine. We would advise every one in buying mink to pay more and obtain this kind. In the end it is cheaper. Moreover, observe the gray hairs. If there are none the fur is probably dyed, and will, in time, change color. Mink sets are brought within the limits of $40 and $125 per set, comprising a boa and muff. Capes are no longer worn; they are ugly, clumsy and useless in themselves, and spoil the effect of a handsome cloak. Even a boa adds no beauty and is worn by many ladies only when needing extra protection about the throat. Muffs are finished with brown gros-grain bows in of tassels.

Of lower grades of fur, Black Martin is now most fashionable. Most of you will remember the immense muffs of our grandmothers, of long, silky black hair. It is the same fur in our modern styles. It is very pretty, the black so lustrous that it reflects the light. The fur, however, is dyed, and consequently not durable; but price, $20 to $30, renders it not extravagant to purchase. Alaska Sable, which is coarser, but natural in color, ranges from $18 to $30, and Lynx from $25 to $30.

Seal skin is, if possible, more popular than last season, and even more expensive. A set of Seal skin comprises cap, muff, boa and sack, or talma, for they are made in various shapes. A complete set of the first quality costs $600. These, however, are trimmed with one or two rows of Deep Sea Otter, which is very expensive. Very nice sets, untrimmed, may be had for $125 to $200. Muffs cost from $11 to $20, and caps from $8 to $25. In buying seal caution should be used. The real color of the seal is a light yellow. Fashion has refused to acknowledge it so all the furs are dyed. It is said that there is but one house in the world where this is done properly, and that house is in London. We are sorry to say that the American dyed Seals are almost worthless; the color soon changes and the fur roughens. In buying Seal skin, then, remember this fact.

There are other and cheaper kinds of fur that can be bought at from $6 to $10. It is not economy, however, to buy these if it is possible to get better. Astrakan, once so popular, is not at all worn now. The finer varieties, such as Persian and Russian lamb, are quite as expensive as formerly, but are no longer bought; even as a trimming it is not used.

Among fancy furs Silver Fox is in demand and is very expensive. The fur is procured among the highest fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, and is very beautiful. It is chiefly used for trimming, and sells for from $5 to $15 a yard. The darker parts, however, are made into boas and muffs and are equally expensive.

Deep Sea Otter is another expensive fur used also for trimming. A muff of this fur costs as much as a Crown Sable.

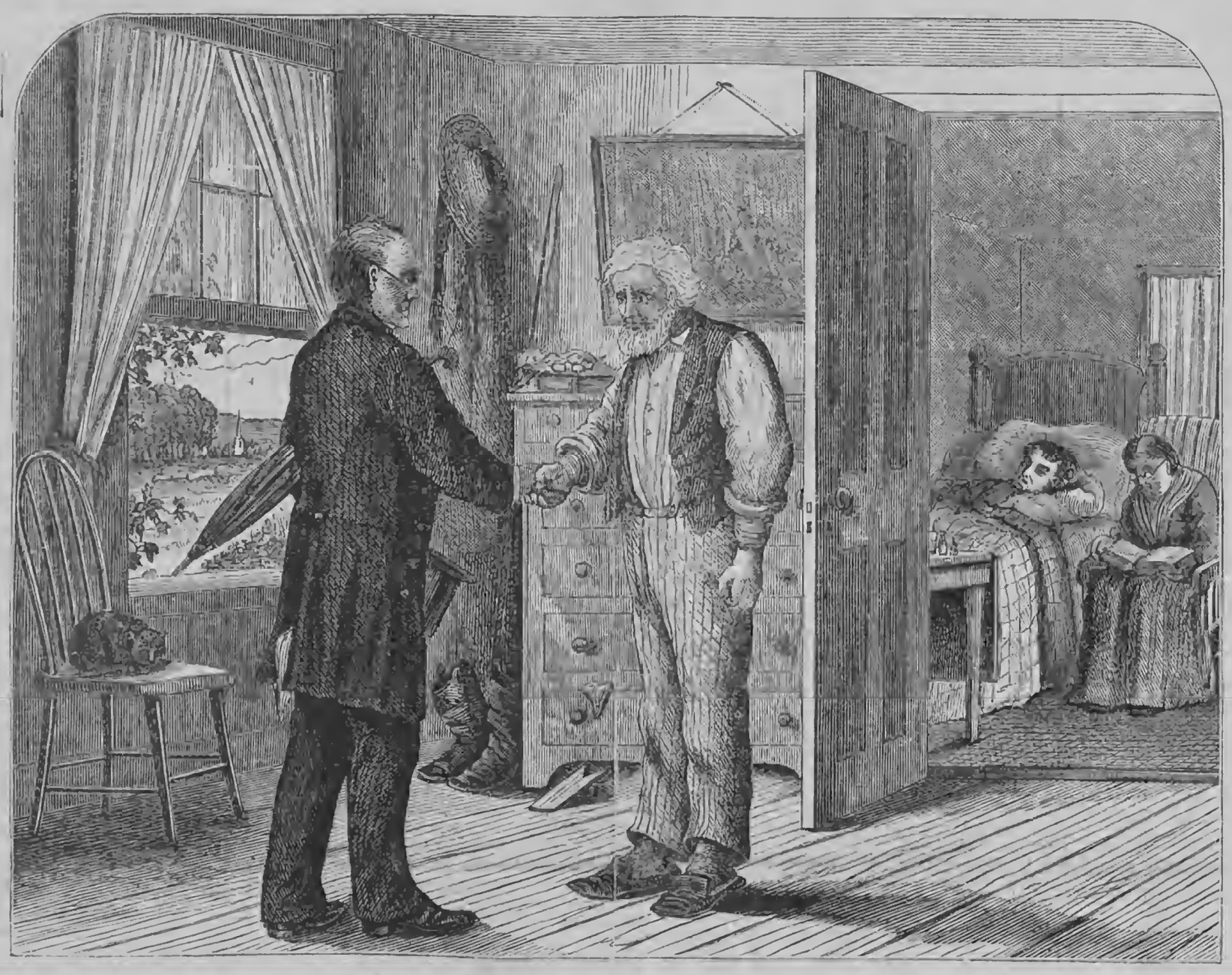
Ermine is cheaper this season. Sets can be bought for from $20 to $40. It is only used for full dress and evening entertainments. It is out of place in church.

White Fox has largely superseded ermine. The boas are very large and showy, but we do not deem them so lady-like. White Fox makes a handsome trimming. It costs $1.50 per yard.

Grebe is a very pretty fur, but very delicate, and often requires cleaning. A set costs $20 and should be accompanied by a Grebe feather on the hat.

Chinchilla is used for mourning and for elderly ladies, although fashion is not rigorous in this respect. The price is from $25 to $50.

Children's furs are very reasonable. The prettiest fur for young children is Genet, the white fur of the French Cat. A set is composed of cap, sack and muff. These cost from $10 to $20. The sack is usually confined with a gay sash. Ermine is also used and an imitation is very common, though we would advise the Genet in preference.



"WHY, PARSON, DON'T YE KNOW ME?"

Gentlemen's furs are in Beaver, Otter and Seal. Collars range from $3.50 to $5. Caps of Seal are very fashionable, and generally becoming. Sealskin gloves are now largely worn. They cost about $5, and are worth any amount in comfort.

Furs are used a great deal in trimming dresses and polonaises, especially the Silver and White Fox, Black Martin and Seal are also popular. We do not fancy these, however. The only merit is their suitability as a winter trimming. They are not pretty, and their effect is clumsy.

Thanks for information are due C. G. GUNTHER & Co., No. 19 Union Square.

CRAVAT BOWS.

Most exquisite cravat bows and long jabots with neck-bands are formed of colored China crape and lace, or of the soft repped silk called gros d'Orleans. One of pale rose-color has a neck-band formed of three tiny folds, while the long square jabot is a knot of crape with ends frilled with rare old Mechlin lace; $10 is the price of this dainty bit. Another is the Pompadour, with a fold of blue and of rose around the neck, with two standing frills of pointed Valenciennes, while in front are scallops of blue, lined with rose-color and edged with lace. Black bows are of watered ribbon loops with black lace. Another stylish tie is of black faille, with the jabot ends edged with white lace. White neck-ties of twilled silk or of China crape are handsomest with costumes of dusky olive, garnet, plum-color, and invisible green. For the dowagers are narrow ties of black camel's hair; the ends are finished with a narrow India border in gay colors. These are not scarfs to be worn outside of street garments for warmth, but merely neck-ties to be passed around a collar of linen, and worn with black or other dark dresses. Prices $15. Pleated linen frills for the neck and linen under-sleeves laid in pleats are the fashionable French *lingerie*. The standing English collar of linen is worn so wide that it is seen high above the cravat all around the neck. The fronts meet quite together, and the points are slightly broken over. The plainest linen collars are now completed by a neckerchief or habit shirt of muslin large enough to cover the shoulders and protect them and the corsets from being soiled by contact with the colored lining of the dress.—*Harpers' Bazar.*

THE French heel is reported as having gone completely out of fashion.

Social Topics.

THE REAPING MACHINE.

BY WYLIAMME FAWCETTE.

WHY, parson, don't ye know me? What say 'bout my hair?
All white! Turned sudden! Sure enough! Wal, 'twan't no care, nor scare,
Done that. No wonder 'tis so, though; it's wonderful I'm 'live.
Hain't heern the trouble? Wal, ye know, our JOHN he liked to drive
The reapin' 'chine; an' he fixed up a leather hood on top,
To keep the sun off—for some days it's fit to make ye drop.
Wal, I was a drivin' the hosses a spell, an' a little bit on ahead
He seen some boughs a hangin' down, thet mought ketch the hood, and he said
As how he'd run for'ard an' lift 'em up, so I could drive under straight.
I druv along, an' never thought nor looked till 'twas too late.
I heered him screech, an' looked round quick, an' thar he sot in the grain,
Feet cut square off, legs spoutin' blood, an' he most mad with the pain.
"Oh, JOHN! Be ye killed?" says I. "No," says he. "Jump, daddy, jest quick's ye can,
"An' bring me the hosses' hitchin' straps, an' two sticks—thar's a good ole man."
He drawed a strap round 'bout each leg, an' twisted it tight with a stick.
So the bleedin' stopped; an' then I up an' carried him home right quick,
An' run for the doctor; an' doctor says he'd a been dead to-day,
If 'twarn't for his pluck, a twistin' them straps, when his life was bleedin' away.
Yes, I'll try to bear it, parson; but his mother 'll lie and dream
How her boy's two feet was cut right off, when his daddy druv the team.
An' it's hard to feel that the son I reared, my old age's staff to be,
All through the years thet's comin' yet, will have to lean on me.

THE VRILL-YA'S CONCEPTION OF HUMAN EXISTENCE.

IN a little volume entitled "The Coming Race," (New York: FRANCIS B. FELT & CO.,) purporting to give an account of the character, habits and beliefs of a race of beings (called Vrill-Ya) found in a subterranean world, we find the following:—"Though, as I have said, the Vrill-Ya discourage all speculations on the nature of the Supreme Being, they appear to concur in a belief by which they think to solve that great problem of the existence of evil which has so perplexed the philosophy of the upper world. They hold that wherever He has once given life, with the perceptions of that life, however faint it be, as in a plant, the life is never destroyed; it passes into new and improved forms, though not in this planet, (differing therein from the ordinary doctrine of metempsychosis,) and that the living thing retains the sense of identity, so that it connects its past life with its future, and is *conscious* of its progressive improvement in the scale of joy. For they say that, without this assumption, they cannot, according to the light of human reason vouchsafed to them, discover the perfect justice which must be a constituent quality of the All-Wise and the All-Good.

"Injustice, they say, can only emanate from three causes:—Want of wisdom to perceive what is just; want of benevolence to desire; want of power to fulfill it; and that each of these three wants is incompatible in the All-Wise, the All-Good, the All-Powerful. But that, while even in this life, the wisdom, benevolence and the power of the Supreme Being are sufficiently apparent to compel our recognition, the justice necessarily resulting from those attributes absolutely requires another life, not for man only, but for every living thing of the inferior orders. That, alike in the animal and vegetable world, we see one individual rendered, by circumstances beyond its control, exceedingly wretched compared to its neighbors—one only exists as the prey of another—even a plant suffers from disease till it perishes prematurely, while the plant next to it rejoices in its vitality and lives out its happy life free from a pang. That it is an erroneous analogy from human infirmities to reply by saying that the Supreme Being only acts by general laws, thereby making his own secondary causes so potent as to mar the essential kindness of the First cause; and a still meaner and more ignoble conception of the All-Good, to dismiss with a brief contempt all consideration of justice for the myriad forms into which he has infused life, and assume that justice is only due to the single product of the An (man).

"There is no great and no small in the eyes of the Divine Law-Giver. But once grant that nothing, however humble, which feels that it lives and suffers, can perish through the series of ages; that all its sufferings here, if continuous from the moment of its birth to that of its transfers to another form of being, would be more brief compared with eternity than the cry of the new-born is compared to the whole life of a man; and once suppose that this living thing retains its sense of identity when so transformed (for without that sense it could be aware of no future being), and though, indeed, the fulfillment of Divine justice is removed from the scope of our ken, yet we have a right to assume it to be uniform and universal, and not varying and partial, as it would be if acting upon general secondary laws; because such perfect justice flows of necessity from perfectness of knowledge to conceive, perfectness of love to will and perfectness of power to complete it."

AN AUSTRIAN "GHOST."

THE public of Vienna have been much troubled by the story of an apparition which has lately occupied the newspapers of the Austrian capital. A sentry posted by night in the lobbies of the Imperial palace, observed, to his dismay, a female figure, enveloped in the long folds of a capacious cloak, emerge from the chambers of the late Archduchess Sophia. The alarmed soldier at once saved himself from intercourse with the ghost by flight, and told his story to his superior officer. Without putting faith in his narrative, the Marshal of the Court established a watch, and caused the lobbies communicating with the rooms of the late mother of the Emperor to be occupied by the Palace guards. Next night the mysterious vision was again seen by several persons, but vanished almost instantly. Another night the phantom showed itself to a second sentry, who fainted with terror. Some days later a new sentry saw the specter approach, but, more bold than his companions, maintained his *sang froid*, and aimed a blow at it with his bayonet. The spectre thereupon took to flight, but, pursued by the soldier, fell mortally wounded by a bayonet thrust in the back. The guards and attendants hastened to the spot on hearing the cries of the wounded ghost, and found a beardless youth, who was recognized as a priest. The strangest part of the business is that the Court has done its utmost to hush the matter up, and the soldier whose bayonet led to the discovery of the mystery has been relieved from his sentry duties and sent, as was said, to join a distant garrison. The Tagblatt, however, says he has been put in prison, and is now in solitary confinement. The Clerical papers deny that the ghost was a priest, but, on the other hand, it is alleged that he was one of the young chaplains attached to the palace and a tool of the Jesuits

THE SOULS' SONGS.

A SOUL was singing of freedom,—
  Of breadth, and depth, and hight,
Of infinite lengths, aspirations'
  Full scope, unlimited might;
Singing of Law's overthrowal,
  While serene Law listened and smiled,
A soul was singing of freedom,—
  And the songs that she sang were wild.

A soul was singing of glory,—
  And the melody rose in waves,
Swaying among the laurels
  That sprang from a thousand graves,
Graves of the soul's dead weaknesses
  Slain by Ambition's hand;—
A soul was singing of glory,
  And the songs that she sang were grand.

A soul was singing of beauty,—
  Of Creation's tints and lines,
Of thought's impassioned coloring,
  Of spirit's perfect designs;
Singing of inner sanctities,
  Trod only by priestly feet;—
A soul was singing of beauty
  And the songs that she sang were sweet.

A soul was singing of duty,—
  And the music was strong and bold,
But the high, clear ring of triumph
  Was not all that the strained chords told.
They told of a desolateness
  No sense of uprightness could glad;—
A soul was singing of duty,
  And the songs that she sang were sad.

A soul was singing of love,—
  And Infinity filled with the splendor
And Eternity's silences trembled
  To melodies deathless and tender;
Singing of love's great wonder,
  Its beginnings, developments, fruit;—
A soul was singing of love,
  And all other songs were mute.

[*Maud Manning.*

Our Story-Teller.

DR. SPENCER'S GREAT CRIME.

A STORY TOLD BY A PHYSICIAN.

I WAS sitting in my office, half dozing over an interminable article on defective nutrition, in the best medical review.

The fire in the grate was low, the night was stormy and the clock was on the stroke of eleven. I was just about to turn off the gas and retire, for, being a bachelor, I slept in the room connected with my office, when there was a pull at the bell.

I started up suddenly, for this was something new. Middlebury was a decorous sort of place, and people usually managed to be taken sick at seasonable hours.

Old Mrs. Jerome had been threatening to die for the past five years, and at every visit I paid her she solemnly informed me that when the decisive moment did come she desired me present. But, as nothing ailed the old lady beyond now and then an indigestion from too much high living, I had never yet been called upon to be present at her death.

Now, I thought, it must be old Mrs. Jerome is going.

I took up my night-lamp and went to the door. A strong gust of damp, sleety wind nearly extinguished the light, but shading it with my hand, I dimly discerned the form of a woman.

"Come in," said I, holding open the door, but she declined, with a gesture of impatience.

"You must come out," she said, in a sharp, decisive voice, "and be quick about it."

I put on my overcoat without demur, locked the surgery door, and stepped into the storm. As I did so the woman laid a firm hand on my arm, and, putting her face close to mine, said:

"Dr. Lockwood, can you keep a secret?"

"I think so, madam."

"Swear it."

"Is this secret of a professional character?—that is, is it anything you wish to confide in me as a medical man?"

"It is."

"Very well, then, I swear it."

"That is right."

A man respects an oath, though why he should is a mystery, since men's mouths are running over with them.

"Whither are you taking me, and for what purpose?"

"To the Clifton House, to see the mistress."

I started.

Clifton House was the old mansion recently taken by Dr. Spencer, a stranger to every one in Middlebury. Spencer was a tall, dark, rather distinguished-looking man, who had hung out his sign in the village, only a few doors above mine, but as yet he had got no practice.

He was unsocial in the extreme, avoiding his neighbors persistently, and when he did speak it was in such a curt, half-savage way, that one was not likely to attempt prolonging the conversation.

The doctor had a wife, it was said, but no one ever saw her. She was an invalid, and Miss Melrose, a friend of the family, presided over the establishment and sat at the head of the table.

Miss Melrose was yet beautiful, and won the admiration of all who visited Clifton House, by her grace of manner and fascinating conversation.

"As we walk along," said my companion, "let me explain to you just what it is necessary you should know. My mistress is very ill."

"I beg your pardon—is it Mrs. Spencer or Miss Melrose?"

She laughed bitterly.

"Miss Melrose! I would stab her to the heart sooner than own her as a mistress. My mistress is a lady—noble, royal and of gentle birth. It is an honor to serve my mistress."

"And is she ill? How long since?"

"Ever since she married him—curse him!" she muttered, in a fierce tone; "but I must not get excited. I must tell my story, or rather hers. Two years ago, through the desire of her dying father, Alice Herndon became James Spencer's wife. Before that she was a healthy, blooming girl; immediately after this marriage she began to fail. Do you see anything strange in that?"

"Not necessarily."

"Let me enlighten you further. Dr. Spencer was at one time engaged to Miss Lucille Melrose, but he broke the engagement and married my mistress instead. Miss Melrose was as poor as Job's turkey; Miss Herndon was an heiress, and Dr. Spencer was deeply in debt and hard pressed by his creditors. Do you see anything strange in that?"

"Perhaps. Go on."

"When my mistress married Spencer she was only seventeen, and had been taught to obey her father in everything. She was a gentle, affectionate child, and it would have been easy for Spencer to have won her love. But he did not care for that. It was her money he wanted. It paid his debts and bought him fast horses; it set his table with nice, costly dishes, and put it in his power to keep Miss Melrose robed like a queen. And all this time my mistress has been slowly but surely sinking; and, look you, Dr. Lockwood, I believe she is not dying of disease, but of—" she lowered her voice to a whisper as she spoke the word—"poison!"

"Impossible! This is a grave charge."

"Of poison given her by her husband, who, at her death, will have sole control of her property and be free to marry Miss Melrose. There is no time to explain to you in detail the thousand and one circumstances which have led me to the belief, for we are almost at the door. It is never the case that Miss Melrose and Spencer are out at the same time, or I should have called another physician before; but to-night they are called away by the death of Miss Melrose's sister, and will not be back until to-morrow. With the consent of my mistress, I came for you, and oh! Dr. Lockwood, I pray you save my dear mistress. I nursed her when her mother died and left her a helpless infant; all through her innocent youth she was like an own child to me; and now to see her fading hour by hour before my eyes! Good heavens! if I knew beyond doubt that he was guilty, his life should pay the forfeit."

I was already beginning to feel a deep interest in Mrs. Spencer, although I had never seen her, and, like her old nurse, I was inclined to feel a great animosity for Dr. Spencer.

Mrs. Spencer received me in her bed-chamber. It was on the second floor and was furnished with exquisite elegance.

Everything in the room bespoke the taste and delicacy of the occupant. The warm air was fragrant with the faint odor of the heliotrope; and, glancing around, I saw the purple blossoms and green leaves in an alabaster case on the ledge of the south window.

She was a woman who, when once seen, could never be forgotten. I have met in my life many beautiful women, but never one so lovely.

She was tall and straight, with a purely oval face, liquid brown eyes, and a dash of hectic in her cheeks, which is never seen in perfect health. She received me, as I know she received everybody, gracefully, and though there was a slight embarrassment in her manner when I spoke of her illness, she answered my professional inquiries without hesitation.

As to myself, I laid aside all false delicacy and questioned her plainly as to her symptoms. Mrs. Hurd, her nurse, remained in the room and added many little important items of information.

When she spoke of her husband it was with a sort of hopeless sadness, which distressed me greatly.

Not a breath of suspicion against him in her answer to my questions, and I felt sure that at present she knew nothing of what Mrs. Hurd had such serious apprehensions. I was glad that it was so, for, with her finely strung organization, it might have produced serious results. I made my examination of the patient as closely as I could, and drew my own conclusions. I could have sworn that Mrs. Spencer daily swallowed arsenic in small quantities, and the deadly drug was telling fearfully on a constitution never robust.

She said, answering my questions, that she had no physician except her husband. He had thought himself better acquainted with her case, and, therefore, better qualified to treat it. He never left medicine with her to take; he always brought it fresh from his office, and administered it promptly.

There was little enough I could do in such a case. Anxious to do everything, the very circumstances of the affair left me nearly powerless.

A charge of such a nature, of course, I could not make out against Dr. Spencer without the amplest proof. If I hinted a suspicion, every one would at once set it down to my professional prejudice, and if I could not substantiate my statement, the doctor could make me pay dearly for such a slander uttered against him.

The only dependence seemed to be in Mrs. Hurd. To her I unbound myself freely. I told her, without reserve, that I believed Dr. Spencer was killing his wife by slow poison, and besought her to be constantly on the watch to save the victim, and to discover some proof by which we could fasten the guilt upon him.

She smiled grimly, and promised obedience. I gave her a powerful antidote for the poison I suspected, and went home perturbed and anxious in mind. I did not sleep that night, and all the next day I was in a high fever of excitement. A ring at the bell made me tremble—a step on the gravel outside my office stopped my breath, and I hardly knew what I expected to hear, yet, I felt sure that before I slept I should hear something.

And now I must tell the story as it was told to me:

Dr. Spencer returned home in the morning after my visit to Clifton House. He looked wretchedly, the nurse said; appeared gloomy and depressed. Miss Melrose came with him, and was decorously sad over the death of her sister. Women of her stamp always do mourn to perfection. They neither overdo nor underdo the thing, as women of feeling are likely to do.

Dr. Spencer came at once to his wife's chamber. He thought she looked ill, and prescribed a cordial at once, saying he would go and fetch it.

"You are always ordering cordials for her," said Mrs. Hurd, musingly. "Why not take something yourself? You look like a ghost."

He eyed her keenly, but replied, composedly: "I think I will take some of the cordial myself, for I do not feel quite well. Alicia, dear, shall I bring it here and drink your health?"

Mrs. Spencer smiled sadly in assent—she never disputed her husband—and he went out. Presently he returned with two glasses. Both contained liquid, colorless and odorless. Mrs. Hurd was watching him with her heart in her throat, for, as she told me, she felt that the decisive moment had come. There was something in the gray pallor in the doctor's rigid face that told her of a desperate purpose in the man's soul.

He lifted the glass on the right of the tray and gave it to his wife.

"Drink it dear," he said, "it is a panacea for all evils. I also am going to take a glass of it!" and he pointed to a glass still on the tray.

Mrs. Spencer accepted it, and was putting it to her lips, when Mrs. Hurd interrupted.

"If you will bring her a tumbler of water, doctor; Mrs. Spencer complains that the cordial leaves a bad taste in her mouth, and my old bones are so full of rheumatism that it nearly kills me to go down stairs."

The doctor turned and bent on her a look as if he would read her through. But she kept her face passive. If he had any suspicions, her manner quieted them, and, putting down the glass, he left the room. Then Mrs. Hurd changed the position of the glasses.

When he came back—and he was gone but a moment—the nurse stood just exactly where he had left her, and Mrs. Spencer was lying back in her chair with her eyes closed.

Again he lifted the glass—this time it was the one intended for himself—and placed it at the lips of his wife. She drank the contents, swallowed a little of the water he had brought her and thanked him in her sad, sweet way.

"Now for my own cordial," said he, with affected gayety. "I indulge in something a little stronger," and as he spoke he tossed off the mixture.

"It made me stone cold to my fingers' ends to see him do it," said Mrs. Hurd, relating the circumstance to me; "but, Heaven is my witness, I felt not a twinge of conscience. I argued like this:—If it was a simple cordial, as he said, it would do him no harm. If it was poison, his blood would be upon his own sinful head."

He went to bed half an hour afterward, complaining of fatigue. In the morning they found him dead!

I was called to the *post mortem* examination, and we discovered in the stomach of the deceased a sufficient quantity of the deadliest poison known to modern science to kill half a dozen men.

My brother physicians agreed that the man was insane, and had probably taken the dose in one of his unsettled fits of mind. I did not dispute them, but even before Mrs. Hurd told her story I had my own theory in regard to his death.

There was no public exposure, however. Mrs. Hurd and I agreed that it would profit no one to make the wretched affair public, and so we kept our own counsel.

Miss Melrose, in spite of my conviction that she had been an active party in the conspiracy against Mrs. Spencer's life, I could not help pitying. Such a miserable, worn and haggard face as hers I have never seen; and when they buried Dr. Spencer she was confined to her chamber with brain fever.

I attended her in her illness, but although she recovered her health, she never was herself again. She was a harmless maniac whose delight was in gathering flowers and decorating the doctor's grave with them.

She is lying still, and still gathers flowers and lays them on that grave, singing to herself meanwhile a sort of low incantation, which no one ever pretends to understand.

Not until Mrs. Spencer had been many days my wife, and the faithful Mrs. Hurd slept under the violets, did Alicia ever know the perfidy of her former husband.

And when I told her, after the first shock was over, she crept into my arms and whispered:

"But if it had not been for James' crime, I should not have found you, Herbert. So good sometimes does come out of evil."

Sabbath Reading.

THE SABBATH BELL.

How sweetly through the lengthened dell,
  When Wintry airs are mild and clear,
Floats chiming up the Sabbath bell,
  In softened echoes to the ear!
"Come, gentle neighbors, come away,"
So does the welcome summons say;
"Come, friends and kindred, 'tis the time,"
So seems to peal the Sabbath chime.

Done are the week's debasing cares,
  And worldly ways and worldly will,
And earth itself an aspect wears
  Like heaven, so bright, so pure, so still!
Hark, how by turns each mellow note,
Now low, now louder, seems to float,
And falling with the wind's decay,
Like softest music dies away!

"And now," it says, "where heaven resorts,
  Come with a meek and quiet mind;
Oh, worship in these earthly courts,
  But leave your earth-born thoughts behind."
Come, neighbors, while the Sabbath bell
Peals slowly up the winding dell,
Come, friends and kindred, let us share
The sweet and holy rapture there.

NOTHING BUT LEAVES.

IT IS not necessary that I recall the incident. The wearied traveler, the barren fig tree, the curse and its speedy fulfillment, are all familiar to us; and the lesson which our LORD would teach by it, of Christian fruitfulness, is also perfectly understood. The stone over which we, as Christians, stumble, is, I think, not a lack of understanding the lesson taught, but a failure to apply the teaching to our individual selves; and a too great readiness to "fit" it to the case of others whose Christian life we consider very unfruitful. But which of us can point to our life, either past or present, and say—"There is an example of earnest, faithful Christian living: follow it and you will be safe!" I venture to say—not one. And when we part the bright leaves of appearances do we find budding hope's, blossoming promises, rich ripe fruit of Christian endeavor? Or do we find nothing—"Nothing but leaves?" And let none of us so deceive ourselves as to say there is nothing we can do, or that we have no opportunities; for there is not one of us, no matter how humble or obscure our lot may be, but has a work given of GOD to do. It may be patient endurance of petty trials; it may be the monotonous round of every day duties; or it may be the opposite path in life from the one we had chosen for ourselves; but if we are doing it for CHRIST, doing it patiently, cheerfully, trusting in Him, then we may go on rejoicing, for our lives shall bear precious fruit for the Master. But alas for us, if after a life of blessings and privileges and GOD given opportunities, we have to bear up to the Great White Throne nothing but leaves,

L. O. U.

THE SABBATH BREAKER.

LIGHTFOOT says:—"Oh! then I celebrate the Sabbath (saith the Sabbath-breaker), for I do no work, but play and recreate, and drink and sit still, and do no work at all." Friend, dost thou think God ever established idleness and folly by a law? that he hallowed the Sabbath day to be a playing, fooling, sporting day? But, Christian, how rendest thou, as a Christian? "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God!" not a Sabbath for thy lust and laziness. And "in it thou shalt do no manner of work" of thine own, but the work of the Lord thy God. And the rest that he hath commanded is not for idleness, but for piety towards God; for which end he gave all the laws of the first table—viz., to have communion with the world and worldly things that day, and to have it with God; as in Isaiah 58:13, 14, "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy will on my holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight;" as Moses, to betake ourselves to the mount of God, and there to have communion with him; to get into the mount above the world, and there to meet God and converse with him; "to be in the spirit on the Lord's day;" and not to recreate the body, but the soul. To gather spiritual strength for that which, it may be, hath been scattered in our worldly employment.

BEECHER says:—"To be a Christian is to obey Christ, no matter how you feel; but many persons think that after this obedience is rendered, there will be plunged into their souls what is called a Christian experience; and that this experience, coming afterwards, is piety. They therefore attempt to conform to the love of Christ, and then wait for projected or interjected experience which is supposed to be a religious state. It is no doubt better to have the feeling that follows, than to be without it; but the feeling itself is not to be taken for that of which it is simply the fruit, and if there is no feeling, it is not to be taken as evidence that there is no real religious life."

PERHAPS the eye of the Omniscient sees a more flagrant exhibition of selfishness and unbelief and downright irreligion in many luxurious homes of refinement than he sees in some dens of sensual vice, where ignorance is sinning against but small light, under powerful temptation. Pleasing self, without caring whether God is pleased or not, is "sinful pleasure."

Ladies' Port-Folio.

EVERY DAY.

Oh, trifling tasks so often done,
Yet ever to be done anew!
Oh, cares which come with every sun,
Morn after morn the long years through!
We shrink beneath their paltry sway,—
The irksome calls of every day.

The restless sense of wasted power,
The tiresome round of little things,
And hard to bear, as hour by hour
Its tedious iteration brings;
Who shall evade or who delay
The small demands of every day?

The boulder in the torrent's course
By tide and tempest lashed in vain,
Obeys the wave-whirled pebble's force,
And yields its substance grain by grain;
So crumble strongest lives away
Beneath the wear of every day.

Who finds the lion in his lair,
Who tracks the tiger for his life,
May wound them ere they are aware,
Or conquer them in desperate strife,
Yet powerless he to scathe or slay
The vexing gnats of every day.

The steady strain that never stops
Is mightier than the fiercest shock;
The constant fall of water drops
Will groove the adamantine rock;
We feel our noblest powers decay,
In feeble wars with every day.

We rise to meet a heavy blow—
Our souls a sudden bravery fills—
But we endure not always so
The drop by drop of little ills;
We still deplore and still obey
The hard behests of every day.

The heart which boldly faces death
Upon the battle field, and dares
Cannon and bayonet, faints beneath
The needle points of frets and cares:
The stoutest spirits they dismay—
The tiny stings of every day.

And even saints of holy fame,
Whose souls by faith have overcome,
Who wore amid the cruel flame
The molten crown of martyrdom,
Bore not without complaint always
The petty pains of every day.

Ah, more than martyr's aureole,
And more than hero's heart of fire,
We need the humble strength of soul
Which daily toils and ills requires:—
Sweet Patience! grant us, if you may,
An added grace for every day!

[*Elizabeth Akers Allen, in Scribner's for November.*

WOMAN AT HOME.

BY C. H. C.

I WOULD advise the haughty and indolent city lady of fashion not to read this little article, even if she condescends to let her eyes rest for a moment upon the title, because if she does, she may, as the Yankees say, get "*riled*" at some things I mean to talk about. Said lady considers it excessively degrading to soil her delicate hands by doing the least iota of housework. Not hardly to save her life would she make her own bed, and to sweep out her bedchamber would be the excess of vulgarity. As to going near the kitchen—"horrors! don't speak of it!" Let me tell you, fair and sickly and lazy lady, that you might do things more disgraceful and more degrading than even these. An hour or two in the kitchen overseeing your *menage*, or even soiling your white hands so far as to beat up eggs and make a pound cake, or mix up some light biscuit, would be an enlivening change from the monotony of useless worsted or fancy work—or to take a broom and sweep the parlor would be good exercise, and, perchance, call the blood into those sallow cheeks. Then to go into the garden and dig among the flowers and plant choice seeds would enliven your heart and put a brightness into those listless eyes. Life would seem to you a great deal more cheerful when you are weary of frivolity, if you would only do something useful, either for the good of yourself or for that of others. Stylish and wealthy as you may be, do you not often tire of fashion and folly and of the hollowness and deceit you constantly meet with in society, and feel that there is a void in your life, and that you are alone and sad even in the midst of pleasure and excitement? I have known all this myself when abroad, and found that after all this seeking of enjoyment in other places, the "dearest place of all was home."

Would that more of our American women were of a domestic turn, instead of wearing out their lives in the struggle of fashion and excess. There would be more happiness in married life; divorces would be less frequent—for a well-arranged and well-ordered household does much to bind families together. Instead of leaving the most important part of domestic economy to BRIDGET or NORAH, if the wife would superintend or even assist in some of the kitchen affairs there would be great improvements in housekeeping. But the sad truth is, girls are not brought up now-a-days in a domestic manner. If their mothers would instill home-like habits into them while children, they would most likely retain them in mature years. Little girls almost always like to be in the kitchen and "do things;" but instead of encouraging this desire, the mothers take them out, while BIDDY orders them up stairs, "where little ladies ought to stay;" and the poor things, for lack of doing something better, do mischief. Better let them learn to make bread and cake and how to cook and keep house as they ought, instead of practicing airs and affectations before the mirror, as I have seen young girls do, or learning to flaunt finery in the public thoroughfares.

Men would be much more anxious to marry, let me inform *you*, young ladies who do nothing, if they knew they could get domestic, practical women, who would be indeed helpmeets instead of votaries of fashion and gadders abroad. Certainly, no reflective man would wish his wife to refrain entirely from recreation and social amusement; that would be tyranny; air and sunshine are as necessary for the human flower as for the blossom in the garden; either would die without it. Nor would a sensible man and a kind husband wish his wife to be poorly dressed or behind the mode. Following the fashions in a moderate degree is commendable; it is only the *excess* that does the mischief. If women only knew when to stop, and were less inclined to vie with each other in extravagance and show, much time and money might be saved for better purposes.

As to being ashamed or disinclined to attend to household affairs, these are only female weaknesses, which a right-minded woman would strive to trample under foot. Why should she be ashamed to direct, or even to assist, in creating a well-ordered home? She ought rather to be proud of the name of a good housekeeper—and the best housekeepers work themselves. History has recorded many beautiful and gifted women of past ages, who, proud and noble as they were, did not disdain to labor with their own hands. And does not the Holy Book chronicle many of the kind? For instance, we find in the last chapter of Proverbs this description, among others, of a good wife and mother:—"She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands. She looketh *well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness.*"

Sycamore Villa, L. I.

JOSEPHINE'S SANCTUARY.

LADY CLEMENTINA DAVIES, in her "Recollections of Society," says:—One room at Malmaison was especially consecrated by JOSEPHINE to the memories of happy days passed there by NAPOLEON before his divorce from her. It was a room then used by him as a study whenever the cares of war and politics permitted him to seek a temporary rest in her society in that charming retreat; and when she was left there alone to mourn their separation, she would allow nobody to occupy this room but herself. In it lay the pen last used there by the Emperor, which the ink had long since corroded; on a table lay the map he had last studied there, the line of march tracked out which had long since taught Europe to feel the power of his battles; on the wall hung a glass case in which some of his hair was arranged in ornamental or symbolic form. It was so long since that hair had grown on his head that the sight of it must have carried back JOSEPHINE'S memory to the time when she, the widowed Vicomtesse de BEAUHARNAIS, determined to marry its owner, the young soldier of fortune, with nothing but "his love and his sword, and his cloak to offer her." Such a sanctuary indeed was this chamber at Malmaison to the ex-Empress that she would not allow any hand but her own to dust or move the objects in it, which had been consecrated, as she deemed, by the touch of the husband who had sacrificed her to his ambition, and in so doing had lost the guiding star, the guardian angel of his life.

WOMAN PERSONALS.

MISS KATE STANTON is delivering through New England a famous lecture on "The Loves of Great Men." In the field of historic recital and illustration, she deals chiefly with such personages as Rachel, Cleopatra and Aspasia in the past. These, together with the "Althea" of Sir Richard Lovelace, the Katherines of Russia, Pompeia, Clodia and Julia of Rome, she treats under a new light. She discants upon Queen Elizabeth and her loves. Of course she does not pass by such characters as the wonderful Lady Hamilton and Heloise and her Abelard. Analyzing the love soul of Madame George Sand, Miss Stanton rises into the most ethereal spheres of sentiment and chastened oratory; but upon the love of Josephine for Napoleon, as the noblest and purest mortal love of which we have record, Miss Stanton dwells most extendedly.

A BRAVE young lady lives in Salt Lake City. Fond to a passion of the grand in nature, she has scaled on foot the highest peaks of the Cottonwoods and explored the cavernous recesses of the deepest mines. We have known her, on several occasions, when prospecting on foot, with staff in hand, the tall peaks of the Wasatch, to compel her male escort first to cry halt. Our fair prospectress being at Alta a day or two since, saw for the first time in operation the wire suspension tramway just completed by the Vallejo Company, and her masculine escort proposed to her, in jest, to take a ride up the wire cable to the mine. She promptly accepted the invitation, when our male friend, growing a little nervous suggested difficulties in the way of the trip, but failed to dissuade her from attempting it. The tramway is 2,380 feet long, rises at an angel of about twenty degrees, and the cable is suspended on stanchions forty feet high. There were no other carriages than ore buckets, and in one of these, which are suspended six feet below the cable, our heroine, undaunted and alone, took passage and made ascent without mishap or serious inconvenience, although the swaying of the wire between the stanchions is calculated to create the sensation of seasickness.

Reading for the Young.

MOTHERHOOD.

She laid it where the sunbeams fall
Unseamed upon the broken wall.
Without a tear, without a groan,
She laid it near a mighty stone,
Which some rude swain had haply cast
Thither in sport long ages past,
And time with mosses had o'erlaid,
And fenced with many a tall grass-blade.
And all about bade roses bloom,
And violets shed their sweet perfume.
There, in its cool and quiet bed,
She set her burden down and fled:
Nor thing, all eager to escape,
One glance upon the perfect shape
That lay, still warm and fresh and fair,
But motionless and soundless there.

No human eye had marked her pass
Across the linden-shadowed grass
Ere yet the minster clock chimed seven:
Only the innocent birds of heaven—
The magpie, and the rook, whose nest
Swings as the elm-tree waves its crest—
And the lithe cricket, and the hour
And huge-limbed hound that guards the door,
Looked on, when, as a summer wind
That, passing, leaves no trace behind,
All unapparelled, barefoot all,
She ran to that old ruined wall,
To leave upon the chill, dank earth
(For ah! she never knew its worth),
Mid hemlock rank, and fern, and ling,
And dews of night, that precious thing!

And there it might have lain forlorn,
From morn till eve, from eve till morn,
But that, by some wild impulse led,
The mother, ere she turned and fled,
One moment stood erect and high;
Then poured into the silent sky
A cry so jubilant, so strange,
That Alice as she strove to 'range
Her rebel ringlets at her glass
Sprang up and gazed across the grass;
Shook back those curls so fair to see,
Clapped her soft hands in childish glee;
And shrieked—her sweet face all aglow,
Her very limbs with rapture shaking—
"My hen has laid an egg, I know;
And only hear the noise she's making!"

[*C. S. Caverley.*

EVENING CHATS.

BY UNCLE CHARLES.

About the Apple.

"HERE, BELLE," I said to-night as I came home, "here is a girl who sends me, through the RURAL NEW-YORKER office, a letter concerning the apple. Now I am going to prepare it—that is, punctuate it, put capitals in it when they are needed, and correct the grammar and orthography (though it is adorably spelled), and print it, if the Editor will permit it, as the first letter received concerning the apple in response to my request in RURAL of Nov. 9. I may say that BELLE has not yet handed in her letter. If she does, and it contains other facts than this one, I will get the Editor to print it. But I hope the boys are not going to let the girls get ahead of them in this business; for boys have or will have to cultivate apples, and they should know at least as much about them as the girls. Here is ALVIRA'S letter:"

THE apple is a fruit of the genus of *Pyrus malus*. A fruit is whatever is produced for the enjoyment of man or animal, by the process of vegetable growth—that part of a plant which contains the seed, especially the juicy, pulpy products of certain plants' covering, and containing the seed, as, for example, the apple, plum, pear, peach, berries, melons, and others. The European crab apple is the species from which all others are supposed to have sprung. Several fruits are sometimes called apples—as the tomato is sometimes called a love apple. The apples of Sodom are described as externally fair, but dissolving into smoke and ashes on being plucked. The peach is called a Persian apple. A berry growing on a thorn-bush is called a thorn apple. A fruit growing in the West Indies is called a custard apple; also, a fruit which closely resembles the custard apple is called a sweet apple, or sweet-sop.

The apple is divided into numerous varieties, a few of which are the Snow Russet, Spitzenburgh, Gilliflower, Stark, Willow Twig, Gilpin, Zimmerman, Lawver, Winter Greening, Talman, Sweet, and Pumpkin Sweet. The apple is in shape very nearly round; color, crimson, red, yellow, green, and yellowish brown, as the Russet. It is suspended from the tree by a stem. A stem is a small branch which joins fruits and flowers to the main branch. The calyx is the cavity where the stem joins the apple. The flavor of the apple varies from sweet to sour. The core is situated in the center of the apple and is divided into cavities which contain the seeds. The seeds are of a dark brown color and vary in numbers from four to twelve, and sometimes more.—ALVIRA L. WHITE.

ALVIRA is not right at all about the calyx, and I want her to study that matter up a little more thoroughly. She has given only one definition of fruit. It has a broader application, though when we talk about a fruit, ordinarily, we mean just what she has described it to be. It is an admirable letter, and I am anxious to see who is going to beat it.

PROF. LOWELL mentions an advertisement that caught his eye some time since:—"Wanted, by a boy, a situation in an eating-house. He is used to the business."

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Sick Little Girl.

DEAR EDITOR OF THE RURAL:—As I see you give us girls and boys a corner in your dear paper to put letters in, I thought I would like to fill a small space, if my writing is worthy of publication. I never have written to the RURAL before, but seeing that others are writing, I thought I would try and write, too. I go to school in town. I am a delicate girl. I have been sick nearly all Summer and Fall. I can do all kinds of work. I have a canary bird. I am twelve years old. I had a great many flowers this Summer, but I have not any house flowers. I have other work to do. I have an organ and can play on it. We have a sewing machine; I can sew on it; I can make some fancy work. I have a little sister; she has a great many little pets. I have a kitten; we call him Jackey. I have a great many toys. Pa does not know of my writing; will he not be surprised if you publish this letter? I will close, for my letter will be too long. I will bid you a kind adieu. Excuse mistakes.

Noble Co., Ind. ALLIE KNOX.

An American Watch.

MY father is Agent for the RURAL and has been ever since I can remember. Year before last he got up a Club of thirty subscribers, for which he received your $20 American Watch. This he made me a present of. I find it to be a very fine time-keeper, and worth as much to me as a gold watch. I live on a farm, and I work on the farm, but I do not like it very well, and have thought some of leaving the farm and learning a trade of some kind, which my father opposes, telling me that I can live easier and be more independent on a farm than I could if I had a trade. I should like to hear the opinion of some of the RURAL boys in regard to this.

BENTON BOY.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 17.

☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those who send correct answers up to that time

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—No. 6.

I AM composed of 46 letters:
My 25, 34, 28, 30, 16, 37, 15, 40, 3, 22, 20 is a bird found in Europe.
My 45, 41, 6, 20, 8, 13 is a color.
My 10, 23, 32, 26 is a preposition.
My 30, 4, 43, 41 is a chain of mountains in Africa.
My 12, 27, 31, 11 is a cape on the coast of the United States.
My 2, 38, 5, 36 is a quarrel.
My 21, 7, 9, 11 is essential to life.
My 39, 24, 17, 46 was an English statesman.
My 44, 33, 5, 18, 42 is sometimes plenty.
My 29, 31, 40, 35 is a man's name.
My 1, 19 is a pronoun.
My whole is a proverb. E. W. R.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

MY PLANTATION.—No. 2.

1. IF I plant a clock, what will come up?
2. If I plant an old maid, what will come up?
3. If I plant a gay young man, what will come up?
4. If I plant a confusion, what will come up?
5. If I plant a discarded lover, what will come up?
6. If I plant a cross old woman, what will come up? "TIMOROUS."

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLE.—No. 9.

I HAVE six letters:—My first is the ocean; my second is a river; leave off my last, and you wish earnestly; leave off my last, and you croak; without first or last, I am wild; my third, fourth or fifth are a Romanist's prayer; my whole is a coward and also the founder of Beaufort, S. C. Who am I?

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Nov. 16.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1.—

B row N
O r E
S co W
T e A
O ve R
N oo K

PUZZLE No. 8.—1, Ada; 2, Ma-am; 3, Da; 4, Ma; 5, A D; 6, Mad; 7, Madam.

PROBLEM No. 7.—
32.111218 rods,
24.720942 "
14,907519 "

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Tests of Insanity.

THE frequency with which the plea of insanity is made in the case of criminals, and the demand made upon physicians, who are supposed to know more about insanity than any one else, for testimony as experts in such cases, is attracting the attention of the medical profession. R. S. Guernsey recently read a paper before the Medico-Legal Society, in which the whole question seems to us summed up in the following paragraph:

"It is undisputed that insanity is regarded as emanating from the brain, and may be caused by a disease of that organ. It is oftentimes difficult to decide in any given case whether any peculiarity is the result of a very active and one-sided development of the brain or of actual disease. The general principles on which all decisions of this question must be based, are that when any feeling, passion, emotion, or even a special aptitude becomes absolutely ungovernable, so as to make its subject regardless of his own interests or of the well-being of his friends; when, as it were, it absorbs the whole being so as to blunt the reason and conscience and incites to a manner of life and to special deeds that are repugnant to the average institutions of mankind, then we have reason to suspect the existence of insanity. Although the average sentiment and experience of mankind may be an indefinite standard by which to test the sanity of that individual, it is the same by which physicians are to judge of it by comparing the symptoms of disease with those of health.

Preventing Cruelty to Animals.

THERE is a society in New York and other cities, with the above object. A year or more ago, a Frenchman named Louis Bonard died and left the New York Society $150,000. This bequest has been in litigation, but the validity of the will has been established. The operations of the Society have been ostentatious enough during the past few weeks to advertise it thoroughly. Horse cars with one span of sick horses attached, and loaded with seventy-five to one hundred poor human beings, have been stopped in the street, the horses sent to the stable and the poor humans compelled to walk home after they had paid five cents each to insure the sick horses drawing them. The cruelty to these humans has resulted in the most violent advertising of the above-named Society. Now we learn that it is to erect for itself a beautiful block of buildings and secure headquarters adapted to its operations. Seriously, Bergh is doing a good work in compelling one class of brutes to respect the rights of the other class.

Metropolitan Civilization.

SINCE our last issue, some terrible illustrations of the character of and dangers in a Metropolitan city, into the boundaries of which flow with unabating tide, representatives of the worst, and few of the best, classes of people in the world. For example, James C. King shot Anthony F. O'Neil just as he was leaving a court of justice in a building in this city. It was deliberately done, and death resulted at once. Again, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Louisville, Ky., Mr. Geo. M. Peay, left the Brandreth House in this city to go to his hotel, at 2½ o'clock, A. M.; was perfectly sober; there is no possible reason for his voluntary disappearance, but since he made his friend "good night" at the door of the said House, he has not been seen, nor can tidings be obtained of him. He is supposed to have had a good deal of money on his person, and the worst fears are entertained concerning his fate. These are some of the evidences of our Metropolitan character and civilization a single week has afforded.

Henry M. Stanley.

THIS gentleman, who was sent by the New York Herald to find Dr. Livingstone in Africa, and succeeded, has arrived in this country. He was received by the Herald Club, and is likely to have bestowed upon him all the attentions he can support with comfort. He is to lecture through the country, and will doubtless console himself for his isolation in Africa with the dollars free-born American citizens will contribute to look upon his face and listen to his voice. He is generally regarded as having "a big thing" in the notoriety which his adventures have secured to him.

Mrs. Fair Did Not Lecture.

IT is creditable to the citizens of San Francisco that Mrs. Fair's attempt to trade upon her notoriety as a murderess was not allowed to succeed—that she was not permitted to deliver her lecture, "Wolves in the Fold." The topic is a good one; she may have handled it well; but it is not creditable to the American people that the belief exists that the more notorious and repulsive the character of a man or woman, the greater their success as public teachers; and we are glad that for once, at least, this belief has been refuted by practical action.

London International Exhibition.

THE third of the series of London Annual International Exhibitions will be opened at South Kensington in April, 1873, and closed in October, 1873. The Exhibition will take place in the permanent buildings, created for that purpose, adjoining the Royal Horticultural Gardens. It will consist of three divisions: I. Fine Arts; II. Manufactures; III. Recent Scientific Inventions and New Discoveries of all Kinds. The productions of all nations will be admitted. All industrial objects for exhibition must be new. With the view, however, of increasing the educational value of the Exhibition, the Commissioners will, wherever possible, set aside certain spaces for collections of ancient works in the Industrial Division. No rent will be charged for space. The Commissioners will provide glass cases, stands and fittings, steam and water power, and general shafting, free of cost to the exhibitors.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

RAIDS have been made on the Broadway concert saloons, and many girls were arrested ....A Board of Engineers to blow up buildings will be constituted.... It is proposed to erect tanks for salt water, to be used in case of fire ....Thurlow Weed is seriously ill in this city.... Negroes to the number of 150 embarked for Liberia on the 20th ... Dr. George Cochran, Health Officer of Brooklyn, aged 40, died on the 19th.... Five hundred Hebrew families are soon expected from Roumania ....Wall street has been excited over a sharp move in Chicago and Northwestern stock....There is no truth in the reported chicken disease.. Horse dropsy is on the increase.....On the 20th three men were killed and buried beneath the ruins of the Brooklyn fire....An appeal has been issued in favor of the sufferers by the recent gale in Northern Europe.... The American Institute Fair has closed....Two men were murdered in Brooklyn on the 17th....Dutch Heinrich and Rosenzweig have been granted new trials.... Peter Cooper has written to the President.... Jay Gould was arrested on the 22d, by the Erie Railway Co., charged with obtaining fraudulently nearly ten millions of dollars. He gave bail in a million of dollars....On the 18th a large number of poor Indians arrived at Castle Garden, who had been swindled into coming to New York by false circulars distributed in Italy.....The National Board of Fire Underwriters has held a meeting, recommending an increase in the rate of premiums....Mrs. Ellen L. Putnam, wife of the man whom Foster murdered with a car-hook, has obtained a verdict of $5,000 damages against the street car company ....On the 22d the Lotos Club gave H. M. Stanley a grand reception. He made a lengthy speech....The Free Religious Association has held a second session in Brooklyn....Four men are reported missing under mysterious circumstances.

Home News.

SENATOR TRUMBULL will decline to serve as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Senator Edmunds will succeed him....Susan B. Anthony's trial for voting takes place in Rochester, N. Y., on the 23th....Quincy, Mass., has given a reception to Hon. Chas. Francis Adams ....It is proposed to enlarge the Erie canal.... Members of Congress are arriving in Washington....The number of applicants for relief in Boston is 4,000....The Democrats and Republicans of Alabama have organized separate Legislatures....The steamship Arizona has been heard from. She broke her piston at sea, and proceeded under sail....G. W. Farman is the new postmaster of Philadelphia....The President is writing his message ..News comes from Washington that 1,500 officeholders are to be discharged....The New York State Senate is in session for the trial of the Judges....New Hampshire had a slight earthquake on the 18th....The Chickasaws wish to have their common lands divided among individual members....The impeachment case of Judge Prindle still occupies attention at Albany....On the 22nd there was a collision on the Washington Railway near Wilmington, Del. Two men were killed, and fifteen wounded....Another boat from the burnt Missouri has been heard from. It contained four men, who lived eight days without food or drink. Five others died....On the 22nd, the Boston relief fund amounted to $80,000....The President's action relative to the Philadelphia Post-office wins him much applause. The men of that city have subscribed one hundred thousand dollars towards the Centennial celebration....Contributions for Harvard College continue to flow in....A terrible snow storm is reported in the north of Minnesota....The horse disease is now raging in the Southern cities.... A mob in San Francisco prevented Mrs. Fair from lecturing. The police refused to protect her.

Fires.

PORK packing house of J. J. Roe & Co., in St. Louis on the 18th. Loss $100,000....On the 18th Boston had another fire in State street. A grocery store was burned. Loss $75,000....The storehouse of Woodruff & Robinson in Brooklyn on the 18th. Loss $800,000....The U. S. barracks at Baton Rouge, La., on the 18th. They were 260 feet long....Three fires in New Orleans on the 18th, caused damage to the amount of $50,000....The Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, Ill., was destroyed on the 18th. Loss $50,000 .. On the 15th in Detroit the Michigan Central car works. Loss $100,000.... The loss by the Boston fire is now estimated at $80,000,000....Five business houses at Lebanon, Ind., on the 19th. Loss $40,000....A brewery in Brooklyn on the 20th. Loss $65,000....On the 20th Rand & Avery's great printing house in Boston. Loss $350,000, with 300 hands out of employment. ....Great tobacco warehouses in Jersey City on the 20th. Loss $2,000,000....On the 17th the business portion of Abbeville, S. C. Loss $50,000 ....The town of Galva, Henry Co., Ill., on the 21st. Loss $500,000....Some 20 houses in Lexington, Ky., on the 21st. Loss $50,000.

Crimes, Etc.

ON the 18th a lawyer named James C. King of New York City shot and killed Ambrose C. O'Neil, a witness against him in a suit for divorce. The crime caused much excitement.... Mr. H. F. Sweetser, Manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, has been detected in stealing the funds of the corporation. He has resigned, and $75,000 are known to be missing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE French Assembly has passed a vote of confidence in the Government, 267 to 117....A hurricane in Denmark has caused wide-spread ruin. The country is doing all it can for the sufferers.... M. Thiers has sent 1,000 francs to Boston....The police of London have rebelled against the authorities, and many have been dismissed... A horse and cattle census will be taken in Germany Jan. 10....On the 19th, President Thiers proposed to resign, and the right of the Assembly (280) agreed to make him President for life....Trial by jury is to be established in Spain Dec. 1st....The Reform Bill is being rapidly pushed in Germany ...Internal troubles have continued in Spain, and the king is sick ....The French Assembly proposes to restore the property of the Orleans family....The postmen of London have joined the policemen in their strike....London has had a banquet upon the opening of the Australian telegraph line ....Prayers have been said in all the French churches for the Assembly....The Pope refuses aid from the Italian government....The Carlists still make trouble for King Amadeus ....John Bright will take his seat in Parliament ....Political affairs in France have reached a crisis. The Assembly demands of M. Thiers a responsible Ministry, and that he shall not participate in the debate. They are willing to make him President for four years....A Vice-President is proposed for France, and the age of 21 as a qualification for the elective franchise ....The illness of the King of Spain is alarming ....The Mexican Congress has assembled.... There has been a great Fenian funeral at Darlington, England ...Germany will help England suppress the slave trade.. .New peers are to be created in Germany....The Italian Government is alarmed at the emigration to America ....A second Chamber is proposed for France ....An Envoy from Hayti has arrived in Berlin ....Australia has legalized marriage to a deceased wife's sister.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

To Excel in Improvement is the leading element of this country, and no other article of labor-saving machinery has equaled in this respect the sewing machine in rapid strides of improvement. Among them the New Wilson Under-Feed Machine may be counted the leading one in this connection. Mr. W. G. Wilson, its inventor, and President of the Company that manufactures it, makes its improvement his constant study. Everything has been added to it that constant experimenting and science could suggest, and it is offered to the public today without an equal for family use. Light, rapid, beautiful, durable and perfect, the Wilson holds the leading place among the best sewing machines in use. Go and see it. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Watch No. 1079, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being half a second.—I. CALVIN SHAFER, 76 Cortlandt St., New York.

Facts for the Ladies. — Mrs. D. MAGRA, Saratoga Springs, New York, has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine about two-thirds of each year since 1860, and earned, annually about $500, with no expense for repairs. See new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE past week in Wall Street was signalized by one of those periodical sensations which have not been unusual since the rule of such people as JAY GOULD, HENRY N. SMITH, (not to mention the late JAMES FISK, Jr.,) on the Stock Exchange. The present affair involves the arrest of GOULD for robbing the Erie Road of $9,724,000 on the affidavit of SMITH, who had been caught by GOULD and the VANDERBILT people in a cornering operation of Northwest Stock. The corner was made pretty tight early in the week, and the arrest of GOULD was made on Friday night. It soon transpired, however, that SMITH'S retaliation came at the wrong season for the shorts in Northwestern, himself among the number, for GOULD at once gave orders to his Brokers not to sell Northwestern at any price until he got back from the Sheriff's office, where he had no difficulty in giving bail. The stock consequently began to run up and was soon "out of sight," $200 per share being bid at four o'clock on Friday. Next day the other victims than SMITH and DANIEL DREW were let off at $150 per share, which was no mean loss considering the stock had been contracted at $78 to $85 per share. DREW'S Brokers failing to deliver his stock by two o'clock on Saturday, the President of the Exchange proceeded to buy it in under the rule for their account, and the price again run up to $200 to $230 per share! Mr. DREW will have to settle the differences in cash, but SMITH sets all rules at defiance, not being a member of the Exchange, and the settlements will have to go over to his Brokers, of whom GOULD, as well as himself, is special partner. It is not known at the time of writing this report what is to come of the affair as between these worthies. But the general stock market is higher than on our last quotations, and the bearish speculators are evidently afraid that Northwestern may not prove the only corner.

As a foil to the Northwest corner, SMITH and others have been Bulling Gold and attempting daily corners upon the Bankers and Importers in the Gold Room; but only with partial success, as Gold is now lower than last week. Exchange is lower and abundant and the Exports of Produce are on the increase, as well from New York as from the cotton ports of the South.

Money keeps dear and close, and the Bank return is again weaker in the reserves of Gold and Greenbacks. The Stock Brokers pay 7 per cent. gold interest on call loans and the Note Brokers pay 10@12 per cent. on good merchant paper not accommodated at bank.

General trade, except in the receipts and exports of produce, continues quiet; perhaps partially better than usual late in November. The city shopkeepers are looking forward to a good trade for the holidays.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.
Capital	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	276,932,000	276,464,300
Gold and Greenbacks	60,321,800	58,040,500
Deposits	204,524,600	199,651,600
Circulation	27,390,340	27,575,800

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	112¾	Erie	52½
U. S. 6s of 1881	116½	Union Pacific	36½
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	113	Rock Island	110¼
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	115¼	Northwest	170
U. S. 10-40's	108⅛	Ohio & Miss.	47
U. S. 5s (new)	110	Western Telegraph	78
U. S. Currency 6s	113½	Pacific Mail	88
N. Y. Bounty 7s	107	Lake Shore	90¾
Missouris	95	Toledo & Wabash	68½
Tennessees	76	Adams Express	92
South Carolinas	25	American Express	74
Virginias	54	United States Exp's	78
Central Pacifics	100½	St. Paul (common)	62½
Union Pacifics	87	St. Paul (preferred)	75½
N. Y. Central Stocks	94½	Bills on London	108¾

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday Nov. 25, 1872.

Beans and Peas.—There has been no abatement in the quick demand for beans, and the advanced prices do not in the least check the inquiry. The supply will be larger as farmers will have more time to spare from this time forward, but there are a good many orders yet to fill even at the firm figures noted. Mediums and marrows sell very nearly alike. Pea beans are very scarce. Kidney are steady and firm. Green peas may be quoted higher, as they are going into use. Canada peas scarce and held above the views of the few buyers. Southern B. E. peas quiet and nominal.

We quote Mediums, prime $3@3.10 per bushel; good do., $2.70@2.80; fair do., $2.25@2.50; prime marrowfats, $3.00@3.15; good do., $2.65@2.75; common and fair do., $2.50. Green peas at $1.80@1.90. Southern black-eyed peas, $2.70@2.75. Canada peas in bond, $1.12.

Brewax.—Exporters are again in market, and prices are stronger. Western is worth 33½@34c. and prime Southern yellow 31@34½c. cash. These prices are for round, collected exporting lots; small odd parcels, as sent from the country, are irregular in price.

Butter.—This is the heavy butter month in New York, but stocks are not working down as freely as dealers desire. The fine grades of stock are just plentiful enough to give buyers the impression that it is nearly as easy of access as it was during the rush of choice earlier in the Fall; and, until that class of stock is worn down closer, it will be difficult for sellers to wheel their customers into a steady movement upon the good and useful table grades that are now lacking attention. At all events the continued demand for best quality gives prices a strong support in the line of firkins and half tubs, especially as the trade cannot run to Welsh tubs as safely as in other seasons. There is a marked irregularity in Welsh goods this year. Some old-time reputable marks are offered as low as 20@22c.; now and then an extra lot will quote along with best half tubs. Old Western butter is not moving, the shipping demand having subsided. Rolls are in good supply and sell well. The extreme quotation is for cloth-wrapped. They should be invariably inclosed in damp, new muslin, no matter if common, as the difference in returns more than compensates for the labor and expense. It is likely that common grades of butter will move faster the coming week, for Thanksgiving pastry purposes.

Orange Co, pails, fine, 36@38c.; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 29@35c.; common, 15@28c.; selections, half tubs, 35@36c.; half tubs in lots, 28@30c.; good to prime firkins, 27@29c.; do. Welsh, Fall, 27@28c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 20@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@22c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c. State dairies, tubs on, 29@32c.; do. all firkins, 28@30c. Rolls, choice, 21@23c.; do., fair to good, 18@20c.; do., common, 16c.

Cheese.—The market is almost lifeless. Shippers will give the extreme prices only in cases where special orders are to be filled, and the home trade can also supply itself at similar figures. As before, the impression is that a positive decline must occur before the surplus can be reduced to any extent. There are but few good Western here.

We quote State factory, choice, 14@14½c.; good to prime, 13½@13¾c.; fair, 12@13c.; State dairy, 12½@13½ for good to prime; 10@12c. for fair lots; for Ohio factory, 10@11½c. for fair to prime; English dairy, prime, 13½@14c.; fair do., 11½@13c.

Cotton—Advanced to 19c. for low middling upland under a strong market for contracts, but closed with a slight reaction. The business has been very small. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	17	17¼
Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19¼
Strict Good do.	18 13-16	19	19⅛	19½
Low Middling	19	19¼	19⅝	19¾
Middling	19½	19¾	20	20¼
Good Middling	20½	20⅜	21⅛	21⅜

For forward delivery sales on the basis of low middling are as follows:—Nov., 19½c.; Dec., 18½c. Jan., 18¾c.; Feb., 19c.

Dried Fruits.—The late active trade in apples has left the market somewhat firmer. Peaches are quiet but no lower. Small fruits are active and firm.

Southern apples, 5½6c.; do. sliced, 7@9c.; Western, 5@5½c. Peeled peaches at 14@17c. for Ga., 14@16c. for Va., and 16@20c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 5½c. for quarters, and 6c. for halves. Cherries, 22@22½c. Plums, 14@19c. Blackberries, 9@9½c. Raspberries, 33@34c.

Eggs.—Fresh are scarce and the prospective active demand that Thanksgiving warrants renders the market very firm. Limed are abundant, but choice, smooth State are doing better in the absence of fresh. Fresh Western 33@34c., State 35c., near points 36c., limed 25@27c.

Flour.—The market is decidedly more active, and shipping grades have advanced.

Superfine State	$5 80	@	6 15
Common extra do	6 85	@	6 95
Good to choice do	7 00	@	7 10
Fancy do	7 15	@	7 65
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 80	@	6 15
Extra do	6 70	@	7 00
Choice extra do	7 05	@	7 75
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	6 90	@	7 15
Trade brands do	7 20	@	9 50
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 80	@	8 75
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 56	@	9 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 10	@	8 30
Good to choice do	8 75	@	11 00
Extra Southern	7 10	@	9 15
Good to choice do	9 20	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 50	@	5 75
Corn meal, Western	3 40	@	3 50
Buckwheat flour	3 10	@	4 55

Fresh Fruits.—The export continues very heavy, embracing again quite 10,000 lbs. Prices are very firm and Western stock is held at full figures. Most of the stock gone ab oad is N. J. and river. Dealers, although some of the shipments of mixed grades have not turned out very profitably, think that we have choice, well-keeping sorts that will eventually compete with the celebrated Newtown pippins. Grapes are quiet. This week may start them up a little. Pears are scarce. A car load of California Winter Nelis and Vicars sold at $4@5.50 per box, and a small invoice of Muscat and Tokay grapes 15@30c. per lb. The West is giving us a sample of its cranberry crop. The quality is fine and outsells our best Cape.

We quote—Apples, common, $1.25@1.75; do. fair to good, $2@2.50; do. fine, $2.75@3.00; do. lady, $6@9. Pears—Com. ₰ bbl., $5@6; do. Vicar, $5@7; do. Winter Nelis, $8@9; Cal., case, $4@5.50. Grapes.—Catawba, 8@10c.; Isabella, 5@7c. Cranberries, prime, per crate, $3.25@3.50; com. to fair, $2.50@3; bbls., $9@10.50; choice bbls., $11.50@12.50.

Grain.—Wheat advanced early in the week under a good shipping business, but has declined since to about old figures. We quote at $1.44@1.51 for No. 2 Spring afloat; $1.58@1.59 for No. 1, do.; $1.58@1.65 for Winter Red Western; $1.66@1.74 for Amber, and

$1.73@2 for White. Barley is quiet; sales of choice Western at 95c., and prime Canada West at $1.17. Corn is moderately active at 61@65c. for Western mixed afloat, 68@70c. for Western white. Oats closed dull at 42@43c. for new Western mixed, 48@50c. for new black Western.

Hay and Straw.—The market is poorly supplied and very full prices have been obtained. Largest arrivals are expected in a few days and the demand is small. We quote new shipping hay at $1.10; retail do., $1.10@1.75; salt, do., 70@90c.; clover, 80@90c. Straw at $1.30@1.15 for long rye, $1@$1.20c. for short rye; 80@90c. for oat.

Hops.—The arrivals are larger, both of foreign and domestic growths, but the demand is improving, and prices are very firm.

New York, growth 1872, at 33@38c.; Eastern do., 33@38c.; Western do., 33@38c.; Yearlings '71 20@35c.; Olds '70 10@15c.; Old Olds, '68–69 8@10c.; Bavarians, 35@40c.; English, 30@35c; Belgian, nominal, 28@30c.

Poultry and Game.—Some of the local reports intensely magnified the poultry disease, and for one or two days the trade was completely stopped; even now that buyers have had the assurance of investigation by the press, and the fact of witnessing as fine a grade of stock as we ever receive at this season, they still have great aversion to taking more than can be used up surely. The scare helps game some, and prices are firmer. Quotations for poultry are very unsettled, and the following are the best current prices to-day:—Dressed turkeys, 17@20c. Chickens, 11@17c. Geese, 11@15c. Ducks, 14@15c. Canvas-back ducks are abundant and cheap. Venison, whole deer, 9@11c.; do., saddle, 11@16c.; do., extra do., 18c. Black ducks, 62@80c.; broadbills, &c., 30@50c., canvas-back, $1.75@2. red heads, $1@2. Prairie chickens, per pair, $1@1.05. Rabbits, 35@40c. Quail, $1.75@2. Hares, 60@75c. Partridges, Eastern, 50@75c.; do., State, $1@1.10. Mallard, 70@85c. Buffalo humps, 10@12c.

Provisions.—There is no demand for mess pork in round lots, and for several days prices have been nominal at $15. Present crop has sold for Dec. at $14 and new for same month $14.50. There is a fair jobbing trade in mess, and prices have worked up to $16 again, after selling down to $15.40 during the week. The only remaining lot of prime mess was closed out Friday at $15. Beef is steady, without further large movement. Texas beef begins to arrive. Prime mess tex., quoted $21@22; India mess do., $23@25. Extra mess, bbls., $11@15. Plain mess, $10@12. Beef hams are active at $33. Cut meats have been largely marked down, without leading to active business. City goods are about all that are quotable. Pickled hams, 10@12c.; do., shoulders, 5½@5¾c. Smoked ham, 13@14½c.; do. Shoulders, 7c. Bellies in bulk, 8@8½c.; do. boxed, 8½c. Fresh hams, 8@8¾c. Bacon is weak, cash long clear selling at 8c., and that is a full price for Nov. Future bacon Western meats quoted at 7¾c., for long and short clear. Lard is firm for wooden bound Western, at 8¾c.; city dull, at 8¾@8½c. for steam and kettle; No. 1, 8c., with but little of the latter offering at 8c. Stearine is in good demand, at 9c.; for tes. to arrive and 8¾c. for bbds. Tallow is weak. 9c. is an extreme price; the range is 8¾@9c.

Seeds.—New clover will bring 9¾@9¾c., the latter price for strictly choice lots. There is a small demand for timothy at $3@3.37½. Rough flax quiet, at $1.90@2.

Sundries.—Honey is selling freely at 28@30c. for dark and 32@35c. for white, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider at 6@10c. per gallon. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, per lb., 60@70c.; do. mixed, 40@50c.; hen, 7@9c.; vinegar, cider, ₽ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ₽ lb. 4@4½c.; white rags, 5@5½c.

Tobacco.—The export business has been very fair for this season of the year, and stocks have become reduced. No changes are made in prices.

QUOTATIONS—NEW CROP.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	9¼@ 9¾c.	9¾@10¼c.
Common to medium leaf.	10 @10¾c.	10¾@11½c.
Good do.	11 @11¾c.	11½@12½c.
Fine do.	11¾@12½c.	13 @11 c.
Selections	13 @14 c.	15 @16 c.

NEW CROP.

Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	14 @16 c.
seconds	21 @35 c.
wrappers	40 @55 c.
selections	50 @75 c.
New York State running lots	12 @16 c.
Pennsylvania assorted lots	18 @25 c.
Ohio running lots	12 @16 c.
Ohio wrappers	16 @20 c.
Wisconsin and Western	9 @10 c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are higher for the best sorts, and even good grades show firmness in the comparatively moderate supply. Sweet potatoes are higher. Pumpkins and marrow squashes have a special demand for the 28th, but they are too abundant for high prices to rule. Onions are firm.

Peach Blow, in bulk	$3 00@ 3 25
Early Rose, "	2 50@ 2 75
Jackson "	2 25@ 2 37
D right "	2 12@ 2 37
Poor lots "	1 50@ 1 75
Squash, ₽ bbl., marrow	1 25@ 1 50
Cabbages	7 00@ 9 00
Onions, red and yellow, ₽ bbl.	3 00@ 3 50
" white	4 50@ —
Sweet potatoes	2 75@ 4 00
Pumpkins	4 00@ 7 00
Garlic, ₽ 100 bunches	16 00@18 00
Russia turnips, ₽ bbl.	1 50@ 1 75
Carrots, ₽ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00

For potatoes in shipping order, add 25c. ₽ bbl.

Whisky—Is dull and weak at 95c. for Western.

Wool.—The market has less excitement, but the recent advance is firmly held. Sales of Ohio fleeces at 65c., extra pulled 61@65c., super do. 55@60c., California Fall clip 30c., Cape 40@45c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Nov. 23d, has been more active, and transactions much larger than for the previous week. The delivery of farm dairies at the railroad depot was about 700 boxes, and sales were made at 13@13¾@13c., the latter figure being paid for only two or three extra fancy lots.

The offerings of factory were estimated to reach more than 10,000 boxes, and the sales amounted to 7,000. We give the leading transactions as follows:

Beecher	13¾	Ladue	14¼
Brockway	13¾	Nash & Keeler	14
Brookman's Corners	13¾	Nichols	14
Cole	13½	Paine's Hollow	13¾
Coryl	14	Wm. Peck	14
Countryman	14	Schuyler	14
Dairy Hill	14	Smith	13¾
Eatonville	14	St. Johnsville	14
J. D. Ives	14	Turner & Welch	14
Little Falls Central	14	Warren Center	13¾

Butter has come in quite plentifully, and sales were made at 30@33c., according to quality.

We have advices from abroad for the first week in November. Our London correspondent says that for fine, clean flavored cheese, September make, there is a good demand, also for secondary sorts. The best American is quoted at 70@72s.; fine, 66@68s.; good, 56@60s. The other descriptions sell as follows:—English Cheddar, 76@88s.; Wiltshire, double, 66@76s.; Cheshire, medium, 56@68s.; fine, 72@80s.; Scotch, 56@76s. Dutch Cheese:—Edams, 50@63s.; Gondas, 50@58s.; Derbyshape, 56@62.

In butter, Irish is steady, while in foreign the turn is in favor of buyers. We quote Clonmells 120@128s.; Corks, 128@130s.; Normandy, extra, 136s.; Canadian, 90@110s. The corresponding prices last year for Clonmells was 128s.; Corks, 130s.; and for American cheese, 66s.

The weather in Herkimer during the early part of the week was cool, with a light flurry of snow and a little frost. Dairymen now begin to feed coarse fodder.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

THE live stock trade has been helped by an absurd story of diseased poultry. It is charged that butchers, in order to hold on to that trade which is usually turned over to the poultry stands Thanksgiving week, managed to circulate the report that the horse disease had gone over into the chickens, and that poultry was wholly unsafe to eat. The thing got into the papers and frightened the old women badly, so that turkeys and chickens were discarded and the rib-roasts were called for in their places. This has created a good demand for fat cattle and prices are well kept up, notwithstanding the increased supply. Sheep and hogs are also in larger numbers, with a pretty good demand.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	9,718	87	1,570	31,424	59,268
" last week	7,646	75	1,403	28,161	51,713
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—A few extra fine cattle begin to arrive for the approaching holliday. Sales of such have been made as high as 15½c. here, while contracts made on the farm were still higher, but they were for fancy animals of extra fatness. The supply of cattle has been quite in excess of what it was the previous week, the gain being some 1,100 head. Texans are abundant and rather lower, owing to the increased call for prime stock to make a good show for Thanksgiving. Aware of the fact that poultry was selling poorly, the butchers are striving to render their stalls inviting with fat quarters and sets of ribs. Trade has been somewhat uniform since last report, all the fat cattle going off quickly, and at full prices, while Texans and other ordinary stock rather drags, and prices of such are tending downward. Some of the old dry cows, little steers, and half-fed heifers from the frozen-out pastures of Northern New York have been even poorer than Texans, and sold at lower prices. Cattle dealers have had a favorable week upon the whole. We know of some droves which cleared the owners nearly $40 per head, but a portion of this was needed to cover former losses. As samples of the closing rates we note 3 cars State cattle, poor, 4¾cwt., at $39 each; 2 cars uneven O., 5½@10 cwt., at 11@13¾c.; 1 car 7¾cwt. O. steers at 13¾@14c.; 16 cars Texans, 5¾ cwt., at 9½c.; and 5 cars Cherokees 1,225 lbs. gross, at 10¾@10¾c.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₽ lb	14 @ 14½	14 @ 14½
Good to prime	13 @ 13¾	13 @ 13½
Medium	12 @ 12¾	12 @ 12½
Poorest grade	7 @ 10	8½ @ 10
Average sales	12¾ @	12 @

Hogs.—The arrivals are large, and the market closes tame. At first an attempt was made to advance dressed hogs ¼c., and it partially succeeded, but the "bear" element was strongest and forced them down again. While a few choice live were sold at 5 1-16c. the regular price is 4¾@5c., with city dressed at 5½@6c. for heavy to medium, and 6¾@6¾c. for light. State and Jersey sell at 7@8½c.

Milch Cows.—The higher ruling of milk and scarcity of fresh cows cause an advance of $2@3 per head on average lots. The demand continues to run ahead of the supply, but the call is for good milkers. Quotations, $100@60 for quite ordinary to only medium cows; $65@75 for fair, and $80@90 for prime to extra.

Sheep and Lambs.—Arrivals are large and all save the finest are rather lower. The quality is taking a very wide range. Some holiday stock of heavy mutton sheep weighing 150 lbs. sell at 7½c., while good lots of fine wool, 90@45 lbs. go at 6¾c.; fair at 5¾@6¼c. and from these prices down to 5c. for poor, and 4c. for bucks. Lambs are selling all the way from 6¼c for thin Western up to 8c. for good Pennsylvania and 8½c. for prime Canada. A few extra Shade went at 9c. Some of the closing sales were 2 cars 78 lbs.; O. sheep at 5¾c.; 1 car, 85 lbs., 6¾c.; a car Canada lambs, 73 lbs., 8c.; a car, 85½ lbs., 8¾c. a car 91 lbs. Mo. sheep 6¾c., a car poor 61 lbs. Ohio sheep, 5c. The average of 4,458 sheep was $4.86 each, with 610 lambs at $5.61, the quality being generally ordinary. A better class of 8,981 sheep and lambs averaged $5.71.

Veal Calves.—The market is so well supplied with dressed veals—though most of them are of poor quality—that prices are less firm but not much lower. The finest Bucks Co. live calves sell at 11c., but buyers object to the price when they can get fat, hog-dressed at 14@15c. Very many dressed calves from the grass fields sell at 6@8c. There were 27 grass calves just sold alive at $7 each.

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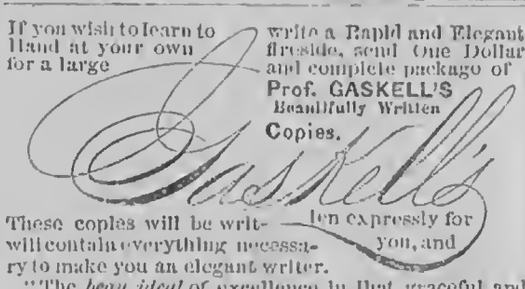

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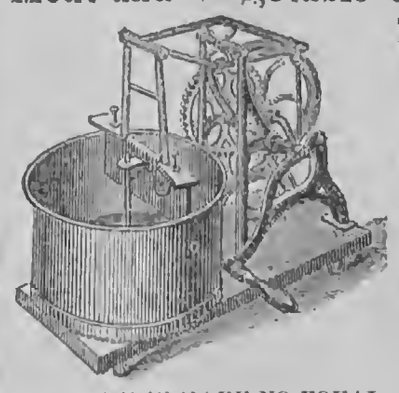

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

WHITELAW REID is 33 years old.

BISMARCK will visit Torquay, England.

MR. SEWARD'S life was insured for $100,000.

MISS CHRISTINA ROSSETTI is in bad health.

MRS. MCFARLAND-RICHARDSON is in Colorado.

RUBINSTEIN'S mother teaches music at Moscow.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS will be back here in 1876.

WM. H. SEWARD never took a case against a woman.

HON. GEO. BANCROFT has visited the Sultan of Turkey.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS refuses to be interviewed.

SARAH SMILEY, the Quakeress, is preaching in Chicago.

REV. HENRY M. FIELD has gone to the Rocky Mountains.

AUGUST BELMONT is said to have made $2,000,000 last year.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON is in the south of France for his health.

CLARENCE PRENTICE, only son of George D., is a lumberman.

PROF. AGASSIZ went fishing in Sacramento, and caught 1,000.

THE Sultan has sent the ex-Empress Eugenie a $16,000 sapphire.

BISHOP MCFARLAND is about to build a cathedral in Hartford.

MR. FROUDE gave the proceeds of his lecture in Boston to that city.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON is lecturing on the "Coming Girl."

COOPER'S Leather Stocking tales are having a great run in Russia.

EDMUND YATES will write up the Boston fire for an English magazine.

IT is denied that Plantamour ever predicted the approach of a comet.

GEN. DIX will occupy a moderate-sized private residence at Albany.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD of Troy, was the richest iron-master in the country.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK is now 80 years old, and in remarkably good health.

HON. FRANK B. FAY has established a home for destitute animals in Boston.

GEO. MCDONALD will change the title of his "Good Words," to "Great Things."

FRANK D. OLMSTEAD, killed at the Boston fire, was a cousin of Richard H. Dana.

COL. GEO. H. SMITH of Providence, R. I., is to take charge of the London street cars.

STANLEY has been voted a gold medal by the Royal Geographical Society of England.

PROF. D. C. GILMAN has been inaugurated President of the University of California.

GEN. SHERMAN was the first person to congratulate the President on his re-election.

THE Faust Club of Brooklyn proposes to build a monument to John Howard Payne.

SENATOR CAMERON of Pennsylvania attended his golden wedding on the 17th of October.

SPEAKER BLAINE is said to have made his fortune from a coal mine he owns in Pennsylvania.

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— Deer are quite plenty on Cape Cod.

— Fires are raging in the Wisconsin pineries.

— The Boston papers publish a fire directory.

— Boston closed her liquor shops during the fire.

— Alaska is going into the canned fruit business.

— Hydrophobia is raging in the north of England.

— The Bible has been translated into Esquimaux.

— The eight-page daily paper is growing in favor.

— Chicago's subscriptions for Boston reached $400,000!

— Oxford University has an annual income of $1,000,000.

— Stanley's hunt for Livingstone is to be dramatised.

— The patient ox is used in the streets of Pittsburgh.

— The Presbyterian Church added 28,758 members last year.

— The $1 gold pieces are to be withdrawn from circulation.

— Chicago will give $5,000 for the best plan of a new court house.

— The Union Pacific Railroad has put up 100 miles of snow fences.

— The new Episcopal cathedral in New York City will cost $2,000,000.

— Chicago's new water-pump engine lifts 30,000,000 gallons a day.

— There are supposed to be 18,000 insurgents still under arms in Cuba.

— The editors of Maine will celebrate Franklin's birthday at Augusta.

— Merry's Museum and the Youth's Companion of Boston have united.

— The Waverly Magazine office of Boston was destroyed in the great fire.

— Beggars have already appeared in New York "burnt out in Boston."

— The Boston Transcript came out of the fire as fresh and readable as ever.

— The Boston Weekly News and the Nation of that city have consolidated.

— The question of the removal of Trinity Church in Boston has been settled.

— The effect of closing the dram shops in Boston was to greatly lessen crime.

— There is great scarcity of hands in the cotton regions of Southwestern Georgia.

— The female students at the Vermont University are called Freshmen, with the rest of the boys.

— The National Baptist of Philadelphia complains of spiritual hard times in New York, and says a big conflagration is needed.

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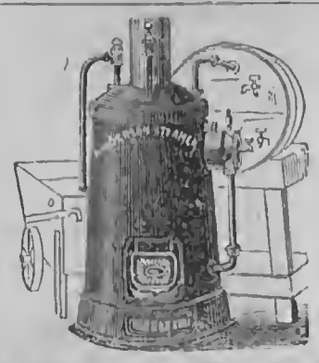

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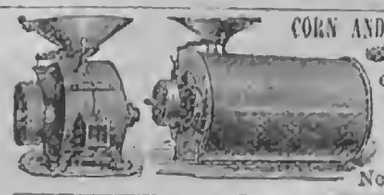

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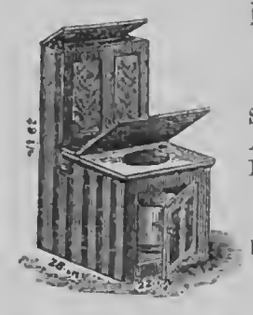

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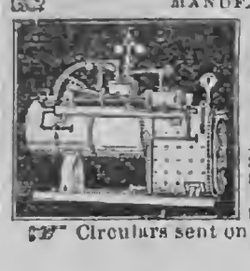

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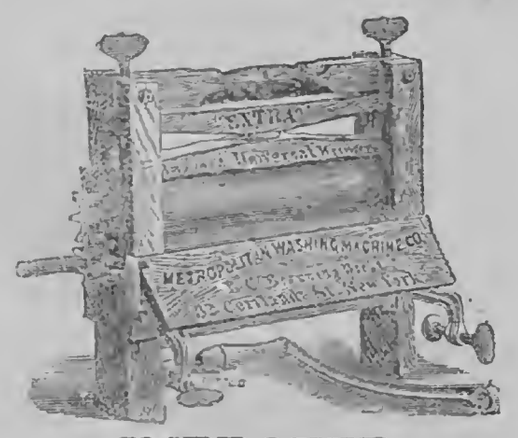

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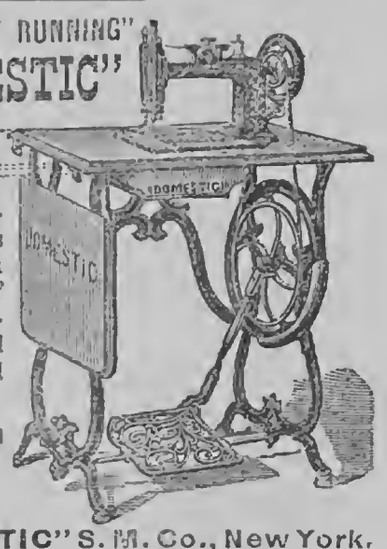

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RURAL AND HOME AFFAIRS, ARTS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

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WHOLE NO. 1193.

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Field Crops.

COW-HORN TURNIP.

Long Early White Vertus of Vilmorin.

WHILE at Ridgewood, N. J., a few days since, we visited the farm of Mr. JAMES KULEY, one of our well-known New York merchants, who takes as much delight in farming as he does in fancy woolens and kindred fabrics. After dinner we took a stroll over the farm. The first field we entered had been seeded down according to the new system of sowing grass seed alone, and not with grain, as generally practiced by our farmers. The seed was sown the last of August, and the grass is now two inches high, completely covering the ground as handsomely as any man could desire. We wish those who have doubts in regard to the advisability of sowing grass seed alone, could see this one field and judge for themselves whether the system is a good one or otherwise.

If the grass at the KULEY farm promised well, the turnip crop was a realization, and as the workmen were busy gathering it we took particular notice of the yield, which certainly exceeded anything of the kind we have ever seen in this vicinity, the variety being the Cow-Horn, a long white turnip, resembling in appearance the white sugar beet. We selected a fair specimen, from which the accompanying illustration was made. Mr. KULEY informed us that the seed was sown August 2d. As the seed were scattered broadcast, of course no after cultivation was given; soil light, sandy loam, well enriched with barnyard manure. The quality of this variety is fully equal to the Purple Top, White Norfolk, and similar well-known sorts, while the form gives it a decided advantage over all the globular varieties, inasmuch as it does not occupy so great a surface, making up in length what it may lack in breadth. We selected a specimen four inches in diameter, and one of the Yellow Stone turnips from our field of the same diameter, and weighed both; the former was equal to five of the latter.

This Cow-Horn turnip grows much above ground, and is usually about a foot long, flesh white, solid and meaty. It is an excellent table variety, but should be kept in a cool place during the winter, the same as other late sorts, or it will become spongy. BURR, in his Field and Garden Vegetables of America, says of this variety:—"The skin is smooth and shining, white below the surface of the ground and green at the top; the flesh is white, tender and sugary; early, very productive, and remarkable for its regular form and good quality; as a field turnip it is one of the best, and when pulled young, good for the table."

Mr. KULEY informed us that he had cultivated this variety for several years in preference to any other, as it yielded enormously; and, in addition to its good qualities, was one of the most convenient varieties for handling, in pulling, topping, and cutting up for cattle.

COW-HORN TURNIP.

MANURES FOR EARLY PEA

A CORRESPONDENT at Portsmouth, Virginia, writes the RURAL NEW-YORKER that he has been very successful in growing green peas by the use of gas-house lime. In 1868 he planted four bushels of the Hancock pea upon four acres of poor sandy soil, and from it received 150 barrels of peas, using no other manures in their production than about 60 bushels of gas-house lime to the acre. This product was twice as great as when horse manure was applied in the row upon the same kind of soil Last season he used night soil and wood ashes—about two-fifths ashes and about 50 bushels of each applied in the drills. The crop came forward three days earlier than his neighbor's, which were manured with horse manure and planted two weeks earlier. The coming season he has 85 acres to put into peas; manure is hard to get, and he asks us to tell him what is a reasonable quantity of Peruvian guano to use to the acre on sandy soil, which will not produce over 20 bushels of corn per acre, and where the peas are put in drills four feet apart. He also asks if it will hasten the maturity of the pea by sprouting them about forty-eight hours before sowing them. He adds:

"The old-fashioned way of growing peas here is to plant them and let them go without cultivating until they come out in bloom; then they plow them and throw heavy furrows up to them to prevent them falling over, which I find does them more harm than good, as I have tried it—so treating ten rows in the center of the field, and find they will not yield half as much, and the vines are sickly and dry ten days earlier than when they have had no soil thrown up to them. I never hoe my peas, but I plow once from the row and then plow twice with a cabbage plow; and the last time I plow I can run my plow fifteen inches deep, and I find the peas to be much larger and three to five days earlier, and the vines are as green when I pick the last peas as when I commenced picking."

We have never used guano in any shape, except in a dilute form, for watering plants; but we know it is used on light sandy soils at the rate of 200 to 500 pounds per acre. It is a hot, stimulating manure. No lime nor ashes should be mixed with it, because they would expel the ammonia from it. It is better to mix it before using—especially for sandy soils, with four or five times its bulk of vegetable mold—even loam may be used if the muck cannot be obtained; add to this muck charcoal or gypsum, or both; keep this compost under cover till used; don't let it get wet. In this shape you can apply it safely in the drills, or spread it broadcast, as you choose. Guano is a manure which acts quickly, and quickly exhausts its powers; and those who use it find it profitable often to give two applications of it to the same crop.

No doubt the coming up of your peas may be hastened by sprouting. Sometimes guano, very much diluted—say one pound to fifteen or twenty gallons of water—is used for soaking seeds before planting. Care must be taken that the soak be not too strong; for if it is, it will destroy the germ of the seed altogether.

HILL VS. LEVEL CULTURE.

ON the first day of June I planted a piece of land containing one-eighth of an acre, with Peerless potatoes; soil a light sandy loam. It was manured with a small shovelful of yard manure in the hill. One-half of the piece in alternate rows was hilled; the other half kept as near level as possible. The part hilled produced six bushels of large, marketable potatoes and three bushels of small potatoes. The part not hilled produced six bushels and fifty-five pounds of large and two bushels and two pounds of small potatoes—a difference of fifty-five pounds of large in favor of the part not hilled, and a difference of fifty pounds of small in favor of the part hilled. The potatoes on the part not hilled were much larger and better than those in the part hilled. The season here has been a very wet one; therefore, I think more favorable for potatoes hilled than a dry one would have been. I believe a great

deal of worse than useless labor is expended in hilling potatoes, as well as corn and other crops. Won't some of the farmers in different parts of the country try the experiment of level culture of potatoes next year, and report the result to the RURAL NEW-YORKER?

Experiment with Applying Superphosphate to Potatoes.

I also planted one-fourth of an acre with Peerless, with just one bushel cut to single eyes, two pieces in each hill; soil, light sandy loam, manured with a shovelful of yard manure to four hills. On half of the piece in alternate rows, a small tablespoonful of superphosphate was put in each hill. Before the last hoeing a handful of unleached wood ashes was put on the hills of the whole piece. The half on which phosphate was put produced seventeen bushels and ten pounds of large, and five bushels and fifty pounds of small potatoes. The part where no phosphate was put produced thirteen bushels and thirty-five pounds of large, and seven bushels and fifty-five pounds of small potatoes—a gain of three bushels and thirty-five pounds of large potatoes in favor of the phosphate, and a gain of two bushels and five pounds of small potatoes in favor of no phosphate. The value of the phosphate applied to one-eighth of an acre was fifty cents.

I have cultivated some twenty-five varieties of potatoes, and think the Peerless is the best of them all in quality, productiveness and freedom from disease. Several varieties planted close to the Peerless this year rotted badly, while scarcely a tuber of the Peerless was affected. L. W. G.

Amherst, Mass.

SOWING GRASS SEEDS.

WE prefer (in answer to several inquiries on our table) to sow grass seed early in the Fall, or late in Summer, so that the plant may get well established before the ground freezes. If sowed late in the Fall, and yet early enough for the seed, to germinate the young plants are more likely to winter-kill and the seed is lost. If the seeding cannot be done early in the Fall, wait until February to April. Sown at any time after February the seed will germinate early and get a full season's growth.

We recommend the reseeding of both pastures and meadows. Especially is it important in the case of meadows where the practice is to cut the crop while in bloom or before the seed drops; and especially if it is in the main a Timothy meadow. For Timothy is a biennial grass and will "run out" in two years if not renewed by reseeding—hence the remark common among farmers that the red clover runs the Timothy out. This rule also applies to closely fed pastures. The constant cropping with only the tough, wiry, wild grasses which the stock will not eat, going to seed, soon runs out the better sorts, unless seed is sown more frequently than it is. Harrow over the old pastures and give them a re-seeding with white clover, orchard grass, Timothy, redtop, etc., once in two or three years, and increased forage will repay the trouble.

Lands that are overflowed in the Fall and Winter, and are liable to be washed badly by such overflow, whether pasture or meadow, are better for frequent re-seeding. Indeed, it is essential if the tame grasses are to be kept in them at all; otherwise the coarse, innutritious marsh grasses will surely succeed them. On such lands the seeds should be sown as soon as the water has subsided from them in Spring.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Oswego Potato.—This is the name of a new seedling grown by S. Worden of Oswego county, New York, which he says was raised from a seed ball of Early Rose, fertilized with Vanderveer. Grown beside Early Rose, Campbell's Late Rose, Excelsior, Peerless, Davis' Seedling and others, in yield it was not excelled by any. He has grown them three years without sign of rot. Tops bushy, light green, ripen with Davis' seedling; produce but few small ones. He says nothing as regards their comparative quality.

The Late Roses.—A half-dozen potatoes, more or less, called respectively "Late Rose," yet all unlike and each said to excel the other, were put on the market last Spring. Cannot some of the RURAL's readers who have grown them give us some information as to their respective merits?—F. G.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Camellias Blooming.—*Nov.* 18.—The opening of several Camellia flowers this morning reminds me of the many complaints I have heard about the uncertainty of success with these beautiful plants. It is true there is an abundance of time for camellias to drop their buds, as these are formed five or six months before the flowers appear, and extremes in dryness or too much water will certainly produce disastrous results; but too high a temperature is more fatal than either of the other two, still I do not know of any exotic evergreen that will succeed with less care. I think that too frequent watering, re-potting and the application of stimulating manures, kills more camellias than neglect. I have cultivated many varieties of this plant with success; in fact a dozen choice sorts was almost my first venture in house plants, when a young man, and before the RURAL NEW-YORKER existed, and although my treatment may not differ materially from that generally practiced by florists, I will give it for the benefit of those who are not successful. I prefer a good, stiff, but rich, loamy soil and leaf mold from the woods, in equal parts. If the soil is not rich enough, a very little old cow manure is added; but this should be broken up fine and thoroughly incorporated with the other two. When plants are received from dealers the ball about the roots should not be broken, but placed in pots a little larger than the ones in which they were grown. If taken from a five-inch pot, put them in a six-inch, giving plenty of drainage; and be careful to pack the fresh soil firmly about the roots, for if this is neglected, the water applied after re-potting will pass down the sides of the pots, and not soak into the soil about the roots.

I re-pot my plants only once a year, doing this just after blooming. The plants then commence their new growth, and from this time until Spring give plenty of water overhead, washing the leaves thoroughly with clean water every evening, but never apply it when the sun is shining upon the plants. The temperature of a house where other tender plants are grown is usually too high for camellias; but by placing them in the coolest part, or where fresh air can be frequently given, they will not suffer.

As soon as all danger of frost is over I remove the plants to a shady place in the open ground, and plunge the pots up to the rim in sand or other light soil, and let them remain there until there is danger of freezing in the Fall. During the Summer they are watered occasionally if there is a drouth, or danger that they will suffer for want of moisture. When brought in from the open ground the plants should be placed in an atmosphere that is not above 55 to 65° Fahr., and given plenty of air, shading the plants during the middle of the day. Camellias require a cool atmosphere while blooming; even a little frost is not so injurious as too great heat. In wintering, apply it liberally whenever required; but do not give a little at a time and every day, for this will only moisten the surface while the center of the ball of earth about the roots may remain dry as dust. All that is required is to keep the entire soil moist but not constantly saturated with water. If the plants become sickly and the leaves turn yellow and drop off, re-pot and remove all the soil from the roots and wash clean, then put them in fresh soil, and cut away the greater portion of the branches.

Exochordia Grandiflora.—*Nov.* 19.—I procured a plant of this beautiful Chinese shrub several years ago, and planted it in the border adjoining my lawn, where it has grown rapidly, showing its magnificent flowers every Spring and in the greatest profusion. This plant is yet so scarce in the nurseries that very small specimens sell for a dollar each. I think the scarcity and consequent high price is owing to the difficulty of propagation; at least, it has puzzled me more or less for several years, as cuttings of ripe wood have failed to show any signs of rooting, no matter how carefully handled. Perhaps cuttings of the green wood, grown under glass, might do better; this method I have not tried, but shall the present Winter. I put down layers two years ago, and they failed to produce roots the first season; but upon examination to-day, I find about half are well furnished with roots and in good condition for removal from the parent plant. This waiting two years for layers to produce roots is not a very rapid method of propagation, still, the *Exochordia* is no worse than Moss Roses, Magnolias, and many other plants that might be named.

This Chinese novelty is a grand addition to our gardens, and if it is difficult to propagate it will be more highly appreciated. One of the best representations of a mature plant that I have seen, appeared in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Oct. 30, 1869.

Taking Up Rooted Cuttings.—*Nov.* 21.—As long as the ground remains open I try to find something for my men to do that will save time next Spring. To-day they have been taking up the cuttings of shrubs, currants and grape vines, planted last Spring. Most of these would no doubt pass through the Winter unharmed if left where they had grown, but to make good plants next year they will require transplanting in order to give them more room, therefore if taken up and heeled-in this Fall, so much time will be gained on next Spring's work. In addition to this there is danger of injury to small, feebly-rooted cuttings being thrown out by the frosts of Winter, but if taken up in the Fall of the first season and carefully buried this is avoided. Seedlings of forest and fruit trees often suffer by being drawn out by frosts the first season, especially if grown in soils not well underdrained, and the only safe way of preserving is to take up and heel-in. If there was no danger of field mice gnawing them, a light mulch of leaves or course hay would prevent heaving out during the Winter and Spring. The first Winter is the uncertain time with all hardy plants raised from cuttings or seeds.

No Plants For Sale.—*Nov.* 23.—I conclude from the many letters addressed to me (care of the RURAL NEW-YORKER) that a majority of our people think a man cannot write about plants or anything else except for the purpose of making money out of the same. A few weeks since I mentioned my bed of Bush Alpine Strawberries; immediately there came a score of letters asking the price of plants, and the same thing has occurred in regard to other plants that I have named in this Diary. I now beg to inform the readers of these columns, that "Daily Rural Life" has no plants of any kind for sale, and it is useless to write him on the subject. But I am not penurious, selfish or deaf to the expressed wants of those who are not as rich in the beautiful things of this world as myself, and shall always be pleased to exchange plants; or plants for insects, minerals, shells or other specimens belonging to any branch of natural history. Every man and woman is said to have a soft side, or a weak spot, if we can only find it; and I own that mine is to love a knowledge of nature far more than money; and if anybody desires to make me feel their attacks, they must hit me there.

Hygienic Information.

HYGIENIC NOTES.

Remedy for Painful Wounds.—The enclosed is excellent and ought to be published once a year. I found it in a paper sometime ago, have tried it and can recommend it from experience:—Take a pan or shovel with burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed, and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a pair of ice tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased, and promised speedy recovery.

Camphor Ointment.—One ounce of spermaceti; 1 oz. white wax; ½ oz. camphor gum; 2 oz. lard; melt over a slow fire. Add the camphor gum after the other has dissolved.—V. R.

Hygienic Inquiries.—"An old subscriber" asks some one to furnish him a receipe for good stimulating bitters without liquor—is billious and has cold feet.

The Herdsman.

GARGET AND BLOODY MILK.

I HAVE had considerable experience with cows having the above complaint, for the past few years, and have tried various remedies, such as saltpeter, pulverized very fine, giving one tablespoonful at a dose, mixed with one quart of bran or meal; then I have used with good success, skoke (or improperly poke) root, by scraping or chopping the root very fine, and administering it by cutting out the heart of a good-sized potato, putting the ingredients in it and then giving it to the animal. In many localities this root can not be found; and then if it is wanted after the ground is frozen, it is hard to be got. It might be dug in the Summer or Fall and kept for future use, but I would prefer the fresh root.

One year ago, two of my heifers had the above complaint very bad, so I got a prescription of a veterinary surgeon and thought that I had them cured; but in a couple of weeks, the disease made its appearance again, as bad as ever. I had heard that beans were good for garget, so I thought that I would try them, and did so with good success. Scald one quart of white, black, or yellow beans, letting them stand for an hour or so to thoroughly soften, and give the above amount per cow, morning and night, for severe cases. In order to administer it, mix the beans with a little meal, applying some salt to the mixture. Try it and report in the columns of the RURAL. LEXINGTON.

Rochester, N. Y.

HEREFORDS VS. SHORT-HORNS.

THE late Gov. CRAPO, Flint, Mich., had a herd of Herefords of which he said:—"The Herefords have done extremely well; in fact they could have done no better. They have had no more than ordinary keeping and yet they are in prime condition, and their coats are very fine. I have little doubt that the Herefords will yet be the stock for Michigan. They are docile and hardy, besides being very easy keepers, and I have no doubt will stand a long, severe Winter, and come out ahead of the Short-Horns in the Spring on two-thirds the cost of keeping. I am pleased with them, and shall increase the number of my herd as rapidly as possible, being confident that as soon as their merits are known they will be appreciated. There is now almost a mania through the country in favor of the Short-Horns, which I am free to admit are a noble and valuable breed of cattle; but they are adapted to the luxuriant pastures and milder climate of Kentucky rather than to Michigan. I am obliged to feed my Short-Horns nearly twice the grain that I do the Herefords to keep them in the same condition. Short-Horns are undoubtedly a valuable breed with which to procure grades by crossing with our common stock, where meat is the object; but for a thoroughbred race of cattle, I have no doubt that in Michigan the Herefords for grazing purposes will prove unrivaled."

BLACK-LEG IN CATTLE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Nov. 16th, asks for a cure for black-leg in cattle. You confess you know nothing of the disease. YOUATT & MARTIN describe it under the head of "inflammatory fever." It is also called "joint murrain," "quarter evil," etc. In this vicinity it is quite common, and is accepted as incurable, the disease running its course in from twelve to twenty-four hours, and has been known to kill in eight to ten hours from the first perceivable symptoms. Depletion is the remedy, or, rather, prevention. A little blood-letting from the tail, (or even ears,) physic, and a change to short pastures, or one not quite so rich. It nearly always attacks young cattle in good flesh, hence the treatment. In neighborhoods where this disease is prevalent, salt ought to be fed freely, and if mixed with sulphur occasionally, all the better. After the symptoms appear, I never saw anything done that saved life; have seen it prolonged by heavy blood-letting for several hours. It is as well, however, to kill the poor beast and end its misery. S. E. WILLARD.

Herkimer N. Y.

Growing and Breaking a Yoke of Steers.—Will some of your readers give me instructions for growing and breaking a yoke of steers.—OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Dairy Husbandry.

NEW DEVICES FOR DAIRYMEN.

DAIRY fixtures were not largely represented at the recent N. Y. State Fair, and yet there were some novelties in this class that deserve attention. It is gratifying to note any invention which is calculated to better promote the health and comfort of our domestic animals. The

Gifford Swinging Stanchion

is an improvement on the old-fashioned stanchion, which will commend itself to every dairyman who has had any experience in handling milk stock. Serious objections have from time to time been raised against the use of the old-fashiond stanchion, as confining the cows too rigidly in one position, allowing scarcely any movement of the shoulders backward or forward, or from side to side. The fault is perhaps most apparent when the animal on lying down attempts to rise. If the head is far thrust forward and the shoulders near the standards, the animal has considerable difficulty in getting upon her feet. On attempting to rise, the shoulders strike against the standards, and from the confined position of the head and neck the animal will often be compelled to struggle and exert all its strength to regain an upright posture. Cows, heavy with calf, not unfrequently slip and strain themselves. Again, in reaching for hay, the pressing forward against the unyielding standards causes the cows to slip and fall. Some have claimed that this slipping and struggling and straining, on account of using the old-fashioned stanchion, is the cause, indirectly, of the prevailing pest of the herds in old dairy districts, viz., abortion; and although we do not regard this position as proven, or indeed as probable from the facts brought out in connection with this disease, still there may be cases where abortion has resulted from a slip or strain in the stanchion. But although there are objections against the use of stanchions, they are altogether too convenient to be abandoned for other modes of confining cows, such as tying with rope or chain or the box stall.

The swinging stanchion is designed to remove all the objections which have been urged against the old-fashioned stanchion, while at the same time it is made more convenient, inasmuch as the animals fasten themselves in place. The stanchions, too, are more readily opened, and are more easily repaired. In this device the stanchion is hung at the upper end, allowing it to swing forward when the animal is rising to its feet or reaching for food. Each stanchion can be readily unhung without interfering with the others. The stanchion is opened by pressing on the handle of a lever, the opposite end of which rises against a pin raising and unlocking the bar or standard, thus opening the stanchion. The lever has a notch which catches the pin and holds it open. In fastening, the stanchion is so constructed that the animal on lowering its head for food pushes down the lever from the pin, thus allowing the bar or side standard to descend, where it is instantly fastened. The stanchions are also made so as to have a slight side movement. This is a recent invention, and exhibited this year for the first at the State Fair.

Feed Box and Manger Combined.

This is another new and convenient device for dairy stock. It consists simply in a set of tight, well-made boxes arranged on a board in sections, one in front of each cow. The board is hung with strong iron hinges to the floor. In raising and throwing back the board on its hinges it rests on the back edges of the boxes in a slanting position, thus forming a good manger for hay. By turning down the board the boxes are in place before each animal, where salt, meal, slop, or the like, may be fed. The arrangement is altogether the best we have seen—simple, substantial, easily kept clean and inexpensive.

Implement for Butter-Making.

A number of years ago, when the cold water system, in connection with butter making, first took its rise in Orange Co., we visited that section and wrote out a very full account of the plan and its advantages. Our opinion, in regard to the principle of holding milk at an even temperature by means of cold water for the production of cream as thus announced, has not changed, and we are glad to know that the principle has now come to be generally acknowledged as correct by our best butter makers. But during the past few years various mechanical devices have been invented for applying the water to the milk, so as to be adapted to farm dairies as well as factories, and at comparatively little cost.

The Jewett Pan,

shown at the Fair, has been some time before the public, and in its practical working has a most excellent record. It is simply a pan with a double bottom, or rather a double pan, the lower one for water and the upper one for the milk. The water is conducted between the two pans in several channels, backward and forward, and thus, being constantly supplied with running water from the spring, which is being constantly discharged from the pan, after traversing through all the channels under the milk, cools and regulates the temperature of the milk in a uniform manner. The Jewett pan is of a size to hold the entire mess of milk from the herd at one milking, and four pans complete a set. They are placed side by side on tables, and are provided with the accompanying pipes, stop cocks, &c., for draining off the water and the removal of the milk.

The Orange County Pan

is somewhat similar in form to the Jewett, but differs in its construction in this: the pans are arranged in wooden vats, the one above the other, on a frame, and the water passes in one sheet underneath the milk. The advantage, if any, claimed over the Jewett, is that the set of four pans occupy less space in the room—a set of four pans and two racks can be used in a room eight by ten feet. No advantage is claimed over the Jewett pan in regulating temperature, and there is no advantage; the Jewett plan, of conducting the water in channels, being probably the best. We believe the exhibition, this year, was the first in which the Orange county pan has been shown at the State Fair.

The Cattaraugus Pans,

brought out during 1872, are arranged in sets of four single pans setting within one large water pan, divided by partitions, so that the water may be circulated around one single pan, or around all, as may be desired. The four pans, comprising the set, are arranged in a wood frame supporting them, and of convenient hight to strain the milk and skim the cream. Cold water is admitted to the space or spaces between each or all the pans at the center and top of the set by means of a funnel, with few outlets conducting the water to each or all of the pans at one or the same time, as wanted. The water is discharged from the outer pan by a conducting pipe. The inner pans may be removed for cleaning, &c. There was another pan on exhibition called the

Blake Pan,

that differed from those above described in having the water on the side of the pan and not underneath the milk. All these devices are for setting milk shallow, though doubtless the pans can be made for deep setting without changing materially the other leading features of construction upon which their merits rest.

Hall's Creamer.

The cooler and cream raiser, exhibited by AMOS HALL, is entirely different in construction from those above described. It is an original in its design, and promises to be a very useful invention. The device shown was of a size adapted to a dairy of twenty cows. It consisted of four tin cans, each twenty inches deep and twenty inches in diameter. Each can was placed in a wooden tub, with space between the can and tub on the sides and bottom for the reception of water. In the center of each can there was arranged a double scroll of tin, movable and hung upon wires. This scroll is made by bending the tin over wire, so as to make space for water one-quarter inch thick by three and a-half inches wide, the two scrolls, when joined together, making a thin flat circular piece of hollow tin, seven inches wide. From the upper end of the scroll a pipe is erected, surmounted with a funnel for the reception of the water. At the lower end of the scroll there is another pipe coming up and going over the tin cans, for the discharge of the water into the space between the can and the tub. Now, in the operation of this apparatus, after the milk is strained into the can, the scroll is introduced, and sinks in the milk to a point below that which will be occupied by the cream. Water is now turned from the penstock or reservoir into the pipe leading to the scroll, and the milk receives a thin sheet of water in the center of the can, and from thence falling on the outside, fill the space between the tubs and can, and then flows off into a reservoir for the purpose. When the cream is up it is dipped off, and does not come in contact with the scroll which is below.

Connected with this apparatus there is a refrigerator which receives the waste water, and when it is cooled it can be used over again in case there is no running water or in case water is scarce. After being cooled the water is pumped into an upper reservoir of the refrigerator, and then is conducted to the pipes and made to do its service over again. With a barrel and a-half of water, the milk from twenty cows may be cooled daily and kept at a temperture of 60° or lower for a week, during the hottest weather of Summer, while the consumption of ice to supply the refrigerator will be no more than twenty pounds per day. A syphon is used for drawing off the milk from the cans. The arrangements for drawing off water, removal of the cans for cleaning, etc., are all simple and convenient, and Mr. HALL stated that in the practical operation of this apparatus, during the past Summer, he could show a higher percentage of butter from a given quantity of milk than he had ever seen on record by other methods of setting. We hope to get a statement soon from Mr. HALL for publication, showing the result of his operations during the past summer.

Firkin for Transporting Butter in Hot Weather.

The Palmer refrigerating butter pail is a recently invented contrivance for transporting butter in hot weather. It consists of two tubs, the one setting inside of the other, and held in place by brackets so that there shall be a half-inch space between the two. The outside tub is about twenty inches in diameter at the top. When the inside tub is filled with butter it is covered with a cloth, and upon this is placed a perforated lid or cover. Then upon the top of this is placed the tin ice chamber, having a tightly-fitting cover. It holds from seven to ten pounds of ice. The chamber has holes in the bottom for the escape of water formed from the melting ice, and as it passes out it flows into the space between the tubs. The whole is now covered with a lid which presses down upon the ice chamber and also covers the outside tub to which it is fastened. When the package arrives in market, the lid and ice chamber are removed, and the pail of butter may be taken out of its case for marketing; or the water may be drawn off and more ice be placed in the ice chamber, and the butter thus held firm and hard for a few days longer. The device is quite simple in its parts, and appears to be well adapted to shipping packages of butter of thirty or more pounds put up in pails. There were several other inventions on exhibition, but they were not so new or original in construction as to merit notice in this connection.

The Vineyard.

RACKING WINE.

THE following essay, read before the Nauvoo, Ill., Grape and Wine Growers' Club, will command the attention of grape growers and wine manufacturers:—It has often been asked, When is the proper time to rack our wines? I now propose to answer the question.

Generally speaking, there is no very positive rule as to the time most favorable for racking. Some rack early, even when their wine is not clear; others rack late. It may be said that it is fancy which answers for a rule; yet their happen circumstances that deserve to be taken into consideration, for wine does not possess each year the same constitution. This diversity may necessitate modifications in the rackings, and vary their time.

What is that which, through the operation of racking, we strive to take out of the wine? The lees, that is to say, a mixture of tartar, vegetable fibers much comminuted, of ferment decomposed during the fermentation, of ferment still undecomposed, always in quantity in wine of bad years, and in those of coarse grapes; coloring matter, extracts, etc.

Of all these substances there is none that can in any way contribute to the preservation of a wine, while there are some, the pure undecomposed ferment especially, whose action, when under favorable circumstances, is eminently able to hurt it.

Contrary to the opinion of a few popular vintners, I hold that the disturbance of wine is not alone due to the effects of temperature. *Wine feels all the motions of the vine;* it is a fact easily witnessed. Who that has not seen his wine remain quiet in June when the mercury stood at the highest, while in the latter part of July and in August, the heat, instead of increasing, often lowers quite sensibly, and wine on the contrary, becomes deeply agitated? It is a fact which I have time and again observed, when the seed in the berry is about being perfected.

It is on these principles, and in regard to the influences the motions of the vine possess upon wine; it is also from the quality—better or worse—of this liquid; or, if preferable, from the proportion more or less abundant of its ferment, that we should judge of the oportunity, and of the most favorable time for racking.

December Racking.—When wine is surcharged with fermenting matter (lees) it is proper to rack it towards the end of December. The cold weather usual at that time is a very favorable condition for this operation.

The importance of racking rests in the fact that it clears wine from its course lees; that it prepares the racking for March, and causes it to be always more perfect—yet it should never take its place. This December racking may be particularly useful to wines coming from rich soils, to inferior wines, or to those that are made from unripe grapes, and which contain a large proportion of acids and ferment.

It is a well demonstrated fact that the less sugar a wine has, the more acids and ferment it contains.

March Racking.—No racking, in my opinion, is so important and deserving of careful attention as the March racking. This operation should be done especially during dry winds. N. N. E. winds possess the great merit of liberating the wine from its sediments.

When it is done carefully, leaving no lees to disturb the wine, it allows this liquid to bear with impunity the warm weather and the many phases of agitation which it has to undergo from the swellings of the buds to the maturity of the grapes, and to successfuly come out from these numerous trials.

It is necessary, then, to consider this racking as absolutely indispensable; it cannot be too strongly urged upon all vintners who desire to possess wines that will keep:—this racking, well done, can, in a pinch, enable us to dispense with all others.

The neglect of this important operation is always to be much regretted, as it often gives rise to serious disorders; it is that which particularly causes wine to sour.

Racking Inferior Wines.—It should never be forgotten that such wines are, of all wines, those that most need racking. In fact, why do we rack wine? Is it not to prevent it from becoming agitated from sourling? Then it is really the best way to guard against so serious a disorder; and under no pretext should any one dispense with this important operation at the times I have specified as most suitable. The constitution of such wines is so weak and so destitute of the preserving elements, that they would certainly turn during hot weather and thunder storms, if they were not freed from the sediment they always produce in quantity. Two rackings cannot certainly be too much to obtain this desired result. This is why I do insist upon it; there is no other wine that claims it so earnestly.

Some vintners may believe that I exaggerate. "We save our wines with but one racking, why should we practice two?"

Certainly one racking in March, well done, may prevent the wine from spoiling; but I wish more. I wish to make it better; to endow it with stronger keeping qualities; and as we are handling a wine loaded with ferment, it cannot be doubted but that two rackings the first year will more effectually accomplish this purpose; but, as I have said before, to attain the desired result, the rackings must be made in clear, dry weather, and as much as possible with a North wind. It may be asked, Why should wine be racked in clear, dry, weather, and with a North wind? The difference between the North and the South wind might, on first impression, appear doubtful. South winds may be sufficiently cold and dry not to differ much from those of the North which at times are just as damp and warm, but since the discovery of ozone we can understand the difference. It is not in the heat, nor in the degree of dampness; it is most likely in the presence of ozone carried along with South winds from regions where electricity is ever producing it. Ozone is a particular kind of oxygen, discovered by VAN MARUM—quite active and very damaging to animal and vegetable liquids. It can sour wines, soups, fruits, etc. This is

why vintners with practical experience have long advised to choose a particular state of the atmosphere. The intention is to prevent, as far as possible, the direful effects of this air. It happens in this way: The weather being clear, there is a perceptible evaporation on the surface of the wine racked, and this evaporation allows no real contact between the air and the wine. In cold weather the evaporation is not so strong, and the consequent loss of wine is diminished; in cloudy, damp, rainy weather, there would hardly be any evaporation, and the air coming in close contact with the wine might determine a dangerous alteration.

Racking the Wine of Good Years.—The wines of such years, and more especially those of choice vines—and by choice I mean such as Elsinburg, Delaware, Iona, Cynthiana, Norton, etc., in contradistinction with the coarser varieties, such as Isabella, Concord, Ives, Martha—contain much sugar. They must consequently contain a lesser quantity of lees. I feel disposed, on that account, to modify my advice in regard to these wines. Their constitution does not require two rackings the first year, like those I have mentioned before; and, except in particular circumstances, the *March* racking will be sufficient, provided it completely frees them from their deposit.

In the following rules are condensed the necessary conditions which alone can insure a successful racking:

1. All vessels, pails, buckets, through which the racking is done, must be clean and sweet. The energy with which tartaric acid acts on metals, should forbid the use of anything but wood.

2. It must be done in clear, dry weather, and, as far as possible, during a north wind, as it is then only that the deposit of the lees can be complete.

3. Avoid this operation in damp, rainy weather, and while strong south winds prevail.

4. Never rack during a thunder storm. At such time those parts of the lees that are lightest rise through the wine, and cause a fermenting action always to be feared.

VINEYARD NOTES.

Eumelan and Iona Grapes.—I would like to ask a question about the Eumelan and Iona grapes. Are the vines healthy and hardy? Do they ripen with the Concord, or are they later?—A SUBSCRIBER.

THE Iona usually ripens about with the Concord, sometimes a little earlier. In congenial soils and localities the vine is hardy and a vigorous grower, but elsewhere it is exactly the reverse. For instance, in some pastures of Central New York, especially on the banks of the small lakes of that region, we would not want a better grape; but in New Jersey and in pastures of the Middle and Southern States the Iona is almost a total failure.

The Eumelan is an early variety that promises well, but it may not succeed over a wider range of country than the Iona. The vine is hardy and prolific wherever it grows, vigorous and healthy, and this is about all that can be said of any variety. A grape may be very desirable in one soil and not worth cultivating in another, even in the same neighborhood; one sort may succeed admirably and another fail in the same garden. To learn this is one of the secrets of grape culture.

What Buds Give the Best Grapes.—The Pacific Rural Press says:—"We would mention a fact which has come within our observation and experience, which, if generally true, is of some importance. It is this:—That the fruit bud from the base of the past year's cane throws out larger and better developed grapes than either the first or second. The grapes from these buds seem also better flavored, and generally superior to those on the first and second. In accordance with this hint we have adopted the plan of cutting the cane at such length as to leave the third bud, generally, and sometimes the fourth, when a good strong one, and then rubbing off the first and second buds, and leaving the third and fourth for fruit. The number of fruit buds left on the vine must depend on the age and strength of the vine. If the vines are strong and vigorous at three years, from two to three bunches of grapes may be allowed to mature on each without injury.

Smoke and Frost.—A Congress of vine growers has been held this Autumn in the South of France, whose members, before separating, tried a most interesting experiment. This is a plan to counteract the destructive effects of frost—which at certain critical periods is fatal to their crops—by the creation of clouds of warm smoke which shall hover over the ground. Iron vessels, containing a preparation principally of tar, having been disposed at intervals over the vineyards, were set fire to, and produced thick clouds, which hovered over the land and spread for miles around. An important point in the plan is its cheapness.

The Naturalist.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS—VIII.

THE CANADA LYNX.

Lynx Canadensis.—GEOFFROY.

THE Canada Lynx exists, though in moderate numbers, North of the great lakes and East of the Rocky Mountains. It occurs, though sparingly in some of the New England States, and in Northern New York.

THE CANADA LYNX.

This species has a body about thirty-four inches long; tail, five inches. It has a rounder, broader and shorter head than the Bay Lynx or Wild Cat; nose, obtuse; eyes, large, bright; teeth, very strong; ears, acute, tipped by a long, slender tuft of coarse hairs; a broad ruff of long hairs surrounds the throat and reaches the chin, shorter in the female; body, robust, thick, heavy; thighs, strong; legs, thick, clumsy; feet, thick, heavily made with strong, white claws that are not seen unless the fur be put aside; toes, so hairy as not to show in the tracks, which are round, and with no mark of nails, except when made in running; nails, curved and acuminate; tail, covered with hair, slightly turned up, shorter than head: hair, woolly; under fur, dense and soft, on under surface thinner and longer than above, all mixed with somewhat rigid hairs, two inches long. Face and around the eyes, light gray; general color, gray above, a little clouded with irregular, darker spots; under surface, dull white; broad spots of dark brown on inside of fore legs and along the belly; upper surface of tail to near the tip, and extension of thighs, rufous; yellowish-white beneath; tip of tail and tuft of ear, black; ruff under throat, light gray, mixed in center with long tufts of black hair.

This Lynx is more retired than the Wild Cat, keeping, chiefly, far from the habitations of even remote settlers. It lives in the depths of the wilderness, in extended wooded countries or in new growths of burnt districts. Like all animals of prey, it is able to support a long fast without injury. It feeds on grouse, wild geese and other birds; on the Northern hare, gray rabbit, squirrels and other quadrupeds; and sometimes, when pressed by great hunger, attacks larger animals; farmers in the wilder portions of Canada complain of its carrying off their lambs and pigs.

In prowling for food it moves stealthily and slowly and often crouches, and lies in wait for its victim to pass or to come from its home, when it pounces upon it, from above. It breeds once a year and has two young at a time.

The Lynx is usually taken in a steel trap which it enters readily. AUDUBON says, "when alarmed or pursued, it leaps in successive bounds, straight away from danger, and, if hard pressed by the dogs, takes to a tree. It is very strong, having powerful fore legs and claws, and can leap from a considerable hight to the ground without feeling the jar, alighting on all four feet at the same instant, ready for flight or battle." He says it never attacks man.

Dr. RICHARDSON says:—"It swims well and will cross the arm of a lake two miles wide." Within a few years, two of this species have been killed near here, on the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain. One was shot, when discovered stealing a domestic goose, the other was treed by a dog and then shot.

The skin of the Lynx is sold for two or three dollars. It is used for muffs, collars and the like. The flesh is white and some say like rabbit, and as good; but it must take a keen appetite to relish the flesh of this cat-like animal. R.

The Poultry Yard.

SORE EYES IN SPANISH FOWLS.

IN reply to the inquiry of your correspondent, T. J. W., Adrian, Mich., in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Nov. 16th, I will give my experience with reference to treatment, not cause. I am an amateur in the poultry business, hence cannot treat of causes. I have about fifty Black Spanish chickens, one dozen Light Brahmas, and about forty common, mostly a cross between my choice stock and common fowls. The Spanish fowls only seem inclined to disease, and this about the head. My first experience was with a laying pullet. On opening the chicken house one morning, I noticed her drooping; and upon close examination found her head hot, right eye greatly swollen, with an offensive watery discharge. I at once restricted food and began treatment. First, gently pressed the eye, to remove all foreign substance; then bathed the head, neck and eye with a dilution of carbolic acid, (about ten drops to one ounce of water), saturating the neck thoroughly; also comb and wattles; and lest there might be some difficulty with the throat (as I had read of roup) I prepared a similar dilution in another dish, and with a feather bathed her throat and mouth.

This I did three times the first day, twice the second, and once the third, when she seemed quite well, but did not lay; in a few days the disease returned. Again I treated her as before, following it up for a week, which I should have done in the first place, so as to perfect the cure, and she has not been troubled since. On the first morning of her sickness I mixed with the usual morning feed of corn meal one-half teaspoonful of carbolic acid, and gave to the flock as a preventive.

My next case was a young cock. His trouble was confined mainly to the wattles, they being puffed out to their utmost expansion, apparently heavy, as the chicken's head drooped low. We opened the wattles and relieved the little sufferer of about one gill of dark, watery, bloody secretion, and then bathed the parts affected with carbolic acid prepared as above, and shut him from the other fowls, giving him water but no food till evening. The next morning he seemed as well as ever, and we could discover but a faint outline of our surgical operation. Both of these cases were taken so early in the disease that they were easily managed, hence the importance of our seeing our fowls every day.

My third and last case occurred a few days since. I had been confined to the house for several days with a cold, hence did not see my chicks. The first morning that I ventured out I found a small cock almost in the last stages of this disease; feathers rough, drooping wings, and dreadful eye. On examination, found the whole body highly feverish, very thin in flesh, as he evidently had been suffering some time; no inclination to eat or drink; the eye completely hidden by a thick, dark yellow rubbery matter, extremely offensive and attached to the iris. Over the pupil it was rather thin, not having hardened; but around the eye there was a hard rubbery ring, fully one-half inch thick one way by one-half inch the other; in order to remove this we had to make an opening below the eye. It all came out in a solid mass.

If I had possession of a proper instrument I would remove the eye entirely; the balance of the head, with mouth and throat, seemed free from affection. I then bathed every part of his head, neck and throat with carbolic acid dilution, shut him in a warm place from the other fowls. In about one hour he drank freely, which reduced the temperature of his body greatly. Knowing that he must have some nourishment to survive, I took off the soft part of a Graham gem, (preferring this to corn meal, because less heating), a piece the size of a walnut, and having put about two drops of carbolic acid (diluted so as to have it penetrate the bread) upon it, fed it to him in small pieces. He refused to eat, so I forced it down. I bathed his head several times through the day and gave him nourishment. Just at evening his appetite returned and he seemed ravenous.

The third day I followed up the treatment, and about noon let him out, and he seems to be doing nicely. I shall, however, continue the treatment until there are no lingering indications of difficulty. If I had seen him sooner, I think his eye might have been saved. I would like to know the name and cause of the disease.

I have written thus at length for the purpose of furnishing details, remembering how I have often wished, when reading articles of this character, that parties had been more minute, so that we need not work so blindly. M. L. B.

Sedgwick, Harvey Co., Kan.

HOW TO FATTEN CHICKENS.

WE clip the following on fattening fowls from the Boston Journal of Chemistry:—It is hopeless to attempt to fatten chickens while they are at liberty. They must be put in a proper coop; and this, like most other poultry appurtenances, need not be expensive. To fatten twelve fowls, a coop may be three feet long, eighteen inches high, and eighteen inches deep, made entirely of bars. No part solid—neither top, sides nor bottom. Discretion must be used, according to the size of chickens put up. They do not want room; indeed, the closer they are the better—provided they can all stand up at the same time. Care must be taken to put up such as have been accustomed to be together, or they will fight. If one is quarrelsome, it is better to remove it at once, as, like other bad examples, it soon finds imitators. A diseased chicken should not be put up.

The food should be ground oats; and may either be put up in a trough or on a flat board running along the front of the coop. It may be mixed with water or milk—the latter is the better. It should be well soaked, forming a pulp as loose as can be, provided it does not run off the board. They must be well fed three or four times a day—the first time as soon after daybreak as may be possible or convenient, and then at intervals of four hours. Each meal should be as much and no more than they can eat up clean. When they have done feeding, the board should be wiped, and some gravel may be spread. It causes them to feed and thrive.

After a fortnight of this treatment you will have good fat fowls. If, however, there are but five or six to be fatted they must not have as much room as though there were twelve. Nothing is easier than to allow them the proper space; as it is only necessary to have two or three pieces of wood to pass between the bars and form a partition. This may also serve when fowls are put up at different degrees of fatness. This requires attention, or fowls will not keep fat and healthy.

As soon as the fowl is sufficiently fatted, it must be killed; otherwise it will not get fatter, but will lose flesh. If fowls are intended for the market, of course they are or may be all fatted at once; but if for home consumption, it is better to put them up at such intervals as will suit the time when they will be required for the table.

When the time arrives for killing, whether they are meant for market or otherwise, they should be fasted without food or water for twelve or fifteen hours. This enables them to be kept for some time after being killed, even in hot weather.

The Garden.

STARTING EARLY POTATOES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cottage Gardener says:—To have a few early potatoes I have found the following system answer well. I plant my potato sets in pots, say about 5 or 6 inches in diameter; the soil I use is a pure turfy maiden loam and charred earth, with a little soot. Being in pots they can be started wherever there is a little heat. While they are coming on in the pots, leaves and a little manure are put up in a round heap to ferment, then put into a pit or frame; after the bed is in a fit condition of heat the surface is covered 8 inches deep with half-rotten leaves. When the heat is up the pots may be plunged in this material, and the plants kept in the same pots till the young tubers are the size of large peas or small marbles. This can easily be ascertained by turning them out of the pots. I consider the chief advantage derivable from this system is, that as they are confined in the pots, only a limited supply of nutriment is afforded, which causes the plants to tuber much sooner than would otherwise be the case. Whenever I find that the young potatoes are as large as I have stated I immediately take off the top soil the pots were plunged in. If I find the heat is deficient I add a little new warm manure to the inside of the bed, and turn it over. Then, having had some good, dry, turfy soil, and charred or burnt earth, with a mixture of a little soot, the bed is covered over to the depth of 14 or 15 inches; the Potato plants are next turned carefully out of their pots, and planted in a furrow in rows in the new soil after it has attained the natural warmth of the bed.

I never use any manure, but a little soil is put on the drills after the plants are established. By keeping them near the glass, and well aired at every favorable opportunity, a good crop of fine natural-flavored potatoes will be obtained.

NEW AND OLD PEAS.

MARKET gardeners care very little about the quality of peas, or in fact any other fruit or vegetable, so long as it is prolific and commands a good price in market. People who board at city hotels or boarding houses, or even depend upon the markets for a supply of green peas, never find even a passably good article, for the simple reason that first-class sorts are seldom, if ever, cultivated for market. The first and greatest objection which the market gardener urges against the choice sorts, is the price of seed; and we cannot blame them, inasmuch as not one person in twenty knows enough about peas to distinguish one variety from another, as they are offered in market; and it is doubtful if the best sort known would command five cents per bushel more than the very poorest; consequently, at present, there is very little encouragement for introducing or cultivating the best flavored varieties for market purposes. In a commercial point of view, earliness is a great merit, for the strife among growers is to see who shall have the first peas in market, and those who win are usually well paid for their efforts, although the consumer gets a poor return for his money.

The Early Kent, Dan. O'Rourke and Dillistone's Early, may answer to be called peas; but they are a poor substitute for a good article.

The amateur and others who cultivate peas for their own tables soon learn to discriminate between varieties, and it is only within the past half-dozen years that we had an extra early variety of first-rate quality; and even now there are few that can be said to equal the later sorts. McLean's Little Gem, and McLean's Advancer, are certainly fine very early sorts, both being of the wrinkled marrow type. The wrinkled surface of the pea, when ripe, is, by the way, as good sign of sweetness when green, in peas, as it is in corn, and the difference is as great between smooth and wrinkled sorts as between common field corn and sweet corn. But it must not be supposed that there is not a great difference in the quality of the wrinkled sorts, the same as found in our best varieties of sweet corn.

For many years the Champion of England has had no equal among the late sorts of wrinkled peas; and we are somewhat in doubt as to whether it has a successful competitor among the many novelties lately introduced; but were we to believe the annual announcement of new superior sorts made in English magazines, this old favorite must have been many times superseded during the last dozen years, although we have found none that suited us better, considering all its merits.

The late Dr. McLEAN of Colchester, England, created quite a sensation a few years since by raising several new varieties of merit; but a Mr. LAXTON is now commanding the attention of the English people by

FIGURE 2.

his feats in successfully crossing the best sorts, the results of which are said to be somewhat marvelous, even to those who are accustomed to have the best sorts under cultivation. Our seedsmen's catalogues have been giving LAXTON'S peas a pretty wide notoriety for the past two or three years, and, from present appearances, are likely to continue in the same line, judging from late announcements of new sorts. Two more new varieties of Mr. LAXTON'S have lately been noticed, namely, Laxton's Harbinger and Laxton's Superlative. The first is said to be the earliest variety known, it being a cross between Laxton's Alpha and Dillistone's Early. The pods are about 2½ inches long, full, plump and rounded with a slight curve, as shown in figure 1. Laxton's Superlative is claimed to be the largest of all peas, and is a cross between the Ne Plus Ultra and a hybrid Supreme. It is a robust grower, the vines often reaching seven or eight feet high. The pods are very large, as shown in figure 2. This variety is later than the Harbinger, but considered very valuable. Both of these new sorts were awarded a first-class certificate by the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.

GARDENERS' NOTES.

A Good Way to Keep Cabbage.—Select a dry place in your garden, or near the house; dig a hole two feet deep and place a barrel or box in it; put some small sticks in the bottom of the box or barrel, with some dry straw over them; then after cutting off the roots, and some of the outside leaves from your cabbage, place them in the barrel in layers, with some dry straw or hay between each layer, covering it with a board, or large flat stone; now bank the earth to the top of the barrel, and dig a drain to conduct away the surface water. I have tried a great many different ways to keep cabbage through the winter, but never found any better way than the above, as you can get it at any time, no matter how hard the ground is frozen.—LEXINGTON, *Rochester, N. Y.*,

Double Crop of Cauliflower from One Plant.—To get a second crop of Cauliflower from your plants, a writer in the London Field says, simply cut the cauliflower with the usual complement of overlapping leaves; leave all the other leaves on the stem for a week or two. Go over them, and choose from two to four of the best placed and strongest; three to each is a capital average. Remove or bend down any leaves that interfere with these advancing growths, and also any decaying or old worn-out leaves; allow all others to remain. Give the stems several good soakings of manure water, and a layer of dung, if thought desirable; and in an amazingly short period of time another crop, perhaps as heavy—or heavier in the gross—as the first, may be cut from the old stalks.

Pomological.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

The Red Hawthornden Apple, is a fruit that has had quite a local reputation and is attracting general attention in England. An English journal describes it as follows:—The fruit is large and oblate, with four very obtuse angles on the sides. The crown is flat and there is only a slight depression in which the eye is placed, skin smooth, greenish-yellow, with red blush next the sun, eye small and closed, set in a shallow depression. Stalk very short, set in a deep cavity. Flesh white, tender and juicy, with sprightly and agreeable acidity. Season, end of August, and beginning of September. It is an excellent grower as a standard, or trained, but not so suitable as a pyramid.

"Green" Newtown Pippin.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Nov. 16, I saw an article from CHARLES DOWNING stating that there is a Green Newtown Pippin. I think Mr. DOWNING is mistaken, and I think he will find it out so, too. He has evidently got some other kind of an apple, and calls it Newtown Pippin. I have raised Newtown Pippins several years, and have never come across but one kind; and that sort is always green until it begins to ripen, when it turns yellow. I beg Mr. DOWNING'S pardon for disputing him; but as I have made Newtown Pippins a specialty, I think I know something about it.—A. B.

The Ida Strawberry.—Prof. MATTHEWS, of the Iowa Agricultural College, in the Iowa Homestead, highly recommends this strawberry, after eight years trial, as being very hardy and productive. The fruit he pronounces good; not as large as Willson's Albany, but very handsome. In an experiment at the College, it stood unusual exposure last Winter, better than

FIGURE 1.

any other variety. Its only drawback is that it requires some staminate variety to be planted near it, as it is a pistillate variety.

CUTTINGS OF CURRANTS, etc., may be set as long as the ground is open and friable.

Scientific and Useful.

THE FIRST AMERICAN CENT.

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Oct. 26 I notice an inquiry from CHARLES H. WILSON in regard to numismatics. In reply, would say that the first American cent was struck in 1791, and the following year, 1792, another and much larger one was struck. These were called the "Washington Cents," and are extremely rare, there being but about 200 of them struck before the dies were broken. In 1793 commenced the first of the regular coinage, and of this date there are several different dies. From this date to 1799 the coinage continued regularly, at which time it was discontinued until 1800, when it was again commenced, and continued without intermission to the present time. Thus, 1799 is the only year in which the American cent was not coined.

The last year in which the large copper cent was coined was 1857, of which date there are two different dies, beside the nickel cent, which was first circulated in that year, although the first nickel cents were struck in 1856; but they were only experimental, and consequently rare.

T. S.

THE TELEGRAPHIC EAR.

THE Hartford Post says that one of the most remarkable illustrations of the power which a telegraphic operator acquires to distinguish individuals by their touch upon the instrument has just been afforded by Mr. Homstead, one of the operators in the Western Union Telegraph Company's office in this city. About a fortnight ago, Mike W. Sherman, formerly an expert and well-known telegraph operator, escaped from the Middleton Insane Asylum, where he has been confined, and, though thorough search has been made for him, he successfully eluded the people who were on his track until Monday night. While Hemstead was at work in the office in Hartford that night, he suddenly recognized, among the clatter of a score of messages passing over the wire, a sound which he at once declared was the touch of the missing Mike. It proved to be a message from Wallingford, and an investigation showed that Mr. Hemstead was quite right in ascribing it to the insane man, who was found there the next day, he having dropped into the office in the former place on Monday night, and taken a hand at his old business.

The Apiarian.

BEES AND FRUCTIFICATION.

I AM a bee keeper, and make my living partly by raising and grinding buckwheat; so, you see, I am much interested in the question broached by "ANTI-BEE KEEPER," in RURAL NEW-YORKER, Oct. 5. I have examined very closely; have seen my buckwheat fairly covered with bees, and thought at first they must injure it, but have come to the conclusion they do not.

There are two kinds of flowers growing on the buckwheat plant. They grow close together, although one usually grows on the upper side of the branch, and the other on the lower side. One produces honey and pollen, the other buckwheat. The one that produces honey never produces buckwheat. The other flower produces only buckwheat. The berry is formed before the flower opens; as the kernel swells the flower opens; bees do not meddle with it; it has nothing for them—no honey, no pollen. Let Anti-Bee Keepers keep bees, and tell their little ones, if they have any, that the Great Father is very kind and good, and meant they should have honey with their cakes.

D.

New Baltimore, N. Y.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Forage Plants for Bees.—I am going to keep bees—have a few swarms to which I am going to add others and make it a business. I should like to know what flowering plants—not trees—I should cultivate in order to get adequate pasture for them the coming season. Can any of your correspondents tell me what annuals to sow next Spring with a view of promoting the manufacture of honey? If so, they will oblige—A. TYRO.

WILL some of our experienced bee culturists answer the above, giving facts and suggestions.—[ED.

The Swine-Yard.

NATIONAL SWINE BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

An adjourned meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Convention, held in New York in May last, convened, according to previous call, in the rooms of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1872, and was organized by the election of Dr. A. C. Stephenson of Greencastle, Ind., as President, and Geo. W. Rust of Chicago, as Secretary. The following gentlemen in attendance were enrolled as delegates:

New York.—Col. F. D. Curtis, Saratoga County.

Pennsylvania.—Thomas Wood, Chester County.

Ohio.—John M. Millikin, Hamilton; S. D. Harris, Cleveland; M. H. Cryer, Salem; James Marshall, Middletown; D. R. Groom, Groveport.

Indiana.—R. Baldridge, Hagerstown; John Worrell, Jr., Clayton; Job Rogers, Clayton; E. Carson, Valley Mills; J. J. Milhouse, Valley Mills; R. P. Kimberlin, Tipton; W. O. Reveal, Clermont; J. W. Armstrong, E. J. Armstrong, Fielding Beeler, J. G. Kingsbury, and J. W. Billingsley, Indianapolis; W. W. Thrasher, Groves; A. D. Hamrick, Hamrick's Station; O. P. Cobb, Aurora; James Riley, Thorntown; Calvin Fletcher, Spencer; John W. Brand, Thorntown; Jacob Kennedy, New Elizabeth; A. B. Claypool, Connersville; E. Mills, Noblesville; W. M. Moore, Covington; J. N. Parker, Thorntown; S. F. Pentecost, Zionsville; J. B. Gilbert, Lewisville; H. Satterthwaite, Martinsvile; E. Hollingsworth, Tippecanoe Co.; T. V. Mitchell, New Salem; R. L. Philips, Franklin; Wm. P. Long, Clermont.

Illinois.—W. P. Sisson, Galesburg; A. C. Moore, Canton; L. T. Clark, Onarga; Geo. W. Rust, Chicago; H. D. Emery, Chicago.

Iowa.—Dr. Geo. Sprague, Desmoines; Prof. Geo. W. Jones and J. P. Roberts, State Agricultural College.

Missouri.—W. B. Stone, Kansas City.

Kansas.—S. W. Pearson, Lawrence.

On a call for reports from committees, it was found that but few of the regular appointees were present. Several of the absentees had sent in written reports, and the balance was provided for from among the delegates present.

A report on Chester Whites was presented from Thomas Wood, summing up in the following principal points:—Short head, broad between the eyes; ears thin, projecting forward, and lopped at the point; neck short and thick, jowl large; body lengthy and deep, broad on the back; hams full and deep; legs short and well set under for bearing the weight; coating thinnish, white, straight; small tail and no bristles.

On Magic, or Poland China, the Committee was divided; Mr. Baldridge of Indiana on one side, and Mr. Millikin of Butler Co., Ohio, on the other, very widely apart in their history of the origin of this breed. Mr. Millikin, who had always lived in the neighborhood where these hogs originated, contended the name Poland-China is a misnomer, as there is no Poland blood in them.

Mr. Cryer made a lengthy report on Lancashire swine, contending earnestly for the superiority of this breed in the class of small hogs.

Mr. Cobb presented a report on Yorkshires, in which he argued strongly in favor of this breed as of the size and style most desirable for family and packer's use—hardy, vigorous, prolific, quiet, and readily fattened at any age.

A report on Essex swine thus describes the breed:—They are small to medium in size; color black; face short and dishing; ears small, soft and erect while young, but coming down somewhat as they get age; carcass long, broad, straight and deep; ham heavy; bone fine; hair ordinarily rather thin; fattening qualities very superior; as breeders, very prolific and fair nurses.

A. B. Allen of New York sent a report on Berkshire swine, with these cardinal points:—A fine snout, slightly dished face; jowls moderately full; eyes bright and rather large; ears slender, rounding to a point, erect and playful; hams and shoulders full; back broad and slightly crowning; the body round, full, deep, well ribbed up and rangy; legs standing rather wide apart and well under the body, moderate as to length, with small, tough feet; tail slender, handsomely curled, and with full brush; bristles are objectionable; hair should be soft; the skin thin; flesh firm and elastic under the touch of the fingers.

A report on Victoria swine was sent in from Charles E. Leland of New York, in which he sums up these points:—These swine are white; hair soft; head thin; ears erect; legs short and fine; back broad, straight and level; body long; hams round, swelling and high; tail fine and free from wrinkle and roll; skin thin, soft and elastic; flesh fine-grained and firm; pigs keep easily and can be fitted for slaughter at any age.

From the report on Cheshire, or Jefferson county swine of New York, we quote: These hogs originated in Jefferson county, New York. They are pure white, with very thin skin of pink color, with little hair. The snout is often long, but very slender and fine; the jowls are plump, and the ears erect, fine and thin; the shoulders are wide and the hams full; the flesh is fine-grained. They are recommended on account of the extra amount of mess pork in proportion to the amount of offal.

In the report on Neapolitan swine it is claimed that the breed is hardy, vivacious, and apt to fatten on a small amount of feed; bones fine and small; they are banded and spotted with ashy-white or slate-blue in color; the flesh highly palatable, resembling that of the chicken.

Reports were read concerning other leading and well known breeds of hogs, made up for the most part of extracts from Youatt and Sidney.

Mr. Fletcher said that it is the duty of this Convention to agree upon and recommend a general standard of excellence for a hog which shall best meet the requirements of the market.

A general discussion followed, in which it was shown to be important to the farmers, shippers and packers to know what kind of a hog was most desirable to be grown, what size is most salable and in largest demand, a general standard, and a correct scale of points is demanded and expected from this Convention.

Mr. Thrasher thought if we established a scale of points it would supersede the necessity for this resolution.

Dr. Stevenson explained the difference between making a scale of points of hogs in each breed and the kind of hogs most desirable for breeding.

Mr. Moore of Illinois, said that different buyers had different ideas about the kind of hogs required for their use. He thought it would be unwise to make a fixed standard of characteristics.

Mr. Armstrong said that at different times and seasons the packers called for hogs of different sizes. At one time the demand will be for the largest kinds, and again it will be just as strong for small and medium sizes, owing to the use or purpose required, whether for lard or for packing.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Thrasher, Cobb and Baldridge, was appointed to report on "What is the most profitable hog for the raiser, packer and consumer?" which reported as follows:

The hog must have a small, short head, heavy jowl and thick, short neck; ear small and thin, and tolerably erect; not objectionable if it droops slightly forward; must be straight from neck back to flank; must let well down to the knees in brisket; of good length from head to tail; broad on the back; ribs rather barrel-shaped; must be slightly rounded and curved in the back from shoulder to the setting on of the tail; tail small; long in the ham from hock to letting off at loin; shoulder not too large; only large enough to give symmetry to animal; ham broad and full; hair smooth and evenly set on; skin soft and elastic to the touch; legs short and small and well set under, broad between the legs, good depth between bottom and top of the hog, pleasant, quiet disposition; should not weigh as a general rule, more than three or four hundred pounds gross, at twelve to eighteen months old, according to keep; color may be black or white, or a mixture of the two. The hog should measure as many feet from top of head to setting on of tail as he does around the body, and as many inches round the leg below the knee as he does feet in length or around the body, and the depth of body will be four-fifths of his hight.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Roberts, Sprague and Curtis, was appointed to consider the question—"What constitutes thoroughbred Swine?" and this is what they reported:—In the absence of any system of records by which pedigrees of swine are kept, your committee can only give an expression which must, from the nature of the case, be somewhat general. Only such breeds should rank as thoroughbred which are recognized in authentic history as of sufficient remote origin when bred in a line, to result in the establishment of a fixed type, capable of duplicating themselves with uniformity. Your committee would recommend that the leading breeders of pure bred swine form breeders' clubs for the purpose of establishing a herd registry after the plan adopted by breeders of thoroughbred cattle, in order to secure greater uniformity and to perfect as soon as possible the various breeds.

A committee which had been appointed to present a classification of the different breeds and varieties of swine, as a suggestion to managers of stock exhibitions in making up their prize lists, submitted the following, making six classes:—1, Berkshire; 2, Poland-China; 3, Large White Breeds; 4, Small White Breeds; 5, Small Black Breeds; 6, Crossers, and all breeds not eligible to compete in any of the above classes.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Curtis, Sprague and Stone was appointed to make out a general scale of points applicable to all breeds of swine, by which judges at our exhibitions might be guided in making their awards. The Committee reported the following:

Scale, 100 points—Perfection. Back, 10; Long Ribs, 8; Short Ribs, 7; Shoulder, 8; Ham, 12; Length of Body, 6; Flank, 6; Twist, 6; Snout, 4; Jowl, 3; Face, 3; Ear, 2; Neck, 4; Belly, 4; Skin, 5; Hair, 3; Bone, 3; Legs, 3; Feet, 2; Tail, 1.

Mr. Curtis stated that it was the intention and design of the New York Convention to make the decisions of this Convention authoritative and final in reference to the points and characteristics of the breeds of swine reported upon. In this view of the matter the Convention assumes great importance, and renders it necessary that great care should be taken in the reports and resolutions.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Standing Committee to call a National Convention of Swine Breeders in five years from this time, or sooner if they deem it expedient, viz:—Col. F. D. Curtis of New York, John M. Millikin of Ohio, Charles Lowder of Indiana, A. C. Moore of Illinois, and I. P. Roberts of Iowa.

A cash collection was taken up to defray the expense of publishing a pamphlet edition of the transactions of the Convention, copies of which are to be distributed among the contributors according to amounts paid. Geo. W. Rust and Henry D. Emery were appointed to execute the above work.

S. D. H.

Domestic Economy.

ECONOMY OF HIRED GIRLS.

Is it not enough that farmers' wives are over-worked and over-burdened with cares that they are very often unable to bear, without being blamed for it as well? I could almost wish that some of those well meaning, but mistaken people, who are continually exhorting over-worked wives and mothers, to hire a girl, a "stout armed servant" had some such a trial as many of the servants are that farmers' wives are obliged to put up with in most cases. Perhaps it is not generally known, that those few girls who are willing to do housework for a living, are so opposed to living in the country, that they will not go into it unless it be they cannot get a place in town; consequently the few that do go, are the very worst of their class. How then can the weary, spiritless woman, obtain any real help from one of an overbearing, insolent, ignorant clan?

To show that I know whereof I speak, I will give an instance where an over-worked mother of a large family, knowing that she was working beyond her strength, sought to obtain help, fearful that overtaxed nature would give away, and leave her darlings motherless. A girl was hired, who it was soon found made more work than she accomplished; and what she did do was done very poorly. After a few weeks of domineering over the children, setting every thing awry, she was discharged. Was that the end of the matter? Alas, no! She had infested the children with a loathsome skin disease, that was more terrible to their mother than any hard work could be. It would be impossible to describe the suffering and trials caused by it, to say nothing of the expense, which was no small amount; but after months of vain endeavor to cure it, she happily thought to apply to her dear old friend, the Rural New-Yorker. She wrote, and directly received a receipt that cured it up in very short time. Is it any wonder that she almost vowed she never would have another hired girl? But she did, with as poor success in regard to work, as before. What after? Well, to be plain, bed vermin!

Let any tidy housekeeper imagine the trials of a woman already over-burdened with care, in poor health, and, withal, a horror of such filth, and she can judge what a benefit her help was to her! After a great deal of hard work, she banished the pests, (both the girl and the bed bugs). Two years passed during which time she did her own work, until the early part of the present fall when she was induced to hire a girl for a few weeks, one who had the name of being one of the best of her class. "Now," thought this sorely tried lady, "I will have some good help, and will get everything nicely fixed for winter." The men folks had been in the habit of doing all the heavy lifting; but now they said, "you have a good strong girl to help you; you can get along without any help from us." There was milk to be carried out of the cellar, churning to do, water to be got ready for washing, with much other hard work.

"Kate will you help me with some of this hard work?"

"No ma'am; I never do such hard work. It is enough for me to see how you are broken down. I shall never do anything to break myself down so."

Nobody else would do it; the work must be done, the mother did it herself; the consequence, a strained back, causing a permanent weakness of the spine, from which she can never recover.

I fear I have already made this too long. My excuse is that I felt so strongly on this subject, I could not forbear having "my say" about it. Perhaps this case, every word of which is true, (the half not being told) is an exception; but I am inclined to think it the rule, having seen many others quite as bad. It is my opinion that farmers' wives would do better to use the money paid to a girl, in making their houses convenient and comfortable and hiring their sewing done out of the house, always having their clothing plainly made. A. B.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Fastening Shells.—Please tell "Gastorpod" that the way I fasten shells (or anything else) on frames or boxes, is this: I take whiting, linseed oil and dry chrome green, and make a putty of a color to suit; pound it with a hammer until there are no streaks of green or white in it; have it just thick enough so it will not run; then spread it smoothly over one side of the frames a little less than one-eighth of an inch thick; put on the things, and then spread putty on another side; when the frame is dry, varnish it; and when thoroughly dry it will be as solid as any one could ask for.—Nell.

To Remove Stains of Iron Mold.—A writer in the Chemical News advises, as the best method of removing stains of iron mold from fabrics, that the mark be first wet with yellow sulphide of ammonia, by which it will be immediately blackened. After allowing it a minute or two to penetrate, the excess of sulphide is to be washed out, and the black spot treated with cold diluted chlorohydric acid, by which it is at once removed. Finally, wash well with water. This method is said to avoid the serious objection of weakening the fiber.

For Vinegar.—If you have no cider to make vinegar, you can keep yourself very well supplied by saving your apple parings; you can put them in a crock, with a little water on them, so they will not dry up, and when full stew them and press like jelly; rinse the pulp from the jelly, and put in a keg with a few white beans, and vinegar will result in a short time. A pint of white beans in a barrel of cider will bring it to vinegar in a short time if in a moderately warm place.—John North, *Washington Co., N. Y.*

To Make Apple Butter.—Take one gallon of cider; boil down to half the quantity; pare the apples and cut them fine: put the apples in the cider in small quantities, and boil until soft, adding apples enough to fill the kettle; boil and stir constantly until thoroughly done—from an hour to an hour and a-half; be careful and not let it burn; spice with ground cinnamon and cloves, or any spices to suit the taste.

Floricultural.

IS IT DOUBLE CONVOLVULUS?

LAST Spring a friend had a quantity of flower seeds given her. She sowed them, and among the rest were Convolvulus Major. About four feet from them there came up one that grew more thrifty than the rest, the leaves a shade lighter green; but otherwise it looked like the Convolvulus. When it blossomed, however, the flowers were as double as a Petunia and grew in clusters of from four to six. It bore no seeds. Is this something new? Is there such a flower as the Convolvulus Major, double?—MRS. MARTHA E. ROGERS, *Cabell Co., West Virginia.*

IT is very seldom that the Convolvulus produce double flowers, and we should have been pleased if you had sent us a flower and cutting. The double sorts produce no seeds and must be propagated by cuttings. It is possible that your double Convolvulus is only the old *Calystegia pubescens*, from China, which is now quite common in gardens all over the country. It has also run wild in some localities. The flowers are very double, irregular in form, a pale pink or rose color. The roots are very small and quite hardy; therefore you can readily tell by examining the soil where the plant named was growing. Whenever our readers find novelties or other plants in their gardens of which they would like to know more, we will be pleased to receive specimens of both flowers and leaves.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Forcing Lily of the Valley.—The Cottage Gardener gives the following mode: The best way is to take up the roots carefully, those with plump, round crowns, and place them in pans or boxes, filling in the interstices with rich, turfy loam made fine. Place them on a bed of leaves or dung with a bottom heat of 65°, let them remain there a fortnight or three weeks, then put on the lights of the frame, keep covered with mats, until the flower-stems are an inch above the soil with their lower flower-buds, then expose them fully to light, and the leaves will soon become green, and the flowers expand. The temperature of the frame should range from 55° to 65°. After the turn of the year bottom heat is not essential. We place our roots on the wooden stage that rests with the laths on the pipes, so that the plants in the pans and boxes receive some warmth. The temperature is 55° to 60°, 70° or more by day with sun heat and plenty of air. When the first flowers open they are placed in a house with a temperature of 45° to 50°. We force about a dozen pans or boxes of this lovely flower fortnightly, from November to April.

Floral and Vegetable essences for Perfume.—Nearly all the essences employed in perfumery are of European production; and yet there are men in obscure places in the United States who have made modest fortunes producing these essences. It will come to pass that we shall pay more attention to such productions when we learn that there is profit in something else beside vegetables fruits, and grains. This is the way the manufacture of these essences are distributed in Europe:—England produces lavender and peppermint largely. At Nismes attention is given to rosemary, thyme and lavender. Nice makes violet its specialty. Cannes extracts the essences of the rose, the yellow acacia, the jasmine, and neroli. Sicily furnishes citron and orange; Italy, iris and bergamot.

Stone Coal and Roses.—A writer in the *Revue Horticole* states that he purchased a very fine rosebush, full of buds, and, after anxiously awaiting their maturing, was greatly disappointed when this took place to find the flowers small, insignificant in appearance and of a dull, faded color. Incited by the suggestion of a friend, he then tried the experiment of filling in the top of the pot around the bush to the depth of half an inch with finely pulverized stone coal. In the course of a few days he was astonished at seeing the roses assume a beautiful red hue, as brilliant and lively as he could desire.

Floral Hypocrisy.—A lady amuses herself with developing the polite hypocrisy of society in this charming way:—She has an Orange plant in her parlor which bears neither bud nor blossom, but she has had two full-blown flowers and a half-opened bud of wax placed upon the barren stalk. Her callers all admire the sweet perfume of the lovely flowers, and the gentlemen have noticed that the bud has expanded considerably since they called before.

Crocus Cilicicus is a native of Asia Minor, and is called one of the prettiest of Autumnal crocuses. In color it resembles *Speciosus*, with smaller flowers and narrower petals.

Industrial Societies.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

The Sampson Co., N. C., Ag. Soc. holds a Fair at Clinton the first week in December. Prof. KERR delivers the annual address.

Shelby Co., Mo., Ag. Soc.—Officers elect for 1873: *Pres.*—J. M. ENNIS. *Vice-Pres.*—F. M. Harris. *Sec.* B. F. Dobbins. *Treas.*—J. C. Hale. *Directors*—Wm. Caldwell, Wm. D. Gardner, B. Grogg, Louis Hale, John T. Cooper, D. A. Ronner, C. L. Spicer, Paschal Davis, T. W. Sheetz.

The Claremont, N. H., Ag. and Mech. Soc. recently elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *Pres.*—CHAS. H. LONG. *Vice-Pres'ts*—John Blanchard, Enoch Johnson, H. P. Shedd, L. B. Judkins, Lucian Jones, Henry Colby, Bela Chapin, Abram Rogers, Augustus Barrett, C. L. Thomas, Sylvester Bartlett, Robt. Bunnell, J. W. Chaffin, S. H. Andrews, Algernon Willis, Jno. F. Jones, Sylvester Glidden, R. H. Ellis, Geo. C. Grannis. *Sec.*—Arthur Cinse. *Treas.*—Geo. H. Stowell. *Board of Managers*—Dudley T. Chase, Geo. P. Rossiter, F. P. Smith, H. W. Parker, S. G. Jarvis.

Vermont State Ag. Soc. and Wool Growers' Ass'n.—At a recent meeting the following officers were elected: *Pres.* HENRY G. ROOT, Bennington. *Vice-Pres'ts*—Henry S. Morse, Shelburn; Wm. R. Sanford, Orwell; Crosby Miller, Pomfret; Henry Chase, Lyndon. *Treas.*—Noah B. Safford, White River Junction. *Sec.*—Henry Clark, Rutland. *Directors*—John Gregory, Northfield; Elijah Cleveland, Coventry; Geo. Campbell, Westminster West; Henry Hayward, Rutland; Henry B. Kent, Dorset; Lawrence Brainard, St. Albans; David Goodell, Brattleboro; Edwin S. Stowell, Cornwall; Jas. A. Shedd, Burlington; Geo. A. Merrill, Rutland; C. Horace Hubbard, Springfield; Silas G. Holyoke, St. Albans; Lemuel S. Drew, Burlington; Geo. Hammond, Middlebury; Harley M. Hall, East Burke; Geo. W. Hendee, Morrisville.

North American Bee Keepers' Association.—The next session of this Society will be held in Indianapolis, Dec. 4th, 5th and 6th, next. Prominent apiarians (including several ladies) from all parts of the country will be present to give energy and interest to the proceedings. The following roads will return all persons free who have paid full fare one way:—I. B. & W. R. R., from Peoria to Indianapolis.; Ft. W. M. & C. R. R., from Ft. Wayne to Connersville—purchase round trip tickets at all stations; C. & I. R. R., from Cincinnati to Indianapolis—round trip tickets sold at all stations; I. C. & L. from Cin. to Lafayette—round trip tickets at Lawrenceburg, Greensburg, Shelbyville, Thorntown, Colfax, Lafayette, Lebanon and Zionsville; C. C. C. & I. R. R., from Cleveland to Indianapolis, and I. & St. L. R. R., from St. Louis to Indianapolis (same line)—one-fifth fare returning; St. L. V. T. H. I. R. R., another line from St. Louis to Indianapolis—one-fifth fare returning. The Porter House, Revere House and Palmer House, in Indianapolis, will board members at reduced rates.

National Association of Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements.—A meeting of this organization was held at Cleveland, O., Oct. 15 and 16, 1872. The avowed object of this Association is to promote a friendly interchange of views among manufacturers and thus inspire greater confidence in each other, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be for their mutual benefit and protection, as well as for the joint interest of dealers and farmers. Action is foreshadowed looking to selling machinery for cash or on shorter credits; the employment of reliable attorneys for the collection of claims in the several States; the compilation of the Usury, Homestead and Collection laws of each State for distribution to members; the compilation of statistics showing the number and value of implements produced, sold and consumed from year to year and of farm products grown, consumed and shipped in each State and county of the Union. Another meeting is to be held at Cleveland, Jan. 14, 1873. The Corresponding Secretary of this organization is E. S. HOLLOWAY, Columbiana, O.

The Northwestern Dairymen's Association meets at Whitewater, Wis., January 21-23, 1873. The following topics are announced for discussion:

Dairying in the Northwest.—Have we Requisite Climate and Soil for Successful dairying?

The Dairy Farm.—Arrangement, Buildings, Crops. Should it be Exclusively Devoted to Dairy Products?

The Dairy Cow.—Breeds, Feeding and General Management.

Milk.—Milking and Care of Milk before Leaving the Farm,

Butter.—Methods of Manufacture, including Care of Milk, Churning, Salting, Packing.

Cheese.—Methods of Manufacture; especially as to Management of Tainted Milk; Best Size for and Modes of Curing Cheese.

Marketing Dairy Products.—Time, Place, Manner, with Reports from Dairy Boards of Trade, and Papers from Dealers, Eastern and Western.

The Association asks the dairymen of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota to send to the Secretary—G. E. MORROW, Madison, Wis.—answers to the following questions:—1. Name and location of factory or Dairy. 2. How much butter, cheese or milk was produced in 1871? Other facts are highly important and will gladly be received. 3. Number of cows. 4. Length of season. 5. Number of pounds (or gallons) of milk. 6. Where was product sold? 7. Average price, net. Where the dairy product is a part of that produced by a factory this should be stated. Reports are desired from those furnishing milk to cities or towns, butter makers, etc., as well as from the cheese makers. Reports should be made by January 1, 1873. Blank forms for the report will be furnished, or they may be sent in writing. To any one sending such a report will be sent, free of charge, so long as the supply lasts, a pamphlet of 100 pages containing the Report of the Association for last year, the addresses and discussions at the annual meeting, etc.

"GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD!"

LIBERAL PREMIUMS TO CLUB AGENTS!

MOORE'S RURAL STILL AHEAD

In Liberality to both Agents and Subscribers!

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Observe, firstly, that we give every Yearly Subscriber who pays $2.50 a Splendid STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING. This *Grand Premium* is sent to every person paying $2.50 for the RURAL one year—so that each subscriber at that price really gets $7.50 for only $2.50! Note, particularly, that the offer will enable you to raise a Club with much greater ease and facility than ever before.

Note, secondly, the annexed list of VERY LIBERAL PREMIUMS offered those who form Clubs for 1873, or for one year from any date. See the Names and Prices of Articles, and the small number of Subscribers required to secure a Valuable Premium. Almost any one located in a locality where live, reading people reside, can, by a little timely effort, secure a Premium worth from $5 to $200. *Now is the Best Time to Start Clubs*, for now that the Presidential Campaign is over everybody will want such a good, useful and popular paper as MOORE'S RURAL.

Remember, thirdly, that every article we offer as a Premium is *First-Class and Genuine*—that we put each at lowest retail price, and that the names of manufacturers or dealers (given in most cases) is a guarantee of good quality, etc. Note, also, that all Club Subscribers—whether at $2 for the paper only, or $2.50 for Paper and Engraving—can be counted by Agents for Premiums.

The Table below specifies the Cash Price of each article offered as a Premium, and the number of subscribers required to secure it at $2, (our lowest club rate)—or at $2.50 with our Premium Engraving. Note that the Premiums are offered *without any condition as to whether the clubs are composed of new or old subscribers.* Canada subscribers must add 20 cents per yearly copy for postage.

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TERMS, &c. FOR MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER FOR 1873.

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	Cash Price of Premium.	No. of Subscribers at $2, or $2.50 with Engraving.
AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, &c.		
1—Walter A. Wood's New Iron Mower	$125	125
2—Excelsior Lawn Mower	25	35
3—American Hay Tedder, (Ames Plow Co.)	80	90
4—Sessions & Knox's Cast Steel Plow	18 50	25
5—Holbrook's Premium Horse Hoe	12	20
6— " Regulator Seed Drill	13 50	23
7— " Hand Cultivator	6 50	16
8— " Swivel Plow	20	30
9—Cahoon's Hand Broadcast Seed Sower	10	20
10—Blanchard's Premium Churn	8	12
SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES.		
11—Weed Sewing Machine	60	60
12—Lamb Knitting Machine	60	60
13—Bickford Knitting Machine	25	30
WASHING MACHINES AND WRINGERS.		
14—Continental Washing Machine	15	25
15—Universal Wringer	9	15
16—Novelty "	9	15
17—Colby "	7 50	12
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.		
18—Gold Watch, Hunting Case, (U. S. Watch Co.'s Make,) Stem Winder, Expansion Balance, 15 Jewels, Stamped "Rural New-Yorker, A"	200	200
19—Gold Watch, Hunting Case, (U. S. Watch Co.,) Stamped "Rural New-Yorker, B."	150	150
20— " " " " " C."	100	100
21—Silver Watch, 4 oz. Hunting Case, " " " D."	75	90
22— " 3 oz. " " " " E."	60	70
23— " 2 oz. " " " " F."	40	50
24— " 2 oz. " " " " G."	30	40
25—Ladies' Gold Watch, " Swiss, (Giles, Wales & Co., Importers)	85	100
26— " Silver " " " " "	20	25
SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GOLD JEWELRY.		
27—One Dozen Double Plated Tea Spoons, (Reed & Barton)	6	12
28— " " Table Spoons, "	12	20
29— " " Dining Forks, "	12	20
30—One Silver Plated Castor, "	15	25
31— " " " Cake Basket, "	15	25
32— " " " Fruit Stand, "	15	25
33—One-half Dozen Silver Plated Napkin Rings, "	8	15
34—Silver Plated Tea Set, 6 Pieces, "	50	75
35— " Butter Dish, "	8	15
36—One-half Dozen Silver Plated Table Knives, "	6	12
37—One Gold Finger Ring, (Howard & Co.) [*]	6	15
38—Gold Studs, Set of Three, " [*]	6	15
39— " Initial Sleeve Buttons, One Pair, (Howard & Co.) [*]	10	20
GOLD PENS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.		
40—Gold Pen, Ebony Holder & Box, for Gents, No. 6, (Geo. F. Hawkes') [*]	5	12
41— " Silver Extension Case and Pencil, " " [*]	5	12
42— " Ebony Holder and Box, for Ladies', No. 4, " " [*]	3	10
43— " Gold and Ebony Extension Holder, " " [*]	3 50	10
44—Gold Paragon Pencil Case, Chased, " [*]	3	10
45— " " " with Ivory Slide, " [*]	4	12
46— " Charm " " for Ladies', " [*]	3 50	11
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.		
47—Sampson's Portable Platform Scale, on Rollers, 14x22, 400 lbs	26	40
48— " " " 17x25, 1,000 "	40	60
49—One Dozen Hard Rubber Handle Table Knives, (Meriden Cutlery Co,)	9	17
50— " " Dessert " "	8	15
51—One Hard Rubber Handle Carver, Fork and Steel, "	5	12
52—Pocket Knife, 4 Blades, Tortoise Shell Handle, (H. W. King & Co.)	3	10
53—Novelty Knife for Girls and Boys, Tortoise Shell Handle [*]	1 50	
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
54—Smith's American Organ, No. 2	125	125
55—Dunham Piano	625	750
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, BIBLES, DICTIONARIES, &c.		
56—Agricultural Books, to be Selected from our List,	0	25
57—Practical Dairy Husbandry, (by X. A. Willard) [*]	3	12
58— " Shepherd, (by H. S. Randall) [*]	2	10
59—People's Practical Poultry Book, (by Wm. M. Lewis) [*]	1 50	10
60—Money in the Garden, (by P. T. Quinn) [*]	1 50	10
61—Potter's Pictorial Family Bible, with Marriage Certificate, &c., (Morocco, Full Gilt)	12	25
62—Webster's Pictorial Dictionary	6	15
63— " Unabridged "	12	30
64—Conant's Patent Newspaper Binder, (size of Rural New-Yorker for 1872,) [*]	1 25	10
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		
65—New Horizontal Toy Steam Engine, (Colby Bros. & Co.)	3 50	10
66—Pearl Mounted Photograph Album	5	12
67—Gardner's Patent Portable Book Case and Writing Desk, Combined	11	20
68—Ladies' and Misses' Morocco Belt and Bag	6	15

☞ The articles designated thus [*] are sent by mail, post-paid.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING, PARTICULARLY.

The Premiums specified by Agents will be selected carefully, *and no charge made for boxing and shipping.*—Club papers directed to individuals, and sent to different post-offices.—As our Terms are IN ADVANCE, no names will be counted toward Premium until the cash is received. ☞ *Remittances by Post-Office Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letters, may be made at the risk of the Publisher.* Address all orders to D. D. T. MOORE, 5 Beekman St., New York.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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Conducting Editor and Publisher.

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Corresponding Editor.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1872.

DEATH OF HORACE GREELEY.

A GREAT AND GOOD MAN GONE!

HORACE GREELEY IS DEAD, and a Nation mourns the loss of its greatest Journalist, Philanthropist and Humanitarian! The Tribune of the People—the friend and protector of the poor and oppressed of every race and color—has gone to his reward. Though so lately defeated as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American People, no death has occurred during the past twenty-five years that created so much sadness and mourning among the masses as has this seemingly sudden and untimely event. Not within that period have the people of the whole country been so shocked and affected as by the announcement of the demise of HORACE GREELEY, (except by the assassination of President LINCOLN.) Never have we known, during thirty years' experience as a Journalist, such tributes paid to the character, career and memory of any private citizen as are now emanating from People, Press and Pulpit over the whole Continent, to the goodness, virtues and talents of the justly distinguished deceased. Such poems of praise—such tributes of respect and expressions of regret and sorrow and sadness—are indeed rare, and show a wide knowledge and appreciation of the high character, purity and ability of the greatest of American Journalists.

HORACE GREELEY departed this life at ten minutes before seven o'clock on Friday evening, November 29—just four weeks from the day his wife was buried—at the residence of Dr. CHOATE, (a few miles from deceased's late homestead in Chappaqua, Westchester county,) aged 61 years and 9 months. His disease was nervous prostration, resulting in an affection of the brain. Of the causes of his illness and death the Tribune says:

"For some time past his health had been seriously impaired, but not to so great a degree as to awaken the apprehension of his friends. His labors during the Presidential canvass had been of a character to tax his intellectual and physical energies to the utmost. The blended wisdom and ability which he exhibited on this occasion elicited admiration even from his opponents. Abstaining, to an extent that is rarely witnessed during a warmly contested election, from personal criticisms, he devoted himself to lucid expositions of the questions at issue, and the earnest advocacy of measures which he deemed of pregnant import to the peace and welfare of the country. But such a protracted tension of the faculties was too severe a strain for almost any human constitution. Long before the close of the contest, the issue of which caused him no disappointment, his watchful friends observed certain unusual symptoms of fatigue and languor. They were sufficient, perhaps, to suggest anxiety, but certainly not to produce alarm. The effects of political defeat were soon absorbed in the intensity of private sorrow. The long-continued illness of Mrs. Greeley terminated in her death a short time before the election. For many days and nights her husband did not leave her sick chamber, except at short intervals. The sight of her sufferings exercised a painful influence on his nervous system. Night after night, he was necessarily deprived of sleep, but when the opportunity for rest was restored, he was unable to make use of it. His incessant watch around the dying pillow of his wife had well-nigh destroyed the power of sleep. Symptoms of extreme nervous prostration gradually became apparent, his appetite was gone, the stomach rejected food, the free use of his faculties was disturbed and he sank, with a rapidity that even to those who watched him closest, seemed startling."

Mr. GREELEY'S last words were:—"I know that my Redeemer liveth. It is done." His remains were brought to New York City on the 30th ult., and on the 2d inst. they were placed where the public could view them. His funeral took place from Dr. CHAPIN'S church on the 4th, and he was buried by the side of his wife, in Greenwood Cemetery.

Horace Greeley.

The readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER are familiar with the life of the great and good man who has just died. Only a few months ago we published his portrait, with a sketch of his life, after he had been nominated for the Presidency. The portrait then given was an enlarged transfer from the steel engraving which adorned the invitations issued last February, in honor of his sixty-first birth-day. What a world of labor, care, and sorrow he has passed through since that joyous occasion! In the brief space at our command, we can only outline the grand and heroic life of this remarkable man, for whom the world is in mourning to-day.

HORACE GREELEY was born on the 3d of February, 1811, in Amherst, N. H. His parents were poor, and he had a hard struggle with poverty, but he was always fond of books, remarkably temperate, and industrious. He commenced as a printer's boy, and after hard work in various country towns, he came to New York, where he found employment as a type-setter. He married, in 1836, Miss MARY Y. CHENEY, who has so recently died. We need not repeat the story of his busy life—a life known and read of all Americans. Enough that he issued the first number of the *N. Y. Tribune* on the 10th of April, 1841, and that since then his name has been interwoven with the history of the country, has been longer and more prominently before the nation and the world than that of any other American. He has exerted a vast and lasting influence upon the moral and political condition of the country; he has educated more people to a just appreciation of truly republican institutions than any other one man; he has been an advocate of all good reforms; has generally stood high above party politics, laboring everywhere for the good of his fellow men.

—Our acquaintance with HORACE GREELEY began in 1836, while we were a printer's boy, and has been somewhat intimate of late years. Since the removal of the principal office of the RURAL to New York, he has proved a good friend and safe adviser of the writer—and we have abundant reason to deplore his loss and revere his memory. But we must not utter what the emotions of the heart prompt in regard to the amiability and generous kindness of our departed friend. He has been misunderstood, misconstrued and hence abused by many, but will be appreciated in the future—for his record is such that his fame must be lasting. The portrait herewith given is from a photograph Mr. GREELEY gave us last summer, (remarking that it was the one he liked best,) under which he then wrote the autograph that we have caused to be transferred.

THE FRICTION NEEDED.

FARMERS need mental friction. What a man reads, or what he thinks, requires discussion as much as food does chewing. The man who looks at life from a single standpoint sees but one phase of it, and that very imperfectly. We press this matter of farmers' conventions, clubs, exchanges, sociables, again upon the attention of farm readers, because we have an abiding faith in its utility. It is an educational agency no neighborhood of would-be progressive farmers can afford to forego. "Why, sir," said a farmer to us to-day, "our Club has done more to improve the agriculture of our town and increase the market value of our farms, than all other agencies combined. Men who were supposed to know little, and almost without influence, have come right to the front, while others, inflated with egotism and full of assumption, who believed themselves neighborhood oracles, have fallen back to their places; they were mere gas bubbles; and a little joint discussion of their theories and notions let the gas out, and the bubbles collapsed. They are now content to learn of men at whom, three years ago, they sneered. I tell you it is a great thing to show who's who!"

Meet once a week, gentlemen, if it is only in some one's barn, and have a good talk over the uppermost matters in your minds. If you do not choose to hold a formal meeting, hold an informal one. If the roads are bad, talk about good ones, and devise ways and means to make them good. Think, and talk together and you'll find you know more (or less, which is an equally profitable thing to find out) than you thought you did. The more you know the more you'll want to, and you will have each other to draw upon for it.

If this advice seems in any degree arrogant or presuming to anybody, let them be assured that it is not intended to be; it is simply urging the doing of what we know, from much experience and observation, it is profitable to do.

THE NATIONAL SWINE BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

ELSEWHERE we publish an abstract of the proceedings of this Convention at Indianapolis, Nov. 20, received from our Corresponding Editor, who was present. Our readers interested in the breeding of swine will find it profitable reading. Since it was in type, we have "interviewed" Col. F. D. CURTIS, Delegate at Large from New York, and the man who first suggested such a convention, and has done much to insure its success and secure practical results that will advance the interests of all honest swine breeders in the country. Col. CURTIS speaks in enthusiastic terms of the Convention, both as to its composition and the spirit with which it undertook and accomplished the work before it. These results, so far as we have seen the record, seem to confirm his opinion of the wisdom and disinterested motives of the members of the Convention. Personal preferences and interests seem to have been subordinated to the broader purpose of fixing types and standards of excellence of the different breeds that could be regarded as broad and general, and yet critical enough to meet the demand for a common standard. The answer made by the committee to the question, "What constitutes thoroughbred swine?" could not have been different; and the supplementary recommendation that a herd registry by breeders of the respective breeds be made, seems to us very important and desirable. Not the least important action of the Convention, as affecting the general breeder and feeder of swine, was the definition of a good market hog—the establishment of a standard of excellence to which those who have only mixed breeds should aim to attain. This standard of excellence of a hog for market was, we believe, made by men experienced in the producing for and purchasing of hogs in market for packing and consumption. Every owner of a pig—especially every breeder and feeder of pigs is interested in studying it. The scale of points adopted for the guidance of judges at fairs will be found most useful, and insure, if adopted by the different societies, juster and more intelligent awards. When the proceedings, complete, are published, we shall give our readers more specific information concerning the action of the Convention relative to the different breeds.

Horace Greeley's Love of Rural Life, like that of many eminent men of both ancient and modern times, was intense. His happiest days were spent on the farm—his homestead at Chappaqua—where handling the ax and hoe, planting and pruning, became his recreation. And his writings on Agriculture—including "What I Know of Farming," and his contributions to his own, this and other journals—prove that he was no tyro in the science and practice of what WASHINGTON pronounced "the most Noble and Honorable, because the most Natural and Useful, Pursuit of Man." Speaking of Mr. GREELEY'S fondness for farming, CHAS. A. DANA of the Sun (long associated with Mr. G. on the Tribune) says:

Mr. GREELEY'S farming proclivities have been the butt of a great deal of ridicule. But his devotion to agricultural pursuits was not mere affectation. Though his hard experiences in childhood and boyhood in New Hampshire and Vermont might seem fitted to wean him from farms and farmers to the end of a life as long as METHUSELAH'S, he was fond of the woods and the fields, of cattle and of sheep, and of planting crops and reaping harvests, though perhaps his specialty in this department was setting out fruit trees and trimming forest trees. Next to mingling in politics this latter operation was the delight of his sheltering years. It seemed to awaken reminiscences of those early days when he and his father used to fell the elms and the pines of the granite hills and green mountains of his New England home.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

A Good Piano.—Regarding music as one of the chief attractions of home, we would suggest to our readers who have no piano, or those who have inferior ones, an examination of those made by GEO. STECK & CO., 25 East Fourteenth St., New York City. We still hold to the opinion expressed in a previous article relative to these pianos, and are glad to hear that the public appreciation of their excellence is ever on the increase. Although the sales of these pianos are immense, there are "a few more of the same sort left," and we beg our readers to make a note of the fact.

Silver and Plated Ware.—Our readers have doubtless noted the advertisement of Messrs. SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & Co., No. 9 John street, New York, and we only call attention to it now to say that the advertisement is decidedly modest in its statement of goods to be found in their store. The stock is enormous, and the variety apparently inexhaustible. For beauty of design, elegance of execution and intrinsic worth, we know of no manufactures which surpass them. In the approaching Holiday times we shall be surprised if the store of Messrs. SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & Co. does not prove magnetic, though their goods be silver.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

TO EVERY READER!

Read Our Premium List, on preceding page, and then try for a slice of the "*Good Pay for Doing Good.*"

Send for the Documents!—Our new Show-Bill, Supplement, Prospectus, &c., are *now ready* and will be sent *free and post-paid* to all applicants disposed to form clubs. Send for and use the documents!

The Premium Picture Is sent to All who pay $2.50 for a copy of the RURAL one year, and *not to those who only pay the club rate.* Club subscribers can secure the Engraving, however, by adding 50 cts. to the usual club price ($2.) Don't forget this.

Begin Clubs Now!—And to all who want the paper from date, or either one year (at $2.50) or 15 months (at $3) from Oct. 1, we will send the paper accordingly, with Premium Engraving post-paid. The whole club can start at one time, or part Jan. 1st and part earlier. Note this fact.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HORSE EPIDEMIC.

A PHYSICIAN in a communication to a Buffalo paper about the Horse Epidemic, says:—"Externally I used and would recommend Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment to the throat, around the ears and on the forehead. This ointment contains tobacco and lobelia, and operates upon the mucous glands of the head and throat by causing an increased flow of secretion from them, at the same time by its relaxing effect removing the stricture and giving almost instant relief to the cough and breathing." It is kept by all Druggists.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York

Modes and Manners.

LADIES' HEAD WEAR.

Bonnets and Hats

this season are larger than last, and there is a more marked difference between them. The former are worn by elderly ladies, and always in full dress, except for young girls, whose only head covering is the round hat. The most popular shape for the bonnet is high crown, the suspicion of a cape and a turned-up brim. This last is simply faced with velvet and edged with a cord. If the face of the wearer should demand it, a little ruching of black lace is added, and occasionally a small, bright bow. The most stylish fronts, however, are perfectly plain.

The material and color of the bonnet should always correspond with the walking costume, for now it is understood that every lady shall have one costume for the street and for paying visits. Black velvet, though always in fashion, is not so universal. As the most popular color for costumes is sage green, so we find it used very largely for millinery purposes. Whatever be the color used, the bonnet is made of different shades. The material will be velvet, which now comes in every hue, the ribbon of lighter shade; and the feathers and flowers of contrasting color. If black velvet is used, a scarf of blue silk of another hue is generally introduced. A very pretty combination for black velvet is the rich bronze lately introduced.

Trimming.

Bonnets are still very elaborate; in many of the establishments they are but a conglomeration of lace, ribbons, jets, feathers and wings. It requires a very skillful artiste to combine so many materials handsomely. Most of the trimming is massed at the left side or behind. In front, a band of cut jet is very handsome, as they come in most exquisite designs. They cost $1.25 and up to $3 and $4. These, or a jet aigrette, are found in almost all bonnets. Ostrich tips are in general use for younger ladies. They must always be of the color of the bonnet, though not the same shade. They are sometimes mingled in strange contrasts, as sage green and light blue. When chosen with a nice eye to color harmonies, they are very pretty. We would not advise any one to undertake it unless sure of success. Long willow plumes are used on the bonnets of elderly ladies. They are very graceful and suitable. They come in any shade, and cost $3, $4 and $5. Black lace is largely used. Every bonnet has its tulle scarf, edged with thread. It mingles very nicely with other trimmings. Deep thread lace forms a pretty trimming, as will be seen in one of the illustrations we give. The beauty of lace, however, depends on its quality. None but pure thread should ever be used on a bonnet. In addition to other trimmings, wings are indispensable. They come in all varieties. Bright colors are not used, and the bluish-greens have become common. The handsomest are black and lustrous bronze. They are arranged standing from the midst of bows of ribbon and lace, or folded over in their natural fashion.

Flowers, as may be imagined, are more used for their foliage than for themselves. The flower is simply a heading for long, trailing vines of ivy, rose leaves, laurel, in browns and Autumnal hues. No bright colors are introduced. Roses are large, yellow and streaked with dark red; or of that shade known last season as Paris-in-ashes, which is a dark red, streaked with gray. The stems are a conspicuous part and imitate nature as closely as possible; the leaves are so arranged as to display these. Instead of flowers we find often bunches of metallic berries, the mountain ash or prickly thorns. Combinations of colors are never used; there are no more bright bouquets in vogue.

On opera hats clematis, wisteria and morning glories are used, but never in street wear. Flowers are always used for outside trimming. The head nestles in a bunch of lace, or stands up prominently on the crown; the vine trails down the tulle scarf in the back. Strings may be of lace or ribbon. If ribbon, they are two yards long, and are tied with long loops under the chin. If lace, they are loosely knotted. Young ladies tie theirs under the chignon.

There are many fancy bonnets made of silk with soft, high crowns, and the front shirred, leaving a little ruffle at the end, which is lined with soft blue or pink. These are exceedingly pretty; they are very simply trimmed, often with a bow the color of the bonnet, tied with the color of the front underneath. Such bonnets, of course, should have nothing bristling or stiff about them.

The sailor bonnet is exceedingly stylish; it has a plain, turned-up brim, square, low crown, around which is loosely wound a ribbon, knotted at the back with streamers, and caught by a tea rose with foliage. Very pretty opera hats are made of light blue or pink crape, and trimmed with a white tulle scarf with flowing ends and delicate flowers.

For mourning, the small cottage bonnet, coming close to the head, with a widow's cap and ample veil is most suitable. In second mourning the veil is pinned at the side with jets.

Hats.

The trimming for hats does not differ materially from bonnets. The same materials and combinations are used. The absurd fashion of wearing the hat on the back of the head is passing out. They are generally formed of velvet, with high, soft crowns. There is a style, however, called the Rabbigns, which is scarcely introduced, though very popular abroad. It is very high and stiff, and takes its name from the cap of the Jewish Rabbi. Its whole aspect is stiff, and will be becoming only to those who can wear severe styles.

Felt hats are very popular for school girls. They are trimmed with a band of gros grain ribbon and a wing; they are in shape like the old Alpine hat, but are called the Cavalier.

Children in Winter wear little shirred bonnets of velvet lined with white or contrasting tint, or masses of lace lined with quilted silk. Fashion now wisely demands clothing thick and warm, in every particular, for the children.

The Fashion Plates.

Fig. 1.—Dress bonnet of black velvet. Two pieces of lace; trim the front one standing around the crown, the other descending over the brim, separated by a velvet band. A velvet bow on the side and lace scarf in the back. Moss roses and foliage in the back, mingling with pale, blue feathers.

Fig. 2.—Front of dark green. Bow of velvet, and lighter shade of ribbon fills the space between the front and crown, which is very high. On each side a tulle scarf passes to the back, where it is caught by a tea rose. Lace strings.

Fig. 3.—Bonnet of tulle trimmed with Chantilly lace and resada green velvet. Bronze foliage, and a green and white aigrette.

Fig. 4.—Felt hat, lined with black velvet. A tulle scarf mixed with black velvet, holding a closed wing and black tips. A long feather and tulle ends at the back.

Furs.

This season furs are worn more than ever, by both sexes. We notice many men who have large cuffs and facings of seal-skin for their overcoats. Some have their coats lined with fur. Black Astrakan and Persian lamb is also much worn by gentlemen. Caps of fur for men are very fashionable. They are usually made round, with no visor.

Fur trimmings for velvet and broadcloth cloaks and over-sacques are much worn by ladies. Black, silver, and blue foxes are fashionable, and Russian and American sable is in high favor. For evening wear nothing is so fashionable as ermine. We have seen a few opera cloaks made of swan's down. Fur caps for ladies are worn considerably. They are usually ornamented with a tail of the fur-bearing animal. The old-time hon is again fashionable. Muffs, as a rule, are small.

Black Silks.

Black silk costumes have again proved to be the most popular of the season. Two-thirds of the latest importations consist of black suits, and it is said that WORTH'S costumes for Parisiennes are almost wholly confined to black and green bronze silks. This elegant dress still remains the fashionable uniform for church, visiting, the theater, the promenade, and is the semi-dress suit for afternoon weddings and receptions. The choicest trimming for such dresses is fine embroidery on the flounces; elaborate jet passementerie, with crimped tape fringes, and a quantity of velvet in the way of facings, vest, waistcoat, and sashes, are next in favor. Lace is less used at this season than in the Spring.

LADIES' HEAD WEAR.

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Swinton's Progressive English Grammar.—New York: Harper & Brothers.

Prof. WILLIAM SWINTON, the author of this work, is well-known as a writer on the English language. All of his books are valuable. He well says the study of grammar should be the most interesting of school studies. That he has nearly succeeded in making it so, this book proves. He illustrates all his positions with numerous examples, thus leading the pupil on by easy steps. The book contains 207 pages, is neatly printed, and will make a valuable text book.

What Katy Did.—By SUSAN COOLIDGE. Boston, Roberts Brothers.

Another superb story for the holiday time, for young folks, beautifully illustrated, by one who has already proved a favorite. The book has thirteen chapters, and relates in a delightful way the adventures of a whole family of children, from rambles in the meadows to Christmas time! The price is $1.50, and every child who gets a copy should be happy.

Clarks' Beginners' Grammar.—New York and Chicago. A. S. Barnes.

A small work, very simple in its design, full of illustrations and diagrams, one of the "National Series." If the children of the rising generation do not love grammar, it will not be the fault of the book-makers. The author, STEPHEN W. CLARK, is a well known grammarian, and having studied the wants of young folks, has been able to give them an admirable text-book.

The Lakeside Monthly.

THIS very excellent Chicago magazine has recently been giving many articles and illustrations of the city of Chicago, which are of interest to all who care to read of American pluck and energy. The October number was a beautiful anniversary record of the great fire. The November issue had many readable articles, which compare favorably with those found in the magazines of Eastern cities. The Lakeside is $4 a year, published by S. J. SPALDING & Co., of 21 South Canal street.

Shawl Straps.—By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THIS is volume two of "Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag" series, from the pen of a famous and well-known story teller. Miss ALCOTT has recently made a tour in Europe, and in this new volume she takes her little readers through Brittany, France, Switzerland, Italy, and back to London. The story is a charming one, well told. Price, $1.

A Sketch Map of the Nile Sources.—Philadelphia: T. Ellwood Zell.

A beautiful map, in covers, of the Lake region of Central Africa, showing Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S recent discoveries, and Mr. STANLEY'S route. It sells for 25 cents.

How I Found Livingstone.

MR. STANLEY'S work, "How I Found Livingstone," is now so far advanced that Messrs. SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. of New York, will issue it at once. "How I Found Livingstone" is a complete and consecutive narrative of Mr. STANLEY'S able exploit, and has been entirely rewritten by him for this book. It includes a large number of thrilling incidents never before published, and is the only record of his adventures which is published under his sanction and authority.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

FROM WM. A. POND & Co., 547 Broadway, N. Y.:—"A Maiden Set Complaining," song, by W. WADSWORTH. "Some Day, Some Sweet Day," song, by S. H. DYER; brilliant and effective. "I Saw Thee Weep;" ballad, by JOHN WIEGAND; suited for baritone voices. "Only a Dream;" ballad, by the late W. W. WALLACE; simple, but artistic and effective. "Thy Name;" ballad, by BERTHOLD TOURS; somewhat too dramatic to be called a ballad." Messina, Canzone Siciliana," written and composed by FABIO CAMPANA. "Beautiful Belles;" polka, by T. M. BROWN. "Mein Dein," (Ever thine own,) morceau for piano by L. HAGEMAN; requires considerable flexibility of finger for its execution. "Grand Union Waltzes," by C. MORTIMER WISKEY. "Le Roi Carotte;" galop, arranged by THOMAS BAKER. "Beautiful Blue Danube;" celebrated Strauss Waltz, transcribed by S. B. MILLS.

From J. A. BUTTERFIELD, 257 Madison st., Chicago:—"Kiss Me, Mamma, I'm Going to Sleep." Song, founded on an incident in the wreck of the steamer Metis.

From F. W. HELMICK, 278 West Sixth st., Cincinnati:—"Mag's Waltz." Composed by A. C. SEDGWICK.

Our Story-Teller.

DENIS ALLEYN'S TEMPTATION.

BY DE FORREST P. SUMMERSON.

"I WONDER what keeps DENIS so late to-night? He said this morning when he went away that he should be home earlier than usual. It's already gone seven o'clock, and as yet he has not shown himself. I do so wish that he could find some other employment. I have always had a wholesome dread of these iron furnaces. I never see one in full blast but it sets me thinking of what hell must be."

And just here good Mrs. ALLEYN stopped short her thinking aloud, and went to the open doorway to meet DENIS, who was coming up the walk.

"Why, what in the world ails you, man? You look as if you were ready to faint."

As if to vindicate her words, DENIS ALLEYN did actually totter at that moment and fall to the ground.

BARBARA ALLEYN was quickly at his side. She was a woman who could think and act quickly; and when emergencies like this called for calmness and cool, decided action, she was strong enough and cool enough and could control her nerves sufficiently to act.

She hastily unfastened his shirt at the throat, and then, taking both his hands in hers began to rub them as if her very life depended on the strength she bestowed on this task. Soon DENIS began to show signs of returning consciousness, and opened his eyes full upon her. In a few moments he spoke:

"I don't know what to make of this, BARBARA," he said. "This is the second time to-day that I have fainted away. I have not felt very well for several days, but had attributed it to the extraordinary warm weather. Why! the thermometer actually stood at one hundred and four degrees to-day in the foundry where we were working!"

By this time DENIS had so far recovered as to be able to walk, and together they entered the house.

BARBARA soon had his supper upon the table, and, faint and weak as he was, he could not resist the tempting array of good things she had prepared for him.

There were nice light biscuit and a golden roll of butter beside them. In the center of the table stood a dish heaped with strawberries—that delightful fruit of which poor old IZAAK WALTON said:—"Doubtless GOD might have made a better berry; but doubtless GOD never did;" then there was a full pitcher of cream, they lived just far enough out of the city to keep a cow, a luxury which only those who keep one can fully appreciate.

One would have thought that these two people might at least have possessed contented minds.

If their lives had always run in the same groove as now, perhaps they might. But both DENIS and BARBARA ALLEYN had lived in a much higher position than now. DENIS ALLEYN was the son of an English Lord. Until he was twenty-two he had lived beneath his father's roof. Then one day he made the acquaintance of pretty BARBARA WILTON, and lost his heart at the very moment he met her.

His father had promised him in marriage to Lady ISABEL CLARE, the only child and heiress of an old school-day chum, now Lord CLARE.

There were many reasons why it seemed best to the old man that his son should marry as he had planned.

First, the broad acres of Lord CLARE adjoined those of Lord ALLEYN; and it was the dream of his life that at the marriage of his son the two estates should become one.

Had not BARBARA WILTON'S pretty face come between these plans this dream might have come true; for young ALLEYN was certainly not averse to the charms of the Lady ISABEL. As to that lady, she privately told her maid one day "that there was not so comely a man, or one whom she so much admired among the whole English Peerage as DENIS ALLEYN."

It was early in May when DENIS ALLEYN met BARBARA WILTON, and when the first roses had blossomed in June he plucked the fairest among them and placed it in her hair to wear at her bridal.

Of course when Lord ALLEYN found out what had taken place on this June day, like most Lords whose sons marry different from their wishes, swore a little, then raved, then swore a little more, and finally vowed that he would no longer receive him beneath his roof, or own him as a son.

So DENIS ALLEYN snapped his fingers and said: "He didn't care a fig about the Peerage; he didn't want to be a Lord, and he was sure he was glad to escape so easily. He had his BARBARA, and she was better than all the high-sounding names in the world.

"They would go to America, and there a man could earn for himself a name and not have to wait for another to die before he could become anything but Lord So-and-So's son."

And go to America they did. From his earliest boyhood DENIS ALLEYN had a natural aptitude for making models. Not that he had an inventive genius; but an innate love of copying that which pleased him, and constructing for his own amusement its exact counterpart in miniature.

His father had often chided him for the idle waste of time, as he called that which was spent in making these models. "Get a thorough education. Cultivate your mind, and leave these things to those who are forced to earn the bread they would eat. Things that are higher belong to you; there flows no plebeian blood within your veins.

With Lord ALLEYN the idea of a man having to work for his living was considered as something too far beneath the plane on which he was born, to allow of a recognition, as other than of a plebeian nature. He had not learned that only here is true nobility found.

For nearly a month after they arrived in New York, DENIS ALLEYN sought in vain for employment. But when he had almost given up the idea of being successful in a large city, and resolved to try elsewhere, there came to him one day a message from one of the men on whom he had called in the early part of his seeking employment.

"If he would call the next morning," the message read, "arrangements could probably be made for a permanent engagement."

He went. The week previous the man who had attended to the making of models had died. If he felt thoroughly competent to fill the place it was at his disposal.

DENIS ALLEYN did feel thoroughly competent and acted accordingly. He accepted the situation. To a man with nothing else to depend on, and whose purse did not contain the "Sands of Pactolus," what other was there to do but accept, and that at once.

The first year all went swimmingly. DENIS ALLEYN felt that he had found a groove in which he could run on to success, if nothing out of the ordinary should come in between him and that event. He bought him a home just out of the city limits, and furnished it neatly; and BARBARA'S care, and the smiles with which she met him at the close of his day's work, made him feel that his was a happy one.

At the end of the year he was prostrated with a dangerous fever, and for months his life hung seemingly by a single thread, the severing of which might occur at any moment.

BARBARA watched by his bedside with unceasing perseverance. To her the idea of his dying was something so terrible that she dared hardly give it a thought. She was not strong, and at times it did seem as if she, too, might be prostrated; and yet the strength that is born of love that is tender and true was given her, so that she endured until her husband was able to sit up.

Then the overtaxed nerves gave out, and for days her life hung in the balance. The neighbors came in and administered to their wants so that they were amply cared for.

At the close of a day, just when evening had begun to throw her veil over the earth, shutting it out from sight with its beauty, BARBARA opened her eyes once more to the knowledge of what was going on about her. She had been too ill to even speak, and had not recognized any one for days. "Oh!" she said, "I have had such a beautiful dream. I thought I was walking along the banks of a beautiful river with my husband. The side on which we were was overgrown with brambles and weeds, but through the green foliage that lined the other side we were continually beholding scenes of greater beauty than we had ever before seen."

Myriads of flowers of gorgeous hues; birds of rarest plumage, and whose songs were sweeter than that of our own nightingale, met our gaze and greeted our ear on every hand. In vain we sought to find some place to cross over, and just as we were about to turn away, an angel appeared to us and said:—'The time of thy coming is not yet. When thy mission is ended on earth; this is the reward thy Father hath in store for thee,' and then he was gone."

Whether this was the "baseless fabric of a dream," who knows? I sometimes think that our Father does give to his poor, suffering children on earth visions like these, which are not all dreams, to strengthen them to new effort in well-doing, that in the end they may have this beautiful world which they have seen as their reward.

When DENIS ALLEYN had fully recovered he went back to the old work again.

BARBARA regained her health much more rapidly than he, and while he remained too ill to earn anything, she had toiled with her needle to supply the needs of their home.

I said DENIS ALLEYN went back to the old work again; but he did not go willingly. During his sickness there had come to him, at times, thoughts of the home he had left for the love of BARBARA WILTON, and during some of these times there had come, too, a faint longing to return to that home, its ease and its luxury. But then there was BARBARA! His father would not receive him should he return with her. What if he should go alone? BARBARA had shown that she could take care of herself. Perhaps if he were to plead with the old man, his father, and beg his forgiveness he would listen to him, and at last yield.

But if not? He could then remain a few years, and during that time renounce his wife. Perhaps in a few years his father would die. The last he had heard from him he was considered in a decline; and then, when his father was dead, and he was righted in the will, he could return to BARBARA, or she to him, and these days of unceasing toil would come to an end.

This temptation came to him often during the days and nights that he lay upon his bed of pain. But when he was able to be about once more, and the patient, pale face of BARBARA was before him he dared no longer let this thought take possession of his soul.

The day after the fainting it came full upon him again. Indeed, that night while at the tea-table he yielded so far as to say: "If within one month I am not stronger I will go." And BARBARA, unconscious of what was passing in her husband's brain, chatted on as though the only care of her life was to please him.

After all, I do believe men are weaker than women. They are the oftenest to fall. When great temptations come, believe me, nine times out of ten a man will yield—a woman, one.

When a month had gone by and DENIS ALLEYN found that he was really no better, he thought once more of the resolve he had made. Somehow the struggle was more severe now than when he had first thought of going away. The days of unceasing care on BARBARA'S part had endeared her to him more than ever.

And yet when the tempter whispered in his ear that only by sacrificing her love for a time could he in the future, when his health should fail entirely, provide for her wants, he heeded that whisper and commenced making preparation for his journey.

Of course, all that he did must be done in secret. No shadow of suspicion must BARBARA have of his plans. When he had gone and she had found the written explanation as to the *why* of his going, would be time enough for her to know.

I wonder if all men carry an index of what is going on in their heart on their faces? DENIS ALLEYN certainly did on his. He fancied that his BARBARA remained in utter ignorance of the plan he had formed. Not so! From the first hour of his planning she had known that all was not right with her husband; that some wrong thought or act had entered the well-spring of peace in his heart and troubled the waters.

BARBARA ALLEYN was not a woman to question on a mere suspicion. She would watch and wait. If, as she feared, something preyed upon her husband's mind, robbing him of peace and happiness, she might, by remaining silent, in the end be able to avert the impending danger. Danger she knew there was to such as he who would yield all too easily to surrounding circumstances.

In his sleep he would often mutter half audible words, and once betrayed his secret by an appeal to BARBARA for a full forgiveness of the step he was about to take.

From that hour BARBARA watched him unceasingly. "Poor fellow," she would say, "this terrible illness through which he has passed has affected his brain. I must watch him more carefully now. If he should commit a great wrong I would be as much to blame as he for neglecting my duty in not seeing to him." And so she spent most of the time at his side. He noticed it one day, and said: "BARBARA, why do you always hang upon my footsteps? Do you think I am a child and in need of continued watching?"

Then this woman told him calmly and collectedly all that she had heard him say in his sleep, and of her discovery of the two trunks, full-packed, as if for a journey, and how from the first hour of the discovery she had determined to save him years of sorrow by frustrating his plan of deserting her.

"Have I ever complained," she said, "of my lot? Have I not at all times willingly shared with you the rough places in our lives? To me the love of my husband has been sufficient to make me strong and willing to suffer much. It is true that you have sacrificed much for me. I know how bright the life that might have been yours must seem to you in some of these hours of toil, and sometimes I wish that you had never met me, that it might still belong to you. But, now that you are mine, I cannot give you up even for so short a time as you have planned."

In that one moment DENIS ALLEYN had decided all. He would not give up this woman's love for all the wealth that Lord ALLEYN possessed! With her, as before, he would struggle on. To share life with her, even in a cot, were better far than life without her in the regal home of his childhood.

So DENIS ALLEYN went back to the old ways once more, stronger than ever before, now that the greatest temptation of his life was overcome.

* * * * * * *

Ten years have passed since the night that BARBARA ALLEN discovered her husband's intended desertion. The home which they then occupied has grown more beautiful than then. There are three children that make glad their hearts with their merry laugh and childish prattle. One, the eldest, has been named after the grandfather who lives over the sea and who has relented now towards the son whom once he disowned.

Death, which smooths down many of the hard places in life, has crept into his household and taken from him his daughter on whom he doted. Out of his loneliness grew a longing for the sight of his boy once more. So one day he sent a white-winged messenger of peace over the sea, bidding his son to bring his wife and little ones back to his father's house and abide therein. "This life is not of long enough duration for us to afford these feuds to exist. Let us forgive as we hope to be forgiven," it said. And this white-winged messenger failed not in its mission, for DENIS ALLEYN gathered his flock about him and sailed over the sea to his father's home.

He did not sell the home in which he had passed so many happy hours, and in which he had overcome the one great temptation of his life. To his wife he said, "We will keep it; who knows but in the future we may wish to return to it. It will be easy to find a tenant for it, and I prefer renting to selling. We may yet end our days here."

When they once more reached England they saw at the first glance that Lord ALLEYN had not long to remain in this world. The loss of his much-loved child had told fearfully upon him, and a settled cough had already reduced him to a mere skeleton. His joy at meeting his son once more was very great; and even BARBARA and the children were welcomed with unfeigned gladness. Barbara took especial delight in administering to his wants, and, as it was no welcome task to Lady ALLEYN, she soon became his established nurse.

One day, when BARBARA was alone with the old man, he spoke to her of dying. "Before that time comes I want to right a great wrong," he said. "In the days of his boyhood DENIS ALLEYN was a good son to me. Had it not been for my folly in regard to his marriage with you, there would never have been an estrangement between us. I intend to leave all I possess to him, with the exception of enough to enable his mother to live independently if she chooses so to do. But it is my wish that her home shall always be with you, and this is the only request I have to make."

After Lord ALLEYN'S death, which occurred in less than one year after DENIS ALLEYN'S return, he and BARBARA decided to return to their American home. "I do not like this exalted style of living, DENIS," BARBARA said one day to him, "I am sure the happiest days we have ever known were spent in our cottage home far over the sea."

And DENIS, when he had listened to what she was saying, answered her thus: "It shall be as you say, darling. I, too, am tired of all this stately magnificence; it makes me feel as though we were living in a region of perpetual icebergs; we will return to America, where Lord ALLEYN will drop his title and be known only for the good he may do to those who are suffering around him. I will not dispose of the estate which has been left me by my father. Some time in the future it may seem best for us to return to it."

At the close of an October day, upon the deck of an out-going steamer, DENIS ALLEYN, his wife, and mother who held two of her grandchildren by the hand, stood and watched the fast receding shores of their native land.

In their faces could be found no traces of regret, but a soft, refined expression of hope that the land which lay before them would give them greater joys, reigned there instead.

We will skip over a few chapters in the lives of DENIS and BARBARA ALLEYN; pass even beyond the first year after their return to the home where first we met them. The house is somewhat larger than then. There has been a wing added to it of such considerable beauty as to greatly improve its appearance. In this wing Lady ALLEYN makes her home, and styles it her castle. The grounds, too, have been enlarged and cared for with a nicety that calls forth the admiration of every passer by. The choicest of flowers bloom here each in their turn; and BARBARA gathers them from time to time, and arranges them in bouquets for the sick room of some neighbor or friend.

With their wealth they bestow many charities. In all the villages around DENIS and BARBARA ALLEYN are known as "The Good Samaritans." He does not cling to the title of Lord ALLEYN. Not one of all his neighbors has he ever allowed to address him by it.

"This is a land where the only title that a man deserves can easily be earned by living and doing right—that of a *man*, and it is all that I desire."

By all who know him he is truly respected and beloved. Many are the kind deeds done by him each year of his life. To his mother has he proved the kindest of sons, and he often says to her when she complains of being a burden to him and his wife, now that she has become old and feeble, "Mother, I should be unworthy to be your child if for one moment I forgot my duty to you. It ought always to be the one great pleasure of a child that he is able to minister to the wants and comforts of her who gave him life. No, mother, the burden is not too heavy for either BARBARA or me to bear."

And so Lady ALLEYN, secure as she felt herself to be in the love of her children, lived on contented and happy, until one day an angel stepped over the threshold and sealed her eyelids with the peaceful balm of that sleep named death from which there is no earthly waking.

The day after Lady ALLEYN was buried, DENIS sat with BARBARA on the piazza. For the first time since BARBARA discovered her husband's plan of leaving her, he spoke of it.

"How weak of me," he said, "to think that I would have deserted you then!"

And BARBARA answered him thus:—"It was not because you loved me less, my husband; but that you loved me too well. Let us never allude to that again. If you were weak then, the years that have passed since have made you stronger, until now you are the perfect man. It is only they who are delivered from temptation that ever know how to pity those who like themselves have been tried as by fire. If it were not for this, my husband, you would never have learned how to extend sympathy to those whose need is as great as was yours in the past."

Stooping, DENIS ALLEYN kissed his wife, saying as he did so:—"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband all the days of his life."

And the soft rays of the silvery moon in the heavens above them fell on them both in silent benediction as he uttered these words.

Ladies' Post-Folio.

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE.

THERE'S a wideness in God's mercy,
Like the wideness of the sea;
There's a kindness in His justice
Which is more than liberty.

There is no place where earth's sorrows
Are more felt than up in heaven;
There is no place where earth's failings
Have such kindly judgment given.

For the love of God is broader
Than the measure of man's mind;
And the heart of the Eternal
Is more wonderfully kind.

If our love were but more simple,
We should take Him at His word;
And our lives would be all sunshine
In the sweetness of our Lord.

[*Faber.*

WOMAN VS. WOMAN.

BY GLEN CAROL.

IT is a well-known saying, and almost without exception a true one, that "woman is woman's enemy." Man, lordly, independent man, may do as seemeth best unto him—or, rather, as seemeth worst. He may "slink and prowl," like the "wolves" of which LOWBRIDGE tells us, in by-ways and high-ways; he may visit and re-visit haunts of vice and scenes of midnight revelry, which it would disgrace a woman to look on; in short, he may be just as depraved in his heart and life as it is possible for a human being to be, but if he wear the outer semblance of a gentleman, and moves in polite society, his inner life is made of no account.

Women, strange to say, will invent a thousand excuses for such a man, while for those of their own sex who transgress, even in the slightest, the law and commandment, they have only denunciation, bitter and unsparing. Nay, they will even stoop to seek the opportunity to cast yet another stone at the unhappy victim who shrinks at sight of these righteously indignant ones standing spotless in the eye of the world, well knowing herself to be the wretched target of their scoffs and sneers. These Pharisees are afraid of contamination, evidently, judging from the way in which they gather their pious skirts more closely about them, giving the transgressor as wide margin as possible.

One would interrupt me here, saying, "But women know so well what their fate must be if they break through the barriers of moral restraint, and set at defiance the laws and conventionalities which hold society together. They know what the just penalty for transgressing GOD'S law must be."

True, O! untried and untempted friend, standing upon the serene heights of your own conscious self-security; but if it be GOD'S law, and transgressed by man as well as woman, are they not equally to blame? If we hurl missiles at one in the shape of stinging reproaches and contemptuous sneers, shall we pet and caress the other, passing over the offense with a gracious forbearance worthy of being exercised in a better cause? If we banish one from society, shunning her as though she were a loathsome reptile trailing along GOD'S earth, shall we not treat the other in like manner? Why should one be pardoned and the other condemned? Why may we not, following CHRIST'S example, lift up the weak, bidding them "sin no more?" It is this bitter injustice, this unrelenting, unforgiving spirit manifested toward her by those of her own sex, which drives many a woman to perdition. Woman can lay brook contempt and scorn from woman. The first wrong step taken, the victim looks around to find every door and every heart barred against her. It is useless, she thinks, to attempt to blot out this one stain upon her present by a pure and unfaltering after-life. There are none to aid her, and to struggle on alone seems too disheartening. There is nothing to tempt her to a virtuous life, and everything conspiring to lead her onward in the path of evil. O! if, sometimes, we could but know the circumstances attendant upon the downfall of those unhappy souls, would it not move us to pity where we now condemn? When will women learn to be just toward one another, and to display toward their erring sisters that spirit of forbearance and forgiveness so abundantly exercised for the benefit of man?

LAUGHING AT EACH OTHER.

BY M. H. S.

Is there anything much more ludicrous than the thought that all the world are laughing at each other? While my neighbor is laughing at me because I'm so short and fat and awkward, I'm laughing at him because he always reminds me of a flag-pole dressed up. Even my good friend friend across the way would not for the world have me know that he is laughing at me, nor would I for two worlds have him know that I am laughing at him—but nevertheless such is the fact. "Laugh and grow fat" is the old adage. The old adage is not always true, because my neighbor is very thin, and he is always laughing over somebody's follies and failings. He sits in his softly-cushioned chair, imagining—as the smoke curls up from his cigar—what a different world this would be if all these foolish people would only do things more in accordance with his ways of thinking.

Now, I would not for the world say a word to discourage any one from laughing—far from it. Keep on laughing at me all you choose, provided you do not laugh in my face, as wise Mr. Winkle does when he lifts his hat to me on the side-walk, and never dreams that I see the twinkle in his eye; ah, my friend, a little wisdom on your part would hide that twinkle until I have passed, and then we should both be enjoying ourselves at the same time.

A merry laugh doeth good like a medicine. Let your laughter be of the good-natured sort, or, friend, let me say to you in the most confidential possible way, that you will soon cease to laugh altogether, for it is only the good people who can enjoy the kind of laughter which cures indigestion and keeps away the doctor. Yes, laugh heartily at each other, but with the very best intentions, and don't forget that they are laughing at you at the same time. It is all fun, you know; how can any one raise the least objection?

Rochester, N. Y.

VICTORIA AMUSING HERSELF.

THE Court Circular says:—The Queen's walks and drives are not confined within her own policies; she crosses the Dee almost daily, and is quite as often seen on the opposite side of the river. She always uses an open carriage, but not always the same. Sometimes it is a wagonette, sometimes a low pony phaeton. No guard of honor accompanies the royal equipage, however. Her trusty attendant, JOHN BROWN, sits on the box beside the coachman, and when there is not room for him there he rides on horse-back by the side of the carriage. No fuss attends the Queen. An outrider a little in advance of the royal carriage clears the road, and the Queen goes quietly on her way, with a smile and a nod for any who chance to meet her. But as a rule, Her Majesty is not intruded upon when she ventures beyond the royal domains, unless on Sunday, and then it is strangers only who run after her. The cottagers do not annoy her, and she comes and goes without molestation. Indeed, they make a point of keeping out of the way when the white horse of the outrider appears in sight. Should the Queen, however, happen to come unexpectedly on her subjects by Deeside, she is deferentially acknowledged. The Queen and her ladies frequent "picnic" in the woods or on the hillside. Materials to make a fire, and cooking utensils, are taken in the carriage, and tea is made on the greensward, and handed round in rustic fashion without any ceremony. At these afternoon "teas" the Queen has no special chair of honor. Her seat is pretty often on the clump of a tree, with her cup in her hand, or any other casual resting place that turns up conveniently. Excursions are made also to various places of interest, and every corrie and glen within reach has been visited by the royal family.

WHY AMERICAN WOMEN ARE DELICATE.

ANOTHER reason of the delicacy of our women is the far greater style affected by all classes in dress, and the wearing of corsets during early youth. Naturally, if one has attained a full and fine physical development, tight corsets, heavy skirts, close-fitting boots and weighty chignons cannot injure to the same extent as when these appliances of fashion are put upon the soft and yielding muscles of a young and growing girl. The noble ladies of England exercise many hours daily in the open air. They do not disdain to don heavy calf-skin shoes and colored petticoats, in which to perform this duty. This, of course, would not alone make them as healthy as they are, were not their constitutions strengthened by a proper physical education before they are eighteen years of age, but it suffices to retain them in a good degree of health. Our fair Americans early in the day attire themselves in charming morning costumes, with white skirts; and then they are averse to soiling these by exercise, and the least dampness deters them from a promenade. American ladies think far more of dress and fashion, and spend more money and time on their toilets, than any women in Europe, not even excepting the French, from whom all our fashions come.—*Galaxy.*

FOLDING LINEN.

THE women of the old province of Anjou are celebrated for their art in folding linen. The renown is an odd one, but it has, nevertheless, bestowed no mean celebrity on the ladies of Angers. The art does not flourish now as it used, and is, indeed, nearly confined to the grand old housekeepers of the grand old chateaux of the place. The linen presses of a magnificent Gothic hospital still show, too, some chefs d'oeuvre of the kind. The good sisters throw open the doors of their immense cupboards with a natural feeling of pride, and reveal to the astonishment and admiration of the visitors the wonders of their dexterity. In a vast sheet, folded into a trough, twenty-four sheep, formed of chemises, are drinking, guarded by a night dress in the shape of a shepherd, and so on. Linen castles, windmills, towers, and abbeses are frequent *tours de force* of these dexterous linen folders.

—Only 578 widows of revolutionary soldiers are now living.

Reading for the Young.

MAUD AND THE CRICKET.

"GOOD night, little Maudie," I softly said,
As I tucked her up in her little bed.
"Good night, dear mamma," she said to me;
"I'm just as sleepy as I can be."

But I scarcely had shut the chamber door,
When her eager voice called me back once more;
"O, mamma!" she said "what is it I hear?
That strange little noise so sharp and queer?"

I listened, and told her all was still
Save a merry cricket, piping shrill;
"He is hid away in the closet here,
To sing you to sleep, my Maudie dear."

Then Maud sat up in her nightgown white,
And her eyes grew big, and round, and bright;
"Now, mamma, please move my little bed
Right up to the closet door," she said.

"Poor little fellow! he wants to speak;
But all he can say is 'Creak, creak, creak!'
And I want to tell him I hear his song,
And ask him to sing to me all night long!"

"I'll leave the door open," I said, "part way,
And let the cricket hear what you say;
Now, while I go to your baby brother,
Two little crickets may sing to each other."

I heard no more from the little pair;
And, when again I crept up the stair,
Over the household was silence deep
Maud and the cricket were both asleep.

But, when sleepy time came to Maud next night,
She pattered about like a fairy white;
Peeped into the closet, and over the floor,
"To find her dear little cricket," once more.

He was not to be seen in any place,
And Maud lay down with a mournful face;
When beneath her crib a voice piped clear,
"Creak, creakity, creak! I'm here! I'm here!"

Then Maudie screamed with surprised delight;
And she always has thought from that self-same night,
That crickets can hear when little girls speak,
And mean a great deal by their "creakity, creak."

[*December Nursery.*

LETTERS TO YOUNG RURALISTS.—XIII.

FROM COUSIN JOHNNIE.

FREDDIE'S letter in the RURAL of Nov. 16th made me think of my own good Grandma, with whom I lived until I was nearly his age. After that, though we moved thirty miles away, she often came to visit us, and I always looked upon her as my own particular company. How happy I used to be, taking her to see the little chickens and the calf and the little pigs, all of which she seemed to admire and enjoy quite as much as I did. And then she seemed just as fond as I was of Georgie, my bald-headed, crying baby, whom she had given me, and whom, out of compliment to her, I had named after the son she had lost. She had beautiful brown hair, very long and thick, which it was my delight to arrange in all sorts of original fashions, giving her many a hard pull, I am afraid, in my awkwardness. When it did not look *too* outlandish she would wear it as I fixed it for the rest of the day; but when it did, which oftenest happened, she would very patiently take it down again, and rearrange it in her own simple fashion, a loose coil at the back and a puff on either temple. But what I liked best of all was her staying with me at night till I got asleep, for I was a foolish little girl, afraid of the dark. My mother knew it was foolish, and would not humor me by staying with me, for the family were always in the next room, and the door open between. But Gumnddy, as I used to call her, would come and lie down on the bed beside me, and with her loving arms around me, I would soon be fast asleep in spite of the dark. She always treasured up every little thing I gave her, and after she died, which was only a few years ago, we found among her things several of my childish letters to her, locks of my tow-colored hair, etc., and in one little box, carefully wrapped up, was what looked like a tiny pearl, but was labeled "JOHNNIE'S first tooth!" I hope all the RURAL boys and girls love "Grandma" as much as FREDDIE does, and are always ready to run and wait on her; and if she is old and childish, are very gentle and patient with her.....I think ETHEL A. D's poetry very good for a little girl of ten years. If she wants to improve she must read the works of the best poets very carefully. A. J. MCKINNEY says, "when a cow gets choked, don't punch her throat with a straight stick," but he doesn't tell us if we may punch it with a crooked one, nor whether we may punch it at all! He says "we mustn't burn horses out to run if *one* is shod," but he omits to tell us whether we can do so if *both* are shod. I am glad he is getting subscribers for the dear old RURAL. Cousin JOHNNIE is trying for a premium, and if she is successful she will tell her little cousins. How many are trying to find out about the apple, as Uncle CHARLES requested them?

A YOUNG NATURALIST.

DEAR COUSINS ALL:—I would like to ask how many of you ever formed or tried to form a cabinet? I commenced forming one about three years ago, and have one now of which I am quite proud. It consists chiefly of geological specimens, although I have some specimens from the zoological world. Every time I go anywhere I make it a point not to return till I have procured something for my collection. A friend of mine went to Colorado this Summer; but he didn't go till he had duly promised to remember me, which promise he fulfilled most grandly, as I will show any one who will take the trouble to call at my home. Another friend has been visiting in California, who has already sent some specimens, and is coming with more.

I want to tell you something how I keep my specimens; perhaps others have better ways, but I don't think as inexpensive. In the first place I procure some cigar boxes; these, after first tacking on the cover, I cut off the top and bottom about three-quarters of an inch from the edge; that is, so as to make two boxes, or trays as I call them, about three-fourths of an inch in depth, minus covers. Then I take a strip of wood about a quarter of an inch wide and insert lengthwise in the tray, forming a partition through the middle. Then cut shorter strips and fasten in the other way, forming smaller side partitions of about two inches and a-half in length, and one inch and a-half in width. Glue all these pieces into the tray firmly, and set away till hardened. Then it is ready to receive the specimens; place these in carefully, labeling each object, telling name, where found, collector and number of specimen. If you desire to have a well-ordered cabinet it is necessary to do this. These trays I place in large paper boxes, such as can be procured at any dry goods store. YOUNG NATURALIST.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 18.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

BOTANICAL RIDDLES.—No. 3.

1. THE tree in a bottle? 2. And the tree in a fog?
3. And the tree that gives the joints pain?
4. The terrible tree, when schoolmaster's flog?
5. And of what mother and child learn the name?
6. The treacherous tree? 7. The contemptible tree?
8. And that to which wives are inclined?
9. The tree that causes each townsman to flee?
10. And what round, fair uncles they bind?
11. The tree that is entire? 12. And the tree that is split?
13. The tree *half* given to doctors when ill?
14. The tree we offer to friends when we meet?
15. And the tree we may use as a quill?
16. The tree that's immortal? 17. The trees that are not?
18. And the trees that must pass thro' the fire?
19. The tree that in Lath can ne'er be forgot, and in England we all must admire?
20. The Egyptian plague tree? 21. And the tree that is dear?
22. And the one that round itself doth entwine?
23. The tree that in billiards must ever be near?
24. And the tree that by cockneys is turned into wine?

☞ Answer in two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—No. 7.

I AM composed of 17 letters:
My 14, 3, 11, 11, 6 is a color.
My 17, 12, 16, 4, 11 is a reptile.
My 5, 8, 1, 16 is the name of a State.
My 7, 12, 16, 10 is an insect.
My 2, 9, 3 is a pronoun.
My 1, 13, 7 is a covering for the head.
My 15, 16, 3, 17 is the God of War.
My whole is a pleasant pastime.

☞ Answer in two weeks. M. J. K.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—No. 8.

My first is in ride but not in walk,
My second is in club but not in stalk;
My third is in ran but not in stood,
My fourth is in bad but not in good;
My fifth is in call but not in need,
My whole is what we all should read.

☞ Answer in two weeks. M. S.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Nov. 23.

PROBLEM No. 8.—
74.763724 rods.
69.925733 "
63.163275 "

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA No. 7.—Agriculture.

DROP-LETTER PUZZLE No. 1.—
Now, gallant Saxon, hold thine own!
No maiden's hand is round thee thrown,
That desperate grasp thy frame might feel
Through bars of brass and triple steel.

MECHANICAL ENIGMA No. 1.—"Knowledge is Power."

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HINTS, REQUESTS, SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

Premium Picture Now Ready!—Agents and Subscribers will please note that our Premium Engraving is *Now Ready*, and that copies are promptly mailed, post-paid, to all entitled. We are now filling all orders on day of reception, and think we shall be enabled to do this through the season, so that no one will have to wait weary days or weeks for the Beautiful Premium Picture.

Clubs Coming!—Our first Club for 1873 came just a month earlier in the season than the first for 1872, and eight of its ten members paid $2.50 each in order to secure the Premium Engraving. Others are coming, and the Campaign is fairly opened. "Push on the column," good recruiting friends of the RURAL BRIGADE! Now is the Time to Work and Win!

"Progress and Improvement."—MOORE'S RURAL for 1873 will be better than ever before, in both CONTENTS AND STYLE. It will appear in a NEW DRESS of Clear and Beautiful Copper-Faced Type, and present other **Decided Improvements.** Agents and subscribers will please note this, and if they tell their friends, so much the better.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Disappearance of Cedar Creek, Beneath the Natural Bridge, Va.

THE Richmond Journal says:—We have the following facts from a gentleman who recently visited the Natural Bridge:—On passing into the gorge below the bridge by the usual route, he was surprised to find the bed of the stream (Cedar Creek) dry and unsightly. The keeper of the hotel stated that about two weeks before the creek suddenly disappeared from under the bridge, and our informant, on following up the gorge, found the stream pouring down into the earth, and seeking some unknown channel beneath. On a careful examination three leaks were found, the largest being through a fissure or "fault" in the limestone bed of the stream. These the visitor partially stopped up in a few minutes, and sent a scanty stream on its way to the bridge. Similar facts were revealed by a further examination and the conclusion is inevitable that the rocky substratum of these limestone hills is thoroughly honeycombed by the action of the water. The conclusion is further sustained by the fresh discovery of caves, some of them of considerable extent, in the immediate vicinity of the bridge. Some fine stalactites from one of these caves are exhibited at the hotel.

The Highest Bridge in the World.

THIS bridge is known as the Verrugas Viaduct, on the Lima and Oroya R. R., in the Andes of Peru. It crosses a mountain torrent called Agua de Verrugas, in a wild locality, 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. The structure consists of four deck spans of the Fink type of truss, three of which are 110 feet long, and one, the central span, 125 feet long. The spans rest on piers built of wrought-iron columns. The piers are fifty feet long by fifteen feet wide on top. There being three piers, the total length of the viaduct is 575 feet. The piers are the principal feature of interest, and are respectively 145 feet, 252 feet, and 187 feet high. Each pier consists of twelve legs, which in plan form a rectangle. The legs are composed of a series of wrought-iron six-segment columns, in length of twenty-five feet, connections being made by cast-iron joint-boxes having tenons on each end running into the column. The tenons and the face of casting against which the column bears are machine-dressed, so as to obtain an accurate fit and perfect bearing surface. The columns have an exterior diameter of twelve inches, and a diameter, including flanges, of sixteen inches.

Can a Woman Stand It?

GEORGE WM. CURTIS has been lecturing on "Woman's Opportunities" before the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York city. Talking of the co-education of the sexes, and alluding to the fact that public educational institutions of the higher grade are opening their doors to women, he says:—"If anybody asks the question, 'Can a woman endure a college course of study?' it is a woman herself who replies, 'I would like you to take 1,500 young men, lace them up and hang 10 or 20 pounds of clothes on their waists, perch them upon high, narrow heels, cover their heads with rats and mice, and stick 10,000 hair pins into their heads, and, if they can stand all this, as the women do, they will stand a college education.' [Laughter.] All the highest authorities on this subject in this country agree that co-education is better for both sexes. Already the bolts of prejudice are softly sliding back to admit a nobler, because a juster, future in the persons of women."

The French of Alsace and Lorraine.

THE thousands of French who have refused to become German citizens in the provinces named above, are distributed throughout France, or have migrated to other countries—many to Algeria and many are arriving in America. In Paris a Relief Society has been organized, with a relief committee of thirty members who receive and relieve about 150 per day, and to whom are paid sums ranging from 5 to 200 francs. All are registered and aided to employment as rapidly as possible. The poor families are sought out by patriotic and benevolent women, and relief given where necessary. This exodus of so large a proportion of the population of two provinces, rather than live under a government by the enemies of their country, is an exhibition of patriotic hatred which is characteristic of the French, and rivaled by the people of few other countries.

What Alexis Thinks of Us.

IT may be gratifying to know what Alexis, the Prince, thinks of us, for at last we have it; but why did he wait until he got to Singapore before he said it, keeping us in suspense meanwhile? He says we are a country of splendid men and handsome women, and that he wants to visit us again. He declares that we not only have the most beautiful ladies in the world, but more in proportion to population than any other country. The only thing he complains of here is newspaper interviewers, who evidently tried him sorely or he would have forgotten it before reaching Singapore.

France and the United States.

THE French Republic having decided to impose discriminating duties upon foreign goods imported into France in vessels of the United States from countries other than the United States, thus annulling the reciprocal treaty between the Empire and the United States, permitting such importation, President Grant has issued a proclamation imposing duties on goods imported into the United States in French vessels from countries other than France, in accordance with laws of Congress.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

ON the 22d Mrs. Josephine Martin was shot by her husband, supposed to be insane ...On the 24th two men were murdered in a social club....Charles S. Bogart has been arrested for black mailing....A large number of men are missing....A ring in Wall street forced "Chicago and Northwestern stock" up to 230, causing great excitement. Millions of dollars were made and lost. The great Manhattan Market has opened for trade....Stanley has had a series of receptions, and the Mayor has issued a proclamation recommending an official welcome to the city....Rosenzweig has been discharged on bail.....Evacuation Day and Thanksgiving Day were generally celebrated,.. There was a heavy snow storm on the 27th....The Broadway concert saloons have been suppressed ... Fall book sales have commenced ..Minister Washburne had a reception Dec. 4....The fare to England has been reduced to $15..The expenses of the city for 1873 will exceed sixteen millions of dollars....The public is promised that the Tombs shall be cleared of murderers....The Cubans have celebrated the exception of the medical students.. Lina Edwin's theatre was burned on the 28th. Loss $35,000....Three men were killed and two wounded, on 145th street, while blasting on the 27th ult....The famous Tunnel case is to be tried again....The police are breaking up the policy shops.

Home News.

THE Arizona has arrived safely at San Francisco....The cotton crop is estimated at three and a-half million bales....The Grant majority in New York State proves to be 56,695....The Arizona diamond sensation proves to be a swindle....Hon. O. P. Morton has been re-elected Senator from Ind....An exploring expedition will soon leave for Palestine....The President has pardoned Paymaster Hodge.....Nineteen bodies have been taken from the Boston ruins. ....Gen. McDowell has been promoted to the place left vacant by Gen. Meade ...The Massachusetts Legislature is talking of a new Insurance Law. ..Forty members of Congress have already arrived in Washington....Navigation on the Northern lakes and rivers is nearly closed. ... The President will have no change of policy to announce in his message ...The postal telegraph is to be strongly urged in the coming Congress....Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio is to be sent on a foreign mission....Hogs and chickens are dying around Cincinnati of the horse disease. ..There has been a conflict between the soldiers and citizens at Mill, on the Rio Grande, with 12 killed and wounded on each side.....Political troubles continue in Alabama....Miss Anthony's trial will take place in Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 18th.

Obituaries.

SIR JOHN BOWRING died in England on the 20th ult., aged 80. He founded the Westminster Review....Rev. Joseph Bremer of Stockbridge, Mass., an old American missionary....The Marquis of Londonderry died on the 26th ult.....A London dispatch announces the death of Mrs. Mary Somerville, the celebrated mathematician. She displayed a wide and varied knowledge of the sciences, and was the author of a number of books of great merit.

Disasters, Accidents, Etc.

THE steamship Nevada, from Liverpool, has had to put back twice, with machinery disabled .....On the 25th two young men in Yonkers, N. Y., were blown to death by nitro-glycerine....The English bark, Chas. Ward, of Newcastle, has been wrecked at sea, and eleven of the crew drowned....The ship Assyria has been wrecked at sea. The White Star steamship Baltic rescued 19 of the crew....The British steamship Carolina has been lost at sea. The crew was saved....Eight men from the propeller Maryland have been lost on Lake Ontario....A train near Syracuse, N. Y., jumped the track on the 28th, plunging down a bank. One killed and many injured....A dualin factory near Milwaukee exploded on the 29th, killing four men.

Fires.

WOOLEN mills at Oregon city. Loss $125,000....Saw mill at Middletown, Pa., on the 21st. Loss $15,000....Fire in Canal st., Worcester, Mass., on the 21th Loss $6,000....Shoe factory in Utica, N. Y., on the 23d. Loss $150,000. Wagon factory in San Francisco on the 24th. Loss $15,000....The steamer H. M. Shreve, at Chester, Ill., on the 25th. Loss $25,000....Four stores at Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 26th. Loss $15,000. Hotel and houses at Centralia, Pa., on the 26th. Loss $30,000....A barn in Mattoon, Ill., on the 25th. Loss $30,000... The Lackawanna House at Scranton, Pa., on the 27th. Loss $35,000 ...Furniture factory in Cambridge, Mass., on the 27th. Loss $30,000....Rolling mill at Newburg, O., on the 28th. Loss $100,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE English transport steamer Himalaya lost 18 of her crew in a storm at Devonport... The City of Brooklyn broke her propeller on the 15th, and put back to Liverpool....The political difficulties in France have caused great excitement in Paris. M. Thiers adheres to his conservative course....The King of Spain is better. Rear-Admiral Alden has been feasted in Madrid. Telegraph lines continue to be cut in Spain.... The English are willing to send money to Boston to any extent. .The crisis in France has continued all the week, producing immense excitement and many rumors. There seems to be little likelihood of a reconciliation between the President and Assembly. Eliza Cook, the English poetess is sick ..Radicals have been arrested in Rome....Forty landed proprietors are to be made members of the Prussian Landtag. ....The Khedive has sent an expedition of 5,000 men to Livingstone....There was a terrific gale over all England on the 21st....The Radicals of France threaten a revolution....Paris supports M. Thiers....The Prussian Lower House has passed the Counties' Reform bill.... The Provinces are sending their support to M. Thiers.....Germany will take no part in the present French complications... A battle was fought at Merela, Spain, in which the insurgents were defeated ...The midland counties of England have been flooded....The French Government has been defeated on the question of ministerial responsibility.....Mr. Field gave a Thanksgiving banquet in London, at which Gladstone made a speech....M. Thiers says a monarchy in France is impossible....Hepworth Dixon gets one farthing damages from the Pall Mall Gazette in his libel suit.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

The New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine is a perfect lock-stitch machine, making a seam alike on both sides, and is adapted to every grade and variety of family sewing. It does to perfection embroidery, hemming, cording, braiding, fine and coarse sewing of all kinds, with less machinery and complications than any other machine in use, and is sold at two-thirds the price of all other first-class machines. Be sure to call and see it. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

A Whole Library.—In presenting a young friend with Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, we have given him *a whole library*—the most remarkable and complete compendium of human knowledge ever published in a single volume. A man may purchase a Bible first, and then a hymn book, if he is inclined to psalm singing, but the third book should be Webster's Unabridged, as it will prove a great fountain of intellectual light, and will be worth a hundred times its cost to any family that pretends to keep up with the civilization of the age.—*Industrial Age.*

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. A. K. BROWN, Galesburg, Ill., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine since 1857, and it is now in good running order; the first ten years making bags for a flour mill, averaging fifty-five bags a day, besides the sewing for a family of sixteen. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Watch No. 2260, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J." —manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me eight months; its total variation from mean time being eighteen seconds.—A. M. OSGOOD, Ilion, N. Y.

A Paper for Young People.—The YOUTH'S COMPANION of Boston is one of the most judicious and enterprising sheets in the country.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 2, 1872.

THE trade of the past week was moderate, owing to the Holiday interruption on Thursday (Thanksgiving), and the sales of Merchandise were generally limited. The Exports of Produce from this port and of Cotton from the South continue on a pretty liberal scale, affording a good supply of Exchange, which is now ruling below the Gold shipping point. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of Discount from 7 to 6 per cent., and an easier state of things is reported from the London market. Both the American and English Funds are better.

There is some tendency to easier Money here. The Banks are accommodating their mercantile dealers more liberally, although the Street rates for Money keep up to 9@12 per cent. per annum. The Stock Brokers are paying 7 per cent. for Money on call loan, and extra rates have ceased on the Exchange for the present.

The excitement in the Stock Market, growing out of the Northwest corner, noticed in our last report, culminated on Monday last by a general settlement of differences between the great Bulls and Bears in the Stock. Those differences are said to count by half millions and millions, on the basis of 125@150@200 per cent. for the Stock, which has now returned to 85@86 per cent. The success of this extraordinary movement has induced great caution on the part of the bearish interest in the market in selling the Railroads and other Stocks short, and during the week the opposite or bullish interest advanced prices, on the average, 2 per cent., as compared with our table of this day week.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.
Capital	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	273,451,000	276,360,000
Gold and Greenbacks	58,010,500	60,116,700
Deposits	230,651,000	230,915,300
Circulation	27,376,800	27,570,000

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	112⅞	Erie	52
U. S. 6s of 1881	117	Union Pacific	37⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	113¾	Rock Island	110¾
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	116	Northwest	86
U. S. 10-40's	109	Ohio & Miss.	47⅞
U. S. 6s (now)	110⅝	Western Telegraph	77½
U. S. Currency 6s	111⅜	Pacific Mail	88
N. Y. Bonny 7s	107½	Lake Shore	94½
Missouris	96	Toledo & Wabash	70½
Tennessees	75	Adams Express	92
South Carolinas	25	American Express	75
Virginias	55	United States Exp's	79
Central Pacifics	100⅞	St. Paul (common)	53¼
Union Pacifics	89	St. Paul (preferred)	76½
N. Y. Central Stocks	96	Bills on London	108⅜

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday Dec. 2, 1872.

THE receipts of the principal kinds of produce for the week ending Nov. 25th, were:—112,100 bbls. flour; 8,880 do. whisky; 3,023 do. corn meal; 2,080 bags do.; 137,000 bbls. apples; 610 do. beans; 8,711 do. eggs; 7,367 pkgs. beef; 311 do. pork; lard 950 kegs 915,300 bush. wheat; 912,300 do. corn; 236,900 do oats; 7,625 do. rye; 32,750 do. malt; 384,800 barley; 5,021 do. peas; 1,043 bags grass seed; 124 bales broom corn; 1,012 do. hops; 1,181 do. wool; 2,560 do. dried fruit; 23,650 boxes cheese; 20,050 pkgs. butter.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce for the past week are as follows:

Corn, bush	966,000	Meal, bbls	1,468
Oats, "	120,000	Flour, "	74,080
Wheat, "	815,000	Eggs, doz	7,729
Rye, "	15,200	Cotton, bales	25,710
Barley, "	370,500	Hops, "	1,269
Malt, "	47,200	Wool "	2,042
Seed, "	1,322	Butter, pkgs	17,920
Beans, "	6,350	Cheese "	25,503
Meal, bags	2,250	Lard, "	4,5 9
Peanuts "	1,659	Dried fruits, pkgs	715
Pork, bbls	381	Cut Meats "	3,779

Beans and Peas.—The supplies of beans have been larger and there is considerable stock on the way. Prices are 20@25c. per bushel lower.

We quote Mediums, prime $2.75@2.80 per bushel; good do., $2.50@2.60; fair do., $2.00@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.80@3.05; good do., $2.50@2.60; common and fair do., $2@2.25. Green peas at $1.80@1.90. Southern black-eyed peas, $2.70@2.75. Canada peas in bond, $1.12.

Beeswax.—Sales are principally of small lots to close out a few shipping orders, with prices unchanged. Sales at 31¾@31½c. for Western and Southern.

Butter.—Distributive buyers have been so busy with miscellaneous goods for Thanksgiving use that butter has not moved to any large extent. Still, the market for fine stock is very firm, and extra selected parcels of fresh will bring 36@38c., in the absence of full quality parcels. Good market goods are a little stronger in price, and as the weather will naturally favor their exhibition from this time forward, prices may not recede unless there is an unusual falling off in the demand that belongs to Winter months. There is a fair Eastern trade, but very little shipping. Rolls are in very good demand.

Orange Co. pails, fine, 36@38c; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 2½@35c.; common, 15@18c.; selections, half tubs, 33@35c.; half tubs in lots, 22@26c.; good to prime firkins, 27@29c.; do. Welsh, Pail, 27@29c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 20@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@23c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; State dairies, tubs on, 29@32c.; do. all firkins, 28@30c. Rolls, choice, 21@23c.; do., fair to good, 18@20c.; do., common, 16c.

Cheese.—The position of the market is unchanged. Some few lots of September make are being worked off to the home trade at 14½c., but this is an unexceptional figure even for small lots. Shippers will not buy to any extent unless concessions are made, and our outside prices are paid only when an urgent order is to be filled.

We quote State factory, choice, 14@14½c.; good to prime, 13½@13¾c.; fair, 12@13c.; State dairy, 12¾@13¼ for good to prime; 10@12c. for fair lots; for Ohio factory, 10@11½c. for fair to prime; English dairy, prime, 13½@14c.; fair do., 11½@13c.

Cotton—Is lower under liberal arrivals at the ports. The trade is moderate.

We quote.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¼	16¾	16½	16¼
Good Ordinary	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
Strict Good do.	18 7-16	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛
Low Middling	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜
Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞
Good Middling	20¼	20½	20⅝	21

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are as follows:—Nov., 18⅝c.; Dec., 18½c.; Jan., 18 11-16c.; Feb., 15 15-16c., March, 19¼c., April, 19½c., May, 19⅝c.

Dried Fruits.—In apples a deal of stock was pushed forward to this market, to meet the improvement caused by the little spurt caused by the shipping business, and we have now on sale a larger supply than needed, and prices have reacted. Unpeeled peaches have a light trade. Peeled sell in a jobbing way only.

Southern apples, 4@5¼c.; do. sliced, 7@8c.; Western, 5¾@6c. Peeled peaches at 14@15c. for Ga., 14@16c. for Va., and 16@19c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 5@5½c. for quarters, and 5¾@6c. for halves. Cherries, 22@22½c. Plums, 14@19c. Blackberries, 9@9½c. Raspberries, 33@34c.

Eggs.—The supplies of fresh are insufficient and prices have been advanced; this helps limed stock

somewhat. We quote at 34@35c. for Western fresh, 35@36c. for Slate and Pennsylvania, 37c. for Jersey. Limed at 25@26c. for Western, and 26@27½c. for State.

Flour.—Prices have been advanced 15c. per bbl. There is a good inquiry for shipping grades and desirable lines are not plenty. Trade extras are in full supply and offered freely at former figures.

Superfine State	$5 90	@	6 30
Common extra do	7 00	@	7 05
Good to choice do	7 10	@	7 15
Fancy do	7 20	@	7 80
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 90	@	6 30
Extra do	6 90	@	7 05
Choice extra do	7 10	@	7 85
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 00	@	7 25
Trade brands do	7 30	@	9 25
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 90	@	8 65
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 56	@	9 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 10	@	8 30
Good to choice do	8 55	@	11 00
Extra Southern	7 10	@	9 15
Good to choice do	9 20	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 80	@	6 50
Corn meal, Western	3 40	@	3 50
Buckwheat flour	3 70	@	4 35

Fresh Fruits.—Receipts of apples are large, and many dealers are pressing stock on the market; there are others, however, who look for higher prices to rule, and are storing their best consignments. California pears arrive quite regularly. They include large Easter Beurre, Glout Morceau and Winter Nelis, selling in mixed lots at $5 per case. Louisiana oranges sell from the wharf at $6@8 ₱ bbl.

We quote—Apples, common, $1.25@1.75; do. fair to good, $2@2.50; do. fine, $2.75@3.25; do. lady, $4@8. Pears—Cooking, ₱ bbl., $5@6. Grapes.—Catawba, 8@10c.; Isabella, 5@7c. Cranberries, prime, per crate, $3.25@3.50; com. to fair, $2.50@3; bbls., $9@10.50; choice bbls., $11.50@12.50.

Grain.—In wheat, with canal navigation about closed, the trade find that they are carrying over very moderate stocks, and with a good shipping inquiry prices are higher. We quote at $1.50@1.55 for No. 2 Spring afloat, $1.60@1.61 for No. 1 Spring do., $1.63@1.68 for Winter Red Western, $1.70@1.77½ for Amber, and $1.76@2.05 for White. Rye is selling at 86c. for Western. Corn is lower, but closed with an active shipping trade, and prices were in the seller's favor. We quote steamer lots for Western mixed, 63@63½c. Sailing, do., 64@64½c. Oats are in light supply, with some speculative inquiry at 52@54c. for old mixed Western; 49@51½c. for new do.; 52@55c. for new White, 49@53c. for Black; 48@52c. for State.

Hay and Straw.—With indications of an early closing of river navigation the market here is unsettled, with a strong disposition to advance prices. We quote new shipping hay at $1.10; retail do., $1.40@1.75; salt, do., 70@90c.; clover, 80@90c. Straw at $1.30@1.45 for long rye, $1@$1.20c. for short rye; 80@90c. for oat.

Hops.—Prices are 3@5c. higher and the tendency is still to a better market. The reports from abroad speak of a large business both in England and Germany at a lvancing figures, with light exports for this market. Growers have held back their supplies. Brewers at this point find scarcely enough stock on sale to meet their wants from day to day.

New York, growth 1872, at 35@45c.; Eastern do., 35@42c.; Western do., 35@42c.; Yearlings '71 20@25c.; Olds '70 10@18c.; Old Olds, '68–69 8@10c.; Bavarians, 40@45c.; English, 33@40c; Belgian, nominal, 30@35c.

Poultry and Game.—The past Thanksgiving week has been lost to the poulty trade. The weather was unfavorable for stocking up, and the panic occasioned by the disease reports had not subsided to a degree that permitted grocery men and other retailers to supply themselves with the usual holiday liberality. Chickens were almost unsalable, and turkeys had to be placed at a low range for the season to sell in any important quantity. The supply was not large for Thanksgiving, but there is enough remaining unsold to last several days. Game, as before, sells quickly. Wild turkeys have a larger inquiry than ever before. Quail are abundant. Prairie hens quick. Venison is scarce, and prices have advanced. We quote prime N. J. and Bucks county turkeys, 17@18c., a few large and dry-picked at 20c.; State and Western, poor to best, 12@16c. Chickens, Western, 7@12c.; State and near points, 11@14c. Geese, 12@14c. Ducks, 11@13c. A great many lots of Western-dressed are frost-touched.

Game quotations:—Venison, whole, 12@14c.; do., saddle, 18@20c. Canvas-back ducks, $1.75@2.50; red heads, $1@1.25; mallard, 75@87c.; teal, 40@60c.; rabbits, 5@10c.; hares, 60@70c.; quail, $2. Prairie chickens, $1@1.50; partridges, State, $1@1.12; eastern, 70@80c.; wild turkeys, 22c.

Provisions.—The trade in mess pork, 1871 and '72 crop, has been almost exclusively confined to jobbing lots, with $15 the ruling price at the close. Now is quoted at $11.75 for Dec. Beef is quiet, after a few early sales of tcs. for export. Beef hams firm at $33@33.50. Cutmeats are low, in sympathy with cheap hogs. Pickled hams, 10@12c.; do. shoulders, 5½@5¾c.; bellies, 7½@8c., bulk.; 8c., boxed. Smoked hams, 12@13½c.; do. shoulders, 6½c. Bacon has sold largely for future delivery, the favorable selling prices having produced a heavy demand. Long mess, spot, 7½@7¾c.; short do., 7¾c.; Western, long and short (Winter), 7¾c. Tallow is steady at 8½@8¾c. for good to prime onlside, and 9c. for city. Lard is steady at 8 3-16c. for wooden hooped choice Western, cash, and 8½@8¾c. for Dec. and Jan. City dull at 7¾c. for No. 1, and 8@8¼c. for steam and kettle.

Seeds.—New clover is more plenty and down to 9@9½c. Timothy is quiet, at $3@3.25. Rough flax, $1.90@2.

Sundries.—Honey is in good demand at 28@30c. for dark and 32@35c. for white, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider at 6@10c. per gallon. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, per lb., 60@70c.; do. mixed, 40@60c.; hen, 7@9c.; vinegar, cider, ₱ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ₱ lb. 4@4½c.; white rags, 5@5½c.

Tobacco.—Stocks receive no important additions and the market is still in the seller's favor, with a good distributing business.

QUOTATIONS—NEW CROP.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	9½@9¾c.	9¾@10¾c.
Common to medium leaf	10@10½c.	10½@11½c.
Good do.	11@11½c.	11½@12¾c.
Fine do.	11¾@12½c.	13 @11 c.
Selections	13 @14 c.	15 @16 c.

NEW CROP.

Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	14	@16 c.
seconds	26	@35 c.
wrappers	40	@55 c.
selections	50	@75 c.
New York State running lots	12	@16 c.
Pennsylvania assorted lots	18	@25 c.
Ohio running lots	12	@16 c.
Ohio wrappers	15	@30 c.
Wisconsin and Western	9	@10 c.

Vegetables.—The regular Winter supplies of potatoes from this State have been heavy the past week, and there is some disposition to shade prices. Sweet potatoes are in moderate stock and held firmly.

Peach Blow, in bulk	$3 75	@	3 00
Early Rose, "	2 25	@	2 50
Jackson "	2 00	@	2 25
Dyright "	2 00	@	2 12½
Poor lots "	1 50	@	1 75
Squash, ₱ bbl., marrow	1 25	@	1 50
Cabbages	7 00	@	9 00
Onions, red and yellow, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
" white	4 50	@	—
Sweet potatoes	2 75	@	1 00
Pumpkins	4 00	@	7 00
Garlic, ₱ 100 bunches	16 00	@	18 00
Russia turnips, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Carrots, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00

For potatoes in shipping order, add 25c. ₱ bbl.

Wool.—The business is fair from the trade and on speculation, but manufacturers do not buy beyond urgent requirements at the recent advanced prices. Ohio fleeces will bring 60@65c; extra pulled, 61@65c; super, 55@62c.

Whisky—is lower, with larger supplies. Western, 93c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Nov. 30th was brisk, with large sales of factory. In farm dairies the delivery was upward of 1,200 boxes, which sold at prices ranging from 13c. to 13½c. The factories were largely represented, the offerings amounting to upward of 9,000 boxes, from 5,000 to 6,000 of which have been sold. We give quotations of leading transactions as follows:

Avery & Ives	14	J. D. Ives	14
Bates	13⅝	Keys	14
Brockett's Bridge	14	Klock & Nellis	13¾
Brookman's Corners	13¾	Ladue	14
Canajoharie	13⅝	Newville Ass'n	14
Charleston Union	13¾	Old Fairfield	14
Cold Brook	14	Old Stone Church	13½
Crumb's Corners	13⅝	Shell's Bush	13⅝
Danube Cold Spring	13⅝	Snell's Bush	14
Eatonville	14	Stratf'd and Salisbury reported	14½
Freeman	13½	Top Notch	13¾
Henderson Associat'n	13¾		

There was a large delivery of butter, which was sold at prices ranging from 30c. to 33c.—the latter figure being for extra fancy brands.

We have advices from abroad up to the middle of November. Our London correspondent says there is an active demand for fine and medium American and English cheese. The best American is quoted at 70@72s. The other descriptions sell as follows:—English Cheddar, 75@84s.; Wiltshire, double, 66@76s.; Cheshire, medium, 56@68s.; fine, 74@80s.; Scotch, 70@72s. Dutch Cheese:—Edams, 60@68s.; Gondas, 50@58s.; Derbyshire, 58@61.

In butter there is a tendency downward, more especially for secondary sorts. Clonmells, 122@126s.; Corks, 124@128s.; Normandy, extra, 130@134s.; Canadian, 96@100s. The corresponding prices last year were for Clonmells butter, 133s.; Corks, 138s.; and for American cheese, 66s.

It will be seen from this that the foreign market at this time last year was from 4s. to 6s. lower than the present prices.

The weather in Herkimer Co., N. Y., during the early part of the week, was warm and pleasant, and cattle were getting a good picking of grass from meadows and pastures. The mild weather during November has saved a large quantity of hay in this section.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

As is usual, Thanksgiving week, dealers in live stock give way to poulterers. True, it is charged that they thought to retain their trade by starting a diseased chicken story, but if the butchers and dealers were the authors of this hoax, they commenced it too soon, for before the holliday arrived people began to take courage, as no deaths were reported from eating sick chickens, and went for about the usual Thanksgiving dinner, and that would be incomplete without a turkey. The poultry trade was really seriously crippled up to near the holliday, and even then consumers had cheap birds. All kinds of live stock show a falling off in numbers and after a tough week, there is improvement foreshadowed, the sharply cold weather of to-day helping along. We look for a good trade during the coming week.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	8,336	82	1,412	28,028	12,879
" last week	9,718	87	1,370	31,424	59,268
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,133	25,177

Beeves.—It was a great mistake in sending so much trash here during a holliday week, when butchers always want to make a good show of fat beef, so as not to drive their customers to the poultry stands. One cause of the inferiority was owing to the fact that a portion of the droves were delayed stock intended for a former market, but kept back by snow blockades on Western roads. Besides this, our own State feeders cut loose, severe weather compelling them to go into Winter quarters or the market, and they chose the latter for such stock as would not pay to feed. There are a great many farmers in this State who buy up grass calves and other scalawag stock, besides what they raise themselves, turn it upon poor pastures, and run their chances of making something. Costing very little, the risk is light. One such lot of yearlings just sold here at $17.50 per head. Then some old dry cows went at 7c. per lb., or about $32 each. There were about 1,500 State cattle last week, which is an unusually large supply. Besides these, 2,850 came from Texas, and only 115 from Kentucky, where we look for the fat Durhams. Prime steers were wanted, and 13¾@14c. were paid readily when such was found. A few fancy went at 15c. for Thanksgiving beef, since which we have had nothing worth much over 13½c. The market has generally ruled dull, but now has a better look. And still there are a good many cattle ready to be rushed in, and caution will be necessary. State bulls are selling at 3¼@3½c.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ₱ lb	13¼ @ 14	14 @ 14¼
Good to prime	12¼ @ 13¼	13 @ 13¾
Medium	11½ @ 12	12 @ 12¾
Poorest grade	7 @ 10	7 @ 10
Average sales	12 @ —	12¼ @

Hogs.—After close one week ago, the market further declined, and has not recovered much since, though the cold weather of to-day is rather helping them. The first car of Western dressed arrived yesterday. They were from Ohio, of 212 lbs., and in good condition, selling for 5¾c. City dressed are quoted at 5½@6½c. as extremes, State and Jersey going at 6@8c. Live are worth 4¼@4¾c., 5 cars Ohio, 231 lbs. average, going at 4¾c.

Milch Cows.—The market is now tolerably well supplied, and trade quiet. Most of the call is from dealers, who take them about among the milkmen, sometimes going a short distance into the country. These dealers pay about $70 each, on an average, buying only good cows. When peddled out to milkmen, $80 are sometimes obtained. Then common milkers run down to $40@50. Milk has declined, with a surplus offering, and that injures the sale of cows.

Sheep and Lambs.—Farmers are sending in the tag-ends of their flocks, and get low prices for them, as 4c. for a car 60 lbs., part lambs at that. Common sheep are lower than they were last week, many selling at 4½@5c. Good flocks go at 5¼c., and fat sheep at 6c. Only extras reach 6¼@6½c. Most lambs are now counted in with the sheep. If by themselves, they are worth 6@7¼c. Trade dull, but slightly improving at the close. Some of the latest sales were a car 81 lb. coarse Ohio sheep, at 5c; a car 83 lb. Mich. fine wool, at 5¾c.; a car 63 lb. State, part lambs, at 4¾c., and a car 74 lb. Ohio sheep at 4¾c.

Veal Calves.—The market has been glutted with grass calves as never before, and we cannot call to mind such low prices. If weighed, they would be 1¾@2¼c. per lb., for large sales have been made at $3.50@5 each, viz., 44 at $3.75; 38 at $4.62½, and a large lot of 350 lbs. at $5. The very best live calves sell at 10c., with an occasional extra pen at 10½c. Good State calves are worth 8@9c. Hog dressed grass calves sold at 4@5c., and choice milk veals at 12@13c.

LATEST—Dec. 2., 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day: 151 cars at Communipaw, 104 cars at One Hundredth street, and 50 cars at Weehawken, making 5,281 head on sale. They were largely of poor quality, and sold lower than on Friday, or at 6@10c. for scalawags to decent steers, and 11@15c. for fair to a few choice animals. Some Texan cows sold at $30 each.

Sheep.—Arrivals, 22 cars at Communipaw, 13 at Forty-eighth street, and 19 at Fortieth street, making 10,235 head on sale. Trade very slow at last quotations, the dead meat markets being glutted with low-priced mutton.

Hogs.—Arrivals, 65 cars at Communipaw and 79 cars at Fortieth street, making 15,687 on sale. After a stiff close at advanced rates, Saturday P. M., they fell off again to-day, heavy dressed selling at 5¼c.; medium at 5¾@6c., and pigs 6¾c. Sales alive were at 4⅝@4¾c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Positive Radical Cure for Rupture.—The Elastic Truss Company, at No. 683 Broadway, New York, will send their Descriptive Circulars to any person afflicted with Hernia. This Truss can be sent by mail to any part of the country.

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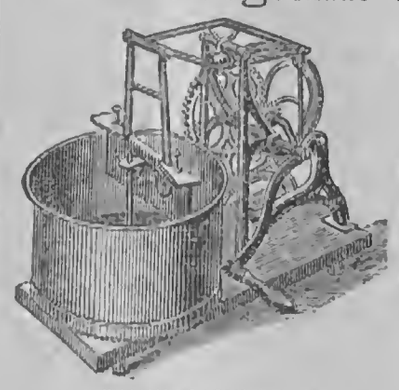

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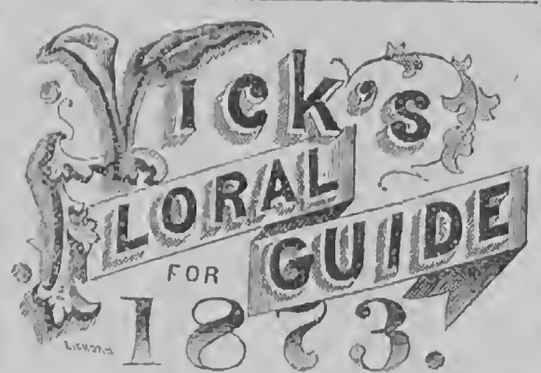

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SPURGEON'S sister is preaching in England.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S poplar majority is 700,000.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN is losing his eyesight.

GAIL HAMILTON winters in Washington as usual.

THE Mikado of Japan was 22 years old on the 24th of October.

MOSES A. GRINNELL has started on a trip round the world.

GEO. CATTIN, the Indian artist, is dangerously ill in Jersey city.

HON. OTIS NORCROSS is talked of as the next Mayor of Boston.

EX-GOV. FAIRCHILD of Wisconsin has sailed for his Consulship at Liverpool.

JOAQUIN MILLER is called "the wild, scarlet-shirted songster of the Sierras."

A CHILD was recently baptized by Mr. Beecher with the name of Horace Greeley.

MOSES A. DOW of the "Waverly Magazine" was cleaned out by the Boston fire.

H. B. CLAFLIN, a New York merchant, is building a $300,000 house in Brooklyn.

MR. HOLLOWAY of pill fame will build in London an asylum for the insane, to cost $500,000.

THE Boston Transcript is severe on Dion Boucicault, and says he had better leave that city at once.

HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY, a wealthy merchant of Detroit, and a Unitarian, is the Governor elect of Michigan.

THE Rev. George Beecher, a grandson of Dr. Lyman Beecher, has received a call to the pastorate of the First Church in Cincinnati.

THE Grand Duke Alexis has presented to the Naval Academy at Annapolis a magnificent compass, cased in five boxes for safety of transportation.

THE Bible presented by the Southern negroes to President Lincoln shortly before his death, has been given by his widow to Rev. Dr. Miner of Belvidere, Ill.

BOSTON, in spite of the fire, keeps up her lecture business. Last week Mr. Froude, Miss Charlotte Cushman, Robert Collyer, Col. T. W. Higginson, Nasby, Wendell Phillips and Rev. William Morley Punshon, held forth.

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— Topeka has 2,100 school children.

— The Boston Coliseum sold for $13,662.

— New York pays $1,000,000 annually for gas.

— Duck shooting is good at Cape Vincent, N.Y.

— North Georgia is seeding a very large wheat crop.

— Cleveland, O., has had a fourteen inch snow storm.

— San Francisco has 30 vessels loading with wheat.

— Sewing machines are now run by water-power.

— The soldier's home in Dayton, O., has 1,286 inmates.

— The Baptists of Illinois have a membership of 60,000.

— Chicago is to have a crystal palace, 200 by 600 feet.

— Boston was valued at six billions before the fire.

— Sweet fern leaves are worth $12 per ton in the West.

— The Syracuse University has organized a boat club.

— The Boston Pilot was burnt out twice within a week!

— The snow is deep in Northern Maine. Logging has begun.

—Cornell University pays its students $10,000 a year for work.

— Russia depends upon wood for fuel, and that is giving out.

— Only two Southern editors have been shot during the year.

— The boot blacks and news boys of Buffalo had a Thanksgiving dinner.

— New York fire insurance companies lose $15,000,000 by the Boston fire.

— A California plantation has produced $30,000 worth of cotton this year.

— It takes four tons of candles per month to illuminate the Hoosac tunnel.

— The St. Louis Republican says 40,000 Russians wish to settle in Missouri.

— Eighty-two dead Chinamen were recently sent from San Francisco home.

— The average weight of 16,000 persons at the Cincinnati Exhibition was 130 pounds.

Boston will erect a monument in memory of the men who lost their lives at the fire.

— Hartford has a successful "Holly Tree Inn," and one will be established in New Haven.

— During the next five years Philadelphia will build five millions of dollars' worth of bridges.

— Burnt Government bonds from Boston are being received at Washington, where they will be replaced.

— Among the papers destroyed in Boston by the Cornhill fire were Old and New, Littell's Living Age and the Well Spring.

— The public library of Newburyport is making a collection of the writings of the natives and residents of the place from its first settlement, and will devote an alcove to their preservation.

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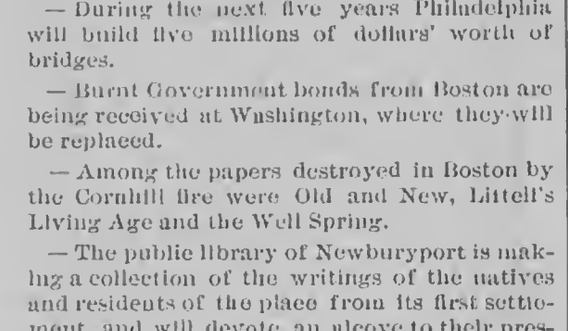

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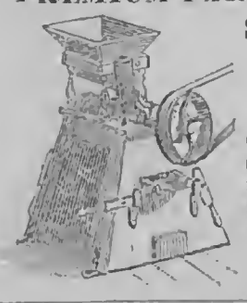

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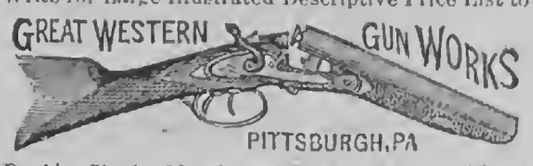

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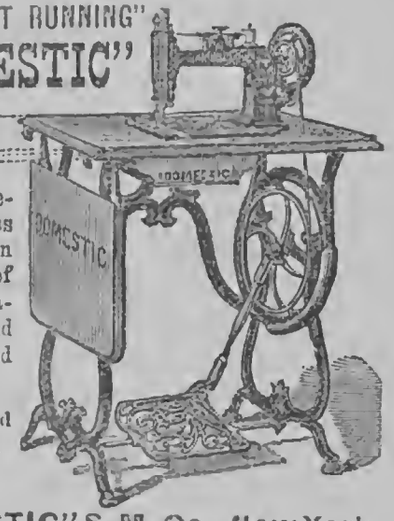

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The Herdsman.

THE CHILLINGHAM BULL.

THE Prince of Wales, while staying with the Earl of Tankerville at Chillingham Castle, Northumberland, Oct. 10th, spent a morning in the chase of the famous wild cattle preserved in that extensive park. His Royal Highness brought down the king of the herd by a single rifle-shot, his bullet entering the neck and severing the spinal cord. It was a fine bull, seven years old, and weighing seventy stone. We give an illustration of the head of this noble animal. The color of the head, body and limbs is white; the muzzle, hoofs and tips of horns are black. The breed, now extremely rare, exists, we believe, nowhere in England but at Chillingham; in Scotland it is to be found in the demesne of Cadyow, at Hamilton, on the Clyde. Sir WALTER SCOTT'S historical ballad, "Cadyow Castle," relating the flight of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, after the murder of the Regent MURRAY, has the following description:

"Through the huge oaks of Evandale,
Whose limbs a thousand years have worn,
What sullen roar comes down the gale,
And drowns the hunter's pealing horn?

"Mightiest of all the beasts of chase,
That roam in woody Caledon,
Crashing the forest in his race,
The mountain bull comes thundering on.

"Fierce on the hunters' quivered band,
He rolls his eyes of swarthy glow;
Spurns, with black hoof and horn, the sand,
And tosses high his mane of snow

"Aimed well, the chieftain's lance has flown;
Struggling in blood the savage lies;
His roar is sunk in hollow groan;
Sound, merry huntsmen, sound the prize!

The Prince of Wales, as we have seen, had a better weapon than the lance or spear to use at Chillingham; but the wild beast he slew there was one of the same kind as that which is described by Sir WALTER SCOTT. The head has been mounted as a trophy, by Mr. EDWIN WARD, naturalist. It stands boldly out from a shield of blue and gold, with a most successful effect.

Salting Farm Stock.—N. W. S. is informed that we believe it promotes, nay, is essential to the health of stock that salt be provided where animals can have constant and free access to it. It is well established by scientific investigation that such is the case,

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.

THIS Convention was held at Indianapolis, Nov. 27. There was a large attendance, and most of the United States and Canadas were represented by prominent breeders. We have only space to give the results of this Convention. Out of it has grown an organization to be hereafter known as the American Association of Breeders of Short-Horns, organized under the following

Constitution:

The undersigned, breeders of Short-Horn cattle, for the purpose of encouraging and protecting this important interest, and to increase the average excellence and provide for the preservation and dissemination in its purity of this matchless breed for the improvement of American cattle, associate ourselves together in the following Constitution:

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the American Association of Breeders of Short-Horns.

ART. 2. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary, who, with one Director from each State, and organized society of the United States and of the Provinces of Canada, that may be represented by membership in this Association, shall constitute a Board of Directors, for the management of the affairs of the Association, subject to this Constitution, and such rules and regulations as the Association may from time to time adopt.

ART. 3. Any person engaged in breeding Short-Horn cattle in the States, Territories and Provinces before mentioned, may become a member of the Association by signing the Constitution, and paying the sum of $2, and shall be liable to pay such annual sums thereafter, not exceeding $2, as the Board of Directors shall prescribe; but all Agricultural Colleges, or associations breeding Short-Horn cattle, shall be entitled to one membership.

ART. 4. The officers and Directors first chosen shall be elected for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected, and the membership in each State, Territory and Province not represented at the first meeting may, by sending their names and fees aforesaid to the Treasurer, designate a Director for such State, Territory or Province, whose term of office shall expire at the same time as other members of the Board. The terms of officers subsequently elected shall be for two years.

ART. 5. The Board of Directors, of whom nine shall constitute a quorum, shall have power to call meetings of the Association at such times and places as they may deem necessary, but shall be required to call meetings at the time of the expiration of the terms of the officers, and shall also have authority to provide such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the protection of the public against frauds in pedigrees, and for the suppression of parties who may be guilty of the same. They shall likewise have power to provide for the publication of any transaction of the association, and to provide means for the payment of all expenses that may be incurred.

ART. 6. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting, called for the election of officers, by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

This Association elected the following

Officers:

President—Dr, A. C. STEVENSON of Indiana.

Vice-Presidents. — William Warfield of Kentucky and Hon. David Christie of the Province of Ontario.

Secretary.—B. F. Campbell of Illinois.

Treasurer.—John G. Dunn of Ohio.

Board of Managers.—R. R. Seymour of Ohio; W. R. Duncan of Illinois; E. G. Bedford of Kentucky; Dr. Manly Miles of Michigan; George Murray of Wisconsin; Claude Matthews of Indiana; Samuel Campbell of New York; J. H. Bacon of Iowa; C. T. Quisen of Missouri; C. E. Coffin of Maryland; Josiah Fogg of Massachusetts; Stephen White of the Province of Ontario; M. H. Cochran of the Province of Quebec; W. S. King of Minnesota; Mark S. Cockerill of Tennessee; Geo. W. Glick of Kansas; E. L. Emery of Nebraska; C. W. Howard of California; Warren Percival of Maine, and D. L. Pratt of Vermont.

HEAD OF A CHILLINGHAM BULL.

Resolutions Adopted.

Resolved, That for the better management of the American Herd-Book in the future, the Convention makes the following recommendations:

Resolved, That, in the record, the name and address of both breeder and owner shall be given, together with the date of birth and the color of the animal.

Resolved, That the ancestry of the animals should be traced on both sides to imported animals before they be entitled to registry; or to those heretofore recorded in the American Herd-Book, save those with pedigrees not false or spurious, before they can be entitled to registry.

Resolved, That family names ought to belong to the breeder first claiming that name in some agricultural paper of the United States or Canada, or the Herd-Book.

Resolved, That the person under whose direction the animals are coupled should be recognized as the breeder of the produce.

Resolved, No females shall be entered in the Herd-Book until they have produced a living calf, except as the produce of the dame and sire. Lost.

Resolved, That a committee shall be appointed by the President and Directors of this Association, whose duty it shall be to examine all pedigrees charged by any member of the Association as errors and forgeries, or believed by them to be errors and forgeries; and, when decided to be wrong, that the fact be published in a chapter of errors, to be attached to each succeeding volume of the Herd-Book.

Resolved, LEWIS F. ALLEN be requested to continue the publication of the American Short-Horn Herd-Book in accordance with the above recommendations.

Resolved, That Mr. ALLEN be requested, in recording pedigrees sent by one breeder, that, when quite a number are recorded, of the same pedigree, in one volume, the first shall be recorded in full, and that those following be abbreviated by reference to the first.

Resolved, That we recommend to all Agricultural Societies to employ only experts as judges, and to pay their expenses to and from Fairs, and while in attendance thereon.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of each Agricultural Society are, in the opinion of this Convention, the proper persons to appoint judges, and should be held responsible for their fitness.

Resolved, That the practice of many societies of prohibiting consultation among judges is unfavorable to the making of correct awards, but we think the most satisfactory results may be attained by balloting first and consulting afterward.

The Committee on Veterinary reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, The General Government of the United States has made large and liberal appropriations to the respective States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges: and

Whereas, The live stock interest of the country is of vast and growing importance, and entitled to its just share of such appropriations with other agricultural interests; and

Whereas, Comparatively little is known of the diseases of domestic animals, and their treatment and cure; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the breeders of Short-Horns, recommend the establishment of an efficient Professorship of Veterinary Practice in each Agricultural College; and that said Professorship receive a liberal endowment from the college fund.

Resolved, That we invite the breeders of horses, and the breeders of other domestic animals, to unite and co-operate with us in promoting this object.

Fattening Breeding Animals for Exhibition.

On this subject, judging by the record before us, there was a good deal of lively discussion and some hedging. As indicating the temper of the Convention we give the resolutions introduced on this subject. We have no report as to which was adopted. If we find out before we go to press we will append it. We give them in the order of their introduction by different parties:

1. *Resolved*, That in order to maintain the present excellence of Short-Horn cattle, and bring them up to still greater perfection, it is necessary to feed the animals freely, especially while young:—that, while we think it is unquestionably injurious to allow the animals to become poor, or even thin, we think it also injurious and dangerous to the fertility of animals, especially bulls, to feed them with corn or other heating grain, during the whole year so as to keep them in very high condition. We think judges at fairs should discourage excessive fat in Short-Horn animals as much as possible.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that the practice of high feeding of animals, for show purposes, is an evil that is detrimental to the breeding qualities of both male or female, and would recommend a modification of the same as far as possible.

3. *Resolved*, That, in the estimation of this Convention, the practice of over-feeding animals for show purposes is one not to be encouraged, and that the officers of agricultural societies be recommended to so frame their premium lists as to offer premiums only for animals in breeding condition.

4. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is not only necessary, in the successful breeding of Short-Horn cattle, that we should secure animals of fine form, pedigree, etc., but that they should be well fed and cared for:—at the same time, we look upon the practice of keeping up cattle without exercise, and feeding them to the utmost capacity, for the purpose of sale, as injurious to their health and usefulness as breeders.

The Status of Cattle.

The following definition of the different classes of cattle was adopted:—Pure breed, full blood; thorough-bred animals of a distinct and well defined breed without any admixture of other blood. Cross-bred animals:—Produced by breeding together distinct breeds. Grades:—The produce of a cross between a pure-bred and a native. High grade:—An animal of mixed blood in which the blood of a pure-bred largely predominates.

Dairy Husbandry.

LIMBERGER CHEESE.—I.

A FEW years ago Limberger cheese was imported into this country to supply the wants of our German population; now all, or nearly all, of this character of cheese needed here is produced in the United States, and the greatest bulk of it is made in the State of New York. Extensive dealers in the article, with whom we have conversed, as well as those who are furnishing it directly to the consumer, say that American Limberger is far superior to that made in Germany, and that an imported

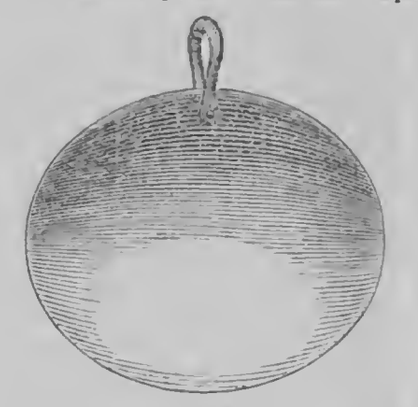


FIGURE 1.

cheese could not be sold here in competition even though the price was made the same as that for American. One reason for this, we suppose, is that Limberger requires to be eaten when ripe, and that it rapidly deteriorates, or is liable to deteriorate, when over-ripe, and thus fresh supplies from the factories give better satisfaction than that which is imported.

It must be evident, too, that there is really more system, not to say science, in the manufacture of Limberger at the factories of America, than in the small farm dairies of Germany. Hence we see a very good reason why American Limberger should meet with favor among the lovers of this kind of cheese.

Characteristics.

But some of our readers may ask—What *is* Limberger? and what are its peculiarities? It is a small, flat, brick-like cheese, about five inches square by two and a half to three inches thick, and weighing, when ripe, about two pounds. The shape varies, however, from a square to oblong. Its most distinguished peculiarity, when considered in prime condition, is its odor, which is intensely strong, rank, approaching, if not quite, that of putrid animal matter. Even the Germans who have, from long use, been educated to like Limberger better than any other kind of cheese, admit that it smells badly. The cheese under the tongue is soft, salvy, extremely rich and buttery. To most American palates the flavor would be regarded as too rank, with something of a taint little less disagreeable than its odor. Still, when eaten earlier in its maturity than that required by the German taste, or before it has begun to smell badly, the flavor is mild, and the cheese is excellent. We have eaten Limberger in this stage of development and found it perfectly delicious, being sweet, mild and full of meat.

Extent of Limberger Manufacture in New York.

We have remarked that the great bulk of Limberger is produced in the State of New York, though how much is made in other States we have not the statistics at hand to show. An idea of the extent of the business in some of the counties of New York will be seen from the following figures, given us by Mr. ANDREW P. BALTZ, who handles large quantities of this cheese annually. He states that Jefferson county alone has 7,418 cows furnishing milk for Limberger manufacture. In Lewis and Oneida counties there are over 1,700 cows, the milk of which goes to make Limberger cheese, while in Wayne and Onondaga there are factories employed in making this character of cheese. In Jefferson county Mr. BALTZ himself has twenty-eight factories making the cheese. Besides these and other factories there are quite a number of farm dairies engaged in the manufacture.

Baltz's Operations, and Where the Cheese Goes.

Mr. BALTZ manufactures and purchases for shipment about one million of pounds of Limberger annually. He ships to New York city, to Louisville and St. Louis, and to other cities, South and West, wherever there is a large German element. The price now, of Limberger at the factory, is from 10½c. to 11½c. per pound; but during the war, and after, the prices were much higher, sometimes as much as 28c. per pound. Then large sums were realized in making Limberger cheese.

Method of Manufacture.

About the middle of September we visited, among others, one of the factories of Mr. BALTZ situated in the town of Pamelia, Jefferson Co., N. Y., a few miles from the City of Watertown. This is perhaps one of the most complete establishments of the kind in this country. The cellar alone cost over $6,000, and is excavated out of the lime rock, the top being arched with stone. The arch is 18 feet from the solid limestone bottom. The dimensions are 100 feet by 25 feet. Here the cheese are packed and stored until ready for shipment. The manufacturing department is constructed in a similar manner, but is smaller in size. The milk of about two hundred cows comes to the factory, and cheese is made twice a day—morning and evening. As soon as the milk is delivered it is strained in the vat and raised to a temperature of 96° Fahrenheit, when rennet is added sufficient to coagulate the mass in about 30 minutes. The coagulated milk is then cut crosswise of the vat with a gang of steel curd knives, and in about five minutes after it is cut lengthwise of the vat. It then stands a few minutes, when it is worked with two tin shovels, made slightly concave. They are about 13 inches wide by 9 inches broad, with rounded corners like the accompanying figure (Fig. 1). The shovels are worked, one in each hand, and the curds gently turned and cut for the space of three minutes, when it is left at rest for about five minutes, and the shovels again used for three minutes, and so alternately for an hour. After the mass has been left at rest from ten to fifteen minutes for the whey to settle, and if the curd is of the proper texture and consistency, which is determined by its appearance and feeling, the whey is begun to be removed. For this purpose a deep, pan-like vessel, pierced with holes, is used. It is pushed down into the mass, and the whey flowing through the holes fills the vessel and is then dipped off. About two-thirds of the whey is thus removed, when that which remains is left to be mingled with the curds which are now ready for the molds. The molds are 2 feet 4 inches long, 6½ inches wide by 7½ inches deep (measured on the outside and including the thickness of the boards of which they are made), and are divided up with partitions so as to make five cheeses, each five inches square. The molds are pierced with holes 1½ inches apart for the whey to escape, (see Fig. 2.) and when the whey has passed off and the curds settled together the cheese will be about 3 inches thick.

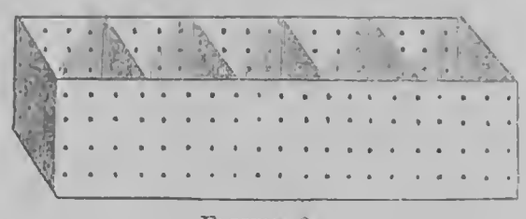


FIGURE 2.

The curds, mingled with whey, are dipped into the molds, each compartment being filled, when they go upon the table to drain; after standing about eight or ten minutes, they are turned bottom-side-up, the square forms of cheese resting on rye straw, which is spread thinly on the table to facilitate drainage. In this condition, or with the molds still covering the cheese, they remain three-quarters of an hour, when the mold is taken off and the cheese laid upon the table with strips of board separating the cheese, the one from the other, in order to preserve the form. The cheese are now about two and a-half inches to three inches thick, and the tables are slightly inclined, so as to facilitate a drainage of whey. After standing upon the tables two hours, they are turned over and remain from three to four hours, when they are turned again, and in three or four hours turned for the third and last time in this part of the process.

They then go to the salt table, where they are salted morning and evening for four days. In applying the salt it is rubbed with the hand on the edges and top side only of the cheese, and placed in tiers two or three cheeses deep. That is, on the second day as they are salted, they are put two cheeses deep and on the third day three cheeses deep, and so on until the salting is completed. They then go to the curing-room, and are to be set on edge and are placed close together.

JOHN G. KUDER is the foreman at this establishment, and he has had fourteen years' experience in manufacturing Limberger cheese. We shall have something to say on the curing and packing in a subsequent article.

The Horseman.

THE HORSE EPIZOOTY—DISTEMPER.

WHEN the horse disease first made its appearance I felt somewhat alarmed, as I have a stable of valuable horses. The disease finally reached my neighborhood and finally my stable. One stallion and two other horses commenced coughing. I adopted the same treatment I have practiced in horse distemper for forty years, and have always broken it up with but little sickness. It never breaks in the head nor outside. My three horses have not been what you may call sick; they have coughed about eight days a little. My other stallion and brood mares have so far escaped. I gave them of salt three parts and sulphur one part. I think it a sure preventive. My treatment when the horses commence coughing is, give one tablespoonful of saltpeter and as much antimony as can be put on a two cent piece, twice a day for two or three days, in a bran mash, wet with hot water; afterward once a day is sufficient for a few days; blister under the throat with a liquid blister—one-half ounce cantharides; one ounce oil origanum; one and one-half gills oil. Apply twice a day the first day; then once a day for two days. This blister is very important in either case—the horse distemper or this epizooty. I contend both diseases are closely allied.

I give water with the chill taken off to avoid chilling the horse; no exercise to speak of until the horse has about stopped coughing. I then use them as usual. This medicine drives the disease out of the system into the water. My horses have not been relaxed a week.

In regard to smoking horses with tar, leather, etc., I disapprove of it for this reason:—I cannot stand the smoke myself, and a horse will not if he can avoid it; nor do I see any good reason for, or result from, the practice. If any one thinks his horse is badly choked or filled up, let him smoke with saltpeter and a little sulphur. The man is benefited by this; why not the horse? This I have never seen recommended by veterinary surgeons. E. BOND.

Canastota, N. Y.

HORSE DYING FROM EATING CORN.

The information I seek is concerning a young horse which died only a few days since belonging to one of my neighbors. The colt was about four years old, had always been healthy, never having refused a meal. On Saturday night, after 9 P. M., the colt got into the corn crib, shelled the corn off from about eighty ears of corn and probably ate about one peck of corn. The owner discovered early in the morning what had happened, and found the colt suffering very much. He at once drenched the colt with about one pint of lard, in the absence of anything better. It did not seem to do any good, he then sent and got one quart of linseed oil and gave that with a little turpentine—say one-half gill—but all to no good. There would occasionally a ball, mixed with a slimy substance, pass from the colt; but it had no regular passage all day. It died early Sunday evening, seemingly choked to death. We opened the colt Monday morning and of course found a large amount of corn in the stomach and intestines; but it had, to our utter surprise, been perfectly masticated. Now we wish to know what more could have been done than was done for, and what killed the horse. Would it have been advisable to give croton oil? If so, how much?

Lowell, O. E. W. R.

Farm Economy.

FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

Mixed Husbandry.

I READ a speech made to the young farmers of Maine, the other day, by Col. WM. SWETT, in which he said he did not believe a farmer could make money on mixed crops, but thought that to succeed to the fullest extent he should pursue some specialty—depending, somewhat, on his location and circumstances. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not opposed to specialties in farming. I believe every farmer should strive to excel in the production of some one crop or class of animals, at least. But I do not believe that it will pay the ordinary farmer to select any one of the staple crops as a specialty and grow it alone, year after year—say wheat, or corn, or potatoes, or any other one crop.

The most independent and successful farmers I know of are those who grow a diversity of crops, and always have something they can put on the market at prices that will pay. They are thus sure of an income of some sort. One who makes a specialty of hop-growing altogether, may make double as much per acre with this crop, this year, as his neighbor averages; but it may not be so next. He may lose his whole crop by some disaster, and then, sir, where is his dependance? You say the surplus of the present year's crop! Aye, *if he has saved it!* But there's the rub! Don't every farmer, nearly, double his expenses when his income doubles? Or does he not say, "If forty acres produce me so much income, eighty will produce me double, and I'll double it." So more land is bought, or prepared, if owned. The expense of preparation and cultivation next year is doubled. Then comes disaster, and his one success with a specialty has ruined him. Haven't you seen hundreds of such cases? Haven't I? Yes, sir!

I tell you, sir, it is pleasant to make a heap of money in a lump; but then it goes quick and it is far pleasanter to feel secure. If the dairy business does not pay, then the small flock of sheep will help fill out the deficit; if the potato crop is short, a few bushels of beans are a substitute; if hay is scarce and high, a cellar full of roots and a barn-loft full of cornstalks keep the stock; if wheat fails, barley, rye, buckwheat and corn will furnish the bread; and so I might go on. But do not suppose I am in favor of these do-nothing, mixed farmers, who know nothing and care less about the economical management of a farm and the rotation and succession of crops in such a manner as to make each a success and minister to the success of the other. The more grain and grass and roots and fruit grown on a farm the more stock can be kept; and the nearer the stock eats up the grass and grain and roots, the more of these crops can be grown—not that I would not sell grass, or straw, or anything else off a farm if I thought I could make more money by doing so than by feeding it. But I should be *sure* that I could, and take into account not only present cash receipts but the possible future demands upon them to supply what I had sold.

No, sir! Again I say that is a vicious doctrine to teach the young farmers of Maine, or any other State. Illinoisans and Iowans will only believe it when corn is $1.50 and wheat $2.50 per bushel. Other years they'll not believe it—this year especially, in the matter of corn. Why, sir, the corn growers of the West are divided into two equal factions. Each faction is waiting, watching and hoping to see the other burn up its corn for fuel so that the half the corn left will quadruple in value! That is one of the advantages of having a specialty in farming—or disadvantages, rather. If a farmer determines to have one, let him choose one that no one else has chosen, if he can.

FARMER GARRULOUS.

AMMONIA IN SOILS.

Is it any advantage, permanently, to soils, that the roots of plants penetrate deeply into them? If not, why plow deep? Why not let the roots remain near the surface, where they can feel the influence of the sunlight, and absorb and use the manure incorporated with the soils?—P. V. S.

AMMONIA is one of the most valuable fertilizing substances, because it furnishes plants a large proportion of their nitrogen; and our correspondent may or may not be aware that nitrogen is a very essential element in the production of plants and the perfection of the seed. It forms from ½ to 4 per cent. of the composition of plants in a dry state; 1,000 lbs. of dry red clover hay contains about 21 lbs. nitrogen; of potatoes, 15 lbs.; of wheat, 23 lbs.; of wheat straw, 3½ lbs.; of oats, 22 lbs.; of oat straw, 4 lbs., etc., etc.

Now, ammonia consists of fourteen parts nitrogen and three parts hydrogen, by weight; it is largely produced by the decay of vegetable substances in the soil, for when they penetrate and fill the subsoil with vegetable matter, and it decays in a confined atmosphere, the hydrogen they contain combines with the nitrogen of the air which may reach them, and thus form, ammonia, which is absorbed by the humic and ulmic acids in the soil, thus rendered soluble, and enters into the roots of living plants.

This manner of securing nitrogen to plants is a very important one; for at every point in the growing shoot and root, all agricultural chemists agree nitrogen must be present—that is, at every stage of the plant's growth and development, from the point of germination to the perfection of the seed, it must be supplied in some form or other. And the more fully the supply corresponds to the requirements of the crop, the more nearly perfect and compensatory is the crop.

In stiff clay soils, in which there is little humus, the roots of plants help to supply ammonia to the soil; where there is an abundance of nitrogen near the surface, roots do not penetrate the soil; and it is because clover roots thus go deep in stiff soils that it is an excellent fertilizing crop. Plowing deep, even in stiff soils, does not always insure the deep penetration of it by the roots; for roots seem to require resistance in their downward course, and one often finds a clover or oak root going deepest in the stiffest soil and one that has never been stirred. The object of deep plowing is not so much to induce the roots to go deep, as to aerate the soil, allow the water to percolate through and give up its gases to it, and to prevent evaporation at the surface which so cools the soil as to retard the germination and growth of plants.

Field Crops.

SOUTH CAROLINA FARMING.

As illustrative of what can be done in the pine barren hills of this section, I send you a statement of the products of a farm six miles from our town, in a district usually classed as poor lands, as given to me by the farmer last week:

20 acres rented to negroes produced 10 bales cotton, 450 lbs. each, which sold at 18c. per lb	$810
45 acres produced 30 bags (450 lbs. each) sold at 18 cts. per lb	2,430
75 acres in corn and peas, 750 bu. corn	750
3 tons peas and pea haw	120
2 tons fodder (corn leaves)	40
30 acres in wheat, 200 bushels, sold at $2	400
45 acres in small grain pastured to cattle.	
Cattle sheep and truck sold	300
Value of cotton seed for manure	150
Total, 210 acres	$5,000
CONTRA.	
Laborers' portion on the 20 acres rented	$605
Laborers' portion on balance ⅗ of cotton, corn and peas	1,100
Cash paid for 3 tons guano	210
Cost of feeding horses, $162.50, and other cash expenses $112.50	585
	$2,500
Farmer's profit	$2,500
Cash received for ginning 125 bales of cotton for neighbors, $4 per bale	500
Total	$3,000

In 1867 this young man, owning a tract of land having only forty-five acres of open land, purchased an adjoining tract having the same amount of open land for $3 per acre. After paying for the land, he had but $500 cash to build houses, procure stock and implements, and support his family until a crop could be made. His capital at the commencement of this year may be summed up as follows:

700 acres land at $3 (210 cleared)	$2,100
Cost of houses, gin, etc.	2,000
Value of stock, viz., 2 mules, 1 horse, 13 sheep, 12 hogs, and 25 head of cattle	1,000
Value of farming implements	400
Value of corn, fodder, etc., and cash as commercial capital	1,000
Total	$6,500

His receipts for his portion of the articles sold, etc., were as follows:

Cotton	$1,822 50	
Wheat	400 00	
Stock	300 00	
Ginning cotton	500 00	
		$3,022 50
Less paid for guano	210	
Less paid for sundry expenses	112 50	
		$322 50
Total		$2,700 00

Besides having in his barn a supply of corn, peas, fodder, potatoes, &c., for the ensuing year, and a large quantity of cotton seed for manure.

Of the 210 acres cultivated, twenty acres were rented to some negroes for one quarter of the product, and the balance worked by himself and five negroes, the compensation of the negroes to be one-third of the portion produced on the land worked by them, the farmer to find the stock and the negroes to feed themselves. The soil is about an average of our pine barren lands and the climate as healthy as any part of the United States.

It will be noted that on the rented land the product was a half bale to the acre; whilst on the lands worked by himself and hands it was two-thirds of a bale. Other farmers of this vicinity have made as much as a bale to the acre, and in one instance 27 bales were made on twenty-two acres. At present prices a bale of cotton (450 lbs.) is worth $80. What product of the West brings $80 to the acre?

Near the farm referred to are thousands of acres of heavily timbered land of a like quality which can be purchased at from $2 to $3.50 per acre; $2,700 in cash (beside the reserve of corn fodder, cotton seed, etc.,) was realized from 210 acres, or over $12 per acre. What would be the value of lands in your State returning this sum to the farmer? While cotton pays so well is it surprising that this culture engrosses the attention of our entire people? At 16 cts. a pound a crop of 3,500,000 bales would put over $250,000,000 in circulation in the South.

I have often heard Northerners express their surprise that lands apparently so barren should produce such results; and some who attempted to farm after a short trial have returned home utterly discouraged. They do not understand how to adapt themselves to existing circumstances. Many expect to find the alluvial soils and hot climate of the lowlands in our middle and highland regions; and as a general rule Northerners complain bitterly of the cold weather of this vicinity in Winter.

The usual crowd of invalids and visitors to Aiken are now beginning to arrive, making the place look much more lively than it did a few weeks since. Among the number are many familiar faces of those who come annually. Each year the reputation of Aiken as a health resort is increasing, and it is confidently anticipated that the number of visitors this season will be larger than ever. Should any of your readers think of coming South during the Winter, tell them not to neglect bringing their furs and wrappers, for occasionally they will need them.

E. J. C. W.

Aiken, S. C.

DIGGING POTATOES.

I would say a word to the readers of the RURAL (although it is out of season) in regard to digging potatoes. It is not necessary to have a regular potato "digger," although there are some that look as though they might do the work well. Just take a common plow and run it right through the center of the row as near as possible, and you will find three-quarters, or more, of the potatoes will be left in sight, you need two boys to pick up and two men to go behind them with potato hooks and just haul the loose dirt over to get at what are left, which will not be many, if the plow is properly held. This is done where they are planted in drills; it leaves the potatoes in a great deal better condition than where they are digged out of the hard ground with the hooks; for in this way scarcely any of them get picked with the hook.

In regard to digging roots, such as turnips, beets, etc., I do not believe anything better than the hands will be found, for this reason, that almost always such roots have to be knocked together to get the dirt off of them. I should think a machine might be made to dig flat turnips with; but it would have to work well to do the work as fast as two men would. Two of us pulled fifty bushels this season in less than half an hour, which, I think, is getting them out about fast enough.

A. S. NASH.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Pennsylvania Premiums on Corn Crops.—The Germantown Telegraph says: "The Chester County Agricultural Society having offered premiums for the best one acre and five acres of Indian corn, have awarded them as follows: J. W. Cox, 89.16 bus. on one acre; William A. Cloud, 118.63 bus. on one acre; Baldwin Gray, 93.51 bus. on one acre; same, five acres, 91.3 bus. per acre; Charles M. Griffith, five acres, 111 bushels per acre; E. B. Darling, five acres, 92.4 bushels per acre. For seventy pounds on the cob fifty-six lbs. of shelled corn or one bushel were allowed. *All the crops were estimated after husking a few shocks.* We put little faith in these estimates, however honestly they may be made. *We want actual yields.*

The Swine-Herd.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

THE following is the report of the Committee on Poland-China hogs adopted at the recent National Swine Breeders' Convention, the name Poland-China being retained:

The history of the breed of swine known as the Poland-China is as follows:

In the early history of swine breeding in the Miami Valley, Ohio, it is clear, from the best written authorities available, and from oral testimony, that there were two breeds, which to a great extent had been profitably crossed with the common bristled breed of the country. These were the Russia and Byfield breeds. The Bedford breed is also named in connection with the other two. To what extent it was used cannot now be readily determined.

In 1816, we have positive proof from an unquestioned source, that the Shakers of Union Village, situated in Warren Co., Ohio, and being four miles from Monroe, in Butler Co., purchased at Philadelphia *one boar* and *three sows* of what was at the time believed to be pure China. They were represented to be either imported or the immediate descendants of imported stock. They were called "Big China hogs." These animals were the first China hogs ever brought into Southwestern Ohio. Subsequently other China hogs were introduced and extensively used.

The Shakers and other judicious breeders in Warren and Butler counties, continued to use the breeds at command, and produced by repeated crosses a hog of exceeding fine qualities, for that period, which was generally known as the "Warren County Hog." These hogs continually increasing in good qualities, were bred in both counties, and the very best specimens were carefully and interchangeably used, so as to make the best crosses.

Such was the progress that had been made in forming the ground work of a good specimen of a hog. This condition of the breed continued until about the year 1835 or 1836, when Mr MUNSON or BEACH of Warren county, first introduced the Berkshire, which were obtained from C. N. BEMENT of the State of New York; other lots of Berkshires continued to flow into the Miami Valley until about 1841,

The Berkshire blood was liberally infused into the stock existing in, not only Southwestern Ohio, but in Kentucky also. Crossing with the Berkshires was almost exclusively done until about 1838 or 1389, when Mr. WM. NEFF of Cincinati, imported some choice specimens of the Irish Grazier. This breed soon grew into high favor, and as a consequence, was liberally used in making crosses with the best specimens of the crosses previously made. This intermingling of blood, this crossing of breeds, continued for some time. In a few years, however, the use of the purer blooded Berkshire was entirely discontinued, and there were no further importations made of the Irish Grazier. The breeders of swine in the Miami Valley settled down to the conviction that the basis of a good breed of hogs had been established, and that in the future judicious and discriminating breeders could use, and if necessary modify, the material furnished, so as to meet the highest demands of the public. For more than thirty years no new blood has been introduced into our breed and no effort made to obtain a new supply of the blood of either breed previously used.

While this is true, our breeders have not been indifferent to the further improvement of our breed. Stimulated by their success, they have perseveringly aimed to improve what they have been so successful in forming. The best points or qualities have been preserved, and where practicable, have been made even more excellent. All defective points or undesirable qualities have been corrected or improved by the care, skill and judgment of our experienced breeders.

Thus, we have a breed thoroughly established, of fixed characteristics, of fine style and unquestioned good qualities, which can be relied upon for the production of a progeny of like qualities and character.

The following are presented as the characteristics of the foregoing breed:

The best specimens have good length, short legs, broad, straight backs, deep sides, flanking well down on the leg, very broad, full square hams and shoulders, drooping ears, short heads, wide between the eyes, of spotted or dark color; are hardy, vigorous and prolific, and when fat are perfect models all over, pre-eminently combining the excellences of both large and small breeds,

J. M. MILLIKEN, Chairman.

The Naturalist.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS—IX.

THE MUSKRAT.

Fiber Zibenthicus.—LIMR.

THE Muskrat abounds in the regions of North America between the 30th and 60th degrees of latitude, except in some portions of the Southeastern States. The body of a full-grown animal is about fifteen inches long; tail ten inches. The body is thick and round, with a short head and indistinct neck; incisors large; eyes small, lateral; ears short, and hidden by the fur; thighs hidden in the body; legs very short, so that when the animal walks the body touches the ground; legs and feet covered with short, shiny hair; hind feet with toes flattened and partly palmated; soles and toes margined with rigid hairs; claws strong; tail large, flattened laterally, larger in the middle, tapering to a point at extremity; it is covered with small, brown scales, interspersed with short, black hairs. The peculiar secretion which gives this animal its name, is found in glands at the root of the tail. This musky fluid is more abundant in Spring than in the Fall. The whole body is covered with short, downy fur, intermixed with longer and coarser hairs; its skin somewhat resembling that of a beaver.

When viewed from above it appears of a general dark-brown color with a reddish tint on the sides and legs; under-surface ashy; incisors yellow; nails white. In color it so nearly resembles that of the muddy banks it frequents, as often to be mistaken for a lump of earth. Individuals are sometimes of a cream-color. A friend of mine, in trapping one season, caught three or four of this description in a catch of two or three hundred.

The Muskrat is an aquatic animal, its stout tail and muscular hind legs furnishing it means of locomotion in water, from which it is protected by its thick, downy fur. Its movements on land are slow and awkward, and with its tail trailing on the ground and feet wide apart, it makes a singular track; if in snow or mud the mark of its low-set body is seen. Along swift streams and by clear water Muskrats live in burrows; but in marshes and ponds and along sluggish streams they build houses formed of sticks, rushes, leaves of the arrowhead and pond lily and other aquatic plants, which they stick well together with mud. In the center is a comfortable chamber, entered only through a hole from below the surface of the water. This is the winter home, more than one family building and occupying the same house. Near by in the bank is a burrow with numerous and extensive galleries, to which they retire when driven from their houses by hunters, or flooded out by high waters. These burrows always have their entrance under water, and sometimes are rods in length, though at no great depth below the surface of the bank. The house when completed is three or four feet above the water, and looks like a small hay cock. If destroyed by hunters, the repairs are begun the next night and proceed so rapidly that the dwelling is usually restored by morning. The houses are usually washed away by the high water in the Spring and are rebuilt every season.

The Muskrat is chiefly nocturnal, though in the day it is not uncommon to catch a glimpse of it as it moves rapidly through the water, or dives suddenly to the mouth of its hole. It feeds in Summer upon the leaves of various water plants, the arrowhead being an especial favorite, and sometimes, wandering on the land in quest of food, it eats grasses, and if found convenient, it relishes Indian corn, melons and other garden vegetables. It consumes great quantities of muscles in some of our rivers. Collecting them from the bottom, it carries them in its teeth to a log or stone, where, sitting upon its haunches and grasping them in its forepaws, it skillfully opens the shell with its incisors. The greatest injury it commits is by burrowing in embankments formed to confine water, mill-dams being often much damaged in this way. During the Winter, several families live in the same house, but when warm weather comes on, they pair and take to their burrows, where they rear their young, of which they have from three to six in a litter, and not unfrequently three litters in a season.

The Muskrat is courageous when attacked, males often have fierce battles with each other. Its chief enemies in water, are the mink and the otter; upon land, it is captured by various mammals and rapacious birds. When flint guns were used it was almost impossible to shoot one while in the water, so instaneously do they dive upon the slightest alarm; but they cannot do this quickly enough to escape the percussion gun, at medium range and with heavy shot or a ball.

THE MUSKRAT.

The Muskrat is one of the easiest of animals; to entrap, and is caught in the *box-trap* and dead-fall*, but oftenest in the common steel-trap. The proper time to trap them is from the middle of February or first of March, to the middle of April. The fur is then prime and the rats are full grown. The traps are set on logs, lying partly in the water, on which is seen the "sign" or excrement of the rats, which resembles that of the Norway rat, only that it is larger, on bogs, on "feeding beds," which are formed by the rats of sedges and water plants and on which they sit to feed, and also in their burrows. When set on a log, the trap is placed in a notch cut to receive it, and the top of the pan should be from one and a-half to two inches under water. This is the proper depth in all places. The ring of the trap chain is slipped on to a stick having a hook left near the bottom, and a crotch at the top, and technically called the "tally-pole." The sharpened lower end of this is thrust firmly into the bottom in water deep enough to drown the Muskrat; otherwise it will gnaw off its leg and escape.

During the last of September, wishing to obtain a specimen from which to make a drawing, I set two traps on "feeding beds" surrounded by a thick growth of button bush and where there was little chance for the animal to drown, but which were the best places I could then find; the consequence was that, visiting the traps the next morning, I found in one the end of a tail, and in the other a fore-leg; the animals having gained their liberty at the expense of the imprisoned members. I removed one of the traps to a "feeding bed" where there was deeper water and no bushes, and the next morning found, drowned, the original of the accompanying portrait.

Muskrats are also trapped in their houses and in their burrows in the Fall; but a large proportion of those taken are so young and small as to be nearly worthless. A little of the animal's musk placed near the trap will attract them. The Northern Indians spear them in Winter in their houses, using a one-tined spear with strong barbs near the point. This is thrust through the side of the house and seldom fails to transfix one or more of the unsuspecting inmates; a hole is then chopped through and the game secured. In localities where they are plenty, numbers of muskrats may be seen swimming about; toward the close of warm days in early Spring and considerable sport may be had in shooting them at such times. They may be called within easy range, by imitating their cry, which resembles that of a young puppy.

A Muskrat raised a litter of young in a small pond of some half-dozen rods in extent, near my house. I used to place sweet apples on the water's edge for them, which the young rats were not long in finding, and soon became so tame that they would come at my call, and, after a while, would swim up and take the apples from my hand. Cold weather closed the pond and I saw no more of my musky pets till the next Spring when they were full grown and wild as any of their ancestors. The whole family shortly left, probably for wider waters, and I saw no more of them. Muskrats sometimes wander a long way from their homes, and are occasionally seen following the course of very small brooks. A neighbor of ours once caught one in a trap set for the common rat, in a meal-tub in his hog-house. This was more than a mile from any stream inhabited by these animals. It is a common belief that Muskrats have fore-knowledge of the earliness and severity of Winter and build their houses accordingly earlier in the season and with thicker walls; and, also, if the water is to be unusually high, they will build their houses of greater hight. But their instinct is certainly not infallible, for last Winter great numbers were frozen into their houses and died of starvation, in the marshes of our nearest stream, "Little Otter Creek;" and it is not a very unfrequent occurrence that they are flooded out of their houses in great Winter thaws.

Muskrat skins are not in such high repute as several years ago, when they were extensively used in this country and exported in large numbers to England to be made into "beaver" hats. They now bring from ten to thirty cents apiece, according to the season in which they are taken. The flesh is dark and not very inviting-looking meat, but to my taste it is very palatable. The Indians prefer it to most any other kind of game, and will not eat duck if they can get the "Musquash," as they call this animal. The musky secretion is saved by some trappers, and it is said they sometimes realize as much from that as from the skins. It is sold for perfumery, doubtless under the name of Civet Musk, and most likely it is just as good as that. R.

* In the article on the Raccoon, "box-trap" should be "Fox-trap." The box-trap is a wooden affair much used by boys.

NOTES FOR NATURALISTS.

Fleas on Cats.—Our cats are liberally covered with fleas. Does any one know anything that will kill them or drive them away? I thought that perhaps they might be washed in something that would be disagreeable to the fleas; some one said pennyroyal tea would do it; so the children washed them with that, but it had no effect. —FLORENCE B.

TRY diluted carbolic acid.

English Sparrows having been introduced into Australia, great complaint results because of their destruction of fruit.

Snails in Paris.—The annual sale of snails in Paris for food is computed to be 12,000 francs.

Hygienic Information.

THE DIET OF FARMERS.

To one accustomed to dream of a farm and a farm life as an Olympian feast, a Hymettus, flowing with milk and honey, it is often a sad disenchantment to become acquainted with what is too often the reality. One is astonished to find pork and chickens to be the almost invariable alternates. Pork is the staple, and this in face of the fact that intelligent farmers who, of all people we have, *read* most, know it to be, in its best estate, the most innutritious of diets. Its unsuitableness as an article of food has been so often shown to us by chemists and physiologists that it is scarce worth while repeating, that it requires five hours and fifteen minutes for digestion on a *healthy* stomach; that on a *weak* one it scarcely digests at all, but lies and festers; that its nutritive qualities are of the poorest; that the diseased livers of swine (for they are nearly always diseased) are a fruitful cause of "biliousness." The normal condition of a hog is putridity. His element is filth. He lives in, breathes, and *eats* dirt, and yet farmers will persist in using him, absorbing his marrow into their most delicate tissues. They utilize him (he is so very precious) to his very hoofs. The house is filled with the savor of headcheese, and sausage, and ham, and tenderloin, and bacon, and the household economy travails with grease and hard work because of him, and thus they make a staple of what is, hygienically, their greatest enemy.

Now, on unusual occasions, such as the advent of the prodigal son, or the city guest, the swine secret is rarely told, but a show side is presented of chickens! Ah! chickens! As swine among quadrupeds, so chicken among fowls is most impure. If left to range at will a "diet of worms" is their *purest* meal. Untold quantities of the most disgusting ingredients go into their gizzards. The vilest compost enters into their very marrow. So chicken broth is *not* the quintessence of purities. Now, the ruminating animals eat only grass and grain; their meat is almost as pure as bread. Why not let a diet of beef, or lamb, (yes, lamb, thrifty farmer!) be the rule, rather than the exception? It is quite certain that economic reasons alone govern this matter. The swine secret is, *cheapness. Is* it cheap? To estimate the dearness of an article by its first cost is the most superficial of financiering. The fact that nothing is cheap which breaks down, rather than builds up the tissues and destroys the vitality is enough. The "doctor's" bill goes the hardest of all the expenses, and there is a greater relation than we think between pork and calomel! Who abstains from beef soup, loses an important essence of physical life; and yet, how rarely it is seen upon a farmer's table! The farmer and his servants must labor from dawn till sunset, with nothing better to sustain them than pork and cakes and pies! Why does the farmer so often say,

"We are so far from market, we can't get fresh?"

My dear farmer, what are the villagers eating down there but the very calf you sold last week to the butcher? Why not sell the swine and chickens, (if somebody must have them,) and keep the calves and beef and good fat sheep? Are you not as good as the villagers that you cannot eat the fatted calf? How can you make your money in a *dearer* way than by *selling* your *best food?*

"You cannot keep so much, it would spoil?"

In Winter you can keep meat fresh a long time, (all Winter, in fact,) by packing it in barrels with straw, and setting it where it will remain frozen, keeping it tightly covered, so that dogs or other animals cannot forage upon it. In Summer it can be salted; and although cured meats are not wholesome, they are less deleterious than pork. But fresh meats could be easily secured the season through, by neighborhood co-operation. In not too sparsely settled districts an agreement could be made whereby each family should obligate himself to have something ready at stated times for his own and the neighboring families, thus securing a succession of "markets" to all. LEIGH LAKE.

Geneva Lake, Wisconsin.

Women should keep their feet dry and warm—no matter how "clumsey" they may look if properly clad. Try this and be happier and healthier.

Arboricultural.

AN INTERESTING FACT IN THE GROWTH OF WILLOW TREES.

At one time the idea very generally prevailed that the roots of a tree occupied an area exactly equal to that covered by the branches, and the advocates of this theory presented a somewhat plausible reason in its support. The branches and leaves of the tree were supposed to act somewhat in the manner of an umbrella, shedding the rain from one to the other, outwards from the center, so that the greatest amount of rain-fall was always found exactly at the outer edge of the space covered by these leaves and branches. This rain, with the fertilizing salts which it washed out of the atmosphere, were said to draw the roots outward, just as the root of a vine or tree is well known to be attracted from great distances toward a bone or other similar object. This was, as we have said, very pretty and very plausible, and would have been excellent if it could only have stood the test of facts, which unfortunately it could not do.

The amount of space occupied by the roots of any vegetable depends largely upon the character of the soil and also upon the peculiar circumstances under which the tree has been propagated, for these latter influence very largely the extent and character of the root growth. Those who hold to the theory we have just described, would no doubt, be very much surprised to see a tree fifteen inches in diameter and whose branches covered a circle more than thirty feet across, supported by a mass of roots, the great bulk of which were contained within a circle of three or four feet in diameter. Such a tree and such roots we have seen within a few hours. That many fibers extended to a greater distance is not only probable, but certain; but the roots were all small, and by no means numerous beyond the space we have mentioned. The great mass of fibrous roots were to be found within a very short distance of the trunks of the tree. The circumstances under which these trees grow are as follows:

About thirty years ago the owner of the land planted a row of willow trees along the roadside bounding his property. The "planting" was performed in a very simple manner; a hole was made with a crowbar, a large willow stake pointed at the end was driven down, and the operation was considered finished. The trees grew luxuriantly, formed fine heads, and really seemed to be a success. But a few months ago a gale of unusual violence passed over them, and almost without exception they were torn from the ground and prostrated. And to-day they lie there, revealing the whole process of planting and its effects, and forming a fine study for those who take an interest in vegetable physiology. There is the original stake, pointed for the purpose of making its way into the soil, and showing the ax-marks as plainly as on the day it was prepared. At a point about ten inches below the surface of the soil it has enlarged to a very disproportionate size, and at and just below the point of this enlargement, a mass of fibrous roots has formed, but no roots of any great size have made their appearance.

Willow trees are often planted by the side of streams and in similar locations, for the purpose of binding the soil, and thus preventing it from washing or sliding away. To prove efficient under such circumstances, a great point is to secure a free development of roots. If the case that we have described may be taken as a guide, it shows that this end will not be attained by the use of large branches, pointed like stakes and driven into the ground. If we wish to secure abundance of roots we must employ small cuttings. These will undoubtedly make the best trees after the lapse of—say ten years. In the meantime, if we desire immediate effects, we may use the large stakes, setting them out between the smaller cuttings, and removing them when the latter are capable of occupying all the soil. From the uniform character of the results exhibited by the long row of trees just mentioned, we would be very suspicious of the stability of any large trees raised from cuttings of great size.

It is pretty generally believed by horticulturists that the same rule applies to other plants as well as to the willow. Large cuttings of the grape vine never give as profuse and healthy roots as those of smaller size, such as single eyes for example. Some even go so far as to say that the less we use of the old wood the more healthy will be the future plant, and certainly the case we have cited tends to corroborate this view. P.

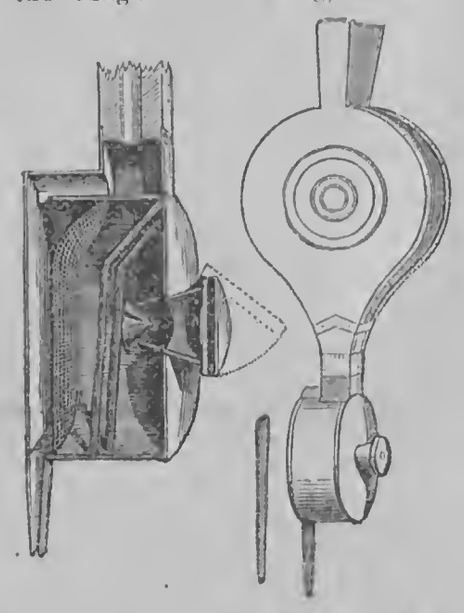
ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

How to Keep Rabbits and Mice from Gnawing young Trees.—Take five or six corn stalks, cut about two and a half feet long. Stick them close around the young tree and secure them at the top by tieing a small cord around the whole. This is an excellent plan, as the readers of your excellent paper may learn, if they will give it a trial. It is not only a sure protection against rabbits and mice, but is some protection against the cold of winter.—B. Judy, *Yellow Springs, O.*

The Vineyard.

MILDEW ON VINES.

We copy the following remarks upon mildew on vines and the accompanying illustration from an English journal:—Mildew is a terrible disease that sweeps over Vines with destructive force. Its origin is often climatical. Sudden alternations of heat and cold, from wet to dry, and those peculiar atmospheric conditions called, for want of a better name, "blight," breed mildew; the latter may be fought sometimes with a volume of smoke. If a heap of green boughs or furze, or even damp grass or leaves, could be set fire to, near to the vines, when the blight is approaching, the smoke would either prevent the germs of the fungus from falling, drive them



SULPHURATOR, WITH VERTICAL SECTION.

away, or neutralize their effects. The chief causes of mildew may, however, often be found in unskillful treatment —over-cropping, under-feeding, over-crowding. Mildew takes advantage of a weak plant, while a strong one often defies it. Not always, however, for mildew is one of the most powerful as well as subtle of all diseases. The only cure yet discovered for it is sulphur. Dash this dry or sprinkle it wet on the fungus, and persevere in doing so until it dies. Never mind the vine; leaves and fruit being smothered in sulphur; better powdered thus than whitened with mildew. If the latter is killed, the former can soon be washed off.

The best chance of vanquishing mildew consists in attacking it early. In fact, when discernible, it is almost too late. Sublimated sulphur can be blown on the vines through a sulphurator, with bellows attached. About three applications in a season will insure freedom from mildew. Give one as soon as the bunches show themselves; a second after the first swelling has taken place, and a third just before the grapes begin to color. It is safest to apply it in the evening, when the leaves and fruit are wet with dew. If used during sunshine, the sulphur fumes are apt to pierce the thin skin of the fruit. Sulphur vivum, at the rate of 2 oz. to a gallon of boiling water, and applied with a showerer, is a preventive of, and cure for, mildew. Should this disease have appeared one season it is a good practice to paint the vines with sulphur during the Winter, with the view of destroying the spores.

RICKETT'S GRAPES.

It seems that the subject relative to the grape is not often alluded to in the papers this fall—not, at least, in the agricultural journals that I get. The thing has come down to a common affair. Now and then, however, we come across something that arouses again. Mr. Ricketts of Newburgh, N. Y., lately sent me a box containing twelve varieties of his Hybrids, all of which came in good condition but two. His success in hybridizing exceeds Mr. Rogers' greatly in quality, from the fact that *he* used for one parent varieties of fair quality, while Rogers had but one (a vile fox grape) for his crossing.

A distinctive feature in Rickett's grapes is that they have nearly all the fleshy texture of the foreign kinds. They are all good, even first-rate, but two are remarkable:—His No. 1, cross between Israella and Muscat Hamburg; bunch medium; berry as large as any native or hybrid I ever saw; black, and nearly as good as Black Hamburg. Also, the Secretary. If he had raised but this alone, it would immortalize his name among grape growers. It comes up to my notion of a splendid, large and showy grape, of a quality good enough for any one. Then its wine will be equal to the grape in value. We have some of these under trial that will bear next season, and if they surpass the Eastern and Northern as usual when brought here, there will be something worth looking at.

The grape crop here was good, but being mostly Concord, which scarcely pay for gathering, our vintners are by no means elated with the enterprise.

Bluffton, Mo., Nov. 5. Samuel Miller.

Manufactures.

AMERICAN WATCH-MAKING.

Probably the most ingenious contrivance ever invented by man, requiring the highest skill in its construction, is the watch. What can be more delicate or nice in its details than the mechanism of a little instrument which shall keep perfect time? The structure of the machine, and its adaptation of parts, must be such as to produce uniform action. A single imperfection anywhere, and the end aimed at is defeated; the watch does not keep good time—it is, comparatively, valueless. To walk through a great watch factory, studying the hundreds of different operations carried on in the manufacture of a watch, is much like going through the dissecting room of a medical college and examining the delicate nerves, fibers, tissues, etc., which compose the human body. In a watch factory we are constantly impressed with the years of labor and hard study which some one must have expended to bring the business to the perfection which it has now reached. We do not hesitate to say that the best watches in the world are made in America to-day. And it follows in reason that this must be so, since in Europe the different parts of a watch are made by hand, while in this country they are produced with absolute precision by never-varying machines.

We recently spent a day examining the process of watch manufacture at the large and beautiful factory of Giles, Wales & Co., (U. S. Watch Co.,) in Marion, N. J., and although a month might be consumed in the study of the wonderful operations thus going on, enough was seen to convince a reflecting mind that the manufacture of watches by this house has been so systematized and perfected, as to leave nothing to be desired. It will be impossible in an article of any ordinary length, to describe the making of a watch, from the cutting of the dies which stamp out the various wheels, plates, etc., to the putting together the perfect instrument, and baking it in an oven, or freezing it in a refrigerator. We can only glance at the general outlines.

The factory is an immense building of iron and glass, where hundreds of men and women are employed. The building is admirably lighted, heated, and ventilated, and the strictest discipline is enforced. Each employe in the factory has some specific work to do, and in time becomes master of his branch of it, attaining perfection. There is very little hand-work done in the factory, curious, oftentimes automatic, and never varying machines, performing most of the labor. Many of the machines are so regulated with dials, etc., that it is impossible for the operator to vary a hair's width without at once becoming aware of the fact. Some of the machines, such as those which cut the teeth in the wheels to be used in the watch, are operated with such precision that the expansion produced by heat has to be taken into the account, and work is only commenced after the machine has attained a certain degree of temperature. If the machine when cold should commence to cut the teeth in a watch-wheel, and continue so doing until it had become heated, the teeth would vary enough to affect the time-piece.

It may be stated, in general terms, that every part of a watch manufactured by Giles, Wales & Co. is made after a certain established standard, and by machines which have been built for making this standard, so that it is impossible for any variation to take place. The result is a perfect watch, which commences to run as soon as it is put together, and needs but little regulating. Every part of a watch can thus be easily duplicated, since it is as easy to make a hundred parts as it is one. Thus the manufacture is systematised, a fact impossible of accomplishment where watches are made by hand, as at Geneva, in Switzerland. If a man carries a watch made at Marion, N. J., and by any accident any portion becomes broken, he can easily have it duplicated at his watchmaker's, and since a stock is always kept on hand, there is an exact counterpart to the missing or useless piece. With a hand-made watch, there can be no standard, since every watch so made is necessarily different from every other watch. The human hand is not capable of producing two things exactly alike, as a machine can. This is an advantage. American made watches have over those produced in Europe. And if Giles, Wales & Co. send a case of their watches to the great Exposition in Vienna next year, we shall expect to see them astonish the world.

Among the interesting operations we witnessed at Marion was the boring of holes into the watch plates for the wheel-pivots and staples to rest in; the cutting of teeth in the wheels; the making of steel screws so fine we had to look at them through a magnifying glass; The manufacture of the regulator or balance wheel, composed of steel and brass, in the best proportions to counteract the influence of heat and cold; the polishing of the steel wheels; the cutting of the rubies and garnets into small bits for tipping the points of bearings, and jewelling the watch; the manufacture and coiling of the delicate hair springs; the enameling of the dial faces of the watch and the painting of the divisions of time upon them; the putting of the instrument together, when it starts off with a buzz like an intelligent thing of life. As there are nearly three hundred different pieces in a watch, it will at once be seen that a vast number of different operations have to be gone through with. When the reader learns that there is a distinct machine for each operation, he will form some idea of the vast extent of the factory, and of the scores of ingenious machines it contains. Here is an artist painting the dials; here is a man burning on the enamel in a hot furnace; here is a man gilding the wheels; here is one sawing up jewels as a marble cutter saws his marble; here is an engraver; here are polishers; here die-cutters; here a man is tempering the wheels, etc. Many young women are employed in this factory, and they have been found to be as expert and good workmen as the men. Intelligent Americans make the best workmen, although Giles, Wales & Co. have all nationalities in their employ.

This house is now manufacturing a complete line of watches of all sizes, so it is no longer necessary for dealers to purchase certain sizes of European make to complete their line. The stem-winding watch is now universally in favor, and after much labor and many experiments, Giles, Wales & Co. have invented a simple and strong stem-winding apparatus, which is not liable to get out of repair, and is so simple, no better plan for stem-winding is likely to be ever invented. The watches of this house have borne the test of actual use for so many years and by so many men, it is unnecessary for us to add a word in their favor. They are made at all prices, from the boy's cheap watch to the most costly chronometer. They are put up in elegant and beautiful cases, to suit the taste and purse of all classes. Americans have reason to be proud of such a triumph of their mechanical skill and genius. We know of nothing in the whole range of mechanism which equals it, and certainly Europe cannot produce a better watch than those made by Giles, Wales & Co. of Marion, N. J.

The American Institute Fair, which has just closed in this city, has awarded the highest premium, a *gold medal*, to the U. S. Watch Company, Giles, Wales & Co. Out of 1,635 exhibitors at the Fair, only five gold medals were awarded, of which one was for the beautiful and remarkable watches we have described. Our own appreciation of the value and reliability of these Watches is indicated in the fact that, after having given them as Premiums for some years, to the satisfaction of recipients, we offer more styles or sizes in our new Premium List (see page 383) than ever before.

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Cured With Cabbages.—*Nov.* 25.—A young lady from the city, who occasionally spends a few weeks with us, has often remarked that she thought farming and a farmer's life was "splendid," even if there were losses and considerable hard work to be endured. The part that seemed to interest her most was the selling of fruits and vegetables in market, the handling of the money and reckoning up the receipts of each load; and like many city-bred men and women, the cost of production, labor and time expended in preparing and taking to market she never thought of; but the whole thing was in that one nutshell—sale and receipt of cash. This morning when JOHN was preparing a load of cabbages for market, I proposed, in a banterling way, that she should go along and learn what a delightful thing it was to sell vegetables in a country village. Much to my surprise she accepted the offer, remarking, at the same time, that she thought it would be "jolly," if she could have an interest in the receipts, to which I agreed, and the bargain was closed at once. JOHN is a gentleman of color, who has been in my employ ten years, and like a majority of his race, is full of natural wit and good humor—nothing in the way of ordinary accidents or discouragements ever causing him to speak, except in the mildest language, consequently he is a great favorite with the ladies. When leaving home he remarked that cabbages ought to sell well to-day, considering the attractiveness of his load, at the same time casting a side glance at the feather in Miss B's hat. In due time the load was sold, and JOHN and the young lady returned; but the latter was quite reticent for some time in regard to the sale of the cabbages. At last, however, it came out in little bits, as the various ludicrous circumstances attending it recurred to her through the day. "Why," she would say, "I did not not think folks would tell such awful falsehoods to save a few cents. One man came to the wagon and asked the price, and when JOHN told him, he said 'It's too much—too much; but if I had not so much cabbage now I'd take two or three dozen, at four shillings a dozen. But I've so much—so much cabbage. I do' know what to do with them. I'll give you four shillings a dozen for three dozen.'

"'They are yours' said JOHN. And now what do you think," said Miss B; "When JOHN carried the cabbages into that man's cellar, he had not one there, after all his talk about 'so much cabbage.' Others would find fault about the size or price, and tell how cheap they had just procured a quantity, and JOHN never seemed to mind it or pay any attention to the awful stories they told."

I think our city friend will remember this trip to market for some time, and the lesson learned would be a good one for every city or country Miss who thinks that it is "jolly" to be a farmer and have something to sell in market.

Amorphophallus Riveri.—*Nov.* 26.—This new and curious tropical-appearing bedding plant, introduced the past season, is likely to become a general favorite, on account of its luxuriant growth and rapid multiplication of the tubers. The small tuber which I procured last Spring was planted in a large pot and kept there during the entire Summer; but I think it would have succeeded even better in the open ground. The stem died down quite early this Fall, although not exposed to frost, and upon turning out the roots I found not only the one large tuber planted, but quite a number of smaller ones, which had been produced at the ends of small, subterraneous stems, somewhat similar to our common potato. These small tubers are about an inch in diameter and about a-half to three-quarters of an inch thick. They ripen and become quite dry and hard while in the earth, and may be readily preserved through Winter in any dry, warm place. At present these tubers command a high price, but they will soon be cheap and within the reach of all who may desire a plant with such a long name.

Carbolic Soap for Insects.—*Nov.* 27.—A few days since I tried an experiment with carbolic soap in killing insects upon green-house plants, particularly the green fly (Aphis), which, as everybody knows, is a great pest, and one not readily destroyed, except by fumigating with tobacco—not a very agreeable operation to perform upon parlor plants or in a conservatory attached to a dwelling. My first experiment with this soap was a decided success, operating upon two hundred roses just in bloom, and it was conducted as follows:—Into a pail of warm water I put a lump of soap the size of a small hen's egg. The soap was cut up into small pieces and the water agitated until it was all dissolved, forming a warm suds. The water should not be too hot, but if not above 120° or thereabout, it will do no harm. Into this suds each rosebush was plunged (holding the pot inverted in the hand) and kept there about a half minute. After plunging, the plants were set aside for a few minutes, then dipped in the same way into clean water, shaking them about thoroughly, washing the leaves, and then returned to their former place in the house. Whether it was the soap or warm water that killed the green fly I will not say, but there is one thing certain, they are all dead. My next experiment will be hot water, heated to various temperatures, in order to ascertain which will withstand the most heat, insects or plants. The result will be reported, whether a success or otherwise, for my green-house is my Winter experimental ground as well as workshop and entomological laboratory, if that word will convey a correct idea of a place where one keeps jars, pots and logs of wood filled with the larvæ and pupæ of various species of beetles, moths and butterflies.

Pet Animals.—*Nov.* 28.—JOHN is running an opposition to my entomology, and turning the green-house into a miniature zoological garden. An oppossum, several rabbits and Guinea pigs are already in the collection, and in a flourishing condition. Since JOHN has been permitted to keep his pet animals in the green-house, I notice he is far more attentive to the fire, it appearing to be no trouble for him to visit the furnace room late at night and see that everything is in order, for the oppossum sleeps through the day and is lively and playful at night, and is always ready to welcome his master at that time. It is strange on what little things our happiness often depends; and while we may smile at those who bestow care and affection upon a low order of animals, the source of these feelings is a divine one, and it is better to encourage than oppose them. Parents who deny their children pets are suppressing, by that act, one of the noblest traits of the human character; and a boy who loves his dog or a girl her kitten, are but cultivating the growth of one of the divine attributes which, in good time, will be developed into a love for all of GOD'S creatures, and their capacity correspondingly enlarged for enjoyment. We must learn to bear with what many persons choose to term "follies," and even encourage many traits in others that are disagreeable to ourselves, for the sake of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Industrial Topics.

FARMERS AND FARM LABOR.

WE have heard and read in different agricultural papers, the past year, a great deal on the subject of farm labor; and yet there has been no definite conclusion arrived at. Labor and capital will, I think, always have to join hands and work for one another's interest, for they are both dependent one on the other. So far as I go, I think it is the poorest paid occupation and the least independent trade a man in anywise ambitiously inclined, can follow. For instance, a married man working on a farm receives on the average $20 per month and house rent. Out of this $20 there are a wife and possibly one or two children to support. What is it among three let the wife be ever so saving? True, sometimes he is allowed a garden, a pig or a cow. But if the farmer raises corn, let me advise you to never let your pigs be in better condition than his, no matter how poor his may be. But leaving the money question aside entirely, can you show me what inducements are held out to competent men to take situations on a farm? I see none. They are nothing more or less than manual working machines. He that accomplishes the most is expected to accomplish a little more. What advantages has he compared with the hod carriers, coal heavers, street sweepers, or any other unintellectual laborers? The rule has become, on the side of farmers, "*the least amount of compensation* for the *greatest amount* of work;" and on the side of the farm hands, "*the least amount of work*, for the *greatest amount of compensation*—both antagonistic.

The farm hand very rarely has any time he can call his own—not even on a Sabbath, in some cases. His working hours are from the time he rises in the morning till darkness overtakes him at night. Is it so with other classes of manual labor? But to the remedy. I see none until there is more confidence between the employer and his men—until the employer makes his help know that he does not look upon them as mere working machines, to be worked at the utmost power, equaling the amount of wages paid. He must make them feel they are a help to him, that in them lies a part of his business; let them know that it is not for the money or workable value he employs them, but as co-workers interested in the business.

Another serious drawback to agricultural labor is that there are too many farmers: or, rather, there are too many men in the farming profession. I do not believe there are in the United States, this day, ten farmers out of every hundred who make more than a bare living. I myself would not work for a man who did not farm on a profitable basis. I should know that I would not reap any advantages in any shape. What we want is intelligent labor, not merely brute force—labor that will know how, when and where, the cause and effect; mind and swelling muscle acting together. It is foolish to think that such can be had for the small pittance of twenty or thirty dollars when other branches of business hold out greater inducements.

But some will say farming cannot afford such expensive labor. I think it will. Those who cannot make their farms profitable enough to pay intelligent labor, must be satisfied to go on with such as has strength enough to hold the plow handles and follow the horses. With all our improved agricultural machinery intelligent farm labor is not, nor will it be, equal to the demand. Farming must be carried on in the future more as a business and not left open to every adventurer who has failed in everything undertaken and jumps into farming as the last resource. We see it every day—men buying farms who can hardly tell an ox from a cow, thinking if they cannot do anything else they can farm. If such thought at all, they would know that to be a successful farmer needs as much tact, energy and business qualifications as any trade or occupation existing.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

New Brunswick, N. J.

Land Department.

SOUTHERN LABOR.

I SAW a paragraph in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Oct. 12, stating that the negro and poor white man of the South would never rise. [Our correspondent is mistaken. No such language was used by ourselves, in the paper referred to. Nothing whatever was said about the poor whites of the South. We do not, because we publish a correspondent's letter, necessarily indorse its contents; but in all cases when comments are made upon an article previously published, it should be quoted truthfully. *We*, the editors, said nothing whatever concerning the negroes or white man.—EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.] The truth is plainly stated in the RURAL of Nov. 13, that is, a negro will not take care of his money; he will spend it foolishly for a $5 shot gun, prize-candy, etc., before his cotton is even made. He will run in debt to his employer sometimes to the amount of $50 to $100 more than his salary, and sometimes more. The wages of the negro are from $150 to $500 per annum and his board. Can not the young men of the North live upon that? Do you call that poor wages for an ignorant person, who can not read nor write?

The poor whites generally get from $300 to $1,500 per annum. You can see from the following that a man of energy can prosper in the South. At the close of the war, 1866, a young man appeared in our midst, having only his horse and brain to work with, he engaged earnestly and worked like a man of sense, he is the owner of the following property: 1,000 acres of land valued at $25 per acre, $25,000; 16 head of horses at $150, $2,400; other valuable property, about $6,000. He is worth more than $35,000. He raises 100 bales cotton per year, upon an average, besides other crops. Is this always remaining poor? But in that of October 12 is enough to discourage any one.

Georgia has about one-eighth of its lands cleared; all the remaining seven-eighths is thickly wooded, fertile land; about one-thirty-second, old field, which has been lying out ever since 1860, is now rich. Let our young farmer friends of the North, who have not $200 to spare upon one acre of northern land, come down South and settle this vast region. Georgia is twice as large in area as New York, and yet it has one-fifth of the population. Come South, young men; you are invited; come, if you are honest. The feelings engendered by the late war are over between us. Come, let us join hands and be friendly. C. F. G.

Madison, Ga.

WE are quite willing Georgia should be developed, that her people should prosper, that the people of the North should settle within her borders and help reap from her soil and climate an abundant reward for honest industry; but we have no doubt that we know something about the young man referred to in the foregoing letter, and have serious doubts whether the whole story has been told by our correspondent. If it has been told, will C. F. G. give us the name and address of the young man who is worth $35,000 made out of the cultivation of the soil of the South in six years? The people who are going to settle in any country—East, West, North or South,—want the truth, the *whole* truth, and nothing but the truth to guide them.

Pisciculture.

DOMESTICATED TROUT.

THIS is the title of a compact, meaty volume of near 350 pages, by LIVINGSTONE STONE, M. D., published by JAMES A. OSGOOD & Co., Boston, Mass. Mr. STONE is well known as a practical pisciculturist, a writer upon fish culture, and can tell, practically, how to breed and grow trout. It is a work which every man who proposes engaging in the business can afford, and cannot afford to fail to read. We have not space to attempt an elaborate review of it; but we are struck with the compendious recapitulation of its contents and of the essentials to be observed in breeding, at the close of the volume. This compendium we propose to insert here:

Water.—Cautions to be observed in selecting water for trout breeding. Beware of—1, insufficient water; 2, freshets; 3, water that heats in summer; 4, water intrinsically unsuitable.

Ponds.—Points to be secured in building ponds:— 1, excavate, rather than dam up; 2, build compactly; 3, build small ponds for business; 4, be able to draw off the water; 5, avoid hiding places; 6, protect ponds thoroughly.

Buildings.—A full set of buildings or rooms consist of—1, hatching apartment; 2, meat assortment; 3, store-room and carpenter's shop; 4, office; 5, ice-house.

The Hatching Apparatus.—The hatching apparatus consists of—1, supply reservoir; 2, aqueduct; 3, system of filters; 4, hatching apparatus proper.

The Nursery.—The points to be secured about a nursery are—1, a fall of water; 2, a current; 3, protection from sucking against the screens; 4, security from overflow; 5, absence of fixed hiding places; 6, compactness; 7, protection against natural enemies; 8, perfectly tight compartments.

Taking the Eggs.—The direction for taking the eggs are—1, use eggs that flow easily, and no others; 2, use ripe milt, and no other; 3, make quick work; 4, stir well while stripping; 5, allow time for eggs to separate; 6, rinse thoroughly.

Hatching the Eggs.—*Dangers.*—Fungus, sediment, living enemies and byssus. *Remedies.*—Carbonized wood, flannel filters, covers, daily examination.

Alevins.—Dangerous instincts—1, to hide; 2, to pursue a current of water.

The Young Fry.—Directions—1, have healthy, well-fed feeders; 2, develop strong and healthy embryos in the egg; 3, provide suitable place for young fry; 4, take good care of them.

Large Trout.—Precautions—Guard against: 1, freshets; 2, overstocking; 3, heated water; 4, careless handling; 5, cannibalism; 6, fouled water; 7, natural enemies; 8, poachers.

How to Grow Very Large Trout.—Give them—1, plenty of water; 2, plenty of food; 3, (relatively), warm water; 4, wide range; 5, ample space.

The details of this admirable summary of this volume are given in full, and the reader has an idea of the use it may be to him to study it.

Domestic Economy.

"FARMERS' WIVES' WORK."

In reference to "farmers' wives' work," as represented in the RURAL of Nov. 9, written by "H. H.," I shall be obliged to say to her that no woman of the present period can, from one years' end to another, do the routine of work that she has represented her "lady friend at her left" as doing. I was born and raised on a farm, and know exactly what a woman can do. And even if she were a daughter of a woman who had emigrated to this country from the Emerald Isle, and had inherited an iron constitution, as daughters of that race are wont to inherit, she could not accomplish the amount of work that her friend has represented her as doing. I have several reasons why I think so.

"H. H." "says the first thing she does after arising in the morning is to put her bed-rooms to airing," which will take five minutes at the least calculation. "She then goes to the kitchen, builds a fire, puts on water to heating to wash milk pans with." This will take ten minutes. She skims and empties very nearly sixty milk pans, this will require thirty minutes allowing only one-half minute to each milk pan, which I should consider dispatching work more rapidly than any one woman is capable of doing in so limited a time.

"By this time the two youngest children are up, and ready to be dressed and combed." Should her youngest child still be in its baby-hood it would as a matter of course require more care, than a child which had grown to be two or three years of age. Not knowing, but presuming that it is still a helpless babe, and it should take to crying on arising, as is very common for young children to do, what shall she do? Shall she take her babe and minister unto its numerous wants which its little tongue has not, as yet, learned words to express, and whose wants only a mother can supply? Or shall she go on with her work, leaving her babe to encounter a world of troubles, and by suffering, then dying for the want of care, end them. No mother but one who has a steel heart that is not capable of impression, or one who for the love of gain dispenses with hired help, would even be guilty of such an act.

Counting the time it requires to dress and comb her two children, ten minutes more, straining the milk that has been brought in, and getting the breakfast requiring one hour of time, summing up the time which has been spent since arising until breakfast, is very nearly two hours.

I should like to ask what the remainder of the hired men are doing while those who do the milking are performing their duties. And also while the housewife is dispatching her rounds of morning's work, which she is obliged to accomplish until breakfast is ready. For it is not very common that four or five hired men can be provided with work for nearly two hours every morning, (except Sunday), near the dwelling or barn yard premises in order to be in hearing when the bell rings for breakfast. Nor should I think it would be very economizing to have them remain in idleness for nearly two hours every morning waiting for breakfast, while, in that length of time, if they had been out at their daily employment, they could have saved enough by putting this lost time to useful labor, to pay a *hired girl* to help perform the household duties, who would lighten the housewife's labor one-half. Have breakfast in due season, which should be in half an hour after arising, enabling the hired men to get to their work over one hour earlier, thereby, in the meantime, having her, (the hired girl's) wages made. Not only would her help in the morning be an introduction of economy, but, through the *whole* day helping to do the various amount of work that every housewife is obliged to do, giving her more time to teach and care for her children; to cultivate her own brain by good and useful reading. Nor would this be all; it would be giving her a general relaxation, only just leaving her enough work to keep her system in a healthy condition, that she can do by her children, as *her* mother did by her, "bequeath them a good, strong constitution," while if she goes on doing the amount of work her friend has represented her as doing, (which I say again no woman ever can do,) her children will be pale and sickly; a misery to themselves and every one around them. ELLWOOD.

WE hope the house wives will continue to exchange experiences and recipes in this department.

The Poultry Yard.

HEALTHY FOOD FOR CHICKENS.

I HAVE noticed lately, in many of the Eastern and Western papers devoted to the interest of farmers, a great complaint in regard to "Chicken Disease," almost equal to the "Epizootic" among the horses. Now I find no such reason to complain of mine, and I have as fine stock as there is in the county, full-bloods of different kinds. Having had considerable experience in the "chicken business," will tell your thousands of readers how I feed mine from Nov. 1st to Feb. 31st.

For one hundred hens I take every morning one dozen medium-sized potatoes boiled and mashed, together with five quarts bran, one quart of good wheat middlings, and one teaspoonful Cayenne pepper; mix the whole with *hot* water. This dish they relish, keep perfectly healthy and produce an abundance of eggs. I, of course, give them fresh water every day, and get at the butcher's every Wednesday morning, three lbs. of what we, in the West, call "cracknels," or the refuse of renderings of lard. The cost of this latter is very cheap, —three cents per lb.—and the chicks devour it with as much zest as you and I do our mince pies. When there is snow on the ground I keep them in the hen house, which is always kept clean and dry, one built expressly for them, 28 by 40, with every convenience for their comfort. Of course to have nice, healthy and fat chickens and plenty of fresh eggs requires care; but I do this in the morning while breakfast is being prepared, and don't seem to miss the time; and when we desire a nice, fat, plump hen for dinner, or eggs for breakfast, we always have them on hand. Our Brahmas, when roasted, are about equal to a turkey. C. S. S. TODD.

Plymouth, Ind.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

What Ails my Brahma Hen?—Can you, or any of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER tell me what is the matter with my Brahma? I bought her last June. She was two years old; she had laid all the Spring and had wanted to set, but had been broken up; she has never laid an egg since I purchased her. She seemed to be well and eat well; but she had a very large crop. One day she refused to eat; I examined her crop and it seemed to be full of water and was covered with lice. I used butter and sulphur, and she seemed to get better. I have given her everything the RURAL has advised, except liver pills. Some one wrote in No. 6, Aug. 10, that he cured his by giving one or two liver pills a day for two days. I would like to inquire what kind of liver pills he used; there are many kinds. Those I use for myself are so powerful that I can only take a half one every other night. My Brahma seems to be affected something like the fowls of "Dixie," who wrote July 20. My hen seems to be choked, but does not open her mouth in trying to swallow; she eats well most of the time; there is a hard lump in her crop, as large as an egg. Please inform me, through your paper, what to do.—C. W. COLE.

Hennories Necessary.—The Germantown Telegraph says:—Those not fully familiar with all the requirements of the "hennery," should remember that if they desire a liberal crop of eggs in the Winter, fowls must be fed with raw meat chopped fine, not less than twice a week. They should have a constant supply of gravel, also old mortar, lime or ground bones. They should be kept warm—the house should have a southern exposure, if possible, with window lights to shift when necessary. No one who cares about the appearance of his lawns, or the cleanliness of his yards, doorsteps, etc., should allow his fowls to wander about. A *chicken-yard* as well as a chicken-house, is indispensable. As a dessert, a feed of crushed bones or bone dust should not be overlooked. On it mainly depends the success of the hennery in Winter.

"Chicken Cholera."—A correspondent writes us that in many cases what is called chicken cholera is not that at all—that on the hind parts of chickens are small nits; that the chickens pick these nits off their own bodies and swallow them; swallowed, the nits hatch into little worms in the gizzard and these worms kill the chickens. The remedy is greasing the hind parts of the chickens. We give this for what it is worth.

"GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD!"

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In Liberality to both Agents and Subscribers!

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Observe, firstly, that we give every Yearly Subscriber who pays $2.50 a Splendid STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING. This *Grand Premium* is sent to every person paying $2.50 for the RURAL one year—so that each subscriber at that price really gets $7.50 for only $2.50! Note, particularly, that the offer will enable you to raise a Club with much greater ease and facility than ever before.

Note, secondly, the annexed list of VERY LIBERAL PREMIUMS offered those who form Clubs for 1873, or for one year from any date. See the Names and Prices of Articles, and the small number of Subscribers required to secure a Valuable Premium. Almost any one located in a locality where live, reading people reside, can, by a little timely effort, secure a Premium worth from $5 to $300. *Now is the Best Time to Start Clubs*, for now that the Presidential Campaign is over everybody will want such a good, useful and popular paper as MOORE'S RURAL.

Remember, thirdly, that every article we offer as a Premium is *First-Class and Genuine*—that we put each at lowest retail price, and that the names of manufacturers or dealers (given in most cases) is a guarantee of good quality, etc. Note, also, that all Club Subscribers—whether at $2 for the paper only, or $2.50 for Paper and Engraving—can be counted by Agents for Premiums.

The Table below specifies the Cash Price of each article offered as a Premium, and the number of subscribers required to secure it at $2, (our lowest club rate)—or at $2.50 with our Premium Engraving. Note that the Premiums are offered *without any condition as to whether the clubs are composed of new or old subscribers.* Canada subscribers must add 20 cents per yearly copy for postage.

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AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, &c.		
1—Walter A. Wood's New Iron Mower	$125	125
2—Excelsior Lawn Mower	25	35
3—American Hay Tedder, (Ames Plow Co.)	80	90
4—Sessions & Knox's Cast Steel Plow	18 50	25
5—Holbrook's Premium Horse Hoe	12	20
6— " Regulator Seed Drill	13 50	23
7— " Hand Cultivator	6 50	16
8— " Swivel Plow	20	30
9—Cahoon's Hand Broadcast Seed Sower	10	20
10—Blanchard's Premium Churn	8	12
SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES.		
11—Weed Sewing Machine	60	60
12—Lamb Knitting Machine	60	60
13—Bickford Knitting Machine	25	30
WASHING MACHINES AND WRINGERS.		
14—Continental Washing Machine	15	25
15—Universal Wringer	9	15
16—Novelty "	9	15
17—Colby "	7 50	12
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.		
18—Gold Watch, Hunting Case, (U. S. Watch Co.'s Make,) Stem Winder, Expansion Balance, 15 Jewels, Stamped "Rural New-Yorker, A"	200	200
19—Gold Watch, Hunting Case, (U. S. Watch Co.,) Stamped "Rural New-Yorker, B."	150	150
20— " " " " " C."	100	100
21—Silver Watch, 4 oz. Hunting Case, " " " D,"	75	90
22— " 3 oz. " " " " E."	60	70
23— " 2 oz. " " " " F."	40	50
24— " 2 oz. " " " " G."	30	40
25—Ladies' Gold Watch, " Swiss, (Giles, Wales & Co., Importers)	85	100
26— " Silver " " " " "	20	25
SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GOLD JEWELRY.		
27—One Dozen Double Plated Tea Spoons, (Reed & Barton)	6	12
28— " " Table Spoons, "	12	20
29— " " Dining Forks, "	12	20
30—One Silver Plated Castor, "	15	25
31— " " " Cake Basket, "	15	25
32— " " " Fruit Stand, "	15	25
33—One-half Dozen Silver Plated Napkin Rings, "	8	15
34—Silver Plated Tea Set, 6 Pieces, "	50	75
35— " Butter Dish, "	8	15
36—One-half Dozen Silver Plated Table Knives, "	6	12
37—One Gold Finger Ring, (Howard & Co.) [*]	6	15
38—Gold Studs, Set of Three, " [*]	6	15
39— " Initial Sleeve Buttons, One Pair, (Howard & Co.) [*]	10	20
GOLD PENS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.		
40—Gold Pen, Ebony Holder & Box, for Gents, No. 6, (Geo. F. Hawkes') [*]	5	12
41— " Silver Extension Case and Pencil, " [*]	5	12
42— " Ebony Holder and Box, for Ladies', No. 4, " [*]	3	10
43— " Gold and Ebony Extension Holder, " " [*]	3 50	10
44—Gold Paragon Pencil Case, Chased, " [*]	3	10
45— " " " " with Ivory Slide, " [*]	4	12
46— " Charm " " for Ladies', " [*]	3 50	11
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.		
47—Sampson's Portable Platform Scale, on Rollers, 14x22, 400 lbs	26	40
48— " " " 17x25, 1,000 "	40	60
49—One Dozen Hard Rubber Handle Table Knives, (Meriden Cuttery Co.)	9	17
50— " " Dessert " "	8	15
51—One Hard Rubber Handle Carver, Fork and Steel, "	5	12
52—Pocket Knife, 4 Blades, Tortoise Shell Handle, (H. W. King & Co.)	3	10
53—Novelty Knife for Girls and Boys, Tortoise Shell Handle [*]	1 50	
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
54—Smith's American Organ, No. 2	125	125
55—Dunham Piano	625	750
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, BIBLES, DICTIONARIES, &c.		
56—Agricultural Books, to be Selected from our List,	0	25
57—Practical Dairy Husbandry, (by X. A. Willard) [*]	3	12
58— " Shepherd, (by H. S. Randall) [*]	2	10
59—People's Practical Poultry Book, (by Wm. M. Lewis) [*]	1 50	10
60—Money in the Garden, (by P. T. Quinn) [*]	1 50	10
61—Potter's Pictorial Family Bible, with Marriage Certificate, &c., (Morocco, Full Gilt)	12	25
62—Webster's Pictorial Dictionary	6	15
63— " Unabridged "	12	30
64—Conant's Patent Newspaper Binder, (size of Rural New-Yorker for 1872,) [*]	1 25	10
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		
65—New Horizontal Toy Steam Engine, (Colby Bros. & Co.)	3 50	10
66—Pearl Mounted Photograph Album	5	12
67—Gardner's Patent Portable Book Case and Writing Desk, Combined	11	20
68—Ladies' and Misses' Morocco Belt and Bag	6	15

☞ The articles designated thus [*] are sent by mail, post-paid.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING, PARTICULARLY.

The Premiums specified by Agents will be selected carefully, *and no charge made for boxing and shipping.*—Club papers directed to individuals, and sent to different post-offices.—As our Terms are IN ADVANCE, no names will be counted toward Premium until the cash is received. ☞ *Remittances by Post-Office Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letters, may be made at the risk of the Publisher.* Address all orders to **D. D. T. MOORE, 5 Beekman St., New York.**

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

D. D. T. MOORE,
Conducting Editor and Publisher.

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Associate Editors.

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Corresponding Editor.

PUBLICATION OFFICES:
No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, and No. 82 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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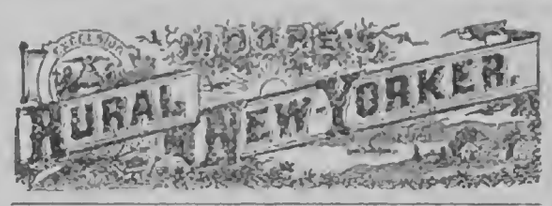
No. 75 North Side of Park, Cleveland' Ohio.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER'S new Colored Show-Bill, Prospectus for Names, Specimen Numbers, &c., are now ready for delivery to actual and intending Club Agents, at each of the above Offices.



SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1872.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR OUR AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS!

WORK AND WIN!

All Actual and Intending Agents of MOORE'S RURAL who wish to make themselves or their friends Handsome and Useful HOLIDAY PRESENTS should send in Clubs (or parts of large Clubs) soon as possible, and select the Presents from our Premium List on preceding page. Most articles can be sent promptly—by first return Mail or Express. We desire to aid in making a host of people happy during the Holiday Season—so, Agents, please hurry up your Clubs in order to secure Premiums for yourselves, and also copies of "Birth-Day Morning" for all Subscribers who pay $2.50. We are already sending our Christmas and New Year Gifts. An Indiana Lady to-day (Dec. 9,) sends a Club, selects a pair of Gold Sleeve Buttons (with the initial of a friend) and requests her Premium "by the 20th of Dec., without fail." And it will be forwarded at once—ahead of time.

GOODNESS IS GREATNESS.

THE lesson of HORACE GREELEY'S life is one worthy of study by every young man. He was the servant of all. He did not serve himself. He had his personal ambitions; but they were born more of a desire to know that the people whom he had so long and unselfishly served, and to promote whose welfare and prosperity he had so faithfully labored, recognized his unselfish efforts in their behalf, and were willing to indorse him as their servant, than of personal egotism and vanity. No one knew, better than HORACE GREELEY himself, what his allegiance to the interests of the people and his fidelity to his own convictions of right had cost him, estimating that cost as the world calculates such expenditures. Few knew how he yearned for the recognition which such a life of self-abnegation entitled him to; nor can men know how grievous was the wound made in his heart when he found that the arduous labors of a long and busy life as the People's Tribune, seemed to count for naught in the political balance.

But how grievously was he mistaken! How wrongly he interpreted the verdict of the people given in November! How little he dreamed that back of that verdict flowed the strong under-current of love, respect, honor and homage to his personal purity, honesty and philanthropy! How he underestimated the fidelity of the popular heart to a life and work such as few Americans had lived and wrought! Witness the mourning and sadness throughout the land to-day, that HORACE GREELEY'S work is ended! Witness the fearful tributes to his worth, his greatness, his goodness, which flow from the pens and are uttered by the lips of all men, without distinction of sect or party! Is not goodness, greatness? Is not a life of unselfish serving the best, the highest and the noblest life to live? Let him who would be greatest become the servant of all! Build your own monument, young man! Build it as HORACE GREELEY has his—in the hearts of the people, by honestly and unflinchingly striving to improve and elevate your fellow men, regardless of all projects or possibilities of personal aggrandizement. America—nay, the world—better to-day because HORACE GREELEY has lived. No civic honor that could have been conferred on him in his life could equal the glory and respect and reverence which attaches all American hearts to the memory of his busy life and the great work he has wrought for his country and countrymen.

WOMEN WANTING WORK.

"Is there anything a well educated woman can do in the city that will yield her an independent and comfortable living? If so, what is it?" So writes a woman in the country to one of the Editors of this journal. It is best this question should be answered here and now; for it is only one among scores of similar questions which journalists are constantly receiving from women (as well as men) in the country.

In response, we first ask, Is there anything a woman can do in the country, that will yield her an independent and comfortable living? If so, by all means stay there! Only yesterday an intelligent farmer from one of the central counties of New York, and living in a populous district settled by intelligent, well-to-do farmers, told us that the greatest need felt among them, and the most difficult one they found to supply, is that of intelligent, industrious female help. He said it was almost impossible to find an American girl willing to work in a farmer's home at any price; that they have to pay poor help, in the shape of ignorant Irish and German girls, four dollars per week, beside their board and "privileges." And yet there are hundreds of "well educated women" in this city who only earn from $4 to $10 per week, and have to pay their board and provide themselves with clothing out of it—paying from $3 to $8 per week for board, the price being governed by its quality, and the comfort and conveniences required.

These women, thousands of them, have come hither from the country filled with the hope of finding a "career" in literature. They travel from the office of one paper to another, peddling insipid "poems," or pointless "stories," or namby-pamby "essays," and weary with waiting for the editors to examine and pronounce upon their fate. Meantime the money in their purses dwindles away; they must do something; they haunt lawyers' offices for copying to do; job printing and newspaper offices for proof-reading; manufactories for light jobs of embroidery, bow-making, etc., etc. But a small per cent. of them ever find employment that will pay for respectable board and such comforts as they left at home. The anxiety and effort expended for subsistence wears lines in their faces from which all bloom and brightness goes. The life here loses for them not only faith in human nature, but, too often, faith in themselves.

And yet, would these women go into the city kitchens and work for better wages, more real leisure and the security and comfort of home, relying upon their own self-poise, merit and womanly dignity to take the sting out of what are now regarded menial duties? Not one of them! Could they do it if they would? We firmly believe so! We believe that if the young American women in this city who now scarcely know where to lay their heads, and yet seem to think themselves amply qualified to instruct the world with their pens, were to attempt it, they could quickly control the city kitchens and dictate terms to their employers—in other words, they could make themselves so much a necessity in our households that we would be glad to pay them double the amount they now earn in any vocation, beside giving them good homes and our respect. Or, better still, if they would stay at home and expend the same amount of vital force in making themselves useful there, they do here in being almost utterly useless, they would be far happier, healthier, and more respected.

So we do not advise any young woman to come to the city, as a venture, to make her living, unless she has a trade and is willing to work at it; even then the chances are she can do better in the country where she will find less competition. If she has a position assured her before-hand, it is a different matter; we are only advising those who have not; and we have not referred to the temptations which such a life here involves nor the dangers which swiftly follow.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Should a Young Farmer Learn Drawing?"—So asks a young farmer of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, which responds, Yes!—just as certainly as we would advise you to learn to write. The young or old farmer who can sketch well can secure new ideas for practical use, or give them to those in his employ to work out, which he otherwise might lose or could only secure at great cost. Every child, male or female, should learn practical drawing from natural objects. It is the short-hand to the practical man that the phonetic system is to a newspaper man, or man of words. It enables him to tell what words will not describe. By all means, spend these Winter evenings learning to sketch, if you have the time to give to it. You can afford to take some time for it, no matter what your vocation.

The Iowa State Agricultural College has graduated its first class. We record the names of its members as follows:—John L. Stevens, Benton County; C. L. Suksdorf, Scott Co.; H. Page, Boone Co.; C. H. Tillotson, Story Co.; P. S. Brown, Fayette Co.; J. C. Arthur, Floyd Co.; C. P. Wellman, Winnebago Co.; H. Fuller, Wapello Co.; G. W. Ramsey, Buchanan Co.; E. M. Hungerford, Wapello Co.; F. L. Harvey, Humboldt Co.; Fannie B. Richards, Hamilton Co.; L. W. Noyes, Linn Co.; S. A. Churchill, Scott Co.; J. M. Wells, Story Co.; I. W. Smith, Floyd Co.; L. Foster, Wapello Co.; T. L. Thompson, Fayette Co.; C. A. Smith, Clinton Co.; C. N. Deitz, Jones Co.; O. Cessna, Story Co.; H. C. Spencer, Poweshiek Co.; Mattie A. Locke, Benton Co.; E. W. Stanton, Story Co.; S. H. Dickey, Henry Co.; J. K. Macomber, Cass Co.

Cat Exhibitions.—Are we sufficiently civilized, or are we not? Is a cat exhibition in this country necessary to establish our enlightenment, our refinement and progress in aesthetics and material development? If so, let there be a cat show, somewhere, very soon. England is getting so far the lead of us in this that it is becoming exceedingly humiliating to the American Eagle! We don't like the roar and grin of self-complacency with which the British Lion looks down upon us because we are deprived of cat shows. It is cruel to American cats, Mr. BERGH, that in this free country they should have no show at all, at all! Let the Managers of the Philadelphia Centennial call out American patriotism in regard to cats. We shall then be able to make more noise in the world!

The English Employers of Farm Laborers, with whom they have had trouble the past season, on account of hours and prices of labor, said trouble having been stimulated by Unions whose object is to control the laboring man more autocratically and exactingly than the employer can, are now paying back these laborers in kind by dismissing all of them that they can spare and turning them out on the mercies of the world, for the Winter, without work—especially all such as joined the Laborers' Union. Now these Unions will have opportunity to provide a livelihood for the men they control. So the strife is not yet ended.

Patrons of Husbandry and Politics.—While political topics are said to be prohibited from discussion in Granges, it is becoming about as difficult to avoid mixing in political matters as to make mince pie without meat, and appeals are being made to Patrons to vote against partisans who represent and serve monopolies and middlemen. Good! say we. But just as soon as it is known there is to be united action in this direction, the effort will be made by each party to win Patrons' votes by proving that their respective candidates are the men to vote for! How easy it will be for somebody to "sell out" somebody then!

Awards on Live Stock at Fairs.—Our Southern friends are wonderfully progressive. They are encouraging the production of a kind of stock much needed everywhere. We hope they may be imitated. For instance:—At the late fair of the Mechanical and Agricultural Society, held at Montgomery, Ala., Miss SOPHIE BARNEY received the award as the young woman who would make the best wife for a poor man; Miss EMMA MCCOY received the award as the best cook. There was also a lively competition in babies, but at last reports the distracted committee were consulting.

Helping a Brother.—In Mississippi, we see it asserted, the organization of Granges of Patrons of Husbandry is meeting with strenuous opposition from commission men and merchants, who have applied the screws by foreclosing mortgages on the property of those known to have become Patrons. This has resulted in the Brethren helping each other out. What folly such merchants perpetrate! The surest way to build up an organization is to persecute its members.

The Illinois Stock Law, "to protect domestic animals from running at large," was submitted to the people, each county having the privilege of voting for or against it. But twenty-nine counties voted on the question at all; of these twenty-one voted against it, and are thus relieved from its requirements. It is, therefore, in force in eighty counties—those not voting being compelled to submit to its provisions.

The Praise of our Premium Picture is very warm and general. See the poem about it on page 387. The ladies are especially delighted with it, and we hope thousands will receive copies as presents from their relatives and friends during the Holidays. Many have already subscribed for 1873, in order to secure copies of "Birth-Day Morning" as Christmas or New Year's presents.

Catalogues Received.—From WM. RALPH, Utica, N. Y., catalogue of Cheese Factory and Dairy Apparatus and Furnishing Goods.... From HOOPES, BROTHER & THOMAS, West Chester, Pa., Semi-Annual Trade List.... From F. C. JOHNSON, New Albany, Ind., Price List of fruit trees, stocks, etc....From A. BRYANT, Jr., preliminary list of tree seeds for fall of 1872.

Over Issue of Currency.—The correspondent who sends us a circular received from a firm in Connecticut, professing to sell United States currency of an over issue at a large discount, is informed that it is a swindle which has been again and again exposed.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.

Accident Insurance has come to be almost a science in this country, and chief among its professors is THE TRAVELERS, of Hartford, Conn. Old, well-established, thoroughly reliable, no wonder their business grows—though we do wonder, sometimes, that so many neglect so cheap and effective a precaution as a policy in a reliable Accident Insurance Company.

Ladies' Furs are now in demand—fashionable and comfortable—and our fair friends, in both city and country, will of course make a note of the announcement of C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS, New York, on our last page. Their large establishment, 502 and 504 Broadway, is an attractive and thronged place "about these days."

The Weed Sewing Machine ("Family Favorite") is highly commended by many of our Agents who have obtained it as a Premium. The "F. F." is again in our list, as will more particularly appear by reference to our enumeration of "Good Pay for Doing Goed" on preceding page.

RURAL BREVITIES.

ALSIKE clover can be obtained of any seedsman advertising in our columns.

THE correspondent who asks us to send him the blacking recipe is informed that it is not accessible to us.

YOEMAN is informed that the documents he sends us have been put in the hands of the Chief of Police.

IN answer to several inquiries we state that we do not know who manufactures the best apparatus for condensing milk.

A CORRESPONDENT at Murfreesboro, Tenn., asks where he can buy a stone-crushing machine, price, etc. We do not know.

A SUBSCRIBER, Rock Co., Wis., is informed that the book named is sold by subscription only, by the Hartford Publishing Co., Hartford, Ct.

THE Kansas Legislature is urged to establish an Arbor Day in that State, as Nebraska has done. Other States might profitably follow the example.

E. M. JONES is informed that we do not know what portable hay-press is most used hereabouts; but we refer him to an advertisement of an excellent one in RURAL of Nov. 23, page 343.

OUR correspondent who asks what we think of lands in Caroline Co., Mo., is informed that we know nothing about that locality; and he is advised to write to Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill., for answers to his other inquiries.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

TO EVERY READER!

Read Our Premium List, on preceding page, and then try for a slice of the "*Good Pay for Doing Good.*"

Send for the Documents!—Our new Show-Bill, Supplement, Prospectus, &c., are *now ready* and will be sent *free and post-paid* to all applicants disposed to form clubs. Send for and use the documents!

The Premium Picture is sent to All who pay $2.50 for a copy of the RURAL one year, and *not to those who only pay the club rate.* Club subscribers can secure the Engraving, however, by adding 50 cts. to the usual club price ($2.) Don't forget this.

Begin Clubs Now!—And to all who want the paper from date, or either one year (at $2.50) or 15 months (at $3) from Oct. 1, we will send the paper accordingly, with Premium Engraving post-paid. The whole club can start at one time, or part Jan. 1st and part earlier. Note this fact.

Premium Picture Now Ready!—Agents and Subscribers will please note that our Premium Engraving is *Now Ready*, and that copies are promptly mailed, post-paid, to all entitled. We are now filling all orders on day of reception, and think we shall be enabled to do this through the season, so that no one will have to wait weary days or weeks for the Beautiful Premium Picture.

"Progress and Improvement."—MOORE'S RURAL for 1873 will be better than ever before, in both CONTENTS AND STYLE. It will appear in a NEW DRESS of Clear and Beautiful Copper-Faced Type, and present other **Decided Improvements.** Agents and subscribers will please note this, and if they tell their friends, so much the better.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AGENTS

May learn something greatly to their advantage and obtain specimens and full particulars free, by addressing WOOD'S LITERARY AND ART AGENCY, Newburgh, N. Y.

HORSE EPIDEMIC.

A PHYSICIAN in a communication to a Buffalo paper about the Horse Epidemic, says:—"Externally I used and would recommend Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment to the throat, around the ears and on the forehead. This ointment contains tobacco and lobelia, and operates upon the mucous glands of the head and throat by causing an increased flow of secretion from them, at the same time by its relaxing effect removing the stricture and giving almost instant relief to the cough and breathing." It is kept by all Druggists.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York

Modes and Manners.

FASHIONS IN LINGERIE.

In *lingerie* there are numbers of dainty novelties which add much to the completeness of a lady's toilette. In the most part these can be fashioned only by experienced fingers, as their charm depends on the perfection of their making. The workmanship should be as delicate as the lace.

Collars.

Linen collars retain their place. The newest style is the standing collar with points turned down. The different sizes and shape of the points furnish the variety. Many are simply stitched; others are embroidered with a little sprig. A single collar costs 12½ cents; with half muslin handkerchief attached, they are sold for 16 cents. The only form of turn-down collars is composed of single linen with a hem of half an inch plaited all about the neck, with points in front and narrow in the back. Sometimes these are plain, but are prettiest edged with patent Valenciennes, which washes as well as the real. Undersleeves come to match these, the set costing 75 cents to $1.25. Embroidered sets are very handsome this year. They are used for demi-toilette. The prices range from $3 to $6. They are larger than linen collars, with deep, turned-over points. The collars are fastened on chemisettes, with three plaits in front, with little sprigs of embroidery down the center. The newest designs are accompanied by pearl slides at the neck and on the cuffs.

Lace sets are still worn; they turn over the tie in the back and are finished with jabots and medallion in the front. They cost from $2 to $10. Fichus and capes are found everywhere. They are made of Valenciennes inserting lace and embroidery. The newest styles are of inserting placed perpendicularly, united by embroidery, and finished with a crimped ruffle of lace. The prices are from $14 to $25. They make a handsome dinner dress of a black silk. These fichus are to be found also in point applique and Chantilly lace, but the Valenciennes come more nearly in reach of our purses. It is almost needless to say that the beauty of these depends on the quality of the lace. Unless genuine lace is used, white tulle is to be preferred. Fichus of tulle can be made in plaits or puffs. Tastefully trimmed, they make a fine effect in relieving a costume.

Neckties.

These are universal. Different houses are constantly bringing out new designs. We have plaids, embroideries, Roman ends, fringe knotted and loose lace, and everything that can be used for trimming purposes. After all, the best are those of twilled silk, which are soft, rich, come in every possible shade, and cost from 75 cents to $1. Very beautiful ties are made of muslin with lace ends: or medallions of embroidery surrounded by lace. They cost from $2 to $6, and can be done up. Ingenious ladies can readily fashion these for themselves. Very neat is a muslin tie with a simple Valenciennes edge. The beauty of these ties is their freshness. One of the most popular novelties is the three-cornered handkerchief of twilled silk, plain or plaided, which is loosely knotted about the shoulders. They are either fringed all around or on two sides. They cost $3, and come in all colors. Spanish scarfs are used for the same purpose. They are two yards long, a half a yard wide, and made of Spanish lace. They are very pretty over colored dresses. Very pretty substitutes can be made of black silk net edged with thread lace half a finger's length deep. These in the stores cost $6 and $8.

The plaited net, which comes in all sizes, is very much used instead of collars and undersleeves. The double plaitings are very pretty for long, slender necks; it is 65 cents a yard. The wide is worn to turn down, and is very soft and pretty in effect. It is also used in half open and Marie Antoinette sleeves.

Jewelry.

The approach of Christmas brings out the newest designs in jewelry. We shall not attempt to speak but of those whose prices are moderate. Gold sets are heavy, massive and in antique designs, composed of gold in different colors. For example, there will be a bar of dead gold clasped by bands of polished gold with pendants adorned with wreaths and trimmings of yellow and Roman gold. Such sets are valued from $50 to $100. Onyx and gold come in the same designs and at about the same prices. Cameos are largely used, and are very expensive. A cameo should be a work of art, and as much attention paid to the cutting and design as to the execution of a picture or statue. A fine cameo is independent of the setting, and remains superior to fashion. In stones, not speaking of gems, turquoise is the popular caprice. The designs are very graceful, and the blue very becoming to many styles. Very handsome sets can be bought from $75 to $100. In buying turquoise it is very desirable to get, if possible, a complete set.

Bracelets are heavy and broad. Dead gold is the most fashionable, but very barbarous. The handsomest sets cost $200. Very pretty bracelets, of a basket-work, are $60. Black enamel, edged and traced with gold, are very pretty in themselves and very becoming; they cost $40 and $60. Narrow, chased bracelets are $35 and $40. Bracelets with stones and pearls have the stones set singly in bars or parallel lines. A set of turquoise and pearls costs $200. A new catch is called the Roman slide. A bar of gold slips through holes on either side, making also an ornament. It is a great improvement on the treacherous springs and chains that have caused the loss of so many valuable bracelets.

Rings.

Large rings are most popular for ladies and gentlemen. The desire is for strange stones—jasper, sard, aqua marine, chrysoprase, are the most desirable. They are all cameos, with antique heads, and often surrounded by little brilliants. Among the most unique is a bar of aqua marina caught by gold rings set with tiny brilliants; price, $80. Another was two deep yellow topazes divided by diamonds; again, a pink topaz with diamond points. A new green stone is the Peredo; it is set with two large pearls. Onyx cameos are the most chaste. The form of all these rings is oblong or square; the oblong are very becoming. A pink cameo or chrysoprase, delicately cut, is one of the handsomest of rings; such cost $28, $30 and $40. Square rings are formed of parallel rows of pearls with turquoise, emeralds or rubies; they are very unique. Diamonds and pearls are set as solitaires or perpendicularly. Engagement rings, or diamond solitaires, are three stones set in gold. Clusters are no longer worn.

Jet and Shell

are both very fashionable. Sets of English jet are very much worn. The handsomest are in finely cut rays, and cost from $3 to $6. French jet comes in bars with a network of pendants; cost, $4. Necklaces are from $2 to $13 in jet. In shell, with pendant, $9 and $10. Pins for the hair are much worn; they are of all styles—stars, balls, butterflies and beetles—and cost from $1 to $10. They are desirable not only as ornaments but as pins for head-dresses.

The high combs of our grandmothers are now in use. They are in both shell and jet. Very dainty ones of cut jet cost from $2.50 to $5. Shell are more expensive. They are very stylish and becoming to the present fashion of wearing the hair, which is high and compact, with puffs and curls massed above the forehead.

For information, thanks are due JAMES M'CREERY & Co., STEVENS & Co., and GEORGE LISNER.

Kerchiefs and Fichus.

THE dinner toilettes of black and rich dark silks worn by middle-aged and elderly ladies are relieved by snowy kerchiefs of crepe lisse, edged with point duchesse lace. The kerchief is a square, doubled in three-cornered shawl shape, worn low on the shoulders, and caught in pointed pleats back and front with a knot of colored faille ribbon or China crape; price $20. For light mourning lisse kerchiefs are simply hemmed on the edge with Quaker-like plainness, or else bordered with smoothly folded pleats. Twilled silk kerchiefs of the stylish dull colors, edged with knotted fringe, are worn close about the neck with street toilettes of black silk.—*Harpers' Bazar.*

"SEE MY PETS!"

The Literary World.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey Cow.

WE have a volume with this title, published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, Pa., which gives the history, nature and management of this breed, showing how to choose a good cow, how to feed, to manage, milk and to breed to the most profit. This is a pretty little volume, compiled from the writings of others on this subject, by WILLIS P. HAZZARD. It does not contain anything new, but is a compend of what has been written concerning the breed, and is, to this extent, valuable to those who seek for knowledge upon the subject matter of the volume.

Force. By JACOB ABBOTT. New York: Harper & Bro.'s.

THIS is an instructive little volume. It is full of facts and principles of a practical character. It is handsomely illustrated, and the instruction is contained in narrative form and dialogue. It is a good book for school libraries, for reading in schools, and for the family table these Winter evenings. It treats of crank motion, mechanical force, the transfer of force by pulleys, bands, and gearing, of the mill, of falling force, heat, the four circuits of solar energy, science and sentiment, the sun, detonations and explosions, force in relation to time, etc., etc. It is a good book to give a boy as a Christmas present.

Transactions of the Illinois State Hort. Society for 1871.

WE have received from the Secretary, O. B. GALUSHA, a handsome volume with this title, including the proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting at Jacksonville, Ill., and the proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Northern Illinois Hort. Soc. It also contains an admirable steel portrait of our old friend and enthusiastic horticulturist, the late lamented C. R. OVERMAN—one of the pioneers in Illinois Horticulture and of the original members of the liveliest and most influential State Horticultural Society in the Union. This volume embraces papers and discussions, facts and experiences that should be in the hands of and studied by every Western Horticulturist. And it may be obtained by becoming a member of the Society and remitting $1.30 for membership to O. B. GALUSHA, Cor. Sec'y, Morris, Ill. We value the volume as a book of reference most highly.

Transactions of the Department of Agriculture of Illinois for 1871. By A. M. GARLAND, Sec'y.

THIS volume is not so large as some of its predecessors, since the transactions of the State Horticultural Society are not included in it. It embraces the usual record of Transactions of the State Society, a few essays which might have been omitted, so far as they pretend to impart any new information on Agriculture, and the recent laws affecting agriculturists directly, which are wisely published in this volume. Our thanks are due the Secretary for this volume.

The Fruit and Fruit Trees of America; Or, the culture, propagation and management in the garden and orchard of fruit trees generally, with descriptions of the finest varieties of fruit, native and foreign, cultivated in this country. By A. J. DOWNING. Second revision and correction, with large additions and an appendix of 1872, including many new varieties. by CHARLES DOWNING. New York: John Wiley & Son.

THIS work includes only apples. It is portable, as compared with the previous edition complete, published in 1869. Since the issue of that edition Mr. CHARLES DOWNING has visited California, and gives us the results of his observations there. In an appendix are given descriptions of about one hundred varieties of apples not heretofore included in this work. The volume, with its revisions and additions, was needed, and will be welcomed by pomologists.

The Old Curiosity Shop and David Copperfield. By CHARLES DICKENS. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THESE are the Household editions of these stories by the great novelist, splendidly illustrated and admirably printed. Those who have not got DICKENS' works are advised to buy this edition.

IF.

BY DE FORREST P. GUMMERSON.

If in my grave, dear love, I should be sleeping,
With daisies yellow-eyed above my bed;
And you should stoop to gather one, while weeping,
I think, dear love, that I should hear your tread—
I think I should, Dear Love!

If, when the stars shone out in the blue sky,
You, sighing, wandered forth alone,
I think my spirit would be very nigh,
And claim you as its own, dear one—
I think it would, Dear Love!

If, when the Autumn leaves should fall,
You had grown weary—longed to die;
I think that I would hear your call,
And guide you to my home beyond the sky—
I think I would, Dear Love!

Our Story-Teller.

TOM FOSTER'S WIFE.

I HAD just returned from a two years' stay in Europe, and was sauntering down Tremont street in the golden September morning, when I saw my old friend, Tom Foster, get out of a horse car a few steps in advance of me. I knew him in a moment, though we had hardly met since we were at Exeter Academy together, ten years before—room-mates and blithe companions until we parted—I to go to Harvard and he to enter his father's store, the well-known house of Foster & Co., Pearl street. He was a merry, hearty, practical fellow, clear-skinned and robust as an Englishman, self-reliant and enterprising as New Hampshire birth and Boston training could make him. I always liked him; but he plunged into business and I into study, and so, without meaning it, we had almost lost sight of each other. He was an only child, and his parents spent their Summer at their homestead in Greenland, near Portsmouth, and their Winters in Boston.

As I said, I knew him in a moment. He had grown tall and stout, but the boy was still in his face, and with a flush of early feeling I sprang towards him and caught him by the arm.

"Tom, how are you?"

He looked puzzled for a moment, and then, bursting into a laugh, he seized my hand in his strong grasp, and exclaimed:

"Why, John Ralston! is this you? Where did you come from? I'm glad to see you, my boy. Why, I haven't set eyes on you since we made that trip to Nahant, in your Freshman year. The truth is, father was so poorly for a long time that I had everything to see to, and felt as if the world was on my shoulders. I did hear, though, about your college honors and your going to Germany, and I've often thought of you lately, and wished to see you. Why, Jack, in spite of my weight and your beard and broad shoulders, I can't realize that ten years are gone since we were at Exeter together. We must talk over old times and new. When did you get back, and what are your plans?"

"I came yesterday, and shall remain in the city, on account of a business matter, until Tuesday. Then I am going home."

"Well, now, this is Saturday, and you can do nothing after three o'clock. Come and spend Sunday with me in the country. I want you to see my wife."

"Your wife! Are you married, Tom?"

"Married nearly a year," said he, with a smile.

"You don't look very solemn over it."

"Solemn! It's the jolliest thing I ever did in my life. Meet me at the Eastern Depot at four o'clock, and I'll tell you all about it on the way down."

We parted at the Winter street corner—he to go to his store and I to the Parker House.

"How handsome Boston has grown," said I, glancing at the fine buildings and the Common, beautiful in the September sun.

"We think it a nice town," he replied," speaking with the moderate words and the perfect assurance of the Bostonian, to whom that city is the sum of excellence and delight. "Remember, four o'clock." And he disappeared in the crowd.

"Tom married!" I said to myself, as I walked along. "I dare say it is to his father's pretty ward, Clara Maitland, whom I saw when I spent the day there, eleven years ago. I remember what long curls she had, and how fond she seemed of him. Yes, I dare say it's to Clara. I hope, though, she hasn't grown up one of those delicate young ladies, good for nothing but to display the latest fashions, and waltz a little and torture the piano. Better some rosy, sturdy German Gretchen than a poor doll like them. It would be a shame for poor Tom, with his splendid physique and vigorous brain, to be tied for life to such a woman?" And then, turning down School Street, my thoughts wandered off to a blue-eyed girl I had loved for many a year—a girl who was not satisfied with the triumphs of the croquet-ground but who could send an arrow straight home to the mark; and climb the hills with me, her step light and as free as the deer in the glade below; and hold a steady oar in the boat on the river; and swim ashore, if need be; and then, when walk or row was over, who could sit down to a lunch of cold meat and bread and butter with an appetite keen as a young Indian's after a day's hunt; yes, and who knew how to be efficient in the kitchen, and the rarest ornament of the parlor. How impatient I was to see her, the bewitching maiden whom a prince might have been proud to marry. And again I said to myself, as I went up the Parker House steps, "I do hope Tom hasn't made a fool of himself!"

Four o'clock found me at the station, and a moment later in walked Tom, carrying a basket filled with Jersey peaches. They don't grow in Greenland," said he, tucking a paper down over the fruit. "Come this way." I followed him, and we had just seated ourselves comfortably in the car when the train moved off.

"Now for the story, Tom," said I, as we crossed the bridge and caught the cool breeze from the sea. "But I'll guess beforehand the girl you married. It was Clara Maitland."

A shadow passed over Tom's face. "Clara has been dead four years," said he. "She inherited consumption from her mother. We all did everything for her—took her to Minnesota and Florida; but it was no use. She didn't live to see her eighteenth birthday."

"Poor Clara! She loved you dearly. Then I suppose you chose some Boston girl of your acquaintance."

"Jack, you couldn't tell who Mrs. Tom Foster was if you would try from now till morning. I shall have to enlighten you." And, moving the basket to one side and settling himself in his seat, he went on:—"You know I have the misfortune to be an only child. After I was twenty-one, father and mother began to talk about my marrying. I have plenty of cousins, you know, and we always had young ladies going in and out of the house; but while Clara lived she was company for me, and after she died I was full of business, and didn't trouble myself about matrimony. I tell you the truth, Jack, I don't fancy the girls. Perhaps I was unfortunate in my acquaintances; but they seemed to me all curls and flounces and furbelows, and I would as soon have thought of marrying a fashion-plate as one of those elaborate creatures. I don't object to style; I like it. But you can see fine gowns and bonnets any day in the Washington street windows; and my idea of a woman was one whose dress is her least attraction.

Do you recollect my father's former partner, Adam Lane? He's a clever old gentleman and a millionaire, and father has the greatest liking and respect for him. He had two daughters, one married years ago; and the other, much younger, father fixed upon as a desirable wife for me. I rather think the two families had talked it over together; at any rate, Miss Matilda came to Greenland for a long Summer visit. She is an amiable girl; but so petted and spoiled that she is good for nothing—undeveloped in mind and body. She looked very gay in the evenings, attired in the latest importations. But she was always late at breakfast; she didn't care to ride on horse-back; she couldn't take a walk without stopping to rest at every stone; and once, I asked her if she had read the account of the battle of Sedan, she looked up in her childish way and said, "No, Mr. Foster. Newspapers are so tiresome." Bless me! what should I do with such a baby?

A year ago this Summer, I was very much confined at the store; and when August came, instead of spending the whole month at home, I thought I would have a little change, and so I went down for a fortnight to the Cliff House, on —— Beach. It is a quiet, pleasant resort, and you'll always find from fifty to one hundred people there during the season. The landlord is a good fellow, and a distant relative of mine. I thought he looked flurried when I went in, and after a few minutes he took me to one side and said:

"Tom, you've come in an unlucky time. I had a very good cook, that I got from Boston, at twenty dollars a week; but she's a high-tempered woman. Last evening she quarreled with her assistants, this morning the breakfast was all in confusion, and now she's packing her trunk to leave by the next train. In two or three days I can probably get another one down in her place; but what we're to do in the meanwhile, I don't know.

"But, Norton," said I, "isn't there some one near by or in the house who can take it?"

"I doubt it," he replied. "I've half a dozen girls from the vicinity, doing up-stairs work—one of them from your town, the best waiter in the dining-room. But I suppose all of them would either be afraid of the responsibility or think it beneath them to turn cook; though they would have plenty of help and earn twenty dollars where they now get three."

"Who's here from Greenland?" I asked, for I know something of almost every one in the place.

"Mary Lyford."

"Mary Lyford? A black-eyed, light-footed girl, about twenty years old, with two brothers in Colorado and her father a farmer, over towards Scratham?"

"Yes, the very same."

"Why, she's the prettiest girl in Greenland—at least I thought so two years ago, when I danced with her at the Thanksgiving party in the village; and I heard last Fall that she took the prize at the Manchester Fair, for the best loaf of bread. But why is she here?"

"Oh, you know farmers haven't much ready money, and I suppose she wanted to earn something for herself, and to go to the Beach, like the rest of us. You said she took the premium for her bread. I believe I'll go into the dining-room and propose to give the cook's place to any one of the girls who would like it and who feels competent to take it. I must do something," and, looking at his watch, he went out.

Ten minutes later he came back, clapping his hands, and exclaimed:

"Mary Lyford says she'll try it."

"Hurrah for Greenland!" cried I. "Isn't that plucky? By Jove, I hope she'll succeed, and I believe she will."

"You mustn't expect much to-day," said Norton. "Things are all topsy-turvey in the kitchen, and it'll take some time to get them straightened out."

Just then a new arrival claimed his attention, and with a serener face, he turned away.

Dinner was poor that day; supper was little better. And in spite of Norton's caution, I began to be afraid that Greenland was going down. But the next morning what a breakfast we had—juicy steaks, hot potatoes, delicious rolls and corn bread, griddle-cakes that melted in your mouth, coffee that had lost none of its aroma in the making. Thenceforth every meal was a triumph. The guests praised the table, and hastened to their seats at the first sound of the bell. Norton was radiant with satisfaction, and I was as well pleased as if I had been landlord or cook myself. Several times I sent my compliments and congratulations to Mary, but she was so constantly occupied that I never had a glimpse of her till the night before I was to leave. I was dancing in the parlor, and had just led a young lady of the Matilda Lane stamp to her mamma, when I saw Mary standing with the dining-room girls, on the piazza. I went out, and shaking her hand, told her how interested I had been in her success, and how proud I was to find a Greenland girl so accomplished. She blushed and thanked me, and said in a modest way, that she was very glad if all were suited; and then Norton came up and expressed his entire satisfaction with what she had done. As she stood there in a white pique dress, with a scarlet bow at her throat, and her dark hair neatly arranged, she looked every inch a lady.

"Do me the favor, Miss Lyford," said I, "to dance the next cotillon with me?"

"Ah! Mr. Foster," she replied, looking archly at Norton, "that isn't expected of the help."

"The help!" I said, indignantly. "You are the queen of the establishment, and I invite you to dance, and so does Mr. Norton."

"Certainly I do," he answered. "Go and show the company that you are at home in the parlor, as well as in the kitchen." So, smiling and blushing, she took my arm.

"Didn't we make a sensation when we went in! Perhaps there was no fellow with a better 'social position' (you know the phrase) than I; and I had been quite a favorite with the ladies. You should have seen them when we took our places on the floor! Some laughed, some frowned, some whispered to their neighbors, but I paid not the slightest attention to it all, and Mary looked so pretty, and went through the dance with such grace and dignity, that before it was over I believe all regarded her with admiration. I didn't wait for comments, but escorted her out as if she had been the belle of Boston."

"Good-night, Miss Lyford," I said, when we reached the hall. "I am going in the morning, but I shall see you again when you get back to Greenland."

"Good-night, Mr. Foster," she replied. "I thank you for your kindness." Then she added, laughingly, "Have you any orders for breakfast?"

"Why, yes. I should like to remember you by a plate of such muffins as we had yesterday."

"You shall have them, sir," she said, as she disappeared in the doorway. And have them I did.

"Three weeks later Mary came home to Greenland, with more than one hundred dollars in her purse and a fame that was worth thousands. I went to see her at her father's house. I found her every way excellent and lovely; and the end was that at Christmas we were married."

"Glorious!" I exclaimed. "Give me your hand, Tom! I was afraid you had been taken in by some Matilda Lane."

"Do you think I'm a fool?" said he.

Then I told him of my own choice, and I was still talking when the train stopped at the Greenland depot.

We soon arrived at his hospitable home. His wife was all he had pictured her: a refined, intelligent, handsome woman, who would develop and grow in attractiveness every year of her life. After a merry evening in their pleasant parlor, I went to bed and dreamed that the millennium had come, and that all women were like my blue-eyed girl and Mrs. Tom Foster.

THE PARSON'S WIG.

A WORTHY Parson had, as worried parsons often do, become bald-headed, thought it no harm to assist nature in her tonsorial operations, procured a wig. His old-fashioned congregation was greatly exercised thereby. Some thought it very worldly for a parson to wear a wig at all, while some thought the shape "horrid." Others thought the hair should be shorter in front, some at the sides, and some behind. Finally, the good pastor invited the brethren and sisters to meet him at the parsonage. When they were assembled, he handed his wig to them to trim according to their taste. One clipped it here, another there, and another in a different place, until the poor wig looked like anything but a head of hair. When handed back to the parson he examined it carefully and then gravely said:—"Brethren and sisters we may safely worship this, for it is the 'likeness of nothing in the heavens above, on the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth.'"

Sabbath Reading.

"HE CARETH FOR THEE."

SLOWLY the dusky shadows
Gather about the room;
Fainter the firelight flashes—
Deeper the evening's gloom.

I sit in the darkness dreaming,
Till the night is waning late;
While over my spirit stealing,
The shadows are dark as fate.

Never a gleam of sunshine
Pierces the darkness through;
In the stormy skies above me
Never a strip of blue!

Looking for starry blossoms,
Toiling for golden sheaves—
Weary and sad I gather
Only the withered leaves!

The way grows dark before me,
And I turn aside to weep
O'er the low green graves, where softly
The happy by-gones sleep.

Do the weary-winged birds at even,
Panting for shelter and rest,
Out in the wild, wet weather,
Long for the old, warm nest?

Wilder the night is growing,
And never a star I see;
But I know that a loving Father
Careth for them and me.

[*Orlie Smith.*

THE WIDOW OF NAIN.

IT was morning: the sun had risen in gorgeous splendor, and shone brightly o'er one of the fairest landscapes of earth; o'er the lawn, (stretching far Southward, with its rich and varied hues,) to the horizon, where earth and sky seem to meet, Northward to the lofty summit of Mount Tabor, which, though dim in the distance, was gilded with gold.

A Roman soldier, tall and helmed, stood at the gate of Nain. A few hours later and it was almost noon; the busy tread of the mart had subsided; but the soldier still leaned upon his spear and dreamily kept his idle watch. Perhaps his musing was broken now and then, by the solitary foot of some poor mendicant, whom he probably cursed for being a Jew.

'Twas now high noon; the dull, low murmur of a funeral procession went through the city. The sentinel shook off his slumber and gazed up the wide street. They came on, bearing the body on the bier. The broad gate swung on its massive hinges; the bearers passed on with their burden. There was only one mourner; close behind the bier followed an aged woman; her short steps faltered with weakness, and a broken moan fell from her lips; she wept convulsively as her heart bled afresh.

The pitying crowd followed apart, and no one spoke to her. She had no kindred, but had lived alone with her son, who was her *all*, and the *only* tie she had in the wide world, and he was *dead*.

JESUS drew near to Nain, as they came forth from the gate; the beaded sweat stood on His brow, and His sandals were soiled with the dust of travel, for he had come, since sunrise, from Capernaum, tarrying not at Bethesda's pool, Hishon's silver springs, Tabor's side, or in the cool shade of Genessareth, by the Sea of Galilee, where the weary traveler might have rested till eve, but he pressed on to Nain.

From the city-gate the crowd followed the stricken mother. They approached the burial place, she clasped the pall with a gasping sob; but presently they came where JESUS stood by the way. He *looked* upon her, and his compassionate heart was moved. "Weep not," He said; and they stayed the bier, and at His bidding laid it at His feet. He gently drew the pall from out her grasp and laid it back in silence from the dead. The mute throng drew near, and gazed upon His calm looks with troubled wonder. A minute's space He stood and prayed, then taking the cold hand of the young man He said "Arise." And immediately his breast heaved with respiration, a sudden flush mantled his fair young face, his lips parted, and with a murmur of his mother's name he trembled, and then sat upright. While the mourner fell upon his neck and wept for joy, JESUS proceeded calmly on his way to Nain.

CONSECRATION.

MCLEOD says:—Consecration, or simple yielding of ourselves to God, in itself occupies little time—no more necessarily than the uttering of an intelligent "Yes" or "No," whatever the preliminaries that may lead to this point or the momentous consequences that may follow from it. But, however easy this choice may seem to those who never seriously tried to make it, it requires the greatest possible effort, unless, by the grace that worketh when and how God willeth, the man has been so slowly educated into it, that at no period of his life has he experienced a great and conscious struggle between light and darkness, between God and his own soul. But most men have imperceptibly formed the mental habit of indifference to the claims of God.

IT is with the singing of a congregation as with the sighing of the wind in the forest, where the notes of the million rustling leaves, and the boughs striking upon each other, all together make a harmony, no matter what be the individual discords.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

[A NOVA SCOTIA LADY who recently received a copy of our Premium Engraving, "*Birth-Day Morning*," sends us the following lines, which came to her mind while looking at the charming picture:]

"BIRTH-DAY MORNING."

A PICTURE beautiful, and rare,
And deep with meaning fraught.
'Tis morning; and the sunlight fair
Rests on the maiden's wavy hair,
Brow, neck, its smile hath caught;
While ling'ring with a loving grace
It 'livens all the scene.
It beams across the old man's face
And finds itself a hiding place
The leaves and vines between.

O, maiden, midst those blooming flowers
Thou art the brightest there;
Ah! dost thou dream of chilling showers,
Of weary days, and darksome hours,
Amid a scene so fair?
Those roses gathered to thy breast
Are not more bright than thou;
They quickly fade away to rest;
Thy future still remains unguess'd—
Thy fate thou canst not know.

And he who culls the gift for thee,
How earnest is his heart!
In his bronzed face we plainly see
That life may not all sunshine be,
But care too hath its part.
Fain would he pluck from out thy way
Each sharp, obtruding thorn;
Fain would he that thy feet might stay
Within the bright and sunny ray
That gilds thy birth-day morn.

Sheffield Mills, Nova Scotia, Nov., 1872. VIOLET.

REPLY TO H. H.

ALTHOUGH we are denied the ballot-box, we are granted a still more powerful weapon—the free use of the pen, providing it is not too free. And I wish to free my mind a little in regard to "H. H." and "SALLY TEAZLE." Although not a farmer's wife, I was a farmer's daughter, and have a very extensive acquaintance with farmers' families; and in nearly every neighborhood meet with one or more of SALLY'S description; but in most respects they are the exception and not the rule. In regard to eating in the kitchen with all the help seated at the table, and washing in the same basin and drying on the same towel, I am sorry to say is the rule; but I think it is practiced, as a general thing, to save work, as most farmers' wives try to get along without help.

I think the example held before us by H. H. is another extreme; and if held up as a pattern for us weakly American women, I despair of ever following it; and I don't think I shall try. To think of a lady so "refined, intelligent and accomplished" making such a drudge of herself is absurd. For any one who knows anything about it will tell you that to take care of the milk and butter from sixteen cows is about all one woman ought to do. She tells us that after "putting her beds airing" she goes down and makes a fire. Where is the hired man, or her husband, that her fire is not built for her while she is putting the beds airing? I never yet had to build a fire when my husband was at home; and then, after doing the work of two women, she "goes out and does a few chores to help her husband! It would look far more sensible for him to send one of the hired men to the house to help her do such work as churning and "feeding the calves." I am fearful if she keeps on at the rate she is going she will soon be a broken-down woman, and will not have the blessed boon of health to confer on her children as her "mother did on her."

Then, to cap the climax, H. H. tells us "she gains a greater degree of love from her husband by being strong." Now, it is my opinion that a man who truly loves his wife, if she is not strong, instead of loving her less will feel a more tender love for her, knowing she has much pain to endure and many pleasures to forego. No man will love his wife less for being weakly, unless he values her for the amount of labor she can perform. It has always been a wonder to me that farmers that keep so many cows and are able to hire so many men in the hurrying time and one or two all the time, should deem it extravagant for their wives to think of having a hired girl; for it would cost less to hire a girl one week than two men one day. I have thought on this subject a great deal, and, for the very reason that farmers' wives are such drudges, I have refused to become one myself. MRS. J. O. G.

DISRAELI'S WIFE.

I CANNOT omit, in this connection, to refer to Viscountess Beaconsfield, the admirable spouse of Mr. Disraeli. Their coming together had a tinge of romance to it. Disraeli was just becoming known as a fashionable novelist and a promising young man of the town, and had written "Vivian Grey." This novel so captivated the lady, who was then married, and was considerably the novelist's senior, that although she never had seen him she entered into correspondence with him, which led to a close and affectionate friendship. Her husband dying several years after, Disraeli sought and won her hand. They never have had children, but a happier, more faithful, more devoted couple does not exist. Mrs. Disraeli always took the keenest interest in her husband's career, and he once said in one of his matchlessly graceful speeches that whatever success he had had he attributed to the constancy, affection and encouragement of the partner of his life.

On one occasion Disraeli was going to make a speech in the house upon which he counted to make a brilliant effect. When about to speak, any disturbing incident, however trifling, is apt to disconcert and confuse him. Mrs. Disraeli was to accompany him to Westminster, and, her husband having entered the carriage, she was getting in, when her thumb was caught and jammed in the carriage window. Notwithstanding the pain, which increased every moment that the thumb remained under the window, the heroic lady never winced nor stirred till they reached the Parliament House—afraid if she stirred or tried to abstract the thumb, it would disturb her husband, and affect the success of his harangue. Is it any wonder that, when Disraeli, being about to retire from the Premiership, was offered a peerage by the Queen, he declined the honor, but begged her Majesty to bestow the distinction upon his wife.

Thus Mrs. Disraeli became Viscountess Beaconsfield—a name redolent of memories of Burke, and a title which gave her co-equal social rank with the ladies of the most ancient lineage.

One often sees this remarkable pair now in West End quarter, the lady seeming old and frail, the husband young, and jaunty, and spring-galted, walking slowly, for Lady Beaconsfield's health will not permit faster progress. Indeed, this devotion to a wife considerably older than himself, and who has borne him no heirs to his splendid fame and princely fortune, is one of the finest traits of Disraeli's character, and one which has gained him universal respect and esteem in English society, even from those who are wanting in such a domestic virtue.

WOMAN PERSONALS.

THE great dinner-giver in London is Lady Molesworth, widow of the late Sir William, formerly Secretary for the Colonies. This lady's career is curious. Of humble origin, she was educated at the London Academy of Music for the musical profession, and sang at private parties at Rome. There she married a rich, elderly man of good property and family, Mr. Temple West. He died and left her a good income, and she then married Sir W. Molesworth. He was a man of distinguished ability, but shy and retiring, and it is generally thought would never, but for his stirring, ambitious wife, have become a cabinet minister. At his death he left her a life-interest in the whole of his property, worth forty thousand dollars a year. By sheer force of character she has pushed her way to the highest pinnacle of fashionable life, and people who fifteen years ago would have turned up their noses at her are thankful to be asked to her parties.

But those who aspire to the hights of fashion should bear well in mind the pendant to Raleigh's lines:

Fain would I climb,
But that I fear to fall.

If thy heart fail thee,
Do not climb at all.

In common with every other career, the pursuit of fashion has its *desagrements*, and Lady Molesworth has no doubt endured all sorts of snubs and sneers which to the sensitive would be unendurable. Some time since she did a very wise thing. Knowing what folly it would be to attempt to conceal what every one knew—that she had been a professional singer—she boldly took the bull by the horns, and sent a splendid donation to the Academy of Music "in grateful recognition of the great benefits received from it." Seated at her splendid table, with the heir to the throne on one hand and some great potentate on the other, it must be curious for this lady to run back for an instant to the days when with a mean wardrobe and scanty purse, she was eagerly working in the hope of earning her bread by her own efforts.

IN a recent work on "Recollections of Society in England and France," we find the following new account of MARIE ANTOINETTE:

In the bright time just preceeding her unparalleled misfortunes, when at the bijou Chateau of Trianon, she not only cultivated flowers, fished in the lake, milked cows, and invited her courtiers generally to share her pastoral pleasures, but she there acted in private theatricals, and always the part of a shepherdess or a soubrette. In the former character she illustrated Rousseau's rural scenes in a way which, if he had beheld it would mitigated even that philosophic republican's well known sarcasm on royal performers; and she so far overcame the educational or constitutional shyness of her royal husband in his earlier years as even to induce him to take a part on the stage.

When, at fifteen years of age, Marie Antoinette had arrived in France as Dauphiness, she detected so much absurdity in the *ancient regime* formalities forced on her observance by the Duchess de Noailles, the Grand Mistress of the Ceremonies (an ancestress of the present Minister of France at Washington), that she then and long afterward spoke of that august personage by the sobriquet of Madame Etiquette. The following anecdote shows her humor: The scene was in the Bois de Boulogne. Several of the more demure ladies of the court were in open carriages. But the Queen was riding on a donkey, as were various of her younger favorites. The whole cavalcade was stopped, for Marie Antoinette's donkey, having felt a sudden inclination to roll on the green turf, had thrown its royal rider, and she, being quite unhurt, remained seated on the ground, laughing immoderately. As soon as she could command her countenance she assumed mock gravity, and without attempting to rise from her lowly position, commanded that the Grand Mistress of the Ceremonies should at once be brought to her side; and when the lady thus summoned stood, in no good temper, and with dignified aspect, before her, she looked up and said, Madame, I have sent for you that you may inform me as to the etiquette to be observed when a Queen of France and her donkey have both fallen—which of them is to get up first.

Reading for the Young.

THE SUDDEN STORM.

BY ALICIA.

O, MOTHER-BIRD, hasten home to your nest,
For a storm is coming out of the West,
And the winds blow up amain,
Tossing and shaking the lilac tree
Where your pretty nest and your dear ones be,
And the clouds fall down in rain!

So the mother-bird flies home to her nest,
And shelters her darlings under her breast,
And leaves them not again:
For herself no shelter she seeks to find,
But shuts her eyes to the beating wind,
And her feathers drip with rain.

A sermon you preach,
And a lesson you teach,
Of love and constancy,
O mother-bird, on your pretty nest,
Warming your darlings with your breast,
In the heart of the lilac tree!

"STICK TO THE FARM."

A TALK WITH THE BOYS.

BY MARY A. E. WAGER.

I AM quite sure that the more a man knows of life in great cities, the greater emphasis will he give to the title of this article. And I will tell you why.

The majority of country boys are in no sense of the word fitted or prepared for participation in the rivalry and competion of business in the city. They would find themselves as much out of their sphere or groove for usefulness, as a statesman would to be placed in command of a ship. Or to make the illustration more pertinent, they would succeed in the city in about equal measure with the city men who go to the country to get rich farming; and you know how that is.

Hundreds of young men come from the country to the city weekly in search of work. I see them anxiously walking the streets, or standing at the street corners in a brown study. Oftentimes they are robbed of their little store of money; decoyed into hells where in a single hour they learn more of the ways of death than would have come to them in an entire lifetime elsewhere. Ah! but *you* wouldn't be seduced from truth and virtue! Perhaps not; but granting you to be firm as the everlasting hills in righteousness, what could you do to insure success? Can you set type? Can you keep books? Do you understand commercial business? Can you write a book review worthy of the book? What do you know of art, or science, or any one branch of either? Have you a well defined idea, or a half defined idea of just what you wish to do? If so, what qualification do you carry with it? To leave the farm for the city is as foolish and dangerous, in most cases, as to jump overboard far from shore, when you are morally certain you do not know how to swim.

But I do not mean to have you believe that to "stick to the farm" is always the best thing to do." I don't believe in sticking to anything that is utterly distasteful, and which you do not feel "drawn toward," in any sense, either from fitness or sympathy. But in leaving the farm I think it would be wiser to hope for success where competition is moderate, and where your untrained faculties will not be completely overwhelmed by skilful and disciplined workers, every place filled, and all vacancies applied for a decade in advance.

OUR LETTERS FROM BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something About Vermont.

I LIVE in a pleasant little village called East Middleburg, Vt. There is a beautiful river issuing through it. It is an industrious river. It turns a saw-mill, grist mill, a forge, and a sash factory. Its waters are very cold, even late in the Spring, made so by the snow and ice melting high up on the mountains. Sometimes the heavy rains in the Spring will cause the river to overflow its banks, and then it will do damage to both life and property. About five years ago there was a fearful freshet; the water rushed through the streets of our village like a river; it carried away door-yard fences, and some buildings. It was a strange sight to see the cattle, hogs and sheep swimming and swept along by the water. There was a boy, who was a cripple, out of doors when the waters broke through. They surrounded him before he could get away, leaving him on a little island all alone. Above East Middleburg, on the mountains, there is a hotel, called the "Bread-Loaf Inn," which is the resort of summer boarders. A few miles from here there is a little gem of a lake, called Dinnmore. It is higher than the surrounding country. There are some islands in the lake. I went to a picnic on one of them. In the mountains near the lake there are some caves. There is a little schooner called the Nautilus, which belongs to the lake also.

MOUNTAIN PINK.

A Game for Children.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am eleven years old and live on a farm. My father takes your paper, and I like to read it very much. As I was reading the RURAL NEW-YORKER I saw a letter from a little girl wanting to know some new games. Here is one called "My Lady's Toilet." The name of an article of dress is given to each one of the company, chairs are placed for all the party but one, so as to leave one chair too few. They all seat themselves but one, who is called the Lady's Maid, and stands in the center, when the Maid calls for any article of dress. The one who has that name instantly rises, repeats the word, and seats herself again. For instance, the Maid says, "My Lady's up and wants her dress." "Dress," says the one who has that name, rising at the time she speaks, and sitting down again as quickly. "My Lady's up and wants her brush." "Brush," says brush, jumping up and repeating." Her handkerchief, watch, and chain," says each one of three, rising together. "My Lady's up and wants her whole toilet!" When this is said, then every one must jump up and change chairs, and, as there is one chair wanting, of course it occasions a scramble, and whoever is left standing must be Lady's Maid and call to the others as before.

MARY O.

Fond of Warnings.

I WENT to school last Winter, and intend to this Winter. I have not got punished much late years, but I can remember when I could not have said the same. If I came home and told of the teacher's whipping me, because Mr. Somebody's girl did something dreadful, (terrible innocent wasn't I? Well, I always was an innocent child,) I tell you I didn't get petted much when I came home, or talked to in this style:—"There, you little darling; she is the worst teacher that ever came into that school house! You may bring your books right home, and you needn't go another day." No, I didn't get abused in that way, but I will tell you what I did get: I got another warm as good, if not better, than the one previous, which I richly deserved. And do I now disrespect my mother any for those warmings? No; I look back on my errors and thank her for it. EMMA D.

Cake and Cakes.

I HAVE pieced four quilts. I have one quilt with 666 pieces, and there are not two pieces in it alike. It is called the Odd-Fellow. I can do most any kind of housework. Can any of the girls tell me how to make a what-not out of spools. I like to ride on horse-back, and on a gallop. I have got a little colt that I expect to ride when he gets large enough. His name is Jet. I will send a recipe for clove cake:—One cup molasses, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter, 3 eggs, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoonful cloves, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, 1 nutmeg 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in ½ cup milk, 3 cups flour, chop the raisins fine. This cake is better when two weeks old than when new. MYRTIE BURN.

The Puzzler.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.—No. 19.

☞ Answer in two weeks, with the names of those who send correct answers up to that time.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA.—No. 1.

I AM composed of 90 letters:
My 6, 10, 44, 16, 53, the son of Amram.
My 17, 79, 3, 12, 76, Bath Sheba's husband.
My 29, 31, 43, 19 is a plain in Babylon, where Nebuchadnezzar set up a golden image.
My 25, 8, 70, 36, 31, a capital of Bashan.
My 42, 13, 32, 2, the valley in which David slew Goliath.
My 50, 4, 21, 9, grandson of Adam.
My 22, 56, 37, 1, 84, 55, a governor of Judea.
My 26, 52, 60, 84, 59 was a Macedonian.
My 49, 27, 14, 74, 28, 23, 24, 81, the Hebrew name for Calvary.
My 35, 57, 70, 85, 42, Lot's grandfather.
My 5, 62, 41, 31, 44, 53, 76, the wife of Abraham.
My 11, 38, 55, 69, a symbol of subjection.
My 31, 6, 5, 53, 78, 90, 64, 79, 15, a cloth for hangings, ornamented with needleworks.
My 7, 40, 8, 76, Methuselah's grandson.
My 20, 72, 18, 47, 61, 10, 45, a proselyte of Antioch.
My 89, 84, 63, 77, 65, 89, the mother of Timothy.
My 30, 31, 32, 75, 78, 70, 67, 87, 66, 71, a division of soldiers.
My 39, 40, 70, 88, 17, 73, 81, 87, 84, 9, came from Corinth to visit Paul.
My 46, 36, 44, 70, 50, 88, a sort of weazel.
My 54, 78, 82, 52, 73, the grandson of Cush.
My 83, 85, 88, 25, 86 is confusion.
My 83, 84, 12, 3, 33 was given to the Israelites for food.
My whole is the Silver Rule. J. A. S.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Nov. 30.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA No. 6.—"If you do good, forget it; if evil, remember and repent of it."

MY PLANTATION No. 2.—1, Thyme; 2, Wallflower; 3, Dandelion; 4, Aster (a-star); 5, Bleeding Heart; 6, Snap Dragon.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 17.—Women ought to do the courting. [No correct answers have been received to this rebus.]

PUZZLE No. 9.—Craven.

News of the Week.

HORACE GREELEY.

HONORS TO HIS MEMORY.

THE OBSEQUIES.

On Saturday, Nov. 30th, the remains of Hon. HORACE GREELEY were brought to New York, inclosed in a black walnut coffin, mounted with silver, and taken to the house of SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., the publisher of the Tribune, where they remained during Sunday and Monday, the 1st and 2d inst's. No one but intimate friends were allowed to view them. On Tuesday, the 3d inst., at an early hour, they were taken to the City Hall to

LIE IN STATE.

They were placed in the Governor's Room, where the remains of Mr. LINCOLN reposed on their way to Springfield. The room and the City Hall was heavily draped in mourning, a motto over the balcony reading as follows: "We Remember with Pride His Busy Life." Flags all over the city floated at half-mast. The Tribune building was draped in black. The public was admitted at 9 o'clock A. M., and a constant stream of citizens, to the number of 40,000, passed through the hall until 10 P. M. The guard of honor for the day contained such names as those of Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Mayor elect HAVEMEYER, THURLOW WEED, A. T. STEWART, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, PETER COOPER, WM. B. ASTOR, Gov. HOFFMAN, and many others. All classes of people flocked to see the remains of Mr. GREELEY, and great crowds surrounded the City Hall when his remains were removed.

THE OBSEQUIES.

Wednesday, the 4th, was a bright and beautiful day in New York, and the whole population of the city, as well as Brooklyn and the neighboring cities, prepared to attend the funeral. Business was nearly suspended, and at an early hour the people crowded the line of the procession. No such sorrow and popular emotion has been seen since the funeral of President LINCOLN. The line of march, from Forty-fifth St. to Greenwood, a distance of some six miles, was densely packed with spectators, who could only be estimated by hundreds of thousands. The whole of the way was lined with police, 250 being at the church, and the same number at the Battery, to keep the streets clear.

AT THE CHURCH.

The funeral ceremonies were held at Dr. CHAPIN'S church, corner of Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue. The house holds but 1,500 people, and so great was the desire to be present, only intimate friends, relatives, employees of the Tribune, invited guests, and representatives of societies could be admitted. Tickets were issued for these.

THE DECORATIONS.

The church was heavily draped in black, inside and out, and was profusely filled with flowers, sent by societies, friends, the city, and various organizations. Chappaqua sent a shield in flowers, the Common Council of the city sent in the city arms in flowers, the ladies of the church erected a beautiful arch of flowers over the pulpit, the Mayor, the various clubs, and many personal friends, sent rare and remarkable designs in flowers, until the altar of the church and Mr. SINCLAIR'S house were filled with them.

THE FUNERAL.

Shortly after 11 P. M. the coffin was brought into the church on the shoulders of six men. The pall-bearers were twenty in number, including Chief-Justice Chase, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Senators Trumbull and Fenton, Thurlow Weed, Erastus Brooks, Rev. Dr. Bright, R. M. Hoe and Robert Bonner. The coffin was followed by Mr. Greeley's two orphaned daughters, and his two nieces, the Misses Cleveland. The staff of the Tribune came next, and then a long array of men, representing all walks in life. The pulpit was occupied by Dr. Chapin, H. W. Beecher, Dr. Edward Beecher, Rev. J. M. Pullman, and Prof. Hitchcock of the Union Theological Seminary.

THE MOURNERS.

Among the vast throng of mourners, there were President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Senator Wilson, Secretary of War Belknap, Gov. Hoffman and staff, Minister Washburne, the Governors of New Jersey and Connecticut with their staffs, Gen. Babcock, Senator Schurz, the Mayors of many cities, the foremost editors of the United States, all the officials of New York, the delegates from clubs, societies, etc. A more distinguished gathering has never been seen at any funeral. The services commenced at 11:30. Miss Kellogg sung, "I Know That my Redeemer Liveth." Mr. Beecher and Dr. Chapin made eloquent addresses.

THE PROCESSION.

The cortege started from the church at 1:15 P. M., and was two hours and a half reaching the Battery. A line of 125 carriages, two abreast, followed the hearse. The carriage of the President was surrounded by fifty policemen, as a guard of honor. A large number of policemen, firemen, and citizens on foot headed the procession. There was no music, no banners, and no military, the great procession moved in silence through the heart of the great cities. The bells of Trinity and St. Paul's tolled as the carriages passed.

THE VAULT.

Even to the door of the Greeley vault on Locust Hill, in Greenwood, a dense mass of people surged. It was dark when the grave was reached. After a short prayer the body was placed by the side of the remains of Mrs. Greeley and his three children. The two surviving daughters placed wreaths upon the coffin, and the last rites were ended.

THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

All over the United States the day was observed with the tolling of bells, the displaying of memorials, the holding of meetings, the suspension of business, and the passing of resolutions. The Senate of New York, the Legislature of Massachusetts, Congress, and the Electoral College, passed resolutions of sympathy and respect. Thus was laid to rest America's great commoner.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Carl Schurz and the Administration.

THE Administration Senators being a majority have decided in caucus to vacate all places held by Liberal Republicans on Senate Committees and appoint Republicans in their places—thus classing Liberal Republicans and Democrats together. They give by courtesy and custom a minority representation on all committees to the opposition. Thus from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Schurz is removed, leaving as the Democratic representative, Senator Casserley. Senator Casserley has, however, withdrawn and the Democrats have named Senator Schurz. This gentleman has written a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic caucus tendering him his place a letter in which he declares he is still a Republican, devoted to the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati platform and adds, most sensibly: "For the realization of principles laid down, and the measures of policy advocated in that platform, I shall faithfully work, without permitting myself to be diverted by other considerations. If the Administration does anything to promote those ends, I shall then support it. In whatever the Administration may do in the opposite direction, I shall earnestly oppose it. I shall, therefore, not make opposition to the Administration under any and all circumstances, nor support it under any and all circumstances, but in such support, as well as such opposition, be governed by my sense of duty, without considering myself bound by party interests."

London in Darkness.

A STRUGGLE is in progress between the stokers in the London gas-works and their employers, which has resulted in a strike of the former and the consequent submerging of portions of London in darkness. The latest news is that the places of many of the striking men have been filled by the companies and London is again lighted. But peace is not assured. The temper of English strikers is belligerent and aggressive, generally; and the men who have consented to fill the places of the insubordinate may find their respective positions too perilous to retain. Of the merits of this controversy we are not informed sufficiently to judge; but we deprecate all such manifestations, because they are generally injurious to both parties involved, and are always a source of discomfort, if not of apprehension to the public.

Trouble in Louisiana.

AT this writing it looks as if the unscrupulous and desperate politicians of Louisiana (including, of course, that species of animal known as "carpet baggers") were likely to cause bloodshed there in furtherance of their ambitious and venal purposes. The trouble is between the federal office-holders and the State officers—each seeking to obtain and retain control of the State Government and secure the United States' Senatorship to its partisans. The United States Court has decided against Gov. Warmoth and in favor of Senator Kellogg and party. United States' marshals with troops have taken possession of the capitol, and are going to enforce the decree of the Court. Meantime, the excitement is intense, and bloodshed is apprehended.

The Arizona Diamond Fields

HAVE proved a first-class swindle, and some men are well plucked who thought they had their "eye teeth cut." The first gems displayed as having been gathered in the diamond fields were bought in Europe. On these the parties purchasing them realized $50,000, with which they bought more gems in Europe and salted the ground, to which they took Cook, the agent of the company formed to investigate the matter, and picked them up for him. On the strength of this picking up of strewed diamonds the stock of the company was sold to the amount of $320,000. The Santon ruby, represented as worth $250,000, proves, on examination, to be a soft garnet worth about $100. And so officers are looking after the swindlers!

Homes for Disabled Soldiers.

THERE are 4,000 disabled soldiers in the four national homes for such at Dayton, O., Augusta, Me., Milwaukee, Wis., and Hampton, Va. At the home in Dayton there are 1,700. For these soldiers at these homes are provided good clothing, food, shelter, chapels, schools, libraries, reading-rooms, amusement halls, and workshops in which the men are educated to go out and earn their own living as teachers, book-keepers, telegraph operators, mechanics, etc. They are also paid for any useful work they may do while in the asylum.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

ST. ANDREW'S Day was celebrated on the 30th ult.....Mr. Froude has closed his arguments with Father Burke....Mr. Stanley's course of lectures has been abandoned as unsuccessful....Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth was installed on the 5th....Henry Rogers was executed in Brooklyn on the 6th for the murder of Police officer Donohue....Mrs. H. B. Stowe has read before a full house....The Tweed trial has been postponed for ten days....The Derby collection of paintings has been sold at good prices... On the 6th chemical paint works in Brooklyn were burned. Loss $28,000....On the 8th N. Y. Evening Express office was burned. Loss $50,000.... The trial of Stokes commenced on the 9th.

Home News.

THE death of Mr. Greeley caused universal sorrow all over the country. Congress passed resolutions of respect. Many cities passed resolutions, and courts adjourned....A $100,000 monument to Meade is to be put up at Gettysburg....Congress will investigate the Credit Mobilier scandal....Cincinnati will have a great musical festival next May... Ex-Gov. Orr has been appointed Minister to Russia....The trial of Judge Curtis continues at Albany....The Boston insurance losses exceed $52,000,000.... Judge Nelson has retired from the Supreme Bench. ..The President has appointed Judge Ward Hunt of Utica to the Supreme Bench.... The Delaware and Hudson Canal is closed.... Another survivor of the Missouri has been found ...Gen. Dyer of the Ordnance Bureau is sick.. Dr. Warren Stone of N. O. is dead... W. W. Dantz, Member of Congress elect, wife and child have been killed at a railway accident near Harrisburgh....Rev. Dr. Haight of New York has been elected Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts ...Chief Justice Thomas A. Johnson of Corning, N. Y., died on the 5th....The Louisiana State House has been seized by U. S. troops.... Gen Sherman has written a letter vindicating the young officers of our army....Gen. Leslie Coombs of Ky. shot a man at Williamstown on the 3d . Gen. O. C. Maxwell shot himself at Dayton, O., on the 5th.

Congress.

CONGRESS met on Monday, Oct. 1st. The President's Message proved to be a plain, business-like document. Mr. Sumner will not serve on any committee on account of his health. Mr. Logan will be Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs as Mr. Wilson has resigned. Mr. Edmunds will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. No alterations in the revenue law are likely this session. It is proposed to suppress the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia. The House would not allow Gen. Banks to resign the Chairmanship of his Committee. The postal telegraph will come up early in the session.

Disasters, Accidents, Etc.

Two schooners, with their crews, have been lost on Lake Superior....The steamer Gray Eagle sunk in the Ohio at James' Landing on the 5th. Loss $65,000... Accident on the Pa. Central, 50 miles West of Harrisburg on the 5th. Five killed and five wounded....Eleven men have been killed by the Modoc Indians in California....On the 3d there was an accident on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad. A train went over an embankment, killing one and wounding ten.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

GREAT excitement continues in France over the crisis. The Assembly has censured the Government for receiving addresses from the people. M. DeFrane, Minister of the Interior, resigned on the 30th ult. All the Cabinet followed, but M. Thiers refused to accept their resignations....Many conflicts have occurred in Spain, in which the insurgents were beaten.... The Emperor of Germany has created 25 new peers....The Mexican Congress is engaged in railway schemes....Mrs. Mary Somerville, the mathematician, is dead....The Assembly of France has elected what it calls the Committee of Thirty....The gas stokers of London are on a strike....Hans Christian Andersen is very ill. ....The Po has again overflowed its banks.... The King of Italy has sent a gold medal to Dr. Livingstone....Four schools for English and American children, in Rome, have been closed... The French Committee of Thirty has organized, and will define the responsibility of the Ministers. The Committee is regarded as hostile to the Republic. Business is unsettled. The resignation of Thiers is looked for....The Prussian Lower House has passed the Counties Reform bill....The Spanish Congress refuses to impeach Sagasta....The Pope has given his blessing to American Catholics.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

A Big Victory for the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine.—It will delight all the many friends of the Wilson Sewing Machine to know that in the stubborn contest for superiority in samples of work at the great Northern Ohio Fair, their favorite has carried off the two great premiums, the medal for best six specimens machine work, and the diploma for best specimen braiding. As the great competition was in these two classes, it will be seen that the Wilson's victory is complete. We knew this would be so. It could not be otherwise. There is no talking down the fact that the Wilson is the best family sewing machine now manufactured, the one capable of doing the best work on any kind of goods and under all circumstances. This award of the highest premium to the work of the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, should and will silence the talk of that large class of sewing machine men who have made this machine the object of their special enmity, simply because it is a moderate price machine and undersells their expensive one. Go and see the first premium cards on those beautiful samples of work, and remember that you can buy this premium sewing machine for fifty dollars. —*From the Cleveland Daily Herald.* Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Watch No. 1143, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marlou, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me eight months; its total variation from mean time being five seconds per month.—JAMES B. RYER, of Kelty & Co., 447 Broadway, New York.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. MARY SANDERS, Jersey City, N. J., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine since 1863 constantly, on all kinds of sewing, without repairs, and broken but one needle (accidentally); would not sell it for $1,000 if she could not get another. See new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 9, 1872.

SINCE our last report the public documents from Washington, incident to the reassembling of Congress, have been published. The President's Message is favorably regarded among business people as a plain and very satisfactory statement of the condition of the country, while its recommendations are free from all experiments on the future of the revenues and currency. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that another hundred million of debt was paid off during the late fiscal year, and while the more recent reductions in the tariff and on internal taxes will cut down the surplus applicable to the same object for the current fiscal year, the Secretary anticipates more than sufficient to keep up the regular contributions to the sinking fund. He estimates that only $88,000,000 will be required next year to meet the interest on the public debt; a reduction of $28,500,000 a year since the Administration came into office on the fourth of March, 1869. The reduction on the principal of the debt to Dec. 1, is $365,000,000.

In the week past the general trade of the city was dull. The importations were unusually light, and exports of produce below the previous week. Business, with the exception of the holiday shopping trade, will probably continue dull until the New Year, and money is keeping close, both at banks and on the Street. The stock brokers are paying daily commissions over 7 per cent. to carry over their stocks. In mercantile paper, not accommodated at banks, the rates are 9@12 per cent. per annum.

Gold is ¾ per cent. higher than our last report, and United States stocks are ¼@1¼ per cent. higher on the 5-20's of 1867 and new 5 per cents. Among the Southern State bonds, Tenns. have advanced to 78¼ per cent. The Railroad stocks have moved irregularly, Rock Island showing the only decided rise. Western Telegraph steady; the Express stocks firm; Pacific Mail lower, and fluctuating violently between 79@89 per cent.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.
Capital	$88,019,200	$80,019,200
Loans	276,560,000	278,388,300
Gold and Greenbacks	60,116,700	59,569,400
Deposits	201,915,300	205,019,800
Circulation	27,570,000	27,569,100

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	113¼	Erie	53
U. S. 6s of 1881	118	Union Pacific	38
U. S. 6-20s of '65 (old)	114	Rock Island	114
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	117¼	Northwest	87½
U. S. 10-40's	109¾	Ohio & Miss.	47½
U. S. 5s (new)	112	Western Telegraph	77½
U. S. Currency 6s...rd	122¼	Pacific Mail	79
N. Y. Bounty 7s	107	Lake Shore	93¾
Missouris	95	Toledo & Wabash	69
Tennessees	75¼	Adams Express	93½
South Carolinas	24½	American Express	78
Virginias	55	United States Exp's	80½
Central Pacifics	101½	St. Paul (common)	54
Union Pacifics	83	St. Paul (preferred)	77
N. Y. Central Stock	95	Bills on London	108¼

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday Dec. 9, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce for the past week are as follows:

Corn, bush	1,450,600	Meal, bbls	2,870
Oats, "	358,400	Flour, "	103,200
Wheat, "	1,101,500	Eggs, "	7,580
Rye, "	90,200	Cotton, bales	30,495
Barley, "	563,400	Hops, "	1,216
Malt, "	104,800	Wool "	3,420
Seed, "	2,380	Butter, pkgs	19,100
Beans, "	4,610	Cheese "	58,480
Meal, bags	2,108	Lard, "	9,539
Peanuts "	3,249	Dried fruits, pkgs	2,630
Pork, bbls	920	Cut Meats "	6,506

Butter.—We have to allude so constantly to the single movement in fine butter that we can almost refer to previous markets without taking up space. The run has been so strong upon fancy goods that the few holders of choice October make are keeping it in reserve and the competition for it has allowed 38@40c. to be frequently quoted for it. General business is not expected to increase much until after the holidays, and all stock under the class noticed is quiet at recent prices. Cool weather starts rather more market and useful medium priced stock into use, but there is no buying ahead. Rolls are scarce, and choice cloth wrapped are higher. Most of them stop at Baltimore and Philadelphia. Sound Welsh butter is salable, as the comparative prices of it and good firkins favor the buyer.

Orange Co. pails, fine, including creamery, 35@38c.; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 26@35c.; common, 15@18c.; selections, half tubs, 33@35c.; extra half tubs, 38@40c.; half tubs in lots, 25@30c.; good to prime firkins, 27@30c.; do. Welsh, Fall, 25@28c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 20@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@22c.; Western fair to good, 15@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; State dairies, tubs on, 28@32c.; do. all firkins, 28@30c. Rolls, choice, 26@28c.; do., fair to good, 20@24c.; do., common, 16c.

Beans and Peas.—The deliveries of beans at this market are increasing, and it is difficult to name prices from day to day. Buyers hold off to some extent, waiting until prices become more settled. Hence prices are most marked in mediums, which are in chief supply. Peas have only a light sale to local buyers.

We quote Mediums, prime $2.70@2.75 per bushel; good do., $2.50@2.60; fair do., $2.00@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.80@2.85; good do., $2.50@2.60; common and fair do., $2@2.25. Green peas at $1.80@1.90. Southern black-eyed peas, $2.70@2.75. Canada peas in bond, $1.12.

Beeswax.—Shippers are the only buyers in market, and their wants are small. For straight lots, 33½@34½c. are obtained, but one or two small choice lots are being worked off at 35c. for Southern.

Cheese.—The market is without improvement. We greatly miss the holiday trade from the other side, as in former seasons the demand has been brisk for several weeks preceding Christmas, and has always tended to strengthen the market. Stocks here are steadily accumulating, and as shippers' orders are not urgent as a rule, they prefer to hold off and await developments. For the few lots they need, 14@

is about the highest figure they offer, and they have managed to secure some fine lines of stock at this figure. From the home trade 14½c. is obtained for choice lots.

We quote State factory, choice, 14@14¼c.; good to prime, 13½@13¾c.; fair, 12@13c.; State dairy, 12½@13¼ for good to prime; 10@12c. for fair lots; for Ohio factory, 10@11½c. for fair to prime; English dairy, prime, 13½@14c.; fair do., 11½@13c.

Cotton—Shippers have been buying freely, and the market advanced a trifle, closing weak, with liberal offerings. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	17	17¼	17½
Good Ordinary	18¼	18¾	18¾	19
Strict Good do	18 9-16	18 13-16	19 1-16	19 5-16
Low Middling	18¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Middling	19¾	19¾	20¼	20¾
Good Middling	21¼	21¼	21¾	22

For forward delivery latest sales on the basis of low middling are as follows:—Dec., 18¾c.; Jan., 18 15-16c.; Feb., 19¼c.; March, 19 5-16c.; April, 19 9-16c.; May, 19¾c.; June, 20¼c.

Dried Fruits.—The German demand for apples has been very light, and with more stock on sale of the grades they have been using prices are easier. Prime sliced are sold in a moderate way at inside figures. Peeled peaches are plenty and weak. Unpeeled have a small demand.

Southern apples, 4@5c.; do. sliced, 6@9c.; Western, 5½@6c. Peeled peaches at 14@15c. for Ga., 14@16c. for Va., and 15@18c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 4½@5c. for quarters, and 5½@6c. for halves. Cherries, 22@22½c. Plums, 14@19c. Blackberries, 8@9½c. Raspberries, 33@34c.

Eggs.—At the high prices fresh have been difficult to sell, the demand turning on limed. Supplies are more liberal. We quote at 34@35c. for Western fresh, 35@36c. for State and Pennsylvania, 37c. for Jersey. Limed at 25@26c. for Western, and 26@27½c. for State.

Flour.—The demand has been very small, with the ocean freight market against shippers. We are carrying smaller stocks than usual at this period, and as it is known that there are a number of orders here from the other side, which will be closed out as soon as freight room offers, holders are very firm in their views.

Superfine State	$5 90	@	6 30
Common extra do	7 00	@	7 05
Good to choice do	7 10	@	7 15
Fancy do	7 20	@	7 80
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 90	@	6 30
Extra do	6 90	@	7 05
Choice extra do	7 10	@	7 85
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 00	@	7 25
Trade brands do	7 30	@	9 25
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 90	@	8 65
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 55	@	9 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 10	@	8 30
Good to choice do	8 55	@	11 00
Extra Southern	7 10	@	9 15
Good to choice do	9 20	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 80	@	6 50
Corn meal, Western	3 40	@	3 50
Buckwheat flour	3 70	@	4 35

Fresh Fruits.—About 10,000 bbls. of apples have again found export. The export will probably fall off, as freight room is scarce. There is a good local demand, and prices are firm for sound, smooth lots. Some of the recent arrivals have been touched with frost. River apples are unusually plenty. Grapes are scarcely wanted. Cranberries are slow of sale, though dealers will not be apt to reduce prices much until after the holidays, as they want to see what effect the demand then will have upon the stock. Chestnuts not wanted. Hickory nuts firm. A car load of California grapes will be opened this week.

We quote—Apples, common, $1.25@1.75; do. fair to good, $2@2.50; do. fine, $2.75@3.25; do. lady, $4@8. Pears—Cooking, $ ¶ bbl., $5@6. Grapes.—Catawba, 6@8c.; Isabella, 3@5c. Cranberries, prime, per crate, $3.25@3.50; com. to fair, $2.50@3; bbls., $9@11.50; choice bbls., $11@12. New Virginia peanuts, $1.40@1.75.

Grain.—Wheat has been held higher and this has limited business. Stocks are moderate for the season, and the grades needed by shippers are held with a good deal of confidence. Winter grades are selling moderately well to millers, at full prices; $1.52@1.57 for No. 2 Spring, afloat, $1.62@1.64 for No. 1 Spring do., $1.68@1.70 for Winter red Western, $1.70@1.77½ for amber, and $1.70@2.05 for White. Corn is held higher, sales at 64½@64½c. for Western mixed, per sail, 65½@66c. per steamer do., 65@66c. for yellow Western. Oats sell freely at 52c. for inferior mixed State, 50@52½c. for new mixed Western, 49½@51c. for black, 53½@55c. for stained white Western.

Hay and Straw.—Prices of shipping grades have been advanced a trifle with an increased number of orders on the market. It is not likely prices will show much change until navigation closes.

We quote new shipping hay at $1.10; retail do., $1.40@1.75; salt, do., 70@90c.; clover, 80@90c. Straw at $1.30@1.45 for long rye, $1@$1.20c. for short rye; 80@90c. for oat.

Hops.—Prices are again higher and the market closes with a disposition to put the price up to 50c. for fine hops. The advance is mainly owing to reports from England of excited markets there and light shipments to this side. Growers here release only a few lots. Our market is very poorly supplied.

New York, growth 1872, at 38@48c.; Eastern do., 23@45c.; Western do., 33@45c.; Yearlings '71 23@30c.; Olds '70 10@15c.; Old Olds, '68-69 8@10c.; Bavarians, 43@48c.; English, 36@43c; Belgian, nominal, 33@38c.

Poultry and Game.—The market has not recovered from its late demoralization. No daily supply since our last has been sold out clean, and, with receipts lapping one another, there is a great pressure to sell and not be caught with a damp, muggy day that may occur at any time in December. It is estimated that the receipts are not more than one-half as large as last year, and it is very certain that retailers are not taking more than one-half the quantity they did last year. Geese are improving in demand; heavy ones are wanted for Christmas. There is a liberal supply of game and prices are easier; still a reduced range sends it largely into use and sellers are satisfied to sleude quotations.

We quote prime N. J. and Bucks Co. turkeys, 14@16c., a few large and dry-picked at 13c.; State and Western, poor to best, 12@16c. Chickens, Western, 7@12c.; State and near points, 14@15c. Geese, 2@14c. Ducks, 12@16c. A great many lots of stale Western chickens and geese have sold at 5@6c.

Game quotations:—Venison, whole, 12@13c.; do., saddle, 19@21c. Canvas-back ducks, $1.75@2.50; red heads, $1@1.25; mallard, 75@87c.; teal, 40@60c.; rabbits, 35@40c.; hares, 50@70c.; quail, $2. Prairie chickens, 95c.@$1; partridges, State, 75c.@1; eastern, 62@75c.; wild turkeys, 22c.

Provisions.—Mess pork has ruled quiet throughout the week. Old is pressed for sale and is lower, quoted in round lots at $13. New for December, $13.50. There has been no jobbing trade of moment. Beef is quiet; there have been a few sales for export, but freight room is scarce. Beef hams steady at $23. Cutmeats are a little stronger, with the prospect of higher hogs, but no large business is noted. Smoked hams, 13@13c., shoulder, 6¼@6¾c. Pickled hams, 10@11½c., shoulder, 5@5½c. Lard has sold largely at 8c. for choice old, 7⅞c. for new, cash and delivery, and 8c. for Jan. City closes at 7⅞c. Bacon is not active. City long clear, 7c., and prompt delivery. Winter western meats 7½c. for short clear; long and short together, 7¼c.; long clear, 7c. Stearine has sold to arrive at 8½c. Tallow is dull, as few exporters can operate, owing to scant freight room; country, 8½@8¾c.; city, 8¾.

Seeds.—New clover is bought up promptly on arrival by shippers at 9¾c. Timothy is hard to sell at $3@3.25. Rough flax is higher, selling at $1.95@2.15.

Sundries.—Honey at 29@30c. for dark and 32@35c. for white, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider at 6@10c. per gallon. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, per lb., 60@70c.; do. mixed, 40@60c.; hen, 7@9c.; vinegar, cider, ¶ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ¶ ℔. 4@4½c.; white rags, 5@5½c.

Tobacco.—The home trade are about the only buyers at the market, with a steady range of prices ruling.

QUOTATIONS—NEW CROP.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	9½@ 9¾c.	9¾@10¾c.
Common to medium leaf	10 @10½c.	10¾@11¾c.
Good do.	11 @11¾c.	11¾@12¾c.
Fine do.	11¾@12¾c.	13 @14 c.
Selections	13 @14 c.	15 @16 c.
NEW CROP.		
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	14 @16 c.	
seconds	26 @35 c.	
wrappers	40 @55 c.	
selections	50 @75 c.	
New York State running lots	12 @16 c.	
Pennsylvania assorted lots	18 @25 c.	
Ohio running lots	12 @16 c.	
Ohio wrappers	16 @30 c.	
Wisconsin and Western	9 @10 c.	

Vegetables.—Round potatoes are in the seller's favor, with a good local and shipping demand. Sweets have a moderate sale at steady figures.

Peach Blow, in bulk	$2 75@	3 00	
Early Rose, "	2 62½@	2 75	
Jackson "	2 00@	2 25	
Pyright "	2 00@	2 12½	
Poor lots "	1 50@	1 75	
Squash, ¶ bbl., marrow	1 25@	1 50	
Cabbages	7 00@	9 00	
Onions, red and yellow, ¶ bbl	3 00@	3 50	
" white	4 50@	——	
Sweet potatoes	2 75@	4 00	
Pumpkins	4 00@	7 00	
Garlic, ¶ 100 bunches	16 00@	18 00	
Russia turnips, ¶ bbl	1 50@	1 75	
Carrots, ¶ bbl	1 75@	2 00	

For potatoes in shipping order, add 25c. ¶ bbl.

Wool.—The business is entirely from manufacturers, dealers having withdrawn from the market at the high prices. Ohio fleeces 60@70c. for medium to extra; 60@65c. for State and Michigan; 60@65c. for Wisconsin; 55@56c. for Iowa, Illinois and Indiana; tub washed, 65@70c.; pulled at 67½@68c. for fine and superfine.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 6.—Flour firm, at $8.75 amber Winter, $4.75@10 for white. Wheat steady, $1.55@1.60 red Winter, $1.70@1.85 for white. Buckwheat flour $4.50@5 per cwt. Rye, 80c. per bushel. Corn, 65c.; oats, 41c. Barley steady, 75c. for two-rowed, 85@95c. for four-rowed. Dressed hogs active, $5.75@6.50 per cwt. Beef, $5@8 per cwt. Mutton, 5@8c. ℔ lb. Chickens, 10@15c. ℔ lb. Turkeys, 17c. Butter in good supply, 28@30c. Eggs scarce, 31@32c. per dozen. Cheese, 13@15c. Apples, bushel, 65@75c. Dried apples, 5@7c. Potatoes, 65@70c. per bushel. Turnips, 50c. Onions, $1. Wool quiet and nominal, 55c. for medium and 58@65c. for coarse. Sheep pelts, $1.35@2 each. Beef hides, 7@8c. ℔ lb. Hay, $18@21 per ton. Straw, $11@15 per ton.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Dec. 7 was active, with sales of about 600 boxes farm dairies at 11@13c., according to quality, and a few lots going at 13½c.

There was a good quantity of factories offered and sales were made at 13½@13¾c., a decline from last week's prices. We give leading transactions as follows:

Bethel	13½	Manheim Turnpike	13¾
Cayadutta	13⅜	Middleville	13½
Cold Creek	13⅜	Newport	13⅜
Dairy Hill	13½	Nichols	13¾
Empire	13⅜	Norway Ass'n	13½
Henderson Associat'n	13½	Shell's Bush	13½
Herkimer Co. Cent'l	13½	Smith & Co	13¾
Johnston	13¾	St. Johnsville	13½
Hasondever	13½	Turner & Welch	13¾
J. D. Ives	13¾	Little Falls Central	13½
Manheim	13¾		

About 150 tubs of butter were on delivery, and were sold at prices ranging from 30@33c., according to quality.

The weather during the early part of the week was cold, with snow sufficient for sledding.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1872.

THE past has been a dull week in the live stock line. Poultry completely glutted the market, and was sold by the ton at 4@6c ℔ lb. for State lots. This being cheaper than beef, the common people took to it, and the discussed story started a few weeks ago, probably with a view of helping the meat trade eventually injured it. Stock has not been in heavy supply, but the lessened demand has kept a surplus on hand during the entire week. The weather was warm and unfavorable during a portion of the time, but is cooler now, so that at the close a better tone is manifested, especially for cattle. This is emphatically the season of the year for poor stock, farmers sending in all or rejected lots from which the good animals had been previously taken, and they do not want to put such trash upon Winter feed.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	8,329	137	1,621	30,576	63,533
" last week	8,396	82	1,412	28,028	42,879
Average last year	7,187	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—With about the same supply as the previous week, there is very little change in the market. The quality has averaged very poor, and has caused a fresh inquiry for fat cattle. The few good droves sent here have sold quickly at 13@14c. Even well-fed Texans were in demand, for they were better than some of the natives. Good Texans sold at 9¾@10¾c., while a few Cherokees of 7 cwt. reached 11@11¾c. In contrast with these were some thin, little Virginia steers at 8@10c. The supply of Texans was quite large, but this kind of stock is getting to be less plenty in the country and we look for an improved quality after the holidays. So far as we can learn, there is a good supply of Christmas beeves ready to come forward, and then our city butchers can revel in fat cattle of mammoth proportions. Some of the noted feeders promise to give us animals superior to anything heretofore seen in this market of wonders in this line. It is now very evident that the supply of Texan cattle is being diminished in their native home. The run during the past year was using 100,000 less than it was in 1871. At this rate of decrease it is plain that the far Western States of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, etc., must be looked to for the deficiency, as it is pretty evident that instead of increasing the supply in more Eastern States, they will more and more go into grain, fruit and dairying, leaving the plains for cattle. And in this connection we cannot cease to urge the improved breeds in place of these ungainly "Long-Horns." Suppose it does cost more to get started with them, and a little extra both for their keep and freight East on account of larger size, just compare a 6 cwt. Texan at 9c., $54, with a Short-Horn of 9 cwt. at 12c., $108—just twice as much as the wild animal.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Choice beeves, ¶ ℔	13¼ @ 14¼	13¼ @ 14
Good to prime	12¾ @ 13¼	13⅜ @ 13¼
Medium	11¾ @ 12	11¾ @ 12
Poorest grade	7 @ 10	7 @ 10
Average sales	11¾ @	12 @ —

Hogs.—Another car Western dressed has arrived, and sold for 5¾c., being pigs of 180 lbs. City dressed have varied a little in price, but close at 5¾@5¾c. for heavy to medium weights, and 6@6½c. for light hogs to smooth market pigs of 121 lbs. and under. Live reached $5.05 one day for prime, but a fair quotation is 4¾@4¾c., with extras at 5c.

Milch Cows.—The late and very marked advance in milk has started producers after fresh cows, so that the increased supply is still inadequate to the demand, and prices are about $5 higher, with a lively trade. We quote at $45@85 as extremes.

Sheep and Lambs.—So few lambs are now sold apart from sheep that they may almost be dropped. When kept by themselves they go at 5¾@7c., with prime at 7¼@7½c., one lot of very extra Canadas, 90¾ lbs. selling at 7¾c., and 2 cars, 72 lbs., at 7c. Sheep are dragging heavily, the dead meat market being completely glutted with mutton at 5@6c. per lb. Cheap poultry has sadly injured the sale of mutton. Live sheep remain in the pens day after day, falling off in flesh and losing the owner's money. When sold they go at low prices, except when fat. The bulk of the sheep now coming forward show poor quality, selling at 4¾@5¾c. Very thin lots go at 4@4¼c., and prime at 6¾@6¾c. Two cars, 74 lb. sheep, sold at 4¾c. The average of 481 thinnish sheep was $3.77 each; 7,171 better ones selling at $4.13.

Veal Calves.—Some have run down very much, most butchers preferring them ready dressed. The best Bucks Co. barely being 9c. alive, most of them selling at 8¾c., with good State at 8c., and fed calves 3@5c. Dressed range from 4c. for the ordinary grass, up to 13c. for the best milk veals.

LATEST—Dec. 9., 4 P. M.—Beeves.—Arrivals to-day: 161 cars at Communipaw, 149 cars at One Hundredth street, and 39 cars at Weehawken, making 6,118 head on sale. The few good cattle sold well. Some premium steers of 10@12 wt. net went at 15@15c. with prime 7½ wt. at 13¾@14c. Common cattle were largely represented and dragged at 10½@11¾c., while scallawags were scarcely over so plenty or hard to sell, running down to 6@8c., and large numbers left over.

Sheep.—Arrivals, 12 cars at Communipaw, 11 at Forty-eighth street, and 17 at Fortieth street, making 7,583 head on sale. Trade extremely dull for all save prime sheep, which sold at 6¾@6¾c.; very many go over for to-morrow.

Hogs.—Arrivals, 78 cars at Communipaw and 80 cars at Fortieth street, making 16,516 on sale. There is a fair demand for live. One car 153 lb. Ohio pigs selling at $4.90, but most sales were at 4¾c. Dressed were unchanged.

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MME. PAREPA-ROSA is to sing in Cairo.

ELIHU BURRITT is lecturing in the West.

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON has gone to Europe.

GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER is regaining his health.

THE new President of Mexico is 45 years old.

SETH GREEN has sent to England 12,000 fish ova.

STANLEY brought home Livingstone's hat and cape.

EDMUND YATES is reported a failure as a lecturer.

CHARLES DICKENS, Jr., will come here next Spring.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has begun to dissect Mr. Froude.

J. M. BELLEW, the famous English reader, is coming.

PROF. CROSBY of Dartmouth College is seriously ill.

MR GREELEY'S daughters will have $100,000 or more.

VICTOR EMANUEL has a son that is a banker at Naples.

MR. BELMONT is buying another picture gallery in Europe.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS can walk only with the aid of crutches.

EDWARD A. POLLARD and Rev. Mr. Spurgeon are seriously ill.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD left from three to five millions of dollars.

THE Tribune will publish a memorial volume of Horace Greeley.

DU CHAILLU has sailed for a tour in Scandinavia and Lapland.

SIR EDWARD LANDSEER has recovered from his recent sickness.

MR. SHIRLEY BROOKES will soon bring out a new novel in England.

EX PRESIDENT JOHNSON will take up his residence in Nashville, Tenn.

OUR Minister at Athens and the King of Greece are boon companions.

JAMES T. FIELDS thinks there is too much reading and too little thinking.

FATHER BURKE will publish in book form his lectures in reply to Mr. Froude.

THE New England Society of New York is to give Mr. Washburne a reception.

MR. GREELEY'S daughters decline to accept any gift of money from the people.

THE Grand Duke Alexis has been made a Major-General in the Russian army.

SIR JOHN BOWRING, just dead, was about to publish a book of hymns and songs for school children.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT has been unfortunate in Boston. The Globe says he has insulted Americans.

THE Shah of Persia will allow railways, telegraphs, tramways and water-works to be operated in his country.

MR EZRA CORNELL will bind together all the newspapers noticing the death of Horace Greeley, for the library of Cornell University.

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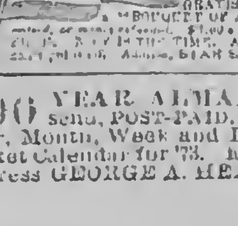

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— The London Post is 100 years old.
— Auburn prison has 1,118 inmates.
— Princeton College has 376 students.
— Pancake festivals rage in Michigan.
— Texas has eighteen daily newspapers.
— North Adams, Mass., now has 103 Chinese.
— The horse disease has reached New Orleans.
— Bodies are still taken from the Boston ruins.
— The University of California has 287 students.
— The San Francisco post-office has postal cards.
— The public debt was reduced the last month $1,198.220.
— The whole number of dead letters last year was 4.211 374.
— The merchant fleets of the world number 60 000 vessels.
— Chicago has packed 212,896 hogs since the season set in.
— Senator Sumner has had another attack of heart-disease.
— Twenty-six newspapers were burned up in the Boston fire.
— Baltimore sends 1,200 barrels of oysters per month to France.
— The small-pox is ravaging the Indians of British Columbia.
— The diamond swindlers of San Francisco will be prosecuted.
— The Remingtons are to make 200,000 breech-loaders for Turkey.
— London has been in the dark, owing to a strike of the gas men.
— The Christian Association of Buffalo will open a free soup room.
— Gen. Sherman thinks Boston in rebuilding should imitate London.
— The Inter Ocean of Chicago now publishes a Sunday morning paper.
— No water was thrown on the new Boston post-office during the fire.
— The Boston Base-ball Club comes out with "fame" and $4,000 in debt!
— During October eighty-six newspapers were established in this country.
— Vermont and New Hampshire have from ten to fifteen inches of snow.
— One orange grove in Pilatka, Florida, yielded 800,000 oranges last Winter.
— Two hundred and fifty shooting stars were recently seen at Yale College.
— The Anti-Slavery Standard and the Temperance Advocate have united.
— The London Graphic speaks of Boston as the capital of the Granite State.
— All the newsboys and boot-blacks in Cincinnati had a Thanksgiving dinner.
— Cast-Iron stoves are denounced in Savoy and France, as producers of disease.
— Bells were tolled, and flags hung at half-mast all over New England, for Horace Greeley.
— Sixty-one out of sixty-four of the largest power-presses in Boston, were consumed by the fire.

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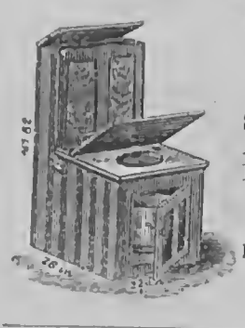

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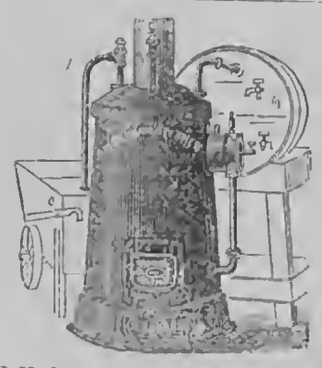

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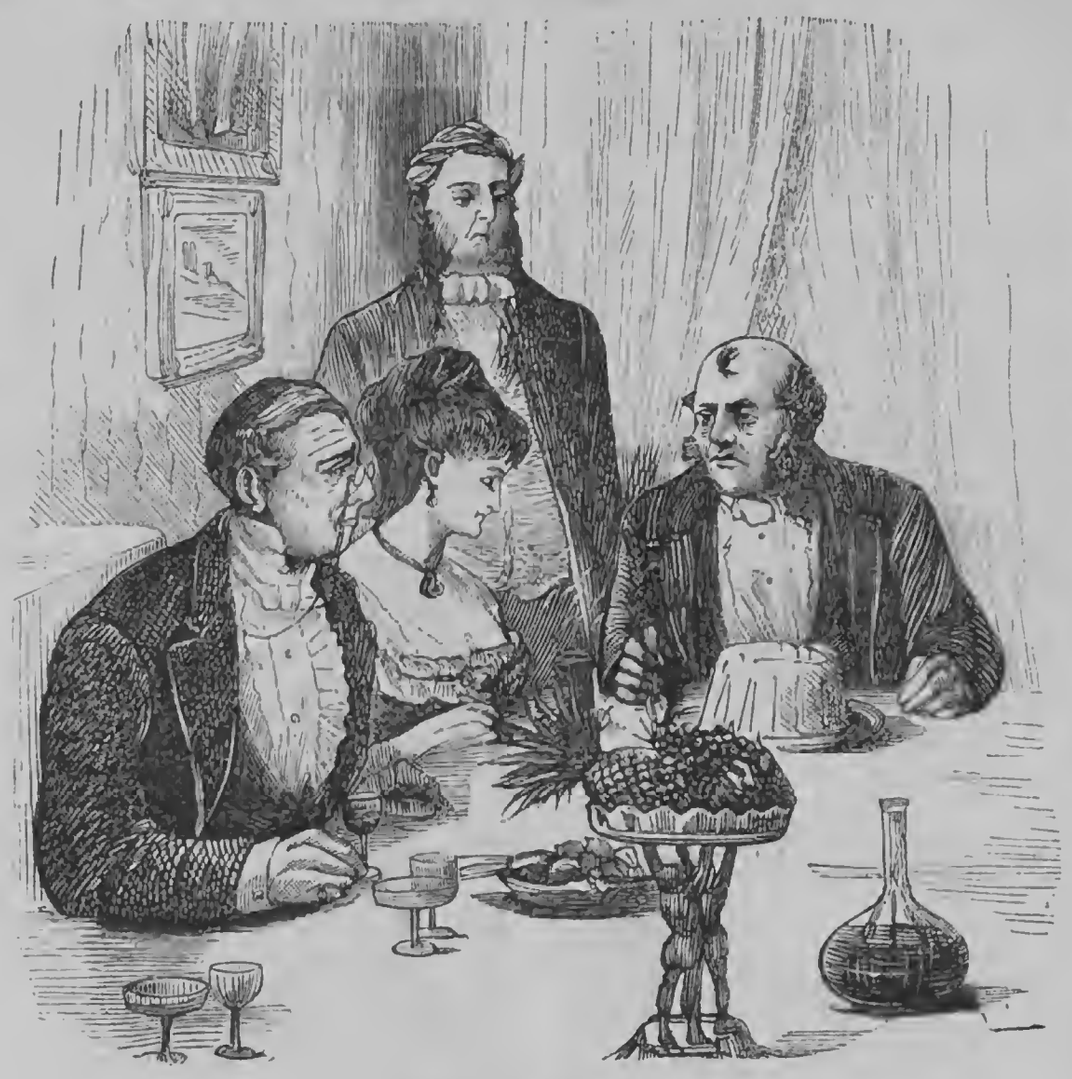

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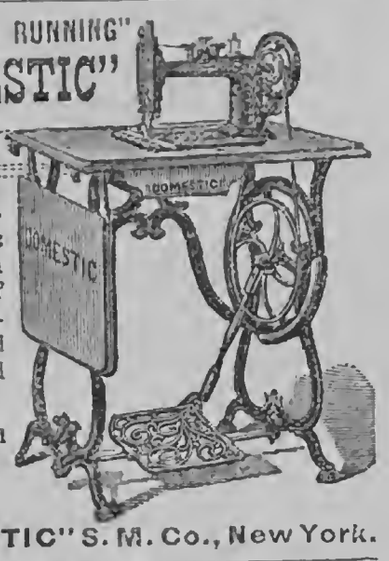

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LONG-WOOLED LINCOLN SHEEP.

OUR illustration of these sheep is copied from the London Field, from whose article on this breed, accompanying the illustration, we segregate what follows. We do this because we know there are some of these sheep in this country highly esteemed, and because those who do not know what is claimed for the breed in England know little about it. The writer in the Field says the Improved Lincoln sheep, "taking alone into consideration the weight of the fleece, is unrivaled as a wool producer; and we shall endeavor to show that, for wool and mutton combined, it has no equal as a rent-paying animal. It must be understood that we write from a Lincoln breeder's point of view, but our aim will be to confine ourselves strictly to facts, and thus leave our readers to form their own conclusions.

"Upwards of a century ago Lincolnshire possessed an established breed of sheep, with long, bony legs and large carcasses, and, according to ELLIS, they carried more wool than any sheep whatsoever. MILBURN speaks of them as having large and coarse carcasses, the length from head to tail being in some cases four feet six to seven inches. The ribs were flattish and not covered very thickly with flesh; the belly deep and the shoulders so forward as almost to hide the breast; the neck thick and large, with a deep and flabby dewlap hanging from it; the skin thick, and the flesh often grained; the hind quarters full and fat, the tendency being to lay on fat at the rumps, and the legs fleshy and deep. The whole animal, continues MILBURN, appears to be somewhat unshapely, taking the standard of a *connoisseur* as a criterion, but the valuable wool which covers it hides all imperfections.

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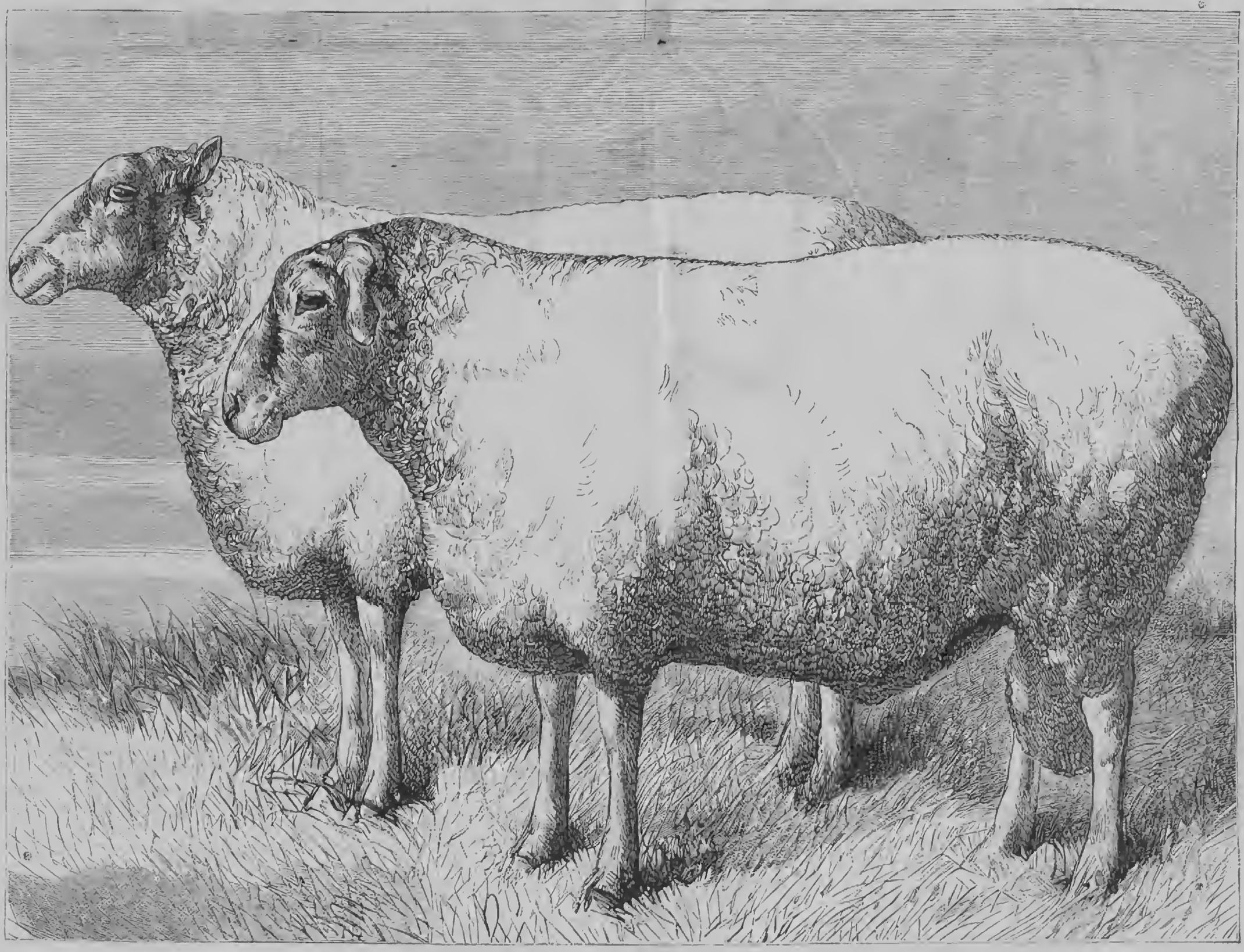


LONG-WOOLED LINCOLN SHEEP.

from a cross between them and their own short-wooled breeds. This was more particularly the case about 1864 and 1865, when wool became so valuable in the market. Enormous prices were made at the annual ram sales and lettings, one celebrated sheep belonging to Mr. KIRKHAM of Biscuthorpe, being let, in five successive years, at an aggregate of 600 guineas. Naturally, however, the flocks of Mr. MARSHALL, the Messrs. DUDDING, and other noted prize takers, were best known to foreign customers, and the late Mr. T. B. MARSHALL opened a connection with Australia, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, South America, and, indeed, all parts of the world, which was continued after his death by his brother, Mr. W. F. MARSHALL, the present owner of the Branston flock. The improved Lincolns are now spread over the whole of Lincolnshire and Rutland, and parts of Cambs, Notts, Yorkshire, and Norfolk, and in certain districts of Scotland and Ireland. Indeed, wherever longwools are grown, crosses are usually obtained from Lincolnshire.

"As breeders the improved Lincolns are wonderfully prolific, and they arrive at maturity very early. The mode of management is exceedingly simple. The sheep as a rule being hardy and healthy, the lambing season commences the last week in February, and closes about the end of March. About one-third of the ewes produce pairs, triplets are frequent, and fours not uncommon. A week after birth it is the common practice to turn the lambs with their dams on the young seeds, there being very little grass on the heath. There they remain until they are weaned (about the second or third week in July), when they are placed on clover eddishes, cake and corn being allowed. Good grazing lambs, age about six months, are selling at the present time at from 50s. to 56s. each, which shows that the value of the breed has not been overrated.

"A grander show of sheep than those annually penned at Lincoln April fair it is impossible to conceive. The number of hogs* ranges from 40,000 to 50,000, and the best pens this year made from 85s. to 100s. each. These prices were obtained for hogs only fourteen months old. As these sheep are bred for both wool and mutton, it is necessary that they should not only have long and lustrous fleeces, but that they should possess those qualities which indicate an abundance of meat—good necks, broad and even backs, with a firm touch—that they should be well sprung in the shoulders, and have good legs.

"With regard to the fleeces, we may mention one flock of improved Lincolns, which may be taken as a fair sample of the best flocks in the county. Mr. MARSHALL of Branston has clipped no less than 26½ lbs. of wool from a shearling, 14 months old, and his hogs have this year todded† 160 twos and 40 threes. But even this average is exceeded by Mr. J. J. CLARKE of Welton-le-Wold, whose sheep have, it is said, the heaviest fleece in the county.

"In order to show the relative value of Lincolns, as compared with other breeds, we will conclude our notice with a brief report of some practical experiments carried out by the Darlington Tenants' Club in 1861-2, as published in the "Year Book of Agricultural Facts for 1861:—'On the 4th of October, 1861, six sheep of each of the undermentioned breeds were turned upon rape, so that nature might have its course with natural food, and without stint, until the 11th of November, during which time the cross from the Teeswater gained 2st. 2lb., the Border Leicesters 5st. 11lb., the Lincolns 3st. 6lb., the Shropshire Downs 6lb., the Leicesters 1st. 13lb., and the Cotswolds 5st. 8lb.; while the Southdowns lost 11lb. On the 11th of November the sheep were again folded, the several crosses being then in a pretty equal state for taking on condition. If a land could be supplied, it might be in favor of the Cotswolds, from the start this class had made in the latter part of the Summer grazing, and the shoot out at the rape. The whole of the sheep had as many Swede turnips as they could consume, and half a pound of linseed cake per day, with the exception of the Lincolns, and these, for forty-two days, had a quarter of a pound extra; but this extra cake was placed to their debit in like manner as the various weights of turnips consumed were to that of the several classes. For the comprehensive tables giving the result of the experiments we must refer our readers to the Year Book in question, but we may mention that the relative value that one class of sheep bore to the other (after deducting the value of the food from the value of the mutton and wool) when the sheep were slaughtered in Feb., 1862, was shown to be:—The Teeswater cross, 11s. 7½d.; the North sheep, 12s. 5¼d.; the Lincolns, £1 10s. 5d.; the Southdowns, 17s. 3d.; the Shropshire Downs, £1 5s. 10¾d.; the Leicesters, £1 2s. 6d.; and the Cotswolds, 14s. 9½d. The whole of the sheep were sold on the same day in the Leeds market. It will from the above be seen that the Lincoln sheep showed a marked superiority over the other breeds.

*Young sheep never sheared.
†Weighed.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A New Breed of Sheep.—*La Bein Public*, a French journal, says:—"It is well-known what great benefit France received from the introduction of Merino sheep. An experiment of acclimation of a similar nature is soon to be made at the park of La Tete d'Or, at Lyons, from which are expected results equally as advantageous. There are expected at the menagerie of this place several specimens of a breed of sheep hitherto unknown in Europe. They give almost as much milk as goats, and produce in addition as much wool as the Merinos, and they furnish as good meat as any now in use. This rare breed of sheep is to be found only in some of the Cantons of Algeria. An attempt is going to be made to acclimate them in France. The editor of the *Colon Algerian* was the first to mention this project, and will send the first lot for trial."

Field Crops.

THE POTATO IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.

[Extracts from remarks before the Jefferson County, New York, Farmers' Club, by W. R. SKEELS.]

I HAVE but very little to say upon the cultivation of the potato. My experience cannot differ materially from that of most persons present. I should consider it useless to tell a man whose land was composed of clay that only a light loam would do, or one who had a sandy farm that he must have heavier soil. Yet, the nearer we can meet the mean of these two points the better results may we expect; whether the effect is produced by underdraining on the one hand or the introduction of vegetable mold on the other, depends upon the condition of the soil. * * * *

Each year adds to my conviction that we waste a large per cent. of our seed. If you select good, fair-sized tubers, cut them to single eyes; every eye will grow and produce a good healthy plant. If planted whole, but three or four will ever grow. It will take three times the seed to produce a like result. * * * My experience has been more varied in varieties than in cultivation. I shall consider the merits and demerits of those varieties that have been introduced during the last five years.

Early Rose.—In January, 1863, B. K. BLISS & SON called the attention of the public to a new seedling called the Early Rose, a seedling of the Garnet Chili. They claimed for it wonderful points as regards earliness, productiveness and good table qualities. No potato ever introduced was so generally sought. Cultivated under such a variety of condition it is a wonder that it meets with such almost universal success; and, taking all things into consideration, it may be safely pronounced "the potato for the million." Others excel it in special points; none in all.

Bresee's Prolific.—In January, 1869, Messrs. BLISS & SON introduced BRESEE'S Prolific, also a seedling of the Garnet Chili. It is a superior-looking potato, smooth, slightly russett, a little lighter colored than the Early Rose, from three to four weeks later ripening. With me it has proved the most successful variety for field cultivation of any I have tried; it succeeds upon a much poorer soil than the Early Rose.

Excelsior.—In 1869, J. J. H. GREGORY introduced the Excelsior, a seedling of the State of Maine potato. It is a white-skinned potato, of medium size; for three years it has proved quite productive, of excellent table quality, and not as healthy as the Prolific.

King of Earlies—Is the finest looking potato I have seen; is healthy and quite productive. In 1870-71 it was a poor table quality; this season it has been good, fully equal to the Early Rose. I never could satisfy myself that it was any earlier than that variety.

Peerless.—The most productive of BRESEE'S Seedlings. I have never succeeded in growing a crop of even fair table quality, though I have heard of crops being excellent. Upon our farm it only excels the Harison in productiveness.

The present season has marked the introduction of two classes of Late Roses—one a sport, the other a seedling.

Thorburn's Late Rose—A sport of the Early Rose—I planted by the side of the Early Rose. It was five days later coming up, fifteen later to bloom; tops remaining green from three to four weeks longer. In point of yield there was no perceptible difference; five pounds seed produced 173 pounds. I noticed quite a number of hills, the tops of which ripened quite early. There was no mixture of seed, as I cut each potato to single eyes, and dropped all of one before cutting another. Where this tendency to ripen earlier is noticed, the hills should be dug and carefully removed before the main crop is dug, if intended for seed.

Campbell's Late Rose.—A seedling raised by G. W. CAMPBELL of Ohio. In general appearance it resembles the parent potato, though not as uniform in shape or size. It is decidedly a late potato, the tops remaining green until killed by frost late in October. It is a very strong growing vine, showing the least effect from drouth of over fifty varieties growing in the same plat. Last season I was inclined to cry "humbug" when I read the claim that it would yield from two to three times as much as any potato grown. I tested it in a small way with the Peerless, selecting one pound of each as nearly uniform as I could; divided each pound into forty-five pieces, planted in parallel rows. The Peerless showed signs of ripening September 15, and was dug; yield, forty-nine pounds. CAMPBELL'S Late Rose was green when dug, October 1; yield, seventy-one pounds. No attempt was made to force latter kind; no manure used, as I desired to ascertain what might be expected in ordinary field cultivation. Ten pounds of CAMPBELL'S Late Rose produced 317 pounds. * * * *

What causes the roughness of the skins of potatoes, giving them the appearance of having been eaten over by some small animal or insect? We have always been led to think it was the angle worm. I am satisfied that it is not; that it is a disease caused by some chemical action of soil; that though the angle and wire worm may take advantage of the softness caused by the removal of the skin to feed upon the the tubers, they are in no way accountable for the condition of the potato.

While the potato rot is destroying the crop in Europe, the Colorado Bug is busy with us. Slowly but surely has it been working its way East from the Rocky Mountains; already it has reached the borders of this State, and its introduction here may be considered as but a question of time. Then, eternal vigilance and Paris green will be the price of potatoes.

FIELD NOTES AND QUERIES.

Chester County Mammoth Corn.—Sometime since I noticed a correspondent's inquiry in the RURAL NEW-YORKER in regard to the *Mammoth Chester County corn*. Having raised it for two seasons past I think I can give some facts about it. It is a valuable addition in our corn growing section. The color of the grain is quite a good recommendation, it being a beautiful golden yellow; kernels of good shape and depth; cob of moderate size. It is devoid of that hard flintiness which characterizes some of the new varieties of corn. This one characteristic is such that it will commend itself to all stock feeders. Its producing qualities the originators have dwelt upon, trying to impress the public that it will produce near twice as much as the common varieties. I have not raised any heavier crop of the Mammoth corn than I have some of the best yielding varieties of our common corn with the same care and cultivation; yet I do not condemn upon these facts, for it certainly is better corn than one-half of the varieties now grown. This I have found out by several years' experience with corn.—J. W. M., *Oregon, Mo.*

Lucerne in France.—Lucerne is in this country regarded a "Providential forage" plant, and exhibits a marvelous development when irrigated—a process that France has much neglected. It is acknowledged that artificial grasses can be more profitably replaced by lucerne. In Saxony this latter plant works wonders on light soils, when plowed in green as a preparation for a grain crop. French farmers adopt the same plan; they sow about twelve pounds of lucerne per acre with the barley in February, plowing down the lucerne after the harvest, as preparation for Winter wheat.

Farm Implements.

PRACTICAL DITCHING MACHINE.

I HAVE repeatedly seen in the RURAL NEW-YORKER inquiries respecting an effective and practical ditching machine; especially in your paper of Nov. 25, 1872, in a communication from E. F. RUSSELL, Portland, Oregon. In reply to the several inquiries made through your paper I would say that I have had the privilege of examining, and seeing partially in operation, a machine of that kind in process of being made by Mr. ABRAHAM SPENCER, which, I think, will be both effective and practical. He calls it the "Locomotive Ditcher," for which he has been granted a patent. It somewhat resembles a truck as used on the railroad. It rests on four wheels similar to mowing machine wheels, with cross-bars on the outside to prevent slipping on the ground backward. The axles are connected by a strong frame of plank on which the working machinery is built.

The machine proper consists of an upright shaft of wood or iron, on the upper end of which is placed a sweep for two horses. Near the lower end are placed two bevel wheels—one connected by another wheel to a shaft running horizontally across the frame, in which are inserted four strong curved arms, with steel plates or diggers attached to the ends, in the form of strong, narrow shovels (old mill-saws make good ones). As the sweep is turned the diggers work in a curve from the bottom of the ditch upward, leaving the bottom of the ditch clean and smooth; as the arms or diggers reach a horizontal line, the dirt is thrown off by a scraper, worked by a spring. A starting place is required to be dug to let down the diggers.

For moving forward, one of the bevel wheels on the upright drives a shaft running lengthways of the frame, on which is a large iron screw, connected with a wheel on one of the axles of the machine, on which the carrying wheels are permanently fixed; by this means, as the sweep is moved round like the horse-power of a thresher, the whole machine is moved forward at the rate of four to eight inches for each round of the sweep. The wheels are so regulated that the diggers come up between the sweeps. For covering the ditch for the horses to pass, a plank is attached to the hinder end of the machine; and for *guiding*, the forward axel is movable and can be guided by a pole running forward. The ditch is made four to six inches wide and two feet deep—but may be altered at pleasure by varying the length of the arms, or the width of the steel diggers.—ELISHA FENTON, *Clearfield Co., Pa.*

PRACTICAL POTATO PLANTER.

IN answer to a correspondent in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Nov. 23, we stated we had never seen a practical potato planting machine. The result of that statement is that we have received the following from correspondents:

THEODORE P. LUKENS, Rock Falls, Ill., writes:—"Last Spring I used one manufactured by the Keystone Works (of this place) and was well pleased with it. It requires a man, a boy and a horse to run it; plants from six to eight acres per day, better than it can be done by hand; plants from one to eight inches deep, covers them well. A large wheel presses the dirt over them, leaving them a uniform depth. Can plant in rows both ways, or in drills; can plant with it on stony, stalky or stumpy land. They will not cost much; wish we had so good a machine for digging potatoes."

E. S. and A. S. BUNCE, Troy, N. Y., write:—"The only one we ever saw that would work on all kinds of land is Kent's Patent Potato Planter, manufactured at Palmyra, N. Y.; price, $65. It requires a boy to attend the feeding and man to drive the team. It will plant from six to eight acres per day; we planted forty-one acres with one last Spring, and we think they yielded better than those not planted by hand. It is simple and durable; one would last a man as long as he would want one."

A. S. NASH, Westport, Conn., writes: "Tell your correspondent of Cooper, Mich., that I think if he will write to Dr. HEXAMER, Newcastle, Westchester Co., N. Y., he will find out what he wants to know in regard to a 'potato planter.' I saw one there last Spring which I thought cut the potatoes, dropped and covered them all at the same time. I cannot say positively that it did all this, but I do not think that Dr. HEXAMER would be satisfied with a machine that simply dropped the potatoes."

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Price of Wood.—*Dec.* 2.—Mrs. RURALIST has lately returned from a visit to our old home in a Western State, which we left nearly twenty years ago. Of course she has much to tell me in regard to the various changes that naturally occur in the circumstances and surroundings of our old friends and neighbors; but none have impressed me more than the price of wood used for fuel. Twenty years does not seem to be a very long period in the history of a city or State, still it is long enough to show people their errors. The city to which I refer is located West of Lake Michigan, and twenty years ago the best of firewood, four feet long, dry and sound, delivered at one's door, could be purchased for two dollars per cord. This was at that time considered a very high price and a little above the market rates; and I once purchased ten cords of body hickory, delivered, corded up and measured in my own yard, for one dollar per cord. The man paid thirty-five cents per cord for cutting it, therefore received only sixty-five cents per cord for the wood and hauling it to market. The same kind of wood is now selling in that city for twelve dollars per cord, and is scarce at that. Now this is just double the price that I pay for hickory wood down here near New York city, where many persons suppose the forests were exhausted years ago. At the very time I purchased fire-wood at a dollar per cord in that Western city, there were men so visionary, and myself among the number, who advised farmers owning prairie farms to plant timber instead of trying to keep all under the plow and raise so much wheat and corn, which would scarcely command a price sufficient to pay for hauling to market. If I were a young man, with an inclination to become a farmer, I would go to a prairie country and raise Ash, Chestnut, Hickory, Larch and Maple trees, instead of oats, wheat and corn. At least I would not try to produce any more of the ordinary farm products than just enough to keep myself and family while the trees were growing. The land near my old Western home is not worth to-day, with all of its improvements, more than one-half what the original timber would have brought if left upon it until this time. It is true that the owners have received something from it during the time in the shape of crops produced; but I doubt if the profits are much above the cost of clearing and the increase in taxes. But it is useless to preach economy to an improvident people, for where one learns a useful lesson from the errors of others, a thousand will close their eyes and fall into the ditch with their heedless and short-sighted comrades.

Provoking Correspondents.—*Dec.* 3.—I do not blame newspaper editors if they do say some sharp things to their correspondents; and I am surprised at the equanimity of temper which most of them display amid all the little petty or great annoyances which constantly surround them. Of course, I am only supposing that those who write to newspaper editors are not particularly different from other people, and the omission of the name of the writers of important letters, or of the post-office, county or State, are daily occurrences in every office where hundreds and thousands of letters are received. My own troubles of this kind are enough to spoil my temper, and I have no inclination or desire to increase them by becoming an editor or publisher of a paper, great or small. But my troubles are even greater than pocketing a man's money who carelessly omits to sign his name or properly date a letter; for I am in receipt of several splendid collections of insects, and have no means of knowing from whence they come, or to whom I am indebted for these favors. Now, as I am very careful to have every insect in my cabinet ticketed with the locality where it was caught, as well as its name, these uncertain contributions are very provoking, even if ever so valuable. Besides this, the sender may think I am very remiss in those little civilities which should pass between correspondents; but under the circumstances, I have no other alternative than to scold in this public manner.

In sending plants, seeds, or anything else by mail, upon which the post-office laws do not permit any writing except the directions, always put some private mark in the form of a letter or number, and then inform the person to whom it is sent that such a package has been forwarded, giving a description of the same. It is always necessary to be particular in such matters, because the recipient may have a number of packages, the contents of each very similar, and all arrive by the same mail; consequently, he must have some sure guide to the identity of each. The only way is for every person to attend strictly to the business they have in hand, whether it is writing a letter or managing a locomotive, and never presume upon anybody's guessing powers.

Sporting of Bouvardias.—*Dec.* 4.—Bouvardias are among the most valuable and pretty of our Winter blooming plants, as their small, delicate-formed flowers seem never to be out of place in any style of basket, wreath or bouquet. Scarlet varieties and species were formerly the most common; but within the past few years several new white varieties have been introduced, the two most valuable sorts having originated in this country and are known as *Bouvardia Davisonii* and *B. Vreelandii*. Neither of these were raised from seed, but are what are called "sports" of the *B. Hogarth*, a well-known scarlet variety or species. Sports among plants are not rare, and many of our choice varieties originated in this manner; and while a majority of them retain their distinctive characters without any considerable variation, others will occasionally show a tendency to return to the original type. About a year ago I obtained a dozen plants of the *B. Davisonii* and their flowers last Winter were clear, silvery white; but, from some unknown cause, the flowers this Winter are of a delicate pink color. This change may be owing to a difference in soil, or the old scarlet blood of the original stock may be asserting its power in again coming to the light. If I did not know positively that my plants are genuine, there might be room for doubts; but, under the circumstance, I have only to conclude that "sports" have a tendency to produce other sports. I can imagine how some enthusiastic lover of flowers would scold the florist who was so unfortunate as to sell white Bouvardias that proved to be pink ones under certain conditions, and white under others.

Early Winter Blooming Plants.—*Dec.* 5.—The following are some of the best early Winter blooming plants now showing their flowers in my greenhouse, *Camellias* in varieties; *Bouvardias*, several species and varieties; flowers varying from a dark, brilliant scarlet to pure white. Double white Chinese primrose, always a favorite and blooming until Spring. *Stevias*, with their minute white flowers, are unsurpassed for filling up and giving bouquets a graceful appearance. *Eupatoriums*, with white or pale blue flowers, very handsome and excellent for bouquets. Geraniums of many colors, but those with pale pink or white flowers most desirable for Winter blooming. *Cuphea platycentra*, which is mainly used for a bedding plant, but it is a perpetual bloomer and its little scarlet flowers make a better show in the house than in garden. It is a pretty little plant requiring no special care in culture. Roses of various sorts, that were either kept in pots during Summer or potted early in Autumn are now in bloom. The Bourbons and Teas are the favorites, and those with pale yellow or white flowers are most highly appreciated during the holidays. Of course there are many other desirable plants which bloom at this time, but the above appear to give very general satisfaction and may be, with one or two exceptions, recommended on account of cheapness as well as beauty.

The Half-Mile Track.—In answer to "A Subscriber's" inquiry for directions for making a half-mile track, I give the following:—Lay off two straight sides 600 feet each (parallel) and 452¼ feet apart, connected at each end with a perfect semi-circle (radius 226¼ feet); place your fence exactly on the line so formed, (which is the inside of your track) and your track will measure exactly half a mile, three feet from the fence. If not convenient to get an engineer to run the curves, it can be done by placing a stake midway between the parallel straight sides at each end; fasten a wire to this and measure upon it 226¼ feet, which, from the center stakes, will exactly reach the ends of the parallel lines; then describe your semi-circle, beginning at the end of one of the straight sides and putting down a stake every twelve feet.—J. B. LEE, *Harlem Springs, O.*

Farm Economy.

WHAT EIGHTEEN ACRES PRODUCED.

UNDER the head of "Practical Experience" I read with much interest A. R. K's article showing that farming, if well done, will pay. I will now give you my experience for the present season on a farm of 72 acres, 18 of which were cultivated. My corn fields consisted of 9½ acres, 8 of which were plowed for the first time, it being used for a pasture over 40 years. Many old logs had been permitted to remain on it until April last, when, with boys and team, we pulled out the stumps and made a clean thing of it. It was rather a flat piece of ground and wild grass had got possession of a good part of it. Not having a team sufficient to break the turf (it being very heavy) I let it out for one-third of the crop. Plowing was finished about the 23d, and planting finished the 25th of May.

From the time it was planted a hoe was not taken into the 8-acre field, and the cultivator passed through each way once only, about the middle of June. Now for the result:—680 stooks were set up which produced a bushel apiece, making 680 bushels. I put in, and worked myself, 1¼ acres on old cultivated ground which was heavily top-dressed with manure, well cultivated and hoed twice, the product was about the same as the 8-acre field; thus you will see that old pasture land without manure is equal to old worked land with manure. The product of the 8-acre field may be thus summed up.

680 bushels ears of corn, at 40c	$272 00
280 stooks corn fodder at 10c	68 00
8 loads pumpkins, at $2	16 00
Total	$356 00
The 8 acres brought me	$118 66
Each acre	14 83
Labor expended, at	85 00

Leaving a clear profit of $152 to the men who did the work; so you see that farming can be made profitable if rightly conducted.

Potatoes raised, 100 bushels, on about half an acre of ground, which was also turf, same as corn ground, only more elevated and dry; no manure, twice cultivated and hoed; varieties, Peach Blow and Early Rose. Product, $60 or $120 per acre. Labor expended $12; nett profit on half acre, $40, or $80 per acre. Oats, 5 acres; yield, 160 bushels, or 32 bushels per acre; product, $64, or $12.80 per acre; cost of seed and labor, $24, leaving $14 for use of lands. The yield of oats is but ordinary, as it had been cropped three years and was seeded with grass seeds with the oats.

My system of farming is to plow as deep as my team will permit, thorough harrowing and clean cultivation. I also raised 1¼ acres corn fodder, sowed in drills 2½ feet apart, dropped in a furrow and covered with harrow drawn lengthwise of the furrow. Product about 4½ tons, with fully a peck of nubbins to each shock. I estimate the worth of the crop at $50, as hay is worth here now $20 per ton; cost of putting in crop not over $8. I consider this the best crop that the farmer can raise for his own use.

Summing Up.

Eighteen acres plowed, the products of which were $530. Cost of labor and seed, $120, leaving a net income of $401, or about 22.50 per acre. Wool raised, $58.25, beside a large quantity of garden stuff, butter, eggs, poultry, etc., all of which find a ready and high market here, as we are in the midst of the coal mines and iron works. I have expended but little of my time on the place myself; two little boys have done most of the work, except harvesting.

Let me say a word of encouragement to young men who have not farms and have nothing to buy with. I am a mechanic as well as farmer, and have earned, up to Nov. 15th and since April, $407.24 with a paint-brush. Go and learn a trade first, and that will get you a farm. H. W. MURRAY.

Trumbull Co., O.

ECONOMICAL NOTES.

Ramie Inventions Wanted.—When there was a great cry about the culture of the Ramie as a fiber plant a few years since, we stated that the chief profit that would be likely to be derived from it here for some time would be from a sale of the cuttings—that no machinery suitable for the preparation of its fiber for market existed here. Now we notice Ramie cultivators are crying for such machinery, and there is a chance for some inventor to do them, at least, service.

How to Fill an Ice House.—In a recent volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER we gave illustration and description of the mode of filling an ice house, alluded to by the Utica Herald, which says that the ice house of L. R. LYON of Lyon's Falls, N. Y., has not been empty for twenty years, nor has a pound of ice ever been put into it. The building is constructed after the ordinary method, and when it is designed to fill it, a rose jet is placed upon the water pipe, and as the water comes through it is chilled and drops into the house, where it forms a solid mass.

COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK.

AT the Farmers' Club the other day Col. CURTIS said:—I have received a letter from O. D. WHITCOMB, Rodman, N. Y., asking a series of questions about cooking food for stock, and at a late visit to Beacon Farm I read them to WILLIAM CROZIER: and believing him to be at least one of the best farmers in this country, I give the questions and his answers:

How many cows do you feed?

Ans.—Ninety cows and other cattle.

Do you feed horses cooked feed entirely?

Ans.—Yes.

Do you feed horses any grain clear? If so, do you cook it?

Ans.—Feed no clear grain; cook all in Winter.

How much hay do you feed cows per day?

Ans.—I feed about three per cent. of the gross weight of the animal, of my mixed food; all of it steamed.

How many times do you feed per day?

Ans.—Twice.

Do you feed any raw hay?

Ans.—Sometimes a little for a change.

Do you feed straw mixed with hay or corn fodder or clear!

Ans.—Mixed.

How much hay do you consider a ton of good oat-straw worth for feeding cows, both being cooked.

Ans.—About one-third.

Wheat and barley straw?

Ans.—Good for bedding, unless cut before the grain is ripe: the grain must be lost to get value of the straw.

Sowed corn?

Ans.—Full as good as hay, if cut at proper time.

Corn stalks?

Ans.—Not so good.

Would you feed horses cooked food through Spring plowing and other hard work.

Ans.—No. Feed hard feed, hay and oats.

Will a steamer of 1,000 square inches of heating surface be large enough to cook for fifteen cows?

Ans.—A box eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet wide is about what I use. I do not know what he means by heating surface. A box fifty inches long and twenty wide would have a bottom surface of 1,000 square inches; make this four or five feet high and it might do him.

How long do you steam fodder, and with how much pressure?

Ans.—Two pounds pressure, and for three hours' time.

Do you feed mangel-wurtzel and other roots, and if so, cooked or raw?

Ans.—Yes: cut, mixed with the other food, and steamed.

How large a box do you use?

Ans.—128 cubic feet.

How often do you cook fodder?

Ans.—Every day.

Do you feed cold?

Ans.—No; blood warm, not hotter.

What length do you cut fodder?

Ans.—An inch, or an inch and a half. I would further advise him to manure well and plow deep, according to the old proverb.

Col. CURTIS adds:—I do not believe there is a better system of feeding than Mr. CROZIER'S. The roots, hay, corn fodder are cut, then mixed together, then dampened and kept warm on the top of the steam-box; then dumped into it mixed with bran and salt, and steamed. He has fifty horses and not one of them has had the influenza. I do not say that this feeding has prevented it, but I do say that this fact proves that animals fed on cooked food are not more liable to disease. I believe further that it is an economical plan, and that no farmer keeps his animals at a less cost than Mr. CROZIER; at the same time I never saw anywhere more active or more healthy-looking stock. Mr. COLTAN had been studying the chemistry of cooked food, and had come to these conclusions:—Steaming food is of value in the straws of grains like wheat, rye, and barley, merely to soften their flinty nature; in corn-stalks and roots it changes the starch into grape sugar or diastase, which is soluble and readily digestible in the stomach. Hence it renders such foods more nourishing and warming. I conceive a difference between the method of steaming and that of cooking in water.

Dairy Husbandry.

LIMBERGER CHEESE.—II.

Curing and Packing.

THE tables for receiving the cheese when taken from the molds have pointed ends for conducting off the whey, as illustrated (Fig. 3). The engraving is intended to represent the cheeses spread out on the table, with narrow strips of board separating the one from the other. These strips are kept between the cheeses for about twenty hours. The tables are also used for salting the cheese, but when that process is begun the strips of wood or narrow boards are removed, and the cheese (as the salting progresses from day to day) are piled up one on the other in tiers. It takes about one barrel of salt for 2,000 pounds of cheese. The salting being completed (or on the morning of the fifth day from the molds) the cheeses are removed to the curing cellar and set on edge close together on the shelves. The shelving is arranged on the sides of the cellar, one above the other, and each strip wide enough to hold two rows of cheese. On the third day after being placed in the cellar they are turned and rubbed, being set on the shelf on a different edge at each dressing.

The curing cellar is damp and the doors are kept closed and there is a strong smell of ammonia from the decomposing cheese in the apartment. The best temperature for curing is from 60° to 65°, though in Mr. BALTZ'S establishment, and in others which we visited, the heat runs higher during summer.

When they have remained about two months in the curing celler they begin to ripen and are fit to eat. They are now taken to the large storing cellar, previously described, where they are to be dressed and put up in cases preparatory for shipping to market. The cases are of two sizes, the one holding 48 and the other 54 cheeses. That is eight and nine rows of cheese, six cheeses deep. (Fig. 4.) After examing each cheese and dressing it, it is wrapped in rather heavy, but soft, pliable paper and placed in the case. Cheese going South, or that which is not immediately to be consumed after being shipped, is wrapped also in tin foil over the paper covering. That which is put up in tin foil brings about a penny a pound more than that covered only with paper.

Each case of cheese weighs about 100 pounds.

Under this process of manufacture it takes about 8½ pounds of milk to make a pound of cured cheese. At the factories owned by Mr. BALTZ the milk is purchased from the farmers at the rate of one cent per pound; Mr. B. manufacturing and furnishing everything in the business at his own expense. The average shrinkage on 100 pounds of Limberger cheese during the first six weeks is about three pounds, and for the next five weeks, or if kept until four months old, six pounds more, making in all about nine or ten per cent.

The leading features in making Limberger cheese, it will be seen, are that no additional heat is employed after setting the milk with rennet. No pressure is used upon the cheese during the process of manufacture. The salting is done on the outside and the curing is effected in a cellar where the atmosphere is charged with much more dampness than with other kinds of cheese.

We are told that American Limberger is not exported, and whether it can be made profitable for export we are not informed. The price at present does not appear to be any higher than for the ordinary American cheese. But as it takes a less quantity of milk on an average for Limberger than for American, some advantage is gained in this respect.

We should say that more labor is required to make Limberger than ordinary cheese, while the rapid decomposition of Limberger, or on account of its inferior keeping qualities, the risk of making and handling Limberger is much greater than on ordinary American cheese.

We visited other factories than that described, but as the process of manufacture did not differ materially from that which we have given, we need not go over the details again.

We are under obligations to G. C. BRADLEY, Esq., of Watertown, for kind attentions in driving us through the country to the factories, and in showing us his fine herd of Ayrshires on his farm in Pamelia. Jefferson county is becoming somewhat noted for its Ayrshires — thoroughbreds and grades—and they give good satisfaction for the dairy.

PRESERVING MILK BY BOILING.

WILL you tell me if there is, within your knowledge, any process of boiling the milk or heating it to the scalding point, in use among the dairymen of Orange county or any other portion of your State, supplying New York market with milk, with the view of keeping it for a longer time than it would without such process, or for the purpose of getting rid of the animal odor so that it may be kept for a longer time from souring. Will you tell me if you know whether heating milk to any degree ever did prevent it from souring as long as if it were cooled immediately after being drawn from the cow to, say, 5° Fahr.

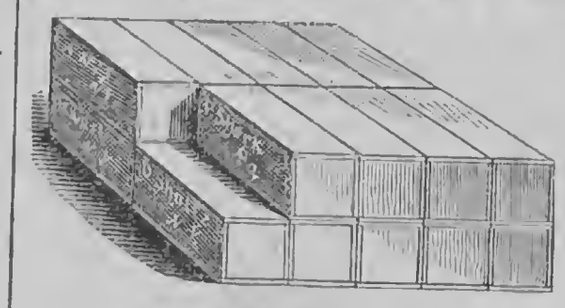
St. Louis, Mo. I. B.

THE only process of heating milk to the boiling point to supply the New York market—so far as known to us—is that employed in the condensed milk factories. We have heard of milk being heated to the boiling point and then tightly corked in bottles in order to preserve it in good order for family use. We understand a gentleman in Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., employs this method for keeping his family supplied with what milk is required for winter use. Late in Fall, when milk is rich and of good flavor, a quantity sufficient for Winter use is taken and thus treated.

The bottled milk is then placed in a cool place and, as we are informed, there is no trouble in keeping it in good order during the entire Winter. The bottles are not only corked but sealed with wax, so as to exclude the air as far as possible, care being taken to place them in as low temperature as practicable and not have the milk freeze. We presume, if the milk was exposed to Summer heat, it would not remain sound for any great length of time, but still for a longer time than it would if simply cooled and then put up in bottles, corked and sealed in the same way.

The preservative influence on account of heating to the boiling point and then excluding the air is entirely philosophical. The heating destroys the germs of fungi—living organisms—in the milk, and the air being excluded afterward, fermentation is arrested, and hence the milk remains sound longer than it would if not so treated.

It is to the same principle that various kinds of canned fruit owe their keeping qualities. If all these germs or spores could be destroyed, and none permitted to enter



PACKAGES.—FIGURE 4.

the milk afterward from the air, milk would keep sound for an indefinite length of time. This has been shown by the experiments of HALLIER & PASTEUR.

The question is one of considerable interest, and we hope our correspondent will give us the result of his experiments in this direction.

Chronic Diarrhea.—E. FITZ SIMMONS wishes a remedy for chronic diarrhea. My own case was cured more by carefel dieting than by medicine. I lived for some months almost exclusively upon milk, rice and chocolate. The rice was boiled with water till nearly done, the milk was added, and it was thoroughly cooked. I used Baker's best chocolate, and it was prepared with pure milk. Sometimes the boiled rice was made into cakes, with a very little well beaten egg, but no butter. I chewed some broiled steak occasionally, but swallowed only the soluble portions. I lived on this diet mainly for some time after the disease seemed about cured.—MEDICUS.

Arboricultural.

KANSAS TIMBER BOUNTY ACT.

IS there not a law in Kansas which is intended to encourage tree planting? If so, what are its provisions. By replying through the RURAL NEW-YORKER you will confer a favor upon a—PIONEER.

SUCH an act was passed in 1866, and continues in force until 1876, we believe. Its provisions are as follows:—Every person planting one acre or more of prairie land, within ten years after the passage of this act, with any kind of forest trees, and successfully growing and cultivating the same for three years, or one-half mile or more of forest trees, along any public highway, said trees to be so planted as to stand, at the end of three years, not more than one rod apart, shall be entitled to receive for twenty-five years, commencing three years after said grove or line of trees has been planted, an annual bounty of two dollars per acre for each acre so planted, and two dollars for one-half mile for each mile so planted, to be paid out of the treasury of the county in which said grove or line of trees may be situated. The bounty to be paid as long as said grove or trees are cultivated and kept alive, and kept in growing condition. That the county assessor shall not assess lands planted and encumbered with forest trees any higher than the lands adjoining, on account of the said lands being so encumbered.

A DOUBTFUL FREAK.

WE often hear that "there is nothing new under the sun;" and as Solomon has said so, it might be unjust to dispute it. But, occasionally something meets our eye that we confess is new to us in this latitude, and, perhaps, some of the numerous intelligent readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER can solve the difficulty. About twenty years ago Mr. ROBERT A. REID of Summerville, near Augusta, Ga., planted in his garden a genuine *English walnut*, which grew and flourished until it is now about twenty feet high and eight inches in diameter, but never bore fruit until last year, when, as anticipated, it produced a small crop of *walnuts*. This year it bore again, producing a larger crop, but, to the astonishment of Mr. R. and his neighbors, the fruit at this time is real *pecan nuts*. Is it not as likely to produce some other variety next year? T. W. COSKINY.

WE must be excused from not believing that a tree produced English walnuts, (*Juglans regia*) one year and Pecan-nuts (*Carya oliraeformis*) the next. If the tree to which you refer has done so, you may well ask "Is it not likely to produce some other variety the next year?" It may produce butternuts, acorns, or even a bale of cotton would not be much farther out of the natural order of things. But there must be some mistake about this wonderful tree and its products, and we advise Mr. R. to keep a sharp lookout for fraud; for some of his workmen may be playing a joke on him; for the pecans, no doubt, came from a pecan tree.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

Turpentine for Bark Lice.—A. C. BRINTON of Wilmington, Del., writes us that he has tried spirits of turpentine for bark lice with excellent results. Having an old paint brush that had become hard for want of proper care, he soaked it in spirits of turpentine, working out the paint until the brush was soft and pliable. Then, instead of throwing away the mixture, he went into the orchard and applied it to one apple and a pear tree, which were infested with bark lice. The trees were thoroughly painted from top to bottom, the application being made last April; and at this time the trees are in a flourishing condition, and no lice or their shells to be found. We had supposed that ordinary paint, as well as spirits of turpentine, were injurious to trees; but they may not be when applied to the bark before the leaves appear. The experiment of killing bark lice with turpentine is worth a trial by those who have apple orchards infested with this great and constantly increasing pest.

Grafting and Budding the Hickory.—Can you, or any of the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, tell me how to graft or bud successfully the common Shell-bark Hickory.—CYRUS KISLER, *Locktown, N. J.*

WE have never seen the Hickory grafted or budded successfully, although some of our best propagators of plants are constantly trying both of the processes upon new sorts. Grafting upon small roots plunged in frames under glass, has been tried with better results than in the open air; still they were not very encouraging. It may be that some one may discover where the secret of success is hidden; and we shall all learn it before many years; but in the mean time we would advise those who wish to multiply choice sorts to try growing from small root cuttings, the same as our florists propagate the *Bouvardias*. We know of one experiment made with root cuttings that was a success, and believe that this will prove to be the best method of propagating particular varieties. The cuttings should be lifted in the fall, and then started in a prepagating pot or hot-bed.

Preparing Ground for an Orchard.—Mr. IRA BENNETT writes us telling how he has prepared his clay soil for planting an apple orchard next Spring, as follows: "I have plowed the ground, turning four furrows together, just two rods apart. This places the trees all on the ridge. I then set out stakes on each side of the lot, two rods apart, and dug the holes, going straight from one stake, across the furrows, to the other. I then took chip manure (which had been accumulating for a number of years) and put about one bushel in each hill. Thus I think the ground will be in splendid condition for the trees in Spring, after thoroughly mixing the soil with the chip manure."

Entomological.

THE TREE CRICKET.

INCLOSED find specimens of grape vine wood which contain eggs of some insect. Vines that have overborne fruit appear to be the only ones attacked. Please give name of insect if possible.—W. L. D., *Clyde, N. Y.*

THE eggs are those of the common Tree Cricket (*Œ. anthus nivens*, HARRIS). CHAS. V. RILEY, State Entomologist of Missouri, says that the female deposits her eggs in grape vines, raspberry and blackberry canes, and in the twigs of various kinds of trees. In depositing her eggs she makes a straight longitudinal, contiguous row of punctures, each puncture penetrating to the center or the pith of the twig. By cutting open one of the infested canes, such as you have sent us, the eggs may be plainly seen with the naked eye.

The punctured canes usually die above where the eggs are deposited, therefore we may safely place our white wood cricket among the injurious insects. We have received several specimens of vines from various localities that were infested with the eggs of this insect, and we conclude it is doing more or less damage to vineyards in all parts of the country.

BEETLES FROM ALABAMA.

INCLOSED you will find two beetles; one, I think, is the *Amblychila*, which I captured in this State last Summer. Please describe and name the inclosed two beetles; by doing so, you would very much oblige—ED. ZIPPERLEN.

THE beetles sent are both Scarabæans, and do not bear the slightest resemblance (except in the number of legs—and all the beetles are alike in this respect) to the *Amblychila*. The largest specimen, with three horns projecting from the top of the prothorax, is a very common beetle in some, if not in all of the Southern States. Its name is *Strategus antæus*, BURM. The smaller specimen, which is about three-fourths of an inch long, prothorax tapering regularly to the head, and of a beautiful green color, sometimes slightly striped or tinged with orange color, is a still more common beetle occurring in the Northern States as well as the Southern, and was formerly known as *Scarabæus nitida*, LINN., but in later Entomological works as *Allorhina nitida*, BURM., or the Shining Allorhina. The larvæ of both of these beetles live upon vegetable matter, either in its fresh state or when decaying.

Land Department.

FROM BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS, NORTH CAROLINA.

I AM residing among the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina; am a New Yorker; have been here only half a year. It is a fine grazing and stock raising country, abounding with the finest spring water. The climate in Summer perfectly charming; the nights so cool that a fire is agreeable nights and mornings up to the middle of July, commencing with them again as early as the middle of September. There was no night during the past Summer, not one, that we did not sleep with the doors and windows of our room closed, there being a fire-place in the room sufficient for ventilation; always one, sometimes two blankets on the bed. I have been in many parts of this country as well as various foreign lands, but never passed a Summer where the climate was so agreeable in all particulars.

The whole mountains are filled with the most beautiful wild flowers I ever saw in any country, surpassing, by far, anything I saw in the so-called "flowery land" of China. Among the most beautiful are the Honeysuckle, Ivy, and Laurel. The finest of the first mentioned is a deep orange and red, of many shades, in large masses, nearly covering the entire bush, which grows from twelve to fifty feet in hight; several other varieties are pink and white.

The Laurel is still more beautiful, the leaf a thick, deep, glossy green—an evergreen resembling the Magnolia. The flowers in large clusters, of a delicate pink and white, as fine as wax. Another variety, purple. In fact we have a great profusion of wild flowers, commencing to bloom early in April, continuing until nearly the middle of August. From that time we are destitute of flowers, as none are cultivated. The ladies(?) here devote their leisure time, and the larger portion of their gardens to the raising of cabbage and snap beans, in which refined occupation they are very successful. Many of the above named flowers would be a great acquisition, and grace any conservatory.

I am sorry I cannot say as much for the inhabitants of these mountains. With few exceptions they are uncouth and uneducated, there being no towns and the railroad fifty miles away, they have mingled but little with the outside world, and know less of its great financial and social status. The great masses have never heard of a HENRY WARD BEECHER even—never heard of the Duke ALEXIS; have just heard of the great fire in Chicago, and know that GRANT and GREELEY do exist. This state of society exists to a great extent through the entire range of mountains in this State and for many miles along the borders. They should not be blamed, however, having never seen anything, are not expected to be very well posted. They are generally honest and make good neighbors as far as they know, being entirely ignorant of the conventional rules of society.

For stock raising and dairying, this section, extending into Virginia, has not its superior in the whole country. Settled with enterprising men, and, to a certain extent, educated agriculturally, it would become a profitable and very interesting and pleasant section of the United States. With the railroad that is expected to pass near here some future time, that class of men will, no doubt, follow. Farms can be purchased here now from $2 to $8 per acre, improved.

I forgot to mention that the small fruits, including apples and peaches, abound in great profusion from June till Fall. North Carolina is the banner State, I believe, for dried fruits; single families drying from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of blackberries, requiring from 100 to 130 bushels of the green berries. One merchant, a few miles from us, purchased nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds the past season, and other fruits in proportion.

I know it is not generally supposed at the North, that cool weather can be found in the South in Summer, but we have the climate of Maine here in Summer, without the cold Winter, of course this climate is confined to the mountain range—thirty or forty miles in any direction the Falls, Winter, and Springs are delightful. We do not usually commence feeding cattle in the mountains till near Christmas; and it is not absolutely necessary to shelter cattle or sheep in Winter. NORTH CAROLINA.

Floricultural.

COLLETIA BICTONENSIS.

THIS plant is highly commended in England as a hedge plant. It is said to have originated in the arboretum of the Baroness ROLLE. Sir WILLIAM HOOKER named it and considered it a distinct species of a very useful and interesting order of plant. It is easily propagated by cuttings. It is proper to say, however, that the Editor of the Cottage Gardener doubts if it can be used for hedge making, if the statement of Sir WILLIAM HOOKER that it is not a hardy plant, be a true one. It is asserted that its leaves are very fleeting, and only to be seen on the very young branches and spires. The branches are of a pea-green color, arranged in the peculiar decussate manner shown in the engraving, and having sharp, hard, brownish-red spines at their ends; the petaloid floral covering is waxy-white, with a greenish, substantial looking base formed by the fleshy ring found at the bottom of tube, and which is peculiar to the Colletias.

COLLETIA BICTONENSIS.

WALKING FERN.

(Camptosorus ryzophyllus.)

THIS singular and interesting little Fern is found in rocky woods. It grows in the almost soilless niches of rocks, or gets a sufficient foothold on their naked inequalities. It is quite rare, and during several years my searches in the woods were unrewarded with a sight of its odd little leaves, till one day, ascending a low mountain in this town, in a quiet, mossy slope of gray rock, far above my head, a company of these little "Walkers" was discovered, though it was not till some time after any leaves were found.

The frond is simple, reticulate veined in the midst, and forked only at the margin. It is undivided, lance-shaped, with heart-shaped lobes at the base, and the apex attenuated into a long, slender acumination, that often bends over backward and takes root, giving rise to a new plant. Thus, the fern takes one step a year. I never have seen one that had stepped twice.

The fruit dots are variously shaped, and scattered without order on the transverse veins, slanting, and at various angles, often in pairs and facing each other, looking something "like writing"; hence its Greek name—*Antigramma rhysophyllon* of PRESL. It can be cultivated in the same manner as other wild ferns, always taking care to give it a soil and atmosphere as near like its native own as possible, remembering it needs little light, much water, and to be let alone.

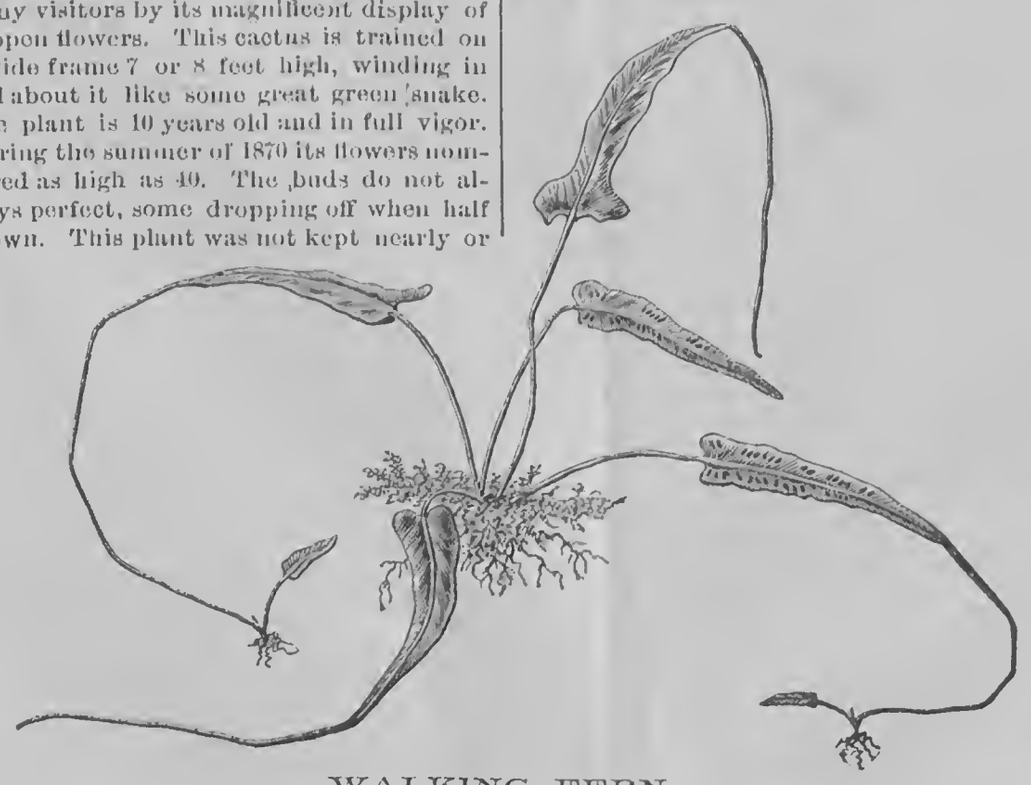
Ferrisburgh, Vt. R.

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Splendid Night-Blooming Cereus.—A correspondent of the Gardeners' Monthly, at Reading, Pa., writes:—"On the night of the 2nd of July, 1872, a very fine plant owned by Miss KITTY GEHR of this city, attracted many visitors by its magnificent display of 24 open flowers. This cactus is trained on a wide frame 7 or 8 feet high, winding in and about it like some great green snake. The plant is 10 years old and in full vigor. During the summer of 1870 its flowers numbered as high as 40. The buds do not always perfect, some dropping off when half grown. This plant was not kept nearly or quite dry, as is often done in Winter, but moist, and when growing and budding was watered freely. The owner said she had tried the drying-off process, but her plant did not bloom. In Winter it is kept quite warm in a sort of pit greenhouse. The earth is made very rich and somewhat sandy.

A new Calycanthus.— A writer in the Farmer and Gardener states that he has a White flowering variety of the *Calycanthus florida*, or common Sweet Scented Shrub. He says:—"I have had these plants under cultivation several years. They are decidedly more vigorous growers than the dark variety. The flowers, which are straw-colored, are also larger and more fragrant, bloomed through the past dry Summer until frost. I do not know that they will produce the same flowers from the seed, but why should they not do so when they have preserved their original characteristics, though surrounded by the dark flowering varieties ever since they were first known here, more than thirty years ago." If the above is true, and we have no reason to doubt it, this new variety of an old and very popular shrub will certainly be a valuable acquisition to our gardens..

A New Bedding Plant.—We have received from HENRY E. CHITTY, Superintendent of the Bellevue Nurseries, Paterson, N. J., a specimen of a new bedding plant known as *Salvia splendens alba compacta*—or, in plainer language, a white variety of the common Scarlet Sage. The plant is similar in habit to this species, the principal difference being in the color of the flowers. We think the lovers of choice bedding plants will hail this novelty as a great acquisition.



WALKING FERN.

Pomological.

FRUITS FOR MISSISSIPPI.

JAMES PARKER, Summit, Miss., under date Nov. 30, 1872, sends the following to Our Home Journal:—The following varieties I can recommend to be reliable and free from spotting:

Early—Red Astrachan, Garretson's, Early Primate, Rhodes, Orange.

Autumn—Belle de Haver, Carter's Blue, Alaska, Elgin Pippin.

Winter—Hocket's Sweet. This I have seen fruited the past season, and in every way both tree and fruit are perfect and reliable; although ripening in this locality before its time, it is one of the best late apples in the whole list. Cartor or Mangum, Stevenson's Winter. Yates'—This is a medium-sized red apple, juicy, firm and of a fine aromatic flavor. The tree is a fine grower, and bears enormously.

Best Twelve Pears for Market or Family Use.—This list embraces all that would be wanted in the Pear line. Early Doyenne d'Ete—the best and most reliable of all early Pears. Bloodgood. Beurre Gilfard—its only fault is that it is a very slow grower, but bears young on Quince. Osband's Summer—a fine Pear and well adapted to various parts of the South. Tyson, Medium Bartlett, Duchesse d'Angoulemc, Buffan, St. Michael, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Superfin. For late—Lawrence. The varieties above named hold their foliage throughout the Summer, and perfect their fruit.

Best Six Freestone Peaches for Family Use.—Early Tillotson, Large Early York, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Stump the World, Baldwin's October.

Best Six Clingstone Peaches for Family Use.—Chinese Cling. Old Mixon Cling, Newington, Lemon Cling, Bennett's, Mammoth—larger than the Chinese Cling, yellow, with a dark red cheek.

Grapes, for Table or Wine. Delaware, Concord, Ives' Seedling.

Strawberries.—Wilson's Albany, President Wilder, Triomphe de Gand.

Raspberries.—Doolittle's Black Cap, Mammoth Cluster.

Quince.—Orange best for family use.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Red Hawthornden Apple.—I notice an article in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Dec. 7, concerning "Red Hawthornden." Why do you call a *white* apple, with an occasional blush cheek, "Red Hawthornden?" I have grown the Hawthornden with great satisfaction for many years. It is a great producer of very uniform fruit, and sells well in market for culinary use, but is not so good for the table as the Maiden's Blush, which it closely resembles. It relieves itself of its surplus fruit somewhat prematurely, but always perfects a Fall crop. But it is in no respect entitled to the *prefix* "Red" to its old-fashioned name. Better continue to call it plain Hawthornden, and then we shall understand what apple we are talking about.—J. D. G. NELSON.

IF our good friend will read the article to which he refers, again, he will see that we were quoting from an English journal a description of a fruit known locally in England as "Red Hawthornden;" and if he compares that description with DOWNING'S description of "Hawthornden," or the old "White Hawthornden," he will see some dissimilarity, although the two apples may possibly be the same. But in England the apple is known as Red Hawthornden, and as such we gave it.

Peake's Fall Apple is described as an October apple from South Carolina, resembling the Rawle's Janet in tree and fruit. The Prairie Farmer thus describes it: Shape flattish-conic. An ordinary specimen of the present year measures 2¾x2¼ inches. Calyx medium, rather open in a shallow and small basin. Stem rather long and slender in a deep and open cavity. Flesh white, brittle, very juicy, of a sprightly acid, and good to very good in quality. Capsule rather small, closed, with rather small brown oblong and not plump seeds. Season here November rather than October, and would probably keep through December. A little further North it would become a Winter apple. Tree vigorous, but not a strong grower thus far.

Apples for Northern Ohio.—I. B., Medina, O., wants to plant an orchard of 200 trees in Spring, and asks our correspondents from that region to inform him what four kinds will succeed best there.

The Swine-Herd.

IMPROVED CHESHIRES.

THE following is the report made to, and adopted by, the recent Swine Breeders' Convention at Indianapolis, upon this family of swine:—These hogs originated in Jefferson Co., New York, and it is claimed by some of the breeders that they started from a pair of pigs bought of Mr. WOOLFORD of Albany, New York, which were called Cheshires. However that may be, there is no such distinct breed of hogs known as Cheshires in England, and there is no record of any hogs of this name having been imported into this country.

Yorkshires have been imported into Jefferson county from time to time, and the so-called Cheshires have been improved by crossing with their best hogs bought in Canada. Mr. A. C. CLARK of Henderson, was for a number of years a prominent breeder of these pigs, and he informed us that whenever he found a pig better than those he owned, he purchased it and crossed it upon his own stock. In this way this family of hogs has been produced, and they are now known and bred in many portions of the United States. Their breeding in Jefferson county has diminished during the last two or three years.

They are pure white with a very thin skin, of pink color, with little hair; are not uniform in this respect, as pigs in the same litter differ widely in the amount of hair; the snout is often long, but very slender and fine; the jowls are plump and the ears erect, fine and thin; the shoulders are wide and the hams fuller; the flesh of these hogs is fine-grained, and they are commended on account of the extra amount of mess pork in proportion to the amount of offal; the tails of the pigs frequently drop off when young. F. D. CURTIS, Chairman.

Chester Whites.—The following is the report adopted relative to this breed, by the National Swine Breeders' Convention:

To the President and members of the National Swine Breeders' Convention: The undersigned delegates to this convention submit a history and scale of points of the Chester White Hogs as follows:

After a full investigation, and of personal knowledge on the subject, may say the Chester Whites, as a breed, originated in Chester Co., Penn. The first impulse to the improvement of swine in this country was induced by the introduction of a pair of fine pigs, brought from Bedfordshire, in England, by Capt. JAMES JEFFRIES, and put upon his farm near the county seat of Chester county, in 1818. Some of the enterprising farmers of the neighborhood, seeing those fine pigs, were induced to commence an improvement of their swine by crossing these with their native white hog; their progeny with the best selection attainable in the county; and by careful and continued selection and judicious crossing for a number of years, have produced the present valuable, well-formed, good-sized, easily fattened and good bacon hog, called Chester Whites, and now a well established breed.

The following may be given as scale of points:

Heads short, broad between the eyes; ears thin, projecting forward and lap at the point; neck short and thick, jowl large, body lengthy and deep, broad on back, hams full and deep, legs short, and well set under for bearing the weight; coating thinnish white, straight, and if a little wavy not objectionable; small tail, and no bristles.

THOS. WOOD. } *Com.*
W. W. THRESHER }

FATTENING HOGS.

A WRITER in the Prairie Farmer gives his experience as follows:—"I was just beginning to farm, and as I was desirous of knowing the best way of fattening hogs, I determined to try the different plans, and also how much pork a barrel of corn will make. I made a floored pen and covered it in. Weighed three hogs and put them in the pen. I also weighed three of the same size and put them in a dry lot—average weight, one hundred and seventy-five lbs. I fed six barrels of corn to the six hogs. They were forty days eating the corn, with plenty of salt and water. Their average gain was seventy-five lbs. The hogs in the lot gained the most. One that was fattened in the lot gained eighty lbs. One in the pen gained eighty-four lbs.; the other four were not so thrifty.

These hogs were about fourteen months old when slaughtered. I put them up the 25th of October. There was a good deal of sleet and snow during the month of November, which gave the hogs in the pen an advantage they would not have had if the weather was favorable; they ate the same quantity of grain in the same time. It also shows that one bushel of corn will make fifteen lbs. of pork.

The Horseman.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Care of Capped Hock.—F. H. HARRISON has a mare that is not lame nor sore; and yet her gambrel joint is one-third larger than is natural. It does not disturb her any. When he presses on it his finger indents about one inch; when the finger is taken off it recovers its fullness. She feeds well, feels well, is twenty months old. Asks the cause and for a cure. It is evidently a case of capped hock—the result of a bruise in some manner, usually occasioned by kicking in stable or harness. The only remedy we know of is to fit a piece of canvas to the hock, over the point, and tie it over the point by means of tape in front of the leg. Pressure is desirable, and the application of a lotion composed of three ounces of tincture of arnica, two ounces muriate of ammonia, four ounces methylated spirits of wine and three pints of water, mixed. Apply frequently. The enlargement may thus be removed, but a slight injury will cause it to return.

Apples for Sick Horses.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "All my horses have been attacked with the prevailing disease, and my main object has been to keep them warm, clean and comfortable, and to give them succulent food and such as will operate as an expectorant. There was enough green clover left of the second growth which I had mowed as their principal food, and I gave them several quarts of fresh apples three times daily. The consequence was, my horses had the disease exceedingly light—the one first attacked began to amend decidedly within a week. I found that I had a large quantity of windfalls in my orchard, which in this abundant season had not been regarded as worth gathering, and these furnished about twenty bushels of food for the horses. Apples are a well-known expectorant, and they relieve the cough materially."

Stifled Horse.—I see in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Nov. 30th, a correspondent asks for a remedy for a stifled horse. I have cured with the following, in twelve hours, viz:—The white of three eggs, a tablespoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of soft soap, beat into a salve. Put a harness on the horse so as to keep the collar to the shoulder; tie a strap to the lower end of the collar, pass it between the fore legs around the fetlock of the well leg, and draw the leg up so that the horse will bear his weight on the lame leg; then rub the liniment on the stifle and heat in with a hot iron; this will cure a recent stifle.

What will take a puff of from a horse's leg? The puff is on the front of the gambrel joint, and of recent date.—A. C., *Huron Co., O.*

See answer to correspondent under the head "Capped Hock."

Horse Influenza.—The horse disease has prevailed extensively in this section for the past two months; it is not fatal here. My horses have had it, but are nearly over it now. I think rest about the next best thing for them. If I was obliged to take them out for a short time, I was sure not to work them but a little and get them into the barn as soon as I could, and put a blanket on them for a few hours. I have seen tar and sulphur used in the stables with good effect; kept in the manger as a preventive—not given to the horse. If this will be of any benefit to C. F. G., you can print it.—N. W. JOHNSON.

Horse with "Cramp."—I have a valuable horse that occasionally has what seems to be cramps, and is unable to step on the leg; never known to occur only when standing. Can you suggest any remedy?—J. B., *Rural Grove, N. Y.*

WE are sorry to say that we cannot make a suggestion; for there are so many causes which might cause similar action that we of course, cannot tell, at this distance, the particular cause.

Scientific and Useful.

A NEW ART.

THE true artist, with wonderful power, reveals to our common sight, what his poetic eye alone first saw. Under the sculptors plastic hand, a shapeless mass of clay is fashioned, by slow and studied process, into forms of life and beauty. With here a touch and there, the outlines slowly unfold, as in the fable, genii came forth from the vague mist, until at last is disclosed, well-nigh a new creation, seemingly alive, and bearing the subtile impress of his artistic power.

On this as a model, a workman measures lines and spaces, and carefully transfers them to the block of marble, in which he is to copy the sculptor's work. At each point thereon, thus marked, he drills a hole down nearly to the surface of the subject within, and with chisel and mallet anxiously cuts away the superfluous material. When the outlines appear, he smooths them with rasp and file—and thus proceeds, with painstaking labor, to shape in enduring marble what the artist wrought in fragile clay.

The elevation of popular taste, together with an increase of average wealth, demands new objects of art and beauty, to decorate and adorn our homes, and enhance the joys of common life. The works of the painter are reproduced for us, in photograph, which though lacking color still portrays the artist's conception; or in chromo, with tint and line, marvelously like the original. Copies of the sculptor's art are more rare—the cost of artistic labor, necessary to their production, limits their number.

In the ripeness of time, the means of supply quickly follow a new demand; and now the works of the sculptor, the carver, and others of minor branches of the same art, are copied by machinery, with cheapness and fidelity. To illustrate how this is done, place the model, and the block, from which the copy is to be cut, side by side; suspend a small and pointed pencil over the model, and a cutting tool, shaped like the pencil, over the block; both in a frame, free to move in any direction, so that as the pencil is raised, lowered, or thrust in or out, the tool is moved similarly; it is evident, that by causing the pencil to follow the outlines of the model, like outlines will be cut by the tool, in the block.

In practice, this is accomplished in like manner; the model and block are fixed to a frame hung on horizontal pivots, and also capable of movement, in and out. A steel point is used as tracer, instead of the pencil, and shaped somewhat like it. The tool, also of steel, has at its lower extremity, cutting lips or edges, such—that when rapidly revolved, it will cut, in any direction it may be moved, a groove or furrow, in width equal to its diameter. The tracer and tool are attached to a balanced frame, suspended above the other frame, and free to move, up and down, right and left—so, that when the tracer is over the model, the tool is over the block. The tool is driven by suitable means, 3,000 to 5,000 turns per minute.

The model being permanently attached, the block to be cut placed, and the machine in motion, the operator with one hand upon the tool frame, and the other upon the model frame, follows with the tracer, line after time of the model, and the tool copies each upon the block; the chips fly off in streams, and disclose the figure they hid within.

Generally, the tracer is moved upon the model, back and forth, in adjacent lines, and the model frame slowly revolved to keep the surface in contact, with the tracer and tool, nearly normal to them; by simple devices these movements are made automatically. To make more than a single copy at one operation, it is only requisite to extend the frames, to receive several tools and blocks, instead of the one described; then, as many copies may be cut at the same time, from one model.

To copy the delicate surface of certain subjects—as the plumage of a bird—tracer and tools with fine points are used, after larger and coarser ones have removed most of the surplus material.

In this way duplicates are rapidly and accurately made, needing for completion, only to be polished by hand labor. Thus far, the process has been chiefly employed to multiply in wood, figures of animals, or the human form, full and in relief, and ornamental carvings, for decorating furniture, or adding to the interior finish of dwellings. These are superior to those made by ordinary hand work, and the cost is less than one-fourth as much.

In marble, or other refractory material, a tool, tipped with diamond points, substituted for the steel one, cuts quickly, and endures well. By changing the adjustment of the machine, copies are made, larger or smaller than the original, or to grotesquely carricature it.

The production of articles of use and beauty, by this method, is only limited by the demand for them; this will increase as the cost lessens, and other and more varied applications of the art will follow; thereby widening the sources of innocent pleasure, and supplying new means of cultivation and refinement.

This process is a noteworthy instance of those sterling improvements in the mechanic arts, whereby time, which alone limits man's effort, is constrained to yield more and better fruit. It embodies a noble aim—to loosen the bonds of necessity, and by adding to the results of a common industry, give men more leisure for higher pursuits, and greater opportunity for thorough culture.

"He who blesses most, is blessed:
And God and man shall own his worth,
Who toils to leave, as his bequest,
An added beauty to the earth."

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY NOTES AND QUERIES.

To Fatten Chickens, give them plenty of room, fresh air and plenty to eat. The meat is better when so treated than when fattened in coops. Put twelve fowls in a pent-up coop and they will soon be like the Andersonville prisoners, so full of vermin they cannot fatten. A recent writer in the RURAL NEW-YORKER says that when a fowl is sufficiently fattened it should be killed; otherwise it will get no fatter, but lose flesh. I wish him to explain how that can be. I, an old farmer, have always thought that the longer I fed a fowl the fatter it would be. Will he please explain to an old man the philosophy of that sort of fattening?—F.

To Prevent Hens Eating Eggs.—Six or eight years ago I was troubled with hens eating eggs. I found that hens would lay more, and much more regularly by having a nest egg. This egg freezes and bursts open. When the hen visits the nest the egg gets warm and sticks to her. She carries it from the nest, and, with the other fowls, eats of it. If R. P. S. will take some kind of white wood and turn or whittle out wooden eggs for nests, his troubles will be at an end. Keep the nests clear of fresh laid eggs.—WM. BALL.

Feeding Turkeys.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman feeds his turkeys in a trough covered by a board, but with openings left so that the birds can just get their heads into it. The corn is put in this and kept in good supply. Thus the turkeys can always get to it and grow fat.

Chicken Cholera.—A little sulphate of iron in the drinking water of chickens and a change of food is said to prevent the spread of cholera in a flock, but does not cure the ill ones.

The Apiarian.

BEE NOTES AND QUERIES.

Bees Dying in Kansas.—What ails my bees? I have one swarm of Italian bees, obtained last July. They are now in Winter quarters—*i. e.*, a protection of boards, with hay packed closely around the hive, except in front, which is (except the lighting board) sheltered from the rays of the sun. They have fully 25 lbs. of fine honey. Have kept the entrance closed in cold weather. Is this right, or should it be partly open for ventilation? To-day being very warm (thermometer standing 105°), I let them out, whereupon they immediately commenced dragging out dead bees, dropping them outside of the hive, but sometimes carrying them off several rods. At first I supposed these victims were all dead; but, on close observation, found some alive, two of which I rescued. They walked over my hands, running and rubbing themselves, and finally flew away. I could see nothing wrong with them. Are they sick? Have they lost their queen? Or is it natural for them thus to die? What must I do to save them? for at this rate they will all be dead by Spring.—MRS. M. L. B., *Sedgwick, Kan.*

Domestic Economy.

HOW TO MAKE A COAT.

HAVING recently cut and made an overcoat, I thought how many women would like to learn how to make this garment, as the tailoress does not go around sewing in families as she formerly did. How many boys, in stormy weather, might learn to make their own clothes on a sewing machine, if they had printed directions in their weekly paper for doing this. We cannot prize those papers too highly that teach us how to do needful work, that all may know how to obtain an honest living, and be useful instead of idle.

Having cut the coat, commence and sew up all the seams except those that join the fronts to the back, and press them. Fit the openings in the canvas to those in the outside; then close the openings with an overstitch over a strip of linen an inch in width; then prepare a double strip of linen, one inch in width, and fasten it to the canvas under the thread marks for the buttons, with a semi-cross stitch; then carefully overstitch the canvas to the lapel on the body of the coat; then dampen and press and baste the whole canvas to the outside, so as not to cramp it.

Then mark and cut the pocket-hole, and insert the pockets, with another coat before you as a guide; then sew the seam in the back of the lining, baste the wadding on the wrong side and some thin cloth over the wadding to come next to the outside of the coat; quilt this lining according to your fancy, and baste the outside to it.

In basting, lay down the lining and place the outside over it so as not to get the lining too close fitting for the outside. Baste the wadding to the front lining with thin cloth between them and the outside, and quilt. Then sew up the seams in the outside that join the fronts to the back and press them; then sew these seams in the lining together, having the front of the lining come under the facings smoothly; baste and sew down the facing, then join the shoulder seams; press and face the inside seams one upon another.

Face the sleeves at the hand and sew them in; have the outside or only seam half way between the seams of the back, and the fullness begin two inches in front of the shoulder seam, and continue to within three inches of the middle of the sleeve; then press this seam on the round end of the press board; then press the canvas if necessary, and baste with small stitches to the seam of the coat and hem the sleeve lining to it; then hem the linings on the hand facings; then baste the stiffening to the lower side of the collar; stitch the lower part in straight lines; then overstitch on the canvas side the part that turns over; then press and break the collar to its proper shape; then over-baste the cover to the break; baste all around, turn in and hem the collar to it; sew the under-side of the collar to the outside of the coat; press, fasten the lining to it and hem down the cover. Stitch around the coat and cut the button holes, and work them over a cord of linen thread, four double. Press and sew on the buttons and a loop at the back in the inside, and hang it up. G.

BEANS AND VINEGAR.

I NOTICED an article in the RURAL NEW-YORKER Dec. 7, that upsets my ideas in regard to the conversion of cider into acetic acid. The writer states that a pint of beans put into a barrel of cider will change it into vinegar in a short time. Having somewhat extensive orchards, I have during the past thirty years, especially in seasons of abundant crops and limited markets for fruit, experimented with my cider in various ways. I have paid extravagant prices for foolish and impracticable recipes and plans of buildings, generators, etc., from none of which I received a farthing's benefit, but experienced a vast outlay of patience and money. I have also frequently tried receipts as published, from some of which I thought I had obtained some pretty good ideas; but I find that after all "I don't know beans!" All my experience is averse to the use of any such foreign substance as beans, and thought I had arrived at some practical conclusions that approximated quite satisfactory results. But as we have all much to learn if we would perfect anything, and as there is scarcely any one thing in the matter of domestic economy more to be desired and more difficult to satisfactorily accomplish than to convert cider into vinegar, by a simple, quick and easy method, I hope Mr. NORTH will explain the extent of his experience. But, until I have more light upon the subject, I shall pursue my present method that never disappoints me, and which has been given to the public many times through the RURAL and other mediums. I can very well understand how six or eight ounces of mustard will keep a barrel of cider sweet; but I cannot understand how one pint of beans will turn it into vinegar.

While upon the subject of cider, let me remark that an article published in the same number of the RURAL, on "Racking Wine," is worth to any person who makes a barrel of cider for his own use (unless he knew it before and he probably didn't) more than a year's subscription, for it is as applicable in the main in racking cider as wine. I. D. G. NELSON.

TO MAKE SOFT SOAP WITH POTASH.

To cleanse the grease, put it in weak lye; keep it as hot as possible and not boil it. When all pieces are eaten up, fill the kettle up with cold water; let it stand until cold, when the grease will rise to the top. Take off and prepare to make the soap. Twenty pounds of grease to thirteen pounds of potash are required to make a barrel of soap. Get the best part of the cake and dissolve it; strain the lye into the barrel. (There will be settlings in the best of potash; but keep it out of the barrel by straining the lye.) Melt the grease and strain into the barrel also, and thus avoid the filth so commonly found where one gets near the bottom of the barrel. The last is thus made as clean as the first. With a stick in the barrel stir the lye and grease three or four times a day, thoroughly. It will thicken gradually, and make most beautiful soap. If made in cold weather the barrel should stand in a warm place.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Potato Salad.—I noticed some time ago a request for a recipe for potato salad, I have seen none as good as the following: Boil eight large Irish potatoes; when cold slice them in a flat dish with one or two raw onions, and a sprinkling of celery and salt. Over each layer of potato and onion pour the following dressing: Beat two eggs with a table-spoonful of sweet oil, add a small teaspoonful each of sugar, pepper, mustard and salt; when well mixed pour on two cups full of boiling vinegar; put back on the fire and stir till it is as thick as custard. Let it cool before putting it on the potatoes. Sprinkle a little Cayenne pepper on the top, make this in the dish in which it is to come to table, and, if possible, twenty-four hours before it is to be used.—CONSTANT READER.

Apple Butter.—I use five gallons of molasses, eight gallons of apples, three gallons of pumpkins; boil the apples and pumpkins soft; put them with the molasses in a bright copper kettle; make a brisk fire and stir continually; boil down to ten gallons; spice to taste. Do not let it remain in the kettle when done, or it will taste of the kettle.—A FARMER'S WIFE.

Canned Cream.—Heat sweet cream in a porcelain kettle and add sugar the same as for fruit; can while hot. Do not let it boil. It will make custard or pumpkin pies by adding water, and is very nice for coffee.

How can I keep sour cream for Winter use? AUNTIEVIE.

Bristol Brick Dust and flannel are used to rub rusty steelyards and bring out the figures; also for scouring knives and brass. It is excellent, so a housekeeper says.

Domestic Inquiries.—LIDIE HOWELL asks how to make Autumn leaves into boquets, wreaths, etc. . . . Mrs. R. S. C. asks how to prepare a ceiling for painting that has been finished with a second coat and white-wash once. . . . . Mrs. F. O. BOWEN asks how to make a first-rate article of apple-butter. . . . A subscriber asks for a recipe for coloring maroon. . . . J. E. FINLEY asks for a recipe for dying wool with the extract of madder. . . . J. B. D. asks for a recipe for pickling beef. . . A. MORSE asks for recipes for coloring green, red, yellow, orange and tan on cotton; also madder-red, cochineal, green and dark brown on woolen; also black that will not crock. . . . P. S. asks some of the RURAL'S correspondents to give the process of preparing pickles for market, the cucumbers having been laid down in salt brine during the pickling season.

"GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD!"

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23— " 2 oz. " " " " F."	40	50
24— " 2 oz. " " " " G."	30	40
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47—Sampson's Portable Platform Scale, on Rollers, 14x22, 400 lbs.	26	40
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SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1872.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS

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RENEW NOW!—All who wish the uninterrupted continuance of the RURAL (as we trust all subscribers do) should renew their subscriptions at once, either by handing their money to the nearest Club Agent or remitting it to us direct. Prompt attention to this request will prevent the delay which often necessarily occurs on and after Jan. 1st. *Renew at Once!*

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1872.

WE have received this Report, which is contained in a pamphlet of eight pages. The fact, alone, that it is a report by the chief of a Department of the Government compels attention to its statements, and a review thereof. The Commissioner's single year's experience at the head of the Department convinces him "of its importance as an executive branch of the Government." This is not altogether unnatural; but it would astonish the outside world had he come to a different conclusion; and we doubt not it would have gratified some people who have nursed the reverse conclusion with a good deal of care for many years, and who, we sometimes think, have far too many facts and arguments to sustain their conclusions than is compatible with the interests of American agriculturists. We are not sorry, however, to know that the venerable Commissioner magnifies his office, and is encouraged "to believe that the work we do reaches further and strikes deeper into the interests of mankind than comes within the scope of any other human effort!" For with such an estimate of his work there should be a corresponding sense of responsibility, which should stimulate to works of corresponding value.

The Commissioner proceeds to talk of the work being done by the various Divisions of the Department. We are told that "the Chemical Division is contantly engaged in the investigation of subjects of vital importance to the successful and economical operations of the farm!"

If this is true—and we suppose it is or the Commissioner would not have said so—we would like the Commissioner to point out to us where the Chemist of the Department has ever given to the world any facts not previously known—except, perhaps, the component parts of certain soils in specific localities, the analyses of which were about as useful to the agriculturists of the country as a knowledge of the fact that Pine grows in Maine. Where shall we find the published results of these years of laborious research and experiment by the Department's Chemist? Where are his generalizations calculated to give the farmers and gardeners of the country a better knowledge of the Chemistry of the soils and plants of the United States?

Again, the Commissioner says:—"It is the province of the Botanical Division to give attention to inquiries for information on questions relating to practical and economic Botany." This sounds well; indeed, it is well: but it would greatly gratify us and the country to see the answers to those questions on economic botany. Where does the Department Botanist shed his light? Not in the reports of the Department of Agriculture, surely; nor in the reports of the various expeditions fitted out at Government expense, such as the Mexican Boundary Survey, Pacific Railroad Surveys, and others of similar importance; for if we look over the names found there, we find those of Dr. JOHN TORREY, Prof. ASA GRAY, Prof. GEO. THURBER, Dr. GEORGE ENGLEMAN; and we are led to believe they are the men who have performed the great work of arranging, classifying and describing the plants collected. Whenever the Department Botanist shall publish, for the benefit of the public, a report of his labors, as the botanists of the European Governments do and always have done, then we will have some evidence that he is doing some work for the people in return for the salary they pay him; also, an opportunity to judge whether he is worthy the position he occupies, or otherwise.

The fact is, there is scarcely an agricultural or horticultural paper published which does not give the public, in one year, more useful botanical information than can be found in the Department reports since its organization. Let it be understood that we are not charging the present Botanist—nor his predecessor either—with indolence: for it is quite likely he performs the duties assigned him; but we assert that the public, outside of Washington, receives inadequate return, in the shape of practical and scientific information, for the money expended in the Botanical Division. Who is to blame? We do not pretend to answer that question; but some one is.

Concerning the Division of Entomology, we are informed by the Commissioner that it is its province "to point out such insects as are injurious, their depredations, their habits, how they may be known by their works, and, in some measure, suggest remedies for the evils of which they are the cause." The Commissioner seems to have acquired a splendid conception of the "province of this division!" But if such is its "province" why has it never been done? Or, is it? Let those interested in the Department's work look over the Reports of the Department for any year or all the years since it had an Entomologist, and compare the work of that officer, as there recorded, with the published reports of the lamented WALSH of Illinois, or those of CHAS. V. RILEY of Missouri, or Dr. ASA FITCH of New York, or Dr. WILLIAM LE BARON of Illinois, or with the works of those men who labor in the same field, receiving no other reward than honor and the consciousness of contributing to the enlightenment and benefit of mankind. The labors of such men as LECONTE, HORN, CRESSON, EDWARDS, GROTE, NORTON, SHIMER, HALDEMAN, HARRIS, SAY, MORRIS, MELSHEIMER, and many other noted entomologists who might be named, have elevated the science of entomology to its present position in this country without the aid of Government patronage. But what has the Department done? The labors of its Entomologist have been buried in a nutshell in Washington, if indeed he has performed any of practical value to agriculturists. Outside of that city few have received any information corresponding to the importance and responsibility of the position of Department Entomologist; nor are they likely to until the people consent to pay for the publication of the great work which has engrossed his attention so many years while he has been nominally serving the public. The hundreds of thousands of insects discovered and collected by expeditions fitted out at the expense of the people, have not only been described by private entomologists, but have gone to enrich private collections in this and other countries.

Although we have occupied much space with this review of the Commissioner's Report, we cannot close without noticing what he says about the Horticultural Division and its province, which is:—"To select the best fruits and improve them by hybridization; to note the peculiarities of varieties and their climatic adaptations, is a part of the work of this Division." Well! Will the Commissioner inform the pomologists of the country where the fruits are that have been improved by "hybridization?"—even if this is only "a part of the work of this Division." Did the Department, in its whole history, ever produce a "hybrid" fruit? Did it ever attempt it? If it would not be deemed impertinent we should ask if the Commissioner actually knows what hybridization means; but we will not. But we shall look with anxious interest, now that the Commissioner has himself defined a part of the duties of this Division of the Department, for some substantial evidence that he comprehends them and that his subordinates are discharging them!

The Microscopic Division, we are assured, is "growing in importance." We shall be glad if that Division adds any information on the nature of "rust, smut, mildew and mold," to that contained in M. C. COOKE'S work on that subject. When it does, we shall be glad to credit it therewith.

Concerning the Seed Division, we have heretofore expressed our opinion. We regard it, as managed, a practical swindle upon the mass of taxpayers, and wholly unnecessary, although the Commissioner declares that "there is no part of the work of the Department so unqualifiedly approved, and none which works so large a benefit to public interests." If there is none which "works so large a benefit to public interests" as this Seed Division, then the sooner the Department of Agriculture is wiped out of existence the better. But our space fails us, and we forbear further comment.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Death of Rev. J. Knox.—We learn with surprise and regret of the death of this genial gentleman and horticulturist, at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 13, of apoplexy. He for many years wore, as he deserved to wear it, the distinguishing title of "The Strawberry King;" for he was among the first, if not the first, to practically demonstrate the great profit of the systematic and thorough culture of this fruit. No man previous to him had succeeded in inducing people to pay large prices for strawberries, continuously through the season, regardless of the supply. He did more than any other man to establish the reputation of the Triomphe de Gand as a profitable market fruit; and the Jucunda, from the Knox farm, found no rival in the market. He was a man of great energy and system, far-seeing and persevering until he accomplished his purpose. At the meetings of horticultural societies he rarely spoke unless called upon; then he had no theories to promulgate, but confined his statements to his own experiences—to what he had done and how he did it. He made no secret of his methods, and both by precept and example taught the people the profit resulting from doing whatever is undertaken in the best possible manner.

—We shall miss his genial, beaming face, his cordial greeting and cheery voice from horticultural gatherings sadly. We shall miss those quiet social talks on horticulture in which he indulged with his friends, giving them the detail of his work, where he had only opportunity to give the public the outline. JEREMIAH KNOX was a man whom to know was to love, and who was best loved by those who knew him best.

A Surreptitious Swindle.—An Agent of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, located in a Western New York town, wherein it has over fifty subscribers, writes us in this curt yet comprehensive style:

"Each of your subscribers received this day a letter, of which the inclosed is a copy. Don't sell them another list unless you get a good price, for your subscribers in this town are *good* Church people, and they may get indignant should they receive such circulars often."

The inclosure alluded to is the circular of a swindler—one of those generous geniuses who propose to furnish counterfeit greenbacks for a trifling amount of the genuine article. Of course none but knaves or fools will bite at such flimsy bait, as we have said aforetime, and we trust the RURAL hasn't a corporal's guard of such ninnies among its tens of thousands of readers. But as to selling our list. We beg to assure the writer of the above, and all others interested, that we have never sold the RURAL'S subscription list to any party. If swindlers have got possession of it, the "operation" has been a surreptitious one. It is possible, though not probable, that swindlers have in some manner obtained a copy of our list;—but if so we will give $500 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who perpetrated the larceny. Our lists are kept under lock and key by night, and carefully guarded at other times—yet a copy of our mail list was stolen (by a former employe) some two years ago, though soon recovered—and it is possible that such a thing may have occured (less the detection and recovery) again. But no copy has ever been sold, and never will be to swindlers while the RURAL NEW-YORKER is under its present management.

Merry Christmas!—We need not say that we wish it to every reader! But we do! And we hope no new fangled notions will put our readers in any such a dilemma as SANTA CLAUS seems be in on the opposite page, with reference to making Christmas a merry one. To us Christmas comes as the flood-tide of the year, so far as our labor is concerned; and we have only time to look up from our work as we receive pleasant greetings from our subscribers in the shape of merry money remembrances and cordial, encouraging words, and say in response: "Thank you, Sir, or Madame! We wish you the same!"

American Short-Horn Herd Book, Vol. XII.—Hon. LEWIS F. ALLEN, editor of this book, informs us that it is necessary all the pedigrees intended for record in the above volume be sent to him previous to January 1, 1873, that the book may be compiled so as to be published early in the ensuing Spring. Write the names plainly and give the sex of every pedigree. One dollar is the charge for recording every animal, which must be remitted with the pedigree.]

Rural Recruiters Reporting.—Hundreds and probably thousands of its subscribers have recently volunteered to become Agents (Recruiters) for the RURAL, and many of them have already reported progress in obtaining recruits—new subscribers. One of our high privates, writing under date of "Camp Niles, Dec. 9, 1872," addresses us in this manner:

COMMANDER MOORE:—I am a private in the great "RURAL Brigade," on detached service here in Berrien Co., Mich., and send you this my annual report. I have served faithfully through the past year, and am now looking forward to promotion. I think I can serve as a Recruiting Officer, and want you to send me the proper commission (documents) for that purpose, including that exquisite representation of camp life called "*Birth-Day Morning.*" I am commencing to "write for the papers," and as I think the RURAL is the best of them all, I send you the first "article." It is on financial affairs, and I feel sure will be "accepted" if it is not "published," and though it is really worth $250 to any man who can "use" it, it only calls for a copy of the RURAL for next year, and the already-mentioned "*Birth-day Morning.*" Now, please continue sending your "orders" (papers) until the close of 1873, and forward my "commission" at your earliest convenience, and I remain Yours Very Truly, JOHN H. ROGERS.

Of course Private ROGERS was at once promoted and furnished with the proper commission, (documents) for recruiting,)—as will be all like applicants, by letter, or in person, at these headquarters. Push on the column! *Next!*

The Pennsylvania Agricultural College, according to a lady correspondent who has explored it, and written of what she saw and experienced, to the Germantown Telegraph, is chiefly remarkable for its cheerless, c[illegible] and filthy halls and dormitories, and the n[illegible] condition of its surrounding grounds. The[illegible] dents seem to be well fed, but the picture given of the institution otherwise, if true, is disgraceful to the great State of Pennsylvania. We notice this report reluctantly, especially since le concerns a sister State; but we do it in behalf of the boys and girls of farmers who, in their efforts to obtain education, deserve decent treatment, and to be taught the decencies of life at least.

To Advertisers.—In order to accommodate as many of our advertising friends as possible, without infringing upon reading departments, we have concluded to issue a neat tinted cover with the first number of next year's RURAL, (Jan. 4, 1873,) mainly for advertisements. The number will close for the press Dec. 25, and we purpose publishing 150,000 copies. Those who wish to advertise in it will please make their announcements brief, as a large proportion of the space is already engaged.

Salmon Trout Spawn.—SETH GREEN, Rochester, N. Y., informs us that any one wishing to experiment in hatching Salmon Trout Spawn, will be sent a few hundred, if ordered during December, by sending 50 cents to pay for the package.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

TO EVERY READER!

Readers will Please Note that next week's RURAL closes the year, when most subscriptions expire,—and also that a prompt renewal is necessary to secure its uninterrupted visits. Moreover, remember that the RURAL is not a re-print of a daily or other journal, but that its reading matter, illustrations, etc., are prepared, at great expense, expressly for its readers. Furthermore, "don't forget to remember" that in addition to furnishing the best paper of its class, we give the best premium, as every subscriber paying $2.50 receives a post-paid copy of "Birth-Day Morning," a Superb Steel Engraving—ready for framing, without extra charge.

Read Our Premium List, on preceding page, and then try for a slice of the "*Good Pay for Doing Good.*"

Send for the Documents!—Our new Show-Bill, Supplement, Prospectus, &c., are *now ready* and will be sent *free and post-paid* to all applicants disposed to form clubs. Send for and use the documents!

The Premium Picture is sent to All who pay $2.50 for a copy of the RURAL one year, and *not to those who only pay the club rate.* Club subscribers can secure the Engraving, however, by adding 50 cts. to the usual club price ($2.) Don't forget this.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AGENTS

May learn something greatly to their advantage and obtain specimens and full particulars free, by addressing WOOD'S LITERARY AND ART AGENCY, Newburgh, N. Y.

HORSE EPIDEMIC.

A PHYSICIAN in a communication to a Buffalo paper about the Horse Epidemic, says:—"Externally I used and would recommend Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment to the throat, around the ears and on the forehead. This ointment contains tobacco and lobelia, and operates upon the mucous glands of the head and throat by causing an increased flow of secretion from them, at the same time by its relaxing effect removing the stricture and giving almost instant relief to the cough and breathing." It is kept by all Druggists.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York

Social Topics.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

"It's strange," says Neighbor A. to me one day, "how different times are from what they used to be when I was young. Now, there's my boys—out every night in the week, almost, and I can't keep them at home. Neighbor B.'s boys don't trouble him so, and yet they are no better than my boys, as far as disposition and obedience is considered. Somehow they don't seem to want to go as my boys do. I can't account for it."

"Perhaps the reason lies just here," I answered:—"Neighbor B. strives to make his home a more attractive place than the streets or the bar-rooms can be to his sons. And, if he carries out this idea and succeeds in making his home attractive beyond the lure and glitter of our many popular but demoralizing resorts frequented by young men, he is successful in laying the foundation of their future on a strong, reliable basis."

"Yes," answers Neighbor A., thoughtfully; "but how does he do it?"

"Go to his house and see," I answer. "You will find books and music and pictures combining their influences to make it so pleasant and delightful. In the company of all these ministers to the enjoyment of the mind, his boys forget all about the false excitement of the saloon, and are happy in the pure atmosphere of home."

"Yes, I know," again answers Neighbor A, a little dubiously, perhaps. "But when I was young we didn't have even a newspaper, and only half a dozen such books as 'Baxter's Saints' Rest' and the 'Book of Martyrs.' Music we didn't know much about; and pictures were for the rich and not for us. And *I* never cared about runing around much; no more did the other boys of the neighborhood. Now we have a newspaper every week and quite a number of books, and yet the boys ain't satisfied to stay at home. They won't read the news, so what would be the use of getting books?"

"Yes, I know how it used to be," I answer. "But in the days of your boyhood," I say to my friend, "there was not one-tenth part of the attraction abroad that there is at the present day. To counteract this alluring evil the increase of attraction at home must be made greater in the same proportion. When you were young, because there were few if any places more attractive than home, you did not care to run about. Now it is entirely different, and you, who never felt this great temptation to frequent places where mirth and jollity and carousing reign, most likely under the higher sway of liquor, cannot realize how strong the influence is that draws our young men thither. If home lacks attractions for them of the purer, higher kind, which every nature endowed with yearnings after the pleasant things of life demands, they will seek those of a lower order, where the more sensual parts of their mind can find satiety, for a season at least. Constant resource to this low society for amusement will destroy, in time, their taste for anything higher and better. You should get such books as your boys would get interested in from their own knowledge of the things treated of. Newspapers are, to young people, very dull reading. But give them a book or a magazine that tells them about something they have known, or seen, or heard of, and their interest is awakened at once. They read on, and, before they know it, they have formed a taste for reading that is not easily got rid of. Give them music, and not only will the hours be shortened and made tenfold more enjoyable and pleasant, but the influence it exerts will be softening, refining and elevating. You cannot value books or music too highly; and if you add pictures, you will make home a more pleasant place than any bar-room can ever become. The first *is home*, and the bar-room is not and can never be. In these days you can get, for a small sum of money, as good pictures as you need, and pictures that will brighten up your home wonderfully. They will be constant teachers to your children—companions of an elevating and ennobling influence. Get some landscapes in chromo-lithography, which gives you as beautiful a picture in oil for a few dollars as could not have been purchased a few years ago for a hundred, and hang them where the boys and girls can feel their beauty reflecting itself into their lives. These will brighten up shadowy nooks for the younger ones as nothing else could do. Get some of these things, Neighbor A., and then tell me if books and music and pictures do not have a combined influence that will make itself a power for good over your children and—excuse me—yourself. You will get to wonder, in a little time, how you got along so long without them. If they were in every home, the saloons would languish for want of customers, and the purer and nobler part of every nature would find such development as would in time crush out all desire and taste for the evil excitements of the street-school for the demoralization of young men. Try them."

"I believe I will," answers Neighbor A., and goes away thoughtfully.

I shall look for a reformation in his family, himself included.

SOCIAL CLUBS FOR GENTLEMEN.

The increasing evil of dissipation among men of education and influence in our villages and towns, is the impetus which prompts this article; and if some of my readers, who cannot fail to see themselves reflected, will take warning and, ere it be too late, turn from the error of their ways, the object of the writer will have been accomplished.

Whether these social clubs for gentlemen are regularly organized with due form and ceremony, or whether the members thereof meet, as if by intention, at some wretched saloon and there carry on the villainous practices of like associations, they should be vetoed.

A few years ago I should have been horrified had I been told who frequented these vile dens of infamy; but the sad truth has gradually dawned upon my mind, and I am now fully aroused to the enormity of sin carried on about me. It is to my unspeakable grief that I learn that merchants, politicians and other influential men of our villages are in the habit of spending their evenings—their nights, I might say—in these wretched places. No wonder that business is dull and the interests of the town languish; how can it be otherwise when our best men are transforming themselves into gamblers and drunkards!

No wonder that wives receive that inevitable answer, "Times are hard," whenever they ask for the funds necessary to keep the family machinery moving! Where is the remedy so long as there is such a perilous leak in the husband's pocket?

The men who frequent these places are not only husbands but fathers, and, as such, degrade not only themselves but their children. What must be the feelings of a father to see his son take a seat beside him at the gaming table! Yet why shouldn't he do so? He surely has justification in his father's example. The son, however, prefers his own club, and the father reproves him for late hours; but, like "Satan rebuking sin," pursues his own course.

I care not how well a man provides for his family in the way of food and clothing; if he comes home only to eat and sleep—if he takes no interest in the hopes and aims of his children—he is absolutely cruel. Where can a man find a more improving social club than his own family? If he is fond of games, he can enjoy them at home without that eternal leakage from his pockets. Oh, men! I entreat you to break this terrible habit, and go home to your wives and children; you will yourselves be better, your families happier, and your prospects brighter than before. Men of intellect and education do not dim the lustre of your brains by practices which you, in the depths of your soul, condemn. CLARA JULIEN.

A BROWN CHRISTMAS STUDY.

SANTA CLAUS—"Now, how am I going to get down these new fashioned chimneys?"

LIFE AT HOME.

It is practicable to make home so delightful that children shall have no disposition to wander from it or prefer any other place; it is possible to make it so attractive that it shall not only firmly hold its own loved ones, but shall draw others into its cheerful circle. Let the house, all day long, be the scene of pleasant looks, pleasant words, kind and affectionate acts; let the table be the happy meeting-place of a merry group, and not a dull board, where a silent, if not sullen, company of animals come to feed; let the meal be the time when a cheerful laugh is heard and good things are said; let the sitting room, at evening, be the place where a smiling company settle themselves to books or games till the round of good-night kisses are in order; let there be some music in the household, music not kept like silks and satins to show to company, but music in which father and mother and sister and brother join; let the young companions be welcomed, and made for the time a part of the group, so that daughters shall not deem it necessary to seek the obscurity of back parlors with intimate friends, or to drive father and mother to distant apartments; in a word, let the home be surrounded by an air of cozy and cheerful good-will; then children need not be exhorted to love it—you will not be able to tempt them away from it.—DR. AIKMAN.

NEVER pay for a tradesman's bill until you have reckoned it up.

ALLOW a man to have wit and he will allow you to have judgment.

A MAN who is officious to serve you at first sight should be regarded with caution.

WHEN religion is made a science there is nothing more difficult; when made a duty there is nothing more easy.

A "RURAL" POEM.

THE following Poem, as appears from its date, was first published in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 23, 1854—nearly eighteen years ago—and is now reproduced in the belief that many, if not all, of its points are as appropriate and truthful to-day as when it originally appeared. It is in honor of the RURAL, the Pioneer RURAL, and at the time of its publication was widely copied and commended by our exchanges. Now that MOORE'S RURAL has passed its majority, and become a recognized (if not chartered) institution of the land, we trust there is no impropriety in re-publishing this poem in its praise:

THE RURAL.

BY AZILE.

When wintry winds are sweeping by
And Farmers round the ingle lie,
What paper most delights the eye
And dissipates dull ennui?
The RURAL.

When Nature has withdrawn her smile,
And tears usurped its place awhile,
From whence the solace free from guile
That soon the heart doth reconcile?
The RURAL.

When merry Holidays are here—
That joyous season of the year,
Of pastimes, sports and hearty cheer—
What adds its mite for readers dear?
The RURAL.

When jests and riddles pass around,
And young and old with mirth abound,
Where can amusements rare be found,
What page Enigmas dark expound?
The RURAL.

When clouded o'er the brow with care,
And gloomy shadows hover there,
What soothes and softens dark despair
And brightens home with cheerful air?
The RURAL.

What speaks alike to grave and gay,
In sober prose and merry lay—
Warns Youth from Virtue ne'er to stray,
But ever walk in Wisdom's way?
The RURAL.

What seeks to counsel all aright,
Gives Truth and Justice special might,
Applauds and honors schemes upright,
But o'er deception casts a blight?
The RURAL.

When Spring returns with vernal showers,
And maidens sigh for vine-clad bowers,
What whispers then, "Improve life's hours,
And learn to cultivate sweet flowers?"
The RURAL.

When seed-time comes, with busy round
Of sowing grain and tilling ground,
What gives advice with logic sound,
And tells of implements renowned?
The RURAL.

What has for all its chosen theme,
Domestic peace and lover's dream,
Makes Matron's duties lightsome seem,
Contentment o'er the hearth-stone beam?
The RURAL.

Long may the "Model Paper" reign!
Its noble standard e'er maintain—
Successful be its new campaign,
And may all friends of Worth sustain
The RURAL.

Rochester, Dec., 1851.

MATRIMONIAL INCOMPATIBILITY.

THE Rev. Dr. PEABODY, in a late essay touches upon this delicate subject after the following fashion: The truth is that the greater proportion of the so-called incompatibilities and uncongenialities of domestic life which are so often made the ground for the disruption of the matrimonial bond, are inadmissible as a justifying ground for any such dissolution, and could be readily overcome and blotted out of existence if the parties most concerned had only the will to do it. A couple are no sooner married than they find that differences of opinion and mutual jars ensue, and all is not gold that glistened; and then one or both straightway imagine that there is no remedy but in ruthlessly breaking the solemn, sacred tie that binds them. A vague, restless feeling seizes upon one or both, producing discontent, engendering a certain thought of present bondage which exists only in fancy, and creating a feverish desire for other associations and spheres which are supposed to be more fitted and providentially designed for the mind and heart. No escape, it is said, but in cutting the knot. It is a delusion. The marriage relation, in all its history, was never expected, perhaps, to be entirely free from misunderstanding and discords. Foolish to think that the whole mutual life can flow and, like the early stream, without a ripple or eddy. Home is a school, a discipline, whereby husband and wife are to grow into each other, getting rid of their angularities, harmonizing their peculiar characteristics, and more and more becoming one in thought, sympathy and life. The true blessedness of wedded souls is not insured by a simple exchange of plighted faith. It comes through and after many a self-denial, many a crucifixion of the will, many a scourging of the resentment, anger, pride, vanity, and passions of the heart. It is true here, as in other relations, that he who saveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life shall save it.

TAKE a receipt though you pay ready money.

Our Story-Teller.

"A MAN AND BROTHER;"

Or, Aunt Hetty's Christmas Feast.

BY MAY WHITNEY HALL.

ONCE upon a time, and very near a Christmas time, a little ragged beggar rattled at a certain area gate on the apex of Snob's Hill. Now KATE, the cook, was like a certain dog we know: her bark would make each separate hair stand up "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," albeit her bite was a tender and touching thing to experience. With characteristic ferocity she flung up the sash:

"Phat wud yez be afther wantin', ye dirthy, ragged, shnivellin, lazy sphalpeen! Lave go the gate, will yez, an git out o' the yar-rud or I'll send for a polaceman an' have yez arrusthed for a varant that yez are!"

"O, if you please, Miss, I only want to see Aunt HETTY, and Papa said I was to go right up to her room!" pleaded the little creature piteously.

"Worra! worra! Did iver yez hear the likes o' that!" ejaculated KATE. "Look at the rags iv her, an' the tags iv her, and nary a shoe to the feet iv her, an' her face as purple as me ould flannel pettycoat, and thin as the sowl iv me ould slipper, an' hear her askin' to go up to me lady's chamber as grand as any goosey-gander iv the lot! An' is it one iv me lady's Poor-House folk yez be? I faith, an' it's like the grattytude iv yez to come a rattlin' away like a fharty-horse power oonflygrashun, a tryin' to wake her out in the first wink o' shlape she's had this fhartnight, a shlavin' fur the lolkes iv yez. Faith its not mesilf ud wake her for yez if the ghoust iv Bloody MARY stood at the door. It's nothin' yez'll get by hangin' round this house, for ivery blissed sowl in it—barrin' Aunt HETTY—is out iv it, a dyin' all the delicacies iv the sason for the big Christmas Fhasto to-morry! If its hungry yez be its yersilf that's savin' yer appetite fur that same Fhastegan' its my advice that ye lave off shnivellin an' take yersilf out iv the yarrud afore the polaceman comes," accompanying her advice with a penny or two, which the child picked up with a mournful "Thanks!" which sounded as if her little beggar's heart were breaking with some beggar's woe.

As she reached the pavement two handsome, well-dressed ladies stepped from their carriage, ran up the steps, and disappeared within the aristocratic Snob's Hill mansion. The vagrant, seized by some unaccountable impulse, ran after them so quickly that she suddenly found herself within my ladies' chamber, all breathless and speechless, and unable for the moment to explain her presence to the astonished pair. When she found her tongue at last it was to relate the usual beggar's tale.

Her papa had once been very rich, and lived in a beautiful home "just like this, ma'am, for he told me so one night when we were passing; and he leaned against the area gate, and cried so hard! and said:—'My little girl, when I'm dead and out of the way, it may be they'll let you come here and live!' (Mercy! what audacity!) And he took sick that very night, and now our money is all gone, there's no fire, and poor papa hasn't tasted a mouthful in two long days; and his poor dear feet are cold as ice, and he can't speak any more only to whisper 'HETTY! HETTY! Won't some one call my HETTY!' And O, dear, good ladies, won't some of you come and do something to make poor papa better? I'm sure if my papa lived in a big house like this now he would help you if you were sick and cold and hungry, and so near Christmas, too, and everybody else is happy!"

Well—the story was told with real pathos, but only ROSA, the pretty chamber maid, had stayed to listen to it! It was Christmas Eve, and to-morrow the "prodigal son" of the household was expected home, as he had been expected, O, how vainly, for many a long year; and both the ladies were so busily employed in killing the "fatted calf" against his coming that neither had a moment's time to waste on vagrants.

O, if "Aunt HETTY" had not been so soundly sleeping, dreaming of the happy days when ROB, the baby, made his first appearance on the family stage. Again "big sister HETTY" carried the rosy cherub in her arms, rocked him asleep and worshiped him awake. She saw him unfold once more like a lovely flower, all grace and dew and sweetness, and then she saw with unspeakable anguish how easily a breath of sin blasted his beauty. Once more she re-lived those terrible hours when ROBERT, her idol, was proven to be veriest clay. Again she saw him erring, falling, falling deeper and deeper into the abyss of sin, day by day. Once more she saw her talented, beautiful boy arrested for a heinous crime, committed under the bestializing influence of wine, and heard his cry of "Lost! lost! forever lost!" Then she awoke and remembered that it was on a Christmas Eve he went away, and again her presentiment returned, that Christmas the tender, merciful, forgiving, reconciling time, would restore him to her arms. And so, praying and hoping, she falls asleep again, and in a blissful dream saw the wretched outcast transformed to a shining saint.

As for "my ladies" they were busily engaged in putting on the "final touches," hanging gifts upon the wonderful Christmas tree; adjusting the curtains so that only the artistic ray of sunlight be allowed to enter. They overlooked the dinner preparations, and dressed the children in holiday attire, all the while chatting of the expected guest. Ah! would he come at last, the poor, unhappy wanderer? *He* would have a story to relate would harrow up their souls! If they had tears to shed they would reserve them for *his* woes! for, despite the disgraceful stain he had left upon the hitherto immaculate DUDLEY escutcheon, he was well beloved in that DUDLEY mansion; and while they sat in hopeful expectation of his happy return, the poor, pale-faced little pleader went sadly away to her garret without so much as a kind word from them to relieve "poor papa's" woes!

Old KATIE, alone, kept the child in remembrance. "Bother the face iv her!" she said, gossiping over her tea with ROSA. "I'm blissed if she didn't look the picter iv mastor ROBERT at tin! And thin, the name iv her! HITTY—jist as ROBERT used to call Miss MEHITABLE! and did she say it was her faythor sint her? and would she be afther wantin' to live with me leddies? faith an' its Miss HETTY ought to know, an' its mesilf ought to uv called her to sphake wid the child if the ghoust iv Bloody MARY had stood at the door! If the brat proves to be ROBERT'S gerrul, and he a shtarvin wid could this Christmas Eve, one of thim as is makin' so merry above our hids 'll niver see sunshine again."

"Perhaps she'll go to 'Aunt HETTY'S Christmas Feast," suggested ROSA. "I gave her a ticket, and I've got her address on a slip of paper in my pocket."

"Ooh! the darlint! May the Howly Virgin bliss yez fur that! I'll bestir myself in the mornin' an' see if I can find the place; an' if iver I sit my eyes on that child agin it's mesilf 'll know who's faythor iv her, and mayhap bring him home to thim as love him like their own hearts' blood!"

Now, Aunt HETTY was an old maid, as you must know; and although she was rather "down" on children, as a class, once or twice a year she liked to gather a perfect swarm of little ones about her to "satisfy the maternity within by the lump," as she used to say, "and have it done with." About the time that ROBERT'S exile was over, and when they became convinced he would not of his own accord come home, Aunt HETTY bought a house—not a handsome or grand house, not in a "first-class location" by any means; for into such a house she could never have gathered the children she wished to find, but it was a house where "the poor, the maimed, the lame, and the blind," could find shelter and sustenance. In fact it was a haven into which she hoped poor BOB and his wretched family might drift some day and be restored to her arms.

In this house of HETTY'S was an immense room with long tables running through it, and here was yearly spread her Christmas feast, to which came swarming a myriad of hungry children—some pretty large children among them to be sure, but "of such" even the full grown ones "are the kingdom of Heaven."

It was a strange assemblage which gathered yearly in that room. There were children from the dens of filth where soap and water and whole clothing were unknown; from the hiding places of sin where no ray of GOD'S light ever seemed to come; from streets and sheds, from the bitter cold of that Winter's day they flocked in, crowding the room, the passages, the door-step and the pavement, clamoring for bread. Such hideous, hungry faces, such bleared eyes, prematurely wrinkled cheeks, sin-distorted mouths and brutal, vicious chins; such dirty, naked breasts, scarred here and there in the last street fight; such scrawny hands and pinched, dilapidated figures; such pitiful, timid, anxious faces here and there; such wicked, blasphemous ones; such vacant, idiotic ones; such apologies for and burlesques of humanity I never saw congregated anywhere, except at Aunt HETTY'S Christmas feasts; and, thank GOD, that I do see them there! For not only were they gathered to a feast of the fat things of earth, but, after the clamorous body was satisfied, she always had some sweet and soothing hymn or ballad sung; and after, when their minds and hearts were somewhat diverted from their wretched selves, she had some quiet talk about the Man of Sorrows who had nowhere to lay His blessed head, who all His life dwelt among the poor and lowly, and knew their every want; and she tried to make them feel that her Christmas feast was but a dry crust compared with the banquet of love He had in preparation for them, if they would but come to it. And we have great reason to hope that many have already gone in to partake of that feast through the precious ministry of those days.

Every year the old visitors who remained came and brought new guests; and this special feast was crowded, all hungry and expectant. The viands smoked upon the table, chairs, benches and standing places, all were full; and so was HETTY'S heart.

"All these creatures children of GOD?" she asked herself; "these dirty, deformed, wicked wretches, some of them young, O very young, in years but fearfully old in sin—all His? All brothers and sisters to those who live virtuously and fare sumptuously every day? No—no! it cannot be! Else the more fortunate children of the same parent would be more tender toward the suffering, cramped and crippled ones."

"'Feed my lambs!' said He; surely these are not of His flock? Yet His words, 'If a man have an hundred sheep and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, goeth into the mountains and seeketh that which is gone astray? And if so be that he find it, verily I say unto you he rejoiceth more of that sheep than of the ninety and nine which went not astray!'

"These be all gone astray; who goeth up into the mountains of their despair, that rise to the very heavens, to find the wanderers? Alas! not many, in the body, climb those rugged hights; but we know not what ministering angels touch their souls with home-sickness, longings for the safe fold and the dear shepherd's voice, for 'their angels do alway behold the face of my Father which is in Heaven.'"

"And whoso shall offend one of these little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were drowned in the depth of the sea!" was whispered in old KATIE'S ear by Conscience, as she looked upon this company of "wandering lambs." There came up before her a vision of that delicate child who might be ROBERT'S girl; and the Rebuking Hand hung a great weight upon her because she had delayed her search so long. As soon as possible she slipped away to begin it, coming back presently as pallid as if she had seen her favorite "ghost iv Bloody MARY."

Feasting finished, Aunt HETTY'S children were listening to her accustomed words; and, clustered about her were all the DUDLEY aunts, uncles, cousins who "had come round to HETTY'S poorhouse to see how she managed the thing. When KATE entered, Aunt HETTY was standing meekly at the foot of the table reading to them CHRIST'S beautiful words:

"Blessed be ye poor; for yours is the kingdom of GOD!

"Blessed be ye that hunger now; for ye shall be filled. Blessed be ye that weep now; for ye shall laugh.

"But woe unto you that are full; for ye shall hunger. Woe unto you that laugh now; for ye shall mourn and weep."

Then Aunt HETTY forgot self, time, place, everything but this wonderful love of CHRIST for His suffering poor, His mercy and continued long suffering; the crowd of starving souls before her unrefreshed by His presence, unconsoled by His tenderness; and the words poured from her heart

> "As showers from the clouds of Summer
> Or tears from the eyelids start."

When she had finished, many upturned, wondering faces were wet with tears, many anxious ones were full of a glorious hope, and a few sin-wrinkled ones were smoothed into smiles of pure resolve and noble joy; and all, I trust, were touched deep down where no eye of man could pierce.

But ROBERT did not come. As, one by one, her "children" gave her "good-by," "GOD bless you," and the like grateful greetings, she scrutinized, with intense, eager expectation, each face; but no remembered lineaments were there.

"He will not come!" she sighed, when the last guest had departed.

"If ye pluze, ma'am, I'll take ye to him!" broke in KATE, unable to find an easier way of telling her story.

Filled with astonishment and incredibility, they all followed her down the dreary street, where the bleak wind shifted to earth its burden of snow; up the creaking stairs of the house our little beggar had mentioned; into the desolate garret where he lay, "poor papa," on a few wisps of straw scattered over the bare floor, little HETTY'S ragged bit of shawl spread over him, her frail arms clasping him tenderly, her fair, golden hair mingled with his black, matted curls, her baby face, pure and white as the snow drifting in through the paneless window, pressed to his wrinkled, emaciated, no less pallid cheek. There were tears on that cheek—her tears—frozen drops more precious in the sight of GOD than your diamonds to *you*, madame! There lay the pennies KATE had given—flung away because of no avail! Dead in that lonely room she found him—dead, and she could call back no warmth to the stiff fingers, or sight to the glassy eyes, or smile to the shrivelled lips with paltry money or precious kiss!

Dead since yesterday, both of them—ROBERT and HETTY!—frozen stiff in that agonizing last embrace, and *we* decking our Christmas tree the while and preparing our costly gifts and dinners. GOD forgive us! Not a hand, of all the happy millions in the great city, to come and close those staring eyes! Not an arm to lift them from the floor, and prepare them for the grave. Not a grave to receive their deserted bodies; no coffin, no mourners—nothing! Nothing but GOD'S merciful love for them; and for us—the millstones hanged about our necks and the everlasting moan of the sea of Regret which surges over us!

Looking upon those dead faces, we, one and all, vowed deeply and truly that GOD'S little ones should never again ask from us bread and receive a stone; but that with open arms and purses we would receive and succor them in His name, and for dear ROBERT'S sake. And so—one and all—we are working and waiting for the next great Feast. Some of us will undoubtedly have it in this same house of HETTY'S, but many will be sitting there inside those mansions "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." GOD grant that none of them go upward to it through the portal of starvation, whose gates *we* may unwittingly have left ajar!

WILSON, the celebrated vocalist, was upset one day in his carriage, near Edinburgh. A Scotch paper, after recording the accident, said, "We are happy to state that he was able to appear the following evening in three pieces!"

Sabbath Reading.

OLD AGE.

BY KATE CAMERON.

LIFE'S westward path is fair and calm,
As sweet and holy as a psalm:
And at its close,—the victor's palm!

The long day's march is well nigh run,
Life's battle quickly will be won,
The sunset brings GOD'S own "Well Done."

Were we to choose on Time's broad page
The best and dearest heritage,
'Twould be the portion of Old Age.

For when the evening shadows fall,
And wrap things earthly like a pall,
We listen for the Master's call.

Oh! better than the morning beams,
And purer than youth's ardent dreams,
This hour,—so full of Heaven's gleams.

Within our reach the longed-for prize:
'Tis but on earth to close our eyes,
And open them in Paradise!

PARAGRAPHS FROM SERMONS.

THE man of true faith feels that the command, "Fret not thyself," and others like it, are as binding upon us as any other commands which are admitted to be of the most solemn and imperative nature. Immense is the error and the evil which have arisen from man's attempting to make distinctions where they ought not to be made. The sin of an unquiet or fretful spirit is not the same, it is true, with other sins, but the obligation which attends the command not to indulge in such a sin is the same. No man can knowingly violate such an obligation, although it relates to a matter which the world is apt to designate as of small consequence, without showing that his heart is not right with God. Wherever God's command is, no matter how small the thing is to which the command relates, obedience must follow.

WE ought not to forget that an affectionate, confiding, tender faith, habitually exercised, would save us half the annoyances of life, for it would lift us up above the reach of them. If an eagle were to fly low along the ground, every man might aim a dart at it, but when it soars into the clouds, it is above every arrow's reach. And they that trust in God "shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; and they shall walk and not faint."

RELIGIOUS faith involves *living by the moment*; that is to say, of giving to the present moment the whole amount of our present power, on the obvious ground of its involving the whole amount of present duty. In other words, a living faith, resulting as it does in a holy heart and life, tends to prevent mental dissipation, and to fix the mind upon one object, namely, that which the present moment brings before it.

IF you wished to look at a portrait of Raphael's, what would you think to see only the forehead uncovered, and then only the eyes, and so on, until the features had been separately seen? Could you gain a true idea of the picture as a whole? Yet this is the way men look at the picture of Christ in the Gospels, reading a few verses and motioes here and there, and never considering the life in its wholeness and harmony.

EARTHLY love is a brief and penurious stream, which only flows in Spring, with a long Summer drought. The change from a burning desert, treeless, springless, drear, to green fields and blooming orchards in June, is slight in comparison with that from the desert of this world's affection to the garden of God, where there is perpetual, tropical luxuriance of blessed love.

THE Church was built to disturb the peace of man; but often it does not perform its duty, for fear of disturbing the peace of the Church. What kind of artillery practice would that be which declined to fire for fear of kicking over the gun carriages, or waking up the sentinels asleep at their posts?

ST. AUGUSTINE remarks that the true servants of God are not solicitous that he should order them to do what they desire to do, but that they may desire to do what he orders them to do; that is to say, that they may have no will in distinction from and at variance with the Divine will.

MINGLING in the world, in the midst of our families, in discharge of the ordinary duties of life, it will be with us "according to our faith." We may have God with us, who is ready to bear the banner and fight the battles of those who trust in him.

IT is a part of God's spiritual economy to purify his people by means of the various crosses which he lays upon them. We should bear with entire meekness and patience the infirmities and defects of others.

WE have nothing to do but surrender ourselves to God each day, without looking further. He will carry us in his arms as a tender mother bears her child.

A DESIRE of anything, or complacency in anything, which does not place God's will first, is infidelity to God's claims.

OF all earthly music, that which reaches farthest into the heaven is the beating of a loving heart.

GOD pardons like a mother, who kisses the offense into everlasting forgetfulness.

Ladies' Port-Folio.

THE VIOLET.

BY JEAN FLOYD.

I FOUND it in an ancient book,
In the garret's gloom and must:
It was only a pressed violet,
Only returned to dust.
It was only a pressed violet,
Perfume and color fled,
Yet I touched the phantom reverently,
As sacred to the dead.

The book was old—its purple
And gold was dull and frayed—
Its leaves grown yellow—marred withal
By tracks the worm had made.
Some youthful poet's verse—to-day
By all the world forgot,
As he within his humble grave,
Alas! the dreamer's lot.

The rhymes had touched one heart, at least,
For there the violet lay,
Mute record of I know not what
Experience, passed away—
Of passion or of quiet thought,
Of heart's decline or glow,
I see a light of young romance
Shine out of long ago!

Only a pale, pressed violet
'Twixt dusty leaves—no more;
Yet lives once lived are shadowed in
The poem and the flower;
And the chords that through humanity
Mysteriously twine,
By these have linked the grace unknown
Of perished dreams, to mine.

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

As a constant reader of the RURAL NEW-YORKER I have become deeply interested in the articles which have appeared from time to time upon farmers' wives and their work. Up to the present I have felt no desire to enter into the controversy; but the article in the RURAL of Nov. 9th, by H. H., upon her neighbor, Mrs. R., seems so overwrought, and so very like the fairy stories that interested us in our childhood, I feel impelled to give my ideas as a practical view of the case.

I have spent the greater part of my life upon a farm, and think I know of what I write. This Mrs. R. has thirteen in her family through the hot weather, and the care of the milk from sixteen cows; and we are told she does all her work without help, besides making and tending garden, feeding calves, building morning fires, and other work that belongs to the men. She is able to do all this work without "grumbling or complaining," because she has her husband's encouraging words," and has inherited from her mother (who never had any hard work to do) good health and a strong constitution.

Now, if we grant that her strength will hold out through all this labor, is it possible for one pair of hands to do all in the time allotted? I think not.

The working hours of a woman on a farm are sixteen—ought not to be more, and cannot well be less. With the milk from sixteen cows the churning must be done every day; the straining, skimming and emptying of milk, churning, working and packing of butter, washing of pans, pails, churn, etc., and keeping the milk-room clean and in good order, will take, at a low estimate, four of the coolest and best working hours of the day. One hour for meals, and one hour for those odd jobs and little hindrances which we never make any account of, but which are sure to come, leave her ten hours for the housework proper. By odd jobs I mean such as taking her hands out of the bread to attend the call of a tin peddler, or the colts come up from pasture to an empty trough for drink. She cannot resist their pleadings, so she just throws on her sun-bonnet, runs out and pumps a few strokes to last until the men come to dinner; or the old turkeys have called their whole family over the fence into the garden, and she must drive them out or all the early cabbages will be destroyed; or mother hen brings a nice brood of chickens to the back door for feed; or a fine swarm of bees come out, and she must hive them; or if they alight higher than her courage will let her climb, she must go and call some of the men; or the little one comes in from play with a "fistle" in her foot and wants "moover" to get it out; or husband comes in and wants wife to take a needle, quick, and fix his suspenders, or sew on a button that he has burst off while making an unusually heavy lift—and many more that it would be tiresome to mention.

I have seen many smart women, women with tact and system and order, and the conveniences and modern improvements for dairy work; but I never saw one pair of hands that in ten hours could do the baking, washing, ironing, mending, getting three meals, washing, combing and keeping children presentable, drying corn, picking berries, putting up fruit and making pickles for Winter, cleaning house, making soap, carpets and bedding, going to the village on errands, entertaining company, visiting, sewing and knitting, and finding an hour or two each evening, after the children are in bed, for reading and conversation. No! H. H.! it must be an ideal woman of whom you speak! It can't be done! MRS. W. R. B.

Phelps, N. Y., Nov., 1872.

GEN. THOMAS' widow will spend the winter in Florence.

EVENING IN A FARMER'S HOUSE.

I AM doing to-night what I have never done before—writing an article for a paper. But I have taken courage by reading so many excellent articles in your "Ladies' Port-Folio" department, having read them with a great deal of interest, especially those pertaining to agriculture, its pursuits, and the homes of farmers.

I am a daughter of a farmer and know something of the lives they lead; and as farmers usually make it a life of toil, I find that those who do the most labor, work early and late, going through with the same routine, corn, oats and potatoes, reading little but their own town paper, falling asleep as soon as their day's work is done, being able to converse on nothing but what is daily transpiring around them, are the kind of farmers that city people judge the masses by.

A farmer of course has his cheeks bronzed by the sun, and often misshapen with toil. But is that any reason why he cannot have a cultivated brain, a refined nature, and be conversant with all general topics of the day, as well as merchants and professional men? I say he can. According to the strength given, his work is no more than his co-workers, the female members of his household. To be a good farmer one must have perseverance, patience, and a contented disposition; with these he will come out purified, and "excelsior" will ever be his motto.

I will give a partial description of our humble home; for we can neither boast of wealth nor a lovely dwelling, but of a farm situated about two miles from a thriving village—an old homestead, descended to us for four generations back; an old house that has stood the winters for over one hundred years—but a very pleasant home to me, as every footstep is familiar; and at evening, after the "chores" are all done, and we gather around the center table of our pleasant sitting-room, reading our daily paper, and once a week the RURAL NEW-YORKER, which comes as a dear friend, and with books, which we have never denied ourselves, we pass each evening of the week entertaining one another—not alone in reading aloud, but in conversing upon what has been read, so advancing with those who have the advantages of city schools and other privileges, and storing our minds with knowledge which will be useful to us in after life, enabling us to assert an independence in whatever place in society we may hereafter assume. I hope this humble assertion from one of "Eve's daughters" may not find its way into the Editor's scrap basket, to find its way out out only through the nimble fingers of some boy selling papers, or to be laid silently upon the grate with hundreds of others of like production.

ALPHA.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

THE great end of prudence is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendor cannot gild, and accumulation cannot exhilarate. Those soft intervals of unbended amusement, in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions and throws aside the ornaments and disguises which he feels in private to be useless incumbrances, and to lose all effect when they become familiar. To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the execution. It is, indeed, at home that every man must be known by those who form a just estimate of his virtue or felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence.—*Johnson.*

WOMAN PERSONALS.

MISS SARAH C. LEWIS of Braintree, Mass., bequeathed, at her death, the income of her house and $2 per week to be applied to the care of her favorite tortoise-shell cat; recently the cat who inherited this home and annuity died, and the Universalist Church succeeded to the entire property in accordance with the will of the deceased. Did the cat die a natural death?

THERE is a story that a handsome young lady named Miss MOSS, whose father is reported to hold high official position under the British Government, reached Knoxville, Tenn., recently, having traveled from the mother country to meet and wed her affianced lover who had preceded her several months and is a resident of the above-named town.

ACCORDING to "Eli Perkins" an Ohio young lady made a formal proposition of marriage recently to THOMAS NAST, the artist, who responded by sending the would-be wife a cartoon containing Mrs. NAST and the children, labeled "the only objections."

THE Shah of Persia, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, created a new female order called "Order of the Sun," and bestowed the first decoration on his mother.

A TERRE HAUTE, Ind., lady is preparing a lecture upon "The Conflagration of Love." It will probably be as graphic as a description of the Chicago fire.

MRS. SARAH E. FULLER, a wood engraver of this city, has opened a studio for the reception of female pupils desirous of learning the art.

MISS MOLLIE NOLAN of St. Louis, Mo., has applied for a patent for a hand fire extinguisher of her own invention.

Reading for the Young.

TEACHING PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Eighty little urchins
Coming through the door,
Pushing, crowding, making
A tremendous roar.
Why don't you keep quiet?
Can't you mind the rule?
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Keeping public school.

Eighty little pilgrims
On the road to fame!
If they fail to reach it,
Who will be to blame?
High and lowly stations,
Birds of every feather,
On a common level
Here are brought together.

Dirty little faces,
Loving little hearts,
Eyes brimful of mischief,
Skilled in all the arts.
That's a precious darling!
What are you about?
"May I pass the water?"
"Please may I go out?"

Boots and shoes are shuffling,
Slates and books are rattling,
And in the corner yonder
Two pugilists are battling!
Others cutting didoes,
What a bothersation!
No wonder we grow crusty
From such association.

Anxious parent drops in,
Merely to inquire
Why his olive branches
Do not shoot higher?
Says he wants his children
To mind their p's and q's,
And hopes their brilliant talent
Will not be abused.

Spelling, reading, writing,
Petting up the young ones,
Fanning, scolding, fighting,
Spurring on the dumb ones.
Gymnasts, vocal music?
How the heart rejoices
When the singer comes
To cultivate the voices.

Institute attending,
Making out reports,
Giving object lessons,
Class drills of all sorts;
Reading dissertations,
Feeling like a fool—
Oh, the untold blessing
Of keeping public school.

A CHRISTMAS CAKE,

AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

BY MRS. SARAH D. HOBART.

IT was Christmas Day, and Mrs. LENNOX was finishing her morning's work by making a large and savory fruit-cake for the minister's Christmas dinner. Three rosy-cheeked, curly-headed little ones—two in chairs and one standing on tip-toe by the table—watched the process with eager eyes till the last touch was given and the dough transferred to the baking tin.

"Now run away, all of you!" said the mother; and, taking off her spectacles to wipe her eyes, she carelessly laid them upon the table while she stirred the fire.

CHARLIE and WILLIE went to the window to look at the gay sleighs, with their prancing horses, and little three-year-old ROBBIE slipped down from his high chair and, catching something up from the table, buried it deep in the yielding dough which stood so invitingly near. In a moment more the cake was in the oven, and, coming back to the table, Mrs. LENNOX began looking for her spectacles. But they were not to be found.

"CHARLIE—WILLIE!" she cried, "have you seen them?"

The boys said "No," little ROBBIE shaking his curly head and protesting his innocence as strongly as either of the others; and the mother searched and searched. Down the long rows of pantry shelves, in the flour barrels, the sugar box, the pickle jar—in every spot that mischievous hands reach—but all in vain. At last she gave up the quest in despair, and, putting on her old, steel-bowed ones, drew the cake from the oven.

Such a beautiful golden-brown as it was, with here and there a purple raisin breaking through the tender crust. Wrapping it up carefully, she sent it across the way to the parsonage, and began preparations for dinner.

* * * * * *

Mrs. GRAY, the minister's wife, was slicing her cake with many kind thoughts of the giver, when the knife rasped against something hard. Cutting it out carefully, she produced a pair of gold spectacles.

"Just see what I have found!" she cried, running into the sitting-room where her husband was writing. "Was there ever such a woman! Who but Sister LENNOX would have thought of storing away a Christmas gift in such a manner? And just when you were wishing for them so much. It's like a fairy tale. I must go and thank her at once!"

Away she hurried, for the two houses were the closest and best of neighburs, and entered her friend's parlor just as the latter was relating to her husband the story of her loss.

"How can I ever thank you?" said Mrs. GRAY."

"It's nothing, nothing at all," answered Mrs. LENNOX, with that air which we all assume when we feel conscious of having performed some good deed.

"It seems as if the LORD always sends what we most need; and only last night husband said there was nothing he wished for so much!"

"Times must be very hard at our minister's if a fruit-cake is such a great rarity," thought Mrs. LENNOX.

"His sight is failing so fast," Mrs. GRAY went on, "he had been thinking of buying a pair of steel-bowed ones—the best we could afford on our slender income, but they would *not* be exactly suited to a minister, you know. You are our good fairy. You divine our wishes before they are expressed. May the LORD bless you!" and she wrung her friend's hand and hurried home.

"'Failing sight!' 'steel-bowed!' A light was breaking in on Mrs. LENNOX's mind. She stood at the window a moment, thoughtfully rubbing her poor old glasses, that looked so cheap and plain beside those she had lost. And it *was* a loss, for they were far from wealthy, and it would be many a day before she could afford another pair; but if any tears dimmed her eyes they were all gone when she walked back to the happy group by the fireside; and, catching up the tiny cause of all this trouble, said, in her cheery way, "Ah, little rogue! you know who needed them the most. Mother's old ones will do very well, and our minister will have indeed a 'Merry Christmas!'"

A STORY FOR THE CHILDREN.

A FRIEND of ours told us a story a little while ago, which interested us so much that we want to tell it to all our little friends. This gentleman owned a fine horse, which was very fond of him, and would come from the pasture at the sound of his voice, and follow him about like a dog. Well at one time the horse became lame, and was obliged to stay in his stable, and not be used for many weeks, and it was during this time that Mr. C. became interested to see how much the horse knew and how kind his sympathies were.

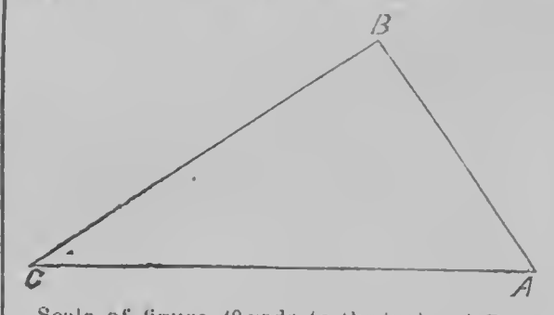
An old cat had made her nest upon the scaffold just above the horse's manger, and had laid there her little family of five kittens to bring them up under good tuition, we suppose. She and the horse got on nicely for some days. She jumped down into his manger and went off for food, and then came back and leaped up to her kittens again. But one morning she rolled off into the manger, with her foot bleeding, and badly hurt, so that she could scarcely crawl but she managed to limp away on three feet and get her breakfast; but when she came back she was entirely unable to get up to her kittens, and what do you think she did. She lay down at the horse's feet, and mewed and looked up several times, till at last pony, seeming to understand her wants, reached down, took the cat in his teeth, and tossed her up on the scaffold to her kittens, who, we doubt not, were glad enough to see her.

This, Mr. C. told us, he saw repeated morning after morning. Kit would roll off into the manger, go and get her breakfast, come back, and be tossed up to her family by the kind horse, who must have understood cat language and been willing to listen to it.

The Puzzler.

PROBLEM.—No. 9.

RESOLVE 270,000 cubic rods into three factors, which shall constitute the sides of a triangle containing an area of ten acres and having also a perimeter that measures 200 rods.



Scale of figure, 40 rods to the inch. A B + B C + C A = 200 rods. A B + B C + C A = 270,000 cubic rods. Area, A B C = 10 acres.

☞ Answer next week. B. F. BURLESON.

CURIOUS QUERIES.—No. 1.

WHY is a promissory note like a rosebud?

☞ Answer next week.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Dec. 7.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 18.—Washington crossing the Delaware.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA No. 7.—Working out enigmas.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA No. 1.—Think and say all you can of the good qualities of others; forget and keep silent concerning the bad qualities.

BOTANICAL RIDDLE No. 3. 1, Cork; 2, Mistletoe; 3, Arack; 4, Birch; 5, Damson; 6, Catch Fly; 7, Fig; 8, Willow; 9, Citron; 10, Sandal; 11, Holly; 12, Clove; 13, Coffee; 14, Palm; 15, Aspen; 16, Evergreen; 17, Dyewood; 18, Ash; 19, Arbor Vitæ; 20, Locust; 21, Papaw; 22, Woodbine; 23, Mace; 24, Vine.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA No. 8.—Rural.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.50 per Year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50: Seven Copies, and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

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Outside or last page	1.50 "
Fifty per cent. extra for unusual display.	
Special Notices, leaded, by count	2.00 "
Business "	2.50 "
Reading "	3.00 "

☞ No advertisement inserted for less than $3.

HINTS, REQUESTS, SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

Clubs Coming!—Our first Club for 1873 came just a month earlier in the season than the first for 1872, and eight of its ten members paid $2.50 each in order to secure the Premium Engraving. Others are coming, and the Campaign is fairly opened. "Push on the column," good recruiting friends of the RURAL BRIGADE! Now is the Time to Work and Win!

Begin Clubs Now!—And to all who want the paper from date, or either one year (at $2.50) or 15 months (at $3) from Oct. 1, we will send the paper accordingly, with Premium Engraving post-paid. The whole club can start at one time, or part Jan. 1st and part earlier. Note this fact.

Premium Picture Now Ready!—Agents and Subscribers will please note that our Premium Engraving is *Now Ready*, and that copies are promptly mailed, post-paid, to all entitled. We are now filling all orders on day of reception, and think we shall be enabled to do this through the season, so that no one will have to wait weeny days or weeks for the Beautiful Premium Picture.

"Progress and Improvement."—MOORE'S RURAL for 1873 will be better than ever before, in both CONTENTS AND STYLE. It will appear in a NEW DRESS of Clear and Beautiful Copper-Faced Type, and present other **Decided Improvements.** Agents and subscribers will please note this, and if they tell their friends, so much the better.

News of the Week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel Fire.

A FIRE occurred in Fifth Avenue Hotel, this city, the night of December 10th, by which ten servant girls in a single sixth story room were suffocated and horribly burned. The details of how the fire caught, spread and was extinguished are unimportant, nor is the damage done to the building of any consequence compared with the bare, horrible fact we have stated above. Of course it is supposed that some one was to blame, but the verdict will probably be the reverse. The fact stated, however, ought to deter people from living or sleeping in such elevated rooms without some available means for escape always at hand. Every room ought to be supplied with rope ladders, properly and permanently fastened and reaching to the ground.

Increasing the President's Salary.

IT is now proposed to increase the salary of the President of the United States to $50,000 per year and limit his term of office to six years, permitting no re-election. We are in favor of one term, but we would make it six or eight years; and we do object to a $50,000 salary. With the appropriations annually made for "contingent expenses," and the care that Congress takes of the White House, we believe it too much.

No More Assessors and Assistant Assessors.

THE House of Representatives has passed a bill abolishing the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor, and transferring their duties to the Collectors and Deputy Collectors. The act is to take effect July 1, 1873. It requires the latter officers to give additional bonds for the discharge of their new duties. We hope this is a retrenchment measure, though we cannot congratulate ourselves that it is until we see the text of the bill.

The Philadelphia Centennial.

THERE is another scheme now to deplete the United States Treasury in order to further the schemes of a few speculators. Philadelphia asks Congress to appropriate money in aid of the proposed Centennial Exposition. This is absurd; it is outrageous to ask the people of this country to make any such contributions. We hope the people will see to it that their Representatives in Congress do no such thing.

Political Chaos in the South.

FROM all we can learn of the political condition of Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, there seems to be need that politicians there be suspended—if not by the neck—from further power to work anarchy and confusion. We sympathize most sincerely with the people of the States named, who must suffer under the corrupt schemes and ambitions of men who seem to care less about the public interests and more about their own security in power and place. We hope Congress will do something to relieve these States from the demoralization that is sure to result if the present state of things continues.

Elect Presidents by Direct Vote of the People.

A BILL has been introduced in the United States Senate providing that President, Vice-President and Senators shall be elected by the direct vote of the people. We hope it will pass. It is the only sensible way of electing these officers so long as they are elective, and no valid objection that we can conceive of can be made to it.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THERE has been a run on the Mutual Bank. ....Dr. Hepworth's new church will be painted drab and gold. It is wholly of iron....Samuel N. Pike, the famous distiller, died on the 6th.... The skating season has commenced....On the 9th Wendell Phillips replied to Mr. Froude ... The Stokes trial has again been put over.... Horace Greeley's will has been contested....On the 9th 500 more deluded, poor Italians were landed at Castle Garden. Thousands are expected....The Brooklyn Art Association has given a reception....Comptroller Green says retrenchment is the only safe course for the city. ....Near midnight of the 10th, the Fifth Avenue Hotel was found to be on fire. There were more than 1,000 persons in the building at the time. A fearful panic ensued. Some 11 servants were roasted to death. The fire burned some hours, doing damage to the extent of $150,000. ..David Dudley Field has defended himself before the Bar Association....Over 600 more Italians had arrived by the 12th....The proposed reduction of rates by the Mutual Life Insurance Company has caused a great commotion in insurance circles. Policy holders are protesting against the reduction as unjust to existing policy holders....A woman named Martha Smith was shot and killed by her uncle, Robert E. Bleakley, at No. 10 Nelson place, on the 10th. He has been arrested....The Fifth Avenue Hotel disaster causes great excitement. Crowds flocked to the morgue to see the burned girls. ....The St. James hotel is to be turned into a great paper warehouse ..,On the 11th there was a $37,000 fire on Greene street....Two war ships were sold at the Navy Yard on the 12th, the Guerriere and the Albany....A stream of Italians continues to pour into the city. Many of them are said to be brigands and lazzaroni. ....The Union League Club denounced the appointment of officials by Mayor Hall....Mr. Greeley's will has not yet been admitted to probate....There is much talk of a Crystal Palace in the city....Another woman was shot on the 14th.

Home News.

A NEW Senator is likely to be elected from Kansas in place of Mr. Pomeroy ...The present Indian policy is reported successful....The oil regions have been excited over a "corner" in oil....Boston calls for $300,000 more for the sufferers....Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana, has been impeached, and Pinchback succeeds him ...A scaffold on the new water works in Cincinnati, fell on the 9th, killing four men....On the 9th, eight inches of snow fell in Maine....The Taney statue has been unveiled at Annapolis, Md. ....John J. Patterson has been elected Senator from South Carolina....The Pacific mail steamer Sacramento was stranded off San Antonio. Passengers all saved. This is the sixth accident occurring to this line of steamers in a few months Navigation on the Hudson is closed The Modoc Indians in Oregon continue their hostilities. ...On the 11th, a sheriff attempted to take possession of the capitol of Alabama. He was arrested....Gov. Warmoth still claims to be the Governor of Louisiana....Edwin Forrest, the famous actor, died suddenly in Philadelphia on the 12th, aged 66....The political troubles in New Orleans continue....Pittsburg, Pa., is excited over arrivals of Chinese laborers....The militia held an armory in New Orleans on the 13th, and refused to obey Gen. Longstreet. The President refuses to recognize any but the Pinchback Government....A compromise has been adopted in the Alabama struggle.

Congress.

A GENERAL amnesty bill was lost in the House on the 9th. A two-thirds vote was required, and it stood 102 yeas to 88 nays....Gen. Banks has introduced bills making the President's salary $50,000, and an amendment to the Constitution, making the President ineligible to re-election....There is a flood of railroad bills in the Senate....The holiday recess is to extend from Dec. 20th to Jan. 6th....Sumner's Civil Rights' Bill has been referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.....The Postal Telegraph Bill comes up the last of January. ..The Ohio River Bridge Bill has passed the Senate....A bill has been rejected in the Senate authorizing the exchange of coupon for registered bonds. ...Congress is looking into the question of a direct vote from the people for the election of President, Vice-President, and Senators....The Soldier's Homestead Bill, and the Indian Appropriation Bill are being considered by the House It is proposed to admit Colorado as a State....Judge Hunt has been confirmed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court....Congress will likely make an appropriation for the Vienna Exposition....There were but forty-three votes in the House against the Indian Bill, mostly Democratic ..The House will probably authorize six more ships of war. ....Gen. B. F. Bunce is talked of as the new Commissioner of Agriculture. .The Senate will give Boston builders a Drawback Law.... The House has passed the Soldier's Homestead Bill, thus giving away 400,000,000 acres of land ....The House has appropriated $30,000,000 for pensions.....A bill granting $100,000 for the Vienna Exposition, has been reported....The Committee has decided to increase the salary of the President to $50,000 a year....An elevator is to be built in the Senate wing of the capitol. ....The Niagara Ship Canal is to be considered.

Fires.

THIRTEEN shops and the Journal office, in Potosi, Mo., on the 6th....Furniture warerooms in St. Louis on the 8th. Loss, $75,000....Woolen mill at Windsor, Conn., on the 8th. Loss, $60,000. ....Houses and stores in Middletown, Pa., on the 8th. Loss, $12,500. ..The steamship Emma, on the Ohio, below Evansville, Ind. Loss, $37,000....Cotton mill at Greenville, Conn., on the 11th. Loss, $6,500....Flouring mills, of Kansas City, with heavy loss....On the 13th, the Troy Times building.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

JAPAN will soon organize 8 colleges, 256 high schools, and 53,000 public schools....Affairs have improved in France. M. Thiers and the Committee of Thirty will work together .Gen. Von Roon of Germany, has left the Ministry of War. ....M. Ceresole has been elected President of Switzerland, and Dr. Schenck Vice-President. ....President Lerdo has been inaugurated President of Mexico....The Counties Reform Bill has been passed in Germany. The Government has closed the Catholic churches in Posen.... The French Government is now supported by the Right and Left Centers....On the 8th, heavy gales prevailed throughout Great Britain, doing immense damage. Houses were blown down, ships wrecked and lives lost....Americans in London have held a meeting in honor of Horace Greeley....There is great discontent in the Spanish army....The great gales continued in England on the 9th, doing immense damage.... Eighty-six members demand the dissolution of the French Assembly. Petitions to the same end are circulating in Paris.....The *Egalite* newspaper has been suppressed ...On the 10th, Paris was visited with a terrible gale....The wife of Disraeli is very ill....The ship Franklin was stranded in the North Sea, and 80 persons have been drowned... The horse disease has appeared in Cuba....It is proposed that the French Assembly shall not dissolve until after the evacuation by the Germans.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PRICES, ETC.

Lyndonville, Vt., Dec. 9.—Winter has set in really in earnest. A foot or more of snow fell about a week ago, and it has snowed nearly every day since. It is seldom we have so much snow so early in the season. The ground is slightly frozen and must lie warm under its snowy covering. The crops the past season were very good—hay and corn in particular; although the weather was unfavorable in which to secure them. Grain suffered considerably in consequence. The potato crop was light and more or less affected with the rot. Quality poor. Horses, cattle and sheep are in demand and bring fair prices. Northern corn is worth $1 per bushel; oats, 60c.; potatoes, 50@60c.; pork, whole hog, $7 per hundred. Little or no surplus pork in this section.—I. W. S.

Yadkin Co., N. C., December 10.—The various crops raised in this county the past season have generally been above an average. Corn, wheat and oats were twenty per cent. above. Rye, full average. Fruits of all kinds abundant; the peach crop 10 per cent. above an average. Considerable quantities of apples and peaches were dried; balance made into brandy; large amount of blackberries dried. Tobacco crop as to quality above an average, and is selling from $5 to $25 per hundred, according to quality. Corn, 50c.; wheat, $1.35; oats, 40c.; dried apples, 3 to 5c.; peaches, 12½ to 15c.; blackberries, 6c.; pork, $6 to $7 per hundred; hay, 40 to 50c. per hundred pounds. The horse disease has made its appearance all over the county.—J. W.

Oregon, Mo., Dec. 4. Weather more like Spring than the beginning of Winter. Farmers are about done gathering corn, which is the best crop for many years. The fall grain looks well, with a good breadth sown. Hogs are the farmer's main stand-by in this county, which annually feeds about twenty thousand, besides a good supply of cattle. Grain market is very low; shippers say they have not the money to move much grain, even at these extremely low prices. Wheat (Spring) $1.10 per bu.; rye, 35c.; barley, 25 to 37c.; corn, 15 to 18c.; oats, 12½c.; apples, 85 to $1 per bu.; pork, $3.25 to $3.60 per cwt.—J. W. M.

Orleans, Linn Co., Oregon, Nov. 23.—Weather for the past week has been clear and frosty—cold enough to make ice at night: something new for this part of Willamette Valley at this time of year. Wheat, 55 cents per bu.; oats, 30c.; potatoes, 30c.; onions, $1.50; hay, $18 per ton; beef, 10c. per lb.; cows, $30@40 each; horses, $50@75; hogs, 5c. per lb., gross; a great deal of Fall grain sowed. Eastern Oregon covered with snow, about two feet deep; none in this valley yet.—G. H. R.

Toledo, Tama Co., Iowa, Dec. 4.—Nice Fall: past week very cold—5° below zero on Thanksgiving Day; 9° below the 29th. Wheat yields ten to twenty bus. per acre; corn 35 to 60 bus.; potatoes, a good yield; fruit trees beginning to bear; do well. Wheat worth 60@85c.; barley, 20@40c.; potatoes, 12@15c.; eggs, 15c.; butter, 15@20c.—F. H. H.

Charlotte, Mich., Dec. 1.—Extremely dry here the past Summer and Fall. Cold weather the past month; little snow yet; wheat an average crop, bringing a fair price.—H. L. H.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Facts Worth Knowing.—The New Wilson Under-Feed Shuttle Sewing Machine is to-day the simplest, most perfect, most easy operated, best made, most durable, and in every way most valuable sewing machine in existence, and it is sold fifteen dollars less than all other first-class machines, on easy terms. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

The Youth's Companion of Boston is a thoroughly wide-awake paper, having among its contributors such writers as Prof. De Mille, Louisa M. Alcott, Sophie May, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis and Mrs. Louisa Chandler Moulton. No writers more attractive in the country, and no publication for young people more enterprising and useful.

Which No. 2266, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J." —manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.) has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being five seconds.—DAVID T. BROWN, Sup't Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R., Kingston, Pa.

Facts for the Ladies.—Miss ELLEN FERRIS, Troy, N. Y., earns annually about $700 with her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Clover Rubbers and Cleaners.—The simplest and best in market. Price $120. Made by ST. JOHNSVILLE AG'L WORKS, Mont. Co., N. Y.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE Money market through the past week worked with much closeness, and borrowers, of all classes, are now looking to the New Year for easier rates and a more comfortable supply. Discounts, not accommodated at Bank, are 9@12 per cent. on the Street, and the Stock Brokers are paying 7@8 per cent. for the use of temporary balances from day to day. The Treasury will disburse $25,000,000 in Gold and $1,800,000 in Currency for Interest on the Public Debt due Jan. 1, and the various States, Railroad Corporations, Banks, etc., will pay out from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 additional for January Interest.

Interest is now lower in London and on the Continent, and a speculation is looked for early in the New Year on the other side in Stocks of nearly all descriptions, including American. This calculation may or may not be realized so far as our interests are concerned, but it may be remembered that Congress is about to pass an Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the U. S. Registered Stocks, nearly all held at home, into Coupon Bonds, which alone are marketable abroad. The total of these Registered Stocks, of all classes, is no less than $733,000,000, and if only a tenth of the amount should be converted and sold to Europe the relief will be timely to our foreign Exchanges.

The general trade of the past week was moderate. The Imports continue to run ahead of last year, but with the exception of Fancy Goods, Books, Paintings, Jewelry, etc., sent over for the Holiday shopping trade, the business doing from store is light. There seems to be a good promise of business, now setting in for the Christmas season.

The Stock Exchange has been excited chiefly by the fluctuations in Pacific Mail Stocks, which is 8@10 per cent. lower than the week before. The speculation in the Stock is on an immense scale, and the whole Capital of 300,000 Shares was sold over and over again during the week. The inside party are credited with an effort to get the price below 70 per cent. with the purpose of a fresh upward speculation.

The Railroad Stocks are quoted irregular. Most of them are slightly better than on our last report. The prominent exception is Rock Island, which sold down to 109¾ per cent.

Gold is 1 per cent. lower, while Foreign Bills, sixty days, are stronger on account of the cheaper rate at which they can be discounted in London.

The U. S. Stocks in sympathy with Gold are ¼@½ per cent. lower on the Bonds dealt in abroad.

The following are the comparative movements of the City Banks for the past fortnight:

	Dec 7.	Dec. 14.
Capital	$80,019,200	$80,019,200
Loans	278,888,900	277,620,400
Gold and Greenbacks	59,589,900	58,937,400
Deposits	205,019,800	202,911,700
Circulation	27,589,100	27,553,700

PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS.

American Gold	112¾	Erie	52¾
U. S. 6s of 1881	117¾	Union Pacific	37½
U. S. 5-20s of '65 (old)	113½	Rock Island	119¾
U. S. 5-20's of 1867	116¾	Northwest	xd. 84
U. S. 10-40	109¾	Ohio & Miss.	46¾
U. S. 5s (new)	111¼	Western Telegraph	79¾
U. S. Currency 6s	xd. 112½	Pacific Mail	71½
N. Y. Bounty 7s	107½	Lake Shore	94
Missouris	95	Toledo & Wabash	71
Tennessees	81½	Adams Express	93½
South Carolinas	24½	American Express	78
Virginias	60	United States Exp's	80
Central Pacifics	102¾	St. Paul (common)	54½
Union Pacifics	89¾	St. Paul (preferred)	77¼
N. Y. Central Stock	95½	Bills on London	109½

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday Dec. 16, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce for the past week are as follows:

Corn, bush	91,500	Meal, bbls	3,200
Oats, "	188,250	Flour, "	79,200
Wheat, "	241,600	Eggs, "	5,520
Rye, "	410	Cotton, bales	16,602
Barley, "	25,600	Hops, "	949
Malt, "	8,500	Wool "	2,590
Seed, "	4,000	Butter, pkgs	17,400
Beans, "	6,500	Cheese "	60,100
Meal, bags	3,480	Lard, "	10,460
Peanuts "	2,400	Dried fruits, pkgs	1,670
Pork, bbls	2,500	Cut Meats "	9,420

Beans and Peas.—There is less inclination to accept late prices, as supplies are running light. The business is limited to jobbing lots.

We quote Mediums, prime $2.70@2.75 per bushel; good do., $2.50@2.60; fair do., $2.00@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.50@2.55; good do., $2.50@2.60; common and fair do., $2@2.25. Green peas at $1.80@1.90. Southern black-eyed peas, $2.70@2.75. Canada peas in bond, $1.12.

Beeswax.—Shippers are closing out larger holders, and as the stocks receive only light additions, higher prices are obtained. Sales of choice Southern have been made at 33c., but the more general market prices are 31@35c. for Western and Southern.

Butter.—The demand for choice butter still continues, and we shall soon be forced to open upon some of the good and medium grades that have hitherto been neglected. The market is noticeably brisk, still, there is a more favorable prospect than ever for a steady Winter trade after we turn out of the holidays. It was thought that there would be great difficulty in moving the under qualities while we were in receipt of such large quantities of fine stock as we had in the Fall; but the trade has been using that class exclusively, and must hereafter supply itself from the sound and sweet stock that

was only a little off in comparison. Rolls are scarcer. Baking grades are moving moderately. Common export grades are very quiet. A few lots of Canada are here, the best bringing 30c.

Orange Co. pails, fine, including creamery, 36@38c.; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 28@35c.; common, 15@18c.; selections, half tubs, 33@35c.; extra half tubs, 38@40c.; half tubs in lots, 28@30c.; good to prime firkins, 27@29c.; do. Welsh, Fall, 27@28c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 25@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@22c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7¼@8½c.; State dairies, tubs on, 28@32c.; do. all firkins, 28@30c. Rolls, choice, 27@28c.; do., fair to good, 20@21c.; do., common, 16c.

Cheese.—There is no increase in the demand and the market in all material points stands about as last week. The market improvement in the receipts comes from the fact that a considerable quantity of stock had been purchased by parties here sometime since and had been held back in the interior, which owners now are ordering forward; the bulk of it is put in store. Shippers' orders are still very small, and they have been in the market only for just such lots as can be immediately placed, as the rates of ocean freight have been ruling decidedly against them. They are able to secure some fine lines of stock at 14c.; and for the very best factories refuse to go above this price. We have sales reported in one or two instances as low as 13½c. The principal holders refuse to sell at these figures and at the moment are satisfied with the home trade, which is steadily increasing. From this source 14½ is realized for strictly choice lots. The stock here is liberal.

We quote State factory, choice, 14@14¼c.; good to prime, 13¾@13¾c.; fair, 13@13c.; State dairy, 13¾@13¾ for good to prime; 11¾@12c. for fair lots; for Ohio factory, 10@11½c. for fair to prime; English dairy, prime, 13½@14c.; fair do., 11½@13c.

Cotton.—Exporters have been buying freely and the market is a shade higher. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	17	17¼	17¼
Good Ordinary	18¼	18¼	18¾	19
Strict Good do	18 9-16	18 13-16	19 1-16	19 5-16
Low Middling	18¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Middling	19⅜	19¾	20¼	20⅜
Good Middling	21¼	21¾	21¾	22

Sales for forward delivery on the basis of low middling are at 19 1-16 for December, 19 5-16 for January, 19¼ for February, 19 11-16 for March, 20 for April.

Dried Fruits.—The general market is very quiet, as usual at this period, when the trade are busy with foreign for the holidays. Apples have been without shipping demand. Supplies are liberal, and the few lots selling to the home trade are at weak prices. Peeled peaches are in the buyer's favor. Other articles unchanged.

Southern apples, 4@4½c.; do. sliced, 6@9c.; Western, 5½@5¾c. Peeled peaches at 14@15c. for Va., 13@15c. for Va., and 15@19c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 1½@3c. for quarters, and 5½@6c. for halves. Cherries, 22@22½c. Plums, 14@18c. Blackberries, 9@9¼c. Raspberries, 3½@3¾c.

Eggs.—Fresh have been offered freely at the annexed prices, with light sales. Limed are in full supply, and have a fair demand. We quote at 34@35c. for Western fresh, 35@36c. for State and Pennsylvania, 37c. for Jersey. Limed at 25@26c. for Western, and 26@27½c. for State.

Flour.—Shippers have been checked from buying other than small lines through the scarcity of ocean freight room. Holders are firm in their views in view of the moderate supplies,

Superfine State	$5 90	@	6 30
Common extra do	7 00	@	7 05
Good to choice do	7 10	@	7 15
Fancy do	7 20	@	7 80
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 90	@	6 30
Extra do	6 90	@	7 05
Choice extra do	7 10	@	7 85
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 00	@	7 25
Trade brands do	7 30	@	9 25
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 90	@	8 65
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 50	@	9 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 10	@	8 30
Good to choice do	8 55	@	11 00
Extra Southern	7 10	@	9 15
Good to choice do	9 20	@	12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 80	@	6 50
Corn meal, Western	3 40	@	3 50
Buckwheat flour	3 70	@	4 35

Fresh Fruits.—The exports of apples the past week, reach about 5,700 bbls. Shippers have wanted more stock, but they have been careful in closing out orders on account of the light amount of freight room offering. Fine apples are held with confidence, but other qualities are offering low. Grapes are touched with frost, and prices are very irregular. Cranberries are dull and unchanged. Peanuts, prime Tennessee, have been sold at $1.30@1.25.

We quote—Apples, common, $1.35@1.75; do. fair to good, $2@2.50; do. fine, $2.75@3.25; do. lady, $4@8. Pears—Cooking, ₱ bbl., $5@6. Grapes.—Catawba, 6@8c.; Isabella, 3@5c. Cranberries, prime, per crate, $3.25@3.50; com. to fair, $2.50@3; bbls., $8@10.50; choice bbls., $11@12. New Virginia peanuts, $1.40@1.75.

Grain.—Wheat is higher, with limited offering. Sales of No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.57@1.58; $1.52 for No. 2 Chicago and $1.45 for No. 3 Milwaukee. Corn is higher under increased business. Sales of old Western mixed at 63c. in store, and 67c. do afloat. Car lots of new mixed at 60@62c. Oats are quiet at about late figures. We quote at 43c. for inferior mixed State, 50@52½c. for new mixed Western, 49½@51c. for black, 53@54c. for stained white Western.

Hay and Straw.—Prices have been forced up a trifle with the closing of river navigation. The demand is not active.

We quote new shipping hay $1.10@1.15; retail do., $1.10@1.75; salt, do., 70@90c.; clover, 80@90c. Straw at $1.30@1.45 for long rye, $1@1.20c. for short rye: 80@100c. for oat.

Hops.—As was indicated last week, the market has fairly reached 50c for the best growths of State hops. This is the price held out for by growers, and the impression has been that it would start larger shipments forward from the interior, but the latest reports are that the views of hoplers in the country are being worked up in sympathy with the changes here, and the trade is as unsettled as ever as to the probable limit of the market. A large increase in the supplies from the other side, dealers contend, would put the market back. We have had heavier importations, but brewers have been working so long on short supplies that they have bought up about everything that was fine offering, and they seem as fully disposed to meet the current market prices as they did the low rates ruling previously.

New York, growth 1872, at 40@50c.; Eastern do., 30@40c.; Western do., 40@47c.; Yearlings at 25@30c.; Olds '70 10@15c.; Old olds, 08@21 8@10c.; Bavarians, 45@50c.; English, 38@45c; Belgian nominal, 28@40c.

Poultry and Game.—The market has been pretty well cleared of the old stock, and receivers are in a better position to handle fresh supplies. We are not having near so liberal arrivals as last year, but prices are ruling low comparatively as the demand has not in years proved so slack. Receivers have been able to advance prices over last week and for best Jersey turkeys obtain 18@19 State living 14@16. Western come in much better order than usual and sell close up to the prices for State. Quail are higher, with a good demand. Grouse are in small receipt and higher. Partridges are wanted at the quotations. Wild ducks are in good demand but as they are plenty, sell about as last week. Venison is plenty.

We quote prime N. J. and Bucks Co. turkeys, 18@19c., State and Western, poor to best, 14@17c. Chickens, Western, 7@12c.; State and near points, 15@16c. Geese, 12@15c. Ducks, 13@15c.

Game quotations:—Venison, whole, 12@13c.; do., saddle, 18@21c. Canvas-back ducks, $1.75@2.50; red heads, $1@1.25; mallard, 75@87c.; teal, 40@60c.; rabbits, 35@40c.; hares, 30@40c.; quail, $2. Prairie chickens, 75c.@$1; partridges, State, 75c.@$1; eastern, 62@75c.; wild turkeys, 22c.

Provisions.—Mess pork has advanced 25c., in sympathy with Western reports. Old, $13.25 on spot; new do., $13.75; old, So., Dec., $13.05; new So., Dec., $13.50. Beef is quoted at old rates with a light export movement. Beef hams selling in lots at $33. Cut meats are lower, with a light jobbing business. Smoked hams, 11@12½c.; shoulders, 6@6½c.; pickled hams, 9@9½c.; do. shoulders, 5c. Lard is easier, with a light shipping business, choice Western steam fine, 7¾c.; 7¾c. for Dec. and Jan., 8¼c. for Feb., 8¼c. for March, 8¾c. April. City, 7¾c. Bacon is weak, with large offerings; city long clear, 2c., for prompt delivery. Western, for Winter months, 7¼c. for short clear, 6¾@7c. for long clear; 7@7 1-16c. for long and short together. Tallow is dull at 8¼@8¾c.

Sundries.—Honey at 28@30c. for dark and 32@35c. for white, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider at 6@10c. per gallon. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, per lb., 60@70c.; do. mixed, 40@50c.; hen, 75@75c.; vinegar, cider, ₱ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ₱ m. 46@4½c.; white rags, 5@5¼c.

Tobacco.—As usual at this period, just before the close of the year, there is very little trade. The few orders in the market are from the home trade, to meet current rates:

QUOTATIONS—NEW CROP.

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	9¼@ 9¼c.	9¾@10¼c.
Common to medium leaf	10 @10¾c.	10½@11¼c.
Good do.	11 @11¾c.	11¾@12½c.
Fine do.	11¾@12¾c.	13 @14 c.
Selections	13 @14 c.	15 @18 c.

NEW CROP.

Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	14	@18 c.
seconds	26	@35 c.
wrappers	40	@55 c.
selections	50	@75 c.
New York State running lots	12	@16 c.
Pennsylvania assorted lots	18	@25 c.
Ohio running lots	12	@16 c.
Ohio wrappers	16	@30 c.
Wisconsin and Western	9	@10 c.

Seeds.—New clover does not come in as fast as needed. With some accumulation of shipping orders, prices have been forced up a trifle. Sales at 9¾@9¾c. for prime lots. Timothy is not wanted at the moment, and $3@3.25 are nominal prices. Rough flax is firm, at $2@2.15, the improvement mainly based upon the higher prices ruling for Calcutta linseed.

Vegetables.—Irish potatoes are selling freely, both to shippers and the home trade, and very full prices are ruling. Sweets have a light demand, but as supplies are moderate, firm prices are quoted.

Peach Blow, in bulk		$2 75@ 3 00
Early Rose, "		2 62½@2 75
Jackson "		2 00@ 2 25
Dykright "		2 00@ 2 12½
Poor lots "		1 50@ 1 75
Squash, ₱ bbl., marrow		1 25@ 1 50
Cabbages		7 00@ 9 00
Onions, red and yellow, ₱ bbl		3 00@ 3 50
" white		4 50@ —
Sweet potatoes		2 75@ 4 00
Pumpkins		4 00@ 7 00
Garlic, ₱ 100 bunches		16 00@18 00
Russia turnips, ₱ bbl		1 50@ 1 75
Carrots, ₱ bbl		1 75@ 2 00

For potatoes in shipping order, add 25c. ₱ bbl.

Wool. As prices have been run up considerably the last few weeks, both manufacturers and dealers are holding orders back in hope of prices reacting some. The arrivals are somewhat larger, induced by the enhanced prices, and there is a better assortment of stock on sale. Holders, however, are firm in their views, and the few sales reported are at full prices. Ohio fleeces 69@70c. for medium to extra; 66@68c. for State and Michigan; 60@63c. for Wisconsin; 60@55c. for Iowa, Illinois and Indiana; tub washed, 69@70c.; pulled at 69@78c. for fine and superfine.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Dec. 14 was very dull, the cold, stormy weather interfering with the delivery, while the usual number of buyers were not present. Farm dairies sold on a range of prices from 11c to 12½c., the latter figure being considered top price for best grades. Factories brought from 12½c. to 13c., and only a few sales comparatively. We quote Middleville at 13c., Vanhornsville at 12½c., and Countryman at 12½c. Butter comes in freely and the sale was brisk at 31@35c., according to quality. We have advices from abroad for the third week in November. Our London correspondent says the arrivals of cheese are small and stocks decreasing, fine being in good request, also good conditioned cheese under 80s. American extra is quoted at 68s. to 72s. The other descriptions of cheese sell as follows:—English Cheddar 76s. to 86s., Wiltshire double 68s. to 76s., Cheshire medium 60s. to 70s., fine 76s. to 80s., Scotch 70s. to 74s. Dutch cheese —Edams 58s. to 68s., Goudas 50s. to 60s., Derby-shape 56s. to 62s. In butter there is a steady demand for all sorts. Channels 128s., Yorks 120s., Dorsets 150s., Normandy 130s., Canadian 108s. to 110s. The corresponding prices last year were for Channels butter 110s., American cheese 66s. We have Winter now in earnest, but not a great fall of snow. Factories have not yet closed operations, and are making at intervals of three days or more.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

COLD weather is nearly always favorable for trade, but just now people are taking advantage of it to send in beef, dressed hogs, mutton and veal ready for immediate use, and that operates against the sale of live animals. The markets have been depressed in all their departments, but at the close sheep at least are doing better, while there is a stronger feeling in hogs, and cattle are slightly improved for the moment, but it is known that large quantities are en route here, and no advance in prices can be reported. Dealers generally complain of hard times. Poultry has nearly doubled in price, hence that is not drawing off from a meat diet.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	9,426	137	1,370	39,553	50,180
" last week	8,321	127	1,621	30,678	63,583
Average last year	7,167	88	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—The supply is larger than it was one week ago, and perhaps the quality has slightly improved, but the poor lots set aside for marketing when farmers sort over their stock in the Fall and select the best for further feeding, have not all been sent in. We do not look for much improvement in quality, save that the Christmas cattle will be forwarded before the holidays. After that the improved stock will begin to arrive and Texans diminish. We are still having a full supply of these "long-horns," 2,300 having been received during the week. As samples of how they are selling we instance 20 cars rubber common, 1,000 lbs. gross weight, at 8c., 55 lbs per cwt., and some still poorer at 7½c. Rough State oxen, slugs, dry cows, etc., sold still lower, and some Va. scrubs went at 7c. A fine lot of 9 cwt. grades from Delaware went at $132 each, while a few single pairs of Christmas cattle sold at 16c. This makes a wide range of prices. It is easier to sell 50 fat cattle than twice that number of poor animals. There is no difficulty in obtaining 13@13½c. for fat droves right through, 2 cars Ill. 7¼ cwt. averaging 13¾c. Chicago dressed beef is arriving in good order and in such quantities as to lessen the demand for live cattle.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Holiday cattle	15 @ 16	— @ —
Choice beeves, ₱ lb	14 @ 14½	13½ @ 14¼
Good to prime	12½ @ 13½	12½ @ 13¼
Medium	11¾ @ 12	11½ @ 12
Poorest grade	6 @ 10	7 @ 10
Average sales	11½ @	11¾ @ —

Milch Cows.—Milk run up to $5 per can after last report, and there was a scramble for good cows at better prices. Since then the price of milk has fallen to $4, and cows are less called for. Farmers had better send only good animals here during the Winter if they want to be assured of a good market. Such will command $30@75 by the car load, and $80@85 for the best when selected out. Common to fair cows go at $10@65, very few running below $30.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of live calves are not heavy, but so many are being sent in ready dressed, and so much are the latter preferred by most butchers, that it is hard work to sell live stock. One receiver sent his away to be slaughtered as the most ready means to put them into a salable condition. The regular grass calves have about all been marketed but many known as "red veals," of large size but destitute of fat, having been reared largely on butter-milk, whey, etc., are sent in both dead and alive. They sell at 3@5c. alive and 4@7c. dressed. Fat live calves sell at 8@9c., while dressed vary from 10c. to 12½c., a few reaching 13c.

Sheep and Lambs.—The arrivals are now so light that, despite the dressed mutton sent in, prices are advancing. Still the trade is not lively. Christmas sheep begin to arrive, and of course sell quite above the rates of ordinarily fat stock. Some sheep of 110@130 lbs. command 7@7½c. What we usually term fat stock is worth 6¼@6½c., with fair sheep at 5¾@6c. Some very mean lots run down to 1½c. Lambs vary from 6c. when quite thin to 7@7¾c. for fair to good, extras reaching 8c.; very many of them are sold with sheep at 6½@7c. The average of 8,115 sheep and lambs, largely good Canadian stock, was $5.51, while 5,971 not so good averaged $4.62, with 5,800 still poorer at $4.25. A few late sales were a car 75 lb. O. sheep at 5c., a car very thin 70 lb. at 4½c., a car 111 coarse 91 lb. 6¾c.

Hogs.—Besides the live reported above we have had 675 Western dressed during the week, and the numbers will now steadily increase. They are worth 5¾@5¾c., light ones when picked out selling for 5¾c. We quote live at 4½@4¾c., with city dressed at 5¾@6¾c., or ¼c. higher than last week. The close is firm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Positive Radical Cure for Rupture.—The Elastic Truss Company, at No. 683 Broadway, New York, will send their Descriptive Circulars to any person afflicted with Hernia. This Truss can be sent by mail to any part of the country.

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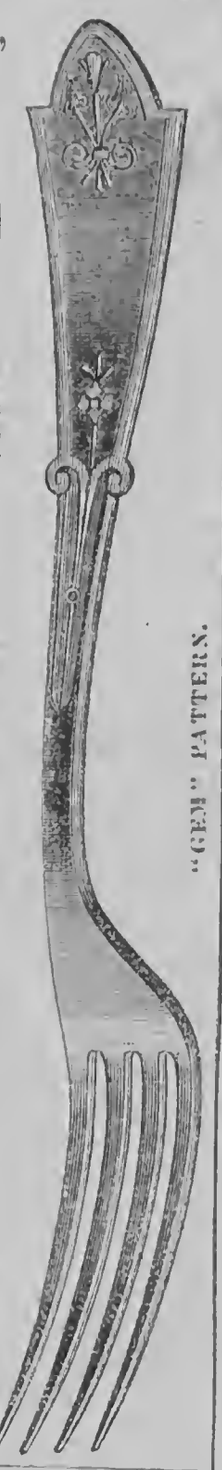

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

PATTI gets $2,000 a night in Russia.

SECRETARY DELANO has gone to Cuba.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON is now in Egypt.

AN ocean steamer is to be named after Stanley.

MR. GASTON has been elected Mayor of Boston.

HON. WM. M. EVARTS declines a public dinner.

F. W. SYKES is the new Senator from Alabama.

THE President's Message contained 11,385 words.

STANLEY and Bret Harte are lecturing in Boston.

BISMARCK belongs to forty-six American societies.

THE wife of Joaquin Miller is coming East to lecture.

STANLEY'S new book sells in England for $5 a copy.

THE monument to Thaddeus Stevens is just completed.

MAYOR HALL will not take the editorship of the Herald.

GEO. W. CHILDS gives $1,000 to the Greeley monument.

JOHN TYLER, Jr., hopes to go to the Senate from Florida.

DR. MCCOOK wants a pan-Presbyterian Council. Why pan?

"BARRY GRAY" will publish a monthly, called "The Table."

PENNSYLVANIA proposes an iron monument to Horace Greeley.

IT is proposed to give Mrs. Gen. Meade a pension of $2,000 a year.

RUMOR says Mr. E. L. Godkin of the Nation, is to start a new paper.

GEN. DIX has resigned the Presidency of the Erie Railway Company.

PROF. GUSTAV GUNTHER of the Hungerford (N. Y.) Institute, is dead.

THREE tons of Egyptian ruins are to be used in the Standish monument.

MARK TWAIN had a place in the London Lord Mayor's Day procession.

A NATIONAL Greeley Monument Association is forming in Boston to raise $300,000.

New Publications, Etc.

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— Little Rock, Ark., has three inches of snow.

— Lewiston, Me., has a new $200,000 City Hall.

— The Jesuits make Austria their headquarters.

— Japan is to have a Congress, with 600 members.

— Last week Boston exported 19,000 bushels of corn.

— Kansas asks for more signal stations in that State.

— Nova Scotia people have given up boring for oil.

— The wool clip of the world is 1,818,300,000 pounds.

— Indiana is raising two and a-half millions of hogs.

— Boston Common is to be covered with buildings.

— Coal has been discovered at the Cape of Good Hope.

— A mud-dredge in New York has been named after Lucca.

— The Blind Asylum at Vinton, Iowa, is heated with corn!

— New Haven has just finished a $100,000 school house.

— Several wild deer have recently been killed in New Jersey.

— The last tobacco crop in Connecticut is the best ever raised.

— Five Baptist churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., have no pastors.

— A great fruit war is raging between Kansas and Missouri.

— All Austrian generals are to learn the Russian language.

— The horse disease has assumed an alarming aspect in St. Louis.

— Sixty sailors have been drowned in Lake Erie the past season.

— The Worcester, Mass., free public library is opened on Sunday.

— The crops in the West Indies for the coming year will be short.

— "Sunnyside," Madison's old Virginia home, has been sold for $5,700.

— New Hampshire is to send $3,700,000 worth of granite to Philadelphia.

— An attempt has been made to burn the Howard Atheneum in Boston.

— Boston wishes Congress to grant $10,000 for the widows and orphans of the firemen.

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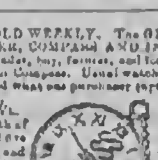

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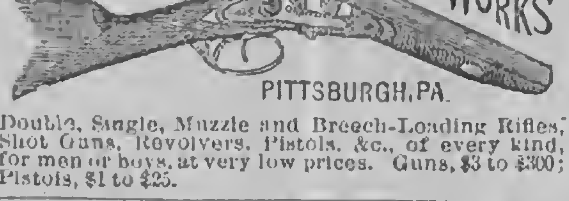

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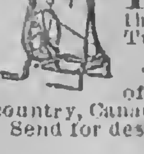

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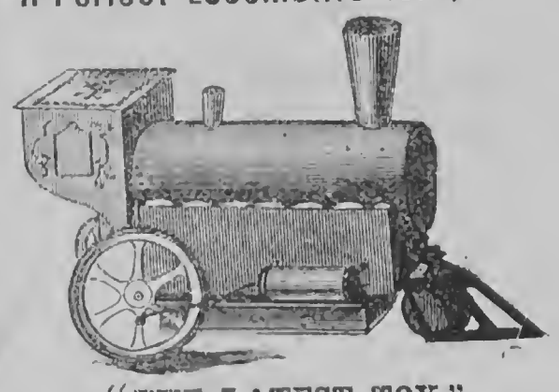

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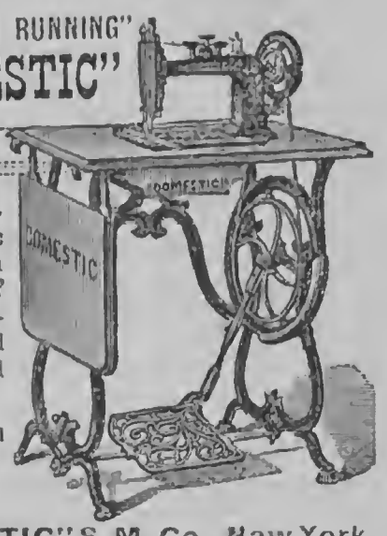

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 26.
WHOLE NO. 1196.

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Floricultural.

CLEMATIS LANUGINOSA.

IN the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Nov. 30, page 345, we gave an article on, and illustration of, one variety of Clematis. We now present our readers with a beautiful engraving of *C. lanuginosa*, well adapted for training to walls or on trellis. It is recommended to prune it down annually to about three feet of the ground, so as to secure foliage at the base, since the tendency of new growth is to develop itself with excessive vigor at the extremities. In some localities the frost kills it back sufficiently without pruning. February is the best time to prune back when it is to be done. With good, rich soil to grow in, they will make 8 to 10 feet growth or more in a season.

LIGHT FROM FLOWERS.

A YOUNG Swedish damsel, the daughter of the great LINNAEUS, was fond of amusing herself in the Summer twilight by setting fire to the inflammable atmosphere which envelopes the essential-oil glands of certain *Fraximellæ*: and one sultry Summer evening when seated in the garden, she was surprised to see luminous radiations emitted by flowers of a group of Nasturtiums; and she witnessed the same spectacle on several subsequent evenings, in June and July, 1762. Several naturalists have observed the same phenomenon, and almost exclusively upon yellow or orange-colored flowers—such as the the Sunflower, Poppies, the Marigold, and the Orange Lily.

Two interesting observations of such luminous flowers are thus described by Dr. PHIPSON:—"The Swedish naturalist, Professor HAGGERN, perceived, one evening a faint flash of light dart repeatedly from a Marigold. Surprised at such an uncommon appearance, he resolved to examine it with attention; and to be assured that it was no deception, he placed a man near him, with orders to make a signal when he observed the light. They both saw it constantly at the same moment. The light was most brilliant on the marigolds, of an orange or flame color; but scarcely visible upon pale ones. The flash was frequently seen on the same flower two or three times in quick succession, but more commonly at intervals of several minutes. When several flowers, in the same place, omitted their light together, it could be seen at a considerable distance. This phenomenon was remarked in July and August, at sunset, and for half an hour, when the sky was clear; but after a rainy day, or when the air was loaded with vapors, nothing of it was to be seen.

"On the 18th of June, 1857, about ten o'clock in the evening, M. TH. FRIES, well-known Swedish botanist, while walking alone in the Botanic Garden at Upsal, remarked a group of Poppies (*Papaver orientale*), in which three or four flowers emitted little flashes of light. Forewarned as he was by a knowledge that such things had been observed by others, he could not help believing that he was suffering from an optical illusion. However the flashes continued, showing themselves from time to time during three-quarters of an hour. M. FRIES was thus forced to believe what he saw was real. The next day, observing the same phenomenon to recur at about the same hour, he conducted to the place a person entirely ignorant that such a manifestation of light had ever been witnessed in the vegetable world; and without rela-

CLEMATIS LANUGINOSA.

ting anything concerning it, he brought his companion before the group of Poppies. The latter observer was soon in raptures of astonishment and admiration. Many other persons were then led to the same spot, some of whom immediately remarked that "the flowers were throwing out flames." As will be observed from the above instances, the emission of light from flowers occurs chiefly in the months of June and July, and during the twilight—between sunset and the time when full darkness sets in. In some cases these sparks or flashes have also been observed in the morning, before sunrise. The phenomenon is always most brilliant before a thunderstorm. It is also said that some flowers always emit light at the periods of floration and fecundation; at which periods, as has lately been found, the temperature of the petals rises above the ordinary point.—*Belgravia.*

FLORICULTURAL NOTES.

Fuchsias and Begonias.—1. I have had Fuchsias for three years, and taken the best care of them that I can, and I never have succeeded in getting one perfect flower. They drop off just as they begin to open out. What is the cause? 2. Is it the habit of the Begonia to shed its leaves?—SUBSCRIBER, *Oil City, Pa.*

1. WE cannot tell what the trouble is with your Fuchsia, but would suggest cutting it back, repotting in fresh soil composed of equal parts of good yellow loam, leaf-mold and old cow manure. 2. Begonias do not usually lose their leaves. We think you keep them too wet and give too little heat and light.

Plants for Name.—The plants received from ALLIE, North Adams, Mich., are: No. 1, *Achyranthes Gilsonii;* No. 2, *A. alrea reticulatus;* No. 3, *Calystegia pubescens*—sometimes called Double Morning Glory. It is a Chinese plant, now becoming quite common both in gardens and running wild. No. 4 we cannot name without seeing the flowers, but think it is a *Justicia.*

Chrysanthemum.—Can you give me the correct name of the inclosed specimen. It is called Chrysanthemum here.—J. M., *Hoosick, N. Y.*

THE correct name is *Chrysanthemum,* but we cannot give you the specific name of the specimen sent.

Best Time to Transplant Roses.—A correspondent writes us that he has found the best time to transplant all hardy roses is in November.

Sheep Husbandry.

WOOL BURNED IN BOSTON.

SINCE the great fire in Boston, interested persons have been showing up the amount of wool burned, until they have shown it to be apparently of little consequence—only a few million pounds. Then they try to make the amount imported appear a great thing; yet these articles make a slight impression on the holder. All know that there were burned from 9 to 12 million pounds. Then the cotton and cotton goods, together with the woolen goods burned at the same time, will make it equivalent to 50 million pounds. Every wool buyer knows that for the year of 1871 the American clip fell short about one-third; they also know the clip of 1872 is still short of that; they also know the clip for 1873 will be still less; and while the Eastern dealer has been sending out letters (to be shown to the growers) requesting their agents to send on all they have bought so that they can "close up," these writers well know they have none to send, and that they can buy but little more until they advance the price.

Again, we read an account of the wool yet unsold—*more clap-trap!* Most of the wool growers have sold their wool. Many sheep have been on the market, and it is surprising how scarce sheep are becoming. In looking around I know many flocks formerly containing from 20 to 50 each now sold off or reduced to 5 and 10 each; flocks formerly containing from 75 to 200, I find reduced to 25 to 100 each; those containing from 250 to 500 now have from 150 to 300 each, and several of the 500 and 600 flocks I know have been sold off entire, on account of disease, etc. As far as I am acquainted, I know of none increased. Gentlemen, ride around among the farmers, and you will find ample proof of these statements; and, further, you will find most of the wool now held will be carried over, unless the price is advanced. I.

Fayette Co., Pa., Dec. 9.

Dairy Husbandry.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY DAIRYING.

THE Counties lying along the southern boundaries of New York have a reputation for butter. In some of these counties butter making has been carried on as a specialty for a long time, while in the northern and central counties of the State cheese making has been more the leading business. It was only after the introduction of the factory system that the manufacture of cheese to any extent may be said to have taken a foothold in the southern tier of counties. The inauguration of creameries, beginning in Orange Co., has gradually spread along the entire southern range of counties, and the application of the principles involved in that system has greatly improved the quality of butter over that which used to be made in farm dairies. Cheese factories have been introduced into this section of the State with good results. The topographical features of this range of country are marked. It is often broken into numerous hills and valleys, not unfrequently cut with mountains. Upon the slopes of the hills and in the valleys grass grows luxuriantly, and is sweet and nutritious. It is provided also with an abundance of pure, cool water, all of which make it admirably adapted to the production of good milk. Hence, with its favorable climate, it is a comparatively easy matter to turn off an extra quality of dairy goods.

Cattaraugus lies in this range, but may be said to be one of the counties where dairying has been recently introduced. It is situated in the west extremity of the State, bordering on Pennsylvania, and is nearly in the shape of a square of 35 miles each way. It is bounded on the north by Cattaraugus River, or Creek, which falls into the east end of Lake Erie. The Allegany River flows through the southern part of the county, and is said to be navigable a distance of thirty miles within its limits. Little Valley lies along the river and its tributaries, and it is to this section, recently visited by us, that we desire more particularly to refer. The scenery through this region is picturesque, and the valley and hillslopes seem well adapted to the dairy. The past season has been comparatively dry, and vegetation was less luxuriant at the time of our visit, in September, than in Central New York, where the rains have been so frequent as to keep the earth moist during the greater part of the Summer.

The Brooks Butter Factory.

Near Little Valley village, Mr. E. C. BROOKS has a very well arranged butter factory, which takes the milk of about 300 cows. Here we saw one of the finest pools of water that could be desired for creamery purposes. It is a large pool, going nearly across one end of the building, being walled up on the sides, and having a cement bottom. The water flowing from a spring a few rods from the factory is very cold, and abundant in quantity. The spring is on an elevation high enough to force the water above the pool, thus rendering it easy to distribute it over any part of the lower story, by simply attaching a rubber hose to the hydrant. The engine is of ten-horse power, and is located in a room by itself adjoining the manufacturing department. The pool is not separated by partitions from the manufacturing room, as is usual at creaming, Mr. BROOKS finding it more convenient to have no obstructions in the way, so that all the apparatus and machinery may be seen at a glance from the pool or vats. Better ventilation and sweeter premises, he thinks, also are secured by this arrangement. Butter and skim cheese are made at this establishment, the milk being set in the pool for the space of 12 to 24 hours—that is to say, the morning's milk remains in the pool 24 hours, and the night's milk 12 hours, when the cream is removed, and the milk mingled together for skim cheese. We tested quite a number of samples of this cheese, and found it of such excellent quality that a brief description of its manufacture may not be uninteresting to our readers.

How the Cheese Is Made.

The skimmed milk is brought to a temperature of 88°, and sufficient rennet added to produce coagulation in 45 minutes. It is then cut with perpendicular knives, lengthwise of the vat, and after standing 15 minutes, cross cut. The mass is held at a temperature of 88°, and no additional heat is added, during what is understood as the scalding process. Instead of working the curd, as is usual in some factories, the curds here are only turned over. They are kept in the whey about five hours, or until the acid is developed sufficiently to be detected by the odor; but in no case should it be carried so far as to be perceptible to the taste. The whey is then drawn and the curds removed to the sink, salted and put to press in the usual manner.

The Churn and Churning.

At this factory a revolving churn is used. It is barrel-shaped, six feet long by three feet in diameter, and is operated from the engine with a belt. After the butter has formed it is washed in the churn simply by adding water and moving or rocking the churn forward and backward with the hand. It is rinsed in this way twice in the churn and then removed to the butter bowls. Here it is just flattened out and pure Ashton salt sprinkled on, only one-half the salt required being used. The batter is then doubled over and worked. At the next working the remaining salt is added and the butter treated as before. It is then thrown into the packing tub, which is immediately immersed in the pool, where it stands till next morning. It is then worked over and packed for market. The proportion of salt used is one pound to 20 pounds of butter. The butter is packed in Orange Co. pails, and a layer of fine salt is put upon the butter when the lid is put on and the tubs closed. Sales of butter have been made here during the Summer at 35 cts per pound.

Results.

The machinery and apparatus at this factory differ somewhat from those at other factories, but everything seems to be arranged for convenience, while the premises are kept very neat and cleanly. During the month of August 36 pounds of milk made 1 pound of butter and 3 pounds of "skim cheese." This shows a lighter skimming than is practiced at some of the butter factories which we have visited, but Mr. BROOKS believes it profitable to make a good quality of cheese, and some of the samples which we tested were scarcely inferior to that made of whole milk.

We should say that a quality of cheese like that tested by us would be cheap at 10 cts per pound. If we assume this as the average price received, we have the 36 pounds of milk yielding the following results, viz: one pound butter at 35c., 3 pounds cheese at 10c., making 65 cents. Now, 36 pounds of milk on the basis of 1 pound of cheese for 10 pounds of milk would yield 3 6-10 pounds cheese which at 14 cents per pound amount to, say 51, cents. Thus, in comparing the profits to be derived from the milk manufactured under the two systems, we find a balance in favor of butter and skim cheese of 14 cents on every 36 pounds of milk. Something of course must be deducted for extra labor in making the butter, but it must be evident that milk, when properly managed on Mr. BROOKS' system, yields better returns than when made into cheese alone.

The Herdsman.

WINTER CARE OF STOCK.

ONE word to the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER in regard to the Winter care of live stock. Do not act on the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish plan of starving the stock for the sake of a little hay to sell. Remember that what the cattle lose in flesh this Winter, they will have to make up next Summer. Always remember that to get a pound of meat, butter, cheese, or anything of the kind, the substance of a pound must be given in some manner or shape. There is no possible chance for cheating in this business. The man who undertakes to cheat gets cheated himself. Better feed the cattle—say ten bushels of corn meal through the Winter, in addition to their regular feed, and have them come out good and sleek in Spring than to have them come out just able to stand up. I think if the readers of the RURAL try this policy, they will not be sorry for it. I think the words of the Wise Man—"The liberal soul shall be made fat"—will apply to temporal things as well as spiritual.

A. S. NASH.

Responsibilities of Highway Commissioners in Michigan.—The Supreme Court of Michigan has recently decided that Highway Commissioners and their sureties are responsible for damages resulting from defective bridges, and not the townships or municipal corporations.

The Vineyard.

GRAPE VINES FROM SINGLE EYES.

I HAVE read almost everything in your paper within the last year except the very thing I wish to know. Can you, or some of your many readers, tell me the process of propagating grapes, on the one eye system? Can it be done without artificial heat? For instance, will one eye of a grape cutting grow in the open air, as a general rule? I have a chance seedling grape growing in my garden which I have named the "Goodale Grape," of *very* great promise, ripening from the 15th to 20th of August, with a rich, fine flavor, perfectly free from pulp or a foxy taste. It is three weeks earlier than Hartford Prolific with the same exposure. Yours truly, GEO. GOODALE.

GRAPE vines are propagated from what are termed "single eye cuttings" in the open ground, but seldom with as good results as when planted in a propagating house, where artificial heat can be applied.

The usual practice is to make the cuttings in Fall or early Winter, severing the canes about a half inch above the bud and two inches below, with long-jointed sorts. If the internodes are short, then the length of the cutting need not be so great. After the cuttings are made, store them in damp sawdust or sand and place in a cool cellar, being careful not to let them become too dry. In Spring, as soon as the earth is warm and dry enough to work readily, plant the cuttings in light, finely pulverized soil, setting them perpendicular, leaving the bud just even with, or a little below the surface of the soil. Press the earth firmly about the cuttings; and then cover the entire surface of the bed with sawdust tan-bark, or spent hops, to the depth of one or two inches. Cut straw or chaff will answer, but is more likely to blow away than the other materials. No further attention need be given the cuttings except to pull up any stray weeds that may possibly push through the mulch. In some localities and soils this system of propagating the grape is said to produce most excellent vines.

But it must be remembered that some varieties grow much more readily from cuttings than others; and your new seedlings may be easily propagated from cuttings or quite the reverse. This, of course, will only be learned by experimenting with the cuttings.

VINEYARD NOTES.

Barren Vines.—I have some Isabella grape vines; they grow well during the Summer but freeze down every Winter. I never trim till March. How can I keep them from freezing?—M. W., *Oil City, Pa.*

PRACTICE the more sensible plan of pruning in the fall and protecting the vines by bending down and covering with earth.

Arboricultural.

ARBORICULTURAL NOTES.

English Walnuts in California.—A California paper says a Col. P. BOQUETTE of Visalia has raised some English walnuts equal, it thinks, to any produced anywhere, and adds:—They were fully one-third larger than those imported, with which they were compared, and full of plump, rich kernel of excellent flavor, decidedly superior to the foreign nut or those brought from Los Angeles. This is the first year of bearing of the tree from which they were taken, the product of which has astonished every one conversant with the capacity of such trees. The walnut tree is a hardy one in that valley, very prolific, in no wise affected by frost and will produce as many dollars to the acre as any crop that can be cultivated. Our valley might be made, with a very small outlay of labor, to supply the whole State with these nuts, and it even might produce a quantity sufficient for export if the growing of the walnut was entered into as a business by some of our enterprising orchardists.

New Ornamental Cherry.—A remarkable sport of May Duke Cherry has been produced in the grounds of M. FERDINAND MESSANGE of Baillonville. The leaves became narrow at the end, so as to resemble those of the peach, or even the willow. Some are 8 inches in length and an inch in width; others are 4 inches in length, and about the third of an inch in breadth.—*Belgique Horticole.*

Galvanized Wire on Fruit Trees.—An English journal says, "We have not found galvanized wire injurious to the branches of fruit trees out of doors."

Diary of a Ruralist.

DAILY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE DIARY OF A GENTLEMAN NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Laurel-Leaved Willow.—*Dec.* 11.—I have just received a note from a friend in Northern Wisconsin, who, speaking of the great destruction among tender plants in Winter, says that our common Laurel-leaved Willow is perfectly hardy there, withstanding 30 to 40 degrees below zero. This species of willow is one of the prettiest in cultivation, the leaves being large, green on both sides, but the upper surface shines as though varnished. I do not think it makes a large tree, and would probably not be valuable for timber, but for a handsome hedge or windbreak it could scarcely be excelled, especially in very Northern localities. It certainly would be preferable to the poplars now being extensively planted along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to protect the track from snow. Perhaps Mr. R. S. ELLIOTT of the Kansas Pacific Railroad has tried this plant on the plains, and can tell us all about its value for the purposes named. If not, and he wishes to try it, he can obtain cuttings of Eastern, if not Western, nurserymen. For ornamental culture the plants should be severely pruned every year, as this causes new and vigorous shoots to be produced, the leaves upon which will be nearly double the size of those on unpruned plants. An old specimen in my garden has been treated in this manner for the past eight or ten years, and is still as vigorous as when first set out. The plants grow very rapidly while young, and cuttings will grow five or six feet high the first season, if planted in rich soils. Willows and poplars are not the best kind of trees to cultivate for firewood, but they would probably be better than corn, and somewhat cheaper; besides, there is danger of the corn supply giving out, especially in unfavorable seasons, and then a little poor wood would be better than none.

For a rapid-growing tree, with hard, firm wood, we have nothing that excels the Buttonwood (*Platanus occidentalis*), and it may be grown from cuttings almost as readily as the willow. The advantage of this tree is that the wood of the young shoots and branches is very hard, consequently make good fagots. Of course I do not recommend this tree for large timber, because a man would have a sorry time trying to split his Winter's firewood out of a large tree.

Tigridias and Mice.—*Dec.* 12.—Probably most persons who have cultivated *Tigridias* are aware that both field and house mice are very fond of the bulbs. I have always had more or less trouble with these pests during the drying of the bulbs in Fall, for the mice will come from all directions to obtain this, to them, delicate morsel. And after putting away the bulbs, one needs to be constantly on the watch to prevent the depredations of mice. I have been more troubled this season than ever, for the mice would climb the rafters of my furnace room where the bulbs are hung up to dry, and then descend a wire to the bags containing them; but I beat them at this game, by covering the rafters with new tin, and then commenced a crusade against the whole tribe, by baiting traps with the bulbs. Mice and rats will venture further for a taste of *Tigridia* than for cheese, or any other substance for which these little creatures are supposed to have a liking. From present appearances, I am likely to be successful, and rid my greenhouse of mice, for they are daily growing scarce. Perhaps some housekeeper may put this hint to practical use when all others fail in ridding the house of mice, although *Tigridia* bulbs may be rather costly bait, if one has to purchase them for that purpose; but they can be grown almost as cheaply as onions after the first stock is secured.

A Beautiful Rose.—*Dec.* 13.—About a year ago my gardener purchased from one of our large florists a dozen plants of a Countesse de Bertha rose, which has proved to be one of the best perpetual blooming sorts that I have seen. The flowers are of a deep pink color, quite large, double, and elegant in form, and the fragrance is most exquisite, being entirely undescribable, but may be called a spiced-sweetened tea. A bad cut off when it begins to open, and placed in a room, will perfume the entire atmosphere within, for one or two days. The plants are very vigorous, not being subject to mildew in the house, and they bloom almost continually; even small plants struck from cuttings bloom when only a few weeks old. We may have more showy varieties, but there are few that will please amateurs better than the Countesse de Bertha.

Invited to Lecture.—*Dec.* 14.—I have received several invitations, of late, to visit Rural Farmers' Clubs and Societies, and lecture or read an essay upon certain subjects about which I am supposed to be well informed. Of course I appreciate the intended honor; but paying one's own expenses and traveling hundreds of miles in Winter is not half so agreeable as studying botany in a green-house, or entomology in a good, comfortable office. Then, I might disappoint my would-be admirers more by talking to them verbally than with my pen, consequently I must decline attempting to gain the honors of a public lecturer at such a cost to myself. There is one man who stands in need of all the time I have to spare, and that is myself. There are scores of subjects of which I am as ignorant as a Hottentot, and it would be a great pleasure to me to study them while I have the time and inclination. As it is said that "charity should begin at home," I beg to be taught before attempting to teach.

The Garden.

KEEPING TOMATOES FRESH.

I HAVE this day, Dec. 9th, taken to the store of a friend a basket of ripe tomatoes, fresh and as nice as they were last Fall when pulled from the vine. They were admired by a good many persons. A lady present asked if they had the same flavor that they had in their season, when on the vine. I handed her one and tasting it, replied: "Oh! how delicious and fresh! and such a rare treat. They taste just as they do in the Summer when fresh from the vine." Now these tomatoes sold out at retail at 15 cents per pound in a few hours. The next thing after tasting the tomatoes was, "How did you keep them?" I did it in this way: In the Fall, before the frost hurt them, I pulled the largest tomatoes and put them in my cold green-house; then, when there was danger of their freezing, I removed them into another green-house in which fire is kept, and lay them with the stem down on damp sand. Here they ripen slowly, and the moisture from the sand keeps them fresh. In pulling them, I leave a stem on them about two inches long; this is put into the sand when I place them on it. I used the Trophy tomatoes. I have tried other kinds, but they rot badly. The Trophy tomato being a late variety and very solid, I think is the best for keeping. This is the second season of my trying to keep tomatoes till Christmas and New Year. Those that I sold would have kept till Jan 1st, 1873, very well, I think. Has any one else tried to keep tomatoes? How, and with what success?

A NEW SQUASH.

SEED of a new kind of squash were handed me last June, which I planted; of these one came up and from this vine and vines running from the side of the main vine, I took 20 good marketable squashes, and nine or ten unripe ones. They are flat and shaped like the Turkish Turban squash. They weigh about from six to ten pounds; skin soft and a cream yellow; flesh thick and deep yellow. It is sweet, fine grained and dry; as good almost as a sweet potato when baked; a good keeper in a warm cellar and a handsome squash. During the Fall I sold a number of them from 25 to 30 cents each. Persons who bought them from me speak very highly of them and say that they excel the Hubbard squash for table use. I think so myself. They are certainly a very fine squash. I shall plant them next year altogether. The seed were presented to me by a friend who received them from the Department of Agriculture. J. F. HAAS.

Meadville, Pa.

DOES not our correspondent know the name of this squash, and where it originated?

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Inquiries for Gardeners.—A correspondent asks our correspondents to name the best early beet and early cabbage for market; also, whether the White Apple tomato is early or late.

The Swine-Yard.

PIG-PEN PAPERS.

Turnips for Breeding-Sows.—A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer writes: "Fed my breeding sows most of the time on turnips—the Sweet Russia, or Jenny Linds, as they are called here. This was their food during the latter part of the Winter and until grass grew, when they entered into the clover. They eat them readily and thrive on them. I consider corn very injurious to breeding sows, especially to the liner breeds. Potatoes and slops from the house are also good. I consider sugar beets very valuable for feeding breeding sows and store hogs, and I shall raise an acre for that purpose."

Amount of Pork from a Bushel of Corn.—Mr. MILTON BRIGGS of Kellogg, Iowa, says, in the Homestead, that various experiments have proved the fact that corn fed to hogs has produced all the way from two to twenty pounds gain a bushel, according to the different modes of preparing feed, and the age, breed or condition of hogs fed. He is satisfied that over one-half of all the hogs fed in Iowa do not produce over five pounds gross weight for each bushel of corn fed, which, counting hogs at $3 per hundred pounds, gives fifteen cents per bushel for corn.

Kidney Worms and Carbolic Acid.—A correspondent of the Farm Journal treated a sow as follows:—Dr. BROWN handed me a bottle of carbolic acid and told me to use it as follows:—Ten drops once a day in drink; then put thirty drops in one gill of hot vinegar and bathe the back over the kidneys once a day. I gave her the first dose on Thursday, March 21. On Sunday, the 24th, when I went out to feed her she raised her feet and took two or three steps to meet me. By Saturday, the 30th, she was as well and sound as ever.

Boiled Pumpkin for Swine.—T. R. C. asks if "there is any virtue in boiled pumpkins for food for swine." There certainly is. The pumpkin contains a good deal of saccharine matter. We do not happen to have at hand an analysis of the pumpkin to show just what its fattening qualities are, but there is no doubt that it is a valuable food for swine, to which we have fed hundreds of loads boiled; also to cattle for the purpose of making beef.

Scientific and Useful.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL NOTES.

The First American Cent.—"F. S.," in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of Dec. 7th, is wrong in regard to the first American Cent. The so-called "Washington Pennies" were mere models or medals, and were not issued by the Government. The 1793 penny is the first of the American series, and there were plenty of these made in 1799; they can be found in any collection of note in this country.—C. W. I., *New York city, Dec.* 5.

I HAVE just noticed an inquiry made by a correspondent in the RURAL NEW-YORKER for Oct. 26, in regard to the United States cents. As I have made Numismatics a special study, I will answer his question. The copper cent was not issued for circulation until the year 1793, although several patterns had been struck off previous to that time. This cent of 1793 was very similar to those of later dates; but instead of the wreath, it bore around the words "one cent" a chain having thirteen links. This type was changed during the same year. Cents were issued annually until the year 1857, with the exception of 1815, when none were coined. In 1857 the small nickel cents made their appearance. In consequence of their issue, the greater part of the large copper cents of that year were returned to the Mint. Some of the cents are quite rare, and bring high prices when in good condition. It is difficult to collect a complete set. The cent of 1799 is the rarest of the series. It is said that the scarcity of cents of this date is owing to this fact:—A firm in Salem, engaged in the slave trade at that time, obtained a large quantity directly from the Mint, drilled holes in them and shipped them to Africa, to exchange them for slaves. The African chiefs would string them and wear them around their necks, prizing them very highly.—L. A. L., *Canton, N. Y.*

Hair Snakes.—I have just read your article on "Hair Snakes," and, being one of those "ignorant people" that still believe in hairs turning into snakes, I will give you one of my reasons for the belief. A few years ago I found a lock of hair, from a cow's tail, lying in the mud, where cattle were in the habit of crossing a ditch. Part of the hair was dry, lying out of the water, and the remaining part—that nearest the roots, about six inches long—was alive; that is, had motion, swam in the water and acted just as hair snakes usually do. Now, Mr. Editor, I don't say that the hair turned into snakes; they (the snakes) may have got into the hairs, just as that one got into your cricket; but I know, and am willing to be qualified, that the whole was originally a piece of a cow's tail.—THOMAS P. DICKSON.

To Color Sheep skins with the Wool on, the Country Gentleman gives the following recipe:—"Unslacked lime and litharge, equal parts, mixed to a thin paste with water, will color buff—several coats will make it a dark brown—by adding a little ammonia and nitrate silver, a fine black is produced. Terra japonica will impart a 'tan color' to wool, and the red shade is deepened by sponging with a solution of lime and water, using a strong solution of alum-water to 'set' the colors: 1 part crystalized nitrate silver, 8 parts carbonate ammonia, and 1½ parts of soft water, dyes brown—every additional coat darkens the color until a black is obtained."

Domestic Economy.

ODDS AND ENDS.

How to Make a Medley Picture.—I have been much interested from time to time, with descriptions and plans given in the RURAL NEW-YORKER for making articles for the adornment of our homes; and as I never saw the above work described, will tell your readers how to make a *very nice picture* at little expense. First, procure a piece of paste-board, (18 x 22 is a good size) the size that you wish your picture to be; then with some small steel engravings, taken from old magazines, or ladies books, select the prettiest or most prominent picture for the center, and with a weak solution of gum arabic, paste it in the center of your board, and proceed with the rest, matching the shade and figure as much as possible; and by trimming the blank from some, and placing it over the edge of others. Put those that have a view of the sky for the top of your picture, and those of ground, for the bottom; get of a milliner some white ribbon paper two inches wide, which paste on the edge of your board for a margin; cover with a glass and frame.

It requires some taste, and patience, to arrange the pictures nicely; the principal object being to arrange them so as not to show where they were put together, but to look like one picture.—MRS E. S. BOWER.

Remedy for Cold Feet.—Soak the feet in warm water, with a little Cayenne pepper in it, two or three times a week. Try this for a month, or longer, if necessary, and you will find it an excellent remedy for cold feet. I do not know why rubbing the back with the same would not bring J. J. B. relief. Sprinkle the inside of your stockings, lightly, with Cayenne pepper in the coldest weather, and your feet will keep warm during the day and every day until you change your stockings.—SUBSCRIBER.

Wax Flowers.—In the RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 22d, "N. A. N." tells how to make wax flowers. I would like to know what kind of paint she uses—whether she means the tube paints, or any sized bottles, of dry powder (as she merely said bottles); also, *why* one would need to buy two dozen sheets of white wax, when she instructs one how to sheet it.—ALICE.

The Puzzler.

PUZZLER ANSWERS.—Dec. 14 and 21.

PROBLEM NO. 9.—

84.353898797 rods.
69.768957767 "
45.877143486 "

CHARADE NO. 1.—Madder.

CURIOUS QUERIES NO. 1.—Because it is matured by falling due (dew.)

ILLUSTRATED REBUS NO. 19.—The chains of habit are generally too small to be broken.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA NO. 1.—Think and say all you can of the good qualities of others; forget and keep silent concerning their bad qualities.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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Conducting Editor and Publisher.

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Associate Editors.

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Col. S. D. HARRIS, Cleveland, Ohio,
CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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Subscription.—Single Copy, $2.50 per Year. To Clubs:—Five Copies, and one copy free to Agent or getter up of Club, for $12.50; Seven Copies, and one free, for $16; Ten Copies, and one free, $20—only $2 per copy. As we are obliged to pre-pay the American postage on papers mailed to foreign countries, Twenty Cents should be added to above rates for each yearly copy mailed to Canada, and One Dollar per copy to Europe. Drafts, Post-Office Money Orders and Registered Letters may be mailed at our risk. ☞ Liberal Premiums to all Club Agents who do not take free copies. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free.

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Business "	2.50	"
Reading "	3.00	"

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No. 75 North Side of Park, Cleveland' Ohio.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER'S new Colored Show-Bill, Prospectus for Names, Specimen Numbers, &c., are now ready for delivery to actual and intending Club Agents, at each of the above Offices.

SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1872.

LAST WORDS FOR 1872.

IN closing the Twenty-third Year of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, its Founder would fain "rise and explain" at length, but lack of space forbids more than a brief retrospect. In reviewing the past year, and projecting future action, there are some questions which naturally arise.

1. Has the RURAL been what it should have been? In one sense, we answer Yes—better than we could afford for the amount of subscription received; for each yearly copy has cost us more than any subscriber has paid.

2. How, then, have we profited by its publication? We have been compelled to give more space to advertisements than we desired—the source from which our revenues have been derived, albeit we have rejected much advertising of a doubtful or objectionable character.

3. How are we to improve? By publishing advertising covers when crowded, and by increasing our advertising rates, if necessary.

4. What objections have been made to the RURAL? or how are we to meet them? A few correspondents think we give too many engravings—that they are used "to fill up and save money." On the contrary, these engravings are the costliest part of the paper, and are *never* put in simply to "fill up." They meet an increasing demand and growing taste among our readers. We aim to make them tell what cannot be told in words, especially those contained in the practical departments.

5. Are there any demands made upon us we have failed to supply? Very few, if any, at all consistent with the avowed spirit and purpose of the RURAL. We have aimed, and purpose hereafter, to meet our readers' wants and furnish them with practical instruction, gathered from all sources within our reach and means.

6. Is the RURAL to retrograde in character and contents? Not a whit! It is to receive more attention than business engagements the past year have permitted us to give it; and while we make no promises, we avow our purpose to give it, if possible, a higher character and nobler position before the close of 1873 than it has yet attained.

—Finally, we shall earnestly labor to render the RURAL NEW-YORKER more acceptable and valuable to its readers than it has been heretofore. Our experience and facilities will aid us in doing this; and now that we have become accustomed to the present style and form of the sheet (which we believe the best and most convenient), we can easily avoid any mistakes made the past year. With the aid of the ablest and most experienced Corps of Editors and Contributors, and the assistance of numerous Correspondents all over the land—together with superior Artists (designers and engravers), and a new and beautiful dress of Copper-Faced Type—the RURAL ought to present evidences of "Progress and Improvement," in both CONTENTS and STYLE, and such its readers may confidently anticipate.

Renewing the assurance of earnest and continuous efforts to render the RURAL NEW-YORKER the best combined RURAL, LITERARY, FAMILY and BUSINESS Newspaper in the World, and cordially extending to all its readers the Compliments of this Holiday Season, we add Finis to Vol. XV., and close our labors for 1872.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!"

THE Editor and Founder of this Journal hereby announces his retirement, as speedily as possible, from all business enterprises, offices, etc., not connected with its management. Having, during the past twenty years, *permanently* invested for the ostensible benefit of individuals and the public, through the persuasion of friends, various small and large amounts—and meantime held sundry time-absorbing and otherwise expensive offices of trust and honor, (but not one sinecure,) our ambition is amply satisfied, and the decision now made and recorded "means business." Therefore all persons wanting to borrow money, place us in office, or make us rich by the use of "only a trifle" of our currency, time or influence, are advised that we are "not at home" to, or persuadable by, any such applicants. In fact we cheerfully forego all such chances for fame and fabulous wealth as seductive speculators and systematic swindlers have aforetime beguiled us with, and notify each and all of like proclivities that we shall in future not only believe in but be guided by the wise Proverb which saith, "*All Labor is Profitable, but the Talk of the Lips tendeth only to Penury.*" And, moreover, all who have designs upon us will find said Proverb posted, in plain print, upon the walls of our office and sanctum.

—Meantime all persons specially interested in our welfare will please observe Subscription and Advertising Rates and govern themselves accordingly.

"CAN I AFFORD IT?"

A CORRESPONDENT of the RURAL NEW-YORKER renews his subscription, and sends the following reasons therefor, which we commend to the attention of our readers. We know the times are hard, that produce does not sell, that taxes are exacted and the family demands upon the purses of the farmer exhaust his resources. But here is the argument of a wife to her husband; and the husband found it conclusive:

"My wife said, 'Aren't you going to send for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, dear?'

"I replied, 'Can I afford it?' and I was about to detail the ways in which the money must go, when she said:

"Can you afford it? That is not the question. Can you afford to do without it? How much richer are you to-day for the $2.50 invested in it last January? Let me count up:—There was that cow, worth $40; got choked with a potato, and the RURAL told you how to save her and you did. Then the chickens were sick, and we cured them. There were fifteen out of fifty ill and the disease spreading, and the RURAL told you how to treat them and saved you 14 of the 15 ill, beside preventing sickness among the rest. The chickens were worth at least 25 cents each, so you saved there $3.50, to which add the $40 cow and we have $43.50. Then you told me that the fact that the RURAL had urged the use of rye and sowed corn for soiling the cows in the dry weather had saved you at least $50 to $100 in butter; if we put it at $50, we have $93.50 so far. Then you know that the market quotations at one time, when JOSEPH MEANS came here to buy your butter, saved you $20; for you would have accepted his offer if I had not looked in the RURAL and found that you could do better; so there is $113.50 saved. Then, when the horse disease appeared, you were going to take your horses out that stormy day, although they had begun to be sick. I had seen that the RURAL said give them rest, and keep dry and warm. You staid at home, and neighbor BROWN took his out. He lost one horse worth $150, and the other is not well yet. You saved your team, worth $400; but suppose, like Mr. BROWN, you had lost but one—there would have been at least $200 gone beside the inconvenience, which makes the sum that may reasonably be said to have been saved, $313.50. Now, I don't say anything about the benefits I have derived from the Dairy, Domestic and Floral Departments, leaving out the pleasure and instruction derived from other parts of the paper. But it has been at least proportionate to that which the RURAL NEW-YORKER has done for you. So you see, dear husband, it is not the question, 'Can I afford it?'—that is to be answered, but the other question, 'Can I afford to do without it?' My verdict is, No! Let's have it, by all means!"

And so the farmer sends us his subscription. Others may be considering the matter in a similar way, and this wife's summary of benefits may help them to a solution; hence we give it.

RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Postage on Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Etc.—Our readers will be glad to learn that both the Senate and House of Representatives have passed a bill reinstating the old rates of postage on seeds, bulbs, roots, plants, etc., for which there has been so much clamor of late in consequence of the rulings of the Postmaster-General. The amendment passed permits the passage of four-pound packages through the mails, as formerly, at the postal rate of two cents for four ounces. The act is to take effect immediately; but it will not take effect unless the Postmaster-General is pressed to send instructions at once to the postmasters of the country directing its enforcement; for postmasters cannot act without instructions, and the issue of these is often delayed months after an act of Congress goes into effect, such is the red tape machinery of the Department.

The Title Page and Index, given in this number, occupy so much space that we are obliged to omit various Departments, Illustrations, &c. But to all who save the RURAL the very complete and copious Index must prove invaluable, and we think will be appreciated. It points to a vast amount of valuable and interesting matter—practical, scientific and literary—and such, in quantity and quality, as cannot be obtained elsewhere for the meager cost of the volume.

Wheat, Abroad, continues firm. The English papers do not encourage their readers to hope that prices are to be lower. The Continental sources of supply are canvassed with a good deal of care, and the conclusion is not favorable to the British consumers. Doubtless there would have been more activity and a greater speculative demand but for the financial disturbances which the increase in the rate of discount on the part of the Bank of England caused.

To Correspondents.—Yes, we are always glad to receive correspondence on practical subjects, provided it contains personal experience or observation in relation to any branch of husbandry. We try to give all such articles space—not always in detail, but the gist of them if not the whole. We invite such contributions. We did not suppose it was necessary we should say so until the receipt of several inquiries of late.

Encouraging Vermont Agriculture.—The State Board of Agriculture has received the usual appropriation from the Legislature, and the State Dairymen's Association an appropriation of $500. Prof. COLLIER is re-elected Secretary of the Board, which has voted to hold fourteen meetings (for discussion, and in various parts of the State, we suppose,) during the next two years.

American Pomological Society.—We learn from Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, the venerable President of the organization, that the Quarter Centennial meeting of the Society will meet in Boston, September 10, 11 and 12, 1873. The notice is given thus early that other horticultural societies may so fix the date of their exhibitions as to avoid the necessity of staying away from this.

Acceptable.—MARY E. D., of La Harpe, Ill., remits us $2.50 and writes:—"Please send me the good old RURAL, the best of all papers. I cannot live any longer without it. Also send me a premium list; I will make up a club. I can also contribute a few Western items, occasionally. I will look for Premium Engraving." All right, Madame; both club and items will be acceptable.

Massachusetts Ag. College.—The number of students who have attended this College during 1872 is 171. The total appropriation and gifts, including receipts from sales and tuitions, to the college have amounted to $530,000. And yet this is found inadequate to meet the wants and develop the plans of its management.

"The Best Paper."—A venerable New Hampshire subscriber, Mr. LEONARD WALKER, in remitting for 1873 writes:—"I have passed my three score and fifteen years, have taken a good many Agricultural papers, but I like the RURAL NEW-YORKER better than any other I ever had."

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

The Western New York Hort. Soc. meets at Geneva, January 8 and 9.

The Nebraska State Hort. Soc. holds its Winter meeting at Omaha, Friday, Jan. 3.

The Ohio State Board of Ag. meets at Columbus, O., the first Tuesday in January, 1873.

The Indiana State Board of Ag. meets at Indianapolis the first Tuesday in January, 1873.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry meets at Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1873.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture meets at Springfield, Ill., the first Tuesday in January, 1873.

Western New York Hort. Soc.—The 18th Annual Meeting is to be held at Linden Hall, Geneva, commencing Jan. 8. It promises to be an interesting and profitable meeting.

The Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society holds its Fifteenth Annual Meeting at Reading, Pa., commencing Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The programme includes the discussion of five horticultural topics, and the meeting will doubtless be both interesting and profitable.

Milk Producers' Association of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.—The following are the officers elect of this organization for the ensuing year: *Pres.*—Dr. GEORGE B. LORING of Salem. *Vice-Pres'ts.*—J. W. Robertson of Quincy, Mass.. Henry F. French of Concord, Mass., and B. F. Hutchinson of Milford, N. H. *Sec.*—Daniel Round of Norfolk, Mass. *Treas.*—Hammond Reed of Lexington. *Directors*—Geo. B. Loring, J. W. Robertson, Daniel Round, Hammond Reed, G. M. Baker of Lincoln, Geo. W. Sanderson of Littleton, Thomas W. Ward of Shrewsbury, Mass., Silas E. Stowe of Grafton, Mass., B. F. Hutchinson of Milford, N. H., Reuben Lewis of Groton, Mass., William S. Pillsbury of Londonderry, N. H., N. H. Clark of Plaistow, N. H., Marshall Kimball of Mason, N. H., C. H. Haskell, Little River, Mass., Jonas Fay of Southboro', Mass., and Benjamin Derby of Concord, Mass.

Publisher's Desk.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR OUR AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS!

WORK AND WIN!

All Actual and Intending Agents of MOORE'S RURAL who wish to make themselves or their friends Handsome and Useful HOLIDAY PRESENTS should send in Clubs (or parts of large Clubs) soon as possible, and select the Presents from our Premium List on preceding page. Most articles can be sent promptly—by first return Mail or Express. We desire to aid in making a host of people happy during the Holiday Season—so, Agents, please hurry up your Clubs in order to secure Premiums for yourselves, and also copies of "Birth-Day Morning" for all Subscribers who pay $2.50. We are already sending our Christmas and New Year Gifts. An Indiana Lady to-day (Dec. 9,) sends a Club, selects a pair of Gold Sleeve Buttons (with the initial of a friend) and requests her Premium "by the 20th of Dec., without fail." And it will be forwarded at once—ahead of time.

RENEW NOW!—All who wish the uninterrupted continuance of the RURAL (as we trust all subscribers do) should renew their subscriptions at once, either by handing their money to the nearest Club Agent or remitting it to us direct. Prompt attention to this request will prevent the delay which often necessarily occurs on and after Jan. 1st. *Renew at Once!*

HINTS, REQUESTS, SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

All Our Readers will Please Note that this week's RURAL closes the year, when most subscriptions expire,—and also that a prompt renewal is necessary to secure its uninterrupted visits. Moreover, remember that the RURAL is not a re-print of a daily or other journal, but that its reading matter, illustrations, etc., are prepared, at great expense, expressly for its readers. Furthermore, "don't forget to remember" that in addition to furnishing the best paper of its class, we give the best premium, as every subscriber paying $2.50 receives a post-paid copy of "Birth-Day Morning," a Superb Steel Engraving—ready for framing, without extra charge.

—All persons whose subscriptions expire this week will find either the figures 1199, or no figure at all, after name on address label.

How to Renew.—Hand your subscription to the nearest Club Agent, or remit direct to us by Post-Office Money Order, or send the money in a Registered Letter, at our risk. By sending $2.50 you will secure the RURAL for 1873 and a copy of our superb Premium Engraving, "Birth-Day Morning," which is alone worth twice the price of the paper. Or, if you don't want the Engraving, you can join or form a club of ten at $2 per copy. For Club Premium List see any late number.

"Progress and Improvement."—MOORE'S RURAL for 1873 will be better than ever before, in both CONTENTS AND STYLE. It will appear in a NEW DRESS of Clear and Beautiful Copper-Faced Type, and present other **Decided Improvements.** Agents and subscribers will please note this, and if they tell their friends, so much the better.

Clubs Coming!—Our first Club for 1873 came just a month earlier in the season than the first for 1872, and eight of its ten members paid $2.50 each in order to secure the Premium Engraving. Others are coming, and the Campaign is fairly opened. "Push on the column," good recruiting friends of the RURAL BRIGADE! Now is the Time to Work and Win!

The Premium Picture is sent to All who pay $2.50 for a copy of the RURAL one year, and *not to those who only pay the club rate.* Club subscribers can secure the Engraving, however, by adding 50 cts. to the usual club price ($2.) Don't forget this.

Send for the Documents!—Our new Show-Bill, Supplement, Prospectus, &c., are *now ready* and will be sent *free and post-paid* to all applicants disposed to form clubs. Send for and use the documents!

Agents and others will please note that this is the best of all seasons to form or add to Clubs—and Subscribers that renewing is now in order.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AGENTS

May learn something greatly to their advantage and obtain specimens and full particulars free, by addressing WOOD'S LITERARY AND ART AGENCY, Newburgh, N. Y.

HORSE EPIDEMIC.

A PHYSICIAN in a communication to a Buffalo paper about the Horse Epidemic, says:—"Externally I used and would recommend Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment to the throat, around the ears and on the forehead. This ointment contains tobacco and lobelia, and operates upon the mucous glands of the head and throat by causing an increased flow of secretion from them, at the same time by its relaxing effect removing the stricture and giving almost instant relief to the cough and breathing." It is kept by all Druggists.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

☞Get Descriptive Pamphlet at 36 Dey St., New York

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York City and Vicinity.

THE funeral of eight of the Fifth Avenue Hotel victims took place on Sunday, the 15th.... The Standard has been revived as a weekly.... Prof. Tyndall commenced his lectures at the Cooper Institute on the 17th before a crowded house....Gen. Dix has declined a public dinner. ....On the 16th one John E. Simmons, a lottery dealer, stabbed one Nicholas W. Duryea fourteen times, on Liberty street, killing him.... The funeral of John F. Kensett, the artist, took place on the 18th....The Stokes trial commenced on the 18th before Judge Boardman of Ithaca....Tweed's trial has been set down for the first Monday in January.... Agents are said to have bought children in Italy and sold them in this city .Prof. Tyndall has been robbed of $200....Small-pox is on the increase....Jay Gould has agreed to pay back to the Erie company over nine millions of dollars....A new German daily is to be started ...There was a heavy fall of snow on the 19th....The committee on a Crystal Palace for this city have reported favorably......A jury for the trial of Stokes is being slowly obtained ...The alumni of Dartmouth College have taken their annual dinner.. .Geo. Francis Train was arrested on the 20th, and put into Ludlow street jail, for publishing his Ligue.

Home News.

P. T. COOK, a railway contractor in Ohio, has absconded with $12,000.... The House of West Virginia has voted to move the Capital to Wheeling....The Alabama Legislature is now in peaceful session..... The case of bribery against the new Senator from South Carolina has been abandoned......Boston editors have given Stanley a banquet... .Senator Blair is very ill....California will be represented at Vienna....There has been an earthquake along the North Pacific coast...Thurlow Weed thinks civil service reform impracticable....The Supreme Court has decided that it has no jurisdiction in the Louisiana cases....The Massachusetts Legislature has passed resolutions censuring Senator Sumner.....The Newfoundland-Ireland cable has been bought by Englishmen ....The Committee of 100 from New Orleans visited the President on the 19th, but he could give them no encouragement....The President has gone on a visit to his sick father.

Congress.

JAMES BROOKS has made a speech in the House denying that he has had any Credit Mobelier stock, and denouncing Col. McComb as an adventurer....The House declined to order the Mobilier Investigating Committee to sit with open doors. ..The Senate has considered the French Spoliation bill. Senator Sherman opposes the payment. The bill may pass the Senate, but fail in the House....Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have presented old claims to the amount of $1,300,000....A House committee is taking evidence relative to the postal telegraph ....The Committee on Territories is in favor of admitting Colorado as a State.... All cities with 20,000 people are to have letter carriers....Sec. Boutwell is in favor of currency expansion.... Mr. Cox has introduced a bill into the House for the resumption of specie payments....Charges are made against the Union Pacific Railroad.... The postal cards will be introduced in January.. The 2 per cent. land bill has passed the House... It is proposed to investigate the Arkansas contest....Magnificent improvements are contemplated for Washington....The deficiency bill has been passed by both Houses.

Obituaries.

EDWARD A. POLLARD, author of the "Lost Cause," and other works, died in Lynchburg, Va., on the 17th. He was born in 1827....Jesse D. Read, editor of the Baltimore Sun, on the 16th....J. F. Kensett, an artist of renown, died in New York City on the 14th, suddenly, of heart disease....The Viscountess Beaconsfield, wife of Hon. B. Disraeli, died in London on the 15th. She is said to have been a remarkable woman. ....Edwin Forrest, the celebrated actor, died in Philadelphia on the 12th. The funeral took place on the 16th....On the 18th, eulogies were delivered in the Senate on Garrett Davis.... George P. Putnam, the well-known publisher, died suddenly in New York on the 20th. He died in his store while showing a book to a customer. He was born in Brunswick, Me., in 1814.

Fires.

AT Hamilton, Ont., on the 16th; loss, $120,000....Steam saw mill on Canton Ave., in Baltimore, on the 17th; loss, $60,000 ...Planing mill at Burlington, Vt., on the 17th; loss, $34,000 . Tannery at Acton, Canada, on the 15th; loss, $50,000....Malt house at Batavia, N. Y., on the 16th; loss, $40,000....On the 15th, a dry-goods store in St. Catharines; loss, $12,000... Brewery in Baine, Ont , on the 16th; loss, $23,000....Ten ice-houses at Woburn, Mass., on the 15th; loss, $15,000...The Shakespeare Club House in New Orleans, on the 18th; loss, $50,000....Machine shop at Tamaqua, Pa., on the 19th; loss, $150,000. ....The Ferguson House, in Kansas City, on the 19th; loss, $17,000...The steamer Andrew Fletcher burned in New York on the 20th; loss, $25,000. ..., On the 22nd, Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle church, Brooklyn; loss, $100,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S Message is published in full in the London papers, and favorably commented upon....The English Commissioner for the suppression of the African slave trade is the guest of the Khedive ...The people of Spain are resisting the conscription. ..Thiers is in favor of a Second Chamber....Bismarck will remain Minister of Foreign Affairs....In Stockton, England, 13 Fenians have been sent to jail....The Mikado of Japan has received the Duke Alexis... A new line of steamers is to be established between Yokohama and San Francisco....Turkey has asked for information relative to the American railway system....The French Assembly will adjourn until Jan. 6.... A Ministerial crisis is at hand in Spain....Robt. Bowles, the American banker, has been sent to Newgate prison....The Mayor of Nantes has been dismissed....Paris and Ghent are flooded ....On the 18th six murderers were sentenced to death in London....A new Cabinet has been appointed in Spain....The municipal government of Nantes has resigned, and it is proposed to suppress the government of Lyons....There have been great floods throughout England, with much damage and large loss of life. In 10 days 419 persons have been lost on the English coast....Naples has had a great gale.

SEMI-BUSINESS PARAGRAPHS.

Report on the Northern Pacific Railroad.—[*Dispatch to the Associated Press*] WASHINGTON, December 16.—The Commission appointed to inspect the Minnesota Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, prior to its acceptance by the Government, made their report to the Secretary of the Interior, substantially as follows: "The section examined is found to be well located, both with reference to through and local traffic. The grades are light, three-fourths of the distance being below the average of thirty feet. The sharpest curve is three degrees in a radius of two thousand feet. The embankments and excavations are within the requirements of the law. The ballasting is well done with gravel. The rolling stock is uniformly of excellent quality and in good condition, and is amply sufficient for all present and near future requirements. The engine houses and repair shops are deemed to be adequate. The passenger and freight stations are specially commended for their neat and tasteful appearance. Mention is made of the emigrant houses at Brainard, Glynden and Duluth, as being constructed with the furniture and cooking utensils for the free use of those intending to settle on the Company's or the Government's lands. The snow fences, water stations and telegraph lines are considered ample for their purposes." The report closes as follows:—"Having found this portion of the road to be judiciously located, well constructed and adequately equipped, and believing that it substantially meets the requirements of both the letter and spirit of the law and department regulations, the Commission recommend its acceptance by the Government." The report covers a distance of 228 miles.

Our Favorite Sewing Machine.—The cheapest and best sewing machine now manufactured for family use is probably the New Wilson. We certainly would use no other. It works with equal facility on muslin, woolen, cloth, cambric, tarletan, flannel and leather. It does not paralyze the spine, or wear out the operator in any way, neither does it demand an incessant stoppage to find out where the difficulty is. There is no difficulty. It runs smoothly and evenly, hems, fells, tucks, gathers and binds. It does the finest and most beautiful work on cambric and linen. It also has the merit of being cheaper than any other first-class machine, as it can be purchased for $50. The feeding device is an improvement on all other machines, and a special patent of the Wilson. It does not get out of order, nor break needles, nor slip, nor pucker the cloth. So complete has the Wilson Sewing Machine been made, by a skillful combination of brain and muscle, that it has left nothing to be desired. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Watch No. 1176, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me three months; its total variation from mean time being only five seconds during that time.—HENRY DE LANCEY, Engineer Phila. & Erie R. R.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. Rev. W. V. MILLIGAN, Cambridge, Ohio, has saved with her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine hundreds of dollars in the last ten years, without a cent for repairs. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

Clover Rubbers and Cleaners.—The simplest and best in market. Price $120. Made by ST. JOHNSVILLE AG'L WORKS, Mont. Co., N. Y.

Advice.—Send for free Price List. JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

MONEY AND TRADE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE event in Wall Street, since our last report, is a real sensation, out of the usual course of the man, by JAY GOULD. His recent successful "corner" of Northwest Stock becomes of secondary importance to his restitution of nine millions of dollars to the Erie Road, of which he was President under the extraordinary career of FISK, Jr., and himself. That this sum belonged to the Road, when he left it last Spring, is now self-confessed, but it is questionable whether it covers one-fifth part of the real damages which the malign and unprincipled rule of the GOULD-FISK administration brought upon the property.

It is stated that GOULD purchased in London and New York 200,000 shares of Erie Stock, in anticipation of his settlement with the present Directors, at 50 to 53 per cent. The price has since gone up to 60 per cent., and this has given additional importance to GOULD's sudden action, and the whole affair has made him a power in the Stock Market greater than ever before. Opinions may reasonably differ as to the morality of the settlement, some people calling it compounding a felony, and blaming the Directors of the Road for agreeing to it. Others think they were right to save their stockholders nine millions of money, when tendered by GOULD in satisfaction of their civil suit, the moral question being left to the prosecution of the State.

Most of the other speculative Stocks are higher than on our last report. Pacific Mail has recovered to 78 per cent., and Western Telegraph has gone up to 81¼ per cent. On the Railroad list New York Central is 96⅜, Rock Island 110⅜, Northwest 82⅜, Ex. D., Ohios 48½, St. Paul 55½, Wabash 72⅜, Union Pacific 37⅝, and Lake Shore 95.

Gold has declined to 111¼ per cent., on the pre-payment of the Gold Interest on the Public Debt, due Jan. 1, and U. S. Stocks are something lower in sympathy with Gold, especially the 5-20s, used for remittance abroad.

Money has been very close through the week and rates extravagantly dear, but the Stock Brokers pay their way readily because their stocks just now go by contraries, and rise on dear money. But to merchants, railroad corporations and other parties wanting money at the close of the old year, the stringency is oppressive. The Banks are not in a condition to help them. Their averages for the week are as follows, compared with the previous returns:

	Dec. 14.	Dec 21
Capital	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	277,629,400	275,811,400
Gold and Greenbacks	58,237,400	57,399,500
Deposits	203,911,700	199,123,800
Circulation	27,533,700	27,522,700

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Monday Dec. 23, 1872.

Receipts.—The receipts of the principal kinds of produce for the past week are as follows:

Corn, bush	112,500	Meal, bbls	500
Oats, "	131,203	Flour, "	60,500
Wheat, "	318,500	Eggs, "	1,252
Rye, "	400	Cotton, bales	26,200
Barley, "	21,200	Hops, "	460
Malt, "	7,300	Wool "	3,823
Seed, "	4,150	Butter, pkgs	14,288
Beans, "	5,600	Cheese "	15,850
Meal, bags	1,400	Lard, "	10,440
Peanuts "	2,300	Dried fruits, pkgs	1,319
Pork, bbls	7,200	Cut Meats "	17,100

Beans and Peas.—Mediums are very firm. Marrowfats are plenty and weak.

We quote Mediums, prime $2.70@2.75 per bushel; good do., $2.50@2.60; fair do., $2.00@2.25; prime marrowfats, $2.80@2.85; good do., $2.50@2.60; common and fair do., $2@2.25. Green peas at $1.80@1.90. Southern black-eyed peas, $2.70@2.75. Canada peas in bond, $1.12.

Beeswax.—Small sales at 33½@34½c. for Western and Southern.

Butter.—The market continues very firm and extreme prices are readily paid for all fancy stored and the prime of fresh receipts. The coming week will be dull and the grocery trade particularly will be busy with holiday items. There is a large stock of Canadian butter, and if we have the steady market here that is promised by its present shape we may look for considerable supplies from that quarter.

Orange Co. pails, fine, including creamery, 36@38c.; Penn. and N. J. pails, good to fine, 26@35c.; common, —@—c.; selections, half tubs, 32@35c.; extra half tubs, 33@40c.; half tubs in lots, 28@30c.; good to prime firkins, 27@29c.; do. Welsh, Fall, 27@28c.; Welsh tubs, fair, 20@23c.; other grades of State, 18@22c.; Western Reserve, choice, 21@22c.; Western fair to good, 13@15c.; common, 10@11c.; grease butter, 7½@8½c.; State dairies, tubs on, 29@32c.; do. all firkins, 28@30c. Rolls, choice, 26@28c.; do., fair to good, 20@24c.; do., common, 16c.

Cheese.—There is the customary home trade for the season, but wholesale parcels are immovable. A few fancy factory are held for future use at 14½@15c.

We quote State factory, choice, 14@14½c.; good to prime, 13½@13¾c.; fair, 12@13c.; State dairy, 12½@13½ for good to prime; 10@12c. for fair lots; for Ohio factory, 10@11½c. for fair to prime; English dairy, prime, 13½@14c.; fair do., 11½@13c.

Cotton.—Prices are a trifle higher, with more inquiry from exporters. We quote:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	17¾
Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞	19⅛
Strict Good do	18⅞	19	19⅛	19¼
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝	20¾
Good Middling	21⅛	22½	22⅝	22⅝

Dried Fruits.—The general market is weak with large supplies and a light inquiry.

Southern apples, 4@4½c.; do. sliced, 6@9c.; Western, 5½@5¾c. Peeled peaches at 14@15c. for Ga., 13@15c. for Va., and 16@19c. for North Carolina. Unpeeled peaches at 4½c. for quarters, and 5½c. for halves. Cherries, 22@23½c. Plums, 11@19c. Blackberries, 9@9½c. Raspberries, 32@34c.

Eggs—Are offered freely at the annexed prices. We quote at 34@35c. for Western fresh, 35@36c. for State and Pennsylvania, 37c. for Jersey. Limed at 25@26c. for Western, and 26@27½c. for State.

Flour.—The shipping demand is improving in low grade stock. The general market is not active. Prices are same as last week.

Superfine State	$5 90	@ 6 30
Common extra do	7 00	@ 7 05
Good to choice do	7 10	@ 7 15
Fancy do	7 20	@ 7 80
Superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa	5 90	@ 6 30
Extra do	6 90	@ 7 05
Choice extra do	7 10	@ 7 85
Shipping brands round hoop Ohio	7 00	@ 7 25
Trade brands do	7 30	@ 9 25
Good to choice white wheat extras	7 90	@ 8 65
Fair to very choice extra Minnesota	7 50	@ 9 00
Common to fair extra St. Louis	7 10	@ 8 30
Good to choice do	8 55	@ 11 00
Extra Southern	7 10	@ 9 15
Good to choice do	9 20	@ 12 00
Rye, common to fine	4 80	@ 6 50
Corn meal, Western	3 40	@ 3 50
Buckwheat flour	3 70	@ 4 35

Fresh Fruits.—There is no wholesale trade in apples, and best prices are only realized for fancy showy holiday stock. There is not much attention given to ordinary domestic fruit and nuts at this season, fancy foreign sorts having a special call. California pears are quoted as before. Grapes quiet. Cranberries have sold fairly.

We quote—Apples, common, $1.25@1.75; do. fair to good, $2@2.50; do. fine, $2.75@3.25; do. lady, $4@8. Pears—Cooking, ₩ bbl., $5@6. Grapes.—Catawba, 6@8c.; Isabella, 3@5c. Cranberries, prime, per crate, $3.25@3.50; com. to fair, $2.50@3; bbls., $9@10.50; choice bbls., $11@12. New Virginia peanuts, $1.40@1.75.

Grain—Wheat is very firm at $1.45@1.57 for No. 2 Spring, $1.59@1.65 for No. 1 do.; 1.65@1.80 for Winter red Western; 1.80@2 for amber. Rye at 93@95c. for State and Western. Canada West barley, $1.14@1.15. Malt $1.25@1.40 for Canada; $1.17@1.20 for Western. Corn is weak at 65½@66c. for old mixed Western; 64@65½c. for new mixed do. Oats are weak at 46@48c. for mixed Western; 44@46 for black; 45@47c. for white.

Hops.—Prices are 5c. higher, with an excited market. We quote State at 45@55c.; Eastern 42@52c.; Western 42@52c.; Bavarian 40@55c.

Hay and Straw.—Prices are higher.

We quote new shipping hay $1.15@1.20; retail do., $1.40@1.75; salt, do., 70@90c.; clover, 80@90c. Straw at $1.30@1.45 for long rye, $1@$1.20c. for short rye; 80@90c. for oat.

Provisions.—Mess pork is depressed with large arrivals. Old on spot jobbed out $13.25, new do. $ 3.75, new do. for Dec. $13, do. for Jan., Feb. and March $12.75. Beef dull at old rates. Beef hams quiet at $33. Cutmeats—Smoked hams, 11@12½c.; shoulde.s, 6@6½c.; pickled hams, 9½@11½c.. do. shoulders, 5c. Lard is lower; 7½c. for Western steam on spot, 7⅝c. for Dec., 7¾c for Jan. Bacon easier; long clear 6⅜c. on spot and for Winter months, short do. 7 1-16. Tallow lower, quoted at 8@8½c. for common to prime.

Poultry and Game.—We are getting large supplies and prices are low.

We quote prime N. J. and Bucks Co. turkeys, 16@17c., State and Western, poor to best, 14@16c. Chickens, Western, 7@12c.; State and near points, 12@14c. Geese, 12@15c, Ducks, 13@16c.

Game quotations:—Venison, whole, 12@13c.; do., saddle, 19@21c. Canvas-back ducks, $1.75@2.50; red heads, $1@1.25; mallard, 75@87c.; teal, 40@60c.; rabbits, 35@40c.; hares, 60@70c.; quail, $2. Prairie chickens, 95c.@$1; partridges, State, 75c.@1; eastern, 62@75c.; wild turkeys, 22c.

Wool.—Small sales only are making, as there is no inclination to carry much stock over into the new year. Ohio fleeces 60@70c. for medium to extra; 60@65c. for State and Michigan; 60@63c. for Wisconsin; 60@55c. for Iowa, Illinois and Indiana; tub washed, 60@70c.; pulled at 60@68c. for fine and superfine.

Vegetables.—Trade in potatoes is ruling brisk at previous prices. Onions have advanced to $4@4.50 per bbl.

Seeds.—New clover is wanted by shippers, and prices have been advanced to 9½c. Timothy is dull at $3@3.25. Rough flax at $2.10@2.15.

Tobacco.—Sales are to meet immediate wants of consumers at late prices.

Sundries.—Honey at 28@30c. for dark and 32@35c. for white, in glass boxes; mixed lots, 21c. Cider at 6@10c. per gallon. Feathers, live geese, new, fine, per lb., 60@70c.; do. mixed, 40@50c.; hen, 7@9c.; vinegar, cider, ₩ gal., 20@25c.; do. manufactured, 15@20c.; newspapers, ₩ lb. 4@4½c.; white rags, 5@5½c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1872.

THE market at Little Falls for the week ending Dec. 21, has been quite brisk, but with no improvement in prices. About 200 boxes of farm dairies were delivered and sales were made at prices ranging from 10½c. to 11½c. The sales of factories amounted to 3,000 boxes and upward. We give quotations as follows:

Brockett's Bridge	13	Keys	13
Buell	13	Manheim	13
Cook & Ives	13½	Manheim Center	13¾
Eatonville	13½	Newport	13¾
North Fairfield	13	Newville Association	13½
Fredman	12½	A. Smith & Co	13
Fulton	12	Smith Creek	13
Henderson Associat'n	13½	Snell's Bush	13¼
Herkimer Co. Cent'l	13¾	St. Johnsville	12
Hasenclever	13	Little Falls Central	13¾

Butter comes in quite freely, and sales were made at 28c. to 32c. Some of the butter received showed evident signs of Winter make, being defective in color.

We have advices from abroad for the first of December. Our London correspondent says the demand in cheese has fallen off, as is customary at this time of year. American extra is quoted at 70s. to 72s.; fine, 66s. to 68s.; good, 58s. to 62s. The other descriptions sell as follows:—English Cheddar 76s. to 88s., Wiltshire double, 60s. to 76s., Cheshire medium 58s. to 68s., fine 71s. to 82s., Scotch 68s. to 76s. Dutch cheese —Edams 60s. to 68s., Goudas 56s. to 60s., Derby-shape 56s. to 64s. In butter the continued mild weather tells seriously on sales, fine only maintaining full rates. We quote:—Clonmells 128s., Corks 128s., Dorsett 150s., Normandy extra, 140s., Canadian 50s. to 108s. The corresponding prices last year were for Clonmels butter 138s., American cheese 66s.

In Herkimer, N. Y., the weather is clear and cold with a little more snow. The sledding is excellent.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

THE past has been the week for holiday stock, as it is always sent in a little in advance of the time for killing. Each year gives an additional quantity of this kind of stock, or rather of cattle and sheep, for there is not much attempt at display, in any other direction. The show of enormously fat beeves was very large and very fine. There were car loads of cattle which would dress 11@15 cwt. each, and besides being extremely fat, they were fine-boned and beautifully proportioned animals. Then there were sheep weighing 175 lbs. and upwards, two extremely fat wethers from Canada exceeding 200 lbs. High prices were at first obtained for these fancy animals, but they were so plenty that at last they sold little above first quality.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Hogs.
Totals this week	8,056	76	856	20,418	48,116
" last week	9,126	137	1,370	19,553	50,480
Average last year	7,137	83	2,301	25,132	25,177

Beeves.—Considering the many extra large and very fat holiday cattle the amount of beef from the 8,056 head of the past week will be very large. Never before have we had so many choice cattle. Counting those which will exceed 9 cwt. dressed weight, and we have rising 500 head, while one car load were 15 cwt., and so fine that they sold at 16½c. per lb. Then there were others at 16c. and down to 15c., until the butchers were filled up with such cattle, when 11c. was all that could be obtained for a car 11 cwt. high grade Ohio fed animals. Offering these fancy cattle so low hurt the sale of good 7@7½ cwt. 1lt. steers so that they were sold at 12@12½c., and decent 6½ cwt. at 11c., while thin natives went at 10c. and poor Texans at 7c. A few fat 7 cwt. Cherokees reached 10@11c. The supply of Texans is still large, and the past has been a poor week in which to sell them, people preferring fat turkey to tough long horn beef to keep Christmas on. Considerable stock remains unsold, and there are more extra fat lots still to arrive. Thin beef sells very low in the dead meat markets, and mutton is also a glut, while low pork and plenty of poultry compete with beef.

The following are the closing prices for the week in comparison with what cattle brought one week ago, for net weight of beef:

	This week. Cents.	Last week. Cents.
Holiday cattle	11 @ 15½	15 @ 16
Choice beeves, ₩ lb	13 @ 14	14 @ 14½
Good to prime	12 @ 13	12½ @ 13½
Medium	11 @ 11½	11½ @ 12
Poorest grade	6½ @ 10	6 @ 10
Average sales	12 @	11½ @ —

Milch Cows.—Trade is very dull, and is likely to continue so until after New Year's. Milk is plenty and low, and cow beef unsalable. Few fresh cows are sent in for sale, but they are sufficient for all wants. Prices are weak, but not quotably lower, fine milkers selling at $70@75 by the car load, and $80@85 for the best when selected out. Common to fair cows go at $40@65, very few running below $50.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of live calves are very light, and they begin to sell better, and at higher prices. There is no change in dressed, the markets being well supplied with them. A lot of pretty good grass or fed calves sold at $8.50 each, and some fine Bucks Co. milk veals at 9½c., though most of them went at 9c. The bulk of dressed sell at 10@12c., with prime at 13c., and poor down to 5c.

Sheep and Lambs.—The supply of sheep has been quite liberal considering the many heavy ones among them. There is a surplus of Christmas stock and prices have settled to about 8c. for the finest, 2 cars Canada 150@153 lbs. selling at 8c., though 2 of 230 each extraordinarily fat went at 8½c., or $19.55 each. A lot of 127 lbs. sold at 6½c., and poor down to 4½c. Fair sheep are worth 5⅞@6½c. Only a few lambs are sold apart from sheep, as 142 Canadas, 77 lbs. at 7⅞c., and 48 State, same weight at 7½c., with 88 of 62 lbs. at 6c.

Hogs.—Western dressed are coming in more freely, 950 reaching here yesterday, and 2,532 for the week. They are worth 4⅞@5½c., most sales being at 5c. Live have run down to 4½c. for most lots. They are quoted at 4⅜@4⅝c., 15 cars selling at 4½c. City dressed are also lower, with almost a panic in the market. Extreme heavy sold at 4⅞@5c., medium weights at 5⅜@5½c, and pigs at 6c., with few sales at 6½c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Positive Radical Cure for Rupture.—The Elastic Truss Company, at No. 683 Broadway, New York, will send their Descriptive Circulars to any person afflicted with Hernia. This Truss can be sent by mail to any part of the country.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD has been quite ill.

SECRETARY DELANO is in critical health.

MR. GREELEY'S Chappaqua farm is to be sold.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD is Mr. Sumner's physician.

MRS. GREELEY left all her property to her daughters.

M. GAMBETTA told Mr. Sumner that France is a Republic.

GEO. MACDONALD is better, and able to lecture again.

GEN. MCDOWELL will make his headquarters at Louisville.

THOMAS LE CLEAR is painting a portrait of Bayard Taylor.

STANLEY had a good audience to hear his first lecture in Boston.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE has given $100 to the Boston firemen.

Mr. D. G. CROLY is to have the managing editorship of the World.

BISMARCK'S son is said to be engaged to an American lady in Berlin.

LARGE contributions for a Greeley monument in New York have been made.

GOV. HOFFMAN and family are going to Europe for a couple of years.

LESTER WALLACK will soon play in Washington, for the first time in his life.

REV. HORATIO STEBBINS wishes to return from San Francisco to Portland, Me.

THE new Nevada Senator, John P. Jones, is said to be worth ten millions of dollars.

THE next Iowa Legislature will have a Lyon, a Bullock, two Foxes, and three Ducks.

FIFTY years ago M. Thiers was an art critic for the *Constitutionnel*, at $10 an article,

THOMAS BALL has just executed a bust of Thomas E. Chickering, the piano maker.

MR. NATHAN APPLETON of Boston is said to be liable for the debts of Bowles Brothers.

THE Kansas Blind Asylum has received a box of books bequeathed to it by Charles Dickens.

THEODORE THOMAS, Owens and Edwin Booth are to amuse the people of Peoria, Ill., this Winter.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX refuses a military escort at his inauguration as Governor of the State of New York.

THE N. Y. Tribune is to be conducted by Mr. Greeley's editorial associates, they having purchased a controling interest in the stock of the Association.

EDWIN FORREST had the most unique dramatic library in America, and a gallery of personal photographs, led off by a full-length portrait of himself.

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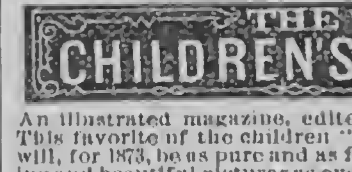

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NEWS CONDENSER.

— Oswego county pays $2,200 dog tax.

— Boston University lost $200,000 by the fire.

— Harvard graduates have had a dinner in Paris.

— Utica, N. Y., wants the St. Lawrence University.

— The new postal cards will be ready early in January.

— A bear has been killed in Moretown, Vt., weighing 600 pounds.

— Worcester, Mass., is to have a new hospital, 1,200 by 400 feet.

— Birmingham, England, has sent resolutions of sympathy to Boston.

— The ship Matchless, of Boston, has been lost at sea, with all on board.

— Ulster Co., N. Y., makes two million barrels of cement, annually.

— There are more wooden buildings in Chicago than before the fire.

— Only 136 rooms out of 579 were injured in the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire.

— The Old South Church of Boston is to be sold to the Historical Society.

— Last year 500 more vessels entered the port of Boston than arrived at New York.

— Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President have left Washington for the holidays.

— The press of Missouri call for a law awarding death as the punishment for placing obstructions on railroad tracks.

— The President has approved of the act authorizing the free transportation of a naval monument from Rome to the United States.

— All Dresden goes to bed at ten o'clock. The opera, the theatre, and other places of amusement, open at six and close at half-past nine. Every public house or restaurant is closed at ten, after which perfect quiet reigns until daylight.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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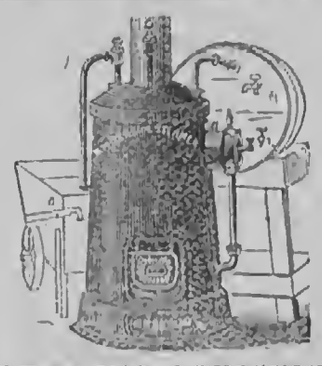

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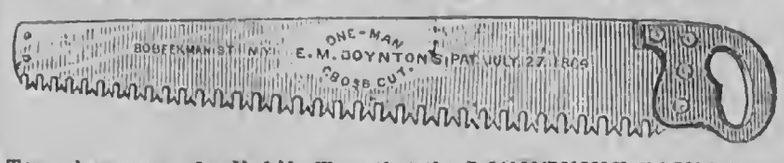

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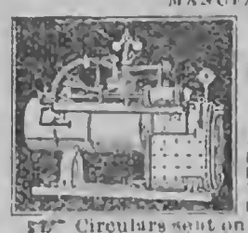

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